Eco Fertilization Analysis Using Machine Learning

Pavithran S[1], Anbuselevan V[2], Karthikeyan B[3]
[1,2,3]*Department of Information Technology Nehru Arts and Science College (Autonomous), Coimbatore, India*

Abstract- Agriculture is still considered one of the key areas in food production and economic progress. In order to boost the production of crops, the farmers often rely heavily on the chemical fertilizers. Although fertilizers are used to enhance crop productivity, their overuse or misuse has adverse effects on the soil and the immediate surrounding environment. Eco-fertilization is aimed at applying fertilizers in a well balanced and efficient way according to the real requirements of plants and soil nutrients. Modern technology is evolving very fast and machine learning has begun to contribute significantly to the enhancement of farming. The agricultural data that can be analyzed by machine learning models include soil nutrients, crop type, rainfall, and temperature to prescribe the most appropriate fertilizer that can help in enhancing better growth of crops. The current review paper examines various studies on the topic of eco-fertilization and machine learning-fertilizer recommendation systems. There are also advantages, constraints and future opportunities of such intelligent systems as explicated in the paper. The paper demonstrates that data-driven approaches may assist farmers in minimizing wastes of fertilizers, enhancing crop production, and contributing to the sustainability of farming activities.

Keywords: ***Eco-fertilization, Machine Learning, Fertilizer Recommendation, Sustainable Agriculture, Smart Farming.***

I.INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has a great role to play in sustaining the life of people to give them food, employment, and economic stability. To boost the yield of crops, farmers usually apply fertilizers which promote the provision of critical nutrients to the soil. These nutrients enhance faster growth of crops and yield. Nevertheless, the inappropriate application of fertilizers may generate severe environmental and agronomical issues.

Several farmers use fertilizers according to the cultural beliefs or their experience. This method has been in use since the times immemorial, but it might not provide the correct results since the conditions of soils differ in different places. Fertilizers that are overused may degrade the health of the soil, contaminate water sources and raise the cost of agricultural activities.

In a bid to address such problems, eco-fertilization concept has been presented. The eco- fertilization is intended to be used as a more scientific and ecological-friendly manner of using fertilizers. This is aimed at giving the crops the specific nutrients that they require without damaging the soil and the ecosystem.

The development of artificial intelligence and machine learning in the recent past has enabled the analysis of high volumes of agricultural data to be undertaken. The patterns of nutrient in the soil, weather condition and crop growth can be detected by machine learning. Through such patterns, the intelligent systems would be able to suggest the most appropriate fertilizer and the right amount of fertilizer to use with various crops.

With the help of these clever systems, farmers will be able to make more efficient choices and minimize unjustifiable use of fertilizers. The paper under reviews is the discussion of different

research works in the eco-fertilization area and the role of machine learning in technologies contributing to making modern agriculture more efficient and sustainable.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

In the last couple of years, numerous scholars were working on the creation of smart mechanisms that would assist farmers in handling fertilizers more efficiently. Such systems typically operate on the machine learning principles to identify the state of soil and prescribe appropriate fertilizers to various crops.

It has been shown that decision tree algorithms can be applied in some studies to create simple and comprehensible fertilizer recommendation models. Decision trees are those that examine the various values of the soils and determine the right kind of fertilizer that should be used in certain crops. The positive aspect of this approach is that the findings are simple to interpret and thus it enables farmers to know the rationale behind the advice.

More complex models of machine learning like the Random Forest models have been utilized by other researchers. Random Forest is a strong algorithm that involves the use of a number of decision trees to enhance the accuracy of prediction. It is efficient in working with large agricultural data and is able to process multiple environmental variables at once, such as rainfall, temperature, soil type, and nutrient concentration.

Against artificial Neural Networks there has been extensive applications in agricultural research. The models are programmed to look like the human brain process of information. Neural networks can discover multifaceted associations between various parameters of agriculture, and they are applicable to forecast the crop yield and the needs of the fertilizer.

Besides machine learning models, certain modern studies combine Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. IoT applications can be used to constantly monitor the level of soil moisture and nutrients (e.g., soil sensors). Machine learning systems would be able to analyze this real-time data to give more precise fertilizer recommendations. As it is evident in the literature, a combination of agricultural knowledge and machine learning technology can greatly enhance the effectiveness of the fertilizer management system.

III.TECHNOLOGY OF ECO-FERTILIZATION SYSTEMS

Majority of the eco-fertilization systems have a structured procedure that comprises a number of steps. The initial one is data collection. In this process, valuable farm information like soil nutrient contents, type of crop, rainfall, temperature, humidity and location is taken. This information can be the laboratories of soil testing, databases of agricultural research or the weather monitoring.

The second step is preprocessing of data. Raw data usually has mistakes, blank values or dissimilar forms. Hence the data should be cleaned and structured so that they can be subjected to machine learning analysis. The accuracy of the prediction model is enhanced by proper preprocessing.

The second step entails the choice of a suitable machine learning algorithm. Some of the common algorithms employed in a fertilizer recommendation system are the decision trees, the Random Forest models as well as the support vector machines. Such algorithms are trained based on historical agricultural data in order to be able to learn patterns and relationships between the requirements and use of fertilizers and soil conditions.

Once the training process is accomplished, the model is able to give appropriate advice on the recommendation of fertilizers. Farmers are able to input data like nutrient content of a soil and crop type in the system. The trained model, using the input data, produces the recommendations on the type and the amount of fertilizer to use.

Lastly, the results are presented to the farmer in form of a user interface (either web application or mobile application). Other developed systems also include additional features like weather alerts, crop suggestions and fertilizers and soils improvement tips.

IV.THE BENEFITS OF ECO-FERTILIZATION SYSTEMS

The eco-fertilization systems offer a number of advantages to both the farmers and the environment. Among the most significant benefits is minimization of the wastage of fertilizer. Farmers will be able to save on unnecessary costs and utilize the resources better by applying the right quantity of fertilizer.

The other advantage is that the health of soil is preserved. The use of balanced fertilizer keeps soil natural and does not damage it in the long term due to the overuse of chemical fertilizers. Sound soil means good increase in crops and sustainable agriculture.

Eco-fertilization systems are also capable of raising crop yields. Machine learning applications consider the number of environmental factors and they give precise recommendations that can aid in the optimal growth of plants.

Moreover, such systems are used to minimize pollution to the environment. The surplus of fertilizers may find its way into the adjacent rivers and ground water, leading to the contamination of water. The smart fertilizer recommending systems can reduce this issue by promoting sensible use of fertilizers.

V.CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Eco-fertilization systems, although having plenty benefits, do have their challenges as well. Availability of sound agricultural data is one of the greatest obstacles. Predictable predictions can only be made by machine learning models with massive and precise datasets.

The second problem is that farmers are not technologically aware. In most rural areas, the farmers could not be conversant with the digital tools, or they have limited internet connectivity.

Small-scale farmers may also be hampered by the cost of adopting the more sophisticated technologies like soil sensors, IoT devices, and monitoring systems. In many cases, governmental support and training is needed to promote the acceptance of such technologies.

VI.FUTURE SCOPE

The future of eco-fertilization systems is bright with the improvement of technology. A possible way forward consists in incorporating soil sensors that operate on IoT-based functionality so as to scan soil nutrients in real time. These sensors are able to transmit information automatically to machine learning systems to be processed and offer recommendations.

It is also possible to make fertilizer recommendation systems more accessible due to the use of mobile applications. The farmers would be able to simply input the soil and crop data in a smartphone app and get immediate fertilizer recommendations.

In addition, machine learning models can be integrated with satellite information and advanced weather predicting systems to enhance prediction accuracy. These technologies will facilitate the designing of smart farming systems that can be used in the promotion of sustainable agriculture.

VII.CONCLUSION

Eco-fertilization is a reasonable and effective practice that can help to enhance agricultural productivity and save the soil and the environment. Conventional ways of practicing fertilizers are usually based on experience and not scientific examination hence ineffective usage of fertilizers.

The analysis of agricultural data and the creation of correct recommendations regarding fertilizers is the modern solution offered by machine learning technologies. These smart systems can assist farmers in more effectively applying the fertilizers by examining soil nutrients, weather conditions and crop needs.

The review paper has analyzed different research studies on eco-fertilization and machine learning in agriculture. The findings show that smart fertilizer recommendation systems hold tremendous potential of enhancing crop yield, reducing wastes in fertilisers and encouraging sustainable agricultural farming.

As the research and technological advancement continues, the eco-fertilization systems will become even more significant to the future of the smart agriculture.

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