



WEATHER BASED CROP SUGGESTION: USING MACHINE LEARNING

¹ Nived C, ² Krishna Sharan S Pandith, ³ Roshedh S U, ⁴ Fayaz C K, ⁵ Nivin K S, ⁶ Daya Naik

^{1,2,3,4} Student, ⁵ Assistant Professor, ⁶ Associate Professor

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, ^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Srinivas Institute of Technology, Mangalore, India

Abstract The Crop Recommendation System is an AI-driven application designed to assist farmers in identifying the most suitable crop for cultivation based on environmental and soil parameters. By leveraging a pre-trained Random Forest model, the system predicts optimal crops using inputs such as Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), temperature, humidity, pH, rainfall, and geographical location. The user-friendly interface, built using Streamlit, allows users to interact with the system seamlessly. The system provides recommendations along with descriptive statistics and visual aids to help farmers make informed decisions. This approach aims to enhance agricultural productivity by promoting data-driven farming practices tailored to specific conditions.

IndexTerms – Machine Learning, Random Forest Classification, Crop Suitability Prediction, Agricultural Decision Support, Soil and Weather Analysis, AI in Agriculture, Data Preprocessing, Geographic Location Encoding

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to maintain economies and guarantee global food security, agriculture is essential. Farmers frequently find it difficult to make well-informed crop selection selections due to the increasing problems of climate change, shifting weather patterns, and soil degradation. This is particularly important in areas where local environmental circumstances have a significant impact on agricultural methods. One viable way to address these issues is through the integration of technology, specifically machine learning and weather forecasting. Utilizing information on soil nutrients, weather characteristics, and local conditions, a weather-based crop recommendation system makes recommendations for the best crops to grow. Predictive modeling and real-time meteorological data are combined in these systems to help farmers maximize yields, lower risks, and guarantee sustainable farming methods. Using Random Forest algorithms, real-time weather APIs, and an interactive user interface, this article investigates the creation of a weather-based crop recommendation system. The method seeks to empower farmers and enhance agricultural results by offering precise, approachable, and useful crop recommendations.

II. METHODOLOGY

The weather-based crop recommendation system integrates data processing, model predictions, and user involvement in a systematic workflow. The following are the steps involved:

A. Information Gathering:

- Datasets like as Kaggle's Crop Recommendation Dataset are used to source weather parameters (temperature, humidity, and rainfall) and soil data (pH, phosphorus, nitrogen, and potassium).
- The OpenWeatherMap API retrieves current weather information based on the user's location.

B. Preprocessing Data:

- To fill in missing information and eliminate discrepancies, the gathered data is cleaned.
- One-hot encoding is used for location-specific data, and features are normalized to standardize scales.

C. Training Models:

- Because of its resilience while dealing with a variety of input features, a Random Forest Classifier is employed.
- With factors including N, P, K, temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall, the model is trained on an 80%-20% train-test split of the dataset.
- A.pkl file containing the trained model is saved for system integration.

D. Integration in Real Time:

- Via the API, the system retrieves the most recent weather data and dynamically modifies the input parameters.
- This guarantees that suggestions are precise and pertinent to the state of the environment today.

E. Development of User Interfaces:

- Streamlit was used in the interface's construction to give consumers an easy-to-use, interactive platform.
- The technology analyzes the meteorological and soil data that users enter to determine the best crop.

F. Forecast and Presentation:

- The optimal crop is predicted by the trained model using the inputs that are supplied.
- Along with other information like weather and a statistical overview, the interface shows the crop recommendation.

G. Deployment:

Because it is hosted on Streamlit Cloud, the application is available.

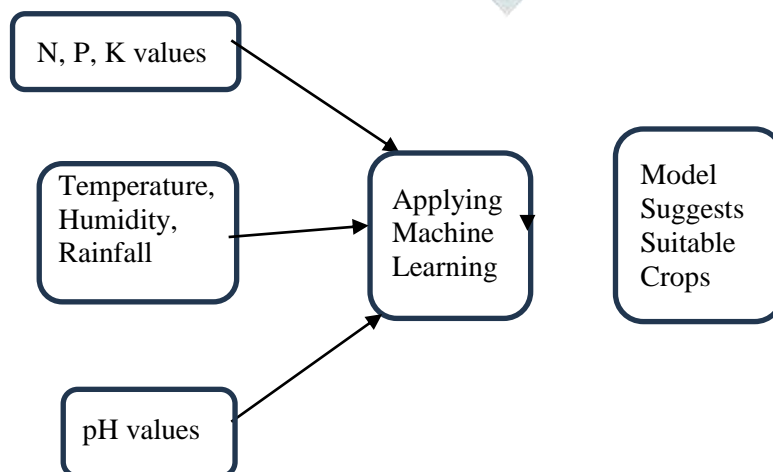


Fig.1. DFD Diagram for Crop suggestion system

III. PERFORMANCE

Assessment of the Weather-Based Crop Suggestion System's Performance. To make sure it works properly and satisfies farmer demands, the weather-based crop suggestion system was thoroughly tested and improved. The outcomes demonstrate that it is not only accurate but also user-friendly and useful in practical settings.

1. Correctness and Verification

The Random Forest algorithm, a tried-and-true technique for managing complicated data, is used by the system. It was trained on a dataset that included important farming parameters such as rainfall, temperature, humidity, pH, soil nutrients (N, P, and K), and geographical conditions. Strong precision, recall, and F1 scores demonstrated the model's ability to handle a variety of scenarios, and

cross-validation demonstrated that its predictions were reliable and accurate.

2. Instantaneous Reactivity

Working with real-time weather data is one of the system's most notable features. The system instantaneously provides recommendations and updates current conditions via the OpenWeatherMap API. This eliminates the need for farmers to wait and allows them to make decisions immediately based on the most recent weather reports.

3. Practicality and User Input

Farmers and agricultural specialists examined the technology to ensure its usefulness and practicality. The recommended crops aligned well with both professional judgment and accepted farming methods. Farmers valued the user-friendly interface because it made entering data and receiving concise, useful advice simple.

4. Handling Unusual Cases

The dependability of the system was checked by introducing difficult and unpredictable inputs. Internal verification mechanisms that were designed to identify erroneous or out-of-bounds data helped in reducing errors. Even under such extreme conditions, the system showed its ability to adapt to different agricultural scenarios while maintaining accuracy.

5. Advocacy for Sustainable Agriculture

This approach suggests appropriate crops but also guides agricultural producers to make the best and more sustainable decision. The matching of crops to specific soil types and conditions reduces the possibility of crop failure and maximizes resources. Therefore, this aids farmers in increasing yields while being environmentally friendly.

6. Conclusion

This weather-driven crop recommendation has proved to be a viable and practical tool for modern farming.

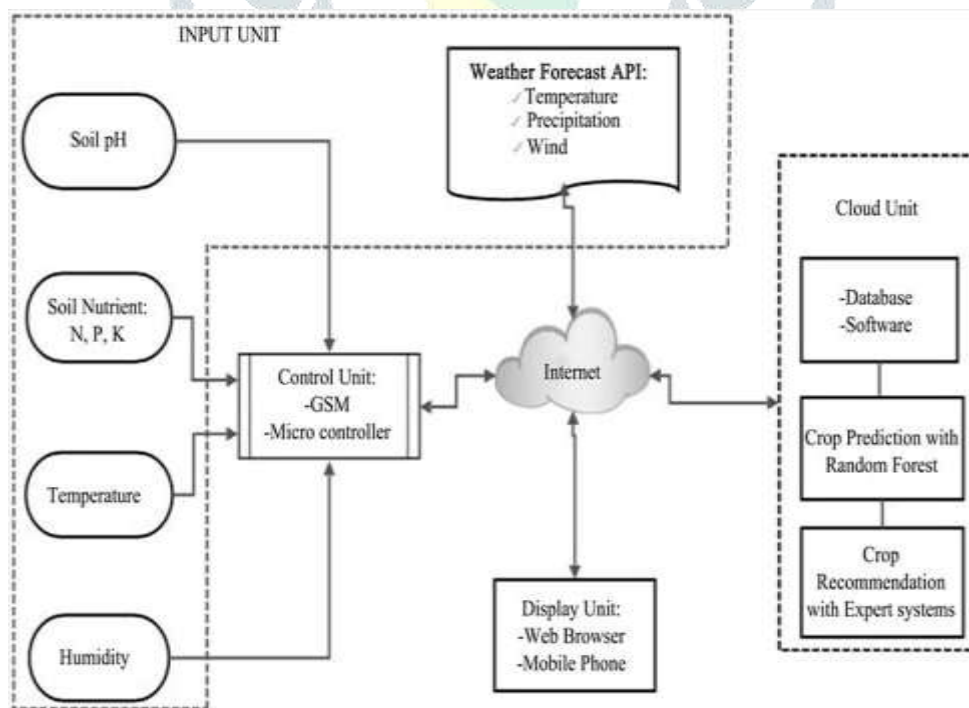


Fig.2. System Architecture of Crop suggestion system

VI. INTEGRATION WITH EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Integrating a rainfall-grounded crop suggestion system with arising technologies has the implicit to transfigure husbandry into a more effective, sustainable, and data-driven assiduity. The key to this metamorphosis lies in the emulsion of advanced machine literacy models, similar as deep literacy and neural networks, with real-time data from colourful sources. These models can reuse vast quantities of rainfall, soil, and satellite data to give largely accurate prognostications and crop recommendations acclimatized to specific environmental conditions. The integration of the Internet of effects (IoT) technology into the system can take this process a step further. IoT bias, similar as soil humidity detectors, temperature needles, and rainfall stations, can be placed directly in the fields to collect real-time data on environmental variables. These detectors give grainy, up-to-date information on soil health, humidity situations, and atmospheric conditions, which can also be transmitted to centralized pall platforms for farther analysis. By exercising AI and machine literacy algorithms, this real-time data can be reused to induce immediate perceptivity, offering growers precise recommendations for crop selection grounded on current and prognosticated rainfall patterns, soil conditions, and indeed pest and

complaint pitfalls.

In addition, arising technologies like drones and remote seeing are getting decreasingly important in perfection husbandry. Drones equipped with high- resolution cameras and multispectral detectors can capture upstanding images of the cropland, furnishing a raspberry's- eye view of crop health and relating issues like nutrient scarcities, pest infestations, or water stress. These drones can be used to cover vast fields of cropland more efficiently than traditional styles, offering growers a further comprehensive understanding of crop conditions and allowing them to take corrective conduct in real time.

This integration of drone technology with rainfall- grounded crop suggestion systems can enable perfection husbandry on a scale that was preliminarily not possible, helping growers optimize resource use, reduce waste, and ameliorate overall crop yields.

Another critical arising technology is blockchain, which can be used to enhance the translucency and traceability of the entire agrarian force chain. By incorporating blockchain, every step of the crop product process — from rainfall- grounded crop selection to harvesting and distribution — can be securely logged and tracked. This ensures that recommended crops aren't only suitable for the original climate but also align with sustainable and ethical husbandry practices. Blockchain can help corroborate that crops are grown using environmentally friendly styles, reducing the carbon footmark of agrarian conditioning, and furnishing consumers with empirical information about the origins of their food.

Edge computing can round these technologies by enabling briskly data recycling near to the source of the data, similar as on the ranch itself. In areas with unreliable internet connectivity, edge computing can ensure that critical data is reused locally, furnishing growers with real- time recommendations and cautions without the need for a constant internet connection. This technology allows for faster decision- timber, enabling growers to act snappily in response to rainfall changes, pest outbreaks, or complaint pitfalls.

Incorporating these arising technologies into a rainfall- grounded crop suggestion system not only optimizes crop selection grounded on environmental factors but also enhances resource operation. It enables perfection husbandry, where inputs similar as water, diseases, and fungicides are applied more efficiently, reducing waste and minimizing environmental impact. likewise, these technologies make husbandry more flexible to climate change by furnishing data- driven perceptivity that help growers acclimatize to shifting rainfall patterns and changeable climatic events. The overall result is a more sustainable and profitable agrarian practice that benefits both small- scale growers and large agrarian enterprises. Through the flawless integration of machine literacy, IoT, drones, blockchain, and edge computing, this design can empower growers to make further informed opinions, increase crop productivity, and foster environmentally sustainable husbandry practices.

V. ETHICS

The ethics of a rainfall- grounded crop suggestion system design is multifaceted and bear careful consideration to ensure that the technology benefits all stakeholders while minimizing implicit damages. One of the primary ethical enterprises is data sequestration and security. The system will collect sensitive data from growers, similar as soil conditions, rainfall patterns, and conceivably particular information. This data must be securely stored and handled to cover the sequestration of individualities. Transparent concurrence processes must be in place to ensure that growers understand how their data will be used and that they've control over it.

Another ethical consideration is the eventuality for unstable access to the technology. While the system can significantly profit large- scale marketable growers, smallholder growers, particularly in developing regions, may not have the necessary structure, similar as dependable internet access or ultramodern bias, to completely work the system. This could complicate being inequalities in husbandry. To address this, the design should concentrate on making the technology accessible and affordable to all growers, conceivably through hookups with original associations or government programs that can give support to lower or marginalized growers.

The use of AI and machine literacy models in agrarian decision- making should be transparent and resolvable. growers should understand how recommendations are made and not blindly trust algorithms without sapience into the logic behind them. This ensures that the technology remains responsible and secure, promoting informed decision- making among druggies.

Eventually, the environmental impact of the technology itself should be considered. While the system aims to optimize resource use and reduce waste, the product, deployment, and conservation of the technology should be conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. sweats should be made to minimize the carbon footmark of the technology and promote sustainable practices in the agrarian sector, icing that the design contributes appreciatively to environmental conservation.

Overall, icing fairness, translucency, availability, and sustainability is essential for the ethical perpetration of a rainfall- grounded crop suggestion system. Addressing these enterprises will help ensure that the design is salutary for all stakeholders while mollifying implicit pitfalls.

VI. CHALLENGES

1. Data delicacy and trustability

One of the primary challenges in developing a rainfall- grounded crop suggestion system is icing the delicacy and trustability of the data used. The system relies on rainfall vaticinations, satellite imagery, and detector data to make crop recommendations, but these data sources can occasionally be inconsistent or inaccurate. Weather prognostications are innately uncertain, and small crimes in rainfall soothsaying can lead to sour crop suggestions. also, the quality of satellite imagery can vary grounded on pall cover, resolution,

and environmental factors, which may affect the delicacy of crop type mapping. Ensuring that data is accurate, up-to-date, and dependable is essential for making effective recommendations.

2. Technological structure and Access

Access to the necessary technological structure is another significant challenge. While the system can offer great benefits to growers, particularly in remote or pastoral areas, numerous smallholder growers warrant the structure needed to use similar technology effectively. Issues similar as unreliable internet connectivity, lack of ultramodern bias, and shy specialized chops can help growers from completely using the system. Bridging this technological peak is pivotal to ensure that the system is accessible to all, including those in developing regions with limited coffers.

3. Integration of Diverse Data Sources

The rainfall-grounded crop suggestion system relies on integrating different data sources, including rainfall data, soil detectors, satellite imagery, and literal agrarian data. One of the challenges lies in harmonizing these colourful data aqueducts, which may come in different formats and bear complex processing to be usable. Data integration and standardization can be technically gruelling and time-consuming, especially when dealing with large volumes of data from different sources. Ensuring smooth and effective data integration is pivotal for furnishing accurate and practicable crop recommendations.

4. Prophetic Model Limitations

Although machine literacy models, similar as deep literacy and neural networks, can give important prognostications, they aren't without limitations. These models bear large, high-quality datasets to train effectively, and in some regions, data may be meagre or deficient. Also, machine literacy models can occasionally produce results that are delicate to interpret, leading to a lack of trust among growers. Ensuring that these models are both accurate and resolvable is essential to ensure that druggies can confidently calculate on the recommendations handed by the system.

5. Environmental and Climate Variability

Weather-grounded crop suggestion systems are heavily told by climate patterns, which can be largely variable and changeable. While the system can give recommendations grounded on current and read rainfall conditions, it may struggle to regard for long-term climate shifts or extreme rainfall events similar as famines, cataracts, or heatwaves. These extreme events, which are getting more frequent due to climate change, can disrupt agrarian practices and make crop recommendations less dependable. The system must be designed to regard for these misgivings and give flexible recommendation.

6. Ethical and Social Challenges

The ethical counteraccusations of collecting and using growers' data are also a significant challenge. Ensuring that data sequestration is admired and that growers are completely informed about how their data will be used is critical. There's also the eventuality for abuse of data, similar as by third parties, which could lead to exploitation or loss of trust. Also, ensuring that the system is indifferent and accessible to all growers, anyhow of their socioeconomic status, is essential. Without proper safeguards, the system could complicate inequalities in access to agrarian technology, leaving marginalize.

7. Cost and Scalability

Eventually, the cost of enforcing and maintaining the rainfall-grounded crop suggestion system can be a significant hedge. The technology requires nonstop updates to rainfall data, satellite imagery, and model advancements, which can be precious. Small-scale growers, particularly in developing countries, may struggle to go the necessary tools and services. Ensuring that the system is scalable and affordable for all growers, especially those in economically underprivileged region, is a challenge that must be addressed to maximize the system's impact.

VII. APPLICATIONS

The rainfall-grounded crop suggestion system has broad operations in ultramodern husbandry, furnishing growers with data-driven perceptivity that enhance decision-timber. By using real-time rainfall vaticinations, satellite imagery, and soil data, the system can recommend the most suitable crops for a given region, optimizing yield and minimizing resource destruction. This operation is particularly precious in areas where growers face changeable rainfall patterns or climate challenges, as the system can help alleviate pitfalls associated with famines, cataracts, and extreme temperatures. Also, the system can help growers plan their planting schedules, elect the right crop kinds, and manage irrigation more effectively, perfecting overall productivity. In regions with limited access to agrarian moxie, the system serves as a precious tool for supporting informed opinions, ensuring that growers can borrow stylish practices and reduce crop losses. The integration of machine literacy and prophetic models also enables the system to offer individualized recommendations acclimatized to the unique conditions of each ranch, making it an essential tool for perfection husbandry.

VIII. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The unborn directions of the rainfall-grounded crop suggestion system is promising, with the eventuality to integrate arising technologies that further enhance its capabilities. One crucial area of development is the objectification of drones and remote seeing technology to cover crop health in real-time. Drones equipped with multispectral cameras can give upstanding views of crop fields, relating issues like pest infestations, conditions, or nutrient scarcities that could impact crop yield. This would enable growers to take

immediate corrective conduct, icing that crops are maintained in optimal conditions. Another implicit direction is the integration of Internet of effects (IoT) detectors, which can collect detailed, on- the- ground data about soil humidity, temperature, and moisture. These detectors can give nonstop, real- time information that feeds into the crop suggestion system, allowing for more precise

recommendations. also, as climate change continues to alter rainfall patterns, the system could evolve to include long- term climate modelling and adaption strategies, helping growers shift to more flexible crops. likewise, blockchain technology could be incorporated to insure transluency and traceability throughout the agrarian force chain, from crop product to distribution. As these technologies meet, the system wo n't only offer crop suggestions but also contribute to more sustainable and flexible agrarian practices, helping growers worldwide acclimatize to a decreasingly changeable climate.

IX. RESULT

A. Landing Page

The loading page of the crop recommendation system is designed to be simple, user-friendly, and efficient. It includes a sidebar with project details and instructions, while the main section allows users to input soil and weather parameters like N, P, K, pH, temperature, humidity, rainfall, and location. The inputs are processed to generate the best crop suggestion with a single click on the "Recommend Crop" button. Error handling ensures users enter valid data, while the clean design and tooltips make navigation intuitive as shown in the Fig 3. This page ensures a smooth and practical experience for users, especially farmers, to find suitable crops easily.

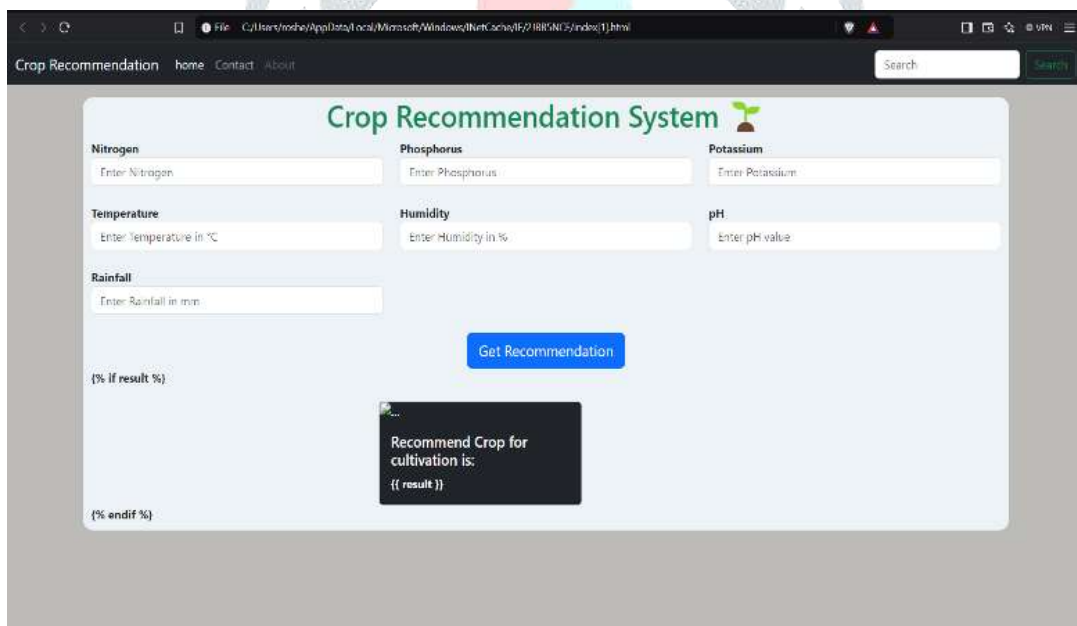


Fig. 3. Landing Page

B. Home Page

The homepage allows users to input key parameters like N, P, K, pH, temperature, humidity, rainfall, and location in a simple, organized layout. Tooltips guide users on valid ranges for accurate data entry. After entering the details, clicking the "Recommend Crop" button generates personalized crop suggestions as shown in Fig. 4

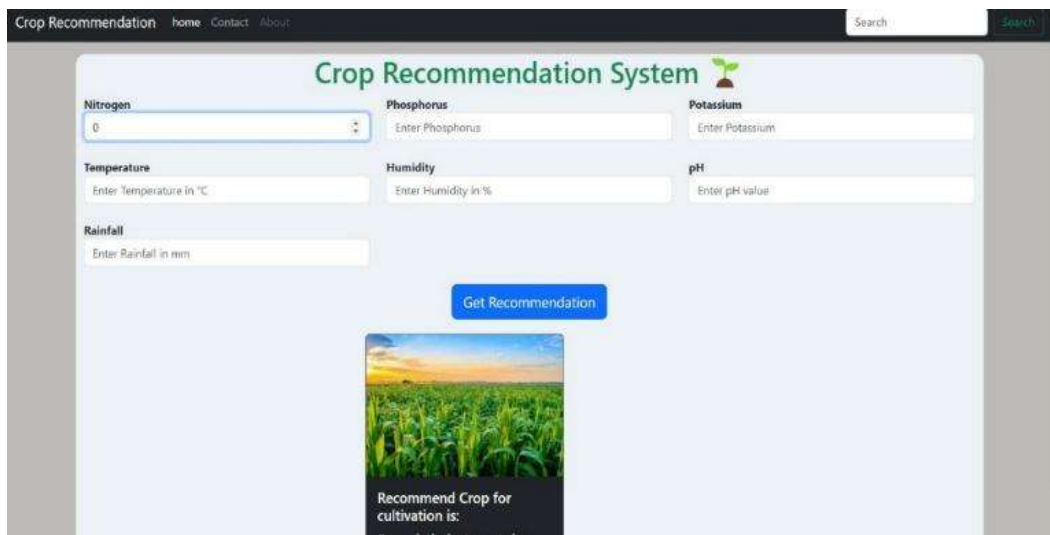


Fig. 4. Home Page

C. Registering Entities

Registering entities involves organizing key data points such as soil nutrients (N, P, K), pH levels, weather parameters (temperature, humidity, rainfall), and location into a structured format as shown in Fig 5. These entities are stored and processed to ensure accurate crop recommendations tailored to user inputs.

The screenshot displays the 'Crop Recommendation System' interface. It features several input fields for user data: Nitrogen (13), Phosphorus (20), Potassium (15), Temperature (50), Humidity (30), pH (7), and Rainfall (150). A blue 'Get Recommendation' button is positioned below the input fields. Below the button, a result card shows a field of green grapes and the text: 'Recommend Crop for cultivation is: Grapes is the best crop to be cultivated right there'.

Fig. 5. Registering Entities

CONCLUSION

The The Weather-Based Crop Recommendation System effectively leverages machine learning to provide accurate, data-driven crop suggestions, aiding farmers in making informed decisions based on critical factors such as soil nutrients, weather conditions, and regional data. With its high prediction accuracy, user-friendly interface, and focus on sustainability, the system optimizes resource utilization, minimizes crop failure risks, and promotes eco-friendly farming practices. However, its current reliance on static datasets and limited geographical scope highlights areas for improvement. Future advancements could include real-time data integration using weather APIs and IoT sensors, dataset expansion to cover diverse regions and crops, and the adoption of advanced machine learning models to enhance performance. Additionally, mobile app development, regional language support, and integration with precision farming tools would make the system more accessible and versatile. These enhancements, combined with a focus on sustainability, position the system as a transformative tool for modern agriculture, capable of driving smarter, more efficient, and environmentally conscious farming practices worldwide.

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