

Plants Images Classification Based on Textural Features using Combined Classifier

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Abstract.

This paper introduces an approach of plant classification which is based on the characterization of texture properties. We used the combined classifier learning vector quantization. We randomly took out 30 blocks of each texture as a training set and another 30 blocks as a testing set. We found that the combined classifier method gave a high performance which is a superior than other tested methods. The experimental results indicated that our algorithm is applicable and its average correct recognition rate was 98.7%.

Keywords: Plant classification, Learning vector Quantization(LVQ), Radial base function(RBF), Texture classification, Neural Networks, Texture classification.

1. Introduction

Image classification plays an important role in many applicable fields in our life, such as image analysis, remote sensing, and pattern recognition [9]. It can be defined as the process of sorting all the pixels in an image into a finite number of individual classes[5]. There are many types of techniques which can be used to classify and recognize different types of objects in images. For conventional statistical approaches for land cover classification, they only use the gray values of the image to detect and classify objects. They lead to misclassification due to the strictly convex boundaries. The textural features can be included for better classification but they are inconvenient for the conventional methods. On the other hand, artificial neural networks (ANNs) can handle non-convex decisions [6]. The uses of textural features help to resolve misclassification.

On the other hand, plants exist everywhere in both human environments and other places without people. Many of plants carry significant information for the human society development. The urgent situation is that many plants are at the risk of extinction, so it is very necessary to set up a database for plant protection [1-4]. We believe that the first step is to teach a computer how to classify plants. Therefore, we concentrate on the region of plant classification which plays an important role specially with people who deal with plants directly in scientific way. Our work can be used by searchers and students in the Botany field to classify different types of plants.

2. Literature Review

Z. Miao et al. [12] used the evidence theory based rose classification which is based on many features of roses. This technique has a disadvantage that it's applicable to certain species. [Make the same for the rest of this paragraph.]

, X.-F. Wang, J.-X. Du, and G.-J. Zhang use a moving median center (MMC) hypersphere classifier [8] but this technique isn't fast enough specially when it's compared with approaches which are using Artificial Neural Networks(ANN), other approaches compared the similarity between features to classify plants [5] and these approach have the disadvantage of requiring preprocess work of human to enter keys manually[14], some approaches used Artificial Neural Networks(ANN) to classify opunt'ia species [13] although this approach is fast but it's applicable to certain spices, J. Du, D. Huang, X. Wang, and X. Gu use shape recognition based on radial basis probabilistic neural network which is trained by orthogonal least square algorithm(OLSA) and optimized by recursive OLSA.[17] .it performs plant recognition through modified Fourier descriptors of leaf shape, many approaches which are based on leaf shape like the approach introduced by .-X. Du, D.-S. Huang, X.-F. Wang, and X. G isn't effective when the leaf shape isn't clear or destroyed the previous approach uses a modified dynamic programming algorithm for leaf shape matching .

Table 1 shows summaries of the results of other methods in order to compare between the various plant classification techniques .

Table 1 various plant classification techniques

No.	Method	Researchers	Reference	Accuracy (%)
1	Comparing the similarity between features	Y. Ye, C. Chen, C.-T. Li, H. Fu, and Z. Chi.	[5]	71
2	PCA	Fu, h.,Chi, Z., Feng, D., and Song, J.	[4]	80.3
3	Semi-SLLE+K-NN	Lee, C.L, Chen, and S.Y.	[25]	85.86
4	k-NN(k=5)	X. Gu, J. -X. Du, and X.-F. Wang.	[8]	86
5	LLE+K-NN	Shi, C., Chen, and L.H.	[10]	86.4
6	SLLE+K-NN	Pillati,M., Viroli,C.	[11]	88.7
7	Wavelet transform + gaussian interpolation.	Gu, X., Du, J.-X., Wang, and X. -F.	[1]	88.9
8	Hyper sphere classifier	Wang, X.-F., Du, J.-X, Zhang, and G.-J.	[8]	89.4
9	RBPNN	X. Gu, J.-X.Du, and X. – F. Wang.	[4]	91
10	MMC	J.- X.Du,X.-F. Wang, and G.- J. Zhang.	[17]	91
11	k-NN (k=4)	J.- X.Du,X.-F. Wang, and G.- J. Zhang.	[2]	92
12	BPNN	Fu, H., Chi, Z., Feng, D., and Song, J.	[7]	92
13	PCA + SVM	Wu,S.G., Bao, F.S., et al.	[1]	92
14	MLNN	J. Du, D.Huang, X. Wang, and X. Gu.	[2]	94

15	Wavelet transforms + SVM	Im, C., Nishida, H., Kunii, and T.L.	[6]	95
16	LVQ + RBF (our proposed algorithm)[]	M. Z. Rashad	[28]	98.7

3. Methodology

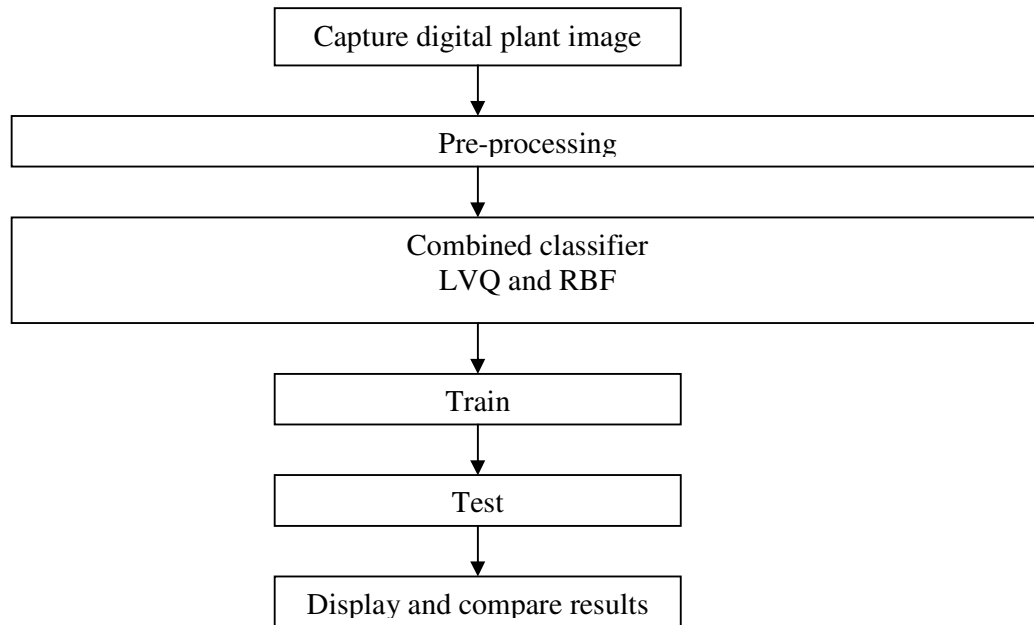


Fig. 1: The architecture of the proposed technique.

This figure is very general and you should focus on the Pre-processing and the classifier stages. Draw them in more details. They are the main contribution of your paper.

As shown in Figure 1, this image manipulate process can be divides into six steps as follows:

3.1. Capture digital plant image

We use a six megapixel digital camera to capture plant's images. [write camera's features] Images were taken at (W x H) pixels, The image is stored in BMP format.

3.2. Image Pre-preprocessing.

An RGB image is firstly converted into a grayscale image. The following Matlab code is the formula used to convert RGB image into A grayscale image.

```

I = imread('Path:/Im/rgbim.bmp');
J = rgb2gray(I);
Figure, imshow(J);
  
```

Where we save the grayscale image resulted in the matlab figure as BMP image. All plant images we use in our system are in 128 × 128 resolution.

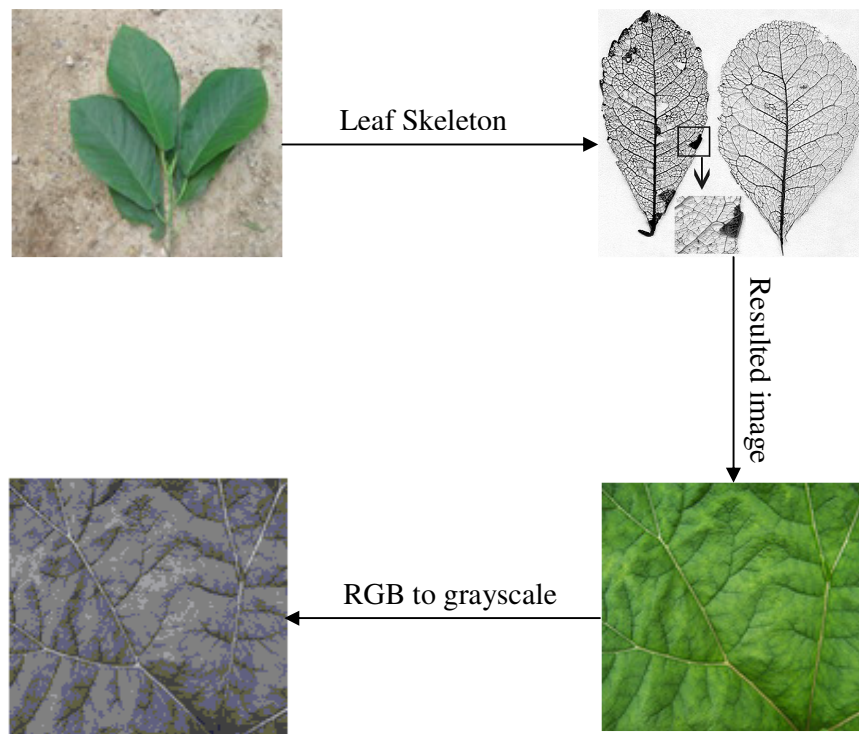


Fig. 2: A plant image pre-processing example.

3.3. Combined classifier

Depend on voting among several weak classifiers. And the result is the maximum vote.

4. Results and Discussion

To obtain the best results from our algorithm, we change the following various factors:

1. Number of epochs:

An epoch is the presentation of the entire training set to the neural network [9], we change the number of epochs to compare and get the best results for the system.

Where the images we use here are in 128 * 128 resolution.

Table 2: The influence no. of epochs

No. of epochs	Pccts	Pctr
2000	0.97	0.98
3000	0.98	0.985
4000	0.987	0.99

2. Learning rate:

At each training step the network computes the direction in which each bias and link value can be changed to calculate a more correct output [9]. The rate of improvement at that solution state is also known.

A learning rate is user-designated in order to determine how much the link weights and node biases can be modified based on the change direction and change rate. The higher the learning rate (max. of 1.0) the faster the network is trained. However, the network has a better chance of being trained to a local minimum solution. A local minimum is a point at which the network stabilizes on a solution which is not the most optimal global solution.

Table 3: The influence of learning rate

Learning rate	Pccts	Pctr
1.0		
0.1	0.97	0.98
0.2	0.98	0.995

3. Number of classifiers:

Table 4: The influence of Number of classifiers

No. of classifiers	Pccts	Pctr
4	0.97	.98
5	.0.98	0.987
3	0.978	0.988

4. Image size:

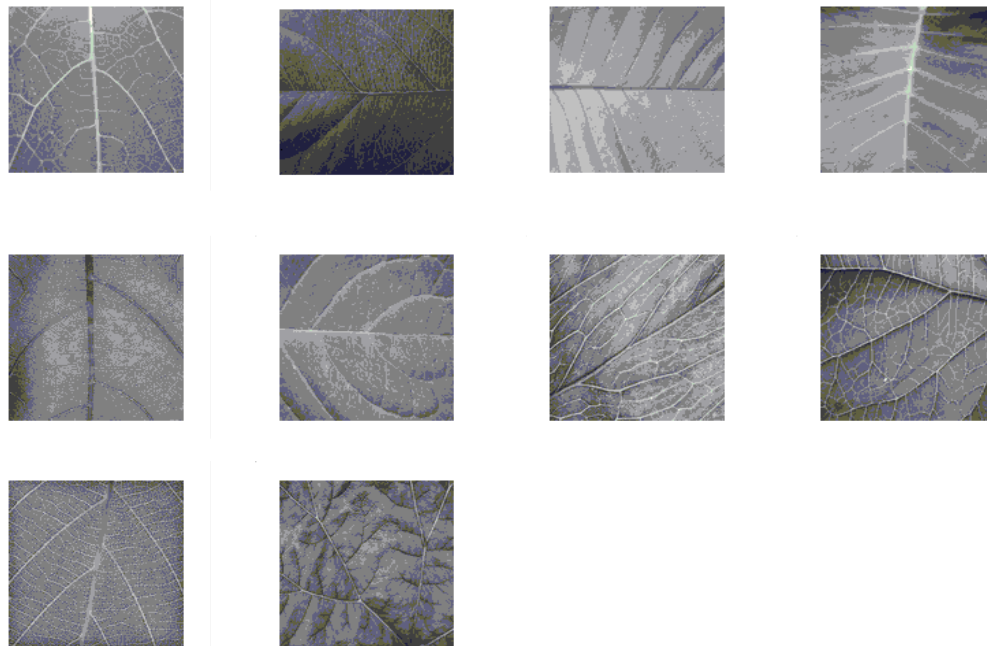


Fig. 3: The set of 10 images used for the classification

Table 2 shows the influence of no. of epochs. If no. of epochs increases the accuracy increases. Table 3 shows the influence of learning rate. If learning rate increase the more accurate but the more time. Also table 4 shows the influence of Number of classifiers, it is the same relation. The following figure shows various plant classification techniques. It shows that accuracy is 98.7% compared to other systems.

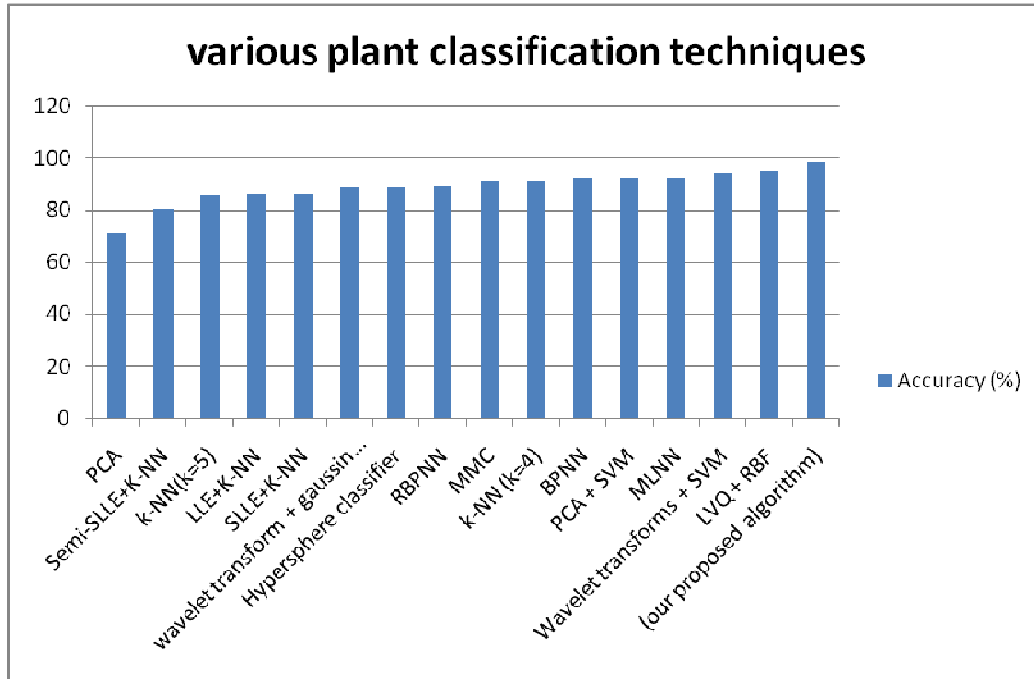


Fig 4: Various plant classification techniques

5. Conclusion and Future Work

Our proposed system (LVQ + RBF) is an implementation of a robust algorithm. Our accuracy is 98.7% compared to other systems.

In future, we are going to apply statistical pattern recognition methods which take noise into consideration. Our system has an advantage of its ability of classifying and recognizing the plant from a small part of the leaf without depending neither on the shape of the leaf or on its color features, since the system essentially depends on the textural features. Hence, the system is useful for the botany researchers when he wants to recognize a damaged plant, since this can be carried out depending only on a small part of the damaged plant. when the botany researcher has a damaged plant and wants to put it into its position in the classification, our system is the solution because it depends on the textural features not on the color features which is naturally changing during the seasonal succession.

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