

# Automatic detection of tulip breaking virus (TBV) in tulip fields using machine vision

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# Outline

- ▶ Introduction to the problem
  - Disease (TBV) detection
- ▶ Imaging platform
  - 2011 (RGB based)
  - 2012 (Multispectral – RGB – NIR)
  - Image classification
- ▶ Field trails
- ▶ Results
- ▶ Discussion and future plans

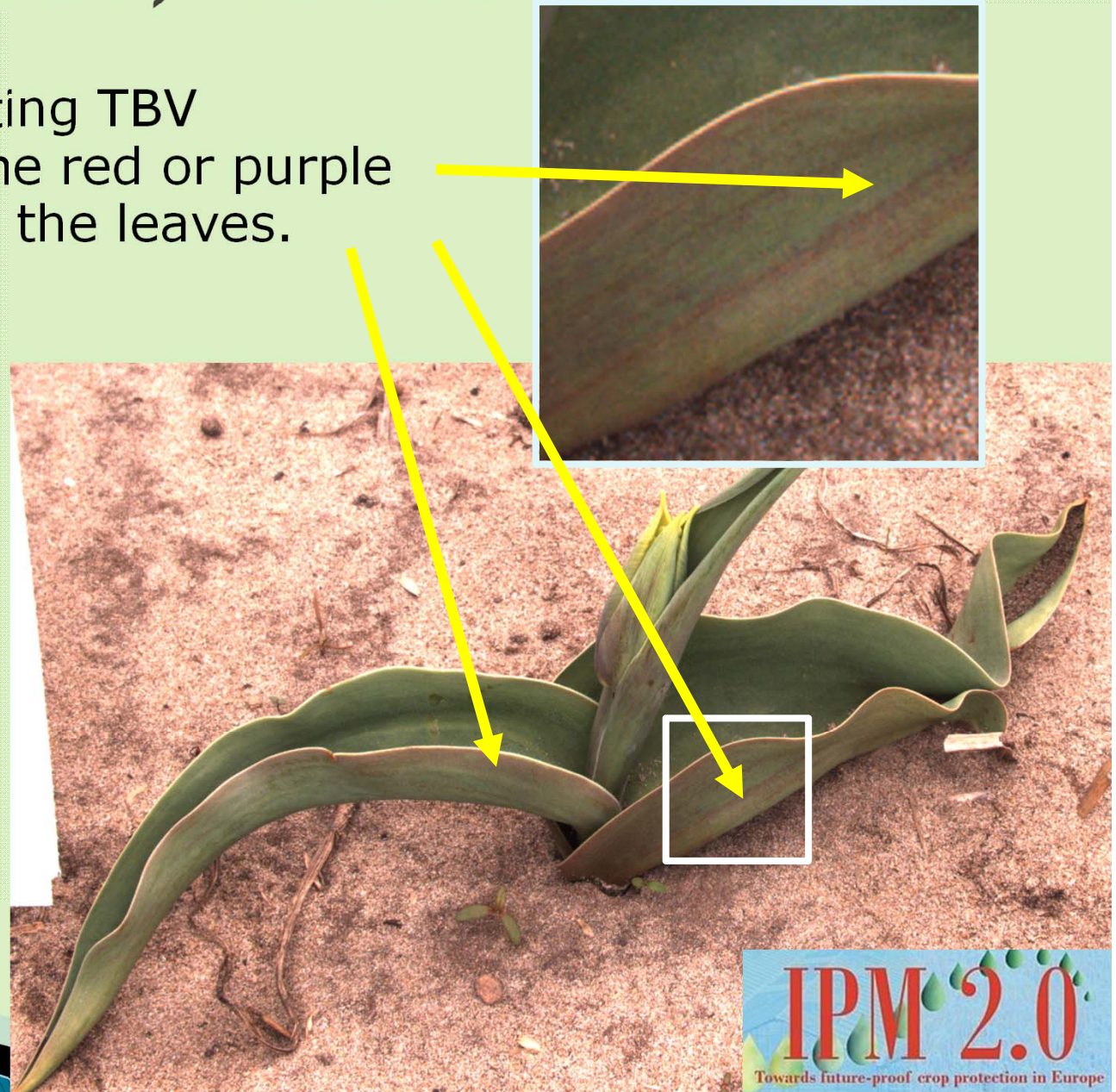


# Introduction to the problem



# Disease (TBV) detection

- most discriminating TBV symptoms are the red or purple spot patterns on the leaves.
- ▶ Segmentation of plant against soil.
- ▶ Segmentation of disease pattern.



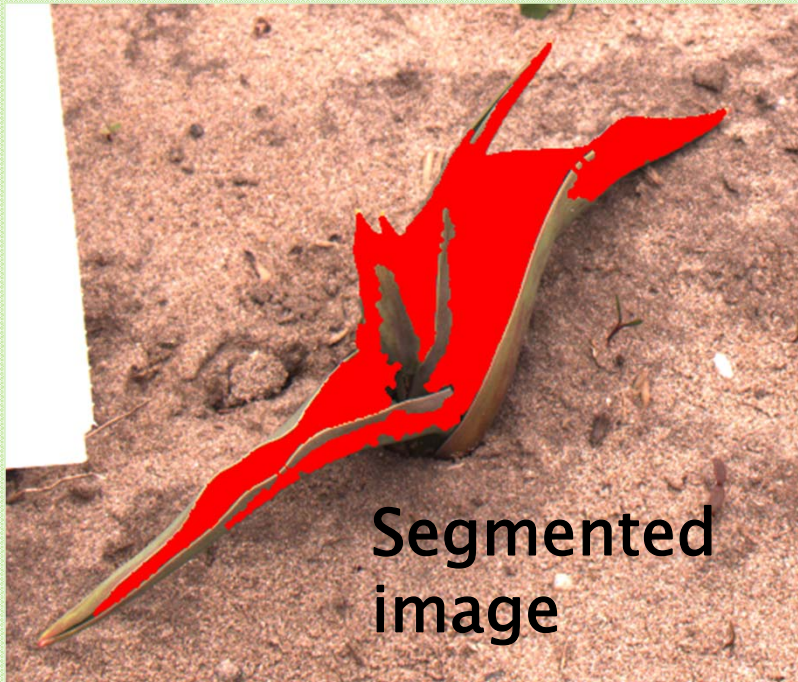
# Imaging platform

- ▶ Universal mobile platform, with a light resistant canvas cover, to exclude ambient light.
- ▶ Fluorescent daylight (6000k) lamps.
- ▶ IR LED (850 nm) floodlight (2012).
- ▶ Cameras:
  - 5-megapixel RGB color cameras (Prosilica GC2450) (2011)
  - 1.3-megapixel multispectral RGB-NIR cameras (JAI AD-130GE) (2012)
  - under a zenith angle of 45 degrees, at 90 degrees difference in azimuth angle, viewing two sides of the plants.



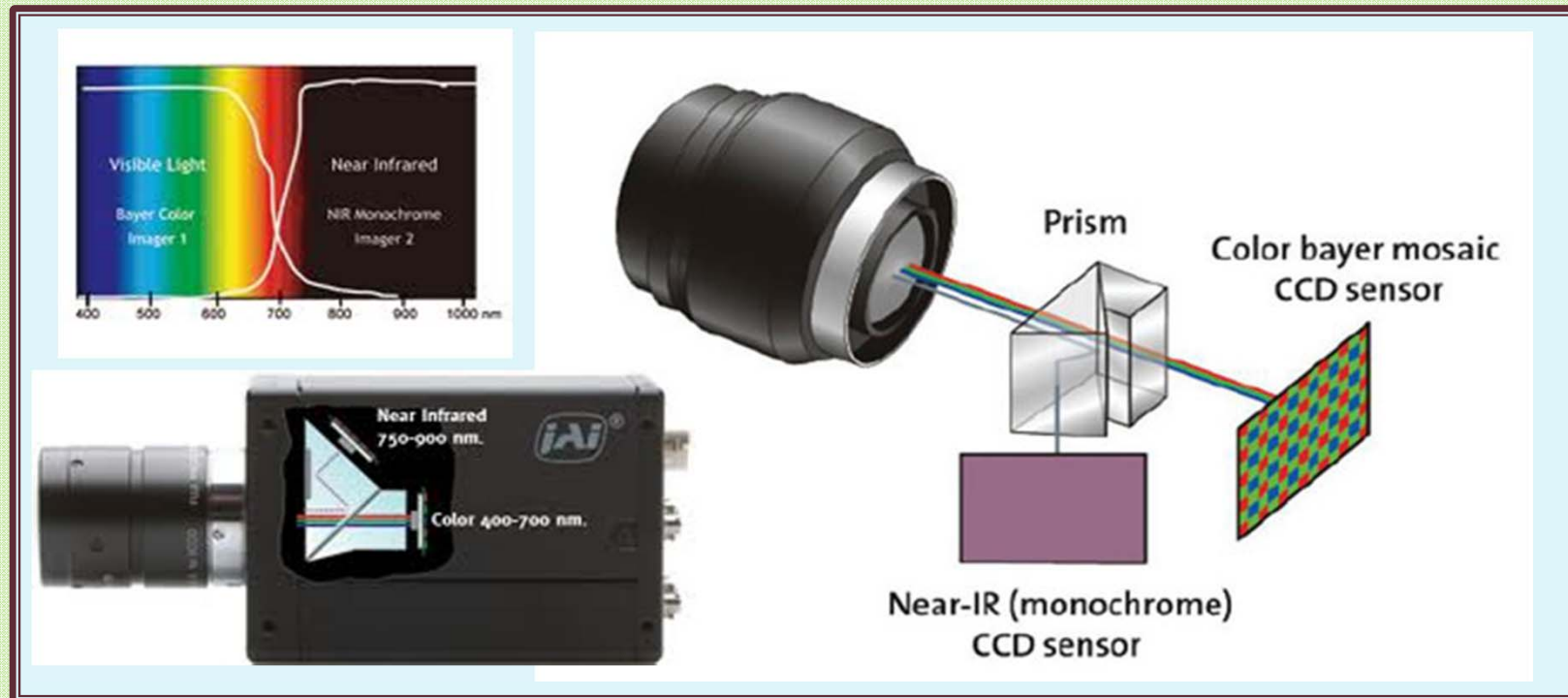
# Imaging platform

- ▶ 2011 – RGB camera, sometimes false segmentation of the plant against the background.



# Imaging platform

Multispectral camera (2012)



- ▶ Color- measure virus symptoms
- ▶ IR - threshold plant from background

# Imaging platform

- ▶ 2012 – RGB–NIR camera.
  - Dark (clay) soil, segmentation on NIR image
  - Light (sandy) soil, multispectral segmentation



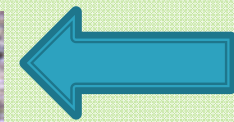


# Imaging platform



Color threshold

Multispectral  
threshold



# Image classification (for the wiz kids)

- ▶ Fraction of red pixels –  $\Sigma((R-G) > 15) / area$
- ▶ Mean normalized red value –  $\Sigma R / \Sigma(R+G+B)$
- ▶ Mean normalized green value –  $\Sigma G / \Sigma(R+G+B)$
- ▶ Ratio of contour pixels of spots –  $\Sigma(spot\ contour) / area$ 
  - $R$ ,  $G$  and  $B$  – red green and blue pixel values within the mask of each plant.
  - area – pixel-count of the mask.
  - spot contour – red pixels touching green pixels ( $(R-G) < 15$ ), indicates patchiness of the spot pattern.

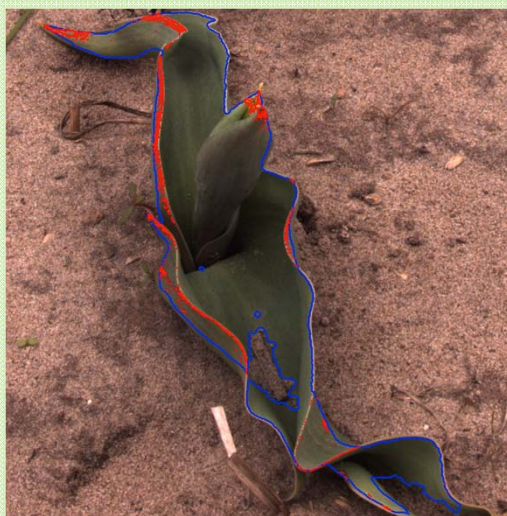
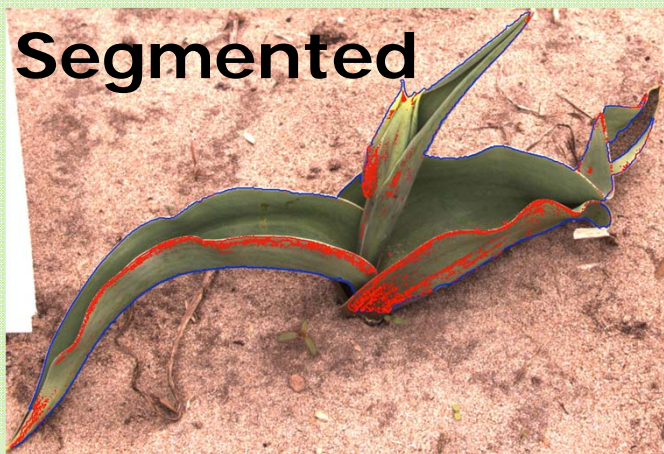
# Image classification

Side

Front



Segmented



# Field trails

## 2011

- ▶ 3 plots (single plant density)
  - Mixed
  - 100% diseased
  - 100% healthy
- ▶ 1 measurement date.

## 2012

- 2 plots (single plant density)
- 8 plots (production density touching plants)
- weekly measurements during growth season (5 weeks from first 2 leaves until flowering).

- Ground-truth = biochemical immunoassay (ELISA)
- Machine vision results compared to highly qualified crop experts.



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Towards future-proof crop protection in Europe

# Results (2011)

- ▶ 3 plots, 199 plants, 1 measurement date.
- ▶ Total error machine vision: 9%; crop expert: 2%

Machine vision (Crop expert)				
Elisa		Healthy	TBV	Total
	Healthy	80 (83)	7 (4)	87
	TBV	11 (0)	101 (112)	112
	Total	91 (83)	108 (116)	199

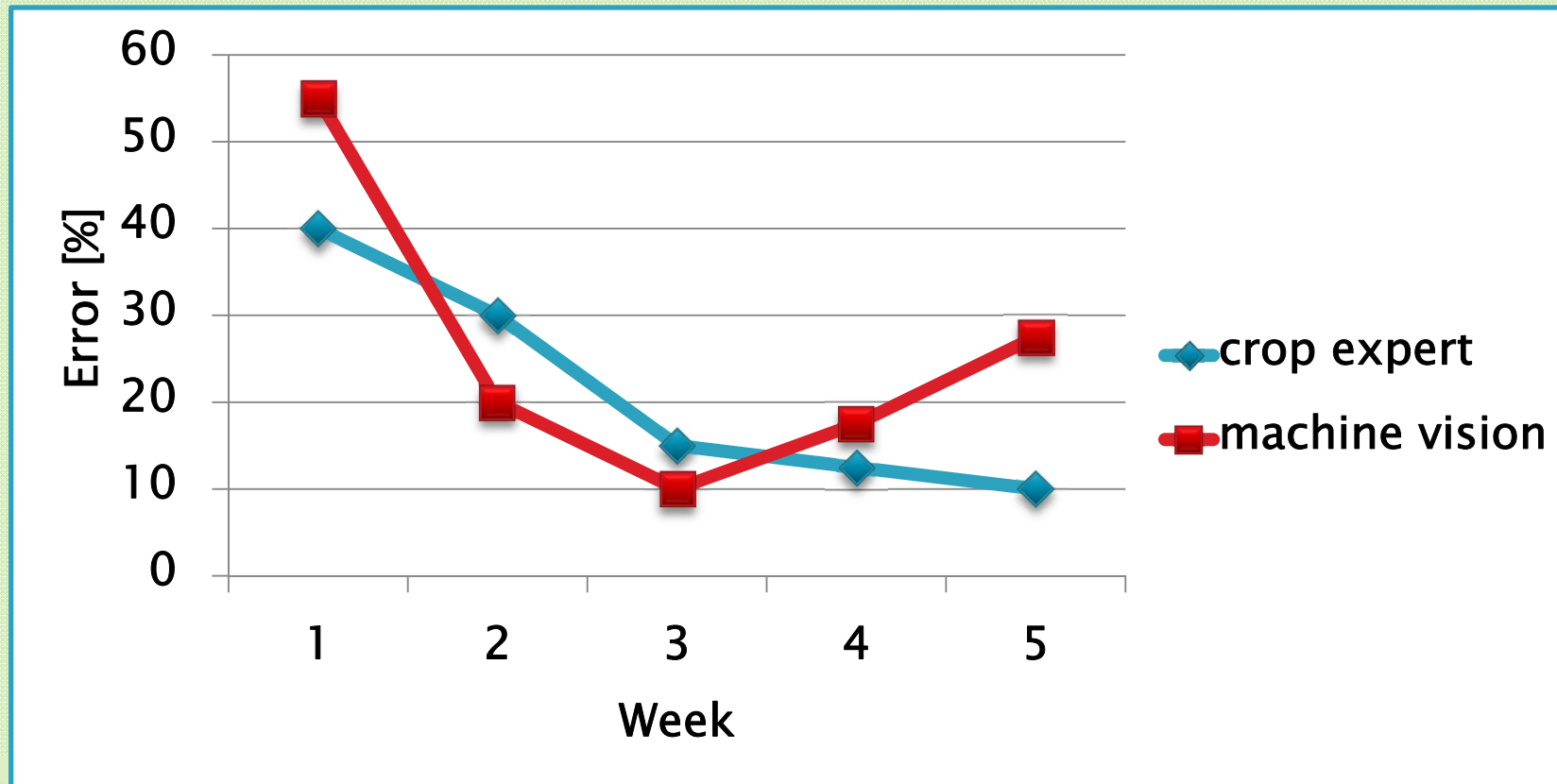
# Results (2012)

- ▶ 2 plots, 40 plants, 5 weekly measurements.
- ▶ Total error machine vision: 10%; crop expert 15%

Week 3: Machine vision (Crop Expert)				
Elisa		Healthy	TBV	Total
	Healthy	18 (18)	2 (2)	20
	TBV	2 (4)	18 (16)	20
	Total	20 (22)	20 (18)	40

# Results (2012)

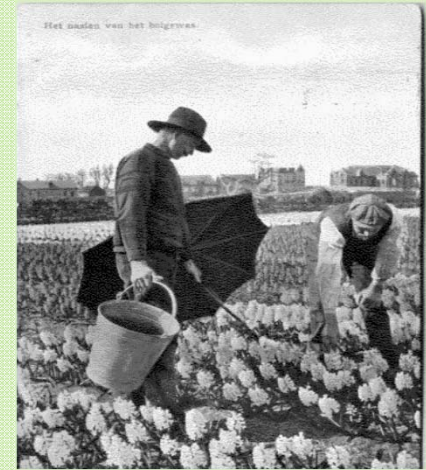
- ▶ Total error crop expert / machine vision.





# Discussion

- ▶ Results are promising.
  - Farmers request equal performance as average crop-expert.
- ▶ Optimal detection date (week 3).
  - intensity of colouring decreases over time.
  - Crop expert uses prior knowledge in week 4 and 5 of 2012.
- ▶ Multispectral (RGB–NIR) camera adds significantly to plant segmentation.



# Future plans

- ▶ Analysis of plots with production density (overlapping plants)
- ▶ Illumination (Intense LED strobe)
- ▶ Removal of diseased plants
- ▶ Autonomous robot



# Acknowledgements

(Product Board for Horticulture)



Ministry of Economic Affairs,  
Agriculture and Innovation





# Questions?

