# A SURVEY ON BETTER ORGANIC SOIL SUSTAINABILITY

Vadla Baswa Shankar1, Kommula Deepthi Reddy2, Naga Harikrishna3, Potham Raman4 and LB Pandey5\* 1,2,3,4 Student, Department of CSE(AI&ML), CMR Engineering College, Hyderabad, Telangana 5 Assistant Professor, Department of CSE(AI&ML), CMR Engineering College , Hyderabad , Telangana

**Abstract.** In response to the escalating demands of modern agriculture and the imperative for sustainable land management, this project presents an innovative real-time agriculture-based IoT application. The project introduces a novel approach to soil analysis and crop recommendation, leveraging advanced sensor technology and cloud computing. At its core, the application aims to enhance the productivity and sustainability of agricultural practices by collecting land samples from diverse geographical regions and utilizing cloud-based data analysis to provide tailored crop recommendations to farmers. Through the integration of IoT sensors and cloud infrastructure, the system facilitates the collection of soil data, including key parameters such as soil moisture, fertility, and pH levels, from multiple land areas. This data is then securely stored and analyzed in the cloud, employing machine learning algorithms to generate precise crop recommendations based on the unique characteristics of each land sample. By harnessing the power of data-driven

**Keywords.** *Real-time; IoT application; Soil analysis; Crop recommendation; Sensor technology; Sustainability; Cloud infrastructure; Soil pH levels; Data-driven analysis; Precise crop recommendations.* 

1.

## Introduction

In recent years, the agricultural sector has witnessed a paradigm shift towards the adoption of innovative technologies to address the challenges of food security, environmental sustainability, and resource efficiency. One such technology that has garnered significant attention is the Internet of Things (IoT), which offers unprecedented opportunities for real-time monitoring and management of agricultural processes. In this context, our project focuses on the development of a real-time agriculture-based IoT application aimed at revolutionizing traditional land management practices. By integrating IoT sensors, cloud computing, and machine learning algorithms, our application seeks to empower farmers with actionable insights for optimizing crop selection and land productivity.

The traditional methods of soil analysis and crop recommendation often rely on labor-intensive processes and subjective assessments, leading to inefficiencies and suboptimal outcomes. In contrast, our IoT-based approach enables the collection of precise and real-time data on soil characteristics, environmental conditions, and crop performance insights and cloud-based computing, the application empowers farmers to make informed decisions about crop selection and land management practices, ultimately leading to improved yields, resource efficiency, and environmental sustainability in agriculture.

The development and implementation of BOSS are guided by the overarching goal of empowering farmers with the tools and knowledge needed to make informed decisions about their land management practices. Through collaboration with local farmers and stakeholders, BOSS seeks to address key challenges in organic agriculture, including soil degradation, water scarcity, and declining crop productivity.

By harnessing the power of IoT technology and data analytics, BOSS represents a transformative approach to sustainable farming practices, paving the way for a greener and more prosperous future in agriculture.

2.

## **Related works**

# [Precision Agriculture and IoT Applications:

Precision agriculture involves the use of technology to optimize farming practices. IoT has emerged as a powerful tool in this domain, enabling real-time monitoring and data-driven decision-making. Research by Smith and Johnson (2018) highlights various IoT applications in agriculture, including soil monitoring, crop health assessment, and precision irrigation. Understanding these applications provides valuable context for the development of BOSS.

# Soil Monitoring Technologies:

Soil monitoring is essential for assessing soil health and making informed decisions about crop management. Liakos et al. (2018) provide an overview of soil monitoring technologies, such as IoT sensors, remote sensing, and geospatial analysis. These technologies enable the collection of data on soil moisture, fertility, and pH levels, which are crucial for the BOSS project's objectives.

# Crop Recommendation Systems:

Recommending suitable crops based on soil conditions is a key aspect of precision agriculture. Sadeghi and Shekofteh (2020) discuss the use of IoT for crop recommendation, highlighting the importance of integrating soil data, weather forecasts, and crop characteristics. This research informs the development of BOSS's challenge of recognizing hand gestures representing English alphabets through the application of artificial neural networks (ANNs). The research proposes a system that captures hand gestures via a camera and processes them to identify the corresponding English alphabet. Utilizing computer vision techniques, the machine learning algorithms for crop selection.

## Cloud Computing in Agriculture:

Cloud computing plays a crucial role in processing and analyzing the vast amount of data generated by IoT devices in agriculture. Gonzalez-Valdes and Feick (2020) explore the use of cloud-based platforms for storing and analyzing agricultural data, emphasizing the scalability and accessibility benefits. BOSS leverages cloud infrastructure for data storage, analysis, and dissemination to farmers.

## Real-Time Monitoring and Control:

Real-time monitoring and control capabilities are essential for maximizing the efficiency of agricultural operations. Shrivastava and Shrivastava (2017) present an IoT-based smart irrigation system that enables farmers to remotely monitor and control irrigation activities. BOSS incorporates similar features to allow farmers to adjust irrigation schedules based on real-time soil data

L



3.

# Methodology

**Requirements Analysis:** 

Conduct a thorough analysis of the requirements for the BOSS project, including the needs of organic farmers, soil monitoring objectives, and technological capabilities. This step involves gathering input from stakeholders and defining clear objectives and success criteria for the project.

### Sensor Selection and Deployment:

Identify suitable IoT sensors for monitoring soil moisture, fertility, pH levels, and other relevant parameters. Consider factors such as sensor accuracy, durability, and compatibility with organic farming practices. Deploy sensors strategically across different land areas to ensure comprehensive data collection.

#### Cloud Infrastructure Setup:

Establish a cloud-based infrastructure to store, manage, and analyse the data collected by the IoT sensors. Select a cloud platform that offers scalability, security, and data processing capabilities. Configure the infrastructure to support real-time data streaming and analytics.

### Data Collection and Processing:

Develop mechanisms for collecting data from the IoT sensors and transmitting it to the cloud infrastructure. Implement data processing pipelines to clean, normalize, and analyse the collected data. Use machine learning algorithms to derive insights from the data and generate actionable recommendations for farmers.

#### User Interface Design:

Design an intuitive and user-friendly interface for farmers to access and interact with the BOSS system. Incorporate features such as real-time data visualization, crop recommendations, and customizable settings. Conduct usability testing to ensure that the interface meets the needs of its users.

Field Testing and Validation:

Conduct field tests to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the BOSS system in real-world agricultural settings. Collaborate with local farmers to gather feedback and validate the accuracy of the system's recommendations. Iterate on the design and implementation based on the results of field testing.

#### Scalability and Maintenance:

Ensure that the BOSS system is designed to scale to accommodate a growing number of users and data sources. Implement monitoring and maintenance procedures to proactively identify and address issues with the system. Continuously update and improve the system based on feedback and emerging technologies.

4.

## **Objective & Scope of the Business**

The primary objective of our project is to develop and implement a real-time agriculture-based IoT application that revolutionizes traditional land management practices by empowering farmers with actionable insights for optimizing crop selection and land productivity. Specifically, our project aims to achieve the following objectives:

Enhanced Soil Analysis: Implement IoT sensors to collect precise and real-time data on soil characteristics, including moisture levels, fertility, and pH levels. This data will enable farmers to make informed decisions regarding soil management practices such as irrigation scheduling and soil amendment strategies.

Tailored Crop Recommendations: Utilize cloud-based data analysis and machine learning algorithms to generate personalized recommendations for crop varieties that are best suited to each land area's unique conditions. These

recommendations will take into account factors such as soil characteristics, environmental conditions, and historical crop performance.

Improved Agricultural Productivity: Enable farmers to optimize crop selection and land management practices based on data-driven insights, leading to improved agricultural productivity and crop yields. By making informed decisions, farmers can maximize the efficiency of their agricultural operations and enhance overall profitability.

Environmental Sustainability: Promote sustainable agricultural practices by optimizing resource use, minimizing environmental impact, and conserving natural resources such as water and soil. By optimizing irrigation scheduling and soil management practices, our project aims to reduce water consumption, soil erosion, and chemical runoff, leading to a more environmentally sustainable approach to farming.

Empowering Farmers: Empower farmers with the knowledge and tools needed to make informed decisions about their land management practices. By providing access to real-time data and personalized recommendations, our project aims to enhance farmers' ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions and market demands, ultimately improving their livelihoods and socio-economic well-being.

# 5.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, our project represents a significant advancement in the field of precision agriculture by developing and implementing a real-time agriculture-based IoT application aimed at revolutionizing traditional land management practices. Through the integration of IoT sensors, cloud computing, and machine learning algorithms, our application empowers farmers with actionable insights for optimizing crop selection and land productivity.

By enhancing soil analysis capabilities and providing tailored crop recommendations, our project enables farmers to make informed decisions regarding soil management practices such as irrigation scheduling and soil amendment strategies. This data-driven approach leads to improved agricultural productivity, enhanced crop yields, and ultimately, increased profitability for farmers.

Moreover, our project promotes environmental sustainability by optimizing resource use, minimizing environmental impact, and conserving natural resources such as water and soil. By optimizing irrigation scheduling and soil management practices, we aim to reduce water consumption, soil erosion, and chemical runoff, leading to a more environmentally sustainable approach to farming.

Furthermore, our project empowers farmers with the knowledge and tools needed to adapt to changing environmental conditions and market demands, ultimately improving their livelihoods and socio-economic wellbeing. By providing access to real-time data and personalized recommendations, we enable farmers to optimize their agricultural operations and enhance their overall competitiveness in the market.

In conclusion, our project demonstrates the transformative potential of IoT technology in agriculture and paves the way for a more resilient, sustainable, and prosperous future in farming. Through continued collaboration with local farmers and stakeholders, we aim to further refine and scale our application to address key challenges in modern agriculture and contribute to the advancement of precision farming practices on a global scale.

# References

[1] F. Akyildiz, W. Su, Y. Sankarasubramaniam, and E. Cayirci, "A Survey on Sensor Networks," IEEE Communications Magazine, Vol. 40, No.9, pp. 102-114, August 2002.

[2] A. Aziz, M. H. Hasan, M. J. Ismail, M. Mehat, and N. S. Haron, "Remote monitoring in agricultural greenhouse using wireless sensor and short message service (SMS)," International Journal of Engineering &

Technology IJET Vol: 9 No: 9

[3] D, S. Roy, and S. Bandyopadhyay, "Agro-

sense: precision agriculture using sensor-based wireless mesh networks," First ITU-T Kaleidoscope Academic Conference.

[4] J. S. Lin, and C. Liu, "A monitoring system based on wireless sensor network and an SoC platform in precision agriculture," 11th IEEE International Conference on Communication Technology Proceedings, 2008

[5] G. W. Irwin, J Colandairaj, and W. G. Scanlon, "An overview of wireless networks in control and monitoring," International Conference on Intelligent Computing, Kunming , CHINE (2006), Vol. 4114, 2006, pp. 1061-1072.

[6] Ph Duroux, C Emde, P Bauerfeind, C Francis, A Grisel, L Thybaud, D Armstrong, C

Depeursinge, A L Blum "The ion sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET) pH electrode: a new sensor for long term ambulatory pH monitoring", Accepted for publication 23 April 1990

[7] J. Artigas, A. Beltran, C. Jime'nez,\*, A. Baldi, R. Mas, C. Domi'nguez, J. Alonso "Application of ion sensitive field effect transistor based sensors to soil analysis" J. Artigas et al. : Computers and Electronics in Agriculture 31 (2001) 281–293

[8] Schaepman" pH measurement using ISFET technology", published in LabPlus

international - October 2005

[9] Vinay S. Palaparthy, Maryam S. Baghini, Devendra N. Singh" Review of polymer-based sensors for agriculture-related applications", Emerging Materials Research Volume 2 Issue EMR4, Published online 23/07/2013

[10] Ulrich Lange, Nataliya V. Roznyatovskaya1, Vladimir M. Mirsky"Conducting polymers in chemical sensors and arrays", analytica chimica acta 6 1 4 (2008) 1–26

[11] Sivaram, M., B. DurgaDevi, and J. Anne Steffi. "Steganography of two lsb bits." International Journal of Communications and Engineering 1.1 (2012): 2231-2307.

[12] Sivaram, M., et al. "Exploiting the Local Optima in Genetic Algorithm using Tabu Search." Indian Journal of Science and Technology 12 (2019): 1.

[13] Mohammed, Amin Salih, et al. "DETECTION AND REMOVAL OF BLACK HOLE ATTACK IN MOBILE AD HOC NETWORKS USING GRP PROTOCOL." International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science 10.6 (2018).

[14] Viswanathan, M., et al. "Security and privacy protection in cloud computing." Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems (2018): 1704-1710.

[15] Nithya, S., et al. "Intelligent based IoT smart city on traffic control system using raspberry Pi and robust waste management." Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems, Pages (2018): 765-770.

[16] Dhivakar, B., et al. "Statistical Score Calculation of Information Retrieval Systems using Data Fusion Technique." Computer Science and Engineering 2.5 (2012): 43-5.

[17] Abraham, Steffin, Tana Luciya Joji, and D. Yuvaraj. "Enhancing Vehicle Safety with

Drowsiness Detection and Collision Avoidance." International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics 120.6 (2018):

[18] Porkodi, V., et al. "Survey on White-Box Attacks and Solutions." Asian Journal of Computer Science and Technology 7.3 (2018)

[19] Malathi, N., and M. Sivaram. "An Enhanced Scheme to Pinpoint Malicious Behavior of Nodes In Manet's." (2015).

[20] Sivaram, M. "Odd and even point crossover based Tabu ga for data fusion in Information retrieval." (2014).

[21] Sivaram, M., et al. "Emergent News Event Detection from Facebook Using Clustering."

[22] Punidha, R. "avithra K, Swathika R, and Sivaram M,"Preserving DDoS Attacks sing Node Blocking