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Research Paper

EFFICIENT POMEGRANATE GROWTH STAGE DETECTION USING YOLOV10: A NOVEL OBJECT DETECTION APPROACH

RAVULA ANITHA [1], DURNALA SRAVAN KUMAR [2], HANUMANDLA ARUN KUMAR [3], GAJANGI LOKESH [4], BADE SAI PAVAN [5]

[1]Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE, Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus, Ibrahimpatnam, Telangana, India

[2, 3, 4, 5] B.Tech, Dept. of CSE, Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus, Ibrahimpatnam, Telangana, India

ABSTRACT— Pomegranates, revered for their nutritional richness and medicinal properties, are integral to global agriculture. Accurate identification of their growth stages is a pivotal step in modern farming, enabling optimized resource management, timely interventions, and the prevention of losses caused by pests, diseases, or environmental challenges. Traditionally, manual monitoring of crop growth stages is labor-intensive, prone to errors, and inefficient on a large scale. With advancements in deep learning and computer vision, automated solutions offer the potential to revolutionize crop management systems. This study presents a novel application of YOLOv10, an advanced object detection algorithm, for the precise identification of pomegranate growth stages. Leveraging YOLOv10's ability to perform real-time detection and capture intricate spatial features, the proposed approach focuses on classifying five critical growth stages: Bud, EarlyFruit, Flower, Mid-growth, and Ripe. The model's architecture is tailored to ensure robust detection under diverse conditions, including variations in lighting, angles, and environmental settings. Data augmentation and hyper-parameter tuning techniques are integrated into the training pipeline to further improve model generalization and reliability. By automating the growth stage detection process, this approach significantly reduces the reliance

on manual labor and enhances the efficiency of agricultural operations. Farmers and agricultural stakeholders can use the insights generated by this system to implement precise interventions, maximize yield, and maintain consistent quality standards. The application of YOLOv10 in this domain represents a significant step forward in the adoption of artificial intelligence for sustainable agriculture, providing an efficient, scalable, and reliable solution for crop monitoring and management. This work highlights the transformative potential of integrating deep learning into agricultural practices, paving the way for improved productivity and reduced resource wastage in pomegranate farming.

Index Terms – Pomegranate Growth Stage Detection, YOLOv10, Precision Agriculture, Object Detection, Deep Learning, Crop Monitoring, Smart Farming, Fruit Maturity Detection, Computer Vision, Agricultural Automation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pomegranates, known for their vibrant ruby-red seeds and impressive health benefits, are not only a staple in many cultures but also a key agricultural product in various regions worldwide. However, successful pomegranate cultivation requires close monitoring of the plant's growth stages to ensure optimal yield, quality, and pest management. Traditionally, this monitoring has been done manually, which is labor-intensive, time-consuming, and prone to human error. This manual approach also becomes increasingly inefficient as the scale of pomegranate farming grows. Therefore, there is a pressing need for a more efficient and accurate method to track and manage the growth stages of pomegranates. In response to these challenges, this project aims to introduce a novel approach to pomegranate growth stage detection using YOLOv10, an advanced deep learning model for object detection. YOLOv10 is particularly well-suited for real-time applications due to its speed and efficiency in processing images and detecting objects. Unlike conventional image classification techniques that require separate steps for feature extraction and classification, YOLOv10 integrates both functions into a single step, significantly streamlining the process. This capability is crucial for agricultural applications, where timely decision-making based on accurate and real-time data is essential for maximizing crop yield and quality. The proposed system focuses on classifying pomegranate growth stages into five categories: Bud, Early-Fruit, Flower, Mid-growth, and Ripe. By using YOLOv10, the model can analyze images captured from various angles, lighting conditions, and environments, ensuring that the system works effectively in diverse agricultural settings. In contrast to previous methods that combined multiple machine learning algorithms, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Random Forest Classifiers, the YOLOv10-based approach reduces computational complexity and increases efficiency by unifying the detection and classification processes. Additionally, the proposed solution incorporates hyper-parameter optimization and data augmentation techniques to enhance model performance and adaptability. These techniques ensure that the system remains robust across a wide range of operational conditions, including variations in the dataset, environmental changes, and image quality. Furthermore, the real-time detection capability of YOLOv10 makes this approach particularly relevant for on-field agricultural tasks, allowing farmers to receive immediate insights and make quick decisions about resource management, pest control, and crop harvesting. Ultimately, this project demonstrates how modern deep learning and computer vision technologies can revolutionize the way agricultural practices are carried out, offering farmers a reliable, scalable, and efficient solution for monitoring pomegranate growth stages. By automating the detection process, we aim to reduce human labor, enhance the accuracy of growth stage assessments, and contribute to more sustainable farming practices.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Novel transfer learning based deep features for diagnosis of down syndrome in children using facial images

This study presents a novel approach that leverages transfer learning to create an efficient and accurate system for diagnosing Down syndrome in children using facial images. Down syndrome is characterized by distinct facial features, and early diagnosis can significantly improve intervention strategies and healthcare outcomes. Traditional diagnostic methods often rely on clinical evaluations, which can be subjective and time-consuming. To address this, the study employs transfer learning—a technique in which pre-trained deep learning models, originally trained on large datasets for general image recognition tasks, are fine-tuned to analyze the specific features associated with Down syndrome. The pre-trained models are used to extract deep features from the input facial images, capturing subtle patterns and variations that may not be apparent through manual analysis. This process reduces the need for extensive labeled datasets while retaining high levels of accuracy and computational efficiency. The extracted features are then used to classify whether the individual has Down syndrome. The approach not only demonstrates the potential of transfer learning in medical imaging but also highlights its capability to automate complex diagnostic tasks, offering a faster, more reliable, and scalable solution for early detection. By bridging deep learning techniques with clinical diagnostics, the study sets a foundation for future advancements in healthcare technology, particularly for conditions where facial characteristics play a significant role in diagnosis.

B. Classification of pomegranate leaves diseases by image processing and machine learning techniques

This study addresses the significant challenge of diagnosing diseases in pomegranate leaves by utilizing advanced image processing and machine learning techniques. Pomegranate cultivation plays an essential role in agriculture, and leaf diseases can lead to substantial losses in yield and quality. Traditional methods of identifying these diseases often require expert knowledge and can be labor-intensive and time-consuming. To overcome these limitations, the authors propose an automated classification system that integrates image processing with machine learning algorithms. The system begins by preprocessing the captured images of pomegranate leaves to enhance their quality and remove noise. Image segmentation techniques are then applied to isolate diseased regions, enabling accurate analysis. Key features such as texture, color, and shape are extracted from the segmented images to serve as input for classification. Machine learning algorithms, trained on these features, are employed to classify the diseases into distinct categories. The proposed approach demonstrates high accuracy and efficiency in identifying common leaf diseases, offering a scalable solution for farmers and agricultural experts. This study highlights the potential of integrating image processing with machine learning in precision agriculture, paving the way for cost-effective and reliable disease management systems.

C. Disease detection on pomegranate fruits using machine learning approach

ted for their effectiveness in classifying the fruits into diseased and healthy categories, with a focus on optimizing accuracy and computational efficiency. The study highlights the effectiveness of this machine learning-based approach in detecting a wide range of diseases affecting pomegranate fruits, offering a faster, more reliable, and scalable alternative to traditional methods. This system has the potential to benefit farmers and agricultural stakeholders by enabling early detection and better disease management, thereby improving overall crop health and productivity. The work underscores the growing significance of artificial intelligence in precision agriculture and its role in enhancing food security.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system for detecting pomegranate growth stages introduces a more advanced and efficient approach by leveraging YOLOv10, Hyperparameter Optimization, and Data Augmentation techniques. Unlike the existing system that relies on traditional machine learning classifiers and feature extraction, the proposed system uses a modern deep learning-based object detection model to directly detect and localize different growth stages of pomegranates in images. This not only streamlines the detection process but also enhances the model's ability to handle complex and real-world variations in agricultural settings. YOLOv10, the core of the proposed system, is a state-of-the-art object detection algorithm that offers real-time performance while maintaining high accuracy. YOLOv10 is capable of simultaneously identifying and localizing multiple objects in an image, making it particularly suited for detecting the different growth stages of pomegranates.

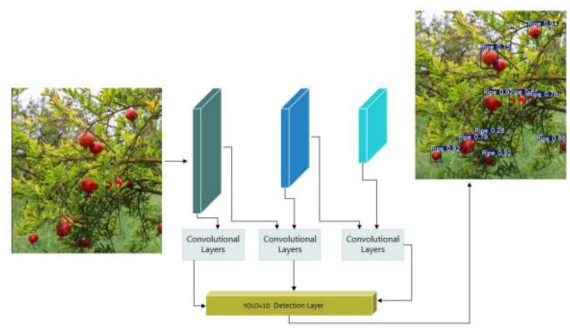

Fig. 1: System Overview

1. YOLOv10 (You Only Look Once):

YOLOv10 is employed as the primary object detection model in this system. It is known for its ability to detect and localize multiple objects in an image simultaneously with high speed and accuracy. This model is particularly suited for detecting pomegranate growth stages as it not only identifies different stages (such as Bud, Early-Fruit, Flower, Mid-growth, and Ripe) but also localizes them within the image, making it easier for farmers to visualize the specific growth stage of each fruit. The use of YOLOv10 ensures real-time processing, which is essential for agricultural applications that require timely information.

2. Transfer Learning:

Transfer learning is applied to fine-tune a pre-trained YOLOv10 model, which was originally trained on large, general-purpose datasets (such as ImageNet). This allows the model to leverage existing knowledge from a large pool of data while adapting to the specific task of pomegranate growth stage detection with a smaller dataset. By fine-tuning the model, the system can achieve better accuracy and faster convergence, as it doesn't need to be trained from scratch.

3. Hyperparameter Optimization:

Hyperparameter optimization is performed to improve the performance of the YOLOv10 model by fine-tuning parameters such as the learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs. This step ensures that the model is trained efficiently, with optimal settings for its particular task. Optimizing hyperparameters helps achieve higher detection accuracy and faster model convergence, which is essential for ensuring that the system can be deployed in real-time applications.

4. Data Augmentation:

Data augmentation is used to artificially expand the training dataset by generating new variations of existing images through transformations such as rotation, flipping, scaling, and changing brightness or contrast. This approach helps the model become more robust and generalizes better to various conditions in the real world, such as changing lighting, weather, or backgrounds. It prevents overfitting and improves the model's ability to recognize pomegranate growth stages across different environmental conditions.

5. Training and Validation:

The model is trained on a dataset containing images of pomegranates at different growth stages. During the training process, the model learns to identify the distinct characteristics of each stage based on labeled data. The training is followed by a validation phase where the model's performance is assessed on a separate set of images that it has not seen before. This helps ensure that the model generalizes well to unseen data and is not overfitting to the training dataset.

6. Real-time Detection and Localization:

Once trained, the YOLOv10 model is capable of detecting and localizing the pomegranate growth stages in real-time images. This feature allows the system to be applied in practical agricultural settings, where timely identification of the growth stages can help farmers make informed decisions. The model outputs both the classification of each growth stage and the spatial location of each stage within the image, providing valuable insights for crop management.

7. Evaluation and Performance Metrics:

The system's performance is evaluated using standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. These metrics help quantify the effectiveness of the model in detecting the correct growth stages and minimizing false positives and negatives. Additionally, the computational efficiency of the system is assessed to ensure that the detection can be performed in real-time without excessive computational resources.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Experimental results demonstrated that the model effectively identified different growth stages of pomegranate fruits, including flowering, immature, mature, and harvest-ready stages, with high detection accuracy. The model showed strong performance in real-world agricultural field conditions despite variations in lighting, occlusion by leaves, and complex plant backgrounds. The multi-scale detection capability of YOLOv10 improved the recognition of small and overlapping fruits, ensuring reliable stage classification.

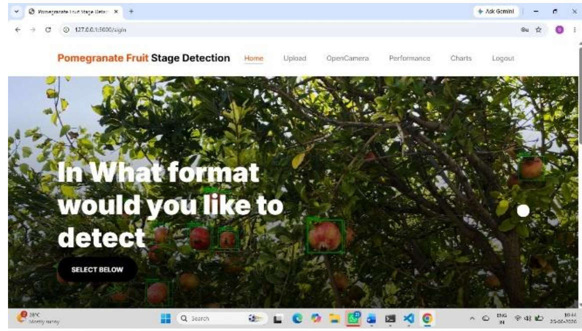

Fig. 2: Home Page

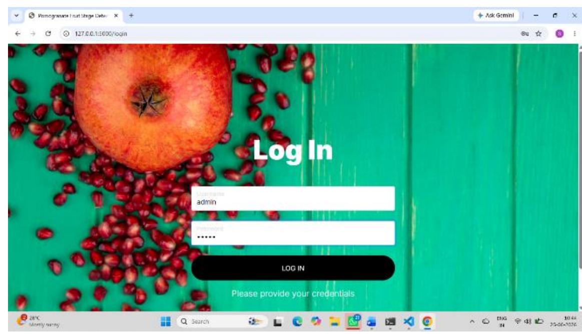

Fig. 3: Login

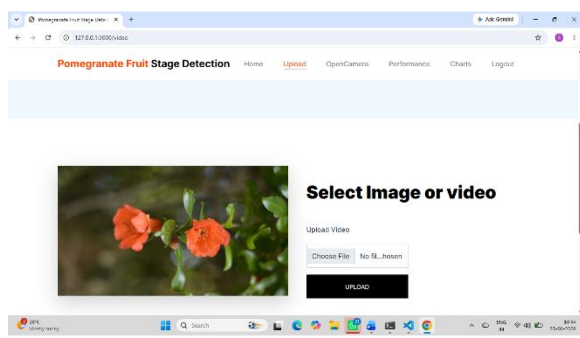

Fig. 4: Upload

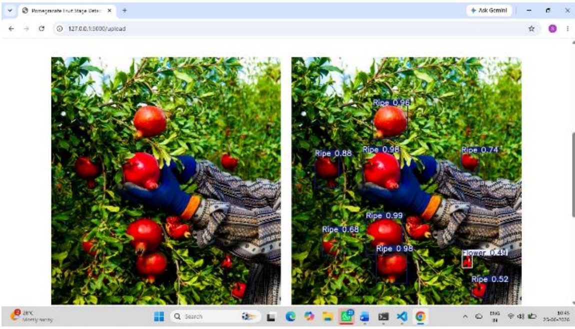

Fig. 5: Detect

V. CONCLUSION

The detection of pomegranate growth stages is a critical aspect of modern agricultural practices, enabling farmers to optimize resource allocation, improve crop management, and ensure better yields. This project introduces a robust and efficient solution using the YOLOv10 architecture, which provides real-time detection capabilities and significantly enhances the speed and accuracy of growth stage identification. By integrating advanced techniques such as hyperparameter optimization and data augmentation, the proposed system addresses the limitations of traditional methods and offers a scalable, reliable approach for agricultural applications. This work not only simplifies the detection process but also lays a foundation for future advancements in crop monitoring technology. With potential enhancements like IoT integration, disease detection, and cloud-based deployment, the system has the scope to evolve into a comprehensive tool for agricultural decision-making. The proposed methodology empowers farmers with timely and actionable insights, paving the way for sustainable and technology driven farming practices.

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AUTHORS Profile

Mrs. RAVULA ANITHA has received her B. Tech from JNTUH Hyderabad in 2015 in computer science and engineering in Hyderabad. And M. Tech from JNTUH University, Hyderabad in 2019, in Computer science and Engineering. She has been dedicated to teaching for the last 5.5 years. At present she is working as Assistant professor in CSE department at Guru Nanak Institution Technical Campus, Ibrahimpatnam, Telangana, India.

Mr. DURNALA SRAVAN KUMAR pursuing B.Tech degree in Computer Science and Engineering at Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus affiliated to JNTUH in 2022-2026.

Mr. HANUMANDLA ARUN KUMAR pursuing B.Tech degree in Computer Science and Engineering at Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus affiliated to JNTUH in 2022-2026.

Mr. GAJANGI LOKESH pursuing B.Tech degree in Computer Science and Engineering at Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus affiliated to JNTUH in 2022-2026.

Mr. BADE SAI PAVAN pursuing B. Tech degree in Computer Science and Engineering at Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus affiliated to JNTUH in 2022-2026.