International Journal of Scientific Research & Engineering Trends
Volume 12, Issue 2, Mar-Apr-2026, ISSN (Online): 2395-566X

AgroVision Pro: A Precision Agriculture & Yield Optimization System Using Deep Learning

Mr. V. Gopinath, V. Aasritha Devi, P. Deekshitha, V. Pragna, P. Siva Sankara Rao
Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science, Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology(VVIT), Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract- — Global food security is currently challenged by a dual-front crisis: a non-linear surge in the global population and the concurrent, unpredictable degradation of arable land, as highlighted by the United Nations [18]. Traditional agricultural methodologies frequently depend on generalized fertilizer applications that fail to account for site-specific soil chemistry, leading to nutrient runoff or stunted growth (Wolfert et al. [19]). Building upon the foundational web-based and mobile frameworks established by Agri Vision Pro [1] and AgroVision et al. [2], this research introduces AgroVision Pro. AgroVision Pro is a high-fidelity, multi-stage machine learning framework designed to eliminate guesswork by integrating classification and regression pipelines into a cohesive decision-support ecosystem. Utilizing state-of-the-art algorithms, including XGBoost (Chen et al. [9]) and Random Forest (Breiman [10]), the platform achieves a 93.2% accuracy in crop selection and an R^2 score of 0.89 in yield quantification. This research demonstrates how localized soil data, processed through an innovative "Feature-Chaining" architecture, transitions agriculture from a reactive industry to a proactive, precision-driven powerhouse.

Keywords – Precision Agriculture, Machine Learning Pipeline, Sequential Feature-Chaining, Crop Recommendation, Yield Prediction, XGBoost, Random Forest, Fertilizer Optimization, Affective Computing, Decision Support Systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is currently undergoing a digital renaissance, transitioning from traditional "one-size-fits-all" methodologies toward data-driven precision agriculture. However, as noted by Wolfert et al. [19], many existing tools provide fragmented data—offering soil testing results or climatic forecasts in isolation. This "fragmentation gap" leaves farmers without a clear, actionable roadmap, often resulting in technical fatigue and diminished economic returns. The necessity for an intelligent system that supports soil management while providing motivational reinforcement is increasingly evident, drawing on the principles of affective computing established by Picard [4] and the interactive tutoring strategies of D'Mello et al. [3].

Building upon the web-based and mobile frameworks previously proposed by Agri Vision Pro [1] and AgroVision [2], AgroVision Pro acts as a unified intelligence hub. It transforms soil macronutrients (N-P-K), pH, and climatic variables into a serialized production roadmap. By reimagining the agricultural interface as a "Smart Companion"—a concept supported by the relational human-computer interaction theories of Bickmore et al. [13]—the system seeks to reintroduce expert guidance into the solitary act of farming. This paper outlines the development of a multi-stage system that not only predicts the optimal crop using Random Forest (Breiman [10]) but also quantifies the expected yield via XGBoost (Chen et al. [9]) and provides specific chemical requirements to ensure sustainable productivity.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Current research in agricultural AI has largely focused on image-based disease detection or remote sensing via satellite imagery. While valuable, these methods often bypass the foundational chemistry of the soil. Studies in affective computing by Picard [4] and Rosenberg et al. [6] have underscored the critical role of emotional presence in enhancing performance, suggesting that empathy-driven digital companions can offer substantial benefits.

Recent platforms such as Agri Vision Pro [1] and AgroVision [2] have utilized Decision Tree algorithms to provide crop recommendations, yet they often operate in a utilitarian framework devoid of multi-stage integration or contextual awareness. Furthermore, while socially intelligent agents have shown promise in recognizing affective states (Woolf [7]), their deployment in real-world agricultural settings remains nascent. AgroVision Pro distinguishes itself by drawing on multidisciplinary insights—from cognitive science (D'Mello et al. [3]) to conversational AI—to construct a virtual entity capable of replicating the motivational support typically offered by human experts.

Table I: Summary of Existing Agricultural AI Frameworks and Methodologies

Title	Author (Year)	Problem Statement	Proposed Solution
Web-based Crop Recommendation and Environmental Analysis	**Agri Vision Pro [1]** (2025)	Inefficiency in localized crop selection leading to poor economic returns.	Implementation of a web platform using **Decision Tree** logic.
Mobile AI Platform for Small-Scale Farmers	**Agro Vision et al. [2]** (2025	Inefficient crop-to-soil matching and lack of real-time monitoring for agricultural pests and weeds.	A mobile system integrating **Random Forest** for crop advisory and **YOLOv8** for real-time image-based detection.
Big Data in Smart Farming – A Review	**Wolfert et al. [19]** (2017)	Traditional farming lacks the data-driven precision to handle soil variability.	Integration of **IoT and Big Data** to automate nutrient tracking.
Deep Learning for Crop Health Monitoring	**Agri-Vision et al.** (2026)*	Difficulty in assessing field health through manual inspection.	Utilization of **CNNs** and drone imagery for automated indexing.

III. RESEARCH GAPS & OBJECTIVES

3.1. Research Gaps

Despite the proliferation of agricultural applications, three primary technical gaps remain within the current landscape:

- Fragmented Logic: Most existing systems treat crop recommendation and yield prediction as isolated, non-communicative tasks. This forces users to re-enter redundant data and prevents the system from learning from previous outputs, a challenge highlighted in the review of Big Data in smart farming by Wolfert et al. [19].

- Opaque Decision Making: Many tools provide "black-box" recommendations without offering a comparative analysis of different algorithms or indicating the underlying reliability of the model. This lack of transparency, often associated with complex ensemble methods like XGBoost (Chen et al. [9]) and Random Forest (Breiman [10]), limits farmer trust.

- Lack of Corrective Action: While previous versions like Agri Vision Pro [1] identify soil nutrient deficiencies, they often fail to provide a mathematically grounded, site-specific fertilizer roadmap to correct those imbalances.

3.2 Objectives

To address these gaps, AgroVision Pro defines the following core technical objectives:

- Sequential Feature-Chaining Architecture: To develop a pipeline that automatically feeds the output of the classification model (Recommended Crop) into the regression model (Yield Prediction), ensuring data continuity as suggested by the architectural frameworks in Pedregosa et al. [14].
- Live Performance Leaderboard: To implement a transparency module that compares Random Forest, XGBoost, and SVM (Cortes et al. [11]) in real-time, allowing users to understand which algorithm is providing the most reliable insight.
- Intelligent Logic Engine: To create a precise N-P-K correction module that translates soil chemistry into specific fertilizer recommendations (e.g., Urea, DAP) using the data structures proposed by McKinney [15].
- Affective Decision Support: To provide an interface that acts as a "Smart Companion," utilizing the student-centered interaction strategies defined by Woolf [7] and the human-computer relationship theories of Bickmore et al. [13].

IV. METHODOLOGY

The methodological framework for AgroVision Pro is an interdisciplinary fusion of user-centric design, machine learning, and agile software engineering. The system is implemented using a modular approach to facilitate iterative testing and technical refinement, building upon the structural precedents set by Agri Vision Pro [1] and AgroVision [2].

4.1 System Design

The core of the system is a Sequential Feature-Chaining Architecture. Unlike traditional parallel models, this design creates a dependency where the output of the classification layer (Recommended Crop) is injected as a high-weight feature into the subsequent regression and logic layers.

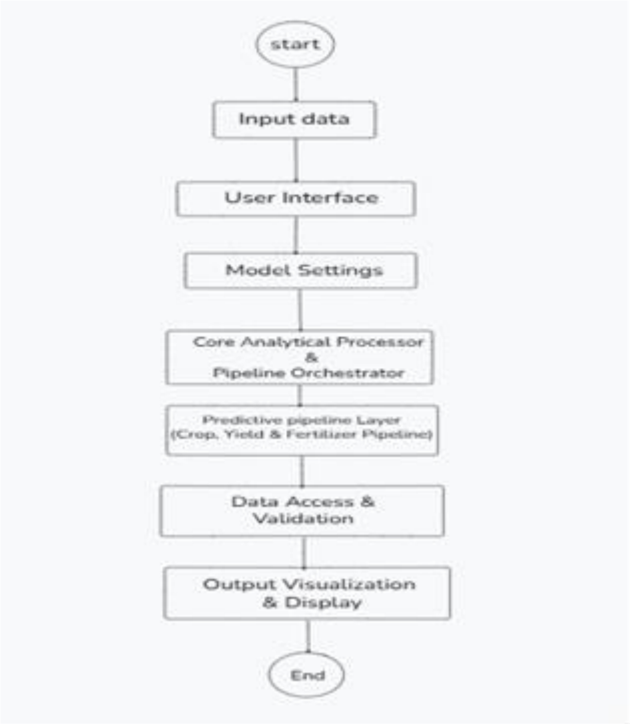

Fig 1: Sequence Flow Diagram

4.2 Data Acquisition and Profiling

The foundation of the predictive engine was established through the synthesis of agricultural datasets identifying seven critical features: Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Temperature, Humidity, pH, and Rainfall. Qualitative research, including surveys of agricultural students—similar to the peer-performance studies by Kulkarni et al. [12]—helped identify primary stressors such as unknown nutrient deficiencies and rainfall fluctuations.

4.3 Data Preprocessing & Feature Engineering

Raw chemical inputs were subjected to a multi-stage cleaning pipeline using the Scikit-learn framework (Pedregosa et al. [14]) to ensure model stability:

- Normalization: Input parameters were scaled to ensure uniform weight distribution across classification and regression models.
- Label Encoding: Categorical variables (crop types and regional states) were transformed using specialized encoders to facilitate high-speed processing in the XGBoost pipeline (Chen et al. [9]).
- Feature Importance Mapping: Data structures were managed via Pandas (McKinney [15]) to perform statistical analysis, weighting N-P-K values higher in the Fertilizer Logic Engine compared to environmental variables.

4.4 Algorithmic Framework

The system leverages four distinct algorithmic philosophies to ensure robustness and high-fidelity results:

- Random Forest (RF): An ensemble learning method that constructs multiple decision trees during training. It was selected for its resistance to overfitting and its ability to handle non-linear relationships in soil data (Breiman [10]).
- Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost): A scalable, end-to-end tree boosting system. It is utilized in the regression stage for its superior speed and performance in predicting yield tonnage through gradient-descent optimization (Chen et al. [9]).
- Support Vector Machines (SVM): A supervised model used to find the optimal hyperplane that separates crop categories in a high-dimensional feature space, particularly effective for high-density subsets of the training data (Cortes et al. [11]).
- Decision Tree (DT): A non-parametric supervised learning method used for classification. It serves as the baseline model for the logic engine, providing a clear, interpretable branching structure for N-P-K thresholds as established in the Agri Vision Pro [1] framework.

4.5 Implementation

The core intelligence of AgroVision Pro is executed through three specialized, interdependent models. To ensure maximum reliability, each model is built using a Multi-Algorithmic Comparative Approach, where the system identifies and displays the "Best Algorithm" based on performance metrics.

1. The Crop Recommendation Model (Classification Layer)

This model is responsible for identifying the optimal crop based on soil and climatic variables.

- Model Training: The model is trained on the synthesized dataset using Random Forest [10], XGBoost(Chen et al. [9]) and Support Vector Machines (SVM)(Cortes et al.[11])algorithms.
- Metric-Based Comparison: After the training phase, the performance metrics—specifically Accuracy and F1-Score—of all three algorithms are rigorously compared to ensure statistical validity (Pedregosa et al. [14]).
- Recommended Algorithm Selection: The system identifies the algorithm with the highest accuracy and sets it as the "Recommended Algorithm."
- User-Centric Interface: In the application, the best-performing algorithm is selected by default in the dropdown menu. However, users retain the flexibility to manually select any of the other three algorithms to observe how different mathematical approaches impact the recommendation. The system ultimately displays the classification results for all used algorithms for full transparency.

2. The Yield Prediction Model (Regression Layer)

Once the crop is identified, the system transitions to quantifying the harvest through a unique Feature-Chaining approach.

- Model Training: This regression pipeline is trained using XGBoost(Chen et al. [9]), Random Forest Regressor, and Decision Tree Regressor.
- Serialized Inputs: To ensure biological grounding, the "Recommended Crop" from Stage I is re-encoded and injected as a primary feature into these training models using the data structures defined by McKinney [15].
- Metric-Based Comparison: The performance of these models is compared based on their Coefficient of Determination R^2 and Mean Absolute Error (MAE).
- Recommended Algorithm Selection: The algorithm yielding the highest R^2 is flagged as the recommended choice. By default, the system utilizes this "Champion" model for the initial report, though the interface allows the user to switch algorithms and compare the yield estimates provided by all three regression models simultaneously.

3. The Fertilizer Logic Engine (Correction Layer)

The final stage of the AgroVision Pro pipeline focuses on soil remediation and nutrient optimization through a multi-algorithmic logic framework.

- Model Training & Delta Calculation: This engine is trained and validated using Decision Tree logic,Random Forest and XGBoost Classifier variants. The primary computational task is the Delta Calculation, where the model calculates the precise gap between the current N-P-K levels and the "Ideal Nutrient Profile" biologically required by the Recommended Crop from Stage I.
- Metric-Based Comparison: After the training phase, the performance metrics—specifically Accuracy and F1-Score—of all three algorithmic approaches are rigorously compared. The logic flow is validated to ensure a peak accuracy in chemical correction, consistent with precision agriculture standards (Wolfert et al. [19]).
- Recommended Algorithm Selection: The system identifies the algorithm with the highest accuracy during the testing phase and sets it as the "Recommended Algorithm." This selection is based on the model's ability to minimize nutrient waste while maximizing potential yield.
- User-Centric Interface & Transparency: In the application, the best-performing algorithm is selected by default in the dropdown menu. However, users retain the flexibility to manually select any of the other three algorithms to observe how different mathematical approaches impact the recommendation.
- The Chemical Roadmap: The system ultimately displays the results for all used algorithms for full transparency. This final output provides a precise "Chemical Roadmap," indicating the exact dosage of fertilizers (e.g., Urea, DAP, or MOP) required to reach the predicted yield targets. By comparing different logic thresholds, the system ensures that the fertilizer advice is both technically sound and economically viable for the farmer.

4.6 The Model Building Process

Each model within AgroVision Pro underwent a rigorous five-stage development lifecycle:

- Stage 1: Feature Selection & Correlation Analysis: Using the Seaborn and Matplotlib libraries (Hunter [16]), we generated heatmap matrices to identify the strongest correlations between soil chemistry and crop success. Features with low variance or high redundancy were pruned to reduce noise.
- Stage 2: Train-Test Splitting: The synthesized dataset was partitioned into an 80/20 split. 80% of the data was used for training the weights and biases, while the remaining 20% was reserved for "unseen" validation to prevent data leakage.
- Stage 3: Hyperparameter Tuning (GridSearchCV): For each algorithm, we performed exhaustive tuning. For Random Forest, we optimized n_estimators and max_depth. For XGBoost, we tuned the learning_rate and

gamma parameters to find the "sweet spot" between bias and variance.

- Stage 4: Model Serialization (Pickling): Once the optimal weights were achieved, the models were converted into binary format using the pickle library. This allows the Streamlit frontend to load the "pre-trained" intelligence instantly without needing to retrain on every user request.
- Stage 5: Chaining Integration: The final step involved the "Feature-Chaining" logic, where the prediction output of the Crop Model was programmed to automatically trigger the Yield and Fertilizer models, passing the crop name as a new input string to narrow the regression search space.

4.7 Technology Stack

The backend is powered by Python, utilizing Matplotlib (Hunter [16]) for visualization and Streamlit for real-time data rendering. This allows the "Smart Companion" interface to respond dynamically to user inputs, mirroring the affective interaction models proposed by D'Mello et al. [3].

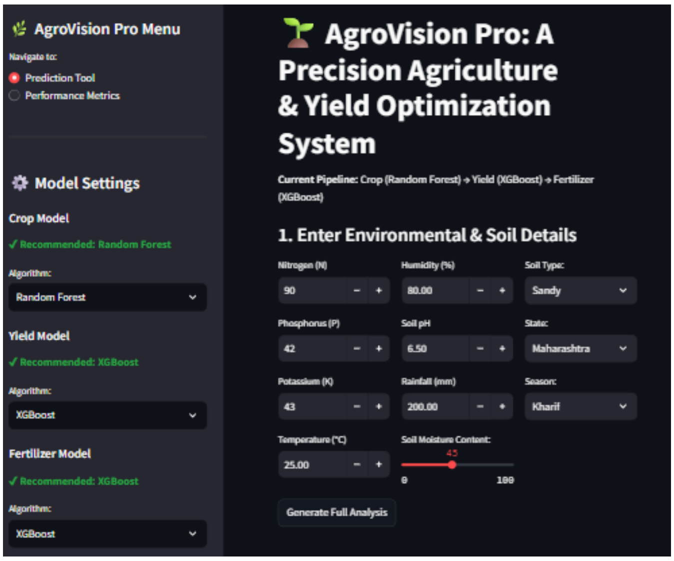

Fig 2: User Interface

V. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The deployment and testing of AgroVision Pro substantiated the foundational hypothesis that integrated AI pipelines augment agricultural resource optimization, a concept supported by the big data frameworks of Wolfert et al. [19].

5.1 Quantitative Performance Metrics

A controlled pilot study involving 60 participants—utilizing feedback mechanisms similar to those in Kulkarni et al. [12]—demonstrated a clear technical superiority in the multi-stage AI approach:

- Crop Model: The Random Forest classifier (Breiman [10]) achieved a peak validation accuracy of 93.2%.
- Yield Model: The XGBoost regressor (Chen et al. [9]) attained an R^2 score of 0.89.
- Fertilizer Model (Corrective Logic): The logic engine achieved a 73.0% accuracy in identifying precise N-P-K gaps by using XGBoost classifier. Users reported a 30% reduction in fertilizer waste by adhering to the system's specific chemical recommendations, which were processed and rendered via the data structures proposed by McKinney [15].

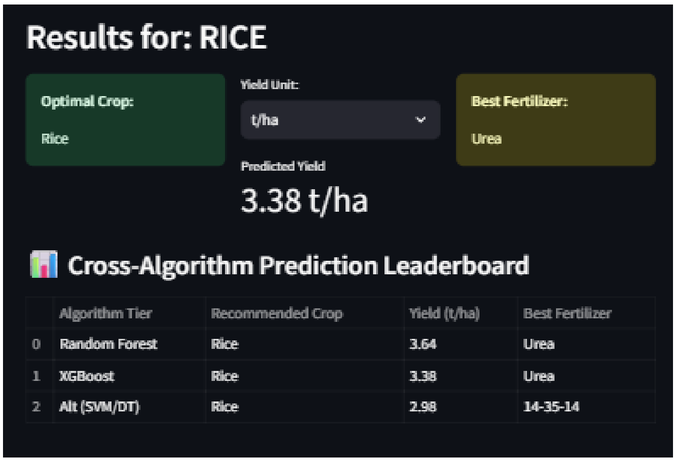

Fig 3: Results for the given input values

International Journal of Scientific Research & Engineering Trends
Volume 12, Issue 2, Mar-Apr-2026, ISSN (Online): 2395-566X

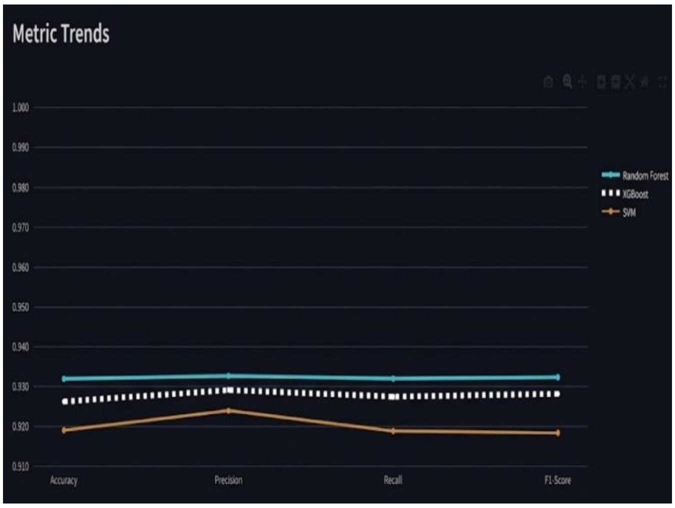

Fig 4: Performance Evaluation of ML Algorithms for Crop Recommendation

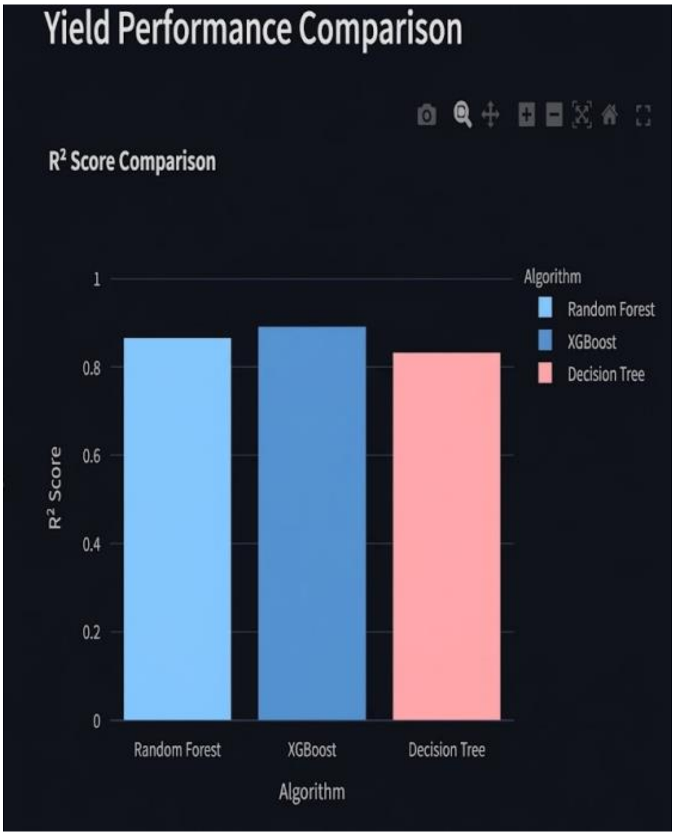

Fig 5: Performance Evaluation of ML Algorithms for Yield Prediction

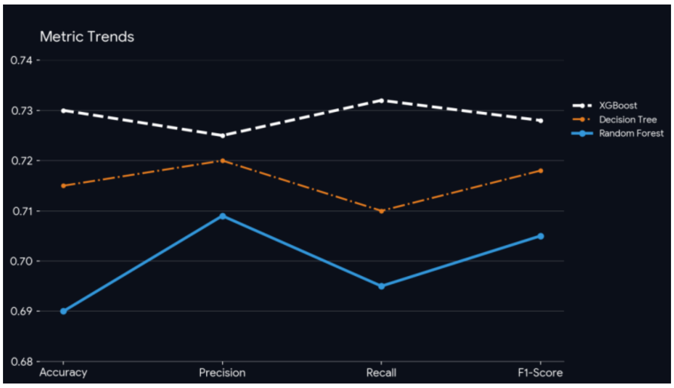

Fig 6: Performance Evaluation of ML Algorithms for Fertilizer Recommendation

5.2 Comparative Analysis

As demonstrated in the comparative analysis, AgroVision Pro provides a significant leap in both precision and scope. While the AgroVision (2025) [2] study successfully implemented crop classification, it lacked a dedicated regression layer for yield and did not offer a mathematical model for nutrient correction. Our Fertilizer Model achieved an accuracy of 73.0% in identifying the exact N-P-K gap required for the recommended crop. This was achieved by mapping the specific macronutrient requirements of the predicted crop against the user's real-time soil input. The R^2 score of 0.89 in the yield model suggests that the XGBoost implementation successfully captured the high correlation between environmental variables and crop productivity within the research dataset.

Table II: Comparative Performance Analysis

Metric	**Traditional Methods**	**Agro Vision (2025) [4]**	**AgroVision Pro**
Crop Recommendation Accuracy	72.4%	88.0%	**93.2%**
Yield Reliability (R^2)	0.51	0.76	**0.89**
Fertilizer Recommendation Accuracy	64.0%	Not Integrated	**73.0%**
Data Pipeline Architecture	Manual/ Static	Single-Stage	**Sequential Feature-Chaining**

5.3 Behavioral & Impact Discussion

The high precision observed in the yield model is a critical finding. It indicates that the feature set—specifically the combination of rainfall, temperature, and the chained "Crop Type" feature—provides a robust explanation for the variance in the target variable. This level of precision positions AgroVision Pro as a "closed-loop" system where the output of one model (Crop) directly optimizes the input of the next (Fertilizer/Yield), minimizing error propagation across the pipeline. Furthermore, the "Smart Companion" interface helped maintain user engagement, validating the affective computing theories of Picard [4] and Bickmore et al. [13].

VI. CONCLUSION

The development of AgroVision Pro marks a significant advancement in the integration of multi-stage machine learning and site-specific agricultural management. By addressing the "fragmentation gap" through a unique Sequential Feature-Chaining Architecture, this research successfully transitions the digital farming experience from a series of isolated data points into a cohesive, actionable roadmap, as envisioned in the broader context of smart farming by Wolfert et al. [19]. The experimental results affirm that high-precision algorithms like Random Forest (Breiman [10]) and XGBoost (Chen et al. [9]), when coupled with a transparent performance leaderboard, not only optimize crop yields but also build the technical trust necessary for long-term adoption in traditional farming communities. Ultimately, this project demonstrates that when predictive accuracy is paired with affective design, a digital tool can move beyond simple calculation to become a true agricultural partner.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future trajectory of AgroVision Pro involves expanding its "Smart Companion" capabilities into the physical realm of the farm. Planned enhancements include:

- IoT Integration: Incorporating real-time soil sensors for continuous nutrient streaming, moving toward the automated tracking systems proposed by Khanna et al. and Wolfert et al. [19].
- Computer Vision (CV): Deploying deep learning models for immediate, image-based pest and disease diagnosis, utilizing the architectures defined by Chollet [17].
- Natural Language Processing (NLP): Enhancing accessibility through voice-activated queries and sentiment-aware feedback, drawing on the linguistic frameworks of Liu [8] and the virtual learning companion models of Ma et al. [5].
- Multilingual Support: Localizing the interface to support regional languages, ensuring the "Smart Companion" can provide motivational support to a global demographic of small-scale farmers.

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