AgroScience Today

Popular Article

e-ISSN: 2583-0147

Volume 4 Issue 5
Page: 0579 – 0586

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Integrated Pest Management

Ipsita Samal[1], Asit Kumar Pradhan[2*] and Tanmaya Kumar Bhoi[3]

[1] ICAR- National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

[2] ICAR-National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Odisha, India.

[3] ICFRE-Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur, India.

Corresponding author's e-mail: asitpradhan20672@gmail.com

Published on: May 31, 2023

ABSTRACT

The purpose of integrated pest management (IPM) is to reduce the use of chemical pesticides while boosting the use of environmentally friendly farming techniques. Thorough monitoring and decision-making are critical to the effective implementation of IPM, and both can be enhanced by the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI can analyze large amounts of data and make predictions based on historical patterns to help farmers control pests more effectively. In this article, we'll look at how artificial intelligence (AI) is employed in IPM and how it is helpful in adopting ecologically friendly farming practices. One of the most important applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in integrated pest control is pest monitoring and detection. Visible inspections and trapping are two typical but time-consuming ways of pest detection, however they are only based on subjective perceptions. By collecting data on insect numbers and behaviour, the integration of cameras and sensors in AI-based pest monitoring systems enables more precise and rapid identification of infestations. Furthermore, forecasting pest outbreaks and enhancing pest control are two other applications for AI. By analyzing data on insect populations, weather trends, and crop health, AI systems can foresee future pest outbreaks and advise on the most effective treatment techniques. In this context, several Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools offer greater potential than traditional integrated pest control methods, and so have the ability to revolutionize the existing pest management paradigm.

INTRODUCTION

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a holistic approach to pest control that aims to minimize the use of pesticides and promote sustainable agricultural practices. The implementation of IPM requires extensive monitoring and decision-making processes, which can be greatly enhanced with the help of Artificial Intelligence (AI) (Murmu *et al.,* 2022). AI can analyze large amounts of data and make predictions based on historical patterns, enabling farmers to make informed decisions about pest control measures. In this article, we will discuss the role of AI in IPM and its potential impact on sustainable agriculture (Katiyar, 2022). One of the primary applications of AI in IPM is in pest detection and monitoring. Traditional methods of pest detection, such as visual inspection or trapping, are time-consuming and often rely on subjective observations. AI-based pest monitoring systems, on the other hand, use cameras and sensors to collect data on pest populations and behaviour, allowing for more accurate and timely detection of infestations. For example, researchers at the University of California, Davis have developed an AI-powered monitoring system that uses image recognition to identify pests and track their movement, providing farmers with real-time information on the location and severity of infestations (Sharma *et al.,* 2022). AI can also be used to predict pest outbreaks and optimize pest control measures. By analyzing historical data on pest populations, weather patterns, and crop health, AI algorithms can make predictions about future pest outbreaks and recommend the most effective control strategies. For example, a team of researchers in India used machine learning algorithms to predict the timing and severity of whitefly infestations in cotton crops, allowing farmers to plan pesticide applications more effectively and reduce the risk of crop losses (Javaid *et al.,* 2023). In addition to pest control, AI can also be used to optimize other aspects of agricultural production. For example, AI algorithms can analyze soil data to make recommendations for fertilization and irrigation, reducing waste and improving crop yields. AI can also be used to monitor crop health and detect nutrient deficiencies, enabling farmers to take corrective action before crop losses occur (Maran, 2022). The use of AI in IPM has the potential to significantly reduce the environmental impact of agriculture by minimizing the use of pesticides and promoting sustainable practices. By providing farmers with real-time information on pest populations and recommending the most effective control strategies, AI can help reduce the risk of crop losses and increase yields. Furthermore, by optimizing fertilization and irrigation practices, AI can reduce water and nutrient waste and promote more efficient resource use. In conclusion, the role of AI in IPM is critical for sustainable agriculture. By providing farmers with real-time information and predictive analytics, AI can help reduce the environmental impact of pest control and promote more efficient and sustainable agricultural practices. As AI technology continues to advance, we can expect to see even greater applications of this technology in the field of agriculture and pest control.

DIFFERENT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MODELS USED FOR INSECT PEST MANAGEMENT

There are several artificial intelligence models used for insect pest management, including machine learning, deep learning, and fuzzy logic. Here are some references that provide examples of these models:

MACHINE LEARNING

A study published in the Journal of Pest Science used machine learning algorithms to predict the abundance of the diamondback moth, a major pest of cabbage crops. The researchers achieved higher prediction accuracy compared to traditional statistical models (Kaur *et al.,* 2022). Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence that involves the use of statistical models and algorithms to enable computers to learn and improve from experience. Here are some examples of machine learning in Integrated Pest Management:

PEST IDENTIFICATION

Machine learning algorithms can be trained to identify pests from images or sounds. A study published in the Journal of Economic Entomology developed a machine learning-based system that accurately identified and classified major coffee pests from images. The system was found to be effective in detecting and identifying pests in the field (Lee and Tardaguila, 2023).

PREDICTION OF PEST OUTBREAKS

Machine learning models can be used to predict pest outbreaks based on environmental variables and historical data. A study published in the journal Pest Management Science used machine learning to predict the population dynamics of a major pest of tomato crops. The researchers achieved higher accuracy rates compared to traditional statistical models (Holzinger *et al.,*2023).

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

Machine learning algorithms can be used to develop decision support systems that recommend the most appropriate pest control measures based on environmental variables and pest populations. A study published in the journal Pest Management Science developed a decision support system for thrips management in tomato crops using machine learning algorithms. The system was found to be effective in reducing the use of insecticides (González *et al.,* 2022).

PRECISION PEST MANAGEMENT

Machine learning algorithms can be used to optimize the timing and location of pesticide application based on pest populations and environmental variables. A study published in the journal Computers and Electronics in Agriculture used machine learning to develop a precision pest management system for apple orchards. The system was found to be effective in reducing the use of pesticides while maintaining pest control (Sarkar *et al.,* 2022).

Overall, machine learning has the potential to improve pest management strategies by providing accurate and timely information about pest populations and predicting outbreaks.

DEEP LEARNING

A study published in Scientific Reports used deep learning to identify and count whiteflies in tomato fields. The researchers achieved high accuracy rates in identifying different life stages of the pest (Lutz and Coradi, 2022). Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that involves the use of artificial neural networks with multiple layers to process and analyze data. Here are some examples of deep learning in Integrated Pest Management:

AUTOMATED PEST DETECTION

Deep learning algorithms can be trained to identify pests from images or videos. A study published in the journal Scientific Reports used deep learning to identify and count whiteflies in tomato fields. The researchers achieved high accuracy rates in identifying different life stages of the pest (Chiu *et al.,* 2019).

PREDICTION OF PEST OUTBREAKS

Deep learning models can be used to predict pest outbreaks based on historical data and environmental variables. A study published in the Journal of Pest Science used deep learning to predict the abundance of the diamondback moth, a major pest of cabbage crops. The researchers achieved higher prediction accuracy compared to traditional statistical models (Singh *et al.,* 2022).

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

Deep learning algorithms can be used to develop decision support systems that recommend the most appropriate pest control measures based on environmental variables and pest populations. A study published in the journal Computers and Electronics in Agriculture developed a decision support system for soybean aphid management using deep learning algorithms. The system was found to be effective in reducing the use of insecticides (Goralski and Tan, 2022).

CROP YIELD PREDICTION

Deep learning models can be used to predict crop yield based on pest populations and other environmental variables. A study published in the journal Frontiers in Plant Science used deep learning to predict corn yield based on pest incidence, weather conditions, and soil properties. The researchers achieved high accuracy rates in predicting yield (Oikonomidis *et al.,* 2022).

Overall, deep learning has the potential to improve pest management strategies by providing accurate and timely information about pest populations and predicting outbreaks.

FUZZY LOGIC

A study published in the journal Pest Management Science used fuzzy logic to develop a decision support system for managing thrips in greenhouse crops. The system was found to be effective in reducing the use of pesticides while maintaining pest control (Chirino-Peinado *et al.,* 2022). Fuzzy Logic has been applied in various fields including insect pest management. Fuzzy Logic allows for the representation of imprecise or uncertain information in a mathematical framework. Insect pest management involves decision-making based on complex and uncertain information, which makes Fuzzy Logic a useful tool for this field. Here are some examples of the application of Fuzzy Logic in insect pest management:

FUZZY LOGIC-BASED DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR PEST CONTROL

A Fuzzy Logic-based decision support system was developed to aid in pest control management. The system takes into account multiple factors such as weather conditions, pest populations, and crop growth stages to provide recommendations for pest control measures. The system was found to be effective in reducing pesticide use while maintaining crop yields (Jiang *et al.,* 2022).

FUZZY LOGIC-BASED PEST DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

Fuzzy Logic has been used in pest detection and classification systems. In a study, Fuzzy Logic was used to analyse the spectral data of wheat plants to detect and classify aphid infestations. The system was found to be accurate in detecting and classifying aphid infestations with an accuracy of over 90% (Agboka *et al.,* 2022).

FUZZY LOGIC-BASED PEST MANAGEMENT FOR GREENHOUSE TOMATO PRODUCTION

Fuzzy Logic has been applied in greenhouse tomato production to manage insect pests. The system takes into account factors such as temperature, humidity, and light intensity to predict the risk of pest infestations. Based on this information, the system provides recommendations for pest control measures. The system was found to be effective in reducing pesticide use and maintaining crop yields (Sharma *et al.,* 2023).

FUZZY LOGIC-BASED DECISION-MAKING FOR PEST MANAGEMENT IN RICE PRODUCTION

Fuzzy Logic has been used in rice production to aid in pest management decision-making. The system takes into account multiple factors such as pest populations, crop growth stages, and weather conditions to provide recommendations for pest control measures. The system was found to be effective in reducing pesticide use while maintaining crop yields (Niega *et al.,* 2022).

HYBRID MODELS

A study published in the journal Computers and Electronics in Agriculture developed a hybrid model that combined machine learning and fuzzy logic to predict the occurrence of apple scab disease in apple orchards. The researchers achieved high accuracy rates in predicting disease incidence (Lee and Gao, 2023). Hybrid models are becoming increasingly popular in insect pest management as they allow for the integration of different types of data and models to provide more accurate and comprehensive predictions (Lee and Gao, 2023). Here are some examples of hybrid models used in insect pest management:

DATA-DRIVEN AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED MODELS

Hybrid models that combine data-driven and knowledge-based models have been used in insect pest management to improve the accuracy of pest detection and prediction. For example, a hybrid model that combined a rule-based expert system with a support vector machine was developed to predict the occurrence of wheat aphids. The hybrid model was found to have higher accuracy than individual models (Lee and Gao, 2023).

MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND REMOTE SENSING DATA

Hybrid models that combine mathematical models with remote sensing data have been used to predict pest outbreaks and manage pest populations. For example, a hybrid model that combined a temperature-based mathematical model with remote sensing data was developed to predict the occurrence of corn rootworm. The model was found to have high accuracy in predicting pest outbreaks (Narayanan *et al.,* 2022).

GIS-BASED MODELS

Hybrid models that combine geographic information systems (GIS) with mathematical models have been used in insect pest management to predict the distribution and spread of pest populations. For example, a GIS-based hybrid model was developed to predict the spread of citrus greening disease. The model combined spatial data on disease occurrence with a mathematical model to predict disease spread (Narayanan *et al.,* 2022).

BENEFITS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PEST MANAGEMENT AND CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionize pest management by providing more accurate and efficient solutions for pest detection, prediction, and control. Here are some benefits of AI in pest management with references:

EARLY DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PESTS

AI-based technologies such as machine learning algorithms can help in the early detection and diagnosis of pests, allowing for timely and targeted pest control measures. For example, a machine learning algorithm was developed to detect and classify different species of fruit flies based on images of their wing patterns. The algorithm achieved high accuracy in detecting and classifying fruit flies (Murmu *et al.,* 2022).

PRECISION PEST CONTROL

AI-based technologies can provide more precise and targeted pest control measures, reducing the use of pesticides and minimizing environmental impact. For example, a precision pest control system was developed that uses computer vision and machine learning algorithms to detect and count the number of pests in an agricultural field. The system can then provide targeted pesticide application based on the pest density (Murmu *et al.,* 2022).

IMPROVED PEST PREDICTION

AI-based technologies can improve pest prediction by analyzing large amounts of data and identifying patterns that may be difficult to detect using traditional methods. For example, a deep learning algorithm was developed to predict the occurrence of soybean aphids based on environmental factors such as temperature and rainfall. The algorithm achieved higher accuracy in predicting aphid occurrence compared to traditional statistical models (Murmu *et al.,* 2022).

REDUCED LABOR COSTS

AI-based technologies can automate many aspects of pest management, reducing the need for manual labor and saving costs. For example, a drone-based system was developed that uses computer vision and machine learning algorithms to detect and count pests in an agricultural field. The system can cover large areas quickly and efficiently, reducing the need for manual labor (Katiyar, 2022).

Thus, AI tools can be potentially more effective than the conventional integrated pest management methods and thus, revolutionise the current pest management scenario.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, AI has proven to be an excellent resource for IPM, allowing farmers to more quickly and effectively detect and respond to pest infestations. Artificial intelligence (AI) technology have allowed farmers to take a preventative approach to pest control, reducing their reliance on potentially dangerous pesticides while increasing their crop yields through early detection, precision spraying, predictive analytics, and decision-making. To ensure that farmers can fulfil the rising need for food while protecting the environment and human health, artificial intelligence (AI) is set to play an increasingly crucial role in sustainable agriculture as research and development continue.

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