



**ESPE**  
UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS  
INNOVACIÓN PARA LA EXCELENCIA

# UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS – ESPE

DEPARTAMENTO DE CIENCIAS DE LA COMPUTACIÓN

## INGENIERÍA EN SOFTWARE

### TEMA:

“DESARROLLO DE UN APLICATIVO MÓVIL QUE CONTRIBUYA A LA DETECCIÓN DE ENFERMEDADES EN EL FRUTO DEL CACAO CCN-51 A TRAVÉS DE LA EXPERIMENTACIÓN DE REDES NEURONALES CONVOLUCIONALES, EN LA FINCA BASANTE - JIMÉNEZ, UBICADA EN LA CIUDAD DE VENTANAS, PROVINCIA DE LOS RÍOS, ECUADOR.”

### AUTORES:

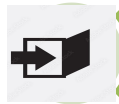
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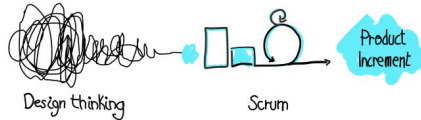
# SUMMARY



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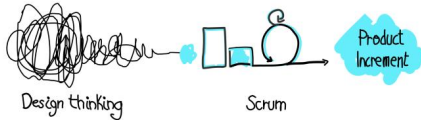




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# Introduction

*Despite the enormous effort made by the world to reduce plant loss and food security, several references confirm that more than 20% of crop losses in the global scenario are due to plant diseases.*

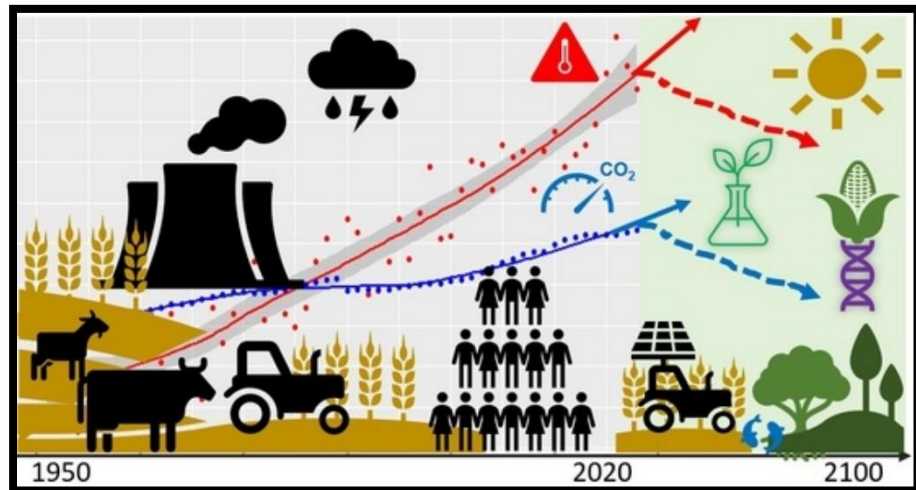


Impact of pollution  
and climate  
change

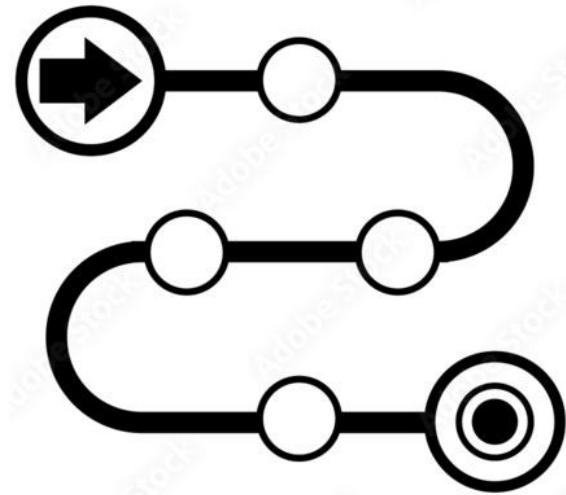


With the recent  
development of  
various agricultural  
technologies

Farmers opt for plant  
disease databases or  
consult local  
pathologists via  
telephones

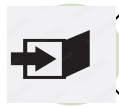


# *Proposal*



*Detect potential threats to cocoa by taking a photograph that will be processed and issued with an analysis of the fruit, based on the similarity in detecting quality in other fruits.*

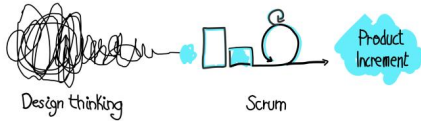




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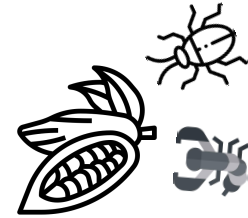


## *Importance of Cocoa in Ecuador*



**Cocoa CCN-51.** A cocoa variety originating in Ecuador, obtained in the 1960s by producer Homero Castro Zurita, in the canton of Naranjal, Guayas province.

## *Cocoa Pests*



- **Cocoa fly.** Caused by the *Monalonion dissimulatum* bug.
- **Bull's horn.** Caused by the sucking insect *Hoplophorion pertusa*.





# BACKGROUND

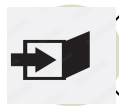
## *Cocoa Diseases*



**Moniliasis.** Caused by the fungus *Moniliophthera roreri*. As the infection progresses, a spot with white cottony tissue appears, this tissue turns grey due to the appearance of spores or seeds, ending with the mummification and deformation of the fruit.

**Witches' broom.** Disease caused by the fungus *Crinipellis perniciosa*, it causes an abnormal sprouting at the level of both terminal and auxiliary buds.

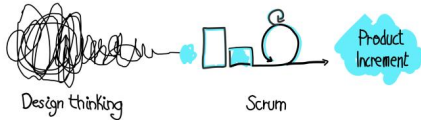




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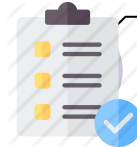
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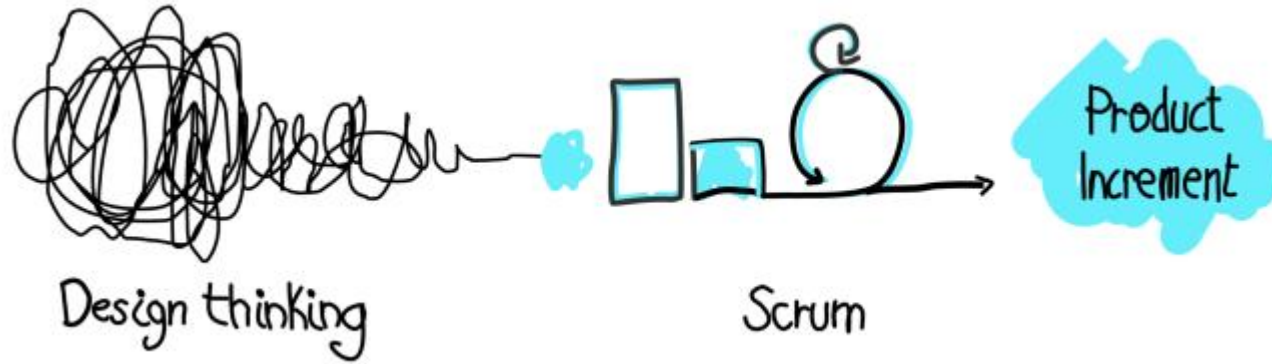
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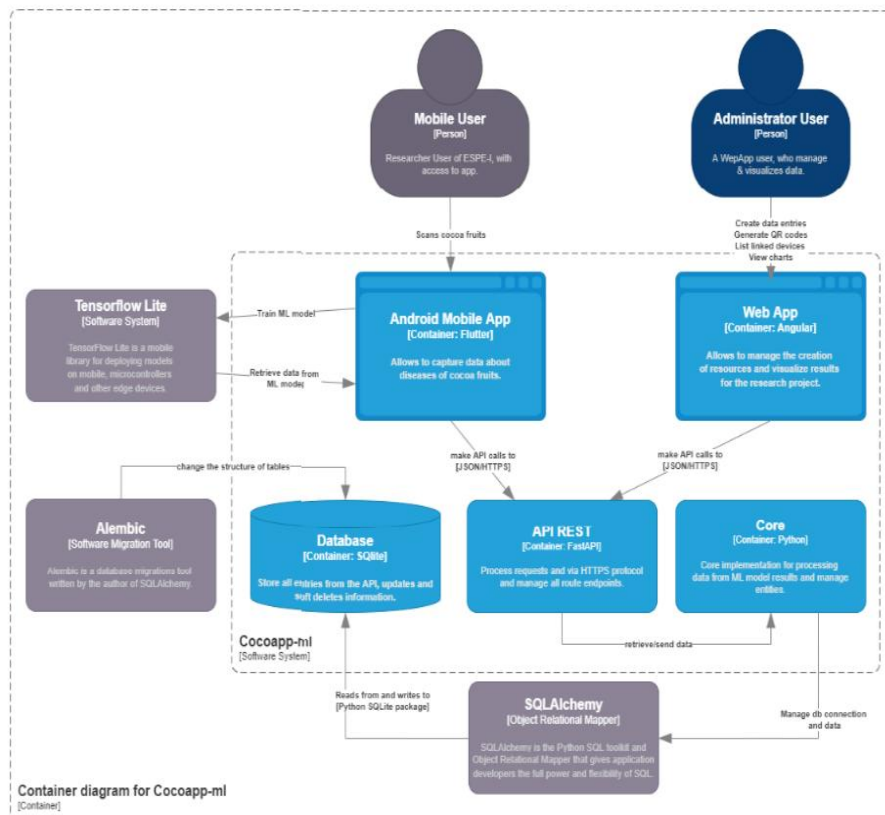
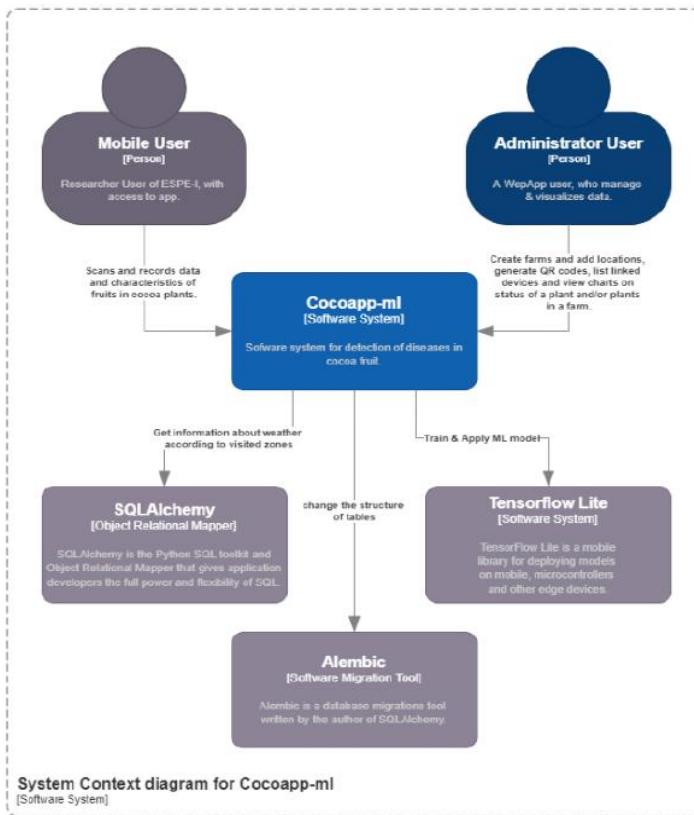


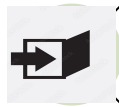
# Methodology



# System Architecture

## C4 Model

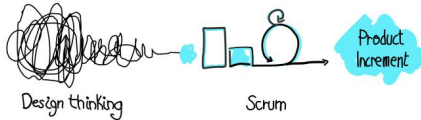




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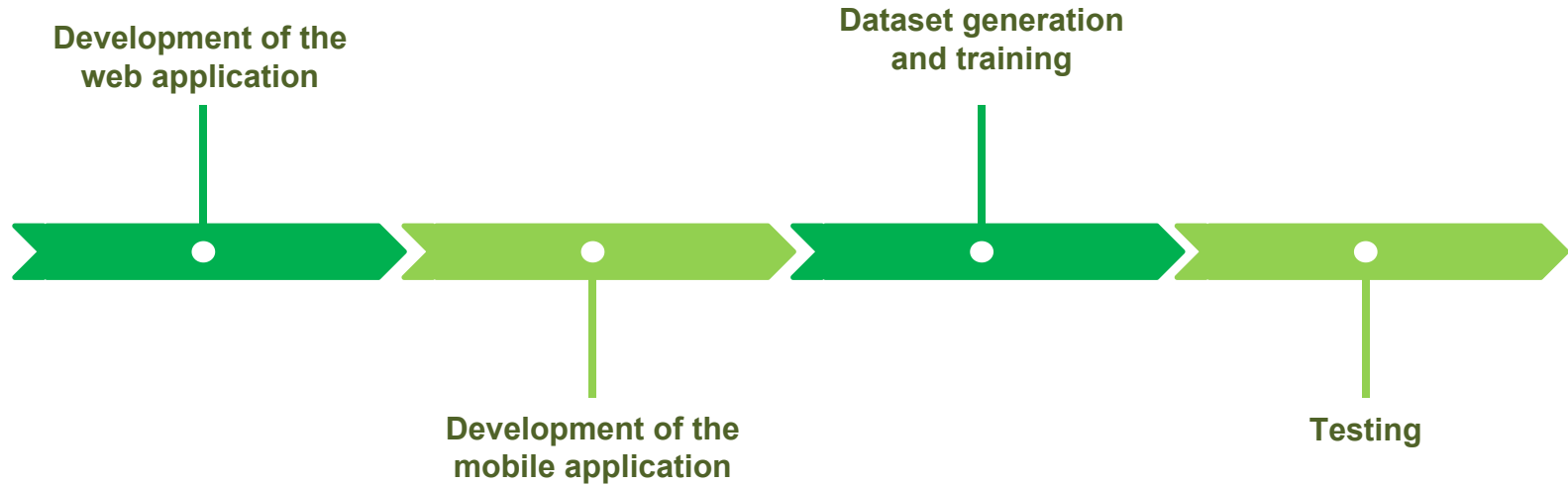
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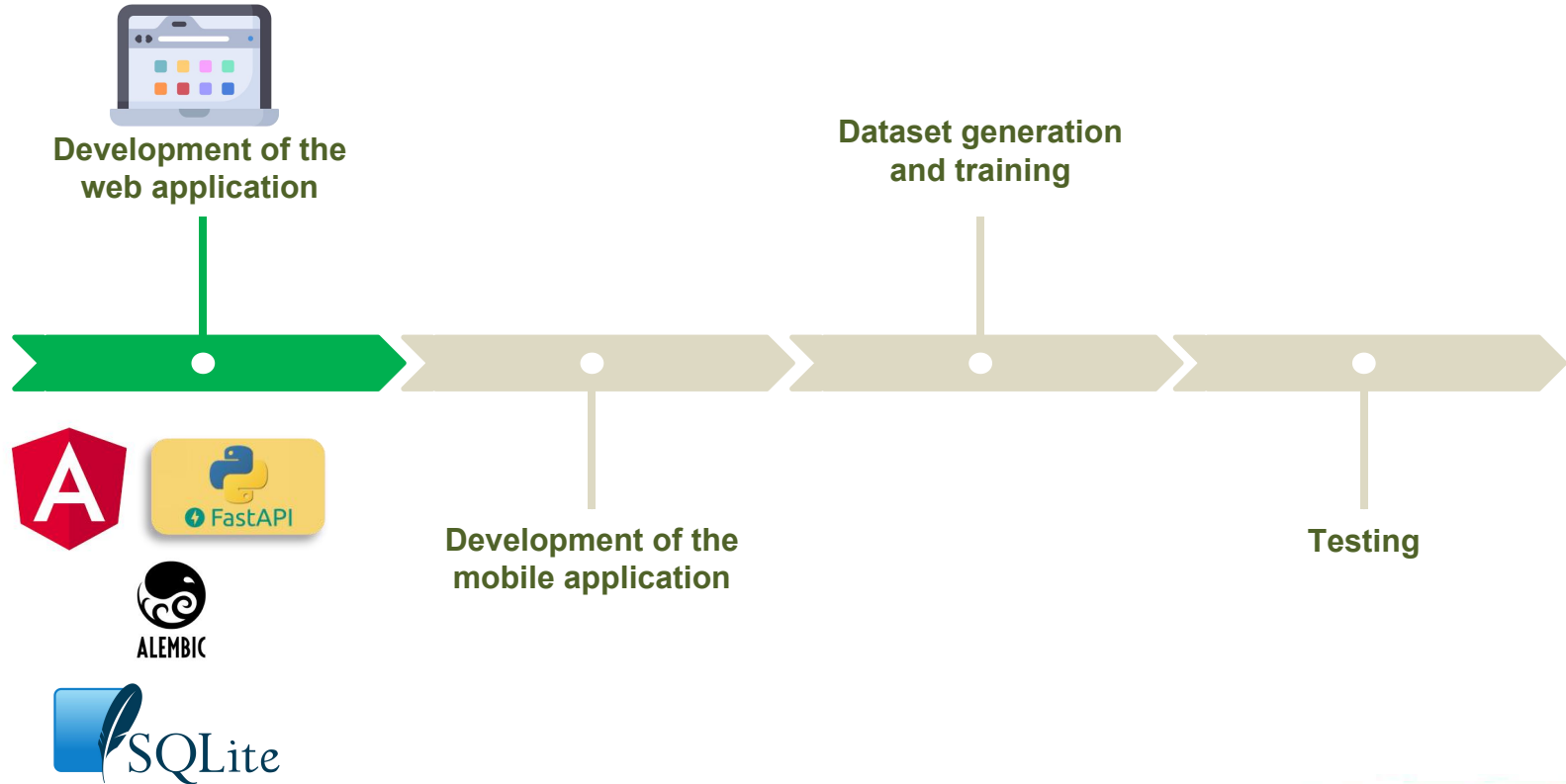
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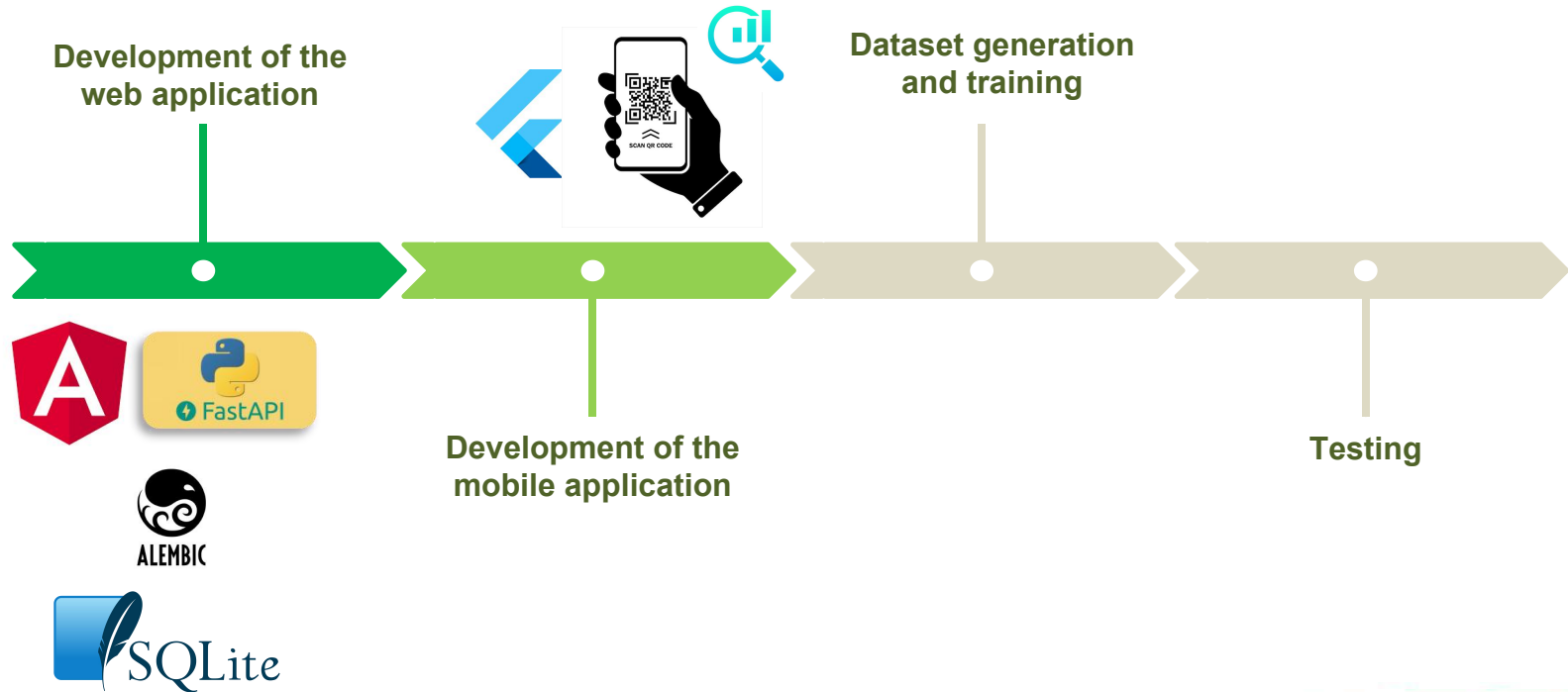
# System Development



# System Development

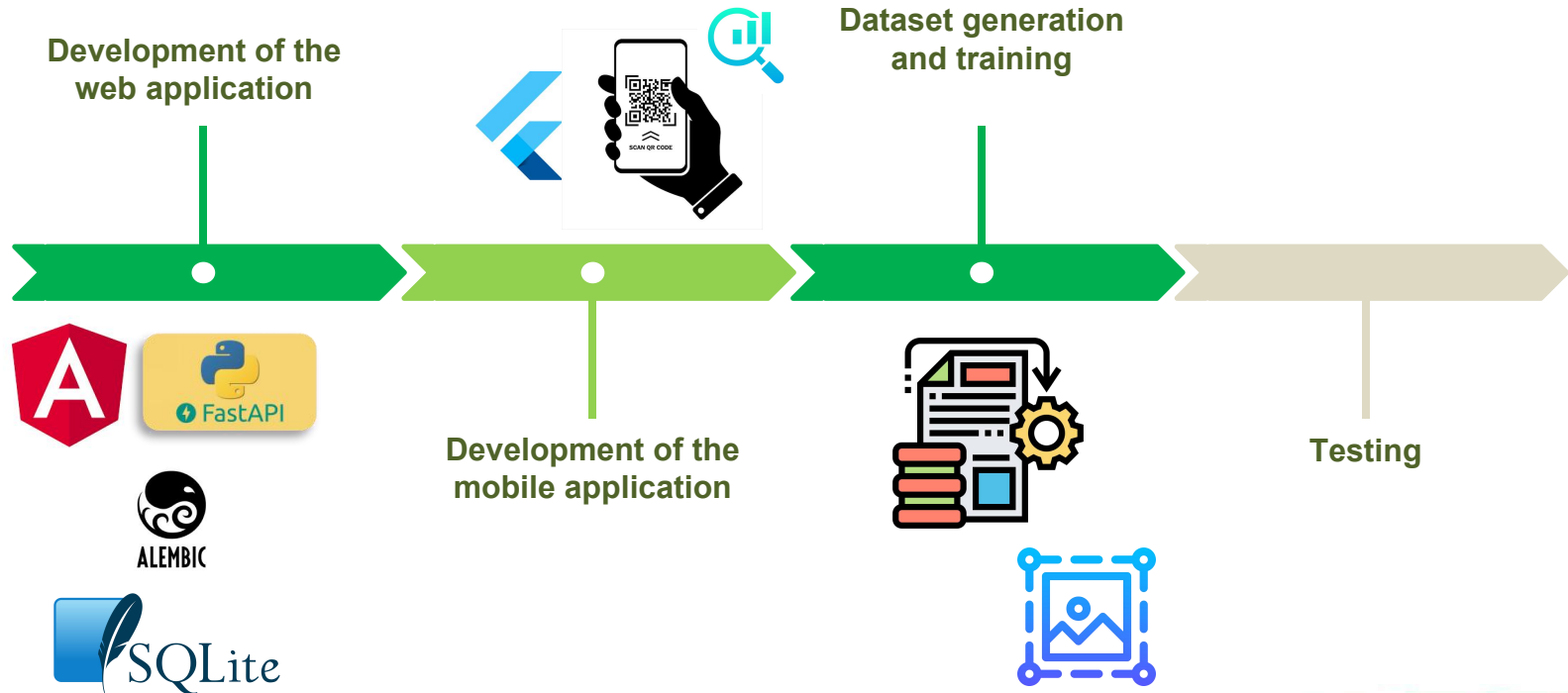


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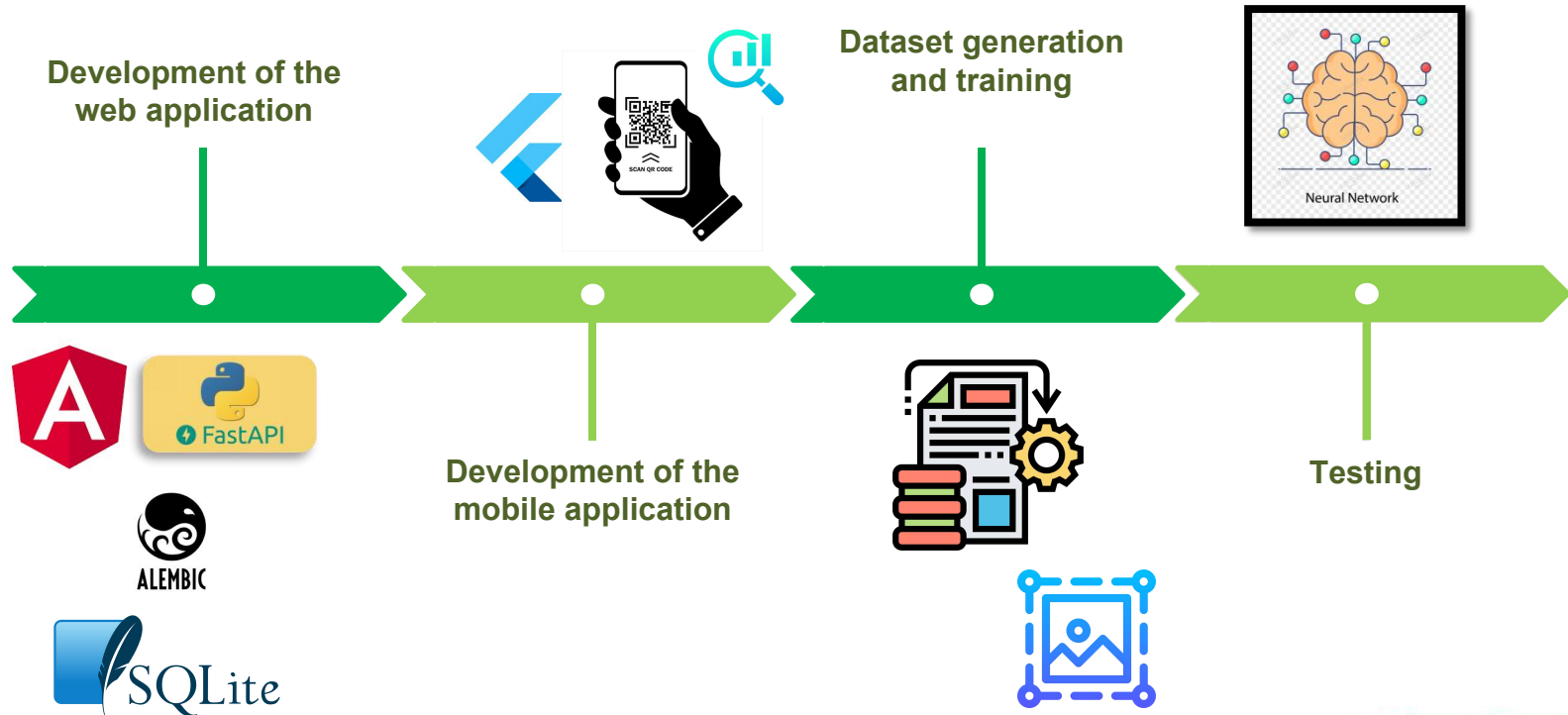




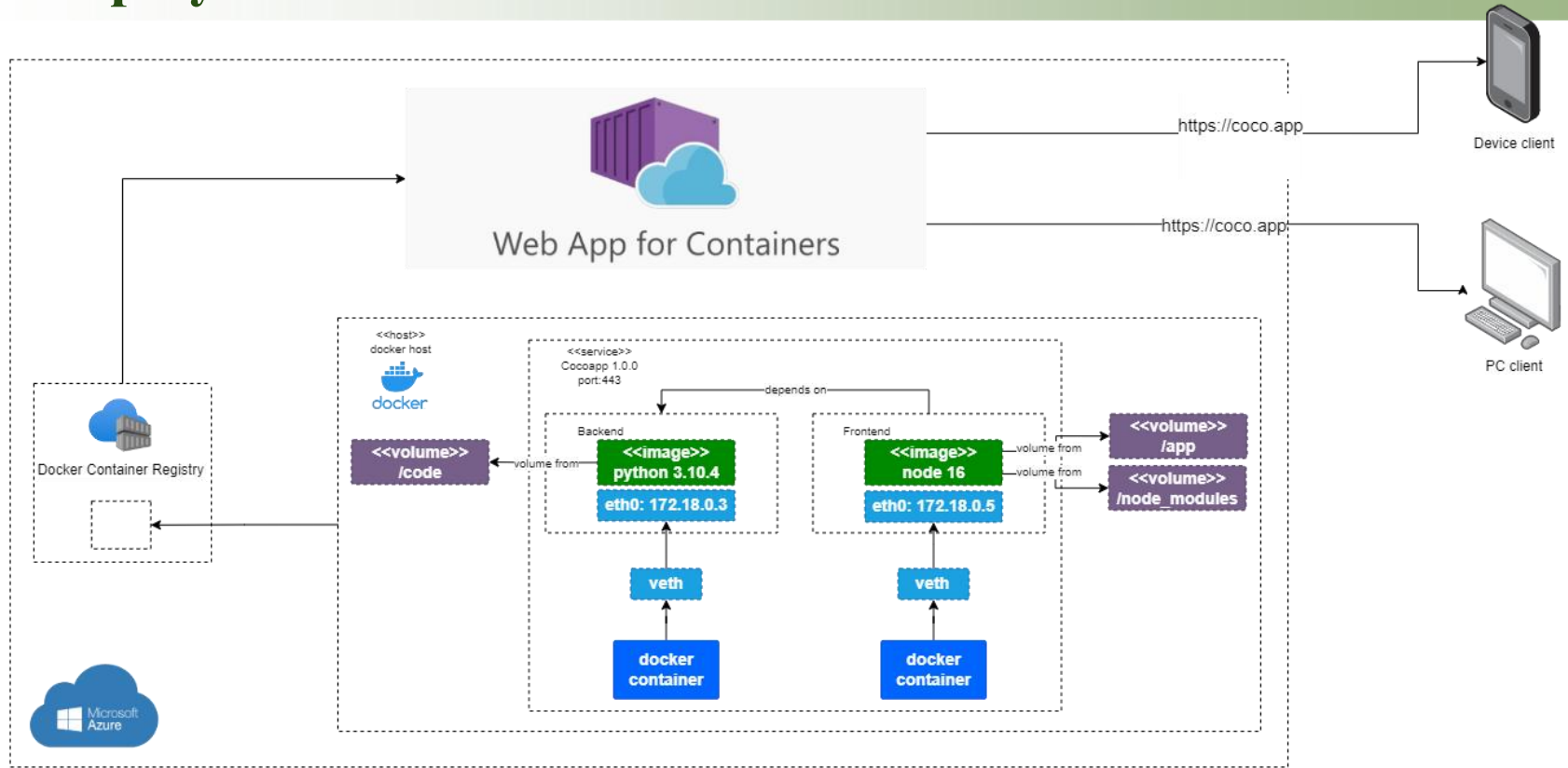
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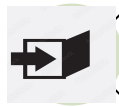


# System Development



# Deploy

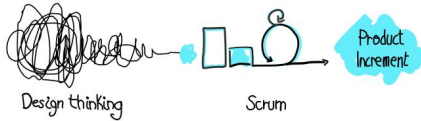




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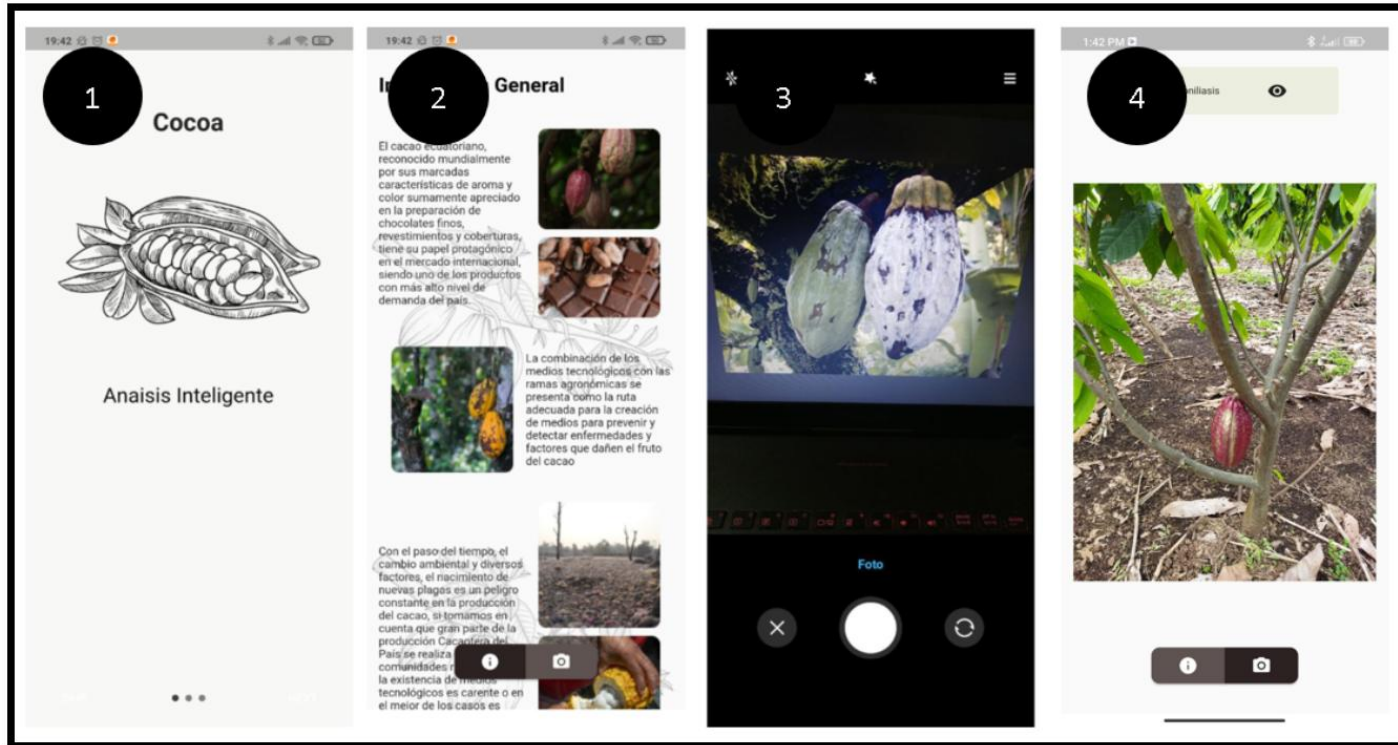
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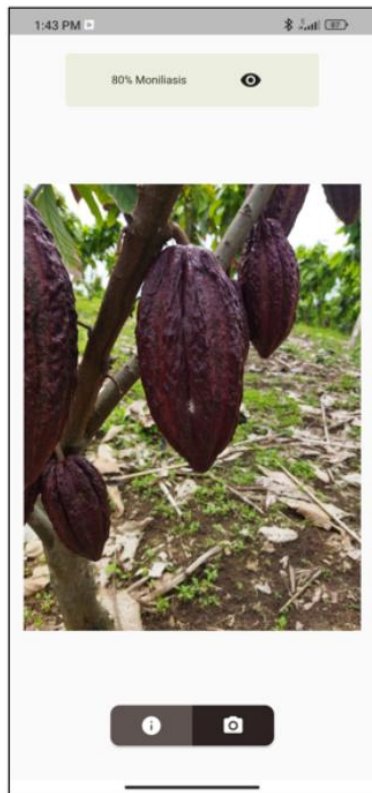
Conclusion and Future Work



# Interaction with the system



# Interaction with the system



# Validation

The application has a success rate of **80 to 99.5%**. These results were obtained after subjecting the application to different environments and climate changes that could affect the quality of the photographs.

In addition, a comparison was made between the traditional methods in the area and the application, obtaining the following results.

<b>Comparison of traditional methods &amp;&amp; System</b>		
	<b>% Failure</b>	<b>% Hit</b>
<b>Traditional method</b>	30 % - 50%	50%
<b>Laboratory analysis</b>	0.1% - 1%	99%
<b>Application</b>	0.4% - 20%	80 – 99%

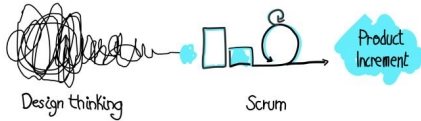




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*quick prevention eliminates part of the chemicals used for the cure of these pests*



*The long-term objective of this project is to extend this application to the whole area of the city of "Ventanas", located in the province of "Los Rios", Ecuador*



*THANKS*



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