# INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS SAFEGUARDING CROPS AND WILDLIFE WITH INTELLIGENT SURVEILLANCE

**Mohanavel G[1], Mariselvam V[2], Kannan S[3], Mohanraj K[4], Nikilkumar E[5]**
**E-Mail Id: [1]mohan.vel48@gmail.com, [2]velmuruganmurugan9965@gmail.com, [3]kannansn2002@gmail.com, [4]balaksbm59@gmail.com, [5]enikilkumar28@gmail.com**
**Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, V.S.B Engineering College, Tamil Nadu, India**

**Abstract-** In agriculture, the delicate balance between safeguarding crops and protecting wildlife presents a significant challenge. Traditional methods often involve reactive measures, leading to crop damage and wildlife disturbance. However, emerging technologies offer innovative solutions through intelligent surveillance systems. These systems leverage advanced technologies like predictive analytics and AI algorithms to monitor fields and wells proactively. By deploying such intelligent surveillance systems, it becomes possible to protect crops from wildlife damage while ensuring the safety of animals. Intelligent surveillance systems are revolutionizing agricultural practices by providing real-time monitoring and analysis capabilities. By integrating predictive analytics, these systems can anticipate potential threats to crops and wildlife based on historical data, weather patterns, and environmental factors. AI algorithms enhance the accuracy and efficiency of monitoring by identifying and differentiating between benign and harmful activities. With this proactive approach, farmers can implement timely interventions to mitigate risks, such as deploying deterrents or adjusting irrigation schedules, thereby minimizing crop damage while minimizing harm to wildlife populations. Furthermore, the integration of intelligent surveillance systems with IoT (Internet of Things) devices offers seamless connectivity and control. Sensors embedded in fields and wells can relay data to centralized platforms, enabling remote monitoring and management. This not only enhances efficiency but also reduces the need for physical presence, thereby minimizing disruptions to wildlife habitats. Additionally, the data collected from these systems can be analyzed to gain insights into wildlife behavior and habitat usage, facilitating informed decision-making for conservation efforts. The implementation of intelligent surveillance systems represents a proactive and sustainable approach to safeguarding both crops and wildlife in agricultural landscapes.

**Keywords:** Animal detection, Recovery analysis, Image processor, YOLO algorithm, Microcontroller, IOT/mail.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The coexistence of agriculture and wildlife conservation has become increasingly challenging due to escalating conflicts arising from crop damage by wild animals. Pressing environmental concerns demand innovative solutions to mitigate these conflicts while ensuring the sustainability of both agricultural practices and wildlife populations. This project addresses these challenges by introducing intelligent surveillance systems equipped with predictive analytics and advanced AI algorithms.[1] These systems offer a proactive approach to managing human-wildlife interactions and promoting harmonious coexistence within ecosystems. Wildlife encroachment into agricultural areas poses a significant threat to crop yields and human livelihoods. Conventional methods of wildlife management often involve reactive measures, resulting in significant economic losses and ecological disturbances[3]. By deploying intelligent surveillance systems, this project aims to revolutionize agricultural practices by providing real-time monitoring and analysis capabilities to identify and mitigate potential threats from wild animals swiftly. The integration of predictive analytics and advanced AI algorithms enables the intelligent surveillance systems to anticipate and respond to wildlife behavior effectively. Through continuous monitoring of crop fields and wells, these systems can detect anomalies and patterns indicative of wildlife presence or potential threats[2]. This proactive approach empowers farmers and conservationists to implement timely interventions, such as deploying deterrents or adjusting farming practices, to prevent crop damage while ensuring the safety of both crops and wildlife. Real-time monitoring capabilities offered by the intelligent surveillance systems facilitate prompt decision-making and response to emerging threats. By providing farmers and conservationists with up-to-date information on wildlife activity, these systems enable them to take proactive measures to safeguard crops and protect wildlife habitats Moreover, the integration of status monitors allows stakeholders to track the performance and effectiveness of the surveillance systems in real time, ensuring continuous improvement and optimization[3]. In addition to mitigating crop damage, the project aims to foster environmental sustainability by minimizing human-wildlife conflicts and promoting harmonious coexistence within ecosystems. By addressing the root causes of conflicts between agriculture and wildlife conservation, such as habitat loss and resource competition, the intelligent surveillance systems contribute to the long-term sustainability of agricultural practices and biodiversity conservation efforts. Furthermore, the project emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration and stakeholder engagement in addressing complex environmental challenges. By bringing together experts from fields such as agriculture, ecology, and technology, the project seeks to develop holistic solutions that balance the needs of agriculture and wildlife conservation. Stakeholder engagement ensures that the perspectives and concerns of local communities are incorporated into the design and implementation of the surveillance systems, fostering greater acceptance and support for conservation efforts[5]. The project also emphasizes the role of education and outreach in raising awareness about the importance of coexistence between agriculture and wildlife conservation.[6] By engaging farmers, policymakers, and the general public, the project aims to promote a greater understanding of the ecological benefits of biodiversity and the importance of sustainable farming practices. Through educational initiatives and outreach programs, the project seeks to empower communities to actively participate in conservation efforts and adopt practices that promote harmonious coexistence with wildlife. It represents a significant step towards addressing pressing environmental challenges and promoting sustainable development in agricultural landscapes. By harnessing the power of intelligent surveillance systems and predictive analytics, stakeholders can proactively manage human-wildlife interactions, protect agricultural yields, and safeguard biodiversity[1]. Through interdisciplinary collaboration, stakeholder engagement, and educational outreach, the project aims to foster a culture of conservation and sustainability, ensuring the long-term viability of both agricultural practices and wildlife populations.

## 2. EXISTNG SYSTEM

The existing system used for the recognition of the animals, it include segmentation and object detection process using Fourier transform. In this existing system Surveillance camera only fixed inside of the forest. It will record video every day. Before that sensor-based demo projects student finished.[5] They connected ultrasonic sensor in filed. It will detect object in front of animal. But it is not possible to real time. The disadvantages are the system gets damage due to heavy rain and storms, network issues in remote areas, animals may cause damage to system.

## 3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

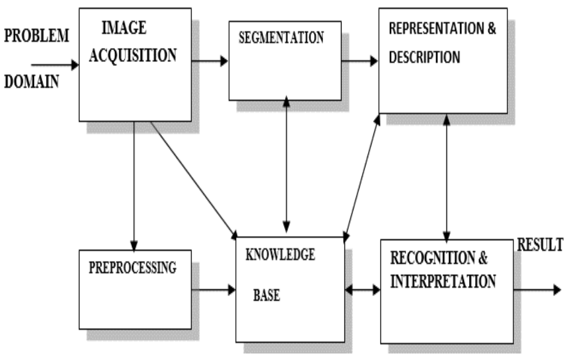


**Fig. 3.1 Block Diagram of Proposed System**

The proposed system integrates cutting-edge technologies to address the dual challenges of crop protection and wildlife conservation. By leveraging advanced camera systems and AI algorithms, the system offers real-time monitoring of crop fields and wells to detect potential threats from wild animals.[8] Predictive analytics enable proactive intervention, while deterrent measures such as light signals are deployed to mitigate crop damage[1]. The system includes email alerts for incidents involving animals falling into wells, ensuring prompt response to protect wildlife. Through this comprehensive approach, the proposed system aims to enhance agricultural sustainability by minimizing crop damage and promoting coexistence with wildlife. The data status update on the LCD and IOT with help of Arduino Uno microcontroller. If the animal are detected the activated on the buzzer and the animal image shared on the mail[4].

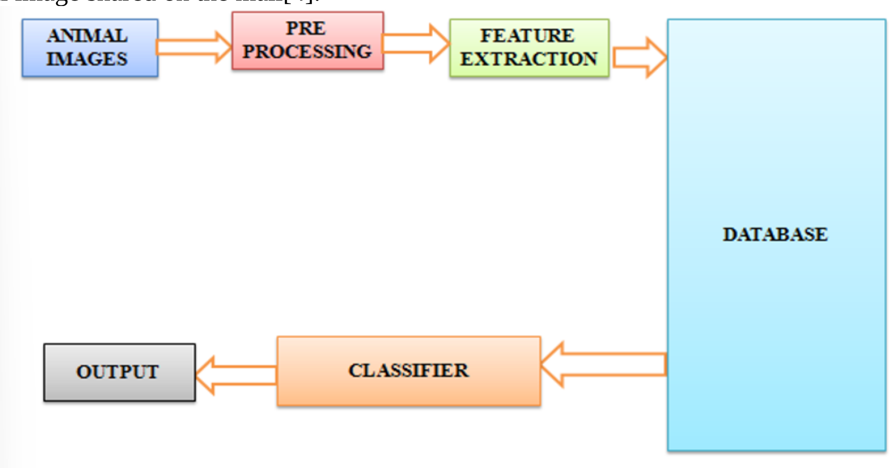


**Fig. 3.2 Flowchart**

## 4. MODULES DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 Animal Image Capture

Intelligent surveillance systems capture images or videos of animals within agricultural areas using cameras strategically placed in fields, wells, or other relevant locations[9]. These images serve as inputs for further analysis to identify and classify wildlife species and their behavior.

### 4.2 Preprocessing

Raw images undergo preprocessing techniques to enhance quality, remove noise, and standardize formats. Common preprocessing steps may include image resizing, noise reduction, and color normalization to improve the accuracy of subsequent analysis.

### 4.3 Feature Extraction

Feature extraction involves identifying relevant characteristics or patterns within the preprocessed images that distinguish different wildlife species or behaviors.
Techniques such as edge detection, texture analysis, and object segmentation are applied to extract meaningful features from the images.

### 4.4 Database Management

Extracted features are stored in a database for efficient retrieval and management.
The database may include information such as image metadata, timestamp, location, and extracted features, enabling comprehensive analysis and tracking of wildlife activity over time.

### 4.5 Classification

Using machine learning algorithms and classification models, the extracted features are analyzed to classify wildlife species and behaviors.
Supervised learning techniques, such as support vector machines (SVM) or convolutional neural networks (CNNs), are commonly employed to train models on labeled data to accurately classify images into predefined categories.

## 5. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 5.1 Hardware Implementation

### 5..1.1 Power Supply Circuit

Power supply is a reference to a source of electrical power. A device or system that supplies electrical or other types of energy to an output load or group of loads is called a power supply unit or PSU. The term is most commonly applied to electrical energy supplies, less often to mechanical ones, and rarely to others.
Power supplies for electronic devices can be broadly divided into linear and switching power supplies. The linear supply is a relatively simple design that becomes increasingly bulky and heavy for high current devices; voltage regulation in a linear supply can result in low efficiency. A switched-mode supply of the same rating as a linear supply will be smaller, is usually more efficient, but will be more complex.

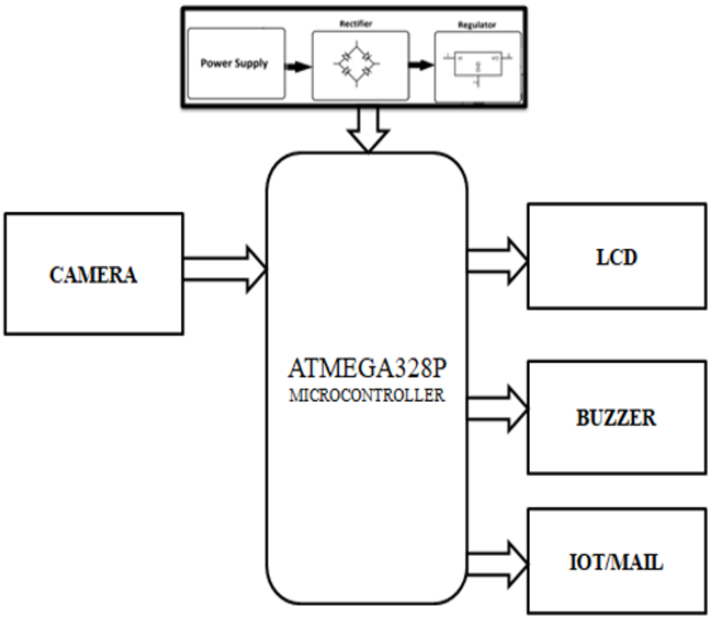


**Fig. 5.1 Block Diagram of Hardware Implementation**

### 5.1.2 Linear Power supply

An AC powered linear power supply usually uses a transformer to convert the voltage from the wall outlet (mains) to a different, usually a lower voltage. If it is used to produce DC, a rectifier is used. A capacitor is used to smooth the pulsating current from the rectifier. Some small periodic deviations from smooth direct current will remain, which is known as ripple. These pulsations occur at a frequency related to the AC power frequency (for example, a multiple of 50 or 60 Hz).

### 5.1.3 Bridge Rectifier

A bridge rectifier can be made using four individual diodes, but it is also available in special packages containing the four diodes required. It is called a full-wave rectifier because it uses the entire AC wave (both positive and negative sections). 1.4V is used up in the bridge rectifier because each diode uses 0.7V when conducting and there are always two diodes conducting, as shown in the diagram below. Bridge rectifiers are rated by the maximum current they can pass and the maximum reverse voltage they can withstand (this must be at least three times the supply RMS voltage so the rectifier can withstand the peak voltages). Please see the DIODES page for more details, including pictures of bridge rectifiers.

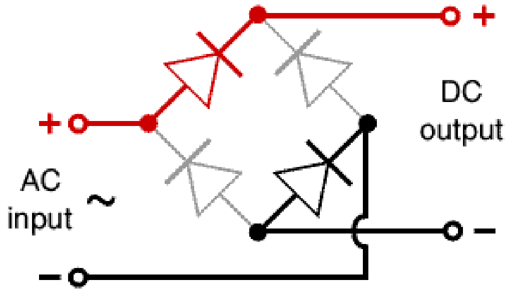


**Fig. 4.1 Bridge Rectifier**

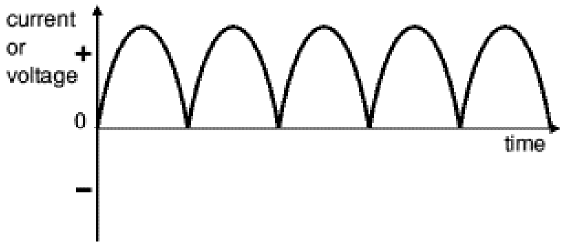


**Fig. 4.2 Output Waveform**

### 5.1.4 Smoothing

Smoothing is performed by a large value electrolytic capacitor connected across the DC supply to act as a reservoir, supplying current to the output when the varying DC voltage from the rectifier is falling. The diagram shows the unsmoothed varying DC (dotted line) and the smoothed DC (solid line). The capacitor charges quickly near the peak of the varying DC, and then discharges as it supplies current to the output.

## 6. FEATURE EXTRACTION

Feature extraction is a crucial step in the analysis of preprocessed images captured by intelligent surveillance systems, as it involves identifying and extracting relevant characteristics or patterns that differentiate between various wildlife species or behaviors. This process enables the system to effectively classify and interpret the content of the images. Several techniques are commonly employed for feature extraction, including edge detection, texture analysis, and object segmentation. Edge detection is a fundamental technique used to identify abrupt changes in intensity or color within an image, which typically correspond to object boundaries or edges. By detecting these edges, the system can isolate important features and distinguish between different objects or elements present in the image. Common edge detection algorithms include Sobel, Prewitt, and Canny, which highlight edges based on gradients or variations in pixel intensity.

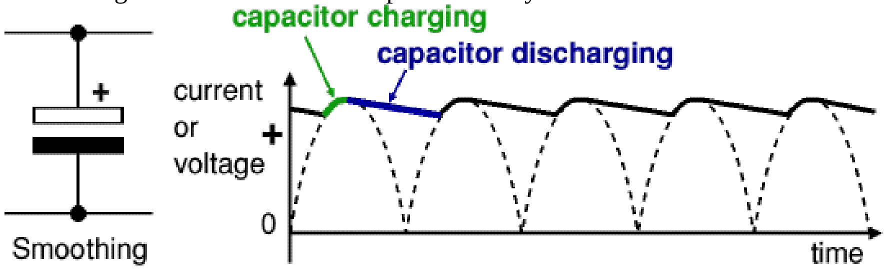


**Fig. 6.1 Output waveform with Capacitor**

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Texture analysis involves examining the spatial arrangement of pixel values within local regions of an image to characterize its texture or surface properties[11]. This process helps to identify recurring patterns or textures that may be indicative of specific wildlife species or environmental conditions. Texture analysis techniques may include methods such as co-occurrence matrices, Gabor filters, and local binary patterns (LBP), which quantify textural features based on pixel intensity variations and spatial relationships. Object segmentation is used to partition an image into meaningful regions or objects based on similarities in color, texture, or shape. This allows the system to isolate individual animals or objects of interest within the image, facilitating further analysis and classification. Object segmentation techniques may include thresholding, region growing, and watershed segmentation, which identify and delineate distinct objects or regions based on predefined criteria. By applying these feature extraction techniques, intelligent surveillance systems can identify and extract relevant information from preprocessed images, enabling them to distinguish between different wildlife species, behaviors, or environmental conditions. These extracted features serve as input for subsequent analysis and classification tasks, facilitating the accurate interpretation of wildlife activity within agricultural landscapes.

## 7. ARDUINO UNO

The Arduino UNO is an open-source microcontroller board based on the Microchip ATmega328P microcontroller and developed by Arduino.cc. The board is equipped with sets of digital and analog input/output (I/O) pins that may be interfaced to various expansion boards (shields) and other circuits. The board has 14 Digital pins, 6 Analog pins, and programmable with the Arduino IDE (Integrated Development Environment) via a type B USB cable. It can be powered by a USB cable or by an external 9 volt battery, though it accepts voltages between 7 and 20 volts. It is also similar to the Arduino Nano and Leonardo. The hardware reference design is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 2.5 license and is available on the Arduino website. Layout and production files for some versions of the hardware are also available. "Uno" means one in Italian and was chosen to mark the release of Arduino Software (IDE) 1.0. The Uno board and version 1.0 of Arduino Software (IDE) were the reference versions of Arduino, now evolved to newer releases. The Uno board is the first in a series of USB Arduino boards, and the reference model for the Arduino platform. The ATmega328 on the Arduino Uno comes preprogrammed with a boot loader that allows uploading new code to it without the use of an external hardware programmer. It communicates using the original STK500 protocol. The Uno also differs from all preceding boards in that it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it uses the Atmega16U2 (Atmega8U2 up to version R2) programmed as a USB-to-serial converter

The Arduino project started at the Interaction Design Institute Ivrea (IDII) in Ivrea, Italy. At that time, the students used a BASIC Stamp microcontroller at a cost of $100, a considerable expense for many students. In 2003 Hernando Barragán created the development platform Wiring as a Master's thesis project at IDII, under the supervision of Massimo Banzi and Casey Reas, who are known for work on the Processing language. The project goal was to create simple, low-cost tools for creating digital projects by non-engineers. The Wiring platform consisted of a printed circuit board (PCB) with an ATmega168 microcontroller, an IDE based on Processing and library functions to easily program the microcontroller. In 2003, Massimo Banzi, with David Mellis, another IDII student, and David Cuartielles, added support for the cheaper ATmega8 microcontroller to Wiring. But instead of continuing the work on Wiring, they forked the project and renamed it Arduino. Early arduino boards used the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip and an ATmega168. The Uno differed from all preceding boards by featuring the ATmega328P microcontroller and an ATmega16U2 (Atmega8U2 up to version R2) programmed as a USB-to-serial converter.

## 8. COMMUNICATION

The Arduino/Genuino Uno has a number of facilities for communicating with a computer, another Arduino/Genuino board, or other microcontrollers. The ATmega328 provides UART TTL (5V) serial communication, which is available on digital pins 0 (RX) and 1 (TX). An ATmega16U2 on the board channels this serial communication over USB and appears as a virtual com port to software on the computer. The 16U2 firmware uses the standard USB COM drivers, and no external driver is needed. However, on Windows, a .inf file is required. The Arduino Software (IDE) includes a serial monitor which allows simple textual data to be sent to and from the board. The RX and TX LEDs on the board will flash when data is being transmitted via the USB-to-serial chip and USB connection to the computer (but not for serial communication on pins 0 and 1).

**Fig. 8.1 Arduino Uno Kit**

## 9. LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

A liquid crystal display (LCD) is a flat panel display, electronic visual display, or video display that uses the light modulating properties of liquid crystals. Liquid crystals do not emit light directly. LCDs are available to display arbitrary images (as in a general-purpose computer display) or fixed images which can be displayed or hidden, such as preset words, digits, and 7-segment displays as in a digital clock. They use the same basic technology, except that arbitrary images are made up of a large number of small pixels, while other displays have larger elements. An LCD is a small low cost display. It is easy to interface with a micro-controller because of an embedded controller (the black blob on the back of the board). This controller is standard across many displays (HD 44780) which means many micro-controllers (including the Arduino) have libraries that make displaying messages as easy as a single line of code.


**Fig. 9.1 LCD**

### 9.1 Internal Working of LCD Unit

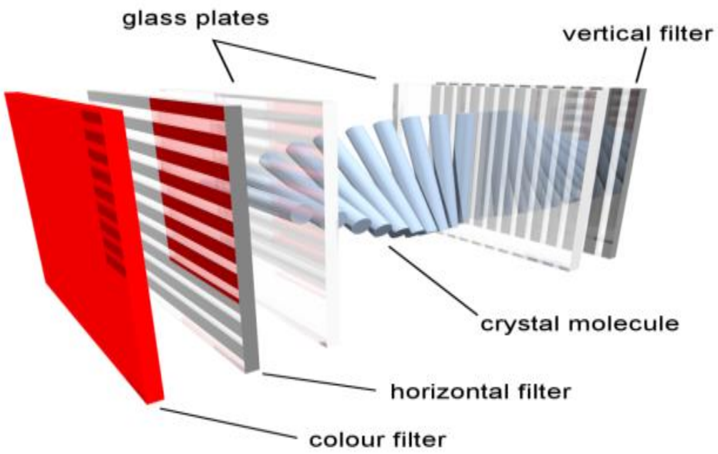



**Fig. 9.2 Internal Working of LCD Unit**

### 9.2 NODE MCU

Node MCU is an open-source Lua based firmware for the ESP8266 Wi-Fi SOC from Espress if and uses an on-module flash-based SPIFFS file system. NodeMCU is implemented in C and is layered on the Espress if NON-OS SDK.

The firmware was initially developed as is a companion project to the popular ESP8266-based Node MCU development modules, but the project is now community-supported, and the firmware can now be run on *any* ESP module.

**Fig. 9.3 Node MCU**

### 9.3 Buzzer

A buzzer or beeper is a signalling device, usually electronic, typically used in automobiles, household appliances such as a microwave oven, or game shows. It most commonly consists of a number of switches or sensors connected to a control unit that determines if and which button was pushed or a preset time has lapsed, and usually illuminates a light on the appropriate button or control panel, and sounds a warning in the form of a continuous or intermittent buzzing or beeping sound. Initially this device was based on an electromechanical system which was identical to an electric bell without the metal gong (which makes the ringing noise). Often these units were anchored to a wall or ceiling and used the ceiling or wall as a sounding board.

**Fig. 9.4 Buzzer**

**9.4 Database**

Extracted features from wildlife surveillance images are systematically stored within a database to ensure efficient retrieval and management. This database encompasses vital information such as image metadata, timestamps, locations, and the extracted features themselves[8]. By consolidating this data, stakeholders can conduct comprehensive analyses and track wildlife activity patterns over time. This enables informed decision-making regarding wildlife management strategies and facilitates the implementation of effective measures to mitigate conflicts between agriculture and wildlife while promoting sustainable coexistence.

## 10. CLASSIFICATION

Classification is a pivotal stage in the analysis pipeline of intelligent surveillance systems designed to monitor wildlife activity in agricultural areas. Once features are extracted from preprocessed images, machine learning algorithms and classification models are deployed to categorize wildlife species and behaviors accurately. Supervised learning techniques, such as support vector machines (SVM) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs), are frequently utilized to train models on labeled data, enabling them to effectively classify images into predefined categories. Supervised learning involves training a model on a labeled dataset, where each image is associated with a specific class label representing the wildlife species or behavior depicted in the image. Support vector machines (SVMs) are a popular choice for classification tasks due to their ability to effectively separate data points into different classes by finding the optimal hyperplane that maximizes the margin between classes in feature space. SVMs work well for both linearly separable and nonlinearly separable data, making them suitable for a wide range of classification tasks. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are deep learning models specifically designed for processing visual data, such as images. CNNs consist of multiple layers, including convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers, which learn hierarchical representations of image features through convolution and pooling operations[14]. CNNs excel at capturing spatial hierarchies and local patterns within images, making them highly effective for image classification tasks, including wildlife species recognition. During the training phase, the supervised learning model learns to recognize and differentiate between different wildlife species and behaviors by iteratively adjusting its parameters to minimize the classification error on the training data. Once trained, the model can classify new, unseen images accurately based on the learned patterns and features. Classification results obtained from the trained model provide valuable insights into wildlife activity within agricultural areas, enabling stakeholders to identify and track the presence of specific wildlife species, detect behavioral patterns, and assess potential threats to crops. By automating the classification process using machine learning algorithms, intelligent surveillance systems streamline the analysis of large volumes of image data, allowing for timely decision-making and targeted interventions to mitigate crop damage and promote coexistence between agriculture and wildlife.

## 11. RESULT

The output generated by the classification process of intelligent surveillance systems offers valuable insights into wildlife activity within agricultural areas. This output may include real-time alerts or notifications to farmers and conservationists regarding the presence of wildlife and potential threats to crops, enabling timely intervention and mitigation efforts. Additionally, visualizations such as heatmaps or trend analyses can be generated to help stakeholders understand patterns of wildlife behavior over time. These visualizations empower decision-makers to develop informed wildlife management strategies aimed at promoting coexistence between agriculture and wildlife while minimizing crop damage and environmental impact.

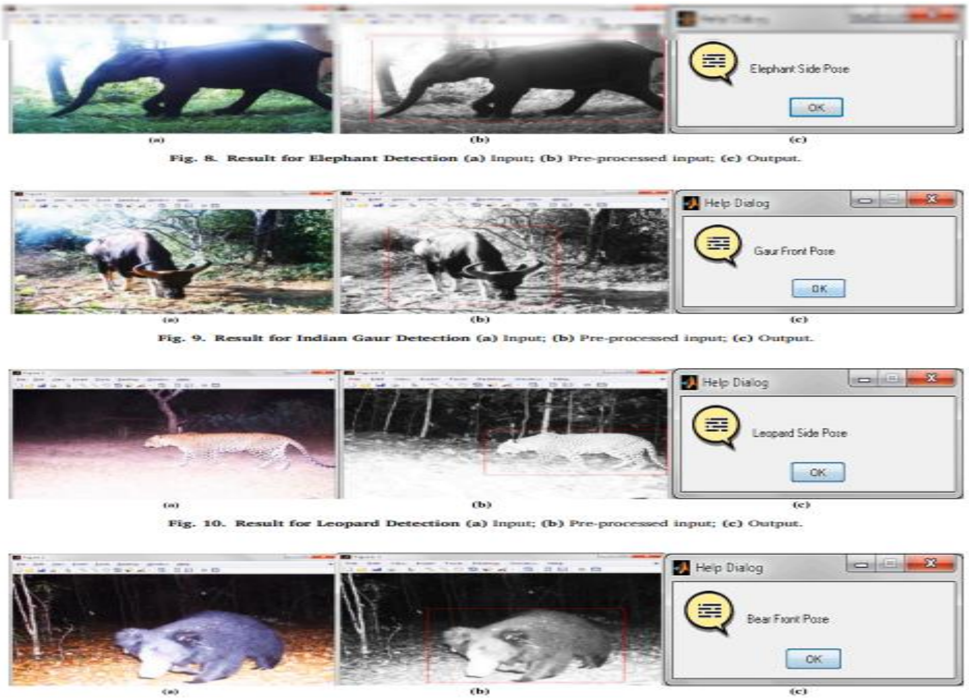
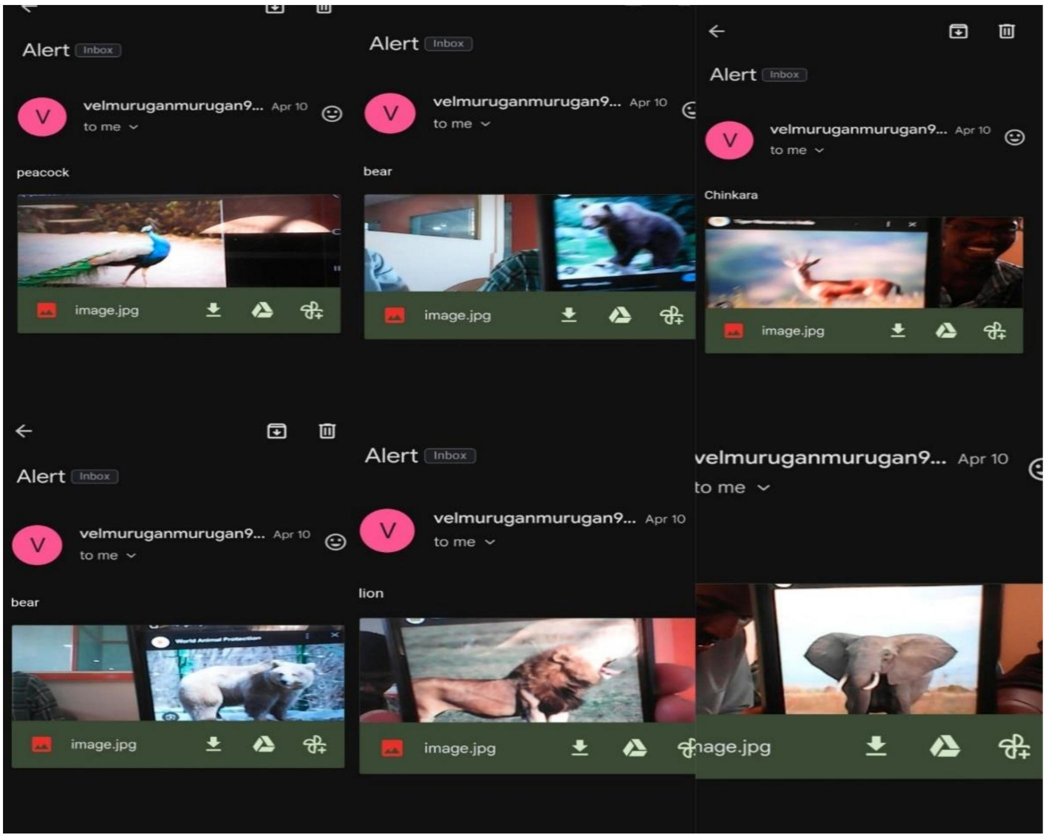



**Fig. 11.1 Wildlife Activity within Agricultural Areas**

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of intelligent surveillance systems equipped with advanced technologies such as predictive analytics and machine learning algorithms presents a transformative solution to the complex challenges posed by human-wildlife interactions in agricultural landscapes. By capturing images of wildlife activity and systematically analyzing extracted features, these systems offer valuable insights into wildlife behavior and its impact on agricultural productivity. Real-time alerts and visualizations enable stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding wildlife management strategies, fostering harmonious coexistence between agriculture and wildlife while minimizing crop damage and environmental degradation.



Moving forward, continued research and innovation in the field of intelligent surveillance systems hold promise for further enhancing the effectiveness and scalability of wildlife monitoring and management efforts. Collaborative initiatives involving interdisciplinary expertise, stakeholder engagement, and technological advancements will be essential for addressing emerging challenges and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. By leveraging the power of intelligent surveillance systems, we can pave the way towards a future where agriculture and wildlife conservation thrive in tandem, ensuring the long-term viability of both agricultural productivity and biodiversity conservation efforts.

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