iJRASET
International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH
IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** I **Month of publication:** January 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.76451

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue I Jan 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Smart Greenhouse Gardening: An Intelligent Smart Greenhouse Monitoring and Automated Plant Protection System

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Abstract: Smart Greenhouse Gardening: An Intelligent Smart Greenhouse Monitoring and Automated Plant Protection System, designed to improve crop growth through IoT-based sensing and AI-driven automation. The system continuously monitors temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light using smart sensors, while AI models detect plant diseases and pest infection at an early stage. Based on real-time data, automated actions such as irrigation, ventilation, and lighting control are performed to maintain optimal growing conditions. The solution reduces manual effort, improves resources efficiency, and supports healthier plant growth in greenhouse environments.
Keywords: Smart Greenhouse, IoT, Automation, Plant Protection, AI Monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION

Greenhouse farming plays an important role in improving crop productivity by providing controlled environmental conditions. However, traditional greenhouse management depends heavily on manual monitoring, which often leads to delayed responses to temperature changes, irregular watering, and late detection of plant diseases or pest attacks. As a result, plant health and overall yield can be negatively affected.

To overcome these challenges, Smart Greenhouse Gardening integrates IoT technology, automation, and artificial intelligence to create an intelligent, self-regulating environment for plants. Sensors constantly measure key factors such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light intensity, and air quality. The collected data is processed through a microcontroller and used to trigger automated actions such as irrigation, ventilation, and climate control.

Additionally, AI-powered plant protection enables early detection of diseases and pests using image-based analysis, reducing the risk of crop loss. This combination of IoT and AI makes the greenhouse more efficient, reduces human effort, conserves resources, and ensures a healthier and more productive growing environment.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Traditional greenhouse management relies heavily on manual observation to monitor temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and plant health. This manual process is time-consuming, inaccurate, and often results in delayed responses to sudden environmental changes. As a result, crops may face overheating, under-irrigation, pest attacks, or disease outbreaks, leading to reduced yield and poor plant quality. Furthermore, the absence of automated decision-making makes it difficult for farmers to maintain optimal growing conditions at all times. Therefore, there is a strong need for an intelligent system that can continuously monitor greenhouse parameters, detect plant health issues early using AI, and automatically control irrigation, ventilation, and protection mechanisms without human intervention.

III. OBJECTIVES

1) To develop a fully automated smart greenhouse system capable of continuously monitoring essential environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light intensity, CO_2 levels, and nutrient conditions using a network of IoT sensors.
2) To design an intelligent climate control mechanism that automatically regulates irrigation, ventilation, lighting, and shading based on real-time sensor data to maintain optimal conditions for plant growth and reduce manual intervention.

3) To implement an AI-powered plant protection model capable of detecting early signs of diseases, pest attacks, and leaf abnormalities using image processing and deep learning, ensuring timely treatment and minimizing crop damage.
4) To optimize water usage and energy consumption through smart irrigation algorithms, predictive analytics, and automated switching of greenhouse equipment, thereby promoting sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices.
5) To provide real-time monitoring and alerts through a cloud-based dashboard or mobile application that allows farmers to remotely view greenhouse conditions, receive warnings, and control devices from anywhere.
6) To enhance the accuracy and reliability of greenhouse operations by integrating data-driven decision-making, predictive modelling, and automated responses that minimize human error and maintain consistent environmental stability.
7) To reduce labor dependency and operational costs by automating routine greenhouse tasks such as watering, disease inspection, and climate adjustment, making the system suitable for both large-scale and small-scale farmers.
8) To improve plant growth, yield quality, and overall productivity through continuous monitoring, intelligent automation, and early issue detection, ensuring optimal plant health throughout the growth cycle.

IV. SCOPE OF PROJECT

1) The scope of the Smart Greenhouse Gardening system covers the design, development, and implementation of an intelligent automated environment capable of supporting optimal plant growth with minimal human intervention. This project focuses on integrating IoT sensors, AI-based image processing, and automated control mechanisms to create a self-regulating greenhouse ecosystem.
2) The system includes real-time monitoring of environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light intensity, CO_2 concentration, and pH levels. These parameters are continuously collected using a network of sensors and transmitted to a central microcontroller (ESP32/NodeMCU). The system processes this data to maintain ideal environmental conditions through automated irrigation, ventilation, cooling, heating, and lighting.
3) A major component of the project is its AI-powered plant protection system, which uses a camera-based deep learning model to detect pests, diseases, and plant stress symptoms at an early stage. This allows the system to alert the farmer instantly and initiate precautionary actions, reducing crop loss and improving overall plant health.
4) The project also includes the development of a cloud-based monitoring dashboard that provides real-time data visualization, history logs, notifications, and remote greenhouse control. Farmers can access the dashboard through a smartphone or computer, enabling remote supervision even when they are not physically present.
5) Additionally, the scope covers smart resource management, where automated irrigation techniques ensure optimal water usage, reducing wastage and promoting sustainability. Energy-efficient lighting and intelligent ventilation contribute to reducing power consumption.
6) However, the scope does not include large-scale farm automation, wireless drone surveillance, or advanced robotics for greenhouse maintenance. The project focuses strictly on small to medium-scale greenhouse environments, emphasizing IoTbased monitoring, AI detection, and automated decision-making.
7) Overall, the scope of this project is to build a reliable, efficient, and intelligent smart greenhouse system that enhances crop growth, reduces human labour, and supports modern precision agriculture through IoT and AI technologies.

V. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Overview: Smart Greenhouse Automation*

Smart greenhouse technology integrates IoT sensors, wireless communication, and automated control systems to maintain ideal environmental conditions for plant growth. Studies show that parameters like temperature, humidity, soil moisture, CO_2 level, and light intensity significantly influence plant health and productivity. Traditional greenhouses depend on manual monitoring, which often results in delayed decisions. Automated greenhouses use sensors and microcontrollers to collect real-time data and take instant actions such as irrigation, ventilation, or shading. Recent research also highlights the increasing role of artificial intelligence in greenhouse management. AI models analyze plant images to detect diseases, nutrient deficiencies, and pest infestations much earlier than human observation. The combination of IoT monitoring and AI-based plant protection transforms the greenhouse into an intelligent environment capable of self-regulation.

B. *Recent Advances*

Several technological advancements have contributed to smarter and more efficient greenhouse systems:

1) IoT and Wireless Sensors: Modern studies show that DHT22, soil moisture sensors, LDR sensors, CO_2 sensors, and pH sensors provide accurate real-time data and improve monitoring accuracy.
2) Automated Irrigation Systems: Smart irrigation using moisture-based triggers reduces water usage by up to 40% and increases plant growth consistency.
3) AI and Machine Learning for Plant Health: Deep learning models such as CNNs are widely used to detect leaf diseases, pests, and nutrient issues from images. These models often achieve accuracy above 90% in controlled environments.
4) Cloud and Mobile Dashboards: Cloud platforms like Firebase, Thing speak, and IoT dashboards allow farmers to monitor greenhouse conditions remotely.
5) Energy-Efficient Greenhouse Control: Automated ventilation, LED grow lights, and solar-based IoT systems offer sustainable solutions that reduce energy consumption. Overall, recent advancements show that the integration of IoT and AI is becoming the new standard for greenhouse modernization.

C. *Challenges, Limitations, and Open Problems*

Despite significant progress, several challenges remain in implementing fully intelligent greenhouses:

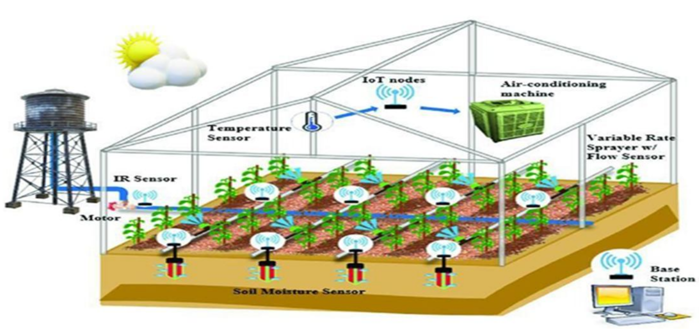
1) Environmental Variability: Sensor accuracy can be affected by sudden temperature spikes, humidity changes, or dust accumulation.
2) Limited Dataset Availability for AI: High-quality plant disease datasets for greenhouse crops are limited, affecting the accuracy of AI models in diverse conditions.
3) Network and Connectivity Issues: Wi-Fi or cloud dependency may cause delays in real-time monitoring and automation during network downtime.
4) Cost and Scalability Constraints: High-end sensors, cameras, and AI hardware can be expensive for small-scale farmers.
5) Integration Complexity: Synchronizing IoT, AI, cloud, and automation requires technical expertise that many farmers may not possess.
6) Open Problem — Decision Intelligence: While systems monitor data, very few can make predictions such as forecasting irrigation needs, disease outbreak probability, or climate adjustment recommendations.

D. *Implications and Research Gaps*

Analysis of existing literature reveals several areas where further development is needed:

1) More Robust AI Models: AI systems must handle real-world variability such as low lighting, partial leaf visibility, and mixed disease symptoms.
2) 2.Standardized Greenhouse Datasets: There is a major need for publicly available, greenhouse-specific datasets for training ML models.
3) Integration of Predictive Analytics: Future research should include prediction of irrigation needs, pest outbreak risks, and climate anomalies.
4) Low-Cost and Scalable Systems: Solutions must be adapted for small and medium farmers with budget constraints.
5) Self-Sustaining Greenhouses: Research is needed on energy-independent systems (solar-powered IoT, low-power sensors).
6) Human-Centered Design: Systems must focus on easy interfaces, multilingual support, and farmer-friendly dashboards.
7) These research gaps highlight opportunities for future improvement and innovation in smart greenhouse technology.

VI. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



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A. Sensor Input Acquisition

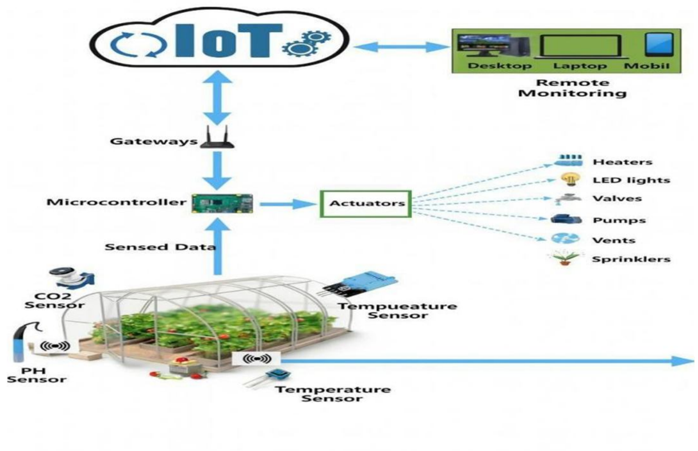
The system begins with the continuous capture of environmental data using IoT-based sensors installed inside the greenhouse. Sensors include soil moisture, temperature, humidity, CO_2 (optional), and light intensity.
These sensors collect raw, unprocessed data from the surrounding environment in real time.
This stage ensures that the system receives accurate and live input that represents the plant’s current conditions.

B. Data Collection

To build and validate the automated greenhouse model, large-scale continuous sensor datasets are gathered over multiple days. The data contains timestamped readings for all environmental parameters, actuator states, and seasonal variations.
Data collection ensures the system is exposed to different weather conditions, plant growth stages, water requirements, and sunlight availability.

C. Preprocessing

1) All raw sensor readings undergo preprocessing to regularize and clean the data before analysis:
2) Noise Filtering: Removes sudden spikes or outlier readings using smoothing filters.
3) Calibration Adjustments: Ensures accuracy by applying correction factors for drifted sensors.
4) Normalization: Sensor values are normalized to a consistent scale to support model training.
5) Data Structuring: Values are organized into time-series sequences for temporal modeling.
6) This step transforms raw, irregular data into structured and meaningful environmental information.



D. Feature Extraction

The processed data is passed through a feature extraction module that identifies key environmental patterns. Important features include:

1) Daily soil moisture variation
2) Temperature–humidity correlation
3) Light intensity distribution
4) Evaporation patterns
5) Water requirement trends

These extracted features help the system understand how the greenhouse environment changes over time and how plants respond.

E. Machine Learning / Rule-Based Decision Modeling

1) The extracted features are fed into a decision-making model.
2) This includes:
3) Rule-Based Logic:
4) Threshold-based controls (e.g., Soil moisture < 30% → Start irrigation).

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5) LSTM / Predictive Model (optional):
6) Learns temporal patterns such as moisture depletion and predicts future irrigation needs.
7) The model learns how environmental variables interact and evolves intelligent control strategies to maintain ideal plant conditions.

F. Automated Actuator Control

1) Based on the predicted or rule-based decision:
2) Water pump/solenoid valve activates for irrigation
3) Exhaust fans or cooling vents turn on when temperature increases
4) LED grow lights activate when natural light is insufficien

G. Cloud Logging and Monitoring Dashboard

All sensor readings, actuator states, and predictions are logged and visualized on a cloud or local dashboard. The dashboard provides:

1) Live environmental graphs
2) Alerts for abnormal conditions
3) Historical trend analysis
4) Manual override controls
5) This enables users to monitor and manage the greenhouse remotely and efficiently.

H. Feedback Loop and System Optimization

The greenhouse continuously monitors the effect of each action. Feedback from sensors after irrigation or cooling helps refine:

1) Threshold values
2) Model predictions
3) Control timing
4) Water-saving strategies

VII. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

A. Better Understanding of Smart Greenhouse Technology

This project will provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of how automated greenhouse systems work by integrating sensors, IoT devices, machine learning, and actuator control mechanisms. Step-by-step processes—sensor data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, decision modeling, and automated actuation—help students and researchers understand the technical workflow behind precision agriculture. The project highlights how computing technologies can monitor the environment and make intelligent farming decisions.

B. Understanding Agricultural and Environmental Challenges

Through this project, users will gain deeper insight into the challenges faced in conventional agriculture, such as unpredictable climate, improper irrigation timing, nutrient stress, and environmental imbalance. By observing live data and plant responses, learners understand how automation can reduce human error, conserve water, and provide more consistent crop growth. This project also emphasises how smart systems support farmers facing labour shortages, irregular water supply, and low productivity.

C. Development of a Practical and Useful Automation System

The smart greenhouse system offers a practical, real-time solution that automatically controls irrigation, ventilation, temperature , humidity, and lighting. It can significantly improve plant growth by maintaining optimal environmental conditions without continuous human monitoring. The project demonstrates the real-world application of IoT and AI technologies in developing cost-effective, efficient, and scalable solutions for modern farming.

D. Insights for Future Improvements and Optimization

The results of this project will identify several areas for further refinement such as improving sensor accuracy, reducing system delays, enhancing predictive irrigation models, and ensuring robustness across different seasons and crop types. These insights help future developers enhance system adaptability, reduce resource consumption, and integrate advanced models such as crop disease prediction, yield estimation, and automated nutrient scheduling.

E. Resource for Future Agriculture Technologists and Developers

The developed greenhouse system along with its documentation will serve as a valuable reference for researchers, students, and developers working on agriculture automation, IoT, environmental control systems, and smart irrigation technologies. The methodology will guide future projects involving sensor integration, actuator control, data analytics, and system evaluation—helping new developers avoid trial-and-error and follow a structured workflow.

F. Guidance on Tools, Sensors, Models, and Datasets

By implementing and analyzing the sensor-processing pipeline, decision-making logic, and automation modules, this project provides clear guidance on selecting the best sensors (soil moisture/temperature/light), microcontrollers (ESP32/Arduino), communication protocols (LoRa/Wi-Fi), and predictive algorithms for greenhouse management. These guidelines streamline future development, reduce experimentation efforts, and improve overall system performance.

G. Educational and Research Contribution

The smart greenhouse project acts as an excellent educational model for understanding IoT systems, real-time data monitoring, timeseries analysis, sensor calibration, automated environmental control, and machine learning integration. It strengthens foundational knowledge in embedded systems, environmental engineering, data science, and precision agriculture. Researchers can use this system to test and explore new control strategies or predictive crop models.

H. Impactful Real-World Applications

This project can significantly help farmers by offering an affordable and efficient solution to maintain ideal growing conditions. It can reduce water wastage, increase crop yield, improve plant health, and minimize manual labour. The system can be deployed in polyhouses, nurseries, terrace gardens, and large-scale agricultural setups. Beyond academic value, the smart greenhouse demonstrates tangible real-life impact by enabling sustainable agriculture, increasing food productivity, and supporting smart farming initiatives.

VIII. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROPOSED APPROACH

A. Performance Variability in Real-World Environmental Conditions

Although the system works efficiently under ideal or controlled greenhouse environments, actual field conditions introduce instability. Sudden temperature changes, inconsistent sunlight, extreme humidity, or unexpected weather behavior can affect sensor readings. Soil quality variations and plant growth stages also impact the accuracy of automated decisions, resulting in occasional under- or overirrigation.

B. Dependence on High-Quality Sensor Inputs

The reliability of the greenhouse system heavily depends on the quality of sensor data. Faulty sensors, calibration errors, low-grade hardware, moisture-damaged devices, or signal loss can lead to inaccurate environmental measurements. Any such distortion may result in improper irrigation or climate adjustments, affecting plant health.

C. Limited Scalability for Large Greenhouses

The current architecture is suitable for small to medium greenhouse setups. For large-scale farms, the number of sensors and actuators required increases exponentially, creating challenges in data synchronization, communication delays, and processing load. Scaling the system would require additional gateways, stronger computing power, and optimized network architecture.

D. Complex Setup and Technical Requirements

The system requires proper configuration of sensors, microcontrollers, cloud servers, dashboards, and power management. Users with limited technical knowledge may find installation and troubleshooting difficult. Incorrect wiring, network issues, or improper sensor placement may reduce system efficiency.

E. Challenges in Integrating Future Features

Adding future capabilities such as AI-based disease detection, nutrient sensing, or weather prediction may require significant redesign of the existing hardware and software structure. This could increase development time, cost, and complexity, making upgrades challenging for basic users.

F. Security and Data Vulnerabilities

Being IoT-based, the system is vulnerable to cyber-threats like unauthorized access, data breaches, and manipulation of irrigation or temperature controls. Weak authentication, unencrypted communication, or outdated firmware may compromise system integrity. Ensuring security requires continuous updates and monitoring.

G. Hardware and Software Dependencies

Optimal system performance depends on specific microcontroller models, sensor types, network bandwidth, and compatible software versions. Poor-quality hardware or outdated firmware may affect real-time automation. Low-power devices may struggle with continuous monitoring and cloud communication.

H. Ongoing Maintenance Requirements

Regular sensor calibration, cleaning, replacement of damaged components, software updates, and performance monitoring are essential to maintain system accuracy. Without proper maintenance, sensor drift, actuator failure, or network issues may degrade system performance over time.

I. Limited Handling of Rare or Unseen Environmental Scenarios

The system may not perform well during uncommon conditions such as extreme heatwaves, soil nutrient deficiencies, pest infestation, or sudden climate fluctuations. Since the system is trained on typical greenhouse patterns, unforeseen environmental behaviors may reduce prediction accuracy.

J. User Learning Curve

Users must invest time to understand dashboard controls, sensor functioning, data interpretation, and manual overrides. Without proper training or documentation, users may misinterpret system alerts, leading to incorrect actions or reduced crop quality.

K. High Computational and Resource Requirements

If predictive modelling (LSTM/RNN) or cloud-based analytics is used, the system may require strong computational resources. Lowcost microcontrollers may struggle with real-time processing, causing delays or system crashes, especially if heavy data logging or ML analytics are involved.

L. *Limited Cross-Platform Portability*

The current design may not seamlessly support deployment across multiple platforms such as mobile apps, web dashboards, or embedded devices. Additional coding, UI redesign, and integration work would be required to make the system compatible with different platforms.

M. *Technical Failures and Downtime*

Like all automated systems, hardware failures (sensor burnout, pump malfunction), network outages, power failures, or software bugs can interrupt system functionality. Even short downtime periods can negatively affect sensitive crops requiring continuous monitoring.

N. *Cost Implications for Upgrades and Expansion*

Scaling the system with additional sensors, advanced controllers, high-quality actuators, or AI modules can become expensive. Budget-constrained users may find it difficult to upgrade the system or deploy it at a larger scale, limiting widespread adoption

IX. WORK PLAN

A. *Week 1: Requirement Analysis & Problem Definition*

- Identify problems in traditional greenhouses (manual watering, climate variation, crop monitoring issues).
- Define project objectives: automated irrigation, climate control, plant monitoring.
- Decide sensors/actuators required.
- Finalize project scope and expected outcomes.

B. *Week 2: Literature Survey & Technology Selection*

- Study similar smart greenhouse systems.
- Select microcontroller (Arduino/ESP32/Raspberry Pi).
- Select IoT platform (Blynk / Firebase / ThingSpeak).
- Prepare reference architecture.

C. *Week 3: Dataset / Parameter Identification*

- Identify key parameters: temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light intensity, CO_2 level.
- Finalize crop selection (e.g., tomatoes, leafy vegetables).
- Note required environmental ranges.

D. *Week 4: Hardware Procurement*

- Order sensors:
  - DHT11/22 (Temp/Humidity)
  - Soil moisture sensor
  - LDR/Light sensor
  - CO_2 sensor (MQ-135)
- Actuators: water pump, fan, LED grow lights.
- ESP32/Arduino board, relay modules, jumper wires.
- Assemble connections on breadboard.

E. *Week 5: Hardware Integration*

- Connect all sensors to the controller.
- Implement basic reading & testing of each sensor.
- Integrate pump, fan, and lights with relays.
- Ensure safety & insulation.

F. *Week 6: Programming & Automation Logic*

- Auto-watering based on soil moisture.

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- Auto-fan control based on temperature/humidity.
- Auto-lighting based on LDR value.
- CO_2 alert system.
- Calibrate sensor thresholds.

G. Week 7: IoT Dashboard Development
- Create mobile dashboard (Blynk / Firebase / Apps).
- Live monitoring graphs for temperature, humidity, moisture, and CO_2.
- ON/OFF manual override control for pump/fan/lights.
- Push notifications for alerts.

H. Week 8: Data Logging & Cloud Storage
- Store sensor data in cloud database.
- Setup charts for:
  - daily moisture variation
  - temperature/humidity patterns
  - energy usage
- Enable remote access.

I. Week 9: ML/AI-Based Predictions (Optional but impressive)
- Moisture prediction for next 24 hours.
- Plant health prediction using image processing.
- Automated adjustment of irrigation levels.

J. Week 10: System Testing & Optimization
- Test in controlled environment.
- Check water usage, crop growth, and accuracy of triggers.
- Improve sensor placement.
- Fix false alerts and communication errors.

K. Week 11: Prototype Development
- Shift from breadboard to a fixed setup.
- Create small greenhouse model using acrylic/ thermocol.
- Mount controller, sensors, and wiring neatly.
- Add labeling for project exhibition.

L. Week 12: Documentation & Final Presentation
- Project report
- PPT
- Dataset summary
- Flowchart & block diagram
- Proposed methodology
- Limitations & future scope

X. CONCLUSION

The Smart Garden Green House project impeccably presents a modern integration of technology with traditional agriculture, resulting in an efficient, sustainable, and eco-friendly cultivation system. Equipped with sensors, microcontrollers, and automated control mechanisms, it is able to observe and regulate the basic environmental variables like temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light intensity inside the greenhouse. This ensures optimal conditions for the growth of crops at all times without necessarily requiring continuous human supervision.

The project emphasizes how automation in agriculture will play a significant role in the future, amidst the problems of climate change, erratic rainfall, lack of skilled labor, and the ever-growing demand for food production. This will allow farmers to have higher yields with wasted resources minimized using IoT and smart systems for better

control over crop health. The Smart Green House also allows for precision farming through delivering water, nutrients, and light just in time to improve plant growth and reduce operational costs. Similarly, the system makes real-time data and alerts available to users in order to make informed decisions. The integration of renewable energy sources, like solar panels that may be used, adds great feasibility to the system. This project thus proves that smallscale farmers and students, too, can adopt advanced technologies at low cost to improve agricultural productivity.

XI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I hereby wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all those who assisted me in completing this micro-project on Smart Garden – Green House System. Firstly, I am grateful to our esteem Principal for providing us with the opportunity and all the facilities required to do this project. I would like to thank my project guide Swati kamat Madam for their continuous guidance, encouragement, and valuable suggestions during the work. I would also want to thank all the teaching and nonteaching staff of our department for their support in this endeavor. Their cooperation helped in understanding concepts relating to smart gardening, automated irrigation, sensor technology, and greenhouse management.

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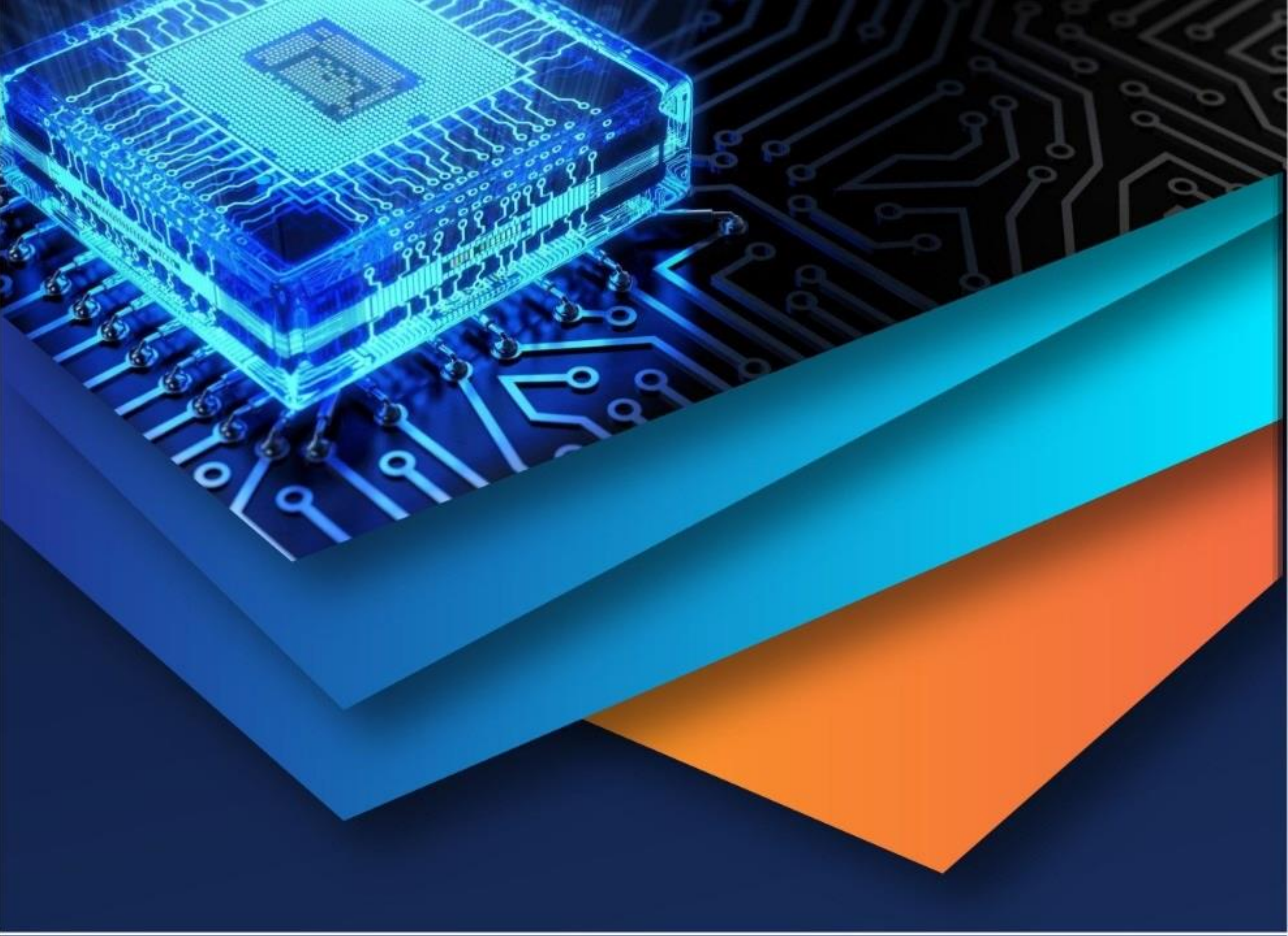

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