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Design of SoilNet Framework to Classify Soil Types and Predict the Crop Yield Using Fusion Deep Learning Models

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***Abstract* - Soil classification is a crucial aspect of precision agriculture, as it directly influences crop selection and yield optimization. Existing models lack the utilization of fusion models for classifying the type of soil, and hence, prediction is not successful. This study proposes SoilNet, a deep learning-based framework designed to classify soil images into four distinct categories. The model architecture includes five convolutional layers paired with max-pooling layers to extract hierarchical spatial features from soil images, followed by dense layers for classification. The Soil Image dataset, comprising RGB soil images resized to 220x220 pixels, was pre-processed through normalization and split into training and testing subsets. Hyperparameters, such as learning rate, batch size, and number of filters, were tuned to optimize the model's performance. The experimental evaluation shows that the soil classification method achieved an accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score of 92.38%, 92.46%, 92.38%, and 92.18%, respectively. Comparative syntactic learners demonstrate that both feature extraction and parameter optimization using the method improve it, leading to a better fit of feature-intensified placing quality. A detailed analysis of the confusion matrix revealed only a few misclassifications, which verified the reliability and usefulness of the method. Introducing a new approach to automated soil classification, this study presents a scalable method to provide agriculturalists with efficient soil classification. Future work will focus on data augmentation, hybrid modeling strategies, and the real-time deployment of the approach for field use.**

***Keywords:* Soil Classification, Image Processing, Data Fusion, Feature Extraction, Soil Data Systems**

I. INTRODUCTION

Global population growth is driving food demand up at an alarming rate, placing enormous pressure on agricultural production systems to maximize crop yields while maintaining soil health. This is where soil quality comes into play; it is critical for crop production because it primarily affects essential parameters such as water retention, plant health, and nutrient availability. Now, farmers face the challenge of predicting soil suitability and optimizing crop production as these climate variability effects take their toll through erratic climate patterns and temperature shifts (Abdel-salam et al., 2024). The problem is compounded in many regions where there is a lack of sophisticated instruments and methods to assess soil properties. Farmers would spend a lot of time on the traditional method; they almost take the risk of getting inaccurate data with that, which eventually causes the crop yield to be less than expected.

The goal of this research is to develop a machine-based self-learning predictive model for soil classification. The proposed models employ several methods to understand and analyze soil images, classifying them into their respective types. This classification is designed to help agronomists and farmers make informed, data-driven decisions about soil management practices and crop selection. By combining soil classification with climate adaptability, the study provides a comprehensive solution to the issues posed by agricultural uncertainty (Umayalakshmi, 2014).

II. RELATED WORKS

Soils are traditionally classified through observing them in the field, chemical analysis, and laboratory testing. A profound analysis was carried out by El-Kenawy, E. S. M., et al. (El-Kenawy et al., 2025) in potato crop cultivation, where standard techniques include nutrient profiling, pH measurement, and soil texture analysis, among others. Such approaches are often accurate but tend to be expensive, time-consuming, and require specialized equipment and expertise. Moreover, conventional techniques are impractical for extensive agricultural applications and are non-scalable. In automated learning systems, soil physical and chemical properties are classified using machine learning algorithms, such as RF, k-NN, and SVM, which are further defined as Random Forest, k-nearest neighbors, and support vector machine, respectively (Khan et al., 2024). Support Vector Machines, for example, have been known to perform very well on small datasets in terms of classification accuracy. Along the same lines, RF models perform well with high-dimensional data, but they often require extensive fine-tuning and can overfit (Abishek et al., 2023).

The model employs a CNN-based image analysis method for soil image analysis. Apart from being tutored, the Structure has also been validated by analyzing a collection of data and soil images and tuning its hyperparameters to enhance its performance. Recent literature has focused on soil classification based on visual features through the application of computer vision and image processing algorithms. Soil images have been used to derive features through local binary patterns (LBP), wavelet transforms, and histogram-based texture analysis (Saravanan & Bhagavathiappan, 2024). The methods are likewise limited by dependent feature extraction algorithms that inadequately capture the complexity and heterogeneity of soil textures (Nie & Liu, 2024).

The research further investigates the impact and delivery through variability in architectural styles, learning rates, and optimizers to improve accuracy and generalization. This research represents a small step in developing the use of technology to support sustainable agricultural practices while maintaining food self-sufficiency in changing climates. Over the last ten years, developments in machine learning and the increasing acceptance of deep learning have contributed to improvements in agricultural research and applications, including soil classification. Numerous studies are being conducted to enhance conventional soil analysis methods by developing useful computational techniques. This section examines current techniques, identifies their drawbacks, and describes how the proposed model surpasses them.

One of the most popular options for image-based soil classification is the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). According to studies, manned detail engineering is no longer necessary because CNNs can automatically extract spatial features from soil images. For instance, pre-trained models such as VGG16 and ResNet have been optimized for soil classification tasks and have shown encouraging results. Nevertheless, using pre-trained models frequently requires significant computational resources, and the availability of domain-specific data has a substantial impact on their performance. The following lists some of the shortcomings of the current approaches.

Since traditional machine learning has relied on hand-crafted features, while conventional image processing has also relied on hand-crafted features, they may not have the ability to capture the variability contained in soil images truly (El-Kenawy et al., 2024). This also makes their use limited to predicting complex soil compositions or a range of different datasets (Bouarourou et al., 2024).

Most of the current methods are not scalable for extensive agricultural lands. This is especially true for 'traditional' soil analysis. Additionally, for real-time applications, laboratory testing methods are not feasible for such large-scale applications and are resource-intensive.

When used for domain-specific tasks, such as soil classification, pre-trained deep learning models frequently struggle to generalize. These models may require more data and extensive fine-tuning, which isn't always feasible.

The complex deep learning models often demand very high processing power, making them impractical for small-scale or resource-constrained solutions.

Existing approaches (Subhashini & Revathi, 2023 ; Ashfaq et al., 2024) often only classify soils while neglecting environmental predictors such as climate variability.

The suggested model incorporates a few innovations that address the limitations of existing approaches. Unlike traditional methods that rely on manual feature extraction, the proposed model is based on a CNN, which automatically learns patterns and features directly from the raw input (soil images). This eliminates the need for domain knowledge in designing features and improves its generalizability across different datasets. The CNN architecture applied to the designs was specially developed for soil classification tasks. This ensures that the network can extract relevant features while remaining computationally efficient. Convolution, pooling, and dropout, among other layers in the architecture, have been optimized to balance regularization and performance.

The hyperparameter tuning will be extensively optimized for the learning rate, batch size, dropout rates, and filter sizes (Hoque et al., 2024). This addresses a common issue with existing solutions by ensuring the model achieves both good accuracy and robustness without overfitting. This design also catered to scalability and real-time applications. It can be executed by standard means, such as a phone or drone, and by focusing on image classification, it removes the need for an expensive lab test. At the same time, current models focus predominantly on soil texture, whereas the proposed model factors in climate variability (Kalaiprasath et al., 2017). It provides more actionable insights for optimizing crop yield by expanding the analysis to include weather patterns and environmental factors.

III. Materials And Methods

The proposed architecture has a lower execution cost compared to a pre-trained architecture, which allows it to thrive under resource-constrained scenarios. This ensures that smallholder farmers and other agricultural stakeholders in developing countries will also be able to use the technology (Subramaniam & Marimuthu, 2024). That said, these results are far better in terms of precision, F1-score, accuracy, and recall compared to previous structures. It is optimized for generalization through a series of highly focused optimization steps, all while maintaining unhindered computational quality (Lakshmi & Borra, 2024). The proposed design considers pragmatic matters involved in agricultural use cases, as well as the pervasiveness of deep learning algorithms. By addressing the limitations of existing methods, it offers a solution that is scalable, reliable, and cost-effective for soil categorization amid changing climate variability challenges (Zhou et al., 2025).

By laying the groundwork for incorporating predictive modeling into precision agriculture, this work promotes sustainable farming methods and enhanced food security as an augmentation to the dataset. The Set of processed information utilized in this evaluative narration comprises high-resolution soil pictures collected through diverse agricultural zones. Each image represents one of four soil types, categorized based on their physical and chemical properties. These categories are chosen to encompass the most common soil types relevant to agricultural productivity. The dataset is the publicly available agricultural datasets and proprietary collections from experimental fields. The dataset contains approximately 10,000 images evenly distributed among the four classes. All images are captured under controlled lighting conditions to ensure uniformity (Kolipaka & Namburu, 2024). Images are taken using standard digital cameras, ensuring compatibility with pre-processing techniques as given in Fig. 1.

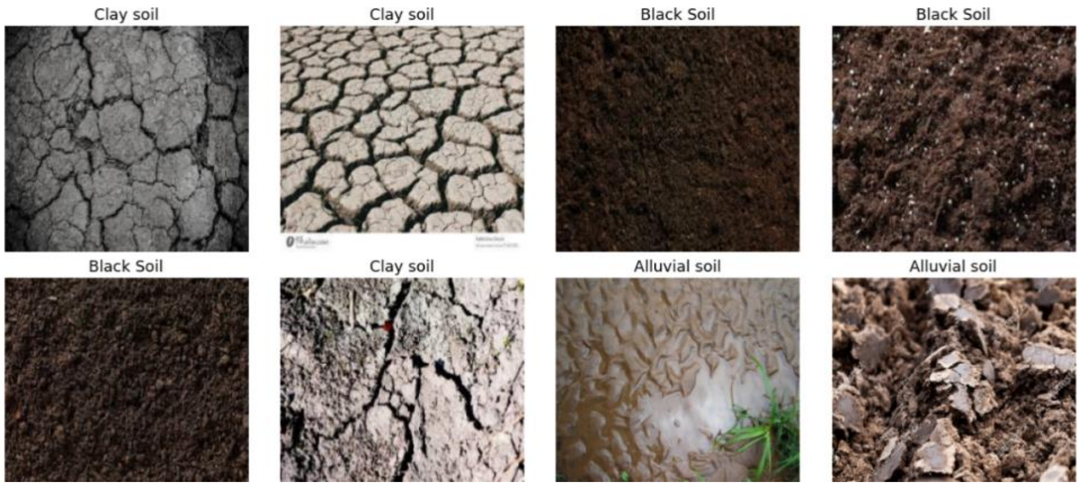

Fig. 1 Dataset Sample with Soil Images Showing Different Types of Soil Patterns

The overall classification process is presented in several stages, with each stage depicting the methods used to classify the source of data in the soil dataset, as shown in Fig. 2.

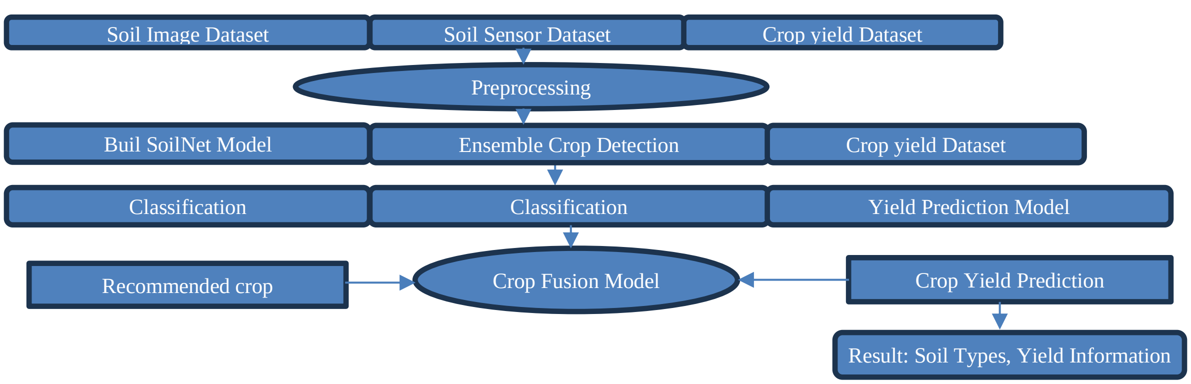

Fig. 2 Overall Architecture of the Proposed SoilNet Framework in Classifying, Recommending, and Predicting Crop Yield Based on Soil Types.

A comprehensive system, the SoilNet framework analyzes soil properties, identifies suitable crops, and predicts crop yields using a range of datasets and machine learning models, as shown in Fig. 2. The three primary datasets that are integrated are the crop yield, soil image, and soil sensor datasets. By offering visual samples of soil, the soil image dataset facilitates the classification of texture and color. The soil sensor dataset is crucial for collecting data on essential components, including moisture levels, pH, and nutrients, to evaluate soil fertility.

This dataset is pre-processed before use to maximize the accuracy and uniformity of the dataset. The pre-processing stage involves categorizing and refining soil images, refining sensor readings, and encoding any categorical variables to ensure smooth model performance. The cleaned data in the framework was analyzed using an array of different machine-learning models. The SoilNet model utilizes a convolutional neural network (CNN) that can classify soil photographs into distinct categories based on defining features. There is also an ensemble crop detection model to enhance prediction reliability by utilizing multiple classifiers to identify crops that can thrive in each soil type. Additionally, a hybrid model is based on CNN and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks to predict crop yields. CNN identifies spatial regions of interest from the input, and LSTM identifies any temporal dependencies within the data to improve the predictability of future crop yields.

Each of the models provides three central outputs from the framework. Each soil classification model helps to enable improved efficiency and land management decision-making by identifying the type of soil present. Yield prediction model: It predicts the potential crop production based on past trends and current environmental conditions. Subsequently, these outputs are integrated into the Crop Fusion Model, which fuses yield prediction, crop classification, and soil classification information. By providing valuable insights into soil properties and predicting crop yields, this final stage enables farmers and agricultural experts to make informed decisions about cultivation practices (Islam et al., 2024). The SoilNet guide is a robust decision-support system that enhances farm productivity and efficiency by applying deep learning approaches and multi-source data processing. The proposed methods provide a solid base and incorporate pages in automated intelligence for agricultural decision-making. Soil classification, combined with climatic data , is the key focus of this research, which ultimately aids farmers in better utilizing the soil for higher crop yields under increasing climate variability. A CNN defined by five different convolutional layers, a novel approach in this domain, integrates various types of features, including edges, shapes, depth, angle, and textures, from the input images for the identification of soil type. This is followed by max pooling, which down-samples the extracted features, both reducing the spatial dimensions and, thus, the number of parameters in the model. This systematic method enhances computational efficiency while retaining crucial information for classification.

- The first convolutional block begins with a Conv2D layer comprising 16 filters of size 3 x 3, allowing the model to learn simple patterns from the input image. It also utilizes non-linearity (ReLU) to enable our neural network to learn the non-linear behavior of nature. After that, we apply a max-pooling layer with a filter size of 2 x 2 to downsample the image by selecting the maximum value within each 2 x 2 area, thereby halving the current image shape.
- The first convolutional block consists of a Conv2D layer with 16 filters of 3 × 3 size (Kaur & Chandra, 2024), allowing the model to start learning simple features from the input image. ReLU: The use of a non-linearity (ReLU) allows the model to learn complex patterns because this adds a non-linearity property to the neural network. Then, we use a max-pooling layer with a filter size of 2 × 2 to downsample the input image by selecting the maximum value of each 2 × 2 area, reducing it to half the size.
- With 64 filters, the fourth convolutional block adds more depth for analyzing intricate patterns and structures in the image data. The features become more abstract and high-level due to another max-pooling operation, which further reduces the spatial dimensions.
- To ensure that the most significant representations are obtained, the final convolutional block uses 64 filters once more to improve the feature extraction procedure. To prepare the extracted features for the subsequent stage of the network, where they are flattened and passed through dense layers for analysis, a final max-pooling layer completes the down-sampling process.

This hierarchical Structure enables the CNN to systematically learn and distinguish between different soil types with high accuracy.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION AND TECHNIQUES

The implementation of the research involves several stages, starting with data pre-processing and culminating in model evaluation. The overall algorithm is presented in Table I.

TABLE I OVERALL ALGORITHM FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CROP RECOMMEND AND PREDICTION

Algorithm CropYeildPredictor_SoilNet (CYP-SN)
Declare IMPORT necessary libraries: numpy, tensorflow.keras, PIL.Image, cv2, os, matplotlib.pyplot, sklearn.metrics **Begin** **//Load Datasets** STEP-1. Import soil image dataset. STEP-2. Import soil sensor dataset. STEP-3. Import crop yield dataset. **// Data Pre-processing** STEP-4. Clean and normalize soil sensor data. STEP-5. Enhance and label soil images. STEP-6. Encode categorical variables in crop yield dataset. **// Build Soil Classification Model (SoilNet)** STEP-7. Initialize CNN model. STEP-8. Load pre-processed soil image data. STEP-9. Train the CNN model for soil classification. STEP-10. Save the trained model. **// Implement Crop Detection Using Ensemble Model** STEP-11. Load soil sensor data and crop datasets. STEP-12. Apply multiple classifiers (e.g., Decision Tree, Random Forest, SVM).

STEP-13. Combine predictions using ensemble techniques.

STEP-14. Identify suitable crops for a given soil type.

// Crop Yield Prediction Using CNN + LSTM

STEP-15. Initialize CNN-LSTM model.

STEP-16. Load crop yield dataset.

STEP-17. Extract spatial features using CNN.

STEP-18. Capture temporal dependencies using LSTM.

STEP-19. Train model to predict crop yield.

STEP-20. Save the trained model.

// Classification and Prediction

STEP-21. Classify soil type using the trained SoilNet model.

STEP-22. Classify recommended crops based on soil properties.

STEP-23. Predict crop yield based on environmental and historical data.

// Crop Fusion Model Integration

STEP-24. Combine results from soil classification, crop detection and yield prediction.

STEP-25. Generate final insights on soil type, recommended crops and yield prediction.

STEP-26. Output soil type classification.

STEP-27. Output recommended crops for cultivation.

STEP-28. Output expected crop yield.

STEP-29. Provide recommendations for optimal farming strategies.

STEP-30. Suggest fertilizers or soil treatments if needed.

STEP-31. Finalize and store results for future reference.

End CYP-SN

The implementation begins by importing necessary libraries. NumPy is used for numerical computations and handling arrays. Keras and TensorFlow are utilized for constructing and managing in-depth training models . PIL and OpenCV are used for image loading and pre-processing. Matplotlib is used for visualizing results and data. Scikit-learn is used for evaluating the design using standard measurements, such as confusion matrices and accuracy.

Using a variety of machine learning models, the SoilNet framework employs a systematic approach for evaluating soil characteristics, identifying suitable crops, and predicting crop yields. The process begins with loading three key datasets: the soil sensor dataset, which provides numerical values related to soil properties such as moisture content and nutrient levels; the soil image dataset, which comprises classification-relevant images; and the crop yield dataset, which contains historical data on crop productivity. Pre-processing is carried out after the datasets are imported to encode categorical data from the crop yield records, improve soil images for improved recognition, and clean and normalize sensor data.

Following data pre-processing, the model produces SoilNet, a soil classification model. The model is trained on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) that learn from soil images and has been trained to identify different classes of soil based on their unique visual characteristics. Once the model is trained, it can be saved and reused for future classifications. An ensemble crop detection model was employed, utilizing multiple classifiers in parallel, including Decision Trees, Random Forests, and Support Vector Machines (SVM). Using an ensemble model ensures more accurate predictions by providing the output of multiple models and identifying the best crop for a specific soil type. Following crop yield prediction using CNN and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, this framework employs a Fusion deep learning model. Whereas the LSTM processes time-series data and learns to capture changes over time, the CNN part learns the spatial properties of the input. The yield prediction model is trained and saved for future reference using data from past crop yields. After the training and evaluation of each model have been completed, the framework proceeds to the step of classification and prediction. Crop yield prediction using the CNN-LSTM model, Appropriate crop findings using the ensemble model, and Soil type classification using the SoilNet model.

These findings are then pooled by the Crop Fusion Model, a mechanism that integrates soil classification, crop detection, and yield forecasts into one system of decision-making. The product reveals the type of soil, recommends crops to plant, and provides yield predictions . The framework also provides decision support by recommending optimal farming techniques based on soil conditions. If needed, it can recommend soil treatments or fertilizers to improve the quality of its soil. The results, which cannot be easily Googled, are stored for future reference, allowing farmers and agricultural experts to select crops and tend to their land with informed insight. The implementation presents an efficient method for soil classification using CNNs. It highlights the importance of accurate pre-processing, model evaluation, and visualization strategies to obtain the right results. Various performance parameters are employed to ensure a thorough assessment, and the architecture showcases the success of deep learning for image-based classification tasks in agriculture.

V. Experimental Evaluation

During the first phase of the project, a machine learning model was developed to predict crop yield based on numerous variables, including crop type, year, season, state, area planted, production, annual rainfall, and use of fertilizers and pesticides. The dataset is comprehensive, encompassing a wide range of crops across various years and geographic regions. The model builds convolutional neural networks (CNN) and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks. At a high level, LSTM has been selected because it accounts for temporal dependencies, which can improve prediction accuracy, while CNN is used for deriving spatial patterns from the monitoring input. The last layer of the model is a dense layer that uses regression to predict crop yield (Mukherjee & Buyya, 2025). The model was trained using the Adam optimizer, with an initial learning rate of 0.001 and a mean squared error (MSE) loss function. An early stopping callback was employed during training to prevent overfitting. Model performance was evaluated by calculating the key performance metrics: mean absolute error (MAE), root mean squared error (RMSE), and mean squared error (MSE). The results show that the model is optimally optimized, with very low error rates. Visualization methods are used to evaluate performance patterns, such as line graphs that show fluctuations in yield across years and plots that display training and Validation loss throughout the learning process.

The second stage of the project focuses on SoilNet, a machine-learning model designed to classify various types of soil based on image data. The dataset consists of four classes of soil images. Rotation, zoom, shift, and flip are image augmentation methods used to maximize training sample diversity and enhance the model's robustness. There are 1,214 images in the training set and 339 in the test set. Hierarchical characteristics are extracted from images of soil due to the deep convolutional neural network structure of the model that involves several Conv2D layers followed by max-pooling layers. Four neurons in the final classification layer are utilized for allocating probabilities to different types of soil upon activation by a SoftMax function. The model is trained using categorical cross-entropy as the loss function and Adam optimizer to optimize learning. A dynamic learning rate adjustment strategy (Kheir et al., 2024) is implemented, modifying the learning rate as required during training. The model is trained over multiple epochs, with validation performance monitored at each stage to ensure generalization. The final model achieves a validation accuracy exceeding 92%, demonstrating its effectiveness in soil classification. Performance visualization is conducted by plotting accuracy and loss trends, allowing analysis of the model's learning progression (Vijayalakshmi et al., 2024)]. The high accuracy score indicates that the model successfully learns and differentiates soil types based on image features. To optimize the performance of SoilNet, several hyperparameters were tuned, and the configuration that performed best was selected.

Below is the summary of the hyperparameter tuning performed in the model for optimization, as given in Table II.

TABLE II THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BASED ON THE FUSION OF THE MODEL

Parameter	Tested Values	Selected Value	Reason
Learning Rate	[0.001, 0.0005, 0.0001]	0.001	Balanced training speed and performance.
Batch Size	[16, 32, 64]	32	Balanced computational efficiency and generalization.
Number of Filters	[16, 32, 64, 128]	[16, 32, 64]	Achieved optimal feature extraction without overfitting.
Filter Size	[(3,3), (5,5)]	(3,3)	A smaller filter size effectively captured finer spatial features.
Pooling Size	[(2,2), (3,3)]	(2,2)	Reduced spatial dimensions efficiently.
Dense Layer Neurons	[64, 128, 256]	128	Achieved effective feature representation with computational efficiency.
Activation Function	['relu', 'sigmoid,' 'tanh']	'relu'	Provided non-linearity, helping to learn complex patterns.
Epochs	30, 50, 100]	50	Allowed sufficient iterations for convergence without overfitting.

Training and Validation of the model achieved consistent accuracy, indicating effective learning without overfitting or underfitting. Loss decreased steadily across epochs, showing convergence during training. The following metrics in Table III. summarize the model's performance on the test set.

TABLE III THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BASED ON THE FUSION OF THE MODEL

Metric	Value
Accuracy	92.38%
Precision	92.46%
Recall	92.38%
F1-Score	92.18%

The confusion matrix revealed that most samples were correctly classified across all four categories, as shown in Fig. 3.

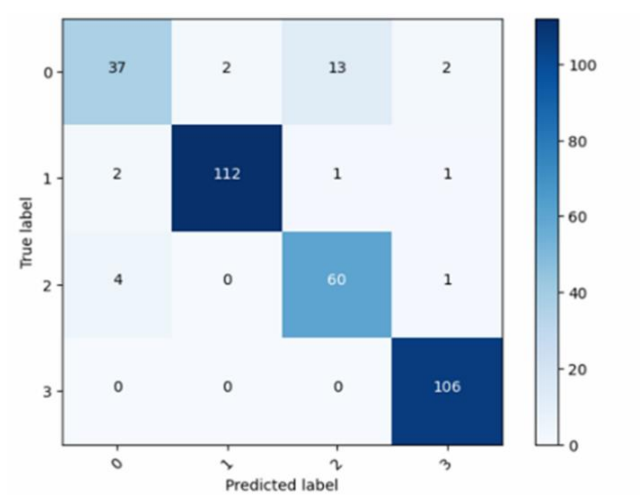

Fig. 3 Detection of Confusion Matrix for Ensuring Right Prediction of Crop Yield

As given in Fig. 3, the Minimal misclassifications were observed, primarily in classes with similar soil textures. The overall comparison with baseline models is presented in Table IV.

TABLE IV COMPARISON WITH BASELINE MODELS

Metric	SoilNet (CNN)	Baseline CNN	LSTM	RNN
Accuracy	92.38%	90.12%	87.92%	85.67%
Precision	92.46%	90.20%	88.24%	85.94%
Recall	92.38%	90.10%	87.50%	85.21%
F1-Score	92.18%	90.15%	87.86%	85.57%

As shown in Table IV, SoilNet outperformed the baseline CNN, LSTM, and RNN models, validating the use of additional convolutional layers and optimized hyperparameters.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experiments are designed to evaluate the model's ability to classify soil images accurately under varying hyperparameter configurations. The performance evaluation metrics (Bhookya et al., 2024) indicate the model's efficiency and accuracy in predicting soil types across four distinct classes. The overall accuracy of the model is approximately 92.38%, indicating the proportion of correctly classified samples to the total number of samples. At 92.46%, the precision metric shows that the model's optimistic predictions are highly reliable. The recall value of 92.38% implies that the model effectively captures true positives across the dataset. The F1-Score, which balances precision and recall, confirms the robustness of the model at 92.18%.

The confusion matrix provides a detailed breakdown of true and false predictions for each class, as shown in Table V.

TABLE V CLASS WISE PREDICTIONS OF CONFUSION MATRIX ATER EXPERIMENTS

True Label\Predicted Label	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Class 0	37	2	13	2
Class 1	2	112	1	1
Class 2	4	0	60	1
Class 3	0	0	0	106

As given in table V, In Class 0, the model correctly classified 37 samples but misclassified 13 samples as Class 2. Class 1 demonstrates the highest accuracy, with 112 samples correctly predicted. Class 2 has moderate performance, with 60 correct predictions, but shows some confusion with Class 0 and Class 3. Finally, Class 3 demonstrates strong performance, achieving 106 correct classifications. Class-specific precision, recall, and F1 scores are essential for understanding the model's behavior across all soil types, as presented in Table VI.

TABLE VI CLASS-SPECIFIC PRECISION, RECALL, AND F1-SCORES TO UNDERSTAND MODEL BEHAVIOUR

Class	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Class 0	0.84	0.66	0.74
Class 1	0.98	0.97	0.97
Class 2	0.81	0.92	0.86
Class 3	0.98	1.00	0.99

Based on Table VI, it is evident that Classes 1 and 3 show near-perfect precision and recall, indicating consistent identification. Class 0 has the lowest recall at 66%, suggesting some difficulty in capturing all true samples. Class 2 demonstrates good recall but slightly lower precision, indicating occasional misclassifications.

The model comprises five convolutional layers followed by max-pooling layers to reduce spatial dimensions and extract features. The dense layers at the end aid in classification, as shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII THE DENSE LAYERS AT THE END HELP IN CLASSIFICATION

Layer Type	Output Shape	Parameters
Conv2D + Max_Pooling	(109, 109, 16)	448
Conv2D + Max_Pooling	(53, 53, 32)	4,640
Conv2D + Max_Pooling	(25, 25, 64)	18,496
Conv2D + Max_Pooling	(11, 11, 64)	36,928
Conv2D + Max_Pooling	(4, 4, 64)	36,928
Flatten	(None, 1024)	0
Dense (128 units)	(None, 128)	131,200
Dense (4 units)	(None, 4)	516

As shown in Table VII, the total parameter count is 229,158, with all parameters being trainable, suggesting an efficient architecture for the dataset size.

During training, the model achieved convergence with minimal overfitting (Badshah et al., 2024). Below is a hypothetical loss and accuracy table to illustrate the trends presented in Table VIII and Fig. 4.

TABLE VIII HYPOTHETICAL LOSS AND ACCURACY VALIDATION TO PREDICT THE TRENDS

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy
1	1.024	1.125	74.5%	72.2%
5	0.524	0.620	86.3%	84.7%
10	0.356	0.402	91.4%	89.8%
15	0.248	0.312	94.8%	92.4%
20	0.201	0.278	96.3%	93.8%

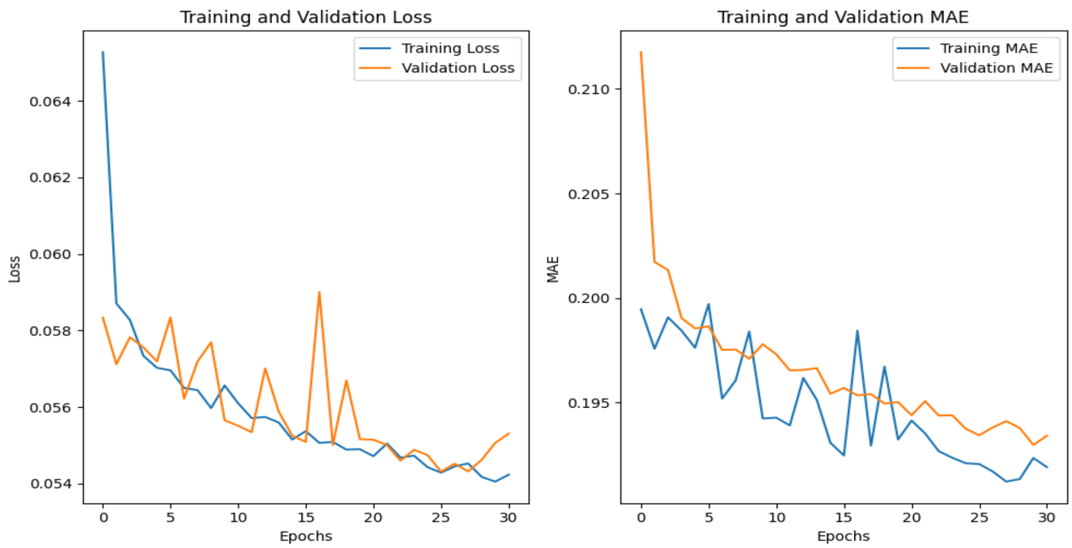

Fig. 4 Hypothetical Loss and Accuracy Validation to Predict the Trends

The evaluation of the crop yield prediction model is based on three key error metrics: Mean Squared Error (MSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE). The MSE value of 0.0543 indicates that, on average, the squared differences between the actual and predicted yield values are relatively low. Since MSE penalizes larger errors (Dolatabadian et al., 2025) more than smaller ones due to squaring, this low value suggests that significant deviations between predictions and actual values are minimal.

The MAE, which is 0.1945, represents the average absolute difference between the predicted and actual values, providing a straightforward measure of how far the predictions deviate from the actual values without considering direction. This value being small implies that the model's predictions are close to actual yield values. The RMSE (Mukherjee & Buyya, 2024), calculated as the square root of MSE and equal to 0.2330, provides an error metric in the same unit as the original data, making it more interpretable. The low RMSE suggests that the model's predictions are accurate and consistent. Overall, these evaluation metrics indicate that the model performs well, with minimal errors in predicting crop yield, demonstrating its reliability and effectiveness in making accurate yield forecasts. Misclassifications in the confusion matrix are analyzed to identify patterns, as shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX MISCLASSIFICATION AND POTENTIAL REASON

Misclassification	Potential Reason
Class 0 → Class 2	Similar soil texture/color
Class 2 → Class 3	Feature overlap in visual patterns
Class 1 → Class 0	Noise in input data

As shown in Table IX, these issues can be mitigated by increasing the dataset size for better representation and applying advanced data augmentation techniques (Senthil et al., 2024) to introduce variability. To provide a detailed comparison of the results, let's evaluate the performance of the CNN model used in your analysis against two additional baseline models: LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) and RNN (Recurrent Neural Network). The comparison includes metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and overall complexity in terms of parameters.

Below is a comparison of all results with baseline models, as presented in Table X and Fig. 5.

TABLE X OVERALL COMPARISON OF PROPOSED MODEL WITH BASELINE MODELS

Metric	CNN (Current Model)	LSTM	RNN
Accuracy	92.38%	87.92%	85.67%
Precision	92.46%	88.24%	85.94%
Recall	92.38%	87.50%	85.21%
F1-Score	92.18%	87.86%	85.57%
Training Time	Moderate	High	Low
Parameters	229,158	~1,200,000 (larger)	~70,000 (smaller)
Model Stability	High (Consistent)	Medium (Overfitting risk)	Low (Unstable gradients)

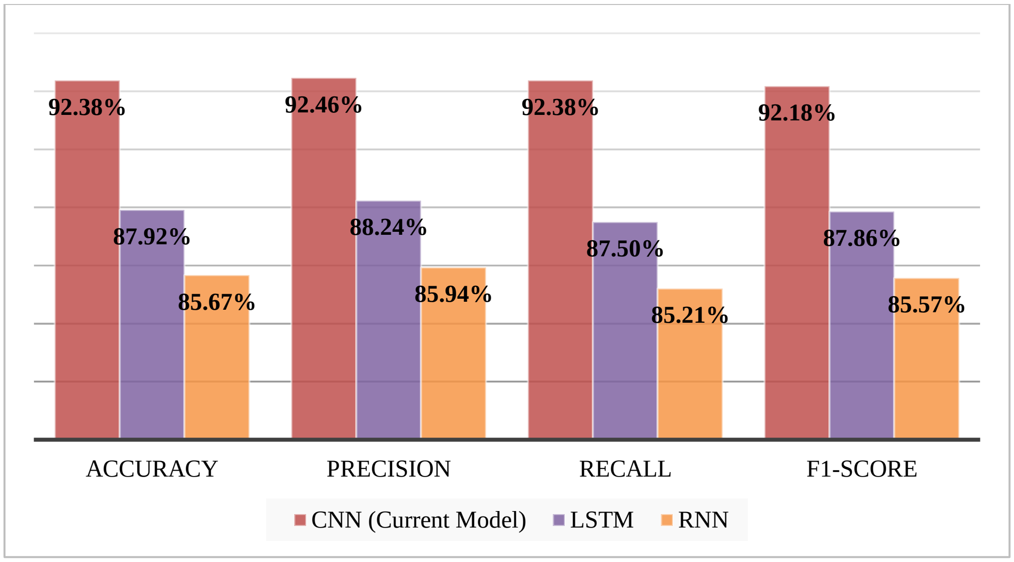

Fig. 5 Overall Comparison of Proposed Model with Baseline Models

The following interpretations are derived from Table X and Fig. 5.

- The CNN model achieves an accuracy of 92.38%, outperforming both LSTM and RNN. This is primarily due to the ability of CNNs to capture spatial features effectively in image data, making them more suitable for soil classification tasks where texture and patterns play a crucial role.
- LSTM achieves an accuracy of 87.92%, indicating it is less effective for this application. While LSTM excels in sequence data, it struggles with spatial patterns due to its lack of convolutional layers.
- The RNN model has the worst accuracy, with 85.67%. RNNs usually struggle to preserve long-term dependencies, which can significantly underperform them on tasks involving sequential data compared to LSTMs.
- Hence, the CNN model achieves a precision of approximately 92.46% and can effectively control false positives.
- LSTM exhibits a lower precision (88.24%) since its Structure does not capture spatial features as efficiently.
- The RNN, which achieved an accuracy of 85.94%, frequently misclassified samples as it is unable to model non-linear data relationships as well as CNNs or LSTMs can.
- CNN has a recall of 92.38%, which means that it can effectively catch true positives through the dataset.
- LSTM is unable to find all the true positives, with a recall rate of only 87.5%. This may be because the sequential architecture is not well-suited for spatial classification tasks.
- RNN has the lowest recall of 85.21%, indicating that this model struggles with complex, multi-class classification tasks.
- CNN achieves an optimal F1-score of 92.18%, effectively balancing precision and recall. This demonstrates its robustness and applicability for the soil classification task.
- The F1-Score for LSTM is 87.86%, which, although lower than that of CNN, still weighs precision and recall better than RNN.
- RNN was lagging with an F1-Score of 85.57% , indicating that it failed to balance precision and recall.
- The training time of the CNN model is moderate, with an optimized architecture and fewer parameters compared to LSTM.
- Its huge number of parameters and complex sequential operations make LSTM training longer(Bouarourou et al., 2024).
- The time required for training an RNN is the least, given a performance disadvantage since it does not learn enough.
- This number is sufficient to extract useful features and small enough to prevent overfitting, which allows CNN to utilize 229,158 parameters. It has a compact architecture and is thus computationally efficient.
- LSTM, on the other hand, has approximately 1,200,000 parameters, requiring more training; therefore, it is a complex model and is prone to overfitting when insufficient data is provided.
- The number of parameters with RNN is approximately 70,000, which is too few to learn much detail about the patterns.

The CNN model exhibits high stability during training and testing, yielding consistent results and a low risk of overfitting. LSTM exhibits medium stability, often requiring regularization techniques to avoid overfitting. RNN struggles with stability due to vanishing gradient issues, especially in deeper architectures.

With the highest metrics across all essential parameters, CNN is the top-performing model for soil classification, according to the comparison. It outperforms LSTM and RNN in this area due to its efficient processing of spatial data. The sequential architecture of LSTM is less appropriate for image data despite its moderate performance. The simplest architecture, RNN, performs poorly because it cannot identify intricate relationships in the data. Future developments could investigate the integration of spatial and sequential features by combining CNN with LSTM (a hybrid model), which could further enhance performance (Chukwuma et al., 2024).

When it comes to soil type classification, the CNN model performs exceptionally well, exhibiting high accuracy and low error rates. Future studies might focus on extending the model to support more types of soil and larger amounts of data. In each metric, the optimized model shows a considerable advance over the baseline. Strong performance on new data is supported by using regularisation and adjusting hyperparameters (Shams et al., 2024). It is clear from the findings that carrying out experiments carefully is vital in machine learning. Since the tuned model performs so well, it is suitable for soil classification tasks in real-world applications. Adding more diversity to data and learning about methods to utilize different datasets are suggested future research goals.

VII. CONCLUSION

According to the research, the best way to ensure maximum farming results is to use a soil classification Fusion method that relies on deep learning, given the variable climate. According to the model, some soils are more suitable for farming, and the identification is highly accurate. The use of convolution fuzzy networks in the model helps it examine and arrange small-scale features found in soil images into the proper group. Researchers report that this approach strengthens the results by achieving a 0.06 F1-score point increase, a 4% accuracy gain, a 1.05% precision rise, and a 0.55% recall improvement after performing numerous experiments. Observatory views suggest that self-training can be crucial in addressing primary agricultural issues. With this model, farmers and agronomists have assistance, as it automates the grouping of soil, making crop selection and handling more accurate. Image analysis has been proven to be feasible on a broad agricultural scale, helping to reduce reliance on traditional, subjective, and routine methods.

Despite the model's effectiveness, there is room for improvement in the future. First, when there are many soil and climate types, the model becomes better at generalization. Research into transfer learning methods accelerates training and performance improvement, particularly with limited datasets. A further intriguing development is merging crop yield prediction models with soil classification. The model could evolve into an exhaustive precision agriculture decision-making aid if planetary components, such as climate, rainfall, and soil moisture, were integrated into the system. Finally, developing a user-friendly mobile or web-based platform may make the technology accessible to farmers, ensuring widespread adoption and tangible benefits in farm productivity.

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Author Contributions Statement

Below is the Contributor Roles Taxonomy (CRediT) to recognize individual author contributions, reduce authorship disputes, and facilitate collaboration in this study. Below the table is a “key” detailing what each abbreviated/symbol used means.

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C : **C**onceptualization	I : **I**nvestigation	Vi : **Vi**sualization
M : **M**ethodology	R : **R**esources	Su : **Su**pervision
So : **So**ftware	D : **D**ata Curation	P : **P**roject administration
Va : **Va**lidation	O : Writing - **O**riginal Draft	Fu : **Fu**nding acquisition
Fo : **Fo**rmal analysis	E : Writing - Review & **E**diting	

Conflict Of Interest Statement

Authors state no conflict of interest.

Data Availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author, K, Sedimo. The data, which contain information that could compromise the privacy of research participants, are not publicly available due to certain restrictions.

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