

多光谱技术在果树病害检测中的应用与展望

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摘要: 多光谱技术作为计算机视觉与农业遥感交叉领域的核心技术, 正在推动果园病虫害检测手段的革新与精准管理的实施。近年来, 该技术与深度学习模型相结合, 在果树病虫害的精准识别方面取得显著进展, 并在性价比、适用性和实时监测等方面展现出独特优势。该文系统综述了多光谱技术在不同果树病害检测中的具体应用, 例如, 基于 520~920 nm 波段的多光谱遥感技术实现了梨树火疫病检测, 检测精度达 95.0%; 无人机多光谱影像在 475、560、668、717 和 840 nm 波段上对栗树油墨病的检测精度最高达 95.2%; 此外, 融合多色荧光与反射波段的多光谱成像技术对柑橘黄龙病的检测精度达 92.1%。结合支持向量机、随机森林及改进的 Mask R-CNN V3 等模型, 多光谱技术在多种病害识别中进一步提高了检测精度与效率。支持向量机模型对野生蓝莓病害的检测精度达到 96.60%; 随机森林模型对槟榔黄化病的检测精度为 86.46%; 改进的 Mask R-CNN V3 模型对柑橘黄龙病的检测精度达到 93.37%。另外, 多光谱技术通过获取作物在多波段下的光谱信息, 可有效反映叶片色素含量等生理状态, 为病害早期诊断提供依据。未来, 多光谱技术可通过融合机器学习算法增强模型泛化能力, 并结合小型传感器与嵌入式计算平台, 开发轻量化实时检测设备, 实现果园病害的早期预警与精准防控, 以期为智慧农业提供重要技术支持。

关键词: 多光谱技术; 果园病害检测; 数据处理; 深度学习

Application and prospects of multispectral technology in fruit tree disease detection

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Abstract: Multispectral technology, as a core technology at the intersection of computer vision and agricultural remote sensing, is driving innovation in orchard pest and disease detection methods and the implementation of precision management. In recent years, the integration of this technology with deep learning models has led to significant progress in the accurate identification of tree diseases and pests, demonstrating distinct advantages in cost-effectiveness, applicability, and real-time monitoring. This paper systematically reviews the applications of multispectral technology in the detection of various tree diseases. For example, multispectral remote sensing in the 520–920 nm wavelength range has been used to detect fire blight in pear trees, achieving a detection accuracy of 95.0%; unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)-based multispectral imagery in the 475, 560, 668, 717, and 840 nm bands has achieved a maximum detection accuracy of 95.2% for ink disease in chestnut trees; furthermore, multispectral imaging technology integrating multi-color fluorescence and reflectance bands has achieved a detection accuracy

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of 92.1% for citrus huanglongbing. When combined with models such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, and the improved Mask R-CNN V3, multispectral technology has further enhanced detection accuracy and efficiency across multiple disease types. The SVM model achieved a detection accuracy of 96.60% in wild blueberry disease classification; the Random Forest model achieved an accuracy of 86.46% in detecting yellow leaf disease in betel nut trees; and the improved Mask R-CNN V3 model achieved a detection accuracy of 93.37% for citrus huanglongbing. In addition, by capturing spectral information across multiple bands, multispectral technology can effectively reflect physiological states such as leaf pigment content, providing a scientific basis for early disease diagnosis. In the future, this technology may further enhance model generalization through integration with machine learning algorithms and, in combination with miniaturized sensors and embedded computing platforms, enable the development of lightweight real-time detection devices for early warning and precise control of orchard diseases, thereby providing important technical support for smart agriculture.

Key words: multispectral technology; orchard disease detection; data processing; deep learning

病害不仅影响果树正常生长,严重时甚至导致果树死亡,从而降低水果产量和品质(Lazarovits, 2001; Chen et al., 2023)。水果是人类食谱中较为重要的一大类(Ramcharan et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2021),因此确保其优质和高产至关重要。目前,全球范围内有一千多种病害影响着不同的植物(Nazarov et al., 2020)。这些病害每年造成的作物产量损失高达40%,经济损失价值约400亿美元,进一步加剧了全球粮食安全危机(FAO et al., 2022; Pandita, 2023)。水果产业对全球经济贡献显著,不仅支撑着各类水果产区的收入与就业,也对国际贸易格局具有重要影响(Huynh & Hoang, 2021)。以中国为例,中国作为果树种植和水果进出口消费大国,2023年中国的果树种植面积达到1.27亿 hm^2 ,园林水果产量为2.4亿t,约占全球水果产量的1/3(https://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/shipin/202410/t20241008_6463849.htm)。在国际上,美国的水果和坚果产业每年创收超过280亿美元(USDA Economic Research Service, 2024),其中果树类作物约占美国农场产值的20%。然而,水果业仍面临着病害的持续挑战,这些病害每年仍会造成巨大的产量和经济损失(毕秋艳等, 2019)。

传统植物病害的诊断主要通过观察发病症状初步判断病原类型(Pandita, 2023),这类方法虽然操作简便但存在主观性强、劳动密集和效率低等局限(Parker et al., 1995; Khaled et al., 2017; Lowe et al., 2017; Ali et al., 2019)(表1)。随着生物分子学技术的不断进步,酶联免疫吸附测定(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)与聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)等实验室化学试剂检测方法的广泛应用显著提升了植物病害检测的客观性与准确性(Venbrux et al., 2023),并被纳入欧洲

与地中海植物保护组织的标准化诊断流程。然而,这类方法主要通过生化反应识别特定病原,在植物病害侵染早期常因病原分布不均而导致检测效率较低,且样本处理具有破坏性,难以满足病害发生的实时监测(Fang & Ramasamy, 2015; Martinelli et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2020)(表1)。在此背景下,多种无损或低干预的传感方法得以研发应用,如电子鼻通过分析植物释放的挥发性有机物实现早期预警,但受环境湿度影响较大(Badgujar et al., 2026);孢子捕捉法直接捕获空气中的病原孢子,适用于真菌病害的预警,但无法实时输出结果(王奥霖等, 2025);光谱检测技术因其快速、无损的特点在农业监测中展现出巨大潜力(Chandel et al., 2021; Prikaziuk et al., 2022),其中多光谱与高光谱成像能通过特定波段或连续波段的光谱信息,在症状显现前识别生理胁迫,具备早期诊断能力(Gao et al., 2024; Reis-Pereira et al., 2024)(表1)。这些技术为实现病害早期防控、减少农药投入与降低作物损失提供了有效手段(Brown et al., 2024),更符合精准农业的实践要求。

目前,多光谱技术因其性价比高、适合大规模使用、可以实时监测等优点而在果树病害检测中广泛应用,已成为多种果树病害检测的首选(Deng et al., 2018)。该技术主要通过对多个关键波段的采集来检测到果树病害的初期症状,这些症状通常表现在植物的生理变化上,如叶片水分流失和叶绿素含量变化(Zhang & Zhu, 2023)。与多光谱技术相比,热红外成像技术是通过植物冠层温度变化检测病害(Zhou et al., 2021),仅能识别引起植物表面温度异常的疾病,而难以检测无明显温度变化的内部生理病变,这限制了其在果树病害早期诊断与全面监测中的应用(Yang et al., 2025);高光谱成像技术存在

设备昂贵、数据量庞大、需要专业数据处理技术等问题,这导致其应用受限(Eh Teet & Hashim, 2023);而可见光检测技术仅依靠形态变化进行病害检测,无法精准捕捉到果树感病后的早期变化,只能捕捉到部分植物的健康变化(Huang et al., 2020),且易受环境光影响(董松等, 2021);此外,拉曼光谱和太赫兹光谱等分子级检测技术能提供丰富的化学成分与内

部结构信息,适用于实验室精准分析,但设备昂贵,技术门槛高,且易受环境干扰(Zhou et al., 2025)。基于此,本文将重点介绍多光谱技术,并对该技术在果园病害检测的应用进行综述,对其在未来果园病害检测中的发展方向进行展望,以期为果园病害早期诊断和精准防治提供科学依据,推动果树病害管理的智能化和精准化发展。

表1 果树病害检测的各种技术对比

Table 1 Comparison of various techniques for fruit tree disease detection

类型 Type	示例 Example	核心原理 Core principle	优势 Advantage	局限性 Limitation	适用场景 Applicable scenario	参考文献 Reference
人工观测 Manual observation	田间实地调查 Field survey	肉眼观察作物,依靠经验判断 Visual inspection of crops based on human experience	成本低,设备简单;可以判断气候、环境等各种因素 Low cost, simple equipment; allows simultaneous assessment of climatic and environmental factors	判断结果没有标准;效率低、费时、费力;易受温度、湿度影响;容易错过最佳防治期 Lack of standardized criteria; low efficiency, time-consuming, laborious; vulnerable to temperature and humidity; high risk of missing the best prevention period	小规模农田初步排查 Preliminary screening in small-scale farmland	Pandita, 2023
化学技术 Chemical technology	化学试剂检测 Chemical assay	通过特定的生化反应来检测病原菌特有的代谢物或毒素 Detection of pathogen-specific metabolites or toxins through targeted biochemical reactions	针对性强,可在病原体侵染早期提供特异性信息 High specificity; provide pathogen-related information at an early stage of infection	需破坏性取样,操作复杂耗时,无法实时监测 Destructive sampling required, complex and time-consuming, incapable of real-time monitoring	实验室或田间定点精准鉴定特定病原菌 Accurate identification of specific pathogens in laboratories or fixed field sites	Venbrux et al., 2023
	电子鼻 Electronic nose	通过传感器阵列模拟嗅觉,分析病虫害导致植物释放的特定挥发性有机物 Simulation of olfaction using sensor arrays to analyze specific volatile organic compounds released by plants under pest and disease stress	监测过程不需要接触植物;可在感染初期识别病害;检测速度快 Non-contact monitoring; capable of early disease identification; rapid detection speed	传感器易受温湿度干扰,算法需大量样本训练,设备维修成本高 Sensors are sensitive to temperature and humidity; algorithms require large training datasets; high equipment maintenance costs	果园或大棚作物的病害早期预警 Early warning of crop diseases in orchards or greenhouses	Badgujar et al., 2026
	孢子捕捉法 Spore trapping method	捕获空气中的病原菌孢子,结合显微镜或分子技术进行鉴定 Capture of airborne pathogen spores followed by identification using microscopy or molecular techniques	在病害发生前检测出,可提前防治;直接捕获病原体,鉴别精度高;通过孢子浓度动态监测 Enables pre-symptomatic detection and early prevention; direct pathogen capture with high identification accuracy; allows dynamic monitoring based on spore concentration	仅针对孢子传播类病害;无法确定病害侵染是否发生;需要后续专业分析,无法实时输出检测结果 Applicable only to spore-borne diseases; cannot confirm whether infection has occurred; requires subsequent professional analysis is required, and lacks real-time output	真菌病害的预警监测 Early warning and monitoring of fungal diseases	王奥霖等, 2025 Wang et al., 2025
光学传感技术 Optical sensing technology	可见光 Visible light	利用作物在可见光波段的反射光分析作物形态变化 Analysis of crop morphological changes based on reflected visible-light signals	检测技术成熟,设备成本低;检测图像直观易懂 Mature technology; low equipment cost; intuitive and easy-to-interpret images	症状检测有滞后性;恶劣环境致图模糊干扰结果 Detection lags behind symptom appearance; image quality easily degraded under harsh environment	大面积农田的显性症状普查 Survey of visible symptoms over large-scale farmland	董松等, 2021 Dong et al., 2021

续表 1 Continued

类型 Type	示例 Example	核心原理 Core principle	优势 Advantage	局限性 Limitation	适用场景 Applicable scenario	参考文献 Reference
多光谱 Multispectral imaging	同时能捕获多个(通常3-10个)特定波段的光谱信息	Simultaneous acquisition of spectral information from multiple (typically 3-10) specific wavelength bands	早期诊断性好;症状出现前可凭生理变化识别胁迫;非接触,覆盖范围广	依赖光照条件;数据处理复杂;对根系病害不敏感	大规模作物的早期精准预测	Gao et al., 2024
高光谱成像 Hyperspectral imaging	捕获从可见光到近红外的数十至数百个连续波段的光谱信息,形成“光谱指纹”	Acquisition of tens to hundreds of continuous spectral bands from visible to near-infrared regions, forming spectral “fingerprints”	早期诊断能力强,可通 过叶片精细生化变化识别病害;能精准诊断相似的病害类型	设备昂贵,数据处理复杂,对专业知识和算力要求高;对环境干扰的敏感程度高	实验室科研方面的病害检测	Zhang K et al., 2024
热红外成像 Thermal infrared imaging	病虫害胁迫导致叶片气孔关闭,引起冠层温度升高;检测作物冠层温度变化	Pest and disease stress induces stomatal closure, leading to increased canopy temperature, which is detected via thermal imaging	可快速扫描大面积区域;不受光照条件影响;对水分胁迫型病害感染敏感	温度测量易受环境干扰;不能特异性识别病虫害种类;空间分辨率低	具有温度差异的病害检测	Zhou et al., 2021
拉曼光谱 Raman spectroscopy	通过分析激光与物质分子非弹性散射后的“光谱指纹”来鉴定化学成分	Identification of chemical components through analysis of spectral “fingerprints” generated by inelastic scattering between laser light and molecules	能提供丰富的分子结构信息;检测极限低,可探知痕量农药残留;样品不用处理	信号弱,易受荧光干扰;设备昂贵、维修门槛高;对操作人员专业要求高	实验室分子级病害精准分析	Thuku et al., 2025
太赫兹光谱 Terahertz spectroscopy	利用太赫兹波探测分子的低频振动和转动能级	Detection of low-frequency molecular vibrational and rotational energy levels using terahertz waves	对有机分子敏感;穿透性强,可进行非侵入式的内部探测;光子能量低,无损安全	设备极为昂贵;技术不成熟;对水分子极其敏感,易受环境湿度干扰	植物内部病害的检测	Zhou et al., 2025

1 多光谱技术介绍

1.1 多光谱技术检测原理

多光谱技术依据数据采集方式可分为成像与非成像两种类型,其基本原理是同步获取目标在多个离散光谱波段的辐射信息(Ariza Ramirez et al., 2022; Zhu et al., 2026),为农业监测提供丰富的数据源。该系统一般由光学采集、光谱分离、光电探测及信号

处理4个核心模块组成,其中,光学采集模块接收作物冠层反射的电磁波信号,光谱分离单元借助滤光片或光栅将入射光分解为预设窄波段,光电探测部件将光信号转化为电信号,信号处理系统则完成数据的校正、存储与传输。成像系统生成融合二维空间与一维光谱信息的数据立方体,非成像系统则记录视场内整体的平均光谱,两者在农业应用中形成有效互补,共同支持作物生长监测与环境评估(图1)。

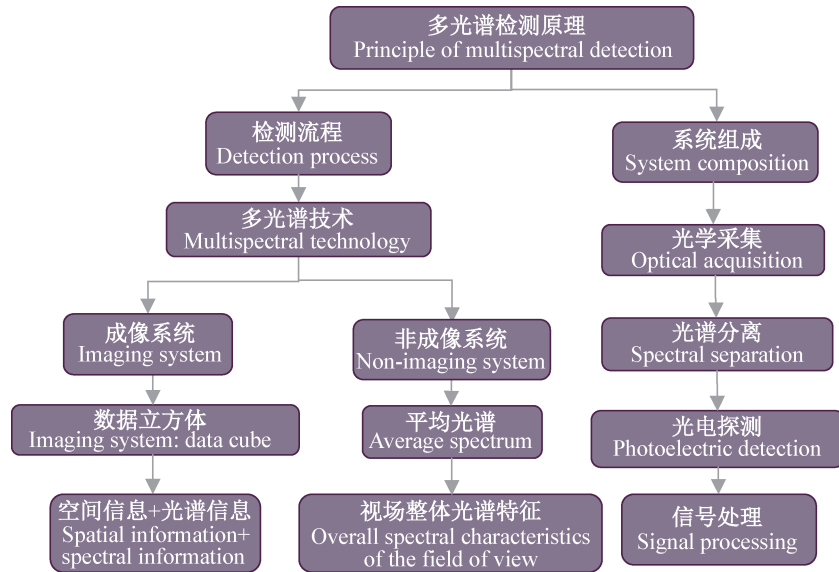


图1 多光谱检测原理流程架构图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the multispectral detection principle and processing workflow

1.2 光谱数据采集

1.2.1 卫星多光谱平台

在作物光谱检测中,光谱数据采集流程根据采集平台的不同而在空间分辨率、采集高度以及数据处理方面存在着明显差异(Lu et al., 2020)。

卫星多光谱平台的工作流程主要包括卫星平台数据采集、数据预处理、图像拼接与融合、特征提取与数据分析(Li et al., 2015)。其中数据采集依赖于搭载多光谱传感器的对地观测卫星,例如 Xu et al. (2021)依托 Google Earth Engine(GEE)平台,采用空间分辨率 30 m、时间重访周期 16 d 的 Landsat 5 TM、Landsat 7 ETM+ 和 Landsat 8 OLI 卫星的蓝、绿、红、近红外及两个短波红外波段数据,清晰识别出黄龙病暴发前后柑橘种植的两阶段格局及地形分布特征。

卫星多光谱平台采集到的原始数据需经过严格的预处理,包括辐射定标、大气校正和几何校正。辐射定标是将传感器记录的原始数值转换为绝对辐射亮度值。大气校正是采用基于辐射传输模型的方法消除大气散射和吸收的影响。几何校正用于解决由卫星姿态、轨道以及地形起伏引起的图像畸变问题。由于单颗卫星的瞬时视野有限,要获取完整的目标区域常需要多轨数据或时序数据。因此,图像拼接与融合是关键步骤。通过卫星遥感平台获取的数据一般包含许多信息(Trujillo-Jiménez et al., 2022),通过一些数据处理方法从大量复杂信息中获取试验所需数据,在果园病害检测中,可以将多光谱平台所获取的信息转变为植被的归一化植被指数

等,然后利用图像处理算法对图像进行分类,从而识别出不同作物类型,进一步使用深度学习模型进行作物病害检测。

卫星多光谱平台可以对目标区域进行精准识别,这为果树病害检测提供了多维度的信息,尤其是在深度学习技术的辅助下可以精准识别病害类型(Scutelnic et al., 2026)。卫星平台的多光谱数据通常具有较高的空间分辨率,适合大范围、定期的果树病害监测(Jepesen et al., 2019)。

1.2.2 无人机多光谱平台

无人机多光谱平台在农业监测中逐渐成为重要工具(Vera-Esmeraldas et al., 2025),特别是在作物病害检测和精准农业应用方面。相比于卫星多光谱平台,无人机多光谱平台具有更高的灵活性和较低的成本,可以在更短的时间内完成特定区域的高频次数据采集,特别适合小范围、定期和局部的果树病害监测。

无人机多光谱平台的工作流程和卫星多光谱平台工作流程类似,二者均遵循数据采集、预处理、图像拼接与融合、特征提取与数据分析的核心流程,只是在设备载体、作业参数和操作细节上适配了无人机低空作业的特性,更偏向于小范围、高精度的精细化监测。无人机多光谱检测技术的后续流程逻辑与卫星数据一致,但其操作更简便。

无人机多光谱平台在病害检测中充分展现了其高时空分辨率与灵活监测的优势,能有效识别感病果树,为果树病害的精准监测提供了可行手段。然

而,该平台在病害早期阶段的检测能力较有限,因果树感病后的生理变化尚未充分体现于光谱特征中,导致识别精度降低。此外,其数据获取受气象条件制约,且检测结果的准确性高度依赖于复杂的数据处理流程与分类算法的性能,实施过程仍存在一定的技术与操作复杂性(Zhang et al., 2023)。在香蕉黑条叶斑病检测中,无人机平台通过搭载蓝、绿、红、红边与近红外波段的多光谱传感器,实现了对该病害的高效、大规模监测,其优点在于能快速覆盖广阔果园,但无人机多光谱平台的数据采集存在波段间位移等问题,需依赖尺度不变特征变换(scale-invariant feature transform, SIFT)等算法进行图像校正,增加了预处理复杂度,同时数据质量易受飞行高度、光照

等环境条件制约(Linero-Ramos et al., 2024)。

1.2.3 地面多光谱平台

在地面光谱测量中(Chungcharoen et al., 2022),根据使用方式与平台特点,地面多光谱主要分为地面固定三脚架多光谱设备(Saccuti et al., 2025)与便携带手持式多光谱设备(Wikantika et al., 2023)两大类。地面固定式多光谱设备通常架设在三脚架上,配备自动追踪与连续采集设备,适用于定点、长期、稳定的光谱监测,常用于农田固定样地监测或控制试验,获取时间序列上的光谱变化;而便携带手持式多光谱设备轻便灵活,支持操作者现场移动并针对不同高度、不同位置的叶片或果实进行快速检测,适合大范围田间调查与多样本采集(图2)。



A: 遥感卫星多光谱传感(Bagheri, 2020); B: 无人机多光谱传感(Xiao et al., 2022); C: 地面多光谱传感(Saccuti et al., 2025); D: 小型手持多光谱传感(Wikantika et al., 2023)。A: Satellite-based multispectral remote sensing (Bagheri, 2020); B: UAV-mounted multispectral sensing (Xiao et al., 2022); C: ground-based multispectral sensing (Saccuti et al., 2025); D: portable handheld multispectral sensing (Wikantika et al., 2023)。

图2 多种类型的多光谱检测设备

Fig. 2 Various types of multispectral detection equipment

地面多光谱检测平台主要采用参考板法进行标准化处理。在测量目标光谱前,先采集标准参考板的辐射数据,通过计算目标与标准参考板的辐射比值获得反射率数据 R_t , $R_t=L_t/L_r$,其中 L_t 为目标辐射值, L_r 为标准参考板辐射值。

1.3 光谱数据预处理

光谱数据预处理作为光谱分析流程中的关键环节,其核心在于提升原始数据质量、提取有效特征,

并为后续建模奠定基础。根据光谱数据预处理原理与目的的不同,主要可采用以下4类方法进行处理。

数据平滑(也称Savitzky-Golay平滑)方法的核心在于抑制高频随机噪声,同时保留光谱的真实形状特征(Tahir et al., 2017)。Savitzky-Golay滤波是其中经典方法,通过移动窗口进行局部多项式拟合来实现,如在柑橘黄龙病检测中,Savitzky-Golay滤波通过移动窗口内的局部多项式拟合,能有效抑制

光谱中的高频随机噪声,并最大程度保留其关键形状特征,如吸收峰与反射边(兰玉彬等,2019)。

光谱采集常受样品表面散射、颗粒大小及光程变化等物理因素干扰,而标准归一化变量方法是一种有效的散射校正方法(Long et al., 2021),旨在消除这些与化学成分无关的变异。Xu et al.(2020)在土壤全氮含量的可见光-近红外光谱定量分析中发现,应用标准归一化变量方法预处理后,土壤全氮预测模型的决定系数从0.69提升到0.88。这表明适宜的光谱预处理能显著提升定量模型的预测精度,该思路同样可为作物病害的光谱识别与严重度定量评估提供参考。

主成分分析(principal component analysis, PCA)方法主要用于高维数据的特征提取与降维(Martínez Gila et al., 2022),可将原始变量转换为低维、正交的主成分。Jia et al.(2022)证明了PCA可将光谱特征的前两个主成分累计贡献率提升至87.6%,在保留大部分原始信息的同时降低数据维度。

在样本数据不足时,数据增强方法则可通过添加噪声、平移或混合光谱来人工扩充数据集,以提高模型泛化能力(Fan et al., 2025)。例如,在葡萄叶片病害识别中,采用随机旋转、平移及水平翻转等方法扩充样本,有效缓解了模型在小数据集上的过拟合现象,提升了识别准确率(苏仕芳等,2021)。这些方法为后续的精准确建模奠定了坚实基础。

1.4 特征波长选取

在特征波长优选算法中,有多种方法可用于光谱关键变量的筛选,并在实际应用中表现出显著的数据压缩与模型增强效果。

连续投影算法(successive projections algorithm, SPA)采用前向循环选择策略,逐轮选取使投影向量方差最大的波长组合,该方法可有效降低波段间的多重共线性(Cao et al., 2024)。SPA通过最小化变量间共线性、提取代表性波段,能显著降低数据维度,提升模型运行效率。例如,肖怀春等(2024)在柑橘病害近红外光谱判别研究中,利用SPA从501~900 nm范围内的401个原始光谱变量中筛选出17个特征波长,变量数减少至原来的4.2%;然而基于SPA特征波长的随机森林判别模型准确率为77.61%,低于使用全光谱的局部加权偏最小二乘模型的准确率(94.03%)。这表明在复杂病害判别任务中,SPA虽能有效降维,但其筛选后的模型预测精度可能低于全光谱模型。

竞争性自适应重加权算法(competitive adap-

tive reweighted sampling, CARS)结合蒙特卡罗采样与指数衰减函数机制,通过自适应权重更新实现对关键特征波长的动态筛选(Sun et al., 2020)。在针对柑橘黄龙病的检测中,利用CARS从全波段光谱数据(如400~1 000 nm或更宽范围)中筛选出与柑橘对病害的早期响应密切相关的关键波长变量,经过特征筛选后在测试集上的分类准确率可达85%以上,且模型运行时间减少(Sankaran et al., 2010)。CARS的核心优点在于显著降低数据维度的同时大幅提升后续分类或预测模型的准确性与效率;其主要缺点在于算法过程涉及多次蒙特卡罗采样与迭代计算,导致计算复杂度较高,且筛选结果可能受采样随机性的影响,需多次运行以保障稳定性(Sankaran et al., 2010; Sun et al., 2026)。总之,CARS能有效优化光谱特征选择过程,为开发快速、精准的植物病害无损检测技术提供了有力支持。

无信息变量消除法(uninformative variable elimination, UVE)是基于偏最小二乘(partial least squares, PLS)回归系数的稳定性分析方法,可利用留一交叉验证确定无效变量的剔除阈值(Kang et al., 2022)。在利用高光谱成像检测柑橘黄龙病的研究中,应用UVE可将特征波长数量从256个减少至42个,降维幅度达83.6%(Garcia-Ruiz et al., 2013)。该方法可有效剔除冗余与噪声波长,显著降低数据维度并提升模型的鲁棒性与计算效率;但是该方法在处理高共线性或复杂非线性光谱特征时可能存在信息提取不全面的局限性(Wang et al., 2012; Liu MJ et al., 2025)。

遗传算法(genetic algorithm, GA)采用生物进化模拟策略,将波长组合编码为染色体群体,通过选择、交叉和变异等遗传操作实现全局最优解搜索(Abdelrahim & Jin, 2025)。在葡萄病害检测中,Al-Saddik et al.(2017)利用GA从1 901个波长中筛选出8个最有判别力的特征波长,并从全波段高维光谱数据中自动筛选出对病害最有判别力的特征波长,基于这些波长构建的病害特异性光谱指数在分类中有较高精度。GA在特征波长选取中具备较强的全局寻优能力,但其存在明显短板,不仅直接应用时因搜索空间大而计算成本较高,且性能易受参数设置影响而陷入局部最优解(Li et al., 2011; Zhang YK et al., 2024)。

1.5 多光谱预测模型建立

在光谱定量分析中,建模方法的选择应结合数据结构特征与应用需求。对于非成像光谱数据,传

统机器学习方法展现出不同的特点。

支持向量机 (support vector machine, SVM) 利用核函数处理高维非线性数据 (Fu et al., 2023), 适用于复杂的光谱分析, SVM 在处理高维数据时表现尤为突出, 尤其在少量训练样本下能提供很好的泛化能力。如在香蕉镰刀菌枯萎病的识别中, SVM 模型显示了较高的准确率, 特别是结合增强特征后, 平均分类精度超过 90% (Su et al., 2025)。反向传播神经网络 (back propagation neural network, BPNN) 模型作为非线性模型, 可通过梯度下降法调整网络权值, 从而实现复杂光谱问题的精确求解 (Liu et al., 2017)。BPNN 模型在处理复杂光谱问题时能捕捉到数据中的非线性关系, 并实现高效的特征学习和分类, 但 BPNN 模型的训练过程可能耗时且需要大量数据支持才能避免过拟合问题。PLS 法是通过将光谱变量转化为少量潜变量建立回归模型, 兼具降维与有效波长筛选功能, 从而提高模型的预测准确性 (Younas et al., 2021)。偏最小二乘判别分析 (PLS-discriminant analysis, PLS-DA) 是基于 PLS 法扩展的多分类方法, 适合处理不同类别的光谱数据, PLS-DA 能在高维数据中提取最能区分不同类别的信息, 并在多分类任务中表现优异 (Tunny et al., 2023)。多元线性回归 (multiple linear regression, MLR) 虽可利用多个特征峰进行定量分析, 但要求自变量之间相互独立, 因此在某些情况下存在应用局限 (Li et al., 2018)。MLR 对于数据预处理的要求较高, 且对于非线性关系的建模能力有限, 因此在一些复杂的光谱分析中可能不如其他模型有效。

在深度学习领域, 非成像光谱时间序列数据的处理取得显著进展。一维卷积神经网络 (one-dimensional convolutional neural network, 1D-CNN) 适用于提取光谱曲线的局部特征, 该网络结构在保持计算效率的同时深入挖掘光谱信息, 识别出潜在的关联特征, 从而帮助实现高精度的分类和预测 (Ma et al., 2024); 而长短期记忆网络 (long short-term memory, LSTM) 凭借门控机制捕捉时序依赖关系, 能自动选择哪些信息需要记忆或遗忘, 从而提高了模型对动态变化的适应能力 (Zhang J et al., 2025), 在土壤成分监测与作物生长预测中被验证效果良好; 时间卷积网络则通过因果卷积与膨胀卷积捕获长期依赖, 该技术在作物品质参数预测中具有优势, 可以准确处理长时间跨度的农业数据, 提供精确的作物生长预测 (Lea et al., 2017)。

光谱成像数据分析方法需根据任务类型进行针

对性选择。在分类任务中, 二维卷积神经网络 (two-dimensional CNN, 2D-CNN) 通过融合空谱特征实现精准识别, 2D-CNN 模型在椰子病害检测验证集上达到 96.94% 的准确率 (Singh et al., 2021)。2D-CNN 具有较强的平移不变性和高效的参数共享机制, 然而其对图像中的长距离依赖和大幅度变形较敏感, 需要适当的预处理和正则化方法以防止过拟合。

在目标检测方面, 快速区域卷积神经网络 (faster region-based CNN, Faster R-CNN) 采用区域提议实现精确定位, 能有效应对复杂果园环境下的检测挑战 (Dersch et al., 2023)。在苹果叶片病害检测中, 改进后的 Faster R-CNN 模型对病害的平均检测精度为 63.1%, 高于其他目标检测方法 (Gong & Zhang, 2023), 因此 Faster R-CNN 不仅能对病斑实现像素级的高精度定位, 还能同时识别多种病害, 满足早期预警和精准施药的需求。YOLO (You Only Look Once) 系列模型通过单阶段架构将目标检测的所有步骤包括区域提议和分类合并到一个端到端的网络中, 显著提高了检测的速度和效率 (Liu W et al., 2025), 尤其是 YOLOv8 模型被广泛用于目标检测, YOLO 系列模型在处理光谱成像数据时, 特别适合需要实时检测和快速响应的应用场景。以柑橘黄龙病和溃疡病的检测为例, YOLOv8 模型在这两种病害的检测中分别取得了 0.788 和 0.941 的 F_1 分数, 显示出其在果树病害检测中的高效性和准确性 (Frederick et al., 2025)。

在语义分割任务中, U-Net 利用编码器-解码器结构与跳跃连接保留细节 (Malagón et al., 2026)。在果园病害的语义分割任务中, U-Net 能精确分割果树的叶片、病斑区域等, 并为后续的病态分析和管理工作提供精细化的空间信息。例如, U-Net 模型在多种植物叶片病害分割与分类任务中实现了 95.26% 的平均像素准确率 (Abinaya et al., 2023), 该模型的高效识别能力可优化作物管理流程, 降低因病害漏检、误判导致的农业经济损失 (Veres et al., 2024)。

1.6 多光谱模型评价指标

模型性能评估采用 K 折交叉验证以确保结果稳定性。回归模型通过决定系数、均方根误差 (root mean square error, RMSE) 和相对分析误差 (relative prediction deviation, RPD) 进行综合评价 (张通等, 2022; Ju et al., 2023)。分类模型则通过准确率、精确率、召回率及 F_1 分数进行多指标验证 (Bleasdale & Whyatt, 2025)。模型可解释性分析多采用沙普利可加解释法 (吴立峰等, 2024) 计算各波段贡献度或通

过梯度加权类激活映射法(Wagner & Byrd, 2004)生成特征重要性热力图。

2 多光谱果树病害检测技术的研究进展

2.1 多光谱技术在柑橘病害检测中的应用

Dai et al. (2025)使用多光谱成像技术检测了柑橘黄龙病的发生,将数据集划分为健康、黄龙病、黄脉病、缺镁和缺锰5类,对多种预处理技术进行对比,在350~2 500 nm波长范围内提取特征波长,自主构建的自适应光谱变换器(adaptive spectral transformer, ASTransformer)1D-CNN模型能有效捕捉复杂依赖关系并识别关键特征波段,分类准确率达到97.7%。Larbi et al. (2013)开发了一套集成多光谱检测技术的叶片检测系统,该系统通过捕捉幼叶与成熟叶在特定光谱波段的反射率差异实现目标识别,进而针对性防治木虱以阻断黄龙病传播,该模型对所有柑橘幼叶均能进行准确检测,对于柑橘幼叶与成熟叶的鉴别效率为96.1%。Li et al. (2015)使用WorldView-2卫星影像来检测柑橘黄龙病,同时采用了两种光谱库进行数据分析,其中使用Mahalanobis距离方法结合地面光谱库2的分类准确率为81%,高于使用Mahalanobis距离方法结合地面光谱库1的分类准确率。该研究证明卫星影像在大范围病害监测中的优势,提供了一种有效、低成本的病害检测方案。Huang et al. (2025)结合迁移学习和多光谱图像处理的方法来检测柑橘黄龙病,通过对比各种神经网络模型发现,掩膜区域卷积神经网络(mask region-based CNN, Mask R-CNN)模型在柑橘黄龙病的检测中表现最佳,其mAP@0.5值达91.14%,并进一步优化得到了Mask R-CNN V3模型,此模型mAP@0.5值达93.37%,并显著减少了模型的参数量和计算量。Frederick et al. (2025)为区分柑橘黄龙病、柑橘溃疡病与其他柑橘叶部缺陷症状,先通过高光谱成像技术采集柑橘叶片的图像数据,然后使用不同方法如方差分析和灰度共生矩阵纹理特征对波段进行选择,再用训练的YOLOv8模型进行病害分类,从而实现了柑橘黄龙病、柑橘癌、柑橘锌缺乏等病害的识别。He et al. (2022)研发了一种结合多色荧光成像与多光谱反射成像的手持设备并通过MobileNet V3模型进行柑橘黄龙病的快速检测,最终证明该模型通过融合多色荧光和多光谱反射图像可达92.1%的检测准确率,并将假阴性率降至12.1%。

综上所述,结合多光谱成像技术与深度学习模

型已成为柑橘病害检测中的关键技术手段,结合多光谱成像技术和神经网络模型可大幅提高柑橘各种病害的检测成功率,未来应逐渐聚焦于该项技术瓶颈的突破和实际应用的需求。而多光谱技术在果树病害检测中的应用也不再只局限于柑橘病害检测,而更广泛地用于其他各种果树病害的检测。

2.2 多光谱技术在蔷薇科果树病害检测中的应用

传统的病害检测方法存在效率低、劳动强度大、检测复杂等问题。随着智慧农业的发展,多光谱成像技术逐渐代替了传统的病害检测方法。多光谱成像技术通过不同波长的光谱反射率来判断植物生理状态的变化。健康植物和受病害侵袭植物在光谱特征上存在明显差异,这使得多光谱成像技术能有效区分健康植物与病变植物。

Li et al. (2024)提出了一种基于多源图像融合的苹果病虫害区域分类方法,构建了一个名为AMMFNet的多标签分类模型,并在模型中融合了RGB图像和多光谱图像(如可见光与近红外波段图像),相较于仅使用RGB或多光谱图像的模式,该模型样本准确率和 F_1 分数分别提高了8.93个百分点和10.90个百分点。Xiao et al. (2022)使用DJI Matrice 200型多旋翼无人机搭载MicaSense RedEdge-M多光谱相机,采用最小冗余最大相关性(minimum redundancy maximum relevance, mRMR)算法筛选出比值植被指数、花青素反射指数和三角植被指数作为最优特征,使用iForest算法去除异常值后构建决策树、随机森林和支持向量机模型,其中随机森林模型的总体准确率最高,达到94.0%。Chandel et al. (2021)采用AgBot无人机搭载MicaSense RedEdge3传感器采集多光谱数据,拼接多光谱正射影像与RGB影像,采用无监督K-means算法(设9类)和有监督光谱角匹配(spectral angle matching, SAM)算法进行分类,最终发现SAM的分类结果最好,利用SAM提取白粉病二元掩码,通过插值法生成空间热图,可直观呈现果园内果树病害感染区域的分布格局。Bleasdale & Whyatt (2025)采用CNN结合多光谱图像技术,构建了接种病菌苹果幼苗的多光谱时间序列图和含2.9万张图的苹果病害数据集补充集,微调MobileNet V2和EfficientNet V2L模型,验证发现多光谱波段检测效果优于RGB。Veres et al. (2024)采用了RGB和近红外传感器组合,通过集成JAI RGB-近红外多通道相机、实时动态定位(real-time kinematic, RTK)-GPS定位模块及稳定装置获得梨树图形,采用U-Net模型进行梨园火疫病症状

的检测与监控,最终发现在不同生长季节中,近红外波段对症状的检测能力较强。Bagheri(2020)采用ADC-Micro多光谱相机对地面和航空影像进行采样,利用支持向量机分类器对图像进行分类,通过K折交叉验证优化模型参数,最终分类总体精度达95.0%,Kappa系数为0.92。

综上所述,各项研究显示了多光谱技术在苹果病害检测中的先进性,多光谱技术提高了果树病害的检测准确率,提升了诊断精度,未来可结合MobileNet系列等轻量化CNN模型,降低多光谱数据处理的计算资源依赖,实现手持设备或边缘终端的嵌入式部署,满足果园现场实时检测需求。

2.3 多光谱技术在藤蔓类果树病害检测中的应用

随着葡萄在全球需求量的扩大以及病害对其产量的严重影响,葡萄树病害检测技术的智能化需求愈发紧迫,然而葡萄病害种类繁多,常见的有白粉病、霜霉病和灰霉病等,这些病害在不同生长阶段均会影响葡萄植株的光合作用、叶绿素含量和水分状态,诸多学者采用无人机搭载遥感或者多光谱相机来提高葡萄病害检测的准确率。

Saccuti et al.(2025)采用三脚架搭载Micasense RedEdge-P多光谱相机检测葡萄的Flavescence dorée(FD)和Esca(ED)病害,经过172次捕获采集到了不同葡萄品种的病害图像。Portela et al.(2025)用无人机搭载MicaSense RedEdge-MX多光谱相机,结合不同的光谱带对葡萄园的霜霉病进行检测,捕获了霜霉病在葡萄不同生长阶段引起的症状,展示了无人机多光谱技术在精准农业中的应用潜力。Bendel et al.(2020)采用高光谱相机结合机器模型对葡萄黑色木栓病和帕拉丁葡萄黄化病进行检测,通过对可见光与近红外和短波红外波段的高光谱图像数据进行处理,使用多层感知器模型实现了对这两种病害的检测。Kerkech et al.(2020)提出了一种基于优化图像配准和深度学习分割方法的无人机多光谱图像藤蔓病害检测技术,使用SegNet深度学习架构对藤蔓区域进行图像分割从而生成病害分布图,在植株级别的病害识别中,该方法的 F_1 分数达92.81%。

总之,结合多光谱成像技术和机器学习模型,在植物病害早期发生时就可检测到,突破了传统病害检测中劳动强度大、耗时、效率低的问题,其中,随机森林模型凭借对高维数据的处理能力,在多光谱特征分类中表现突出,提高了病害检测的准确率和实时性。在葡萄病虫害的检测研究中,多光谱技术提

供了一种高效、精准的病害监测方法,不仅能提前识别病害,还能指导精准防治,减少农药使用,提高葡萄园的生产效益和环境可持续性(Portela et al., 2024)。

2.4 多光谱技术在其他果树病害检测中的应用

针对槟榔黄化病传统地面调查耗时费力、单一光谱监测难以兼顾生理与结构变化的问题,Zhang XD et al.(2025)首次提出地面激光雷达(light detection and ranging, LiDAR)与无人机多光谱数据融合的监测技术,该研究利用LiDAR360软件对多光谱图像进行几何校正,使用了区域生长算法进行树木分割,使用随机森林算法进行病害分类,且通过光谱和结构特征的融合来优化病害监测和分类效果,最终模型的总体准确率达86.46%。Arcidiaco et al.(2025)采用WingtraOne固定翼垂直起降无人机搭载多光谱相机采集8种植被指数,使用支持向量机、高斯朴素贝叶斯和逻辑回归3种机器学习分类算法进行计算,其中,绿色归一化差异植被指数和红边归一化差异植被指数与支持向量机和高斯朴素贝叶斯模型结合时取得了最高的分类准确率(95.2%)。Su et al.(2025)结合无人机多光谱成像与自动特征增强算法进行香蕉镰刀菌枯萎病的识别,将连续的光谱特征转化为更具区分性的二值特征,同时采用随机森林、支持向量机和高斯朴素贝叶斯3种机器学习算法,分别基于不同特征组合构建病害识别模型,其中增强特征在支持向量机模型中表现最佳,识别准确率提升了2.60个百分点,平均准确率达91.39%。Anku et al.(2025)采用多光谱与高光谱传感器结合机器学习算法进行蓝莓病害的检测和分类,使用植物指数和机器学习分类模型(支持向量机、随机森林和K近邻算法)对病害进行分类,结果表明支持向量机分类器在区分健康与感病植物方面表现最优,准确率达96.6%。Linero-Ramos et al.(2024)利用无人机搭载多光谱影像与深度学习技术对香蕉黑烟粉病进行评估和分类,对比了EfficientNet V2B3、VGG19与MobileNet V2三种模型,引入迁移学习与超参数优化策略,使用不同的模型对试验数据集进行训练,最终发现MobileNet V2模型表现最优,其在验证集上准确率达86.5%,病害精确率与召回率分别为75.0%与72.0%,显著高于使用传统RGB图像时的性能。

综上所述,在不同作物病害多光谱成像技术的应用中,通过融合多源数据(如LiDAR点云与多光谱信息)或创新特征增强方法(如核密度估计)能显

著提升模型对病害特征的捕捉能力。在算法层面,机器学习与深度学习模型各具优势,无人机多光谱成像技术通过结合机器学习和深度学习算法,能有效解决传统农业病虫害监测中存在的局限性,特别是在大规模田间监测中具有更高的准确性和效率

(表2)。这些技术的应用不仅提高了果树病害检测的早期预警能力,还为精准农业的实施提供了数据支持,积极推动了病害防治的智能化和高效化(De Silva & Brown, 2023)。

表2 各种果树病害检测的模型

Table 2 Detection models for various fruit tree diseases

品种 Variety	病害 Disease	模型/算法 Model and algorithm	文献 Reference
柑橘 Citrus	黄龙病、黄脉病 Huanglongbing (HLB), yellow vein disease	ASTransformer	Dai et al., 2025
	黄龙病 HLB	欧几里得距离和匹配度 Euclidean distance and matching degree	Larbi et al., 2013
	黄龙病 HLB	Mahalanobis 距离 Mahalanobis distance	Li et al., 2015
	黄龙病 HLB	Mask R-CNN V3	Huang et al., 2025
	黄龙病、溃疡病 HLB, canker	YOLOv8	Frederick et al., 2025
	黄龙病 HLB	MobileNet V3	He et al., 2022
苹果、梨 Apple, pear	链格孢菌病害、花叶病、褐斑病和灰斑病 <i>Alternaria</i> disease, mosaic disease, brown spot, gray spot	AMMFNet	Li et al., 2024
	火疫病 Fire blight	随机森林算法 Random forest (RF) algorithm	Xiao et al., 2022
	白粉病 Powdery mildew	K-means 和光谱角匹配算法 K-means and spectral angle matching algorithm	Chandel et al., 2021
	苹果黑星病 Apple scab	MobileNet V2, EfficientNet V2L	Bleasdale & Whyatt, 2025
	梨火疫病 Pear fire blight	U-Net	Veres et al., 2024
	梨火疫病 Pear fire blight	支持向量机算法 Support vector machine (SVM) algorithm	Bagheri, 2020
其他果树 Other fruit trees	葡萄霜霉病 Grape downy mildew	深度学习模型 Deep learning model	Portela et al., 2025
	葡萄黄化病 Grape yellow disease	多层感知机 Multilayer perceptron (MLP)	Bendel et al., 2020
	槟榔黄化病 Betel nut yellow leaf disease	RF	Zhang XD et al., 2025
	板栗墨病 Chestnut mosaic disease	SVM 和高斯朴素贝叶斯算法 SVM and Gaussian Naive Bayes algorithm	Arcidiaco et al., 2025
	香蕉镰刀菌枯萎病 Banana <i>Fusarium</i> wilt	SVM	Su et al., 2025
	蓝莓枯萎病 Blueberry wilt	SVM	Anku et al., 2025
	香蕉黑条叶斑病 Banana black sigatoka	MobileNet V2	Linero-Ramos et al., 2024

3 多光谱果树病害检测技术的发展策略

本文系统探讨了多光谱成像技术在果树病害检测领域的研究现状与发展趋势。在现有检测方法方面,传统手段主要面临三方面的困境:在传感器层面,田间复杂环境对设备抗干扰性与分辨率提出更高的要求;在数据层面,病害样本不足及标注成本高制约着模型的训练效果;在建模层面,单一光谱特征难以全面表征病害复杂机理。尽管如此,多光谱技术仍在果树病害检测中展现出巨大潜力。通过获取可见光至近红外波段的光谱信息可实现病害早期的

精准识别与严重度分级。基于特定光谱特征建立的检测模型对常见果树病害的识别准确率显著优于传统方法,为果树病害监测提供了有效的技术支撑。

未来,该领域发展可从3个方向推进:首先,通过多模态数据高阶融合(Zhang F et al., 2025),将光谱信息与热成像、高光谱和可见光等多源数据结合,构建多维特征体系以提升检测精度;其次,开发轻量化实时检测设备,结合无人机平台实现果园大面积快速巡检;最后,建立完整的感知-决策-执行系统(Wagner & Byrd, 2004),将检测结果与精准施药等作业环节联动,形成闭环的智慧植保解决方案。这

些方向的发展将有力推动果树病害检测技术向智能化、实用化迈进。

4 总结与展望

4.1 总结

多光谱成像技术作为计算机视觉与农业遥感的交叉技术,已成为果树病害检测中的核心方法之一。近年来,随着深度学习技术的结合,多光谱成像也在果树病害的精准识别方面取得了显著进展。通过不同波段的光谱信息采集,多光谱成像技术能有效识别果树的生理变化并及时发现病害。通过结合支持向量机、随机森林和深度学习等模型,多光谱成像技术在病害检测方面的准确性和效率有了显著提升,例如支持向量机模型在蓝莓病害识别中达到96.6%的准确率(Anku et al., 2025)。该技术通过采集多个光谱波段的信息,可以在病害显症之前识别出植物的生理变化,及时预警,帮助农业管理者采取有效的防控措施。此外,多光谱成像设备通常易于操作且适用于大规模田间监测,在提高病害检测准确率的同时,降低农药使用量并减少环境污染。

尽管多光谱设备在果树病虫害检测中具有显著的应用价值,但仍然存在一些局限性。如多光谱检测设备的数据处理复杂,虽然在某些应用中利用多光谱数据可实现高达95%以上的分类精度,但在复杂的果园环境下,图像处理和数据融合时出现的误差可能降低检测准确率。另外,多光谱检测设备对空间分辨率和波段选择的限制也影响其应用效果。与高光谱成像相比,多光谱成像的波段较少,可能无法捕捉到某些疾病的微小变化。虽然无人机平台的空间分辨率较高,但受飞行高度限制,无法全面覆盖较大范围的果园。例如,多光谱无人机平台能成功检测柑橘黄龙病,但其在对小范围病害的识别上不如高光谱设备精准(乔红波等,2006)。

4.2 展望

未来,多光谱成像技术将在果树病害检测中扮演更加重要的角色,尤其是在实现精准农业的过程中。随着传感器小型化、计算平台性能提升以及硬件成本逐步降低,轻量化、实时的多光谱检测设备有望在田间环境中实现快速部署,极大地提高病害的早期预警和定点管理能力。这些设备不仅可以进行持续监测,还能在果园中快速识别病害并实时反馈数据,帮助果树种植户及时采取防治措施,避免病害的进一步扩散。

此外,结合机器学习和深度学习算法,未来的多

光谱成像系统将更加智能化,能自动处理和分析采集到的数据,并根据不同环境和果树品种的特征进行动态调整。这将大大提升检测模型的泛化能力和适应性,使得多光谱成像技术适应不同地区、不同品种果树的病害检测需求,提高病害识别的准确性和效率。深度学习的进步还可以进一步增强多光谱成像系统对复杂病害的识别能力,尤其是在病害症状较轻或处于初期阶段时。随着多模态数据融合技术的不断发展,未来多光谱成像不仅可与高光谱、热红外成像等其他遥感数据相结合,还将与土壤、气候等环境数据相结合,提供更全面、精准的农业生产管理解决方案。

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