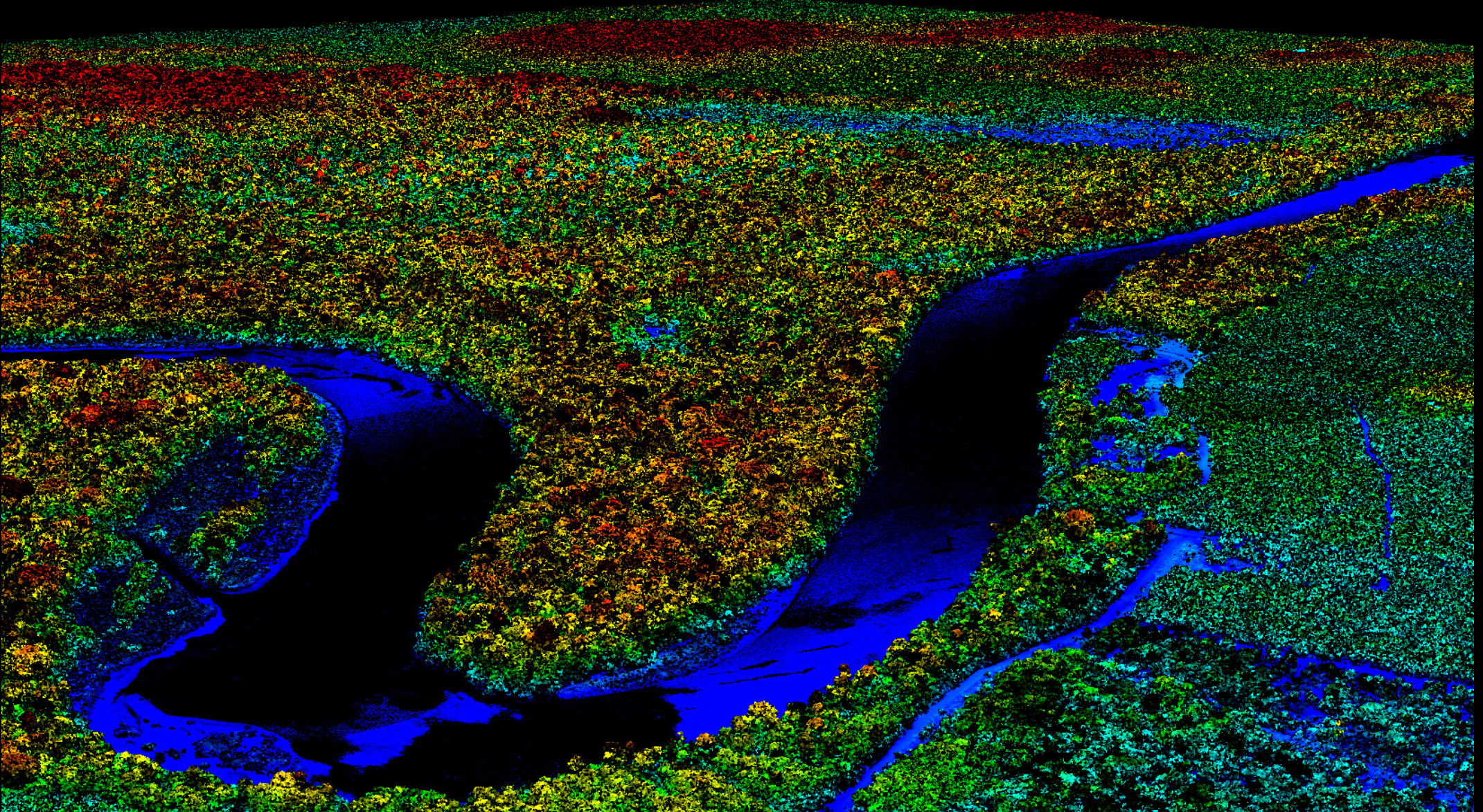


Using AI in 'large' ecological datasets



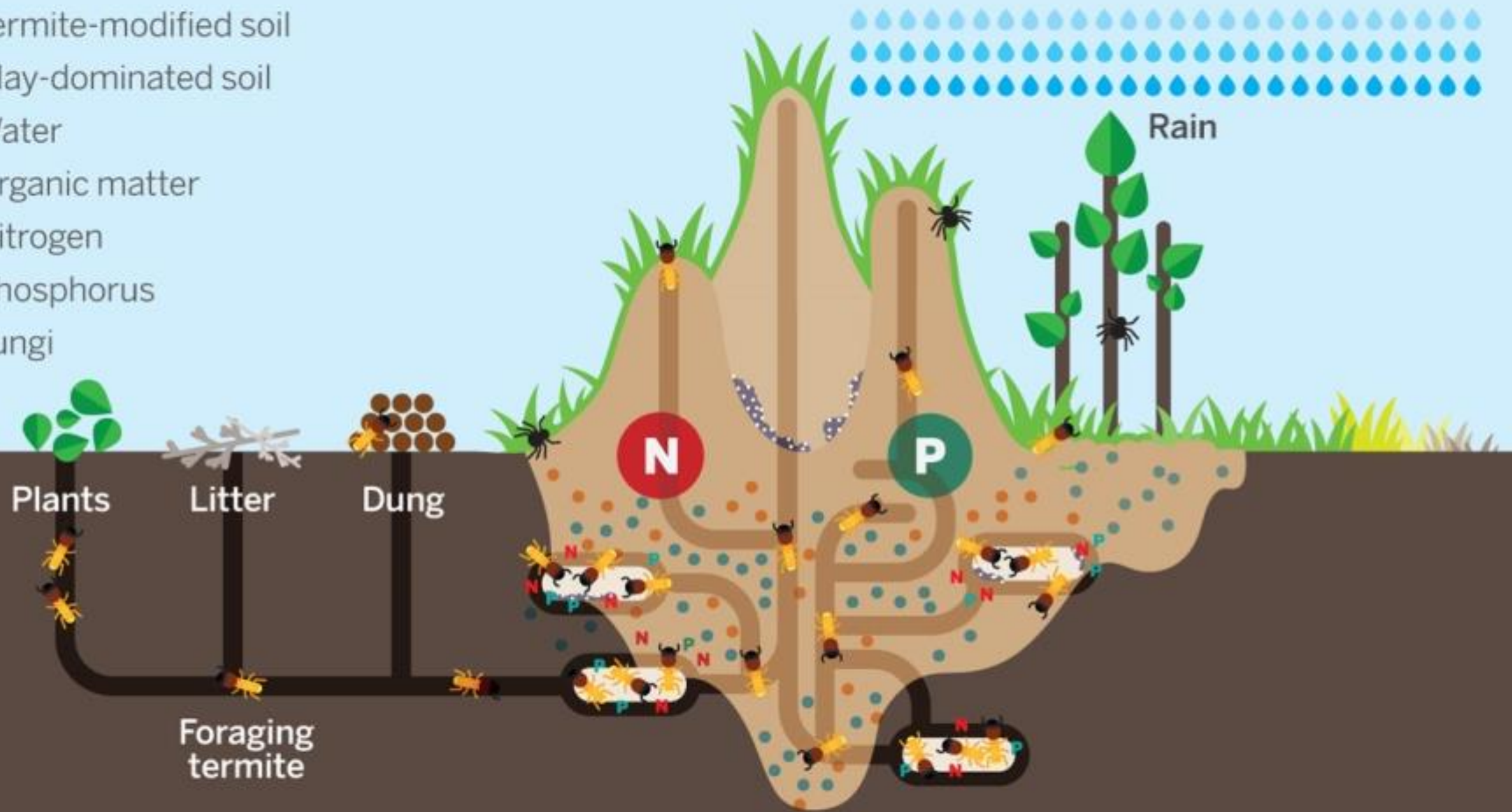
Andrew B. Davies, Organismic & Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University

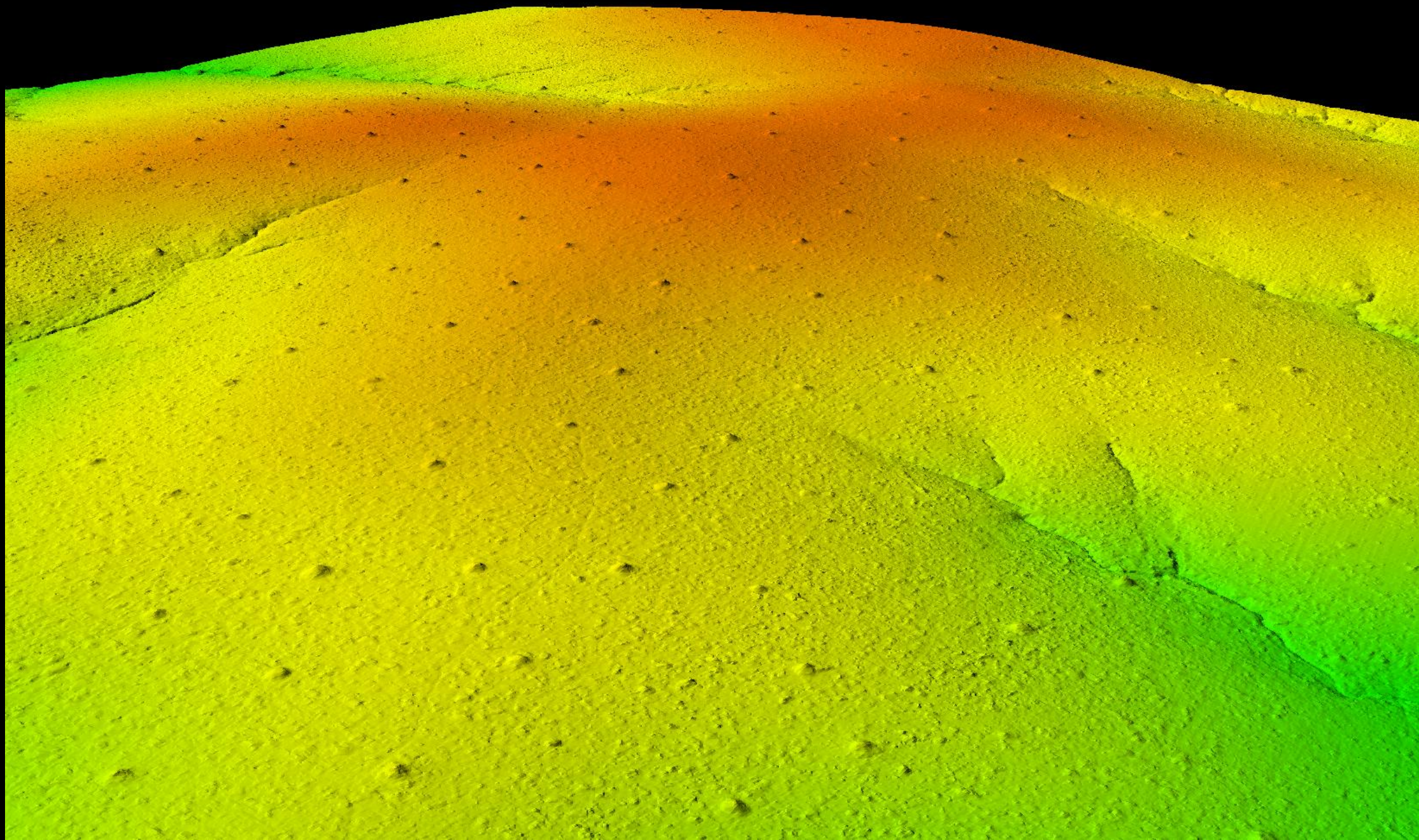
Ecological datasets

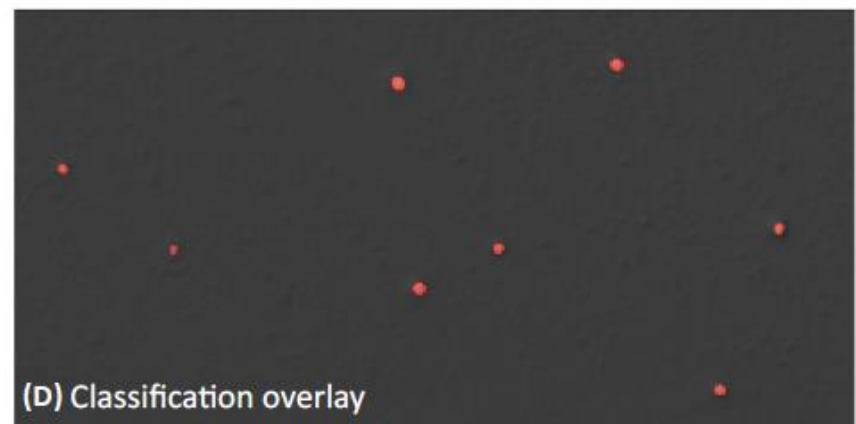
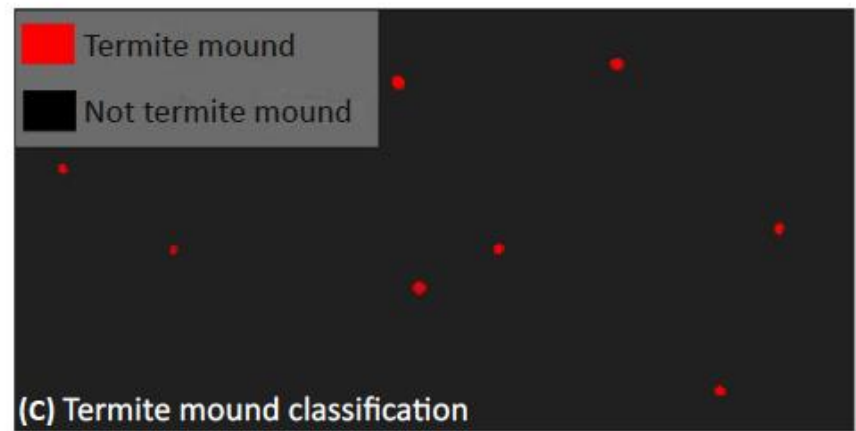
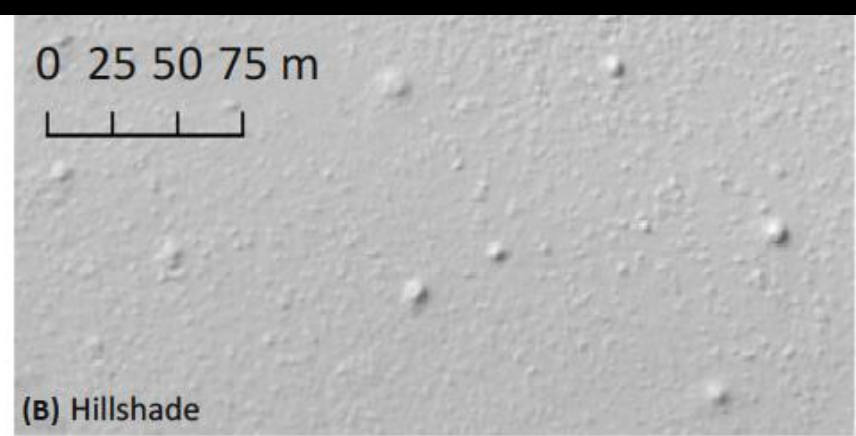
- Historically small datasets from field measurements
- Recent advances in remote sensing (satellite, airborne, drones)
- Camera trapping
- Genomics
- Computational resources and skills
- Present day datasets are large and getting larger
- Many ecologists still lack computer science and 'big data' analytical skills



- Termite-modified soil
- Clay-dominated soil
- Water
- Organic matter
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Fungi





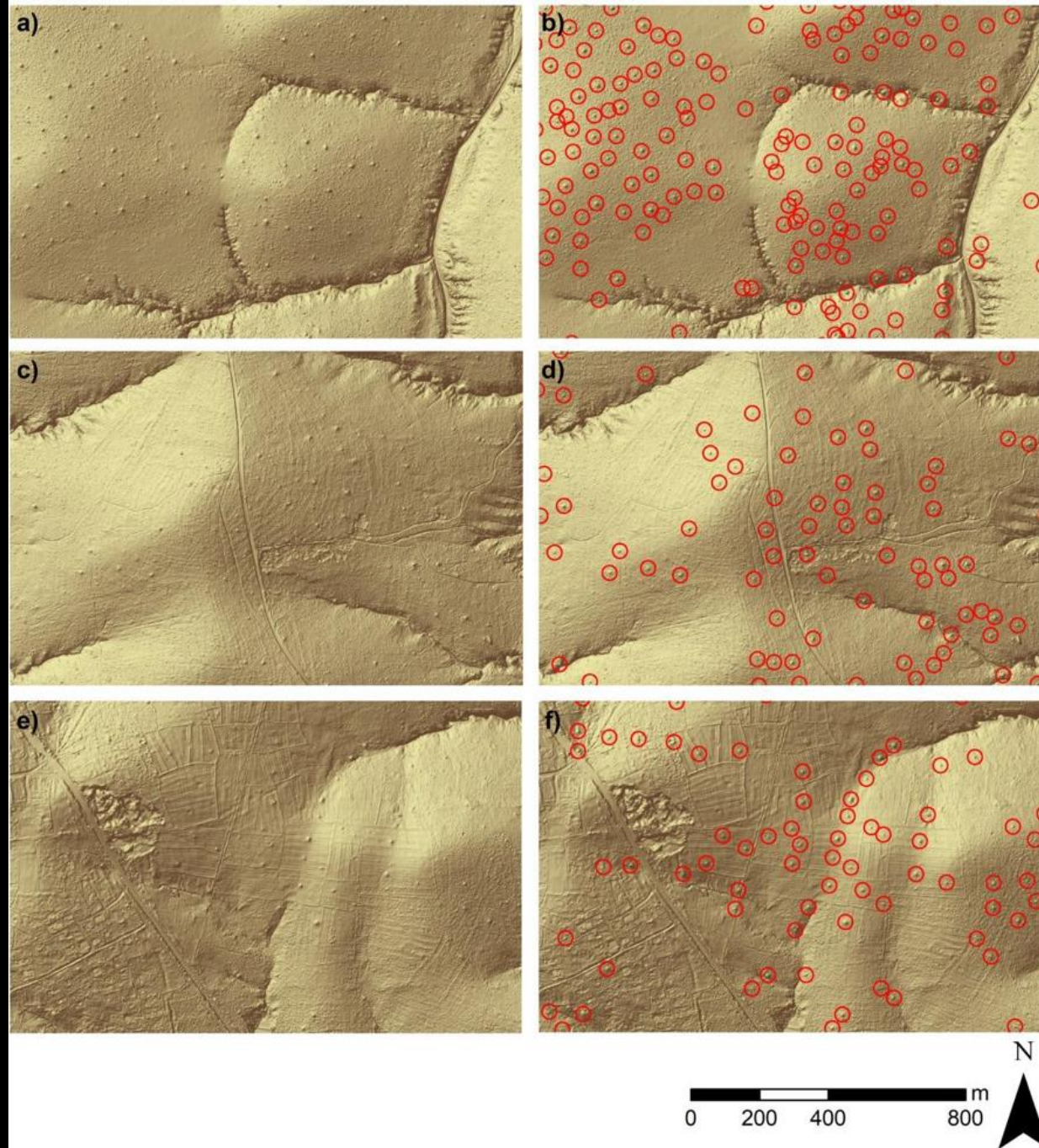


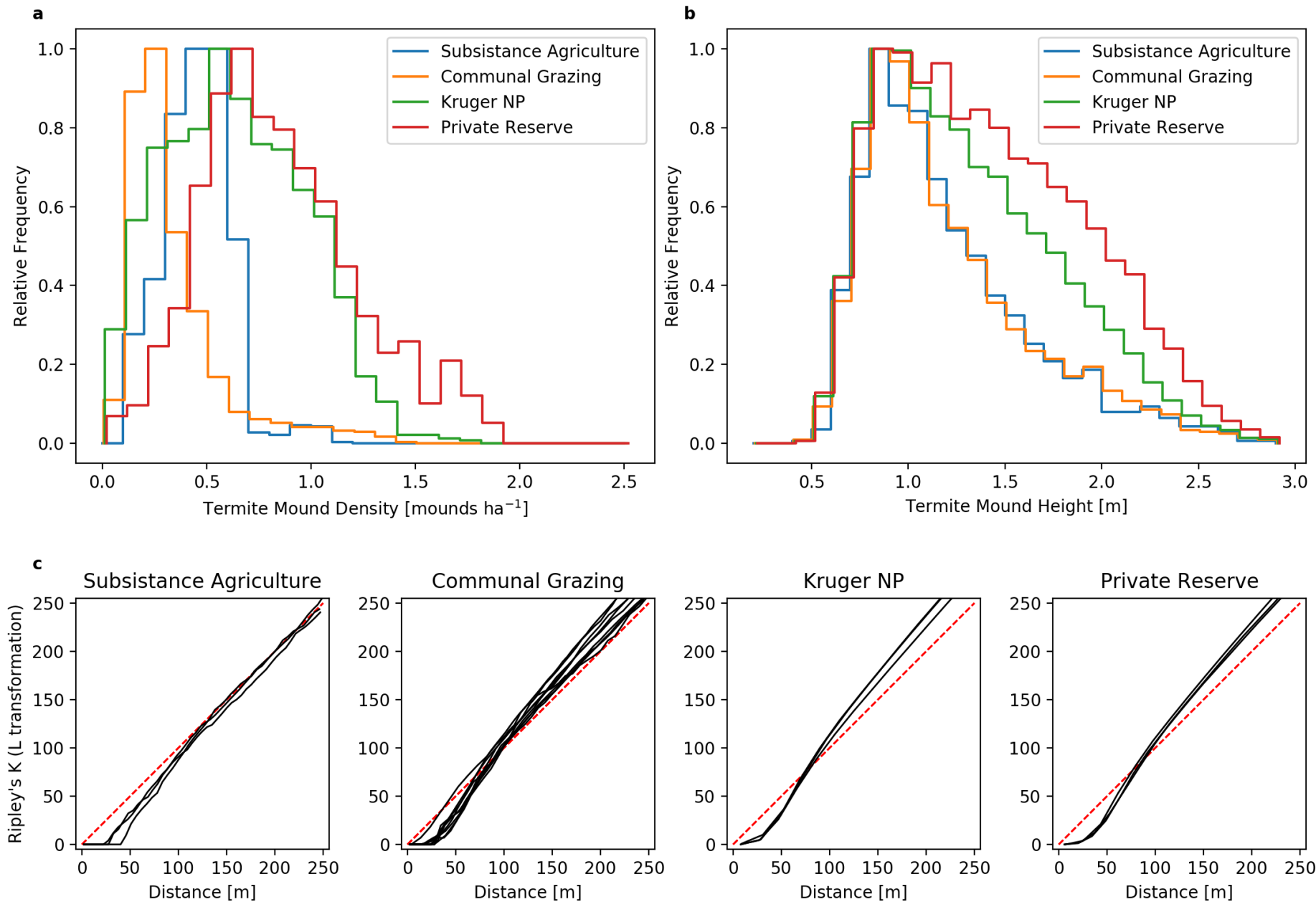


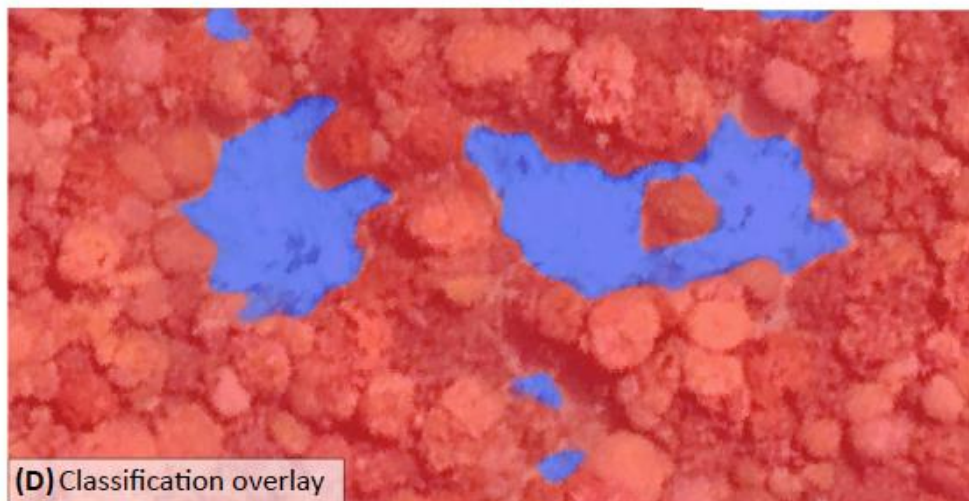
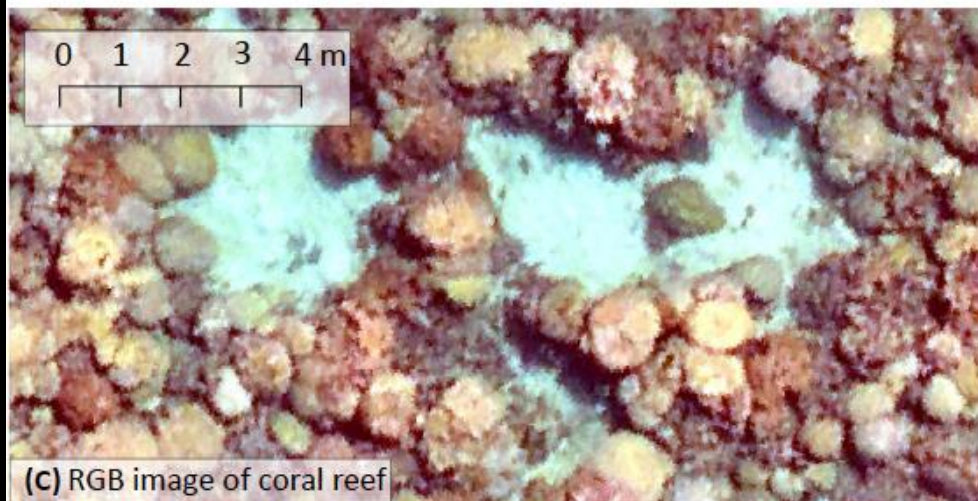
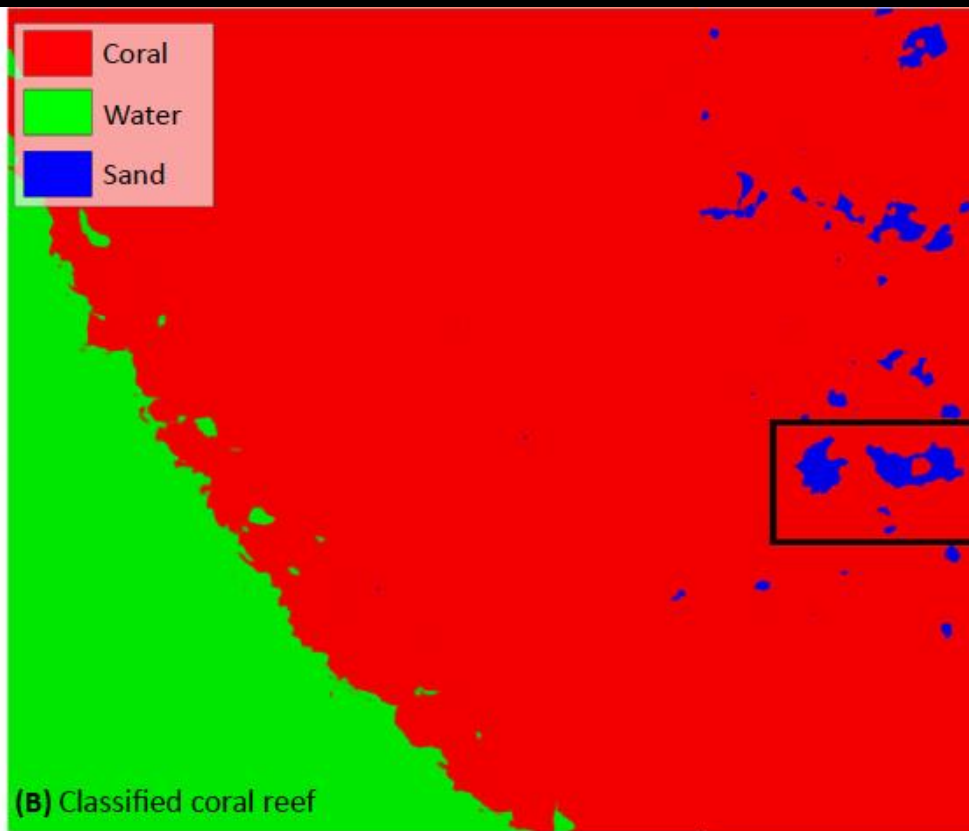
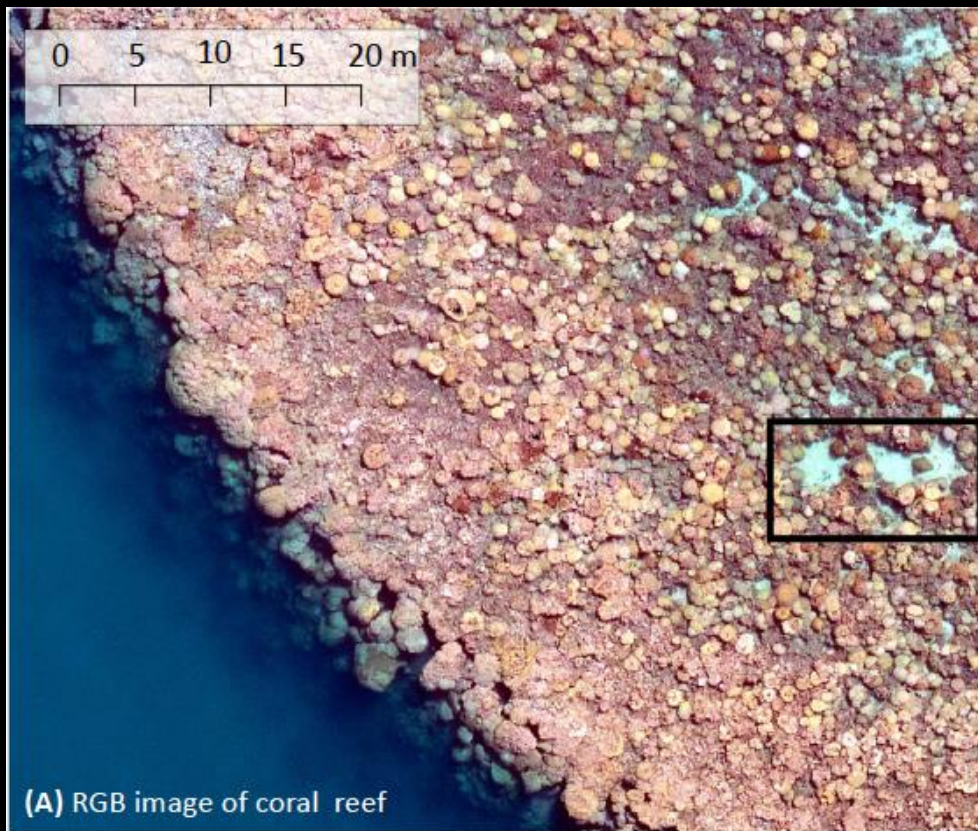
Protected Area

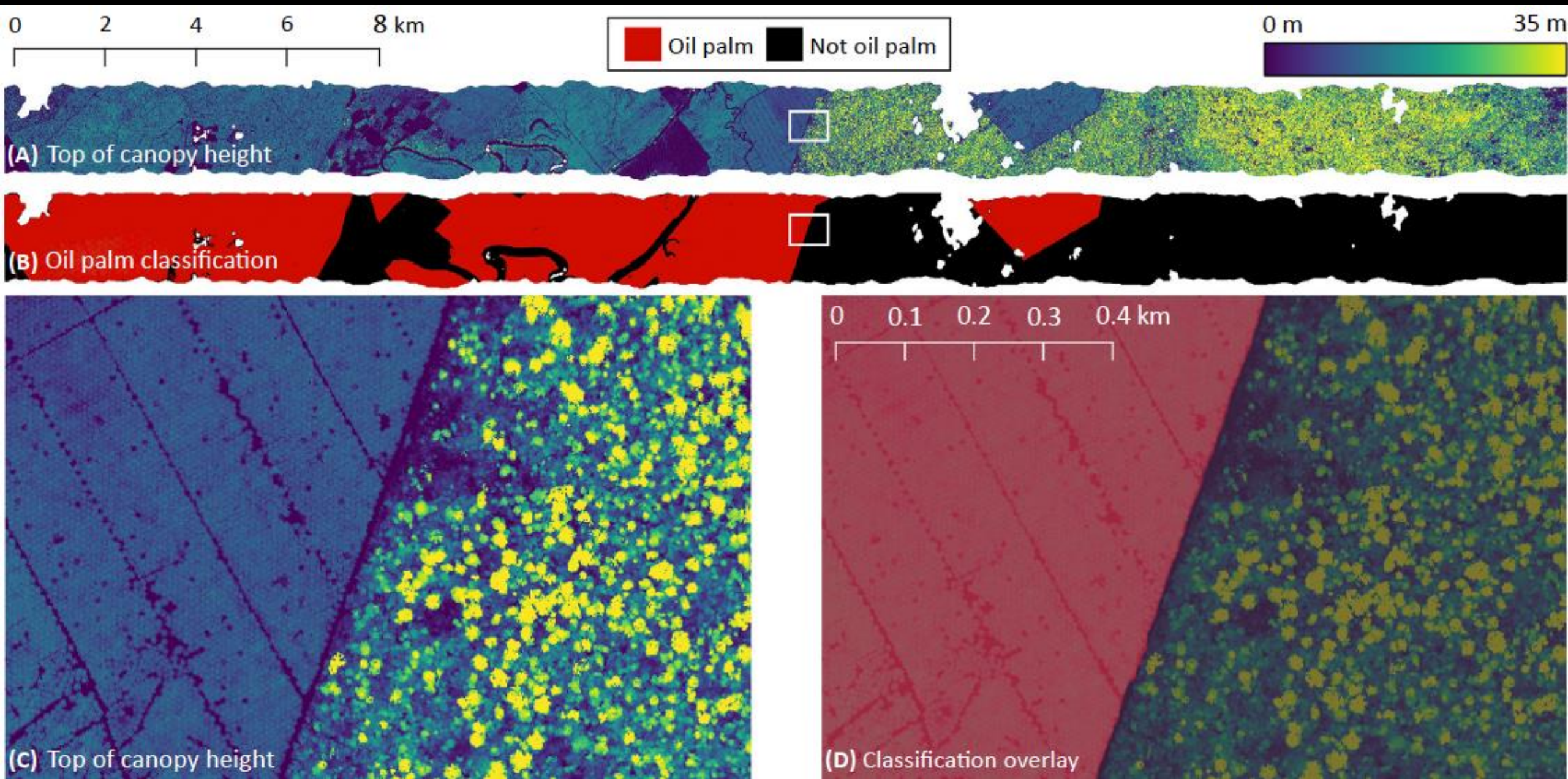
Grazing

Agriculture









Identifying animal species in camera trap images using deep learning and citizen science

Marco Willi¹  | Ross T. Pitman^{2,3} | Anabelle W. Cardoso⁴  | Christina Locke⁵ |
Alexandra Swanson⁶ | Amy Boyer⁷ | Marten Veldthuis⁶ | Lucy Fortson¹



Input layer - pre-processing Images

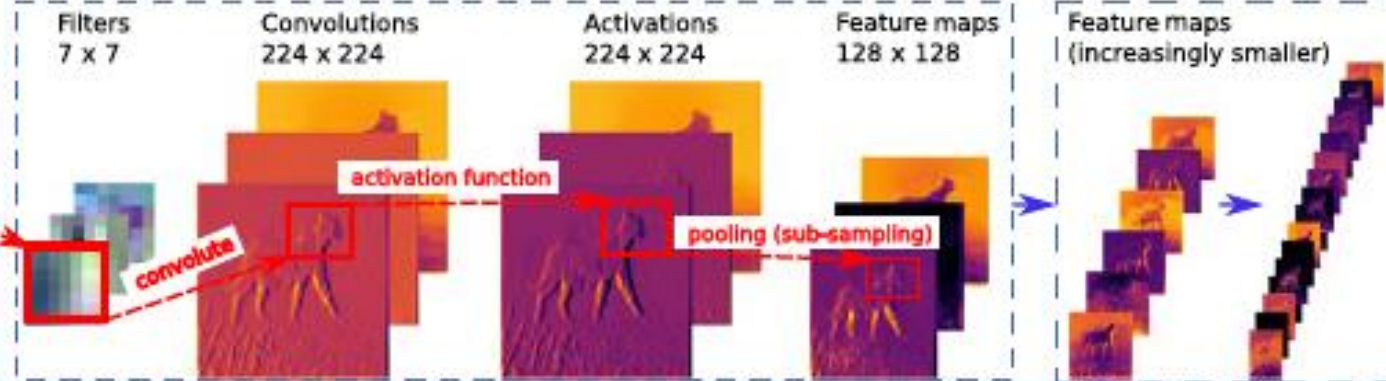
Original Image
2,048 x 1,536

Input Image
224 x 224

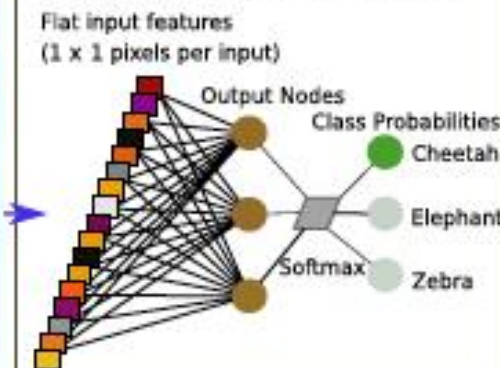


Convolutional layers - extracting features

Example of first layer



Fully connected layer - mapping features to classes



True class: Hippo



Hyaena (spotted) (47.65 %)
Wildebeest (37.04 %)
Buffalo (5.88 %)
Hippo (2.83 %)
Hyaena (brown) (2.41 %)

25 50 75
Model output (%)

True class: Rhino



Elephant (51.43 %)
Rhino (44.24 %)
Wildebeest (2.59 %)
Hartebeest (1.03 %)
Bird (0.29 %)

25 50 75
Model output (%)

True class: Lion



Human (52.42 %)
Rhino (7.77 %)
Elephant (6.2 %)
Zebra (5.39 %)
Lion (3.73 %)

25 50 75
Model output (%)

True class: Serval



Wild dog (75.8 %)
Serval (23.28 %)
Cheetah (0.52 %)
Hyaena (spotted) (0.12 %)
Jackal (0.1 %)

25 50 75
Model output (%)

Outstanding questions/applications for ecology

- Can CNNs be extended to directly identify ecological patterns, rather than only biophysical components that ecologists can then link together as patterns?
- How can unsupervised CNNs facilitate the identification of ecologically relevant patterns and processes without predefined classes?
- How can CNN architectures be modified to incorporate temporal data to encapsulate both spatial and phenological context?
- How best can multiple scales and/or resolutions of remotely sensed data be integrated to match the scale of different biophysical components?
- How can AI be used to make ecological predictions rather than only identify components or images and describe patterns?