

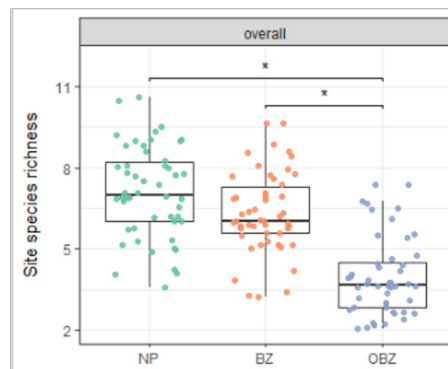
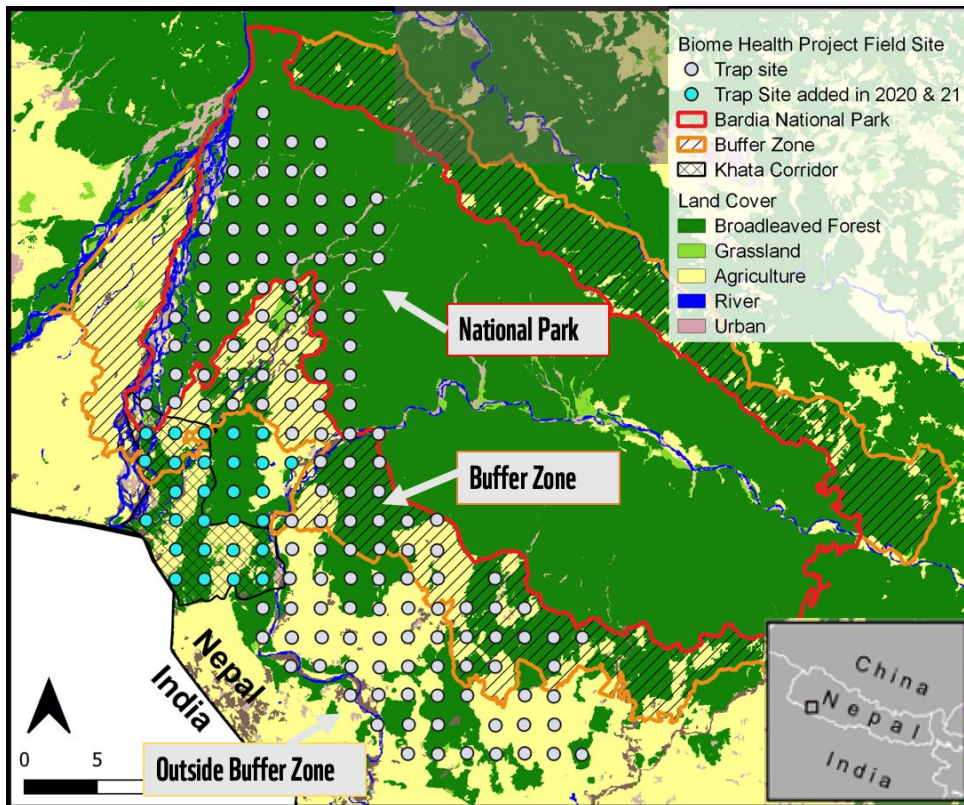


Can we infer ecological health from unlabelled data?

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Background

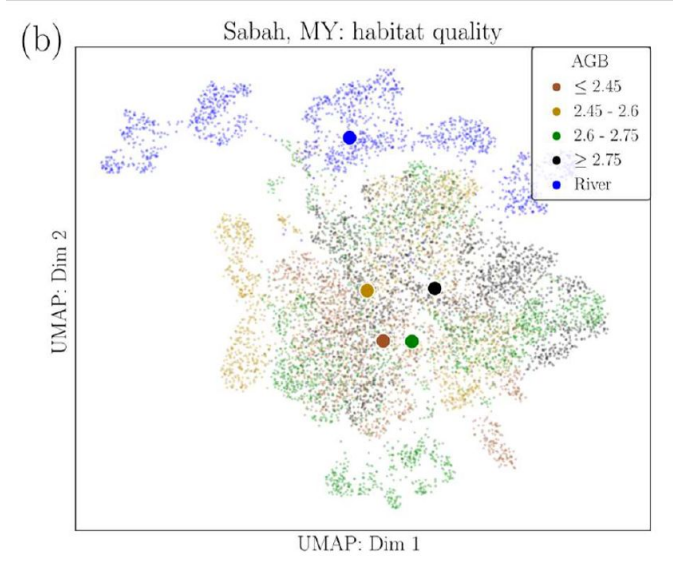


Ferreira et al., *in prep*

Analysing passively collected data is a lengthy process...

Labelling 50,000 images = 3 months with 3 people

My dataset = Nearly 3.5 million images!

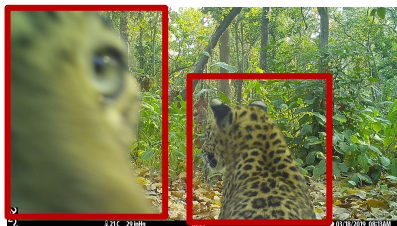


Sethi *et al.*, 2020

...But can we infer habitat health from unlabeled image & acoustic data?

Plotting feature vectors (embeddings)

Input Image



Cropped to animal

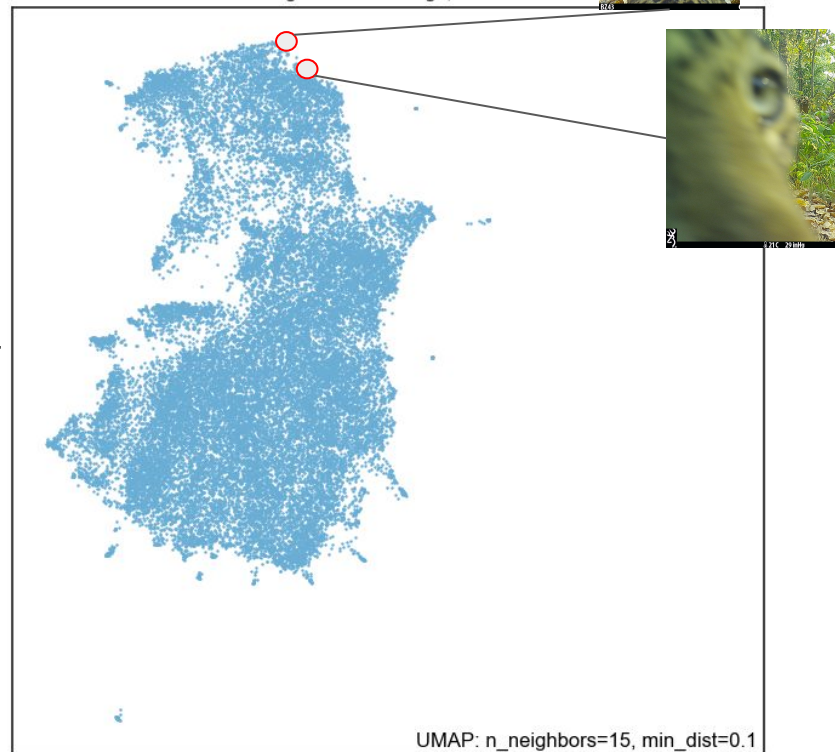


Run through
Pre-trained CNN, with
final layer removed

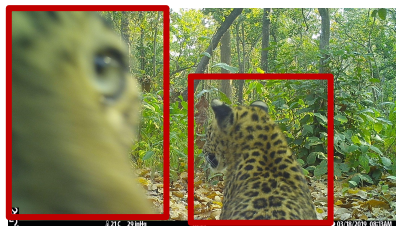


Embedding [0.7, 0.3, 0.88....0.9] (x2048)

PegNet Embeddings, UMAP

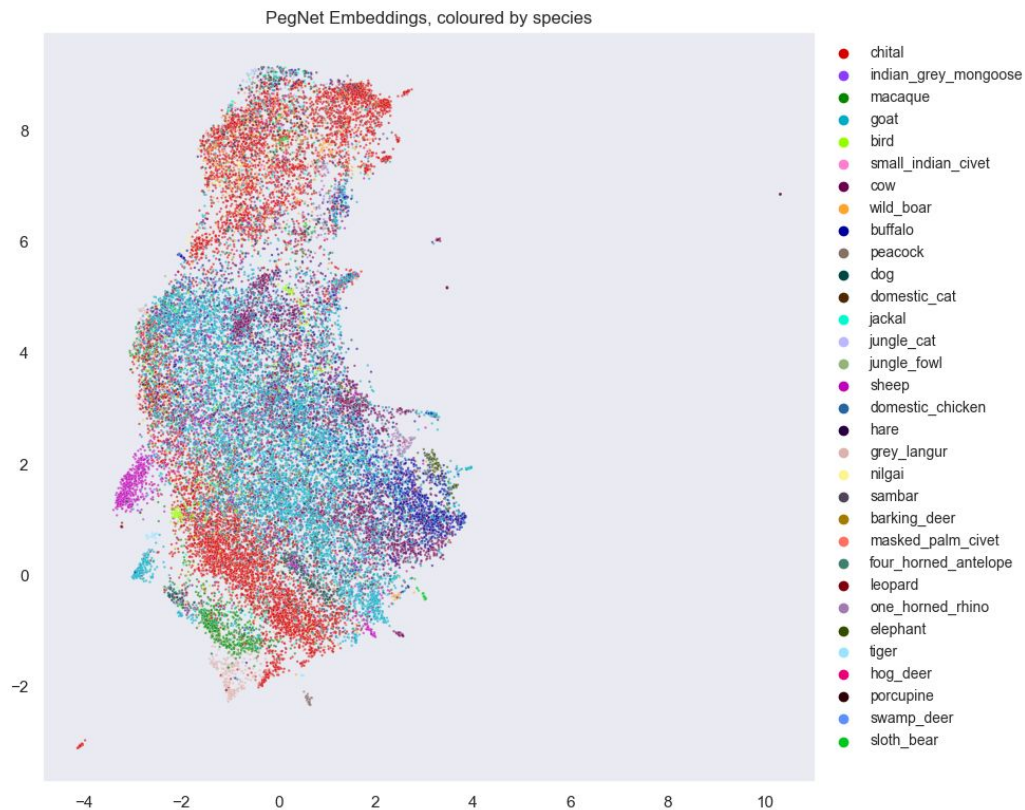


Plotting feature vectors (embeddings)



PegNet

[0.7, 0.3, 0.88....0.9] (2048)



Embeddings reveal paths to classification

PegNet = ResNet50,
Trained on ImageNet

PegNet Embeddings, coloured by time of day (hour)



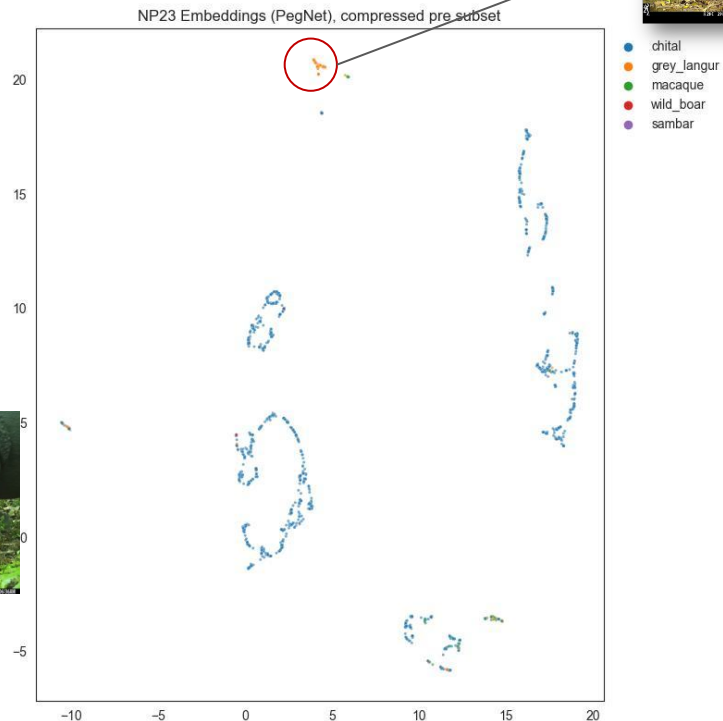
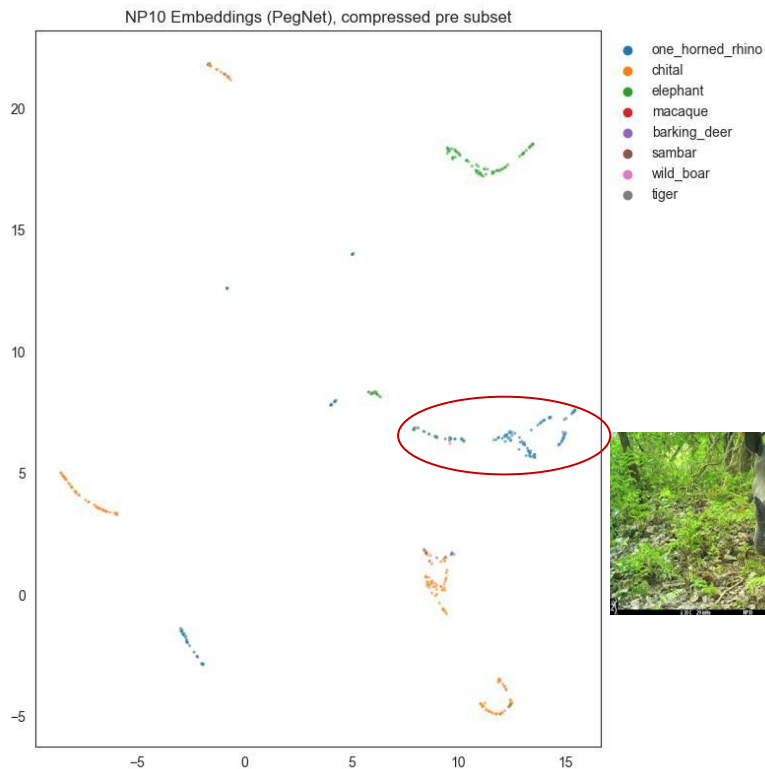
Time of day

PegNet Embeddings, coloured by Management Regime



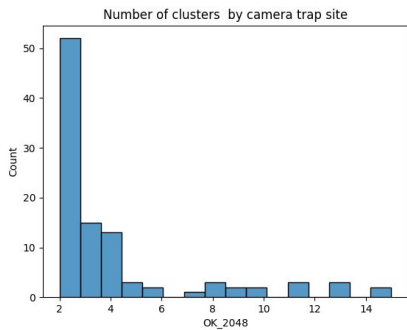
Protected area

Does the distribution of embeddings in feature space correspond to species richness?

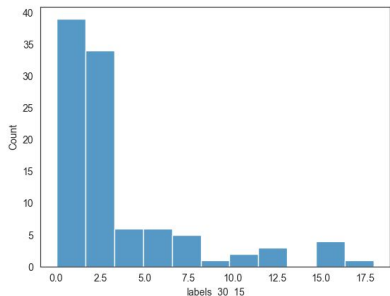


K-means and HDBSCAN clustering both under-fitting for species richness

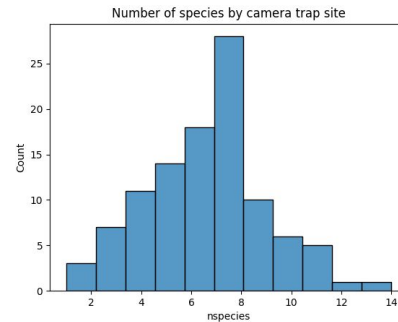
K-means with Silhouette Index



HDBSCAN



Ground-truth reminder



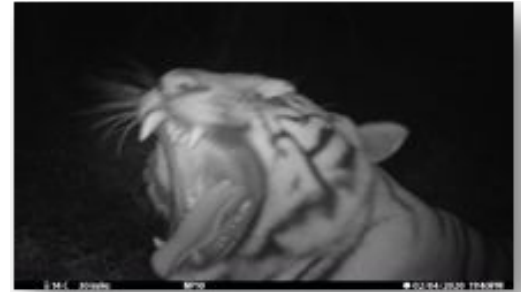
Clustering method	Model	
	Trained on ImageNet	Trained on Masai Mara CT images
K-Means	0.30	0.35
HDBSCAN	0.49	0.48
K-Means, day time only	0.28	0.38
HDBSCAN, day time only	0.45	0.46


Next steps...

- Maybe clustering algorithms are struggling to find clusters in data because they are not there.
- Could a more supervised approach work?

Lessons learnt...

- Completely unsupervised approaches are very ambitious
- AI can't solve everything!
- Be patient, start simple!!



Questions?
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