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Automated identification of fishes in underwater images with Deep Learning algorithms



Wildlife Conservation

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Coral reefs are **increasingly impacted** by global warming, pollution and overfishing . Monitoring of fish biodiversity can help to understand perturbation processes but need to be done over large temporal and spatial **New tools are urgently needed!** scales \rightarrow



Proposed methods

Development of a Deep Leaning based method [1]

How does Convolutional neural network training works?

Training Database

Convolutional layers Classification of the automatically extract image based on the feature maps feature map



Fish images + labels

Optimization of the convolutional layers of of the classification process by back-propagation on the training database

We trained a GoogLeNet architecture to obtain 4 models from our 4 databases. Models are tested on images from independent videos.

Results

LIRMM

- Best results with database D4 ("Part of Fish" by species + Background)
- Mean accuracy = 94.1 % on 20 species
- Processing time: **0.06 s for a thumbnail**
- Compared to humans: 6% more precise (on 9 species) 100 times faster



We built an image database D1 composed of **44,625** thumbnails of **20 fish species** from images manually cropped and identified. From this thumbnails database, we derived **4 training databases** :



Develop a localization algorithm to count individuals of each species in videos. We also need an increase of the number of learned species.



[1] Sebastien Villon, Marc Chaumont, Gerard Subsol, Sebastien Villeger, Thomas Claverie, David Mouillot, "Coral reef fish detection and recognition in underwater videos by supervised machine learning, ACIVS'2016