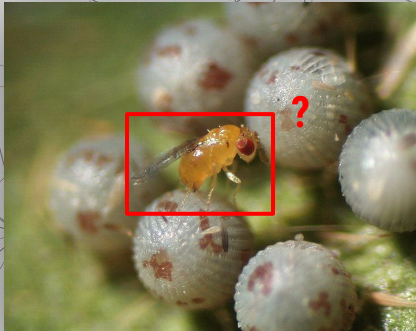


Artificial Intelligence for automatic detection of insects from trap photos



Jean-Baptiste CARLUER

Supervisors :

Astrid CRUAUD & Jean-Yves RASPLUS

Présentation overview



Machine learning ?

Definitions and explanation

1

NGS OLICIT project

Focus on insect detection using AI

2



1

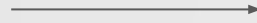
Machine learning ?

Definitions and explanation



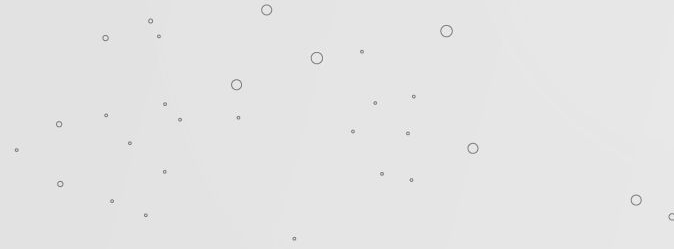
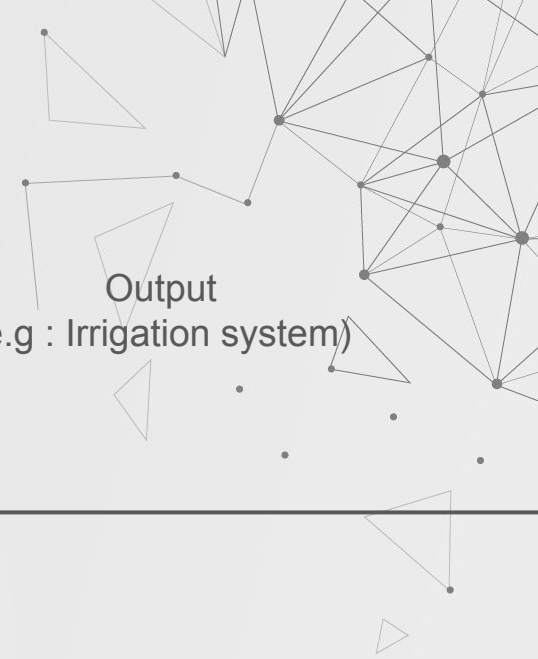
What is machine learning ?

Input data specific program



Traditional programming

Output
(e.g : Irrigation system)



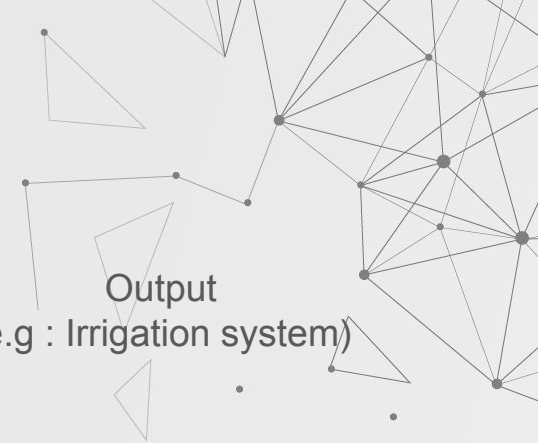
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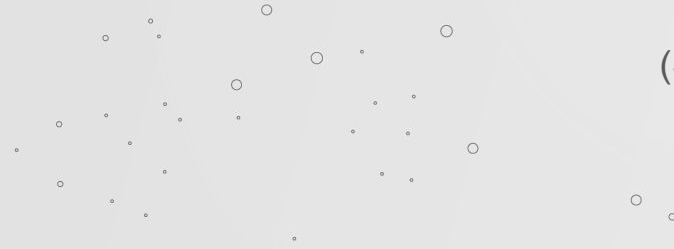


Input data
+
Output data



Machine Learning
(Supervised Learning)

Data-driven program



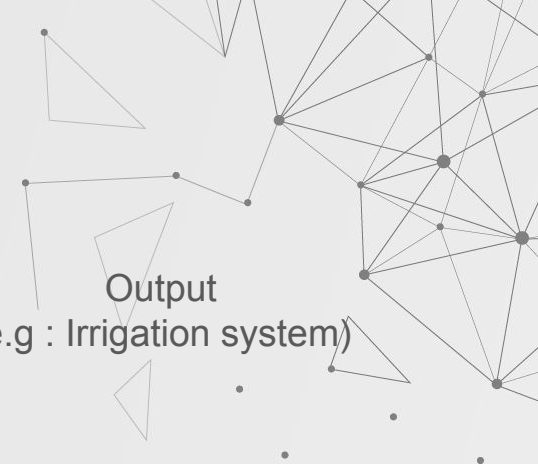
What is machine learning ?

Input data specific program



Traditional programming

Output
(e.g : Irrigation system)



Input data
+
Output data



Machine Learning
(Supervised Learning)

Data-driven program

- *Arthur Samuel is the creator of the term Machine learning, he describes this as, "It gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed."*

What is machine learning ?

(Supervised learning)

Learning phase

Test phase



What is machine learning ?

(Supervised learning)

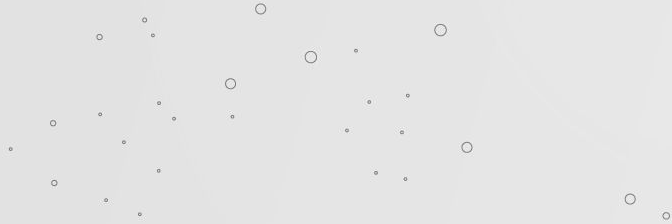
Learning dataset



Prediction

Dog ?

learning



Learning phase



Test phase

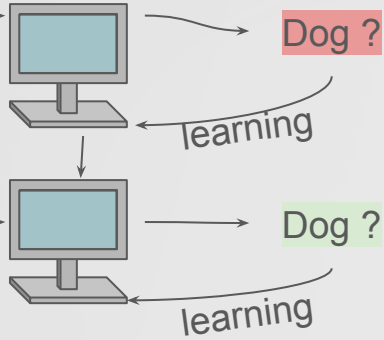
What is machine learning ?

(Supervised learning)

Learning dataset



Prediction



Learning phase

Test phase

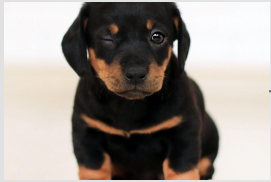


What is machine learning ?

(Supervised learning)

Learning dataset

Prediction



Dog ?

Dog ?

Cat ?

learning

learning

learning

Learning phase

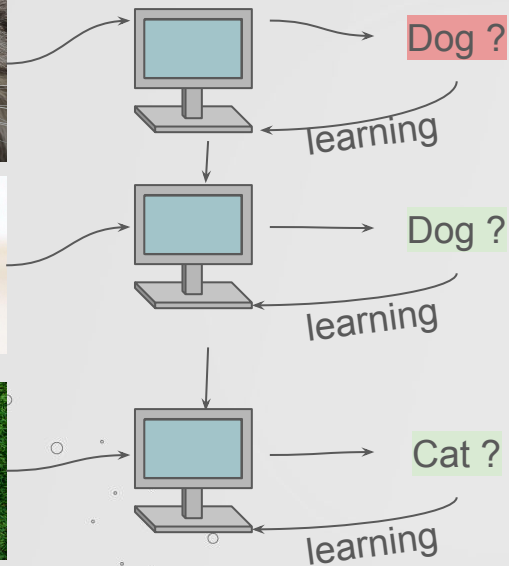
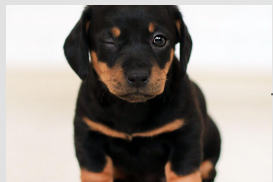
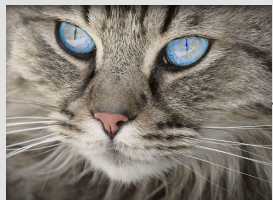
Test phase



What is machine learning ?

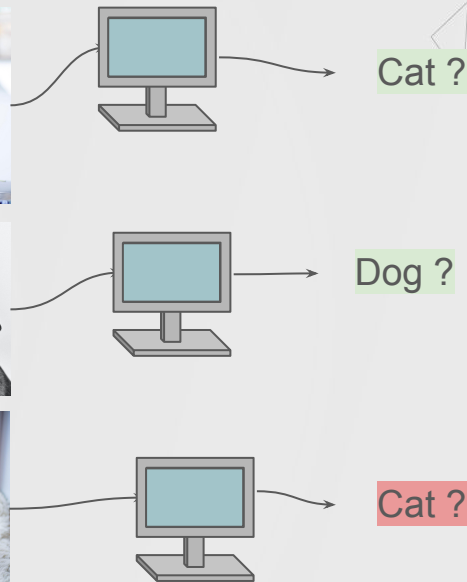
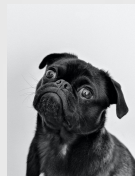
(Supervised learning)

Learning dataset



Learning phase

Test dataset



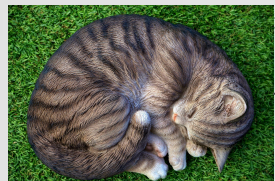
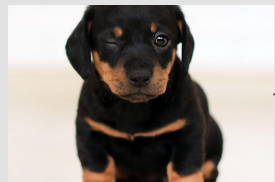
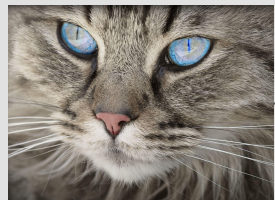
Test phase



What is machine learning ?

(Supervised learning)

Learning dataset



Dog ?

learning



Dog ?

learning



Cat ?

learning

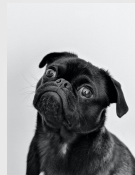
Learning phase

Prediction

Test dataset



Cat ?



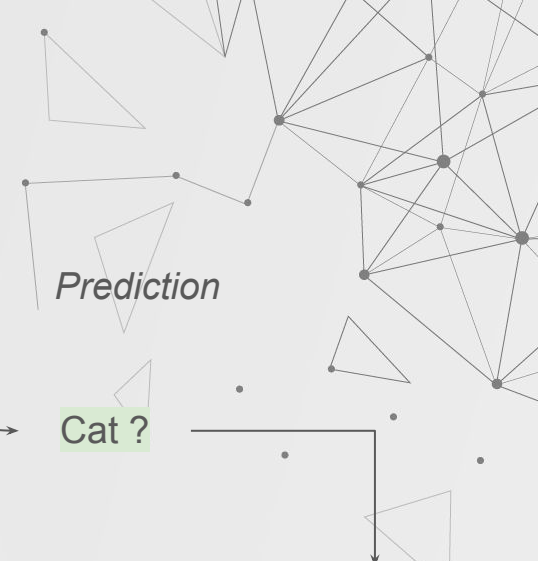
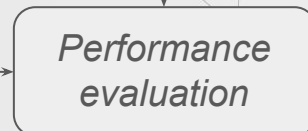
Dog ?



Cat ?

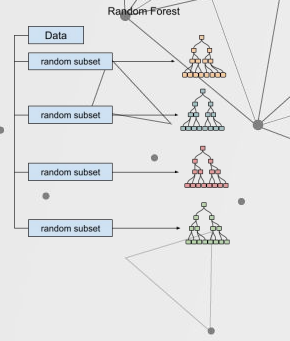
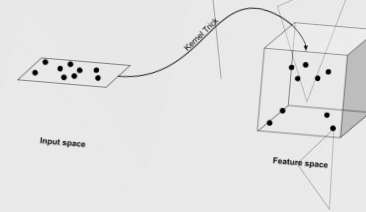
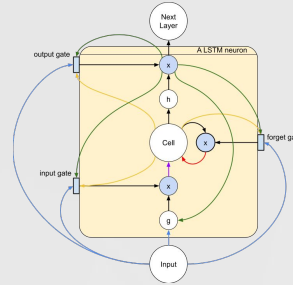
Test phase

Prediction

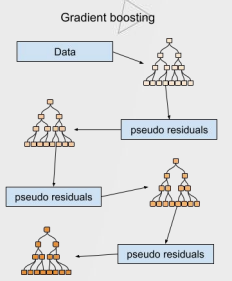
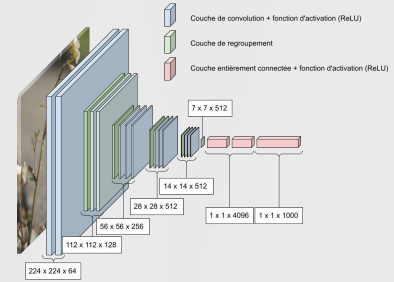
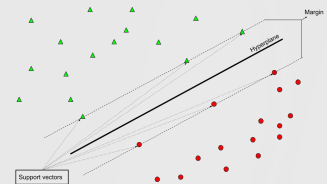


Three kind of machine learning (among others)

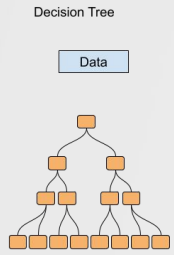
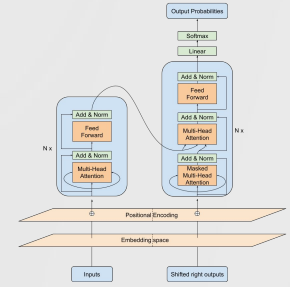
- Tree construction methods



- Kernel methods

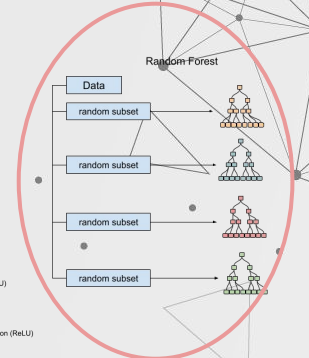
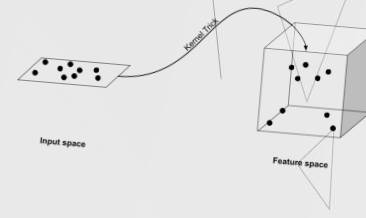
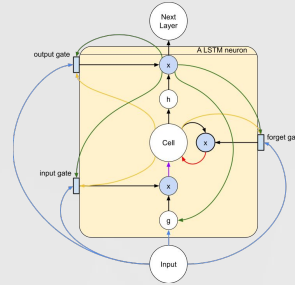


- Deep Learning

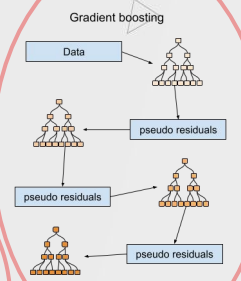
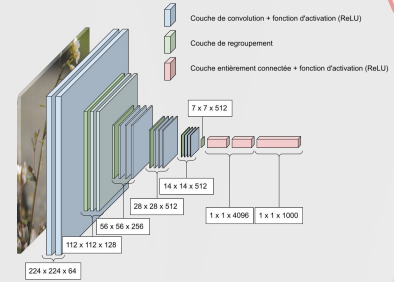
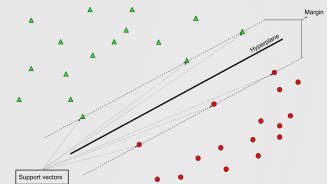


Three kind of machine learning (among others)

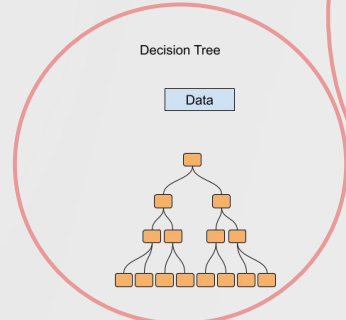
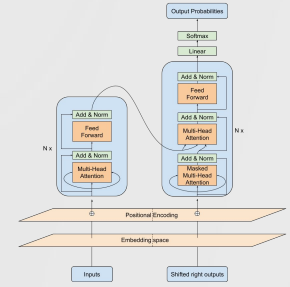
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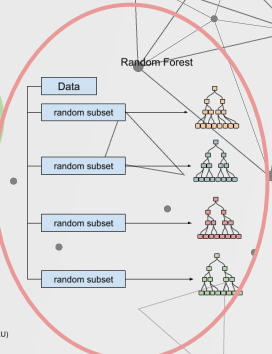
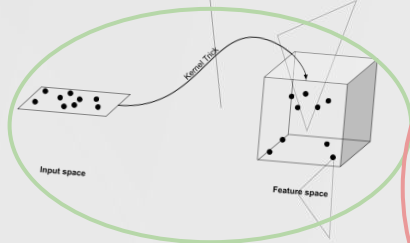
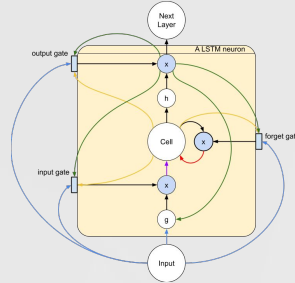


- Deep Learning

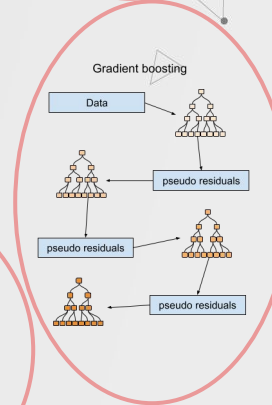
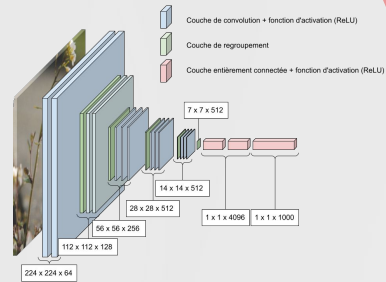
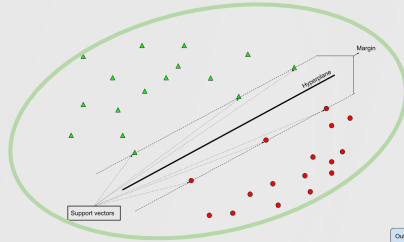


Three kind of machine learning (among others)

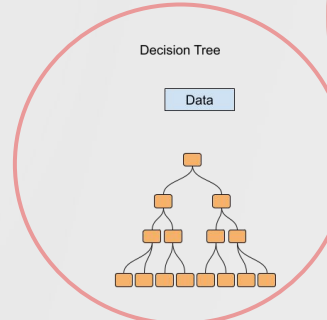
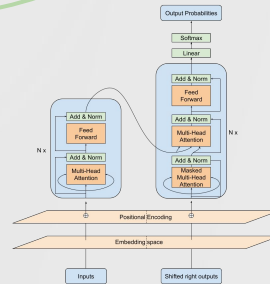
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- Kernel methods

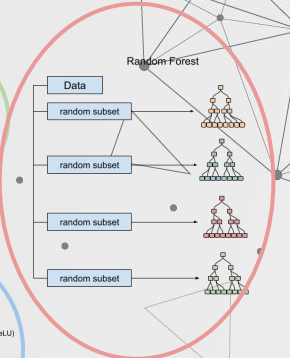
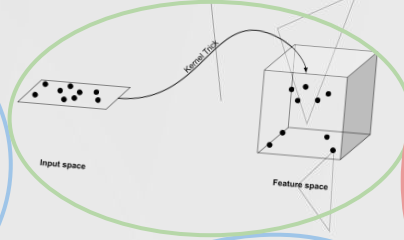
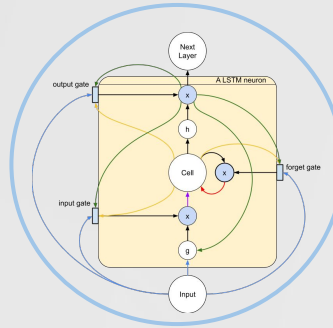


- Deep Learning

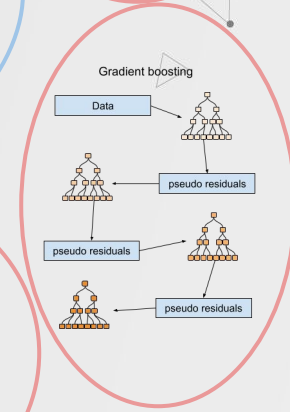
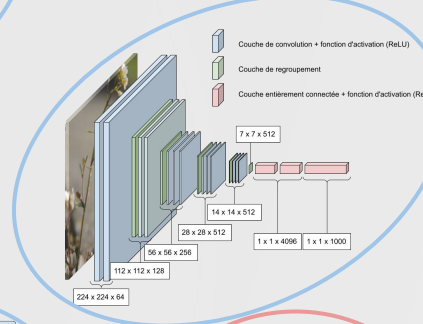
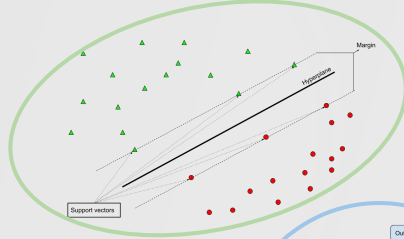


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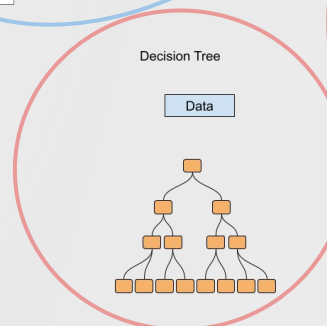
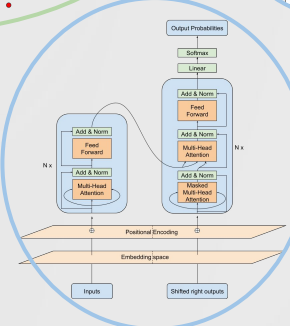
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- Deep Learning

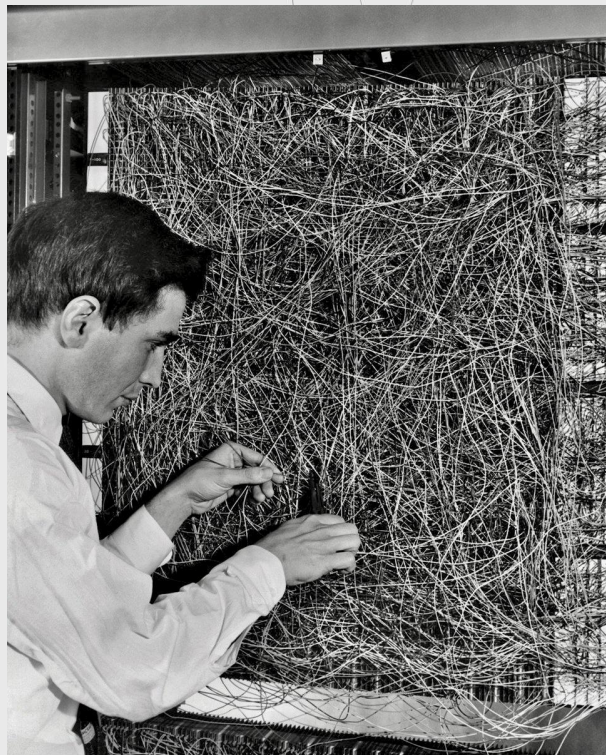


Deep Learning

Introduced in 1957 by Frank Rosenblatt: The perceptron.

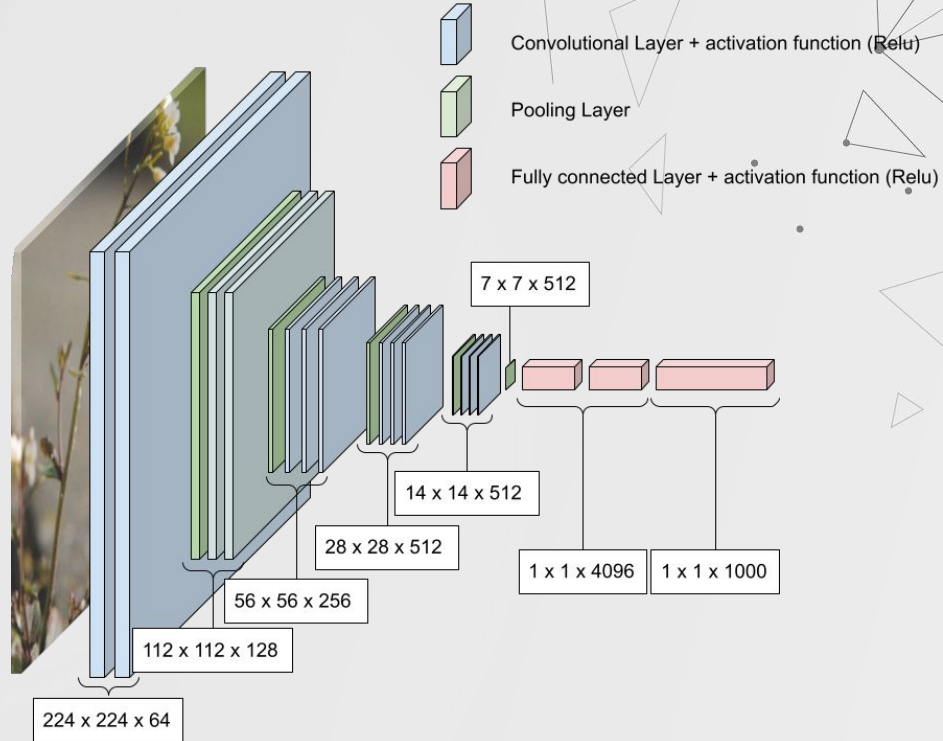
- Solves linearly separable problems.

Multi-layer networks needed to solve more complex problems.



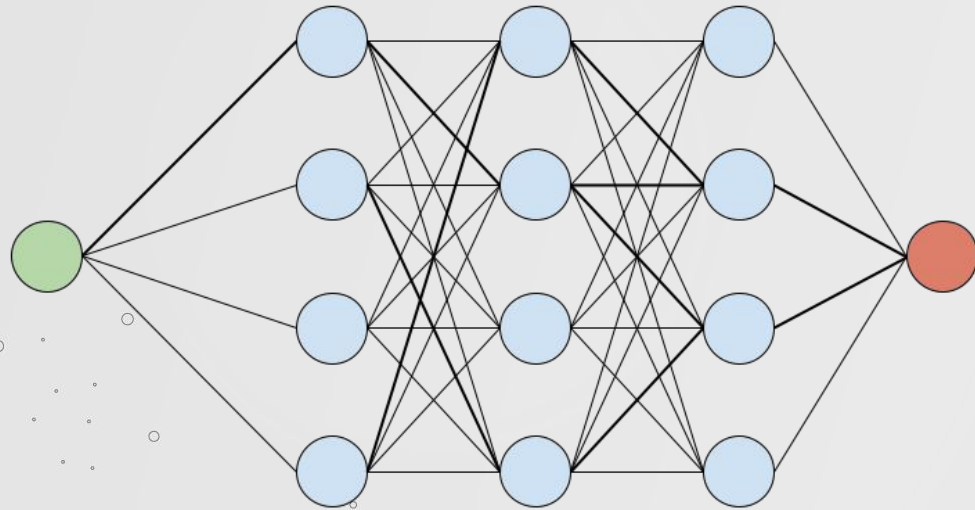
Deep Learning

Popularized in 1997 by Yann Lecun: The CNN



Deep Learning

Solves a problem by adjusting the weights of connections between neurons to minimize the gap between model predictions and true target values



input layer

hidden layer

output layer

An abstract graphic in the top right corner of the slide. It consists of a complex network of thin grey lines connecting various grey circular nodes of different sizes. The nodes are arranged in a way that forms several interconnected, irregular polygonal shapes, resembling a molecular structure or a data network. Some nodes are larger than others, and the lines vary in thickness, creating a sense of depth and connectivity.

2

NGS OLICIT project

Focus on insect detection using AI

Project background

Study of partner farmers' Citrus and Olea plots in Corsica and on the mainland



Project background



Need to study the interactions of species (pests and beneficials) with each other and with their environment

1 - Collecting insect community

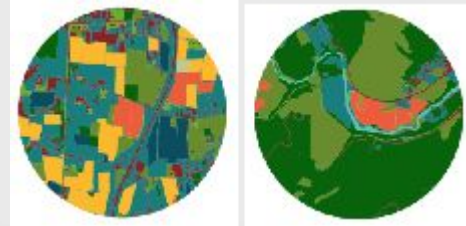


Project background



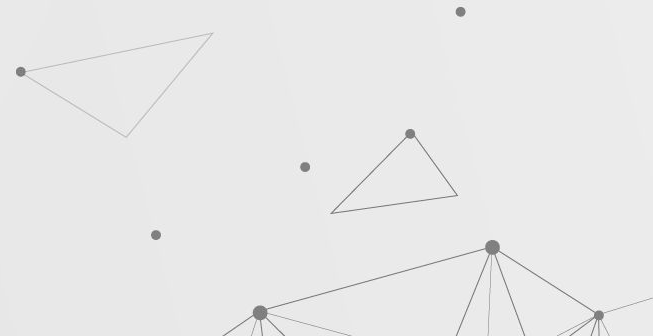
Need to study the interactions of species (pests and beneficials) with each other and with their environment

1 - Collecting insect community



Importance of environmental data, climate, naturalness, inputs, etc...

2 - Collecting environment information

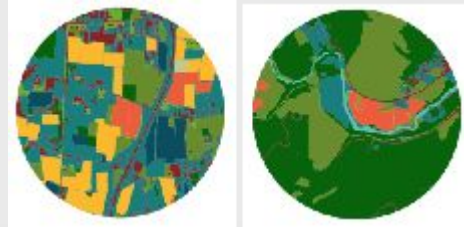


Project background



Need to study the interactions of species (pests and beneficials) with each other and with their environment

1 - Collecting insect community



Importance of environmental data, climate, naturalness, inputs, etc...

2 - Collecting environment information



Importance of studying ecosystem functioning (regulation proxy)

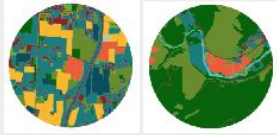
3 - Collecting parasitism rate/damages



Project background



Need to study the interactions of species (pests and beneficials) with each other and with their environment
1 - Collecting insect community

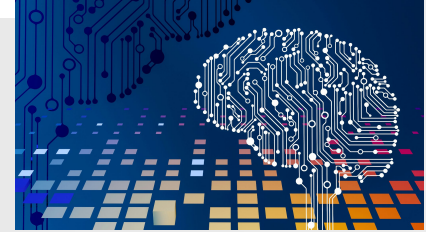


Importance of environmental data, climate, naturalness, inputs, etc...
2 - Collecting environment information



Importance of studying ecosystem functioning (regulation proxy)
3 - Collecting parasitism rate/damages

"REGUL-SCORE"



Importance of combining all these sources of information to create a regulation score

4 - Natural regulation score and levers for improvement

Insect capture

1

Image acquisition

2

Image labeling

3

Project stages

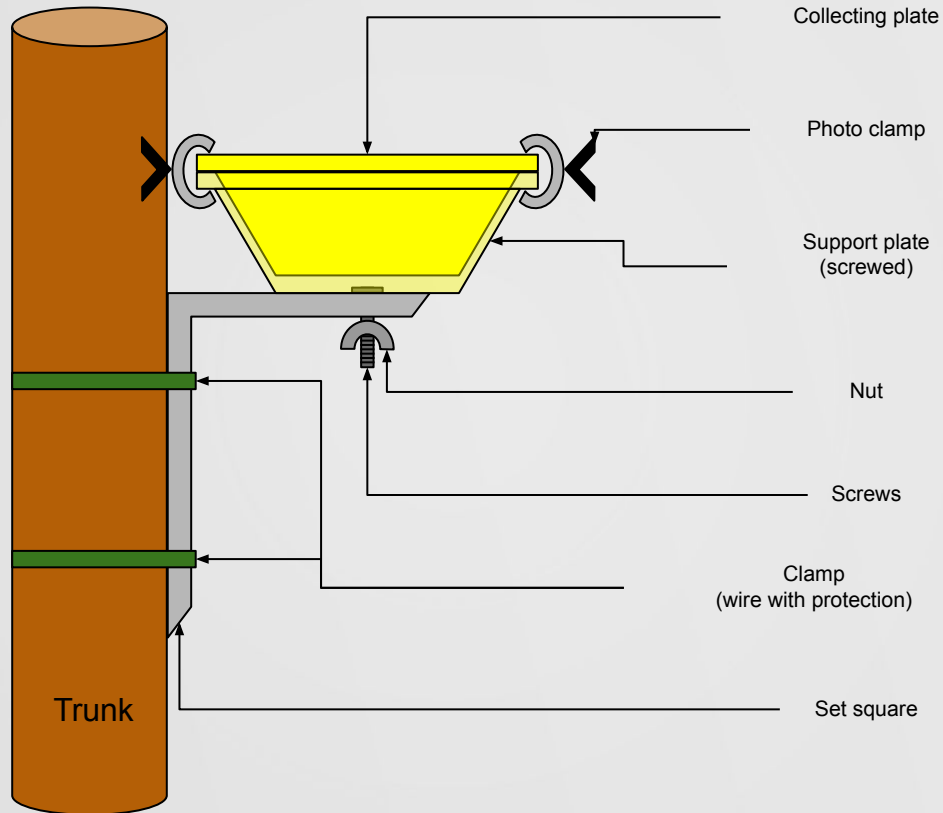
4

Learning and evaluation

What's next?

5

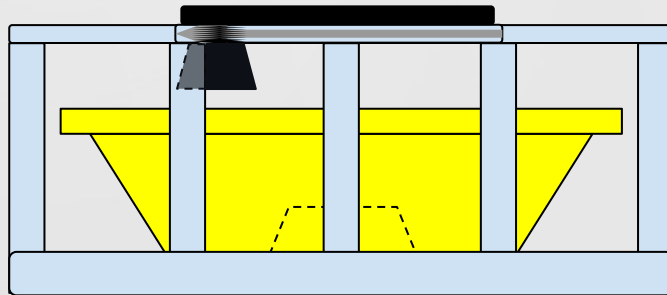
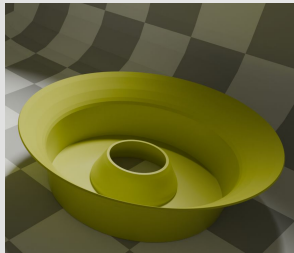
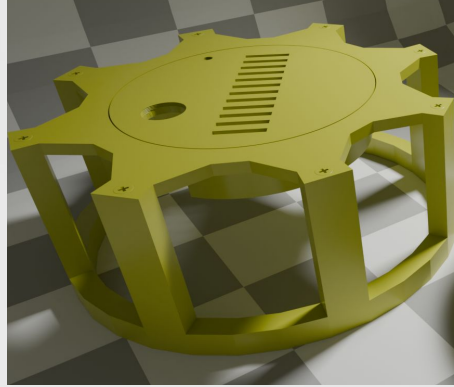
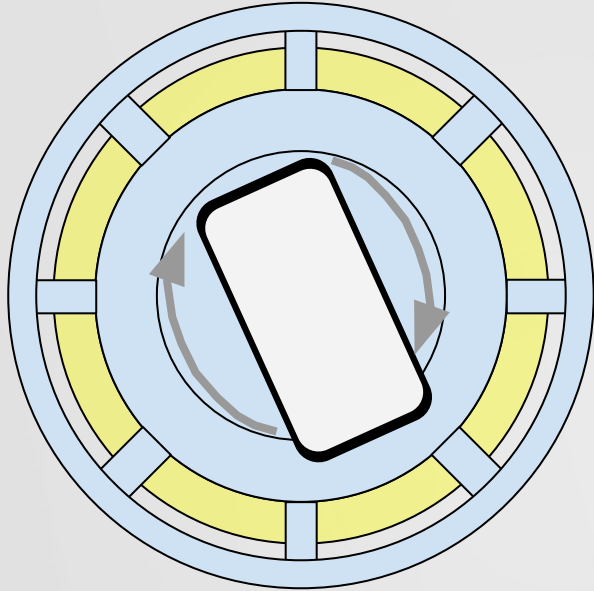
1- Insect capture



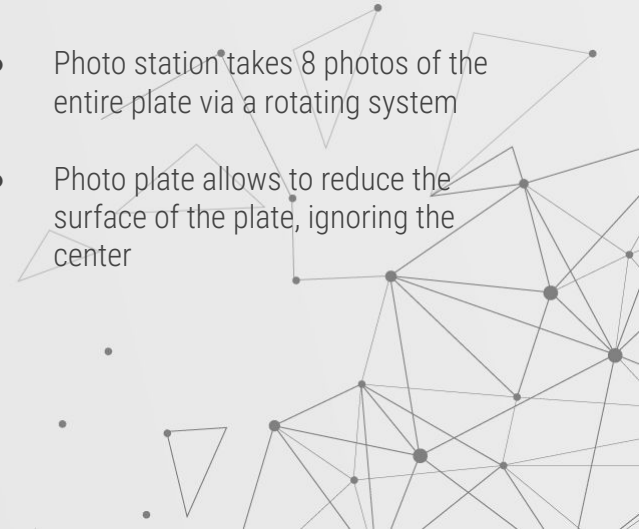
- Use of MPG (food-grade monopropylene glycol)
- Citrus and Olea plots in Corsica and on the mainland
- Collection 1 to 2 times a month



2- Image acquisition

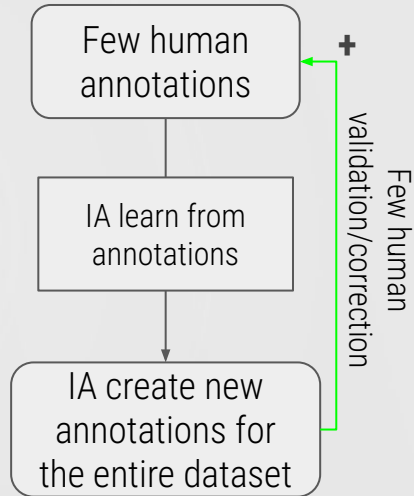


- Photo station and 3D-printed model photo plate
- X10 magnification lens to aim at the station
- Photo station takes 8 photos of the entire plate via a rotating system
- Photo plate allows to reduce the surface of the plate, ignoring the center

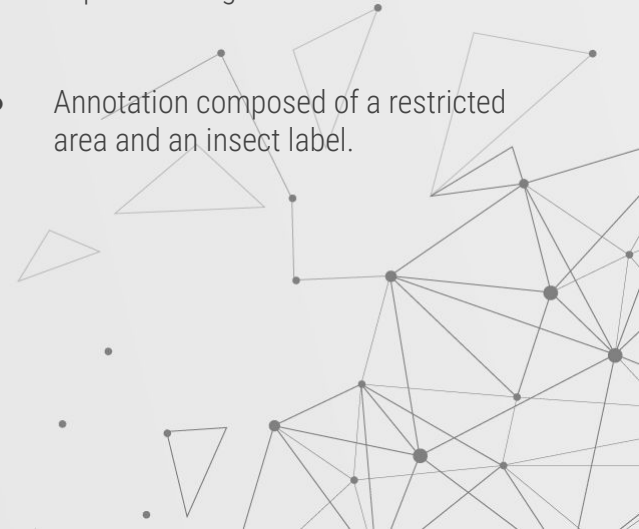


3- Image labeling

HixLoop by BionomeeX



- Labeling tool capable of learning to annotate from any human annotation
- Expert labeling
- Annotation composed of a restricted area and an insect label.



4- Learning and evaluation



- Quick and easy to set up
- Less accurate for overlays and small objects
- Less effective for high-resolution images

YOLOv7

by Hong-yuan Mark
Liao's Lab

4- Learning and evaluation



- Architectural flexibility
- Wide range of applications
- Not well suited to real time problems.



Detectron2
by Meta Research

5- What's next?

- Creation of documented metric for evaluating plots according to the population found as well as environment informations.
- Consideration of climatic factors to improve this score and make it adaptable to climate change.





**Thank you for your
attention !**