



AI Naturalists in the digital undergrowth

Tom August – UKCEH 14th October 2020



UK Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology



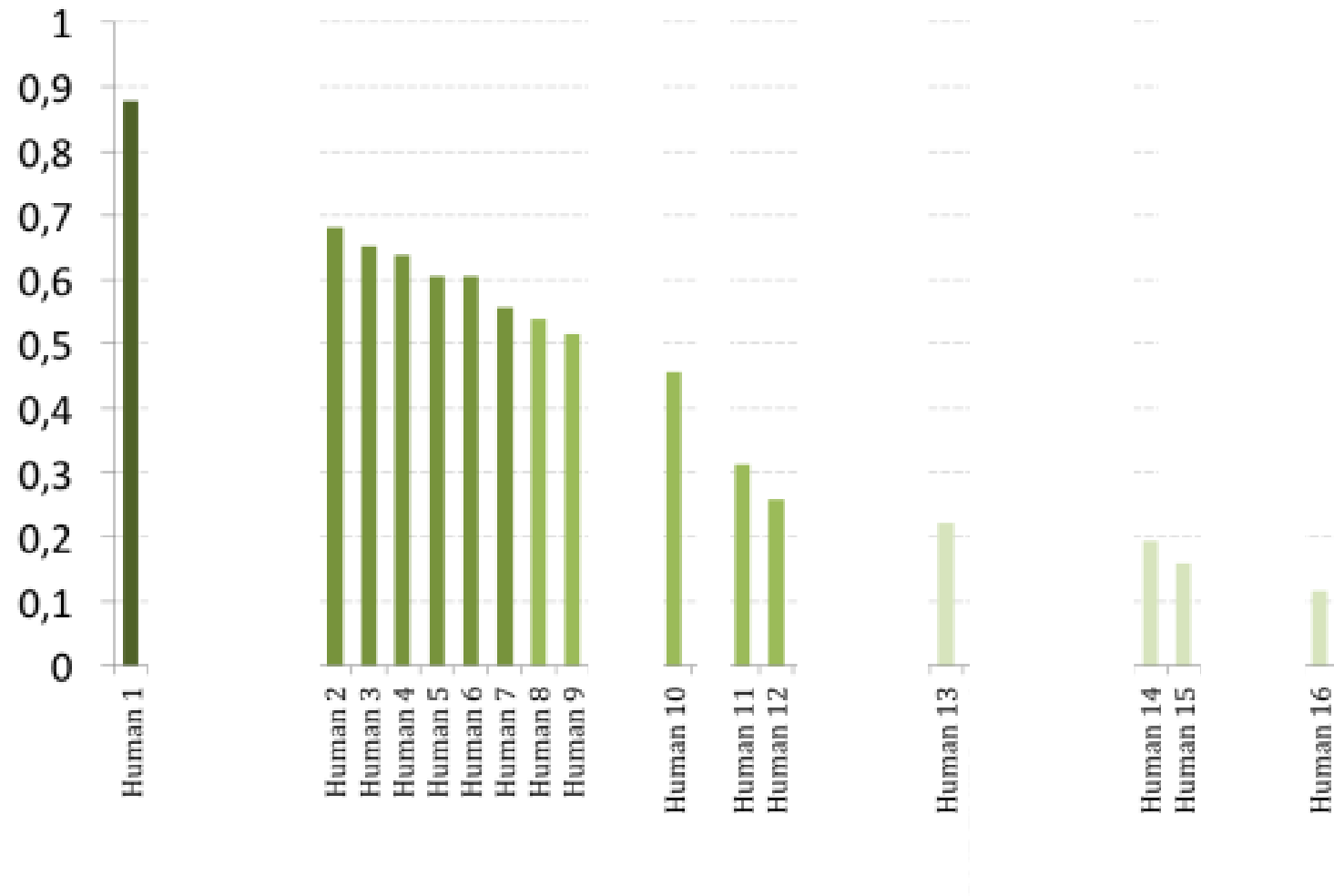
Natural Historians

Naturalists have been recording wildlife for 100's of years

Millions of data points are generated every year

Data is used to support key studies into biodiversity loss

Image classifiers can match the accuracy of experts

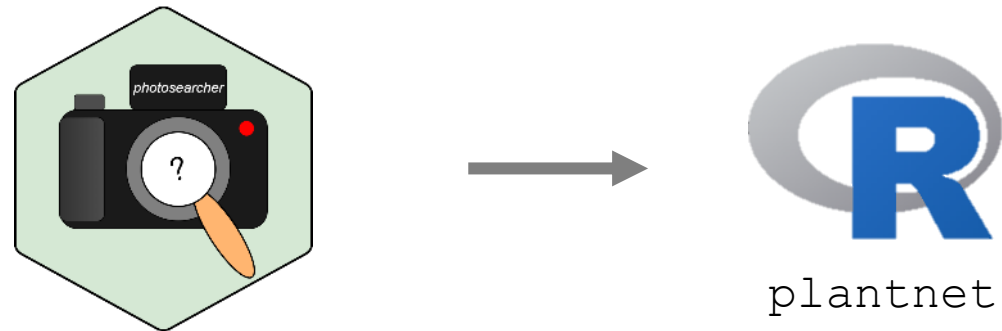
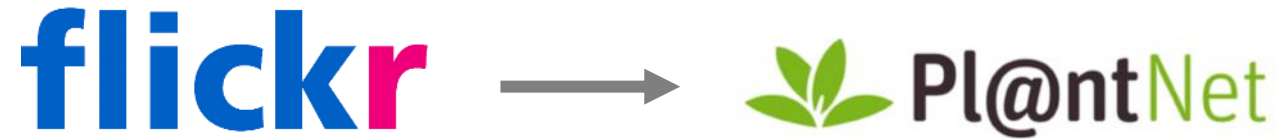


flickr

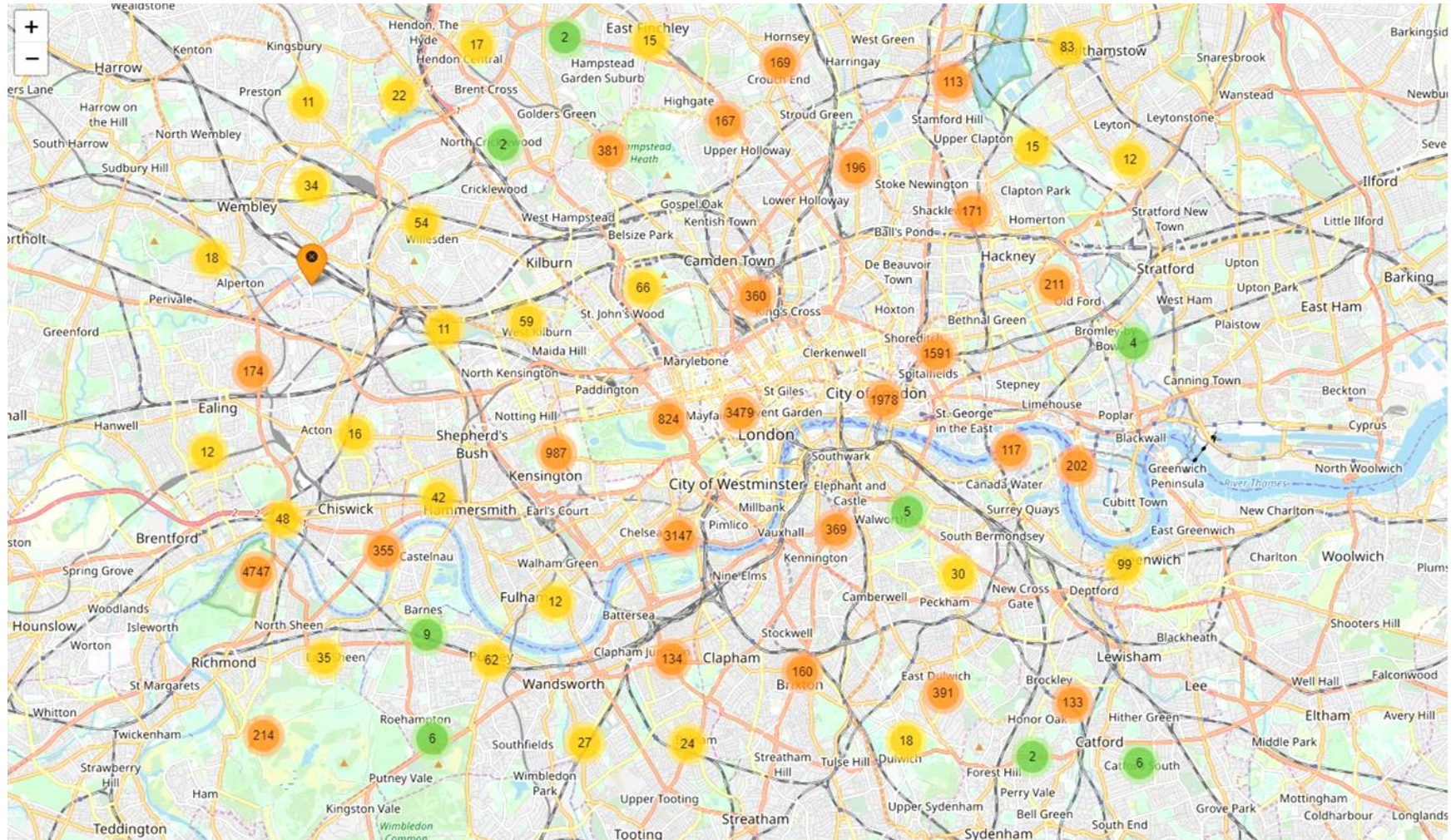


The idea

An AI naturalist workflow



AI Naturalist: Day Out in London



August, et al. 2019. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3514685>



Helianthus annuus
Score: 0.23

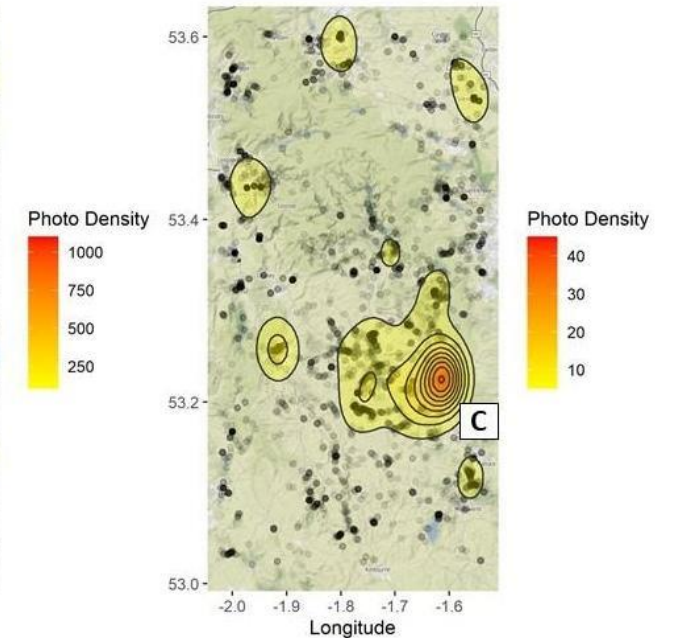
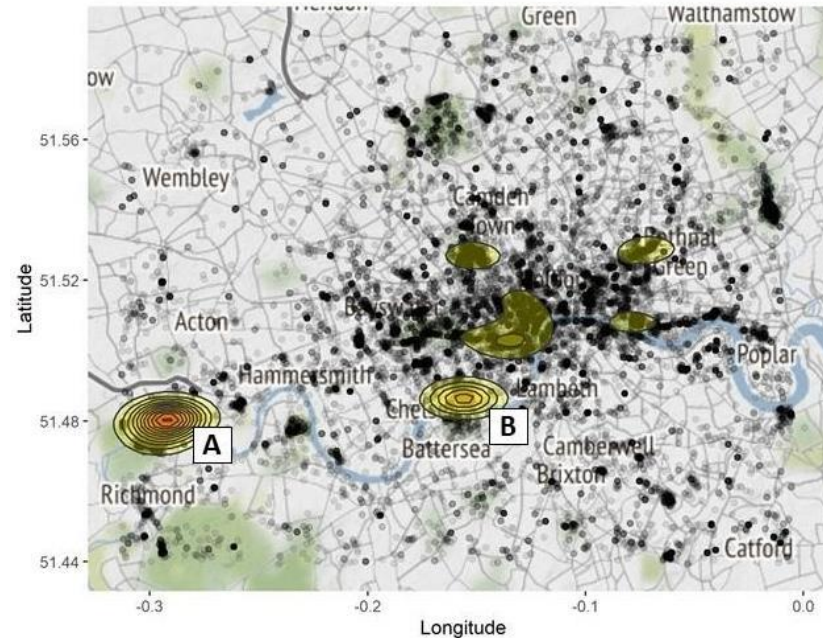
Challenges

Data are spatially biased

Images are biased by population density

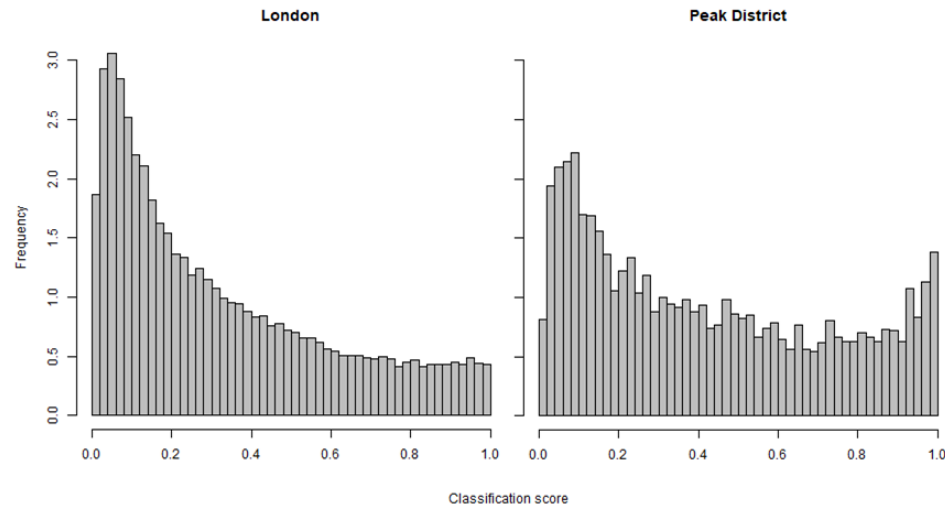
Images are biased by sites of interest

Both biases exist in existing natural history data



Challenges

Images are sub-optimal



Many of the images collected are not of a single species

Many images are of ornamental species

A mismatch results between model train data, and these data



Challenges

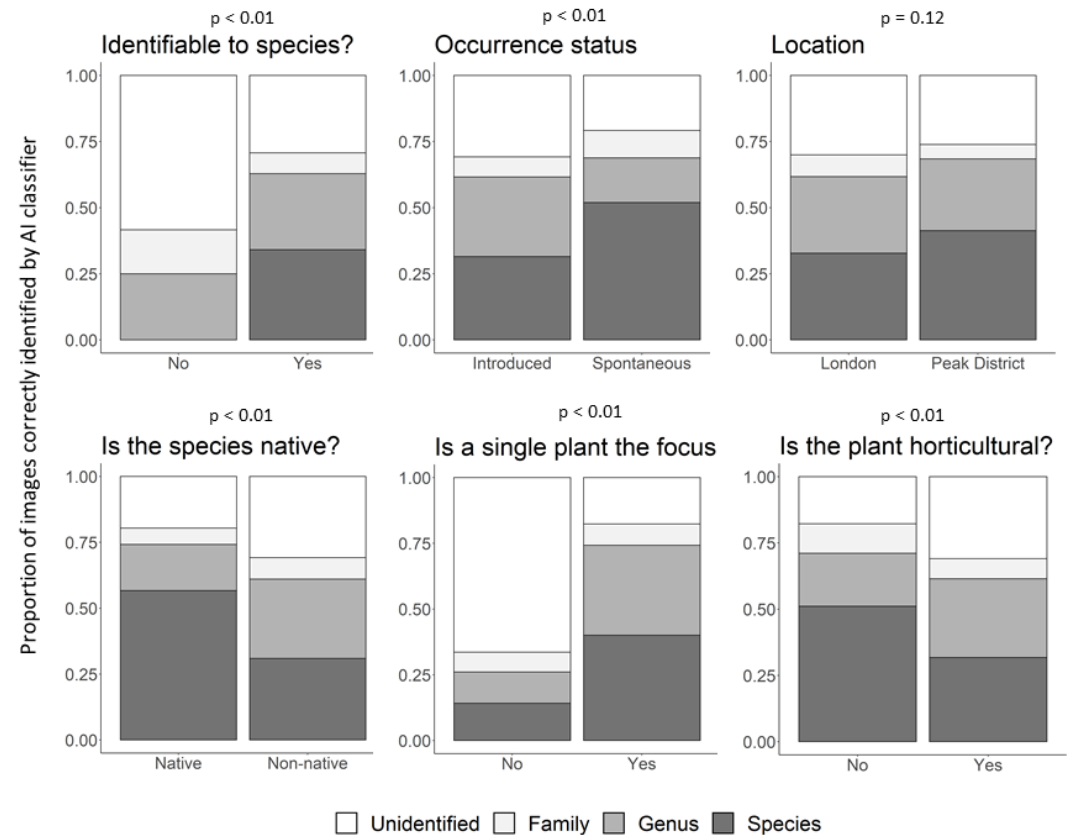
Data are spatially biased

Performance is best for:

Naturally occurring

Native plants

Where a single plant is the focus of the image



Solutions

Critical thinking and data exploration

Does the spatial distribution of images fit your needs?

Can you filter images before classification?

What is the appropriate taxonomic resolution for your study?

What reporting biases exist in your dataset?

Do reporting biases change over space or time?

How will you propagate uncertainty in classifications?

Is the dataset used to train your AI naturalist a good match to the images being classified?

Have you adequately documented your dataset?



Thank You



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