

4^{èmes} Rencontres Herpétologiques du GE 29/11/2019

NEWTRAP: Un photomaton pour tritons

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

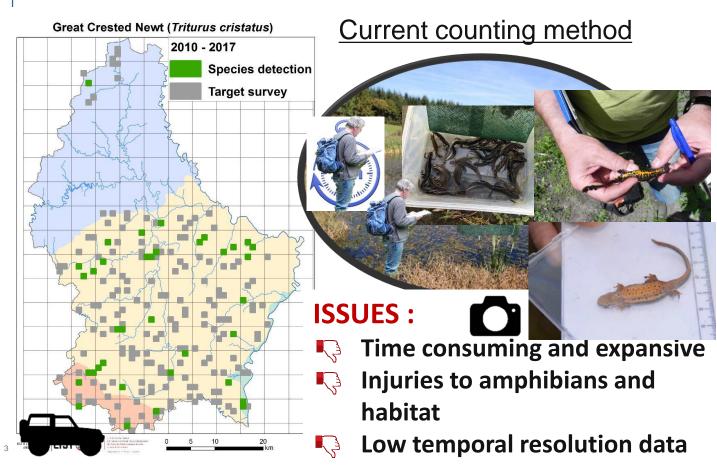
- 1.The problems
- 2. Amphibian observation process
- 3. Our solution
- 4.A case study
- 5. Videos from NEWTRAP
- 6.NEWTRAP manager
- 7.Deep learning
- 8.First outcomes
- 9. Conclusions & perspectives





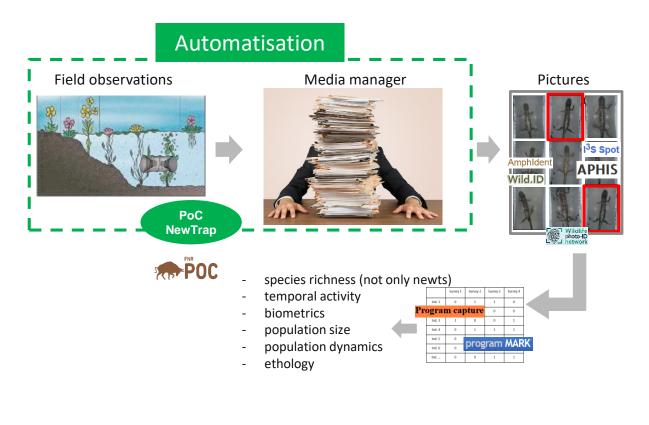
THE PROBLEMS

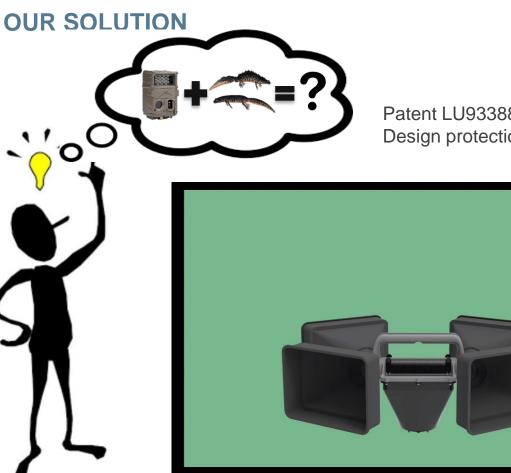




AMPHIBIAN OBSERVATION PROCESS









Patent LU93388 filled in 2016 Design protection WIPO87166

OUR SOLUTION





Luxembourg National Research Fund

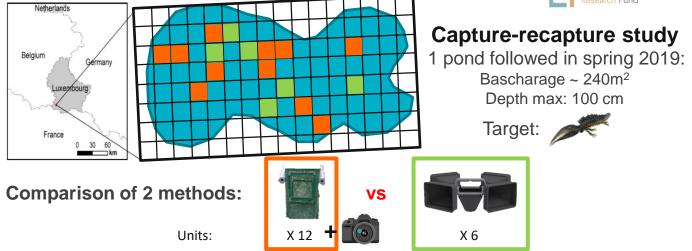


- Battery (60A.h) + box on the bank
- Recording of videos and Images (one picture by video)



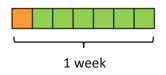
A CASE STUDY





Up to 20 "capture" sessions, from March to July

One session:



Random selection of squares for each session and method



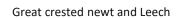
VIDEOS FROM NEWTRAP



NEWTFLIX

Alpine newt (foraging female)

Grass snake





NEWTRAP MANAGER

9 ()



Luxembourg National Research Fund

Encoding of conditions

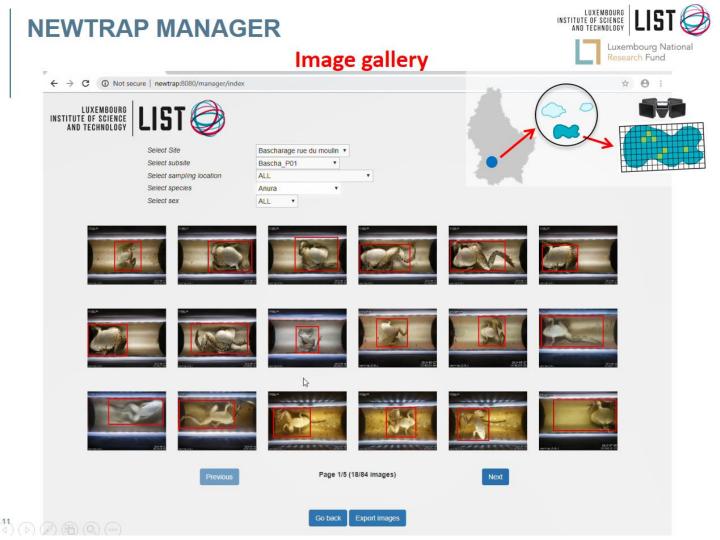
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nd working date of camera	17 • July	• 2019	• 08	• : 15	*		
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NEWTRAP MANAGER



Encoding of pictures

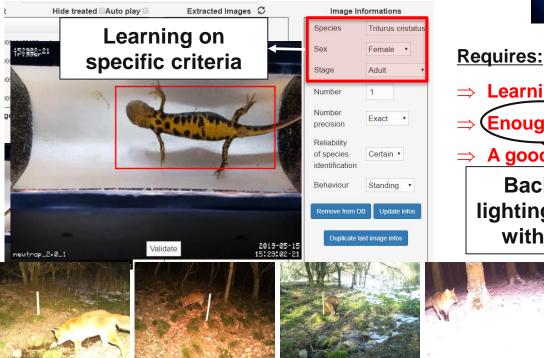
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DEEP LEARNING

What is Deep Learning?

"A set of automatic learning methods composed of algorithms and reproducing the functioning of a human neural network"







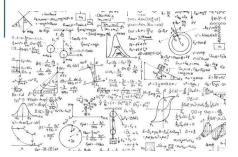
Learning phase (Enough data) to train on A good **GPU** Background and

lighting under control with NEWTRAP!!



DEEP LEARNING





3 models are running on NEWTRAP manager, using CNN transfer learning method

1st model:

\Rightarrow Determine the species

- \Rightarrow learned on approximatively 200 *T. cristatus*, 200 *L. helveticus*, 200 *L. vulgaris* and 200 other species
- \Rightarrow Classification accuracy: 90%

2nd model:

13

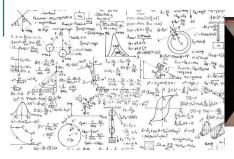
- \Rightarrow Determine the sex of any *T. cristatus* (adult)
- \Rightarrow learned on 1000 females and 2000 males
- \Rightarrow Classification accuracy: 99%
- \Rightarrow Discriminate regions by using Class Activation Map methodology



The tail is relevant to determine the sex

DEEP LEARNING



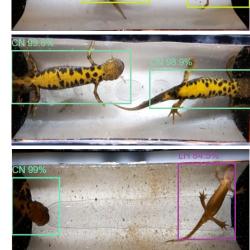






3rd model:

- ⇒ Determine simultaneously the species and the region in which the individual is located in the picture (bounding box)
- ⇒ Learned on approximatively 200 *T. cristatus*, 200 *L. helveticus*, 200 *L. vulgaris and* 200 other species + the bounding box coordinates
- \Rightarrow Classification accuracy: 97%



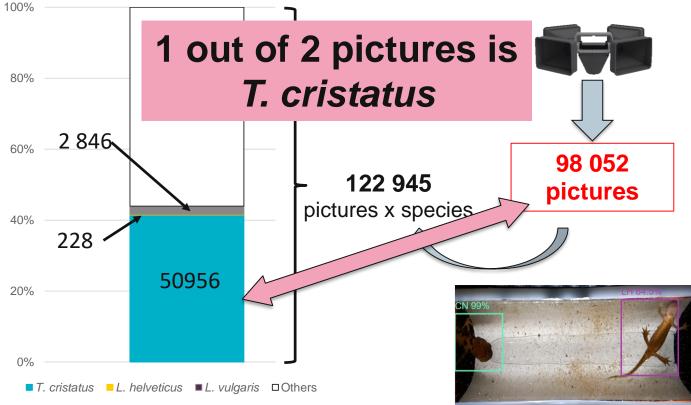
FIRST OUTCOMES

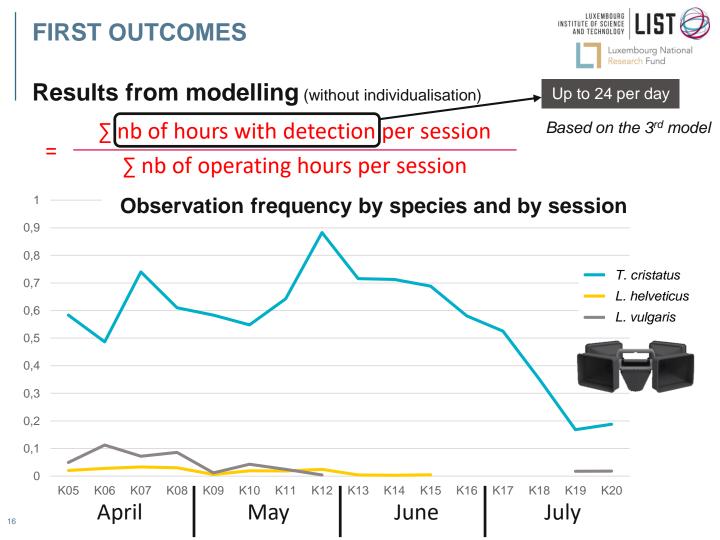
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Raw results from modelling (without individualisation)

Based on the 3rd model

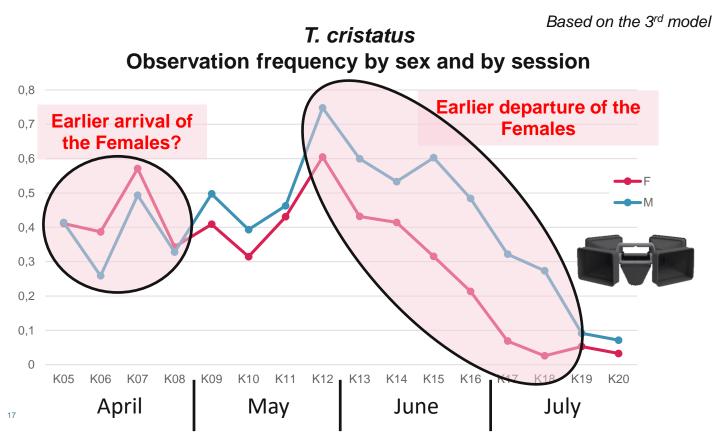




FIRST OUTCOMES



Results from modelling (without individualisation)

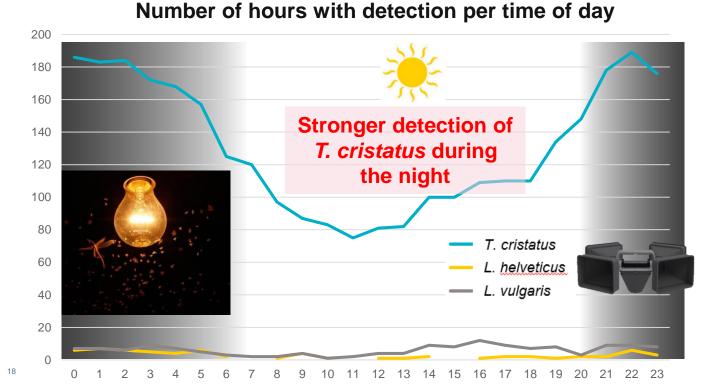






Results from modelling (without individualisation)

Based on the 3rd model



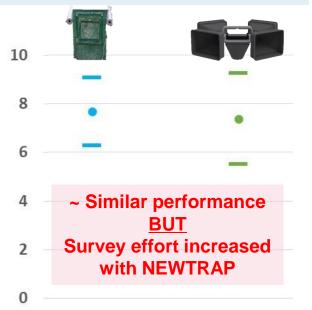
FIRST OUTCOMES



Results from individualisation on T. cristatus

Mean number of unique individuals caught per trap and per day

Partial analysis done on 10 sessions from mid April to end of June



Assessment of the population size



Partial analysis done on 15 sessions from March to end of June



800

Partial analysis done on 10 sessions from mid April to end of June

1200



600	~ Consistent assessment	
600	of the population size	
400	between methods	
200	<u>BUT</u>	
	NOT based on the same	
0	dataset	

19



Technical and financial aspects









~ **750€** *I* prototype (without considering labour costs)



Robustness: Limited (distortion with heat during the season)

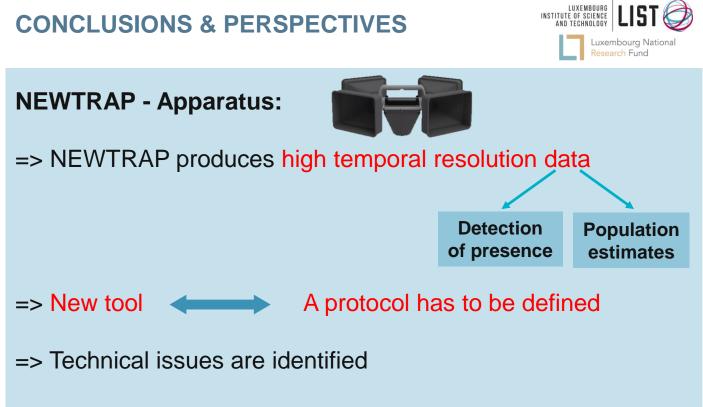


Operating time: 2,86 days (with a 60 A.h battery and based on 10 sessions)



Size:

60 x 40 x 30 cm with funnels (L x I x h)



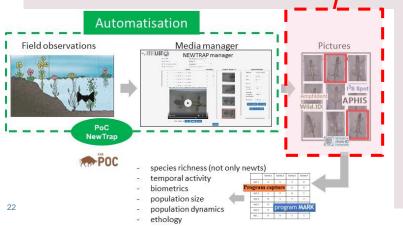
=> Looking for a company to go further

CONCLUSIONS & PERSPECTIVES



NEWTRAP Manager and the predict tools:

- \Rightarrow Very helpful to manage and pre-treat datasets
- ⇒ Development of an appropriate and working pattern comparison software
- \Rightarrow Improve and extend algorithm to other species



- ⇒ Other ponds to enhance the library
- \Rightarrow Tests in other conditions
- \Rightarrow Other species, Larva

CONCLUSIONS & PERSPECTIVES



NEWTRAP opens new doors for amphibian field ecology



<u> 2001 - 07</u>

 Thank you for your
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 attention!
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