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Image-based Bird Species Identification using Deep Learning

Dr. Anushree Raj, Madhushree Kulkarni

Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Mangalore Institute of Technology & Engineering, Moodabidri, Karnataka, India

PG Student, Department of Computer Applications, Mangalore Institute of Technology & Engineering, Moodabidri, Karnataka, India

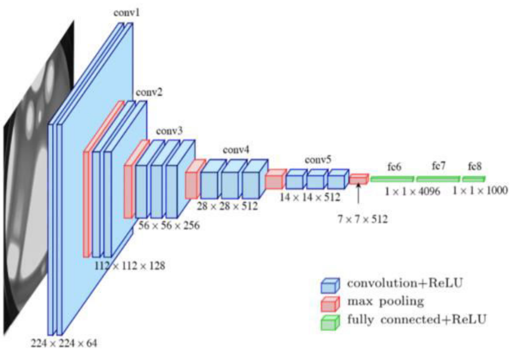
ABSTRACT: Within this research, we propose a robust system for bird-relevant species utilizing CNN and MobileNetV2. Our approach begins with an input bird image, which undergoes preprocessing and feature extraction through a pre-trained CNN model. This model is adept at capturing intricate details like shapes and textures crucial for identifying bird species. By MobileNetV2, we achieve exceptional accuracy rates, notably 89.70% on our training dataset. The system's performance underscores its efficacy in practical applications, including wildlife conservation and ornithological research. Our findings demonstrate methods in bird species classification, promising advancements in biodiversity monitoring and environmental stewardship.

KEYWORDS: MobileNetV2, CNNs, SoftMax, Ornithology, Flask web application

I. INTRODUCTION

One effective approach involves collecting a vast dataset of bird images, preprocessing these images, and using a CNN for feature extraction and classification. The CNN model, trained using frameworks like Keras, learns to recognize accurately. This method supports various applications, including wildlife monitoring, bird conservation, and educational tools for enthusiasts. In summary, deep learning has revolutionized bird species recognition, providing powerful tools for ecological research and conservation. By automating the identification process, these systems reduce the reliance on human expertise and enable large-scale monitoring and analysis of bird populations, contributing to the protection and preservation of avian biodiversity.

The CNN is trained by measuring the ground truth labels and the anticipated output using a loss function. The model then updates the model parameters and minimizes the loss using an optimization procedure, like stochastic gradient descent.



Preprocessing the input, learning features through convolutional and pooling layers, merging the data through fully connected layers, and improving the model to produce correct predictions are the general phases involved in constructing a CNN.

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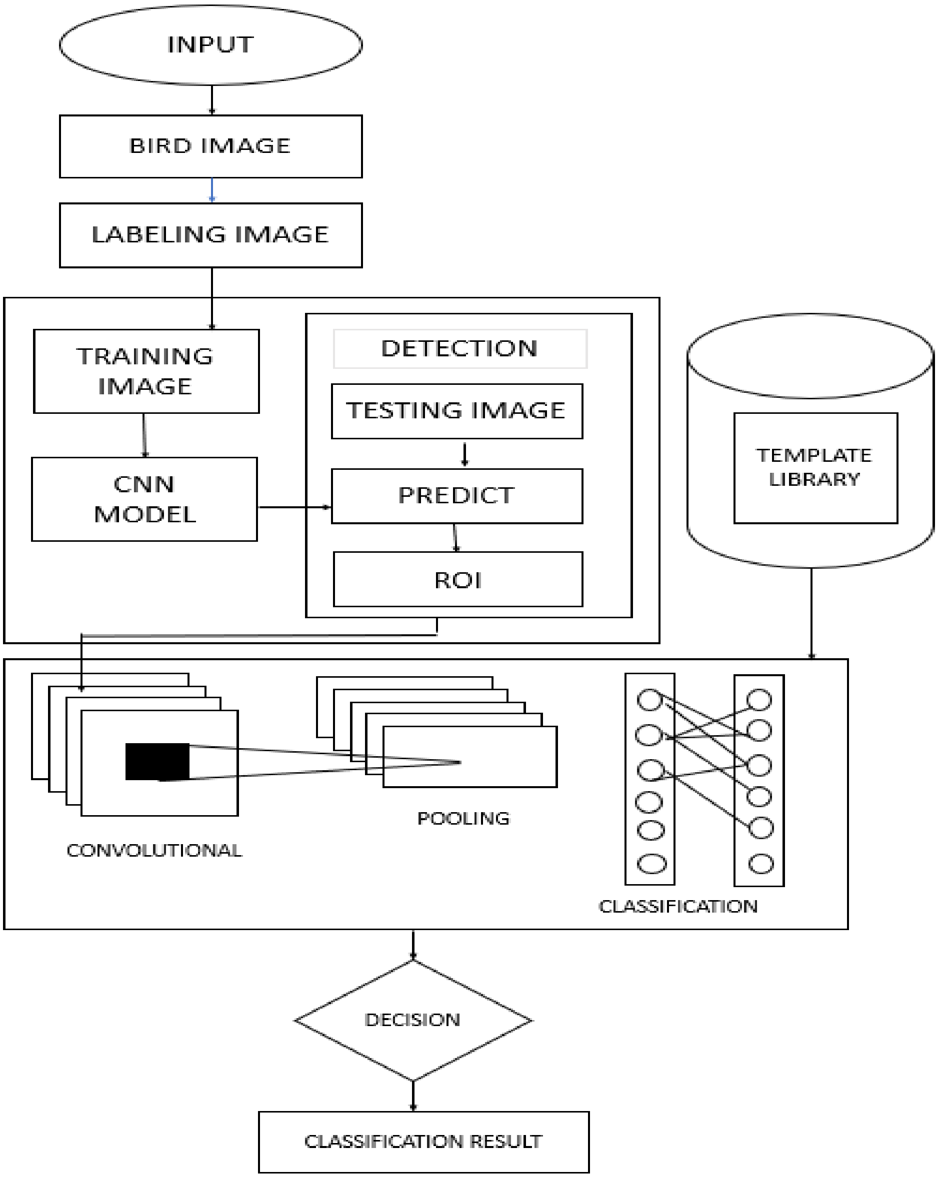
II. FLOW DIAGRAM

Bird Image Input: The system's initial input. An image of a bird is fed into the system.Prior processing:
Image Labeling: This phase involves labeling the bird in the picture. This entails identifying the bird's species and drawing a bounding box around it. Training the machine learning model is done with this labeled data.
Educating the CNN Model: The tagged bird photos are used to train a convolutional neural network (CNN) model. One particular kind of artificial neural network that works exceptionally well for image identification applications is the CNN. Using the tagged photos, the CNN model gains the ability to distinguish between several bird species' characteristics.



Training picture: The labeled picture data needed to train the CNN model is referred to here.
Training picture: The labeled picture data needed to train the CNN model is referred to here.
Checking
Testing Image: This is a fresh representation of a bird that the system is attempting to categorize
Region of Interest (ROI): This stage involves the system locating the test image's ROI. The image area with the highest probability of having a bird in it is known as the ROI.

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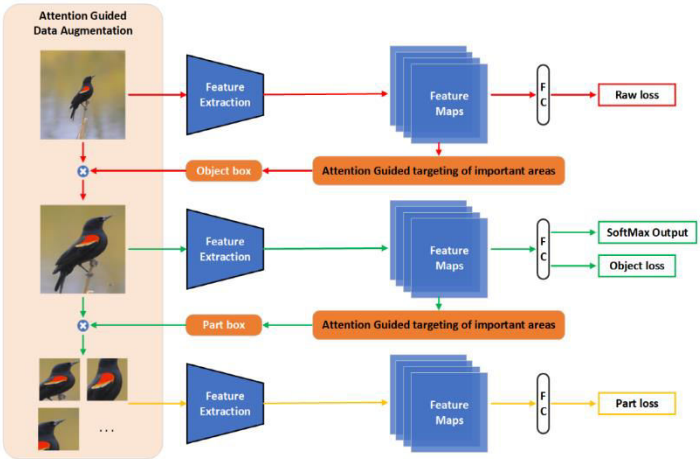
Detection: The system determines whether a bird is present in the ROI by using the trained CNN model.
Arrangement
Pooling: The features of the bird in the ROI are retrieved in this stage. Pooling is a lowering of the dimensionality of
Pooling: The features of the bird in the ROI are retrieved in this stage.

III. OUTCOMES AND TALK

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of our bird species recognition system, we conducted a thorough validation process using a pre-trained MobileNetV2 model. We prepared our dataset by organizing bird images into training and testing directories, rescaling images to 128x128 pixels, and normalizing them using TensorFlow's ImageDataGenerator class. MobileNetV2, a lightweight and efficient CNN architecture. The evaluation involved generating a confusion matrix to visualize classification accuracy across all species. The model demonstrated high accuracy, correctly identifying species like the Fairy Tern, while some misclassifications occurred, such as confusing the Bald Eagle with the Red-Tailed Hawk. This validation confirms the model's efficacy, highlighting both its strengths and areas for improvement.



Correct Identification: The primary objective during validation is to assess how effectively the model identifies and classifies bird species based on images uploaded by users. This evaluation involves comparing the model's predictions against the validation dataset. Successful cases of correct identification highlight the model's capability to distinguish and categorize specific bird species with precision. Example of a Fairy Tern, the model correctly identifies and labels it as such, showcasing its ability to accurately recognize distinctive features and patterns unique to that species.

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Not Correct Identification:

Equally important is the analysis of cases where the model misclassifies bird species. This analysis focuses on understanding how misclassifications occur, which could include confusing similar-looking species or misinterpreting subtle differences in visual characteristics. For instance, the model might mistakenly categorize a Bald Eagle as a Red-tailed Hawk due to overlapping body shape or plumage coloration. This is an example of the model's limitations and areas for improvement in distinguishing between visually similar bird species. Identifying these limitations is crucial for refining the model and enhancing its accuracy.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our project on utilizing dl to identify bird species from images marks a pivotal advancement in the realms of wildlife conservation and ecological research. By harnessing the robust capabilities of TensorFlow and MobileNetV2, we have developed a sophisticated system capable of accurately classifying 525 species of different birds from image data. This achievement is underpinned by extensive model training on a meticulously curated dataset, fine-tuning to optimize performance metrics like accuracy and precision.

The validation process, incorporating cross-validation and comprehensive metric evaluation, has not only validated the model's accuracy but also provided insightful observations for continued improvement

Deployed within a user-friendly Flask-based web application, our system enables seamless upload and real-time identification of bird species, facilitating rapid contributions to biodiversity monitoring and conservation efforts worldwide.

Looking forward, our project roadmap emphasizes continual enhancement through advanced data augmentation techniques, integration of state-of-the-art transfer learning models, and a dynamic feedback loop to incorporate user

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corrections for continuous improvement. By fostering collaboration with citizen science initiatives and expanding dataset diversity, To broaden the model's applicability and impact in ecological and conservation biology studies.
In summary, it exemplifies the synergy between AI technologies and environmental stewardship but also underscores our commitment to advancing global conservation goals. Through ongoing innovation and community engagement, we strive to maintain leadership identification, driving positive ecological impact on a global scale.

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