Wild Cetacean Identification using Image Metadata

Débora Pollicelli [1,2], Mariano Coscarella[1,3], and Claudio Delrieux[4]

[1] CESIMAR-CONICET, Centro para el Estudio de Sistemas Marinos, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, CCT CENPAT, Bv. Almirante Brown 2915, 9120, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina

[2] LINVI, Departamento de Informática, Facultad de Ingeniería, UNPSJB, Bv. Almirante Brown 3051, 9120, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina

[3] Departamento de Biología General, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, UNPSJB, Bv. Almirante Brown 3051, 9120, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina

[4] Laboratorio de Ciencias de las Imágenes, Departamento de Ingeniería Eléctrica y Computadoras, CONICET-UNS, 8000 Bahía Blanca, Argentina

{deborapollicelli, mcoscarella}@gmail.com, cad@uns.edu.ar

Abstract. Identification of individuals in marine species, especially in Cetacea, is a critical task in several biological and ecological endeavours. Most of the times this is performed through human-assisted matching within a set of pictures taken in different campaigns during several years and spread around wide geographical regions. This requires that the scientists perform laborious tasks in searching through archives of images, demanding a significant cognitive burden which may be prone to intra and inter observer operational errors. On the other hand, additional available information, in particular the metadata associated to every image, is not fully taken advantage of. The present work presents the result of applying machine learning techniques over the metadata of archives of images as an aid in the process of manual identification. The method was tested on a database containing several pictures of 230 different Commerson's dolphins (*Cephalorhynchus commersoni*) taken over a span of seven years. A supervised classifier trained with identifications made by the researchers was able to identify correctly above 90% of the individuals on the test set using only the metadata present in the image files. This reduces significantly the number of images to be manually compared, and therefore the time and errors associated with the assisted identification process.

Keywords: machine learning, photo-identification, cetaceans, Commerson's dolphins

1 Marine Mammal Individual Identification

In Biology, Ecology, and other sciences, the ability to recognize individuals allows the researchers to obtain relevant information that is crucial for several scientific purposes, including population parameters estimation such as size, fecundity, survival and mortality rates, home ranges and movements, etc. [11] [15].These parameters are usually derived or inferred from the implementation of capture-recapture models. Capture-recapture models are based on the possibility of identifying a specific animal from one sampling occasion to another, considering the first time the animal was photographically registered as a "capture" and the subsequent times as "recaptures" [5]. Since the 1970s, researchers relied on natural marks or other visual features to identify animals with non-invasive means. This picture-based identification technique was developed for cetaceans or other large marine fauna, mainly because handling other recognition means (f.e., attaching straps or belts to the individuals) is expensive, difficult and invasive, being impractical as an identification mean in the field. On the other hand, taking pictures (captures or recaptures) is relatively inexpensive and less difficult, providing reliable information on which were the individuals present at a given place and time, with the obvious disadvantage of depending on further recaptures of the individual and a proper identification in the picture archives.

Individual recognition of cetaceans in pictures is usually performed using different features. For example, southern right whales (Eubalaena australis) may be identified using the callosities patterns located in the upper part of the whales' head. Recognition of notches and scars in the edge trail of the fluke is common for sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus) and humpback whales (Megaptra novaeangliae), and the shape and notches on the dorsal fin is used in the identification of the killer whales (Orcinus orca) or the bottle-nose dolphins (Tursiops sp.) [2][9][17].

As mentioned above, human-assisted recognition of dolphins and whales using pictures is a difficult and time consuming task. For this reason, some software products are available to assist researchers on this task, like DARWIN [4], [14]. However, these products are neither effective in all cetacean species, nor useful among species in which the same type of feature is used to produce the individual recognition. In particular, they require a quite accurate supervised landmarking, including identifying the tip of the fin, and the position of the notches to be able to compensate for the perspective distortion in taking the picture, an unrealistic requirement most of the times [4].

A major source of false negatives in individual identification in these systems is produced due to the unsuccessful application of 3D correction before matching a given record with previously identified individuals. This is a critical issue, because pixel-based matching (for instance, using Euclid distance) is not robust under landmark positioning differences, which are almost certain to occur due to intra and intersubjective appreciation errors. For this reason, the success of landmarking over images as an identification means is tied to the operators' ability to produce accurate lanmarkings consistently. For this and other reasons, according to Stewman ([13]), landmarking is not entirely reliable, and additional information is required during the record registration to optimize further identifications.

Even more difficult is identification in a Genus of southern hemisphere dolphins that have some species with rounded dorsal fins, because it is not possible to pinpoint landmarks. The *Cephalorhynchus* species, and particularly *C. commersonii*, require for their individual recognition to rely on the traditional method in which the operator is trained to find matches manually. The notches in the trailing edge of the dorsal fin, and also color variation patterns, are used for identification. The notches are visible at different angles, and therefore are more likely to be useful in photo-identification. In contraposition, other kind of scars and abnormalities in the coloration patterns are used as ancillary features, since generally they allow identifying the animal from only one side.

So far, no reference in the literature proposes the use of the metadata associated to the imagery as a filtering means to lighten and speed up the matching task. The purpose of this presentation is to show the preliminary results of a research line aimed to automatize marine mammal photo-identification. Apart from image-based techniques as the ones mentioned above, the ancillary information present in the photographic database is not taken advantage of. In a series of studies carried out in the Patagonian coast, a database of individually recognized Commersons dolphins had been kept in the LAMAMA-CECIMAR- CONICET Institute [7]. The information accrued includes not only pictures but also a series of dolphins' descriptors [6] (see Fig. 1). In this work we show how this information can be used in the context of automated recognition of individuals, achieving an identification accuracy above 90% employing only the images' metadata. This alleviates the cognitive burden of the researchers in applying the capture-recapture model, and shows that metadata combined with image-based techniques may derive new automated identification products that go beyond the state-of-the-art in marine mammal photo-identification.

2 Materials and methods

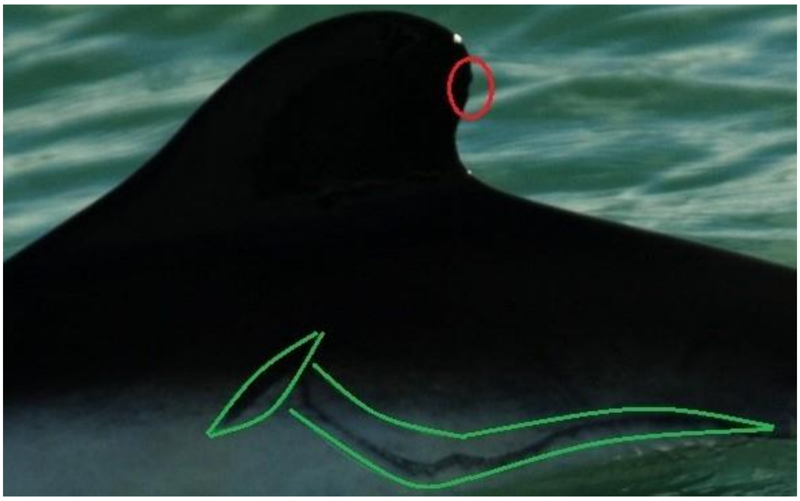
The preparation and process data were done in four stages following the methodology proposed by Ferrary [3] and Witten [16] for data mining procedures:

1. Define the goals and the information sources, and collect the data.
2. Analyze and preprocess the data.
3. Build and train models.
4. Perform validation tests.

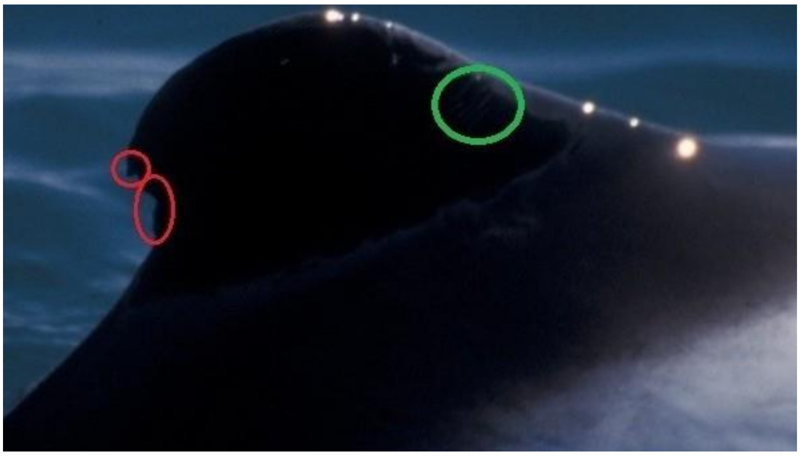
In what follows of this Section we describe each of these steps (see also [8]).

2.1 Data collection and analysis

As stated above assisting in the identification of the dolphins can significantly reduce the operators time, by reducing the number of photographs to browse. We propose the use of a classification model that aids in the matching process using patterns present in the pictures' metadata. Also, we aim to determine how similar the marks of certain identified animals are. The information is persisted in 869 *MS Access* ^{TM} database records that hold the data and pictures of a population of Commersons dolphins, spanning along seven years, that have a total of 230 identified dolphins. These records, together with additional metadata used for photo-identification are used as instances (examples). From these instances we preselected only the specific attributes that may be relevant in the photo-identification task (see next subsection). Then the data was migrated to *MS Excel* ^{TM}, where data wrangling procedures were applied for cleansing and formatting. Finally, numerical values were assigned to nominal attributes, and to text attribute indicating ordinal values.



(a) Subtle notch and large auxiliary mark visible only from the left side



(b) Multiple visible notches and subtle auxiliary mark on the right side

Fig. 1. Individually identified Commersons dolphins in the LAMAMA-CESIMAR- CONICET data base. The red areas show notches in the trail of the dorsal fin. These are considered primary marks. The (often more subtle) auxiliary marks are shown in green. Primary marks are feasible to be recognized from both sides of the animal, while auxiliary marks generally are visible from only one side.

2.2 Attribute selection and data cleansing

A set of attributes that a priori hold significant information that could assist the photo-identification task were initially preselected to train the classifier:

– **Side**. The side of the animal where the picture was taken ("right" or "left").The scars and amount of coloration attributes clearly depend on this attribute for a given individual.
– **Quality**. A quality index between 0 and 3 is assigned, related to image quality features including brightness and contrast, fin correctly focused, fin vertically aligned, and presence of water waves or drops obscuring the fin.
– **Distinctiveness**. A distinctiveness index between 0 and 3 is assigned given by the intrinsic features of the fin, including how visible or distinguishable are the notches and marks in the edge of the fin.
– **Scars.** A numerical quantity that represents the amount of recognizable scars observed in the picture. This attribute is related to side, quality and distinctiveness.
– **Coloration**. A numerical quantity that represents the amount of recognizable abnormal coloration spots observed in the picture. Also related to side, quality and distinctiveness.
– **Zones**. Specific areas in which the notches and marks may appear in the dorsal fin are designated with numbers 1 to 7 (see Fig. 2). This attribute takes a "true" value if the individual have notches or marks in this zone, and "false" otherwise.
– **Notches**. A numerical quantity that represents the amount of recognizable notches or marks in the edges of the fin. Not necessarily equal to the sum of all "true" values in the zone attributes since a notch may involve more than one zone, and also in a zone more than one notch may be located.
– **Catalog Number**. A unique id number for each identified animal.
–**"Big/large/extended", "Medium", "Small/little".** These attributes describe the amount of marks with this size feature.
–**"Little bit/mild/imperceptible", "Triangular", "Rounded", "Salience".** These attributes describe the amount of marks with this shape feature.

The latter two attributes had to be carefully checked in order to be meaningful. Natural language attributes are prone to spelling and wording errors, and therefore disambiguation was required. Records which had incomplete information were discarded. Also, only the records that were originally used for photo-identification were considered.

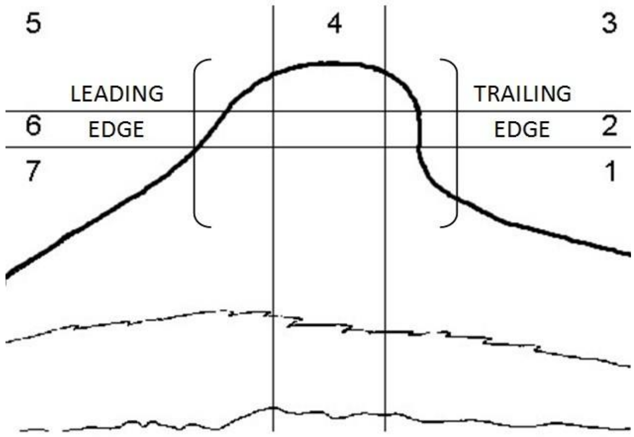


Fig. 2. The seven zones in the dorsal fin.

3 Results

3.1 Attribute selection and classification methods

Four different supervised classification algorithms, each pertaining to a different classification method, were used:

– Neural networks: Multilayer Perceptron,
– Bayesian classifier: NaïveBayes,
– Decision trees: J48,
– K-nearest neighbor algorithm: KStar

To avoid overfitting, the attributes were selected using *InfoGainAttributeEval*, *GainRatioAttributeEval* and *ChiSquaredAttributeEval* in conjunction with the *Ranker* search method, that ranked all attributes by their individual evaluations [1] [12]. In all trials, the results showed that the attributes *Rounded (R), Triangular (T), Zone 7 (Z7)* and *Quality (Q)* were mostly weighless and therefore were discarded. Also CfsSubsetEval combined with BestFirst, showed the same behavior for attributes *Little bit/mild/imperceptible (L)* and *Zone 4 (Z4)*. Removing some attributes we improved the accuracy of the classifier, with respect to the full set of attributes. In Table 1 the obtained accuracy of gradually subtracting these attributes can be appreciated

Table 1 Accuracy (in %) of the three different classifiers with different subsets of attributes

Dataset Name	NaiveBayes	KStar	Trees J48
full set	46.83	49.13	43.41
full set - Z7	67.73	68.35	66.02
full set - Z7 - Q	66.68	68.35	65.40
full set - Z7 - Q - R	66.62	67.43	64.57
full set - Z7 - Q - R - T	66.84	67.92	64.76

Table 2 Accuracy (in %) obtained with the four different classifiers with the complete dataset, and only with the records of individuals between 5 and 11 recaptures.

Dataset Name	NaiveBayes	KStar	Trees J48	Multilayer Perceptron
Complete dataset	46.69	49.14	43.34	41.64
5-11 dataset	67.73	68.35	66.02	63.47

Table 3 Accurracy of the four classifiers with the filtered training set (in %)

Dataset Name	NaiveBayes	KStar	Trees J48	Multilayer Perceptron
5-11 dataset	66.02	67.40	62.98	62.70

3.2 Model construction and validation

A standard cross-validation procedure was first performed. The dataset included 869 instances of 223 individuals. It is worth to note that the amount of "recaptures" of each individual is very uneven, ranging from 1 in most cases up to 24 in one case. Thus, the classes are unbalanced and therefore special consideration must be taken during the model construction to avoid biasing the classifier [10]. In our case, we splitted the dataset into three groups, according to the amount of recaptures of each individual (in ranges 1 to 5, 6 to 11, and more than 11). In the first group, the amount of instances per individual is too low to achieve a significant accuracy. On the other hand, in the third group the amount of individuals is too low (only eight), with a large amount of recaptures. For this reason, excluding these examples would avoid unbalancing the classes during learning without severily limiting the amount of individuals identified. Therefore, the most successful classification may be performed in the second group, with 373 instances of 54 individuals, each with between 5 and 11 recaptures. In Table 2 the classification results are shown for the whole dataset, and with only this 5-11 dataset. In all cases, the chosen dataset was split into training and validation subsets, and cross-validation was performed (10 folds).

Once the dataset (instances and attributes) was cleansed and filtered, it was split into two subsets, the training set with 362 instances (97%) and the validation set with 11 instances (3%). To test whether the training set is statistically meaningful, the ZeroR classifier was applied to check the accuracy of the majority class. The obtained result of 2.4862% correctly classified instances was well above the 1.8% (frac 154) expected by pure chance. Therefore the training set was considered to be adequate for classification training, which was performed with the same four learning methods with the same cross folding as mentioned above. The accuracies of the four methods are shown in Table 3.

As a further step, we combined the classifiers using AdaBoostM1, which is designed specifically for meta-classification purposes. Improvement was more notable with the trees.j48 classifier, achieving accuracy over 68% (see Table 4).

Table 4 Accuracies obtained with AdaBoostM1 together with the four different classifiers (in %) with the filtered training set

Algorithm	Accuracy
AdaBoostM1 + NaiveBayes	66.40
AdaBoostM1 + KStar	66.03
AdaBoostM1 + J48	68.23
AdaBoostM1 + MultilayerPerceptron	62.66

Table 5 Validaton results (accuracies in %).

NaiveBayes	KStar	Trees J48	Multilayer Perceptron
81.8182	81.8182	90.9091	72.7273

3.3 Validation

Once the classifiers were trained with the filtered training set, we tested them with the instances in the validation set. This is the final intended use of the system, since these examples act as if they were new captures of already captured animals. In this situation, the accuracies were above 90% in Treej48, while other methods performed with accuracies among 72% and 81% (see Table 5).

4 Discussion and conclusion

We presented the result of applying machine learning techniques over the metadata of archives of 869 pictures taken of 230 different Commersons dolphins' images, as an aid in the process of manual identification of individuals. The metadata consisted of a set of manually taken annotations, one record per picture, which described different aspects of the animal's fin and surrounding appearance, together with ancillary information regarding the place and time where the picture was taken. The metadata was arranged as a set of attributes, and incomplete or incorrect records were filtered out. Attributes were further curated for schema conformance, mapping annotated values to numerical or ordinal categories adequate for the automated learning process. Finally, superfluous or noisy attributes were filtered out. Preliminary results showed that animals with few pictures (below 5) were almost impossible to identify with only this metadata. Therefore the learning algorithm was focused only on animals with among 5 and 11 records each. The resulting dataset comprised the metadata of 373 images taken of 54 individuals. A supervised classifier was trained with the identifications provided by the biologists. The resulting classifier was able to identify correctly above 90% of the individuals on the test set. These results show that the system may be quite helpful in the task of reducing the supervised time and effort of identification of new pictures, at least if there is a representative amount of priorly taken pictures of the same individual.

Current work around this project is focused on enhancing the accuracy on seldomly recaptured animals. Using metadata only, the semantics of the manual annotation can be further mined using text mining to deliver a more fine-grained set of nominal attributes regarding the description of the shapes and coloration of notches and marks, using a convenient thesaurus. Also, we are currently working on image analytics, using first HaarCascade descriptors for ROI automatic detection (mainly of the fin in the pictures) and then morphometric descriptors to obtain an additional feature vector that combined with the available metadata may achieve better identification performance. Finally, we are considering other analytic features of the global population of captured animals. For instance, performing spatio-temporal analysis of capture-recapture patterns may reveal trends that may further aid in the automated identification process.

References

1. Machine Learning Group at the University of Waikato. Weka 3: Data mining software in java. http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/.
2. M. Bigg. An assessment of killer whale (orcinus orca) stocks of Vancouver island, British Columbia. Report, International Whaling Commission, 1982.
3. Mara José Ramirez Quintana César Ferri Ramíırez Alhambra, José Hernandez Orallo. Introducción a la minería de datos. Pearson, 2004.
4. Ekerd College. Darwin. http://darwin.ekerd.edu/.
5. R. M. Cormack. Models for capture-recapture, pages 217–255. International Cooperative Publishing House, Maryland, 1979.
6. Mariano Alberto Coscarella. Ecolog´ıa, comportamiento y evaluaci´on del impacto de embarcaciones sobre manadas de tonina overa Cephalorhynchus commersonii en Bah´ıa Engan˜o, Chubut. Ph.d., 2005.
7. Mariano Alberto Coscarella, Shannon Gowans, Susana Noem Pedraza, and Enrique Alberto Crespo. Influence of body size and ranging patterns on delphinid sociality: Associations among commerson's dolphins. Journal of Mammalogy, 92(3):544–551, 2011.
8. Mark Hall, Eibe Frank, Geoffrey Holmes, Bernhard Pfahringer, Peter Reutemann and Ian H. Witten. The WEKA data mining software: An update. SIGKDD Explorations, 11(1):10–18, 2009.
9. P.S. Hammond, S.A. Mizroch, and G.P. Donovan. Individual recognition of cetaceans: Use of photo-identification and other techniques to estimate population parameters, volume 12 of International Whaling Commission Special Issue Series. International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, 1990.
10. Milton García Borroto Octavio Loyola Gonzalez, José Francisco Martinez Trinidad. Clasificadores supervisados basados en patrones emergentes para bases de datos con clases desbalanceadas. Technical Report CCC-14-004.14, Coordinacion de Ciencias Computacionales. INAOE, Luis Enrique Erro 1. Sta. Ma. Tonantzintla, 72840, Puebla, Mexico., 2014.
11. Kenneth H. Pollock, James D. Nichols, Cavel Brownie, and James E. Hines. Statistical inference for capture-recapture experiments, volume 107 of Wildlife Monographs. The Wildlife Society Inc., Blacksburg, 1990.
12. Mark Hall Richard Kirkby Peter Reutemann Alex Seewald David Scuse Remco R. Bouckaert, Eibe Frank. WEKA Manual for Version 3-6-12, 2014.
13. John Stewman, Kelly Debure, Scott Hale, and Adam Russell. Iterative 3-d pose correction and content-based image retrieval for dorsal fin recognition. In International Conference Image Analysis and Recognition, pages 648–660. Springer, 2006.14. Texas A&M University. Fin scan.
15. Hal Whitehead. Mark-recapture estimates with emigration and re-immigration. Biometrics, 46:473–479, 1990.

16. Ian H. Witten, Eibe Frank, and Mark A. Hall. Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., San Francisco, CA, USA, 3rd edition, 2011.
17. Bernd Wrsig and Melany Wrsig. The photographic determination of group size, composition and stability of coastal porpoises (tursiops truncatus). Science,198:755–756, 1977.