

# Using Spatiotemporal Features for Butterfly Classification

MARTA SKRETA, SASHA LUCCIONI, DAVID ROLNICK



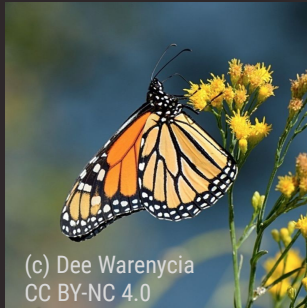


# Climate Change and Butterflies

## BUTTERFLIES

Temperature/weather impact

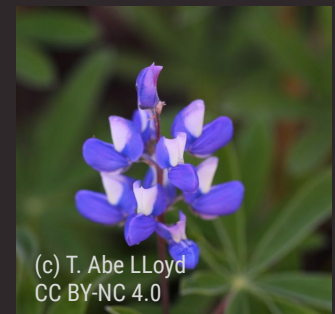
Indirect via habitat loss

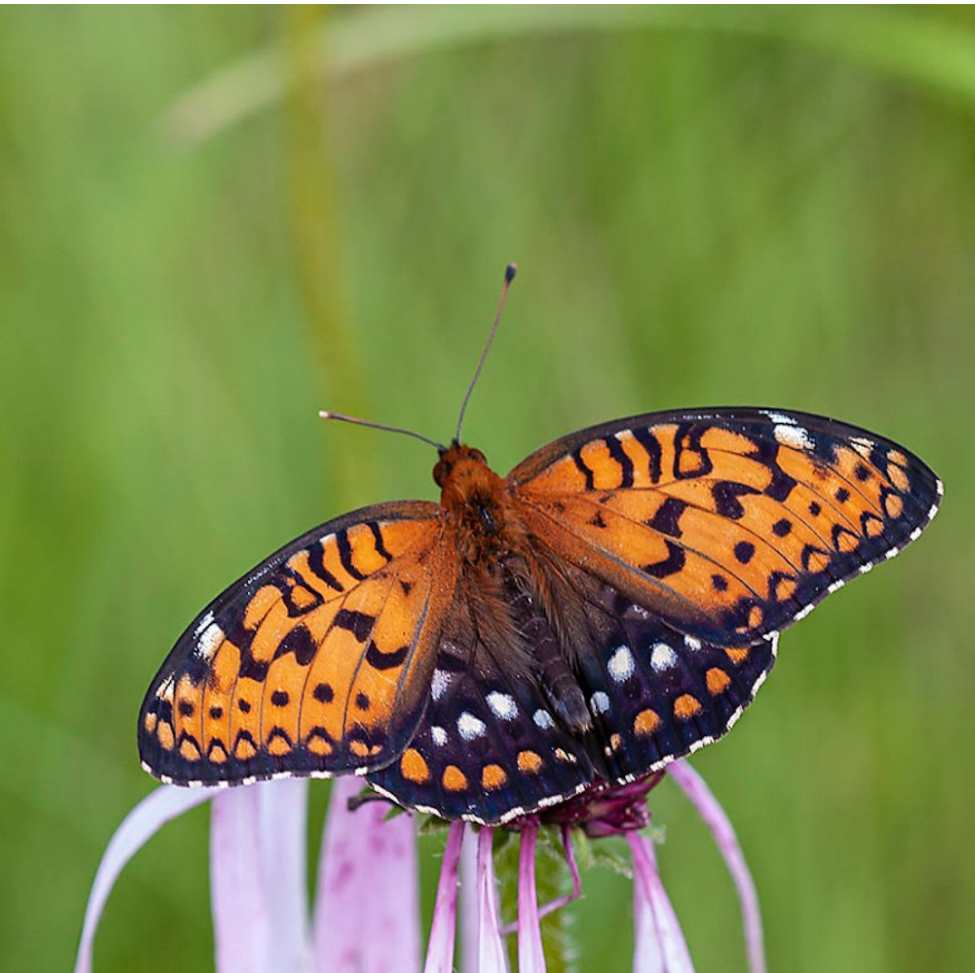


## ECOSYSTEM

Predators of butterflies/caterpillars

Plants that butterflies pollinate



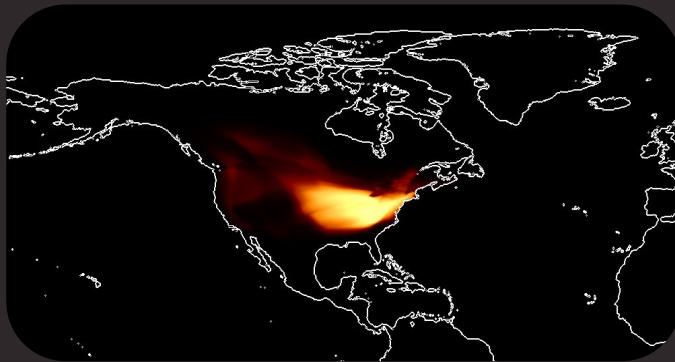


## eButterfly project

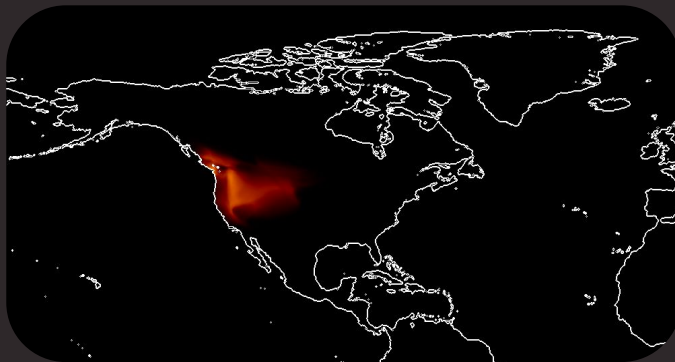
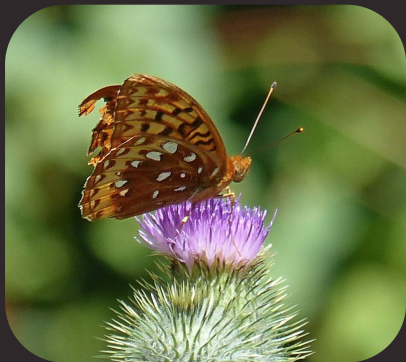
- **> 400,000 observations** in North America by **citizen scientists**
- **> 600 species**
- **Difficult to label** images by hand
- **Machine learning** can be useful



*S. cybele*



*S. zerene*



Can we use **WHERE** and **WHEN** the image was taken to improve classification?



# Related work

- Networks **trained** on images and geocoordinates **together**<sup>1</sup>
  - Assumption that test sample has location
  - Can't learn from spatiotemporal information that doesn't have image
- **Bayesian approach:**  
**Train** image and spatiotemporal **models separately, combine them at test time**<sup>2</sup>
  - Successfully used to classify birds & other animals
- Image-only classifiers have been built for butterfly identification<sup>3</sup>

[1] Chu et al. Geo-aware networks for fine-grained recognition. ICCV 2019

[2] Aodha et al. Presence-only geographical priors for fine-grained image classification. ICCV 2019

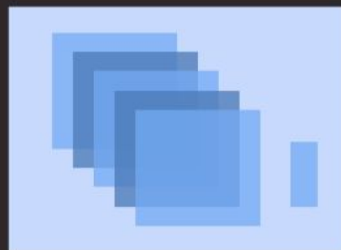
[3] Kantor et al. Guided attention for fine-grained and hierarchical classification. 2020



# TRAIN TIME



Image,  $\mathbf{I}$



ResNet-50 CNN



$$P(y|\mathbf{I})$$

(lat, lon, date)

$[\sin(\mathbf{x}), \cos(\mathbf{x})]$



Spatiotemporal  
encoder



$$P(y|\mathbf{x})$$

Spatiotemporal features,  $\mathbf{x}$



# TEST TIME



$$P(y|\mathbf{I})P(y|\mathbf{x}) \propto P(y|\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{x})$$

$[\sin(\mathbf{x}), \cos(\mathbf{x})]$



(lat, lon, date)



Accuracy	Image only	Image + (Lat, Lon, Date)
Top 1, Micro	84.56	86.53
Top 1, Macro	59.87	65.65
Top 3, Micro	93.84	95.38
Top 3, Macro	77.53	83.74

**Micro accuracy:** total correct/total number samples

**Macro accuracy:** average of species accuracies





# Data augmentation

- Dataset is **imbalanced**:
  - > 400 species have < 100 observations
  - < 200 species have up to 2700 observations
- We use **iNaturalist** to **increase rare species** representation
  - Sample from iNaturalist until **each species has 100** observations



Accuracy	eButterfly	eButterfly + iNat	eButterfly + iNat + (Lat, Lon, Date)
Top 1, Micro	84.56	84.94	87.90
Top 1, Macro	59.87	69.51	75.73
Top 3, Micro	93.84	93.94	95.86
Top 3, Macro	77.53	83.59	89.38

**Micro accuracy:** total correct/total number samples

**Macro accuracy:** average of species accuracies

## Conclusion & Future Work

- Using **spatiotemporal features improves** classification
- **Augmenting rare species** increases macro accuracy
- Working on improving geo model & testing on other species
- **Model is being deployed** on eButterfly website



[martaskreta@cs.toronto.edu](mailto:martaskreta@cs.toronto.edu)