

# Scene-to-Patch Earth Observation: *Multiple Instance Learning for Land Cover Classification*

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# Land Cover Classification (LCC)

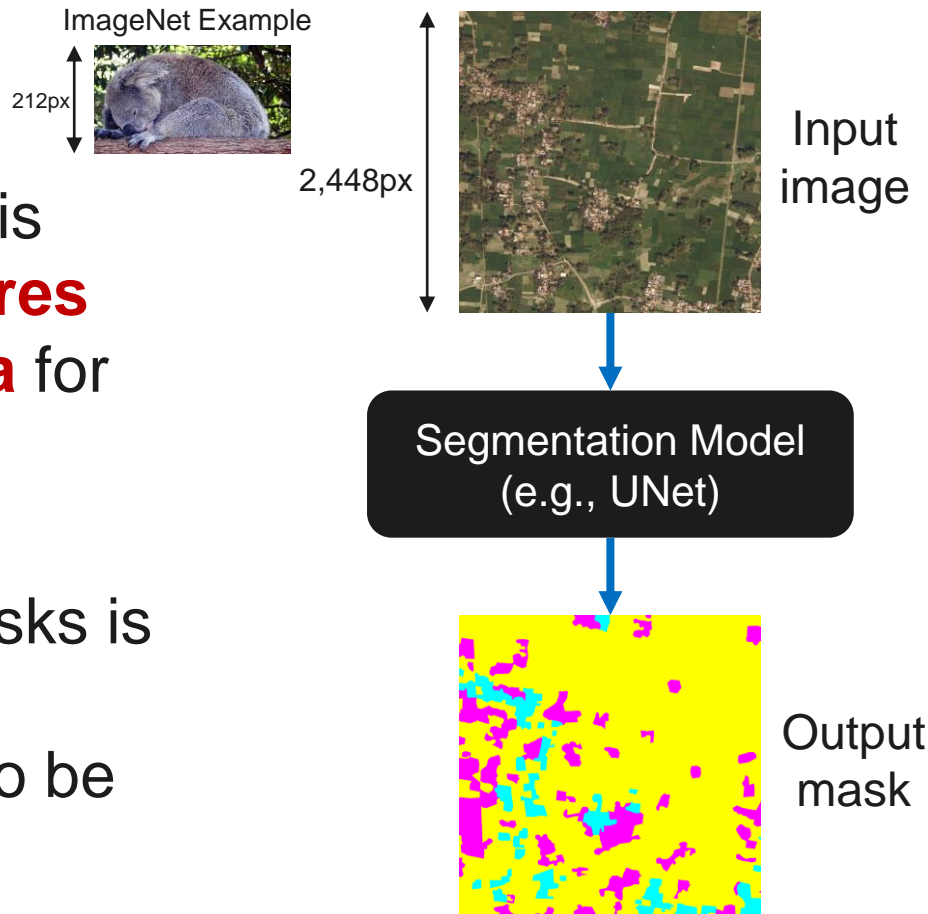
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- Land cover change is a **major contributor to the rise of atmospheric carbon dioxide.**
- It's estimated that a **reduction of a third** of emissions could come from **better land management.**
- Machine learning for LCC aims to **classify/segment satellite imagery** into different land use cases.



# Existing Approaches

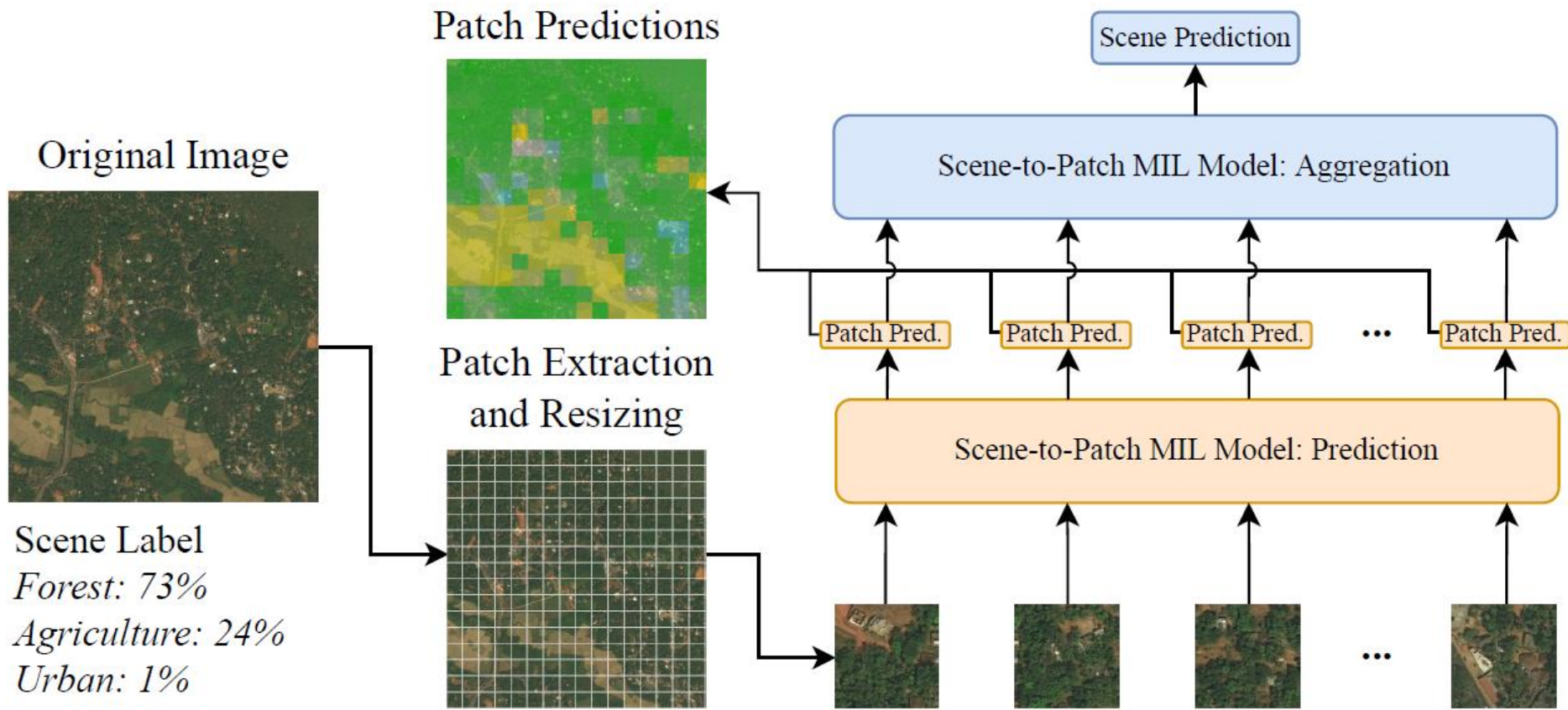
- A popular existing solution is segmentation, which **requires manually segmented data** for training.
- Downsides:
  - 1) Creating segmented masks is **expensive**.
  - 2) The input images have to be **downsampled**.



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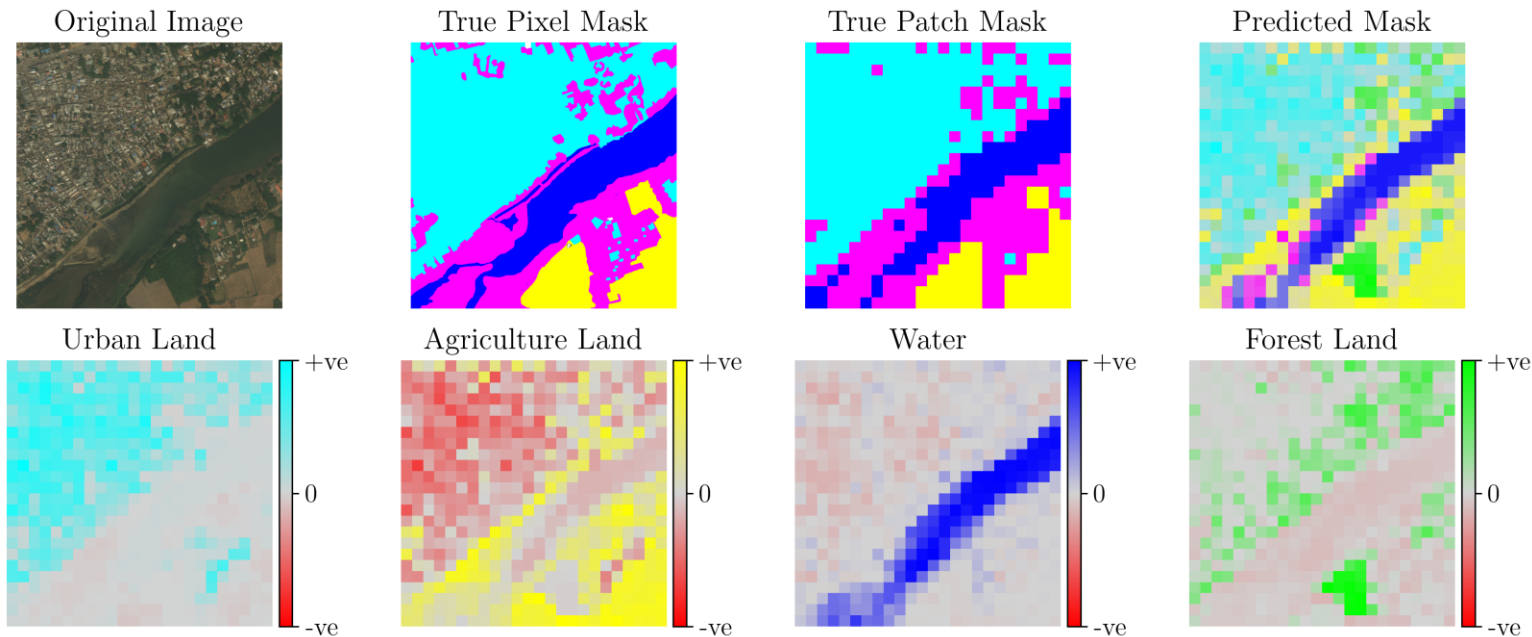
# Our Approach – Scene-to-Patch Multiple Instance Learning

- We propose to use **Multiple Instance Learning (MIL)**: patches are extracted from each image, forming a bag of instances.
- Advantages:
  - 1) Labelling is cheaper – **only require land cover percentages**, rather than complete segmentation.
  - 2) **Maintains the input resolution**, i.e., no downsampling.



# Key Results

- Our Scene-to-Patch models outperform ResNet and UNet baselines at **both scene- and pixel-level prediction.**



# Conclusion

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- Our Scene-to-Patch models **transform low-resolution labels into high-resolution predictions.**
- Removing the need for segmentation labels **reduces the burden of labelling** and will accelerate future applications of LCC in climate change mitigation and adaptation.