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



Joseph Early*, Ying-Jung Deweeset†, Christine Evers*, Sarvapali Ramchurn*

* University of Southampton, UK

† Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

J.A.Early@soton.ac.uk
 [@JosephAEarly](https://twitter.com/JosephAEarly)

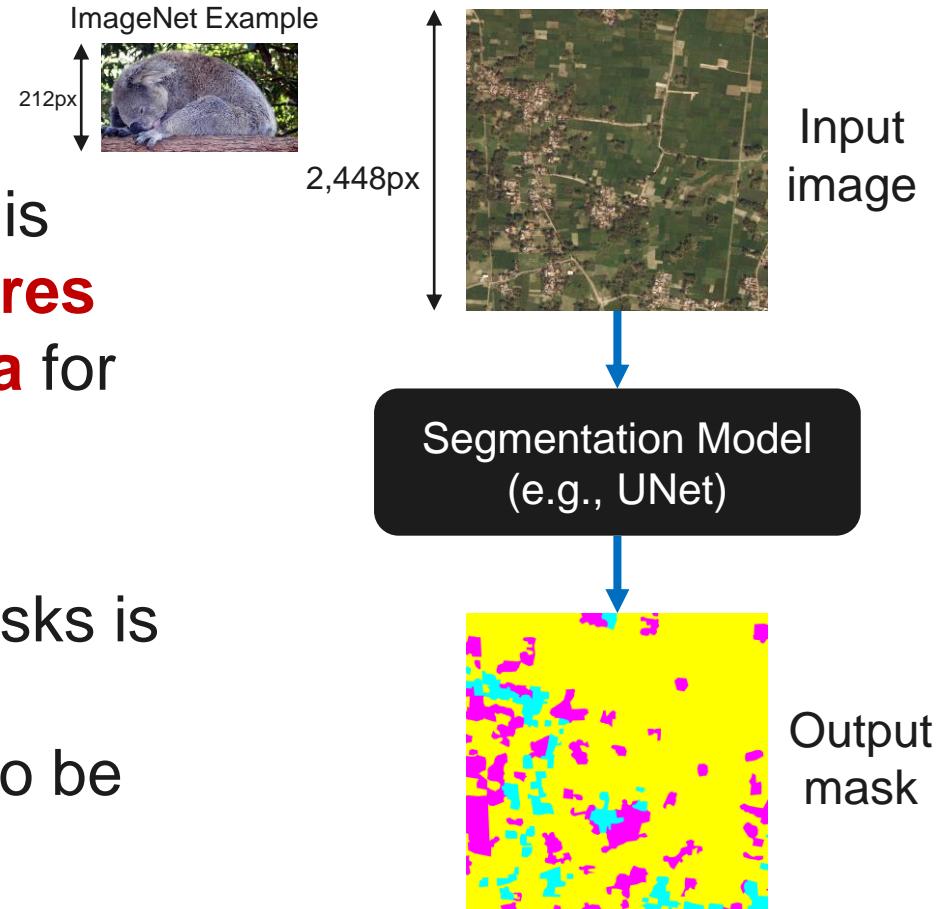
Land Cover Classification (LCC)

- 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.



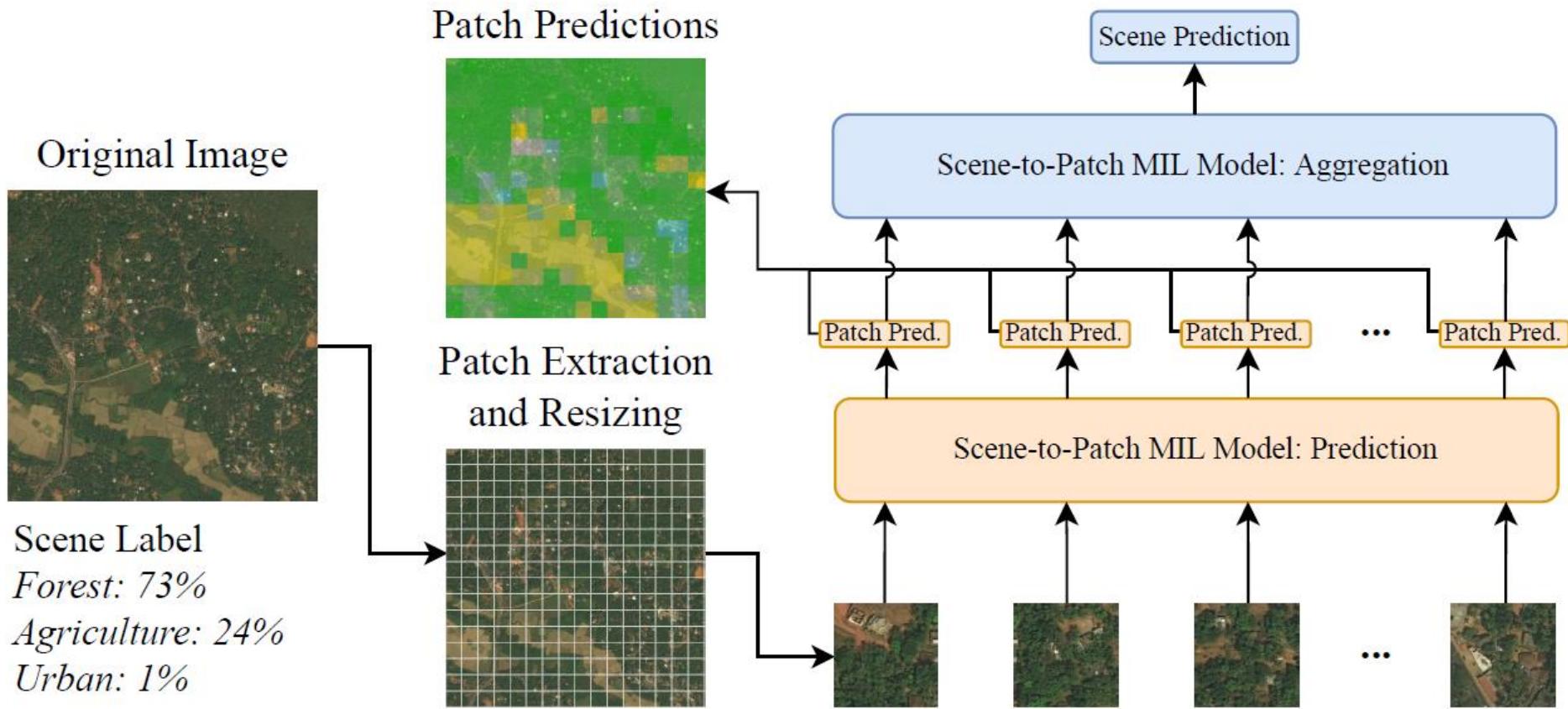
Existing Approaches

- 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**.



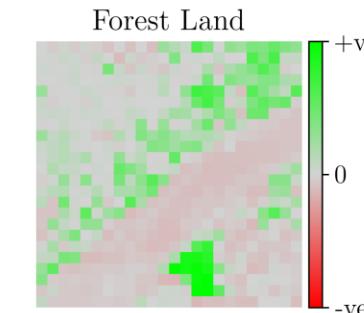
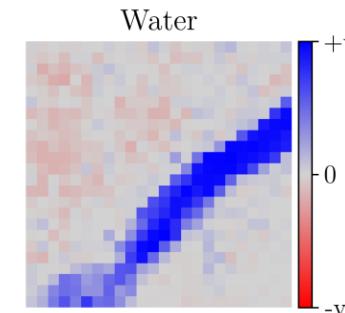
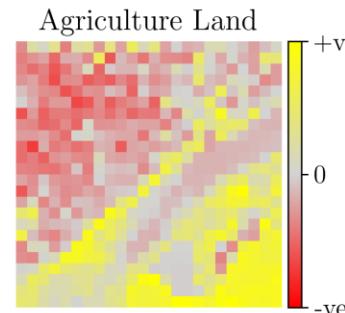
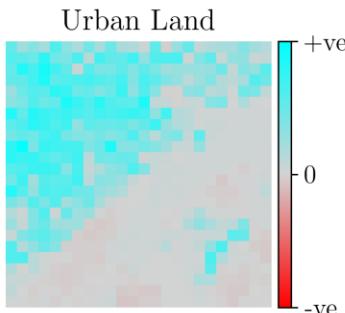
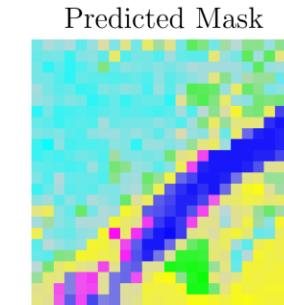
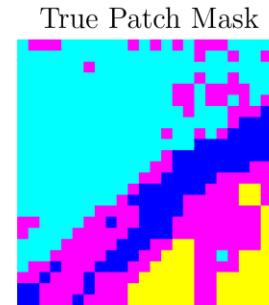
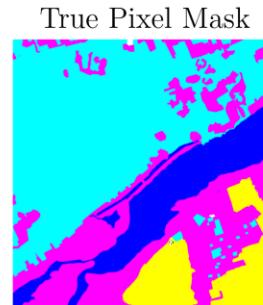
Our Approach – Scene-to-Patch Multiple Instance Learning

- 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

J.A.Early@soton.ac.uk
 [@JosephAEarly](https://twitter.com/JosephAEarly)

- 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.