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Birdy: A Bird Detection System using CNN and Transfer Learning

Rutuja Aher[1], Prathamesh Gawali[2], Parag Kalbhor[3], Bhagyashree Mali[4] , Prof. N.V.Kapde[5]
Department of AIML (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning)[1,2,3,4,5]
Loknete Gopinathji Munde Institute of Engineering Education & Research (LOGMIEER)s, Nashik, India

Abstract: *Identification of bird species is an important part of efforts to monitor and protect biodiversity. The routine process of brand identification is often labor-intensive and time-consuming. In this project, we use the power of deep learning, specifically convolutional neural networks (CNN) and Transfer Learning, to recognize bird species from image data. Transformational learning allows us to build advanced learning models that achieve high accuracy with little data. Our method is based on collecting large numbers of bird images and can identify many bird species. The findings not only improve the effectiveness of bird species research, but also help better understand bird ecosystems and promote conservation. In-depth research on bird species CNN Change study Biodiversity monitoring Species Identification Sustainable conservation.*

Keywords: Transfer learning, CNN (convolutional neural network), Transformational learning**,** Bird species detection.

I. INTRODUCTION

Birds play a vital role in the ecosystem, and tracking changes in their populations serves as a key metric for assessing environmental health. Numerous scientists employ animals as subjects for observing ecosystem preservation. Evaluating the ecological status of the natural surroundings can be achieved by monitoring alterations in animal numbers. Given the challenges of monitoring birds in their vast and fast-flying habitats, most scholars opt for bird **sound** analysis as their primary observational method. Among various approaches like infrared camera monitoring and mark-and-recapture, the method of recognizing bird **sounds** stands out for its efficiency and reliability. With the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence, the prevalent trend in technology is the utilisation of deep learning for bird identification. The inherent diversity of species within a geographic area is crucial for maintaining ecosystem stability. However, the biodiversity in natural habitats has been steadily diminishing over time. This decline can result from both natural and human-induced threats, such as alterations in the food chain, habitat fragmentation, resource depletion, nutrient scarcity, climate shifts, and the introduction of invasive species. These factors collectively have adverse effects on the native biota of an ecosystem. Every species within a habitat contributes significantly to its sustainability, and among the native organisms, birds play a pivotal role in maintaining ecosystem equilibrium.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. In the work titled “Learning Through Collaboration (2023) authored by Muhammad Awasis Hussain, Shih-An Huang, and Tsung-Han Tsai, a novel edge- optimised incremental learning approach, referred to as Learning through Collaboration (LTC), is introduced. LTC operated on the principles of transfer learning, enabling the incremental acquisition of knowledge for new classes. This is achieved by incrementally integrating new classes into the model through the cloning and training of fully connected layers, while the remainder of the Deep Neural Network (DNN) model serves as a feature extractor.

B. The research paper “Deep Learning Models for the Identification of Native Bird Species (2021)” by Yo-Ping Huang and Haobijam Basanta presents a fresh transfer learning technique capable of inheriting knowledge about native bird species.this acquired knowledge is subsequently applied to address the challenge of classifying two newly identified native bird species. To validate the proposed model, a performance comparison is conducted against four distinct state-of-the-art deep learning classification models employing transfer learning.

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C.In the publication titled "Enhancing Fine-Grained Bird Object Detection Using Deep Learning (2021)" by Kuihe Yang and Ziying Song, an innovative multi-object detection algorithm is introduced to enhance the precision and stability of object detection models for fine-grained birds. The incorporation of Depthwise separable convolution serves to significantly reduce the number of model parameters without compromising detection accuracy.

D."Avian Image Retrieval and Species Identification via a Deep Learning Platform (2019)" authored by Yo-Ping Huang and Haobijam Basanta, introduces a mobile application platform that leverages cloud-based deep learning techniques for image analysis, facilitating the identification of bird species from digital images uploaded by smartphone users. This research predominantly centres on the recognition of 27 Taiwan endemic bird species.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The project is geared towards constructing a resilient framework for identifying bird types from visual data. In this system, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and knowledge transfer strategies will be harnessed to enhance its efficacy. The project will rely on a dataset available on Kaggle for training purposes. Preparing the data will involve operations like resizing images, standardising pixel values, and enriching the dataset to bolster the model's capacity for generalisation.

The endeavour will encompass adjusting a pre-trained CNN model, like VGG16, Inception, or ResNet, through the addition of custom classification layers designed for recognizing different avian species. The model's effectiveness will be gauged using training, validation, and test datasets, with a focus on metrics such as precision, loss, and validation accuracy.

A user-intuitive web application will be crafted to permit users to upload images of birds for species recognition. The user interface will be thoughtfully designed for transparent and clear presentation of results.

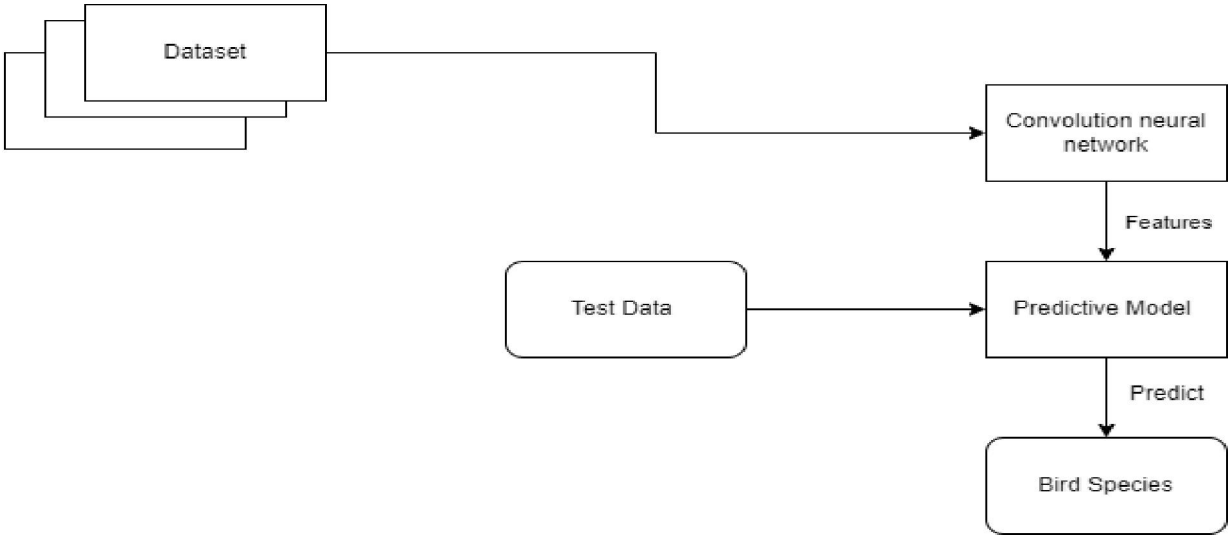

Fig: System Architecture

The trained model and user interface will be put into operation on a suitable platform, ensuring that the system is accessible to its intended users. Thorough documentation will be furnished, which includes a project report, code explanations, and user guidelines.

IV. FUTURE WORK

Our bird species detection project using deep learning encompasses key elements that are essential for improving the system's performance and usability. One crucial aspect is expanding the dataset through data augmentation, introducing diversity into the images, and thereby enhancing the model's adaptability to various real-world scenarios. The implementation of object localization is another critical avenue, allowing our model not only to classify bird species but also to precisely identify individual birds by drawing bounding boxes in the images. Furthermore, integrating audio analysis will enable our system to combine image and sound data for more comprehensive and accurate species detection. Bird species are often distinguished by their unique calls and songs, making this a valuable addition.

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The development of a real-time detection system is vital for ecological monitoring, as it facilitates continuous assessment of bird populations in the wild or urban areas. Real-time processing may involve deploying your model on embedded devices or utilising edge computing, ensuring rapid and seamless analysis of bird species in their natural habitats. To broaden your system's capabilities, you should aim for cross-species recognition, which entails differentiating between various bird species as well as distinguishing birds from non-bird objects in images. This is a challenging task that involves advanced object recognition techniques and managing a more extensive class hierarchy. Ethical considerations in wildlife monitoring are also paramount. Respecting privacy and environmental ethics when deploying the system, particularly in sensitive or protected ecosystems, is crucial to balance conservation efforts with technology advancement.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion ; It will focus on key areas such as knowledge dissemination, transfer learning and field research. Our project has the potential to provide significant advances in ecological research and wildlife conservation. The development of user applications opens up information to a wider audience and enables participation and collection. The foundation of the program is strengthened by collaboration with the bird community. The ethical decision regarding this study reflects the importance of protecting personal privacy and environmental practices. Ensure continuous improvement by following the most advanced learning methods. The project combines tools with conservation to provide ornithological and ecological protection to better understand the situation.

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