Fish recognition using deep convolutional neural network and data augmentation

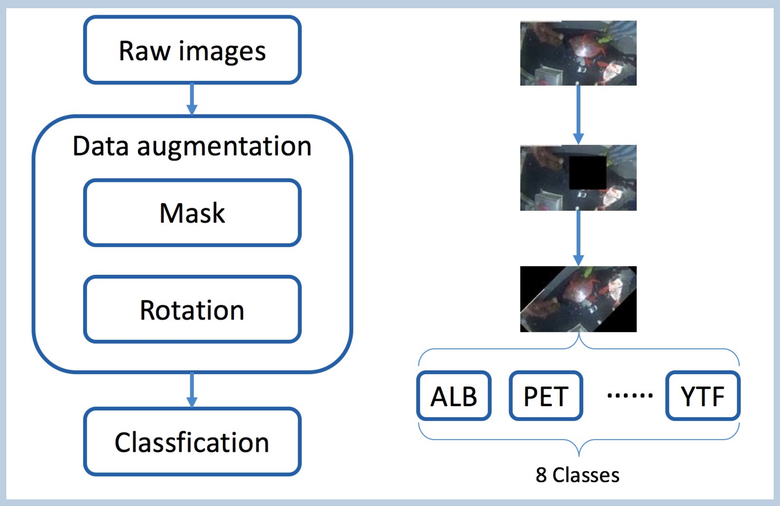
Ziqiang Zheng, Chao Wang, Zhibin Yu
zhengziqiang1@gmail.com, wangchaoplus@gmail.com, yuzhibin@ouc.edu.cn

Problem

Nowadays, as a sub topic of computer vision and fishery industry, fish recognition is still a challenging work not only because of various kinds of fish, but also because of the complex background of images.

Introduction

In this paper, we will introduce two methods to improve the classification accuracy. We have done some data preprocessing before training our model. First we make a mask in the fish region and make the fish region black, which we regard as the NoF fish images. Then we use some methods to achieve data augmentation. At last we use the convolutional neural network(CNN) as the classifier. The first method is based on data augmentation. The second improvement is based on some image preprocessing methods. We have made a mask of the area where the fish are located, and we have used both the processed images and the raw images to train our model.



Experiments

The table shows the test loss in the Kaggle competition. We mainly have used two different architecture of networks. The first two columns indicates the benchmark. By comparing the test loss when using the two methods with the benchmark. We can see that the rotating method and mask method both have decreased the test loss.

Method	Model	Test loss
None	Caffenet	1.92
None	GoogleNet	2.56
Rotating	Caffenet	1.77
Rotating	GoogleNet	1.93
Mask	Caffenet	1.87
Mask	GoogleNet	2.25
Rotating + Mask	Caffenet	1.71
Rotating + Mask	GoogleNet	1.85

References

[1] Sharif Razavian, Ali and Azizpour, Hossein and Sullivan, Josephine and Carlsson, Stefan: *CNN features off-the-shelf: an astounding baseline for recognition*, Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops (2014)

[2] Krizhevsky, Alex and Sutskever, Ilya and Hinton, Geoffrey E *Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks*, Advances in neural information processing systems (2012)

[3] Jia, Yangqing and Shelhamer, Evan and Donahue, Jeff and Karayev, Sergey and Long, Jonathan and Girshick: *Caffe: Convolutional Architecture for Fast Feature Embedding.* (2014)

Main Methods

The architecture of our model used in the experiment is the convolutional neural network, which has achieved remarkable performance in image classification and object detection recently[1][2]. There still exists the problem that our model can not distinguish between foreground and background. We make a mask of the area where the fish are located, because the mask can force our model to concentrate on the fish area by comparing the raw images and the processed images. So it can help our convolutional neural network detect the fish region. we have trained our model using both the two images at the same time, which can improve the robustness of the fish recognition.In consideration of the imbalance of the dataset, we got some new images by rotating the selected images. Through this method, we can increase the number of some species of fish images, which can help avoid that our model is over-fitted with some categories of fish images, and rotating the fish images can improve the robustness of detection and achieve sophisticated detection.

Result Verification

In order to prove that the fish region has really made contribution in the fish recognition, we modified Caffe[3] to get the pooling images. And the figure shows the comparison between the raw images and the pooling images. In consideration of the big number of the pooling images, we have picked up 36 pooling images from 64 pooling images and resized each of all to merge them into one image. From the two sets of images, we can see that the fish region is brighter than other regions in most of the pooling images.

From the two sets of images, we can see that the fish region is brighter than other regions in most of the pooling images, and this proves that fish make more contribution than the background for the classification. Our research can benefit the develop of the marine resources, as well as commercial applications such as fisheries and aquaculture.