

Camera Align and Folder Drag are All You Need: Rapid Crop Lodging Aerial Assessment without Segmentation

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1. Introduction



Lodging caused over 20% world annual grain loss



Lodging after extreme weather

Post-disaster compensation and filed management decision relies on the quick and accurate estimate of lodging area

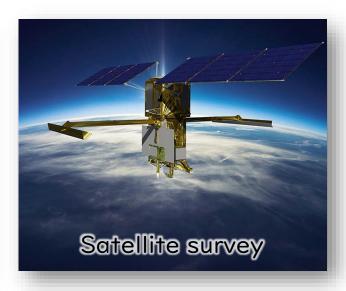


L. Introduction

Current methods and limitations



Low efficiency High labor cost Human errors



Low sparsal resolution Cloud interference



Good for lodging estimate

Higher device cost





1. Introduction

Challenges of using RGB UAV for lodging survey

- 1. High computation time to do photogrammetry (SfM-MVS) to produce geo-maps (DOM + DSM)
- 2. Digital surface model (DSM) from RGB images not always accurate for heights -> img texture
- 3. Complex and variate natural & crop condition makes segmentation difficult -> deep learning
- 4. High segmentation annotation time for training deep learning model

Time is critical for insurance company and government to make in-time decision

Objective: Can we decrease the time and labor cost in this processing?



Methods and Materials



2. I Study area & devices



Experiment Rice field (46.69 ha) at Jiangsu, China

Lodged after Bebinca typhoon

Data collection devices



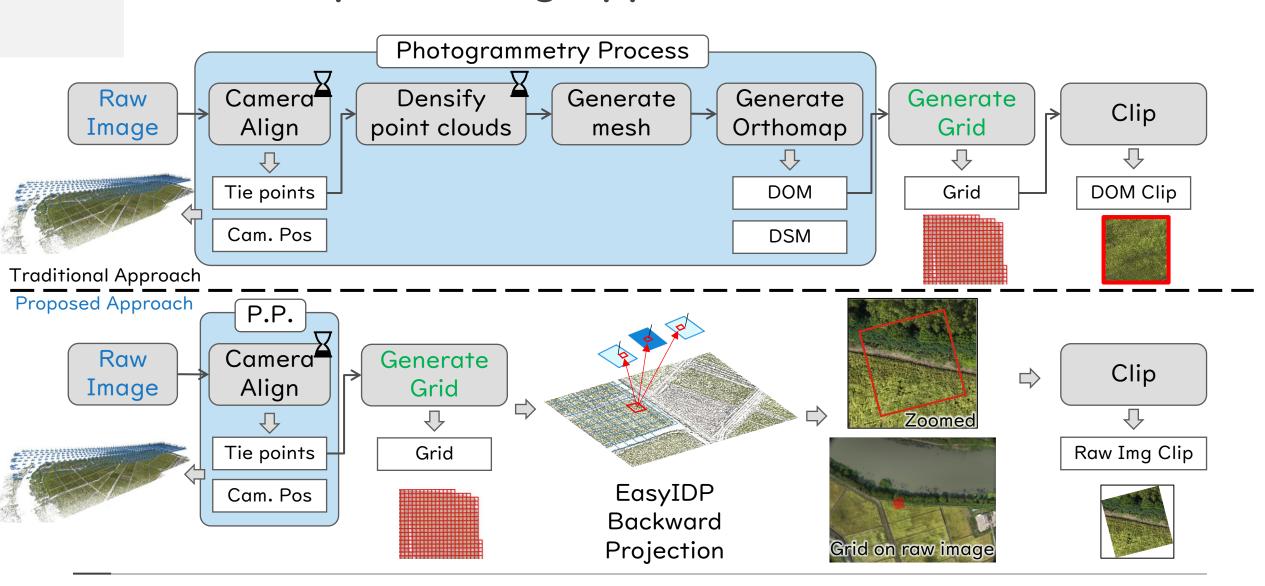
DJI Mavic 3

Only use RGB images

Survey time: 41 mins
Flight Height: 120m
Lateral overlap: 75%
Side overlap: 85%

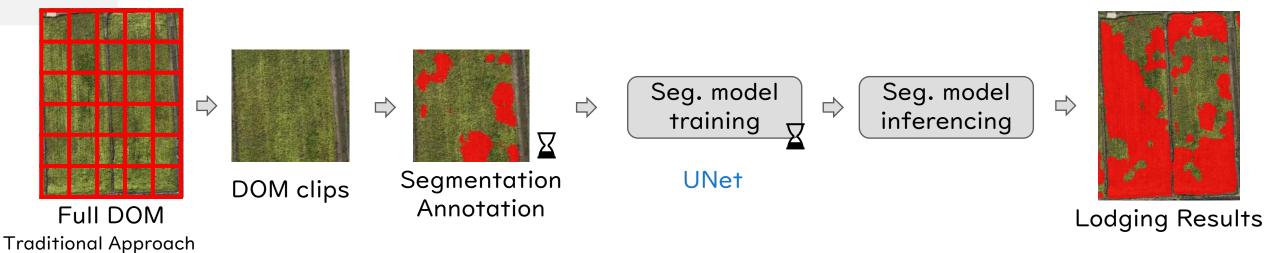


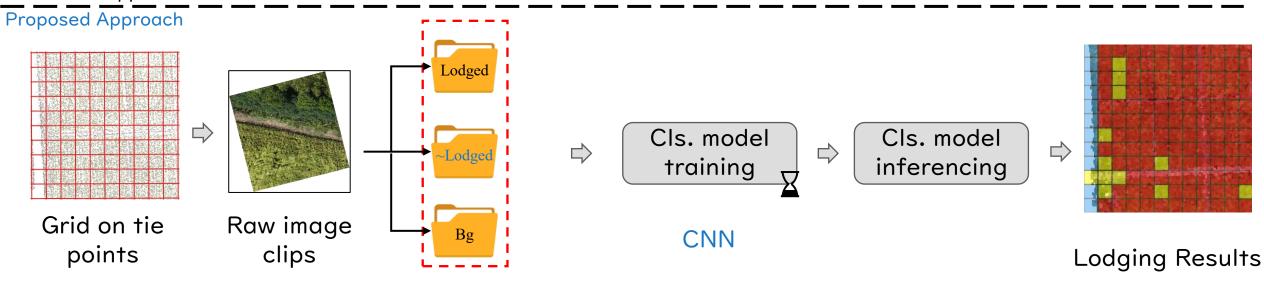
2.2 Fast Preprocessing Approach





2.3 Fast lodging area distinguish approach







Results and Discussion



3. I Processing time consuming comparison

Traditional Steps	Time	Our Proposed steps	Time	
Align photos	18 min	Align Photos	23 min	
Densify point cloud	III min	-		
Generate mesh	2 min	-		
Generate DEM	2 min	-		
Generate DOM	9 min	EasyIDP backward projection	9 min	
Crop grids	IO min	Crop grids	7 min	
Segmentation annotation	53 min	Classification annotation	25 min	
Training seg. model	23 min	Train cls. model	IO min	
Inference seg. model	4 min	Inference cls. model	2 min	
Total time	232 min	Total time	76 min	



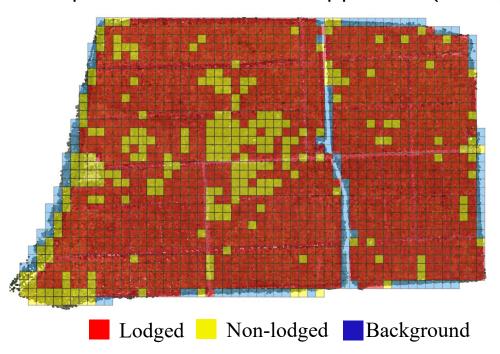
3.2 Processing accuracy comparison



UNet segmentation approach



Proposed classification approach (20m grid)

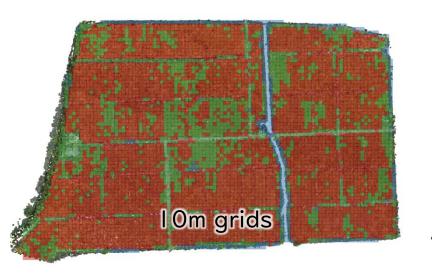


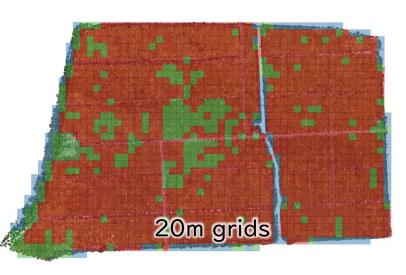
Method	Item	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	FI	Clip num
Unet Segmentation	Total	0.86	0.86	0.94	0.90	580
Our proposed	Total	0.83	0.77	0.83	0.78	647

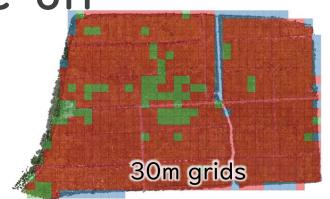


3.2 Processing time and grid size trade-off

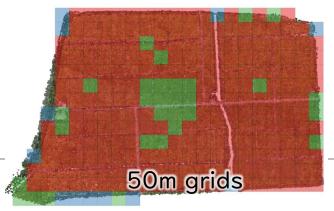
Methods	Total Processing Time		
l Ometers Grids (6 30images)	106 min		
20meters Grids (1620images)	76 min		
30meters Grids (722images)	65 min		
40meters Grids (428images)	66 min		
50meters Grids (264images)	61 min		











UTokyo

3.4 Future works



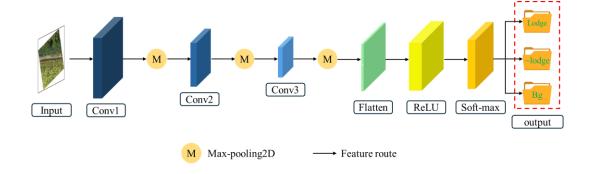
Expand to full research area



Expand to more crops (e.g. cotton, wheat, maize)



3.4 Future works



Diffusion, SAM2, YOLO-CLS, etc...

Just using simple CNN classification network to quick test our idea

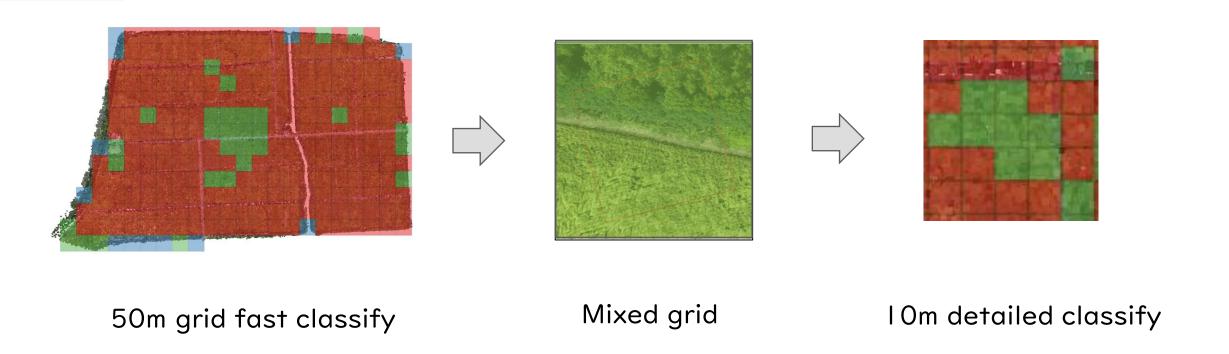


Compared UNet segmentation is also not the latest technology

SOTA classification & segmentation networks comparison



3.4 Future works



Apply the pyramid to accelerate grid annotation for classification



Conclusion 4



4. Conclusion

By using only camera align and using classification to replace segmentation:

- Decrease lodging processing time from 232 min to 76 min (-67.24%)
- Classification preformed reasonable and acceptable worse than segmentation
- Grid size, efficiency and performance trade-off needs to be further explored

