

Mushroom classification appusing Transfer learning.

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## Danish Mycological Society, fungal records database

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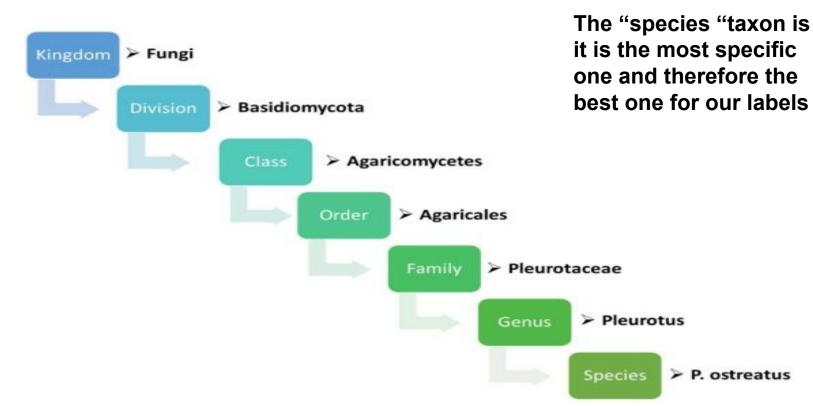


## **DATA EXPLORATION**



- 1041603 occurrences with metada
- 645400 pictures
- 343541 occurences with images, an occurence can have more than one picture
- 5988 identified species with img data

# **About mushroom's taxonomy**



#### Number of available pictures per species:

```
df_joined.groupby(['species'])['identifier'].count().compute().sort_values(ascending=False).head(20)
species
Amanita rubescens
                               3543
Trametes versicolor
                               3393
Fomitopsis pinicola
                               3179
Hypholoma fasciculare
                               2828
Stereum hirsutum
                               2333
Auricularia auricula-judae
                                                   3000 -
                               2311
Fomes fomentarius
                               2308
Bjerkandera adusta
                                                   2500 -
                               2243
Pluteus cervinus
                               2238
Hygrocybe conica
                               2231
                                                  2000
Clitocybe nebularis
                               2141
Pleurotus ostreatus
                               2083
                                                   1500
Boletus erythropus
                               2075
Boletus edulis
                               2012
                                                   1000
Ganoderma applanatum
                              1993
Tremella mesenterica
                              1976
                                                   500
Imleria badia
                              1896
Mycena galericulata
                               1893
Amanita muscaria
                              1887
Coprinellus micaceus
                               1885
```

## **Training data**

Due to lack of computational power, I decided to limit myself to 10 species containing each ~1,000 images.

## **Species:**

- 1. Apioperdon pyriforme
- 2. Auricularia auricula-judae
- 3. Dacrymyces stillatus
- 4. Daedalea quercina
- 5. Fuscoporia ferrea
- 6. Psathyrella candolleana
- 7. Stereum hirsutum
- 8. Tremella mesenterica
- 9. Tubaria furfuracea
- 10. Xylaria hypoxylon

# **TRANSFER LEARNING**

RESNET50

global\_average\_pooling2d

DROPOUT

Dense 1024units RELU

DROPOUT

Dense 512units RELU

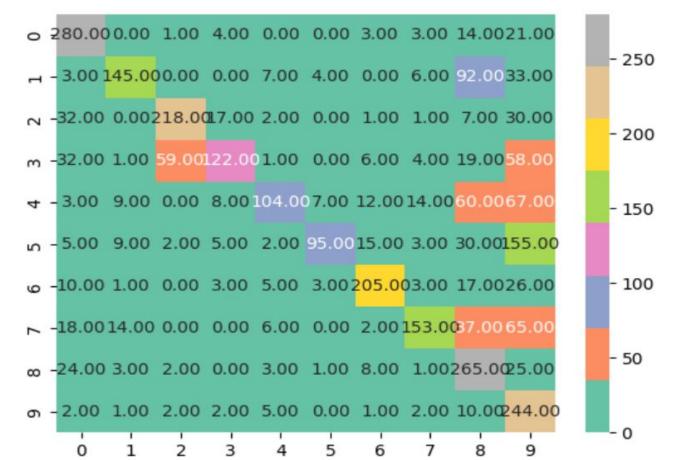
Dense 256units RELU

SOFTMAX ACTIVATION 10 units

## **Training and validation results**

Model	Training Loss	Training Accuracy	Validation Loss	Validation Accuracy
Inception V3	0.9743	0.6560	2.1635	0.3700
ResNet50	0.2997	0.9043	0.3393	0.8864
EfficientNetB1	0.0495	0.9848	0.2356	0.9375

## **Confusion matrix**





3- Tubaria furfuracea



2- Psathyrella candolleana

#### **Beta Mushroom Identifier**

Hello! This is the beta version of the mushroom identifying app.

Due to lack of computational power, I was only trained on classifying 10 species.



#### Attention:

Note that while some of these mushrooms are edible, it is important to exercise caution when foraging and consuming wild mushrooms. Always consult an expert or field guide to ensure that you are properly identifying the mushrooms you encounter, and never consume any mushroom unless you are certain of its identity and edibility.

Upload Image

#### **PREDICT**

# The app:

- Backend: Python + Flask
- Frontend: html/css + javascript



Upload Image



Also known as the pear-shaped puffball, this mushroom has a round fruiting body that is white at first and then turns brown as it matures. It is edible when young and fresh.

#### **Top-5 Predictions**

- Apioperdon pyriforme 98.81002902984619%
- Psathyrella candolleana 1.148820947855711%
- Tubaria furfuracea 0.017736178415361792%
- Auricularia auricula-judae 0.009487523493589833%
- Xylaria hypoxylon 0.00520960456924513%

# The app:

- Backend: Python + Flask
- Frontend: html/css + javascript



# **NEXT STEPS:**

- 1. Take into account the different species distributions:
- Species rarity, that is, its relative frequency in the database.
- The geographical distribution of the species.
- Phenology of the species, its seasonality.

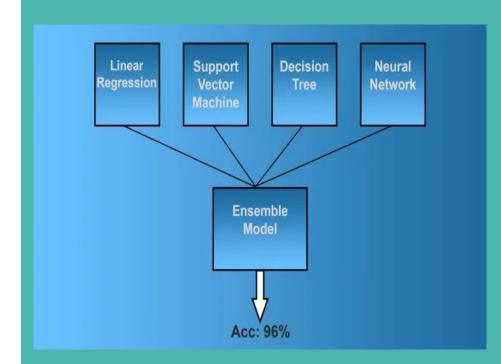
2. Category distribution of the fungi dataset is long-tailed:

minority classes.

Long-tailed datasets can cause
 models to perform poorly on the tail, including the rare events or

# Use ensemble learning for better classification

"The reason ensemble learning is efficient is that your machine learning models work differently. Each model might perform well on some data and less accurately on others. When you combine all them, they cancel out each other's weaknesses."



### FungiCLEF 2023

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# **THANK YOU!!!**

**QUESTIONS?**