

HIDING IN

PLAIN SIG

HARNES

DEEP LEA

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performance
off-the-sh
cla

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OBJECTIVE

... a high-quality dataset and analyze the
... of CNN architectures, transfer learning, and
... self tools to determine whether a CNN can
... classify images of Morels in the wild.

... expert or novice?

02

METHODOLOGY

A significant portion of this project was to collect samples representing where the mushrooms may be found.

- Dataset creation
 - Images were collected from various sources to ensure quality and diversity
 - Google image search
 - Facebook Marketplace
 - Publicly available datasets
 - The remaining 398

LOGY

s project focused on curating a high-quality dataset representative of a typical forager's viewpoint. Samples may not be obvious or even partially obscured.

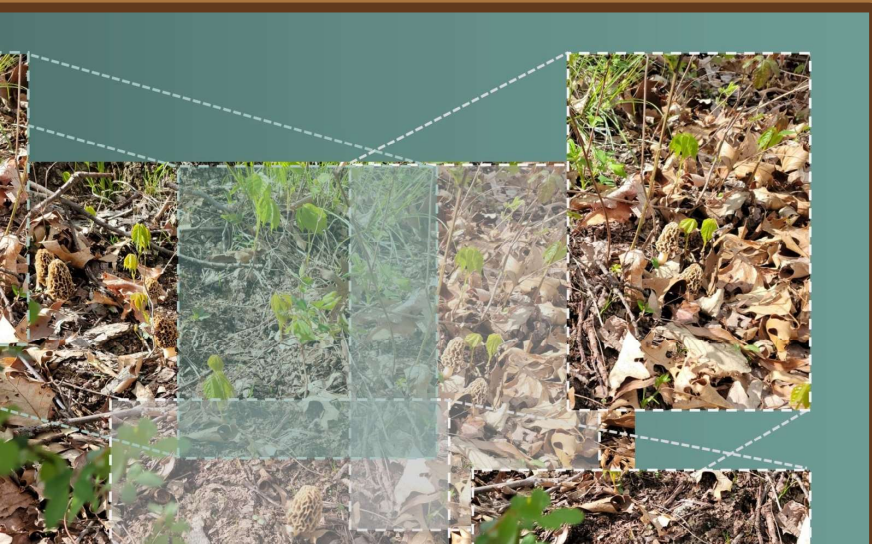
ted in batches and then filtered to representativeness.

earch (roughly 10% of the dataset) and foraging communities with the media

images were manually sampled to



set from scratch. The goal
ples should include images



**TO DETECT
MORELS IN
NATURAL
SETTINGS**

CT IN S



fig

I believe that crea
classes to repres

part of the which

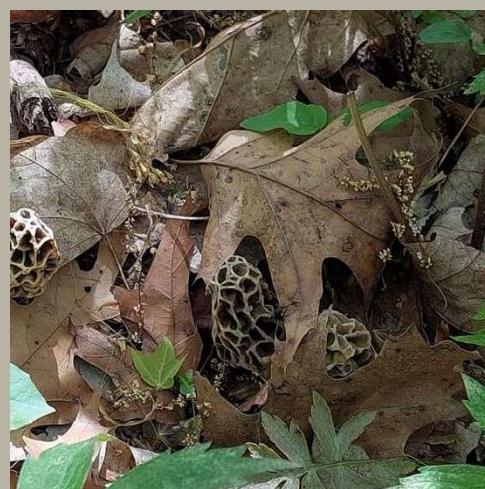
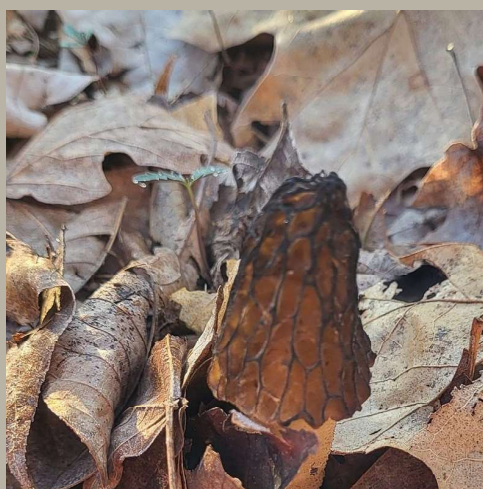


Fig 1. A few samples from the training set.

05

CONCLUSION

ating a more comprehensive data set that has
sent a greater diversity of the wildlife present

create the “morel” and

- The final dataset consisted of two evenly split classes

- Model Building

- CNN architecture was used
 - Overfit a small model
 - Systematically tune
 - Apply data augmentation
- Transfer Learning was used
 - Followed a basic
 - MobileNetV2 was used for foragers.
 - Given more time

- Teachable Machines

- An off-the-shelf tool was used to tune the learning rate.
- I was able to produce a functional mobile app, but due

and “none” classes
contains 792 samples with
sses

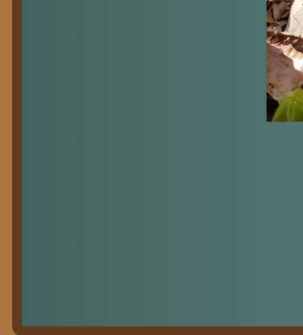


fig 2. T

was explored with the following workflow:

model

test each hyperparameter to find an ideal model
mentation and regularization to improve accuracy
with MobileNetV2

c tutorial for transfer learning from tensorflow.org
as selected because there is potential to provide

e, I would have liked to explore this further.

I trained simply by uploading my dataset and a s

ce a model with very high accuracy and capabilities
e to time constraints, I was not able to pursue thi



The image sampling process

/ and reduce overfitting

g
real-time assistance to

significant reduction in the

es to be deployed to a
s.

INTRODUCTION

Have you ever tried foraging for morels? If yes, you are probably familiar with the infamous Morel. These mushrooms are well known amongst foragers of all levels. The cap of a morel features a distinctive honeycomb pattern that makes confident identification relatively simple but also makes them notoriously difficult to find.

This characteristic presents an interesting problem for a computer vision system. Consider that a novice forager might have trouble seeing morels without the guidance of an expert, but once the novice becomes an expert, spotting them becomes a much more natural task. It would be a simple matter of training the system to recognize the

for wild foods? If
with the
rooms are well
skill levels. The
honeycomb
identification
es them

interesting
model to solve.
will often have
the guidance of
completes a few
m becomes
appear to be a
ve to recognize

classes to represent
in a more's ha
reliable prediction
with a large mod

It is worth noting
Object Detection
to detect hidden
I would have lik
protect, I think

AN

The biggest challenge
I ultimately created
project, which ultimately

ent a greater diversity of the wildlife present
habitat could allow a model to provide more
ons. Of course, spending more time working
del, such as MobileNet may ultimately lead to
similar improvements.

g that there is a field of study; Camouflaged
is centered around how to best train a model
and obscured objects. If I had a bit more time
ed to explore some of that research for this
it would provide some interesting insight.

06

CHALLENGES AND FUTURE WORK

ange I faced in this project was image sampling.
ated two fully independent datasets for this
mately ate up a significant portion of my time.

With the final dataset I was
space constraints I am not a
model was at overfitting, ev
noticeably stunts the mode
provide some more positive

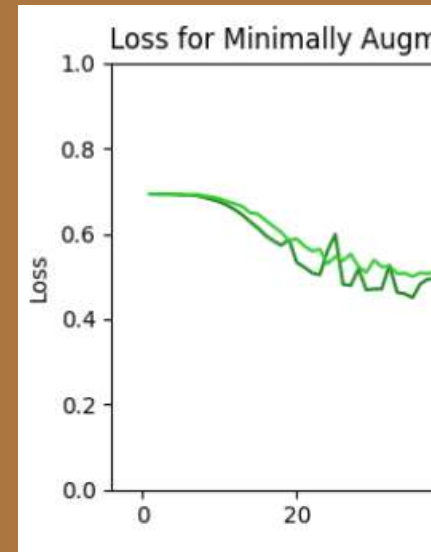
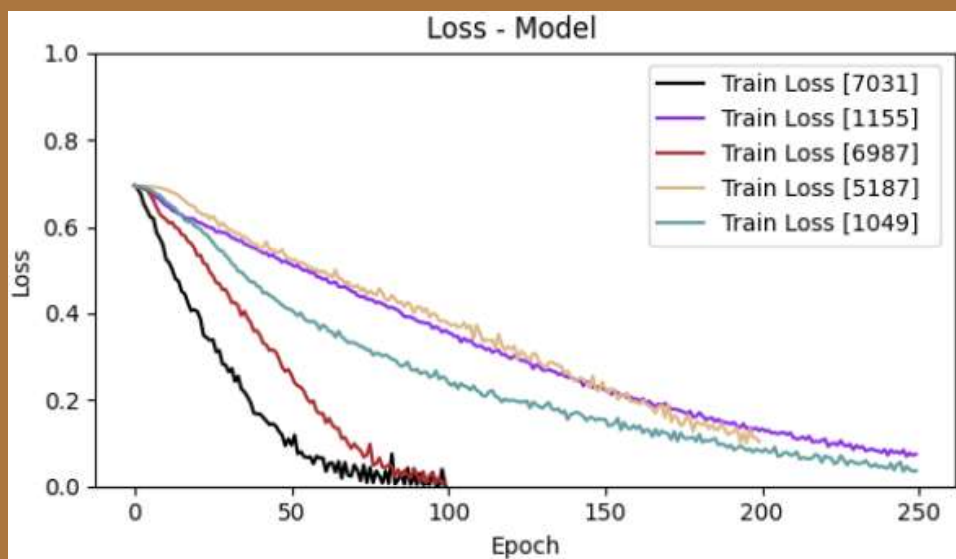
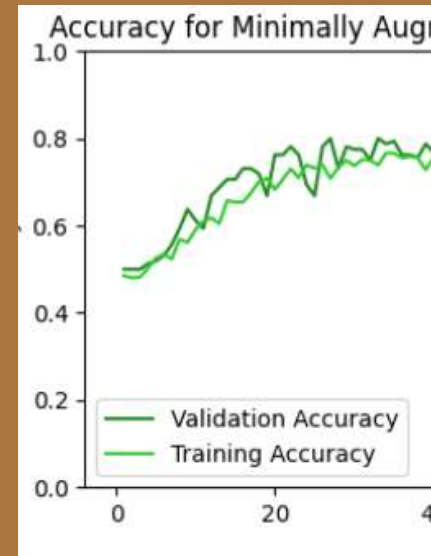
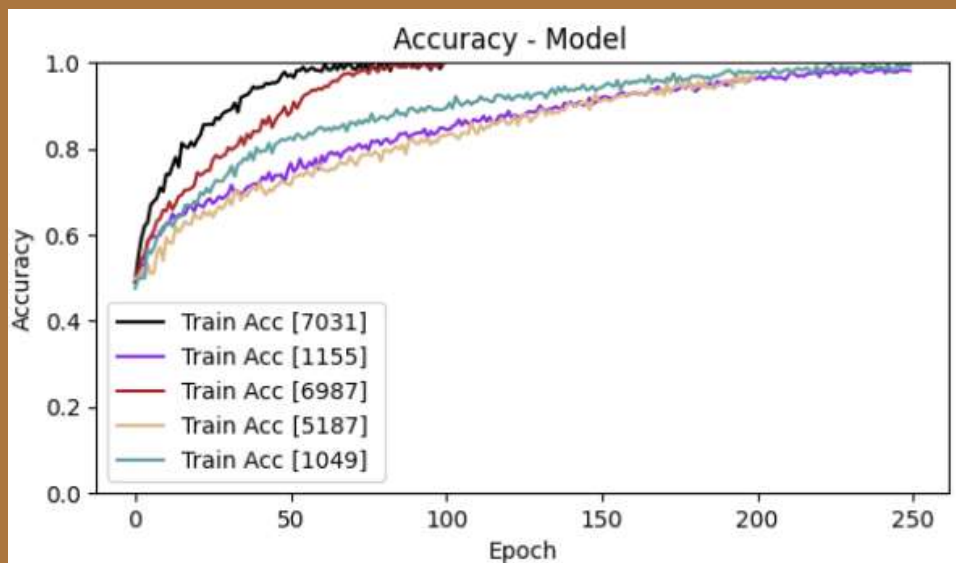
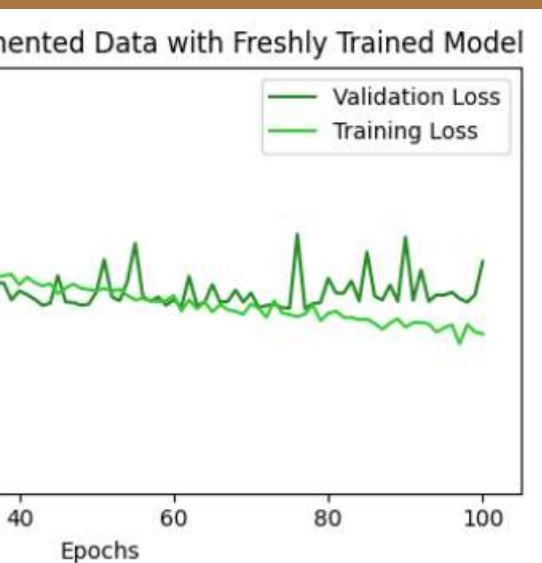
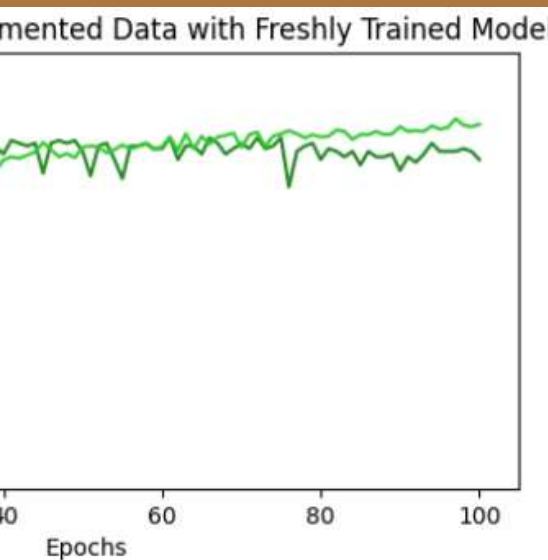


fig 3. Overfitting

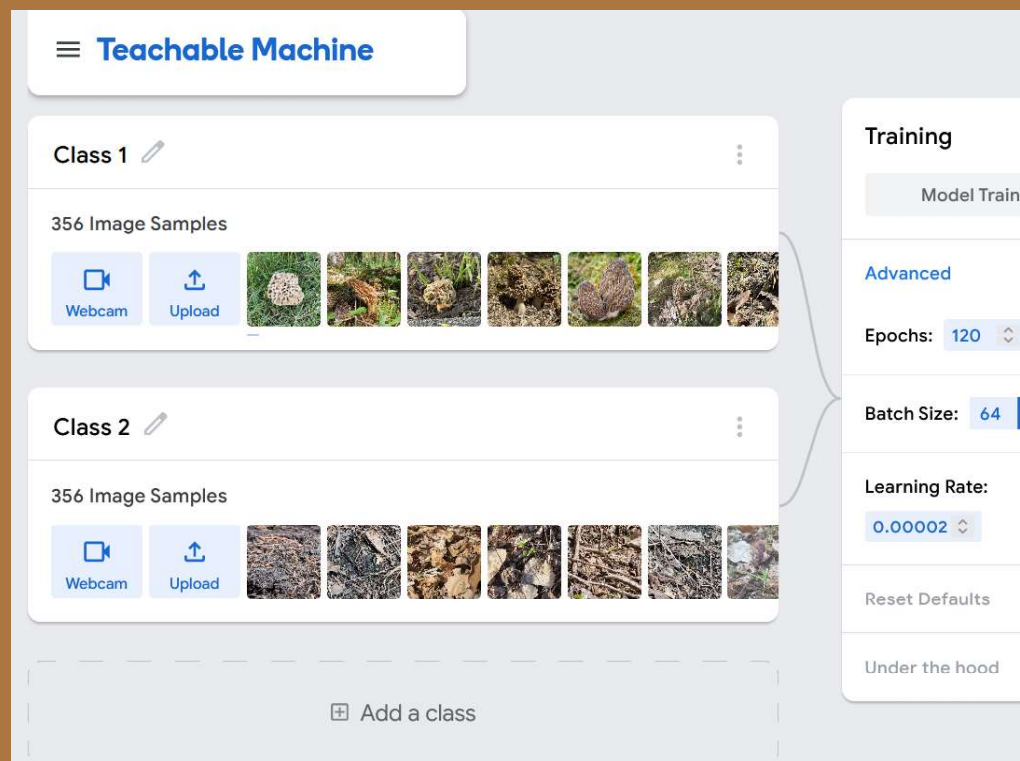
fig 4. Impact

able to get reasonably good results in each stage
able to share all results here, but these results sh
en on a model of only 1049 parameters. Interest
el's ability to converge. Some more experimentat
e results. It is possible the model may still be a b



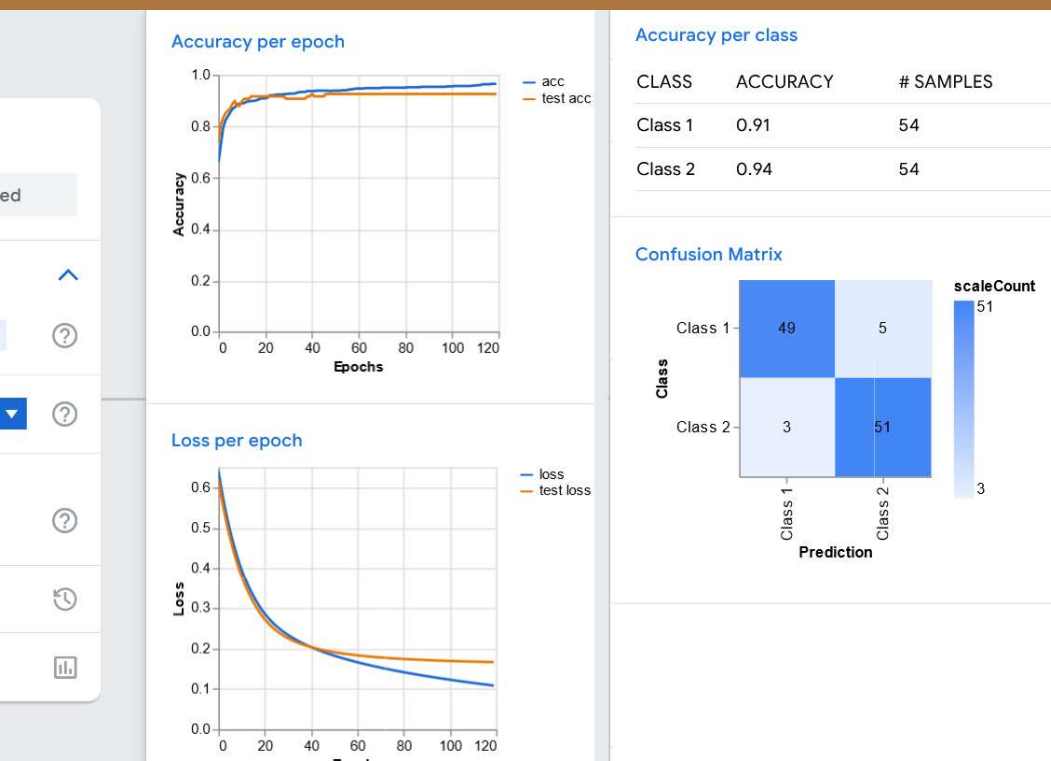
t of augmentation

This is a screenshot to highlight
from the Teachable Machine.
performs well, but the real in
interacting with the live came
may be stunting model perfo
scope.



of development. Due to
how successful the
tingly, augmentation
ion here may eventually
it too small.

ght the results I gathered
The model clearly
sights were gained from
era. The dataset may be
rmance due to its narrow



simple matter of training the
the pattern. Can a CNN learn to
forager too?

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University of Missouri, St. Louis

Deep Learning, Spring 2024

Professor Badri Adhikari

eye to recognize
to be an expert

The second iteration
performance increased

In the future I hope
the intersection
leveraged to education

I believe this project
tool that would enable
Similar to tools such as
the user in learning
than only leveraging

ation of the dataset did in fact show huge
reases, so the time spent seems to have been
worth while.

ope to expand on this idea. I am interested in
n of Artificial Intelligence and how it can be
ate and inspire users about the natural world
around them.

ect could be extended to a much broader use
educate users in the process of identification.
uch as iNaturalist, but with the goal to engage
ing about the wildlife in front of them rather
ging computer vision as a (powerful) search
engine.

04

RESULTS/FINDINGS

Results suggest that, yes, a spot morels hidden in the Teachable machine, I do not. Despite the models' shown, evaluated with morel-specific range of plant, fungi, and a between a tree stump and required.

INDINGS

a convolutional neural network has the potential to explore the natural landscape. However, after exploring pre-trained models, I do not feel that this is something I am able to prove or disprove. Achieving high validation accuracy in several iterations on specific data. In a real-world dataset, when the images are of animal matter, the model is ill-equipped to understand the context. It is clear that further research and a more

able Machine

to learn how to reliably
predictive power with the
with my current dataset.
ons, they are only being
es encompass a full
rstand the nuances
more robust dataset is