

# [DRAFT] Benthic Coverage - Coral segmentation

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## Abstract

This research report presents key findings derived from an in-depth exploration of the YOLOv8 model applied to a specific dataset for computer vision tasks, particularly instance segmentation. The YOLOv8 model demonstrates remarkable adaptability to the dataset, showcasing outstanding performance even on modest hardware configurations, rendering it well-suited for resource-constrained environments. Furthermore, its real-time capabilities on video streams enhance its practical utility.

The study also reveals that models customized for specific regions exhibit diminished performance compared to models trained on the entire dataset. However, encouragingly, a model trained on a specific region displays effective generalization to unseen regions, achieving commendable performance.

The investigation identifies data leakage in TETES\_PROVIDENCIA, which obscures the genuine performance of the YOLOv8 finetuned model. Consequently, the report emphasizes the necessity of conducting evaluations at the regional level to provide a more accurate assessment of the model's capabilities.

Additionally, nearly half of the annotated data in 'reefsupport' presents challenges for direct usability, including issues such as data leakage, empty masks, and label mismatches. The recommendation is to curate the dataset to address these challenges, potentially leading to an overall enhancement in performance. These conclusions contribute valuable insights for optimizing computer vision applications in the domain of marine biology and underwater image segmentation.

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## Intro

Marine biologists engaged in the study of coral reefs invest a significant portion of their time in manually processing data obtained from research dives. The objective of this challenge is to create an image segmentation pipeline that accelerates the analysis of such data. This endeavor aims to assist conservationists and researchers in enhancing their efforts to protect and comprehend these vital ocean ecosystems. Leveraging computer vision for the segmentation of coral reefs in benthic imagery holds the potential to quantify the long-term growth or decline of coral cover within marine protected areas.

## The challenge

The primary objective of this subgroup is to automate the image segmentation process for underwater imagery. The dataset provided encompasses a diverse collection of static benthic organisms, including coral, algae, and bare substrate commonly found in tropical coral reefs. The ultimate goal for the final model is to accurately distinguish between hard and soft corals, with the eventual capability to identify various biologically functional entities.

A crucial application for the developed model lies in estimating the benthic coverage of coral groups.

Initially, 30 participants joined the challenge and were organized into different subgroups based on their personal interests. Each subgroup is tasked with employing a specific modeling approach to address the segmentation problem. The challenge concludes with a comprehensive comparison of results, and ReefSupport aims to identify the most suitable approach for their specific use cases.

This report provides a comprehensive summary of the efforts invested in developing the YOLOv8 model approach. imagery.

## Computer Vision for underwater imagery

Computer vision tasks in underwater imagery pose unique challenges that make them particularly difficult. Here are some key reasons:

1. **Limited Light and Color Variation:** Underwater environments typically have limited light penetration, leading to reduced visibility and color distortion. The attenuation of light in water results in diminished contrast and color richness, making it challenging for computer vision models to accurately perceive and differentiate objects.
2. **Scattering and Absorption:** Water causes scattering and absorption of light, which can obscure details and create hazy or blurry images. This phenomenon is exacerbated as the distance from the camera increases, impacting the clarity of objects in the scene. The scattering of light can also cause objects to appear larger or closer than they are.
3. **Complex Backgrounds:** Underwater scenes often feature intricate and dynamic backgrounds, such as coral reefs, plants, and marine life. The complexity of these backgrounds can make it challenging for computer vision models to distinguish between the objects of interest and the surrounding environment.
4. **Limited Annotated Data:** Annotating underwater imagery for training machine learning models is a labor-intensive process. The scarcity of large and well-annotated datasets specific to underwater scenes makes it difficult to train models effectively. Limited training data can lead to challenges in achieving robust generalization.
5. **Distinctive Visual Artifacts:** Underwater imagery may exhibit visual artifacts such as caustics, backscatter, and particulate matter in the water. These artifacts can introduce noise and irregularities, impacting the performance of computer vision algorithms.
6. **Variable Environmental Conditions:** Underwater conditions are highly variable, including changes in water clarity, currents, and turbulence. These variations can affect the quality and consistency of images, making it difficult for models trained on one set of conditions to generalize well across different scenarios.
7. **Lack of Standardization:** Unlike many computer vision tasks on land, there is less standardization in underwater imaging equipment and techniques. Different cameras, lighting setups, and environmental conditions can lead to a wide range of image characteristics, complicating the development of universally applicable models.

Addressing these challenges in underwater computer vision requires specialized techniques, data augmentation strategies, and innovative algorithms tailored to the unique characteristics of underwater imagery. Advances in this field have the potential to contribute significantly to marine biology, environmental monitoring, and underwater exploration.

## YOLOv8

**YOLOv8** (You Only Look Once version 8) is originally an object detection model used in computer vision. YOLOv8 is part of the YOLO series (You Only Look Once), which is known for its real-time object detection capabilities.

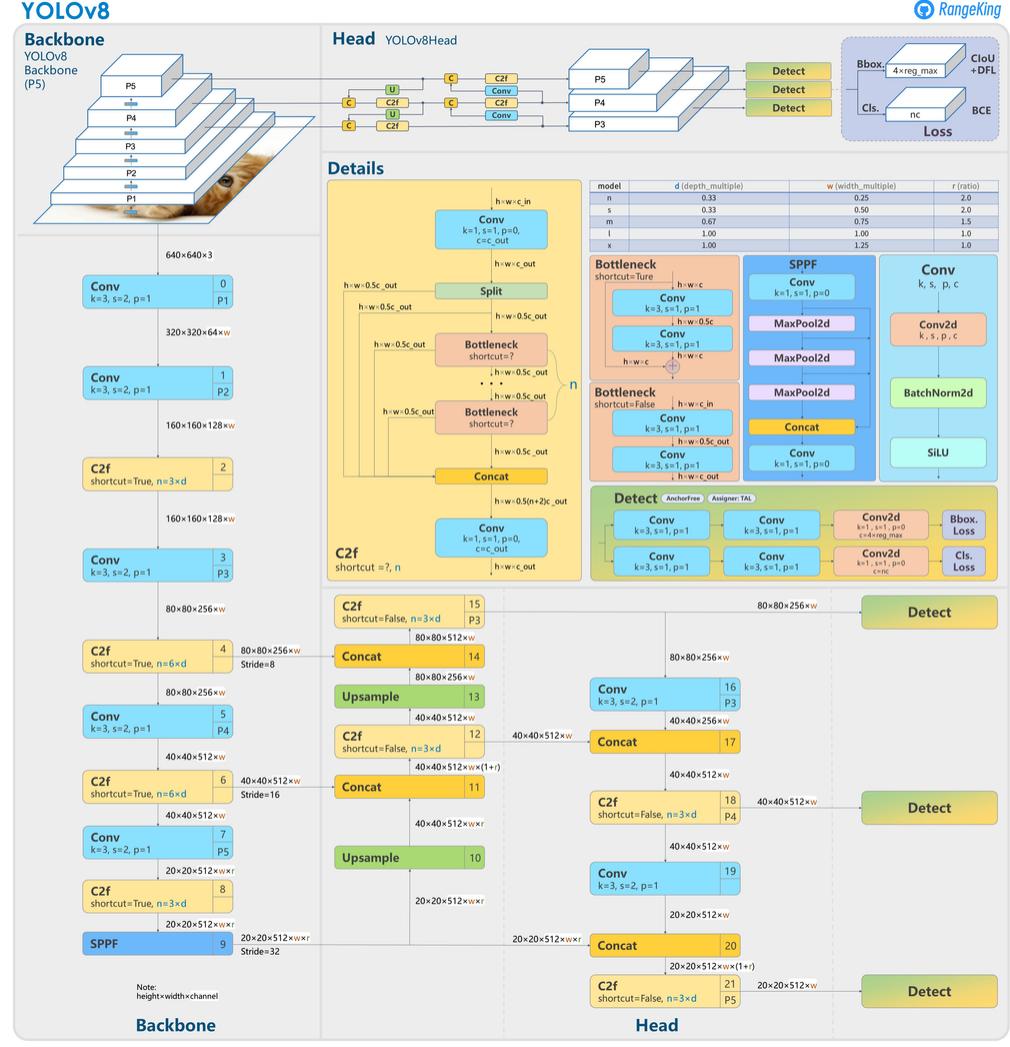
Key features of YOLOv8 include:

- **One-stage Detection:** YOLO operates as a one-stage object detection model, as opposed to two-stage models like Faster R-CNN. It processes the entire image in a single forward pass to detect objects, making it faster.
- **Real-time Processing:** YOLO models are designed for real-time object detection, making them suitable for applications like video surveillance, autonomous vehicles, and robotics.
- **Accuracy and Speed Tradeoff:** YOLOv8 aims to strike a balance between accuracy and speed. It may sacrifice some precision compared to slower models, but it excels in processing speed.

As for the specific computer vision tasks it can perform, YOLOv8 is primarily used for object detection but can be used for instance segmentation and key pose recognition too. Some common applications include:

- **Object Recognition:** Identifying and classifying objects within an image or video feed.
- **Real-time Surveillance:** Monitoring live video streams for security purposes, detecting and tracking objects or people.
- **Autonomous Vehicles:** YOLOv8 can be utilized for detecting and tracking objects in the environment, which is crucial for the operation of autonomous vehicles.
- **Human Pose Estimation:** Detecting and estimating the pose of human bodies in images or videos.
- **General Object Tracking:** Tracking the movement of objects over consecutive frames in a video.

## YOLOv8 Architecture



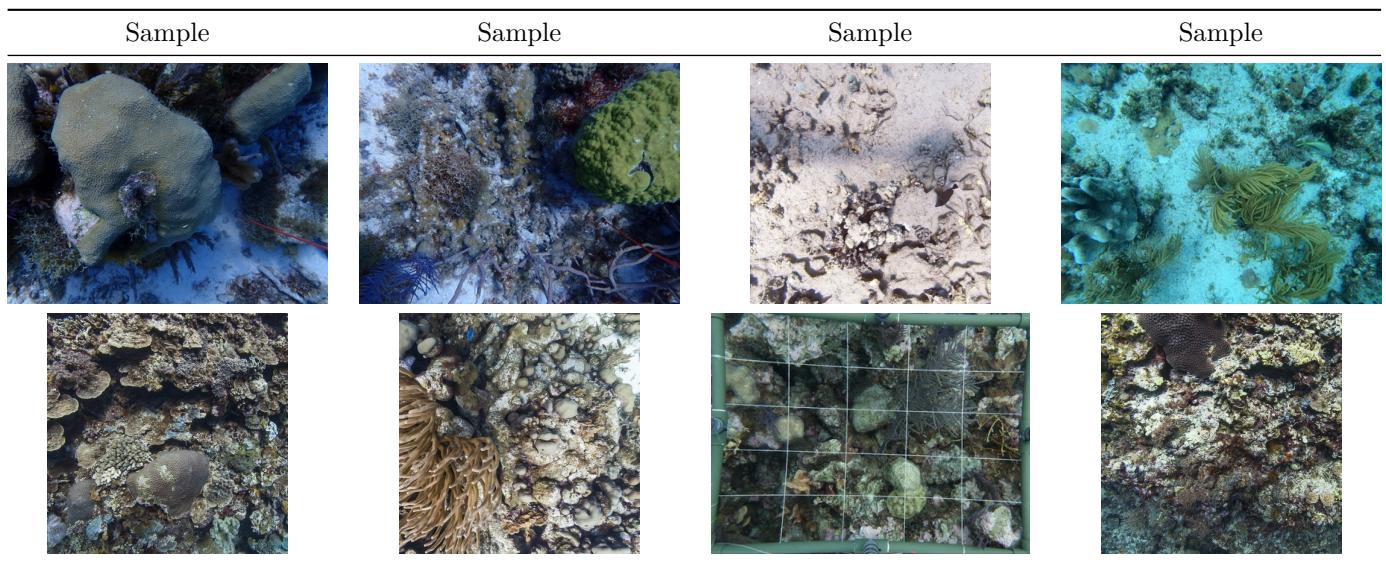
## Data

The data provided by ReefSupport is made available on a publically hosted Google Cloud bucket. Two types of datasets are available:

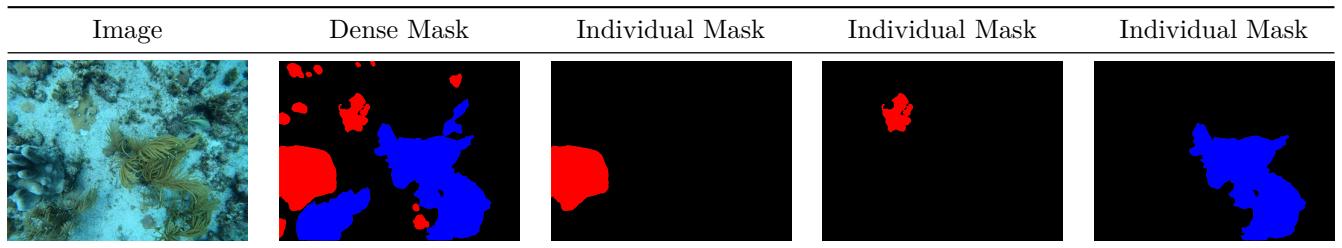
- **Point labels or sparse labels:** random points in an image are classified. A typical image would contain between 50 and 100 point labels.
- **Mask labels or dense labels:** detailed segmentations masks are provided for hard and soft corals. Two datasets are provided (ReefSupport and CoralSeg).

Given the nature of the computer vision task, dense labels are required. YOLOv8 cannot be trained on semantic segmentation but only on instance segmentation. Therefore, individual masks for each coral instance are required. We decided to not use CoralSeg as it does not provide the individual masks and because the data quality and quantity of the ReefSupport dataset seemed enough for the task at hand.

The ReefSupport dataset provides high quality dense labels using images from the SEAVIEW, TETES and SEAFLOWER datasets. Samples of images from these regions were fully annotated with individual masks for each instance.



Each image is associated with a stitched dense mask and all its individual mask instances.



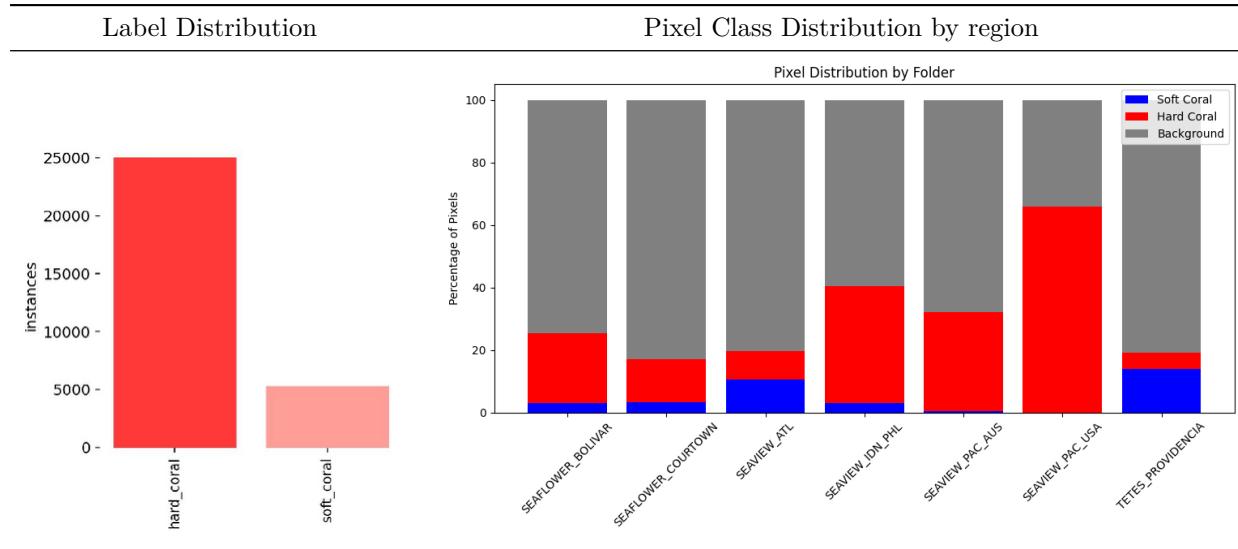
The datapoints are distributed among the different regions as summarized in the table below:

Dataset	Region	# dense labels	# usable dense labels	Reasons
SEAFLOWER	BOLIVAR	246	245	labels mismatch
SEAFLOWER	COURTOWN	241	241	
SEAVIEW	ATL	705	<b>330</b>	empty masks + labels_mismatch
SEAVIEW	IDN_PHL	466	<b>237</b>	empty masks + labels mismatch
SEAVIEW	PAC_AUS	808	<b>584</b>	empty masks + labels mismatch
SEAVIEW	PAC_USA	728	<b>0</b>	low quality labelling
TETES	PROVIDENCIA	105	<b>105</b>	data leakage
ALL	ALL	<b>3299</b>	<b>1742</b>	

About only half of the provided datapoints are usable for training due to data issues or specificities. They are discussed in the following next sections.

## Data imbalance

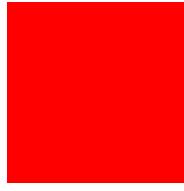
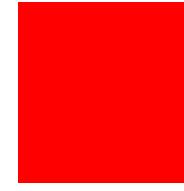
In the overall dataset, instances of hard coral outnumber instances of soft coral by a factor of five. This notable disparity raises the potential for modeling challenges, necessitating careful consideration and appropriate adjustments to address the imbalance.



**Suggestion:** Ensure that the data imbalance does not adversely affect the model's performance. In case of any observed impact, consider implementing a strategic approach such as oversampling, downsampling, or utilizing a weighted loss function to appropriately address and mitigate the effects of the imbalance.

## Low dense labels quality for SEAVIEW\_PAC\_USA

The presence of dense labels in SEAVIEW/PAC\_USA has introduced challenges in the data modeling process, necessitating their exclusion from the training set. Regrettably, the labeling process for this dataset involved creating extensive masks that covered almost all corals within an image, rather than generating individual masks for each distinct entity.

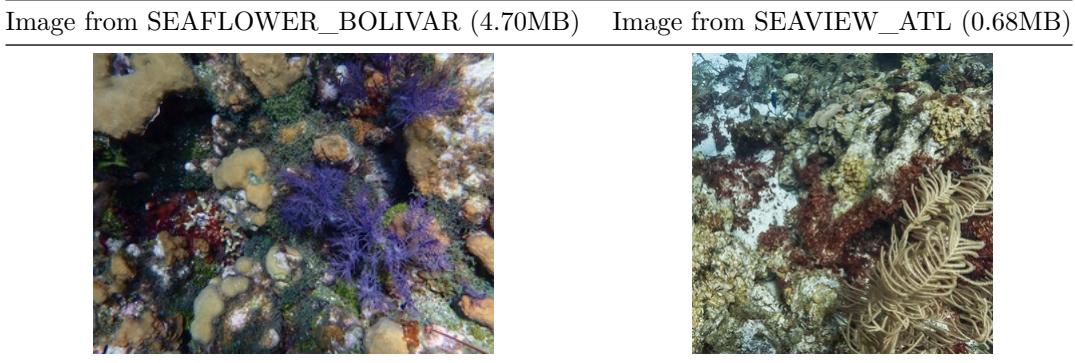
Image	GT Mask	Image	GT Mask	Image	GT Mask
					

**Suggestion:** Revisit the labeling process for the `SEAVIEW_PAC_USA` region, ensuring that comprehensive guidelines are provided to labelers. This step aims to enhance the accuracy and specificity of the labeling, thereby optimizing the quality of the dataset for improved model training.

### Image size and quality

The images sourced from `SEAFLOWER_BOLIVAR`, `SEAFLOWER_COURTOWN`, and `TETES_PROVIDENCIA` exhibit significantly larger dimensions, containing 5-10 times more pixels compared to those from `SEAVIEW`. While this size difference doesn't pose an immediate concern during the data modeling stage, it could potentially impact the model evaluation process.

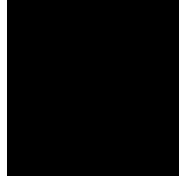
Specifically, when assessing metrics at the pixel level, such as confusion matrices, mIoU, and Dice scores, the varying image sizes may introduce bias. If the model performs exceptionally well on the larger images from these three regions, the results may be disproportionately influenced by the sheer number of pixels present. To mitigate this potential issue, consideration should be given to resizing the images during the evaluation phase.



**Suggestion:** Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the models on each region to obtain a precise understanding of their actual performance and generalization capabilities. This approach ensures a nuanced assessment that accounts for potential variations across different regions, contributing to a more accurate interpretation of the models' effectiveness.

### Empty masks

Empty stitched masks, characterized by entirely black pixels, were identified within the datasets. Subsequent removal of these empty masks resulted in improved overall performance. Notably, there were 532 empty masks identified in `SEAVIEW_PAC_USA` and 328 in `SEAVIEW_ATL`. The elimination of such empty masks contributes to a more refined dataset, enhancing the model's efficiency and accuracy during training and evaluation.

Image	GT Mask	Image	GT Mask	Image	GT Mask
					

**Suggestion:** Address the export script from Labelbox to ensure the exclusion of empty masks. It is noteworthy that ReefSupport successfully implemented this fix during the course of the challenge. Confirming and maintaining this adjustment in the export script will contribute to the ongoing improvement of data quality and model training.

#### Mismatched sparse and dense labels

The unsupervised group conducted an exploratory analysis to contrast sparse and dense labels. Specifically, they juxtaposed the dense labels provided by ReefSupport with the point labels available for the corresponding images.

**Issue Overview** The dense masks supplied in the `reef_support` folder for the `Seaview dataset` exhibit discrepancies when compared to the point labels provided in the `Seaview dataset`. It is crucial to assess the extent of these mismatches and determine the feasibility of using the `reef_support` masks in conjunction with the `Seaview Point Labels` dataset.

For instance, a 1024x1024 dense mask contains labels for one million pixels, whereas the corresponding point labels for the same image only cover 50-300 points. Despite the random selection of points in the point labels, a comprehensive comparison can still unveil potential contradictions in the annotations.

#### Extent of mismatch

Number of mismatch points within an image	number of images
No mismatch	303
1-10%	1048
11-25%	744
26-50%	418
51-75%	128
76-100%	66

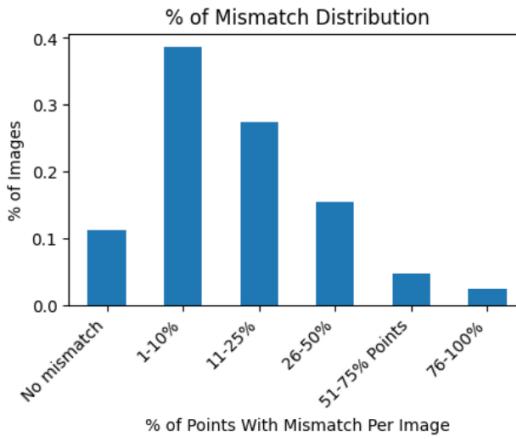
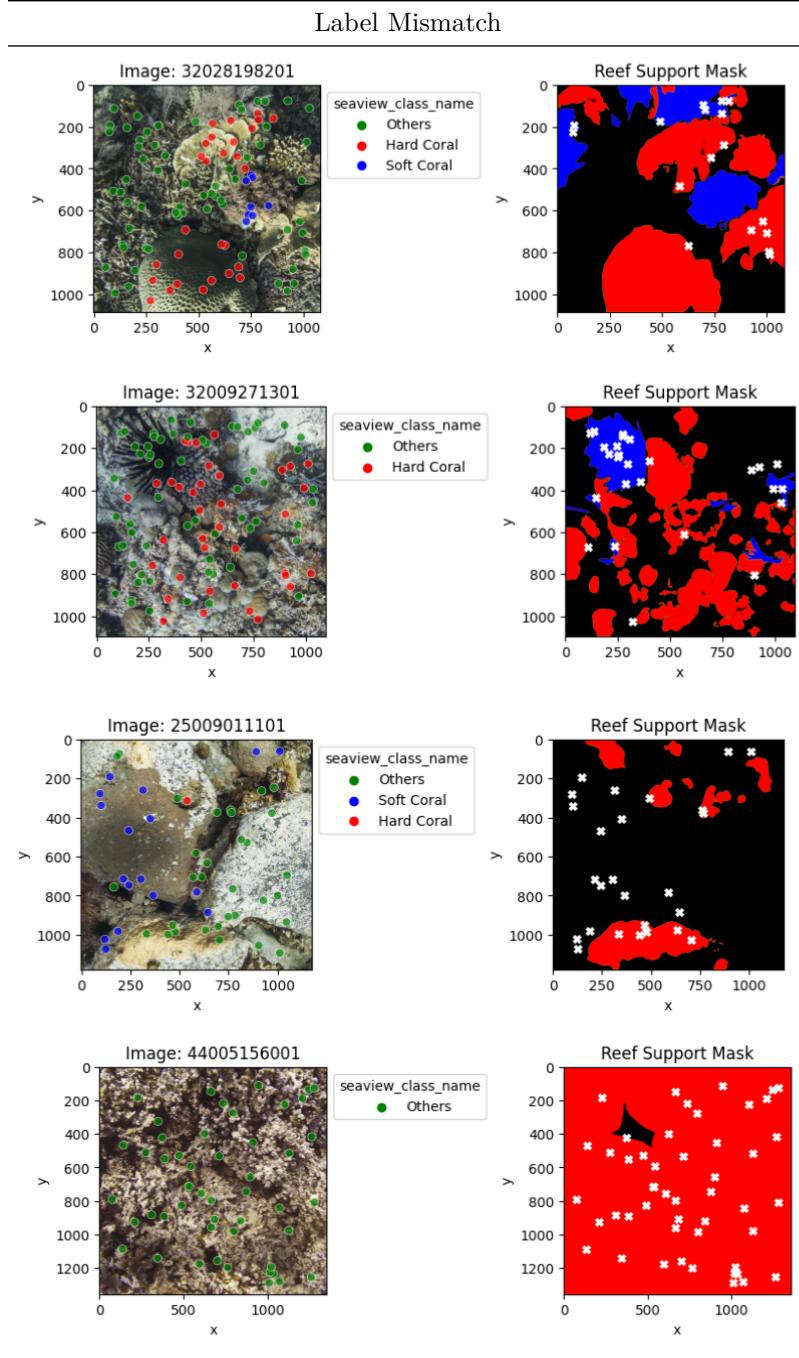


Figure 1: Label mismatch distribution

The presented samples illustrate instances where point labels contradict dense labels. Each white cross signifies a label mismatch, with the first sample showing a 17% error mismatch and the last sample demonstrating a complete 100% error mismatch.



Out of the 2707 dense masks, only 303 exhibit complete agreement (100%) with Seaview Point Labels. The remaining images display mismatches ranging from 1% to 100%. It's important to note that these mismatches are measured in terms of point labels, not in relation to the impacted area in the dense masks.

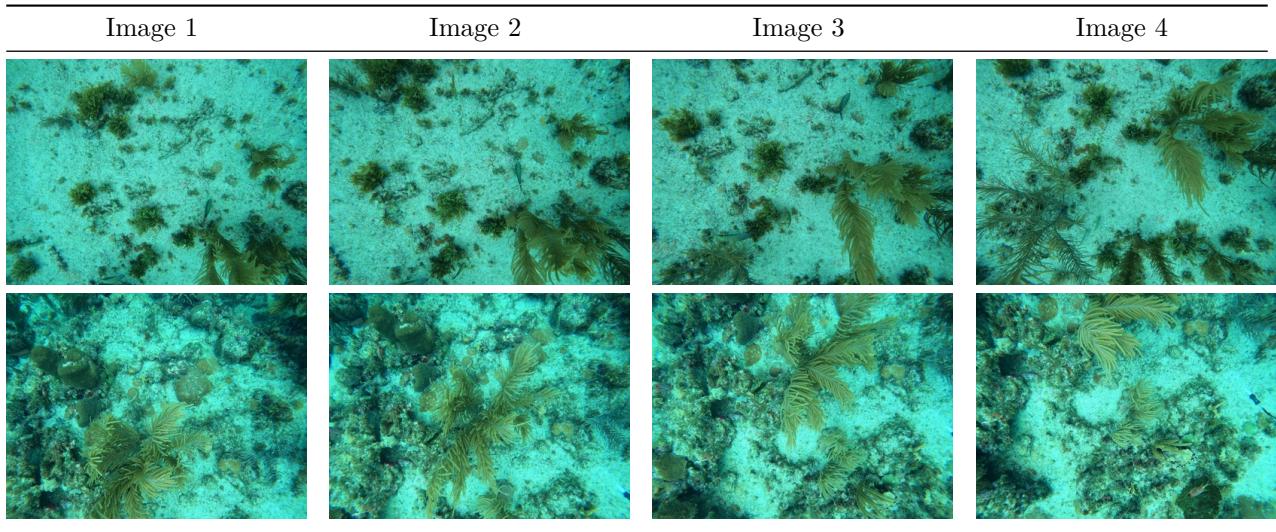
**Handling** A total of 1504 dense labels exhibited more than 10 mismatched label points, leading to their exclusion from both the training and evaluation sets. This corresponds to a sparse labels error rate of 10%, considering 100 points, and a 20% sparse labels error rate with 50 points.

The decision was made to exclude these dense labels from both the training and evaluation sets to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the dataset.

## Data Leakage

The TETES\_PROVIDENCIA region has been identified with data leakage, wherein it includes overlapping images of the same quadrats. This presents a challenge as these images can be inadvertently distributed across different sets, such as train, validation, or test. The consequence of this is a potential overinflation of reported performance metrics during evaluations on the test and validation sets.

Analyzing the sequential order of image IDs reveals a notable trend, indicating that the majority of images exhibit overlap with their neighboring counterparts.



**Suggestion:** To address the issue of overlapping quadrat images, consider either removing them from the dataset or providing a metadata file that clearly specifies which images should be grouped together. This proactive measure ensures that such images are consistently assigned to the same set, preventing unintentional distribution across different sets.

**Note:** It is essential to acknowledge that the identification of this data leakage occurred late in the challenge, after the YOLOv8 models had already been trained on the full dataset. This issue significantly influences the overall model performance. In this report, the extent of the data leakage is assessed by examining region-level performances.

## Data Preprocessing

### PyTorch YOLOv8 TXT format

To leverage the YOLOv8 ecosystem, it is imperative to preprocess the raw datasets provided into a format that is compatible with the model's requirements.

The training script mandates a specific folder structure, outlined as follows:

```
data.yaml
|-- train
|   |-- images
|   |-- labels
|-- val
    |-- images
    |-- labels
```

The `data.yaml` file looks like the following:

```
train: ./train/images
val: ./val/images
nc: 2
names:
  - hard_coral
  - soft_coral
```

Each label file in `train/labels` and `val/labels` is a filename with the same name as its associated image.

Each line represents an instance of a class with a defined contour. It has the following format:

```
class_number x1 y1 x2 y2 x3 y3 ... xk yk
class_number x1 y1 x2 y2 x3 y3 ... xj yj
```

Where the coordinates `x` and `y` are normalized to the image width and height accordingly. Therefore, they always lie in the range  $[0, 1]$ .

Example:

```
1 0.617 0.359 0.114 0.173 0.322 0.654
0 0.094 0.386 0.156 0.236 0.875 0.134
```

Therefore, each line corresponds to an individual mask instance.

### Train/val/test split methodology

In this section, we elucidate the methodology employed for the train/val/test splits across different datasets.

For each region, a dedicated dataset is created with an 80/10/10 split ratio for train/val/test. Simultaneously, a comprehensive global dataset is established using the same split ratios. Importantly, any image allocated to the test set for a region-specific dataset is also included in the test set for the global dataset (similarly for train and val splits). This design facilitates the evaluation of models trained on region-specific datasets against the global dataset.

It is worth noting that the `SEAVIEW_PAC_USA` data is excluded from these splits due to identified labeling issues, as detailed in the Data section above.

Dataset	Region	splits ratio	train	val	test	total
ALL	ALL	80/10/10	1392	173	177	1742
SEAFLOWER	BOLIVAR	80/10/10	196	24	25	245
SEAFLOWER	COURTOWN	80/10/10	192	24	25	241
SEAVIEW	ATL	80/10/10	264	33	33	330
SEAVIEW	IDN_PHL	80/10/10	189	24	24	237
SEAVIEW	PAC_AUS	80/10/10	467	58	59	584
TETES	PROVIDENCIA	80/10/10	84	10	11	105

Each dataset comes with a `config.yaml` file that summarizes which files are included in the set and which random seed was used.

Here is the `config.yaml` for the TETES\_PROVIDENCIA region.

```
# TETES_PROVIDENCIA dataset
dataset_names:
  - TETES_PROVIDENCIA
seed: 42
train_size_ratio: 0.8
val_test_size_ratio: 0.5
train_dataset_size: 84
val_dataset_size: 10
test_dataset_size: 11
train_dataset:
  TETES_PROVIDENCIA:
    - G0088461.JPG
    - G0088475.JPG
    - ...
val_dataset:
  TETES_PROVIDENCIA:
    - G0088488.JPG
    - ...
test_dataset:
  TETES_PROVIDENCIA:
    - G0088440.JPG
    - ...
```

Here is the `config.yaml` for the global dataset:

```
# ALL dataset config.yaml
dataset_names:
  - SEAFLOWER_BOLIVAR
  - SEAFLOWER_COURTOWN
  - SEAVIEW_ATL
  - SEAVIEW_IDN_PHL
  - SEAVIEW_PAC_AUS
  - TETES_PROVIDENCIA
seed: 42
train_size_ratio: 0.8
val_test_size_ratio: 0.5
train_dataset_size: 1392
val_dataset_size: 173
test_dataset_size: 177
train_dataset:
  SEAFLOWER_BOLIVAR:
    - 20220913_AnB_CB12_(21).JPG
    - 20220912_AnB_CB10_(49).JPG
    - ...
  SEAFLOWER_COURTOWN:
    - E9_T1_C6_Corr_26sep22_.jpg
    - E2_T2_C7_Corr_23sep22.jpg
    - ...
  SEAVIEW_ATL:
    - 20020043701.jpg
    - 20015175202.jpg
    - ...
val_dataset:
```

```
SEAFLOWER_BOLIVAR:  
- 20220913_AnB_CB11 (495).JPG  
- ...  
test_dataset:  
SEAFLOWER_BOLIVAR:  
- 20220912_AnB_CB10 (156).JPG  
- ...
```

## Data Modeling

### Evaluation Metrics and Evaluation Script

The **mean Intersection Over Union** (mIoU) and the **Dice Coefficient** were selected to evaluate the performance of the semantic segmentation results from the models. We stayed away from mean Precision Accuracy (mPA) as it can be very problematic in skewed datasets.

**IoU or Jaccard Index** In the context of semantic segmentation, the Jaccard Index is often referred to as the Intersection over Union (IoU) or the Jaccard similarity coefficient. It is a metric used to assess the accuracy of segmentation models by measuring the overlap between the predicted segmentation masks and the ground truth masks.

$$IoU = \frac{A \cap B}{A \cup B}$$

The intersection is the number of pixels that are correctly predicted as part of the object, and the union is the total number of pixels predicted as part of the object by the model, including both true positives and false positives.

Higher Jaccard Index values imply better segmentation accuracy, indicating a greater overlap between the predicted and ground truth regions.

The Jaccard Index is commonly used as an evaluation metric for semantic segmentation models. Alongside metrics like pixel accuracy and class-wise accuracy, the Jaccard Index helps quantify the spatial agreement between the predicted and ground truth segmentation masks.

**Dice Coefficient or F1 score** The Dice coefficient, also known as the Dice similarity coefficient or Dice score, is a metric commonly used in semantic segmentation to quantify the similarity between the predicted segmentation mask and the ground truth mask. It is particularly useful for evaluating the performance of segmentation models, especially when dealing with imbalanced datasets.

The Dice coefficient is calculated using the following formula:

$$DiceCoefficient = \frac{2 \times TP}{2 \times TP + FP + FN}$$

Here's how the terms are defined:

- **True Positives (TP):** The number of pixels that are correctly predicted as part of the object by both the model and the ground truth. In segmentation, a true positive occurs when a pixel is correctly identified as belonging to the object.
- **False Positives (FP):** The number of pixels that are predicted by the model as part of the object but are actually part of the background according to the ground truth.
- **False Negatives (FN):** The number of pixels that are part of the object in the ground truth but are incorrectly predicted as background by the model.

The Dice coefficient essentially measures how well the model captures the true positives relative to the total pixels predicted as part of the object (both true positives and false positives) and the total pixels that actually belong to the object (true positives and false negatives). The factor of 2 in the numerator and denominator is used to ensure that the Dice coefficient ranges from 0 to 1.

A high Dice coefficient indicates a strong agreement between the predicted segmentation and the ground truth, while a low Dice coefficient suggests poor segmentation performance.

In summary, the Dice coefficient provides a way to balance and evaluate the trade-off between precision (capturing true positives) and recall (capturing all actual positives) in semantic segmentation tasks. It is a valuable metric, especially in cases of class imbalance where accuracy alone may not provide a clear picture of the model's performance.

**YOLOv8 specifics** YOLOv8 cannot be directly trained for semantic segmentation. It can be trained to perform instance segmentation which localizes and segments the different instances of soft and hard corals in the image - which is a much harder task than semantic segmentation. If it can be trained to perform instance segmentation well on the provided dataset, it is possible to derive semantic segmentation masks.

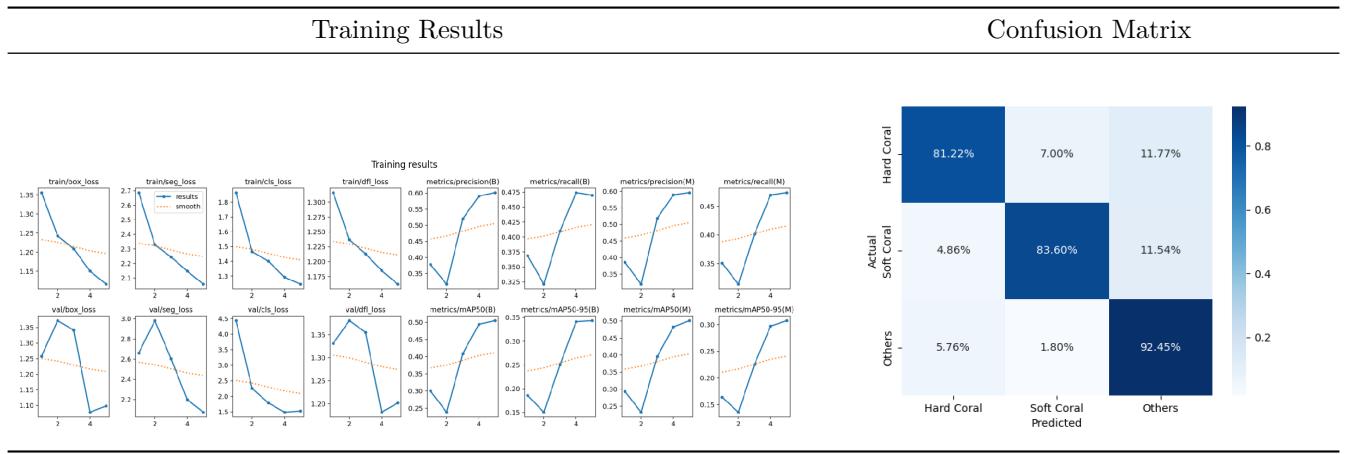
As a result, YOLOv8 provides extra information such as localization bounding boxes which can be used to count instances in an image compared to a model that would only perform semantic segmentation.

Being able to run the same evaluation script on the same test set for different model types (YOLOv8, SAM, LabelPropagator and MaskRCNN) is critical to compare them.

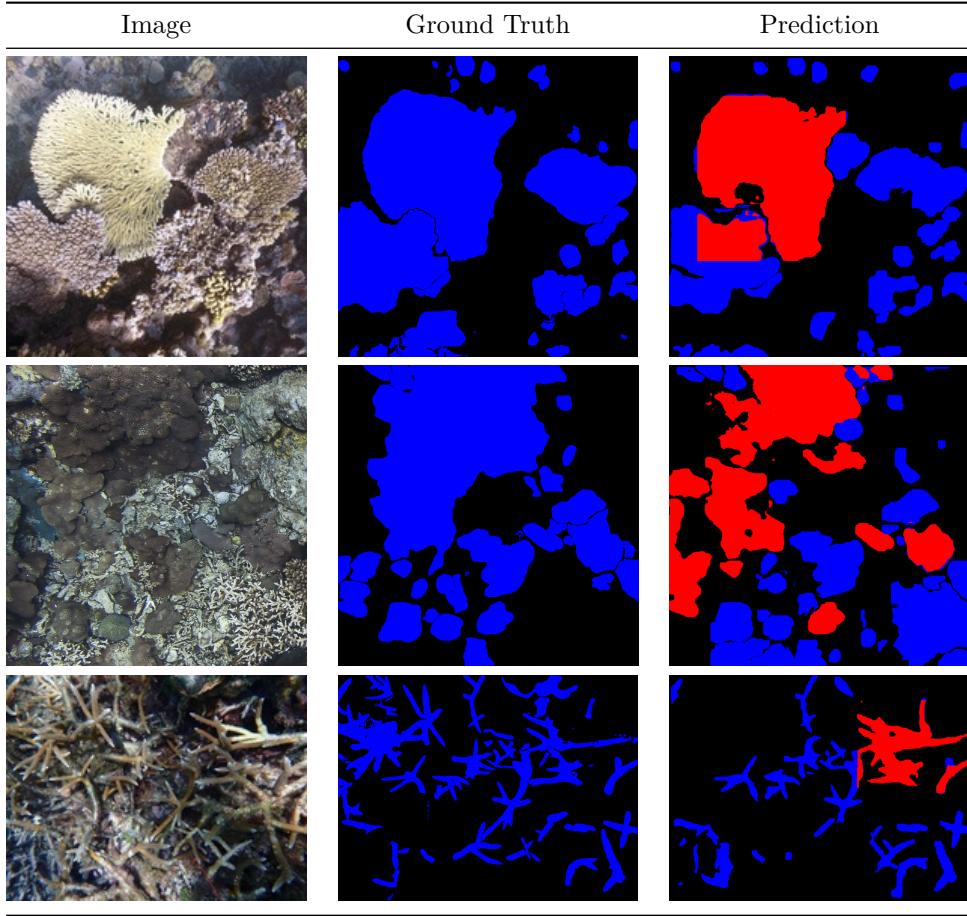
## Baseline

A **baseline** model was swiftly established to gauge the effectiveness of our approach and assess the potential performance enhancements that could be achieved.

Hyperparameter Name	Hyperparameter Value
Model Size	m
data	All regions
epochs	5
imgsz	640
close_mosaic	10
degrees	0
flipud	0
translate	0.1



mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>0.70</b>	0.64	0.58	0.89	0.82	0.78	0.73	0.94



The baseline model has already demonstrated a commendable performance with a high **mIoU** (0.70) and the capability to generate satisfactory segmentation masks, as illustrated in the random samples above. There is potential for further improvement by fine-tuning hyperparameters to enhance its overall effectiveness.

### Best models

In this section, we showcase the optimal models achieved through extensive fine-tuning efforts, involving hundreds of hours of GPU time on the provided FruitpunchAI GPU server to identify effective hyperparameter combinations.

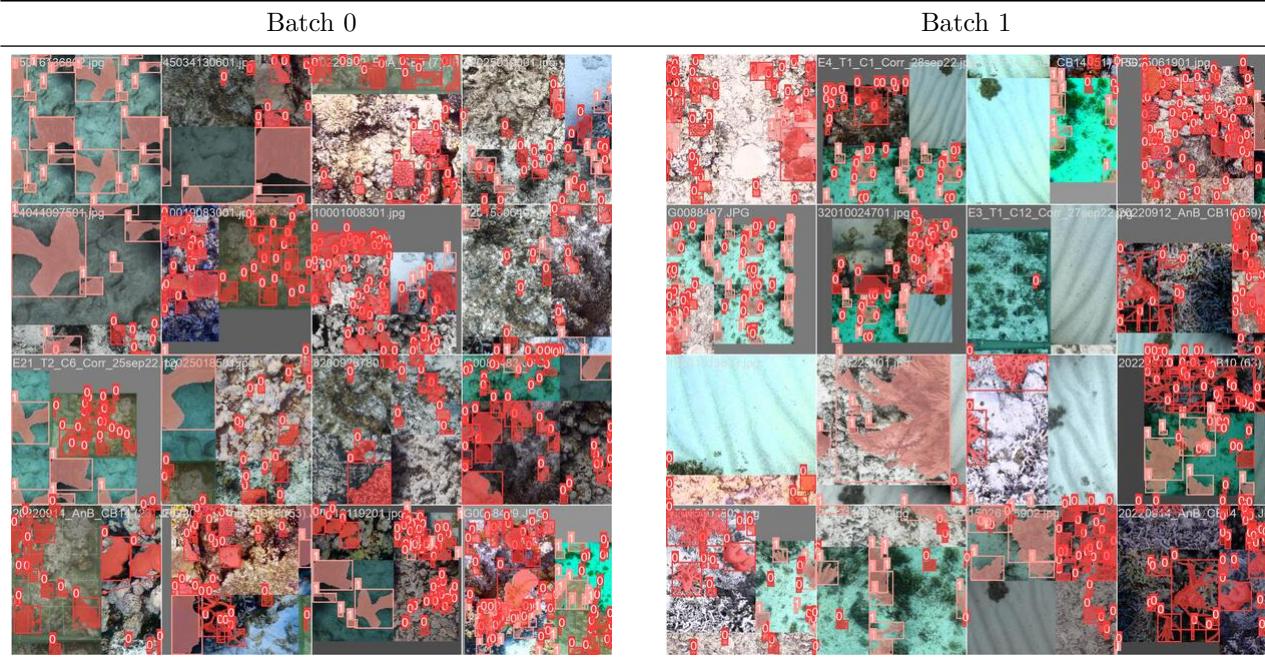
Given the uncertainty about ReefSupport’s hardware configurations and the intended use of the models (including the possibility of running on live video streams from underwater cameras), we aimed to offer a diverse range of models. These span from models suitable for embedding on edge devices, enabling real-time video stream segmentation, to high-end GPUs delivering peak performance. This approach ensures flexibility to accommodate various deployment scenarios.

The following summarizes the performance of different model sizes on the **COCO-SEG** dataset provided by Ultralytics:

Model	size (pixels)	mAP box 50-95	mAP mask 50-95	SpeedCPU ONNX (ms)	Speed A100 TensorRT (ms)	params (M)	FLOPs (B)
n-seg	640	36.7	30.5	96.1	1.21	3.4	12.6
s-seg	640	44.6	36.8	155.7	1.47	11.8	42.6
m-seg	640	49.9	40.8	317.0	2.18	27.3	110.2
l-seg	640	52.3	42.6	572.4	2.79	46.0	220.5
x-seg	640	53.4	43.4	712.1	4.02	71.8	344.1

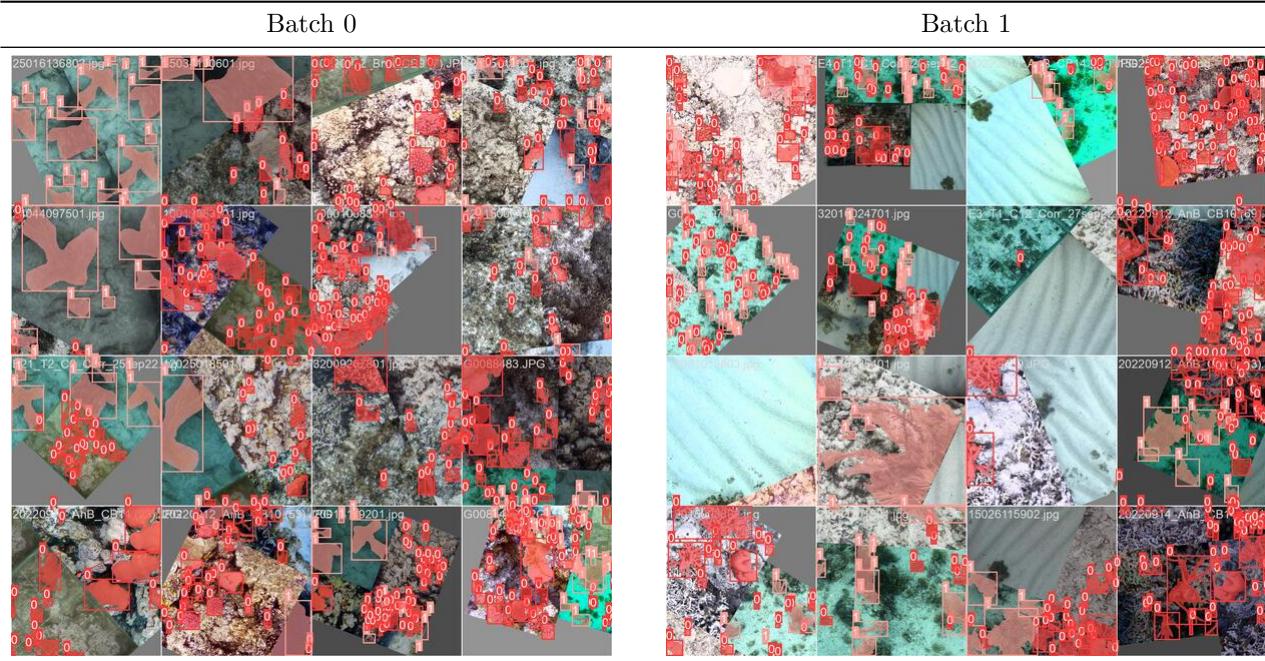
**Data Augmentation** By default, YOLOv8 runs some data augmentation while training:

- random vertical flip
- random crop
- random translation
- random color variation
- mosaic: different images are stitched together as a mosaic



The following data augmentation is added:

- random rotation
- random horizontal flip



**Best Models - Quantitative Results Summary** The table below summarizes the performance of the different YOLOv8 models that are trained on the same training set, using the same test set for evaluation.

model size	mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
x	<b>0.85</b>	0.79	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.88	<b>0.90</b>	0.97
l	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.97
m	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.80	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.89	0.97
s	0.84	0.78	0.80	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.89	<b>0.98</b>
n	0.83	0.77	0.80	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.89	0.97

The top-performing model is the l size model, as indicated in the table above. As the model size decreases, there is a slight degradation in performance—from a mIoU of 0.85 to 0.83. However, the advantage of smaller models lies in their faster execution and compatibility with smaller hardware devices.

While the results presented in the table may seem exceptionally favorable for this computer vision task given the dataset, it is important to note that performance varies significantly across different regions. The average results summarized in the table above should be interpreted cautiously.

The subsequent table provides a summary of the performance of the ‘xlarge’ model on the test sets for each region:

data	mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
all	<b>0.85</b>	0.80	0.81	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.97
sf_bol	0.80	<b>0.85</b>	0.63	0.93	0.89	0.92	0.77	0.97
sf_crt	0.72	0.70	0.54	0.94	0.83	0.82	0.70	0.97
sv_atl	0.78	0.63	0.78	0.92	0.87	0.78	0.87	0.96
sv_phl	<b>0.62</b>	0.75	<b>0.21</b>	0.91	0.72	0.86	0.34	0.95
sv_aus	0.69	0.76	0.38	0.92	0.79	0.86	0.55	0.96
tt_pro	<b>0.87</b>	0.77	<b>0.88</b>	0.96	0.93	0.87	0.94	0.98

As the various evaluation metrics are weighted in proportion to the number of pixels per region, we provide a summary below, illustrating the different weights assigned to regions based on their respective pixel counts:

data	# images (test)	# pixels	weight (%)	mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other
sf_bol	<b>25</b>	7056000000	<b>39.2</b>	0.80	<b>0.85</b>	0.63	0.93
sf_crt	25	1912699566	10.6	0.72	0.70	0.54	0.94
sv_atl	33	1136559093	6.3	0.78	0.63	0.78	0.92
sv_phl	<b>24</b>	866520651	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.75	<b>0.21</b>	0.91
sv_aus	59	1944497328	10.8	0.69	0.76	0.38	0.92
tt_pro	<b>11</b>	5079158784	<b>28.2</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.77	<b>0.88</b>	0.96

Keeping in mind the following label distribution:

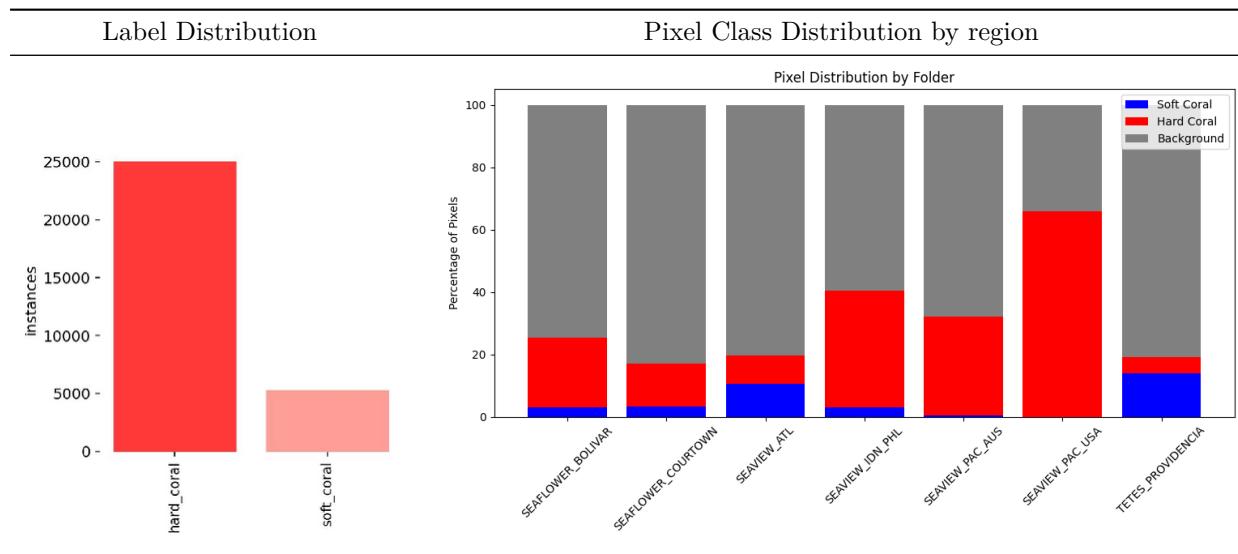
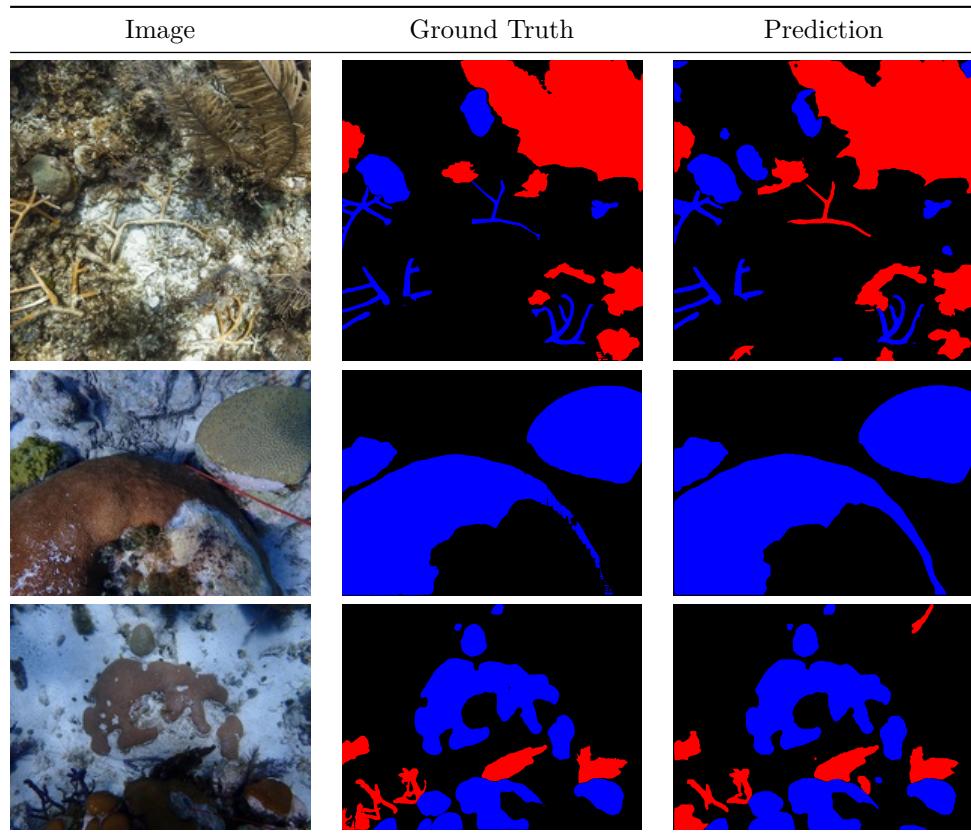


Table labels:

- sf\_bol: SEAFLOWER\_BOLIVAR
- sf\_crt: SEAFLOWER\_COURTOWN
- sv\_atl: SEAVIEW\_ATL
- sv\_phl: SEAVIEW\_IDN\_PHL
- sv\_aus: SEAVIEW\_PAC\_AUS
- tt\_pro: TETES\_PROVIDENCIA

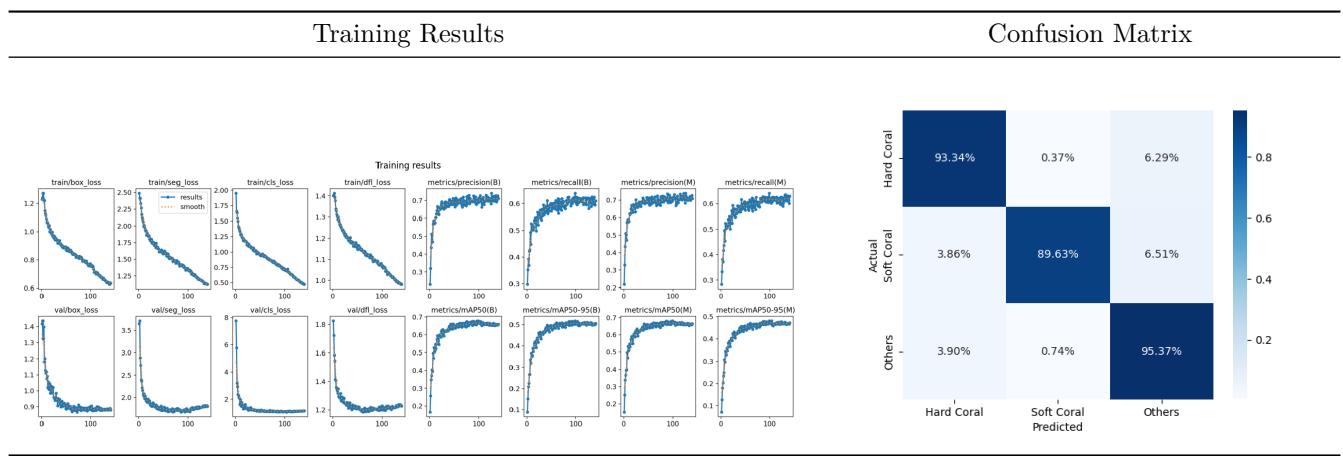
**Best Model - Qualitative Results** For a qualitative assessment of the model's performance, a random sample of images was drawn from the test set. This enables a direct comparison between the ground truth masks and the predicted masks.

The predictions presented here were generated using the 1 size model.



## xlarge - Quantitative Results

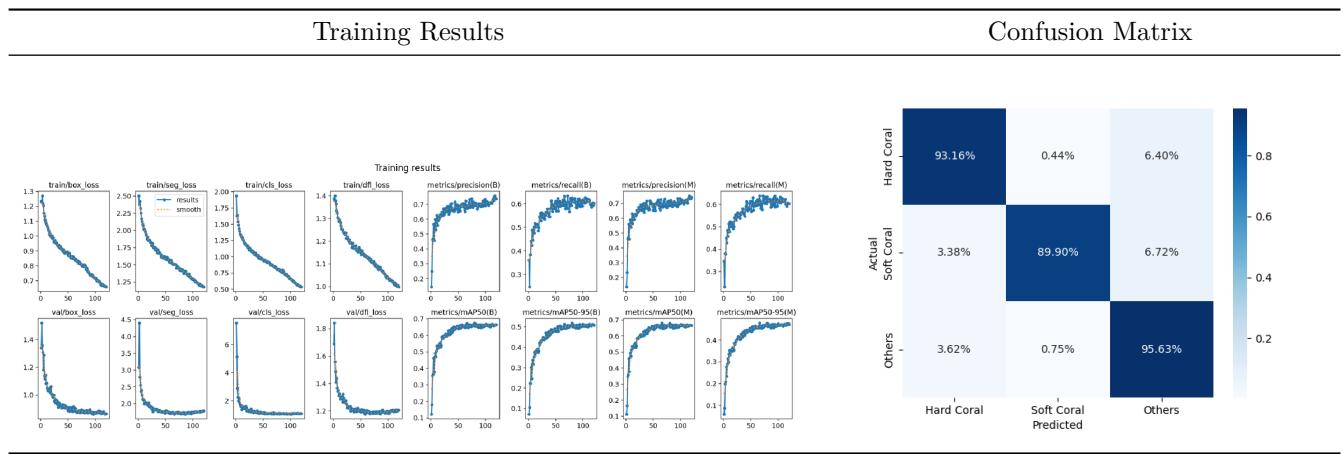
Hyperparameter Name	Hyperparameter Value
Model Size	x
data	All regions
epochs	140
imgsz	1024
close_mosaic	35
degrees	45
flipud	0.5
translate	0.2



mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>0.85</b>	0.79	0.81	0.94	0.92	0.88	0.90	0.97

## large - Quantitative Results

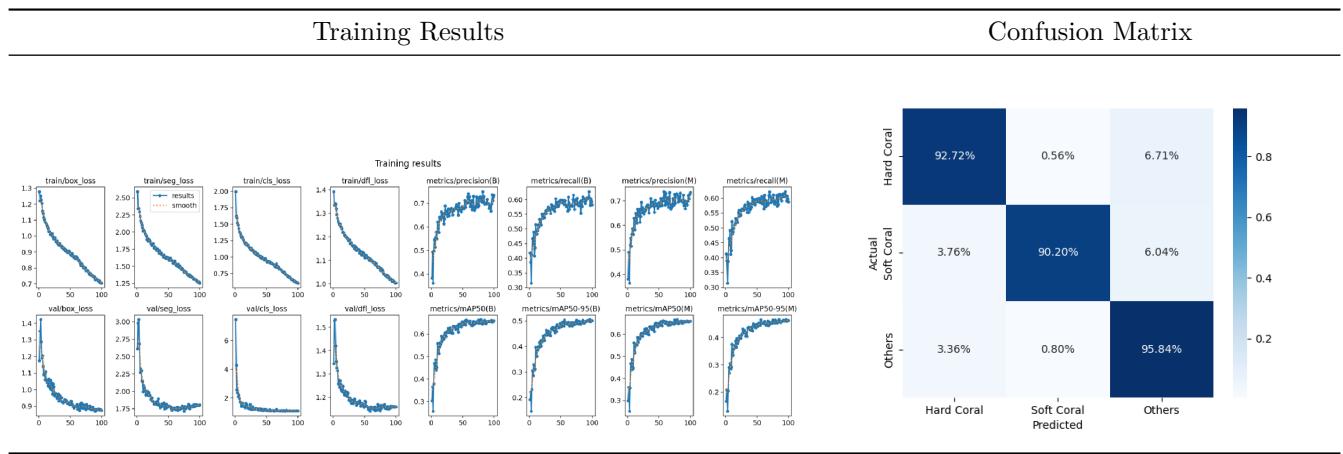
Hyperparameter Name	Hyperparameter Value
Model Size	1
data	All regions
epochs	120
imgsz	1024
close_mosaic	35
degrees	45
flipud	0.5
translate	0.2



mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>0.85</b>	0.80	0.81	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.97

## medium - Quantitative Results

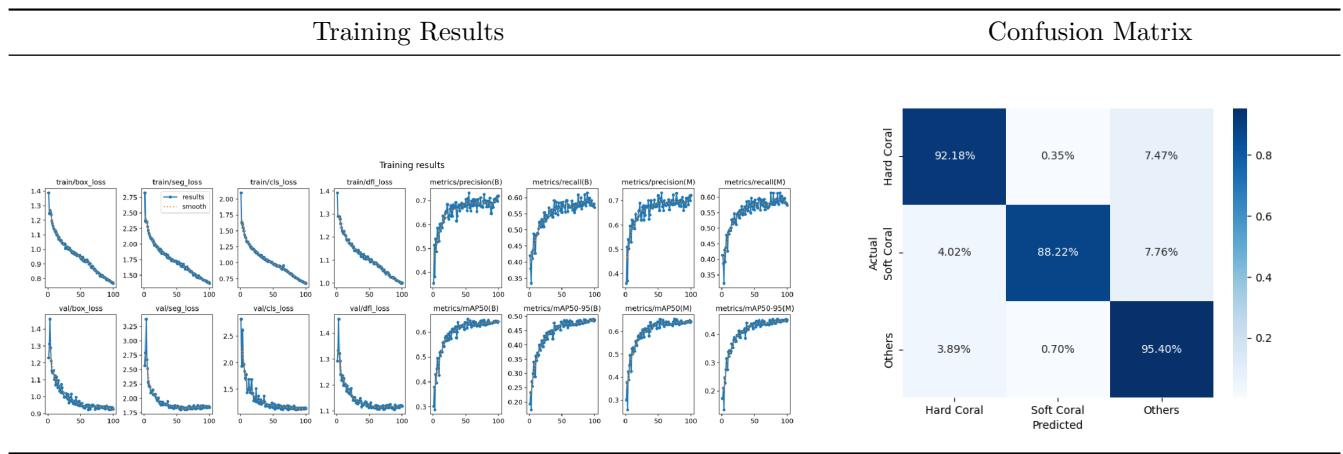
Hyperparameter Name	Hyperparameter Value
Model Size	m
data	All regions
epochs	100
imgsz	1024
close_mosaic	35
degrees	45
flipud	0.5
translate	0.2



mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>0.85</b>	0.80	0.80	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.97

## small - Quantitative Results

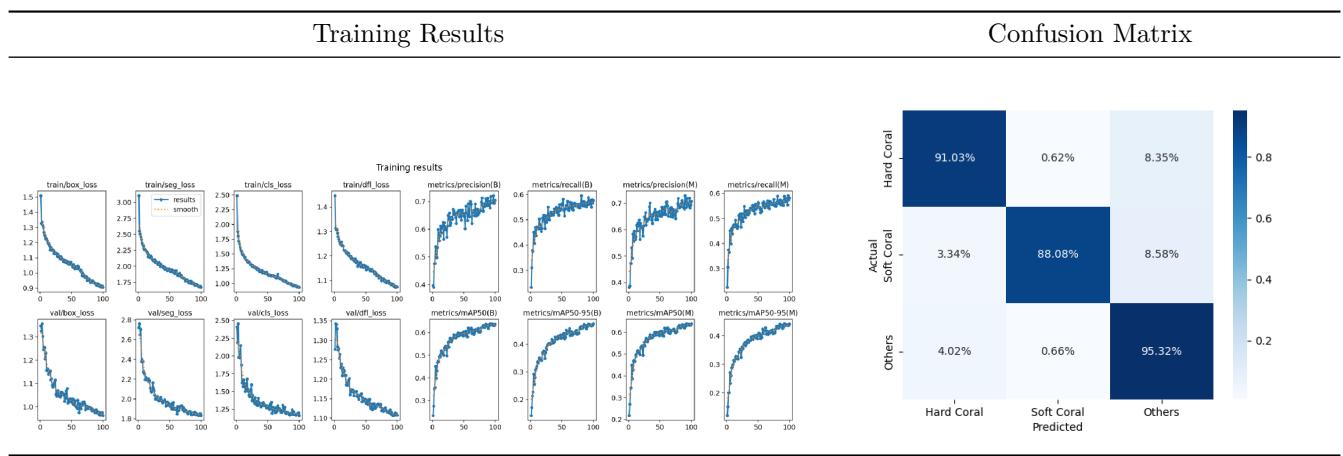
Hyperparameter Name	Hyperparameter Value
Model Size	s
data	All regions
epochs	100
imgsz	1024
close_mosaic	35
degrees	45
flipud	0.5
translate	0.2



mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>0.84</b>	0.78	0.80	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.89	0.98

## nano - Quantitative Results

Hyperparameter Name	Hyperparameter Value
Model Size	n
data	All regions
epochs	100
imgsz	1024
close_mosaic	35
degrees	45
flipud	0.5
translate	0.2



mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>0.83</b>	0.77	0.80	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.89	0.97

## Evaluation of region specific models against a global model

For each specific region, a YOLOv8 model undergoes fine-tuning employing identical hyperparameters as those employed to achieve the optimal global model:

Hyperparameter Name	Hyperparameter Value
Model Size	x
data	region specific
epochs	100
imgsz	1024
close_mosaic	35
degrees	45
flipud	0.5
translate	0.2

## Generalization to unseen regions

*How well does a model trained on a specific region generalize to another region?*

To assess how well a model trained on a specific region generalizes to others, we conducted a comparison between the performance of the global model and the SEAVIEW\_ATL specific model on the test sets from various regions. While the region-specific model exhibits a respectable mIoU in most cases, indicating a degree of generalization to unseen regions, its performance falls considerably short of the global model trained on the entirety of these regions.

The results of this comparison are succinctly summarized in the table below:

model	data	mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>global</b>	all	<b>0.85</b>	0.80	0.81	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.97
sv_atl	all	0.56	0.47	0.38	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.55	0.91
<b>global</b>	sf_bol	<b>0.80</b>	0.85	0.63	0.93	0.89	0.92	0.77	0.97
sv_atl	sf_bol	0.49	0.57	0.08	0.80	0.59	0.73	0.15	0.89
<b>global</b>	sf_crt	<b>0.72</b>	0.70	0.54	0.94	0.83	0.82	0.70	0.97
sv_atl	sf_crt	0.32	0.16	0.08	0.73	0.42	0.27	0.14	0.84
<b>global</b>	sv_atl	<b>0.78</b>	0.63	0.78	0.92	0.87	0.78	0.87	0.96
sv_atl	sv_atl	<b>0.78</b>	0.65	0.77	0.92	0.87	0.79	0.87	0.96
<b>global</b>	sv_phl	<b>0.62</b>	0.75	0.21	0.91	0.72	0.86	0.34	0.95
sv_atl	sv_phl	0.49	0.48	0.16	0.82	0.61	0.65	0.28	0.90
<b>global</b>	sv_aus	<b>0.69</b>	0.76	0.38	0.92	0.79	0.86	0.55	0.96
sv_atl	sv_aus	0.40	0.35	0.01	0.84	0.48	0.52	0.01	0.91
<b>global</b>	tt_pro	<b>0.87</b>	0.77	0.88	0.96	0.93	0.87	0.94	0.98
sv_atl	tt_pro	0.60	0.28	0.62	0.91	0.72	0.43	0.77	0.95

Table labels:

- sf\_bol: SEAFLOWER\_BOLIVAR
- sf\_crt: SEAFLOWER\_COURTOWN
- sv\_atl: SEAVIEW\_ATL
- sv\_phl: SEAVIEW\_IDN\_PHL
- sv\_aus: SEAVIEW\_PAC\_AUS
- tt\_pro: TETES\_PROVIDENCIA

## Region specific model vs global model

*Does a region specific model outperform a global model trained on all regions?*

Exceptionally, the region-specific model for SEAFLOWER\_COURTOWN exhibits superior performance on its designated test set, surpassing the global model by a marginal difference (**0.74** mIoU vs. **0.72** mIoU). However, across all other instances, the global model, trained on the entirety of regions, consistently outperforms or equals the performance of region-specific models.

model	data	mIoU	IoU_hard	IoU_soft	IoU_other	mDice	Dice_hard	Dice_soft	Dice_other
<b>global</b>	<b>all</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.80	0.81	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.97
global	<b>sf_bol</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.85	0.63	0.93	0.89	0.92	0.77	0.97
sf_bol	sf_bol	0.71	0.81	0.40	0.93	0.81	0.90	0.57	0.96
global	sf_crt	0.72	0.70	0.54	0.94	0.83	0.82	0.70	0.97
<b>sf_crt</b>	<b>sf_crt</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.71	0.58	0.94	0.85	0.83	0.74	0.97
global	sv_atl	0.78	0.63	0.78	0.92	0.87	0.78	0.87	0.96
sv_atl	sv_atl	0.78	0.65	0.77	0.92	0.87	0.79	0.87	0.96
<b>global</b>	<b>sv_phl</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.75	0.21	0.91	0.72	0.86	0.34	0.95
sv_phl	sv_phl	0.49	0.59	0.02	0.87	0.57	0.74	0.04	0.93
<b>global</b>	<b>sv_aus</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.76	0.38	0.92	0.79	0.86	0.55	0.96
sv_aus	sv_aus	0.67	0.76	0.35	0.92	0.78	0.86	0.52	0.96
<b>global</b>	<b>tt_pro</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.77	0.88	0.96	0.93	0.87	0.94	0.98
tt_pro	tt_pro	0.84	0.73	0.85	0.95	0.91	0.84	0.92	0.97

Table labels:

- sf\_bol: SEAFLOWER\_BOLIVAR
- sf\_crt: SEAFLOWER\_COURTOWN
- sv\_atl: SEAVIEW\_ATL
- sv\_phl: SEAVIEW\_IDN\_PHL
- sv\_aus: SEAVIEW\_PAC\_AUS
- tt\_pro: TETES\_PROVIDENCIA

## Deliverables

The finetuned models, along with a Git repository comprising scripts for reproducible model retraining, will be shared with ReefSupport.

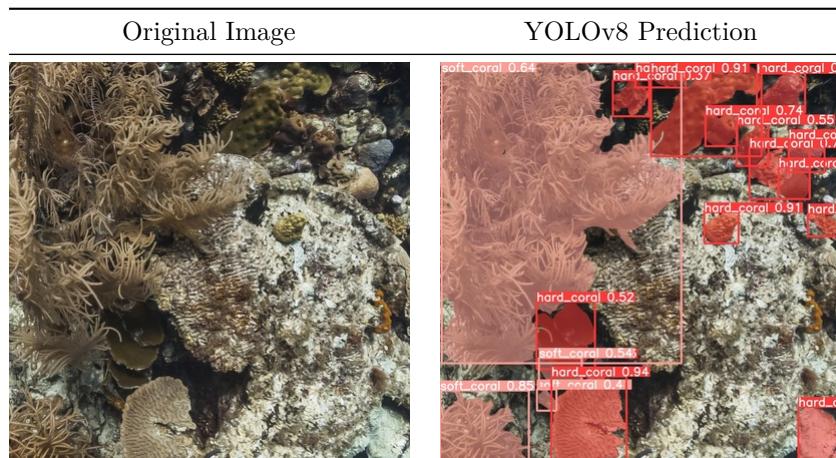
## Finetuned Models

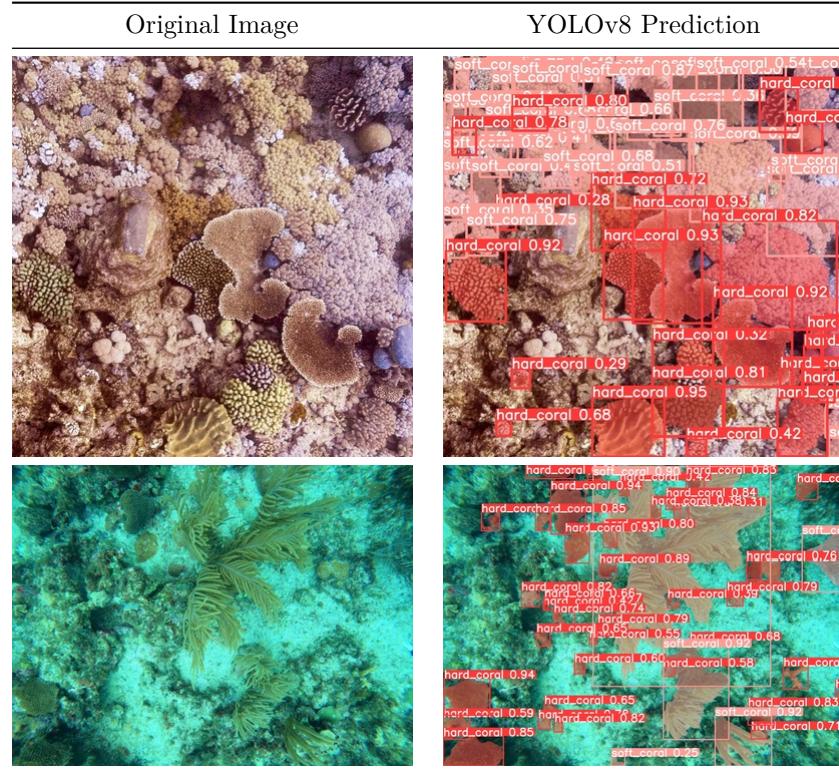
We have developed a total of 7 region-specific models, 5 global models featuring various sizes (ranging from `nano` to `xlarge`), in addition to the baseline model.

model size	model name	data
medium	current_baseline	ALL
xlarge	current_best_xlarge	ALL
large	current_best_large	ALL
medium	current_best_medium	ALL
small	current_best_small	ALL
nano	current_best_nano	ALL
xlarge	region_seaflower_bolivar	sf_bol
xlarge	region_seaflower_courtown	sf_crt
xlarge	region_seaview_atl	sv_atl
xlarge	region_seaview_idn_phl	sv_phl
xlarge	region_seaview_pac_aus	sv_aus
xlarge	region_tetes_providencia	tt_pro

To run inference with these provided models, the `predict` command can be used.

```
make predict
```





## Git Repository

Considerable attention and emphasis were dedicated to crafting a well-documented repository designed for ease of use, adhering to best practices and conventions in both Machine Learning Engineering and Data Engineering.

The repository follows a meticulously structured format outlined below:

```
.
|-- data
|   |-- 01_raw
|   |-- 02_intermediate
|   |-- 03_primary
|   |-- 04_feature
|   |-- 05_model_input
|   |-- 06_models
|   |-- 07_model_output
|   |-- 08_reporting
|   |-- 09_external
|   |-- README.md
|-- LICENCE
|-- Makefile
|-- notebooks
|   |-- dataset
|   |-- eda
|   |-- supervised
|   |-- unsupervised
|-- pyproject.toml
|-- README.md
|-- reports
|   |-- yolov8
|-- requirements.txt
|-- src
```

```
|-- data  
|-- evaluate  
|-- predict  
|-- train
```

The README.md file contains instructions to reproduce the data processing and fine tuning stages. It is a couple of commands away:

```
make data  
make finetune_xlarge
```

## Future Work

The research presented in this report marks a significant stride toward automating benthic segmentation, thereby mitigating the substantial time required for manual processing of dive data. Beyond the current accomplishments, several avenues for improvement and future work are identified:

1. **Expand Taxonomic Scope:** Include additional benthic organisms and coral functional groups to provide a more comprehensive understanding of coral reef conditions.
2. **Continuous Model Retraining:** Implement a strategy for continuous model retraining as new data becomes available. This ensures the model's ongoing improvement and adaptability over time.
3. **Establish a Virtuous Loop:** Foster a virtuous loop where conservationists can enhance their underwater imagery analysis while concurrently contributing to the growth of the ReefSupport dataset.
4. **Automated Data Quality Checks:** Develop automated data quality checks and guidelines to uphold the highest possible standards for the dataset, ensuring its reliability and accuracy.
5. **Utilize Predictions for Annotation:** Utilize YOLOv8 predictions as a starting point for annotating new images and regions, streamlining the annotation process and promoting efficiency.
6. **Embed Small Footprint Models:** Explore the possibility of embedding small footprint YOLOv8 models onto underwater cameras to facilitate real-time analysis of coral reefs, providing timely insights into the underwater ecosystem.

These proposed improvements and future directions aim to enhance the robustness and applicability of the automated benthic segmentation approach, contributing to the advancement of marine biology research and conservation efforts.

## Conclusions

In our investigation, YOLOv8 has emerged as a highly suitable model for our dataset and the associated computer vision task, specifically instance segmentation. Its exceptional performance, even on modest hardware configurations, positions it as an effective solution for resource-constrained environments. Additionally, YOLOv8 exhibits real-time capabilities when applied to video streams, enhancing its practical utility significantly.

However, our findings indicate that models tailored for specific regions fall short in terms of performance when compared to a model trained on the entire dataset. Despite this, a model trained on a specific region showcases commendable generalization to unseen regions, suggesting a level of adaptability.

One significant challenge surfaced during our analysis—the identified data leakage within **TETES\_PROVIDENCIA** masks distorts the true performance of the YOLOv8 finetuned model. Consequently, we emphasize the importance of conducting evaluations at the regional level to gain a more accurate assessment of the model’s capabilities.

Furthermore, we encountered issues in approximately half of the annotated data in **reefsupport**, including problems such as data leakage, empty masks, and label mismatches. Addressing these challenges through dataset curation has the potential to significantly enhance overall performance.

In conclusion, while YOLOv8 presents a robust solution for our instance segmentation task, careful considerations are necessary to mitigate issues related to regional model performance, data leakage, and dataset quality. The outcomes provide valuable insights for refining and optimizing computer vision applications in marine biology and underwater image segmentation.

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