Informe de Detección de Fauna — African Wildlife (YOLO11n)

Experimento en Google Colab

Objetivos:

- Entrenar YOLO11n sobre el dataset African Wildlife (Ultralytics).
- Evaluar métricas (P, R, mAP@0.5, mAP@0.5:0.95).
- Generar visualizaciones (curvas, ejemplos de inferencia) y consolidar un informe reproducible.

Configuración de entrenamiento

| Parámetro | Valor |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| epochs | 10 |
| imgsz | 640 |
| batch | 16 |
| optimizer | auto |
| Ir0 | 0.01 |
| weight_decay | 0.0005 |
| device | None |
| data | african-wildlife.yaml |
| model | yolo11n.pt |
| name | train7 |
| | |

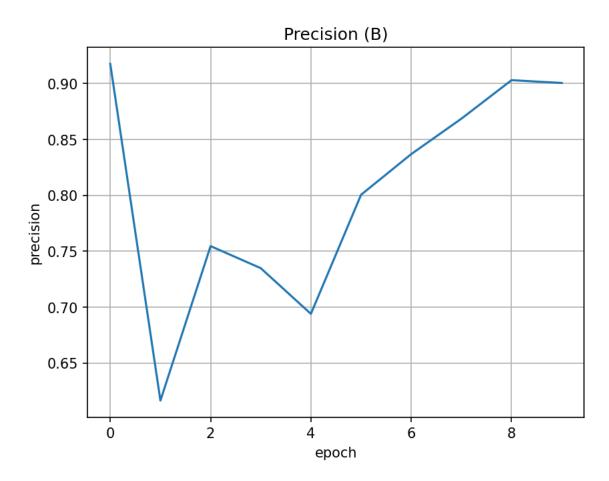
Métricas finales

| Métrica | Valor |
|-----------|--------|
| Precision | 0.9004 |
| Recall | 0.9045 |

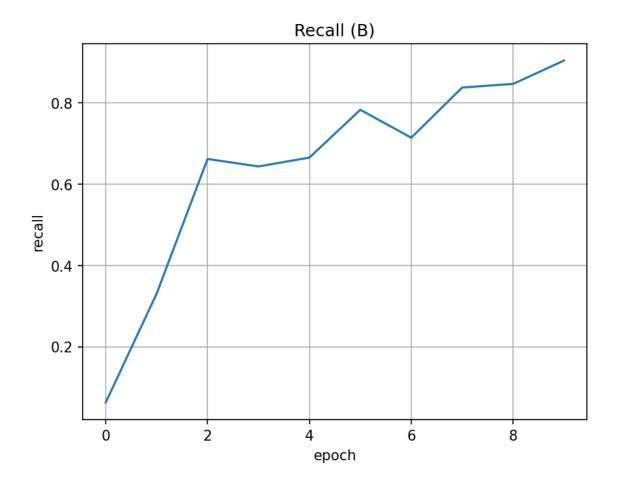
| mAP50 | 0.9337 |
|----------|--------|
| mAP50-95 | 0.7612 |
| Box loss | 0.6456 |
| Cls loss | 0.8156 |
| DFL loss | 1.0630 |

Curvas y visualizaciones

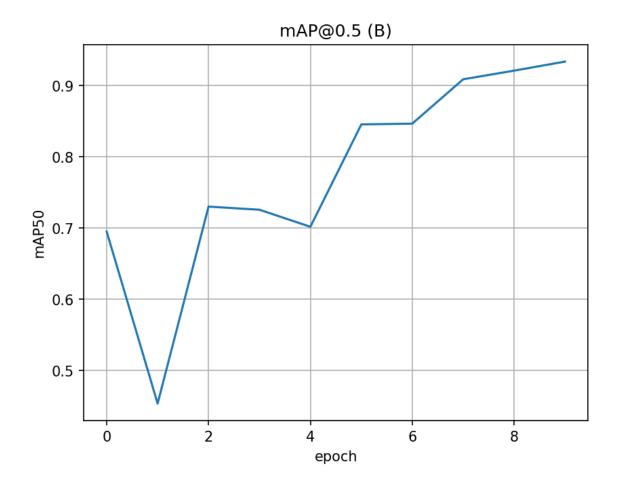
curve_precision.png



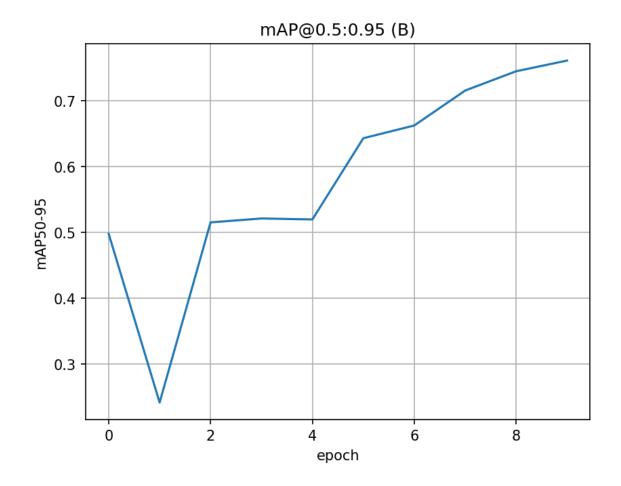
curve_recall.png



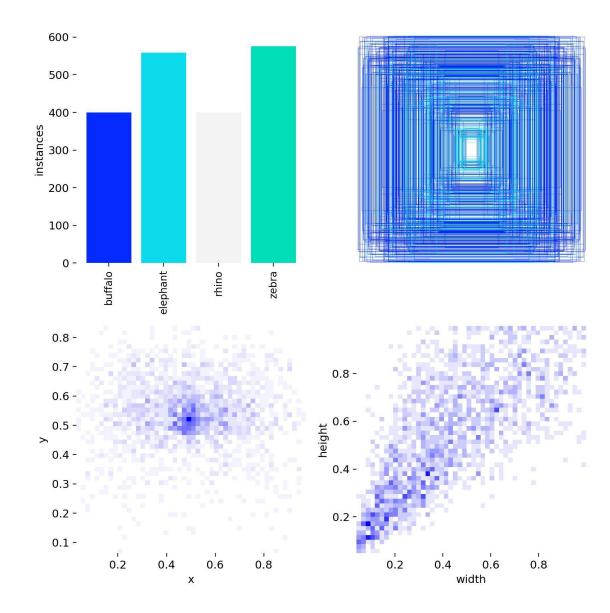
curve_map50.png



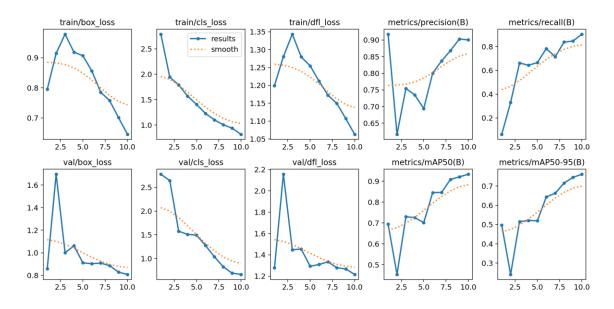
curve_map5095.png



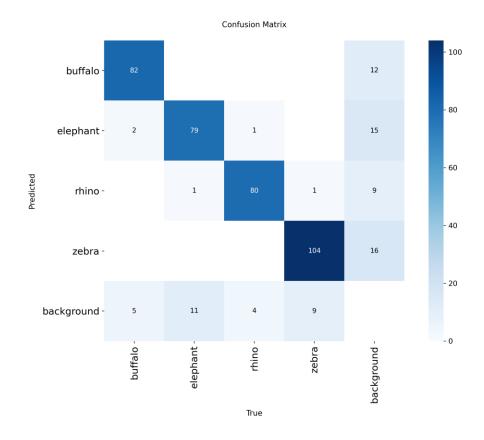
labels.jpg



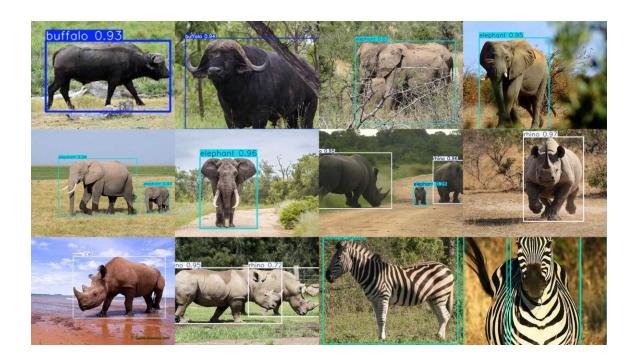
results.png



confusion_matrix.png



grid_predictions.png



Conclusiones (borrador)

El modelo YOLO11n alcanzó un desempeño final de:

- mAP@0.5 = 0.934
- mAP@0.5:0.95 = 0.761 con Precision=0.900 y Recall=0.905.

Observaciones:

- La curva mAP muestra mejora progresiva y estabilización al final del entrenamiento.
- Las clases con menor soporte de datos pueden beneficiarse de mayor augmentación o más épocas.
- Para uso en cámaras trampa, considerar umbrales de confianza específicos por clase.

Referencias

Ultralytics — African Wildlife Dataset: https://docs.ultralytics.com/datasets/detect/african-wildlife/

LearnOpenCV (Ankan Ghosh, 2025) — Fine-Tuning RetinaNet:

https://learnopencv.com/finetuning-retinanet/

Kaggle EDA Image Datasets — Fajri (2022): https://www.kaggle.com/code/faldoae/exploratory-data-analysis-eda-for-image-datasets