

# Distinguishing humans from other forms of cattle

Boppity Bob Martinez, Flokkka<sup>o</sup> Haurilet  
Frungy Institute of Technology,  
Zoq-Fot-Pik Capital, Alpha Tucanae I

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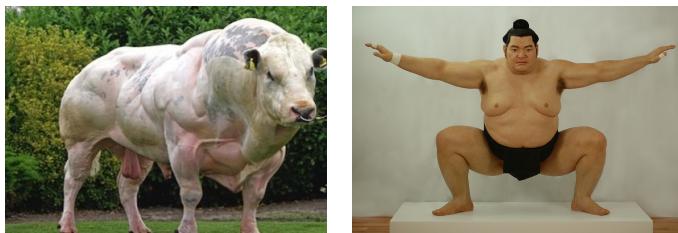


Figure 1: One is a dangerous cow, the other is a delicious human. Can you tell which is which without aid?<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

We, the Zoq-Fot-Pik, found out by accident that human meat is delicious, even better than Frungy. This discovery wake up the Zebranky inside us, and once this happened, there we could not stop helping us with tasty human meat. Sadly, humans are not very cooperative to the idea of being eaten by us, so we tried to discreetly abduct them a few at a time to supply our needs. The problem was, as we found out, that the Earth is thriving with many species, and most of them are inedible and even dangerous! We have significant trouble distinguishing between humans and non-human Terrestrial beings. To this end, we have acquired a human algorithm that, once activated in the correct way, allow us to locate and distinguish between humans and other similar beings (*e.g.*, cows). In this contribution we present the evaluation of such algorithm named YOLO.

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<sup>1</sup> The cow is on the left.



Figure 2: Soylent Green, Food for the people by the people

## 1 Introduction

We, the Zoq-Fot-Pik made contact with humans during the Ur-Quan war in 2156, at the time, as you know, we were all vegetarian. However, in 2160, long after the Ur-Quan conflict was over, we had an epiphany when there was an incident in Suppox space, and a some of Zoq-Fot-Pik became strangled with a herd of humans. One thing lead to another, and the Zoq-Fot-Pik were vegetarian no more.

Still, our ships are weak in comparison to the human armada, so we have no chance to capture their ships (mmm... delicious canned humans). We tried to eat other earthly beings, but we found out that humans are a key ingredient of Soylent Green Fig. 2.

This is when we started to send our ships to capture humans from their home world. We needed to capture them inconspicuously, to avoid risking our diplomatic relations, but we had a hard time distinguishing humans from the other species that habit their home world.

We are particularly impressed by human cows, which are large, dangerous, absolutely inedible, and roam freely through the fields of Earths, see Fig. 1.

To us, humans and cows are practically indistinguishable, and so is the same for even our best algorithms developed by Zoq-Fot-Pik scientists. We needed a human approach to distinguish between cows and humans, and we just were lucky that we received an ancient radio transmission from the year 2016 Earth containing an algorithm named YOLO [2] that should serve our purpose.

In this SIGBOVINE 2170 contribution, we show our evaluation on the YOLO, hoping that it will help to avoid cow related tragedies while helping us with yummy yummy humans.

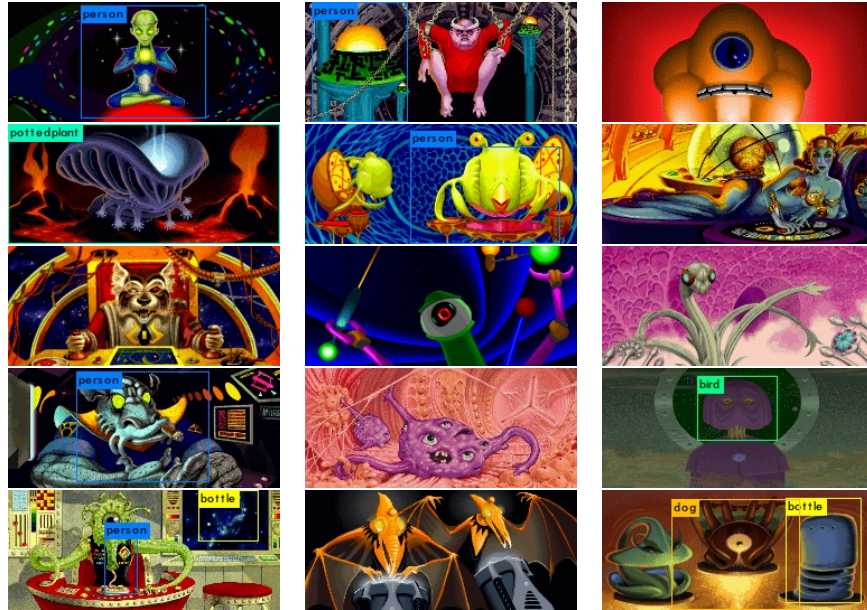


Figure 3: YOLO on Milky Way species

## 2 Evaluation on Milky Way species

To establish the performance of the system on well known living species, we have evaluated YOLO on 15 of the inhabitants of the Milky Way. Results can be seen in Fig. 3. As YOLO was released before the Earth’s first contact, it can not recognize most of the species. Not even the Syreen, which closely resemble the humans, are detected by YOLO, on the other hand, the Arilou Lalee’lay, the Thraddash, and, surprisingly, the Orz, are detected as humans.

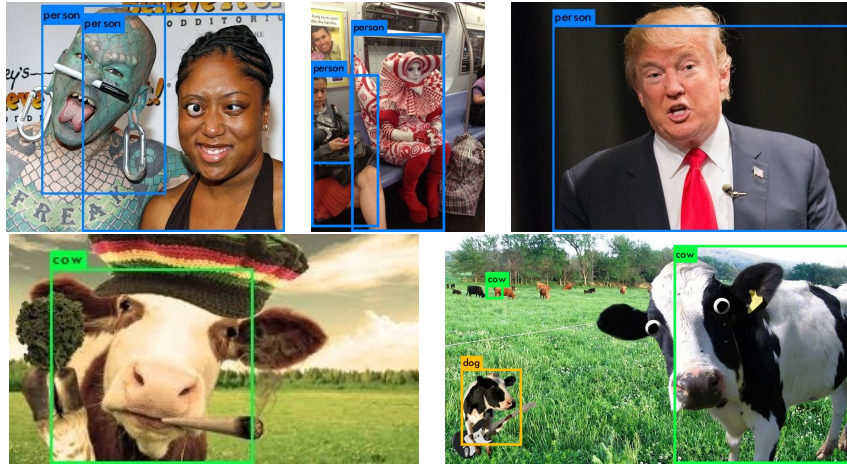


Figure 4: YOLO results on humans and cows. Top row: common humans. Bottom row: common cows.

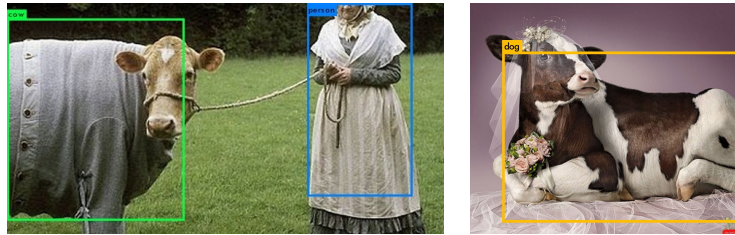


Figure 5: YOLO results on clothed cows. Note that in the right side of the left picture there is a human, not a cow. Also note how fancy dressing can make a beautiful cow look younger, as dogs are cow younglings.

### 3 YOLO on humans and cows

We then evaluated YOLO on human and cow images, and the results can be seen in Fig. 4. YOLO is able to successfully distinguish between cows and exquisite humans quite successfully in this very simple test. It can even recognize dogs as it can be seen in the lower right image. Our experts agree that dogs are the offspring of cows.

### 4 YOLO on clothed cows

Some suggested that YOLO worked by means of distinguishing between clothes (the colorful skin that humans segregate), and fur, which is the very similar skin but of different nature, that cows generate. However, this is not a general rule as, in our investigation, we found out both humans covered in fur, and cows covered by clothes.

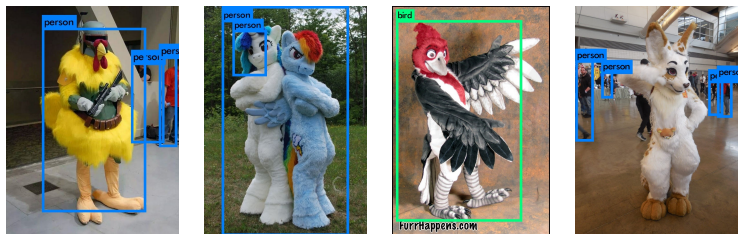


Figure 6: YOLO results on furry humans. The always adaptive humans may have started to suspect our strategy and develop camouflage. Note the military use of camouflage in the leftmost figure.

In the case of cows covered by clothes, YOLO has no problems finding them, as seen in Fig. 5.

## 5 YOLO on furry humans

We are receiving increasing reports that humans are developing a camouflage involving fur that might be able to beat our detection. At the moment, it is unknown if this camouflage is a biological automated reaction to a perceived threat, or a result of conscious design. In Fig. 6 we can see several examples of humans in camouflage. Very reliable sources have assured us that, under that cover, there are real mouthwatering humans inside. Still, YOLO is able to recognize 50% of them with ease, including the one from the military (the leftmost one).

## 6 Conclusions

We have evaluated YOLO in challenging conditions on the task of distinguishing between the noble and dangerous cows, and the savory humans. In easy conditions, YOLO has no trouble distinguishing between them, but humans seems to be already developing a countermeasure to it, in the form of furry camouflage.

In the future, we plan to use YOLO to further investigate human beings. To be precise we want to check the rather wild claim that humans have sexual dimorphism, and answer the questions: do they really have 63 different genders [1]? Which of them are the yummiest?

## References

- [1] Apath. 63 genders. [apath.org/63-genders](http://apath.org/63-genders), 2000.
- [2] Joseph Redmon, Santosh Divvala, Ross Girshick, and Ali Farhadi. You only look once: Unified, real-time object detection. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 779–788, 2016.