Shiny PNW-Cnet: Al-Powered Audio Processing for Wildlife Research

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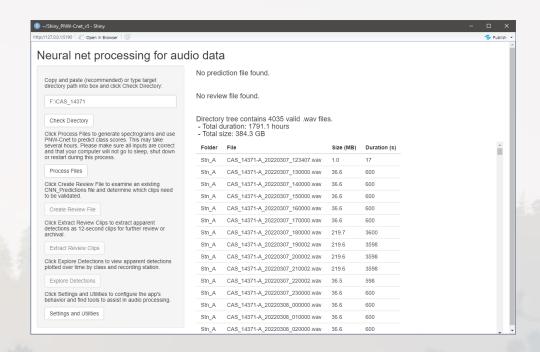


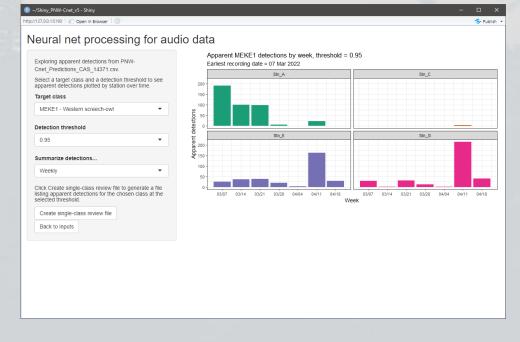
Cascadia R Conf - Seattle, WA, 19 Aug 2023

Why I'm here

Shiny PNW-Cnet

- Desktop app to process audio data for bioacoustic research and wildlife monitoring
- Uses deep learning to automate detection of target species
- Facilitates manual review of apparent detections
- Supports efficient bioacoustics workflows





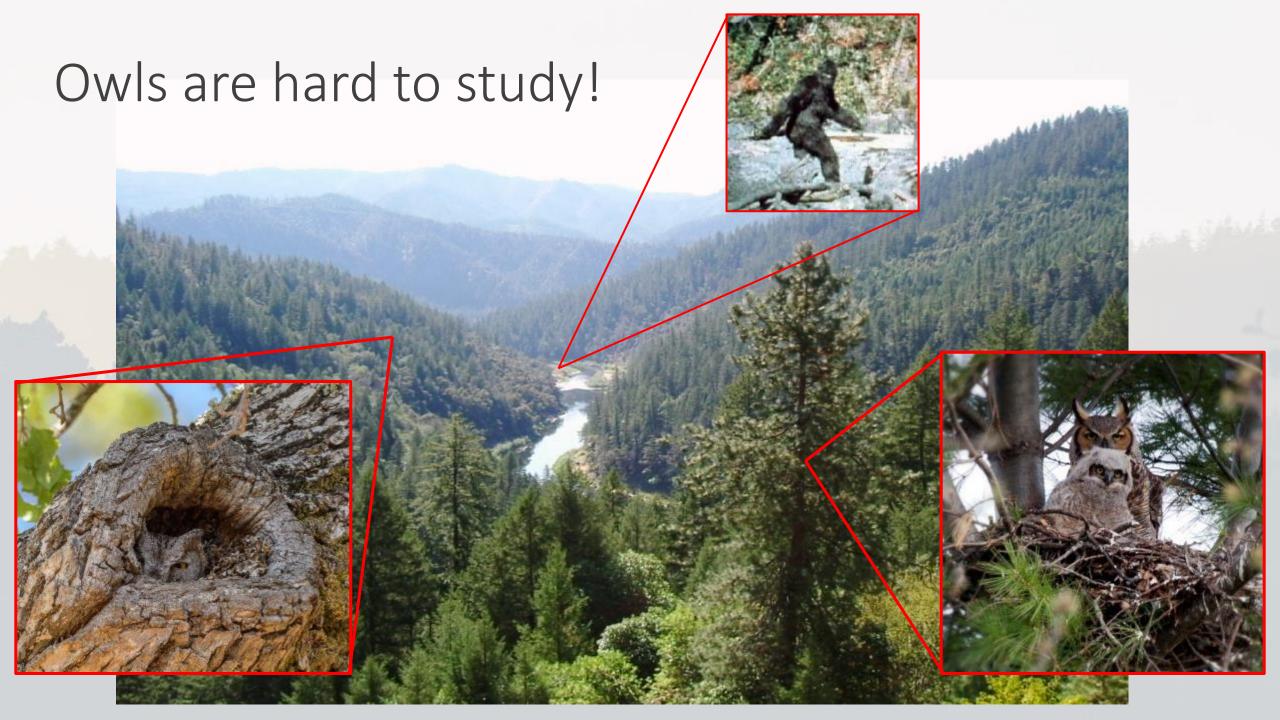
Background: Spotted owls

Northern spotted owl (NSO)

- Endemic to old forests of the PNW
- Major population declines since early 1900s
- Threatened by habitat loss, invasive species
- Northwest Forest Plan (1994)
 - Halted logging, established reserves
 - Mandates NSO population monitoring



■ Historic range (US)



Historic methods: Surveys

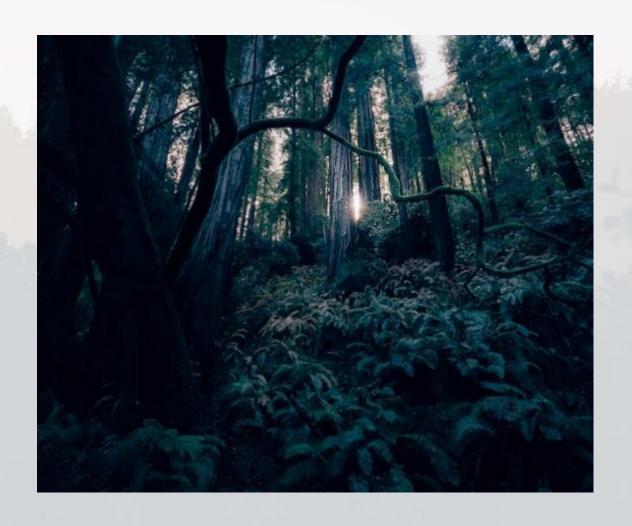






Issues with historic methods

- Effects on study species
 - Altered behavior
 - Induced stress
 - Exposure to predators
 - Desensitization over time
- Increasing costs
 - Rare species are harder to find
- Field crew safety



Passive acoustic monitoring

- Automated recording units (ARUs) record audio on a programmed schedule
- Non-invasive, captures natural calling activity
- Very high detection probability for spotted owls and other species





AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 122, 2020, pp. 1–22 DOI: 10.1093/condor/duaa017

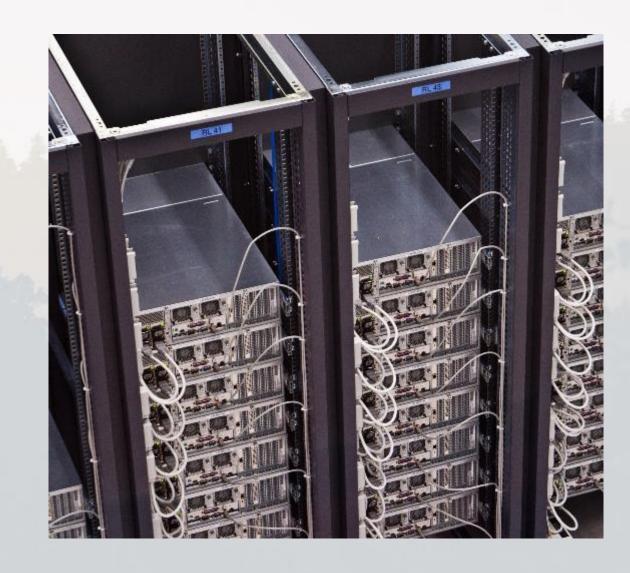
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Passive acoustic monitoring effectively detects Northern Spotted Owls and Barred Owls over a range of forest conditions

Leila S. Duchac, 1.2.* Damon B. Lesmeister, 1 Katie M. Dugger, 3 Zachary J. Ruff, 1 and Raymond J. Davis 4

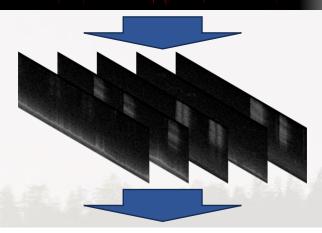
Big data

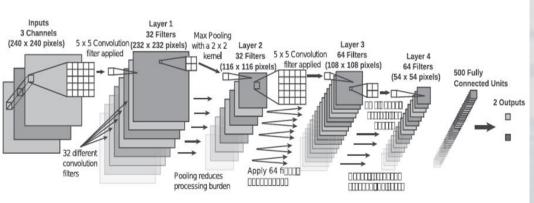
- Acoustic monitoring generates lots of data
- Data curation / management is a full-time job
- Automated detection is crucial
- Errors have ecological and legal consequences

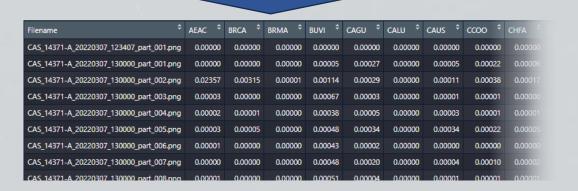


PNW-Cnet

- Deep convolutional neural net developed with the Forest Service
- Detects sounds in spectrograms
- Class scores indicate presence / absence of each target class
- Filter scores to get apparent detections







The bioacoustic workflow

- I. Collect data
- 1. Deploy recorders



2. Retrieve Data



3. Organize data



- II. Process data
- 6. Review detections



5. Explore detections





4. Process with neural net



- III. Analyze and communicate
- 7. Analyze detections



8. Report results



9. Repeat process, report trends

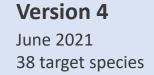




Version 1
Oct 2018
6 target species

Version 2 May 2019

Version 3
Sept 2020
28 target species

























14 target species













































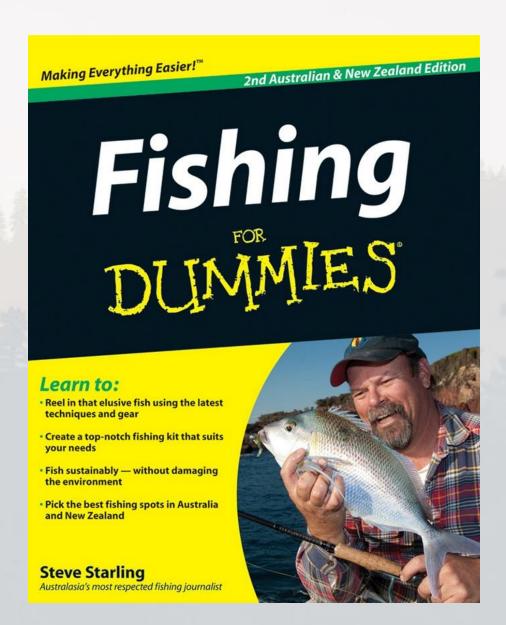






Why build an app?

- Share proven tools and methods
- Distribute the processing workload
- Collaborate with other researchers
- Expand monitoring footprint
- GUI = more approachable for non-power users



Shiny PNW-Cnet

- Available through GitHub
- Requirements:
 - Windows 64-bit
 - R + RStudio
 - Anaconda or Miniconda
 - SoX
 - various R and Python packages
- Neural net and app documented in open-access journals



SoftwareX

Volume 23, July 2023, 101473



Original software publication

PNW-Cnet v4: Automated species identification for passive acoustic monitoring

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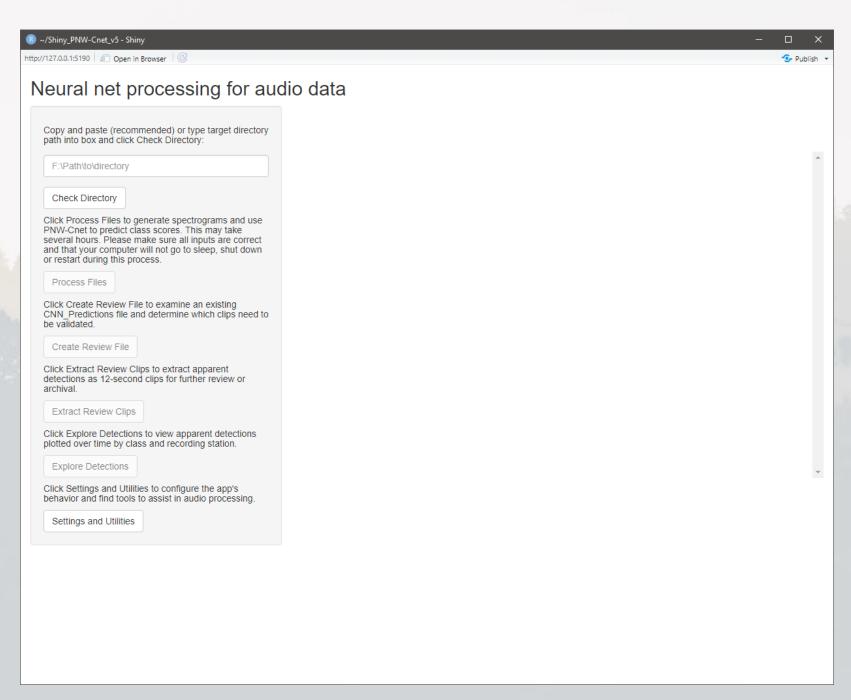
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Abstract

We present PNW-Cnet v4, a deep neural net with an associated Shiny-based application designed to facilitate efficient data processing to detect terrestrial wildlife species through passive acoustic monitoring. PNW-Cnet v4 is a deep convolutional neural network that detects audio signatures of 37 focal species of birds and mammals that inhabit forests of the Pacific Northwest, USA, along with other commonly occurring forest sounds. The primary objective of developing PNW-Cnet v4 was to support a long-term northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) monitoring program. By incorporating additional species classes, PNW-Cnet v4 expands applicability of the program to broadscale biodiversity research and monitoring. Using the Shiny app with PNW-Cnet v4, users can process audio data using a graphical user interface, summarize apparent detections visually, and export results in tabular format.

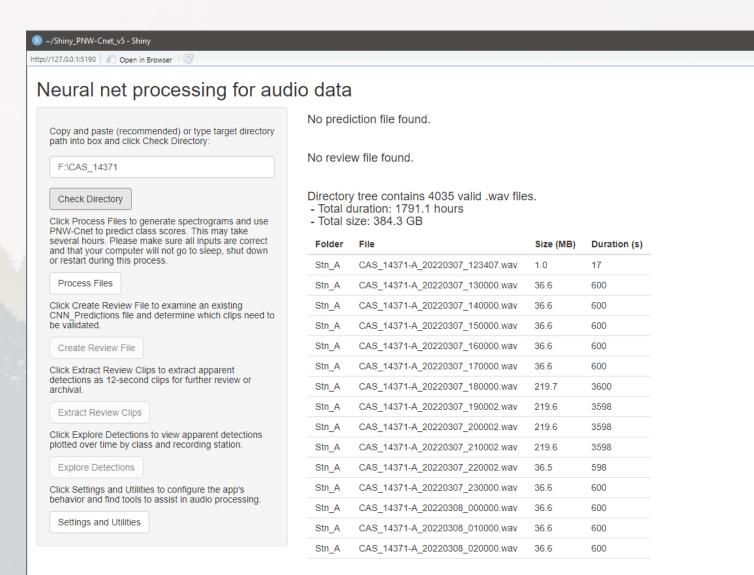
- Launched from RStudio
- Main view provides navigation and instructions
- Controls become active as needed



- Enter target folder and click Check Directory
- App searches for

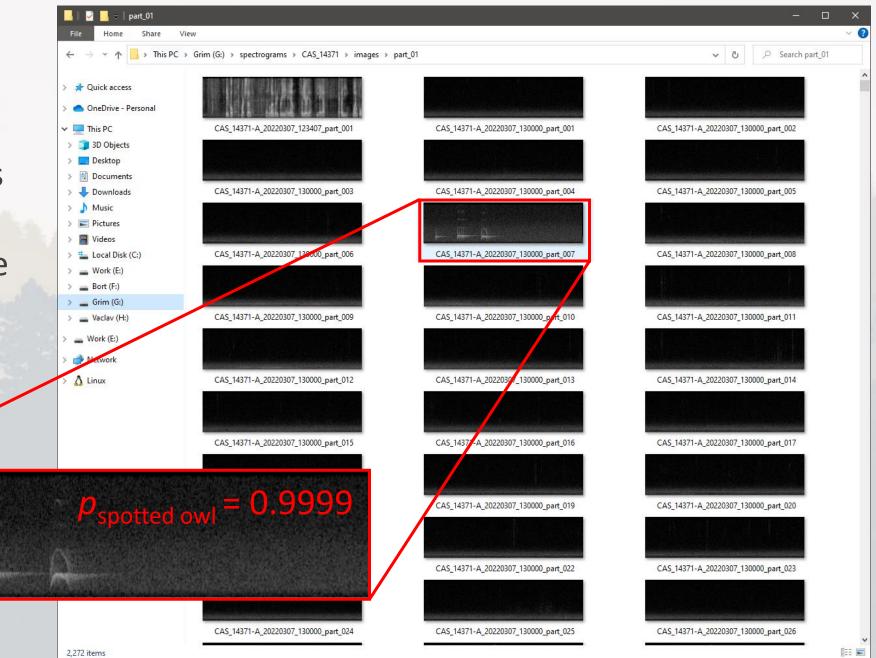
 wav files within the
 folder, summarizes
 data, enables Process

 Files button



Publish

 Process Files button creates spectrograms and generates class scores for each image using PNW-Cnet



Processing output:

Stn A

Stn A

Stn_A

Stn A

Stn_A

Stn_A

19061

19062

19065

19067

19069

19070

- Predictions file (class scores by image)
- Detection summary file (apparent detections by class)

0.95

0.95

0.95

0.95

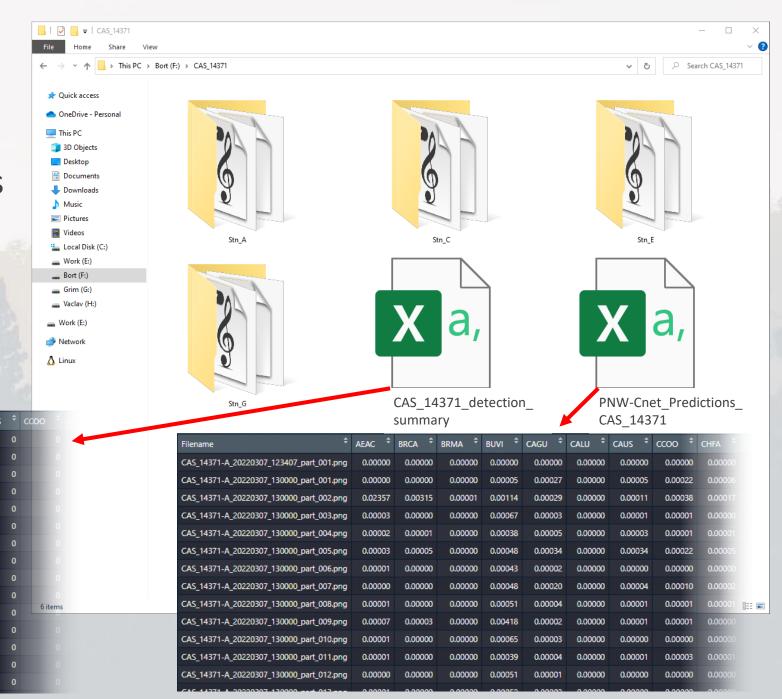
0.95

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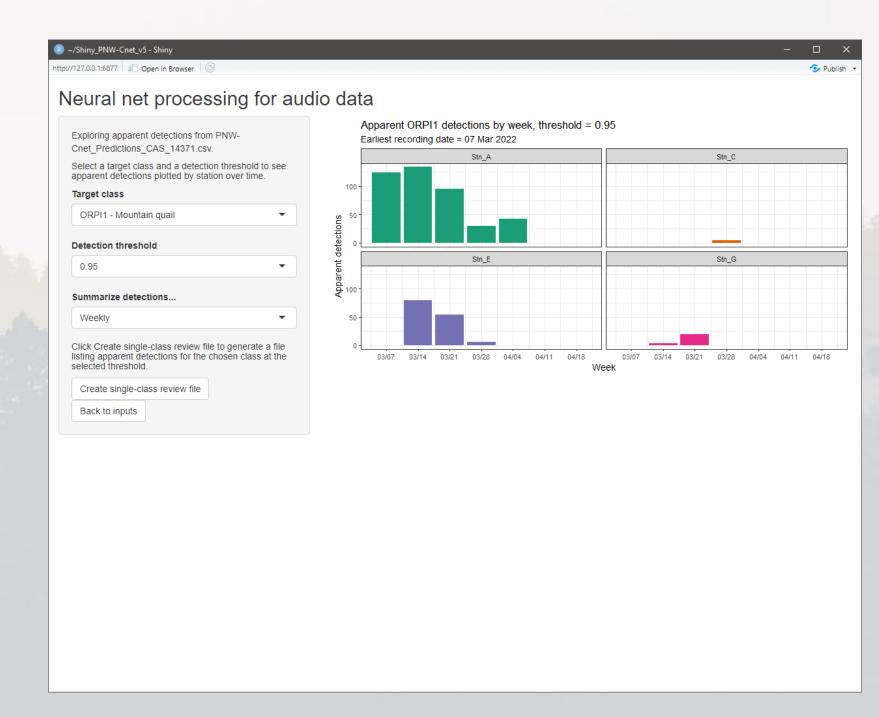
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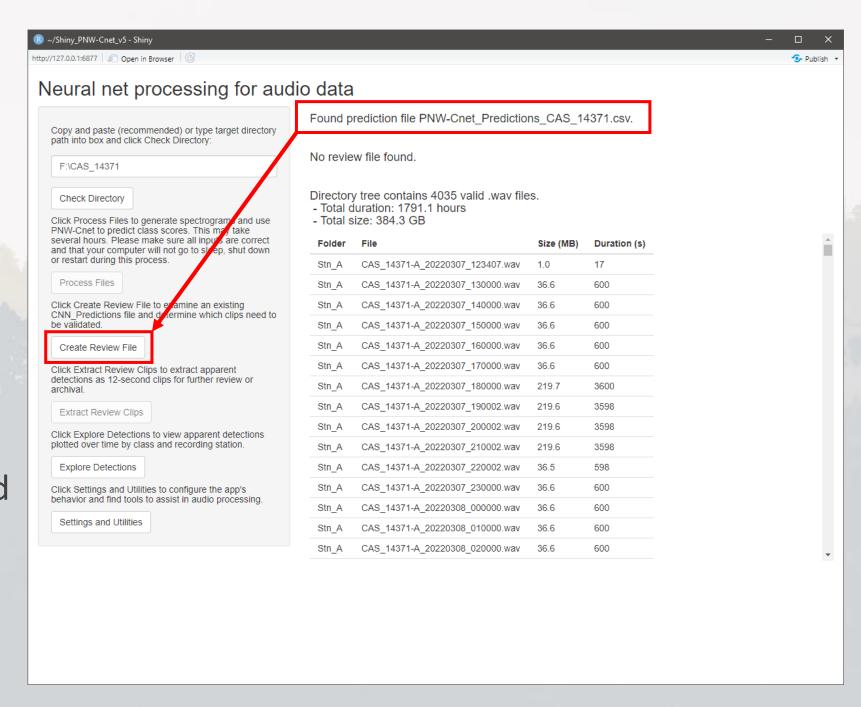
0.95



- Explore Detections
 view plots apparent
 detections for any
 class with specified
 score threshold,
 grouped by station
 and time
- Export apparent detections for a single class

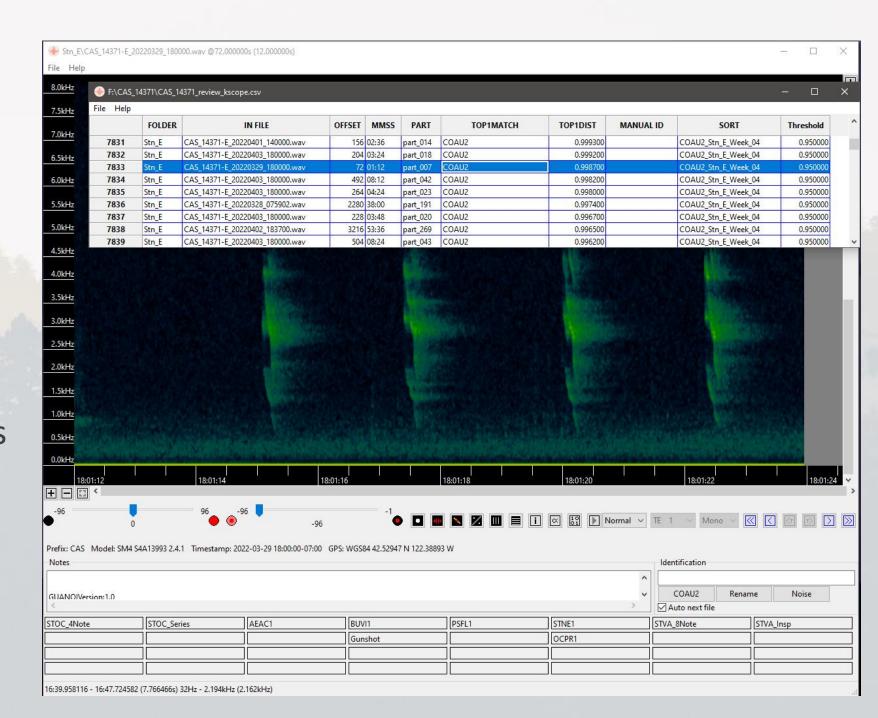


- Create Review File button exports apparent detections for many classes
- Use default settings or define custom rules
- Review file is optimized for use with Kaleidoscope (Wildlife Acoustics, Inc)

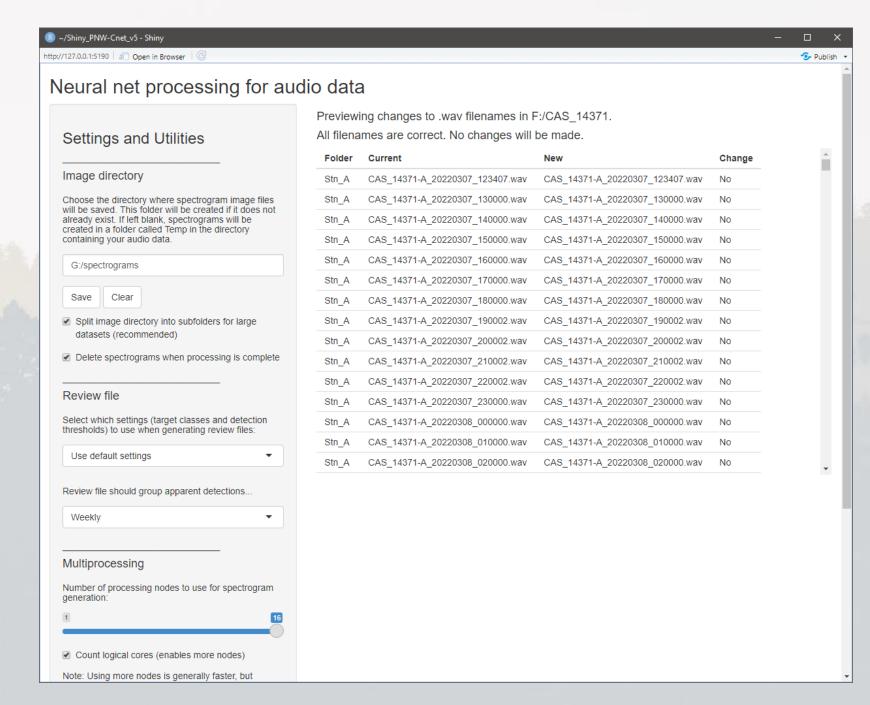


Explore further

- Open review file in Kaleidoscope to review apparent detections, apply ID tags
- Confirmed detections used for further analyses, e.g. occupancy modeling



- Settings view adjusts app behavior
- Specify output directory, fine-tune multiprocessing, standardize audio filenames...



Using Shiny*

Pros:

- Does everything R can (lots!)
- Dynamic, responsive GUI
- Fine control over user experience
- Lots of good design baked in

Cons:

- Literally everything is more complicated
- Hard to debug

```
processWavs <- observeEvent(input$processbutton, {</pre>
 toggleState(id = "processbutton", condition = FALSE)
 toggleState(id = "checkdirbutton", condition = FALSE)
 toggleState(id = "settingsButton", condition = FALSE)
 wavs <- getWavs()
  if(length(wavs) == 0) {
   cat("\nNo .wav files available to process.\n")
   return()
 total_duration <- sum(sapply(wavs, getDuration)) / 3600
 cnn_path <- model_path
 target_dir <- correctedDir()
 custom_output_dir <- correctedor
  if(custom_output_dir
   image_dir = file.pa
      image_dir = makeI
  if(!dir.exists(image
 split_spectro_gen <-
  if( split_spectro_gen
   n_images <- total_d
   n_parts <- floor(n_ima
   spectro_dirs <- makeSpect
  } else { spectro_dirs <- rep(n.</pre>
 outname <- getSiteName(target_dir)
 pngs <- findFiles(image_dir, ".png")</pre>
 spectro_start_time <- Sys.time()</pre>
  if(length(pngs) > 0) {
   cat(sprintf("\nImage data already present in %s.\n", image_dir))
   use_cores <- rv$use_cores
   cat(sprintf("\nSpectrograms will be created in %s.\n", image_dir))
   cat(sprintf("\nGenerating spectrograms using %d nodes starting at %s... \n",
                use_cores, format(spectro_start_time, "%x")))
   cl = makeCluster(use_cores)
   clusterEvalQ(cl, c(library(stringr), library(tuneR)))
   clusterExport(cl = cl, varlist=c('makeImgs', 'image_dir', 'spectro_dirs',
                                      'wavs', 'sox_path'), envir = environment())
   clusterMap(cl, wavs, spectro_dirs, fun = makeImgs, sox_path = sox_path)
   stopCluster(cl)
```

Adoption

- Shiny PNW-Cnet is currently in use by agency biologists, academics, private companies, and nonprofits
- Used by NSO monitoring program to process our own data faster
- Held first training workshop in Corvallis in October; more to come!















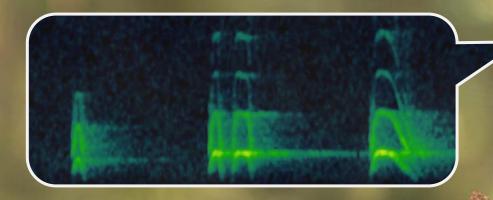


Future additions

- Incorporate the newest version of the neural net (PNW-Cnet v5)
- Streamline the setup and installation process
- Add support for ecological analyses based on confirmed detections
- Video documentation
- Mailing list?



Thanks for listening!



Special thanks: Cara Appel, Ray Davis, Cara Gates, Aleena Habib, Hailey Hester, Natalie Rugg, Jelena Runjaic, Cheyenne Stephens, Alaina Thomas

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https://github.com/zjruff

https://www.damonlesmeister.com/projects