



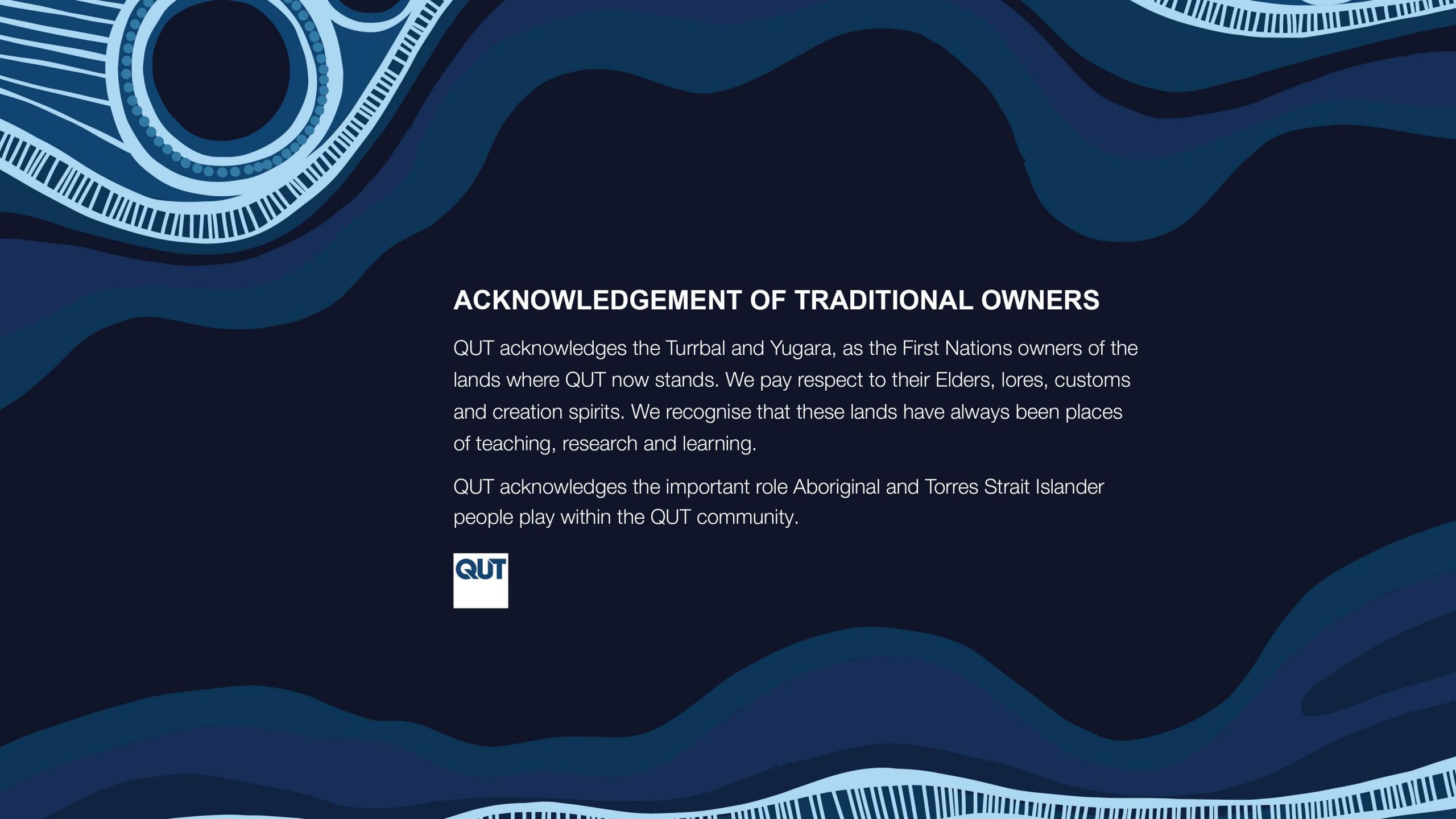
Centre for
Robotics

Underwater Robotic Vision for Ecosystem Monitoring and Reef Restoration

Dr Scarlett Raine

*Chief Investigator and Lecturer,
Queensland University of Technology, Centre for Robotics*





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS

QUT acknowledges the Turrbal and Yugara, as the First Nations owners of the lands where QUT now stands. We pay respect to their Elders, lores, customs and creation spirits. We recognise that these lands have always been places of teaching, research and learning.

QUT acknowledges the important role Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people play within the QUT community.

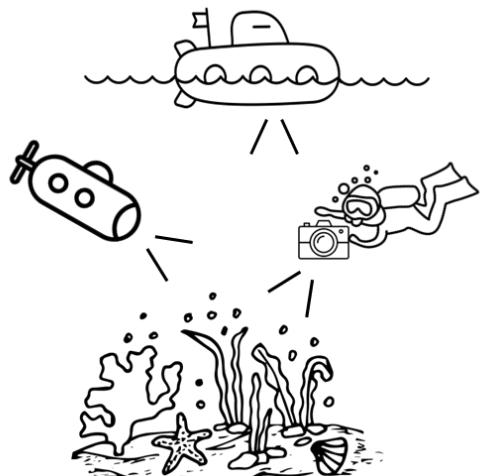


Presentation Outline

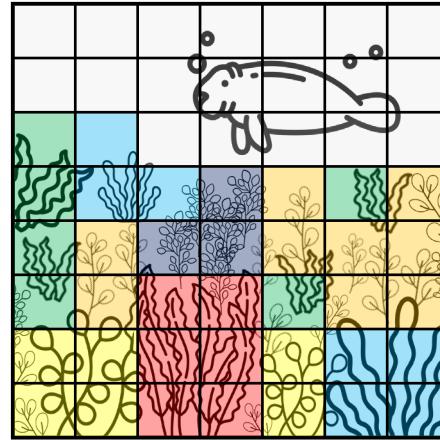
Introduction



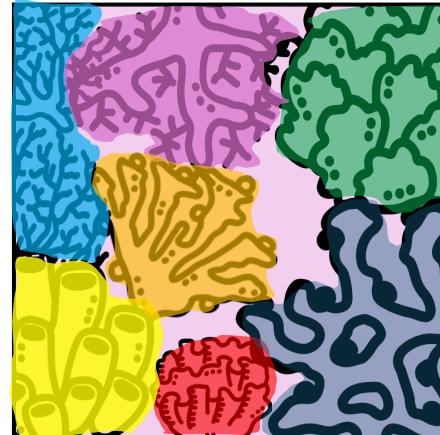
Motivation



1. Seagrass: Coarse Segmentation

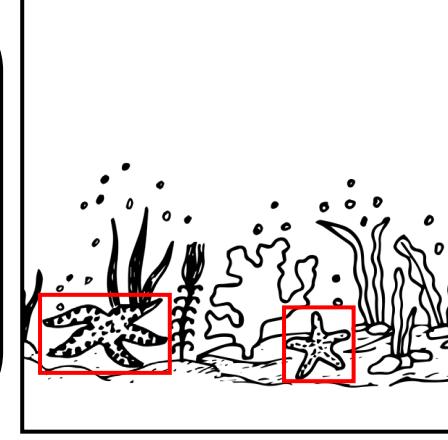


2. Coral: Segmentation

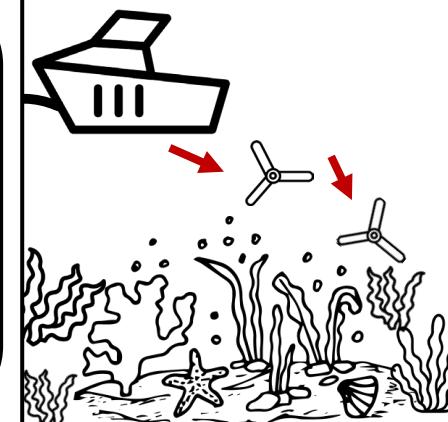


Bodies of Work

3. Underwater Object Detection



4. Large Scale Reef Restoration (with RRAP)



Future Work

- Lecturer and Chief Investigator in QUT Centre for Robotics
- Expertise in Artificial Intelligence, Computer Vision and Robotics
- Passionate about environmental monitoring and conservation, with a particular focus on coral reefs, seagrass meadows and coastal ecosystems



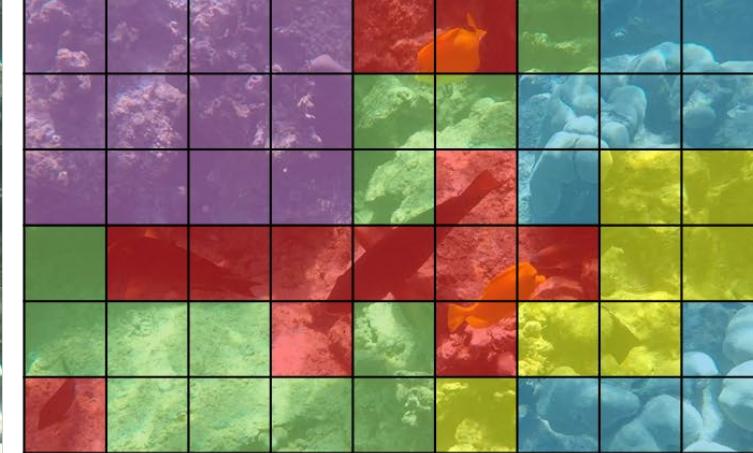
“coral”



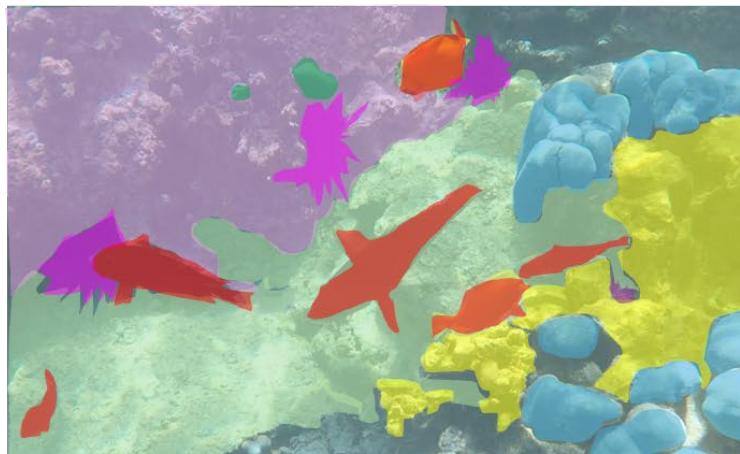
Classification



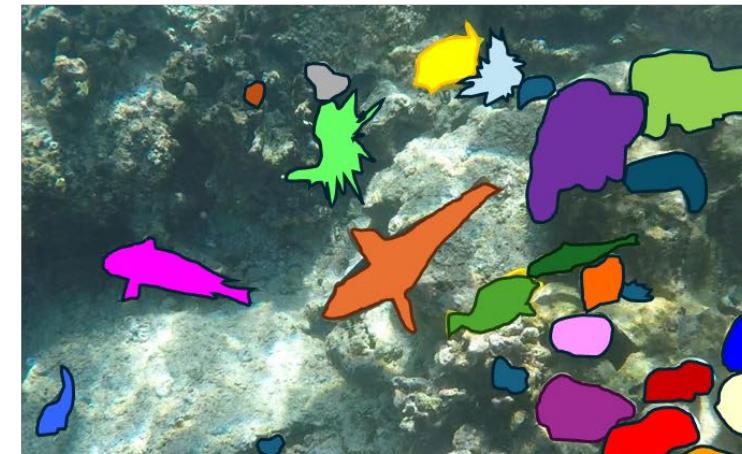
Object Detection



Coarse Segmentation



Semantic Segmentation



Instance Segmentation

Legend

Purple	Coral Species A
Light Blue	Coral Species B
Yellow	Coral Species C
Green	Coral Species D
Red	Fish
Magenta	Urchin
Light Green	Substrate
White	Unknown



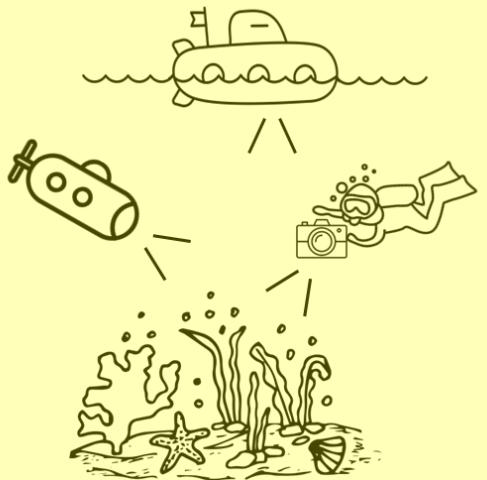
NOTE:
*Please interrupt
if I use a word
that you don't
understand!*

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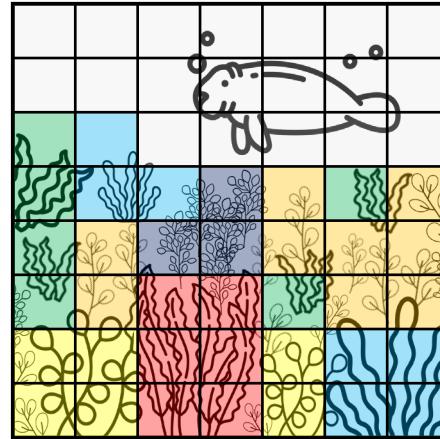
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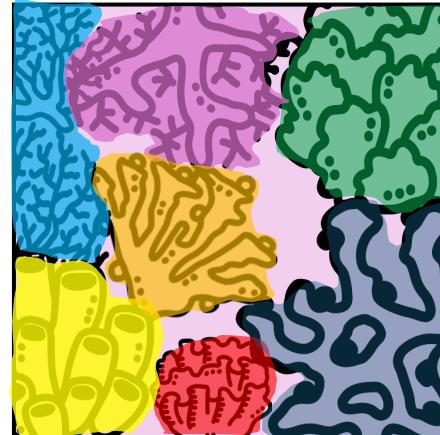
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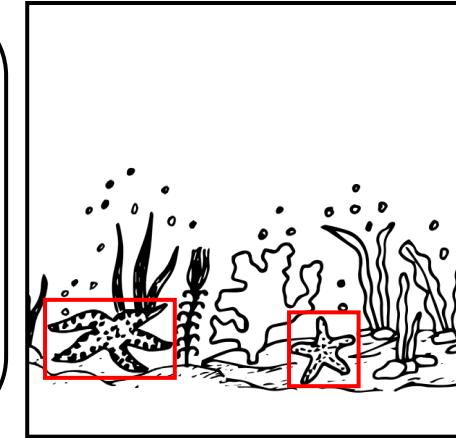


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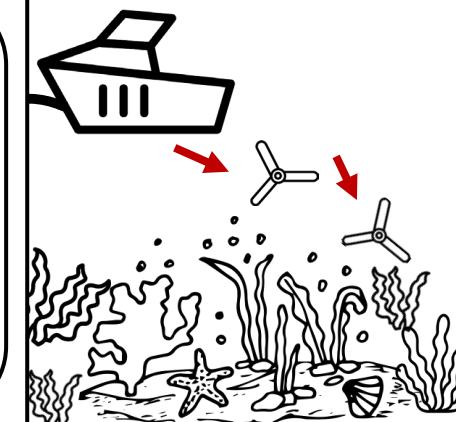


Bodies of Work

3. Underwater Object Detection



4. Large Scale Reef Restoration (with RRAP)

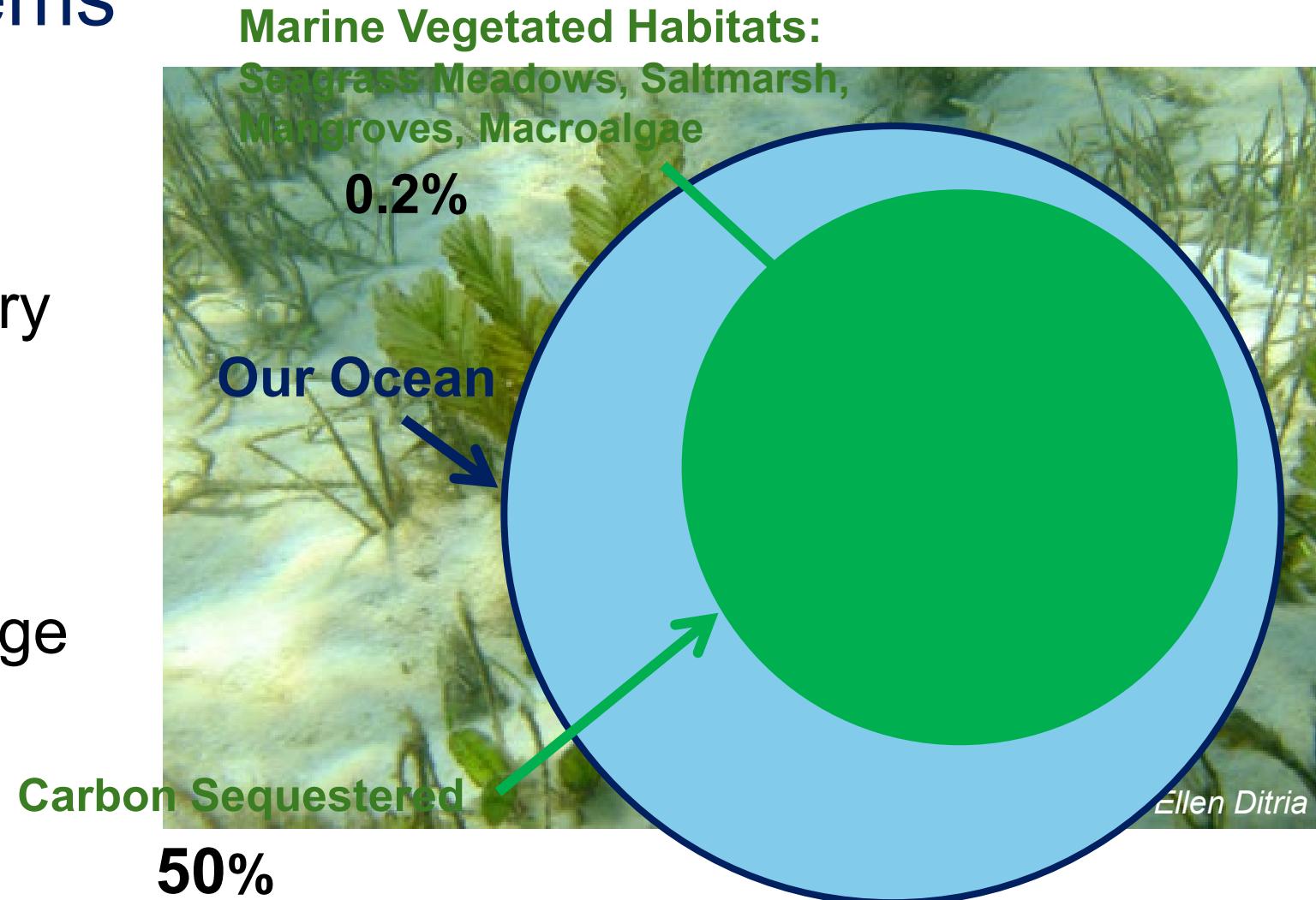


Future Work

Underwater Ecosystems

1. Seagrass Meadows

- Multi-functional role:
support fisheries, nursery
for marine species,
source of food for
dugongs
- Sequester and store large
quantities of carbon



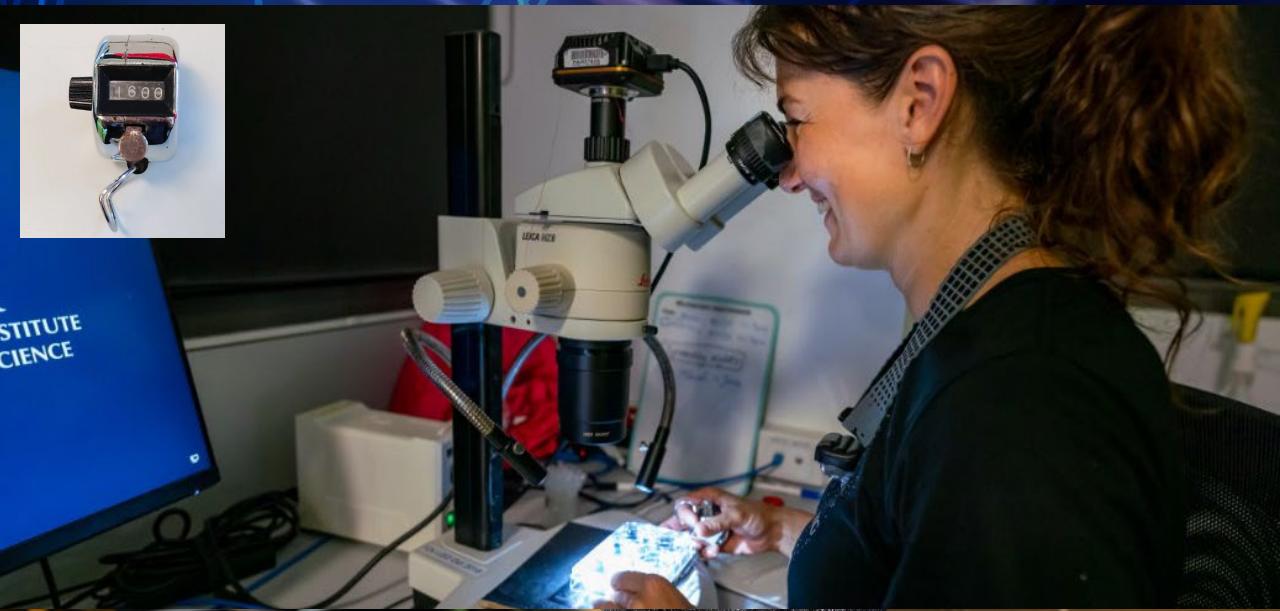
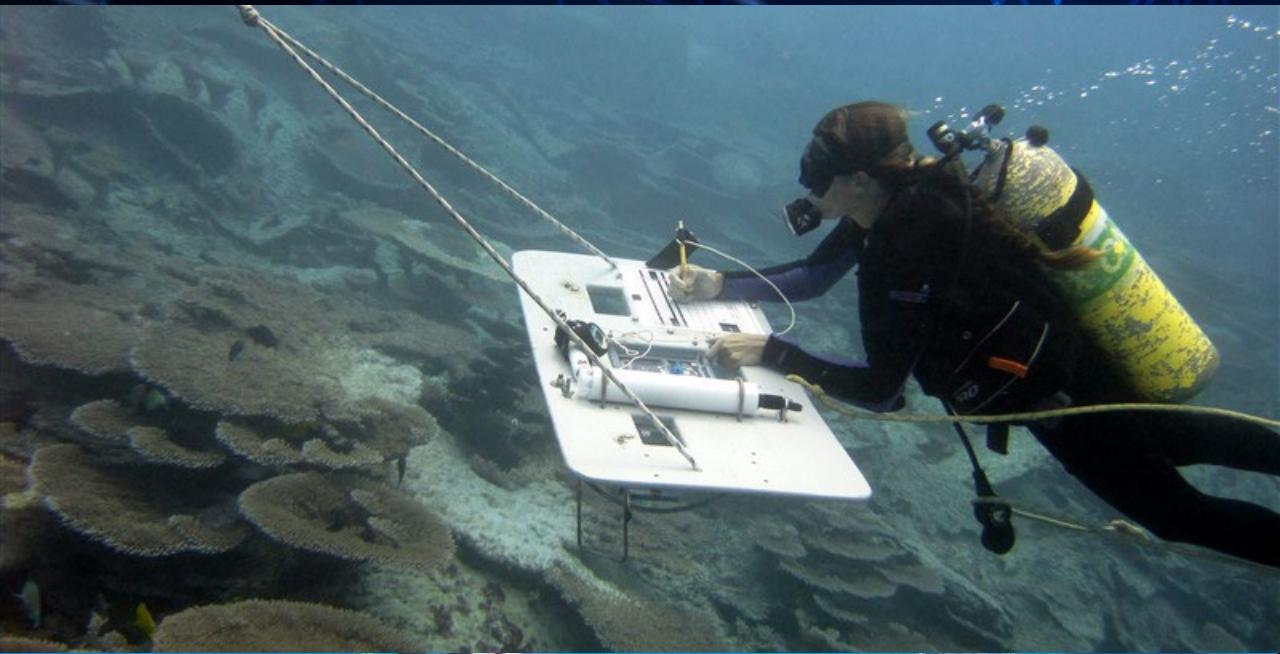
Underwater Ecosystems

2. Coral Reefs

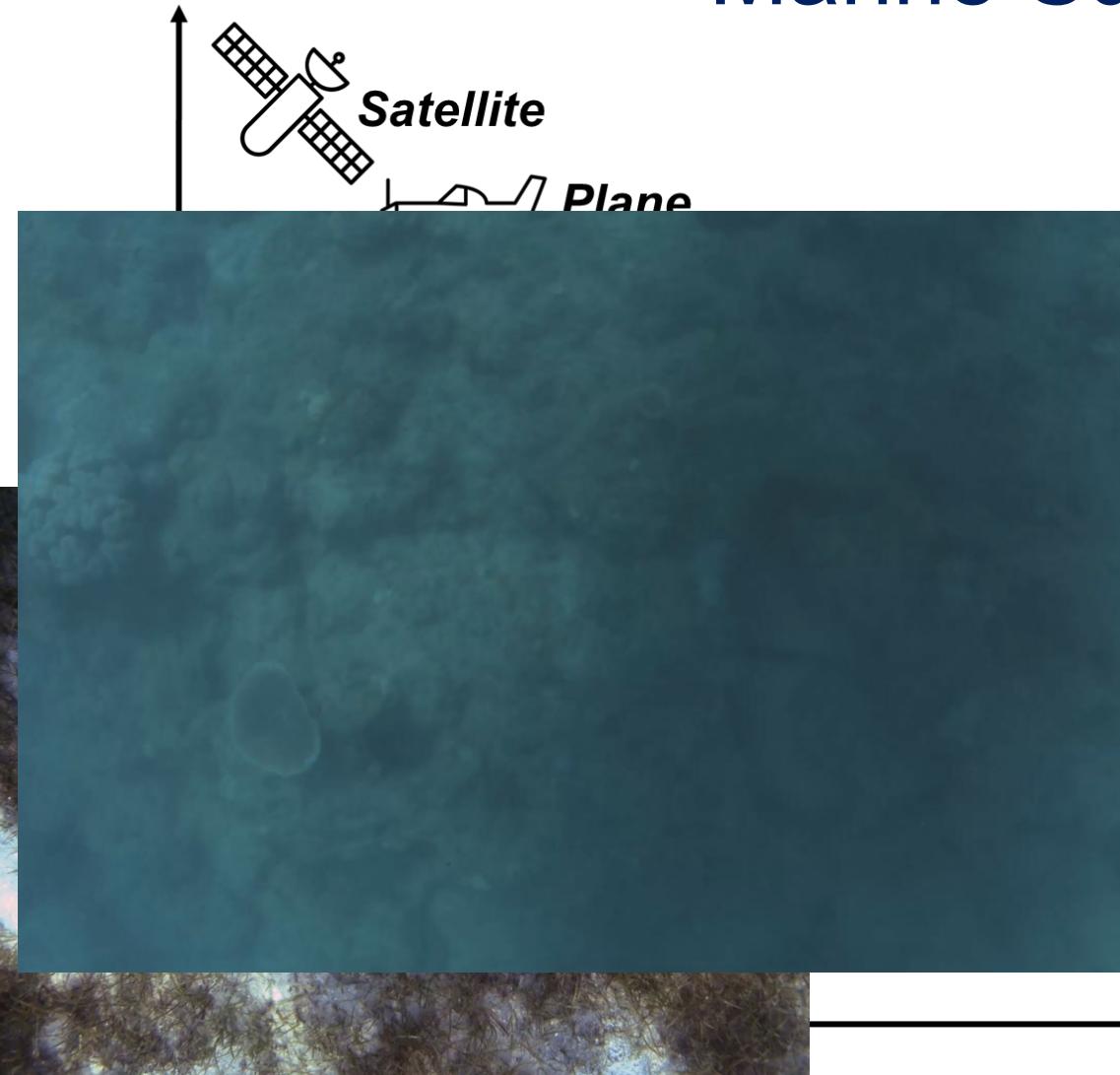
- Wealth of marine life and biodiversity, protect coastlines
- Support economies through tourism and fishing
- Under significant threat due to climate change



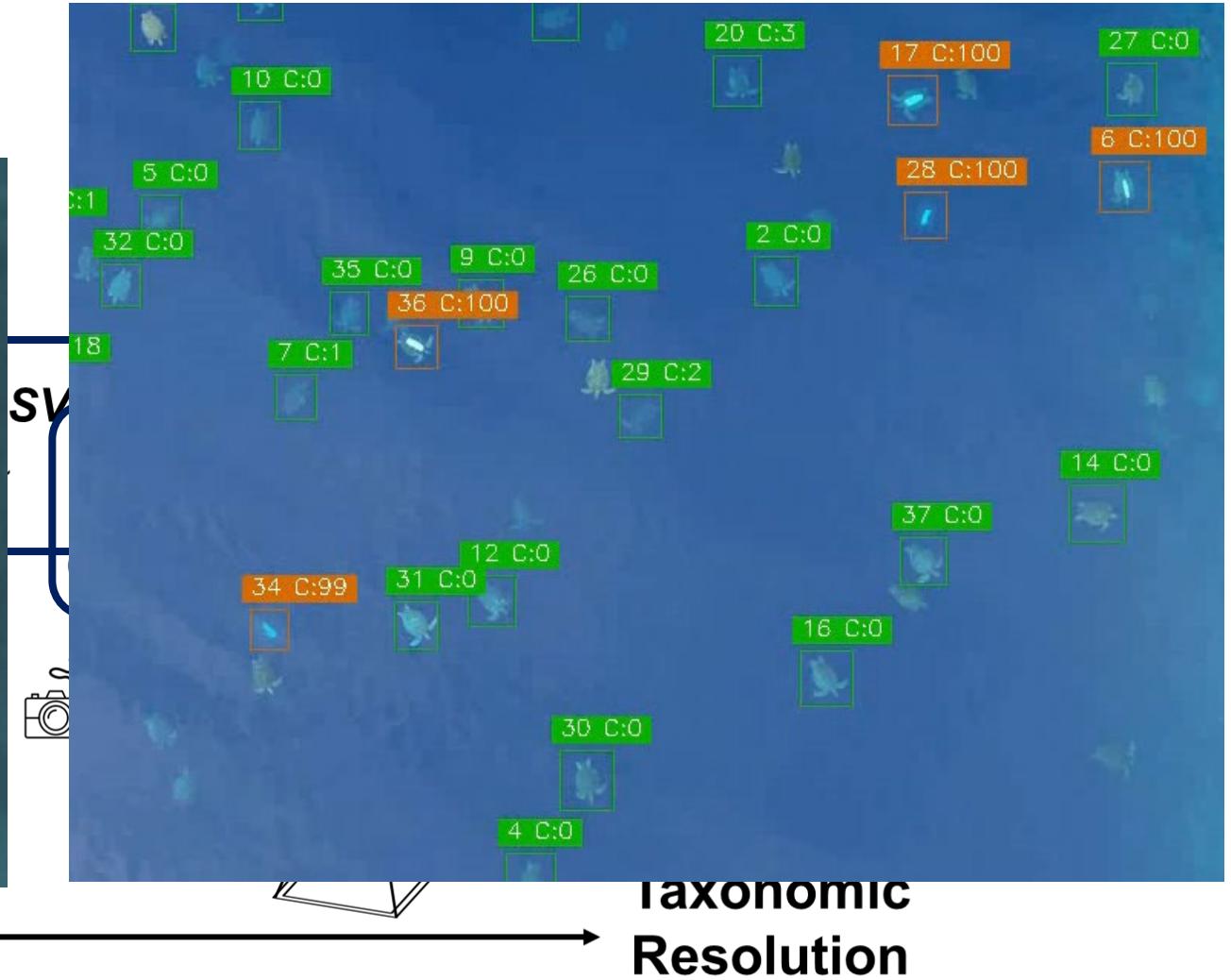
Image from NOAA Public Domain Library



Spatial Scale

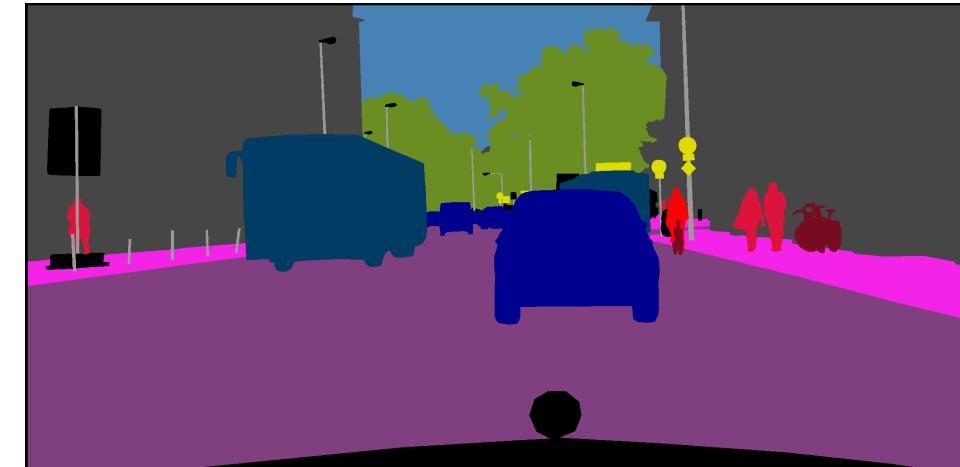
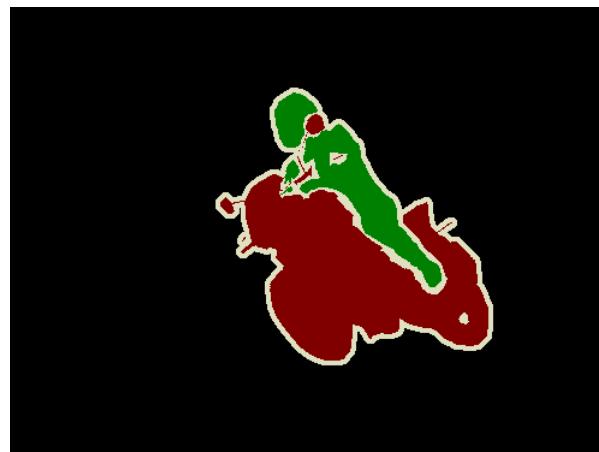


Marine Survey Methods



Typical Computer Vision Images

- Foreground/background separation
- Objects are defined
- Annotator agreement
- Can use crowd-sourcing to label



Underwater Imagery

- Variation in Underwater Image Characteristics:
 - Depth
 - Lighting
 - Camera Angle and Distance
 - Turbidity
 - Blur



Images from 'Benthic and substrate cover data derived from a time series of photo transect surveys for the maps from CSIRO's Great Barrier Reef dataset' NOAA Public Domain Library

Underwater Imagery

- Species appearance varies due to:
 - Seasonality
 - Location
 - Environmental conditions
- Visual similarities between different species
- ***Underwater images must be labelled by domain experts***



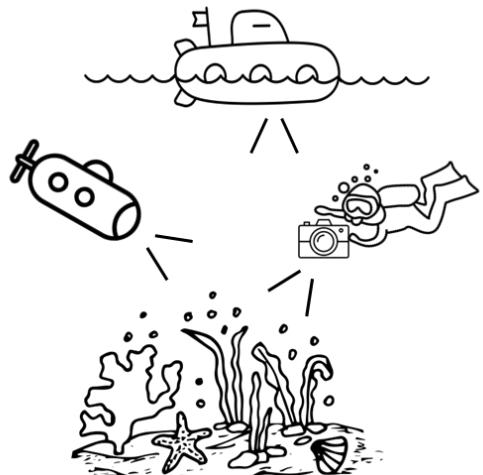
Maria Costantini and Tobin Sparling, some rights reserved (CC BY-NC)

Presentation Outline

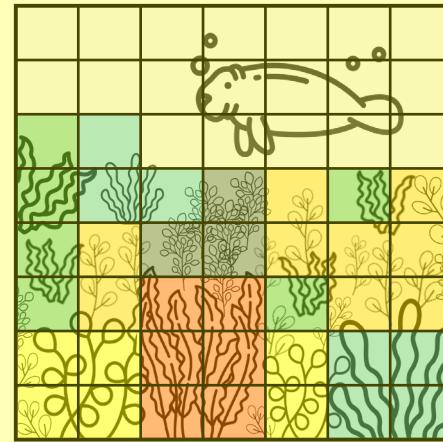
Intro



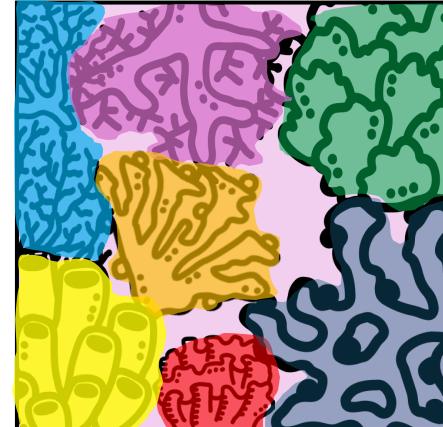
Motivation



1. Seagrass:
Coarse
Segmentation

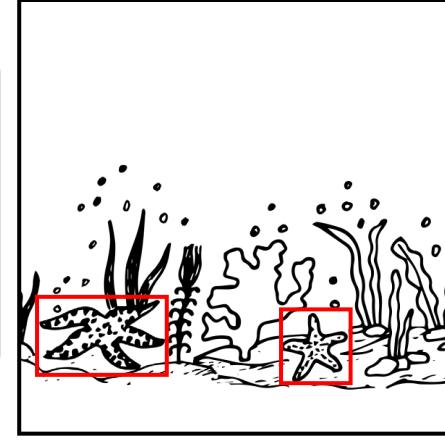


2. Coral:
Segmentation

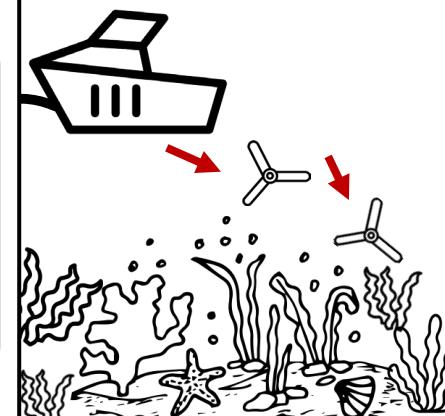


Bodies of Work

3. Underwater
Object
Detection



4. Large Scale
Reef
Restoration
(with RRAP)

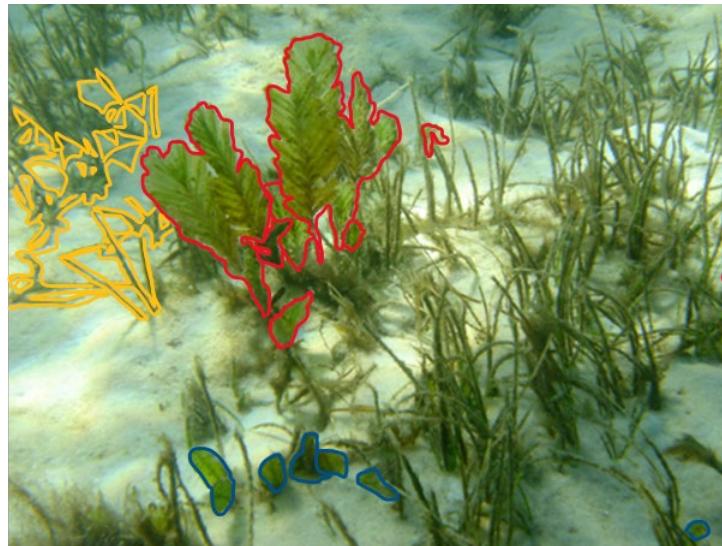


Future Work

Seagrass Mapping



Segmentation



Coarse
Seagrass
Segmentation

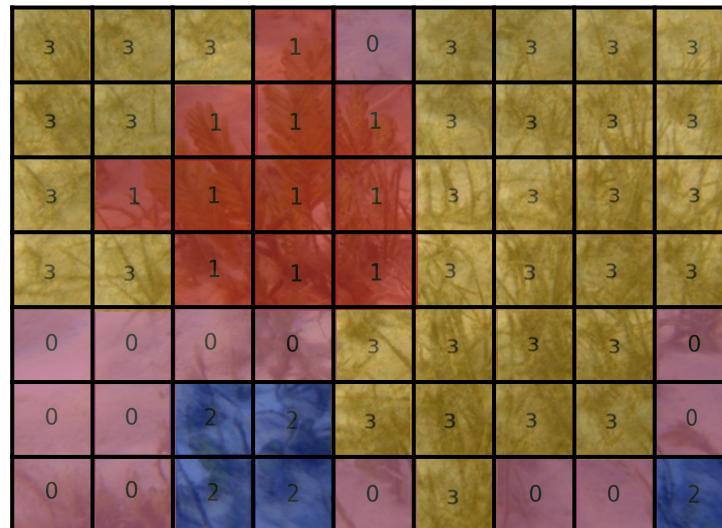


Image level label: "Background", "Ferny", "Rounded", "Strappy"

- Instances are poorly defined and overlapping
- Pixel-wise labels too costly and time-consuming
- Estimates species composition and extents
- Sufficient resolution, considering scale of seagrass meadows

Photo credit: Ellen Ditia.

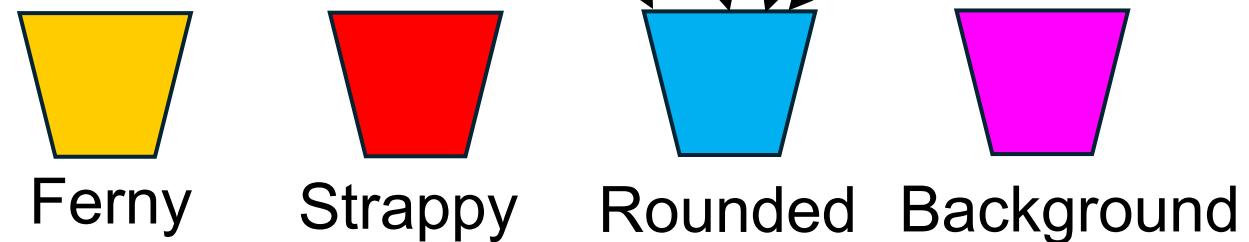
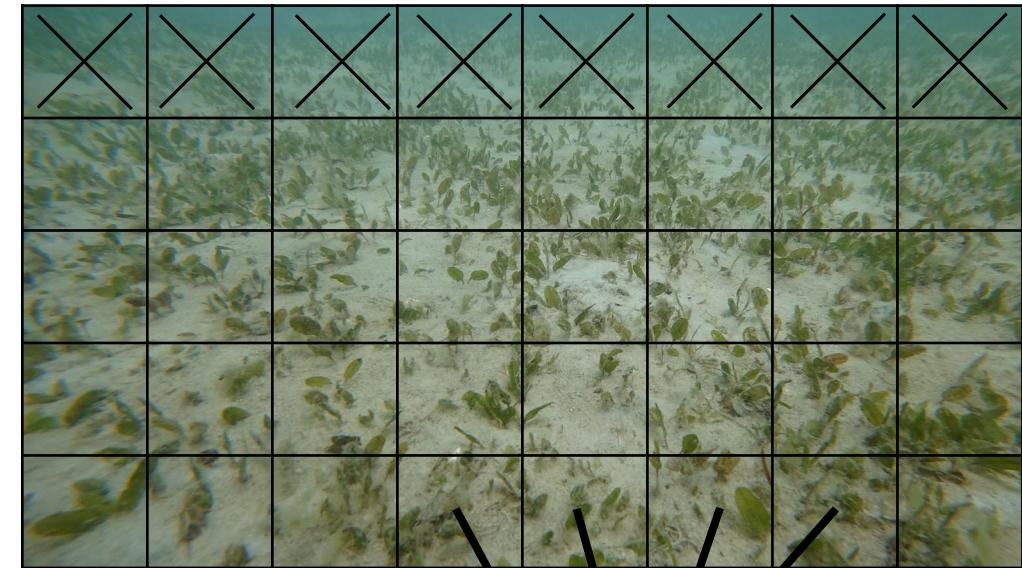
From: <https://catchmentcoast.org/2020/06/04/how-can-we-best-assess-the-threats-and-status-of-connected-coastal-wetland-habitats/>

Legend: 0 Background 1 Ferny 2 Rounded 3 Strappy X Incorrect

DeepSeagrass

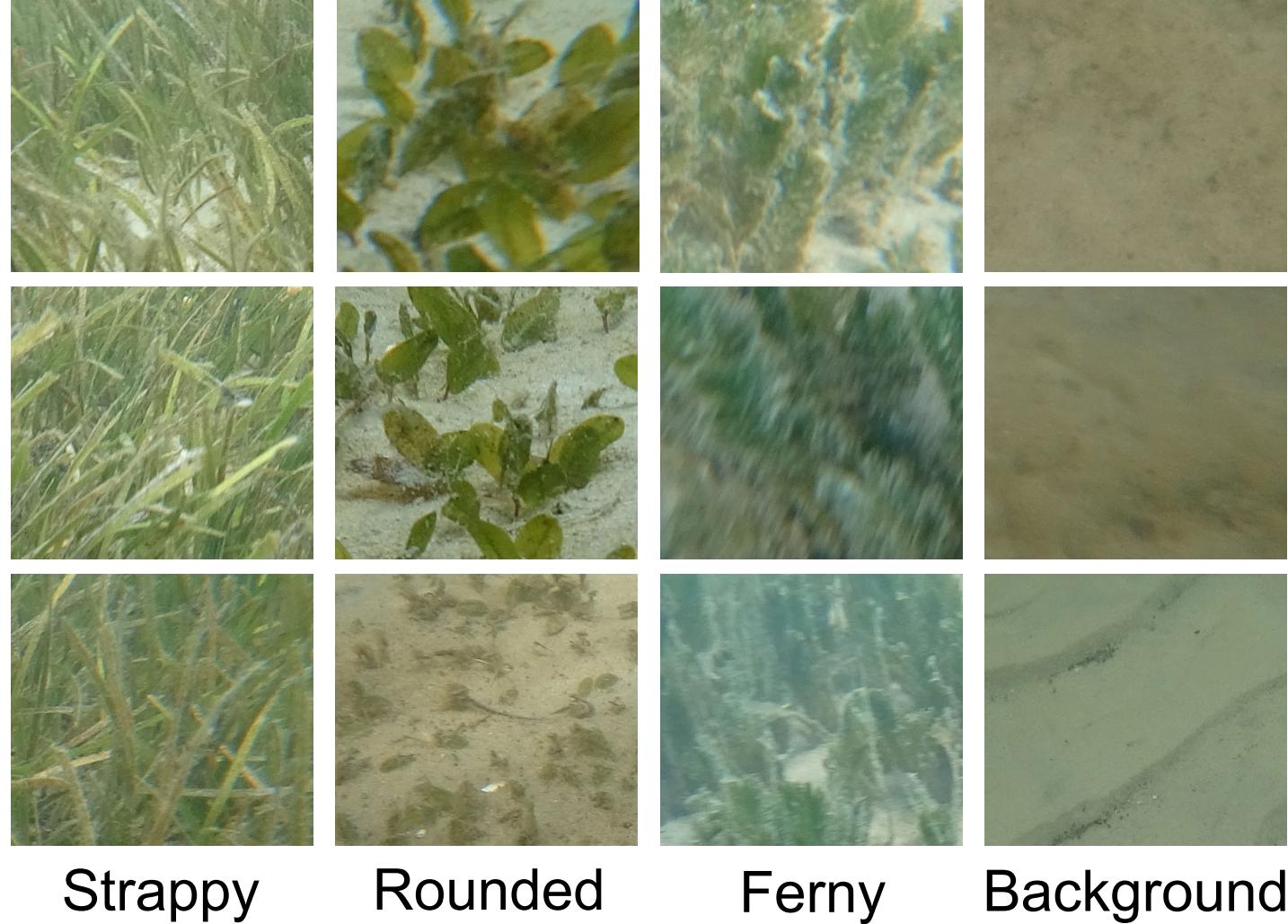
- Semi-automated dataset collection methodology transfers effort from annotation to collection time
- Collect images which contain only one species at a time
- All patches in each single species image can be labelled as the same class
- **66,946** image patches in 4 classes

Assign all patches into image-level class:



DeepSeagrass

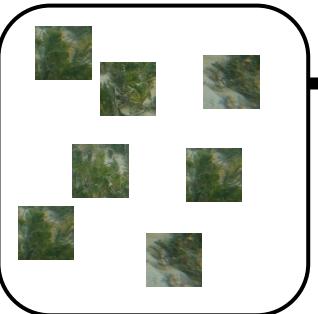
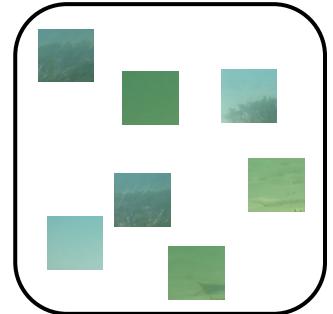
- What features can we use to classify these types of seagrass?
 - Colour?
 - Texture?
 - Edges?
 - Deep features?



Prior Approaches

Training: **Patch-Level Labels**

“Background” **“Rounded”**



Inference: Coarse Seagrass Segmentation



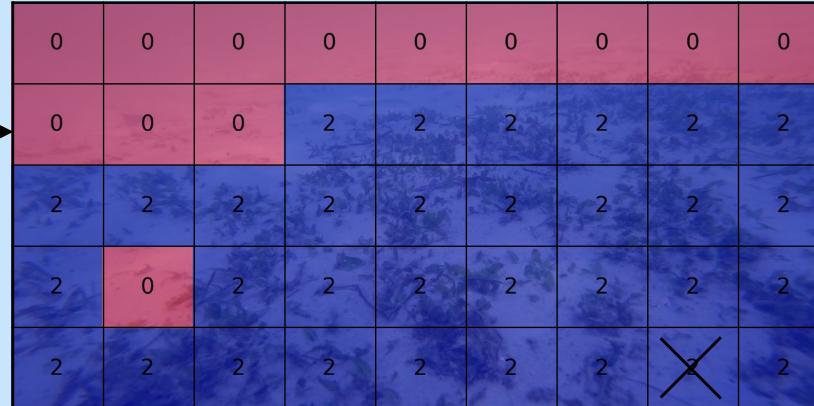
Our Approach

Training: **Image-Level Labels**

“Rounded”



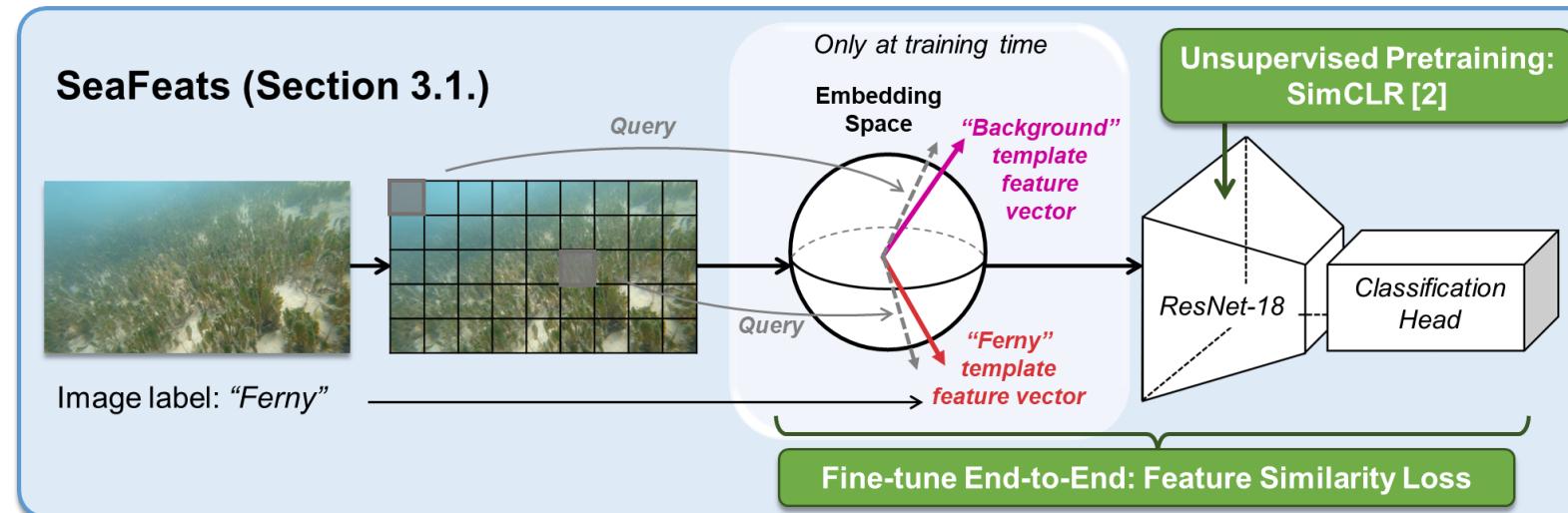
Inference: Coarse Seagrass Segmentation



Reduces labels required by up to 96%

Legend: 0 Background 1 Ferny 2 Rounded 3 Strappy X Incorrect

Our Framework



Every epoch:

Template feature vector for class c

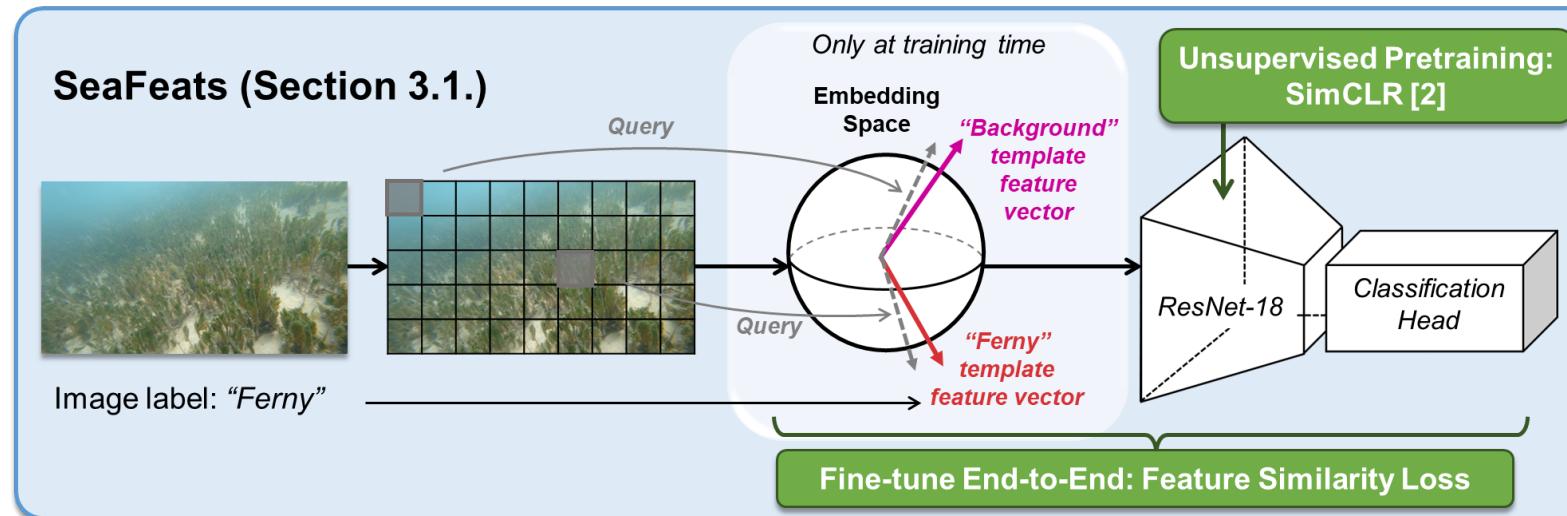
$$\bar{\mathbf{v}}_c = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_x \mathbb{1}_{[x=c]} \frac{\mathbf{v}_x}{\|\mathbf{v}_x\|_2}$$

Average the feature vectors \mathbf{v}_x from a sample of N_c patches

Feature vector \mathbf{v}_x from ResNet-18 feature extractor

The class of patch feature \mathbf{v}_x must be labelled at the image-level as class c

Our Framework



Feature vector \mathbf{v}_x for current query patch

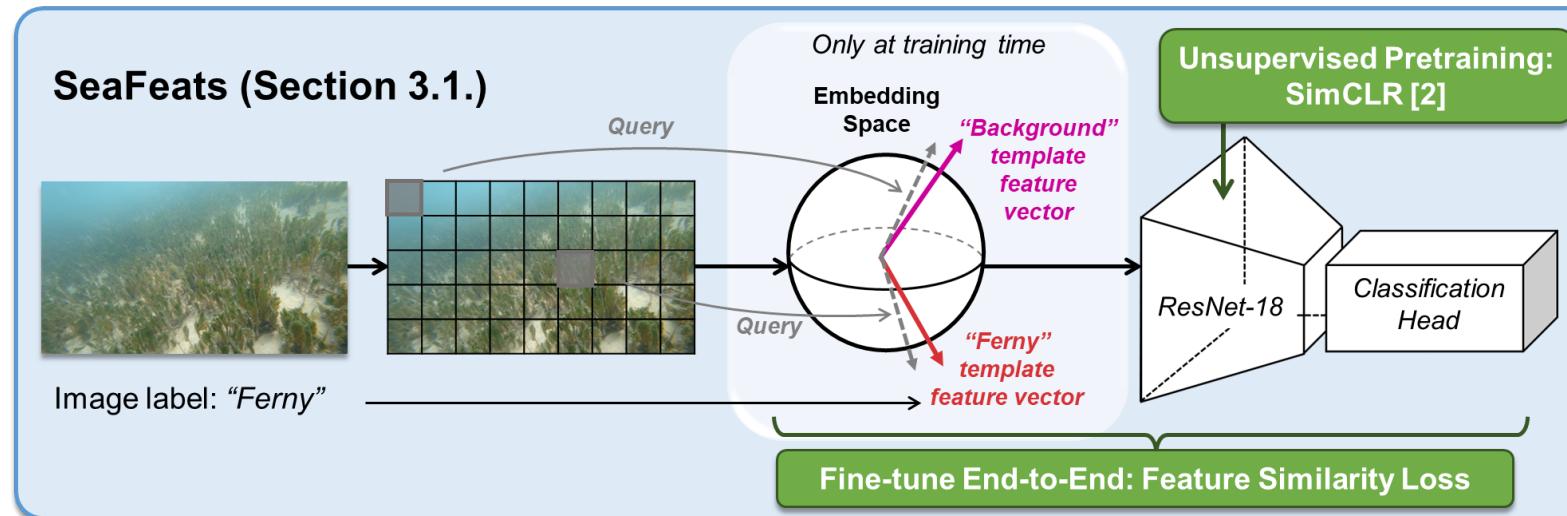
$$\text{sim}(\mathbf{v}_x, \bar{\mathbf{v}}_c) = \frac{\mathbf{v}_x \cdot \bar{\mathbf{v}}_c}{\|\mathbf{v}_x\| \|\bar{\mathbf{v}}_c\|}$$

Template feature vector $\bar{\mathbf{v}}_c$ for class c

$$p_x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{sim}(\mathbf{v}_x, \bar{\mathbf{v}}_0) > \text{sim}(\mathbf{v}_x, \bar{\mathbf{v}}_c) \\ c & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Pseudo-label for patch x

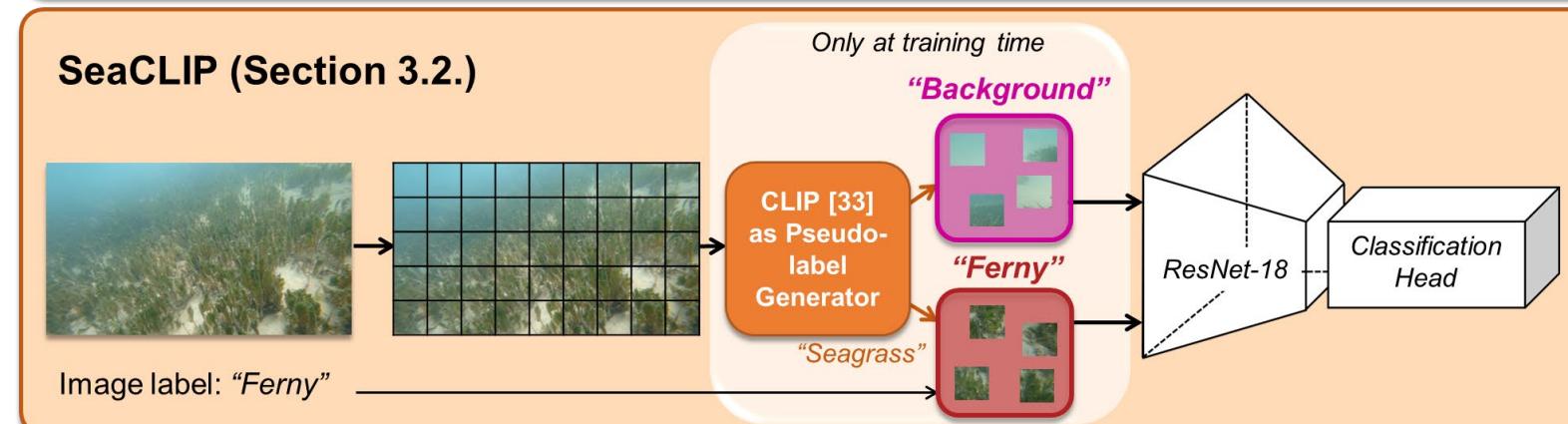
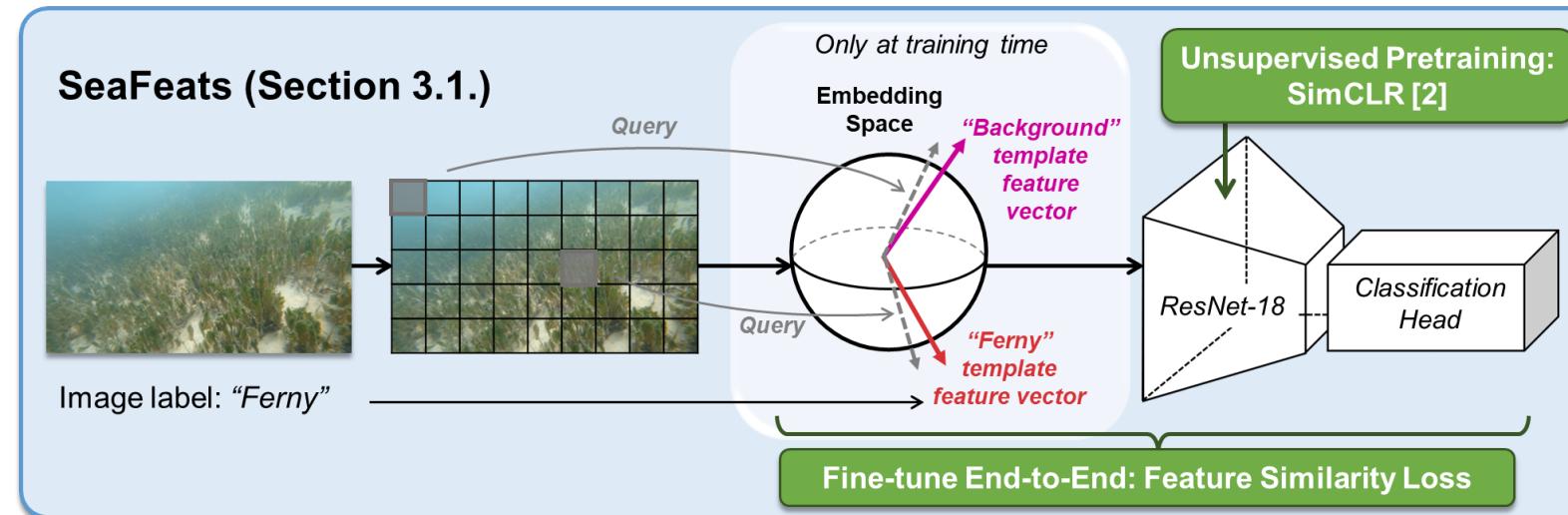
Our Framework



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CLIP [33]: Alec Radford, Jong Wook Kim, Chris Hallacy, Aditya Ramesh, Gabriel Goh, Sandhini Agarwal, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, Pamela Mishkin, Jack Clark, et al. Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision. In Int. Conf. Mach. Learn., pages 8748–8763, 2021.

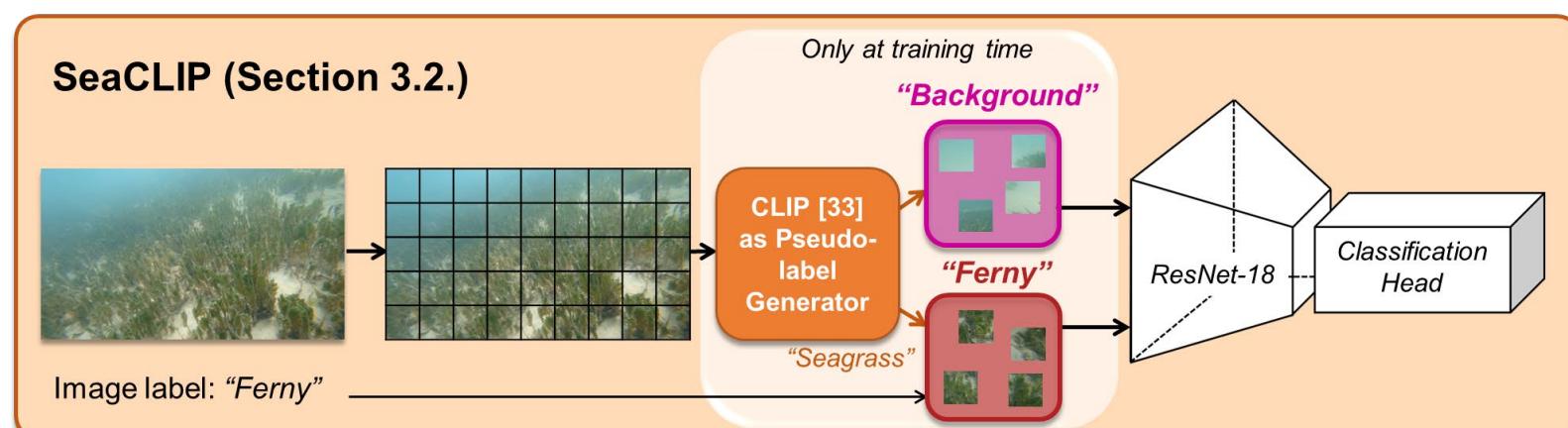
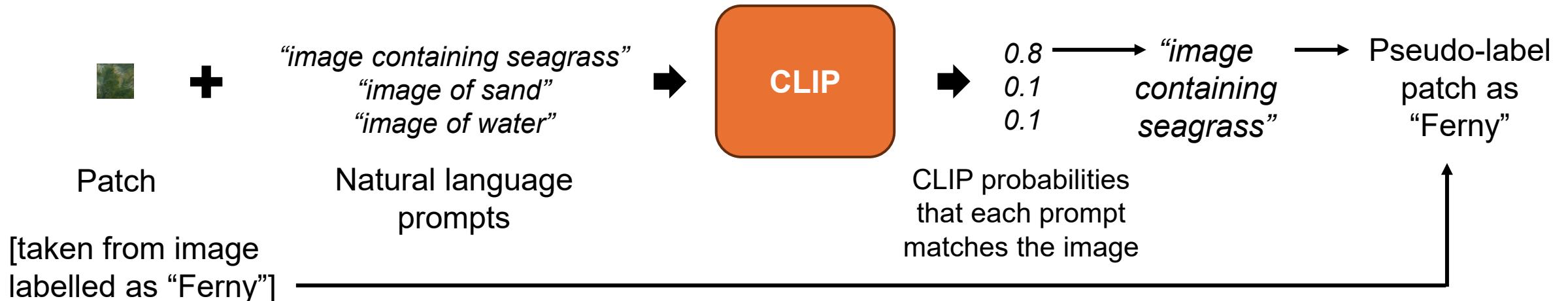
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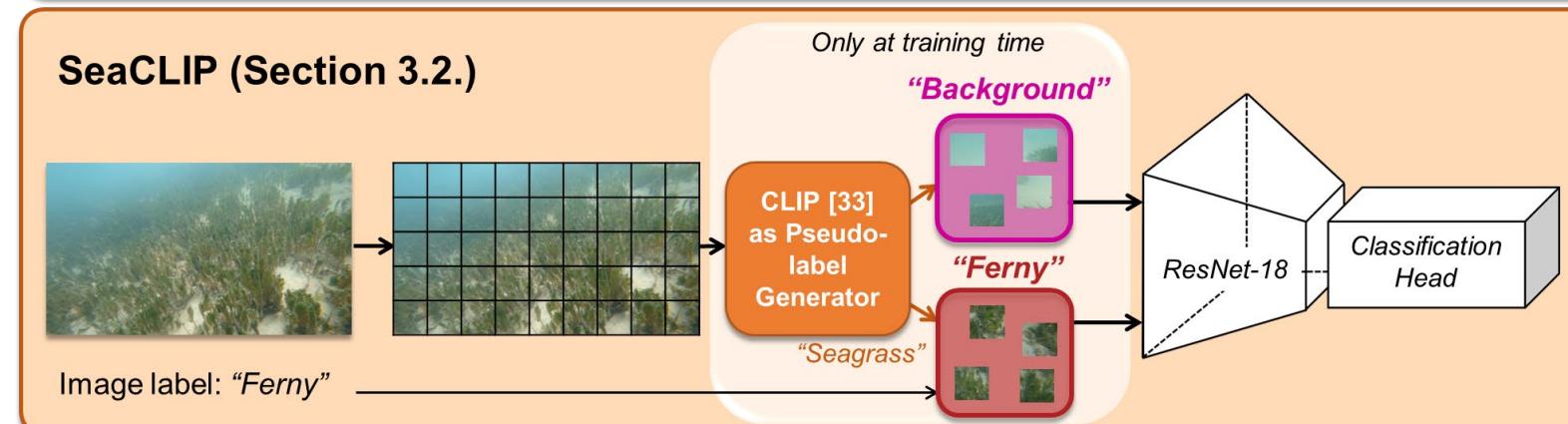
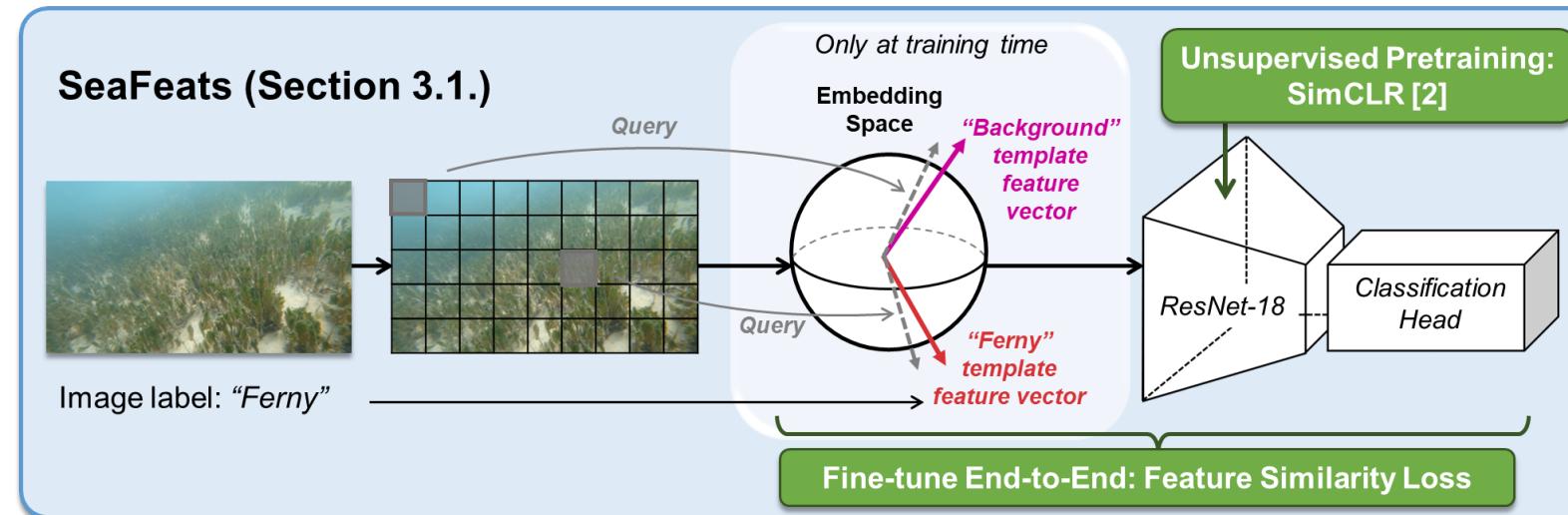
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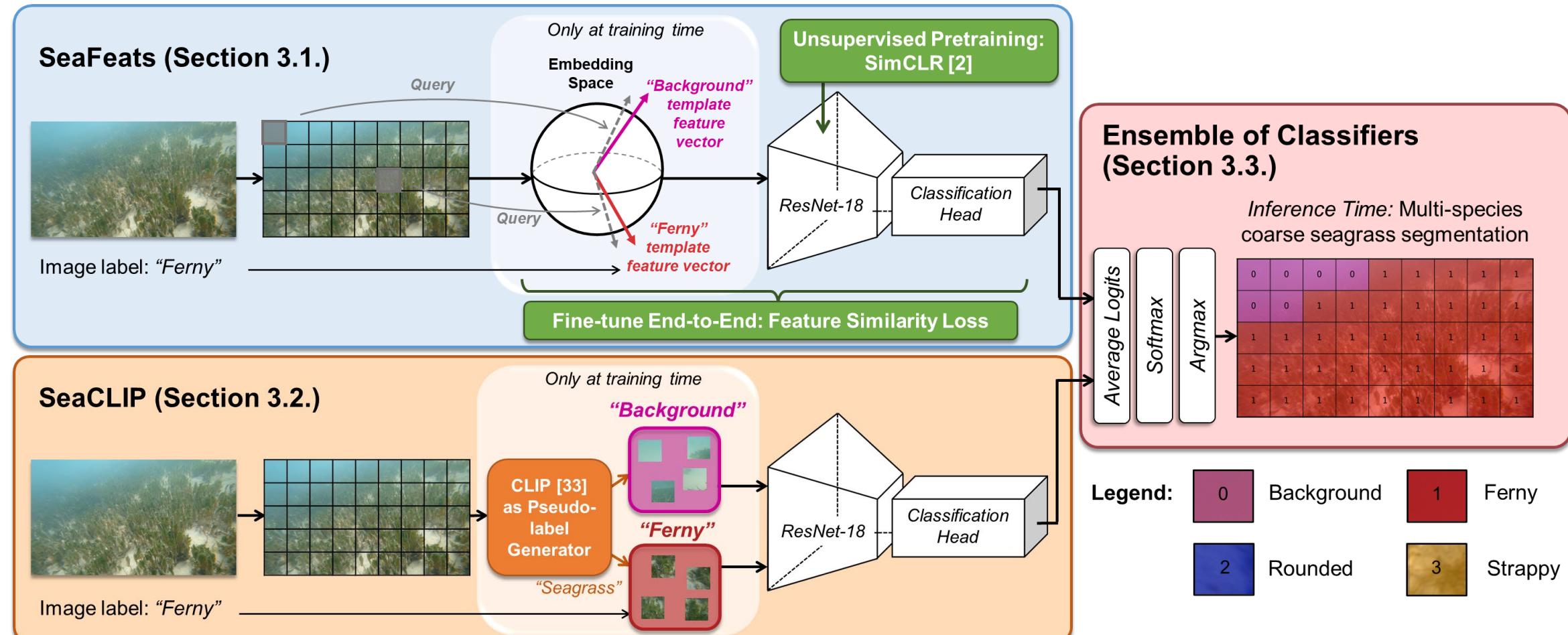
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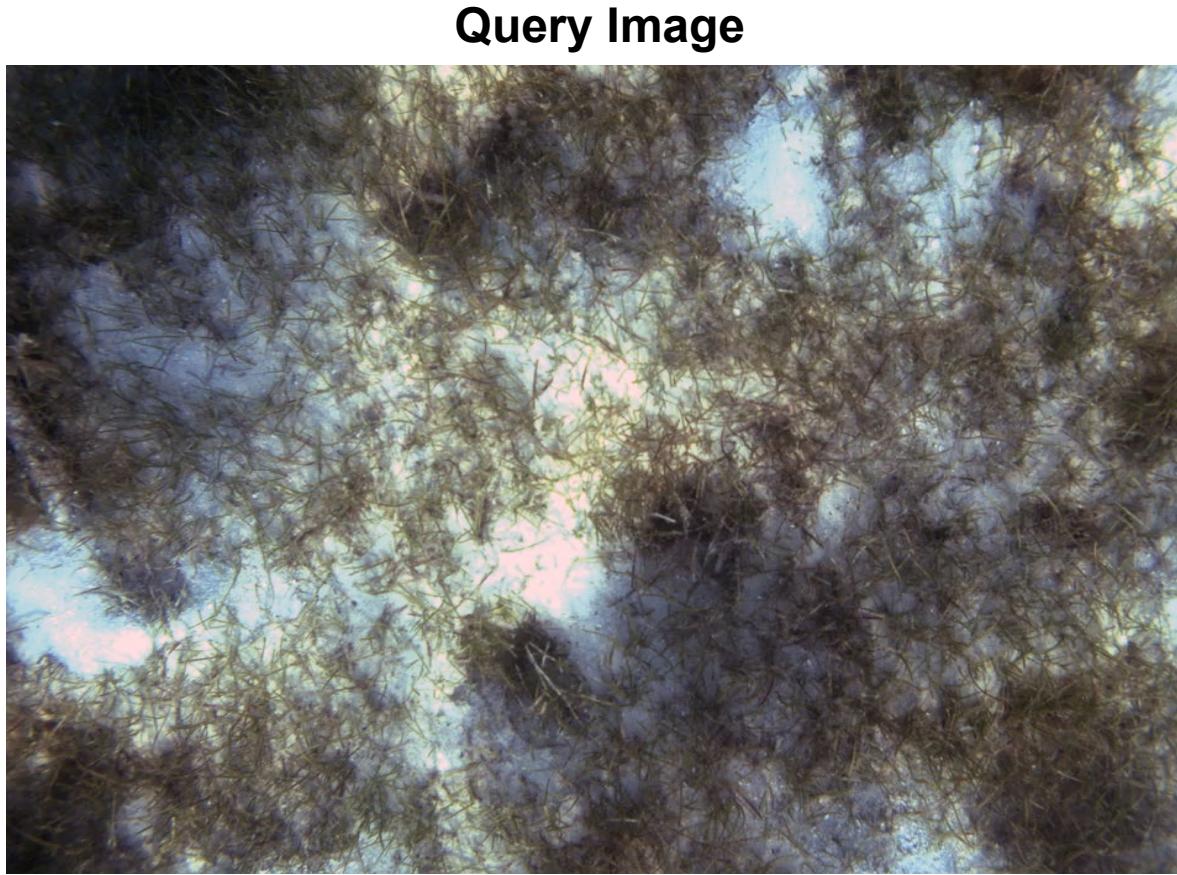
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Inference on Imagery Collected by the 'FloatyBoat' Autonomous Surface Vehicle



Image and video source: Reconfigurable Robots for Scaling Reef Restoration [26]



Model Inference

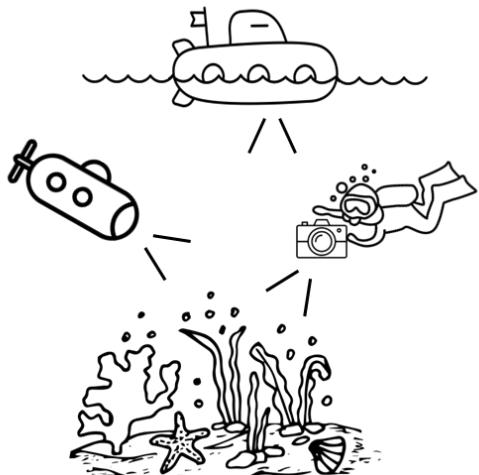
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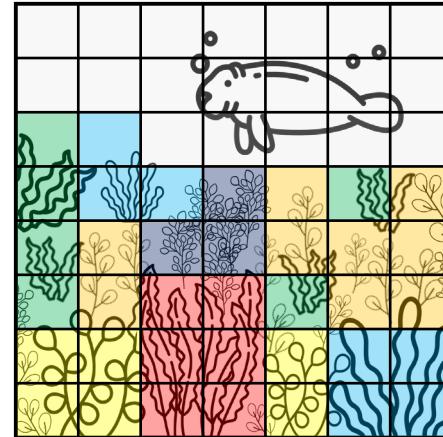
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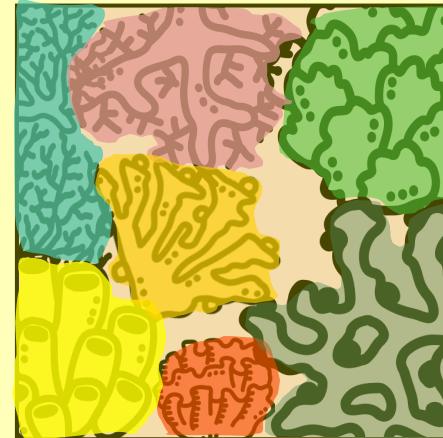
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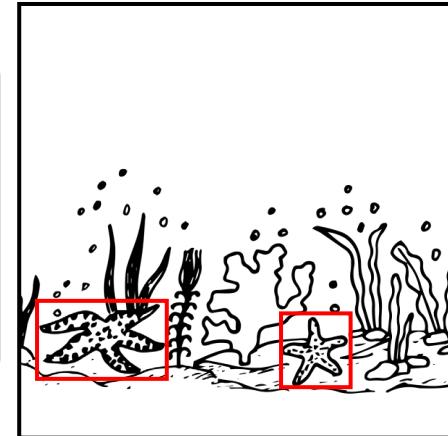


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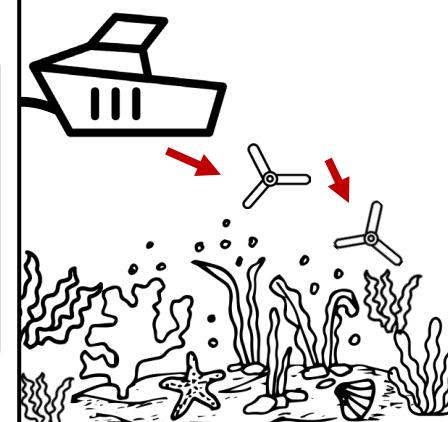


Bodies of Work

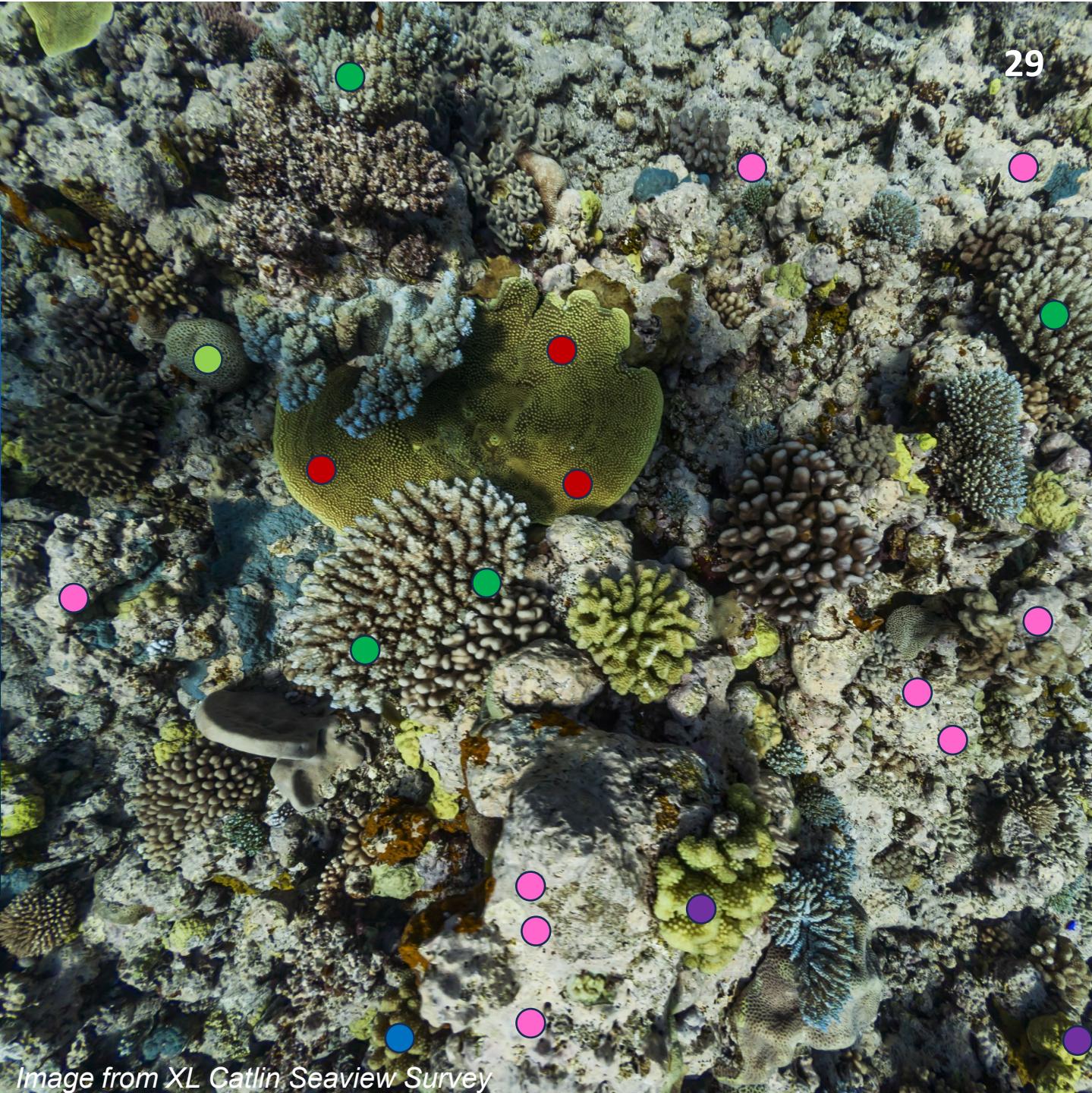
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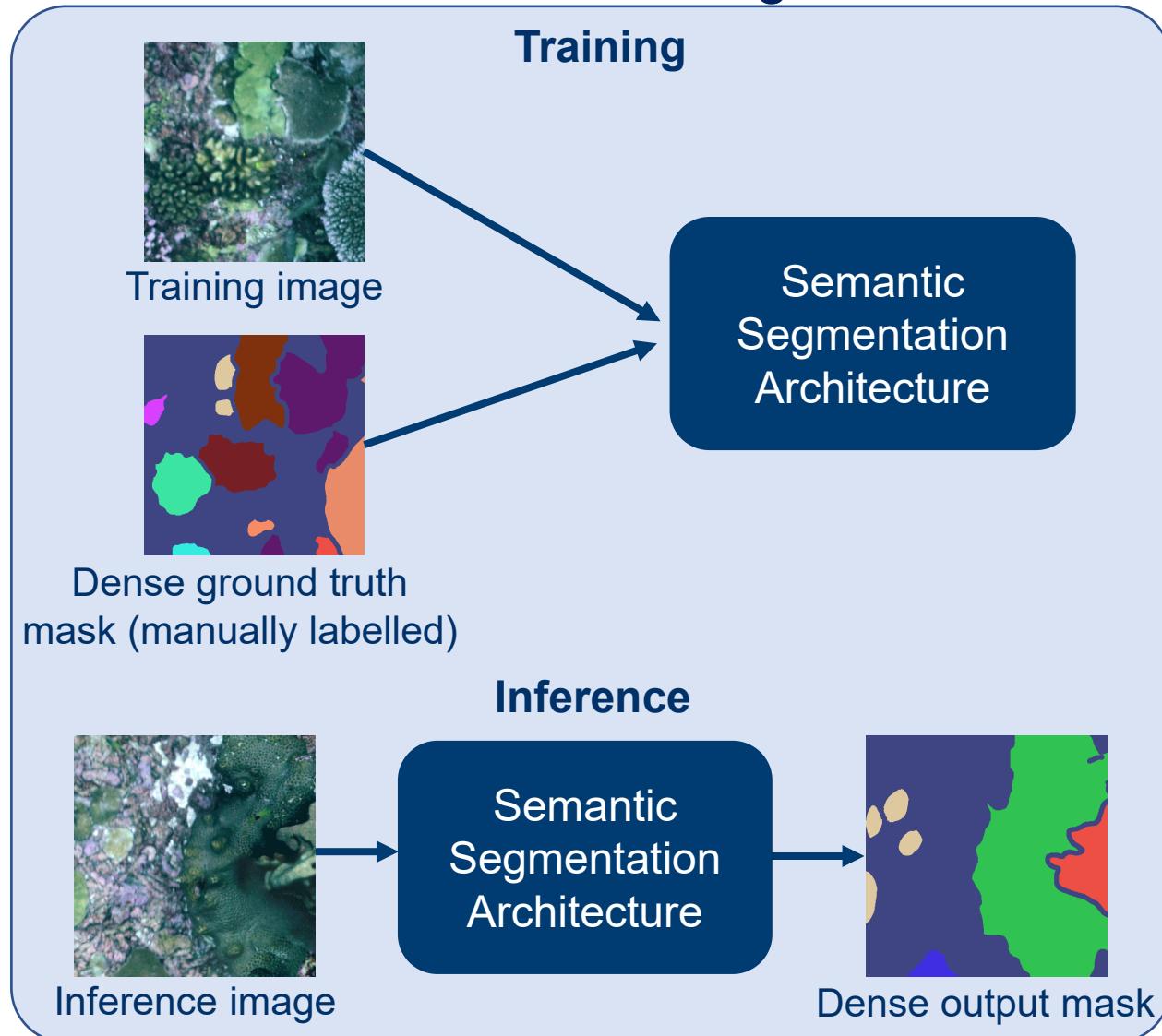
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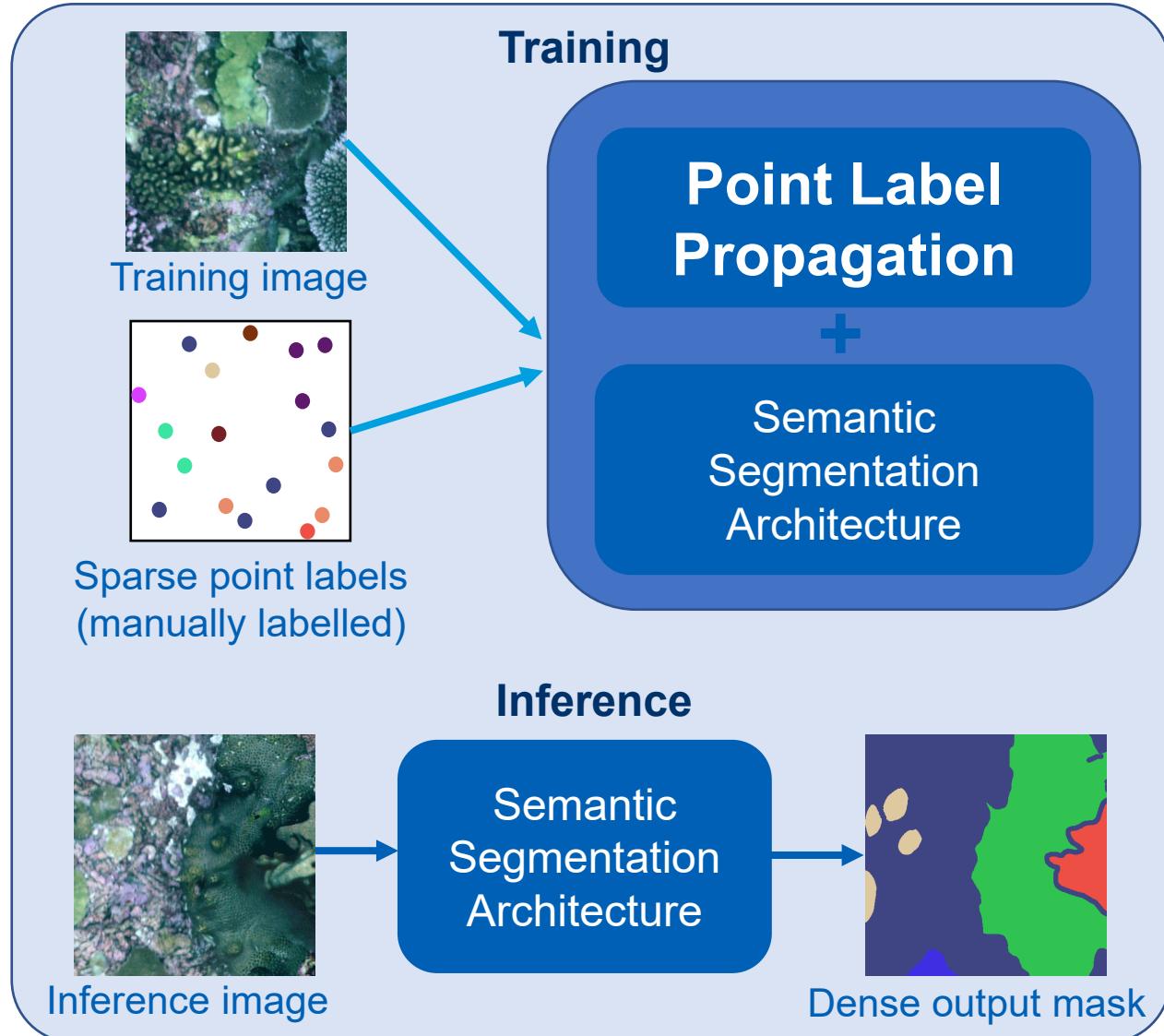
Future Work

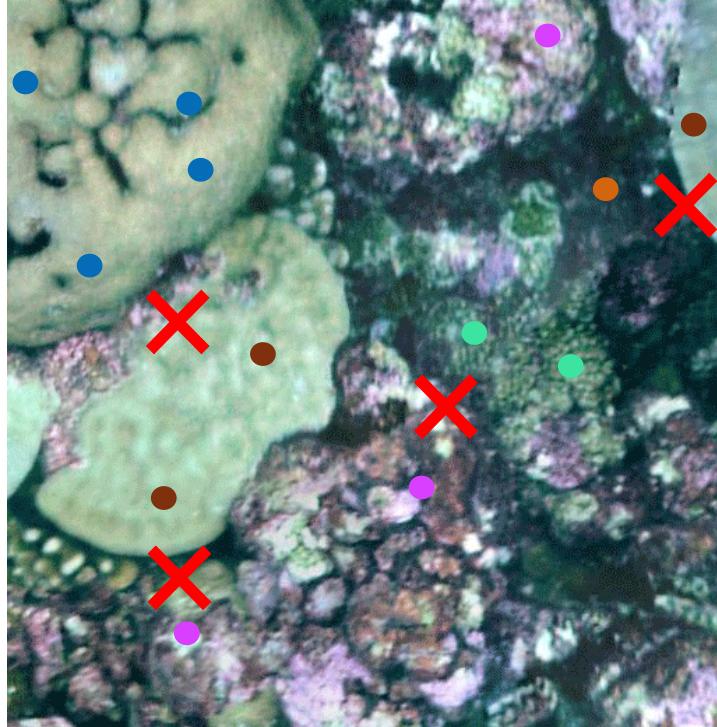


Traditional Semantic Segmentation



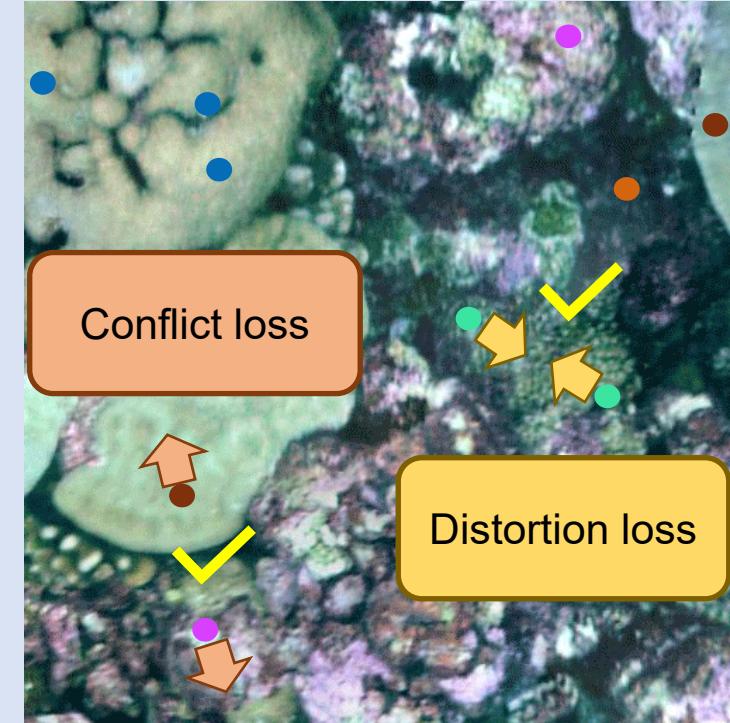
Our Approach





Prior approaches:

- Superpixel regions (shown with) contain conflicting class labels (indicated by \times)
- Superpixels consider only RGB features

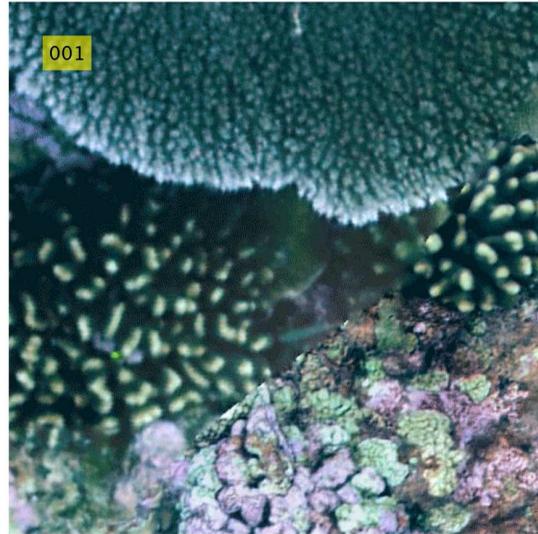


Ours: superpixels informed by points encompass single species regions
(\checkmark denotes consistent inclusion of labels)

Results – Label Propagation on UCSD Mosaics

- Initially, superpixels are evenly spaced out
- Superpixel centre locations are optimised

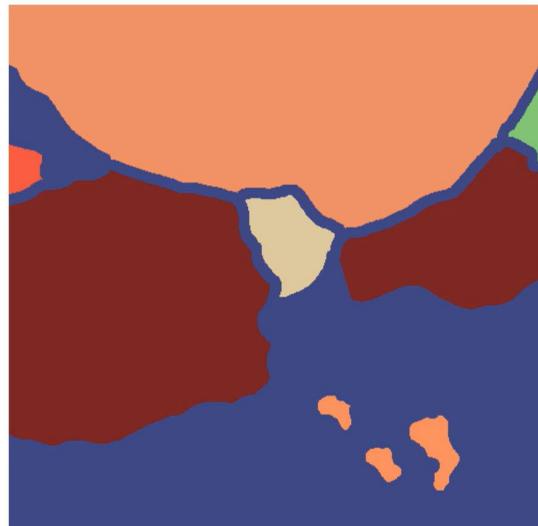
Query Image



Superpixel Regions



Ground Truth

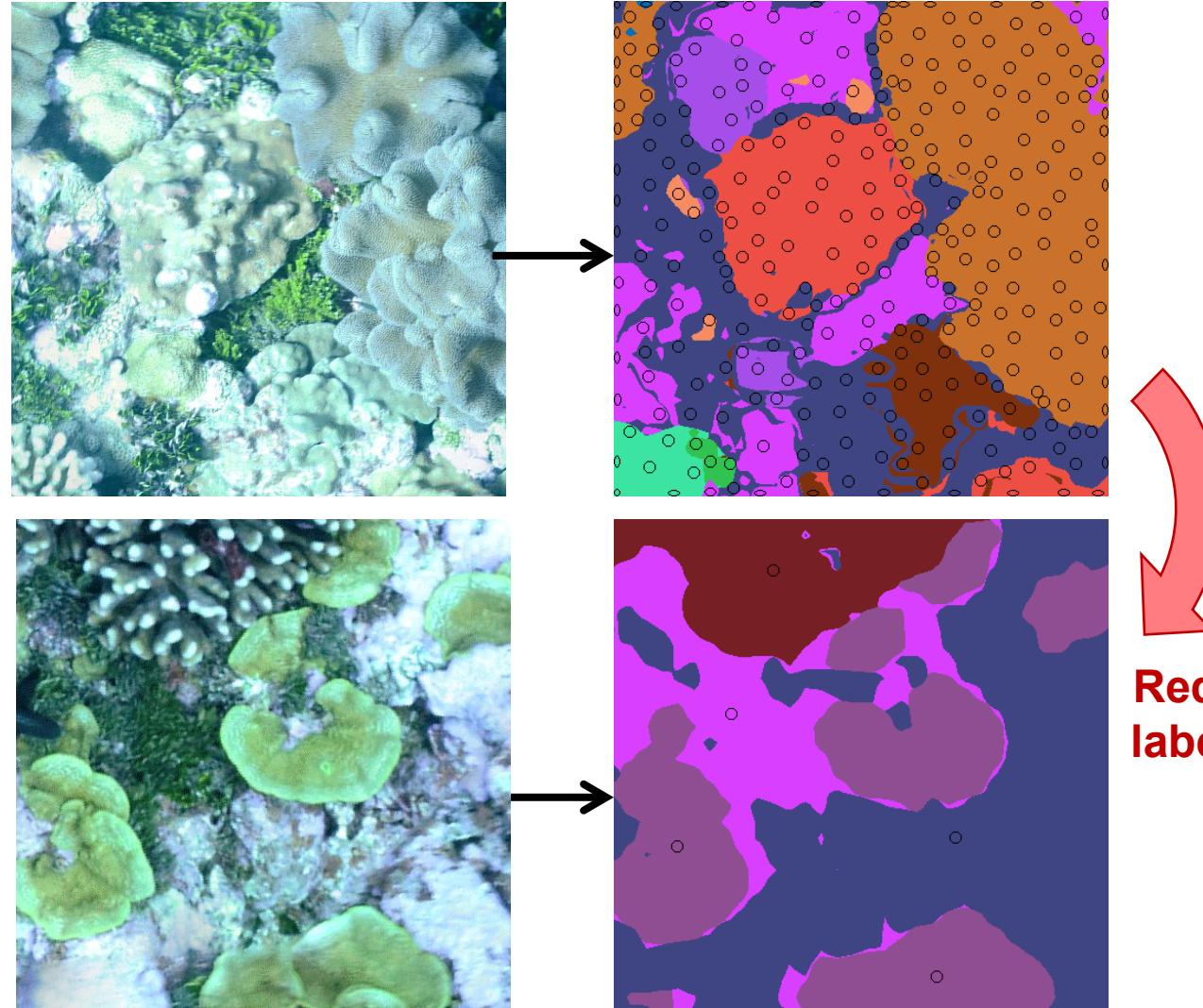


Augmented Ground Truth

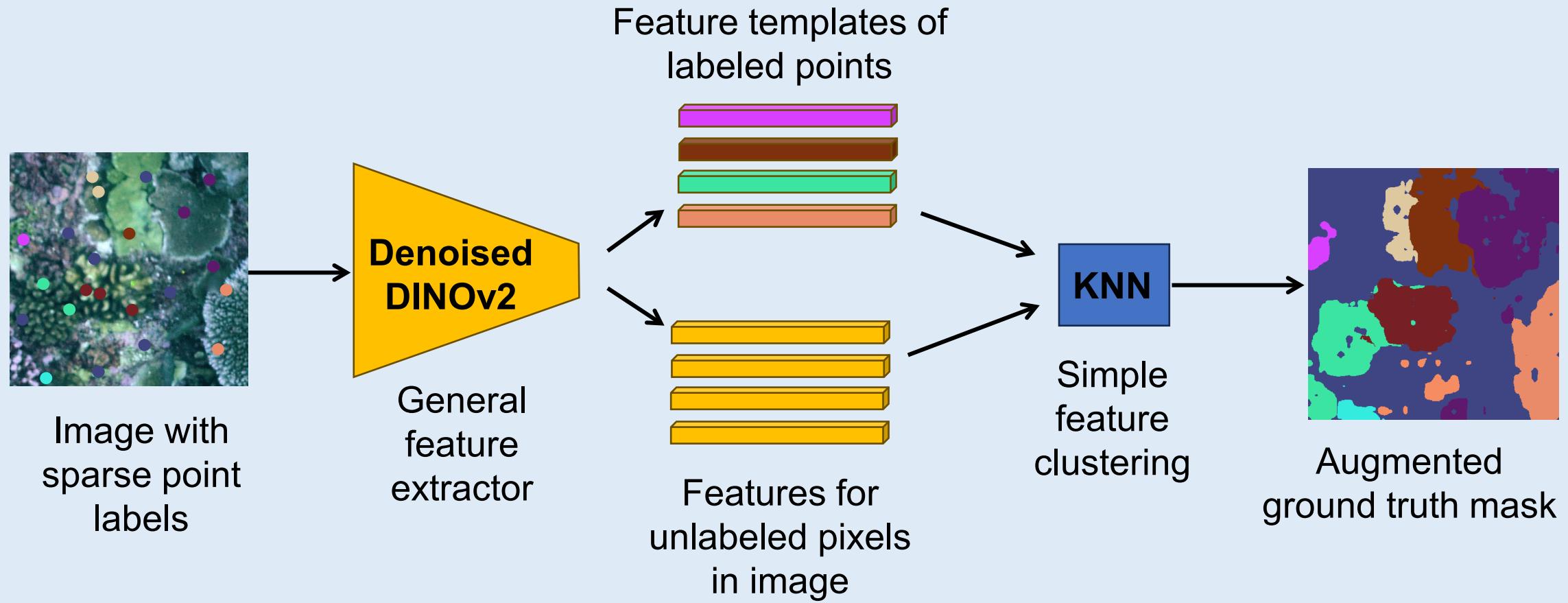


Sparse Label Setting

Previously:
100 to 300 point
labels per image

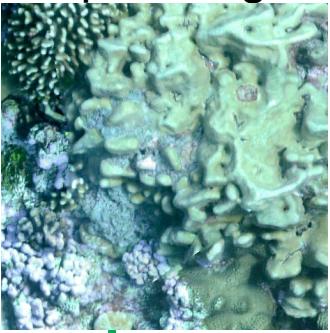


Our Approach

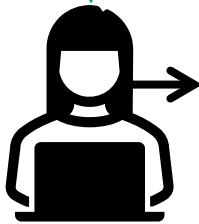


Input Image

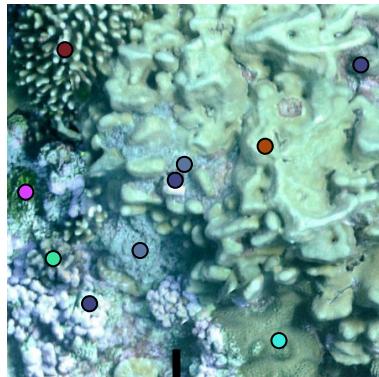
Our Human-in-the-Loop Framework



Initially: domain expert labels up to 10 points



Domain
Expert
Labeller



Denoised
DINOv2
[28,37]

KNN

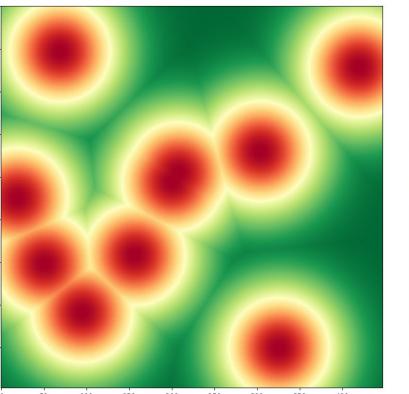
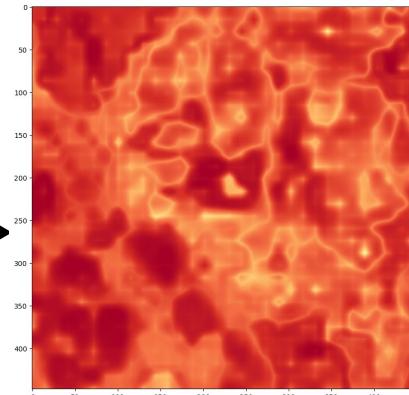
Create distance map:

$$D(x, y) = \min_{(x', y') \in X} \sqrt{(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2}$$

$$D_{\text{smooth}}(x, y) = 1 - \exp \left(- \frac{D(x, y)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

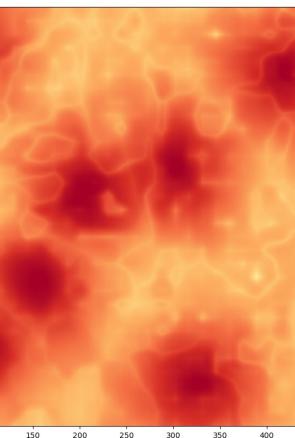
Location of next point is fed back to domain expert

Inverted cosine similarity map to the nearest known labelled pixels:



Combine distance and feature similarity:

$$M(x, y) = \frac{D_{\text{smooth}}(x, y) + \lambda \text{sim}(\mathbf{v}_x, \bar{\mathbf{v}}_l)}{\lambda + 1}$$



Select next point

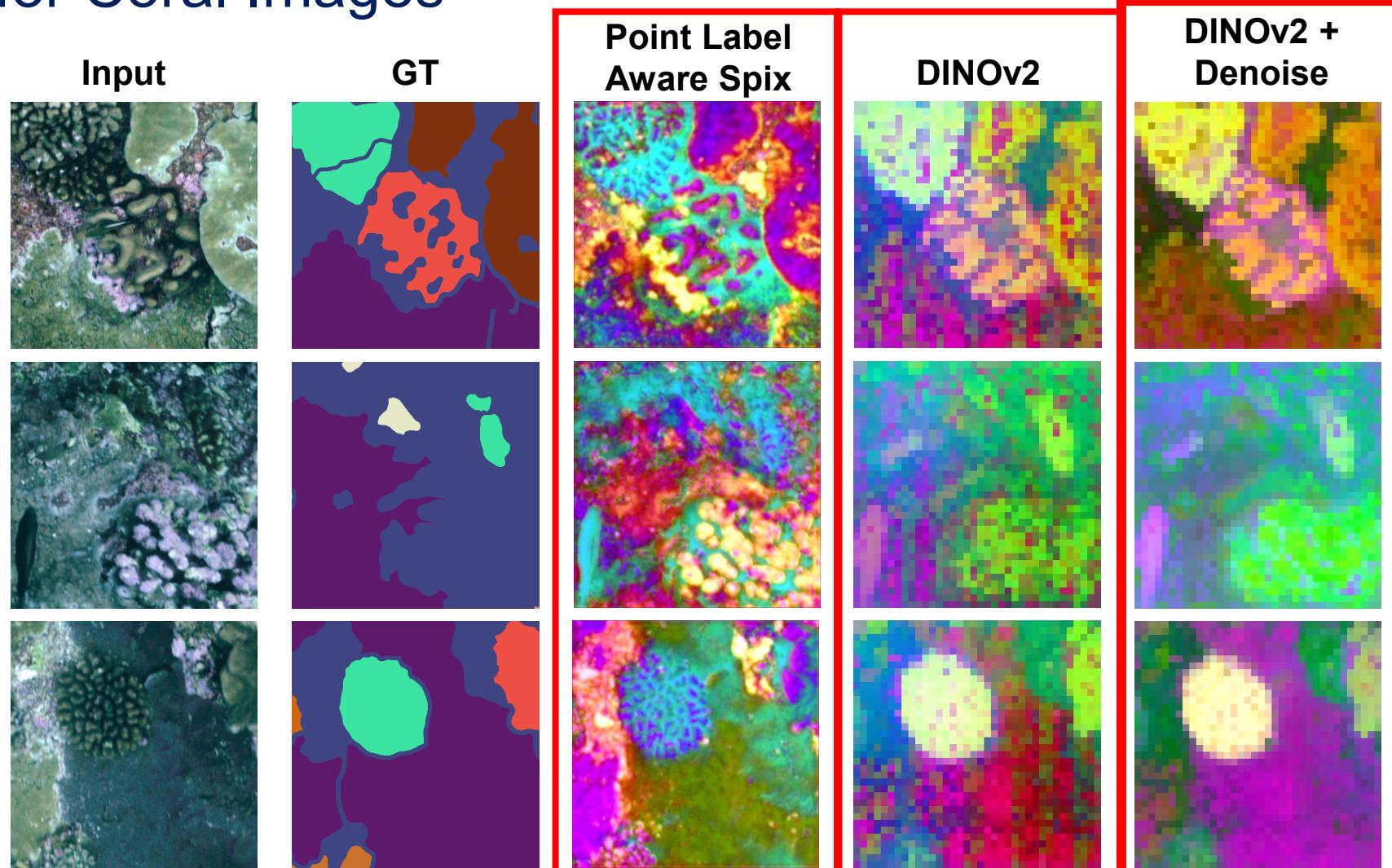
After max points labelled:



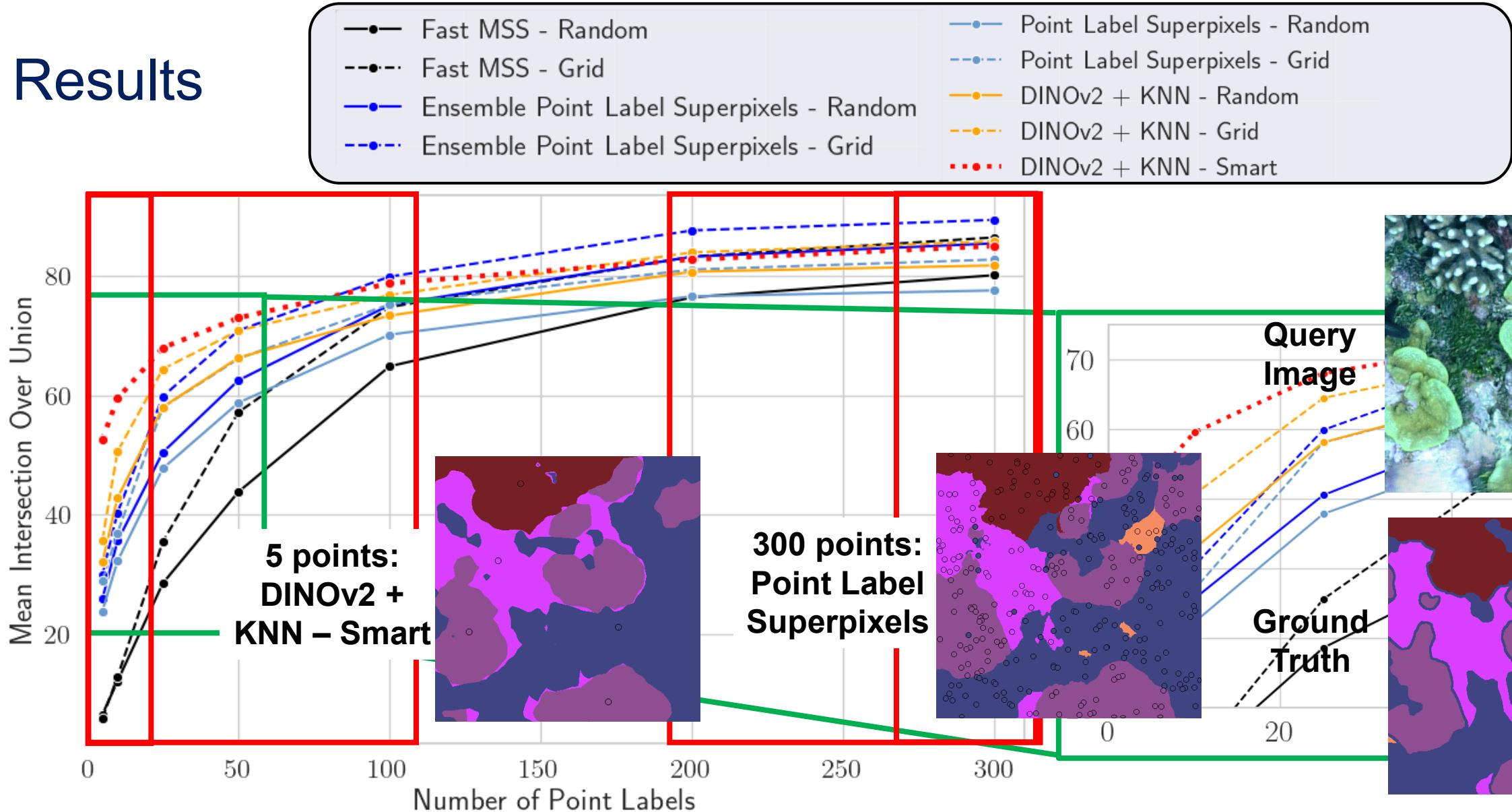
Augmented ground truth mask

Can be used to train model to perform semantic segmentation

Deep Features for Coral Images



Results

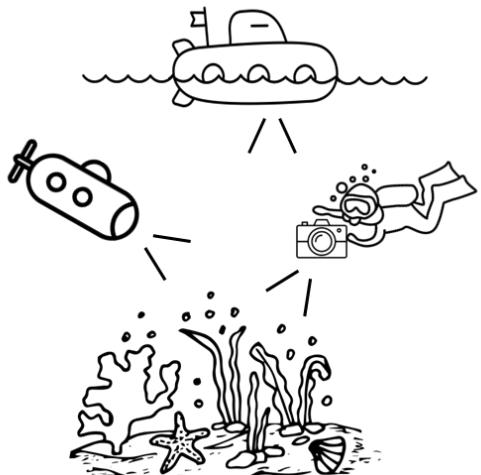


Presentation Outline

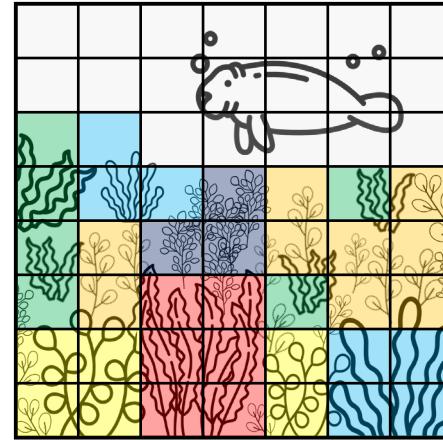
Intro



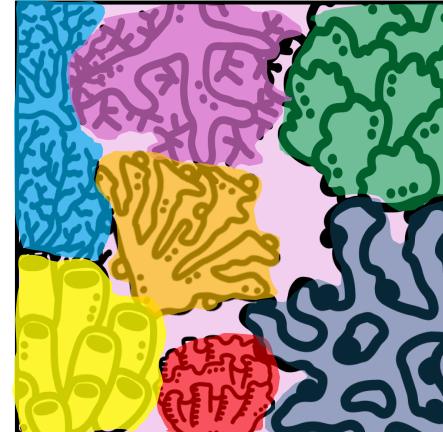
Motivation



1. Seagrass: Coarse Segmentation

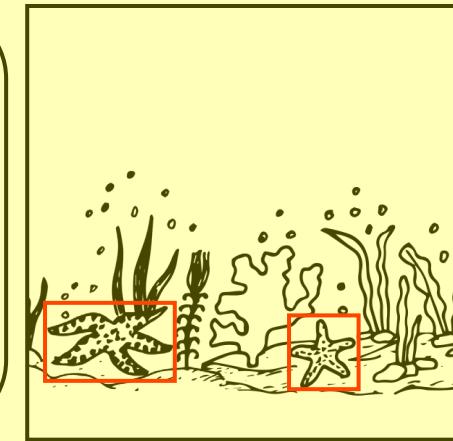


2. Coral: Segmentation

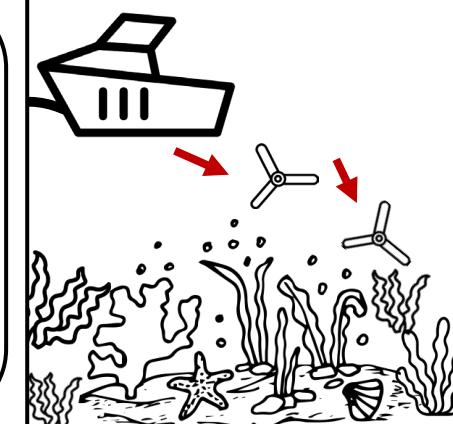


Bodies of Work

3. Underwater Object Detection



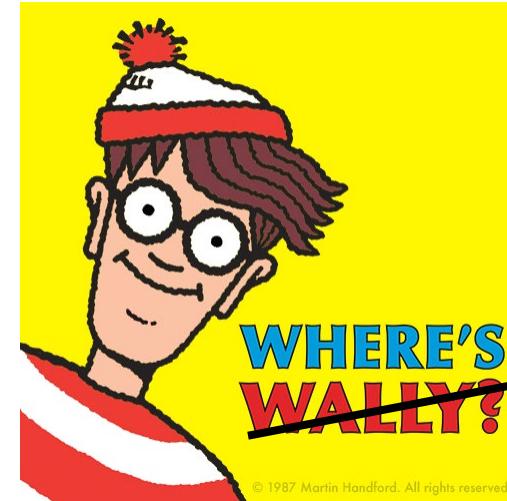
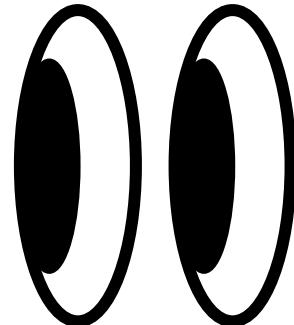
4. Large Scale Reef Restoration (with RRAP)



Future Work

Activity: Beat the Machine!

- Crown of Thorns Starfish (COTS) detection: monitoring and mapping outbreaks
- Real imagery from the Great Barrier Reef during a COTS outbreak



**the Crown-of-
Thorns Starfish?**

Creator: Australian Institute of Marine Science | Credit: LTMP
Copyright: Australian Institute of Marine Science

Crown of Thorns Starfish dataset from: Liu, Jiajun, Brano Kusy, Ross Marchant, Brendan Do, Torsten Merz, Joey Crosswell, Andy Steven et al. "The CSIRO Crown-of-Thorns Starfish Detection Dataset." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2111.14311* (2021).

Image 1:

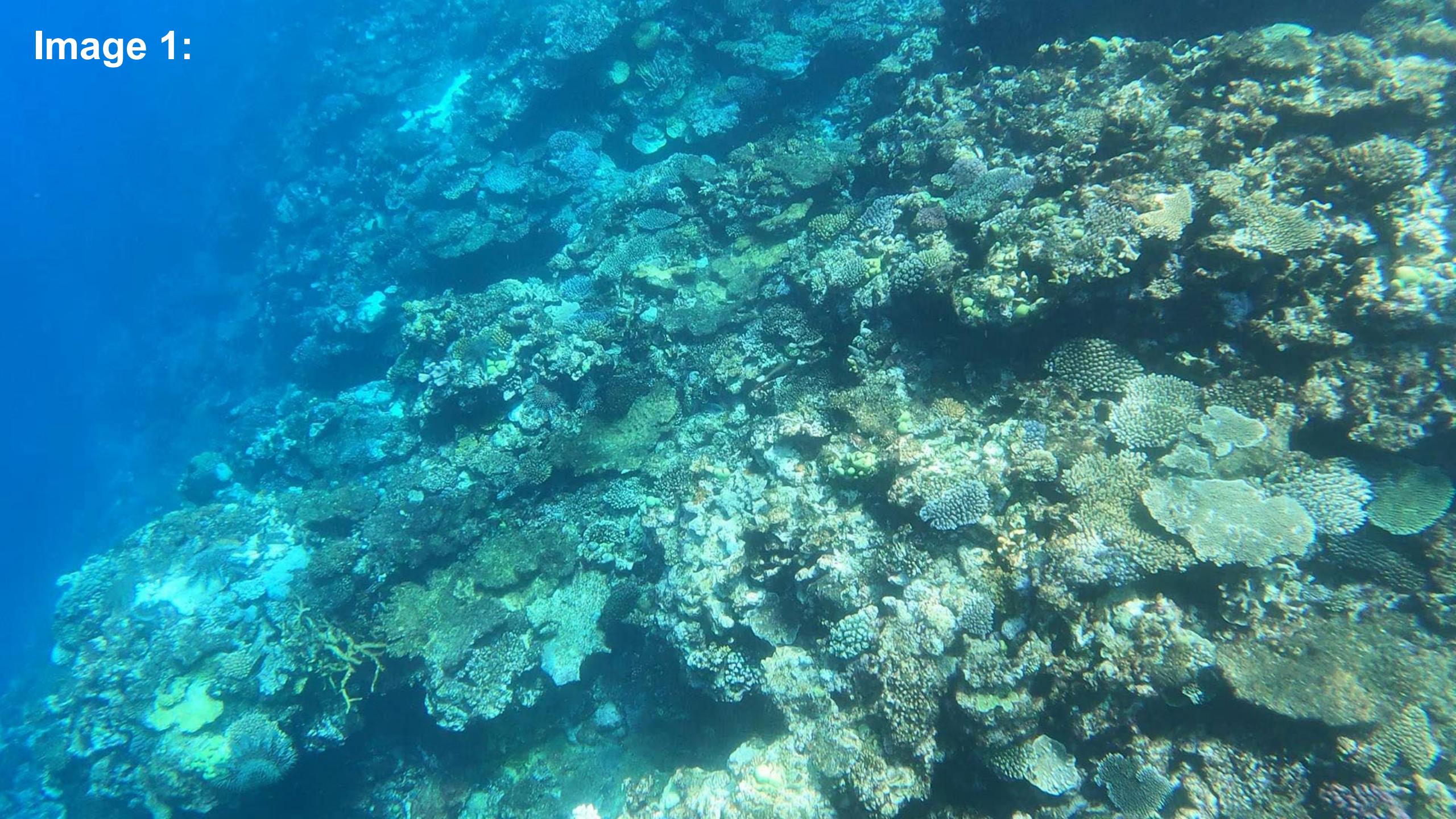


Image 2:

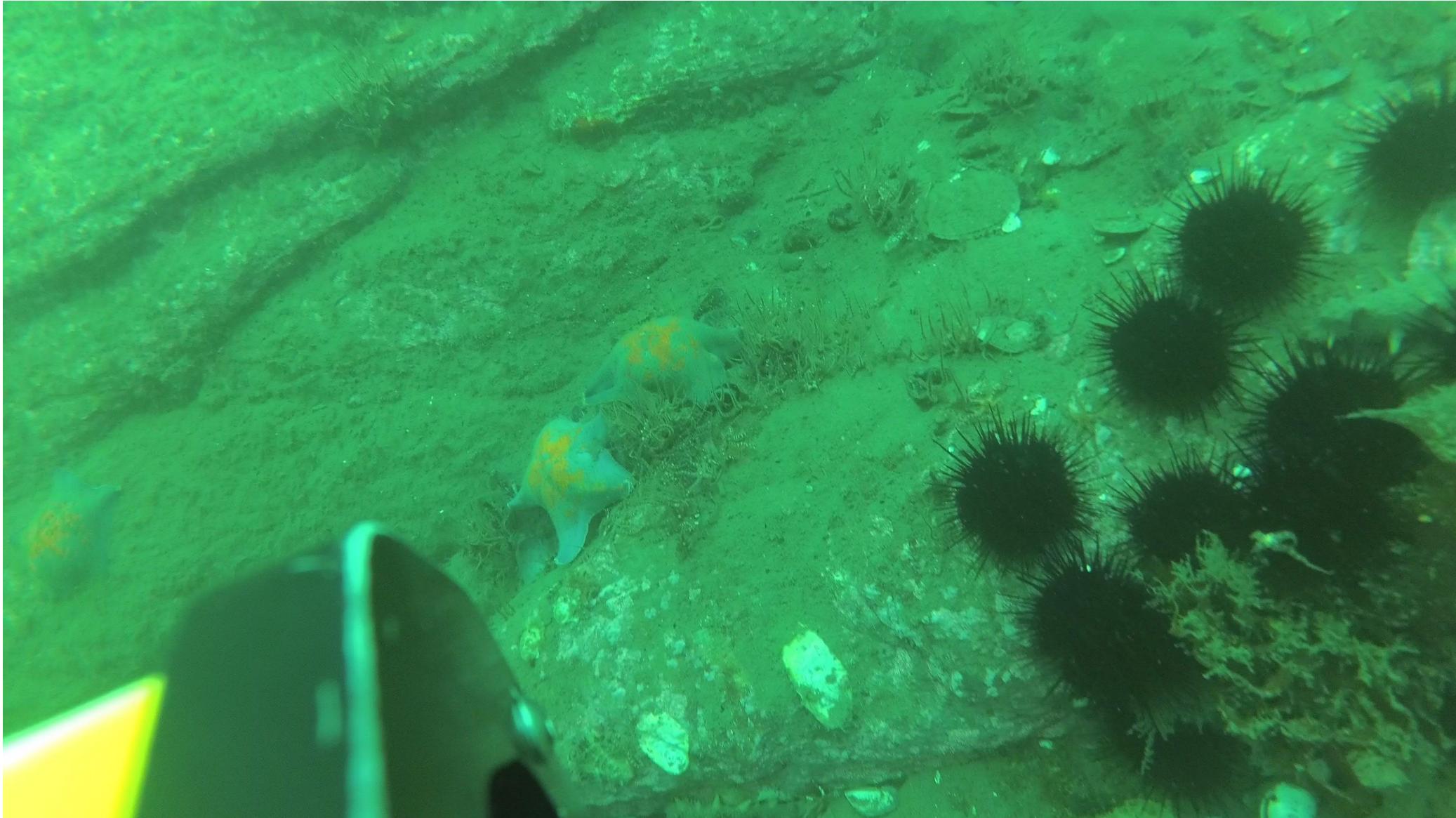


What about in real-time?



Are All Marine Species Created Equal? Performance Disparities in Underwater Object Detection (WACV 2026)

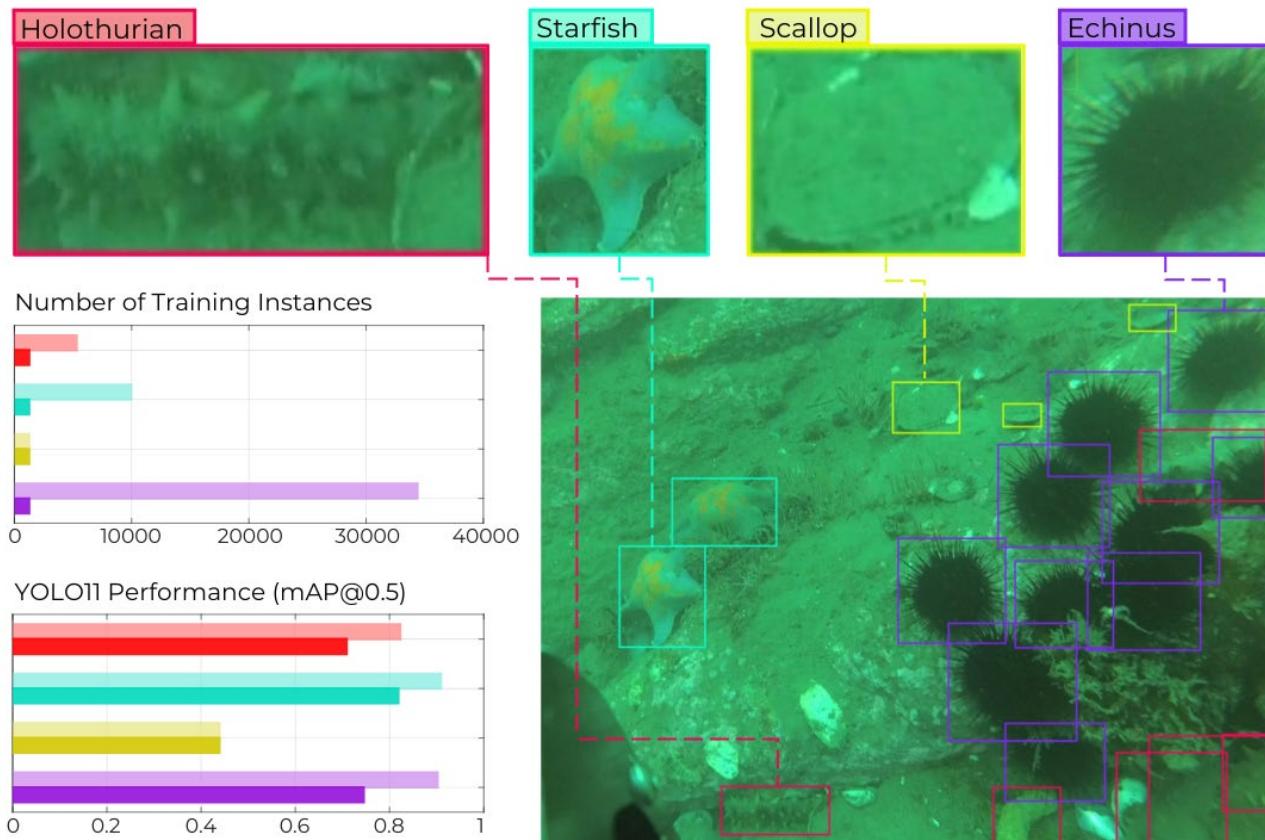
Melanie Wille, Tobias Fischer, Scarlett Raine





Are All Marine Species Created Equal? Performance Disparities in Underwater Object Detection

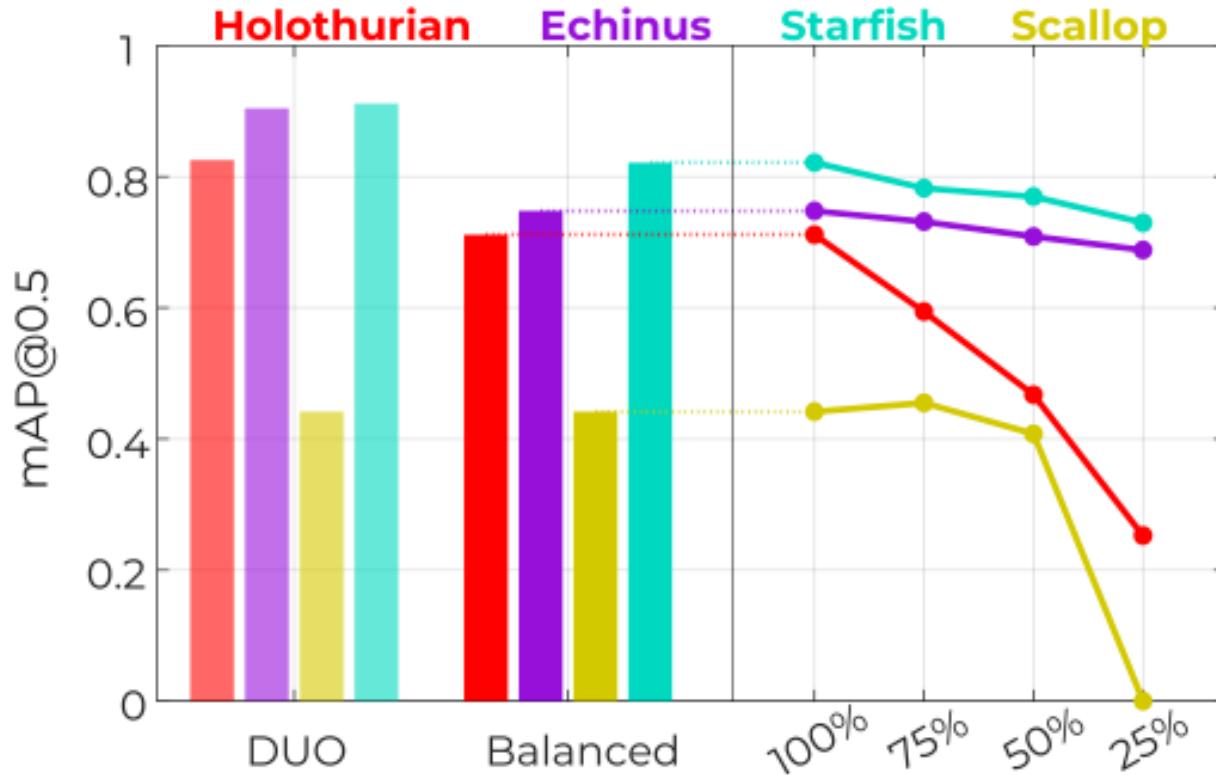
- Investigating why certain marine species are easier or harder to detect
- Systematic analysis of object detector components and the impact of dataset characteristics



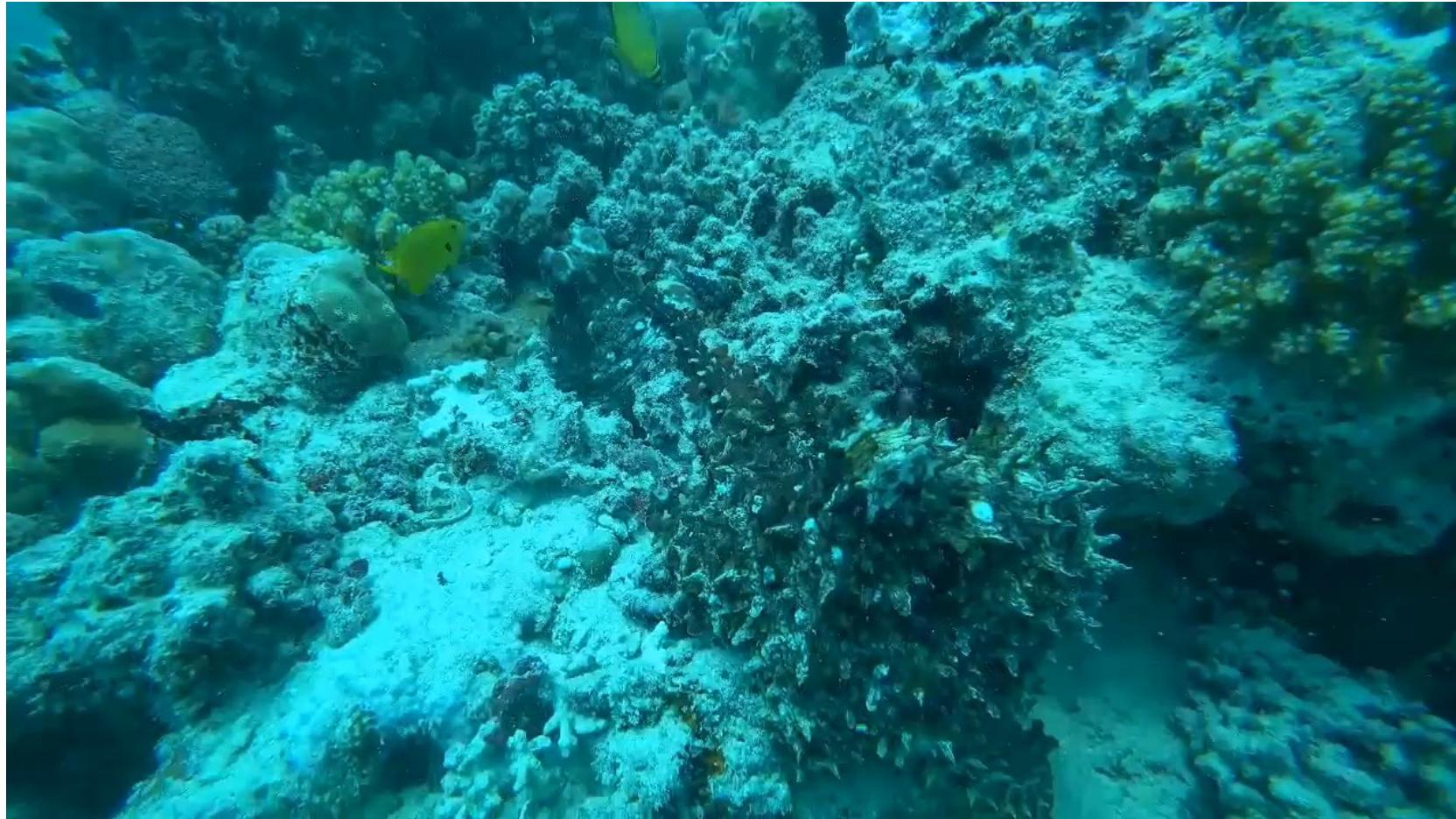


Are All Marine Species Created Equal? Performance Disparities in Underwater Object Detection

- Localization analysis (YOLO11 and TIDE) found foreground-background discrimination is the most problematic, regardless of data quantity
- Classification experiments reveal gaps even with balanced data, suggesting intrinsic feature-based challenges



Camouflaged Underwater Object Detection



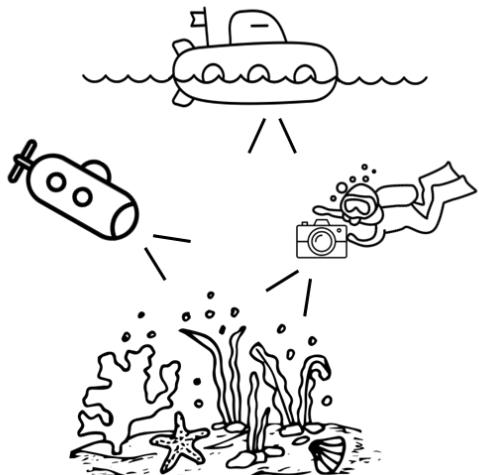
Video by Melanie Wille

Presentation Outline

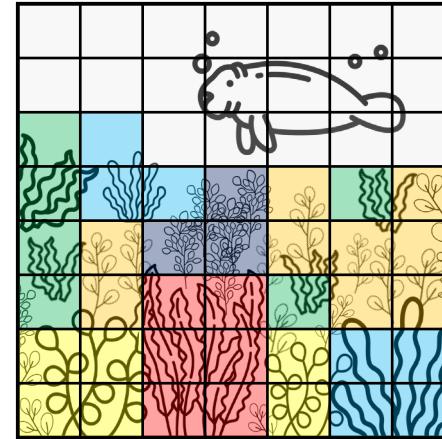
Intro



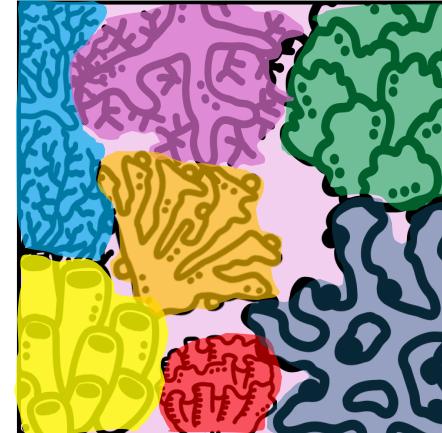
Motivation



1. Seagrass: Coarse Segmentation

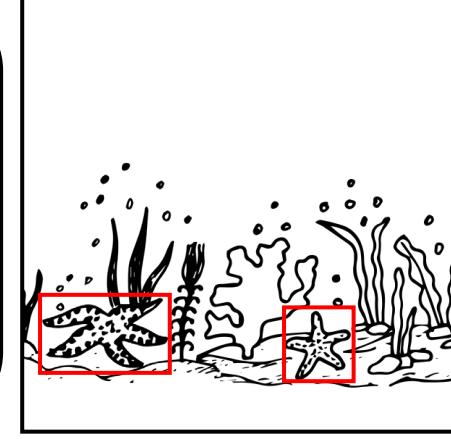


2. Coral: Segmentation

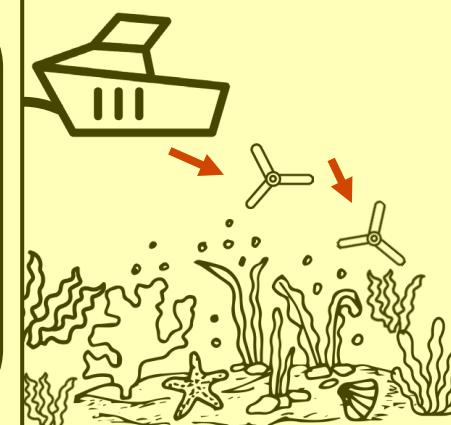


Bodies of Work

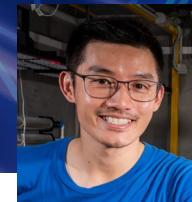
3. Underwater Object Detection



4. Large Scale Reef Restoration (with RRAP)

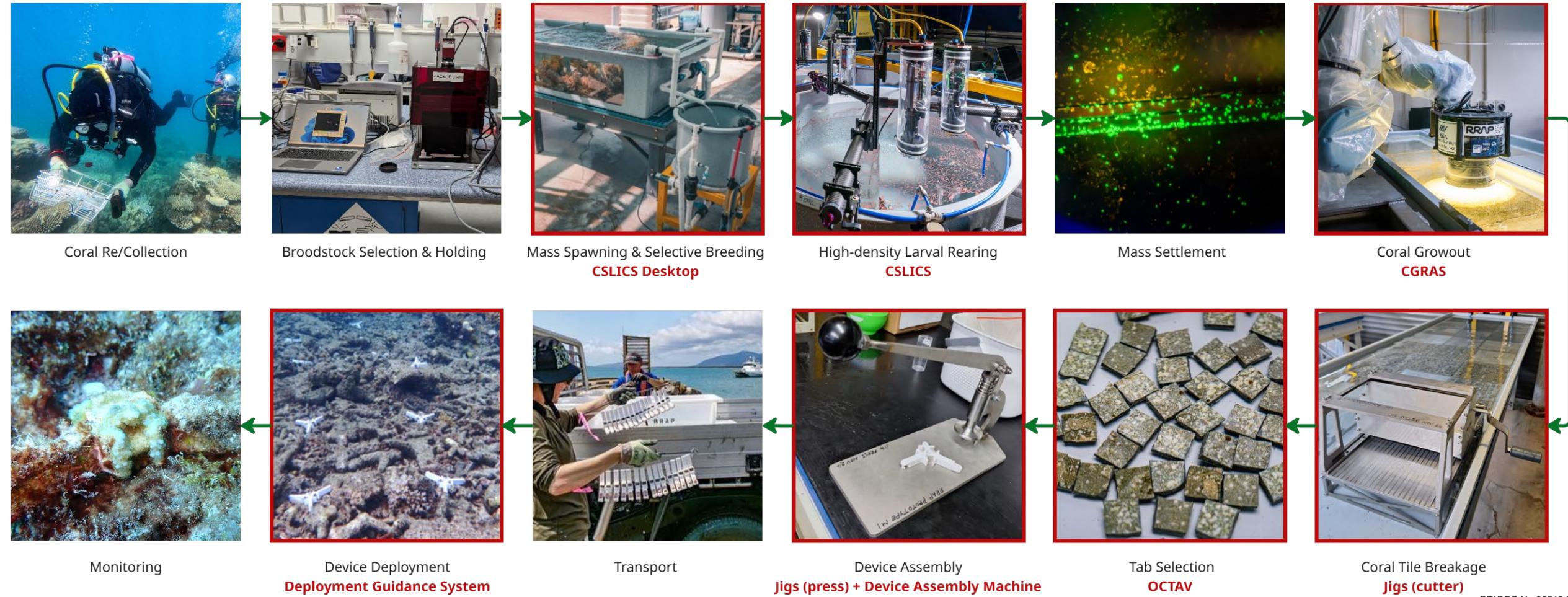


Future Work



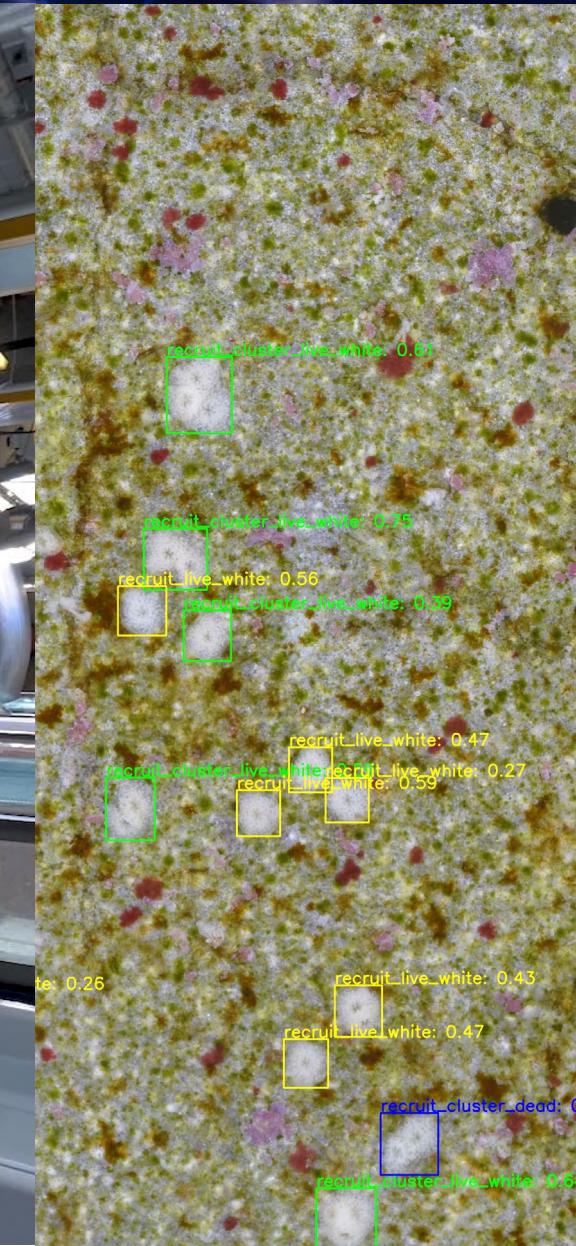
Coral Aquaculture Pipeline

RRAP REEF RESTORATION & ADAPTATION PROGRAM

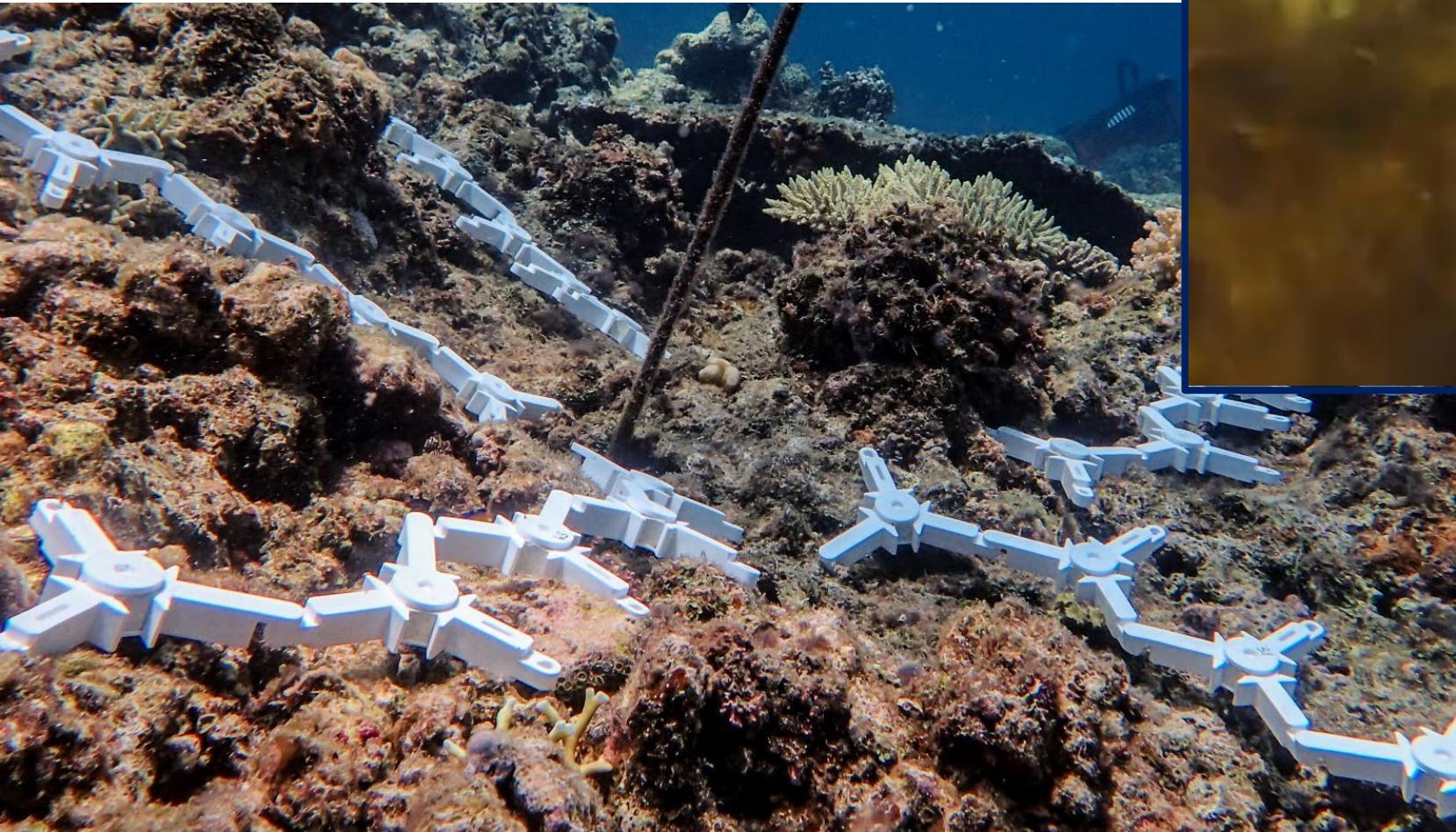




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Coral Reseeding





Reef Guidance System

Operational Considerations

Model Accuracy



Inference Speed



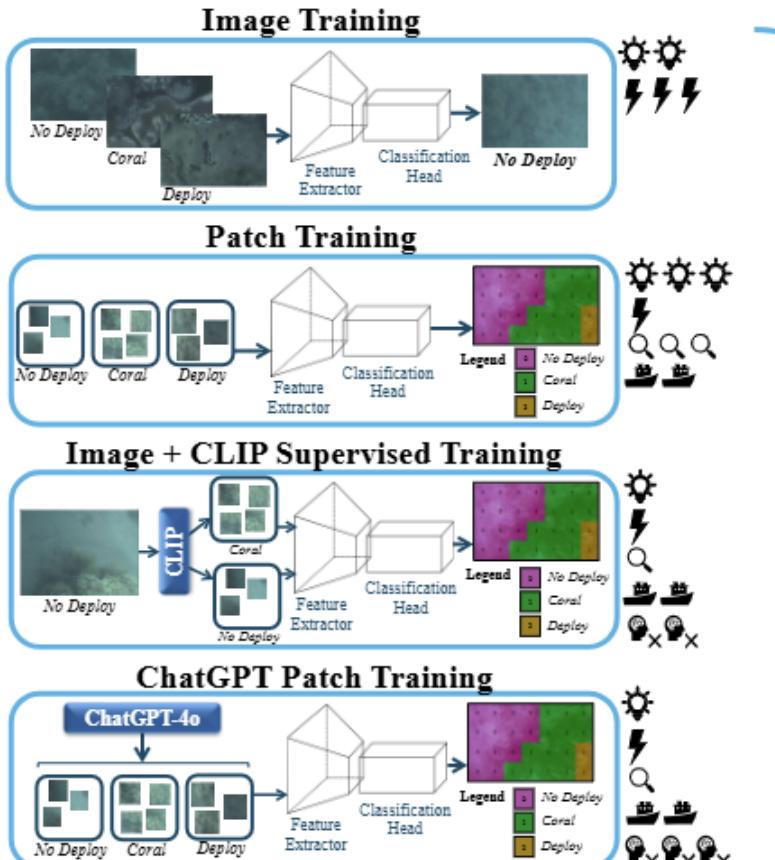
Desired Level of Model Interpretability



**Flexible Boat Configuration i.e.
single vs dual device deployment**

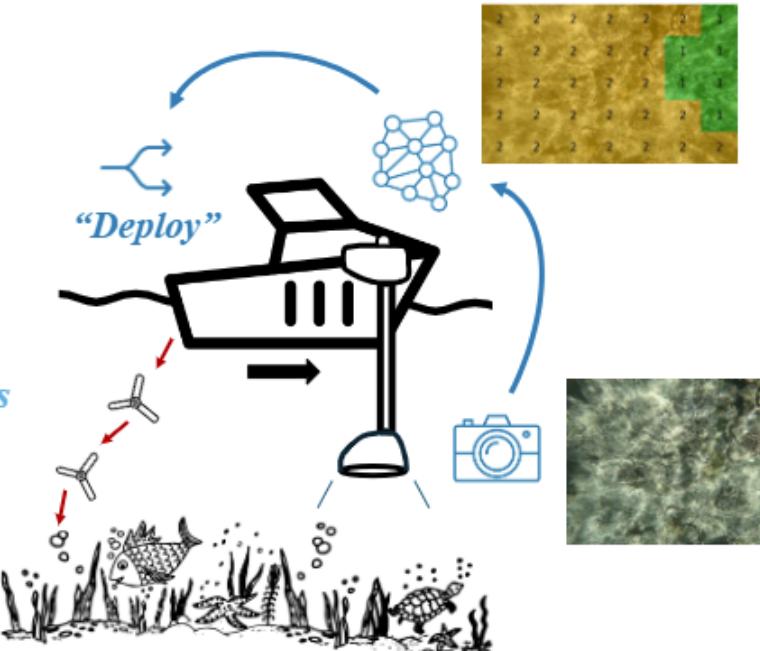


**Domain Expert Unavailable
for Data Labelling**



Select model to suit operational requirements

Reef Guidance System at Inference Time



REEF
RESTORATION
& ADAPTATION
PROGRAM



Australian Government



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OF MARINE SCIENCE



Reef Guidance System

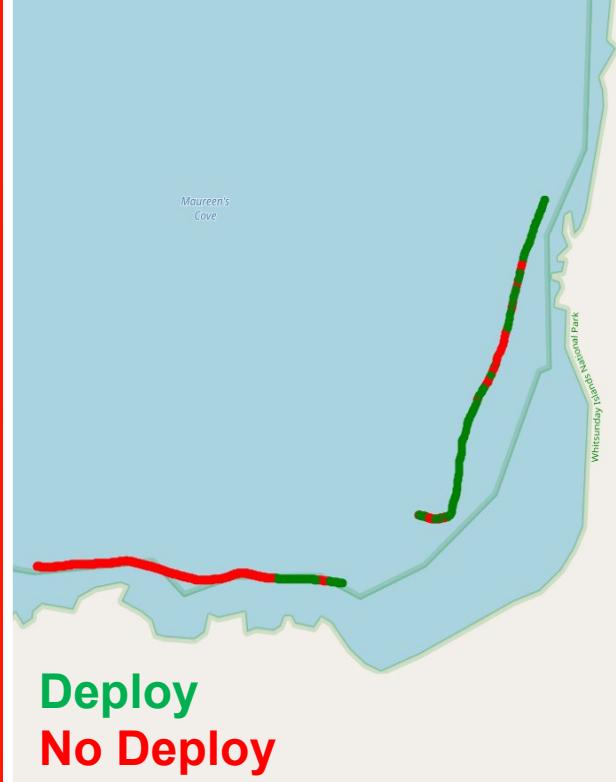
RRAP REEF
RESTORATION
& ADAPTATION
PROGRAM

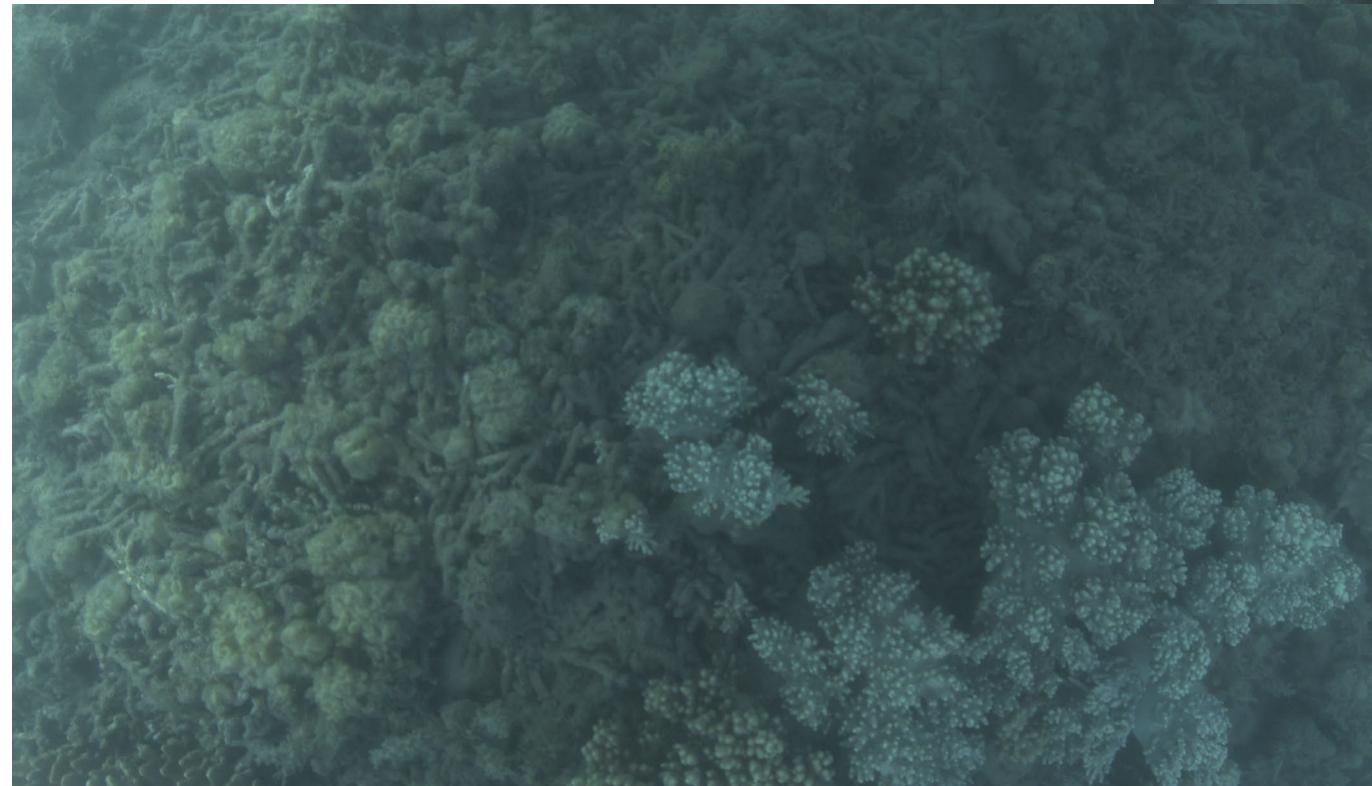
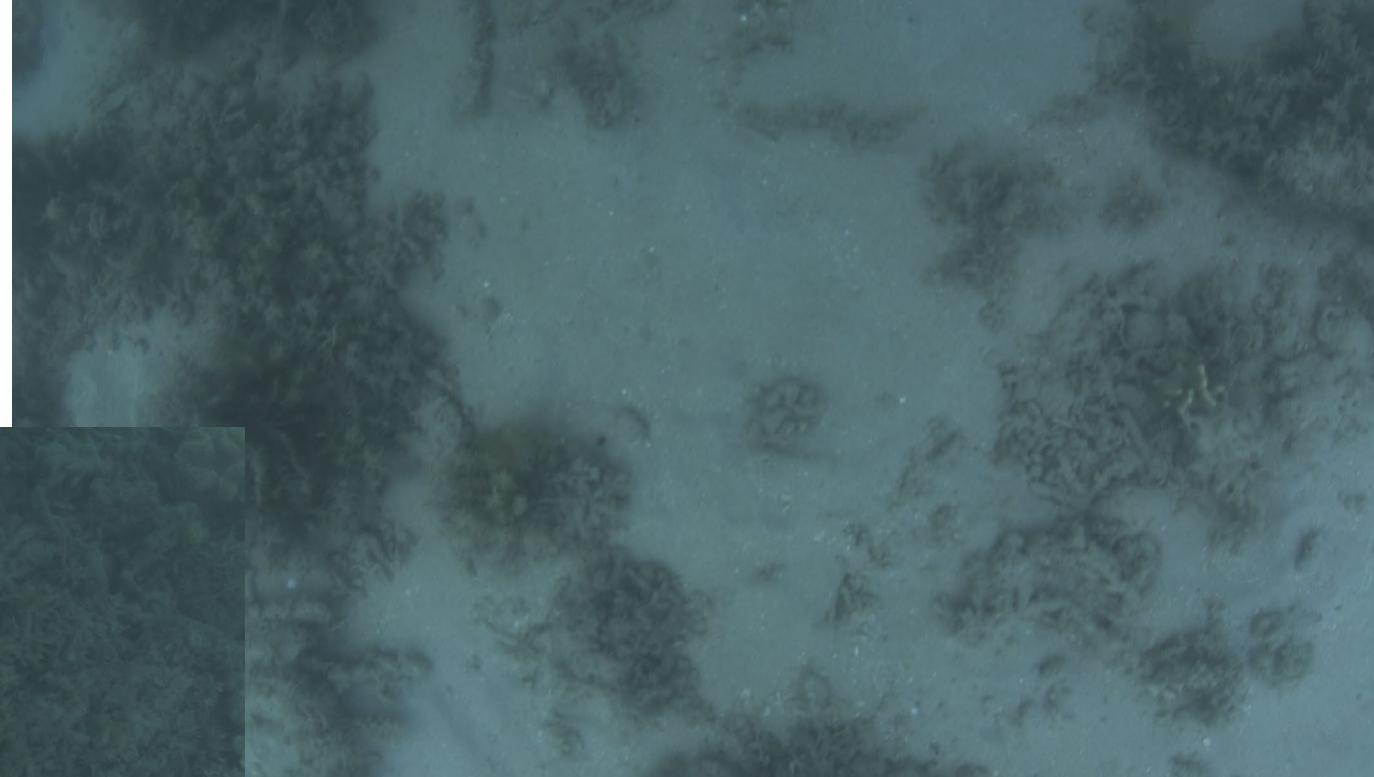


Australian Government



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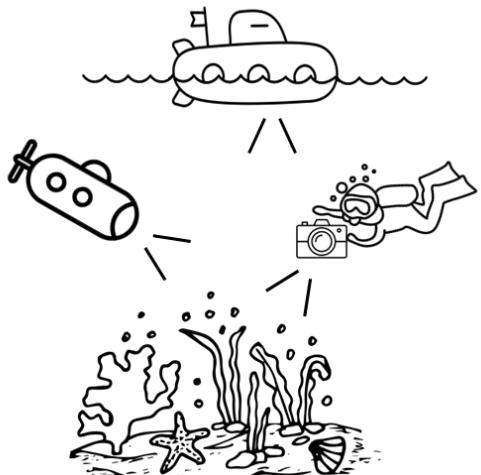
In underwater images, which colour is attenuated (reduced) the **most**? *Red, resulting in blue-green tinted imagery*

Presentation Outline

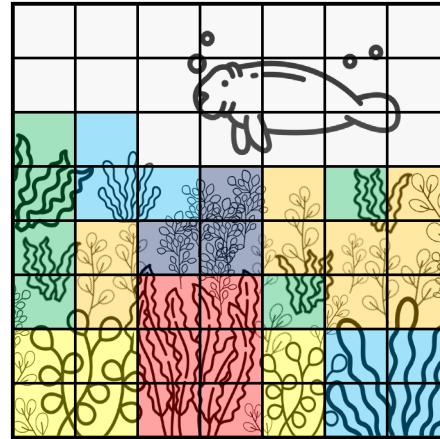
Intro



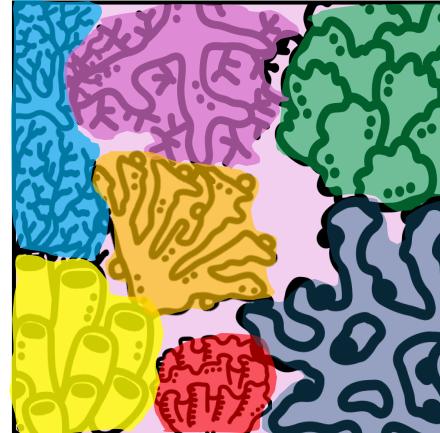
Motivation



1. Seagrass: Coarse Segmentation

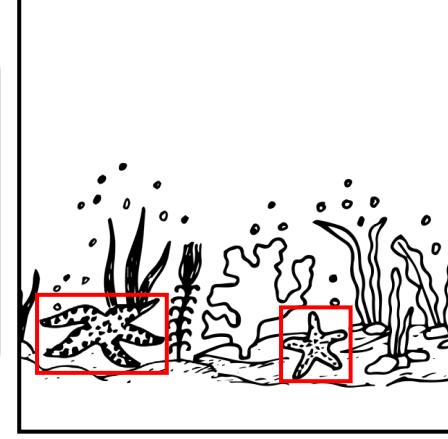


2. Coral: Segmentation

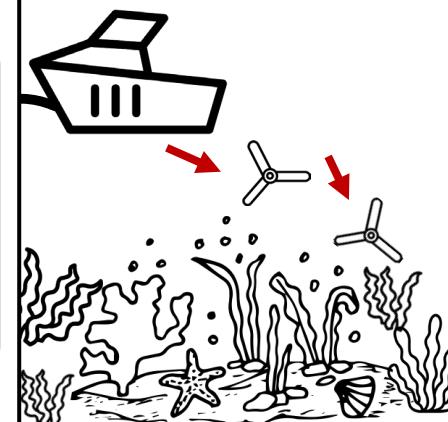


Bodies of Work

3. Underwater Object Detection

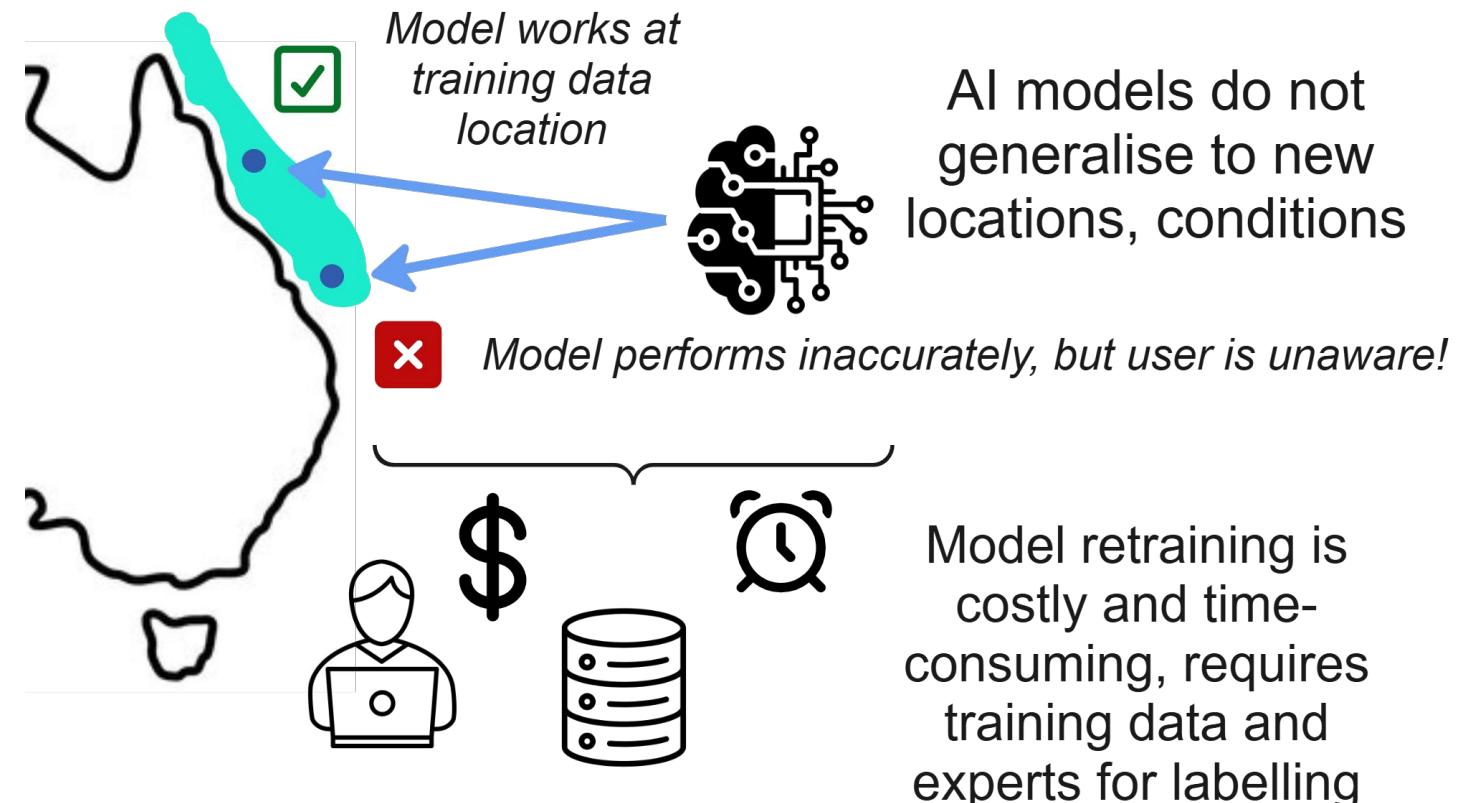


4. Large Scale Reef Restoration (with RRAP)



Upcoming Research

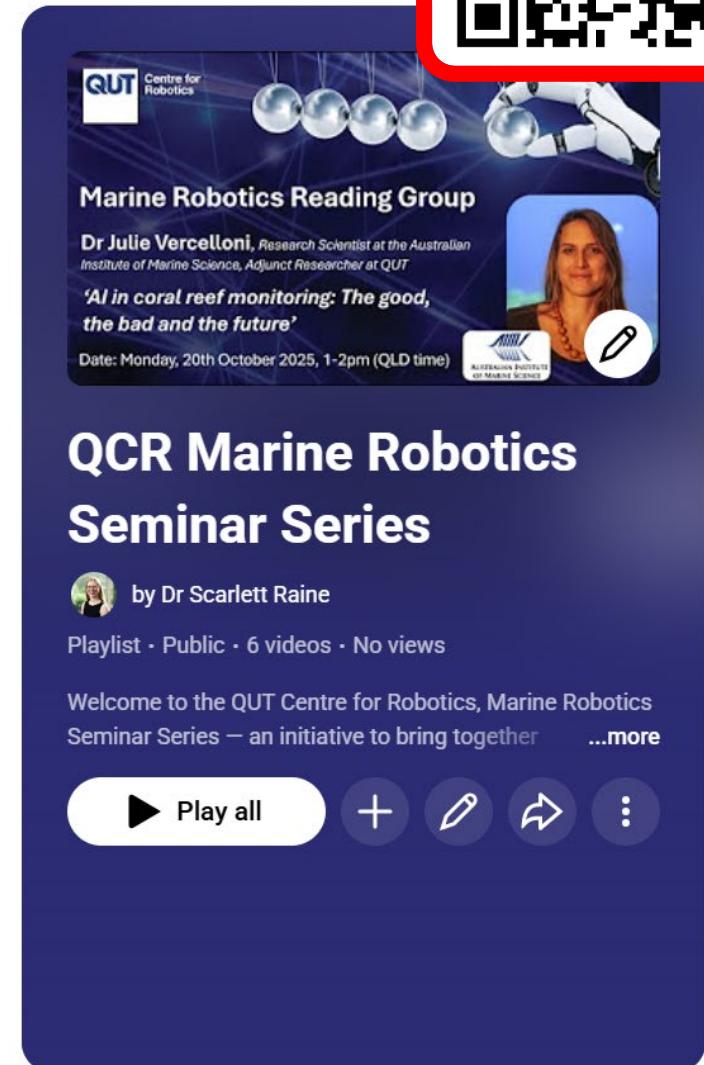
- Open-set recognition for novel marine species
- Domain-transfer between training and deployment sites
- Inter-observer variation and uncertainty-aware approaches



Marine Robotics Seminar Series

- Once a month
- International speakers
- Whole range of topics: from marine science, computer vision, robotics, reef restoration, sensing etc
- Let me know if you'd like to join!

[https://sgraine.github.io/
marine-robotics-
seminars/](https://sgraine.github.io/marine-robotics-seminars/)



The image shows a YouTube channel page for the "QCR Marine Robotics Seminar Series". The channel header features the QUT Centre for Robotics logo, several silver spheres, and a robotic arm. The title "Marine Robotics Reading Group" is displayed, along with a photo of Dr Julie Vercelloni and a video thumbnail for "AI in coral reef monitoring: The good, the bad and the future". The channel description welcomes viewers to the QUT Centre for Robotics, Marine Robotics Seminar Series. The "Play all" button indicates there are 6 videos in the playlist, which currently has 0 views. A "More" link is also present.





Centre for
Robotics

Underwater Robotic Vision for Ecosystem Monitoring and Reef Restoration

Dr Scarlett Raine

Chief Investigator, QUT Centre for Robotics

sg.raine@qut.edu.au

