

IMAGE RECOGNITION TO PROTECT OUR SEAS

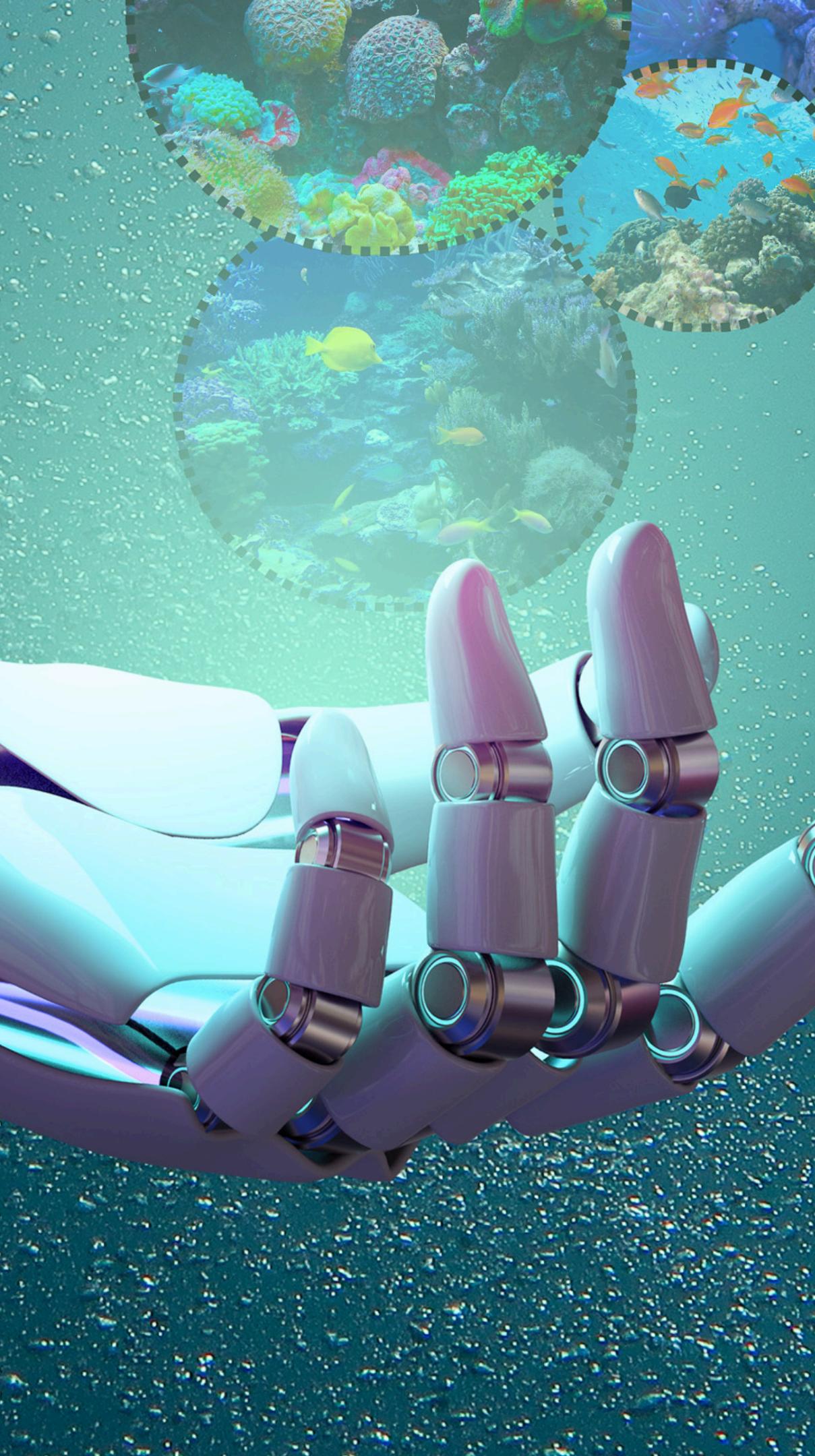
Green AI project

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CONTEXT AND DEFINITION OF OUR PROBLEM

- Real ecological crisis caused by humans.
- The more time passes, the more species disappear/are at risk.
- Thanks to advances in AI, we can attempt to slow down this disaster.



CONTEXT AND DEFINITION OF OUR PROBLEM

- **Our idea:** to use AI to improve the living conditions of marine species.
- **Our challenge:** using image recognition to prevent trash from getting in the way of turtles.
- **Why?** As a thriving technology, it will enable other problems to be solved using the same technology.

A photograph of a sea turtle swimming gracefully in clear, shallow blue water. The turtle's dark, patterned shell and flippers are clearly visible against the sandy ocean floor.

SUMMARY

- Presentation of our datasets
- Data preprocessing
- First Model
- Second Model
- Potential use cases

DATASETS

Tiling, Manual Selection, Datasets Creation





DATA PREPARATION

Binary Classification Turtle vs. Nothing

- Dataset preparation (train/val split)
- Data augmentation
- Model selection: EfficientNet-B0
- Training configuration

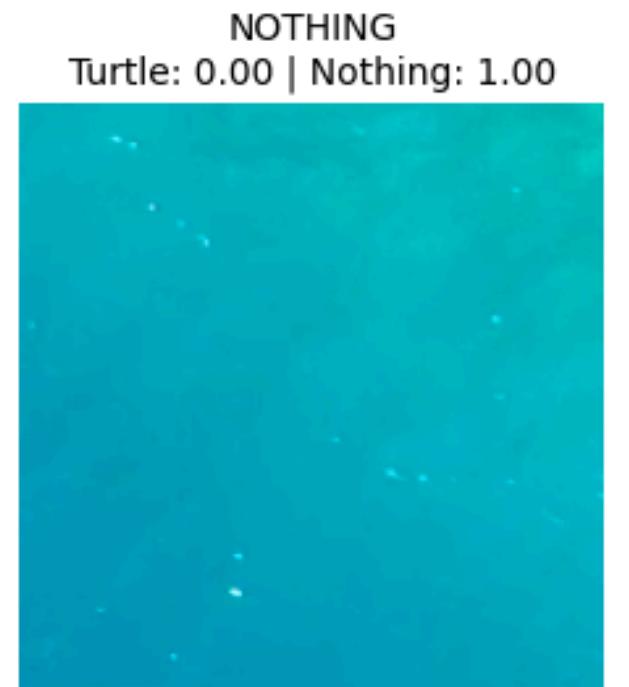
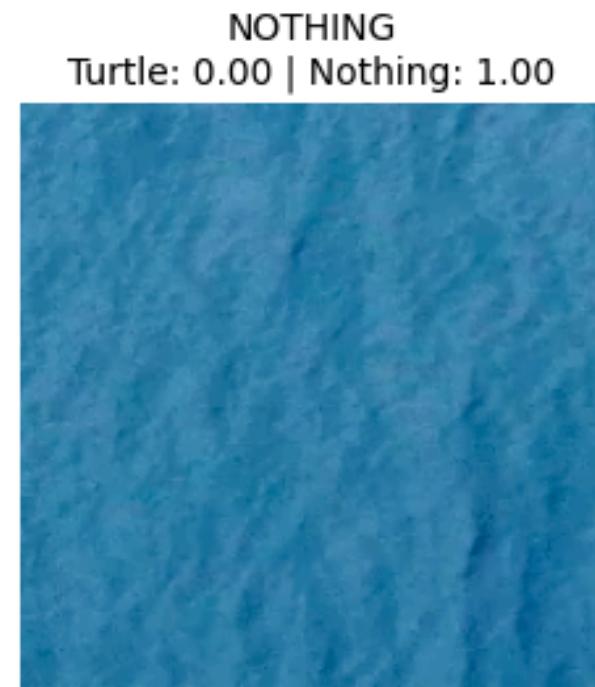
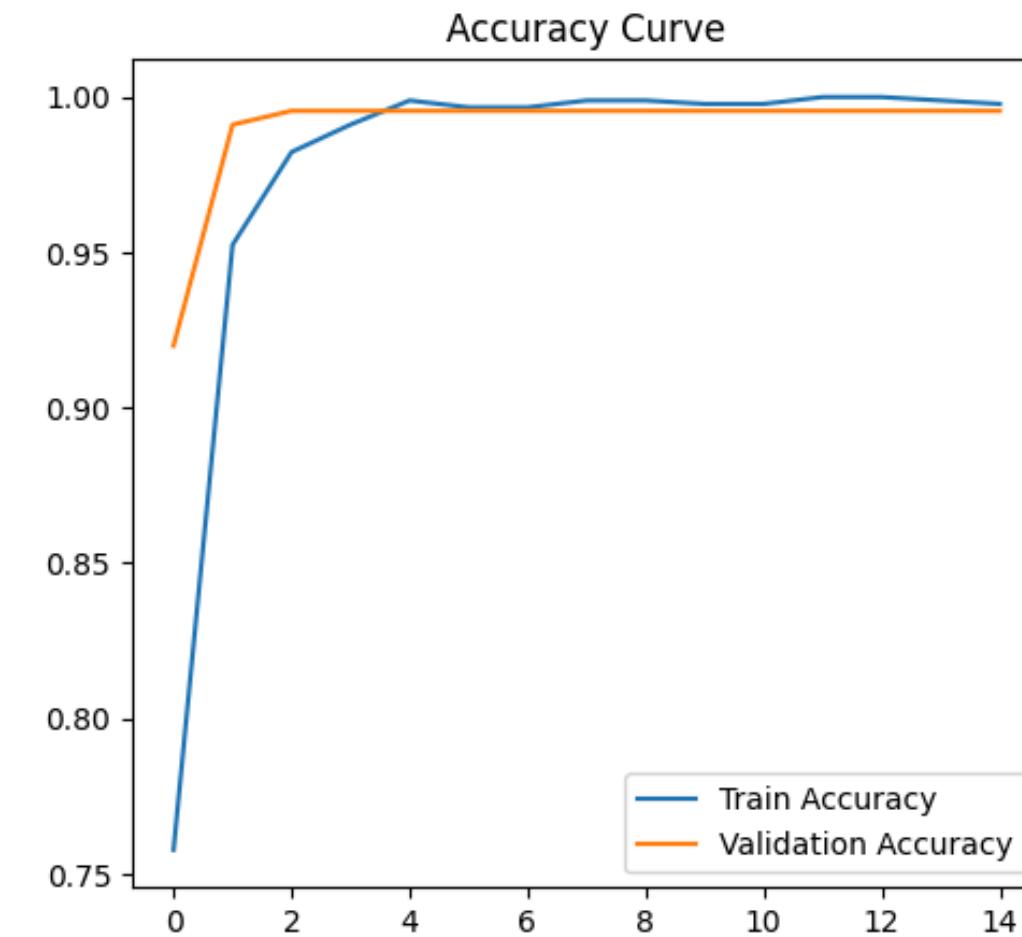
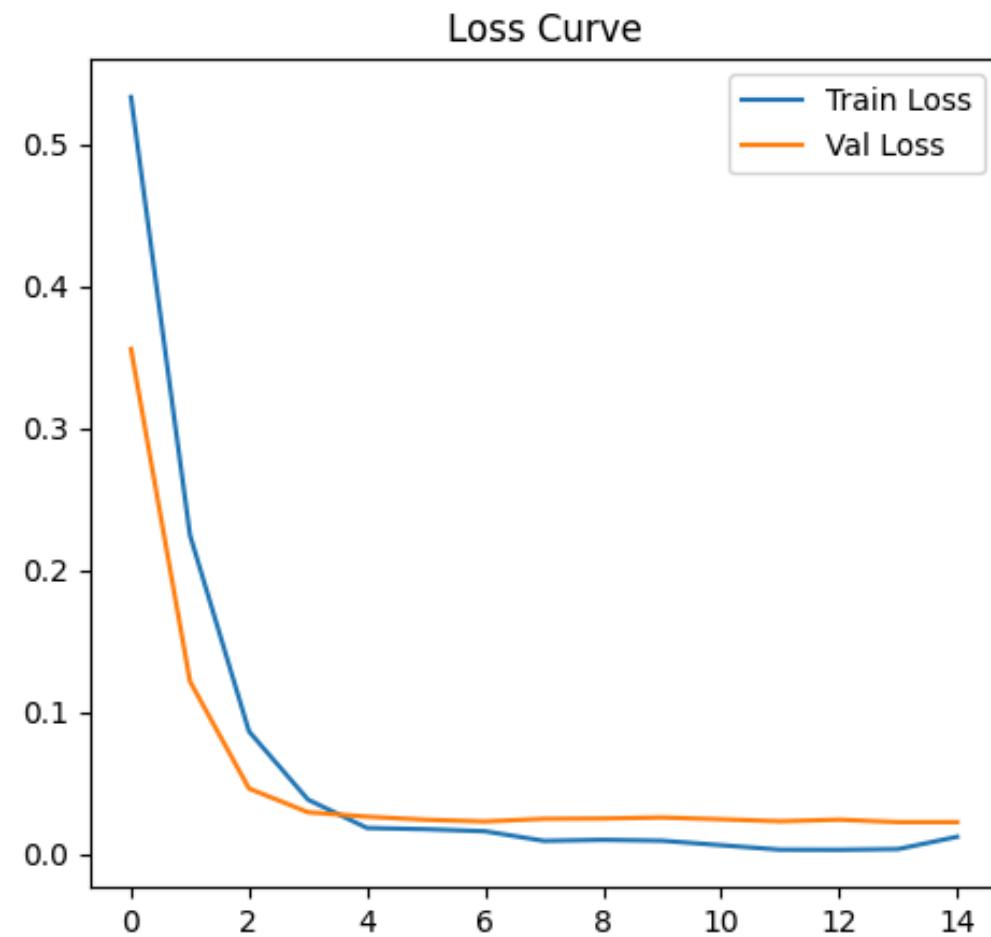


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Class 'turtle': 534 images → 428 train, 106 val
```

```
Class 'nothing': 595 images → 476 train, 119 val
```

FIRST MODEL

Binary Classification (Turtle vs. Nothing)





DATA PREPARATION

- Dataset preparation (train/val split)
- Data augmentation
- Model selection: EfficientNet-B0
- Training configuration

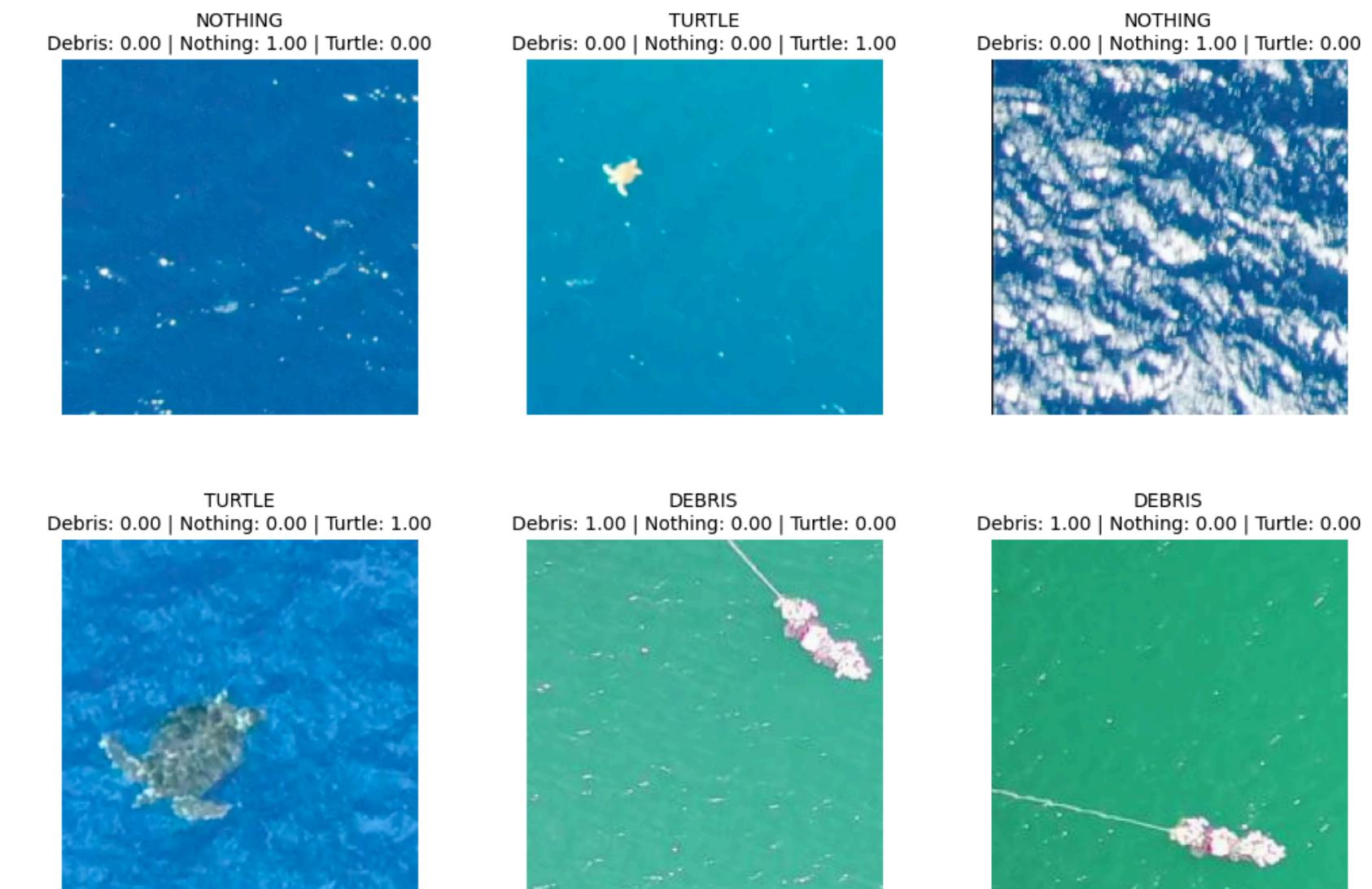
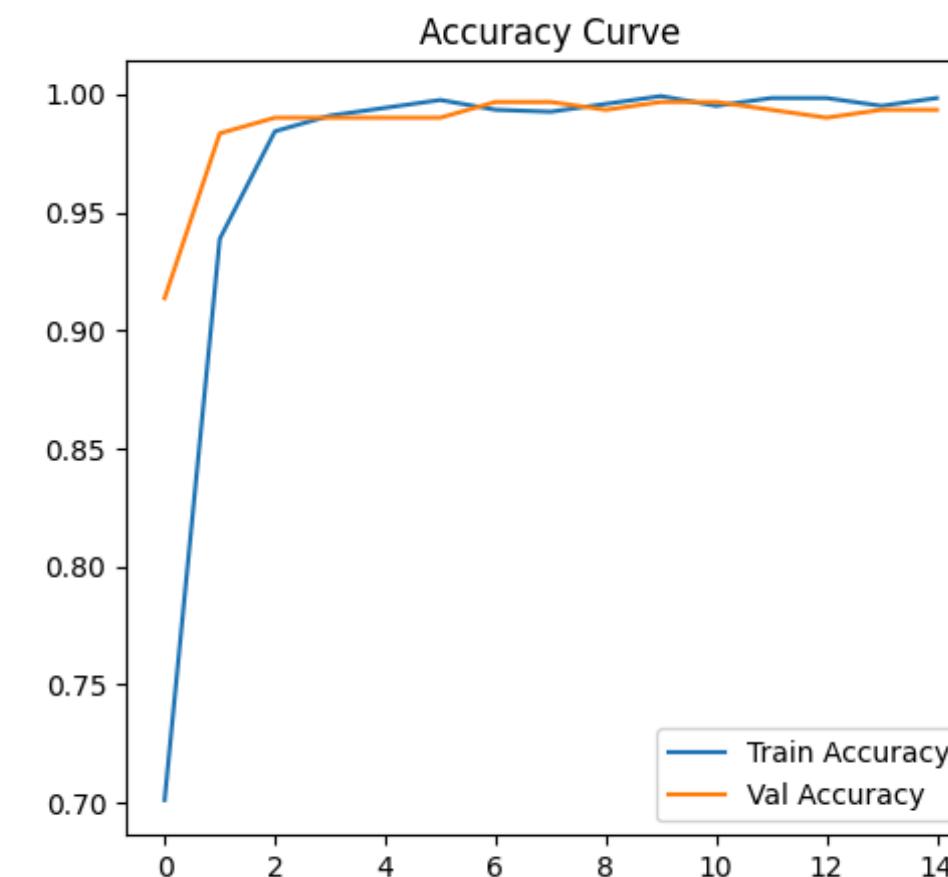
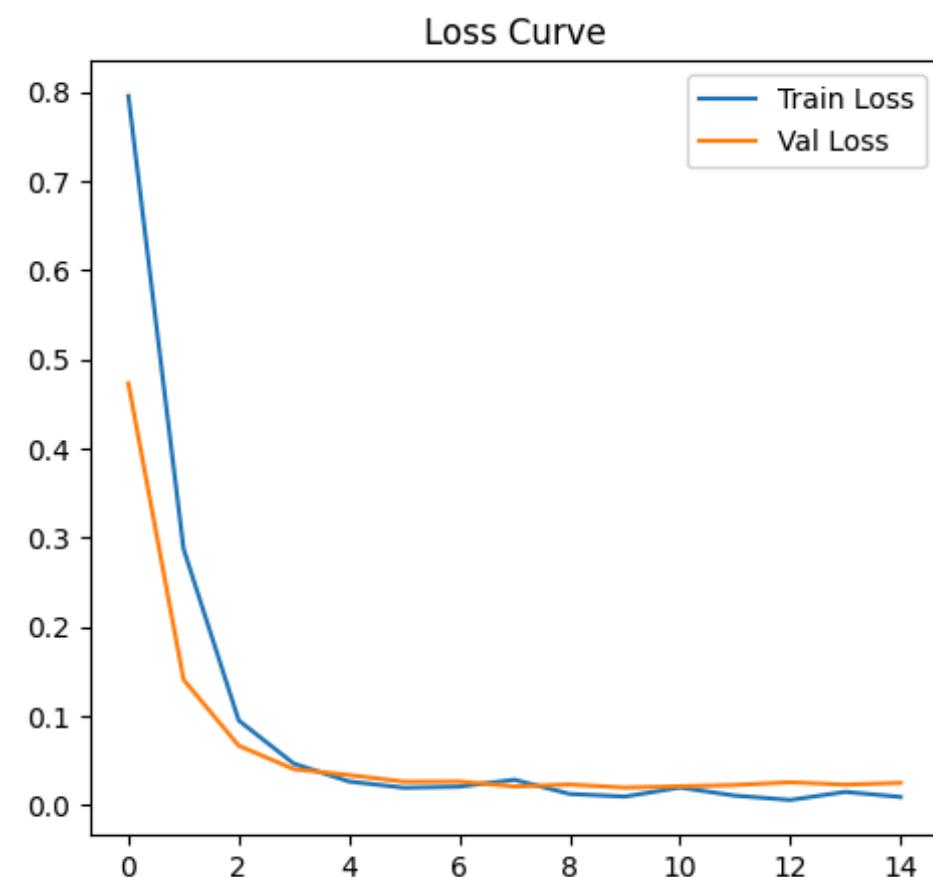
Class 'turtle': 534 images → 428 train, 106 val

Class 'nothing': 595 images → 476 train, 119 val

Class 'debris': 380 images → 304 train, 76 val

SECOND MODEL

Multi Class Classification (Turtle vs. Nothing vs. Debris)



POTENTIAL USE CASES

Other potential use cases:

- **Automated ecological monitoring**
- **Floating pollution detection**
- **Marine conservation support / real-time alerts**

POTENTIAL USE CASES

Search & Rescue:

- Locating people/animals or debris (e.g., plane crash) over vast areas.
- Same mathematical challenge as the turtle
- Prioritize Recall, we cannot afford to miss a single target.

Maritime Security (Dark Vessels)

- **The Challenge:** Identifying undeclared vessels in Marine Protected Areas
- Visual Detection + No GPS/AIS Signal = Suspect Alert.



LIMITATIONS & PERSPECTIVES

- Biased datasets (picture selection)
- Algorithmic challenges
- Operational deployment (drones)



CONCLUSION

- **Validated the proof of concept**

Demonstrated the feasibility of detecting small marine objects (20px) using Deep Learning.

- **Other objects possible**

The core model is **agnostic**: adaptable via Transfer Learning to other critical domains (search and rescue, *plastic pollution*, maritime security)

- Future of the project → **industrialization**



THANK YOU

I. INTRODUCTION

- PROBLÉMATIQUE ENVIRONNEMENTALE
- OBJECTIF DU PROJET
- APPROCHE GÉNÉRALE (UAV → IMAGERIE → IA)

2. DONNÉES ET PRÉPARATION

- SOURCE ET TYPOLOGIE DES IMAGES
- POURQUOI LES IMAGES DOIVENT ÊTRE DÉCOUPÉES EN TUILES
- PROCESSUS DE TILING (192×192, OVERLAP)
- SÉLECTION MANUELLE DES EXEMPLES PERTINENTS
- CONSTITUTION DU DATASET (CLASSES : TURTLE, DEBRIS, NOTHING)

3. MÉTHODOLOGIE

- PRÉPARATION DU DATASET (TRAIN/VAL SPLIT)
- DATA AUGMENTATION
- CHOIX DU MODÈLE : EFFICIENTNET-BO
- CONFIGURATION DE L'ENTRAÎNEMENT

4. MODÈLE 1 : CLASSIFICATION BINAIRE (TURTLE VS NOTHING)

- ENTRAÎNEMENT
- COURBES DE LOSS/ACCURACY
- VISUALISATION DES PRÉDICTIONS
- ANALYSE DES PERFORMANCES

[https://www.sciencedirect.com/
science/article/pii/S1574954125
000184#da0005](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1574954125000184#da0005)

- Modèle 2 : Classification Multiclassee (Turtle vs Debris vs Nothing)
- Motivation
- Entraînement
- Courbes de loss/accuracy
- Visualisation des prédictions
- Analyse des résultats et limites
- 6. Cas d'Usage Potentiels
 - Comptage automatique de tortues
 - Surveillance écologique automatisée
 - Détection de pollution flottante
 - Aide à la conservation marine / alertes en temps réel
- 7. Limites & Perspectives
 - Variabilité des conditions marines
 - Taille des objets vs résolution
 - Besoins en données supplémentaires
 - Extensions possibles : YOLO, segmentation, détection continue sur flux vidéo
- 8. Conclusion
 - Résumé des résultats
 - Portée environnementale
 - Ce que le projet démontre
 - Prochaines étapes