# **Detailed Roadmap for Al-Based Leopard Management and Conservation**

Phase 1 Feasibility Study & Data Collection

Phase 2 Al Model Development

Phase 3 IoT & Camera Trap Integration

Phase 4 Predictive Modeling & Poaching Detection

Phase 5 Community Apps & Awareness Systems

Phase 6 Deployment & Field Testing

Phase 7 Final Optimization & Scale-Up



# Phase 1: Feasibility Study & Data Collection (2) Months)

# **Objectives:**

- Understand the current challenges in leopard conservation.
- Collect real-world data (images, sounds, tracking logs).
- Identify hardware/software requirements for AI model training.

# **Key Tasks:**

- Conduct field research with forest departments and NGOs
- Gather leopard images from existing camera traps
- Collect audio samples of leopard calls from wildlife recordings
- Identify suitable drone models & IoT sensors for monitoring
- Assess network connectivity options (4G/5G/Satellite/LoRaWAN)
- Define regulatory and ethical considerations

dataset	links
[LILA BC] # Leopard ID 2022	https://lila.science/datasets/leopard-id-2022/
# Seattle(ish) Camera Traps	https://lila.science/datasets/seattleish-camera-traps/



#### **Objective:**

This phase focuses on building and training **Al models** for detecting leopards, analyzing their activity patterns, identifying leopard sounds, and integrating drone-based surveillance. The Al models will be developed using deep learning frameworks and optimized for real-time processing.

# **%** 1.1 Camera Traps with AI-Driven Image Recognition

**Goal:** Develop an **Al model** that can automatically recognize leopards in images from camera traps and send alerts in real time.

#### Tasks:

# Dataset Preparation:

- Collect thousands of leopard images from existing camera traps.
- Label images manually to train object detection models.
- Use datasets from wildlife research organizations (e.g., Snapshot Safari, LILA BC).

# Model Selection & Training:

- Train an object detection model (YOLOv7, Faster R-CNN, SSD).
- Optimize model for low-light and nighttime detection.
- Implement image augmentation (rotation, brightness adjustments) to improve accuracy.

# Edge Computing Optimization:

- Deploy model on Jetson Nano / Raspberry Pi for on-site processing.
- Test AWS Rekognition & Google Vision API for cloud-based identification.
- Set up real-time alert system via cloud notifications.

# **Tech Stack:**

✓ Al Model: TensorFlow, PyTorch, YOLOv7

✓ Dataset: COCO Dataset, Custom Leopard Dataset

✓ Cloud: AWS Rekognition, Google Vision API

√ Hardware: Jetson Nano, Raspberry Pi

✓ Alert System: Firebase Push Notifications, Twilio SMS



# **1.2 Population Estimation & Activity Patterns**

Goal: Use AI to analyze leopard movement patterns and estimate their population based on collected image timestamps.

#### Tasks:

# Motion Tracking Algorithm:

- Use LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) models for time-series analysis.
- Process timestamps and location metadata from camera traps.
- Detect leopard movement patterns (day/night activity, seasonal movement).

#### Density Estimation:

- Train Al to estimate population density using images and geolocation data.
- Use statistical models (Poisson Distribution, Kernel Density Estimation) to predict leopard concentration areas.
- Compare leopard density before & after conservation interventions.

# Dashboard Development:

- Create an interactive dashboard (Tableau, Dash, Power BI) for researchers.
- Enable real-time analytics & filtering by date/location.
- Integrate with GIS (Geographic Information System) for mapping leopard activity.

# Tech Stack:

✓ Al Model: LSTM (Time-Series Analysis), OpenCV

✓ Database: PostgreSQL, MongoDB

√ Visualization: Tableau, Dash, Power BI

✓ GIS Integration: QGIS, ArcGIS

# **% 1.3 Acoustic Monitoring & Al-Based Sound Analysis**

Goal: Develop Al-powered audio recognition models to detect leopard roars, growls, and distress calls in forests.

#### Tasks:

#### Sound Dataset Collection:

- Gather recordings of leopard calls from conservation sources.
- Label audio clips for training Al to distinguish between leopard sounds & background noise.

# Al Model Training:

- Train a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) model to classify sounds.
- Use Mel Spectrograms & MFCC (Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients) to analyze sound features.
- Fine-tune model for low-frequency and distant leopard calls.

# Real-Time Monitoring & Alerts:

- Deploy IoT-based sound sensors in leopard habitats.
- Implement automated triangulation of sound sources to estimate leopard locations.
- Develop mobile alerts for rangers when a leopard sound is detected.

# **Tech Stack:**

✓ Al Model: CNN, TensorFlow Audio, Librosa

√ Sound Processing: Mel Spectrograms, MFCC

√ IoT Devices: Raspberry Pi with Microphone Array

√ Cloud Processing: AWS Lambda, Google AutoML

✓ Alert System: Twilio SMS, Firebase Notifications

Overall, model which is best.

Model	Speed (FPS)	Accuracy	Best For	Best Deployment
YOLOv7	/	<b>✓ ✓</b>	Real-time leopard detection	Edge AI (Jetson, Raspberry Pi)
EfficientDet	<b>/ /</b>	<b>V V</b>	Small leopard detection, low-power devices	Mobile & Cloud
CenterNet	<b>✓ ✓</b>	<b>V V</b>	Camouflaged leopards in dense forests	Edge & Cloud
Faster R-CNN	<b>✓</b>	<b>V V</b>	High-resolution leopard images	Cloud-based Al

Model	Speed (FPS)	Accuracy	Best For	Best Deployment
Cascade R- CNN	<b>✓</b>		Occluded & hard-to- detect leopards	Cloud & High-end GPU
RetinaNet	<b>V V</b>	<b>/ /</b>	Reducing false positives, night-time detection	Server AI
DETR (Transformer)	<u> </u>		Complex background & jungle analysis	Research & Cloud Al
Swin Transformer	<b>✓</b>		Thermal imaging & night vision	Cloud AI