Crop Classification

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Overview

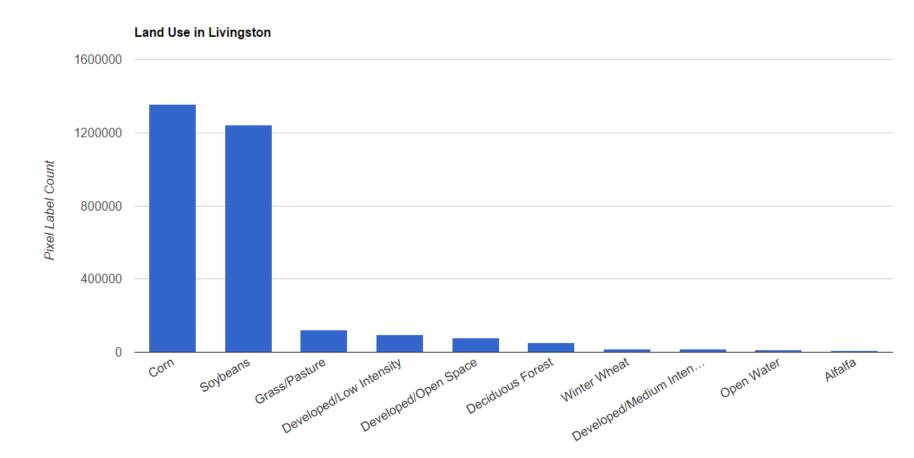
This project aims to classify crops via satellite images. There are two fundamental objectives within this: the crop fields must be segmented out from each other, and each segmented field must be classified. This lends itself well to a two stage pipeline, in which first a super-pixel clustering algorithm is employed to find the fields and then some classifier is used to determine the field.

Datasets

We chose to focus on Livingston Co., IL which is home to mostly soybeans and corn. Our data labels came from CropScape, a USDA project.



Our satellite images came from Google Maps. We utilized the API to select specific map regions. The land in Livingston is mostly corn and soybeans:



References

- A. Laine, J. Fan, "Texture classification by wavelet packet signatures," Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, IEEE Transactions on (http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpls/abs_all.jsp?arnumber=244679&tag=1)
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Data Cleaning

We face two key challenges early on: splicing maps and aligning the training data. The Maps API only allowed us to extract small images which we needed to splice together. This splicing did not work out well:

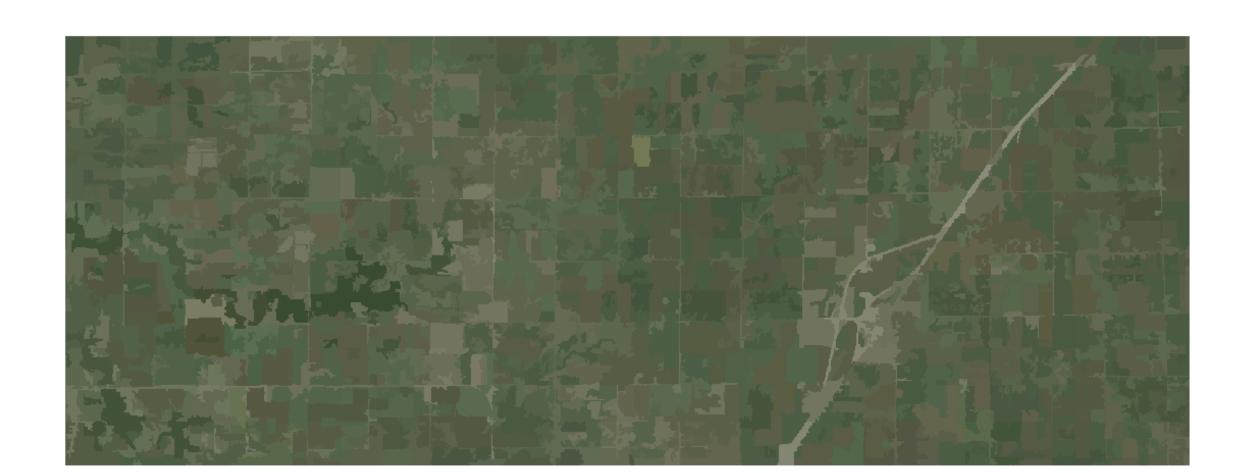


For image/label alignment we utilized ImageJ to manually match the two images. The labels were noisy so we used SLIC to find similar regions which we relabeled with the dominant label.

Algorithm: Segmentation

We primarily used the SLIC segmentation algorithm for the first half of our pipeline, and experimented with several different algorithms for the classification step.

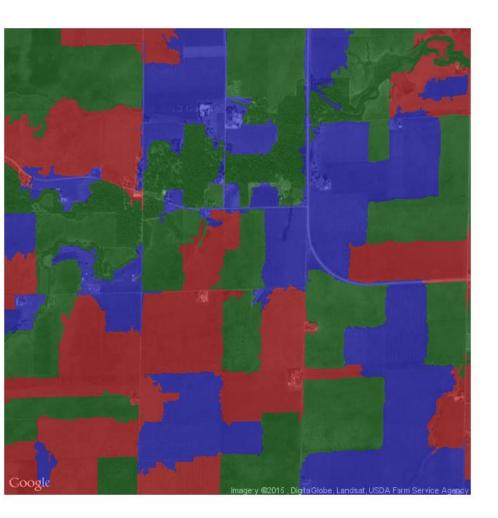
SLIC worked well as evidenced by this image with pixels labeled with the average pixel value:



Algorithm: Classification

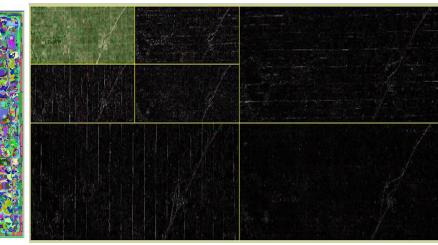
K-means worked moderately well, but suffered from the problem of mapping k-means clusters to crops. Taking the most common k-means labeling for each ground truth label ended up over-labeling everything as a single crop. K-nearest-neighbor was also used, but required more labeled data than we had access to in order to be effective. K-means result below:





Our feature vectors for KNN and K-means were the main part of the algorithm which was tweaked with. We experimented with a bag-ofwords style histogram, as well as a set of wavelet responses.





Results

Our results were mixed. We tried a number of classifiers and feature vectors but were not able to get great classification results. Our correct classification rates:

Algorithm	Features	Accuracy
Kmeans	Histograms of haar wavelets on LAB space	
Kmeans	LAB Histograms	0.26
ANN, 10 nodes, 1 layer	RGB, LAB and wavelets histograms with only 3 labels (corn, soy, neither)	0.28
KNN, K = 1, euclidean distance LAB Histograms		0.30
Kmeans	Histograms of Haar wavelets on RGB space	0.31
KNN, K = 5, euclidean distance Wordmap histograms		0.34
Kmeans	RGB Histograms	0.36
KNN, K = 3, euclidean distance RGB, LAB and wavlets histograms		0.46