

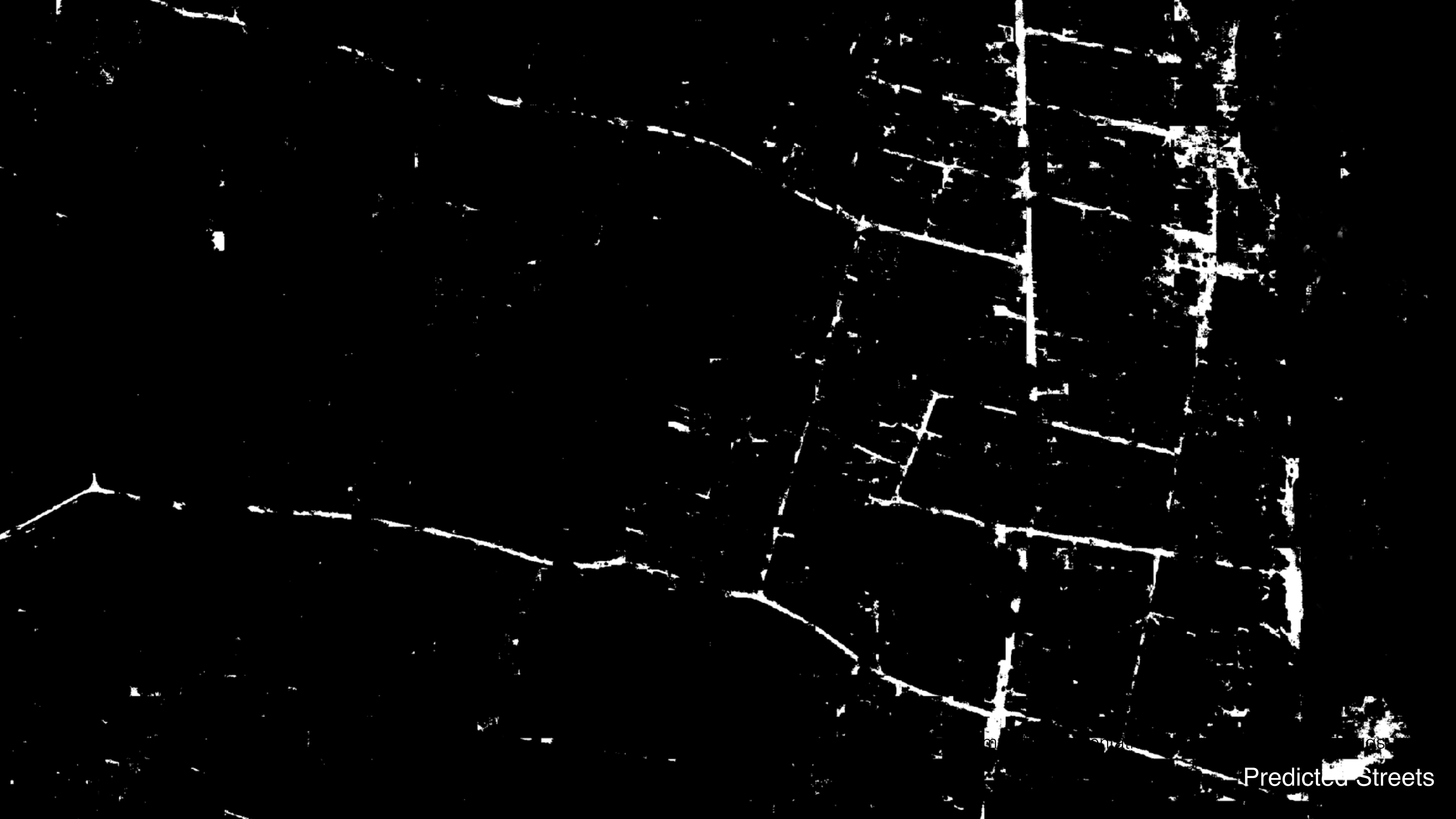
# ***Automated Feature Detection*** of Aerial Imagery from South Pacific.



Satellite Image

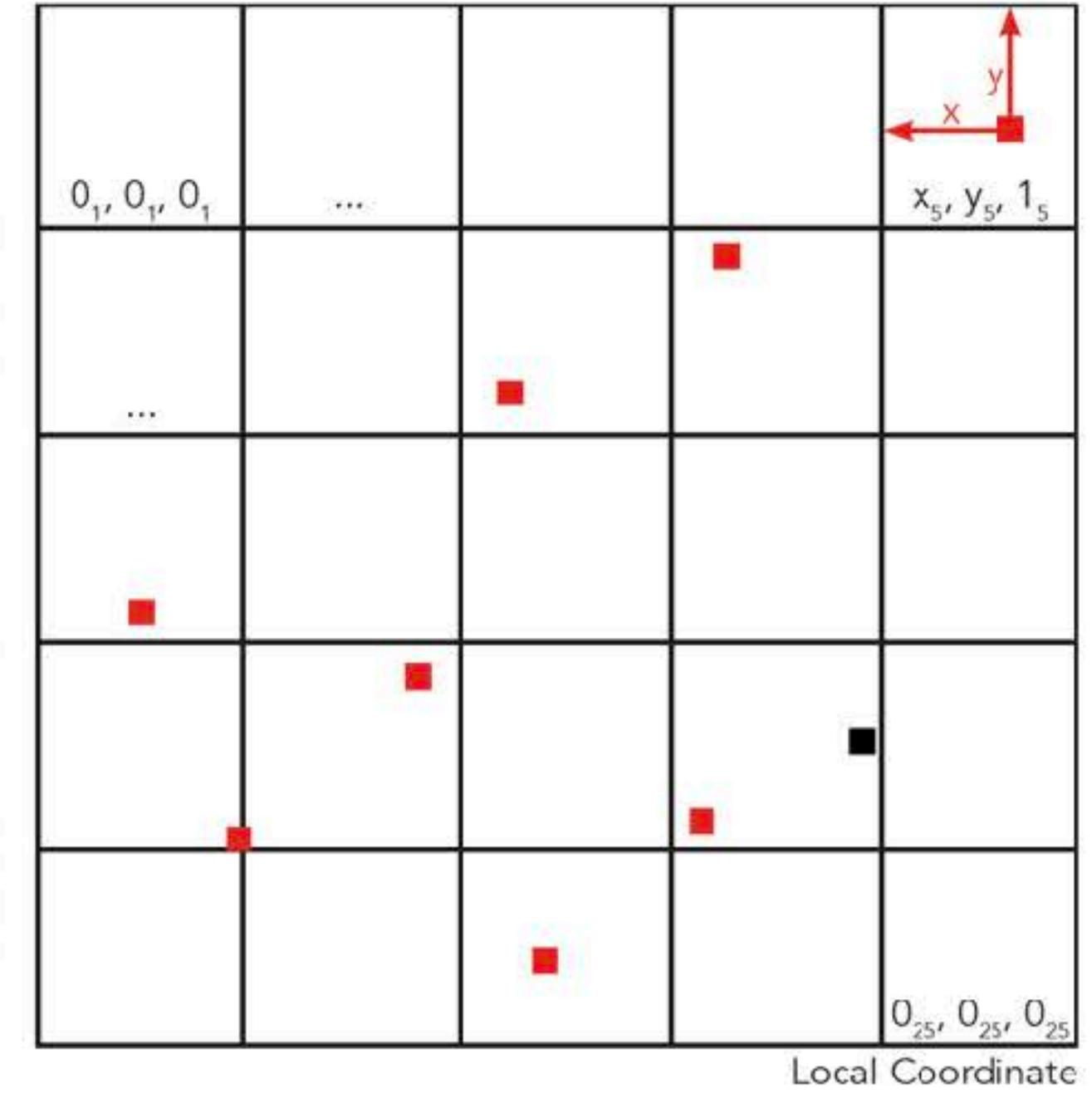
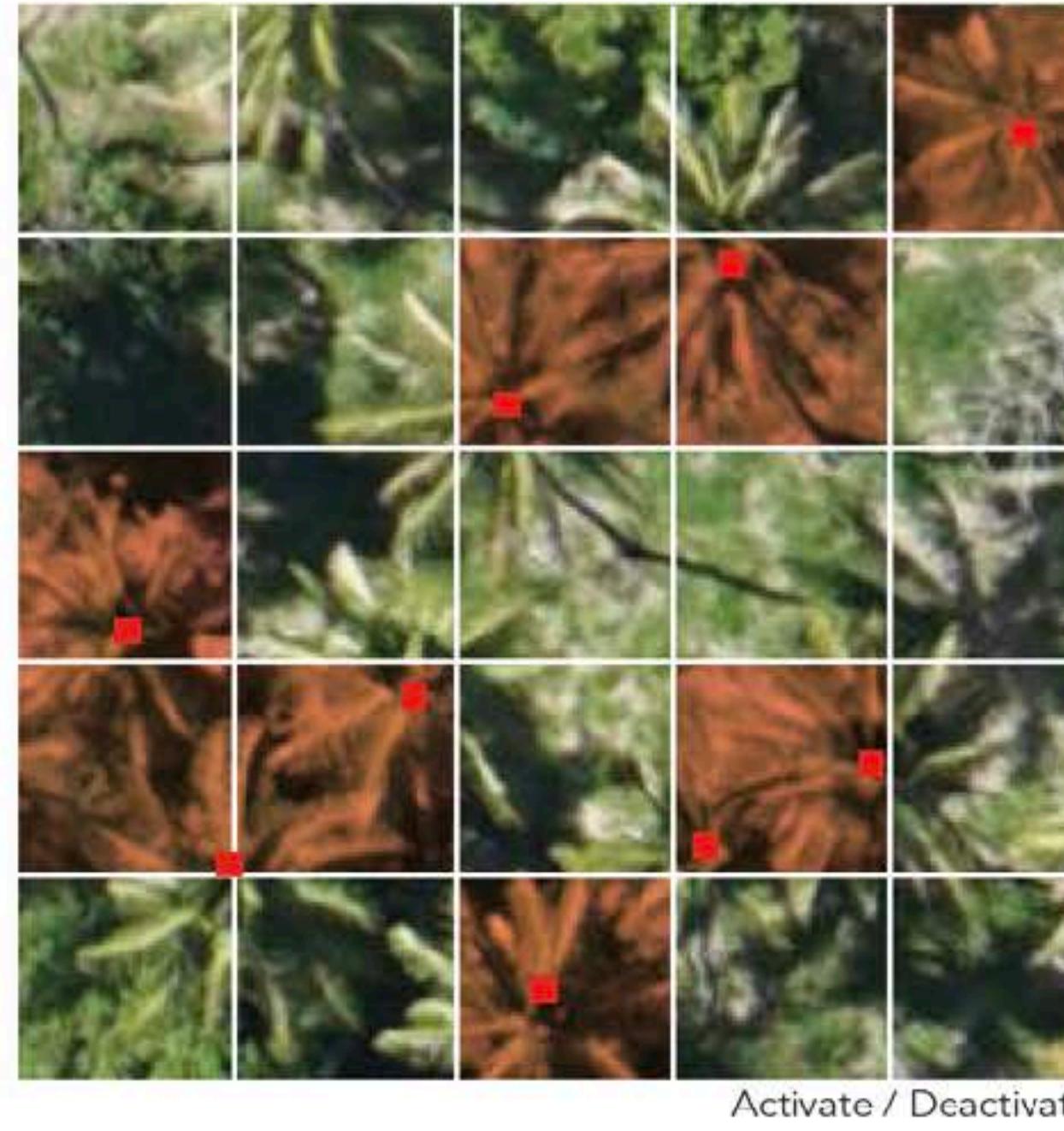
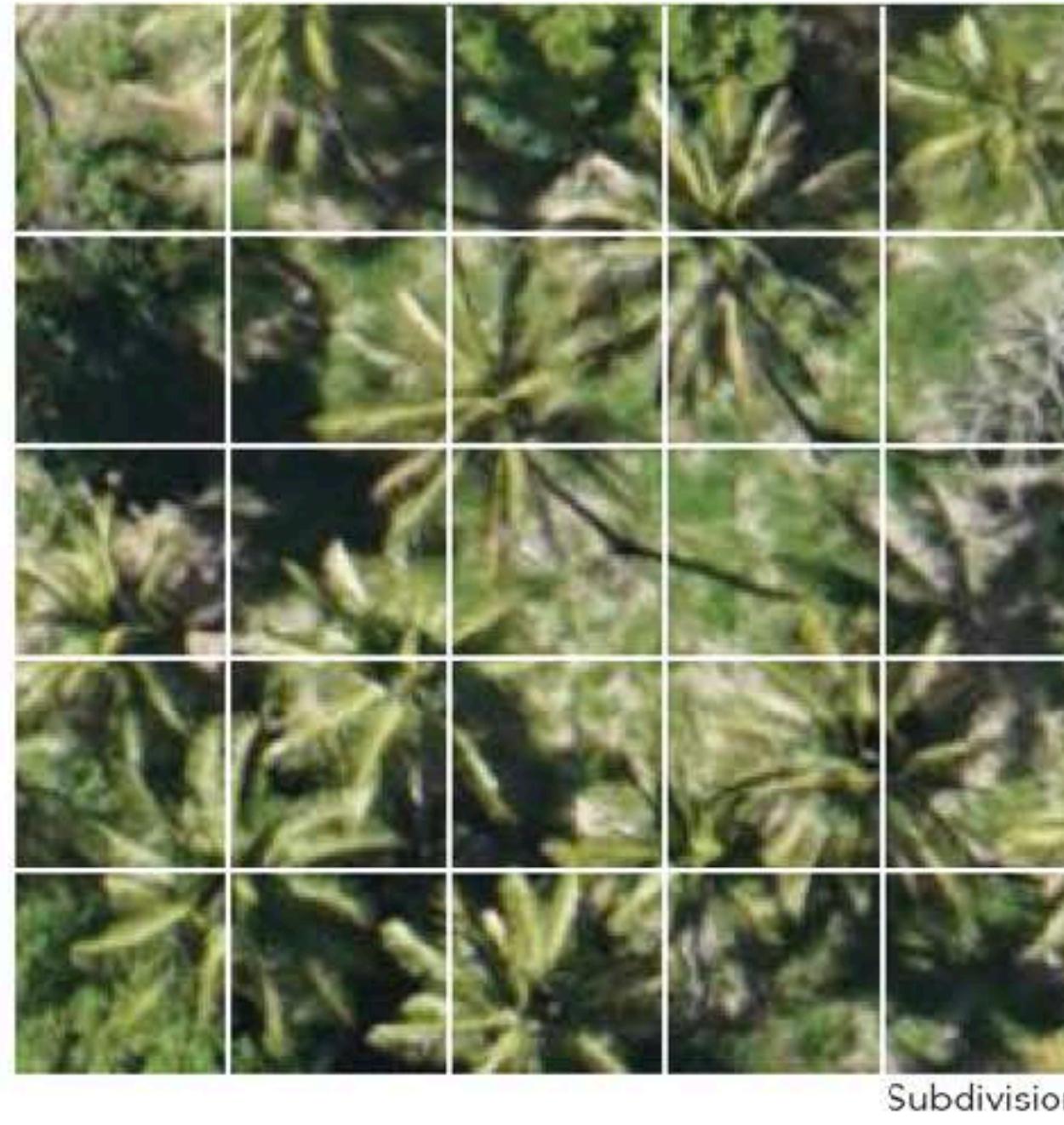


Predicted Trees

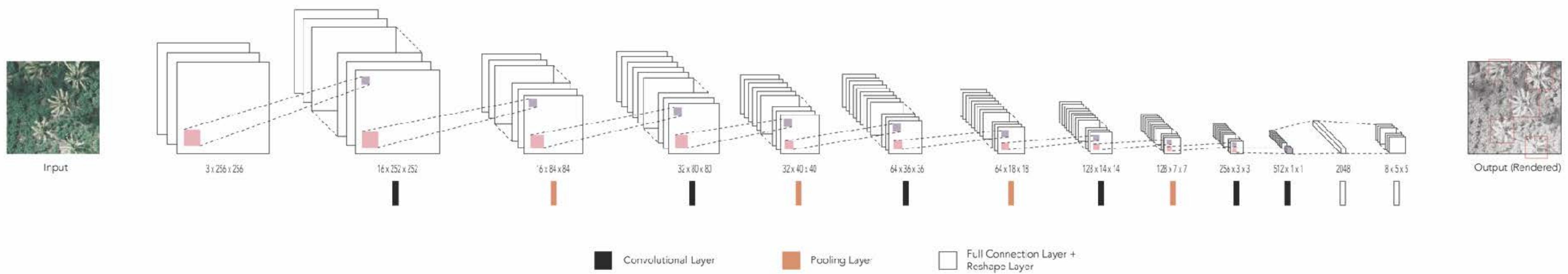


Predicted Streets

## **Object Localization**







<https://pjreddie.com/media/files/papers/yolo.pdf>



- Banana
- Coconut
- Mango
- Papaya

We train a CNN, for Object Localization, which has an excellent performance of this specific task such as counting and locating objects. The accuracy of our Model was measured by analyzing how precise was the ability of the classifier to correctly find trees, based on the Euclidean distance **between the center point of the original trees and the predicted trees, having an average of 8.86406 pixels (less than one meter) of precision of locating the trees.**

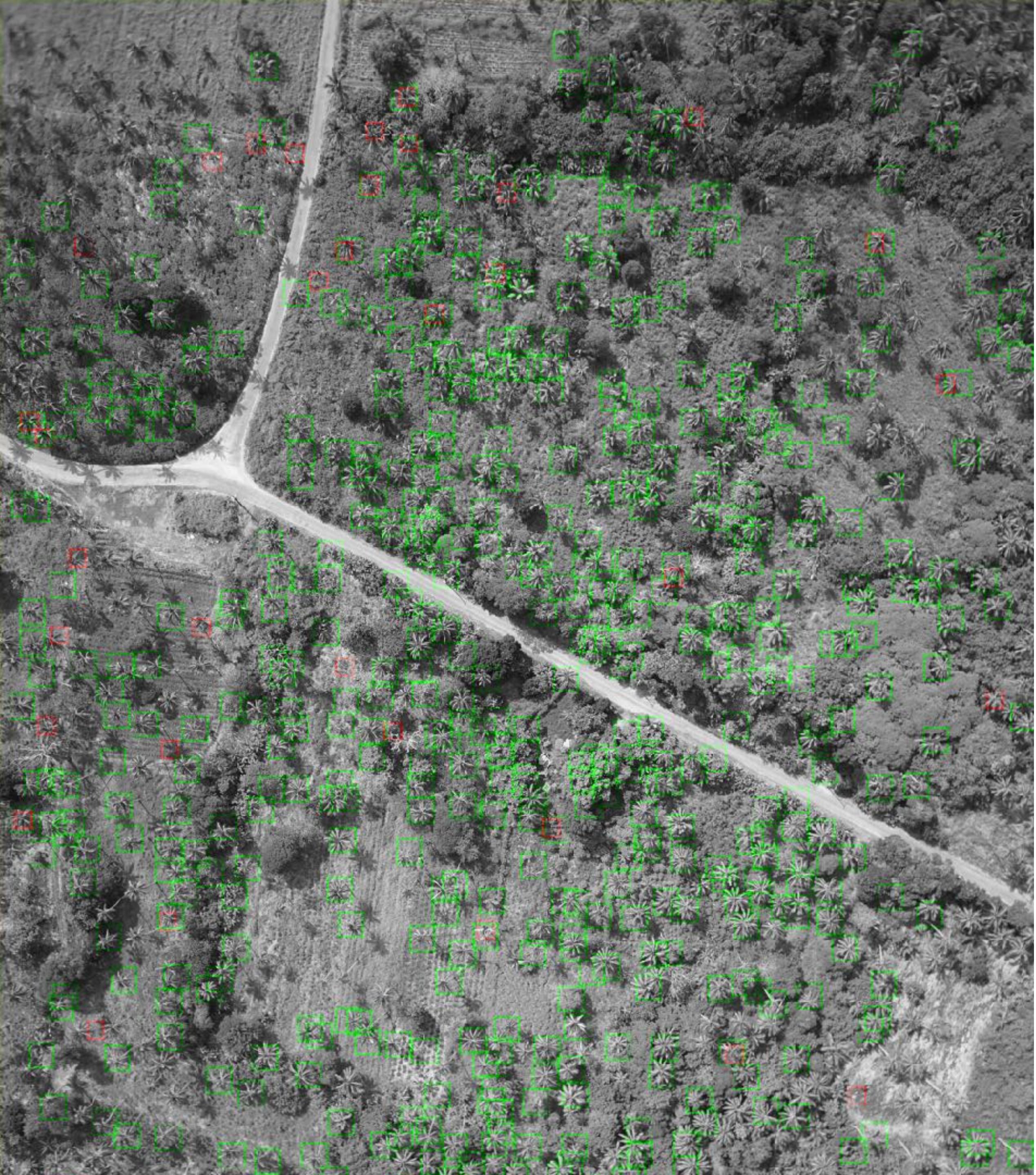
We continue measuring the accuracy by counting how many trees were identified. We first validate our results with the original labeled trees. The initial number of coconuts trees in a validation set (30% of the total data) was 3100, and our model counted 2697. **The precision on counting trees is 87%.**

Regarding the accuracy of recall of our Model, we draw a confusion matrix for the coconuts trees, using the original data as test data to validate the predicted data. **We achieve an accuracy of recall of 98%.**

Coconut trees:

- true positives (TP): 3040
- true negatives (TN): 778
- false positives (FP): 49
- false negatives (FN): 16

		Coconuts		
		predicted		
		no	yes	
actual	no	TN=778	FP=49	827
	yes	FN=16	TP=3040	3056
		794	3089	

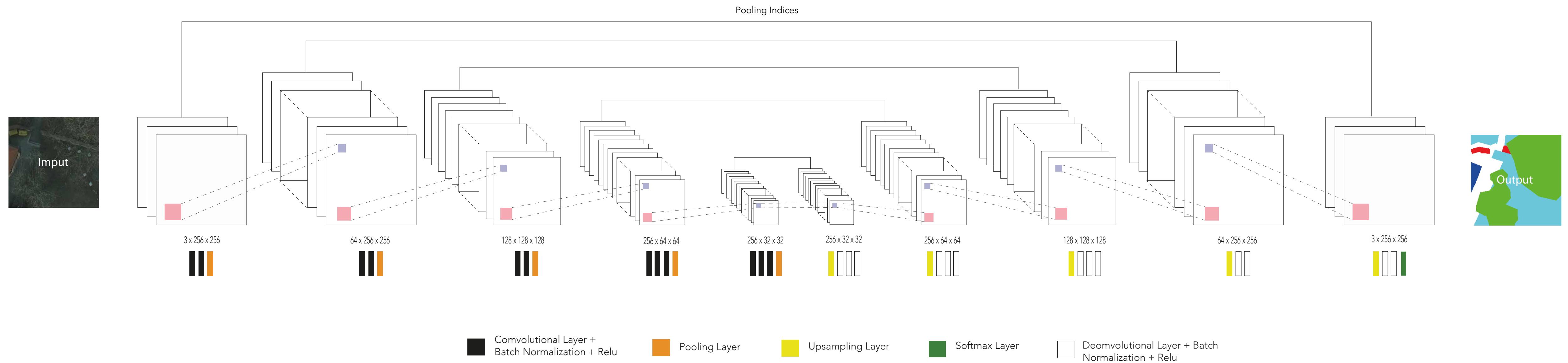




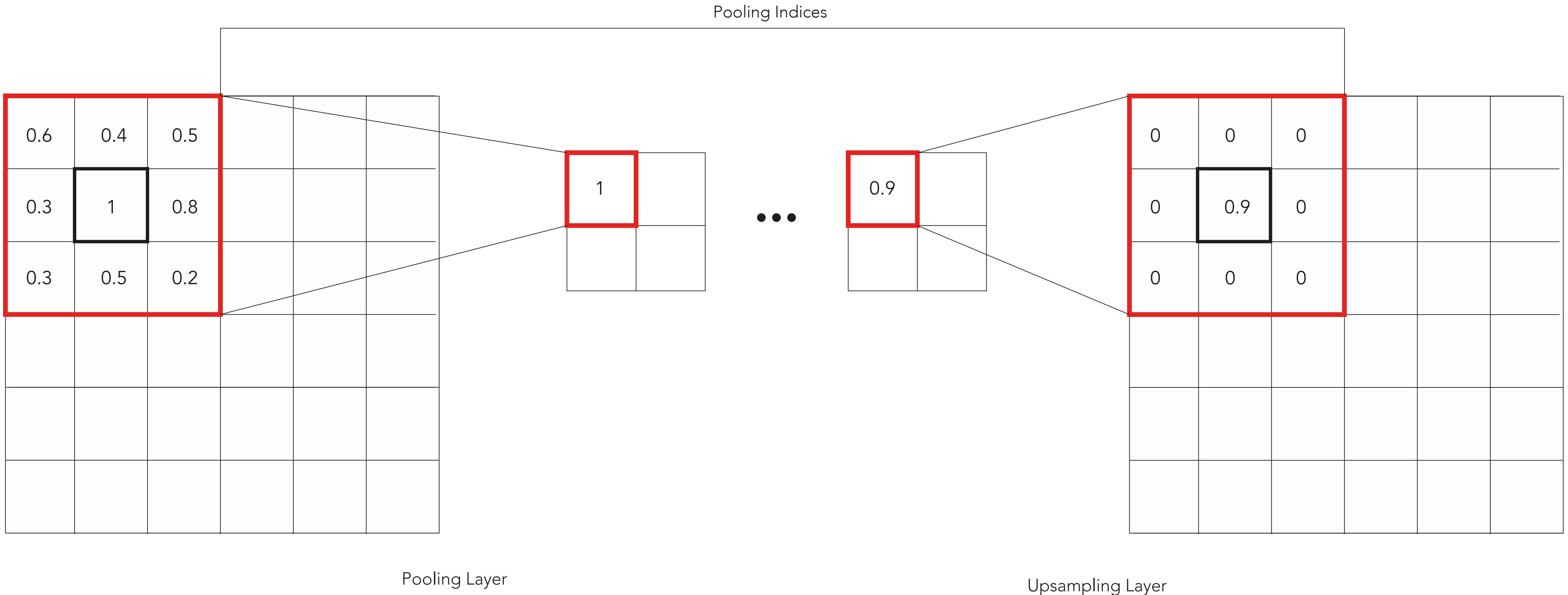
## **Semantic Segmentation**

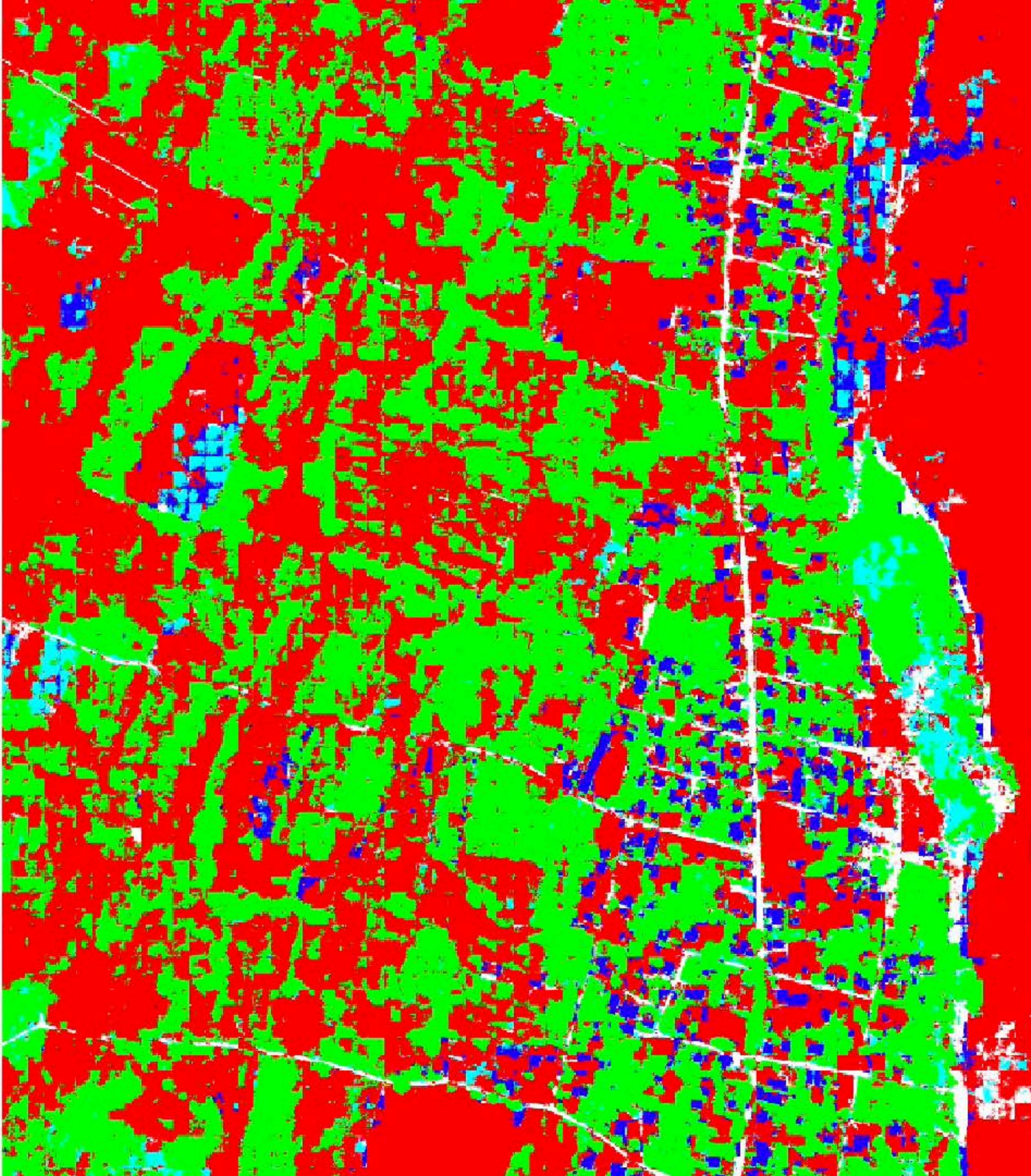


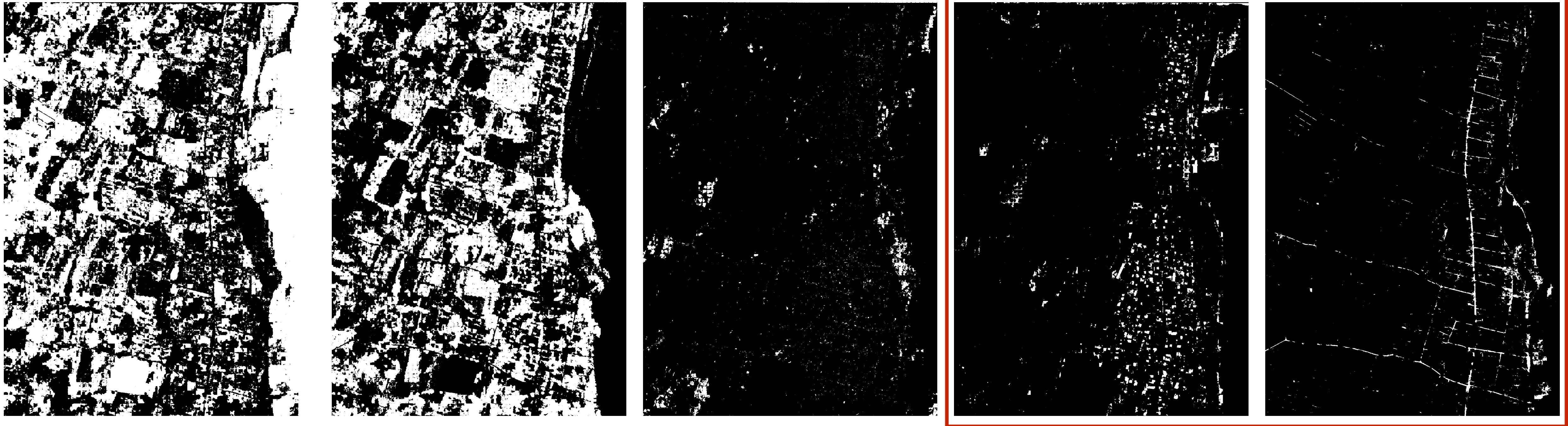
Dataset used is from ISPRS commission II/4 benchmark on Urban Classification and 3D Building Reconstruction and Semantic Labeling.



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1511.00561.pdf>

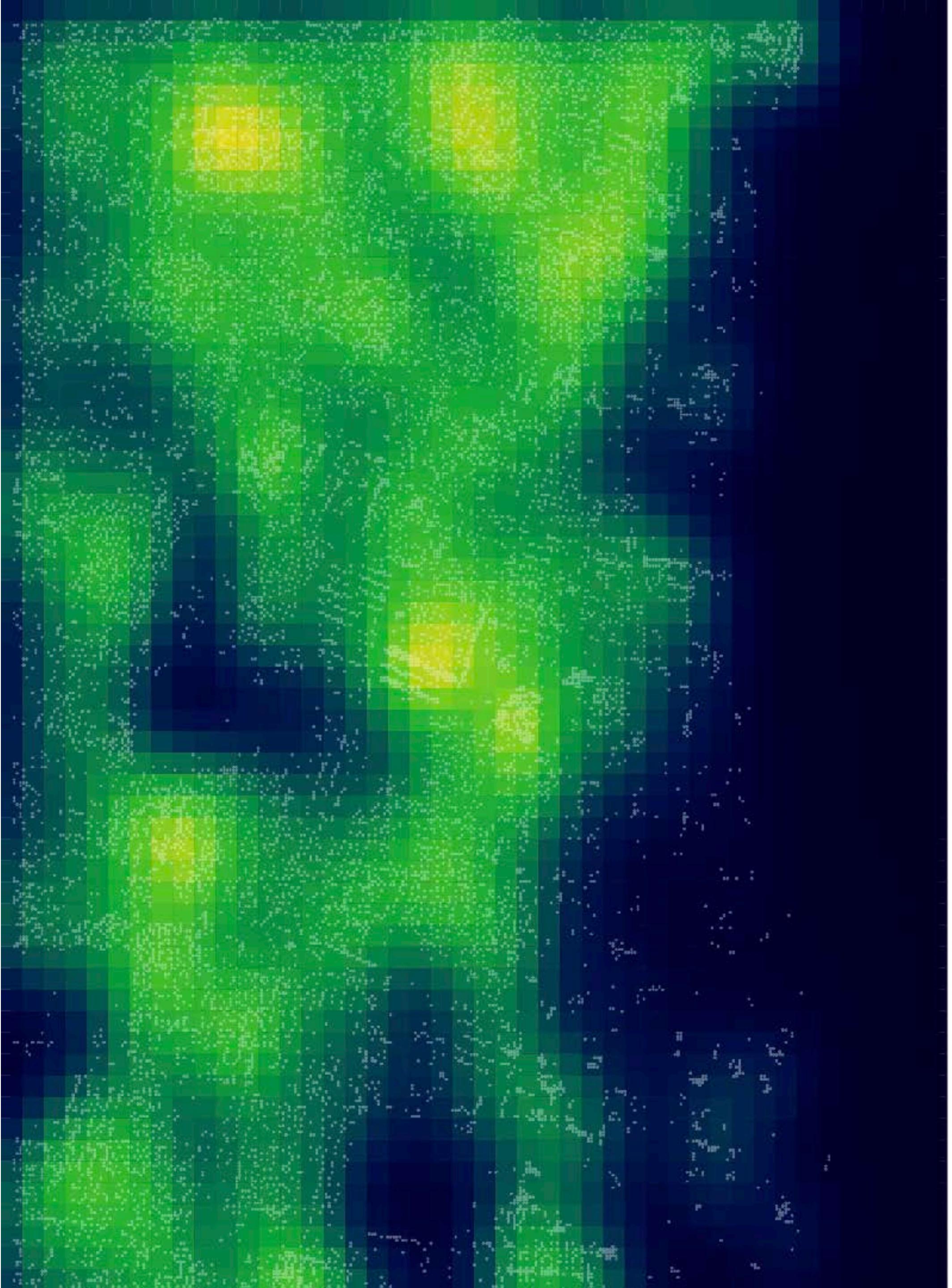




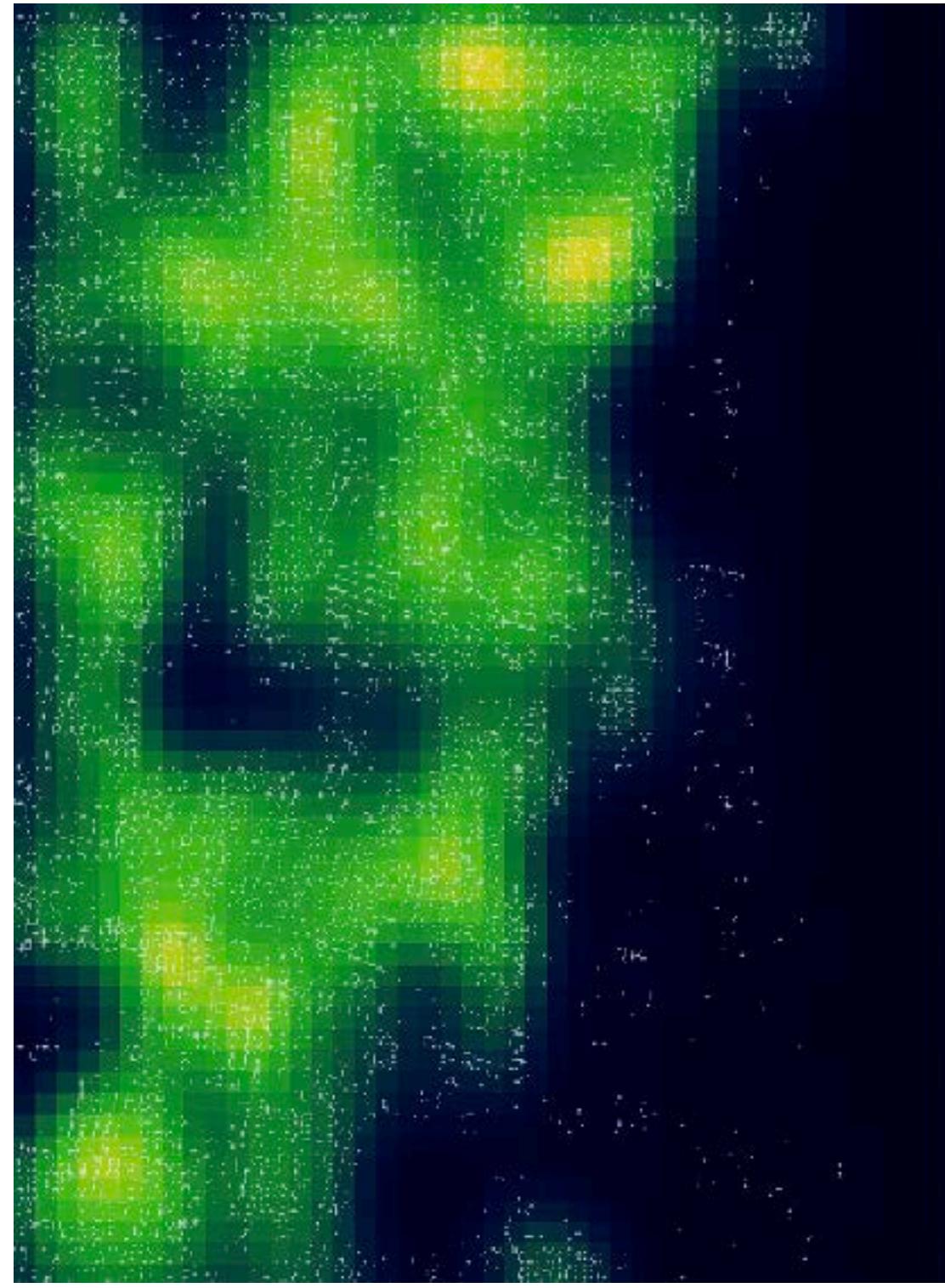


Layers from the semantic Segmentation Model

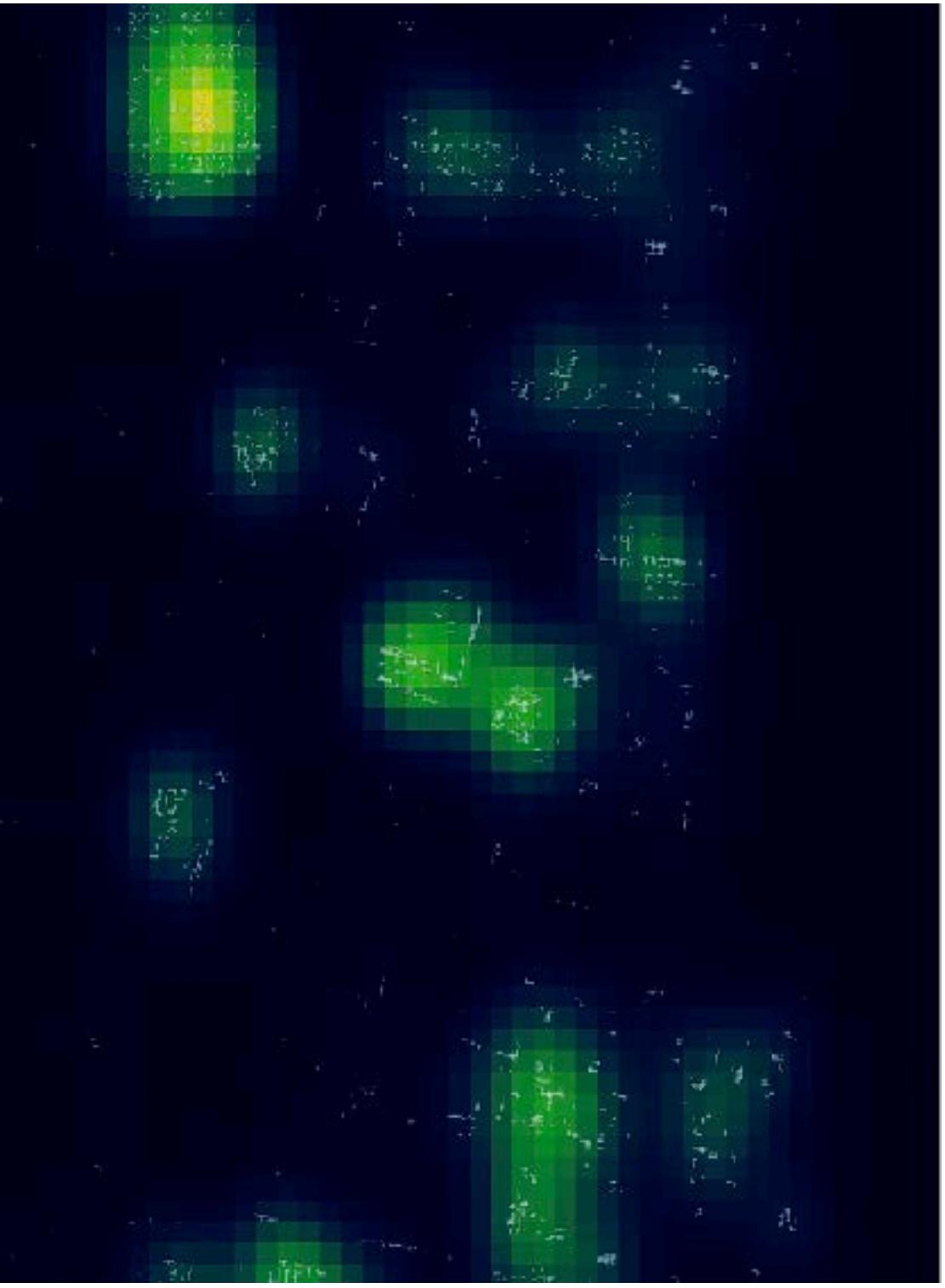
**What is next?**



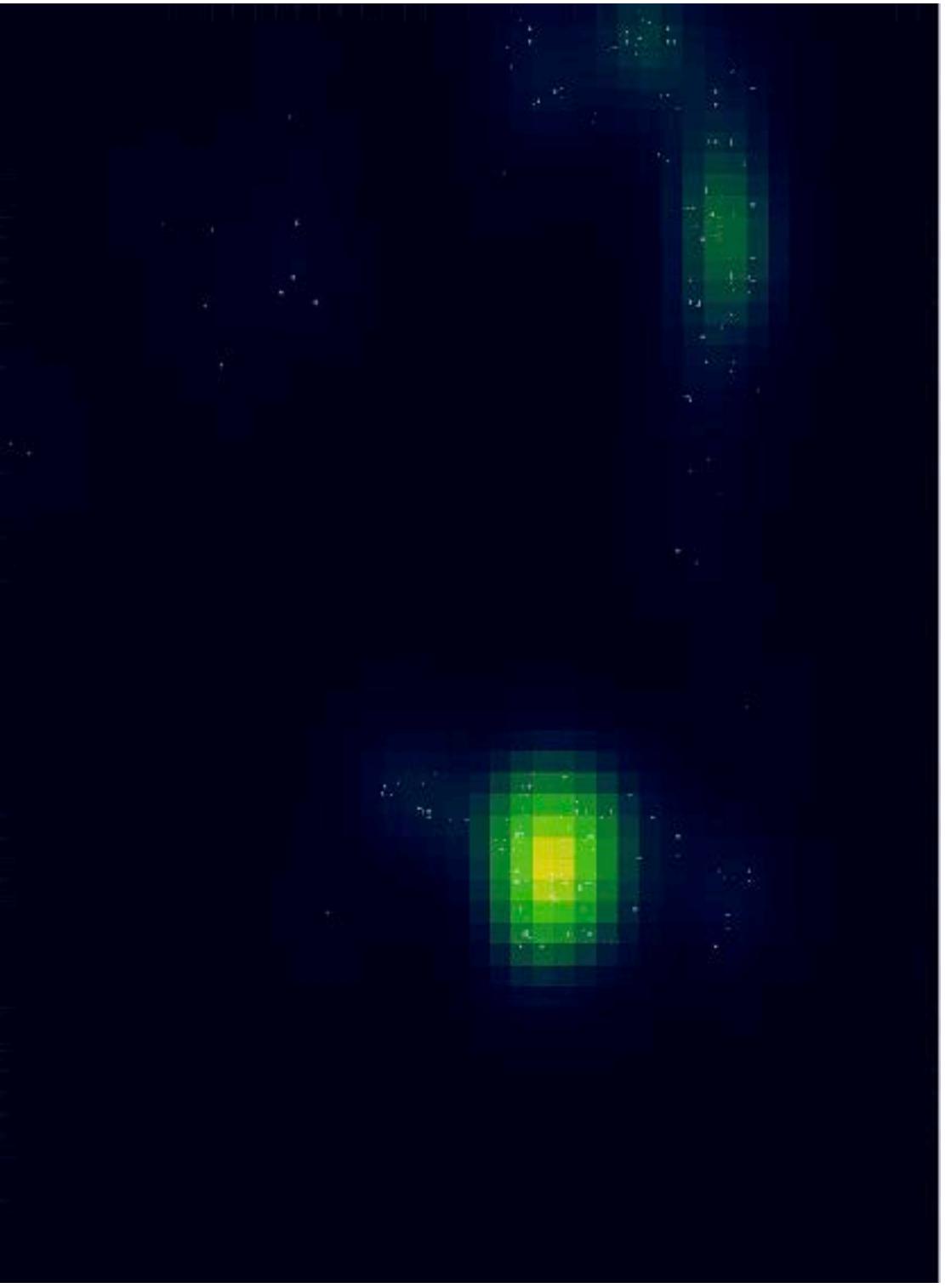
Heat Map



**Coconuts**



**Banana**



**Mango**

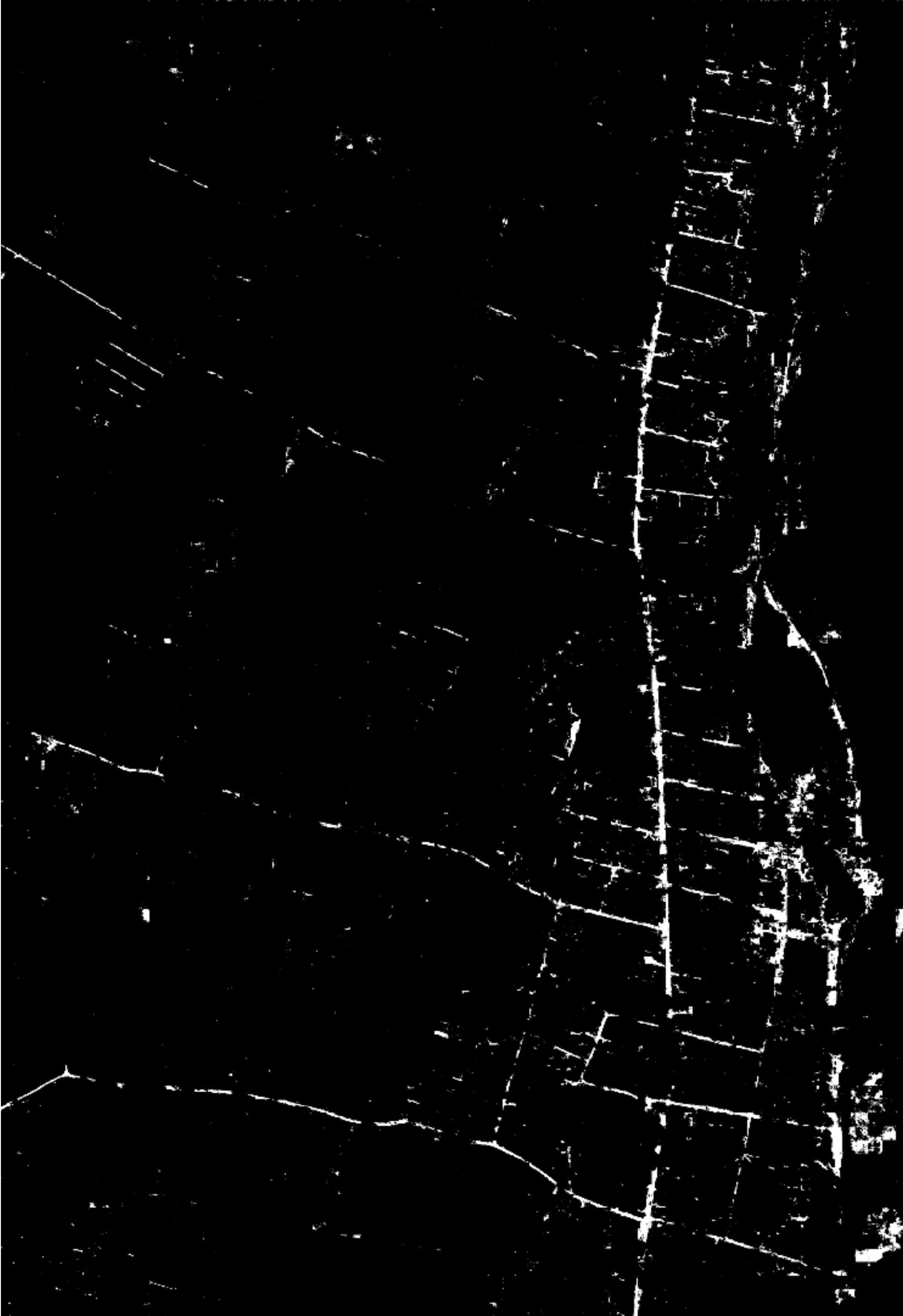


**Papaya**

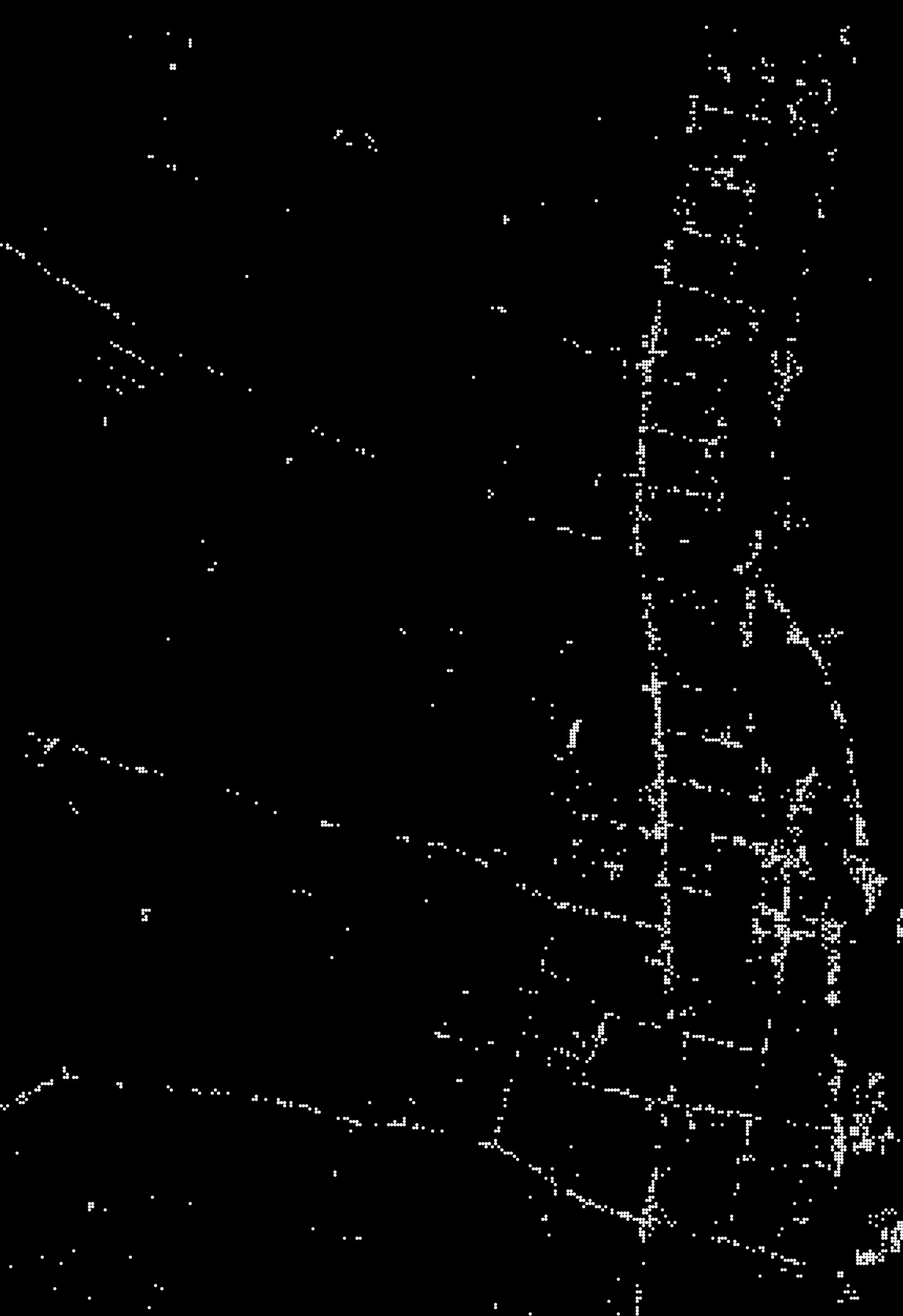
Heat Map of all the classes



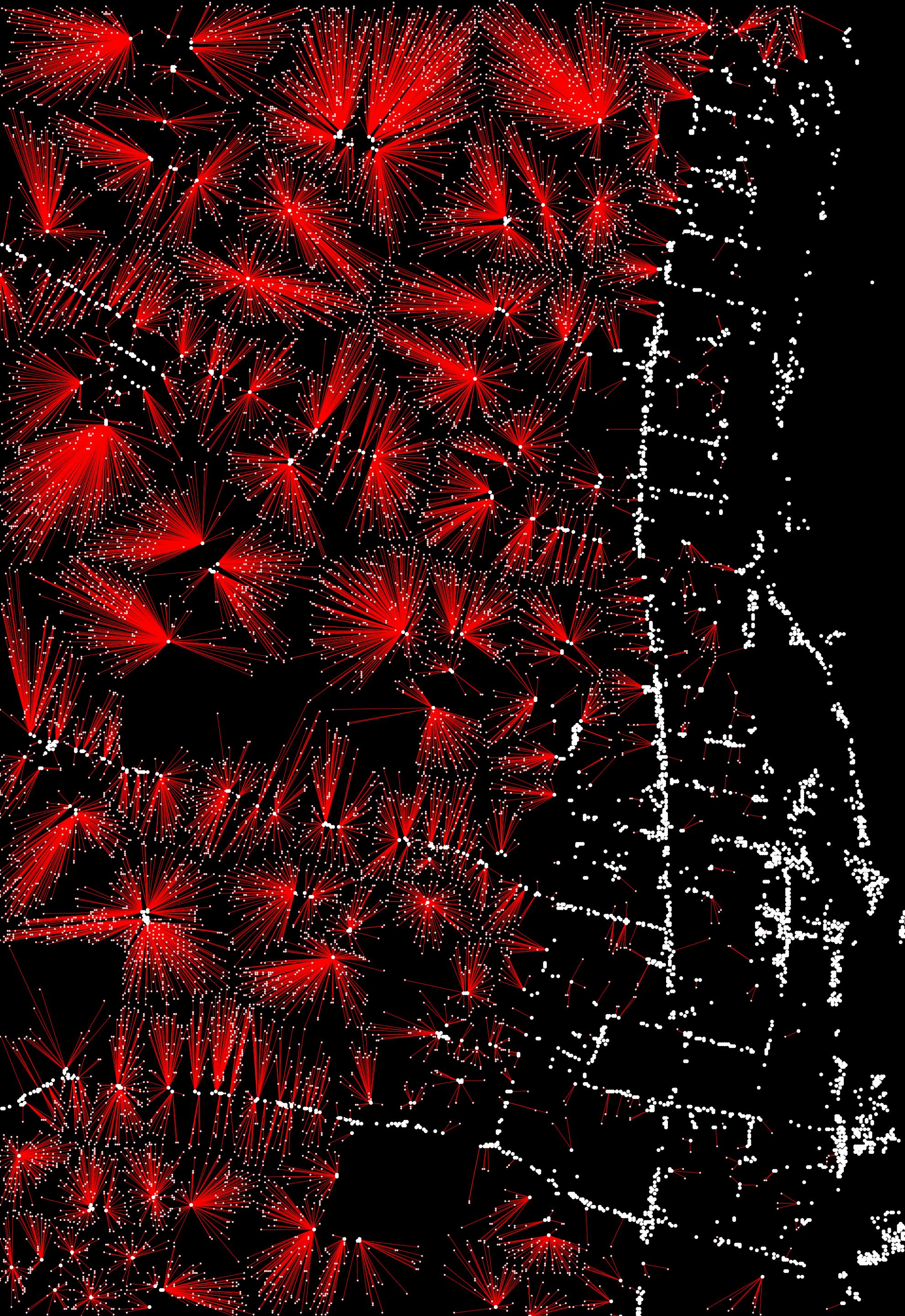
Original Satellite Image



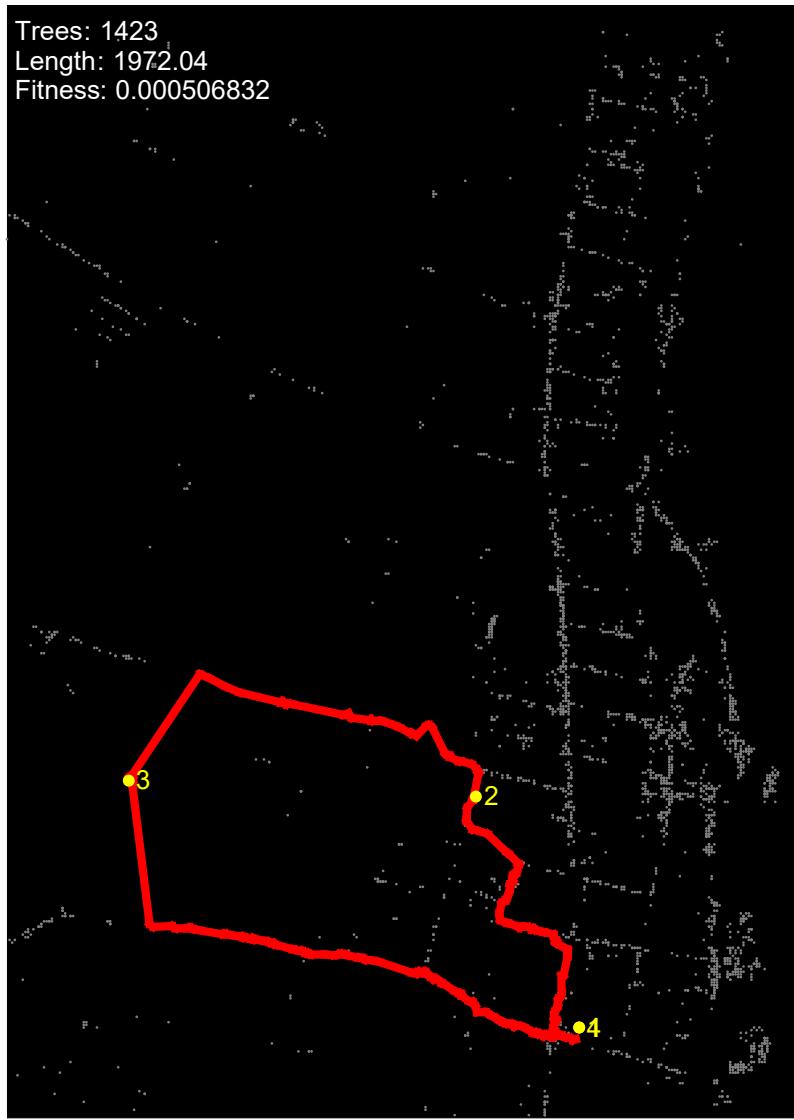
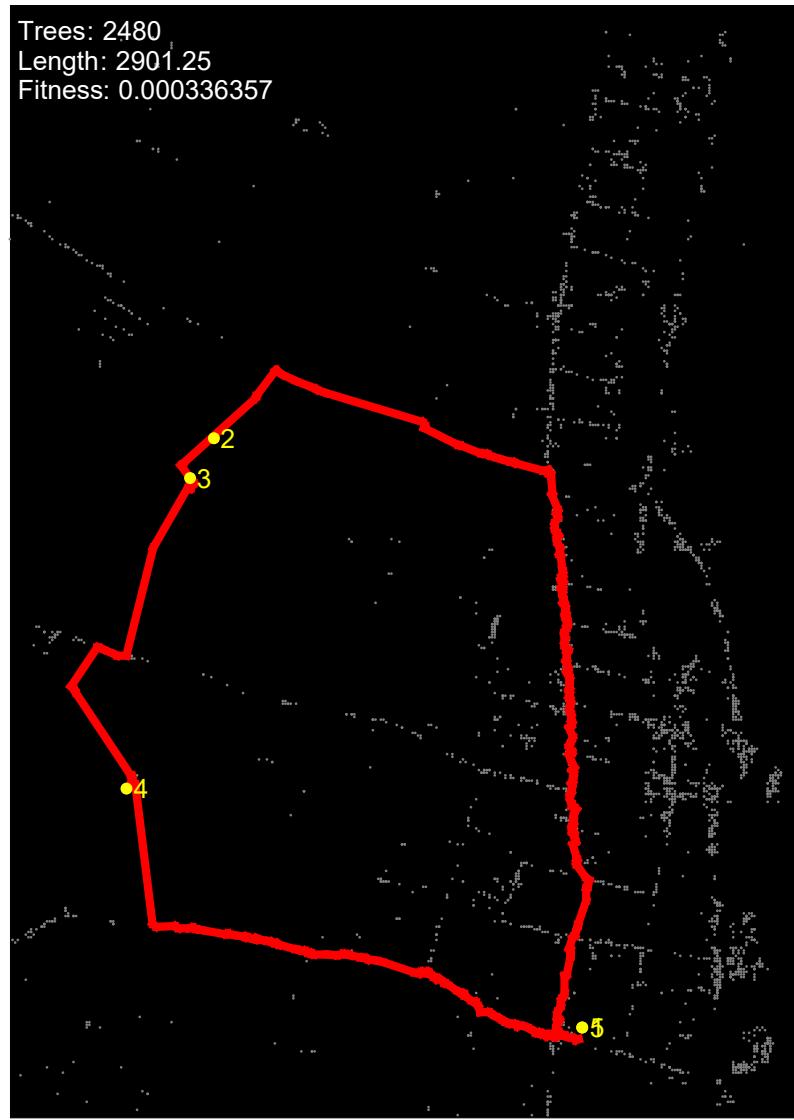
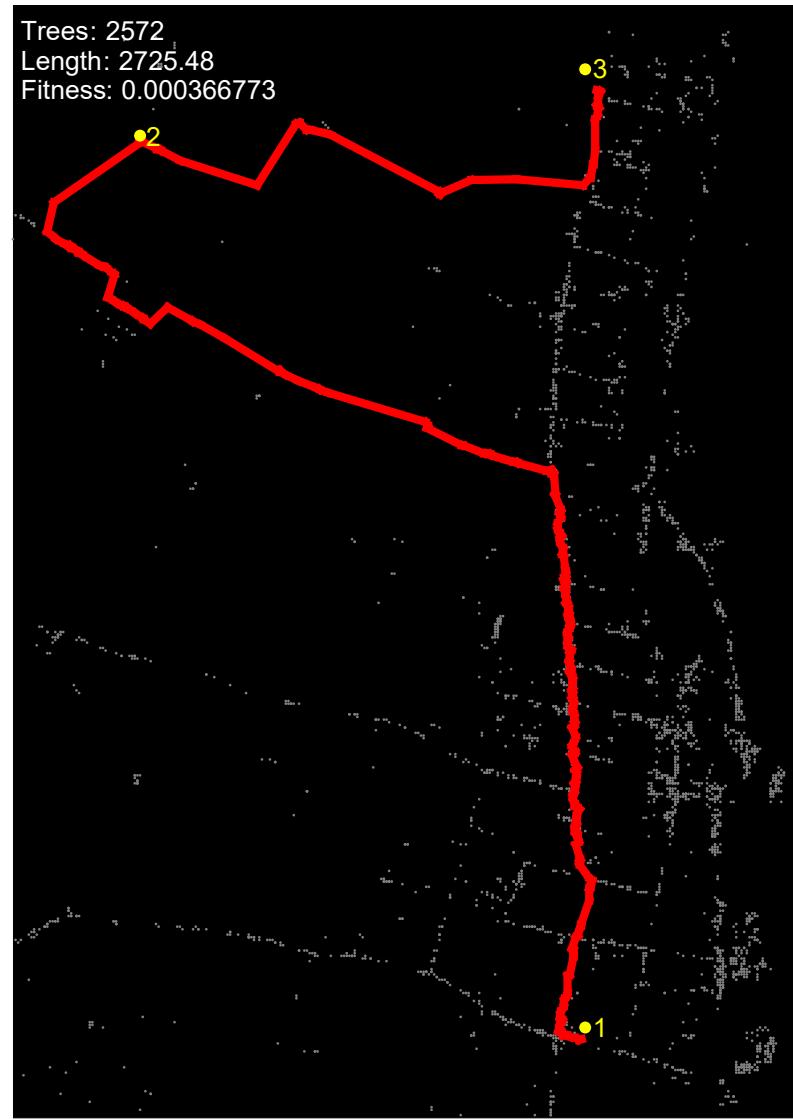
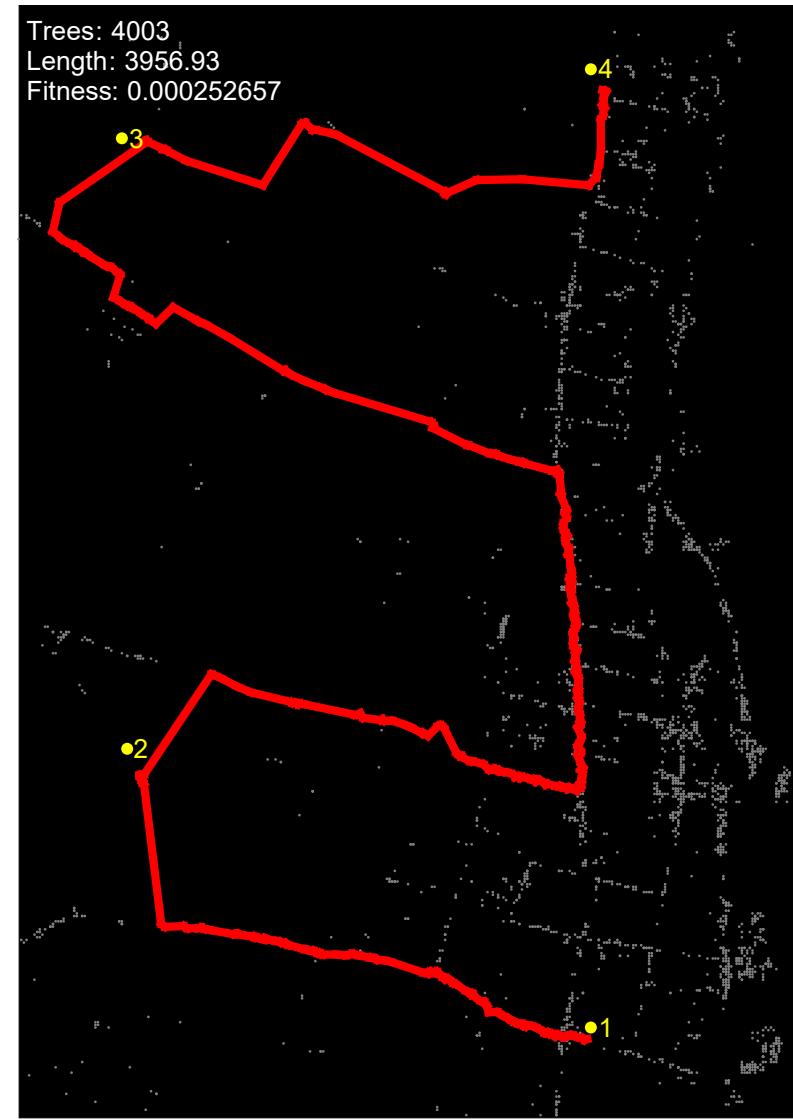
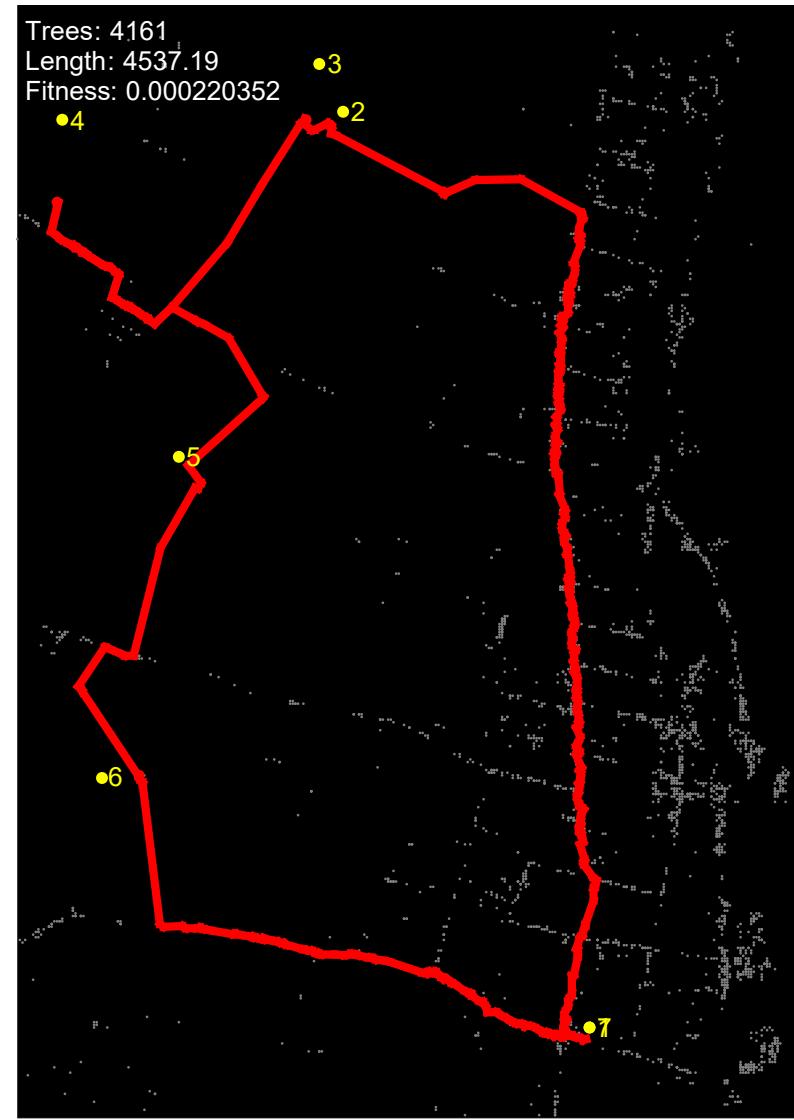
Masking streets



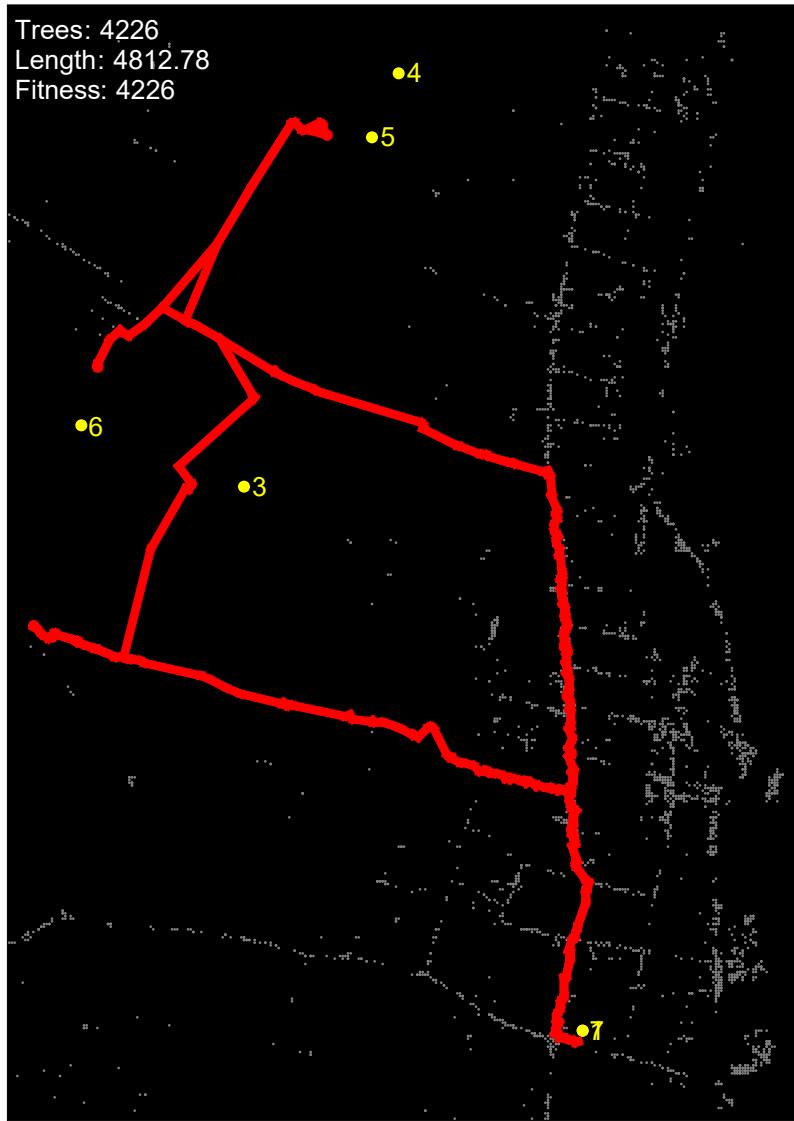
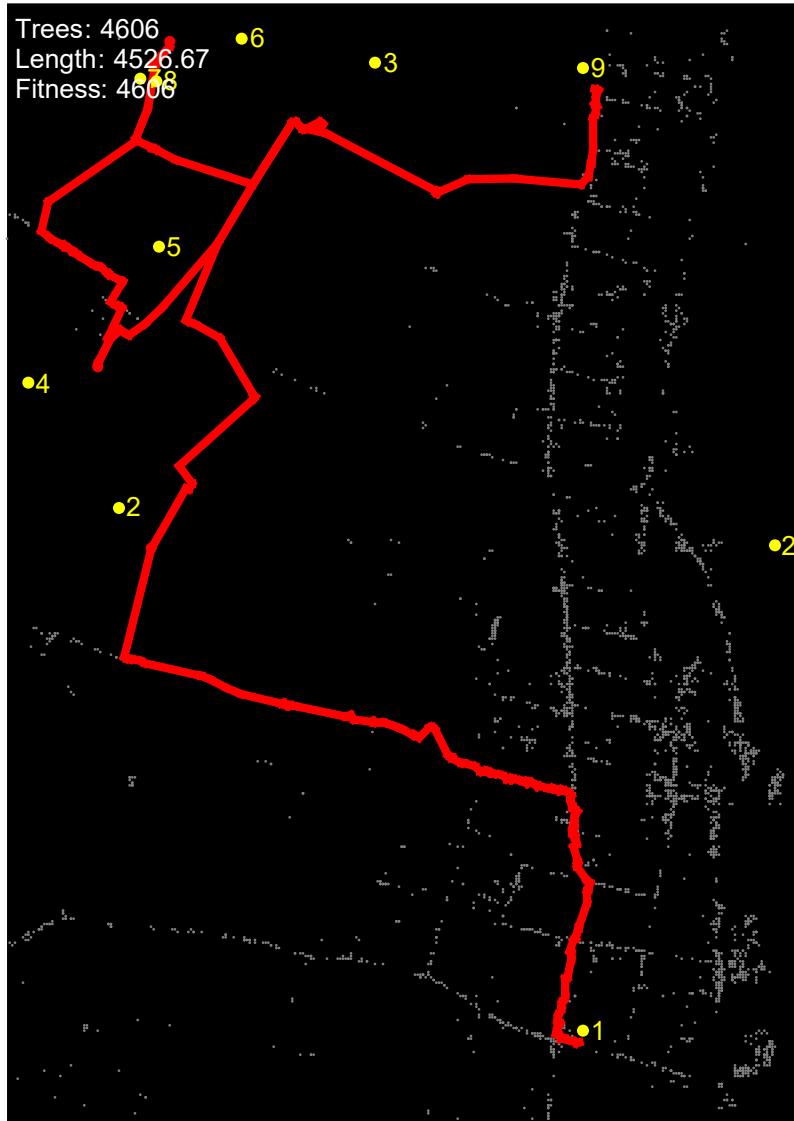
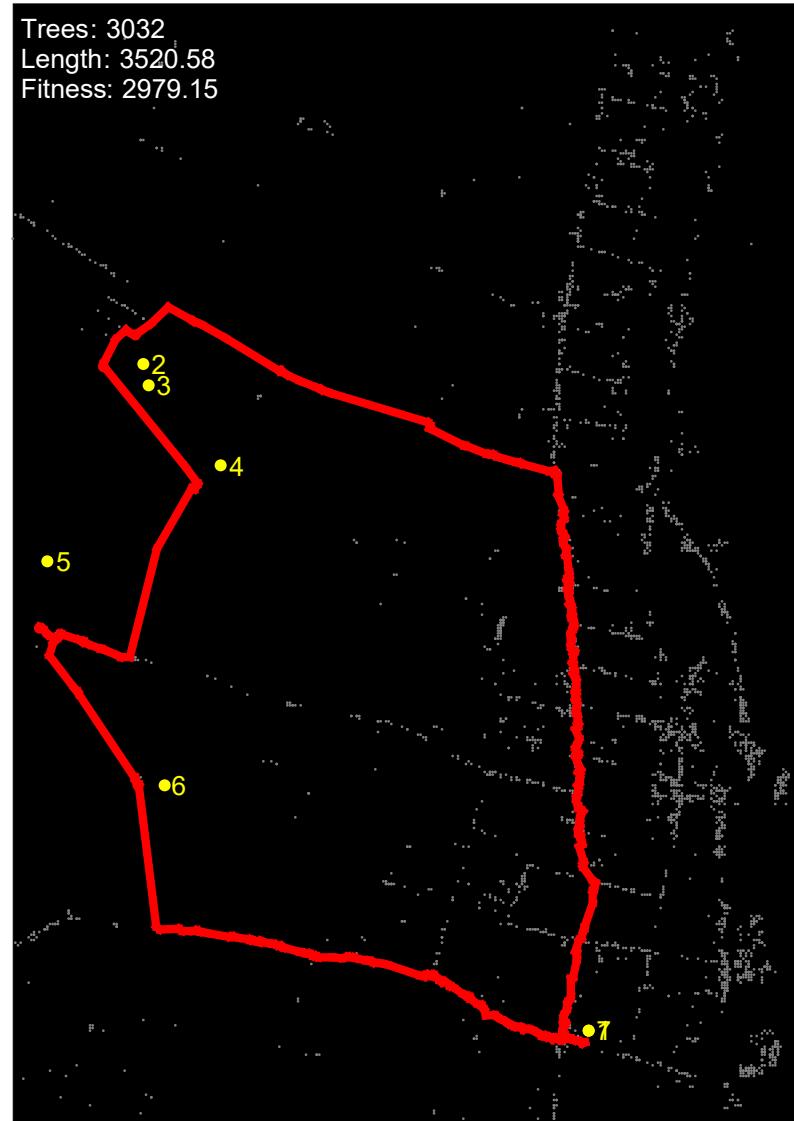
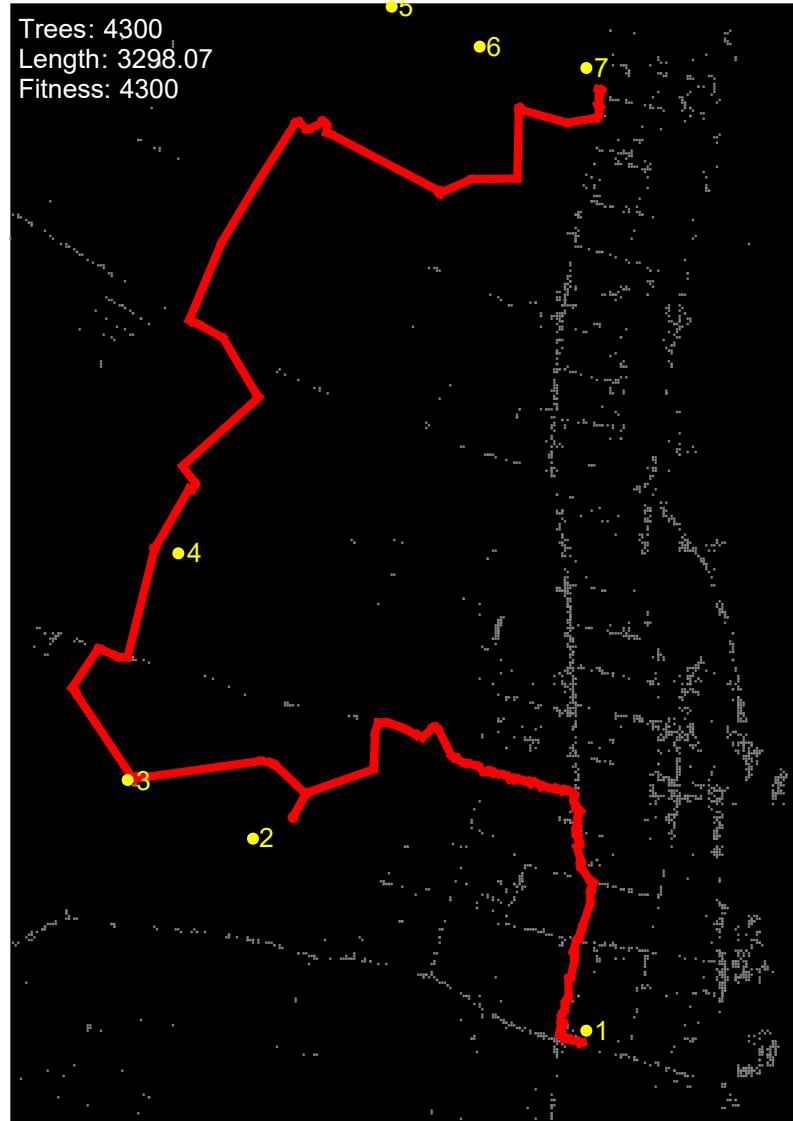
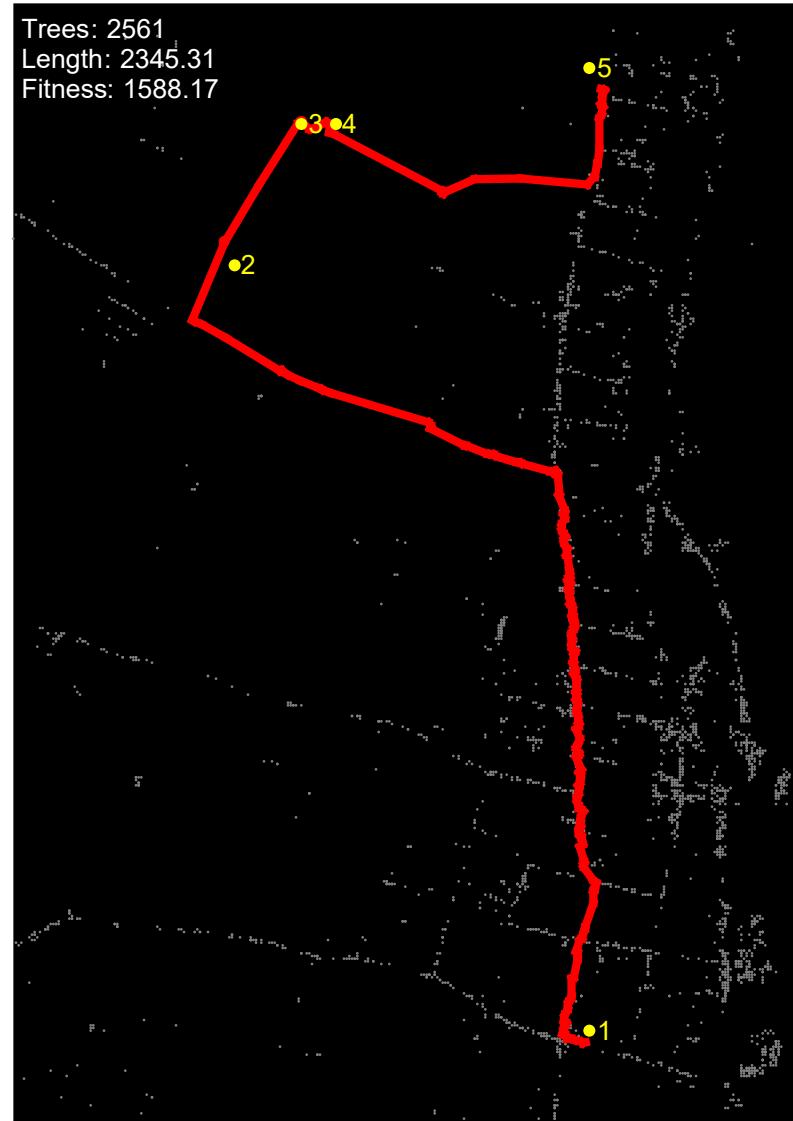
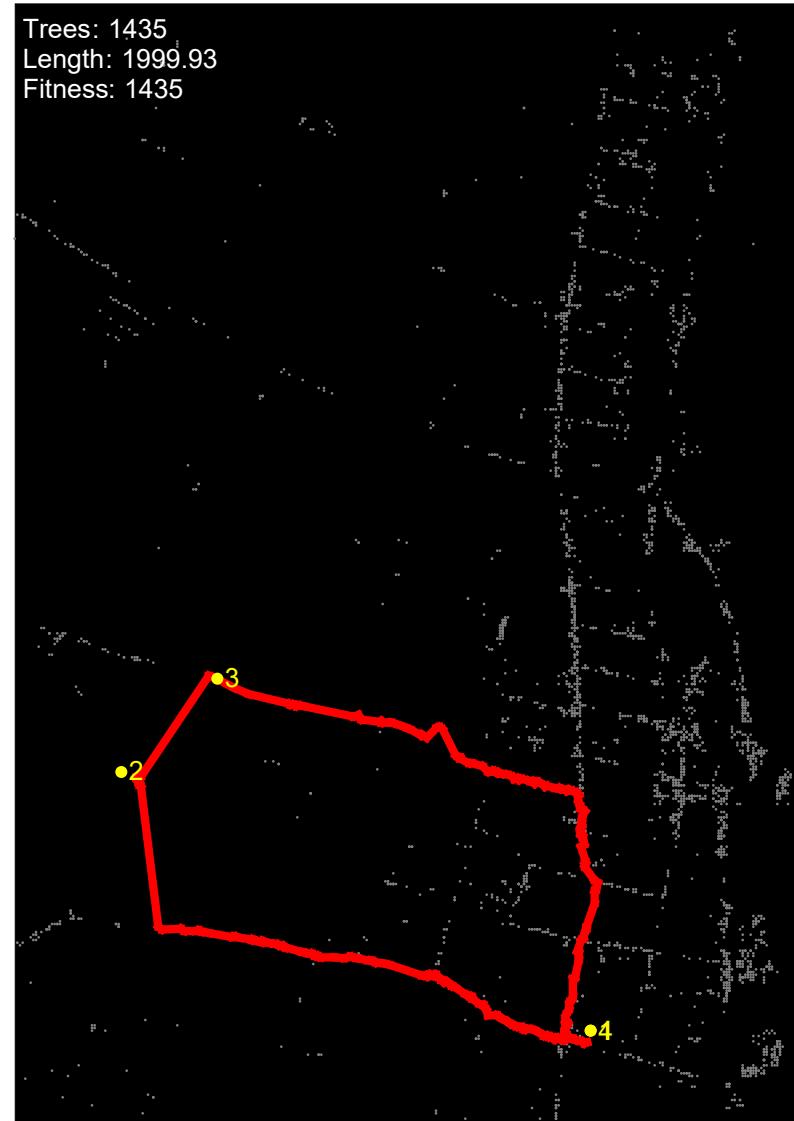
Subsampling



Get a path that contains as many trees as possible with its length belows an upper bound.

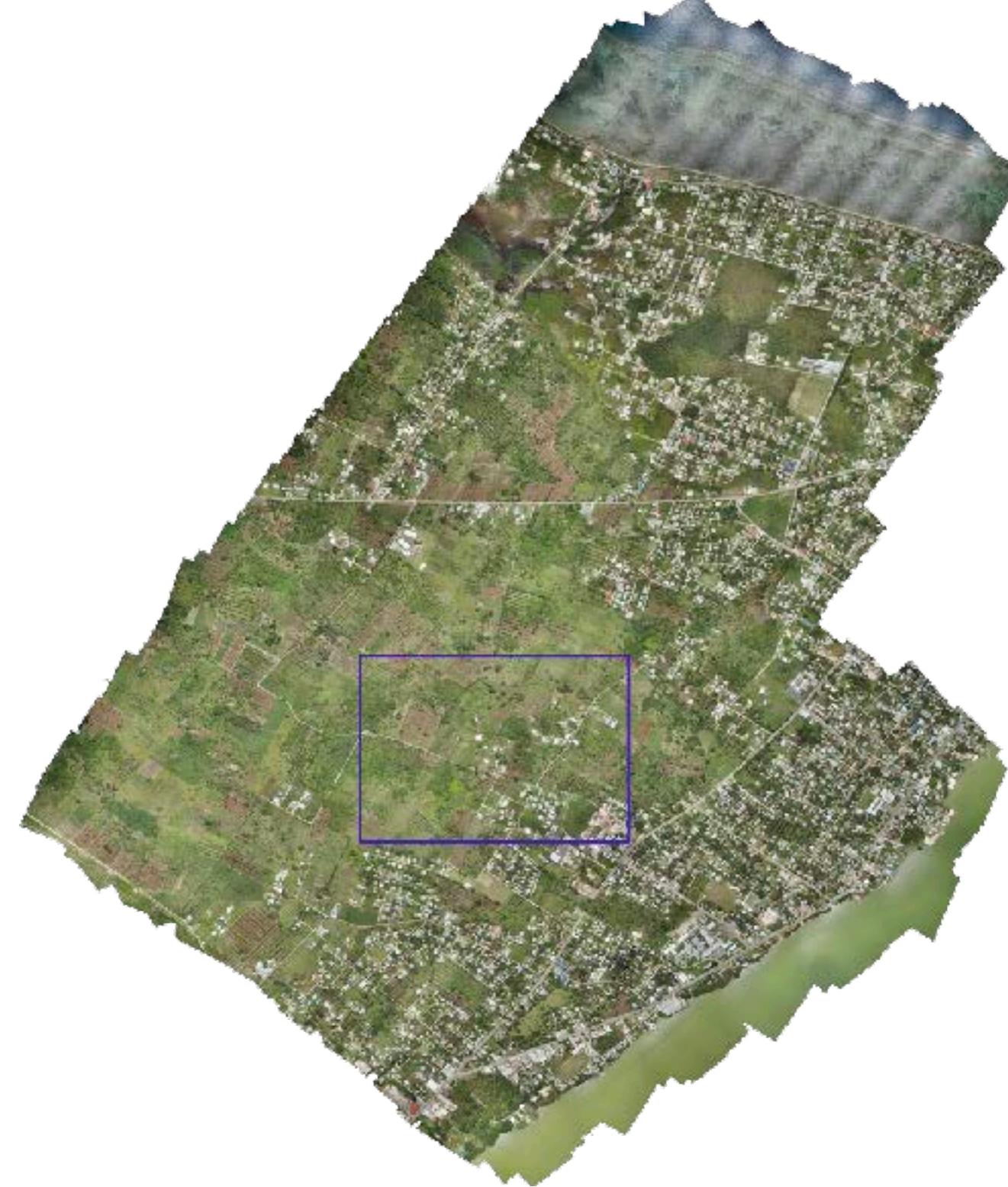


Get a path as short as possible with the tree number larger than a lower bound.



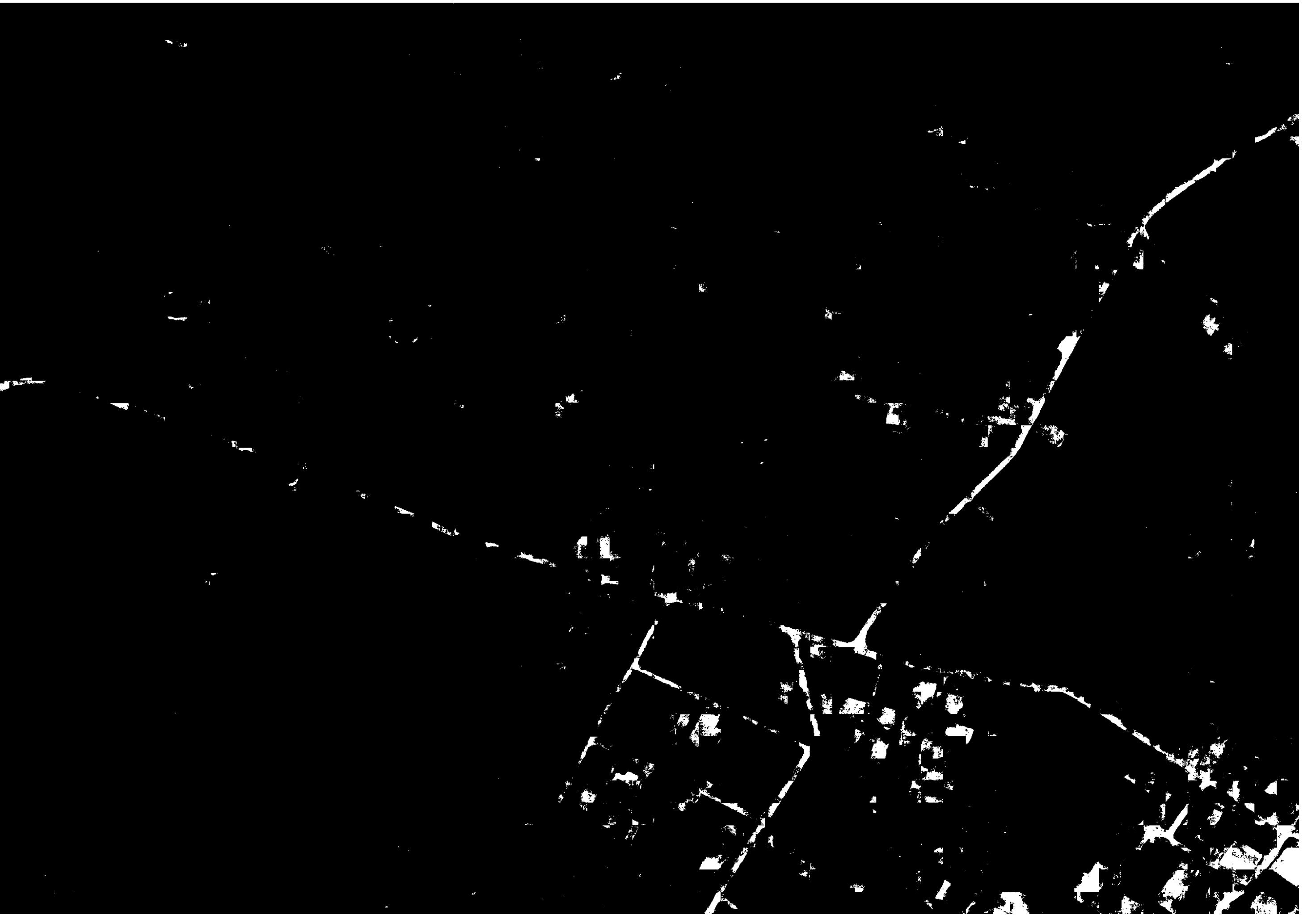
**A Complete Pipeline**

We continue validating the performance of our Model, with an image from Tonga, where we select a sample of 15337 Width by 10722 Height pixels, where the Model locates and count 3493 trees, and the classes found where: banana tree 278, coconut tree 3214, mango tree 1, and papaya tree 0.

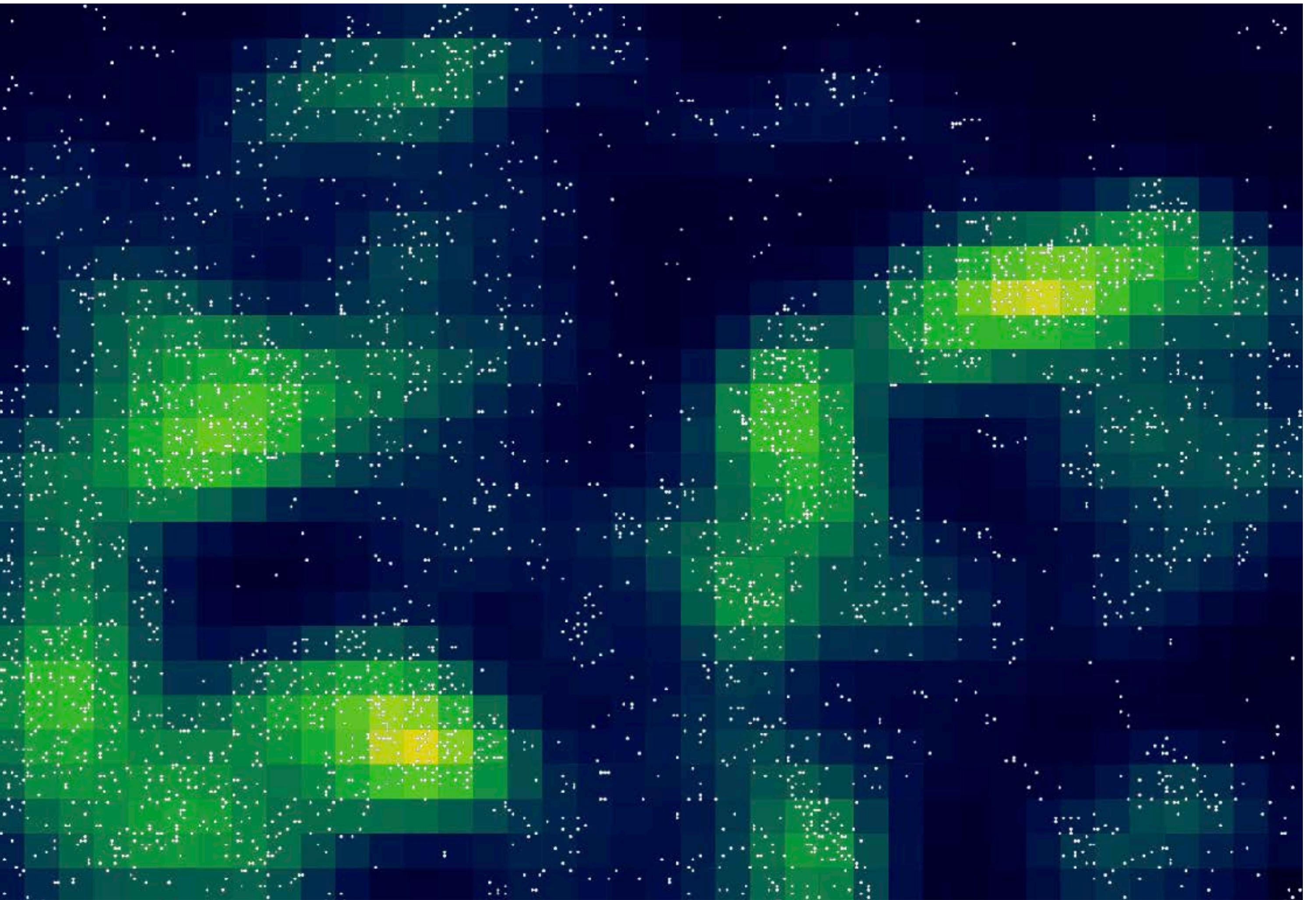




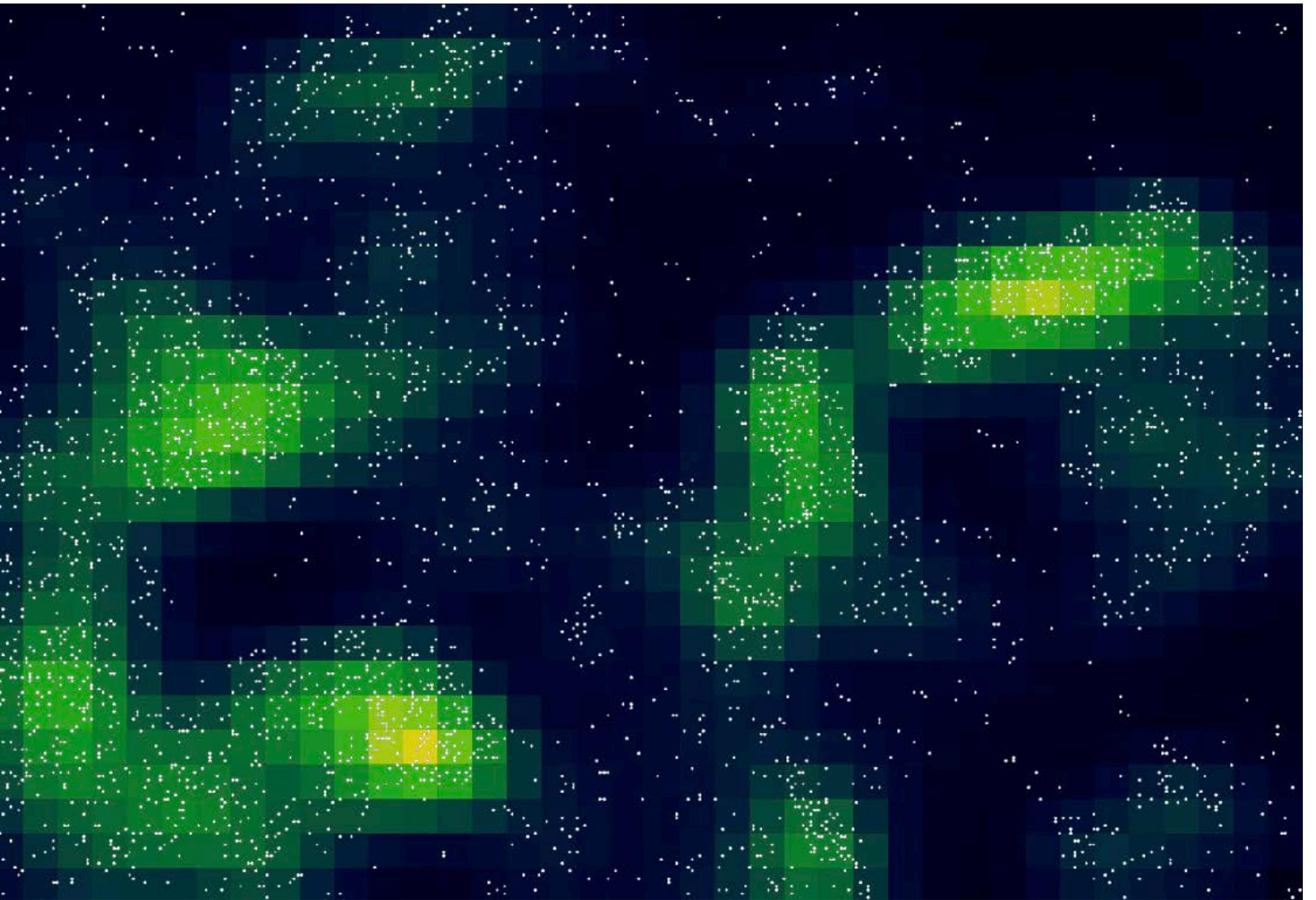
Data produce by the model



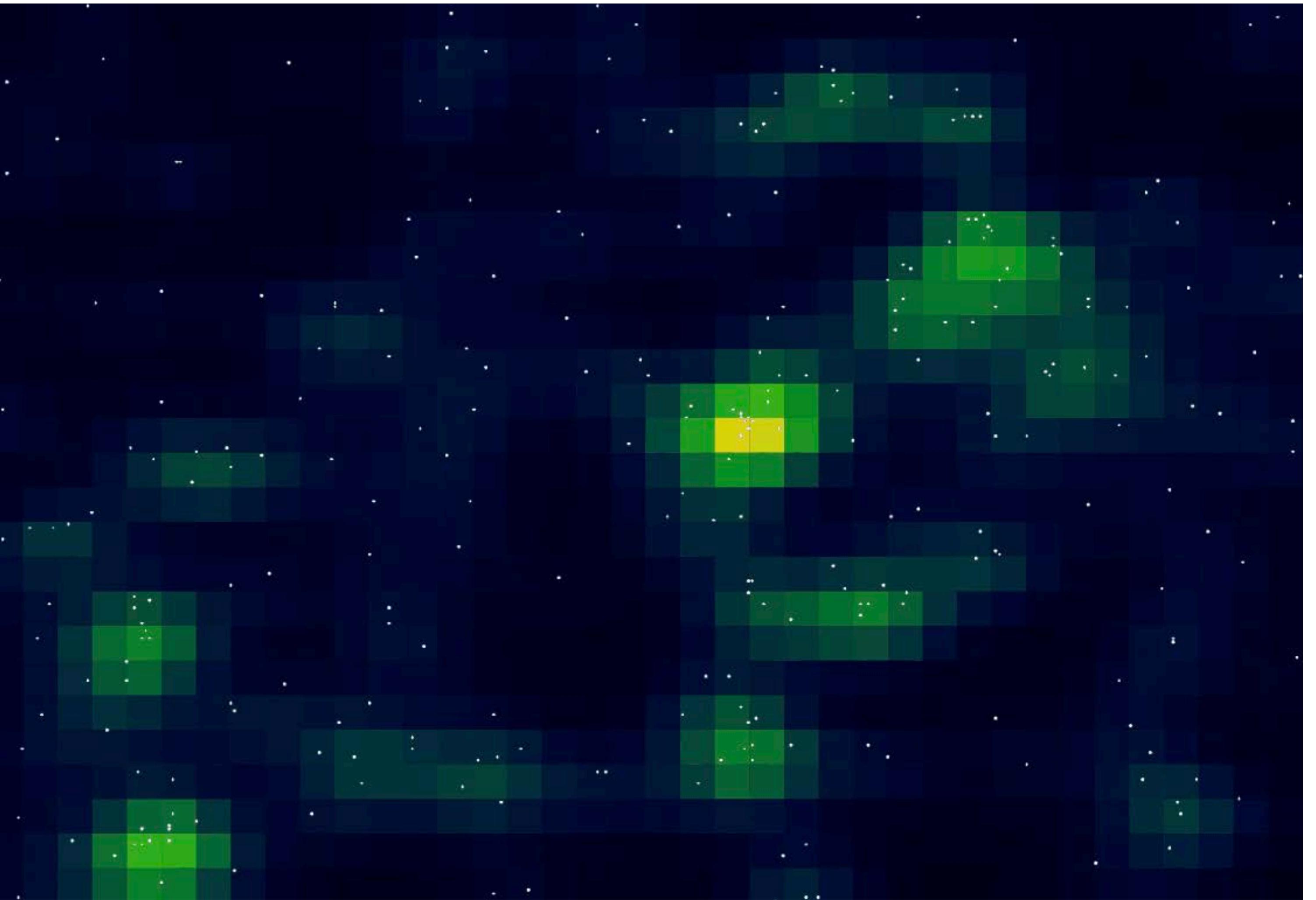
Street map



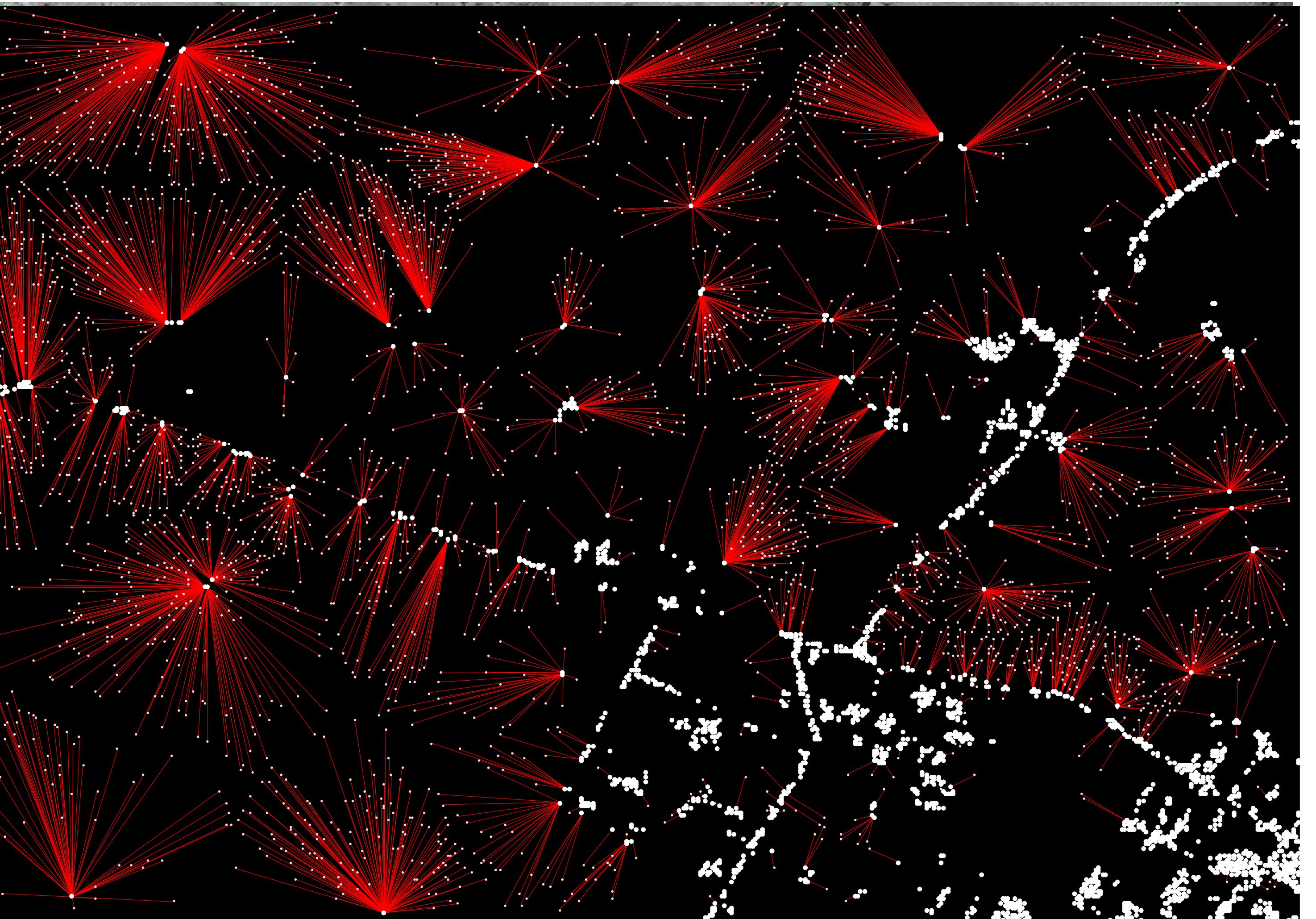
Heat Map for all trees



Heat Map for coconuts trees

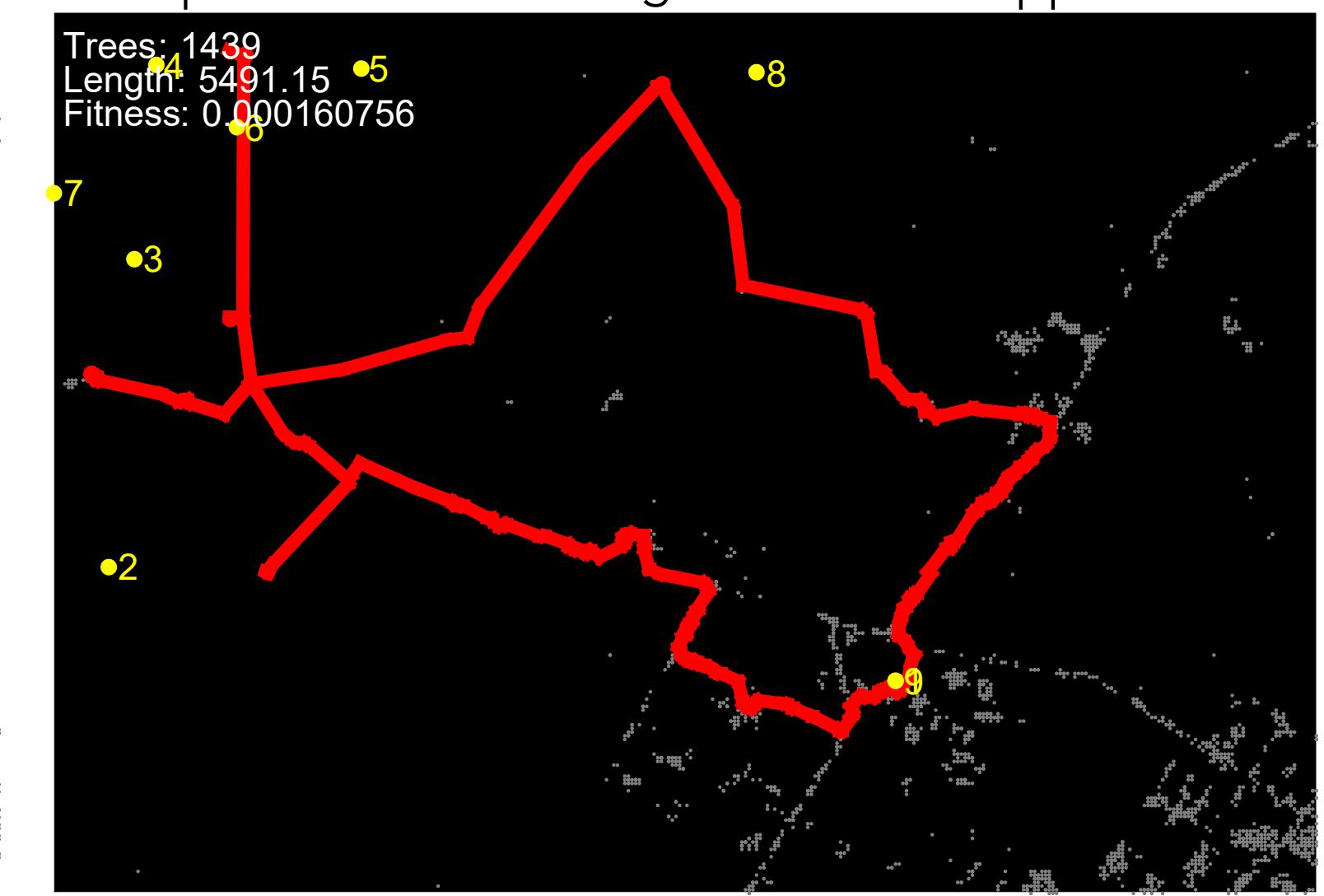
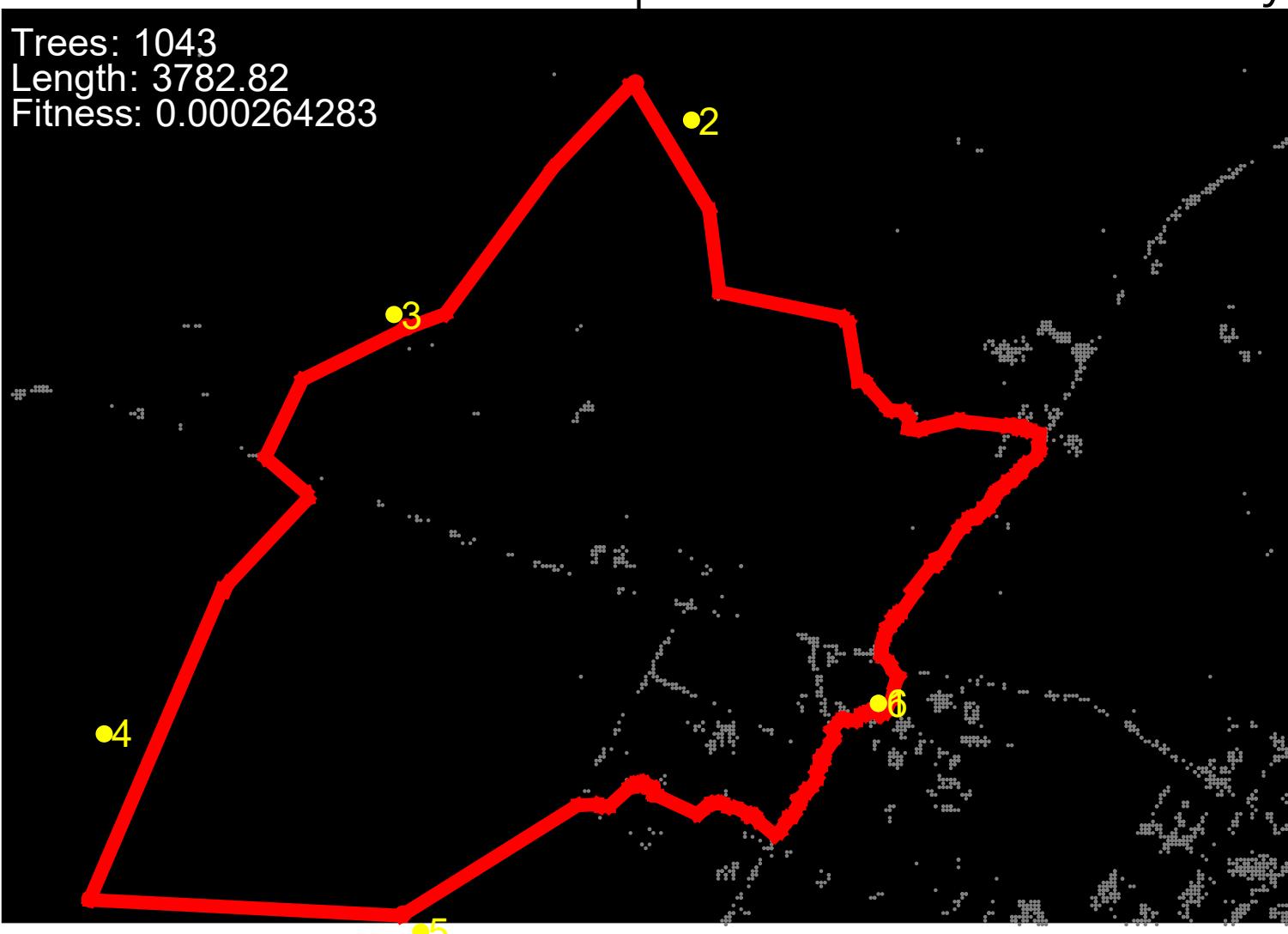


Heat Map for banana trees



The distance from the trees to the roads

Get a path that contains as many trees as possible with its length belows an upper bound.



Get a path as short as possible with the tree number larger than a lower bound.

