

# Understanding the Amazon from space

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## Abstract

*Deforestation in the Amazon Basin has severe consequences on biodiversity, habitat loss, climate change, and other devastating effects. Timely and accurate monitoring of deforestation is critical for effective response. In this research, we propose a solution to the Planet dataset challenge, which involves classifying satellite images to identify deforestation and the types of land cover and use. We experimented with both custom and pre-trained convolutional neural networks (CNN) trained on the Planet dataset, leveraging their ability to learn spatial patterns on images and reached sufficiently high accuracy for the model to be useful for detecting deforestation*

## Introduction

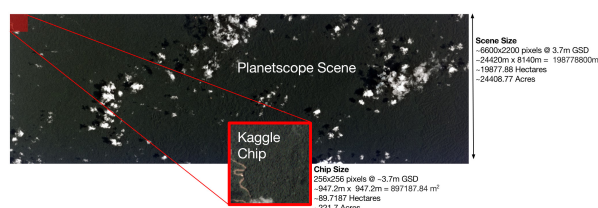
Deforestation in the Amazon Basin accounts for a significant loss of forest cover, contributing to reduced biodiversity, habitat loss, climate change, and other devastating effects. Accurate monitoring of deforestation and understanding its causes and patterns is crucial for effective response and conservation efforts. The availability of high resolution satellite imagery, such as the Planet dataset, presents an opportunity to leverage machine learning techniques for automated deforestation detection and land cover and land use classification.

When solving satellite image classification problems, it's common to rely on convolutional neural networks. One of the benefits is that we can use an existing CNN with either no modification at all or with retraining some of the final layers and have a powerful feature extraction layer. On top of the CNN a shallow neural network or even an XG Boosted decision can classify chips with accuracy percentage in the high eighties to low nineties.

## Dataset

The dataset is based on pictures of the Amazon basin taken by the Flock 2 geostationary orbit satellite. Each image was then split into 256x256 pixel 'chips' for ease of use by machine learning algorithms, then each of these chips is labeled with each of the seventeen classes of land use specified by the Planet team.

Each chip in the dataset corresponds to an area of 89.72 hectares (947 by 947 meters). The training and test datasets contain 40,799 and 40,669 images each. While at its raw state the dataset contained over 150,000 images, the Planet team chose to discard some of them and crowdsourced the labelling of the rest.



**Figure 1:** Examples of a chip extracted from a larger satellite image

Of the 17 types of land use that the model should recognise four refer to the level of cloud cover in the image:

'clear' 'haze' 'partlycloudy' 'cloudy'

Every image has been labeled with one of these, as it is quite important to be able to gauge the visibility over any specific place - any good well trained model should be able to recognize that the scene is too cloudy to classify anything underneath.

Another six (with 'primary' referring to jungle), represent the bulk of land use, and are as such rather common:

'agriculture' 'bare\_ground' 'cultivation'

'habitation' 'primary' 'water'

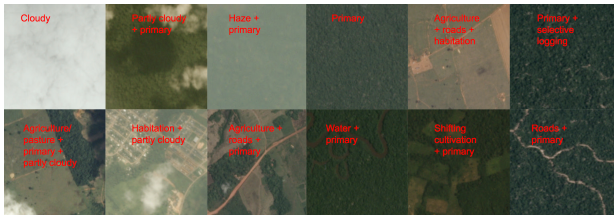
The following four refer to more specific and more rarely observed types of land use.

'artisanal\_mine' 'conventional\_mine'

'selective\_logging' 'slash\_burn'

Selective logging is obviously preferable over full on land clearane, while slash and burn agriculture is potentially much more destructive than standard agriculture.

The last two labels are for peculiar and transient natural phenomena - large concentrations of blooming plants and sections of forest flattened by high



**Figure 2:** Examples of chips, <https://storage.googleapis.com/kaggle-competitions/kaggle/6322/media/chips.jpg>.

speed winds.

*'blooming' 'blow\_down'*

As such the dataset is rather unbalanced in favor of some classes over others. However even the capability to differentiate between natural cover and land use by humans can be useful for a deforestation focused application.

## Training

### Data Augmentation

#### Custom Model

The large number of images on which the model is trained should insure significant defense against overtraining, however we also applied some image preprocessing techniques via the standard Keras image preprocessing package.

```
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale=1./255,
    horizontal_flip=True,
    vertical_flip=True,
    rotation_range=40,
    zoom_range=0.2,
    shear_range=0.2)
```

Using the the following convolutional network we achieved 60% accuracy after training for 30 epochs. The model uses a sequence of traditional 2D convolution layers and pooling layers sandwiched in between.

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
        32, (3, 3),
        activation = 'relu',
        input_shape = (
            image_size[0],
            image_size[1], 3)),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
        64, (3, 3),
```

```
        activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
        128, (3, 3),
        activation = 'relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
        128, (3, 3),
        activation = 'relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(
        512,
        activation = 'relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(
        num_classes,
        activation = 'sigmoid')
```

])

Additionally we wanted to evaluate the capabilities of at least one existing neural network, and since it has been observed that Efficient Net can classify images or retrain its top layer using less computing power than other CNNs, while also losing little to no accuracy, we also experimented with efficient net and observed significantly higher accuracy - 90%, proving, as we had expected, that large pretrained convolutional networks are quite adept at solving this type of problem.

## Application and further development

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## International Support

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## Links

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### Subsection One

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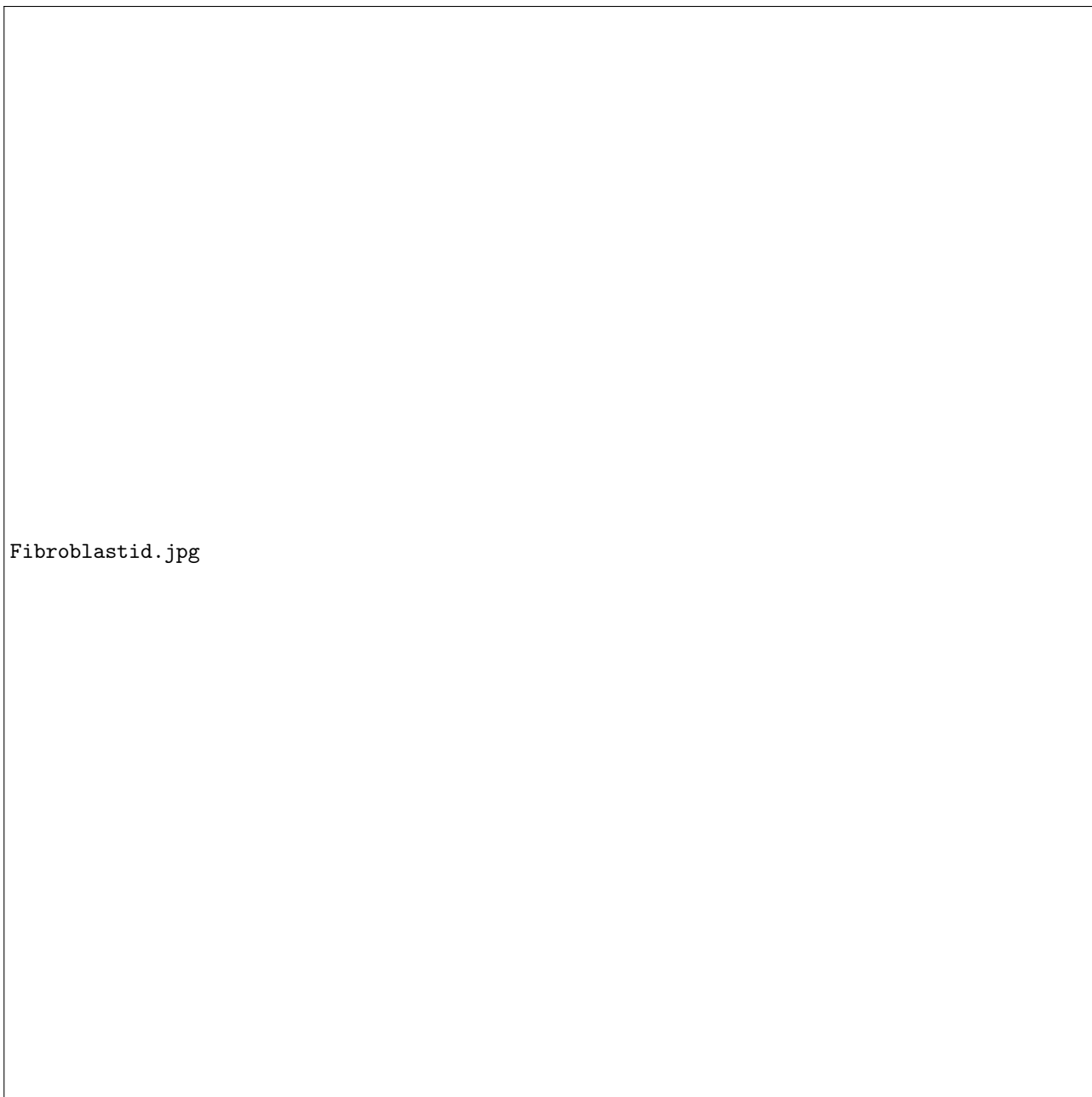
### Subsection Two

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**Figure 3:** Bovine pulmonary artery endothelial cells in culture. Blue: nuclei; red: mitochondria; green: microfilaments. Computer generated image from a 3D model based on a confocal laser scanning microscopy using fluorescent marker dyes. Source: Heiti Paves, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fibroblastid.jpg>.