

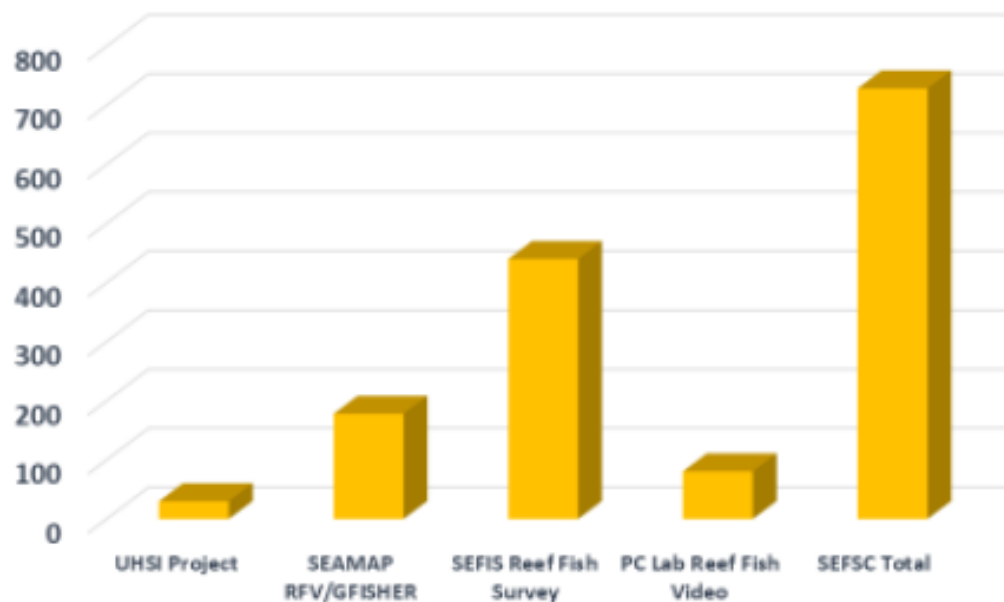


**NOAA
FISHERIES**



Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning for Big Data Analytics

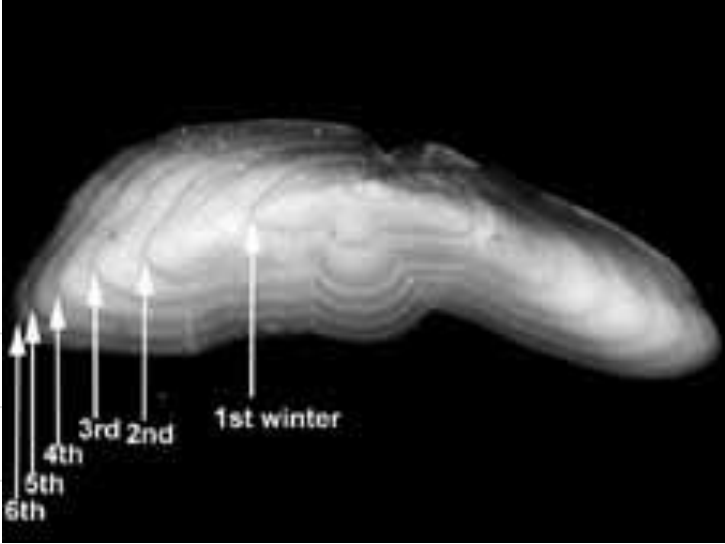
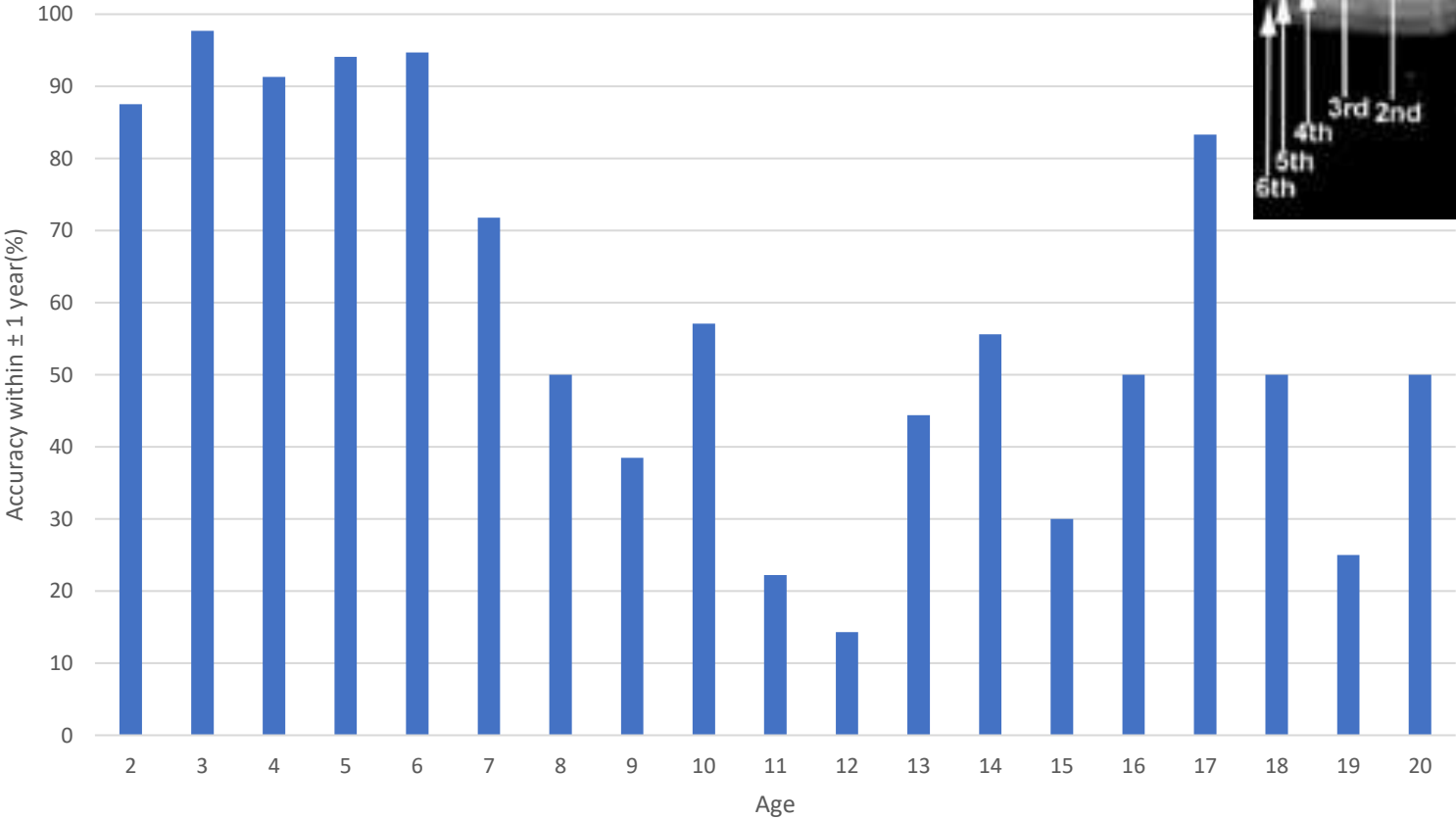
Drive space required (TB)



Collecting an additional ~60 TB annually
Commonalities with manual post-processing bottlenecks
Automated post-processing is a necessity

Model Performance on Test Set

Overall Accuracy within ± 1 year:
79.4% Red Snapper Classification Accuracy



Menhaden scale aging

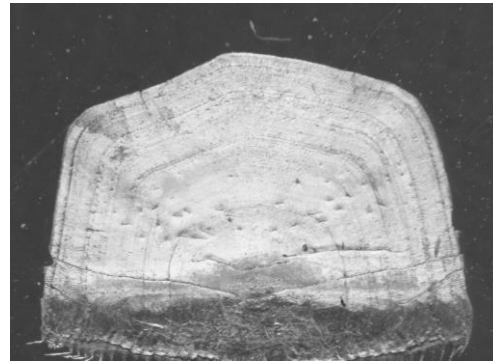
Dataset

- 4199 entries
- 5 classes



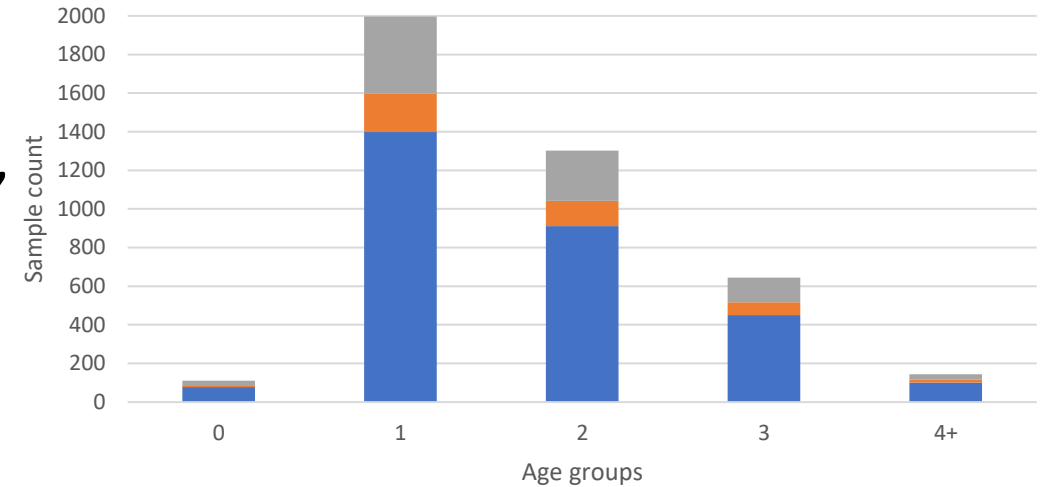
Input

- Image
- Metadata: weight, length, month

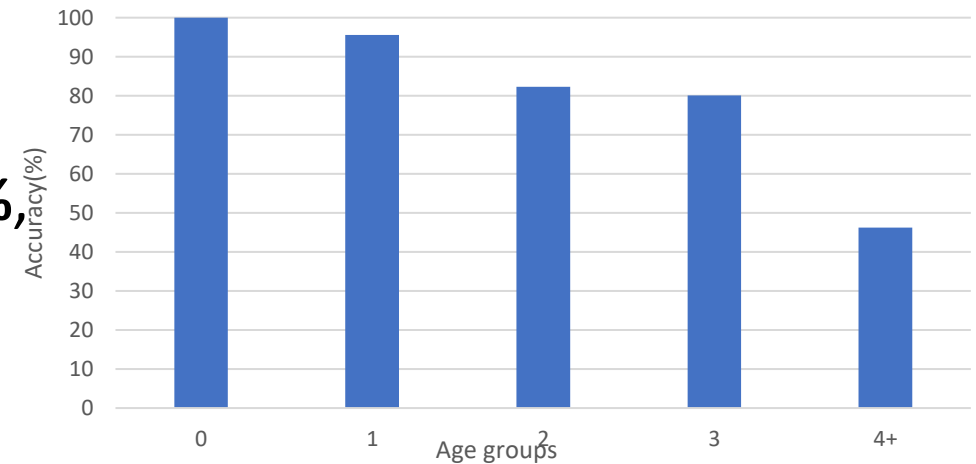


Overall accuracy is **87.3%**, comparable to the **~89%** agreement of human readers

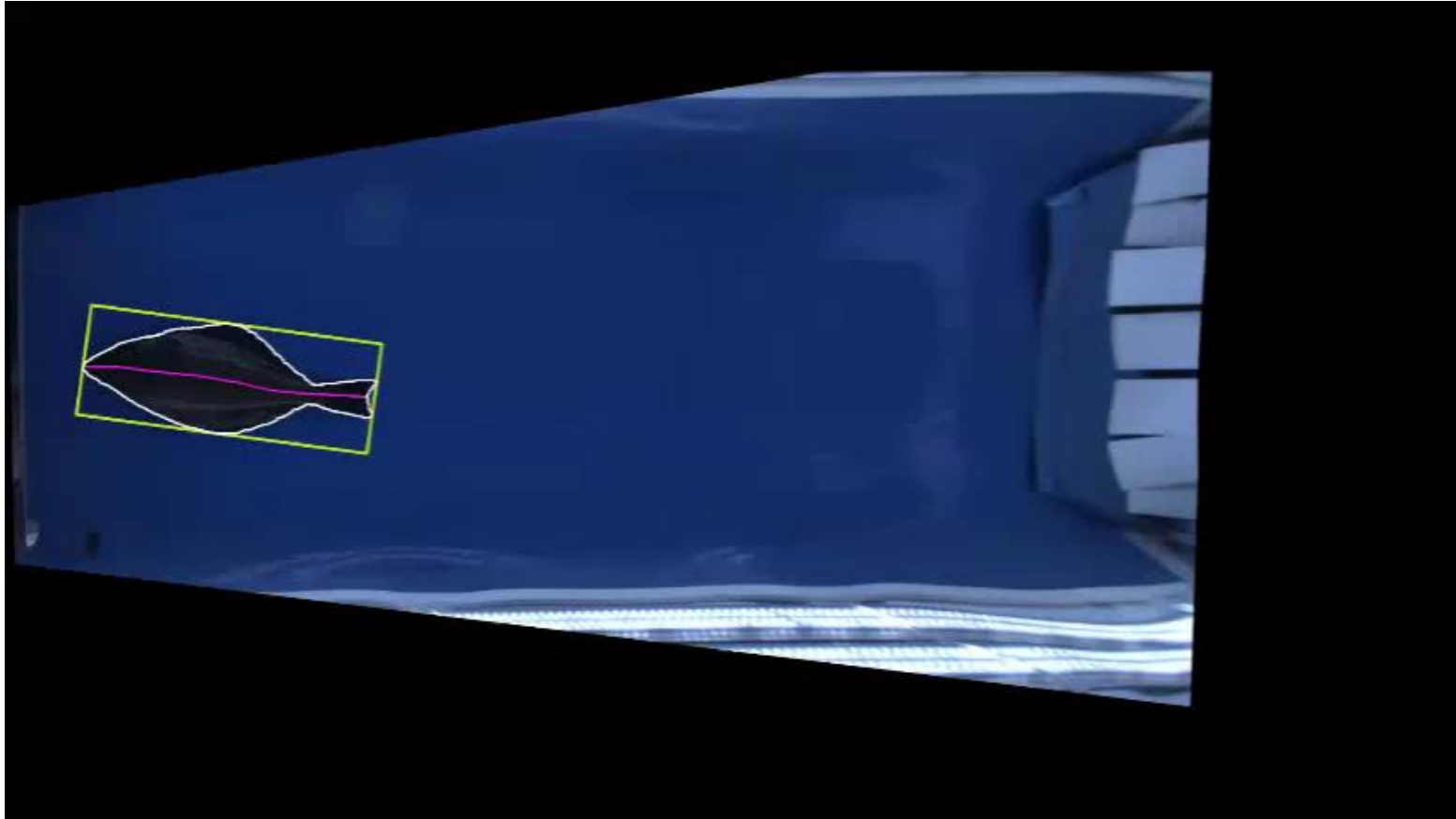
Scale class distribution



Classification accuracy by class



Automation can make expedited release of halibut easier and more practical



Disposition (Stereo IMS)



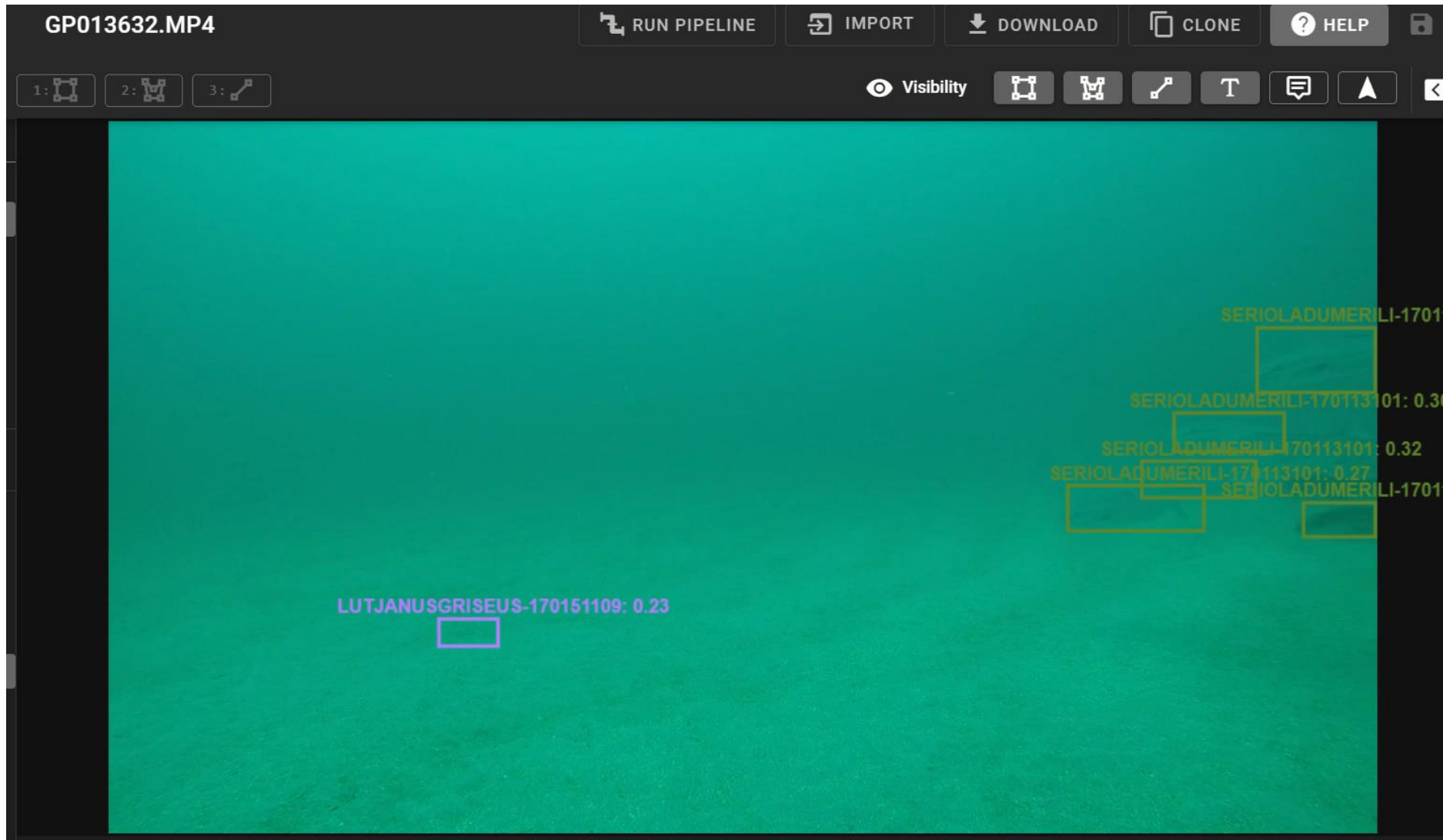
Longline Vessels Rail



Gulf of Mexico SEAMAP Survey



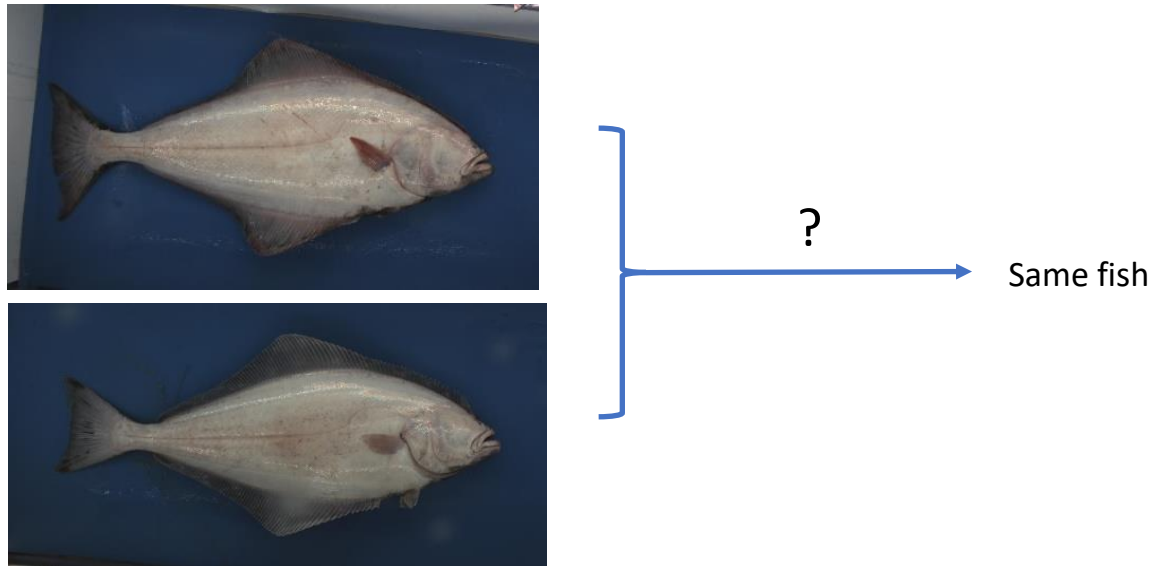
Performance on Videos of Varying Difficulty



Proof of Concept

Facial Recognition - Chute IMS

- Goal: identify whether two input images are the same fish.



Generate Multiple Fish

- Generate 100 images for each fish.
 - Add random color (HSV color space).
 - Add random rotation ($\pm 5^\circ$).
 - Add random distortion (barrel distortion).

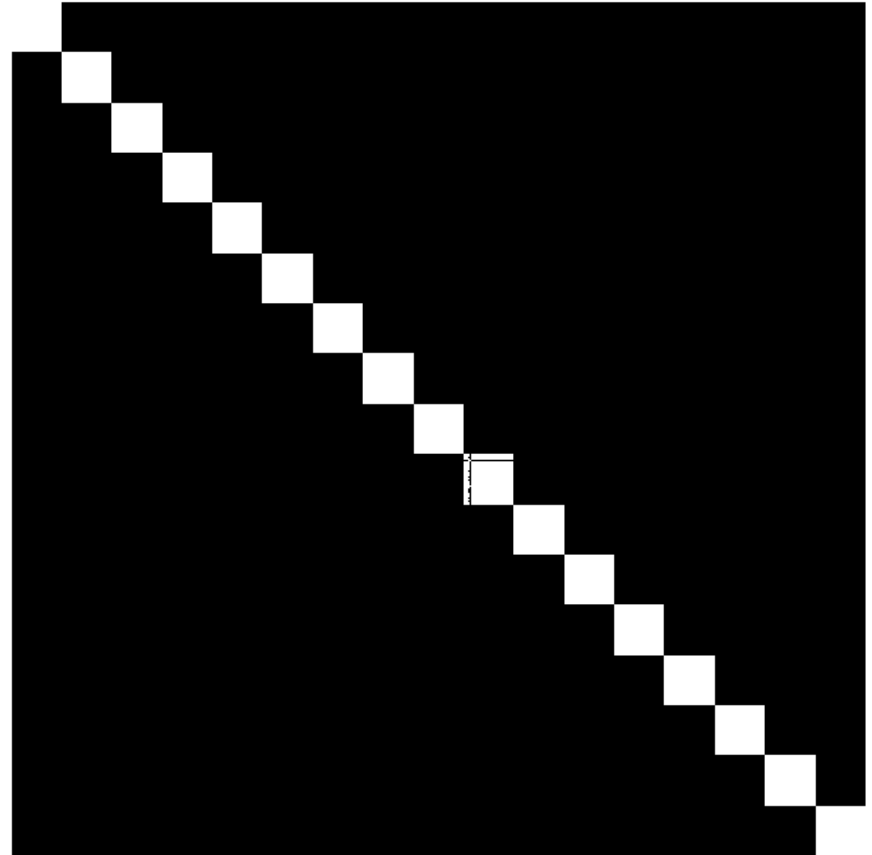


Original Image



Proof of Concept

- Set an optimal threshold for the distance matrix D .
 - $\begin{cases} L_{i,j} = 1 \text{ (white)}, D_{i,j} < \textit{thresh} \\ L_{i,j} = 0 \text{ (black)}, D_{i,j} \geq \textit{thresh} \end{cases}$
- Accuracy = 99.97 for all combinations (i, j) in the testing set.
- Next Steps?



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