

*European Marine Board, 2022-12-15*

*Jean-Olivier Irisson (with input from many colleagues!)*

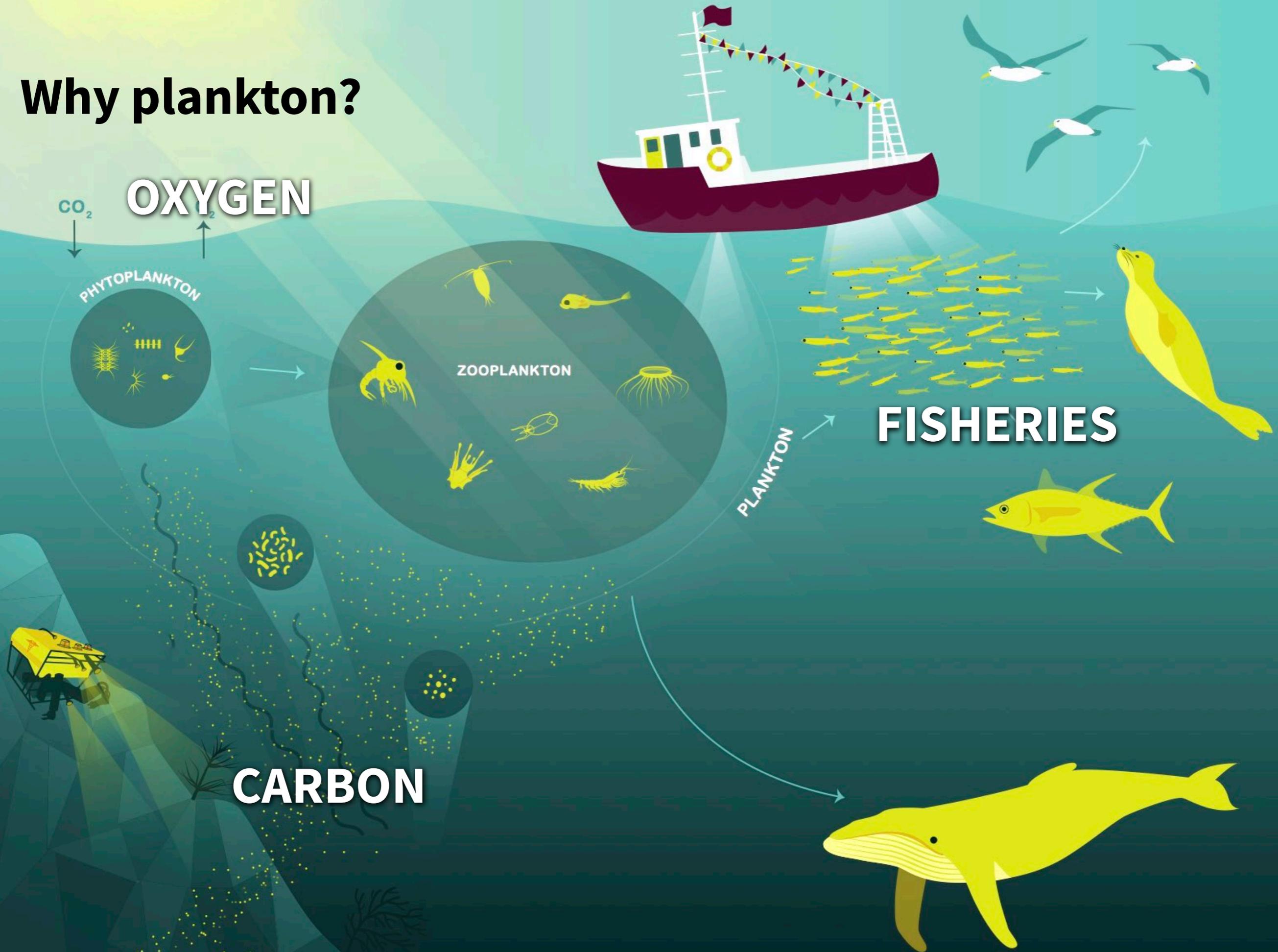


# **Machine learning to unlock the potential of plankton imaging big data**

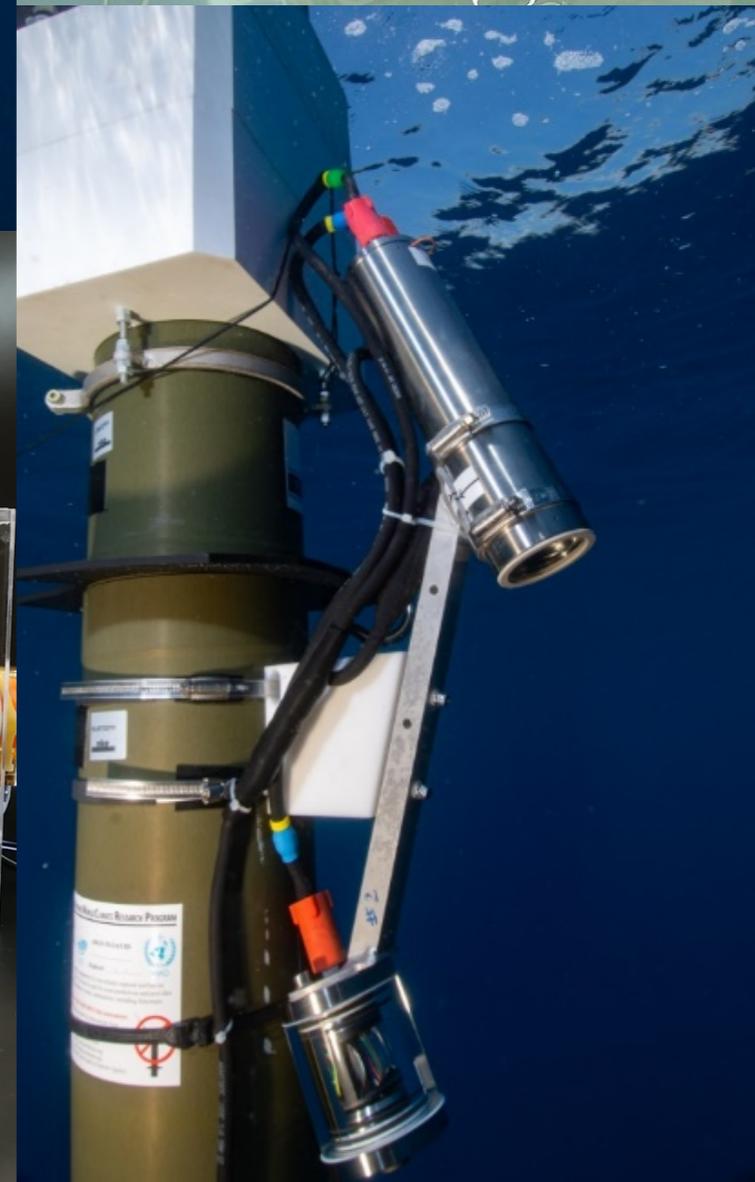
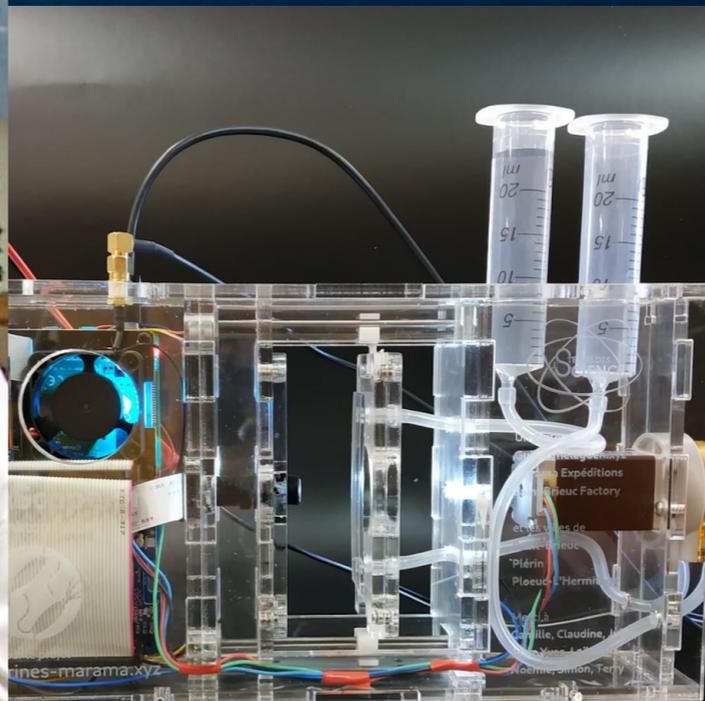
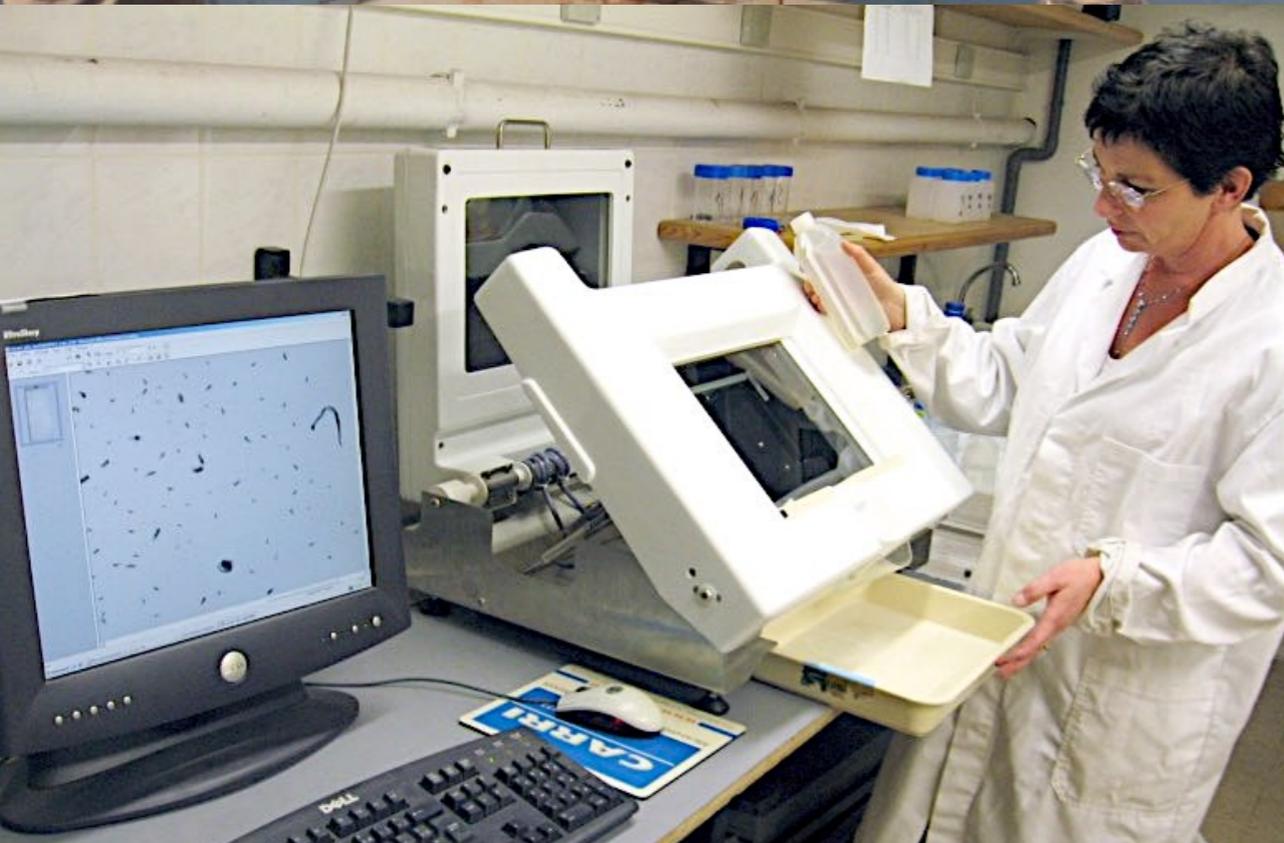
*From pictures to knowledge*

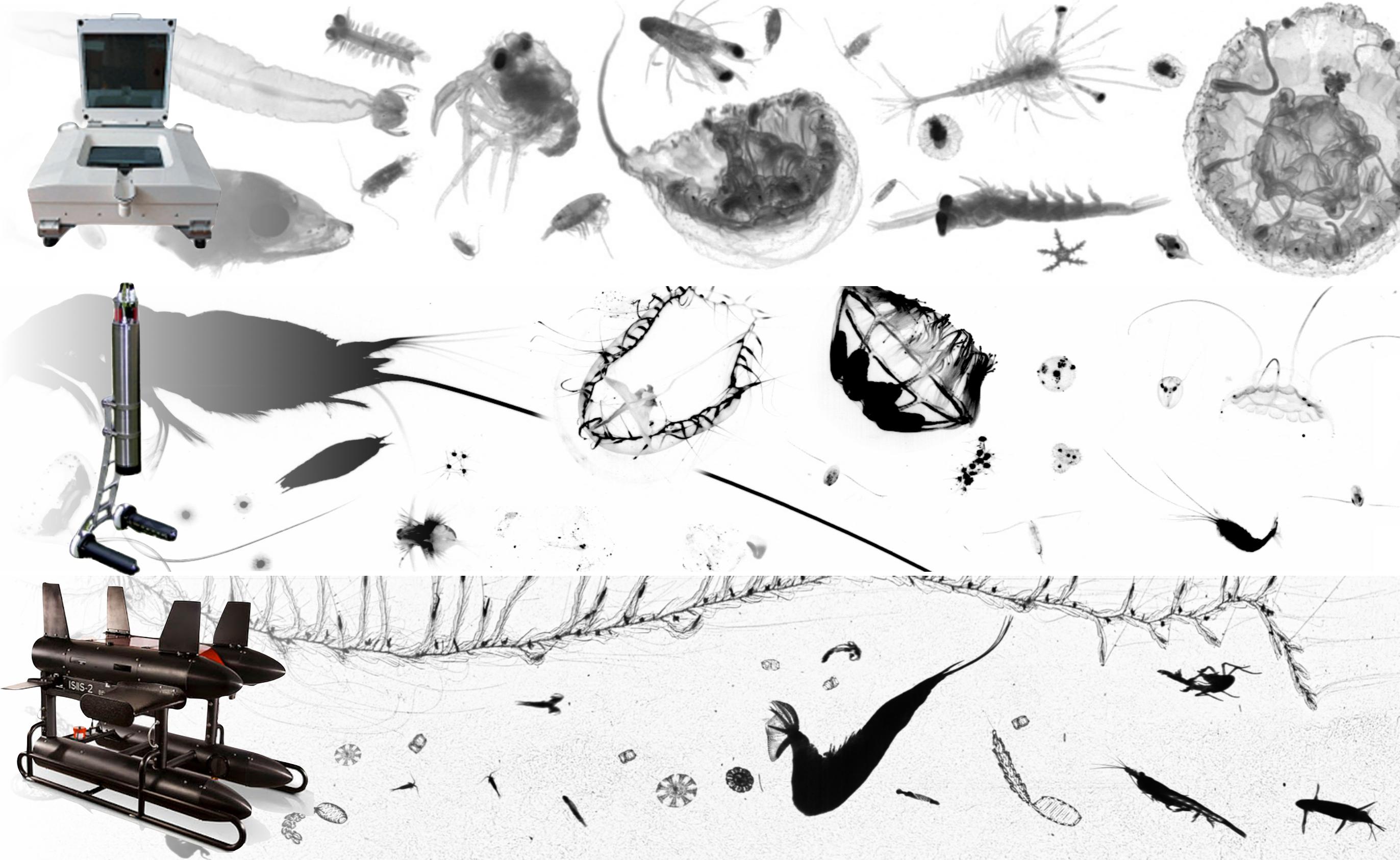


# Why plankton?



# Many instruments





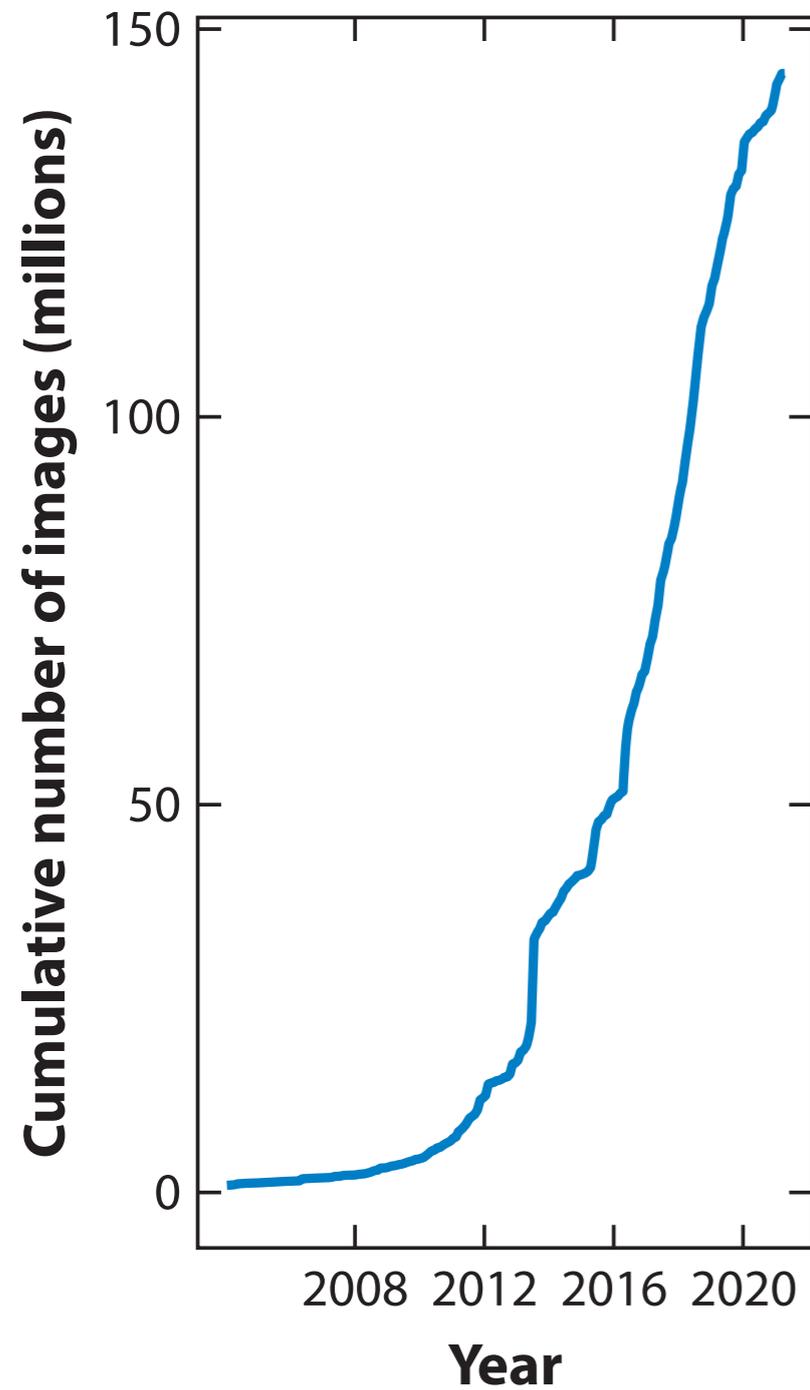
## Loads of data

ZooScan = 1 Bpx/y, 1.5M objects/y

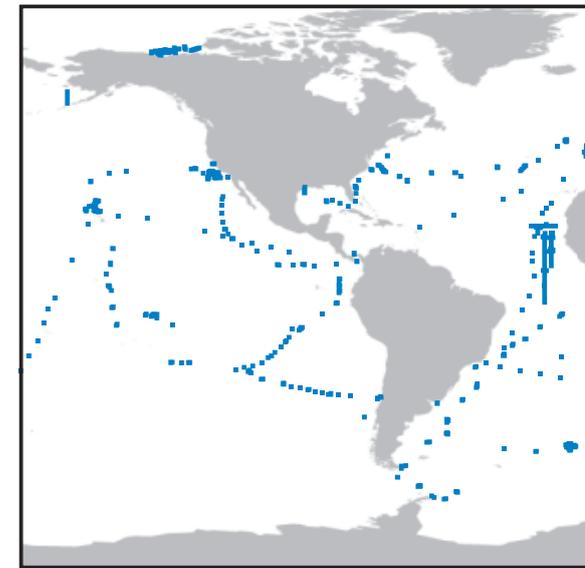
UVP = 8.6Bpx/y, ~10M objects/y

ISIS = 25Tpx/y, 100M objects/y

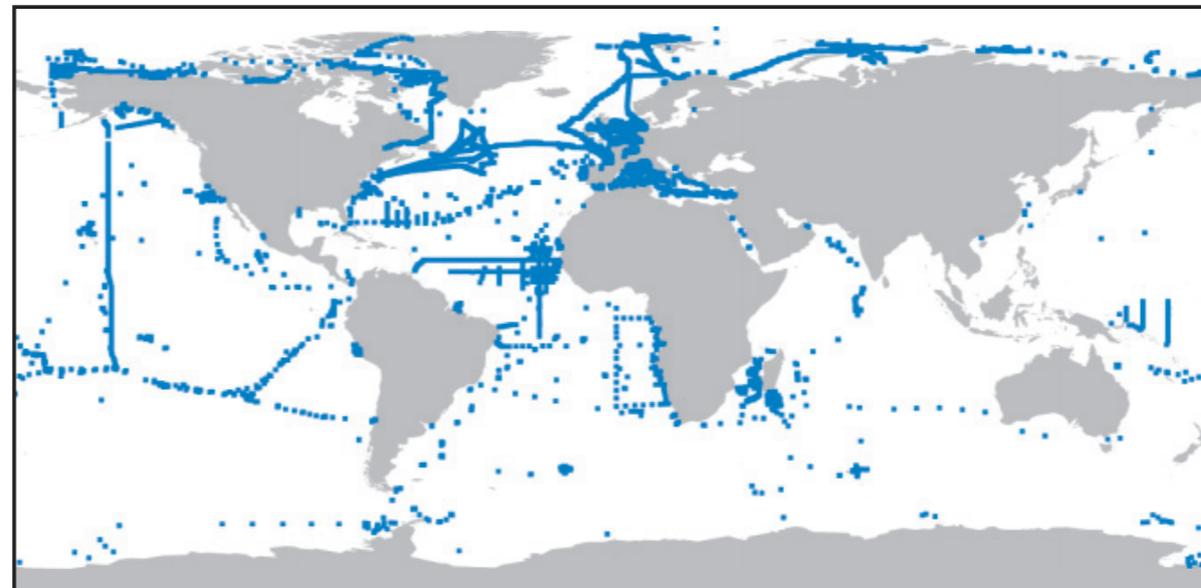
# Steep growth in data acquisition



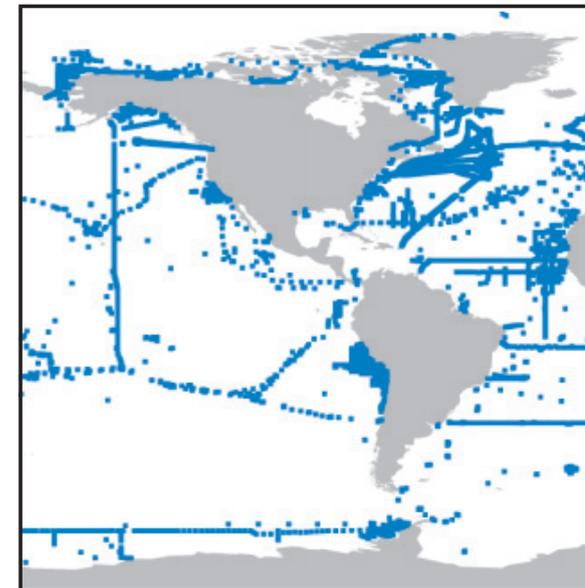
**2008** (4,000 samples)



**2012** (17,000 samples)



**2016** (56,000 samples)

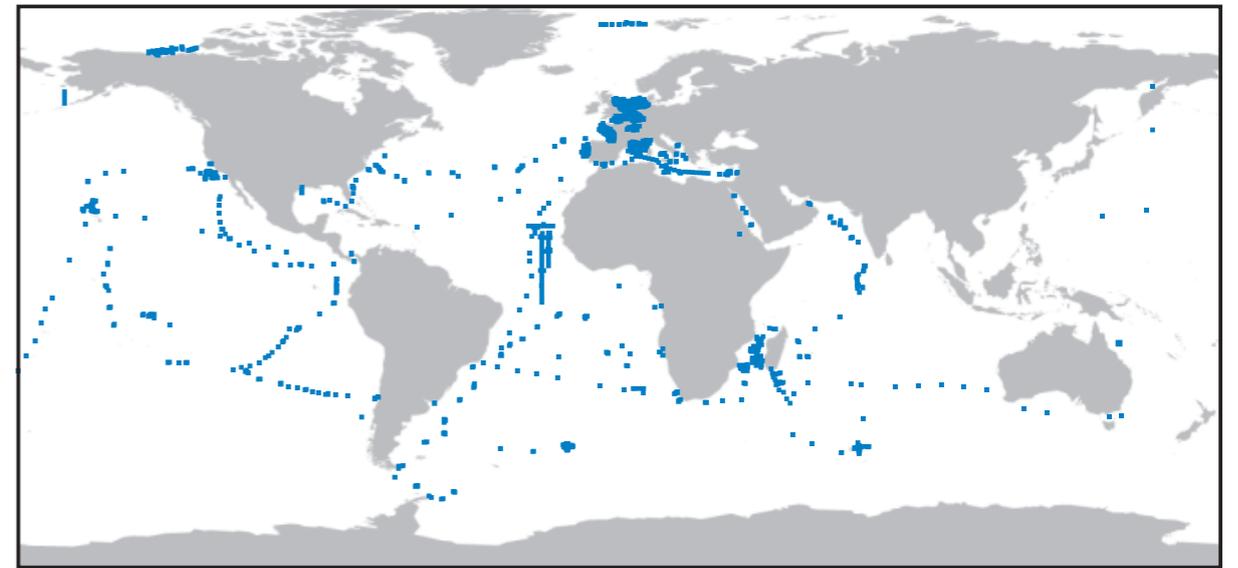


**2020** (91,000 samples)

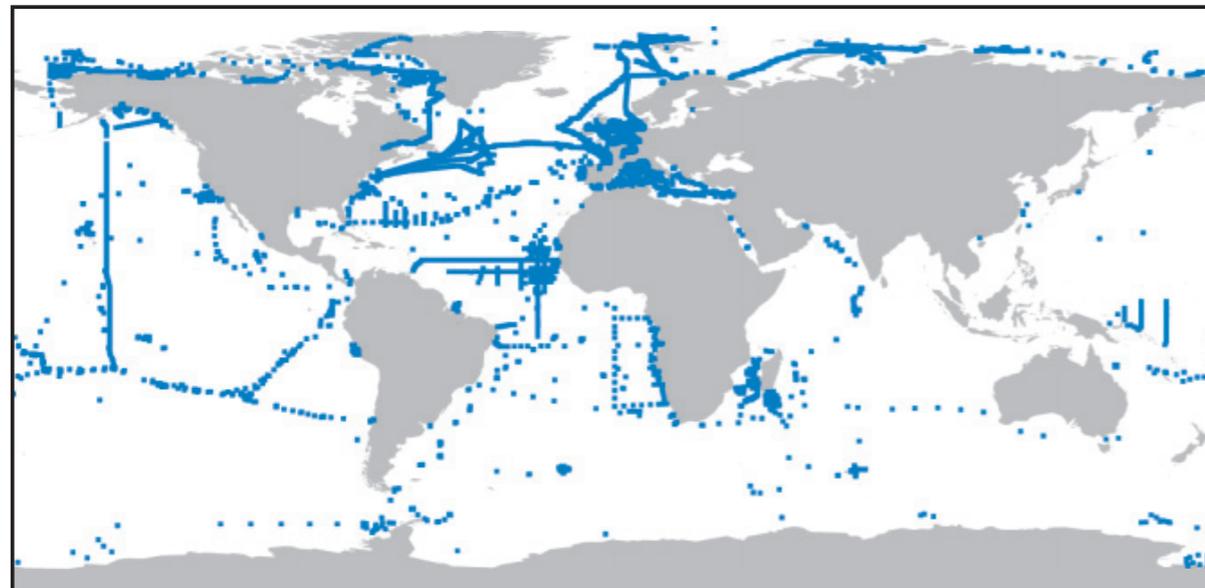
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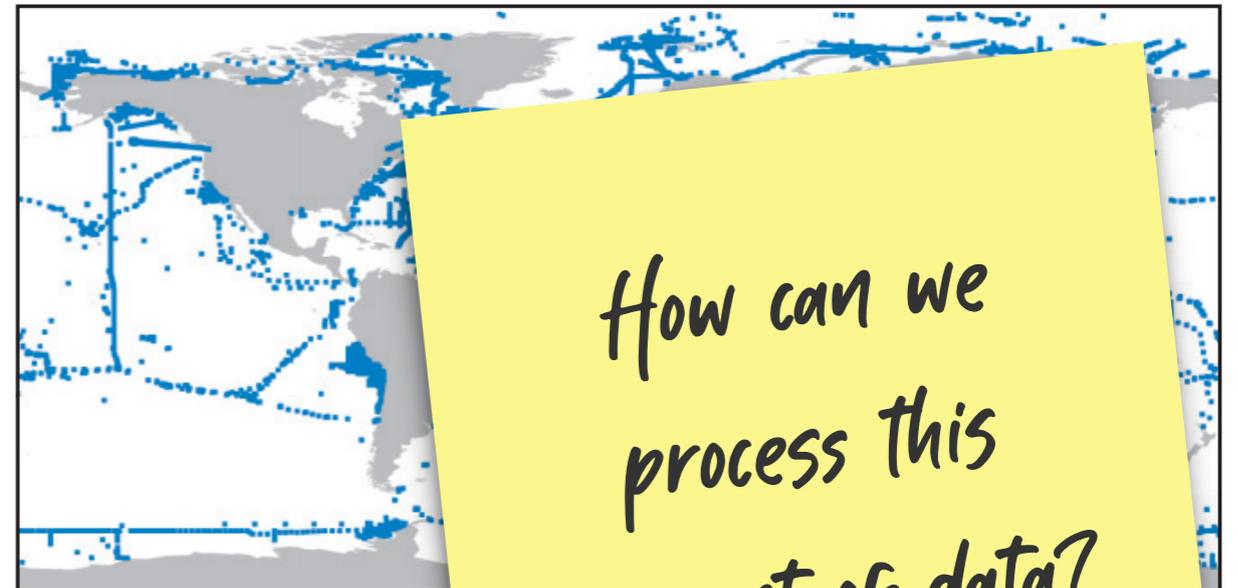
2008 (4,000 samples)



2012 (17,000 samples)



2016 (56,000 samples)



2020

How can we process this amount of data?

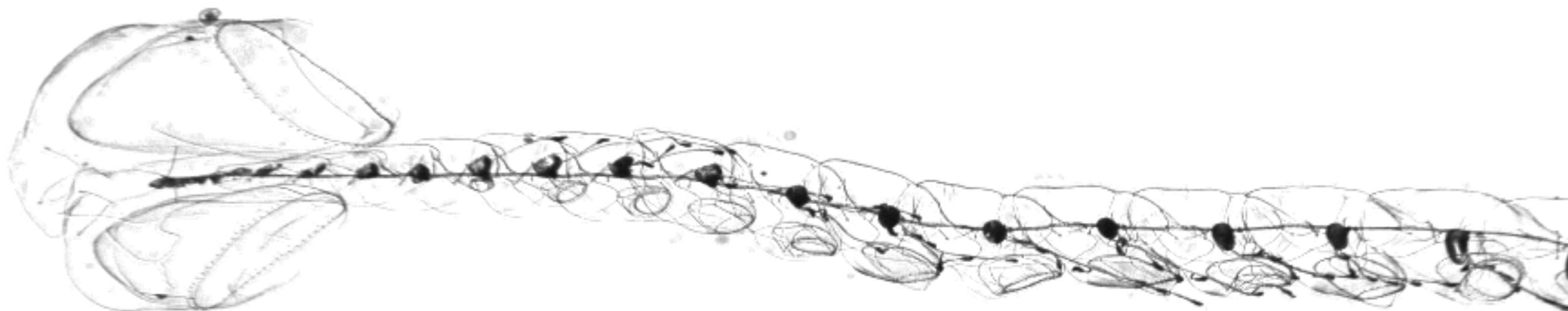


020

# Machine learning for data acquisition

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*From pictures to numbers*





# Measure + classify



Software to **extract features**

Area (ESD)

Mean/SD of grey

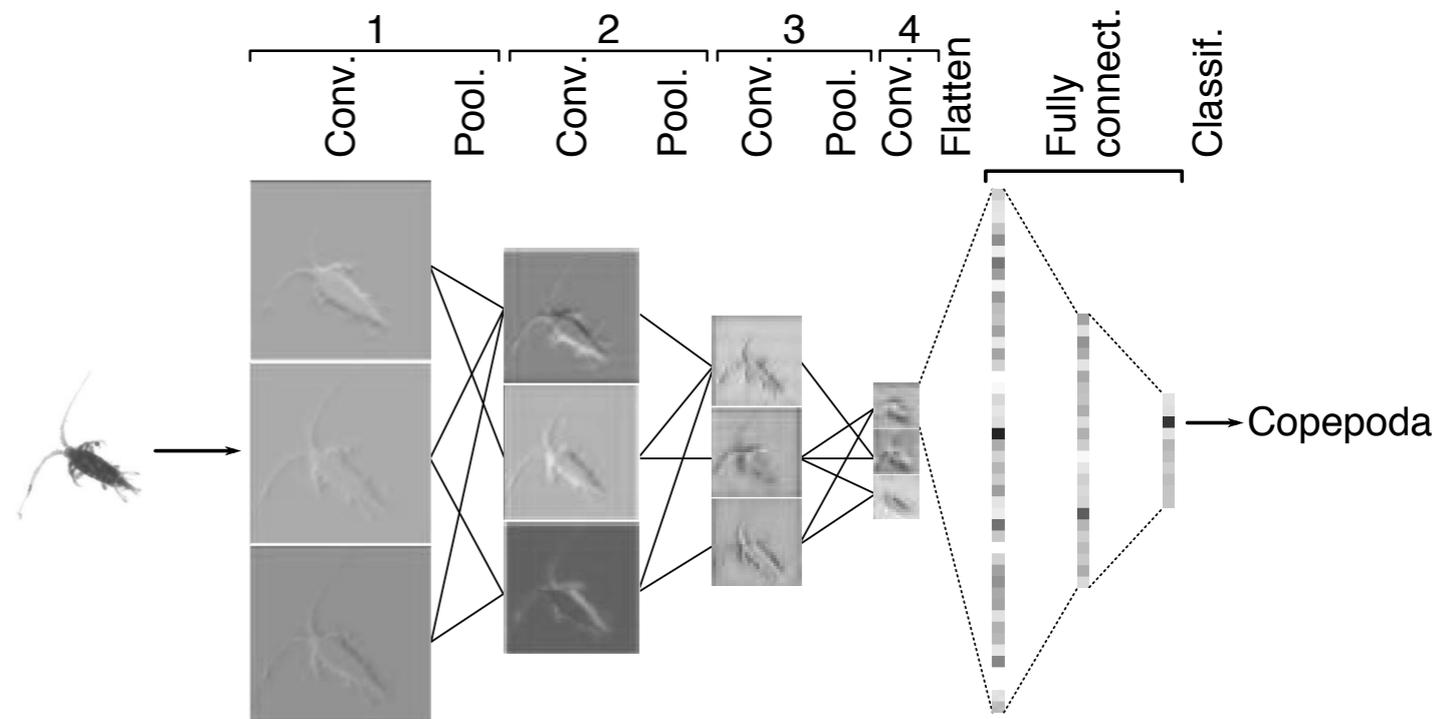
Feret diameter

Major/minor, angle

+ a **classifier**

vs.

# Deep learning



A **feature extractor**

Convolutions

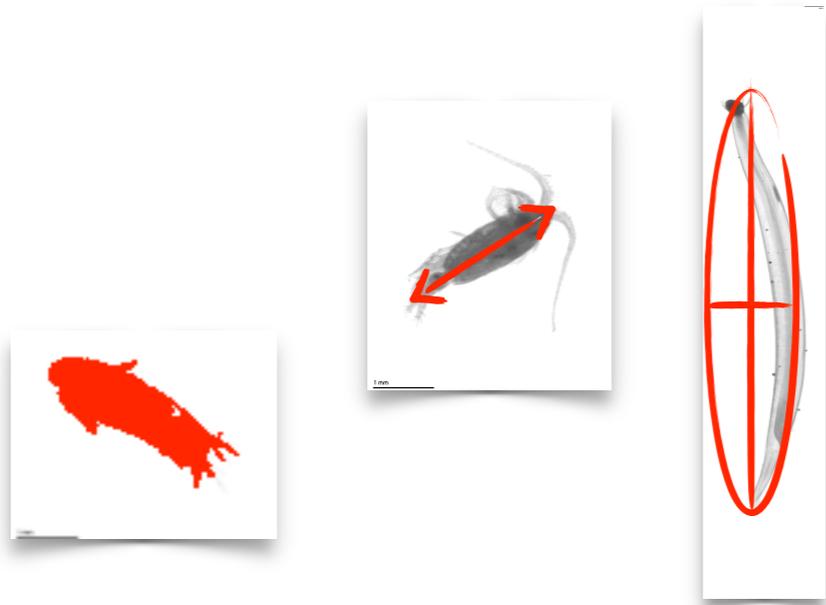
Pooling

+ a **classifier**

Flattening

Fully connected layers

# Measure + classify



Software to **extract features**

Area (ESD)

Mean/SD of grey

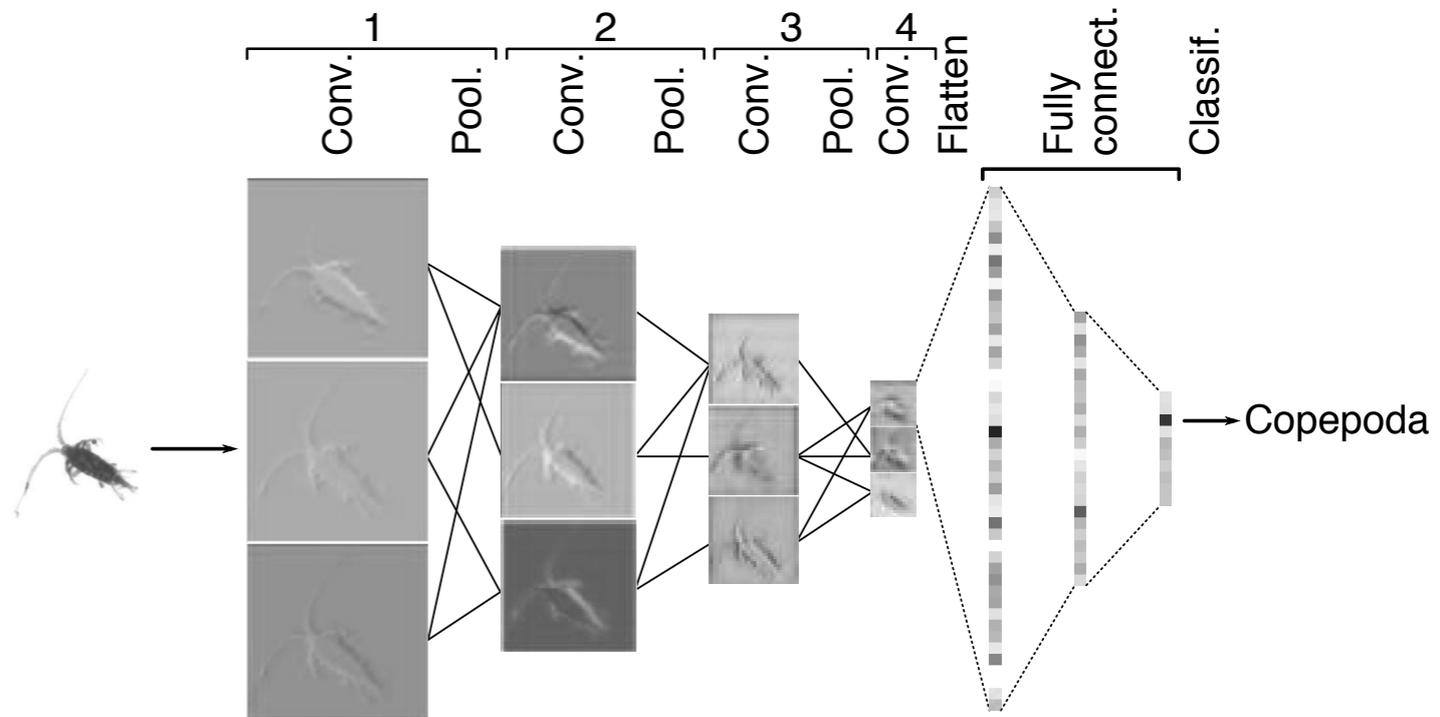
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# Deep learning



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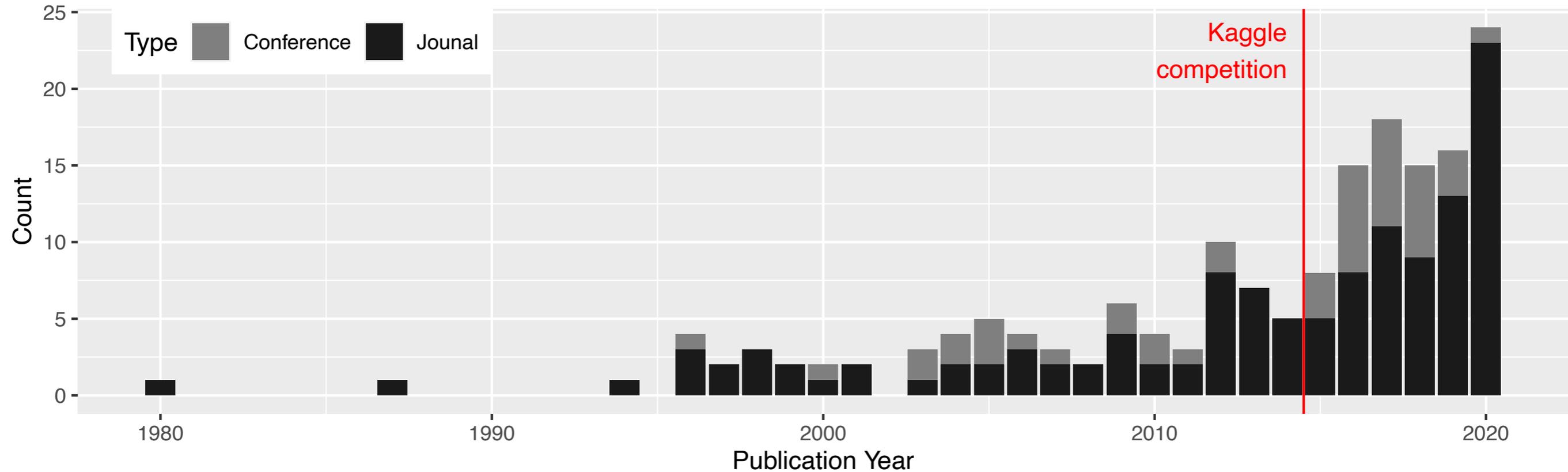
+ a **classifier**

Flattening

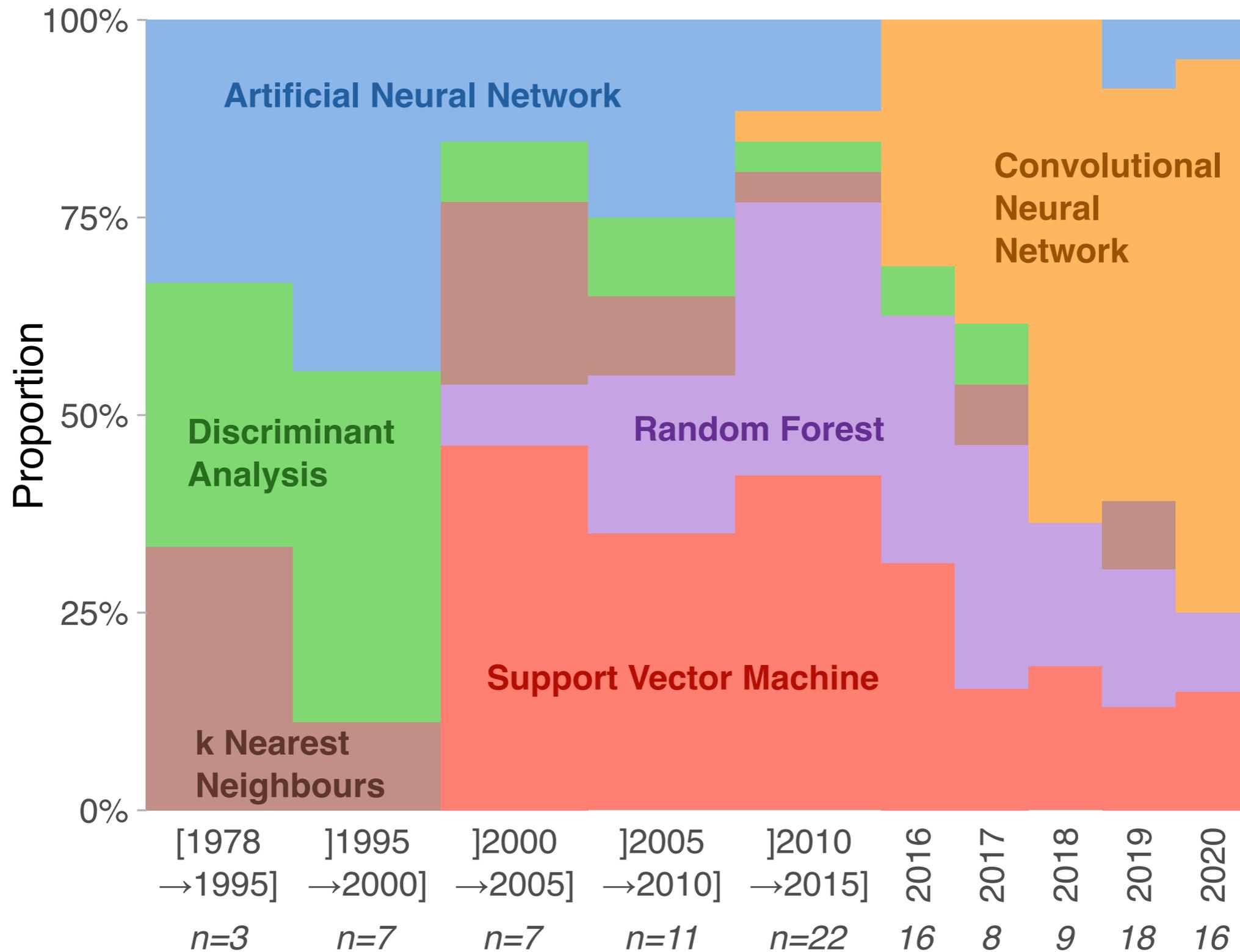
Fully connected layers

# Plankton image classification is a challenging ML problem

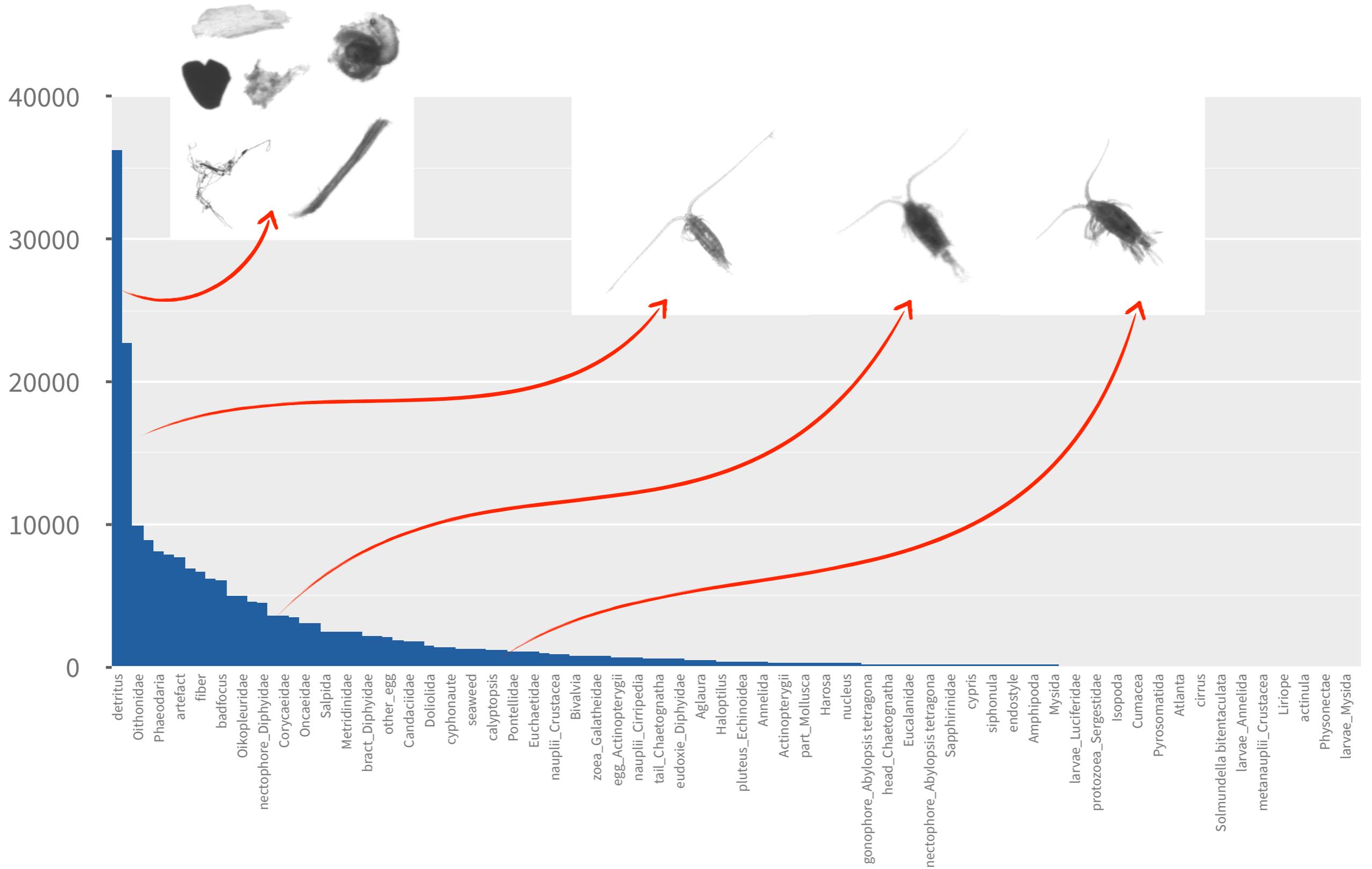
*Total: 175 papers!*



# Evolution of machine learning techniques



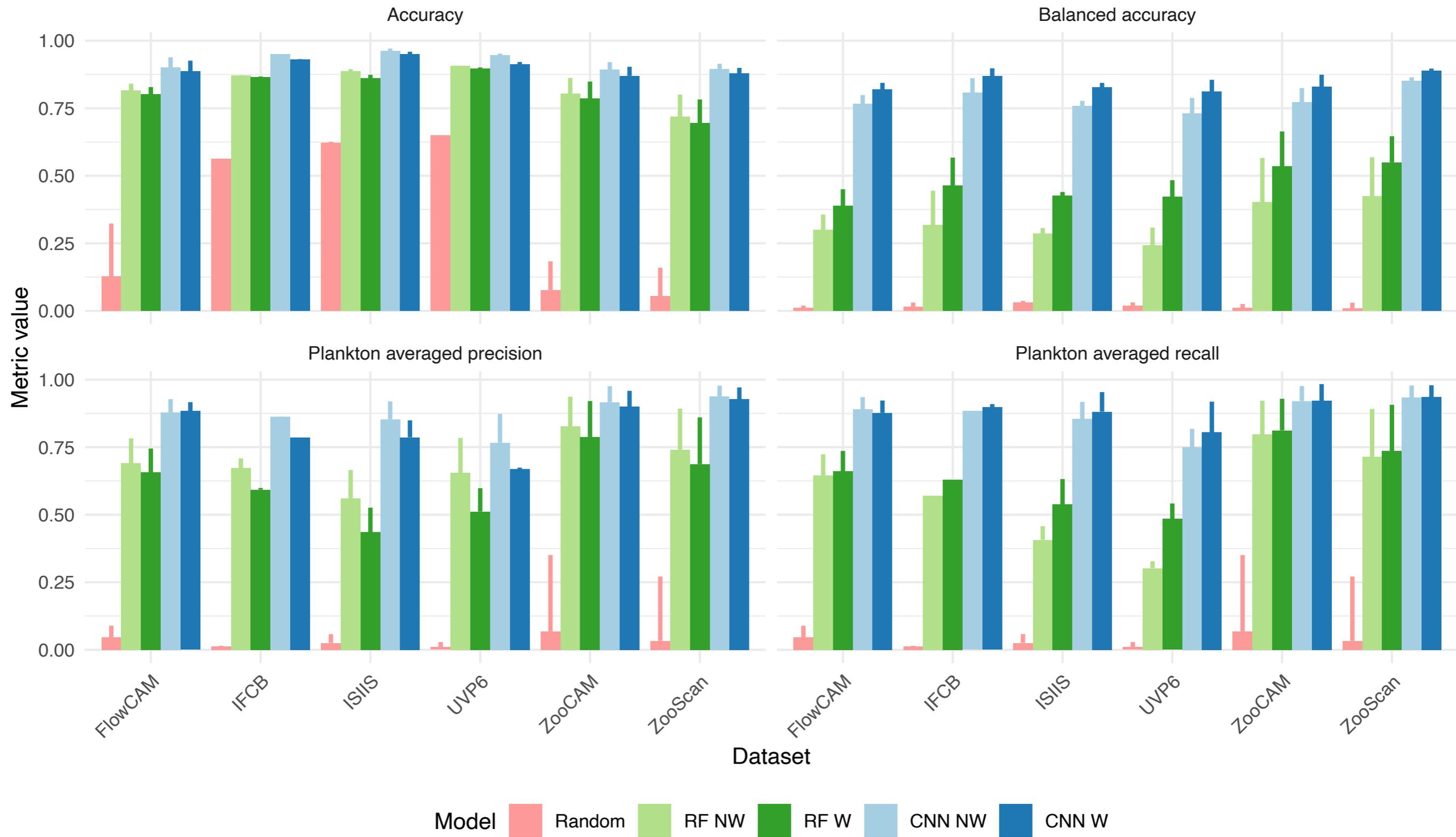
# Why is it hard?



# Measure + classify

vs.

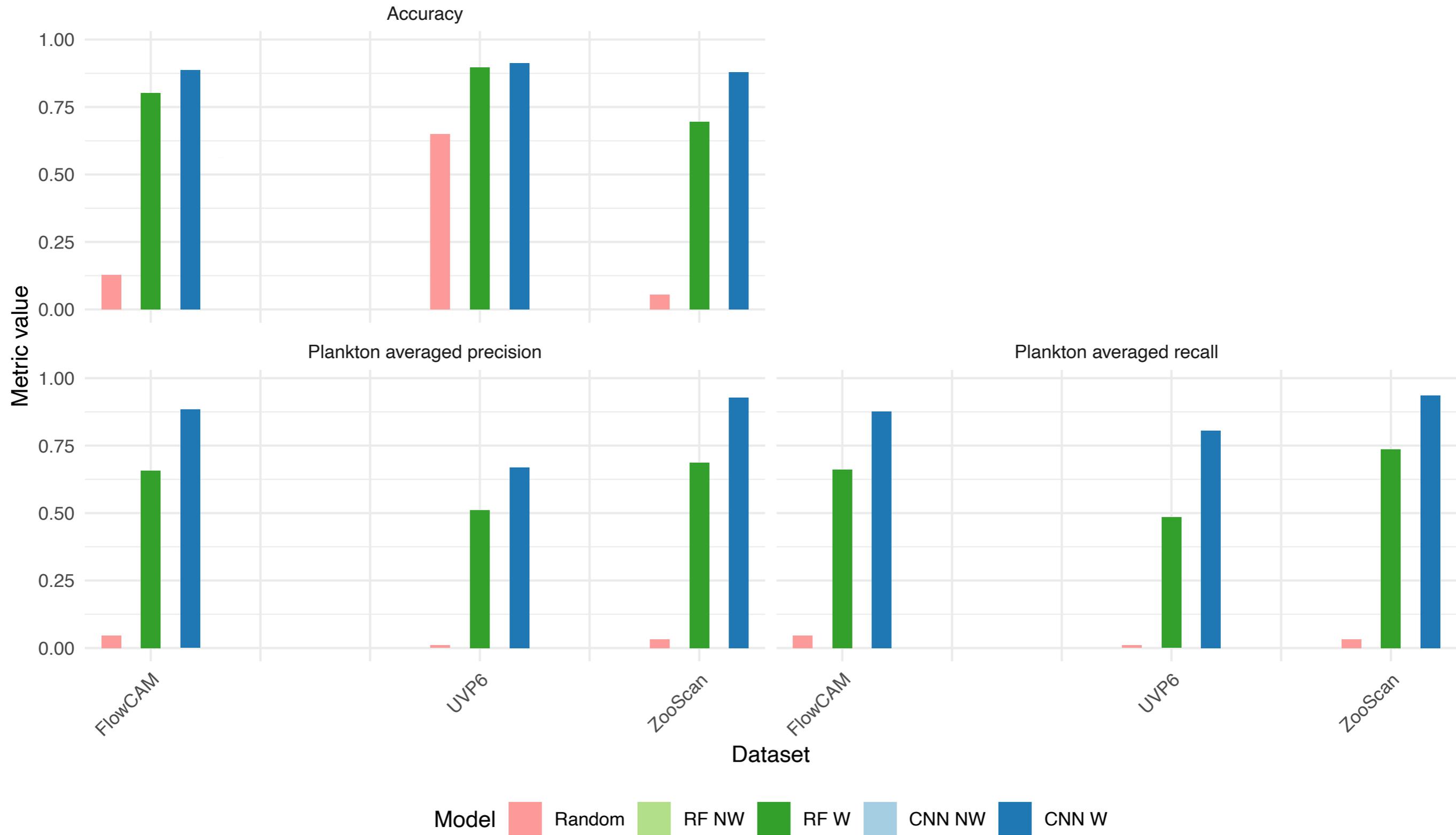
# Deep learning



# Measure + classify

vs.

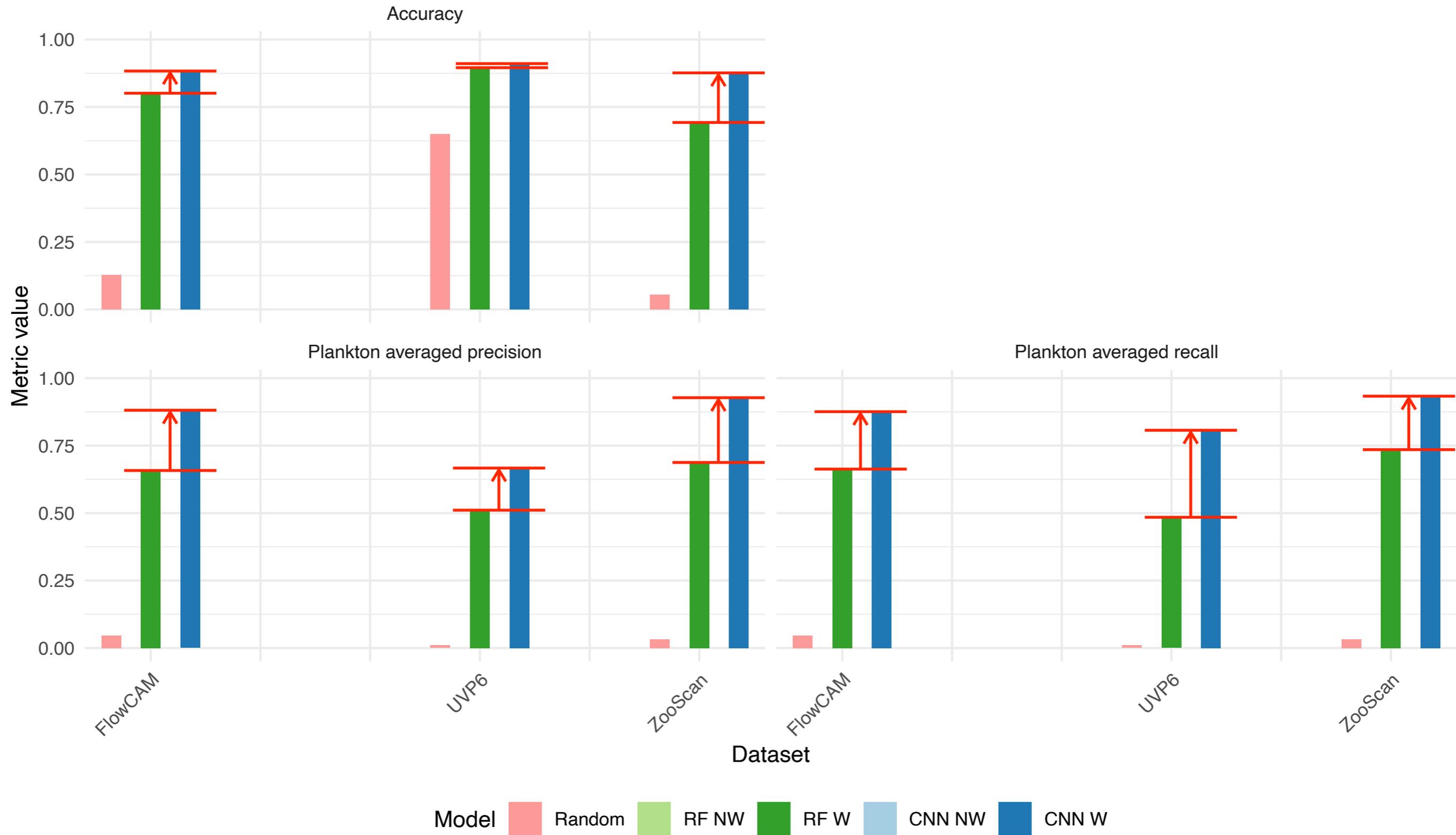
# Deep learning



# Measure + classify

vs.

# Deep learning

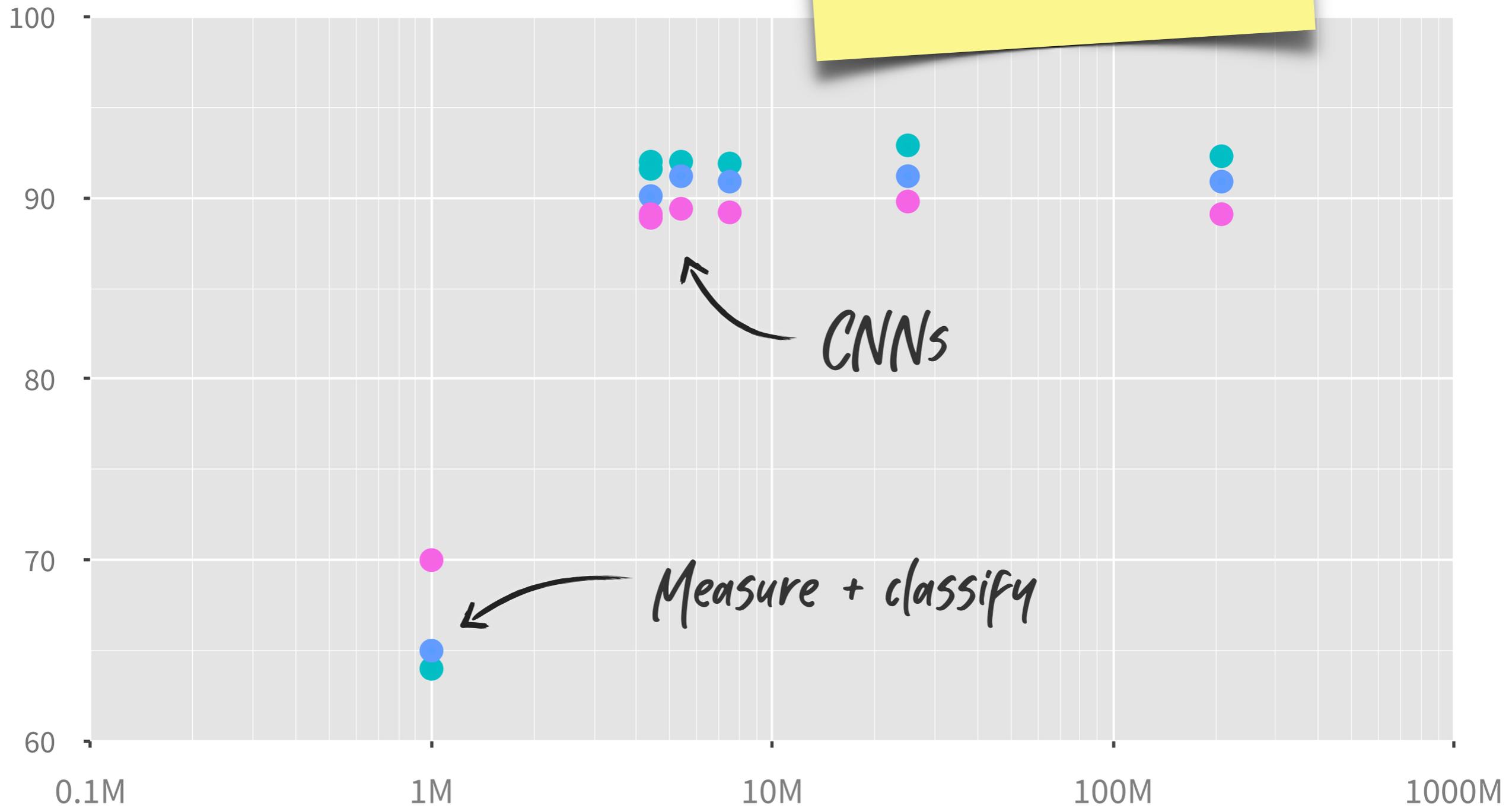


# How deep is enough?

Model	Size	Accuracy	Avg. precision	Avg. recall
MobileNet v4 + 600	5.4M	89.4	91.2	92.0
MobileNet v4 + 1792	7.5M	89.2	90.9	91.9
EfficientNet v2 S + 600	25M	89.8	91.2	92.9
EfficientNet v2 XL + 600	208M	89.1	90.9	92.3
MobileNet v4 + 50	4.4M	88.9	90.1	901.6
MobileNet v4 features + PCA + RF	~4.4M	89.1	90.1	92.0

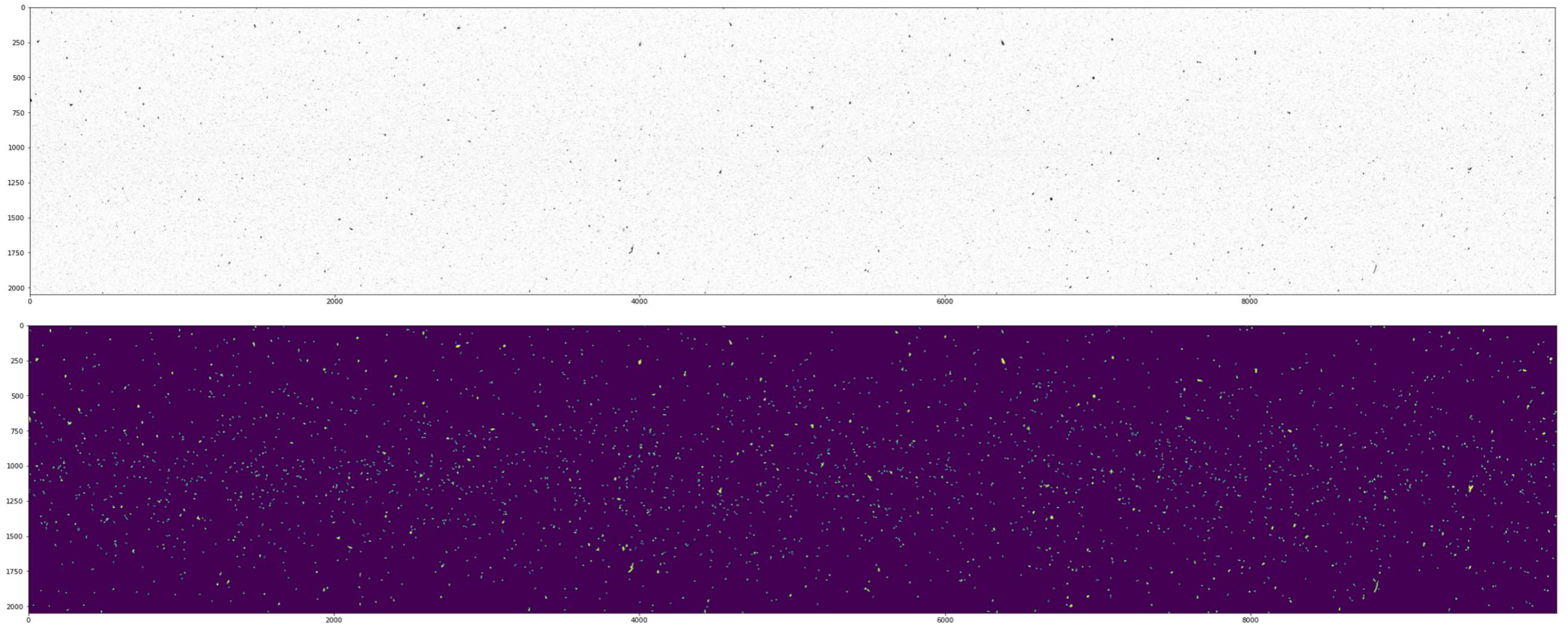
# How deep is enough?

For plankton images:  
not very deep



# Sometimes, classification is not enough

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0.35s ~ 2500 objects

6h ~ 150 millions objects

on cruise ~ 1.5 billion objects, among which ~1% are plankton (~20-30 millions)

# Semantic segmentation

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Extract only certain objects from a scene

Detect or segment objects

Classify them at the same time



**Detectron2**



# EcoTaxa: ML-assisted image classification

EcoTaxa 2.6 Project Filtered Demo Zooscan for API tests (point B WP2 200) (0, 7966, 0, 0 / 7966) Done :3 Jean-Olivier Irisson (log out) Action

Update view & apply filter Select all Display Status All 1000 50

Taxonomy filter Other filters

- Annelida 0
- Chaetognatha 0
- Crustacea 0
  - Amphipoda 0
  - Cirripedia 0
  - Cladocera 0
  - Copepoda 0
    - multiple < Copepoda 0
  - Decapoda 0
  - Euphausiacea 0
  - Ostracoda 0
  - Echinodermata 0
- Mollusca 0
  - Bivalvia < Mollusca 0
- Phaeodaria 0
- Siphonophorae 0
- Thaliacea 0
- artefact 0
  - badfocus < artefact 0
  - bubble 0
- detritus 0 7966
  - fiber < detritus 0
  - multiple < other 0

Recalc. counts Hide empty categories

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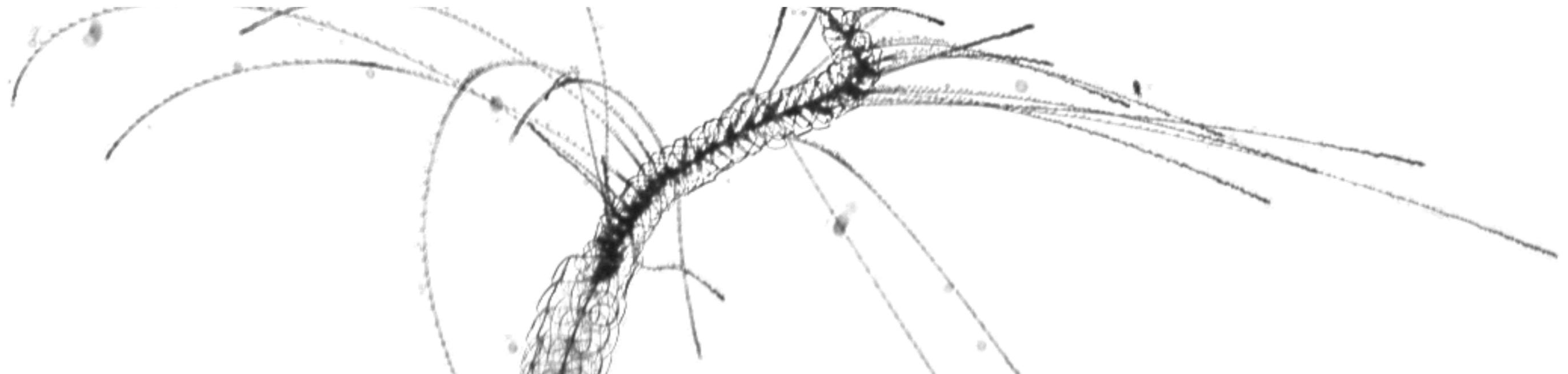
Recalc. counts Hide empty categories

Throughput of ~2,000 to 10,000 per hour

# Machine learning for data acquisition

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*From numbers to knowledge*

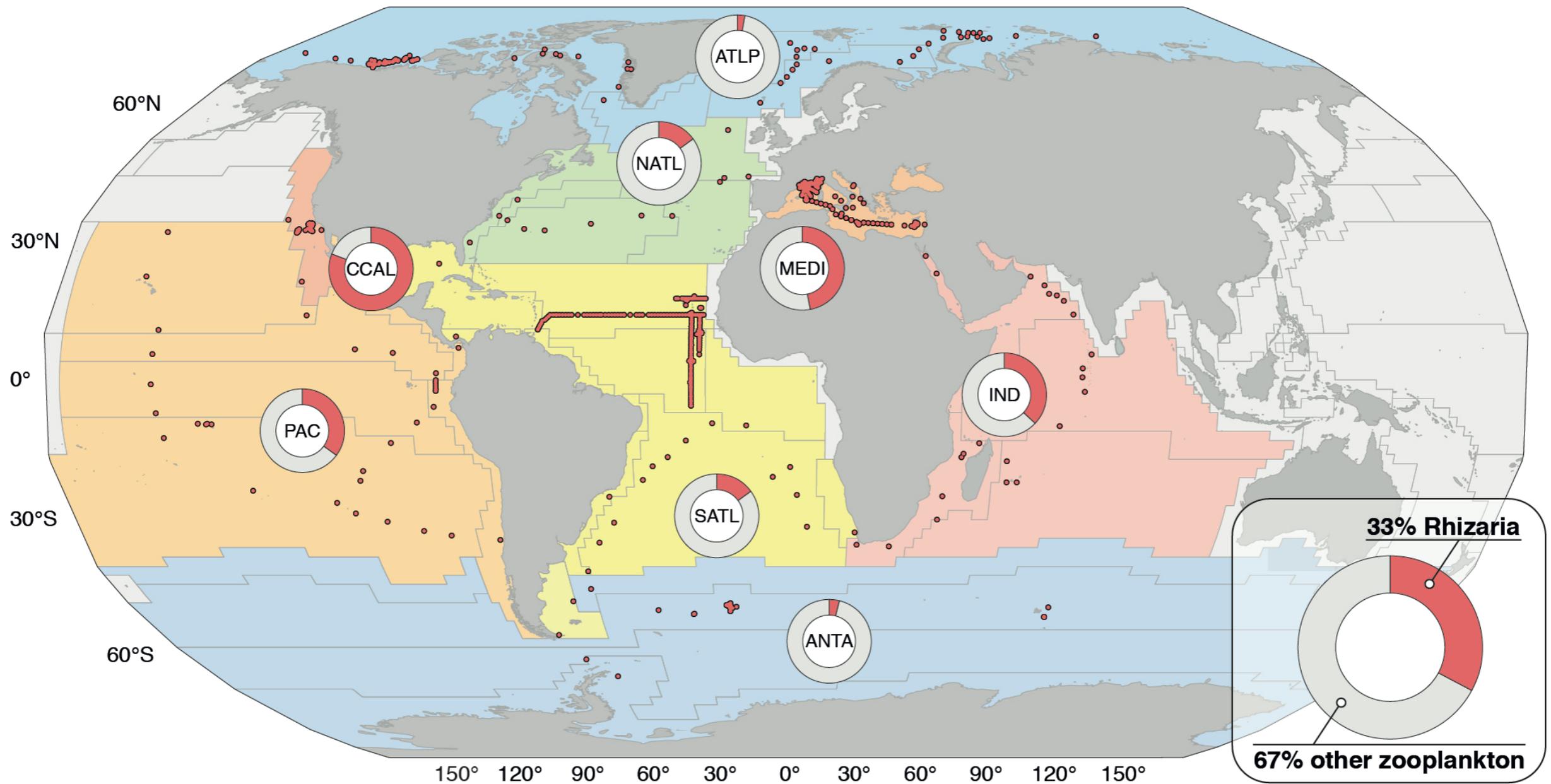


# Temporal dynamics

NB:  
performance  
metrics are hard  
to interpret!

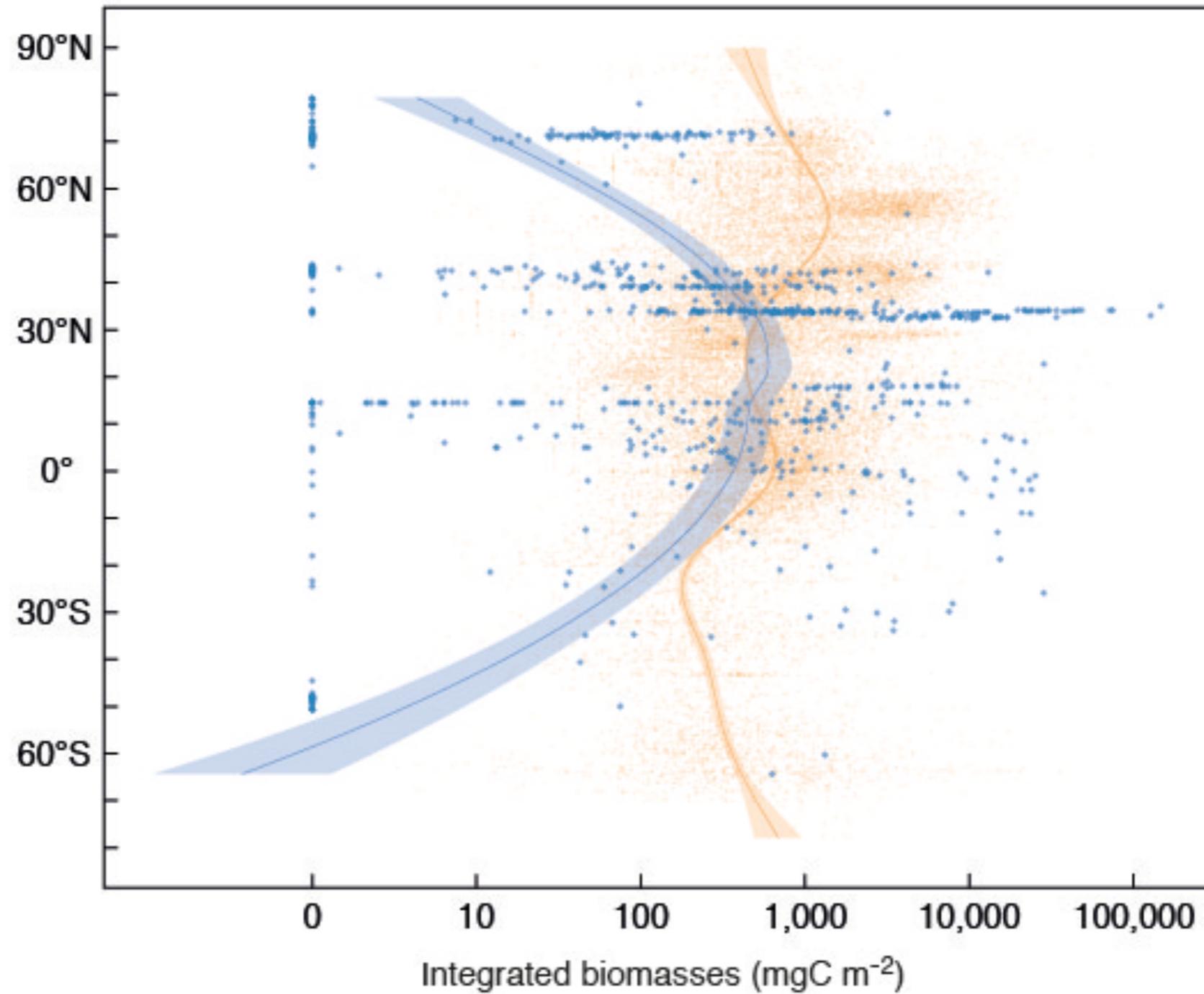


# Global biomass of fragile plankton



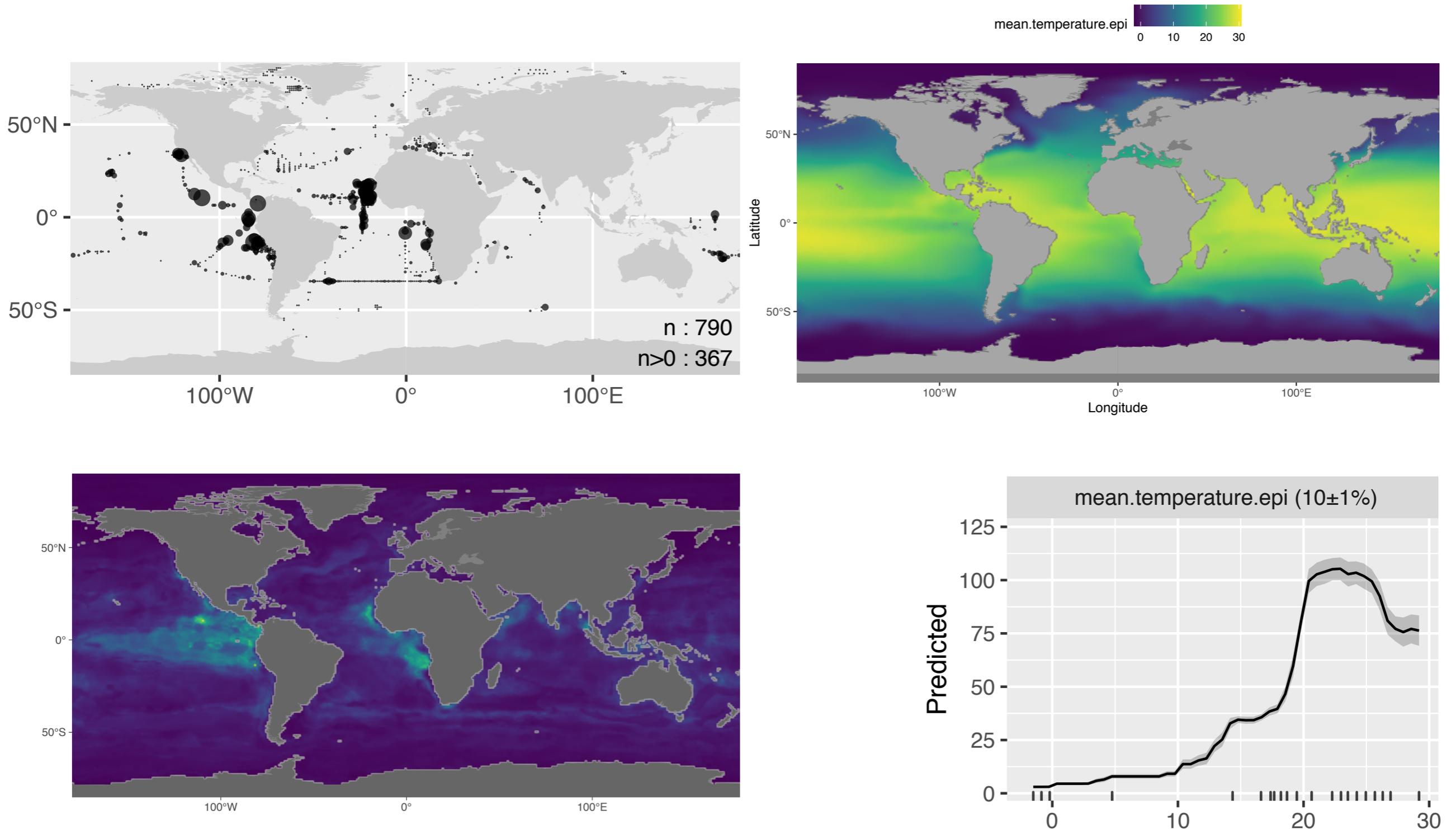
Biard T, Stemmann L, Picheral M, Mayot N, Vandromme P, Hauss H, Gorsky G, Guidi L, Kiko R, Not F (2016)  
*In situ* imaging reveals the biomass of giant protists in the global ocean. *Nature* 532:504.

# Global biomass of fragile plankton

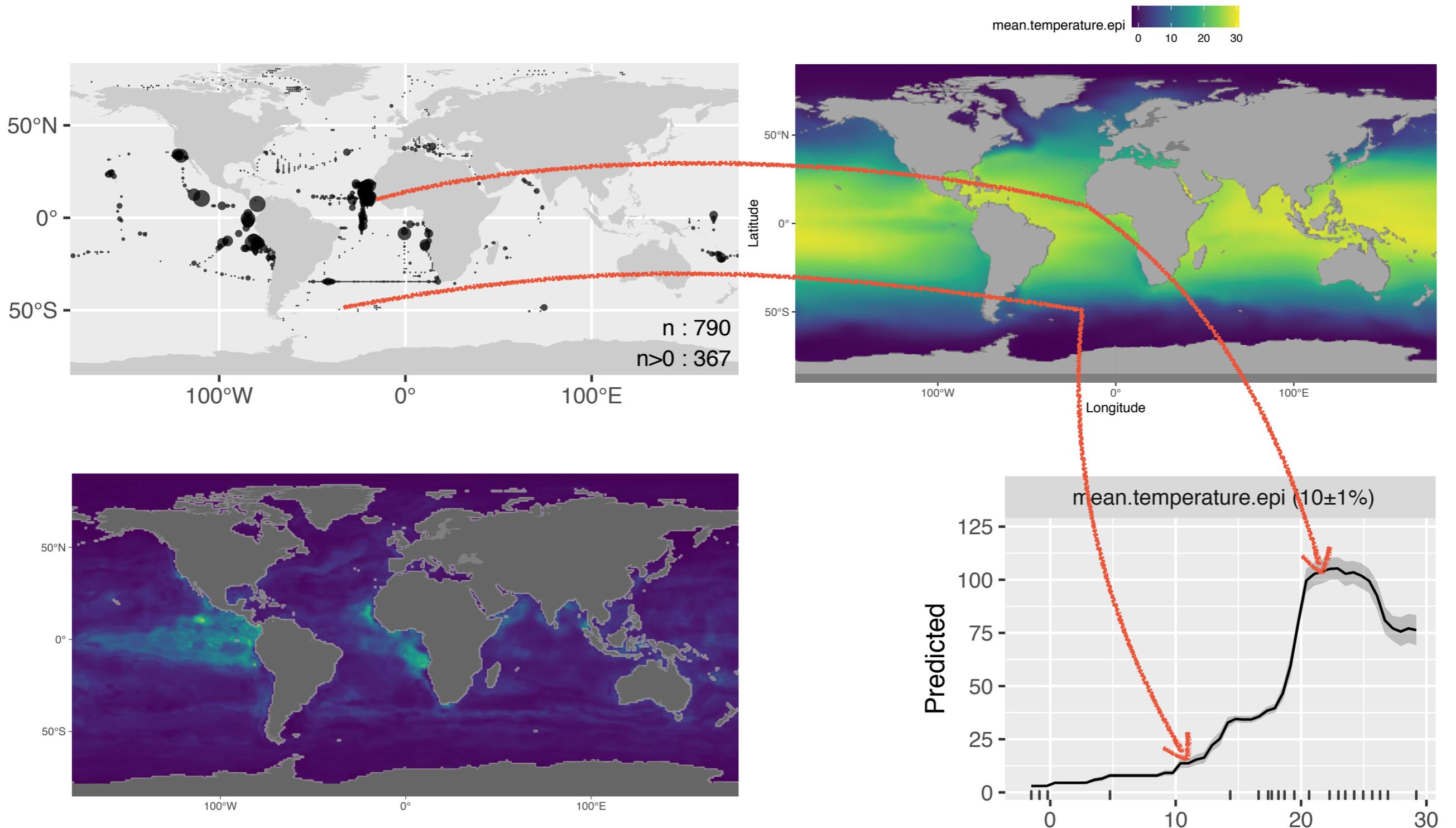


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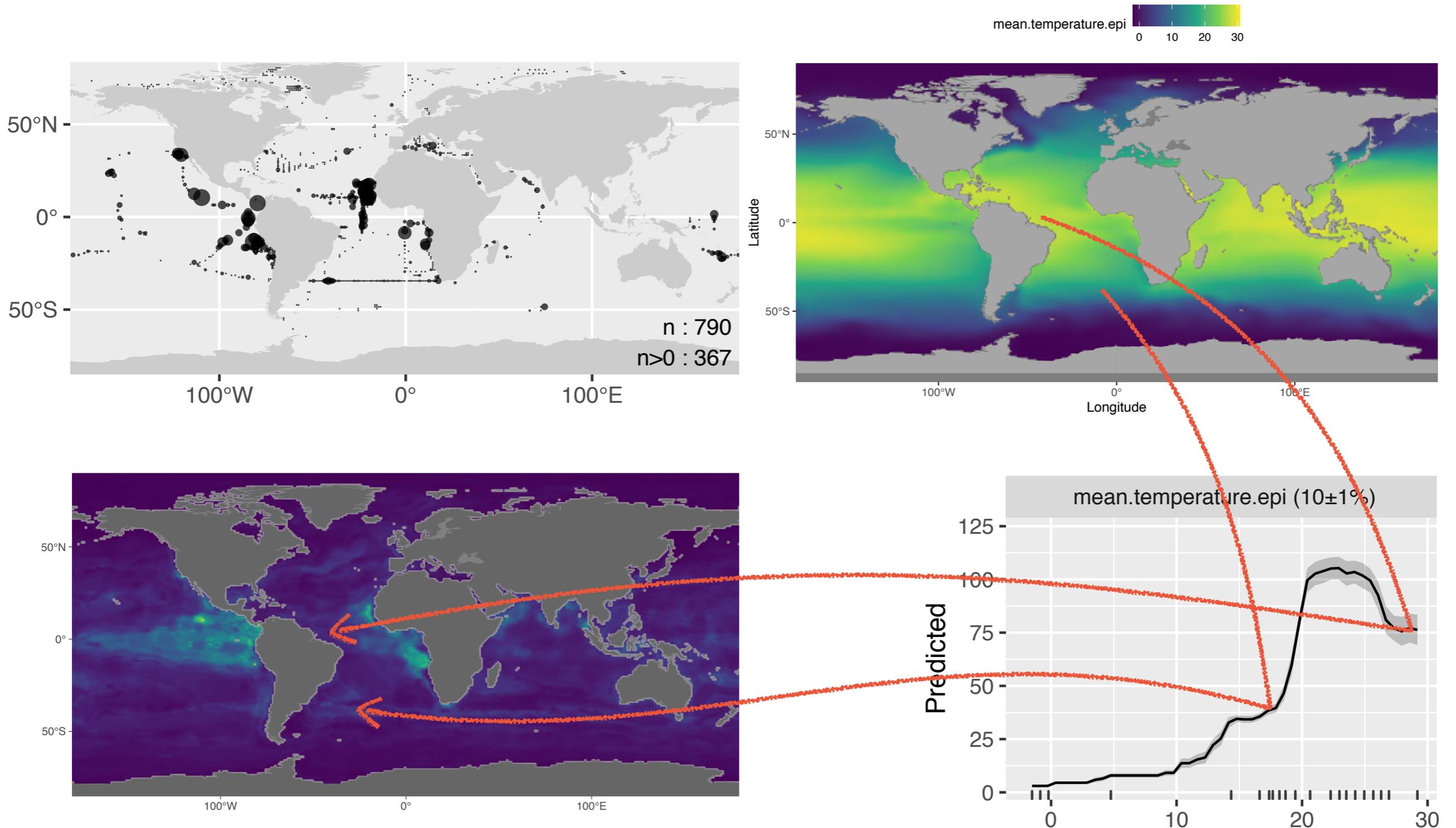
# Total biomass macrozooplankton (>1mm)



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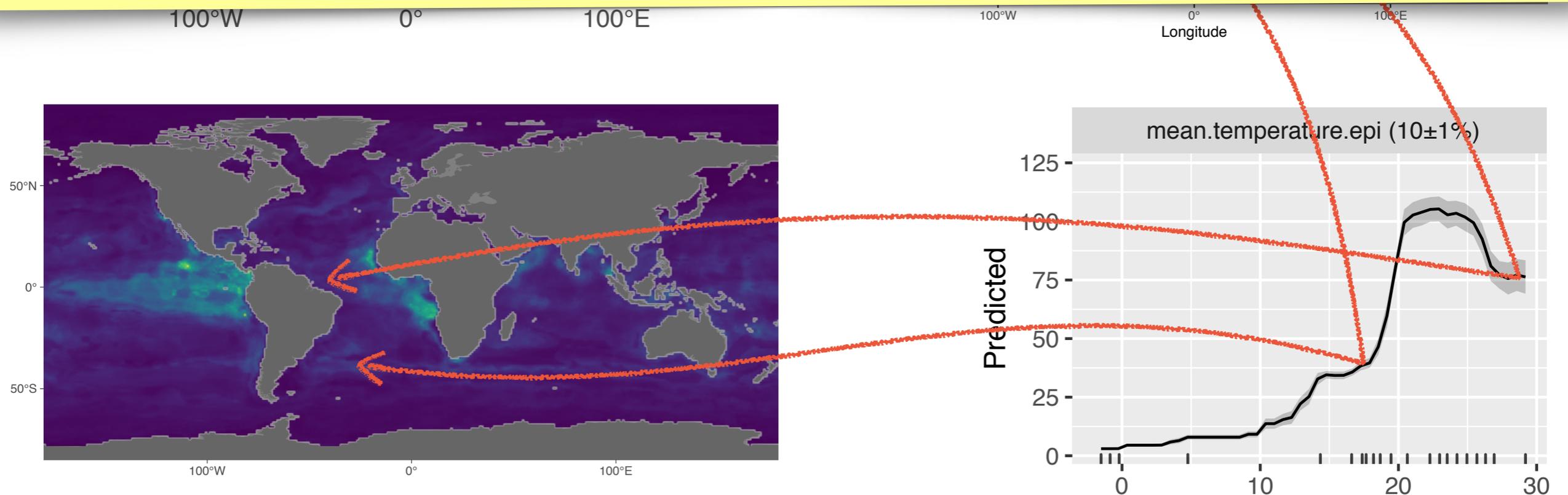


Drago L, Panaiotis T, Irisson J-O, [...], Stemmann L, Kiko R (2022) Global Distribution of Zooplankton Biomass Estimated by In Situ Imaging and Machine Learning. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 9.

# Total biomass macrozooplankton (>1mm)

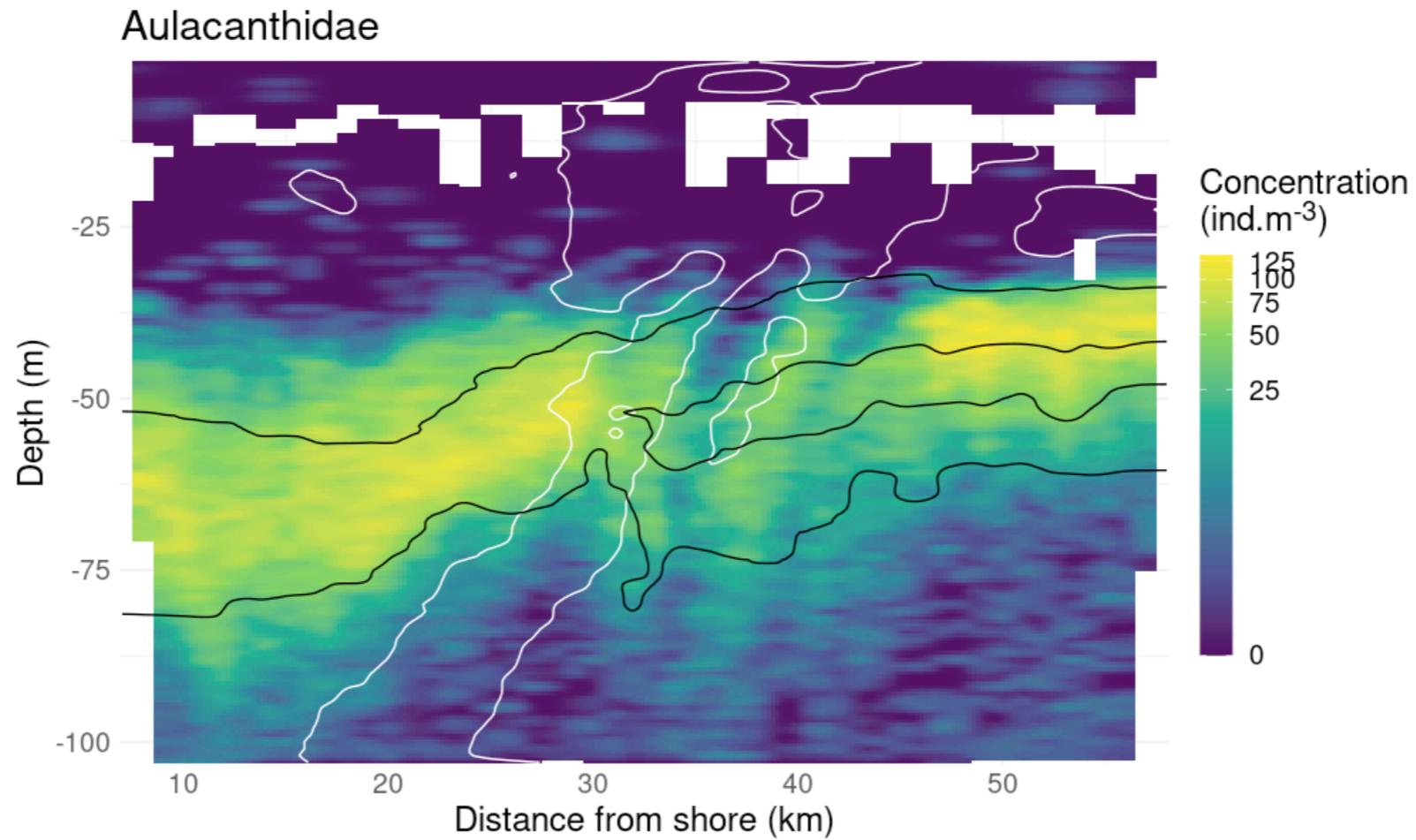


Study	Size range (mesh size)	Depth	Global estimates (PgC)
Moriarty et al., 2012	≥2 mm	0-350 m	0.02
Moriarty and O'Brien, 2013	≥200 μm	0-200	0.19
Buitenhuis et al., 2013	≥200 μm	Integrated	0.33-0.59
Buitenhuis et al., 2013	≥2 mm	0-500 m	0.22-1.52
Hatton et al., 2021	≥200 μm	0-200 m	0.53-31.57
Hatton et al., 2021	≥2 mm	0-200 m	0.02-2.64
This study	≥765 μm - 37.5 mm	0-200 m	0.229

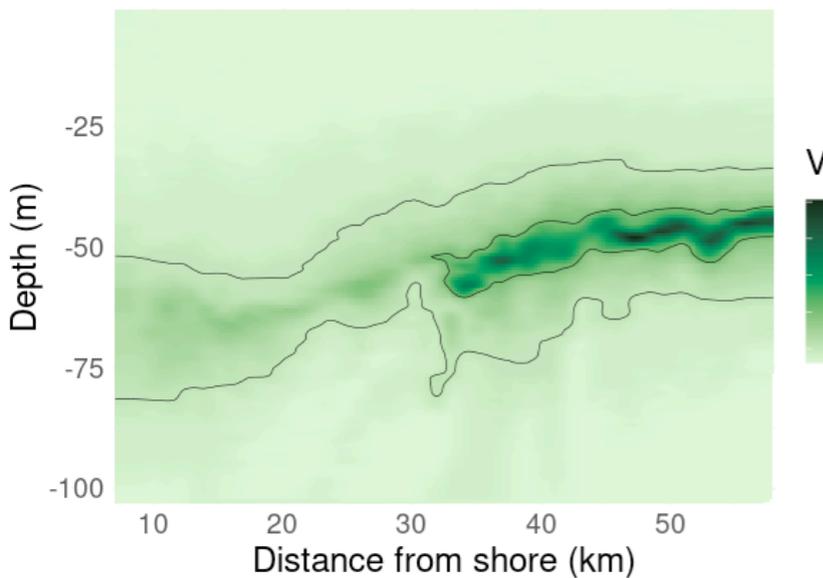


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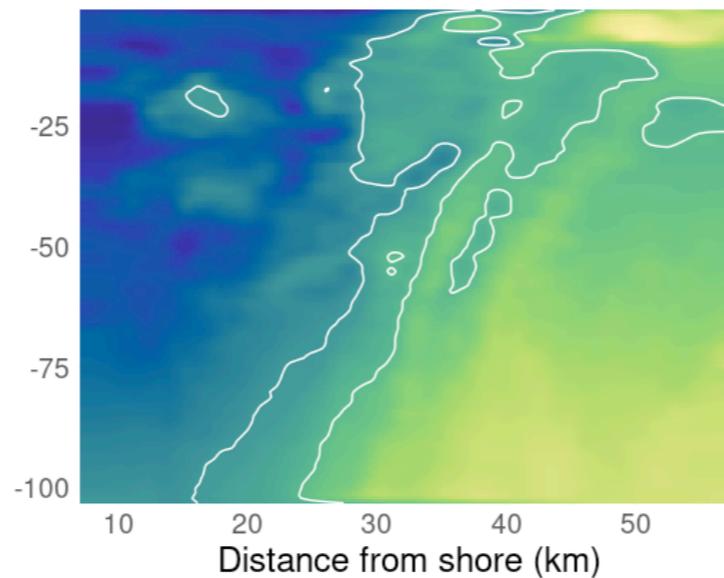
# Physical-biological interactions at high resolution



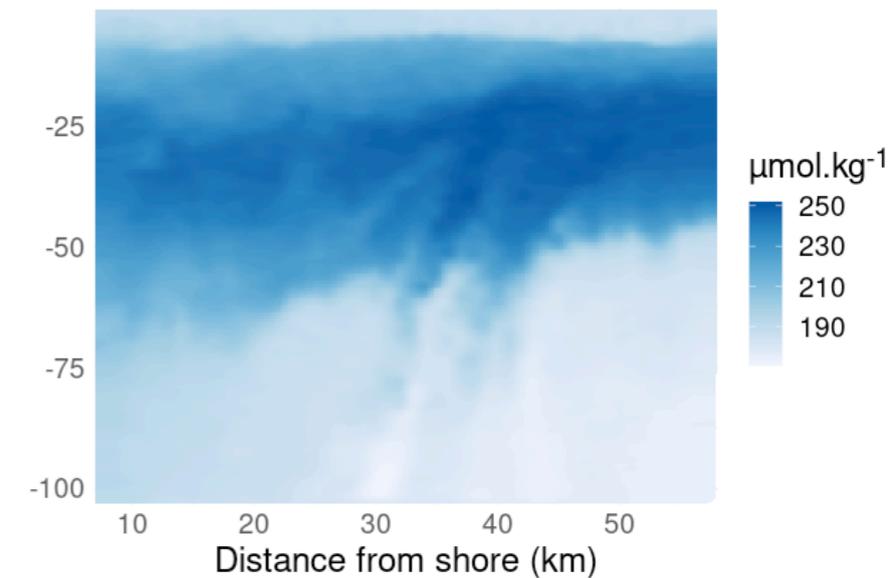
Fluorescence



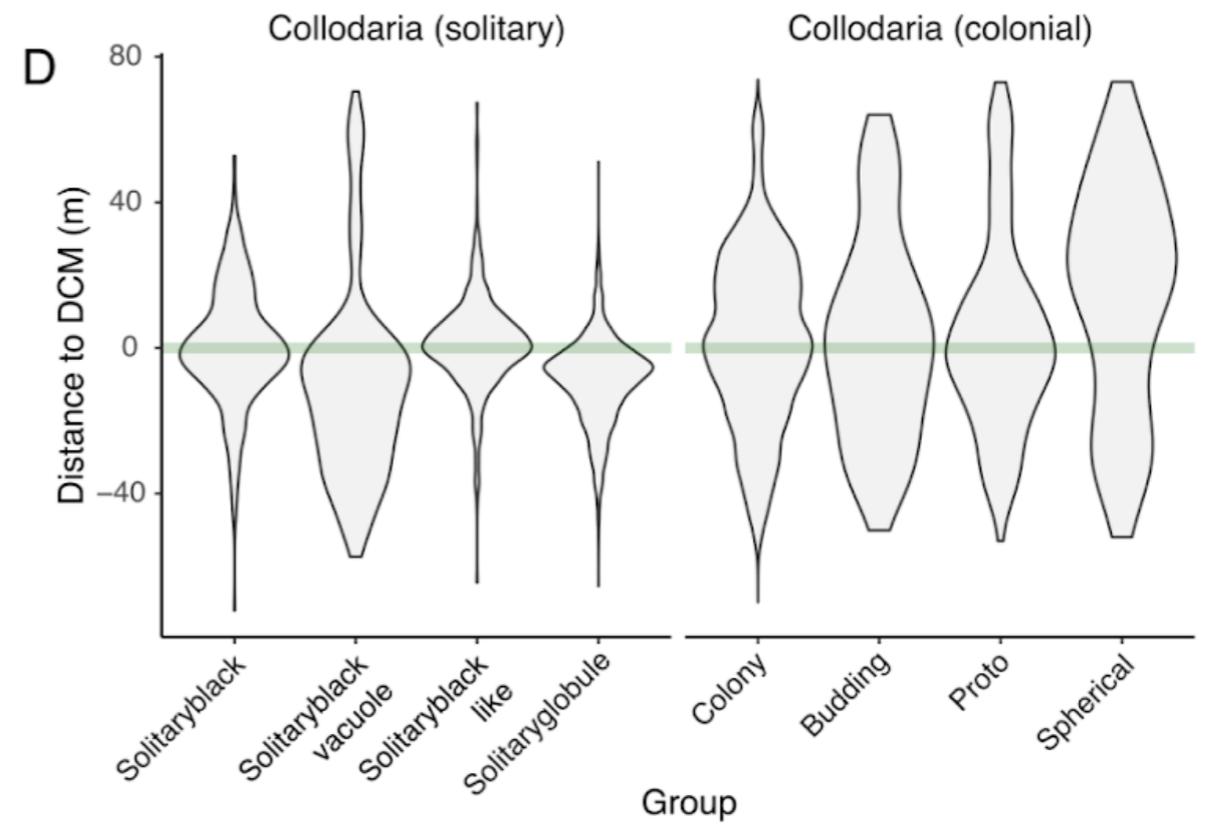
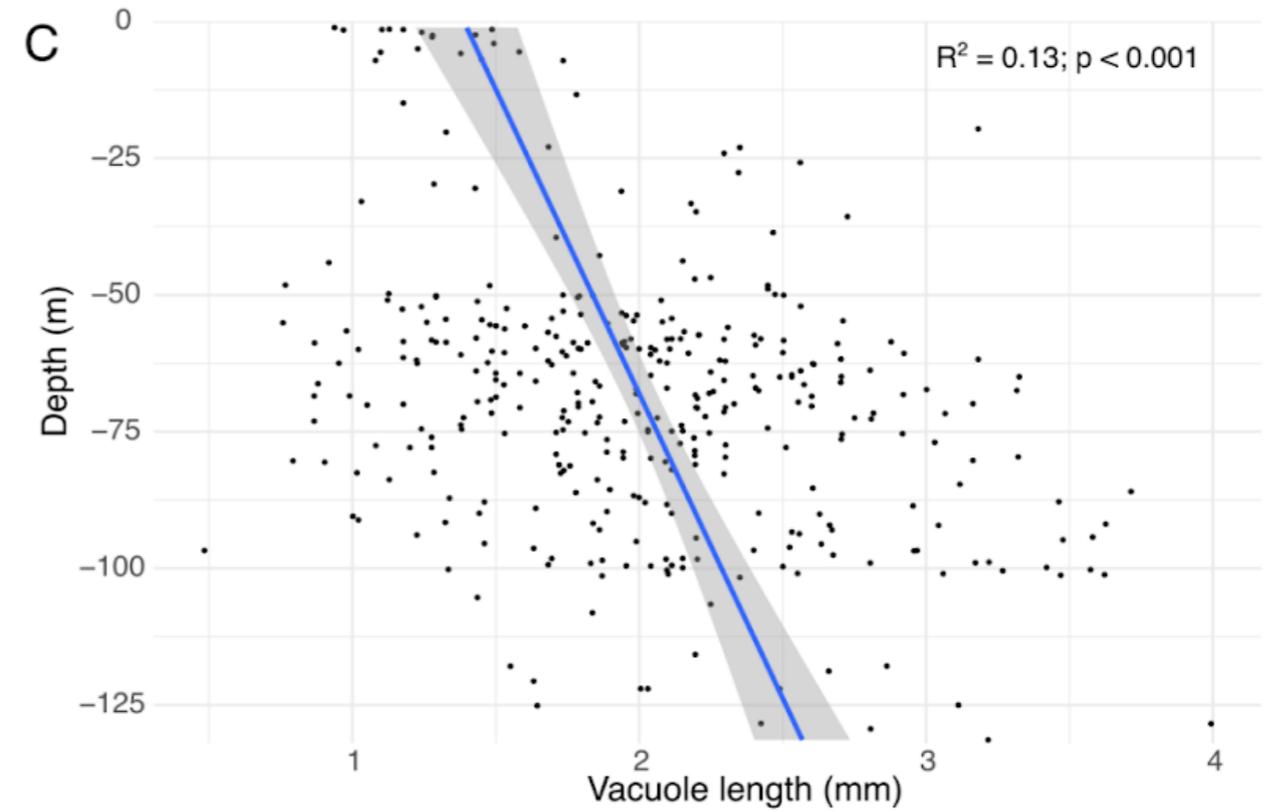
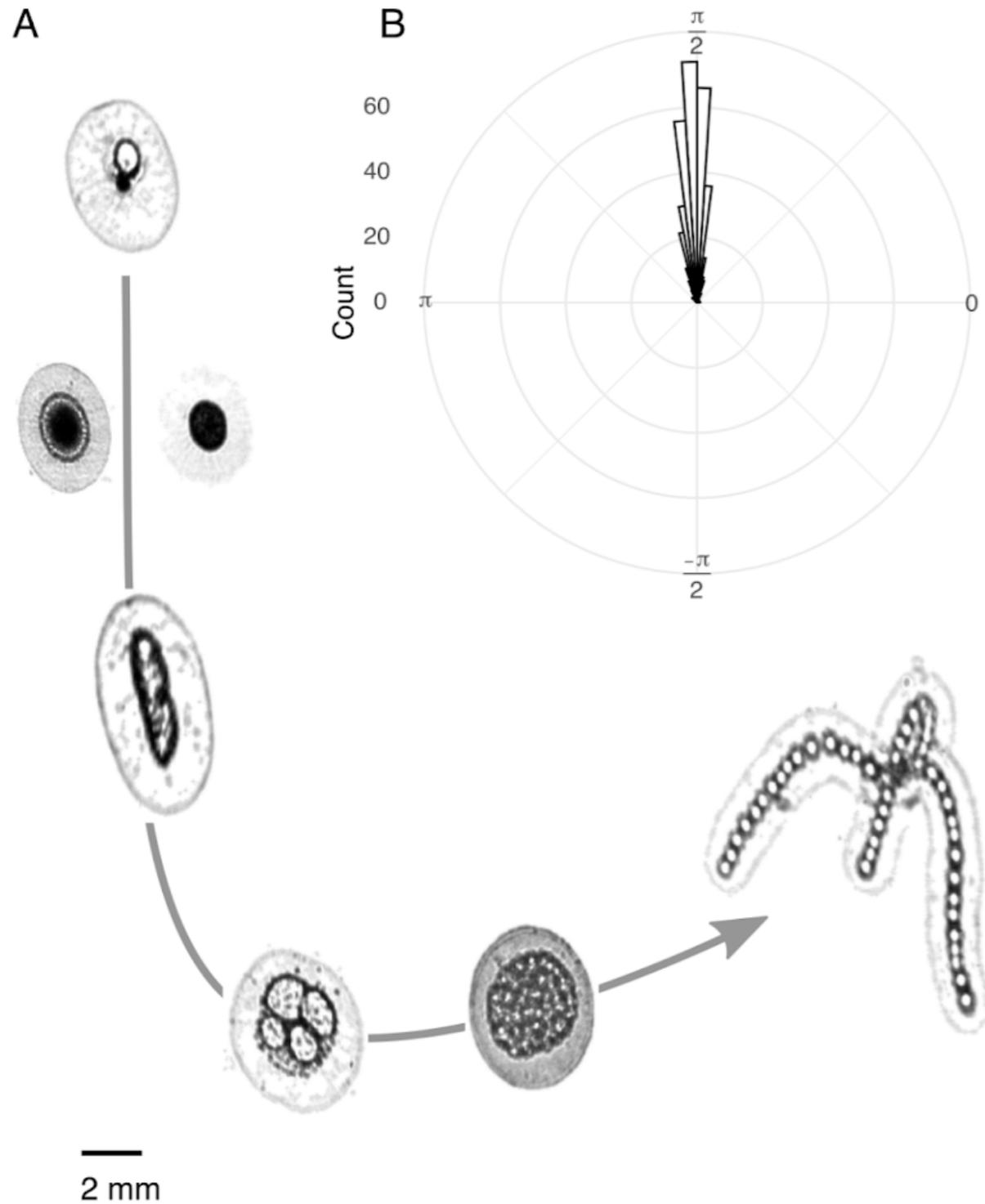
Salinity



Oxygen



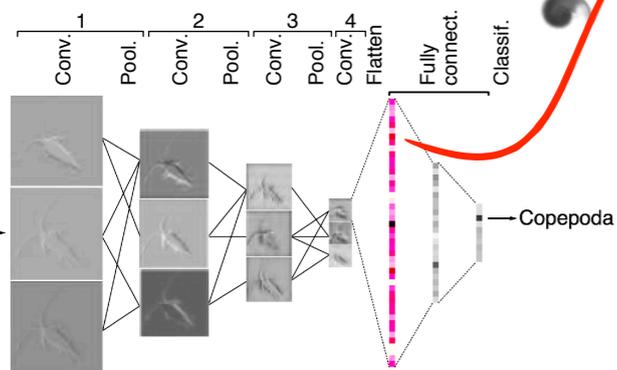
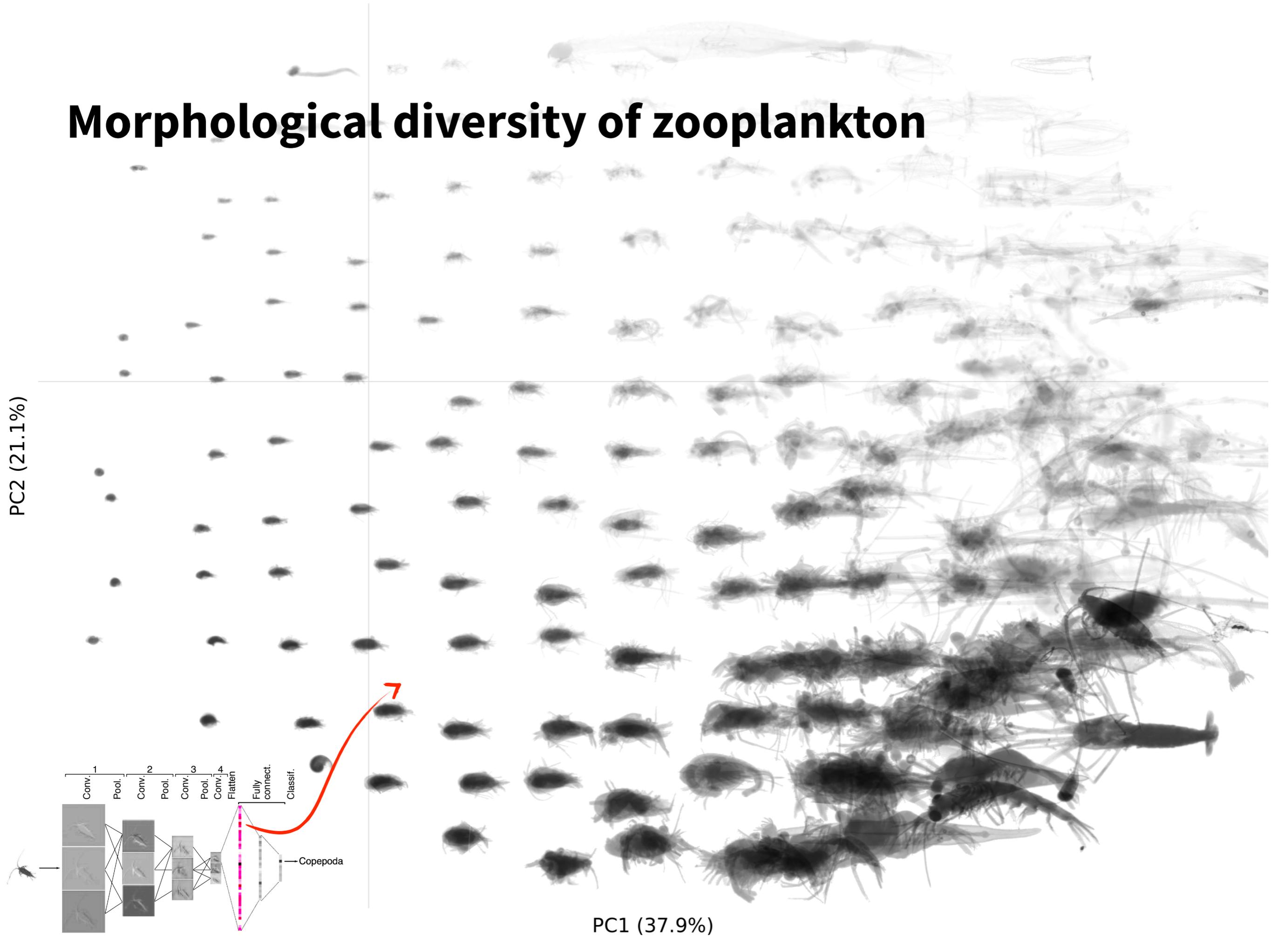
# Life cycle and “behaviour” of single cell plankton



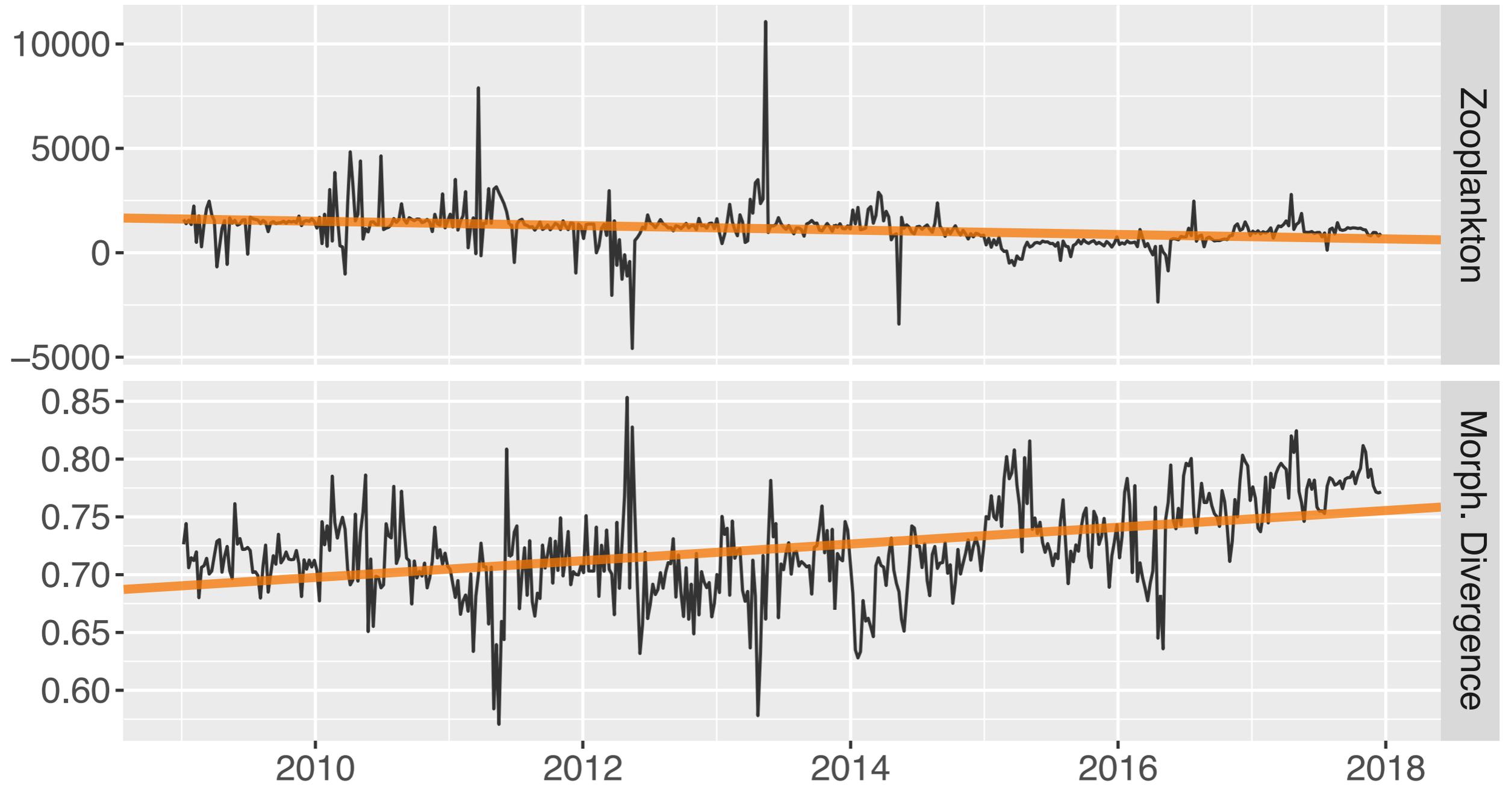
# Morphological diversity of zooplankton

PC2 (21.1%)

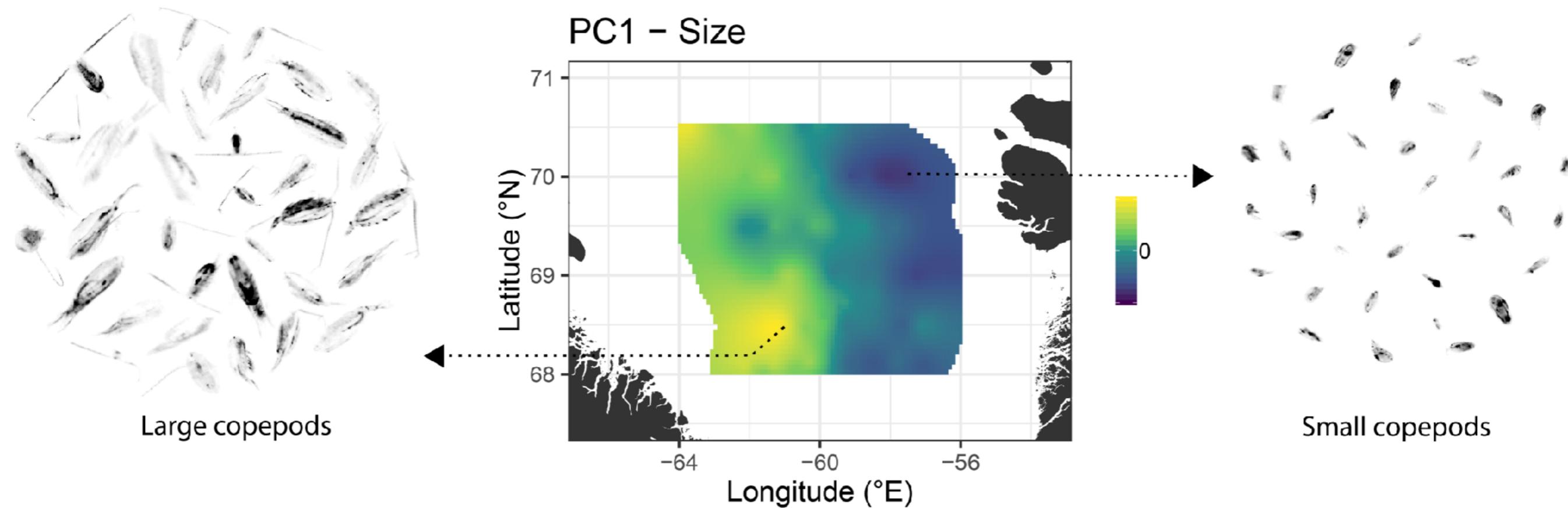
PC1 (37.9%)



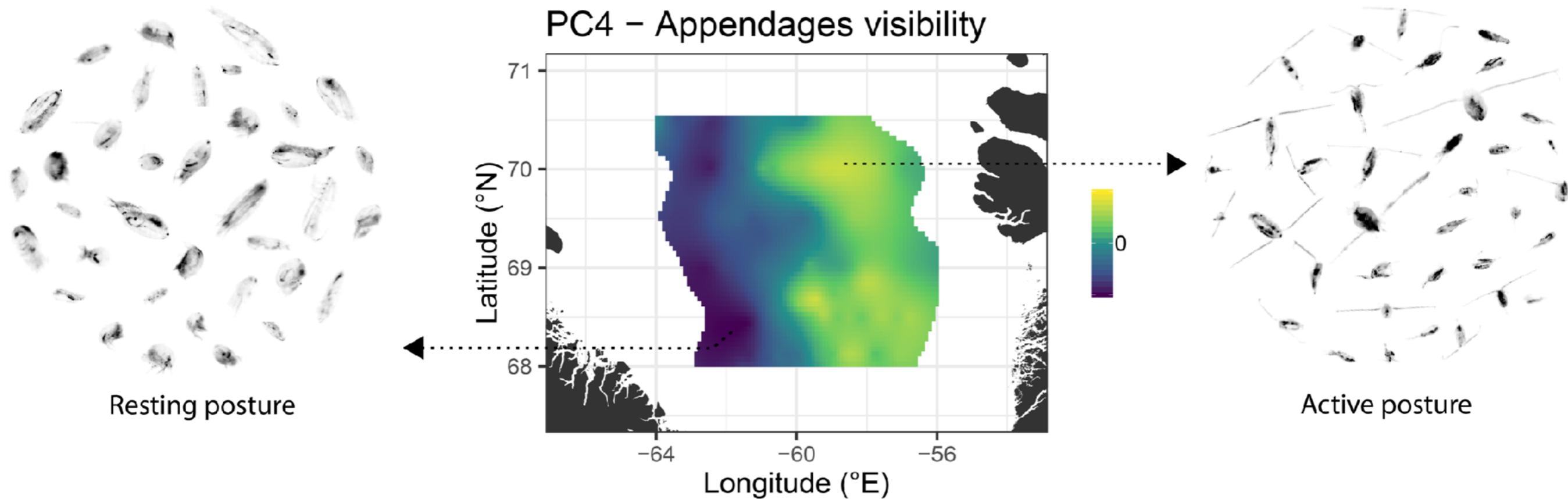
# Morphological diversity of zooplankton



# Community-level behaviour from individual-level morphology



# Community-level behaviour from individual-level morphology





*Merci*