

Green Attack or Overfitting? Comparing Machinelearning-based and Vegetation-index-based Methods to Early Detect European Spruce Bark Beetle Attacks Using Multispectral Drone Images

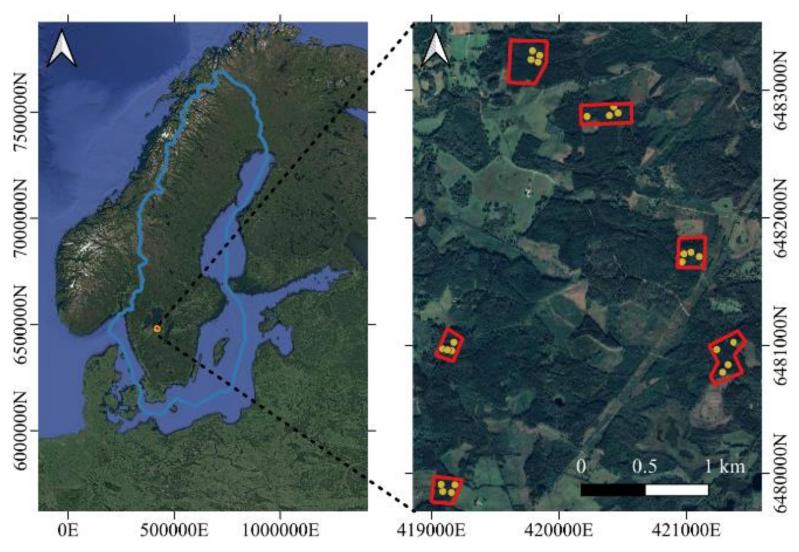
OBJECTIVE

- Quantifying the detectability of the attacked trees with different duration of infestations
- Comparing machine learning methods with VIs.
- Testing their transferability on untrained areas.

METHODS

>Experimental forests

- A controlled experiment
 - Pheromone dispensers in 24 plots
 - 977 spruces monitored, 208 spruces attacked
- Weekly field inventory
 - Holes on the barks, discoloration, defoliation



Attacked trees
Attacked trees with discoloration
Drone flights

200
20
25
30
35
40
45
Week of year

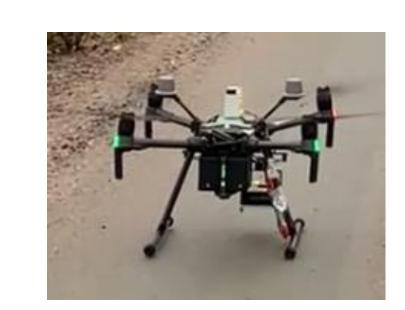
Study area and plots in Sweden

Number of attacked trees recorded every week

>Drone images

- DJI M210 with MAIA S2 camera
- Multispectral drone images, 9 bands as Sentinel-2
- 80 m above the ground, 0.04 m resolution



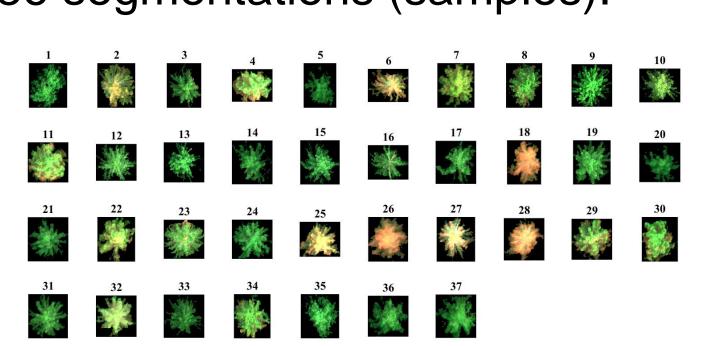


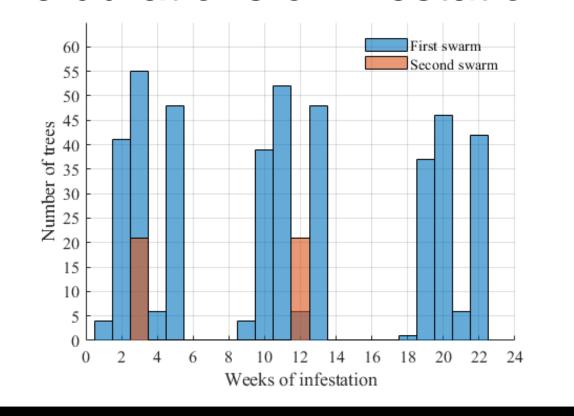


Radiometric reference target, DJI M210 drone, and MAIA S2 multispectral camera

>Segmented trees and sample size

- Marker-controlled watershed segmentation
- Group tree segmentations with the same durations of infestation.
- 486 segmentations (samples).



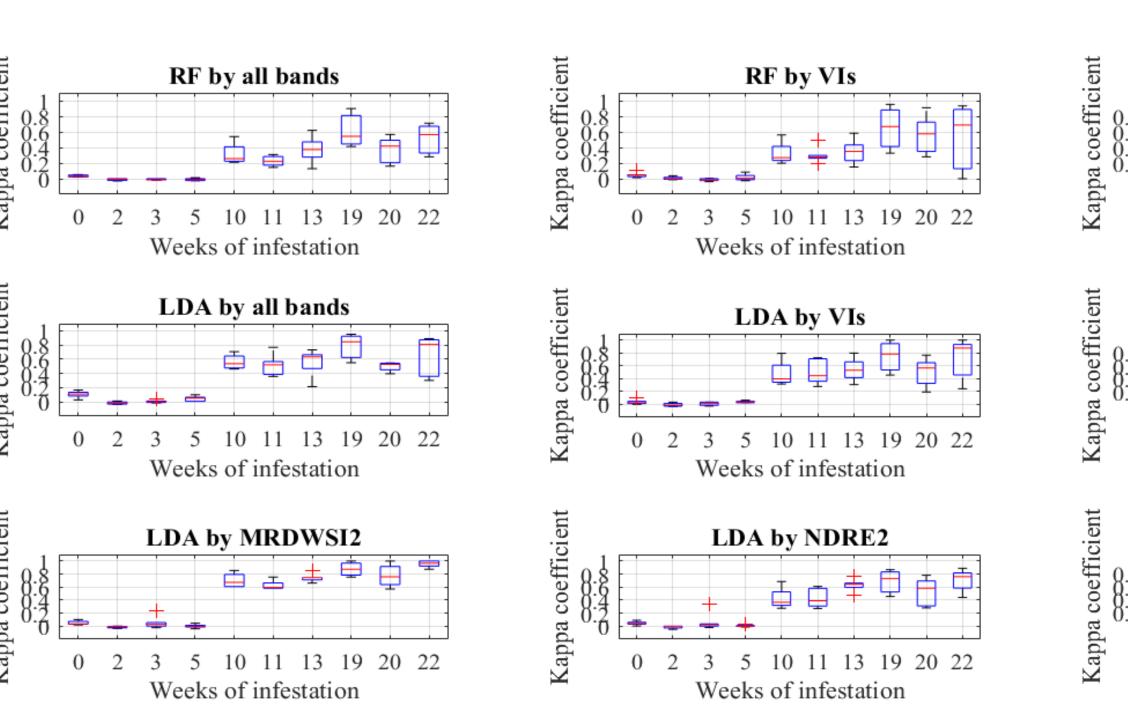


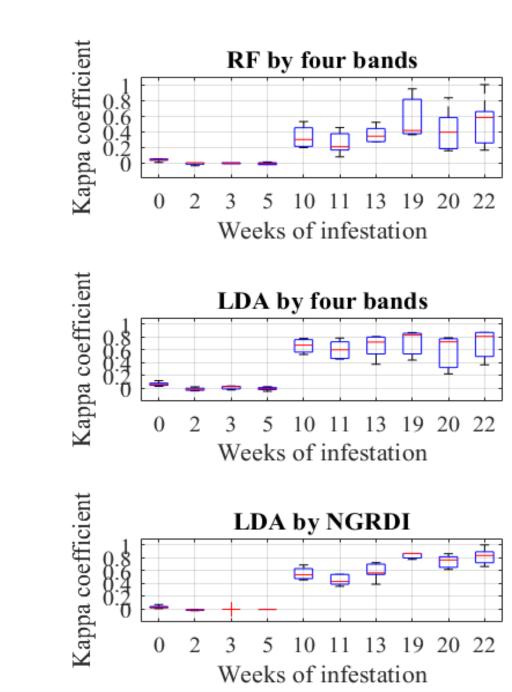
>Training and testing methods

- Random Forest (RF), Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)
- Vegetation indices (VIs)
- All bands, four bands, and VIs as input to RF and LDA
- Validation A: 90% training data and 10% testing data
- Validation B: training on 5 stands and test on the other one stand

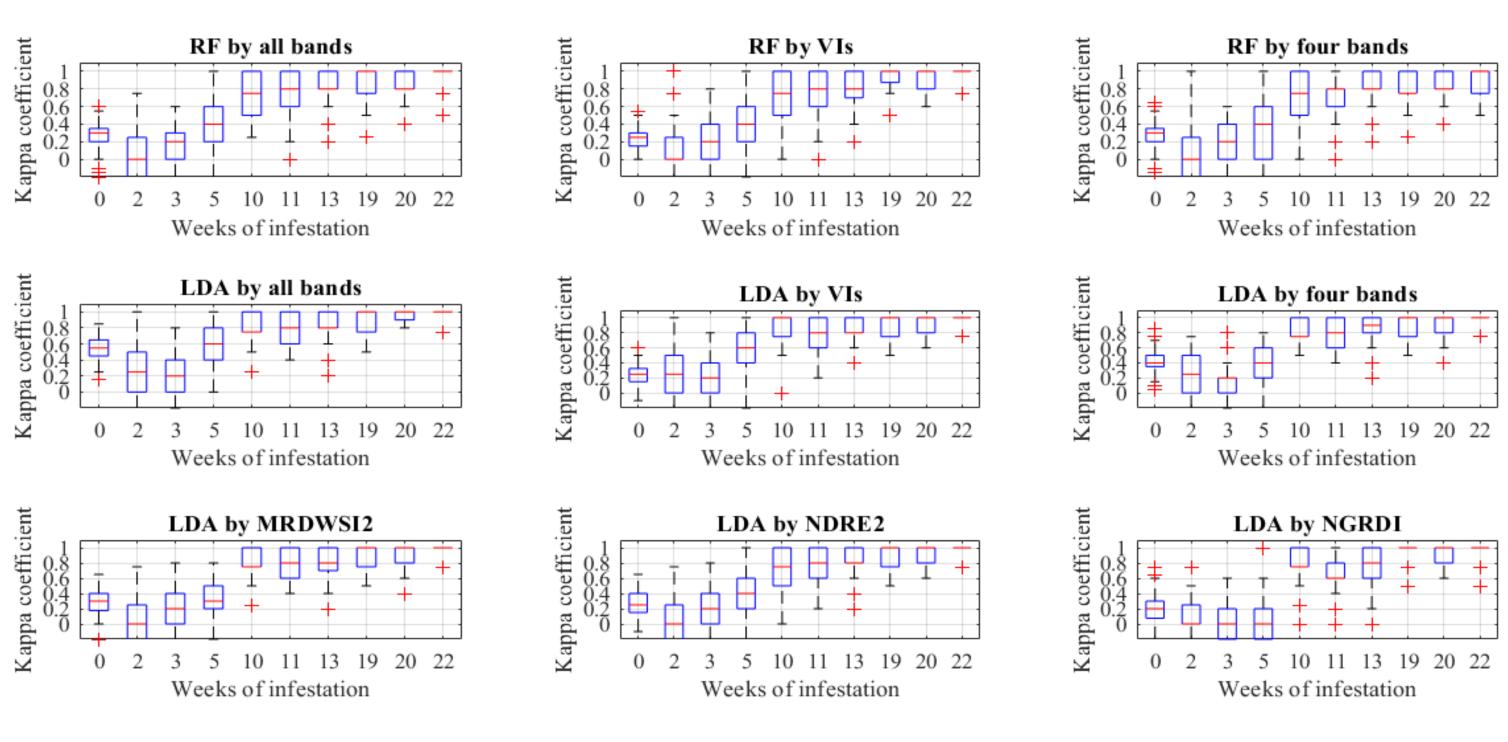
RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- RF and LDA with multiple variables showed overfitting and low transferability on untrained area.
- Using single VIs showed higher accuracy and robustness.
- Infestations with <5 weeks showed very low detectability.
- Testing on untrained area is crucial to show the transferability of a model.





Kappa coefficient of the RF and LDA models using different variables when training on 5 stands and testing on the remaining stand.



Kappa coefficient of the RF and LDA models using different variables when variables when training and testing on 90% and 10% of all trees, respectively



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