

Counting River Herring Using Underwater Videos and AI

2024 River Herring Network Meeting, Weymouth, MA

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Citizen Scientists in River Herring Conservation



North and South Rivers
Watershed Association

Citizen Science River Herring Counts Help Us Understand Population Decline

Posted on [July 27, 2023](#) by [Lori](#)

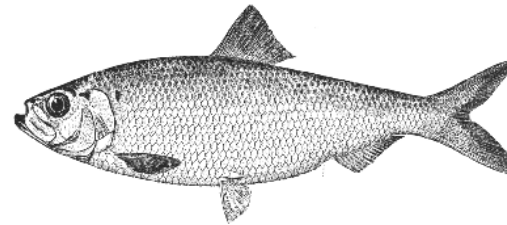


You Can Help Scientists Count Migrating River Herring—Virtually

April 17, 2020

An underwater web camera lets citizen scientists help collect data on the annual spring migration of herring in historic Plymouth, Massachusetts.

[Feature Story](#) | [New England/Mid-Atlantic](#)

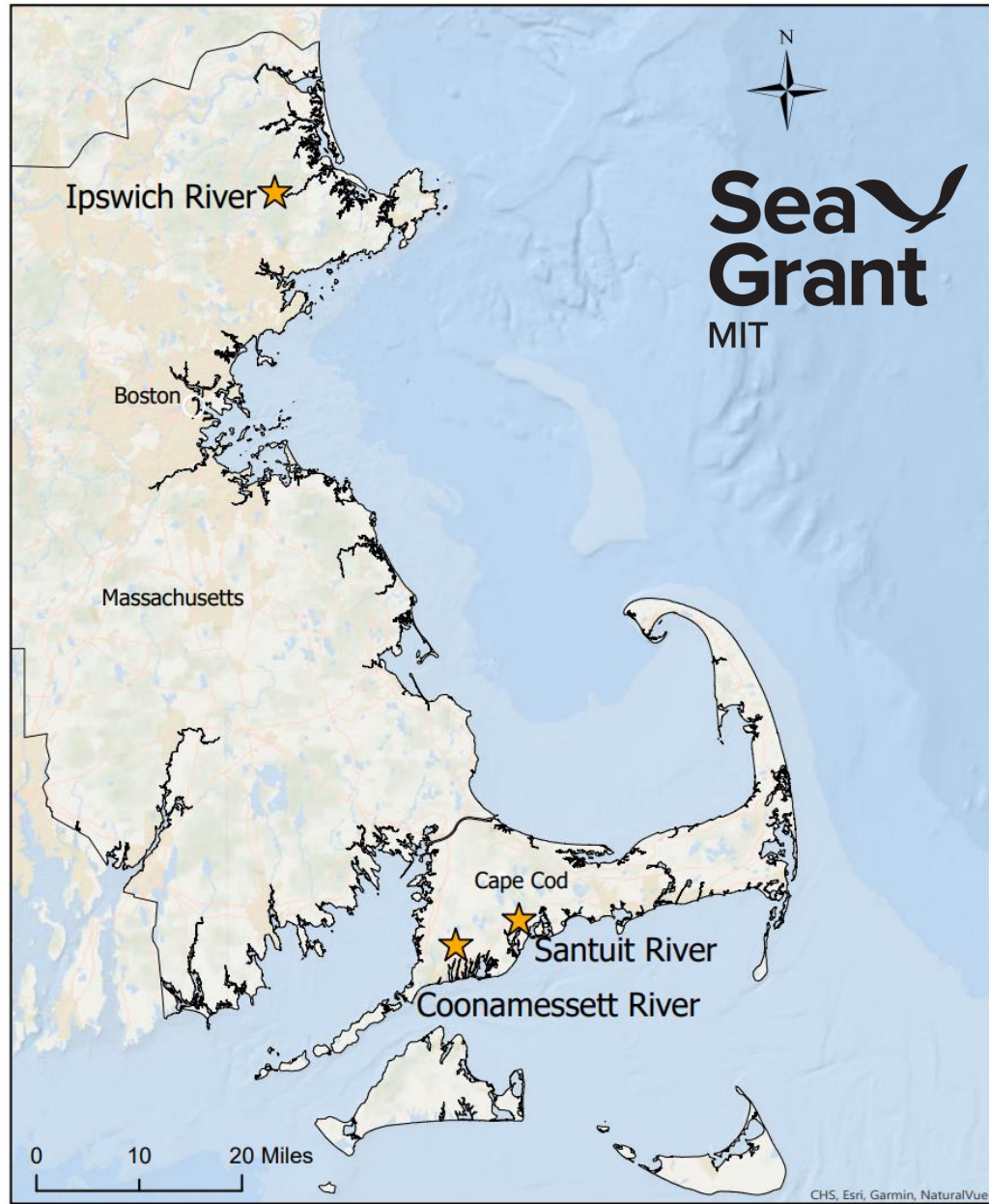


Volunteers Needed to Monitor Herring on the Concord River

We all are attracted to the larger animals in the ocean. Kids are especially drawn to the whales, sharks, and seals. These more charismatic species play an important role in our ocean ecosystem, but they are part of the food chain and rely on their prey, the smaller “forage” fish [\[video\]](#), to survive.

How Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help?

- 24/7 continuous monitoring
- Process large volumes of video data quickly
- Work in various weather and lighting conditions (with proper setup)
- Generate detailed data logs automatically
- Maintain consistent counting criteria once trained
- Track patterns and trends in real-time



AI-Driven Strategic Counting of River Herring

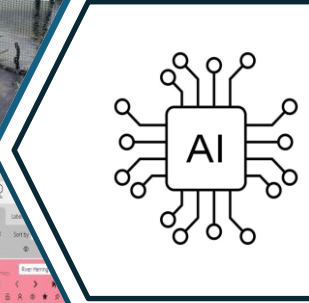
Camera system



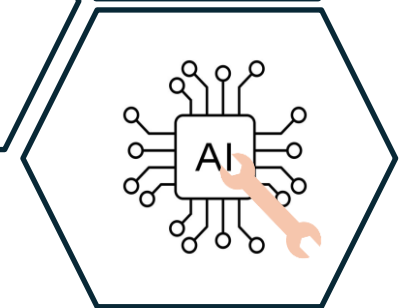
Count table

time	label	count_in	c
1160	77.36 in	1	
1163	77.566 in	2	
1168	77.896 in	3	
1174	78.299 in	4	
4108	274.142 in	5	0
4112	274.407 in	6	0
4114	274.54 in	7	0
4116	274.675 in	8	
4118	274.806 in	9	
4119	274.872 in	10	
4125	275.271 in	11	
4127	275.404 in	12	

AI model

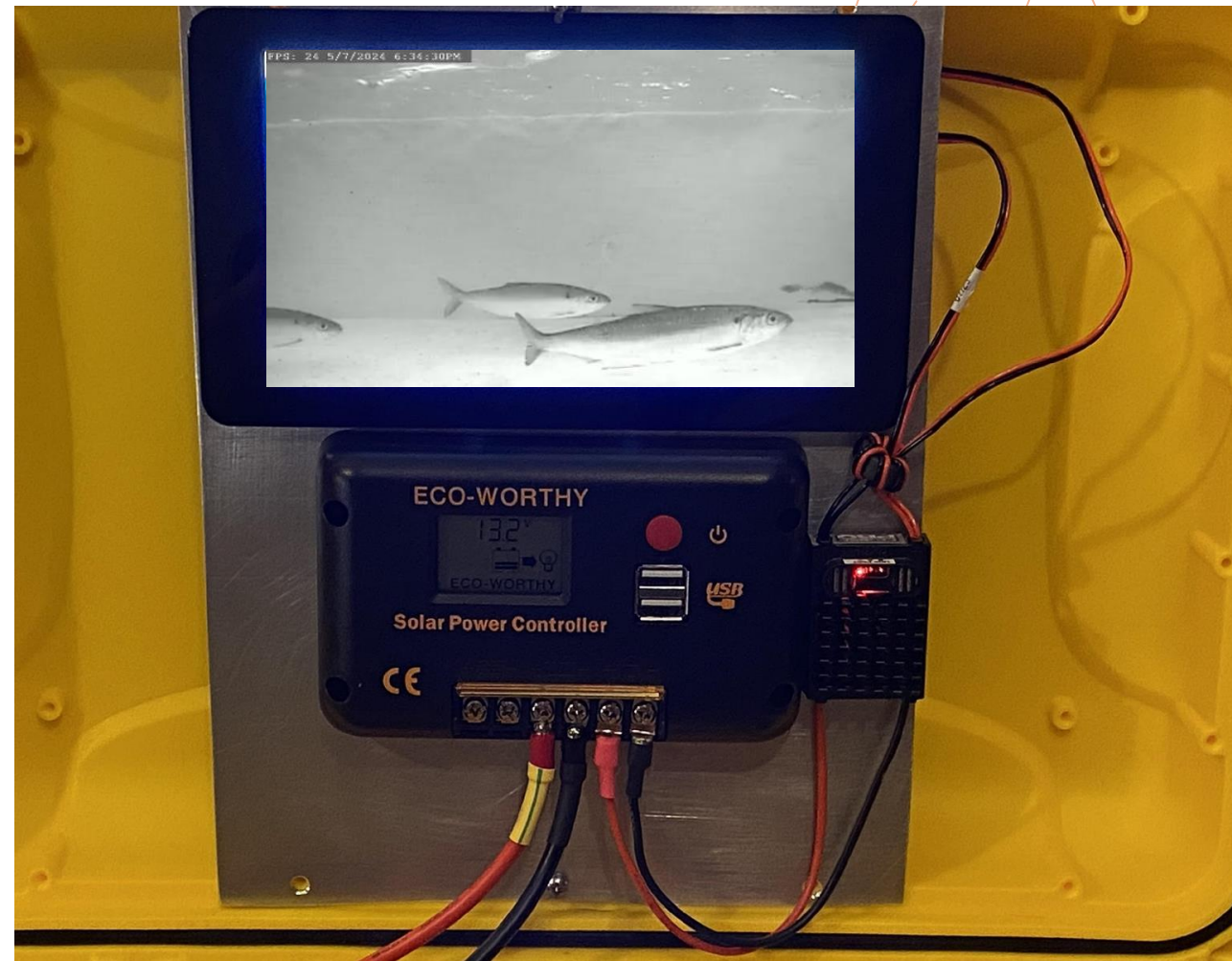


Video Processing



Model Evaluation & Improvement





Camera System

(Solar powered + Infrared light)

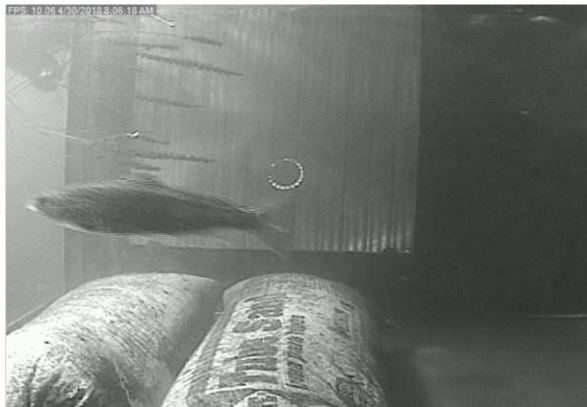
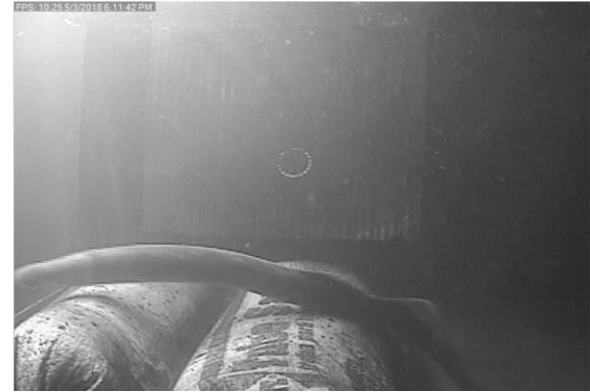


Coonamessett River, Falmouth

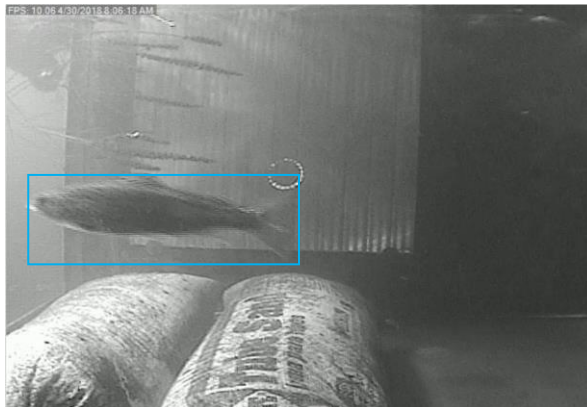
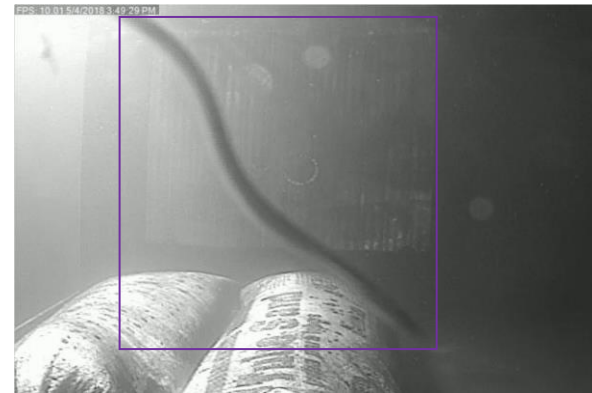
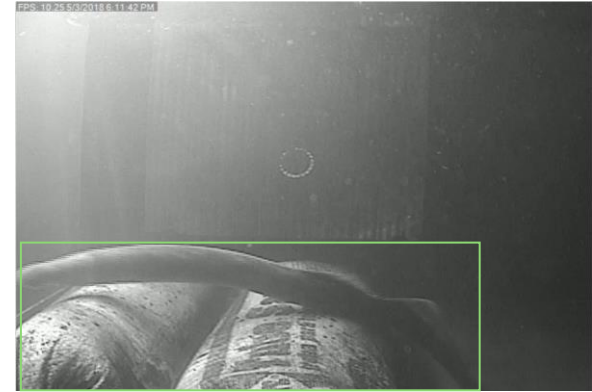


Santuit Pond, Mashpee

Videos for training AI model



Labeling data for AI model training

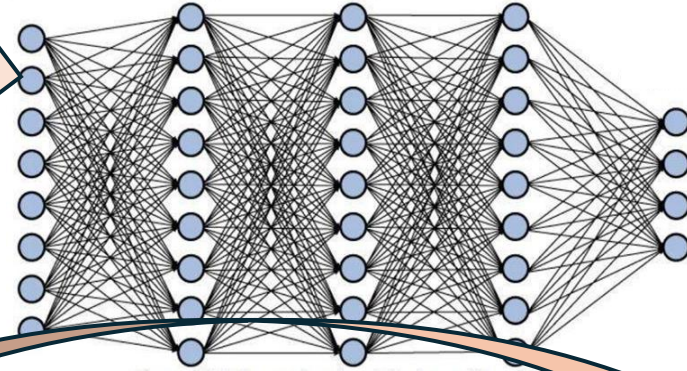


AI model training and prediction

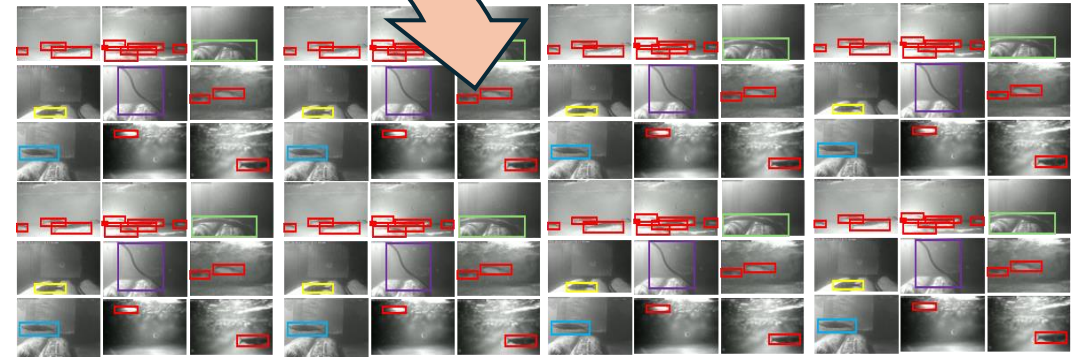
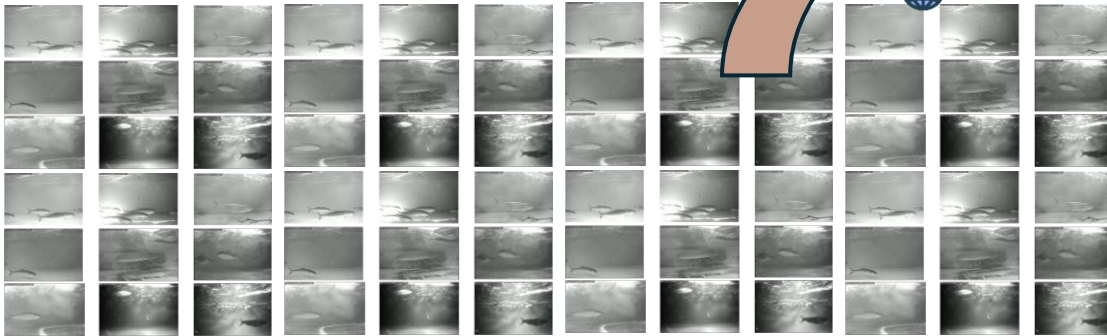
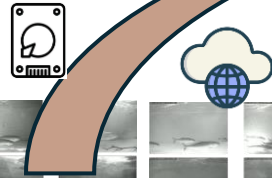


1. Training

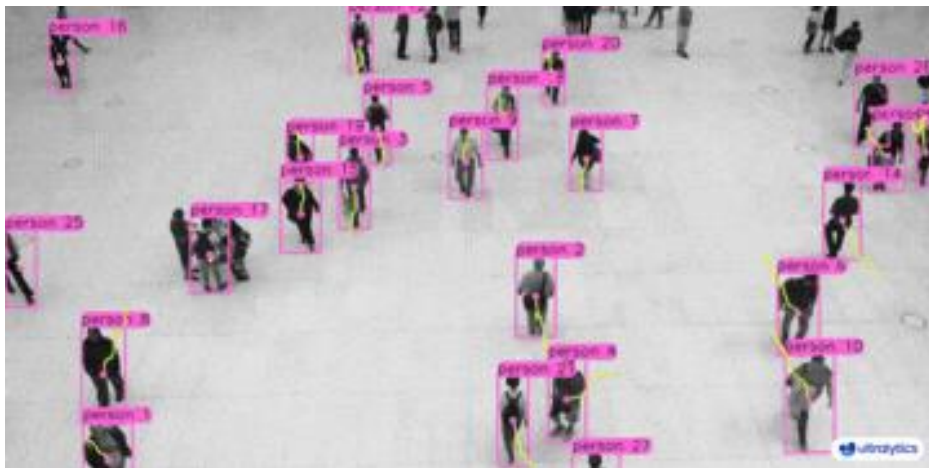
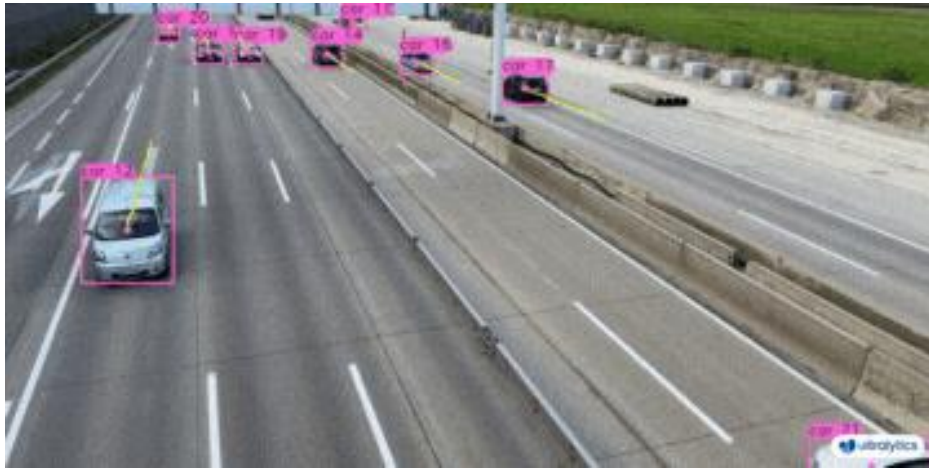
AI model - Neural Network



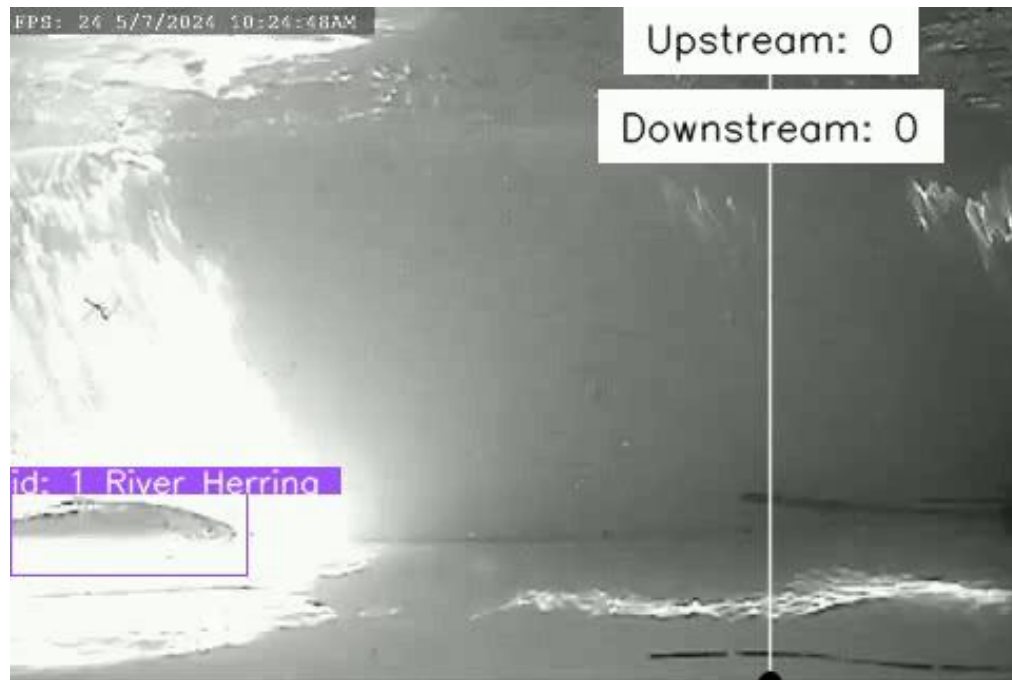
2. Prediction



AI model applications



Use AI to Count River Herring

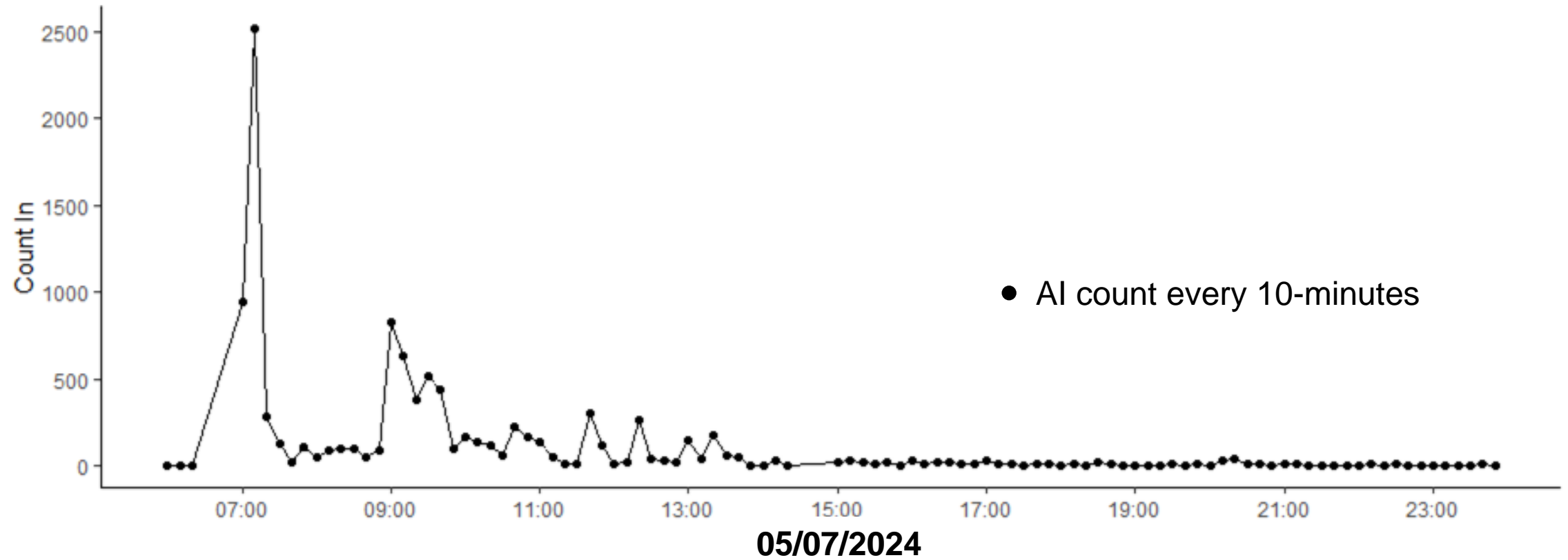


Customized output Data Sheet

frame	time	label	count_in	count_out
1160	77.36	in	1	0
1163	77.566	in	2	0
1168	77.896	in	3	0
1174	78.299	in	4	0
4108	274.142	in	5	0
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AI count result

(Coonamessett River 05/07/2024)



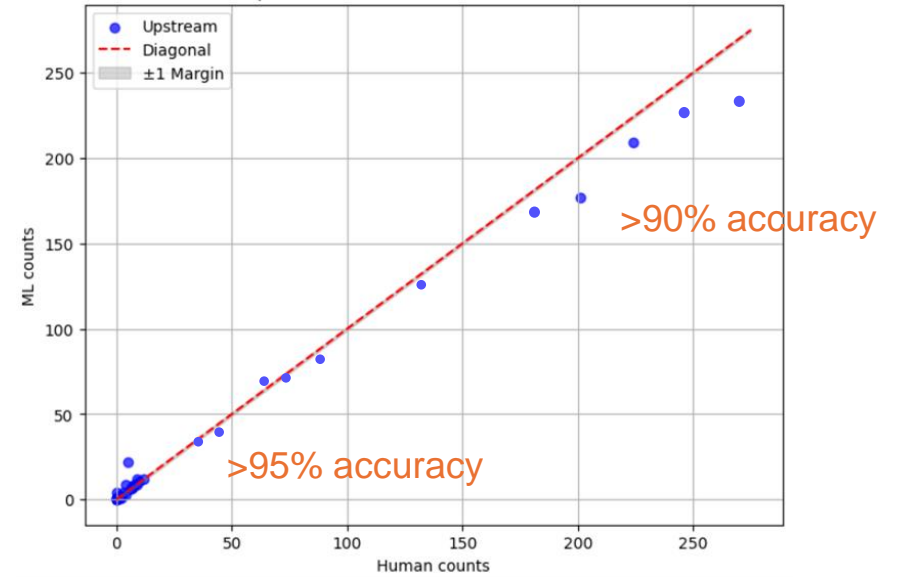
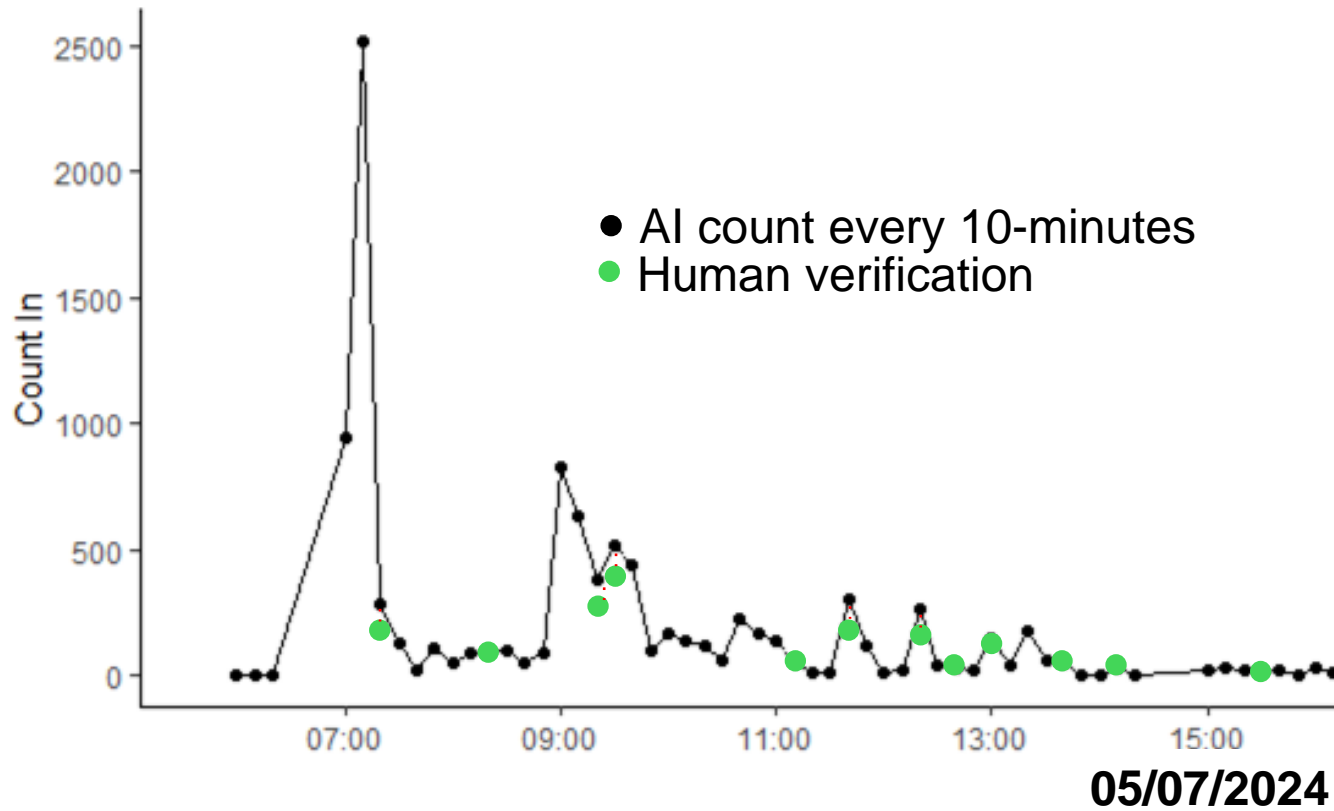
Human count – Model development/verification



Human Count data format

Time	Frame	Species	Direction
00:07:54	7108	Herring	up
00:07:55	7119	Herring	down

Compare AI vs Human count



Limitations of AI in fish monitoring:

- Adapt easily to unexpected situations or new scenarios
- Identify rare species without specific training
- Make contextual judgments about environmental conditions
- Troubleshoot equipment issues
- Understand the broader ecosystem implications
- Make qualitative observations about fish health or behavior anomalies

New tasks for Citizen Scientist

- Community engagement and awareness
- Results validation and verification
- Contributing to AI training
- Equipment maintenance and monitoring
- Qualitative observations
- Environmental monitoring beyond fish counting

Acknowledgements

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IPSWICH RIVER
WATERSHED ASSOCIATION