

New Technologies for Plant Phenotyping

Unidad Integrada Balcarce (INTA-UNMDP)

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# Low cost computer vision implementations for plant phenotyping/identification problems

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C I F A S I S



CONICET

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# Outline

- Our path here:
  - Weed seeds
  - Green seeds
  - Plant identification using veins
  - Counting seeds in pods
  - Stripes in apples
- Conclusions
- The Future

# The beginning: Weed seeds identification (~2000)

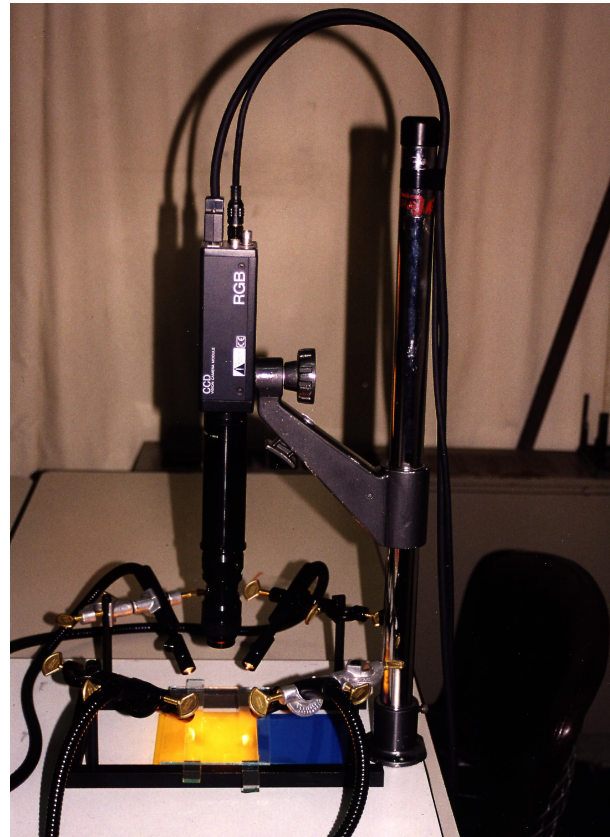


Colaboration:



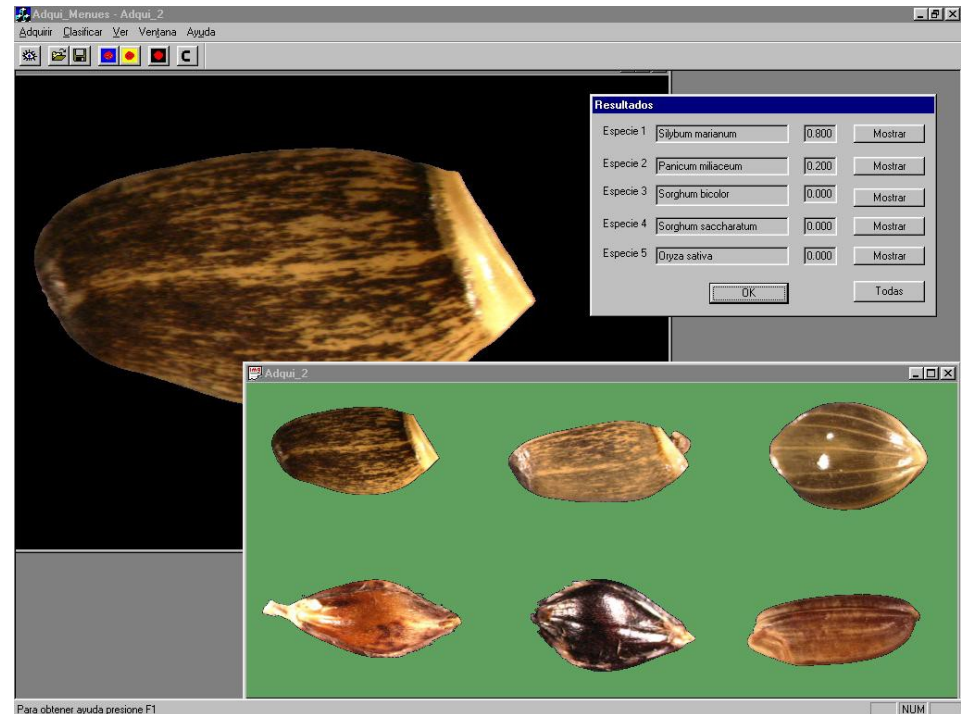
# Weed seeds identification: Hardware

- High-End Equipment
  - Frame grabber
  - Special camera
  - Light source
  - Etc.
- Pro: High Performance
- Con: High cost!



# Weed seeds identification: Software

- Imaging + segmentation
- Measurement of diverse features:
  - Morphological
  - Textural
  - Color
- Classification with Neural Networks ensembles



- Very good results:
  - +95% correct recognition on 250 species
  - +99.5 accuracy using the 5 most probable species

# Weed seeds identification: The problems

- Nobody was willing to pay the cost of the equipment!
- High-End video equipment also have problems
  - Drivers
  - Replacements
  - Aging of lamps (COLOR!)



# Second attempt: Green levels in soybeans (~2008)

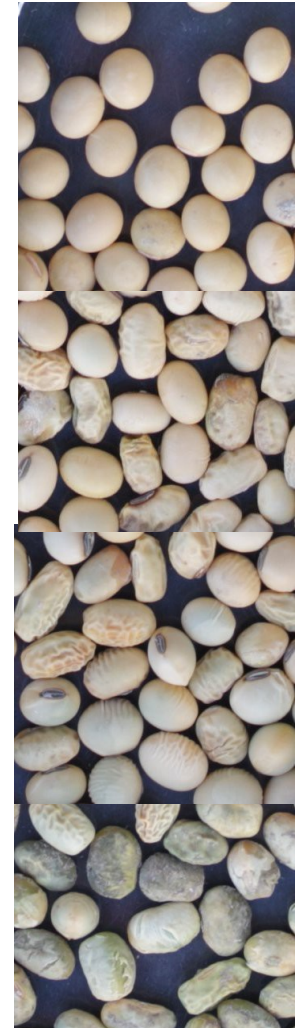


Colaboration:



# Green levels in soybeans: How to measure color?

- We gave up on special hardware!
- Low cost solution:
  - Of-the-shelf imaging device with calibration standard
  - Software implemented as a web service

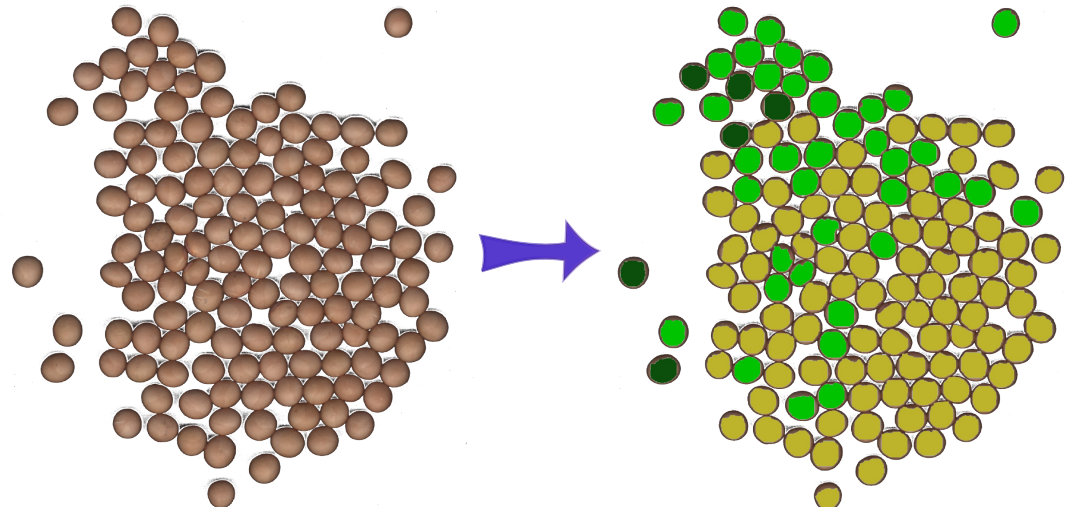




# Green levels in soybeans: Software

- Calibrated Scanner + Segmentation
- Feature extraction
  - Morphological
  - Color
- Clasificación with Random Forest (Ensemble of classification trees)

- All project based on Open Software (Open CV - R)



# Green levels in soybeans: Problems!

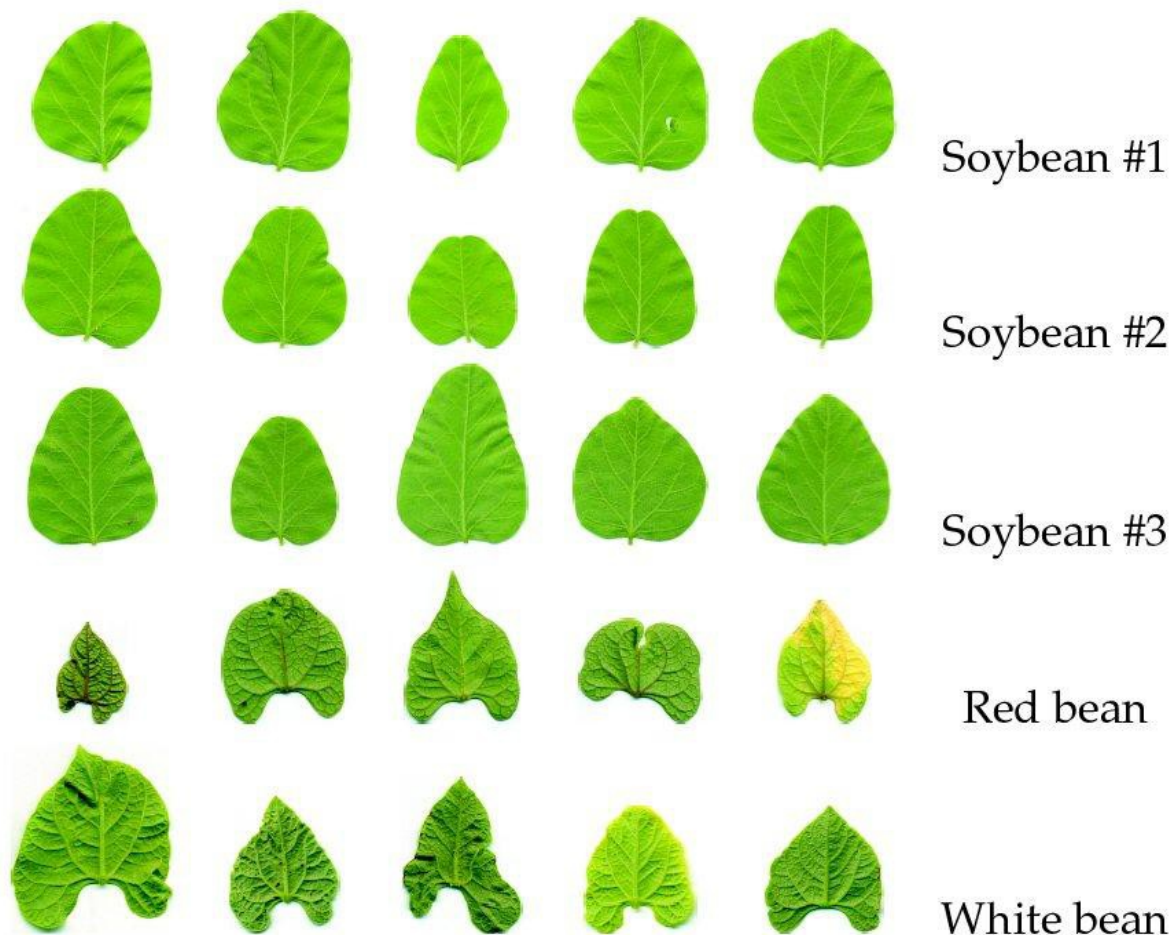
- Color is really difficult!
- Even for us!
- We can control the illumination easily with a flatbed scanner, but translating colours from diverse equipments with high accuracy is very difficult



# Green levels in soybeans: Results

- Average human accuracy: 65%
- Best result for automatic system: 85%
- But:
  - Using a single scanner
  - Translating from other scanners decrease accuracy to near random results

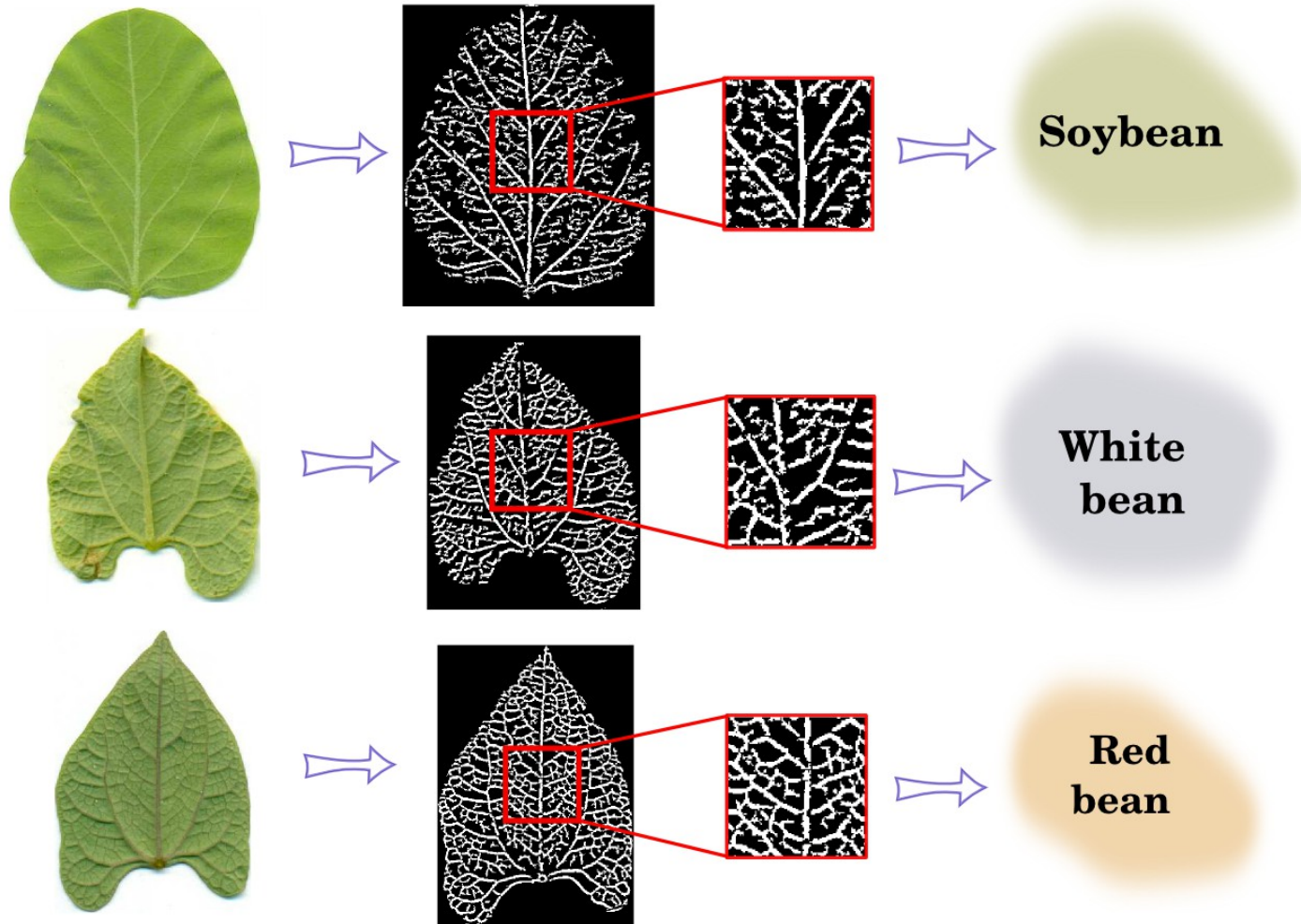
# Cultivar identification using leaf veins (2012)



Colaboration:

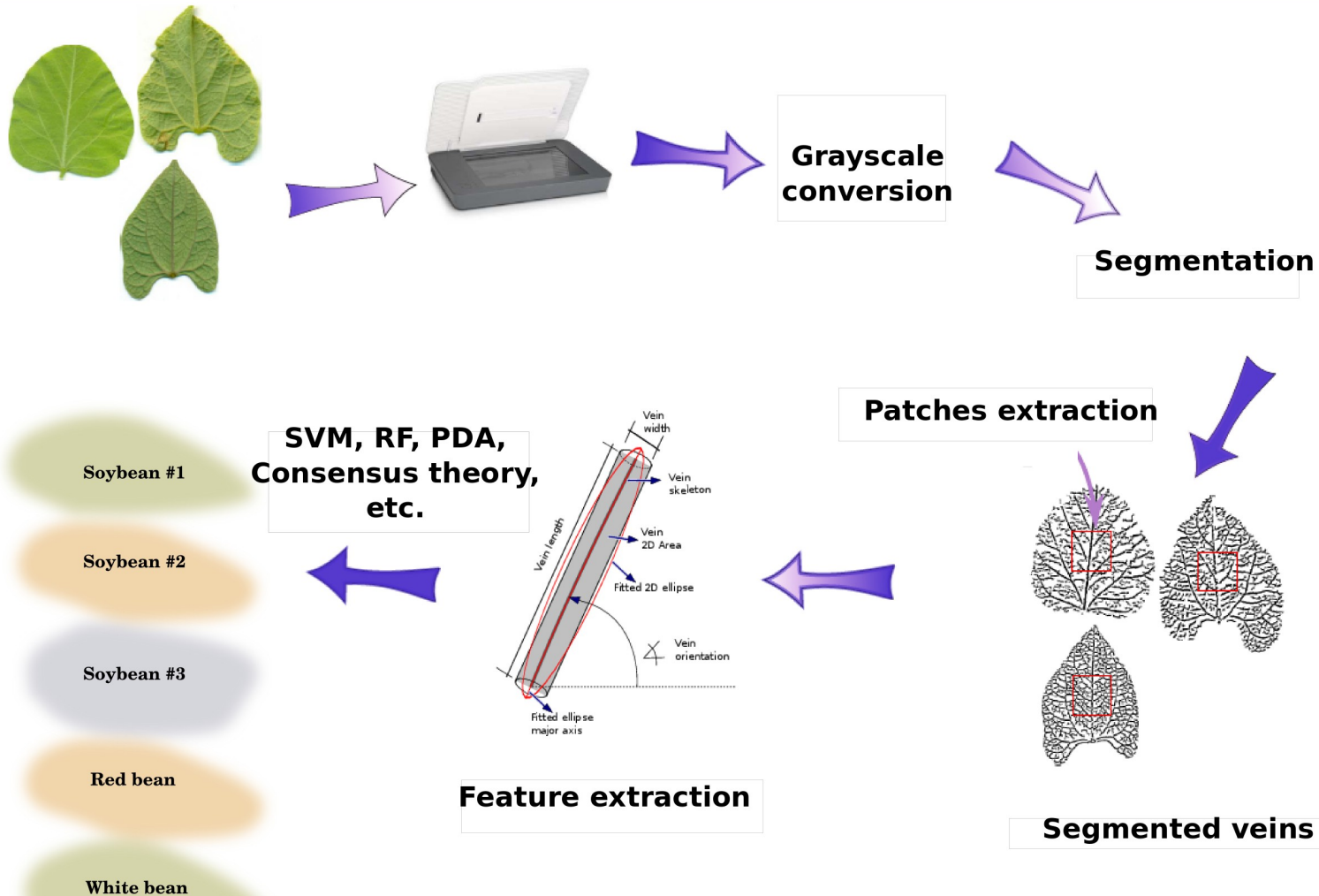


# Cultivar identification using leaf veins





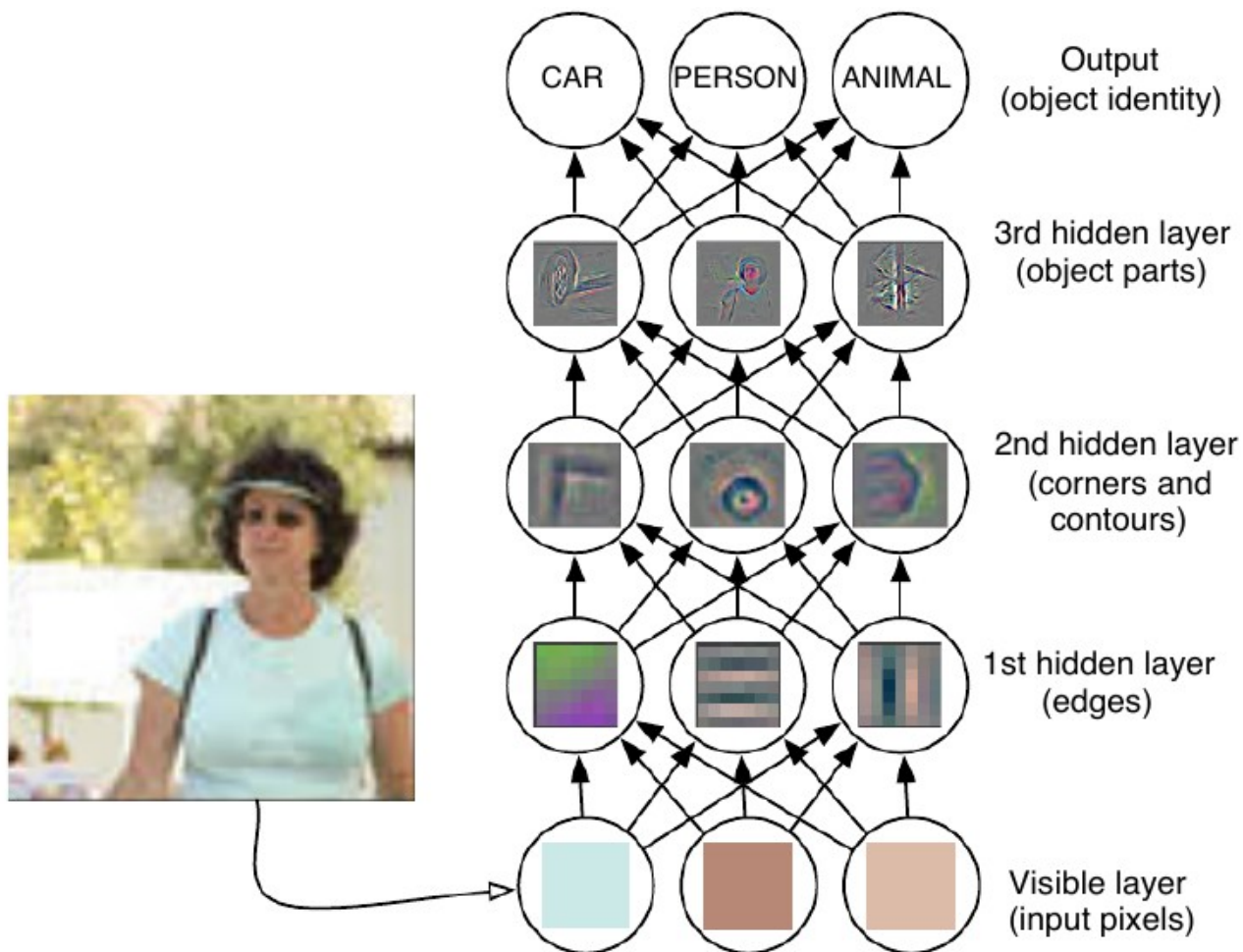
# Cultivar identification using leaf veins: pipeline



# Cultivar identification using leaf veins: results

- Average human accuracy: 45%
- Best result for automatic system: 60%
  
- Automatic methods outperforms humans (on cultivars and species)
- But results are not good enough as to develop a portable device

# Cultivar identification: can we improve? Deep learning



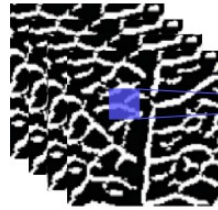
# Cultivar identification with Deep learning



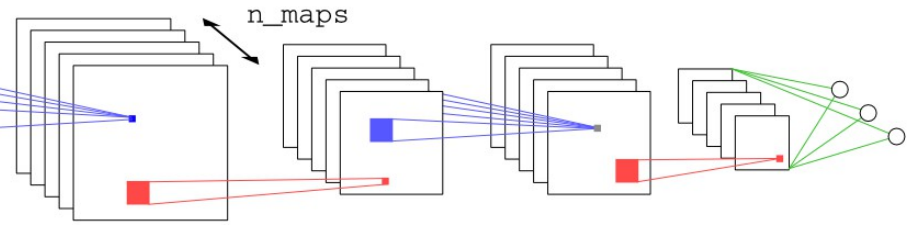
original image



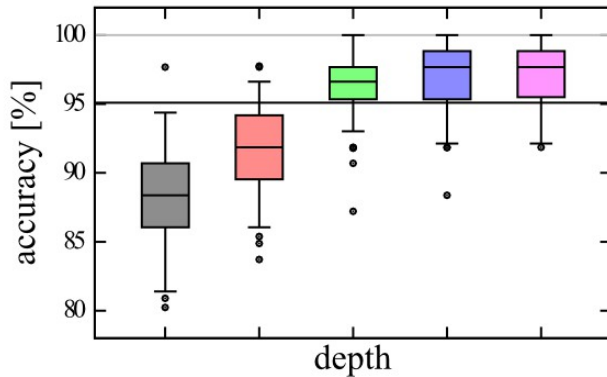
vein segmentation



central patch

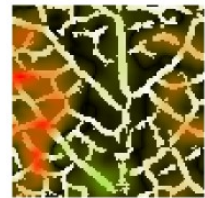
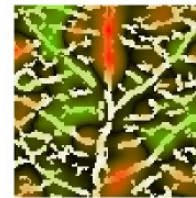


convolutional neural network



dataset's state-of-the-art accuracy

improved accuracy



relevant patterns visualization

# Phenotyping: counting seeds in pods (2015)

- Semi-automatic procedure: pods are collected from the plant by hand and counted automatically with a vision system
- Regular camera, cheap illumination device and a computer
- Segmentation + feature extraction
- Classification with SVM



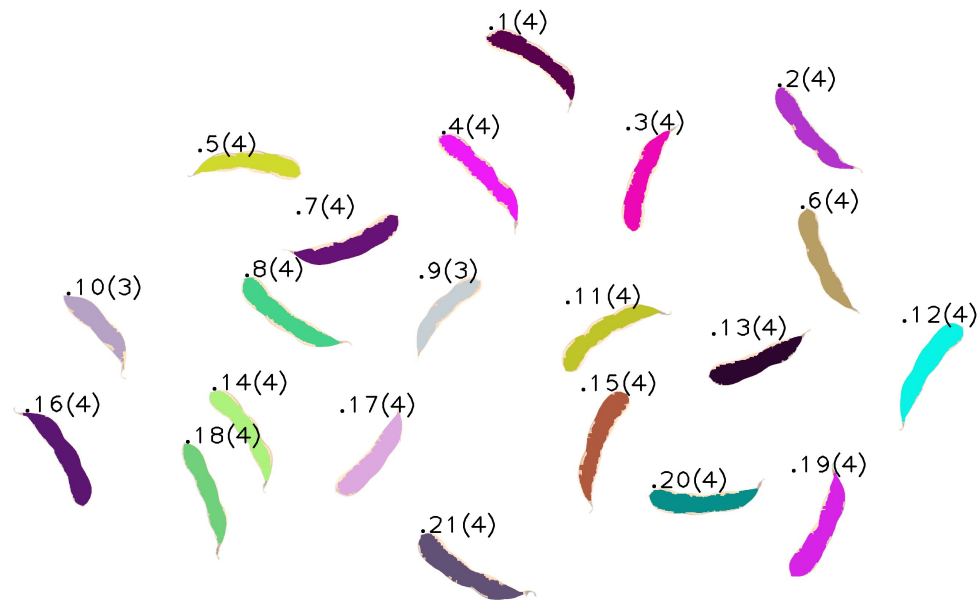


# Phenotyping: counting seeds in pods

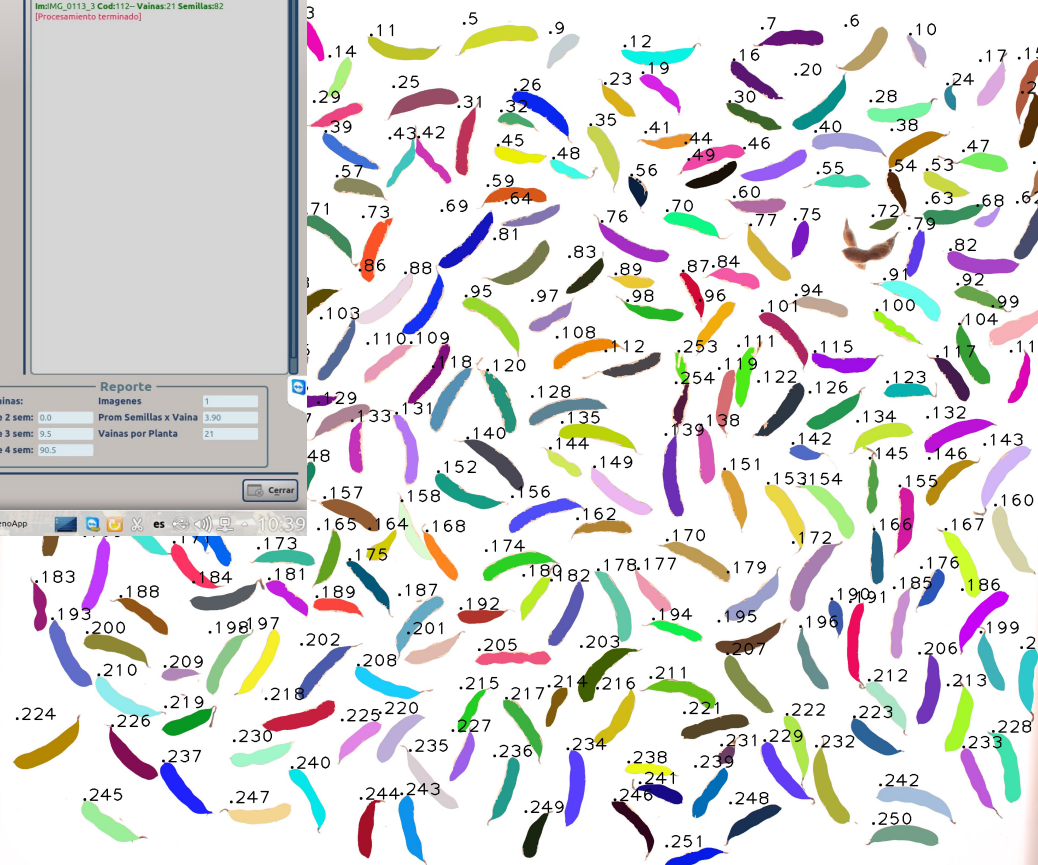
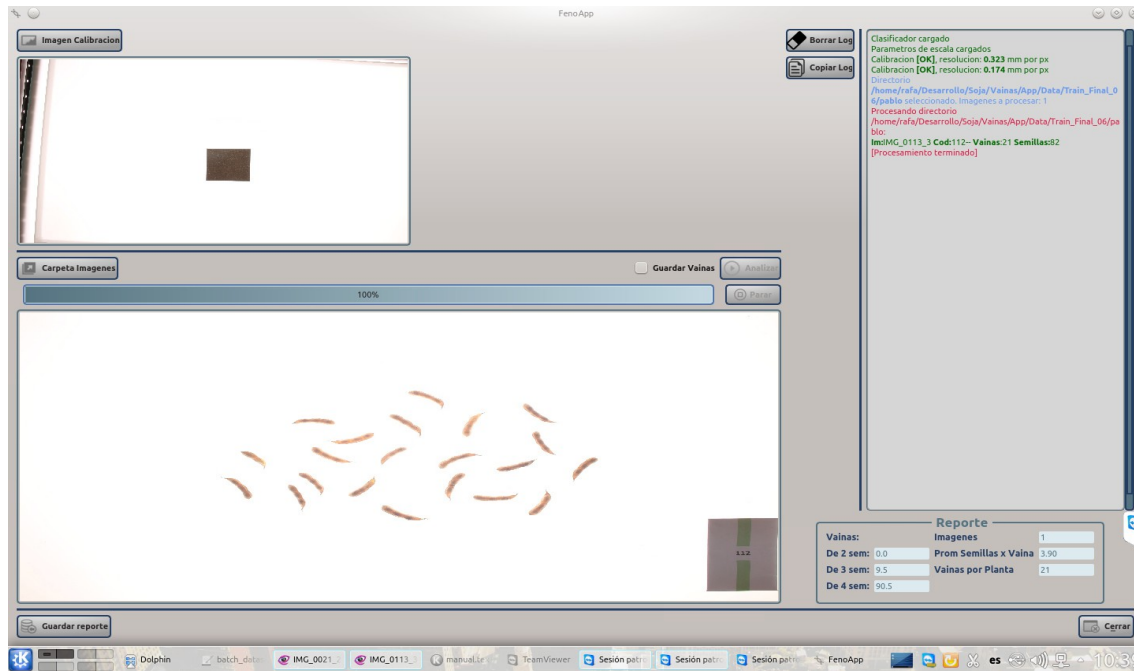


# Phenotyping: counting seeds in pods

Codigo: 112--



# Phenotyping: counting seeds in pods



# Phenotyping: Results

- Accuracy +90%
- Limits: pods with “new” shapes and size lead to errors
- Proposed solution: using deep learning (working now...)

# Phenotyping: stripes on apples (2015)



- Work in progress with FEM (Trento, Italy)
- Goal: develop a low cost device to grade apples according to stripes quality



# Conclusions

- Machine vision systems based on low cost hardware are useful and easy to develop
- Many agricultural applications known
- Measuring color in practice is difficult
  - But you hardly need color in phenotyping
- Lots of potential phenotyping applications

# The (near) future

- Phenotyping
  - Counting seeds (pods) in live plant
- Identification
  - Identifying weeds in real time video
  - Collaboration in the development of a weed control autonomous robot

# The team

- Dra. Mónica Larese
- Dr. Rafael Namías
- Dr. Pablo Verdes
- Dr. Guillermo Grinblat
- Dr. Lucas Uzal
- Dr. Ariel Baya
- Dra. Belén Bernini (former)
- Dr. Alejandro Ceccatto (former)
- Dr. Hugo Navone (former)
- Dr. Roque Craviotto and group (INTA OLIVEROS)
- Dr. Eligio Morandi and group (UNR – Zaballa)
- Dr. Eugenio Aprea (FEM – Trento - Italy)