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Monitoring = first action in pest management

- Orchards, Crop production (field, greenhouses), storage, meadow (golf courses), forestry
- Adult stages (actively enter the trap systems)
 - attraction by pheromone, lure or colour
- Approach:
 - First occurrence
 - Following seasonal population dynamics
 - Distribution within a field /area
 - Identification of the pest



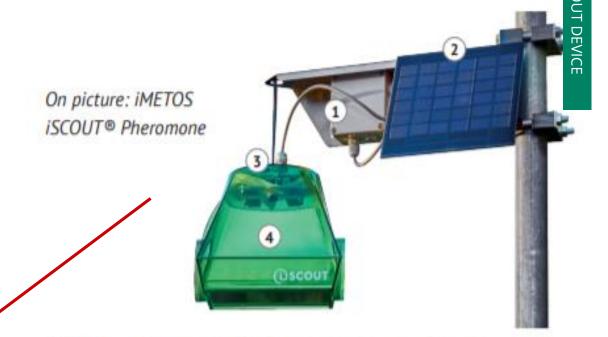
iSCOUT DEVICE

3 Main Parts:

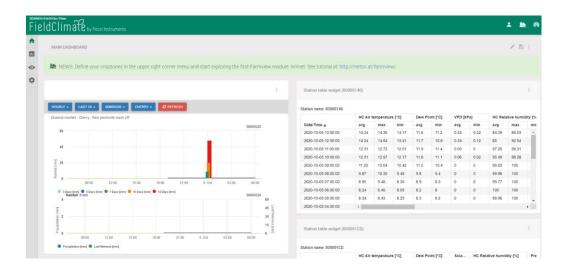
- MAIN UNIT WITH Housing AND Camera
- CONTROL UNIT(LTE-GPRS, power supply,
- sensors)
- FieldClimate.com







Control unit;
 Power supply (solar panel and battery);
 Logger and modem;
 Trap.



Insect monitoring - iSCOUT

- Combination of insect trapping and electronics (10 MP lens)
- Four devices, depend on the insect species and how to attract it (colour, pheromone, lure)
- Photos of glueboards in the trap are send over mobile network to FieldClimate.com
- ML: insect characteristics, dataset (worldwide), labeling: every object, illumination (field conditions),











Trials

- Orchards (grape, apple, hazelnut), field crops, forestry
- Targets: moths /fruit flies/beetle/bug

AIM

- Attract target insect and fix it on glue boards (combination with standard traps)
- camera system (objective): resolution and recognition, illumination
- Settings: time of photos, SIM card
- lure/pheromone efficacy- recommend using local provider

RESULTS

- Insects are attracted by used lure/pheromone
- Different objectives are used, depend on iScout type
- Insects of a size of > 2mm could be seen in detail and identified (e.g. male of *D. suzukii*)
- Glueboards with different layers depend on targets









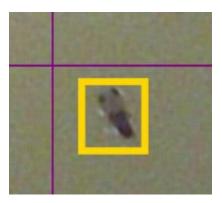
Examples

iSCOUT Pheromone:

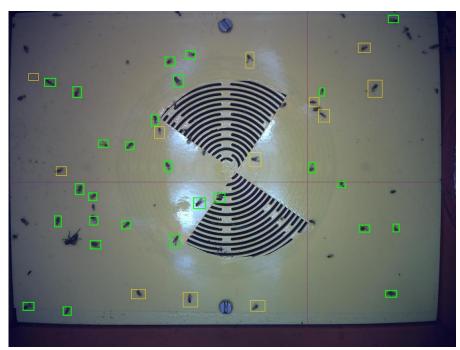
First occurrence and population dynamics

iSCOUT Fruit Fly:

FIRST occurrence, but not on the same level on population density than conventional used traps!!





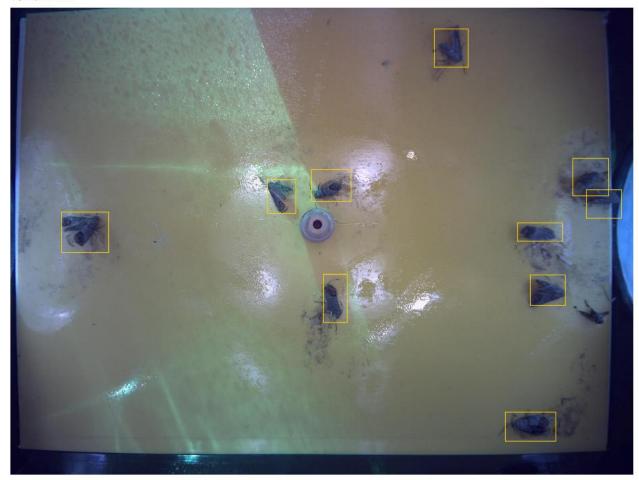


Potenzielle Schädlinge gefunden: 10 Neue Detektionen: 7

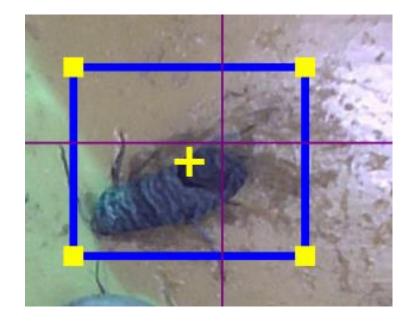
Ausgewählter Schädling:

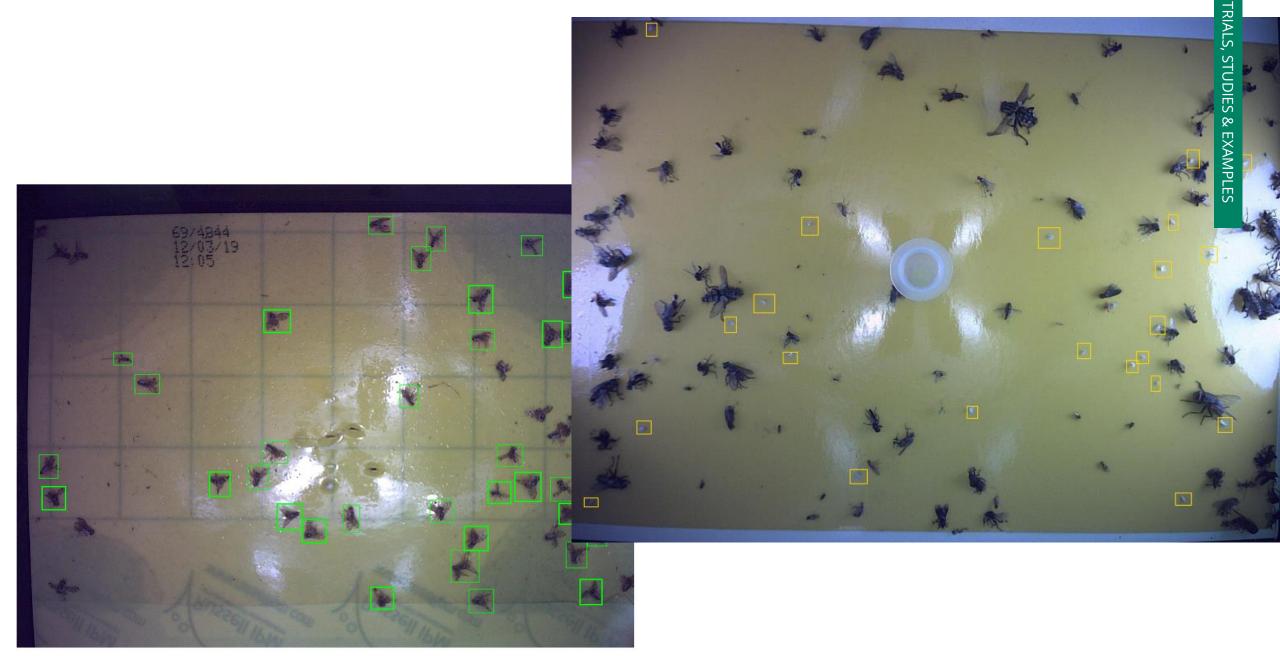
BEMISIA TABACI -

Cydia pomonella





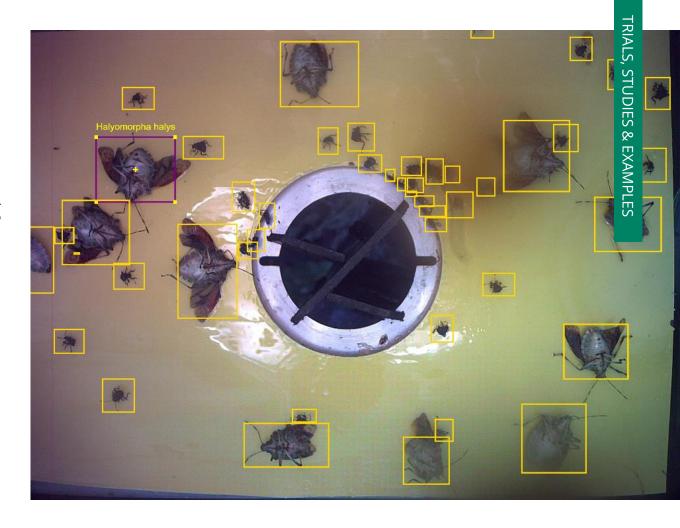


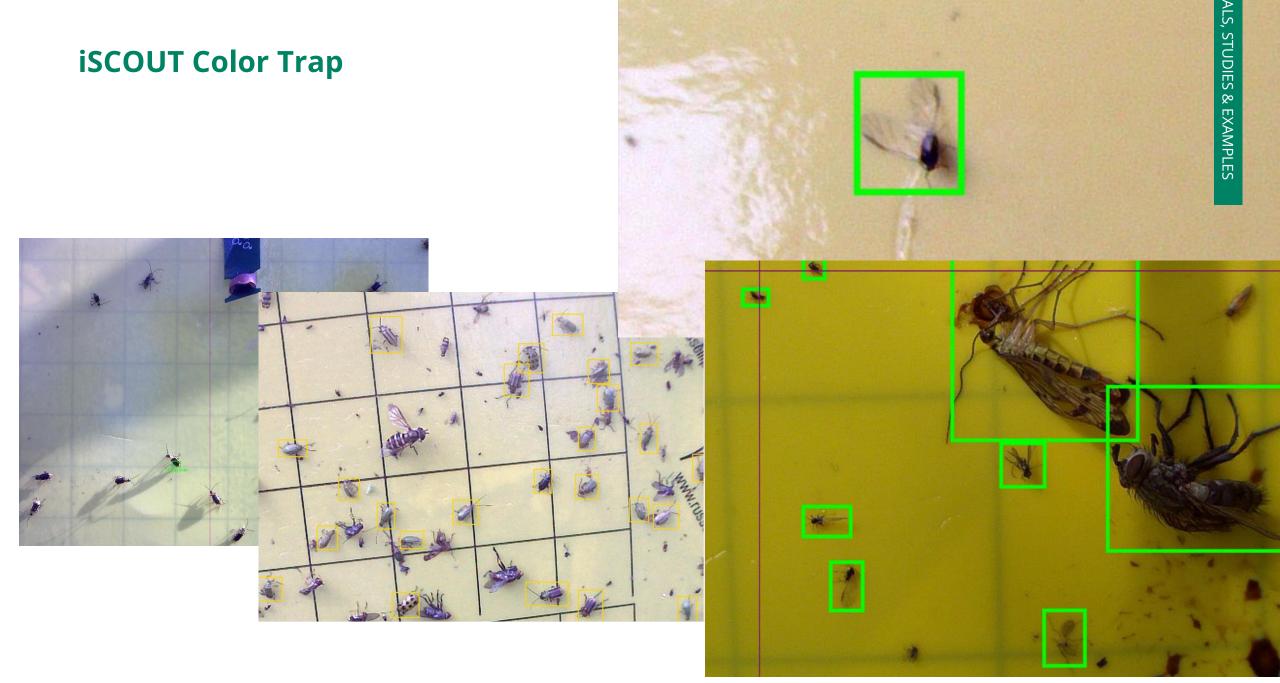


iSCOUT Bug:

FIRST OCCURRENCE and Population dynamics possible, but strategy? (aggregating more and more with used pheromone!), also nymph stages

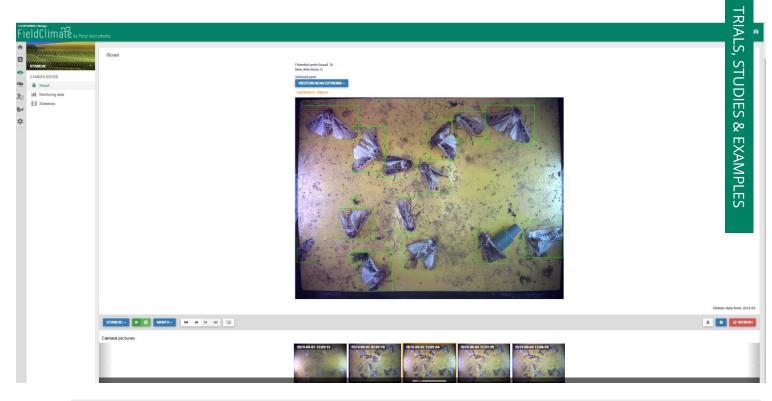












CAMERAS

07208C4C • iScout • Last data: 2019-09-20 16:15:00

Monitoring data





Machine Learning

- Approach: identification of all objects on glue boards, extend and implement new species
- Different **properties of the insects** (color/size/specific dots on wings, etc...) and defines a logarithms (first characteristics for ORDER level, then we go deeper to species level
- Computer software based on deep learning methods: subset of machine learning algorithms,
 which uses deep artificial neural networks as models
- The actual version in FieldClimate is based on manual annotations of different species (for example: Lobesia botrana, Ceratitis capitata, Drosophila suzukii, Halyomorpha halys, Diabrotica virgifera, Helicoverpa armigera, Eupoecilia ambiguella, Bactrocera oleae and others....) and difference now between moths/beetles/bugs/flies-so on order level.
- labelling of insects is a process and going in a "loop" (labeling, pre-training and evaluation)
- We implement new annotations in 6 months intervals to get a better accuracy- more labels = more precision.







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