On-Edge Artificial Intelligence Architecture for Real-Time Bird Identification for Ecosystem Protection



Jaime Álvarez Urueña, Raúl García Serrada,















- 1. Introduction Birds as keyplayers in ecosystems manteinance. Wind farms as a potential menace for protected species' survival rate.
- **2. Methods** Al and IoT architecture for birds-aware wind farms installation
- **3. Analysis** In Depth description of the IA4BIRDS software and hardware architecture
- **4. Results** Discussion and future work









### Introduction

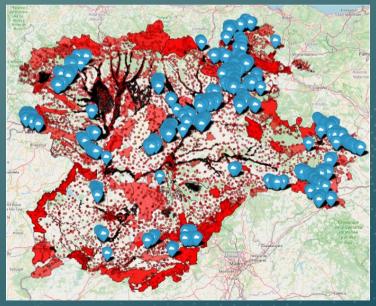


- At least 8,960 birds have died since 2020 in Spain after impacting wind turbine blades
- This is 60% of the birds officially killed by collisions with wind turbines since 2001 (14,922), which shows that the acceleration in the deployment of wind farms is triggering the loss of biodiversity.
- This numbers come from human
   assessment → does not consider predation
   of corpse and degradation

Between 2 and 4 million wild animals (birds and bats) could be dying in Spain after being hit by the blades of wind turbines [1]

Sonia Sánchez-Navarro, David Gálvez-Ruiz, Jens Rydell, and Carlos Ibáñez "High Bat Fatality Rates Estimated at Wind Farms in Southern Spain," Acta Chiropterologica 25(1), 125-134, (3 August 2023)

Windfarms pose a serious threat to birds survival due to their location and its' installation does not take into consideration wildlife.



# Goal

Create an architecture able to detect and monitor birds through On-Edge devices on wilderness settings.

Sound detection

AudioMoth
Microphone
Al Sound recognition
XenoCanto / E-Bird

Image detection

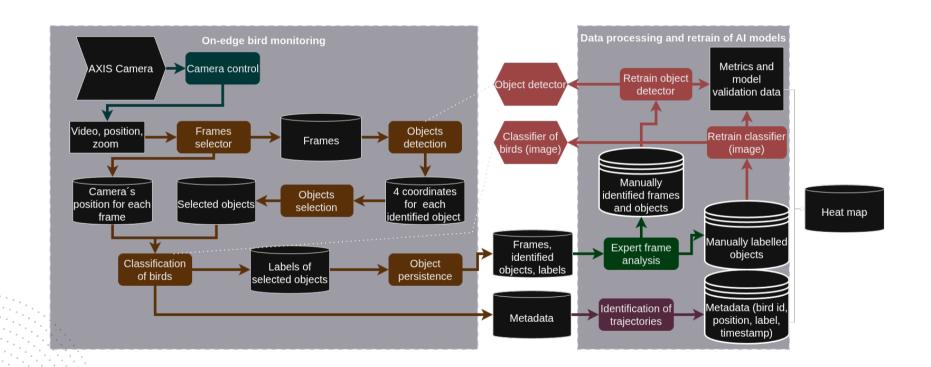
AXIS Q6625-LE PTZ
CAMERA
Al Image recognition
Custom dataset

Data Analysis and Integration

Public and Proprietary Open-Source Data Machine Learning





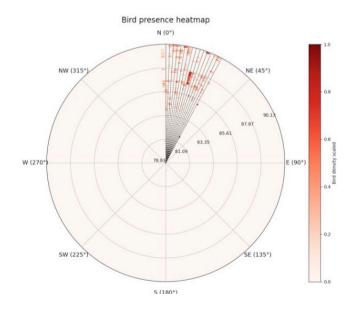




### Methodology – video detection

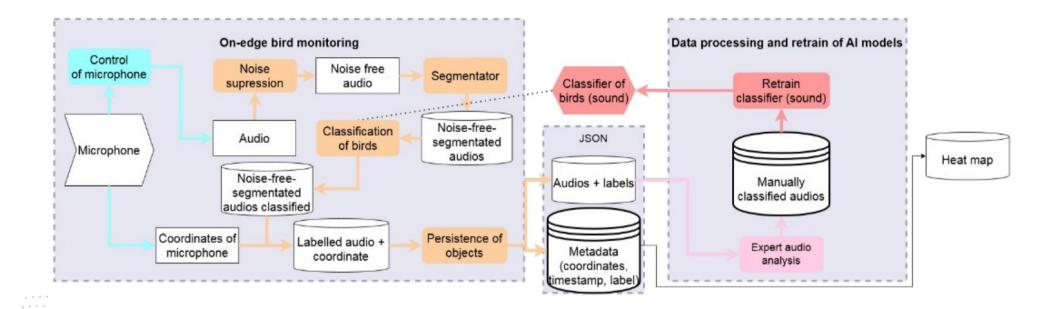
#### Birds on the sky heatmap

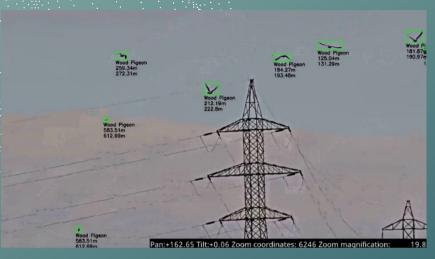
Capturing videos 24/7, detecting birds (YOLOv11) on the video and through azimuth and colatitude to train AI algorithms that create heatmaps of birds on the sky.





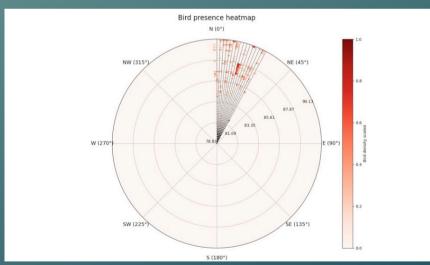
## Methodology – sound detection





- High precision on object detection
- Lower classification accuracy
- Distance estimation size-based

### Results



- Integration of image and sound provide tools for heat maps creation and wind-farm assesment
- Accurate representation throughout time of bird behaviour



### Analysis and Conclusion

1

Comprehensive Site Assessment through Data Integration 2

Reliability of Heatmaps and Model Performance 3

Limitations and Future Improvements





VICEPRESIDENCIA TERCERA DEL GOBIERNO MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA VEL BETO DEMOCRÁFICO





Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia

