

Roles and limitations of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) for the management of natural resources

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Society of Decision Professionals

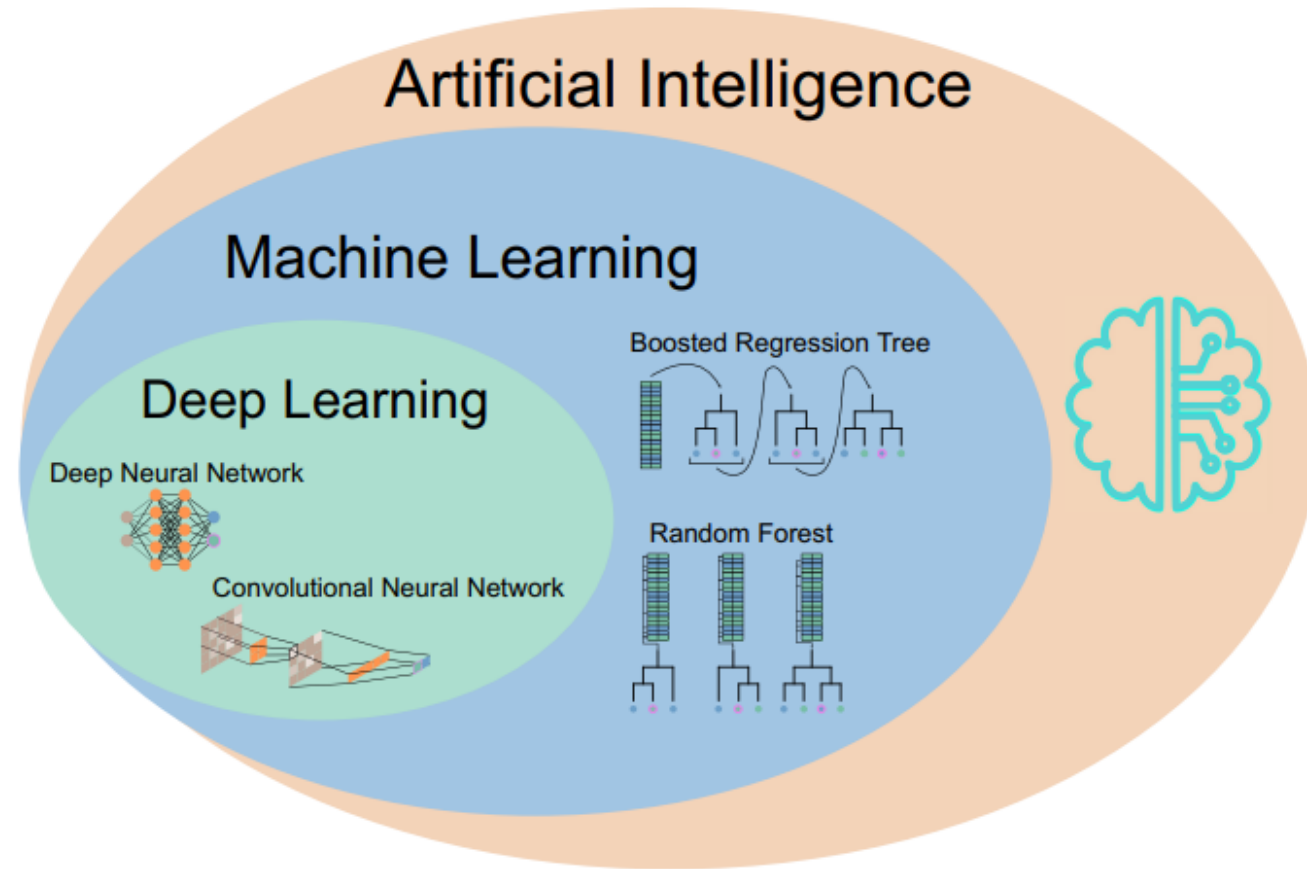
April 17th, 2024, Arlington, VA.

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Outline

- Definition of AI, ML and DL
- Structured Decision Making (SDM).
- Role of ML/DL for each component of SDM.
- Potential limitations of AI/ML/DL.

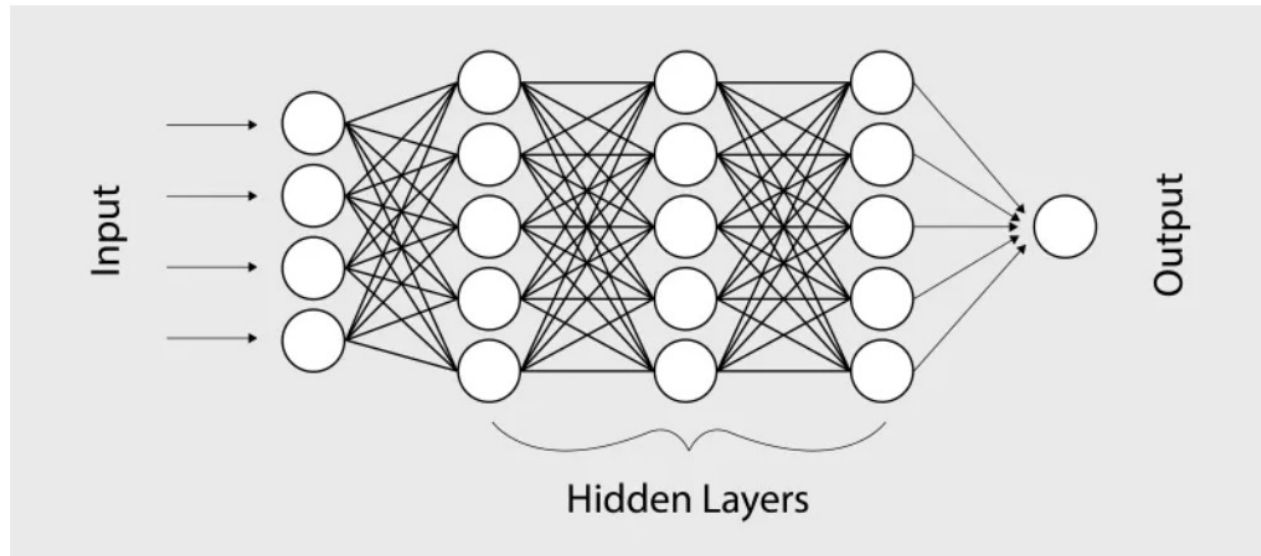
Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning



Pichler et al. (2023). Meth. Ecol. Evol. 14, 994–1016

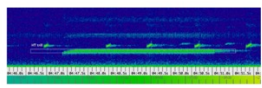
Machine learning and deep learning

Alan D. Wilson, CC BY-SA 3.0



Western sandpiper

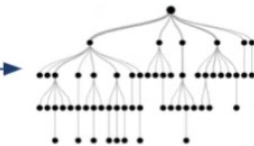
Modified from Arun Addagatla



Input



Feature
extract.

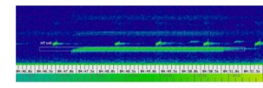


Classification

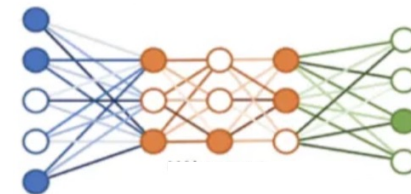


Output

Carl D. Howe



Input



Feature ext.+
Classification



Output

Carl D. Howe

Modified from Arun Addagatla and Andy Royle (2019)

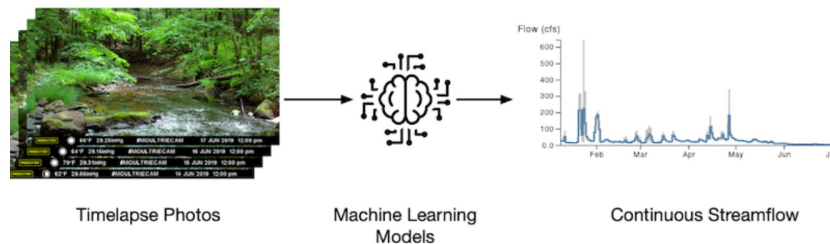
Modeling flow from images

Welcome to the Flow Photo Explorer

<https://www.usgs.gov/apps/ecosheds/fpe/#/>

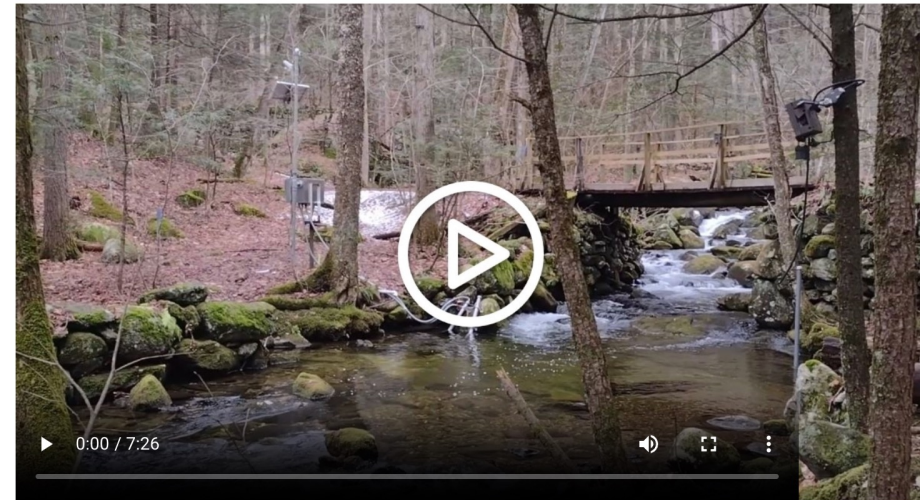
The **Flow Photo Explorer** is an integrated database, machine learning, and data visualization platform for monitoring streamflow and other hydrologic conditions using timelapse images.

The goal of this project is to develop new approaches to hydrologic monitoring in streams and rivers where flow data are historically sparse or non-existent.



START EXPLORING >

Do you have flow photos to contribute? [Request an account](#) to upload your photos.
Already have an account? [Log in](#).
Questions? You can reach us at ecosheds@usgs.gov.



Video produced by the [USGS MD-DE-DC Water Science Center](#)

The Flow Photo Explorer project is a collaboration between U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Walker Environmental Research, Microsoft Research, and many contributing partners. Funding was provided by U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and National Geographic Society. See [About](#) for more information.

Structured decision making (SDM) AKA Decision analysis

SDM: Formal method for analyzing a decision

- Problem
- Objectives
- Potential management actions
- Models
- Tradeoff & optimization
- Monitoring

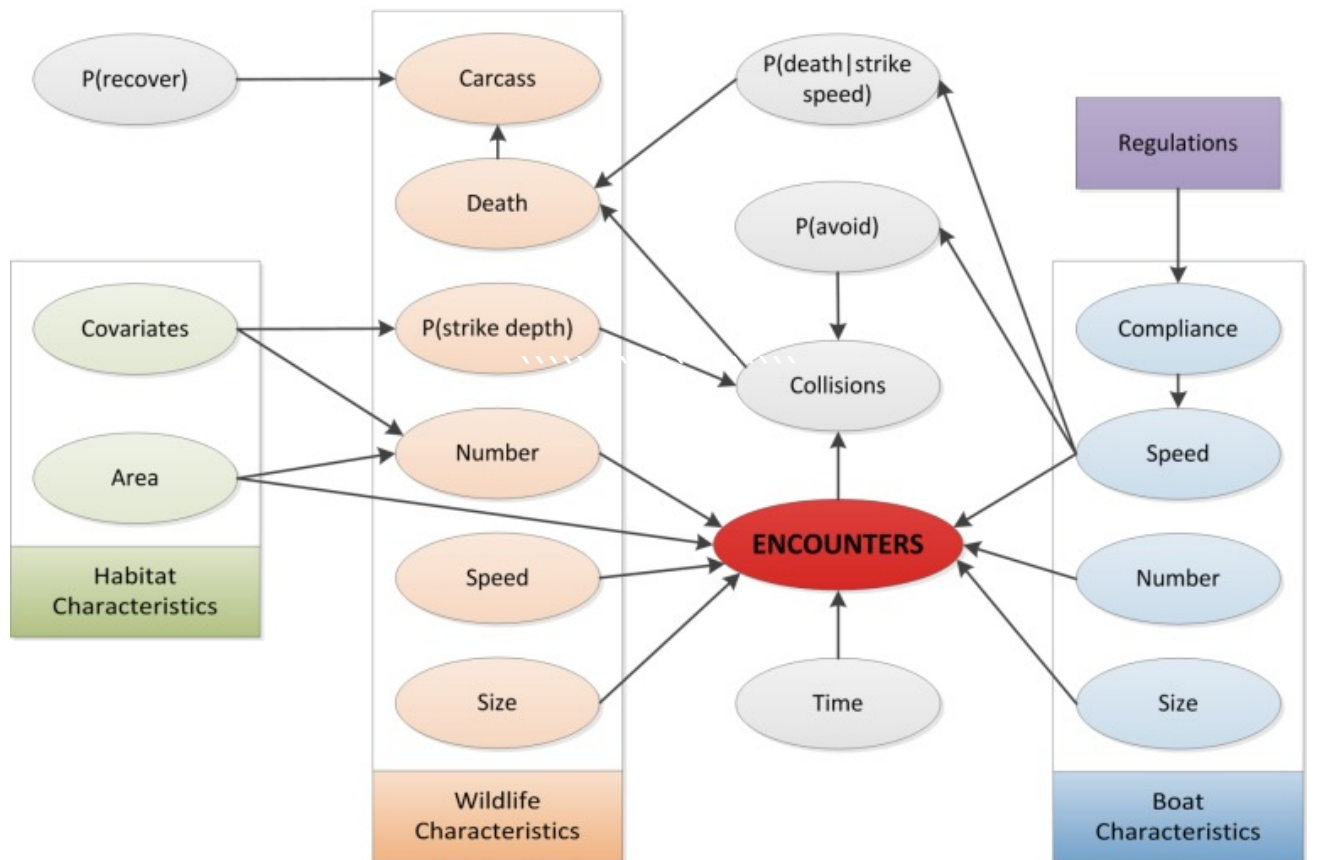
Potential management actions

- Fish sorting with AI
 - + *Help preferred species cross obstacles.*
 - + *Automatically sort “undesirable” species.*



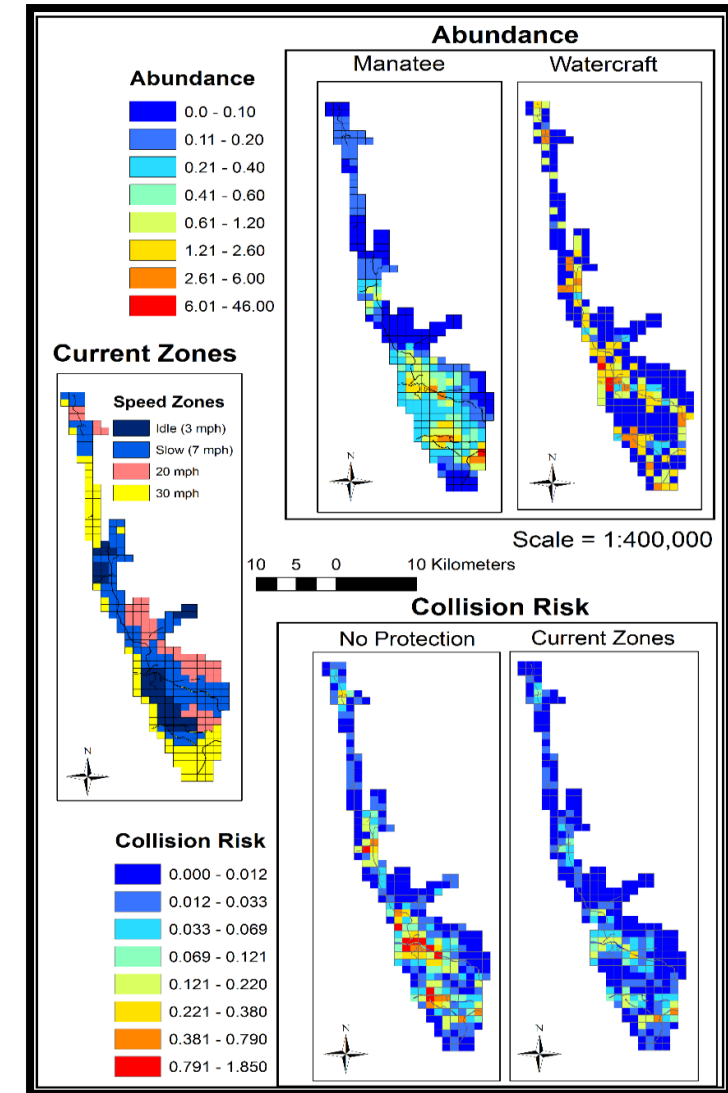
Models project consequences of actions

Model expected mortality



Martin et al. (2016) *Meth. Ecol. Evol.* 7: 42–50

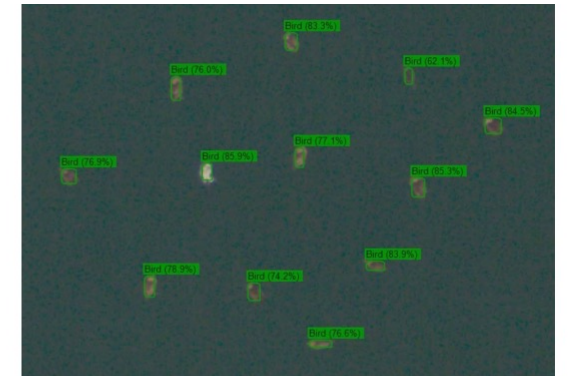
Udell et al. (2019) *J Appl Ecol.* 2019; 56: 1050–1062



Monitoring techniques and image classification



Edwards (2021) *Sci Rep* 11, 12920



Augustine et al. (2023) *bioRxiv* 2023.02.20.529272

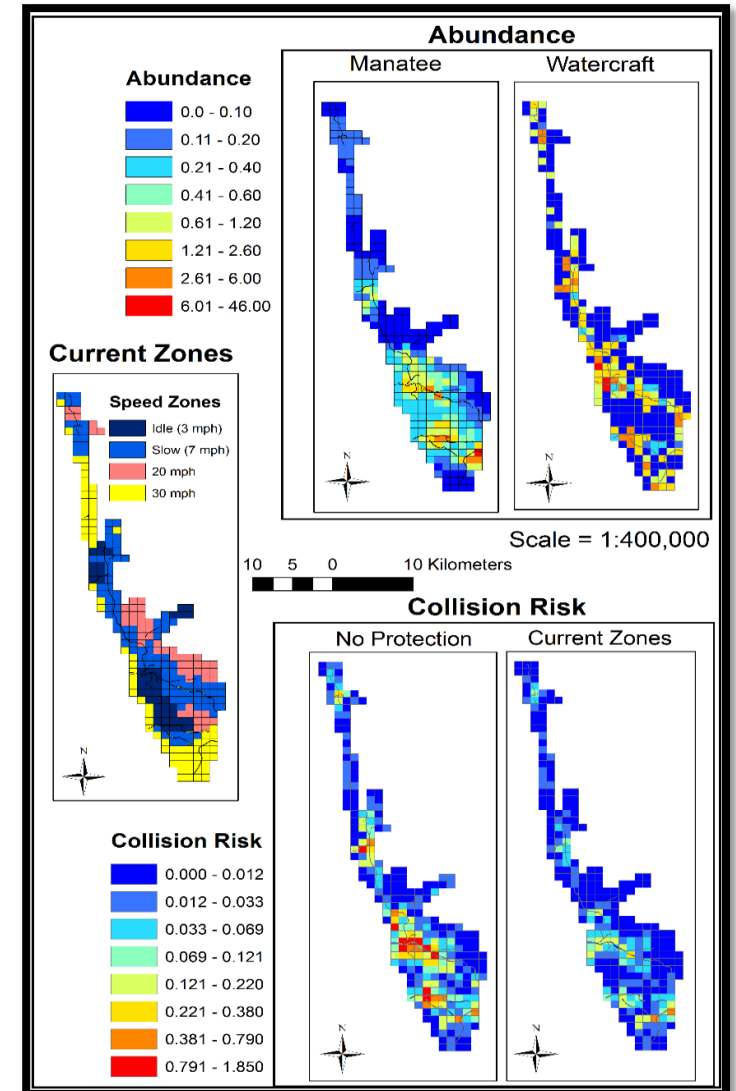
Abundance and imperfect detection

“Repeated count data”

Site	-- occasion --
site 1	0 2 0 1 3
site 2	0 0 1 0 0
site 3	5 6 5 4 6
site 4	0 0 1 1 0
...	
site M	0 0 0 0 0



Edwards (2021) *Sci Rep* 11, 12920



Matching individuals and population dynamics

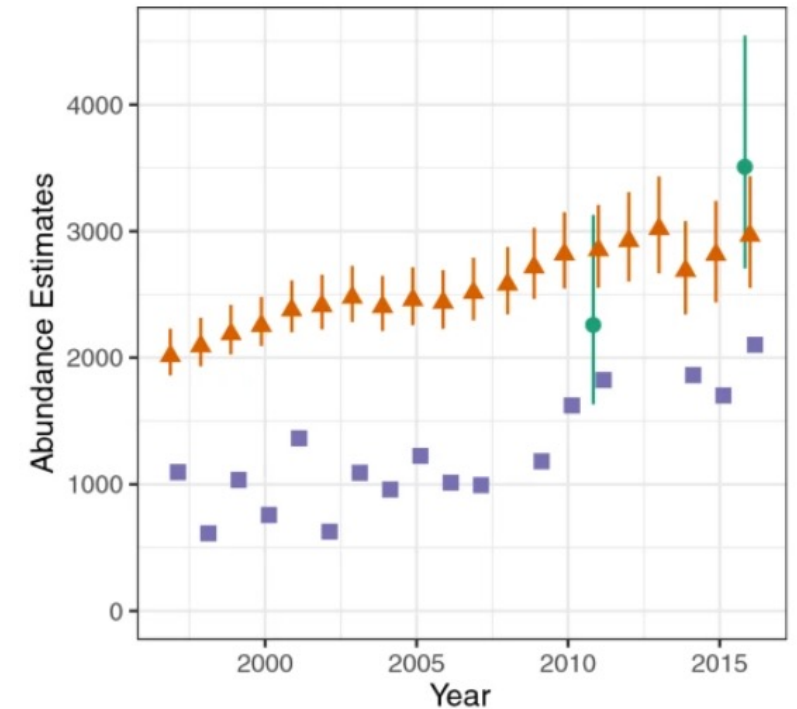
"Enc. history data"

Indiv.	-- occasion --
Ind. 1	0 1 0 1 1
Ind. 2	0 0 1 0 0
Ind. 3	1 1 0 0 0
Ind. 4	0 0 1 1 0
...	
Ind. Y	0 0 0 0 0



Image from FWC

1 = detected
0 = not detected



Hostetler et al. (2021) Sci Rep 11, 2702

Other examples of monitoring techniques

- Individual identification + capture-recapture

Genetics

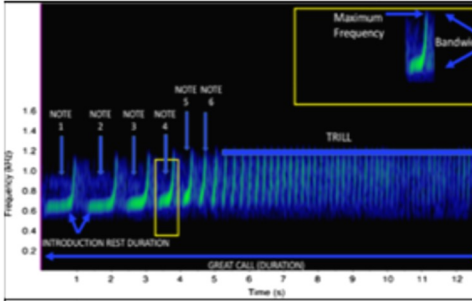


Detector dog searching for mink scat

Camera Trapping

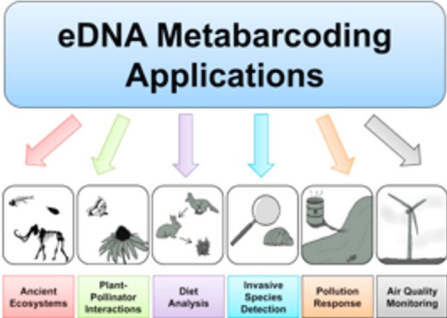


Bioacoustics

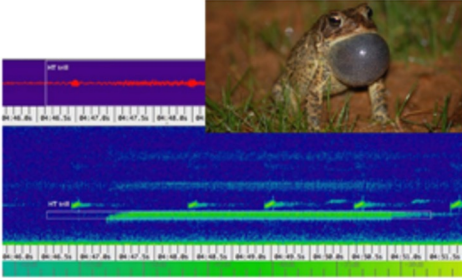


“vocal fingerprinting”

- Species determination +species distribution



Ruppert et al. (2019) Glob. Ecol. Cons.17, e00547.



Species determination

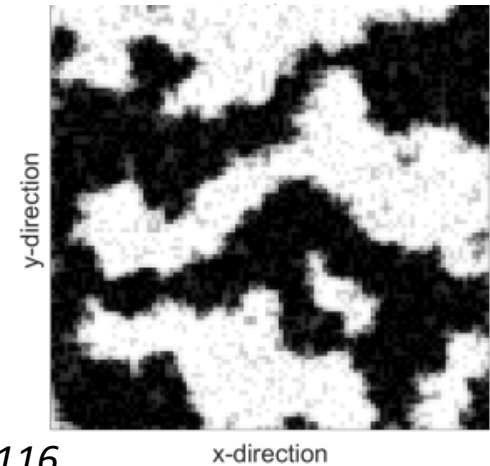
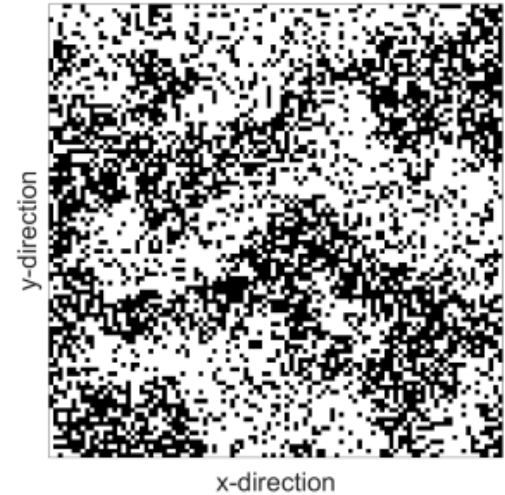
Imperfect detection and misclassification errors

- Probability of occurrence
 - + *False negative*
 - + *False Positive*
- Note ML/DP for estimation
- *Where to treat Melaleuca?*
 - + *Spatial optimization*

“occupancy data”

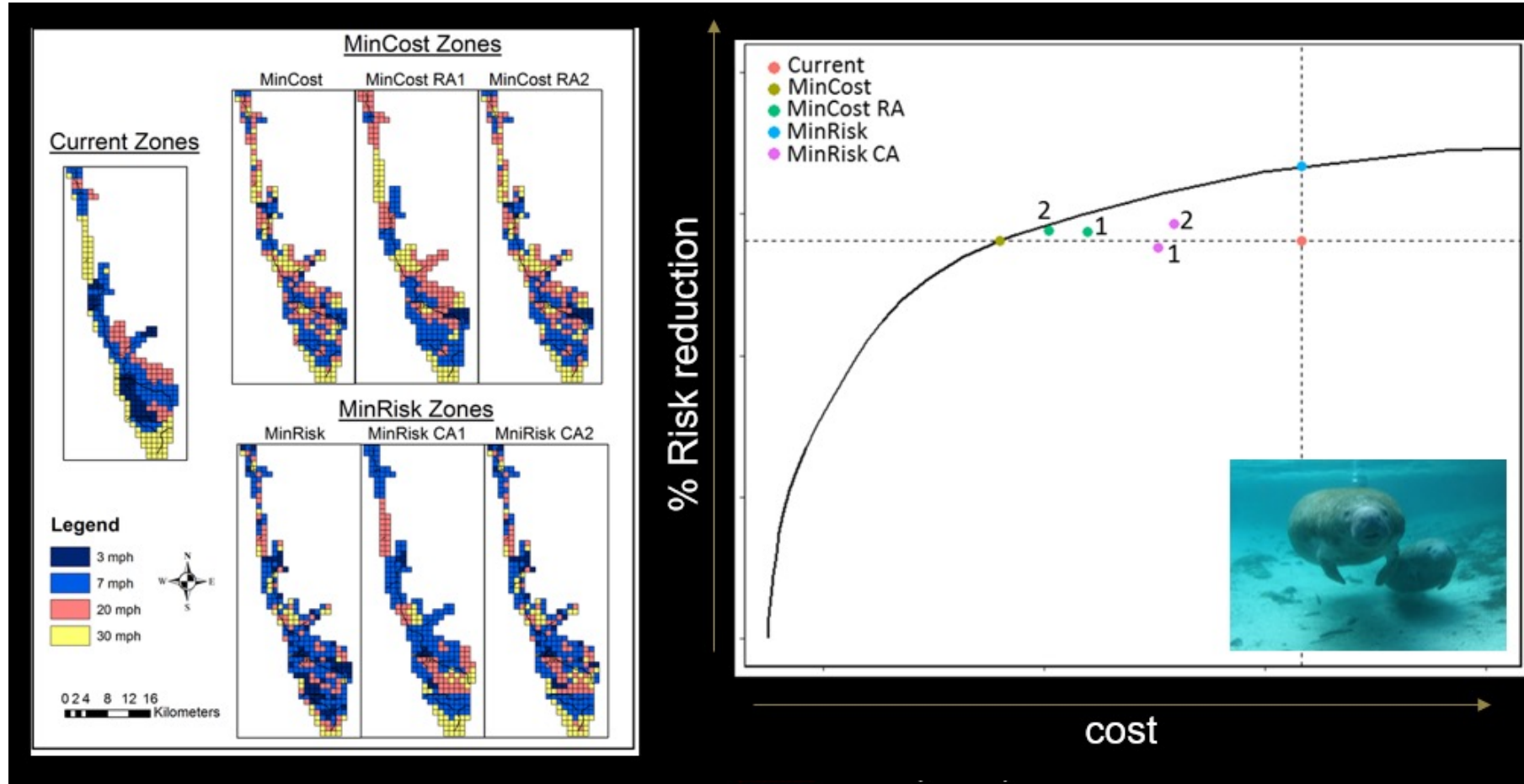
Site	-- occasion --
site 1	0 1 0 1 1
site 2	0 0 1 0 0
site 3	1 1 0 0 0
site 4	0 0 1 1 0
...	
site M	0 0 0 0 0

1 = detected at site
0 = individual not detected



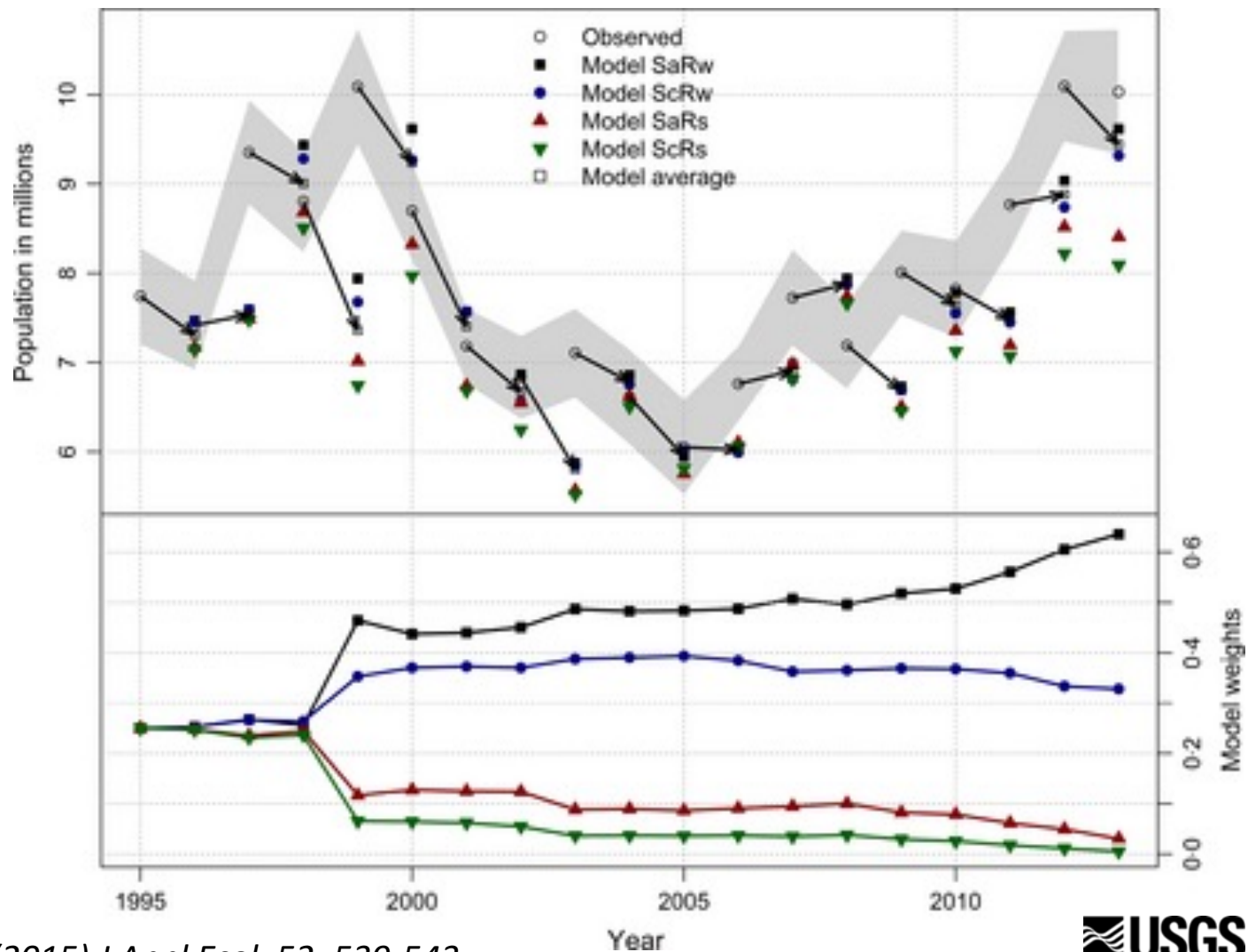
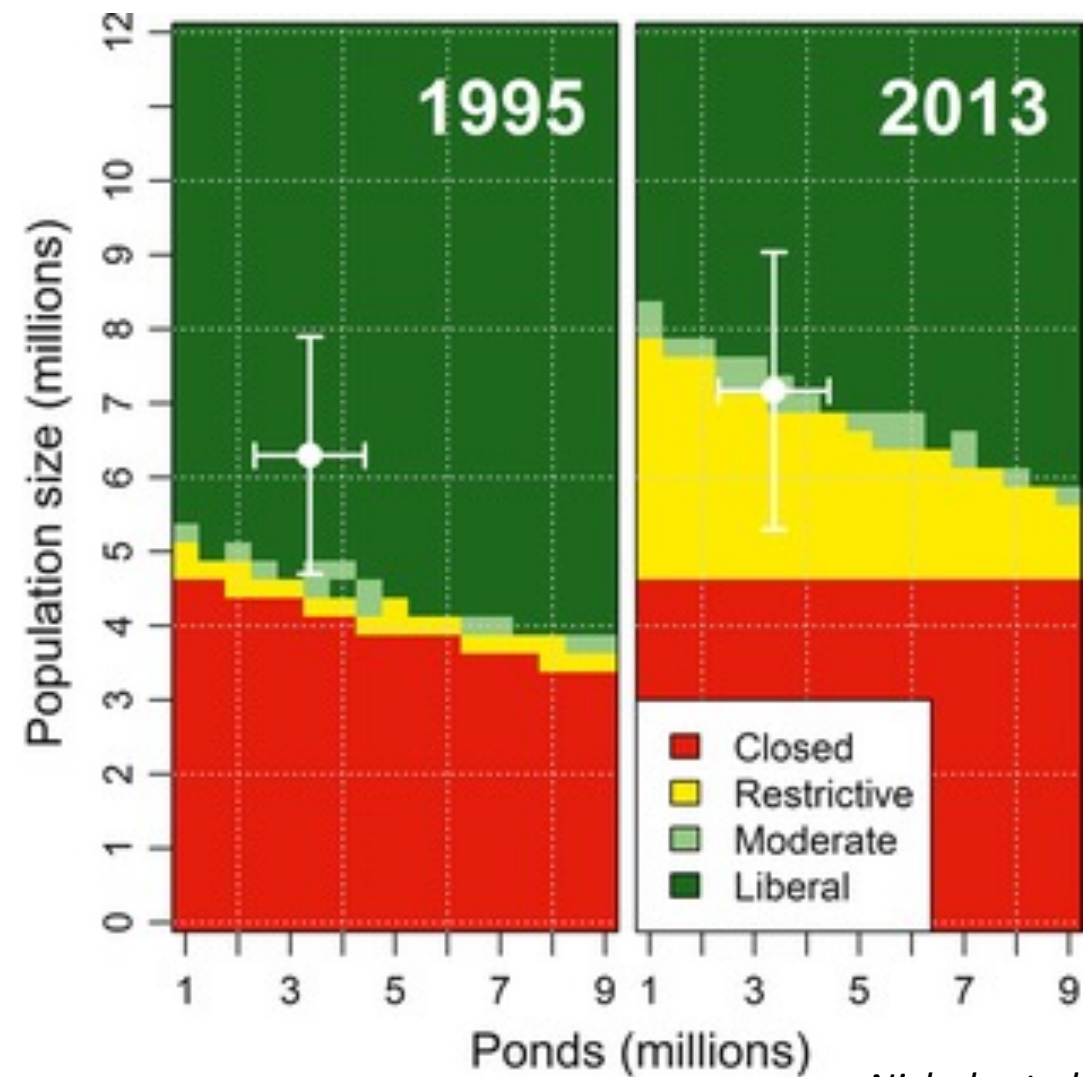
Bonneau et al. 2019. *Ecol. Mod.*,392, 108-116

Spatial optimization



Udell et al. (2019) *J Appl Ecol.* 2019; 56: 1050–1062

Adaptive management



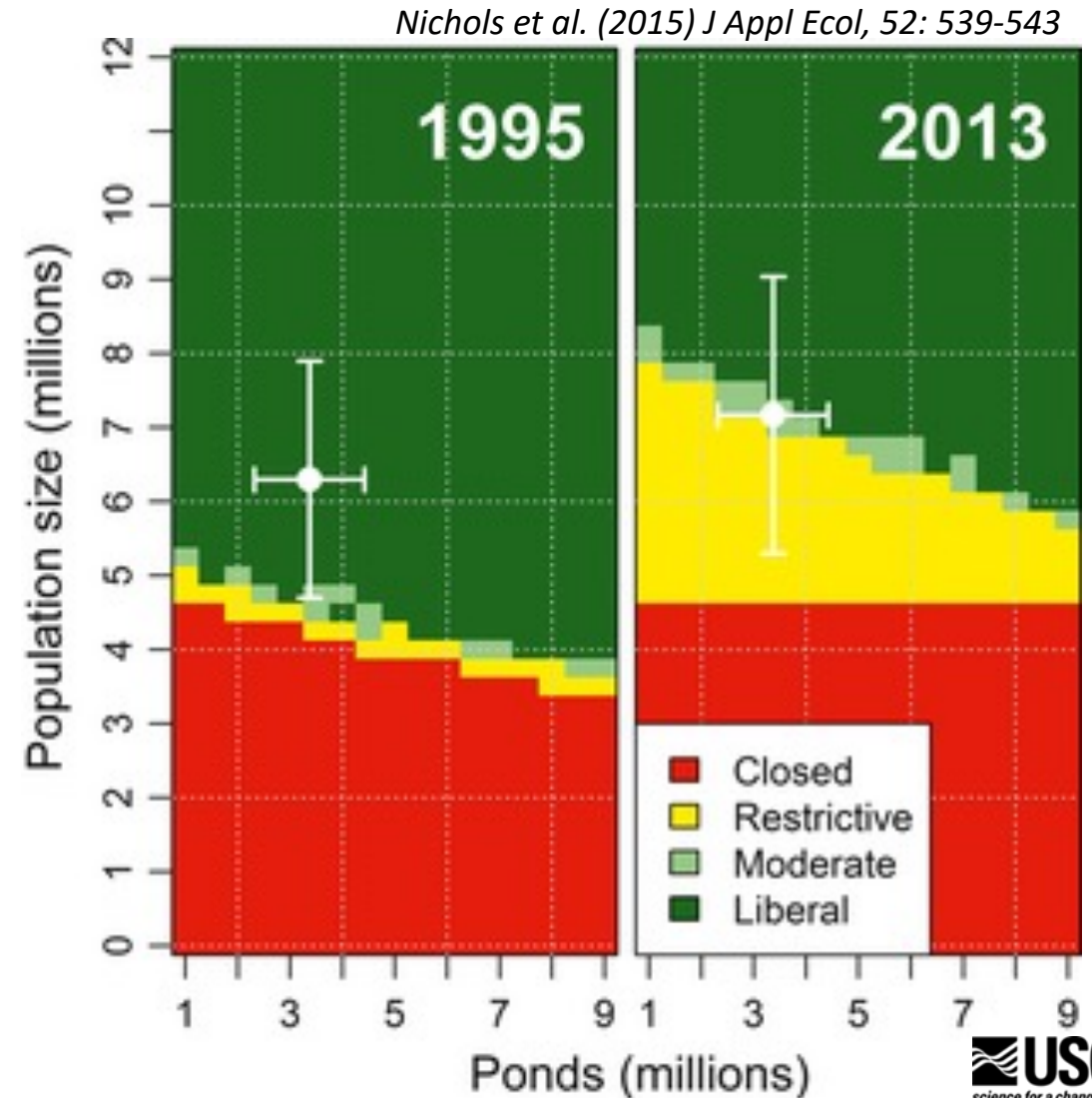
Nichols et al. (2015) *J Appl Ecol*, 52: 539-543

Adaptive optimization and AI

Optimization for linked decisions
with scientific uncertainty

- Not ML: Stochastic Dynamic Program
 - + *Optimal solutions*
 - + *Small dimension-problems*
- ML: Reinforcement Learning
 - + *No guarantee of optimal solutions*
 - + *Large dimension-problems*

See Fonnesebeck et al. (2005) *Nat. Res. Modeling*, 18: 1-40.



Potential risks and limitations of AI/ML/DL

- Complexity of algorithms
- Need for supercomputers
 - + *Training times can be weeks*
- Data hungry
- Phenomenological modeling
- Risk of overfitting
 - + *Accurate predictions with training data*
 - + *Inaccuracy with new data*



[Michelangelo Buonarroti](#)

Acknowledgements

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Slides 4 (bottom figure) and 12 were modified from A. Royle et al.

The Wildlife Society Conference 2019 and from an article by Arun

Addagatla <https://arunaddagatla.medium.com/the-deep-learning-bc4db7959cbd>.