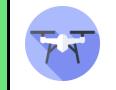


HALYomorpha halys IDentification: Innovative ICT tools for targeted monitoring and sustainable management of the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug and other pests

Introduction



Monitor the Halyomorpha halys (HH)—Brown Marmorated Stink Bug—an invasive alien species, that reached Europe in 2004 and so far, spread in 80% of the European countries



Propose an autonomous field-monitoring system to detect HH based on drones, and computer vision algorithms



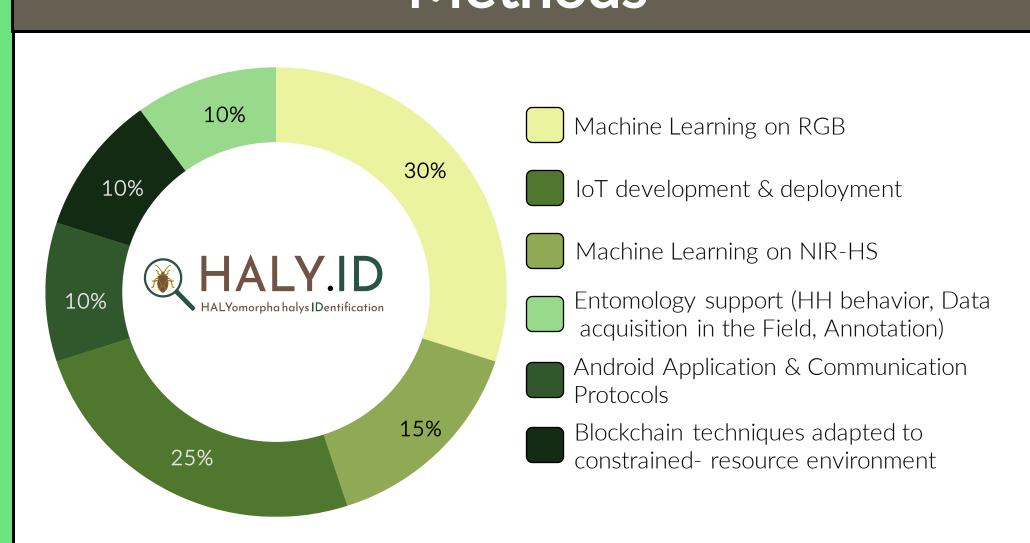
Extract knowledge from an innovative sticky trap and microclimate stations to devise an epidemiological model

use in the fruit-production chain



Investigate non-destructive techniques to increase marketable fruit quality by discarding internally damaged fruits not visible to the naked eye

Methods



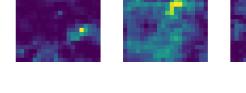
Results

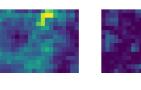
Data was acquired with DJI Zenmuse H20 camera on a DJI Matrice 300

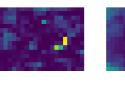


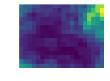


We trained HH detectors relying on RGB images autonomously collected by the drone with satisfactory results

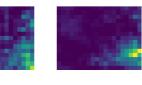




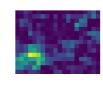


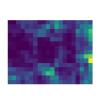






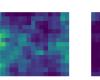


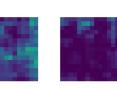




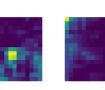




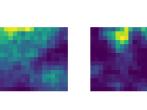


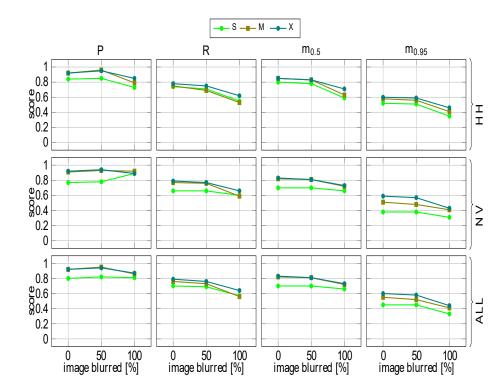






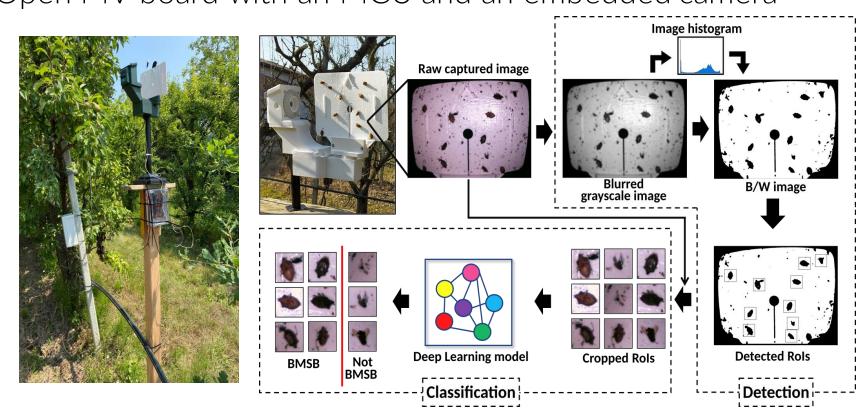




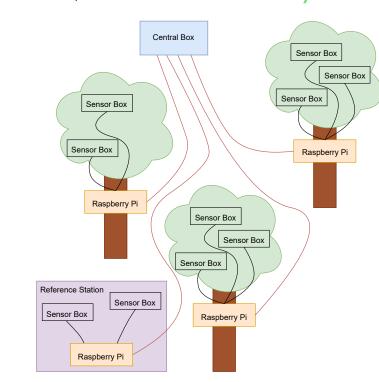


model	set	TP	FP	FΝ	P	R	$m_{0.5}$	error rate
M o	all patches	52	138	19	0,28	0,73	0,58	0,072
	only postives I	52	7	19	0,88	0,73	0,71	0,077
	only positives II	55	8	36	0,87	0,6	0,59	0,088
M ₅₀	all patches	28	12	43	0,7	0,39	0,36	0,006
	only postives I	28	1	43	0,97	0,39	0,39	0,011
	only positives II	31	1	60	0,97	0,34	0,34	0,011
M ₇₅	all patches	40	42	31	0,49	0,56	0,5	0,022
	only postives I	40	2	31	0,95	0,56	0,55	0,022
	only positives II	42	4	49	0,91	0,46	0,45	0,044
X ₀	all patches	33	30	38	0,52	0,47	0,43	0,016
	only postives I	33	5	38	0,87	0,47	0,45	0,055
	only positives II	35	5	56	0,88	0,38	0,38	0,055
X ₅₀	all patches	34	30	37	0,53	0,48	0,4	0,016
	only postives I	34	2	37	0,94	0,48	0,47	0,022
	only positives II	36	2	55	0,95	0,4	0,4	0,022
X ₇₅	all patches	38	33	33	0,54	0,54	0,43	0,017
	only postives I	38	2	33	0,95	0,54	0,53	0,022
	only positives II	40	2	51	0,95	0,44	0,43	0,022
f-rcnn ₅₀ (pre-trained)	all patches	45	461	26	0,08	0,63	0,47	0,240
	only postives I	45	14	26	0,76	0,63	0,47	0,197
	only positives II	48	16	43	0,75	0,52	0,35	0,472
f-r cnn ₅₀	all patches	46	713	25	0,06	0,64	0,25	0,371
	only postives I	46	20	25	0,69	0,64	0,46	0,282
	only positives II	48	25	43	0,65	0,52	0,35	0,274
Ret inaNet ₀ (pre-trained)	all patches	49	393	22	0,11	0,69	0,37	0,205
	only postives I	49	13	22	0,79	0,69	0,56	0,183
	only positives II	51	17	40	0,75	0,56	0,34	0,187
Ret inaNet ₀	all patches	49	410	22	0,10	0,69	0,27	0,214
	only postives I	49	10	22	0,83	0,69	0,55	0,141
	only positives II	53	13	38	0.80	0.58	0.41	0 143

We developed an IoT HH trap with a sticky panel with pheromone lure, an Open MV board with an MCU and an embedded camera



We deployed 5 microclimate stations, wired connected to a Central Box, and 7 Stationary cameras

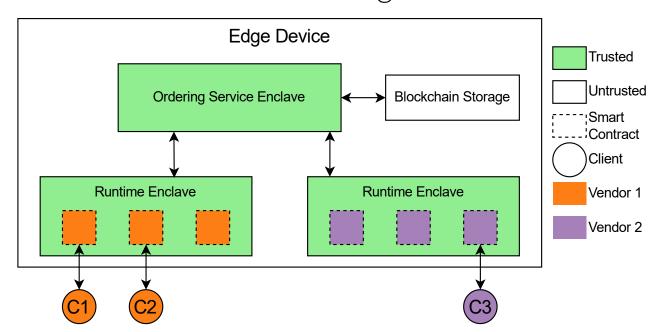






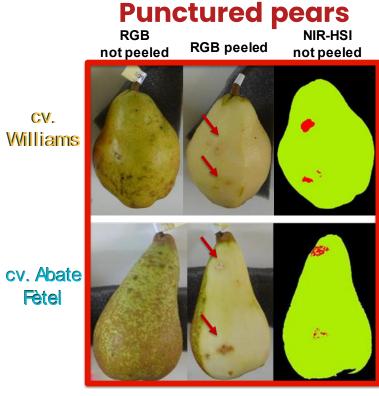


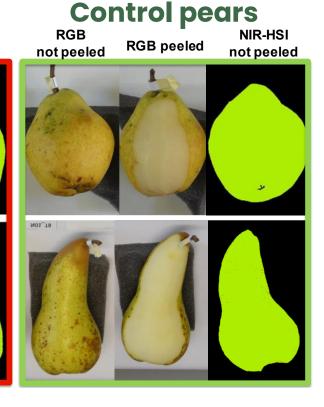
We developed the ContractBox, a framework that offers trusted edge computing and accountable data sharing between distrusting parties



NIR-HIS images of sound and punctured pears elaboration using Machine Learning algorithms for fruit marketable assessment







Conclusions

- The drone does not hurt the HH in terms of noise and airflow
- The success of a computer vision algorithm depends strictly on the similarity between the trained and tested images
- Ad hoc IoT devices can be successfully designed in a resourceconstrained environment; and enclaves in a shared memory can implement trusted and accountable data sharing
- Based on current results, it will be possible to further optimize a ML classification method to identify punctured fruits





















