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Predicting carcass cut yields in cattle from digital images using artificial intelligence

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An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine



AgTech - it's in our DNA







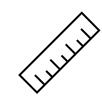
Automated in 2003 using Video Imaging Analysis (VIA)



Captures photo



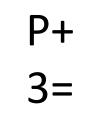


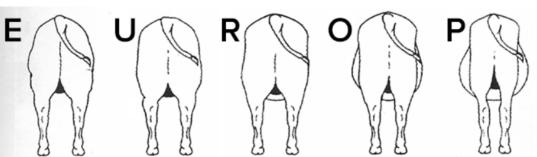


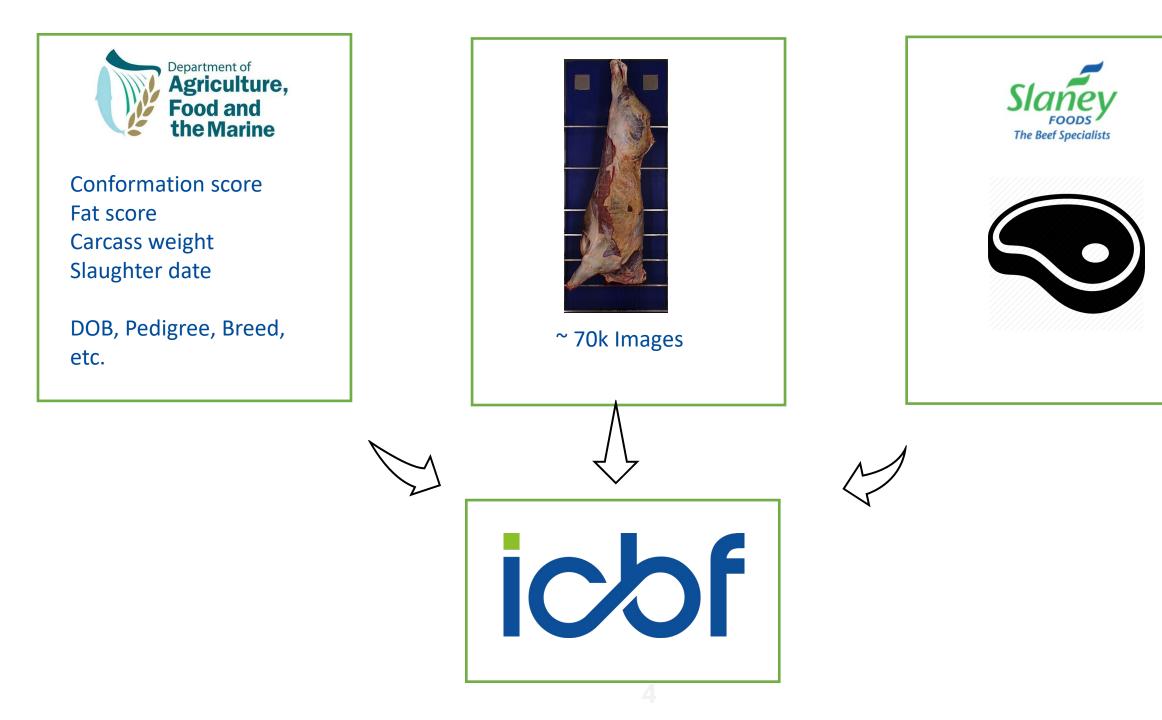
428 VIA variables measuring carcass dimensions, contours and color



E-2+



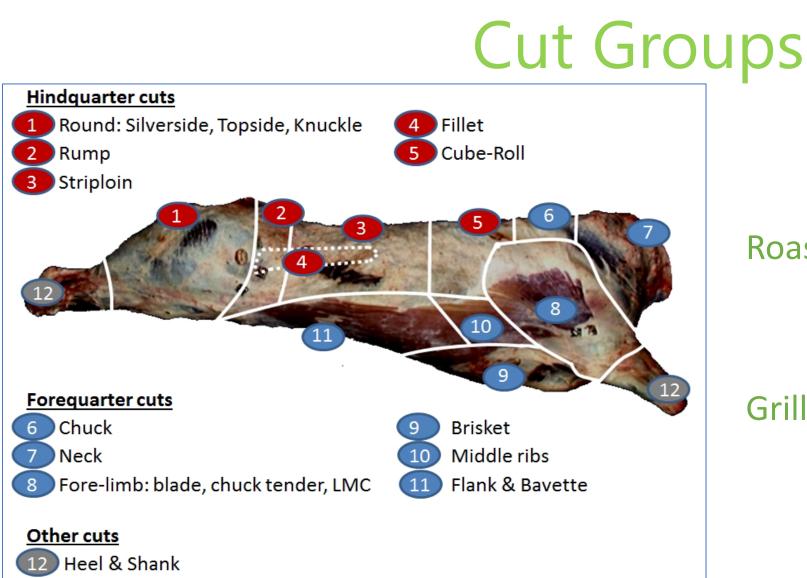




Objective

Predict Cut Yields from Carcass Images using Artificial Intelligence



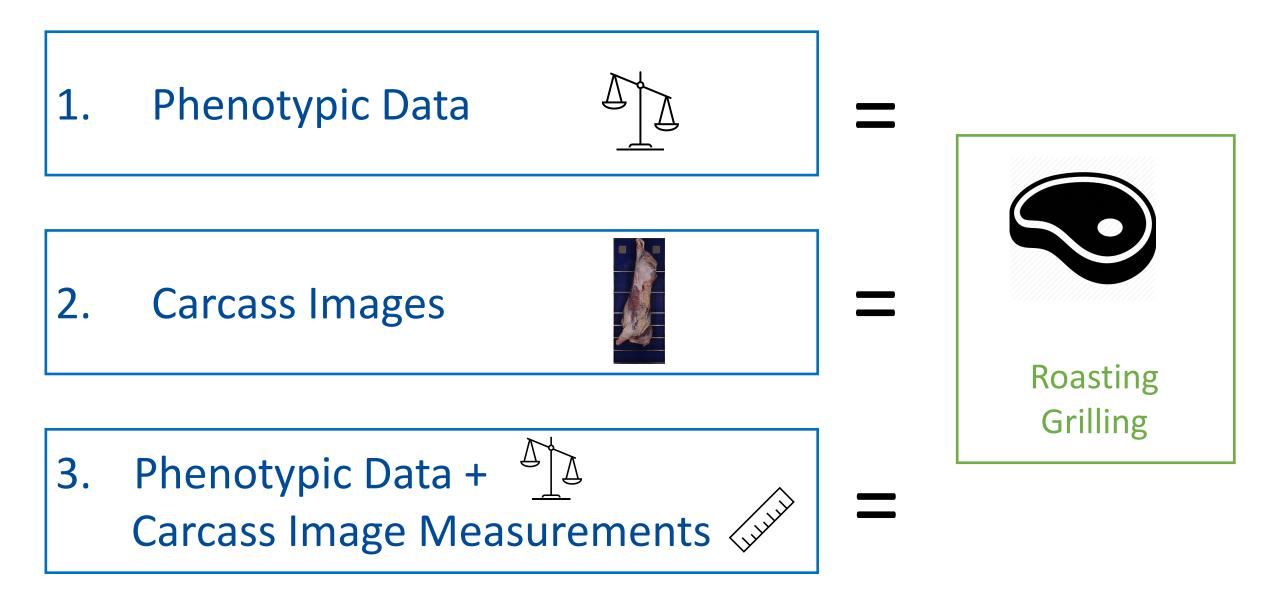


Roasting = Topside + Silverside + Knuckle + Rump

Grilling = Striploin + Fillet + Cube-roll

Image from T. Pabiou et al. 2009. Genetic parameters for carcass cut weight in Irish beef cattle.

Trimmings



1. Phenotypic Data



Phenotypic Data

Conformation score Fat score Carcass weight Age at Slaughter Breed Slaughter month Animal type



13 Regression ML algorithms

Linear Ridge SGD **Elastic Net** Lars Lasso **Bayesian Ridge kNN Decision Tree Random Forest** SVR **Gradient Boosting** AdaBoost

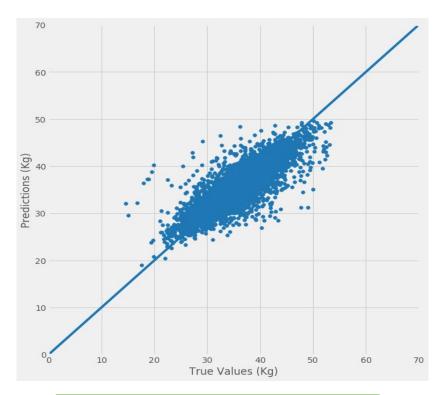
3 Best Performing Models

Hyper-parameter Optimisation using GridSearchCV

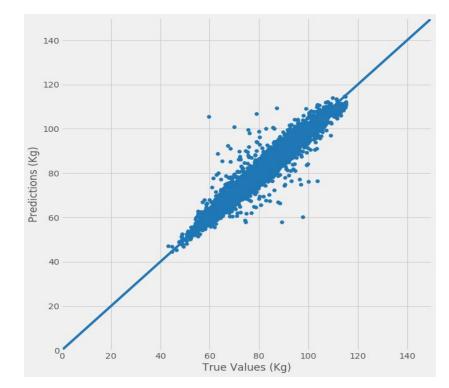


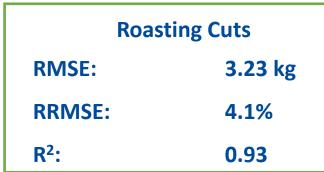
Ridge Bayesian Ridge **Gradient Boosting**

1. Phenotypic Data Results



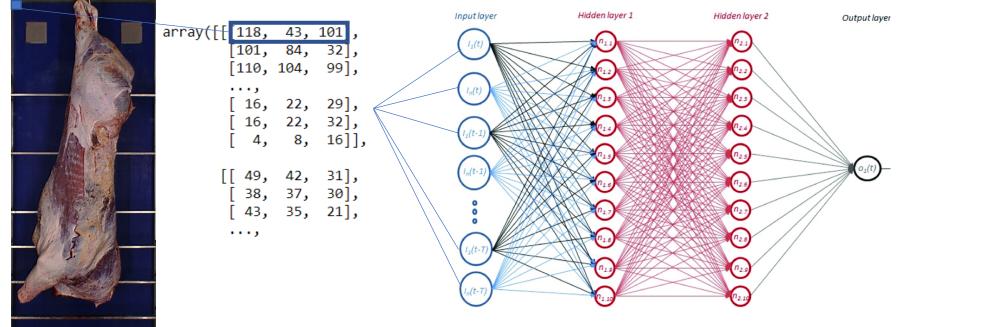
Grilling Cuts			
RMSE:	2.94 kg		
RRMSE:	8.4%		
R ² :	0.70		





2. Carcass Images







CNN Architecture Decisions!!

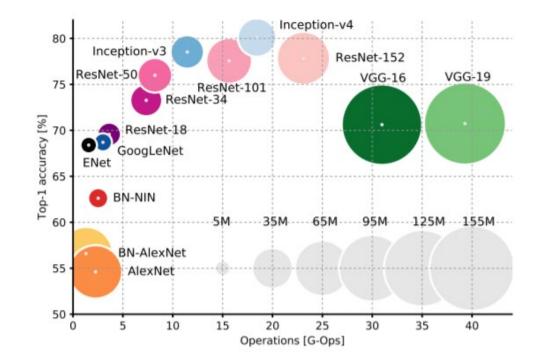


Variable	No. of Options
No. of Hidden Layers	~
No. of neurons/kernels in every layer	\sim
Filter size	1 to Image size
Pool size	1 to Image size
Stride length	1 to Image size
Padding	2

airplane	🛁 🔉 📈 🤛 = 🛃 🔐 🛶 💒
automobile	an 🖏 🚵 🔤 🔤 🔛 📾 🐝
bird	in the second
cat	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
deer	M 💥 📉 🥽 🎇 🎇 😭 就 🌌
dog	98 🔬 🖚 🤐 🎘 🎒 🖉 🔊 🌋
frog	N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
horse	🕌 🐼 🚵 👘 🧰 🖛 🌠 🕷
ship	😂 🚧 🛶 🕍 🛶 💋 🕫 🕍 👛
truck	🚄 🍋 💒 👹 💳 🐋 🛵 🕋 🚮

ImageNet

>14 M labeled images>20 k categories>500 images per category



ImageNet Visual Recognition Challenge

Annual since 2010 CNN's have won since 2012 Model's are open source

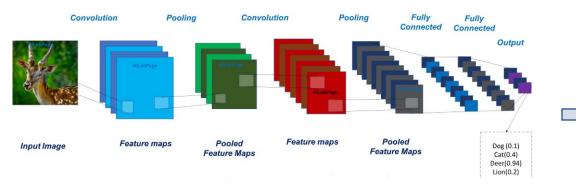
Graph from A. Canziani et al. 2017. An analysis of deep neural network models for practical applications

Pre-trained Models

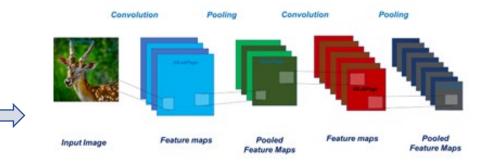
- Deep Learning models available with pre-trained weights
- Can be used for prediction, feature extraction or transfer learning

Model	Size	Top-1 Accuracy	Top-5 Accuracy	Parameters	Depth
Xception	88 MB	0.790	0.945	22,910,480	126
VGG16	528 MB	0.713	0.901	138,357,544	23
VGG19	549 MB	0.713	0.900	143,667,240	26
ResNet50	98 MB	0.749	0.921	25,636,712	-
ResNet101	171 MB	0.764	0.928	44,707,176	-
ResNet152	232 MB	0.766	0.931	60,419,944	-
ResNet50V2	98 MB	0.760	0.930	25,613,800	-
ResNet101V2	171 MB	0.772	0.938	44,675,560	-
ResNet152V2	232 MB	0.780	0.942	60,380,648	-
InceptionV3	92 MB	0.779	0.937	23,851,784	159
InceptionResNetV2	215 MB	0.803	0.953	55,873,736	572
MobileNet	16 MB	0.704	0.895	4,253,864	88
MobileNetV2	14 MB	0.713	0.901	3,538,984	88
DenseNet121	33 MB	0.750	0.923	8,062,504	121
DenseNet169	57 MB	0.762	0.932	14,307,880	169
DenseNet201	80 MB	0.773	0.936	20,242,984	201
NASNetMobile	23 MB	0.744	0.919	5,326,716	-
NASNetLarge	343 MB	0.825	0.960	88,949,818	-
EfficientNetB0	29 MB	-	-	5,330,571	-
EfficientNetB1	31 MB	-	-	7,856,239	-
EfficientNetB2	36 MB	-	-	9,177,569	-
EfficientNetB3	48 MB	-	-	12,320,535	-
EfficientNetB4	75 MB	-	-	19,466,823	-
EfficientNetB5	118 MB	-	-	30,562,527	-
EfficientNetB6	166 MB	-	-	43,265,143	-
EfficientNetB7	256 MB	-	-	66,658,687	-

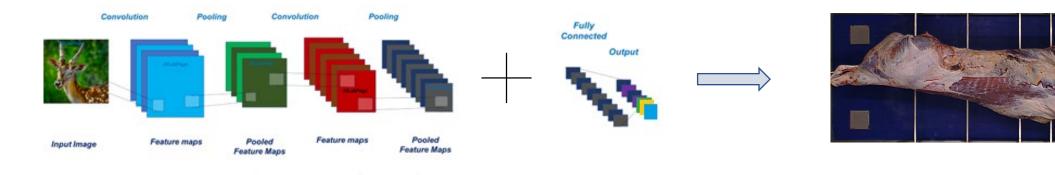
Transfer Learning



Pre-Trained CNN



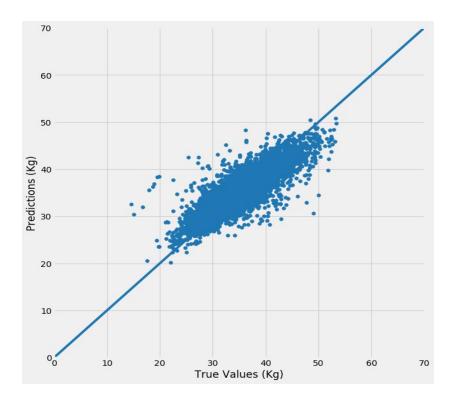
Remove Top Layers



Add Problem Specific Top Layers

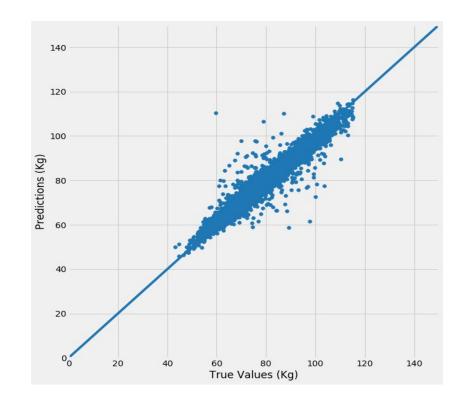
Retrain on Carcass Images

2. Carcass Images Results

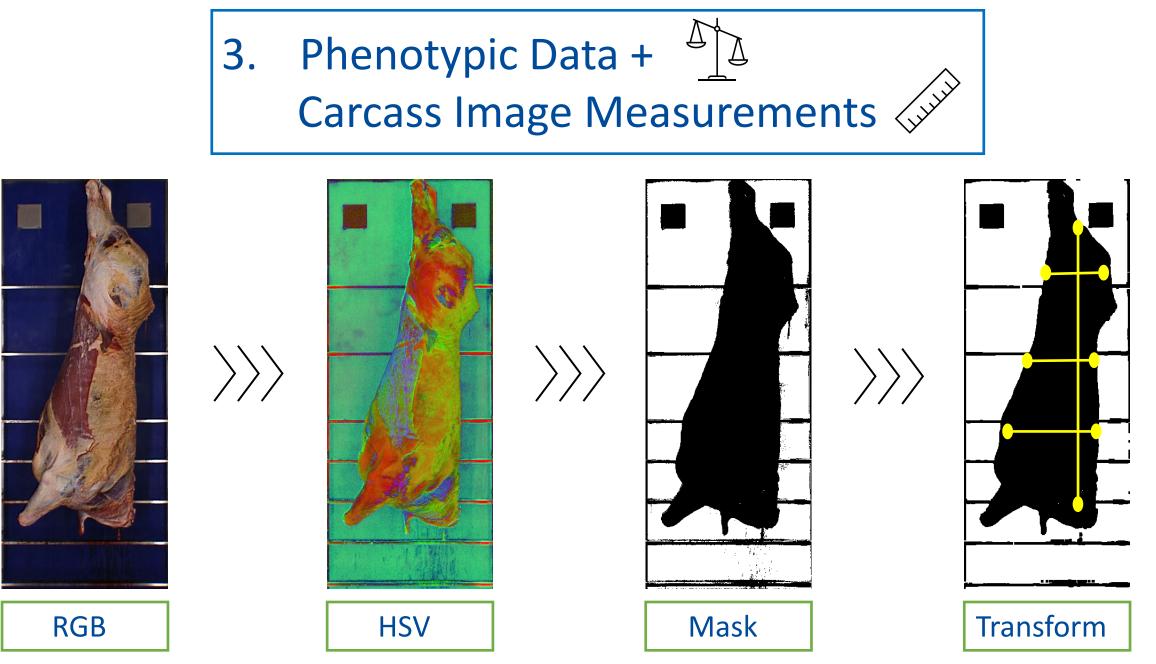


Grilling Cuts		1.
RMSE:	2.84 kg	vs
RRMSE:	8.1%	VS
R ² :	0.72	0.7

1. Phenotypic
vs 2.94 kg
vs 8.4%
0.70



Roasting Cuts		1. Phenotypic
RMSE:	3.26 kg	vs 3.23 kg
RRMSE:	4.2%	vs 4.1%
R2:	0.93	0.93



> 340 measurements

3. Carcass Image Measurements



13 Regression ML algorithms

Linear Ridge SGD Elastic Net Lars Lasso **Bayesian Ridge** kNN **Decision Tree Random Forest** SVR **Gradient Boosting** AdaBoost

3 Best Performing Models

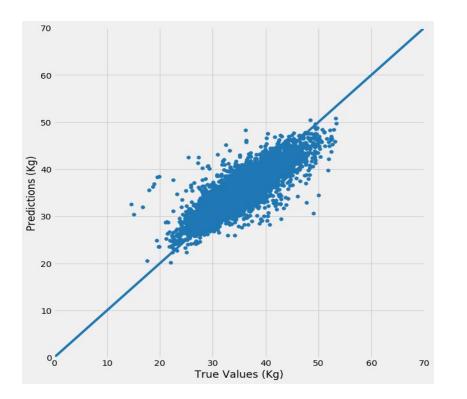
Hyper-parameter Optimisation using GridSearchCV



Grill Random Forest Bayesian Ridge Gradient Boosting

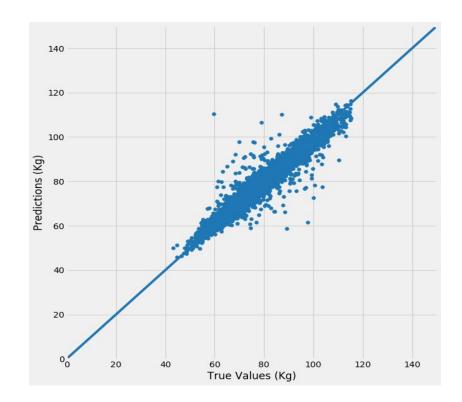
Roast Ridge Bayesian Ridge Gradient Boosting

3. Carcass Measurement Results



Grilling Cuts		1. P
RMSE:	2.78 kg	vs 2
RRMSE:	7.9%	vs 8
R ² :	0.73	0.7

1. Phenotypic
vs 2.94 kg
vs 8.4%
0.70



Roasting Cuts		1. Phenotypic
RMSE:	3.07 kg	vs 3.23 kg
RRMSE:	3.9%	vs 4.1%
R2:	0.94	0.93

Summary

			Grilling		Roas	Roasting	
Approach	Data	Algorithm	RMSE	R ²	RMSE	R ²	
1	Phenotypic	Gradient Boosting	2.94	0.70	3.23	0.93	
2	Carcass Images	Deep Learning	2.84	0.72	3.26	0.93	
3	Carcass measurements + Phenotypic	Gradient Boosting	2.78	0.73	3.07	0.94	



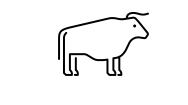
Conclusions

Deep Learning applied to carcass images can predict as well as phenotypic data



Transfer learning is essential for smaller datasets

Domain expertise models outperformed Deep Learning





Our Farmer & Government Representation



An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine





Our AI & Milk Recording Organisations









Our Herdbooks



Acknowledging Our Members