



Automatic extraction and counting of fish from underwater videos using YOLO-based deep learning algorithms

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ISPRS Workshop Announcement: 3D underwater mapping from above and below, 2025



PRESENTATION OUTLINE



1. Problem definition, state of art
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. Conclusion



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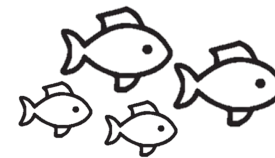
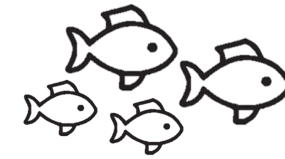
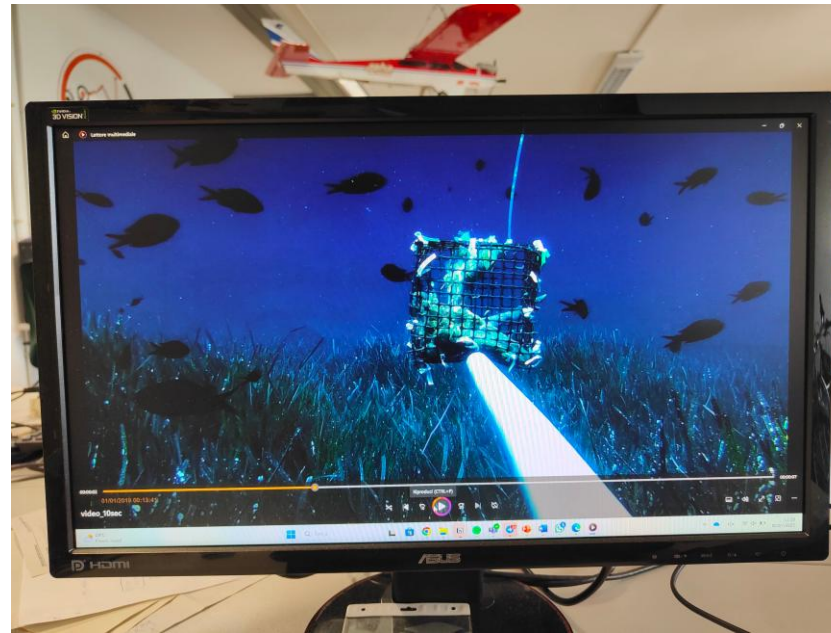


PROBLEM DEFINITION

Underwater visual census (UVCs)
Real-time observation



Diver-Operated Video Censuses (DOVCs)
Post-dive data analysis

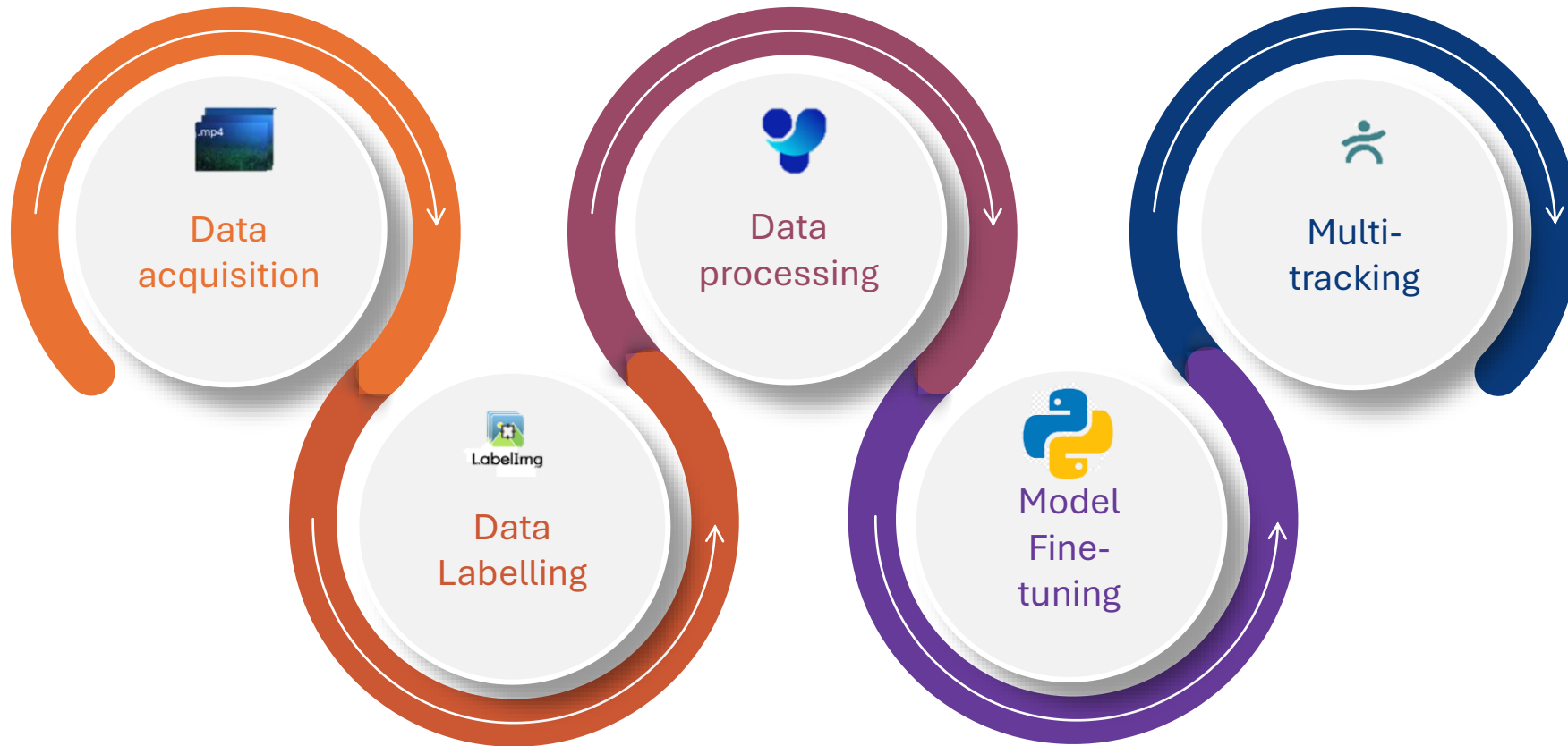


Negative aspects:

- observer bias;
- reduced accuracy in detecting cryptic or small-sized species;
- variability in diver experience and skill;
- extensive post-processing times for video analysis.

METHODOLOGY

Proposed solution: integrated **deep learning** approach for multi-object tracking and species recognition from underwater videos



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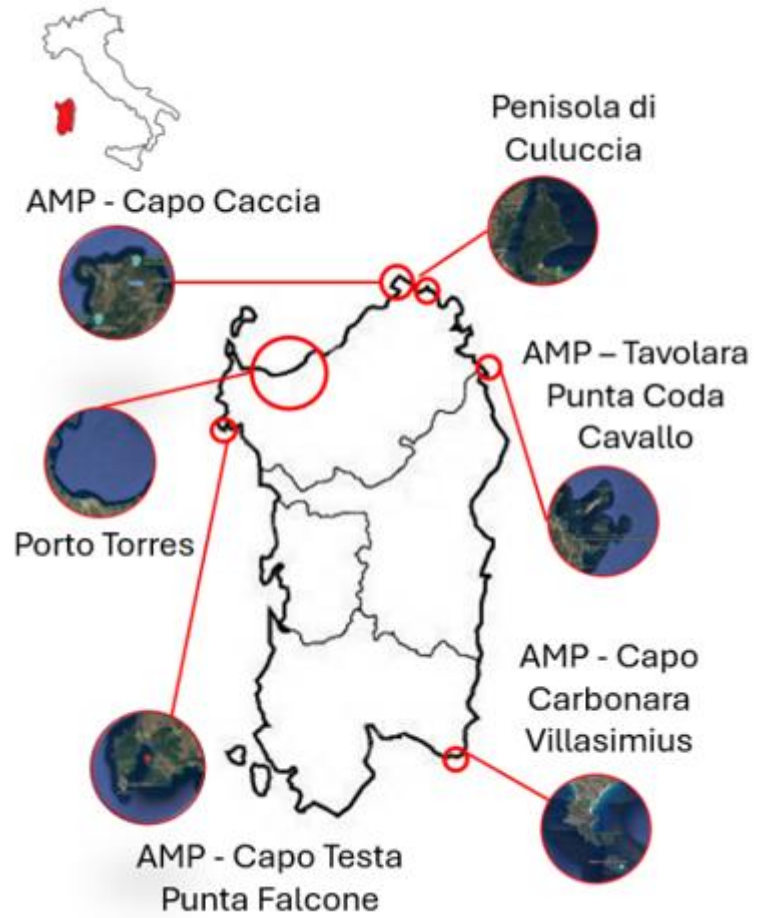
DATA ACQUISITION



Becam 4k EIS Action Camera



Data collected in the MPA Tavolara – Punta Coda Cavallo, specifically nearby Isola Rossa (C zone of MPA), during August 2024 by scuba operators, at 15 m depth. The procedure was carried out along a 50-m linear transect at a constant velocity of 12 m per min. The acquisitions were replicated 3 times



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DATA LABELLING

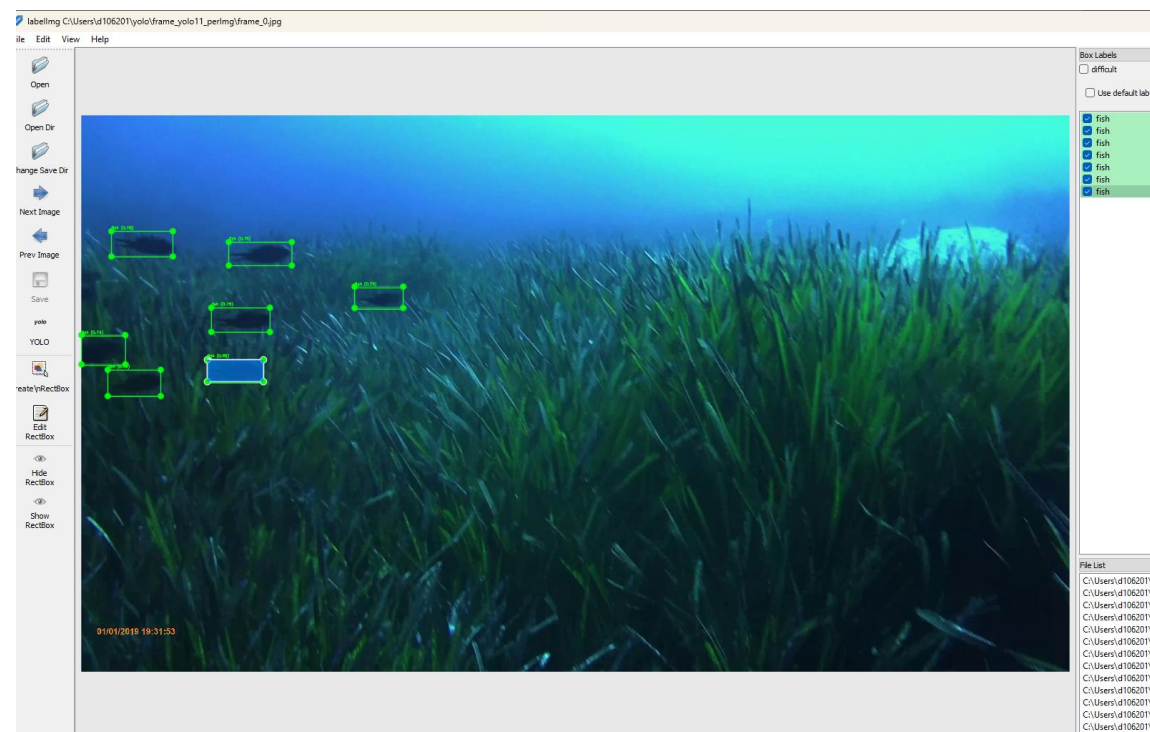


Dataset: **SardinIA**

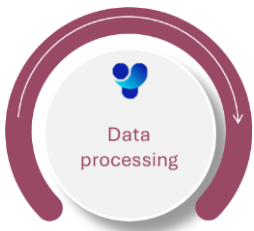
- 28 species of fish endemic to the Mediterranean Sea,
- total of 729 images
- 6 hours of labelling performing by two expert

<i>Afish poly</i>	<i>Diplodus sp-</i>	<i>Pomatosus salator</i>	<i>Symphodus sp-</i>
<i>Chromis chromis</i>	<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	<i>Labrid unid-</i>
<i>Coris julis</i>	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	<i>Seriola dumerilii</i>	<i>Small</i>
<i>Dentex dentex</i>	<i>Lithognathus mormyrus</i>	<i>Serranus cabrilla</i>	<i>Taca</i>
<i>Diplodus annularis</i>	<i>Mugilidae prob Chelon</i>	<i>Serranus scriba</i>	<i>Spicara smaris</i>
<i>Diplodus puntazzo</i>	<i>Mullus sp-</i>	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	<i>Symphodus tinca</i>
<i>Diplodus sargus</i>	<i>Oblada melanura</i>	<i>Sphyraena sp-</i>	<i>Thalassoma pavo</i>

Labellmg, Tzatalin, 2015. Software. Open-source Git code.
github.com/tzatalin/labellmg



DATA PROCESSING



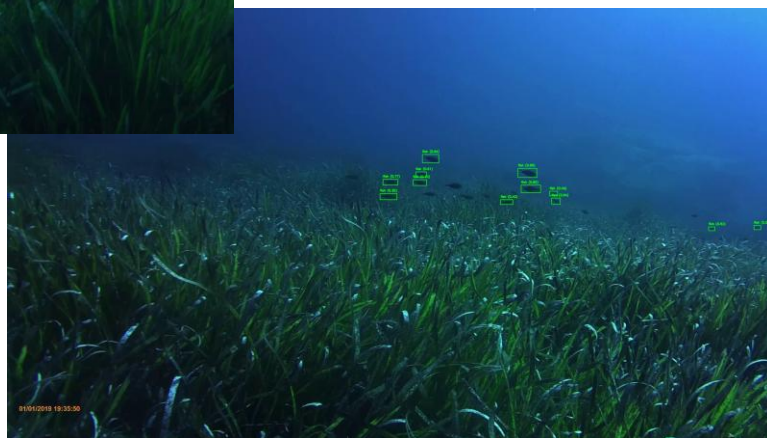
DeepFins

Jalal et al., 2025

YOLOv11-based model trained on fish species native to the Australian coasts



One single class



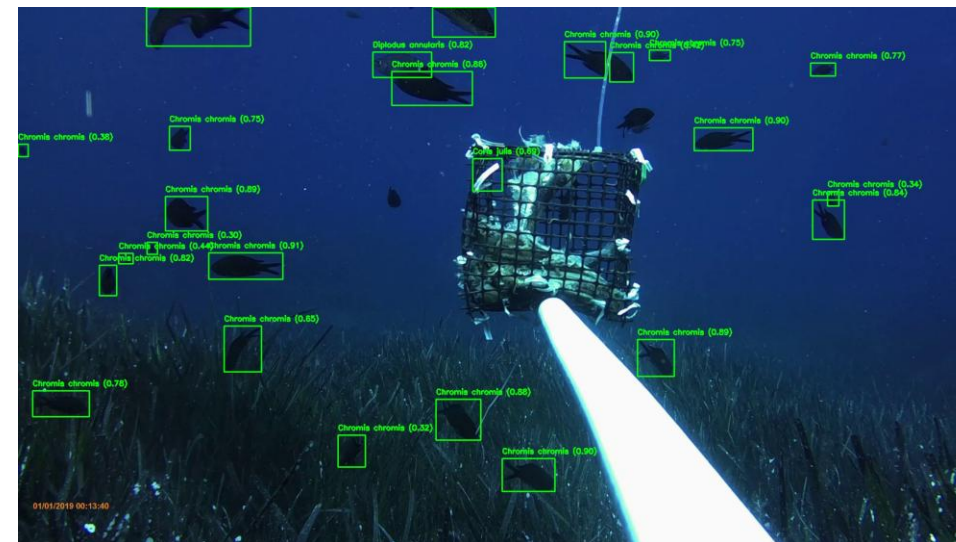
Small fish in the background were often missed

accuracy=0.71, precision=0.78, recall=0.68, F1 score=0.61

DeepEcomar

Catalan, 2023

Dataset of Mediterranean species, based on YOLOv5m



Absence of three species, *Spicara maena*, *Symphodus tinca*, and *Thalassoma pavo*, which are present, in some cases in high abundance.

accuracy=0.52, precision=0.31, recall=0.23, F1 score=0.20

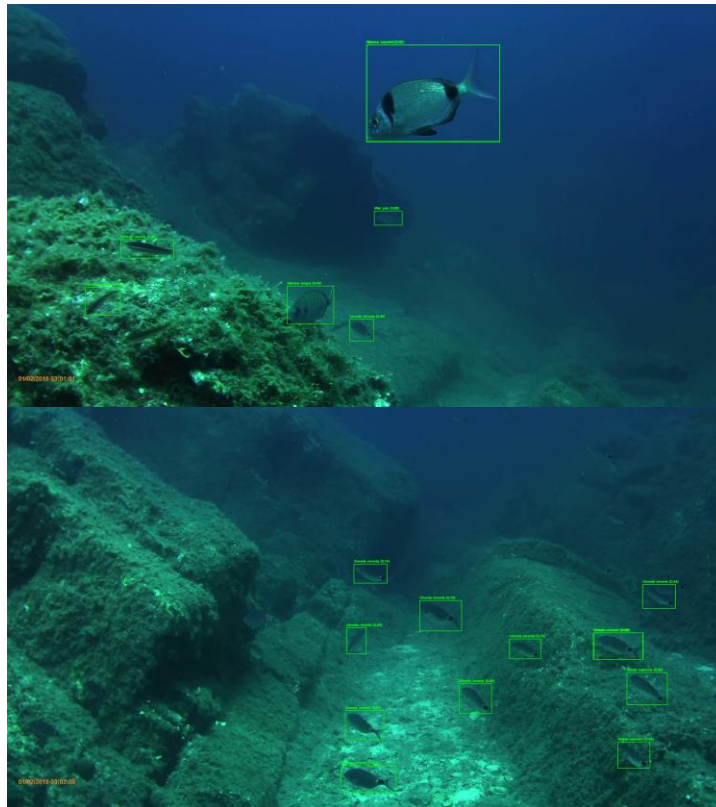
MODEL FINE-TUNING

!FISH SPECIES



YOLOv8 trained on SardinIA

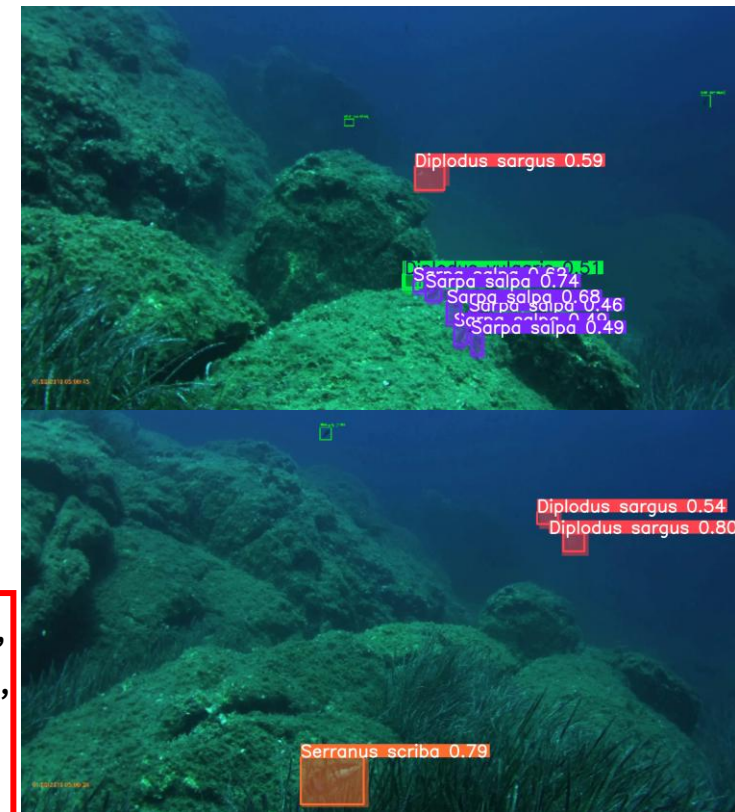
Epochs = 50, image size= 640, batch size = 16. Total of 0.592 hours.



Accuracy=0.84,
precision=0.78,
recall=0.69,
F1-score=0.70

YOLOE trained on SardinIA

Epochs = 80, batch size = 16, image size = 640,

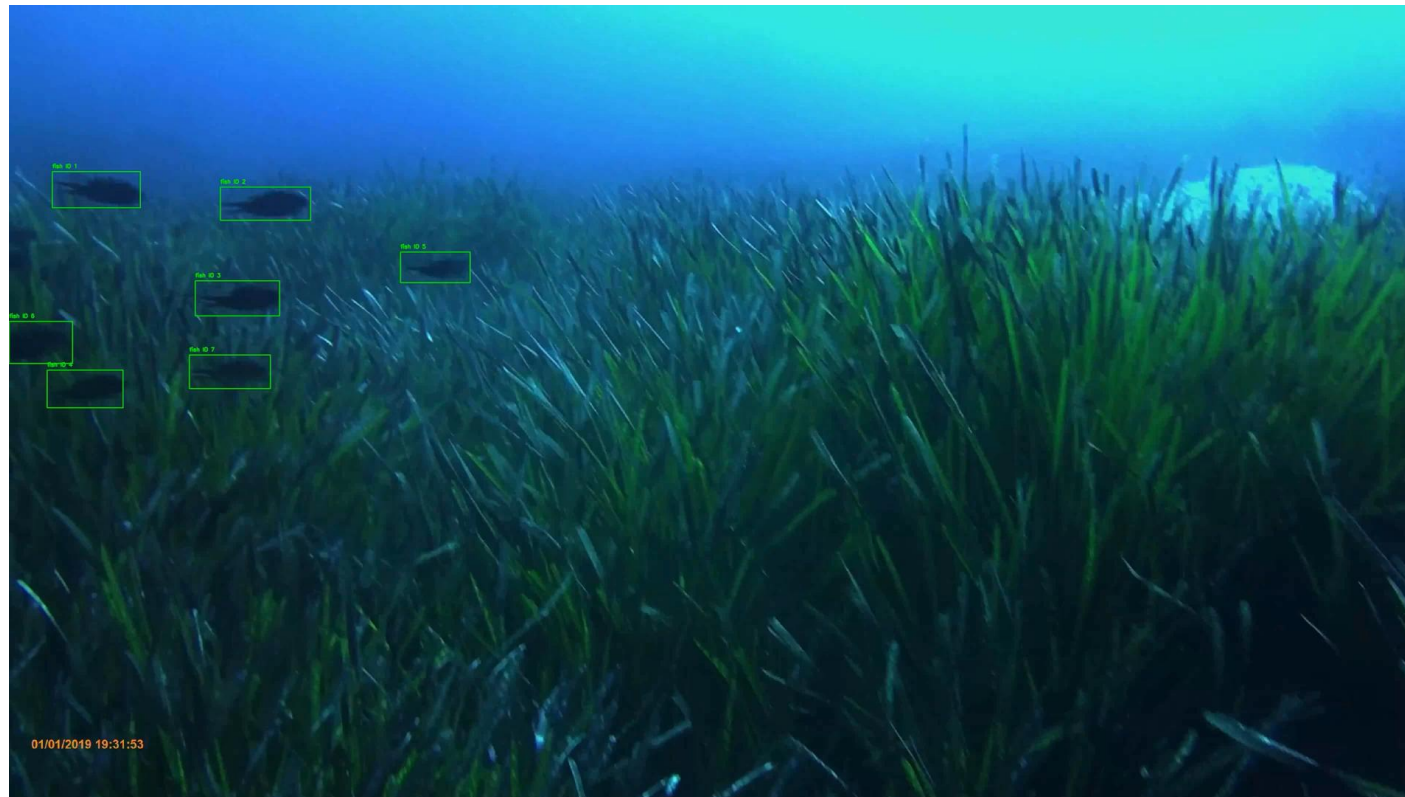


Accuracy =0.76,
Precision = 0.86,
Recall=0.86,
F1-score = 0.86

MULTI-OBJECT TRACKING



Extends the original SORT algorithm by incorporating a deep appearance descriptor, which enhances its ability to re-identify objects after occlusions or long-term absence.



DeepSort and ByteTrack were tested, initialized as follows:

DeepSort: max_iou_distance=0.8,
max_age=100, n_init=8, nn_budget=120;

ByteTrack: track_thresh=0.3,
match_thresh=0.5, track_buffer=30,
mot20=False



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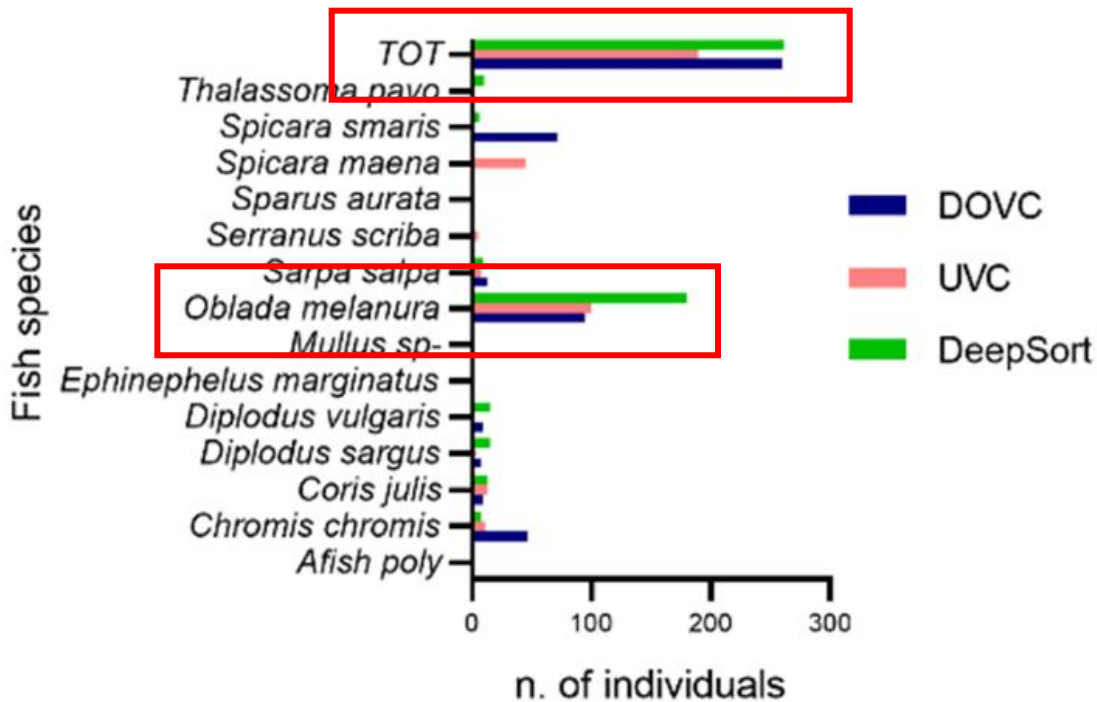


RESULTS



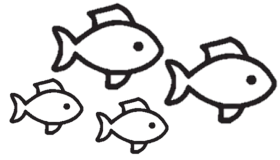
Strong reliability in overall abundance estimation.

Results of counting fish species

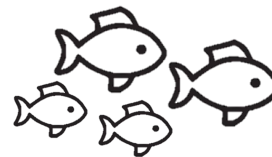


	DOVC	UVC	DeepSort
<i>Afish poly</i>	0	0	1
<i>Chromis chromis</i>	47	11	7
<i>Coris julis</i>	9	13	13
<i>Diplodus sargus</i>	8	3	15
<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	9	1	15
<i>Ephinephelus marginatus</i>	1	0	0
<i>Mullus sp-</i>	0	0	1
<i>Oblada melanura</i>	94	100	180
<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	12	8	9
<i>Serranus scriba</i>	2	5	2
<i>Sparus aurata</i>	2	0	2
<i>Spicara maena</i>	0	45	0
<i>Spicara smaris</i>	71	0	6
<i>Thalassoma pavo</i>	1	1	10
TOT	260	190	261

CONCLUSION

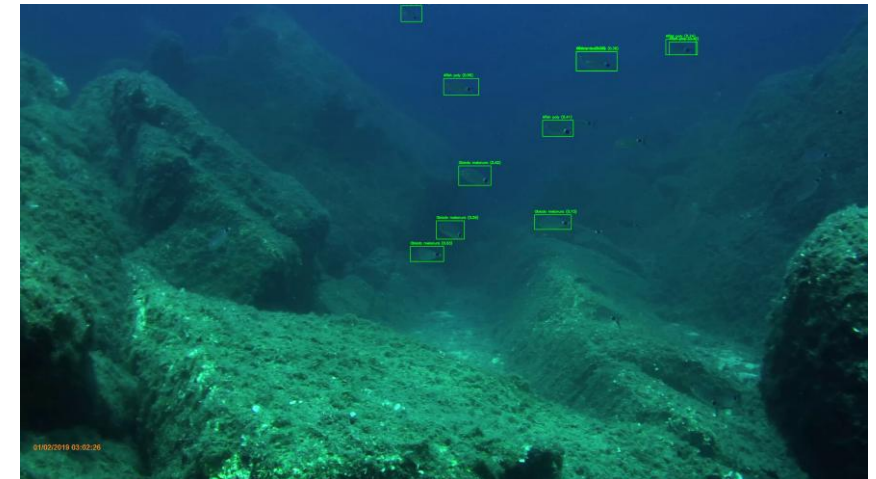


- ✓ Demonstrated the potential of deep learning techniques for automated monitoring of fish biodiversity in complex marine environments like the Mediterranean
- ✓ YOLOE model trained on a localized dataset (SardinIA) and the DeepSort multi-object tracker emerged as the most effective combination
- ✓ The developed system delivered performance comparable to traditional visual census methods, ensuring reliability in overall abundance estimation and accurate identification of dominant species



Future development

- Increase the dataset for very similar species and for very small-sized species
- Apply the methods in another videos
- Publish the SardinIA dataset



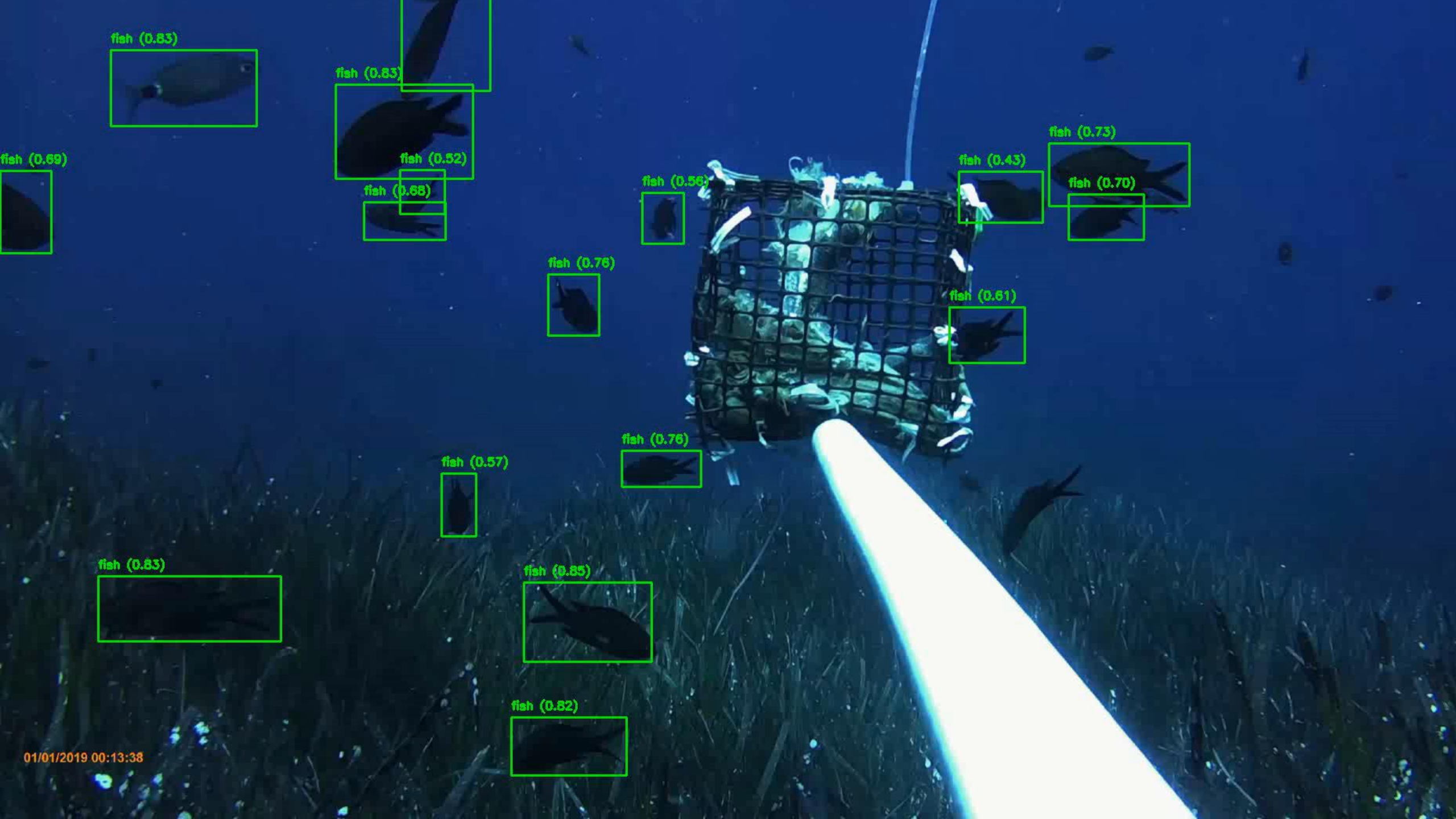
An underwater scene featuring two divers in a field of seagrass. The diver on the left is wearing a black BREVIA T wetsuit and a black mask, holding a blue rectangular device. The diver on the right is wearing a black wetsuit with 'SUB' on the sleeve and a yellow and black BUBAPRO BCD, holding a camera. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

Thank you for you attention!

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algorithms**

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fish (0.83)



fish (0.83)

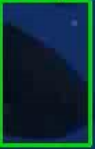


fish (0.52)



fish (0.68)

fish (0.69)



fish (0.56)



fish (0.76)



fish (0.76)



fish (0.57)



fish (0.83)



fish (0.85)



fish (0.82)



fish (0.73)



fish (0.70)



fish (0.43)



fish (0.61)

