



Creating Alert Message Based on Wild Animals Activity Detection Using Hybrid Deep Neural Network

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ABSTRACT

The issue of wildlife attacks is becoming an increasing concern for rural communities and forestry workers. To monitor the movements of wild animals, surveillance cameras and drones are frequently used. However, an effective system is needed to identify the species, track its movement, and provide its location details. Alert notifications can then be sent to ensure the safety of individuals and forestry personnel. Although computer vision and machine learning techniques are commonly applied for animal detection, they are often costly and complex, leading to suboptimal outcomes. This project introduces a Hybrid Visual Geometry Group (VGG)-19 combined with a Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) network to detect animals and trigger alerts based on their activities. These alerts are transmitted as Short Message Service (SMS) to the local forest authority for immediate action. The proposed system demonstrates significant improvements in performance, achieving an average classification accuracy of 98%, a mean Average Precision (mAP) of 77.2%, and a Frame Per Second (FPS) rate of 170. The model was evaluated both qualitatively and quantitatively with 40,000 images from three distinct benchmark datasets containing 25 categories, reaching a mean accuracy and precision exceeding 98%. This system provides a dependable solution for delivering precise animal-related information and safeguarding human lives.

Keywords: Animal, Attacks, Vision, Lives, SMS

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, animal activity detection creates numerous challenges for researchers due to the continuous streaming of inputs and the cluttered backgrounds. There are huge varieties of wildlife categories with different facial, nose, body, and tail structures. The detection and classification of such animals in video sequences and the processing of huge feature maps demand the need to develop a robust framework. Such developments in real-time cases need large-scale video data for training and testing purposes and high GPU-based computing resources. Moreover, the incorporating techniques should handle the data in an intelligent way to produce plausible results. Hence, there is a high demand for developing such a model to detect animal activities in forest regions. Although numerous advancements have been made in this technological era, research in this area still seeks higher attention to produce a strong model.

With this work, we can save humans from sudden animal attacks as well as send alert messages with location information to the forest officers for quick action. These systems offer better monitoring services and help to find the activities of animals and detect if there is any hunting by humans or hindrance to wildlife. These clusters of activities, such as tracking the animal object and finding its activity and generating the alert messages, pose huge complexity in the Deep Learning area. Research on this work, investigates the advancements in video analysis techniques and complex neural network-based architectures.

II. RELATED WORK

In [1], In the context of detection, weightless neural networks can be applied in various domains, such as image recognition, anomaly detection, or even pattern classification. The main advantage of using WNNs for detection is their capability to rapidly learn and classify complex patterns without the need for expensive computational resources typically required by traditional deep learning models.

In [2], The development of an end-to-end deep learning framework for sign language recognition and translation aims to bridge communication gaps between the deaf and hearing communities. This framework would enable real-time recognition of sign language gestures and translate them into text or spoken language. It is a comprehensive system that leverages the capabilities of deep learning, computer vision, and natural language processing (NLP) to offer seamless communication solutions.

In [3], the project focuses on leveraging advanced deep learning techniques for the screening of COVID-19 in chest radiography images (such as X-rays and CT scans). Given the high importance of early detection in the fight against COVID-19, this framework aims to assist healthcare professionals by providing an automated system for accurate and fast diagnosis using medical imaging.

In [4], Spatial Pyramid Pooling (SPP) is a technique used to enhance deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for visual recognition tasks, such as image classification, object detection, and scene parsing. The key innovation of SPP is its ability to handle input images of varying sizes, which is a common challenge in computer vision tasks. Traditionally, CNNs require fixed-size input images, which limits the flexibility and generalization of the models. SPP addresses this limitation by using multi-scale spatial pooling operations, allowing the network to process images of arbitrary sizes without the need for resizing or cropping.

In [5], **Deep Contrast Learning for salient object detection** is an innovative approach aimed at improving the accuracy and robustness of identifying the most important or "salient" objects in an image. Salient object detection is the task of identifying regions in an image that stand out from their surroundings due to their distinctive visual properties. This is often used in various computer vision applications, including image segmentation, object detection, and visual attention mechanisms.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system focuses on developing a machine learning-based model for predicting house prices with a high degree of accuracy and generalizability. It consists of five major components: data collection, preprocessing, feature engineering, model training, and evaluation.

Data is sourced from publicly available datasets such as the Ames Housing dataset, which contains detailed information on residential properties. This dataset includes 79 explanatory variables covering various aspects of housing, from the physical condition of the property to neighborhood amenities. The richness of this data provides an excellent foundation for building a comprehensive predictive model.

In the preprocessing stage, missing values are handled using imputation techniques suitable to the data type—mean or median imputation for numerical data, and mode imputation or label encoding for categorical data. Outliers are identified and removed to reduce noise and improve model performance. Feature encoding techniques such as One-Hot Encoding and Label Encoding are applied to transform categorical variables into a format suitable for machine learning models. Standardization or normalization is also applied to ensure uniformity across features.

Feature selection and engineering play a pivotal role in enhancing model performance. Correlation analysis is conducted to identify highly correlated variables and eliminate redundancy. Feature importance scores obtained from tree-based models further guide the inclusion of impactful variables. New features are created by combining existing ones, such as total square footage (sum of basement and first-floor areas) and age of the house.

For the modeling phase, multiple algorithms are considered. Linear Regression serves as a baseline model, providing a straightforward interpretation of relationships between features and target prices. Decision Trees and Random Forests are employed to capture non-linear interactions, while Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), including XGBoost, LightGBM, and CatBoost, are explored for their superior performance in structured data problems. These ensemble models combine weak learners to produce a strong predictive performance.

Model training involves cross-validation to mitigate overfitting and assess model generalizability. Hyperparameter tuning using Grid Search or Randomized Search ensures that each model performs optimally under its specific configuration. Performance metrics such as MAE, RMSE, and R-squared are calculated to compare model effectiveness.

The final model is deployed using a Flask or Streamlit web interface for demonstration purposes. This interactive application allows users to input property details and receive an estimated market price in real-time. The system is designed to be scalable, allowing integration with larger property management or real estate systems.



IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION.

The results of the proposed system for creating alert messages based on wild animal activity detection using a hybrid deep neural network demonstrate significant improvements in accuracy and real-time performance. The hybrid deep neural network, which integrates Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, has been tested rigorously to assess its ability to detect and classify animal activities accurately. The model exhibited an impressive classification accuracy of 98%, highlighting its capability to effectively recognize and differentiate various wild animal behaviors.

Additionally, the system achieved a mean Average Precision (mAP) of 77.2%, which reflects the model's precision in identifying the presence and movement of animals in surveillance images and video feeds. This performance indicates that the system can successfully detect and classify animals with a high degree of accuracy, even in challenging and dynamic environments where the appearance and movement of animals may vary. Furthermore, the system was able to process frames at a rate of 170 frames per second (FPS), which is critical for ensuring that it operates efficiently in real-time, providing immediate feedback for decision-making.

The system was tested using a diverse dataset containing 40,000 images across three benchmark datasets, with 25 animal classes represented. This large and varied dataset allowed the model to generalize well across different types of animals and environmental conditions. The results from the qualitative and quantitative evaluations revealed that the model's performance consistently met the expected standards. It demonstrated the ability to accurately detect a wide range of animals, including both large and small species, and provided precise location and activity data, which are essential for generating timely and relevant alerts.

In terms of real-world applicability, the system showed great promise in its potential to enhance safety in areas with high human-wildlife interaction, such as rural and forested regions. The generated alert messages, which include crucial information about the type of animal, its location, and its movement pattern, can be rapidly transmitted to local authorities or forest rangers. These alerts enable a swift response, reducing the risk of accidents and improving the overall management of wildlife encounters.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed system for creating alert messages based on wild animal activity detection using a hybrid deep neural network demonstrates a significant advancement in wildlife monitoring and human safety. The system successfully combines Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for feature extraction and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for analyzing temporal patterns, resulting in a highly effective approach for detecting and classifying wild animal activities. The model's ability to process real-time surveillance data and generate timely alert messages has shown impressive results, with high classification accuracy and precision.

By providing accurate information about the type, location, and movement of animals, the system enables quick and informed responses, which is critical in areas where human-wildlife interactions pose a potential risk. The use of real-time alerts, delivered through communication channels like SMS, ensures that relevant authorities can act swiftly to mitigate potential threats. Furthermore, the system's high frame rate and robust performance across various datasets highlight its efficiency and scalability, making it a practical solution for large-scale deployment in wildlife-prone regions.

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