

# Al methods to study sexual selection

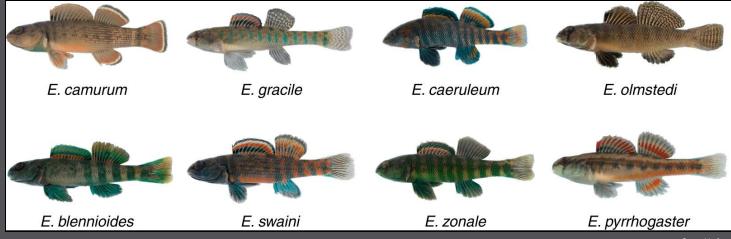
Yseult Héjja-Brichard

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

imaginecology2, 29-30 Sept., Villeurbanne



## Evolution of sexual signals

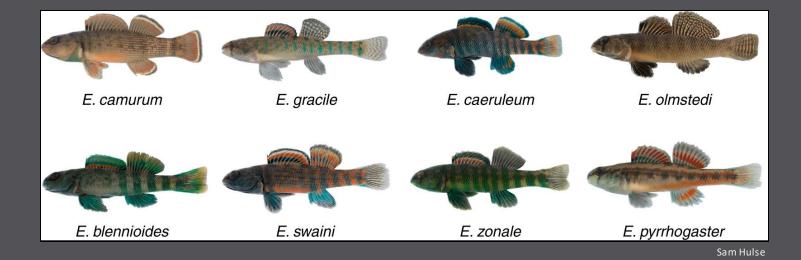


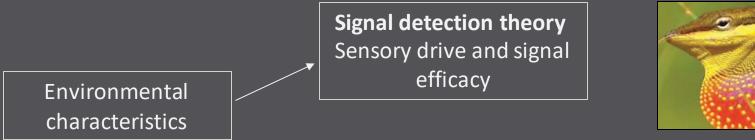




Sam Hulse

## Evolution of sexual signals

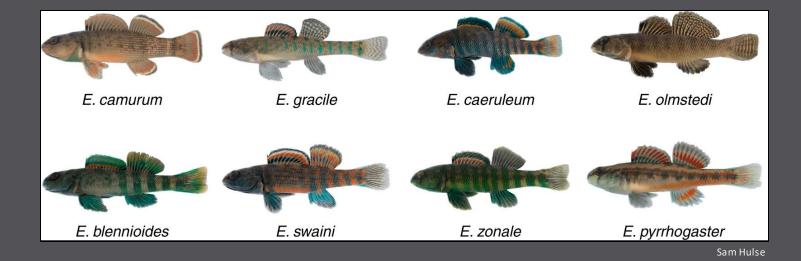


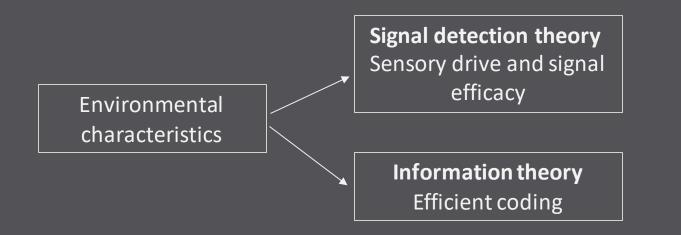




Fleishman et al, 2022

## Evolution of sexual signals

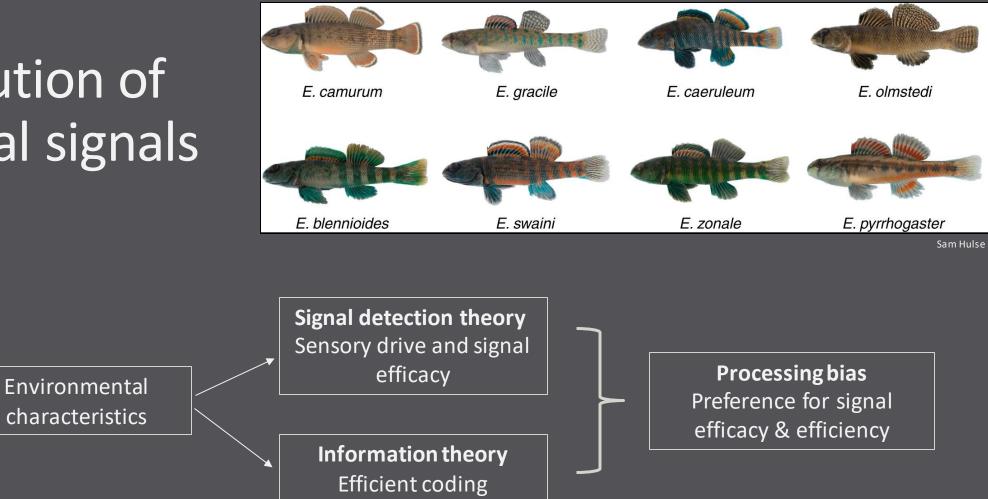


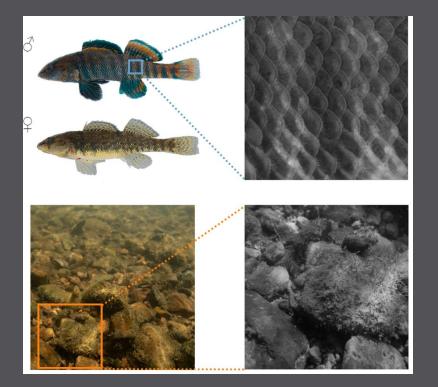


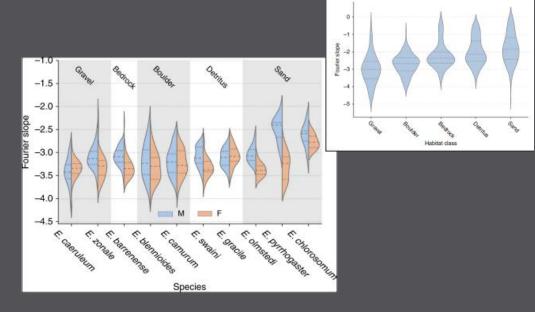


T. Moran, 1907

#### Evolution of sexual signals



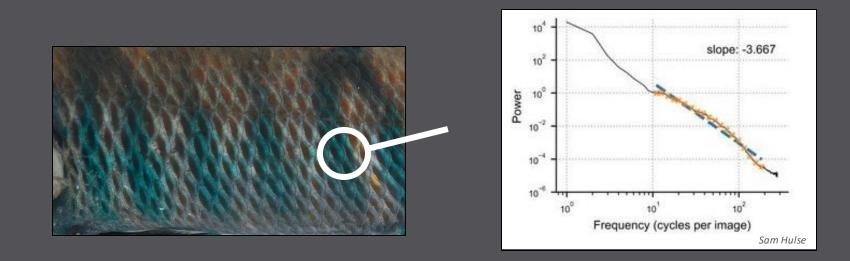




Correlation between the slope of body patterns and the slope of habitats in males only

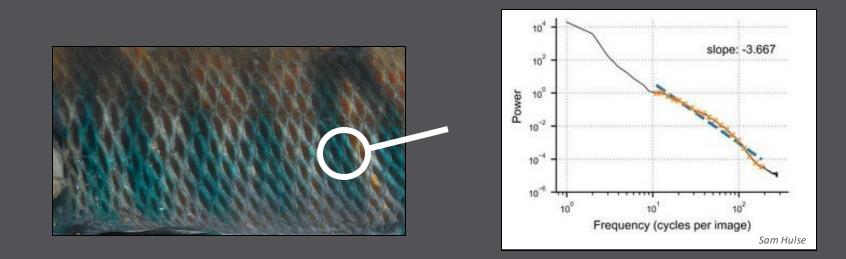
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#### Going beyond the one feature analysis



Classical approach: arbitrary selection of one trait and correlation with one/several variables (e.g., reproductive success)

#### Going beyond the one feature analysis

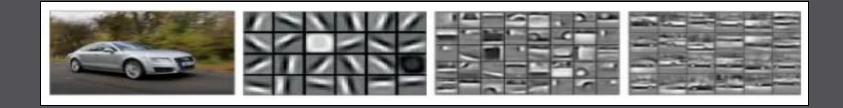


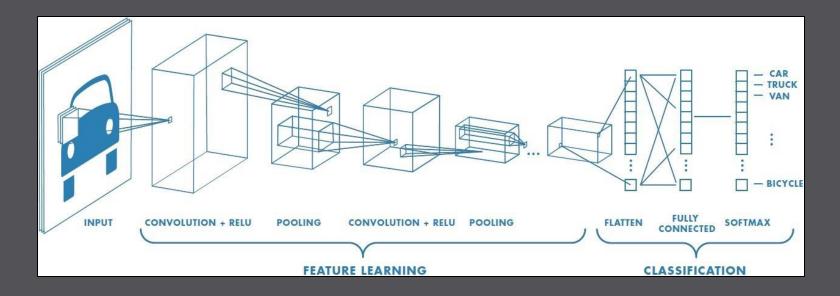
Classical approach: arbitrary selection of one trait and correlation with one/several variables (e.g., reproductive success)

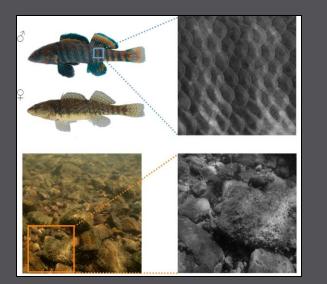
CNN-based approach: automatic selection of traits/features > more complex patterns

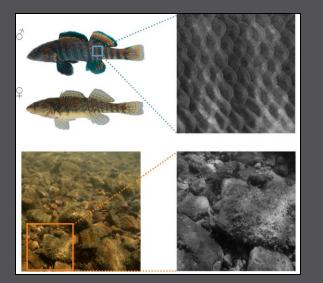
- Complementary!

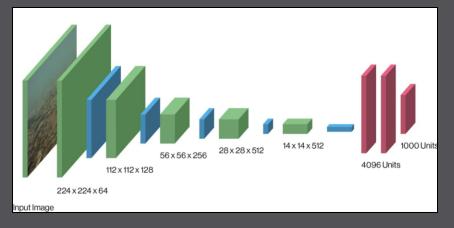
#### CNN and feature extraction





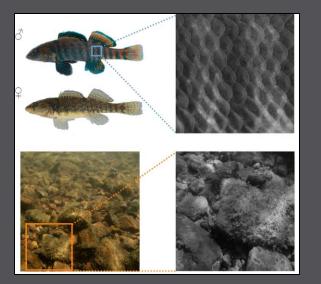


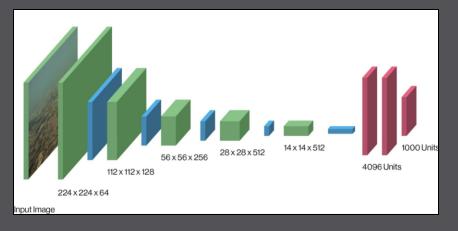


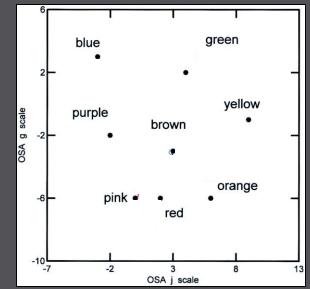


550 darter images (288 male and 262 female) 597 habitat images (5 types) Training set: half of the images of each category

Hulse et al, 2022



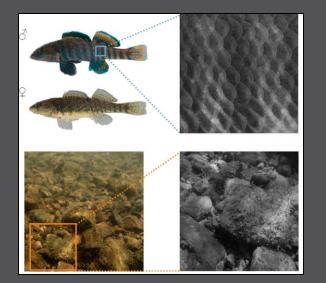


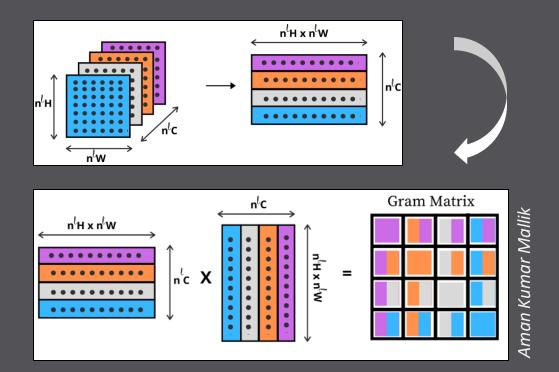


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For every layer: vector of mean activations + Gram matrix used as the species centroid > species prototype

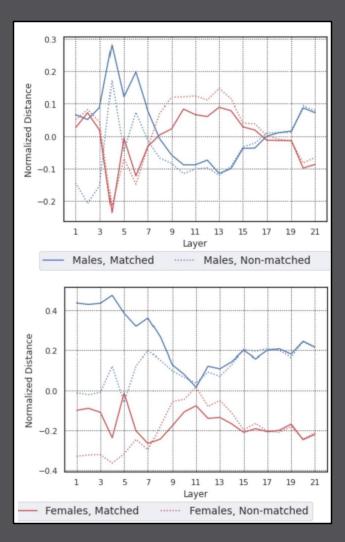


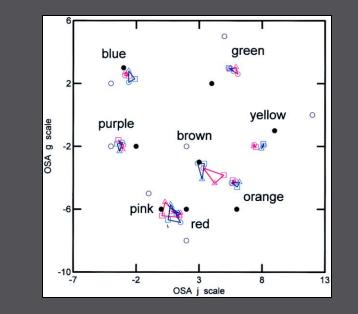




> how often image features cooccur

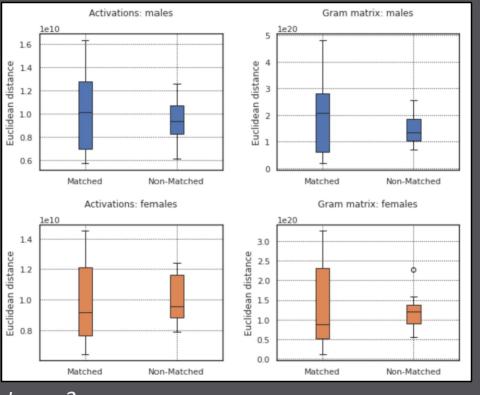






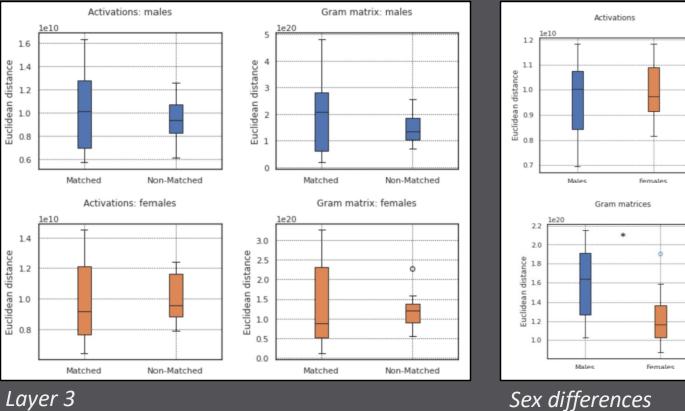
Classification metric: |centroid*sp\_a* - test image*sp\_a*| < |centroid*sp\_!a* - test image*sp\_a*|





#### Layer 3

No significant difference in distances between darters and matched habitats versus non-matched habitats



At shallow layers: female darters significantly more similar to darter habitats than males for Gram matrices only

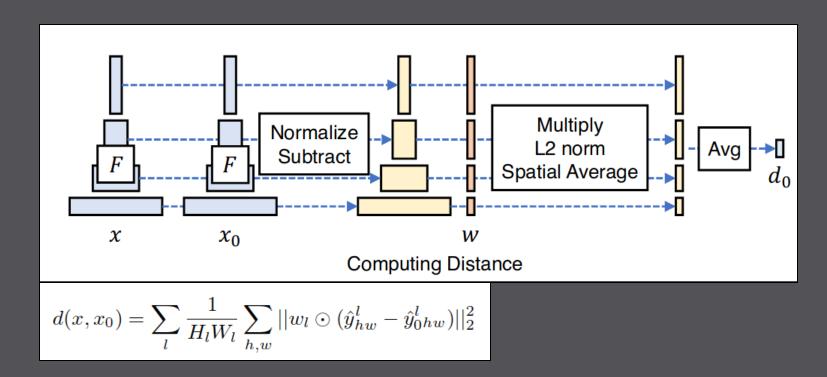
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Hulse et al, 2022

Layer 3

No significant difference in distances between darters and matched habitats versus non-matched habitats

"Perceptual distance", a measure of how similar are two images in a way that coincides with human judgment



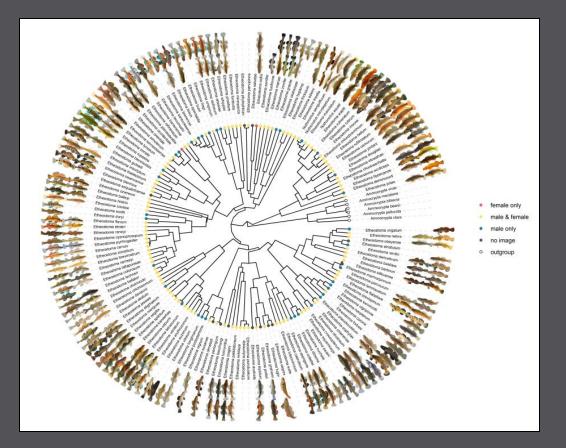
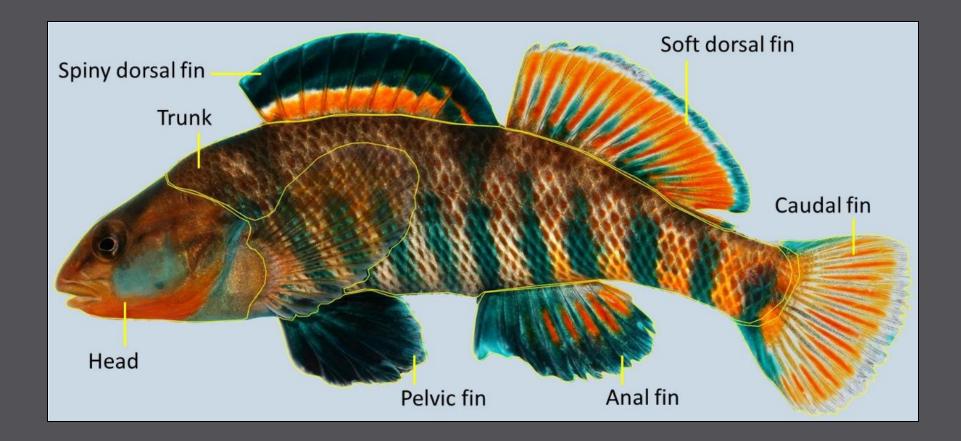


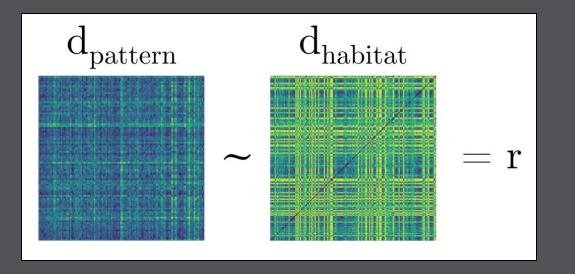
Image dataset: 268 images covering 153 species

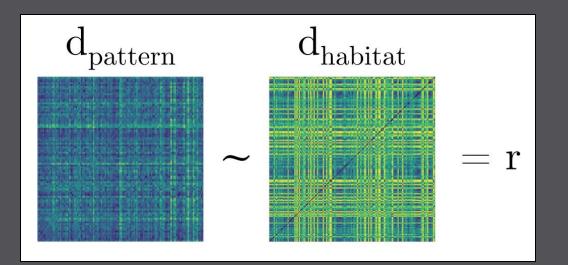


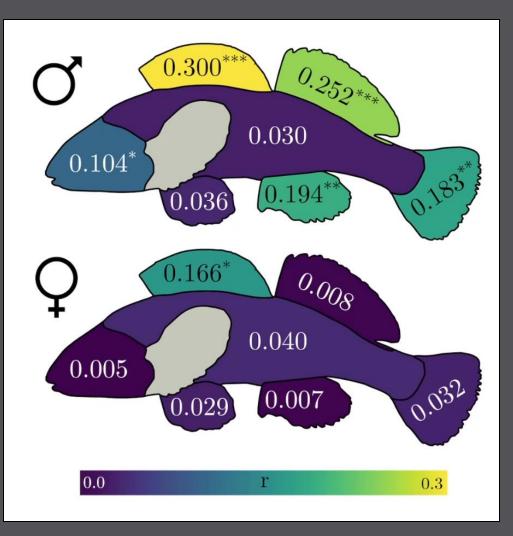
habitat dissimilarity matrices based on written description

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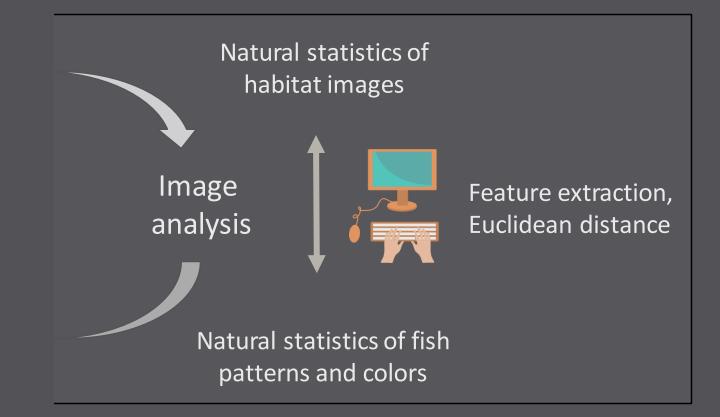


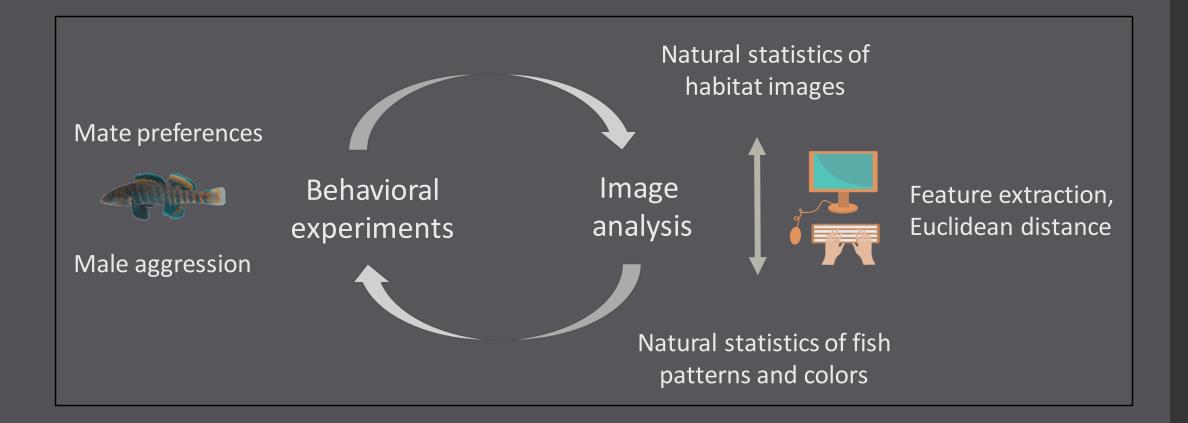




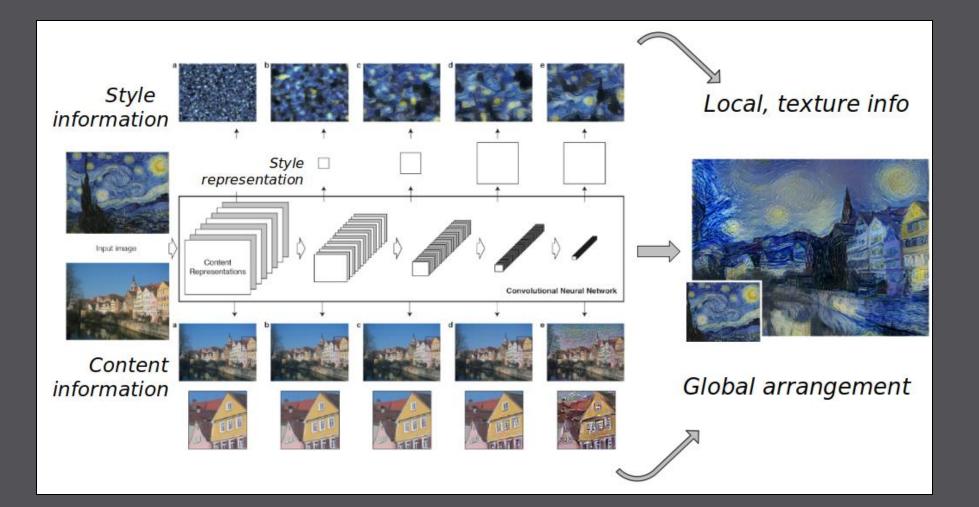
Moodie et al, in prep

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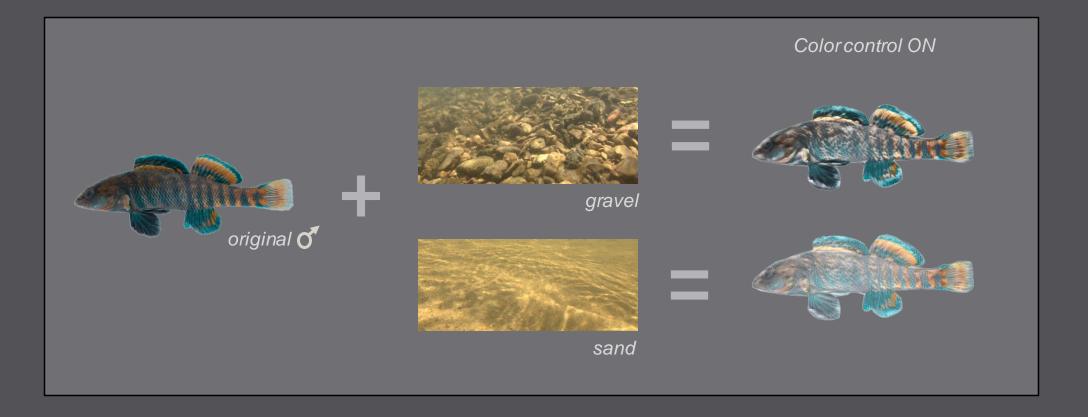


#### Neural Style Transfer

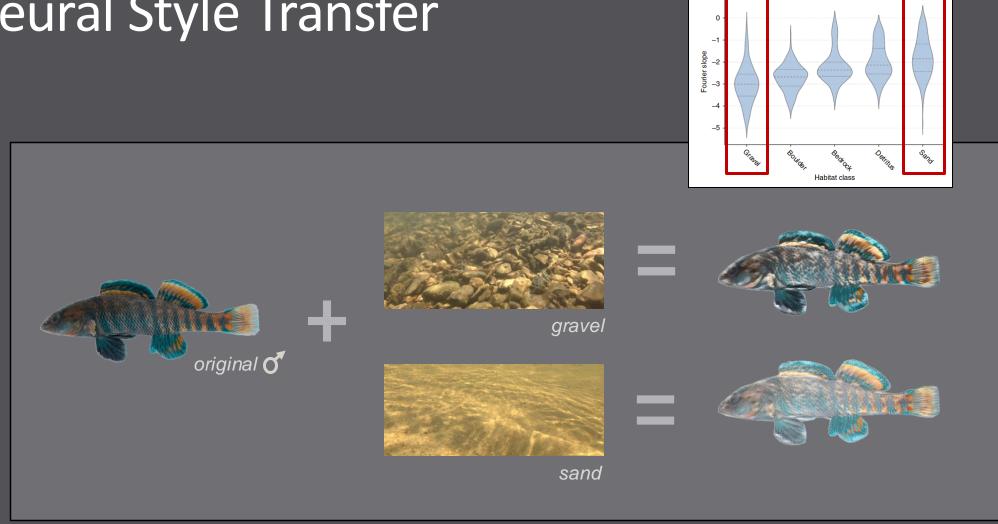


Gatys et al., 2016 24

#### Neural Style Transfer



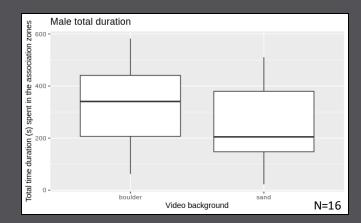
YHB et al, in prep 25

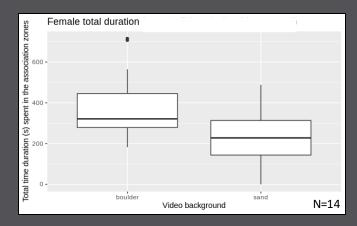


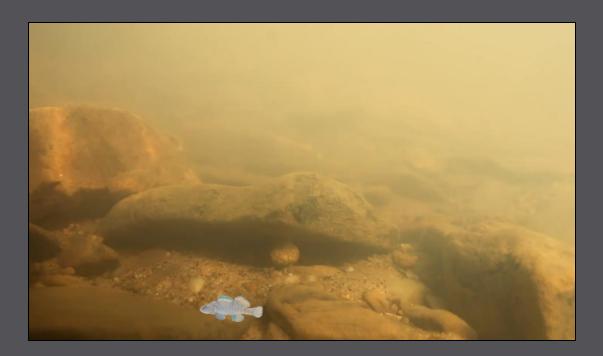
#### Neural Style Transfer

26YHB et al, in prep

#### NST: Preliminary results

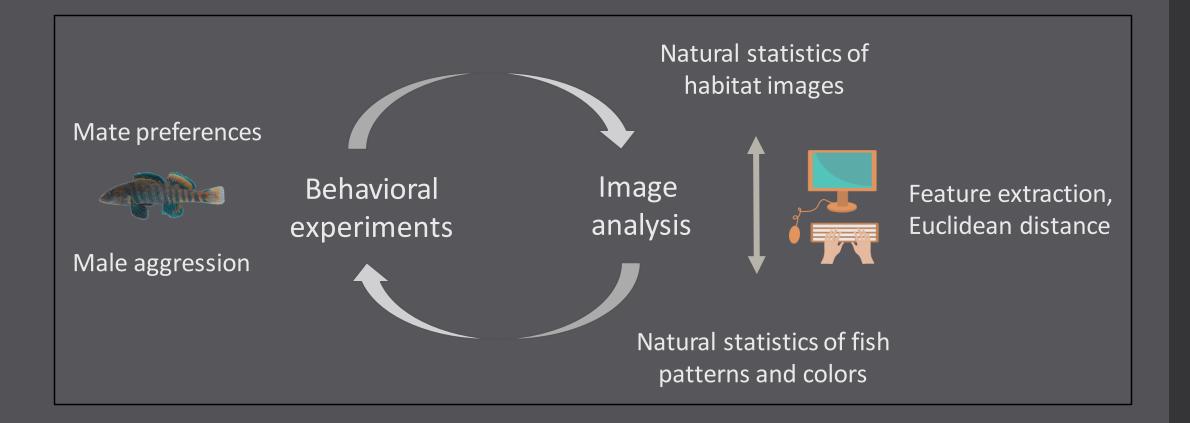






#### YHB et al, in prep 27

#### DL is an interesting tool for visual ecology



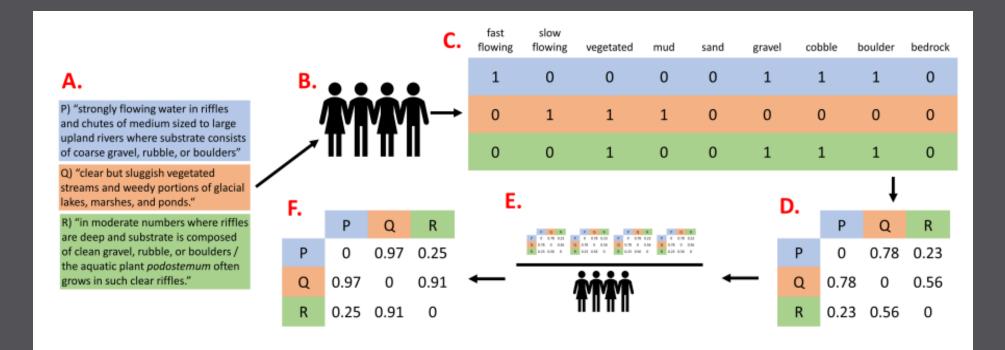


#### Thank you!

Renoult, J. P., & Mendelson, T. C. (2019). Processing bias: Extending sensory drive to include efficacy and efficiency in information processing. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences
Hulse, S. V., Renoult, J. P., & Mendelson, T. C. (2020).
Sexual signaling pattern correlates with habitat pattern in visually ornamented fishes. Nature Communications
Hulse, S. V., Renoult, J. P., & Mendelson, T. C. (2022).
Using deep neural networks to model similarity between visual patterns: Application to fish sexual signals.
Ecological Informatics

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### Method to convert written descriptions to habitat dissimilarity matrices



#### Going further: Autoencoders

