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#### **Problem Introduction**

- Mosquito-borne vector diseases cause more than 1 million deaths each year
- Contemporary approaches and methods to identify mosquito habitats are expensive & difficult
- Ariel approaches include Drones, UAVs, Lidar, and Multispectral imaging from satellites.
- There are no efficient approaches for macro scale mosquito habitat detection
- No approaches are able to sufficiently identify habitats in impoverished and rural areas



#### Solution

- Using available satellite imagery from Google Earth, mosquito habitats can be detected
- CNNs are highly efficient and accurate in image classification, so they can be used for macro identification
- Using CNNs, massive amounts of satellite imagery across Earth can be inputted and classified for mosquito habitats

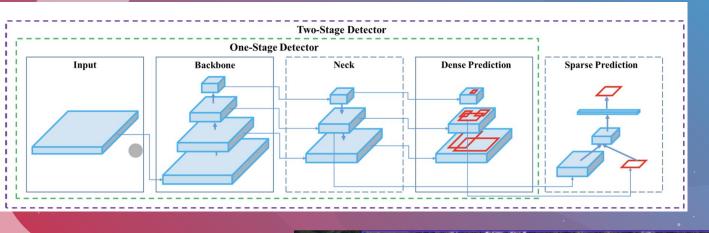




# CNN Architecture

How does it work?

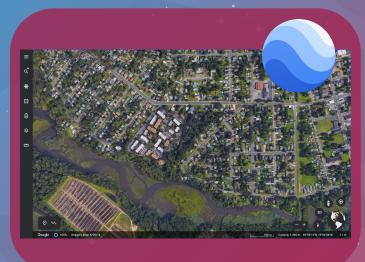




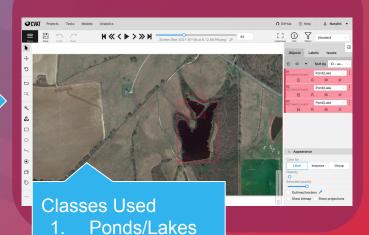


## Preparing the Dataset

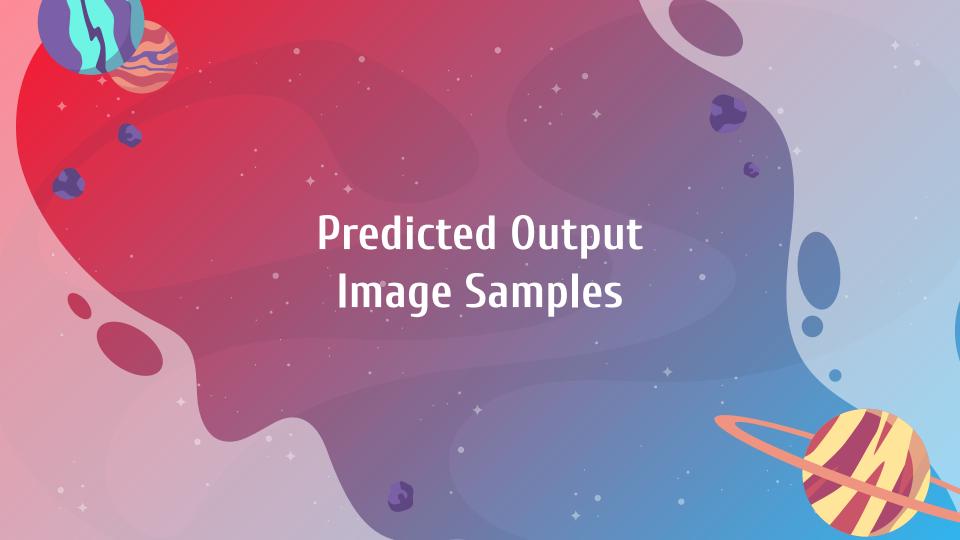
Satellite Images



Bounding Boxes for Object
Detection (CVAT)



Inlets Rivers



# YOLOv4.



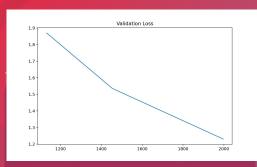
# YOLOv5



# YOLOR

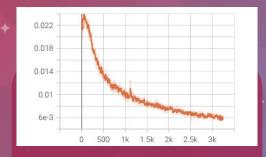


#### Loss/Accuracy Graphs



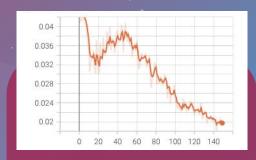
**Y0L0v4** 

Darknet Framework



**Y0L0v5** 

TensorFlow Framework



**YOLOR** 

TensorFlow Framework

### Conclusion

- Compared to other aerial approaches,
   CNNs are the quickest, most efficient,
   and cost effective way to go
- CNNs are the best for macro scale habitat identification and classification
- YOLOv4 performed with the highest accuracy



## Applications

- Disease risk mapping based on distribution of mosquito habitats
- Integration with public health officials on where to guide preventative measures
- Mapping impoverished and hard to reach areas
- Identify mosquito spread and pathways
- Determine the effects of changes in weather patterns, soil moisture, and topographic data on mosquito habitat distribution

