

BirdVox-full-night:

A dataset and benchmark for avian flight call detection

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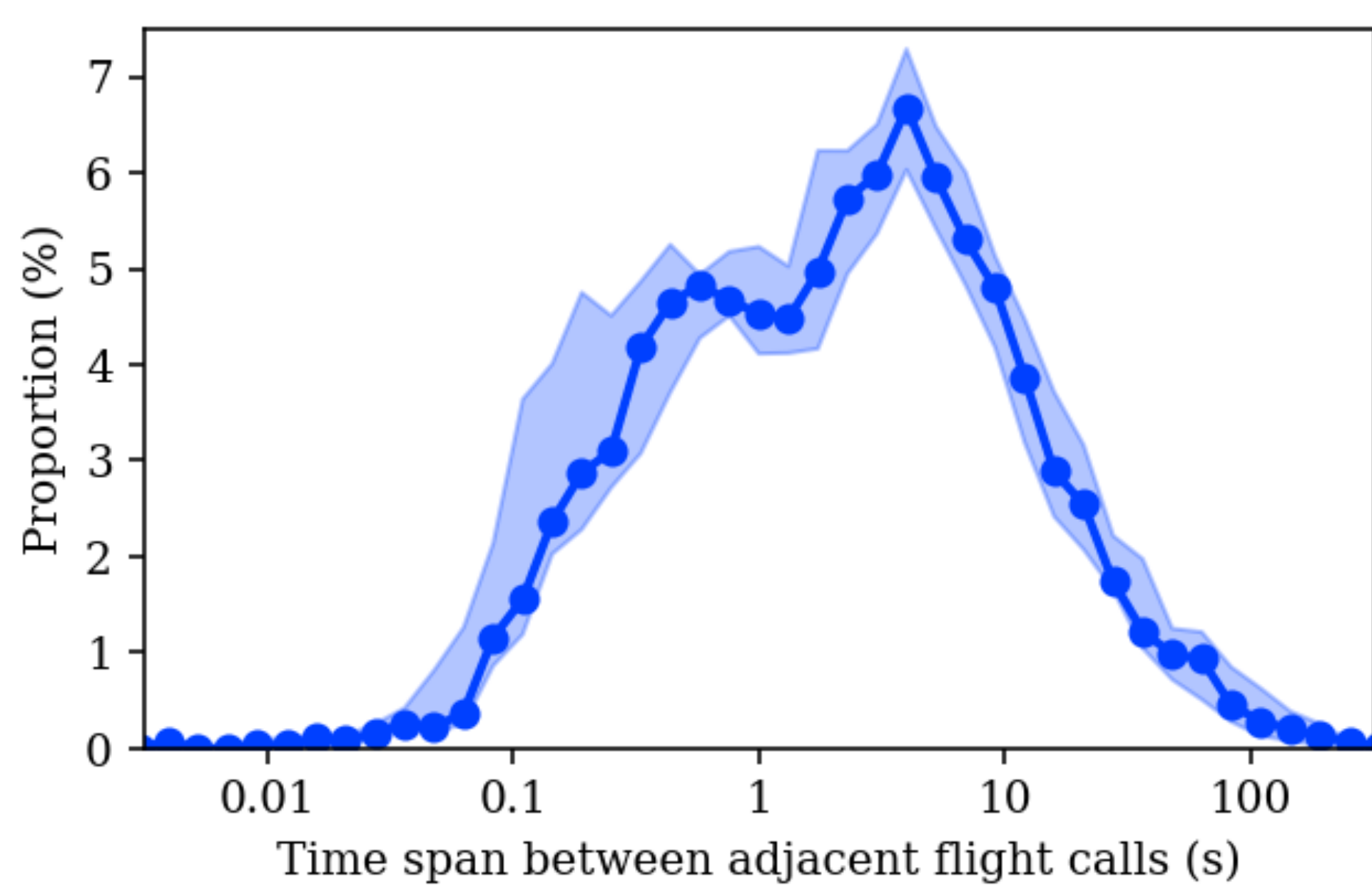
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wp.nyu.edu/birdvox/birdvox-full-night

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The first dataset of bird calls in continuous audio

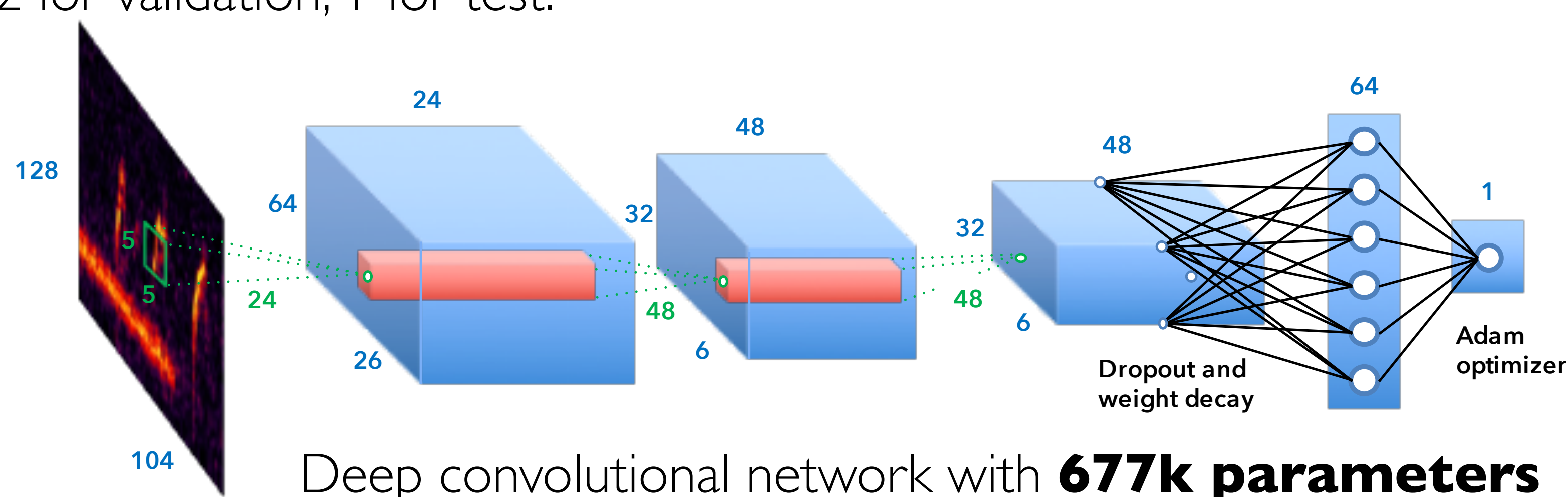
- ▶ Context: **bioacoustic monitoring** of bird migration.
- ▶ Problem: **lack of data** for evaluating automatic event detection.
- ▶ Existing datasets were either extracted with:
 1. an off-the-shelf detector of **unknown recall** (e.g. CLO-SWTH)
 - ▶ impossible to know how many events were missed.
 2. crowdsourced annotations (e.g. BirdCLEF)
 - ▶ annotating flight calls requires **expert knowledge**.
 3. time scales ranging from 1 to 10 seconds (e.g. PolandNFC)
 - ▶ 80% of adjacent calls are **100 ms to 10 seconds apart**.



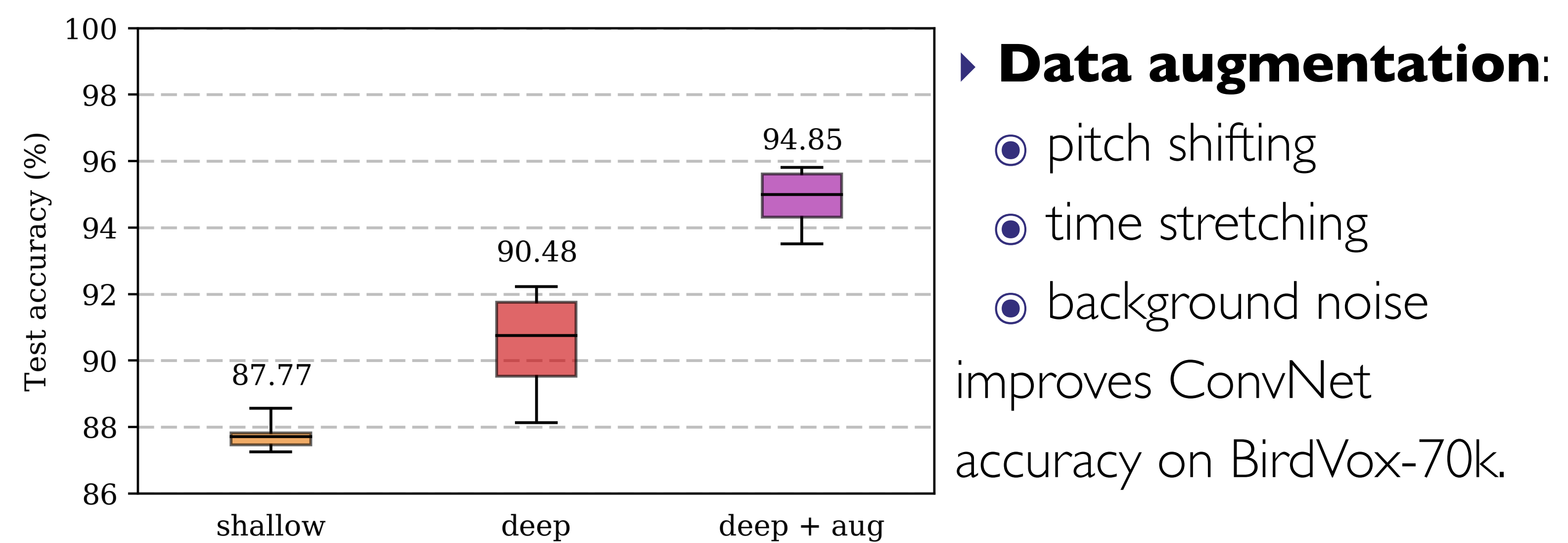
- ▶ Our solution is the BirdVox-full-night dataset:
 - **6 sensors** in various urbanized areas near Ithaca, NY, USA.
 - 1 full night in the fall migration: Sep. 23rd, 2015.
 - **35k flight calls** from 25 species.
 - **62 hours** of continuous, single-channel audio (6x10 hours).
 - An **expert** (A. Farnsworth) spent 102 hours annotating these calls.
 - Annotation **in time and frequency**, but not per species.

Binary classification on a balanced subset

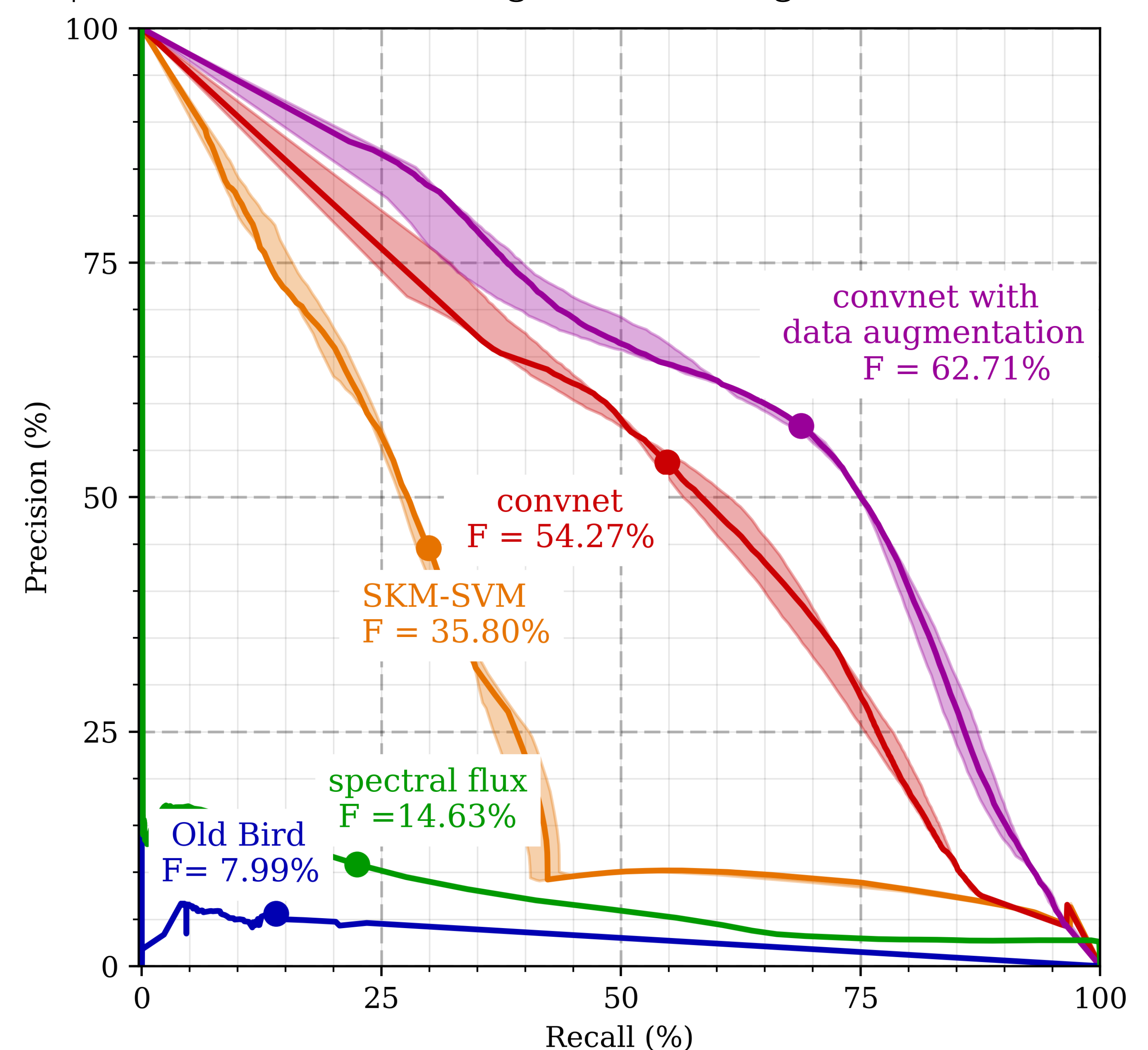
- ▶ Formulation: presence vs. absence on **clips (duration 150 ms)**.
- ▶ Problem: BirdVox-full-night is **unbalanced** (4.5M clips, 0.7% positives).
- ▶ Solution: **BirdVox-70k**, a subset of 70k clips (50% positives).
- ▶ To extract challenging **confounding factors**, we run an off-the-shelf shallow classifier (**PCA-SKM-SVM** on log-mel-spectrogram input) which was trained on external data (different years and locations), and derive negative clips in BirdVox-70k as false alarms of the detector.
- ▶ We train the shallow classifier and a deep classifier (**ConvNet** with **log-mel-spectrogram** input) on BirdVox-70k: 3 sensors for training, 2 for validation, 1 for test.



From 15% F₁-score to 63% with deep learning

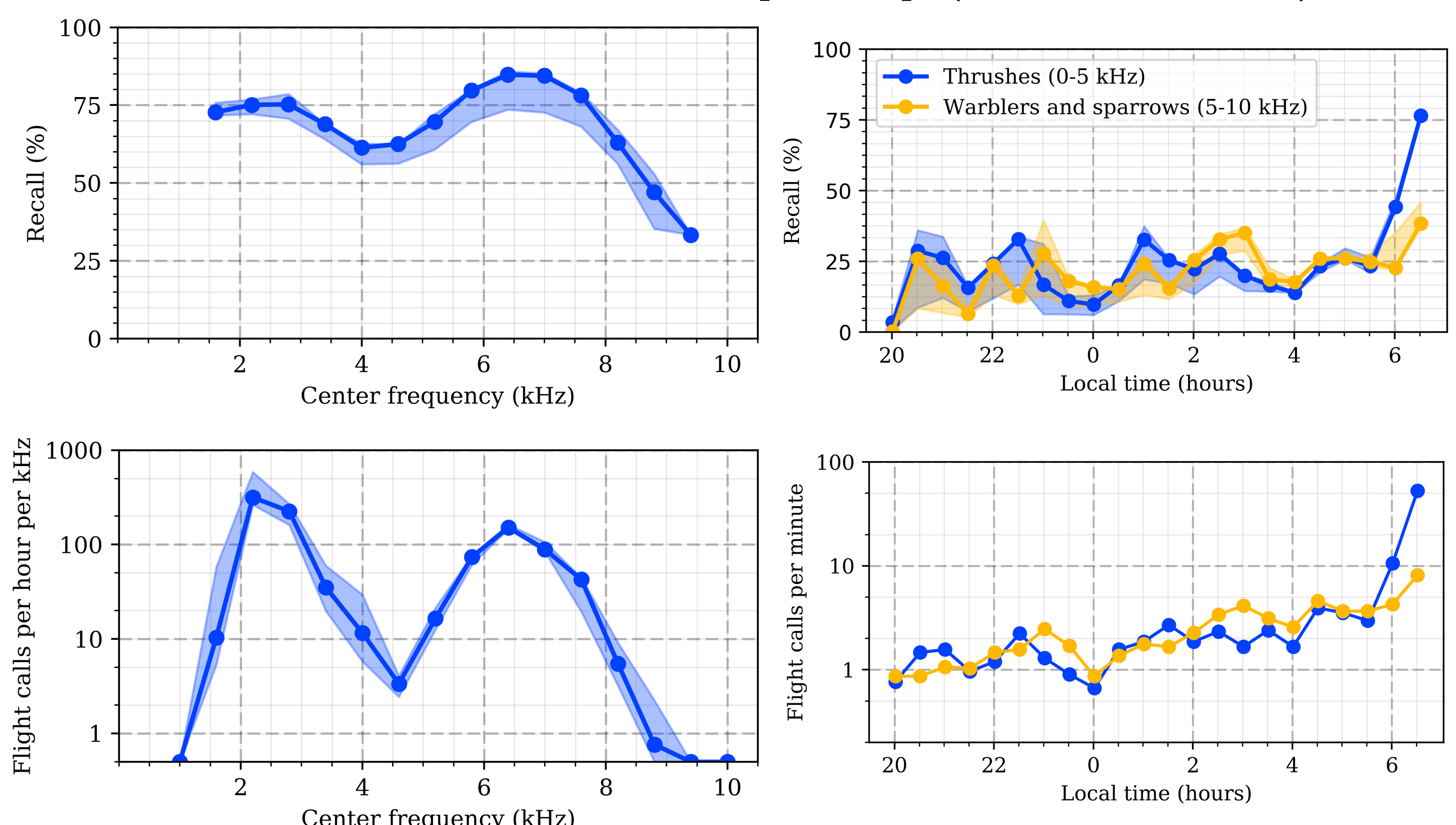


- ▶ We predict on BirdVox-full-night after training on BirdVox-70k:



Recall correlates with data availability

- ▶ Rare flight calls (e.g. at dusk) are less likely to be retrieved.
- ▶ Correlations **in time and frequency** (R=0.89 for both).



- ▶ Future work will address **background noise adaptation** and deriving insights from detection on the full season (**6600 hours**).