An aerial photograph of a wide river with a dam in the background. In the foreground, a red metal tower stands on a grassy bank, equipped with two large satellite dishes and a red buoy. A bird is seen flying in the sky above the river. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box in the upper left corner.

A systematic map of  
utilizing small  
Unoccupied/Uncrewed  
Aircraft Systems (UAS)  
to monitor wildlife

*Jared A. Elmore, Emma A. Schultz, Landon R. Jones, Kristine O. Evans, Morgan B. Pfeiffer, Sathishkumar Samiappan, Bradley F. Blackwell, Raymond B. Iglay*



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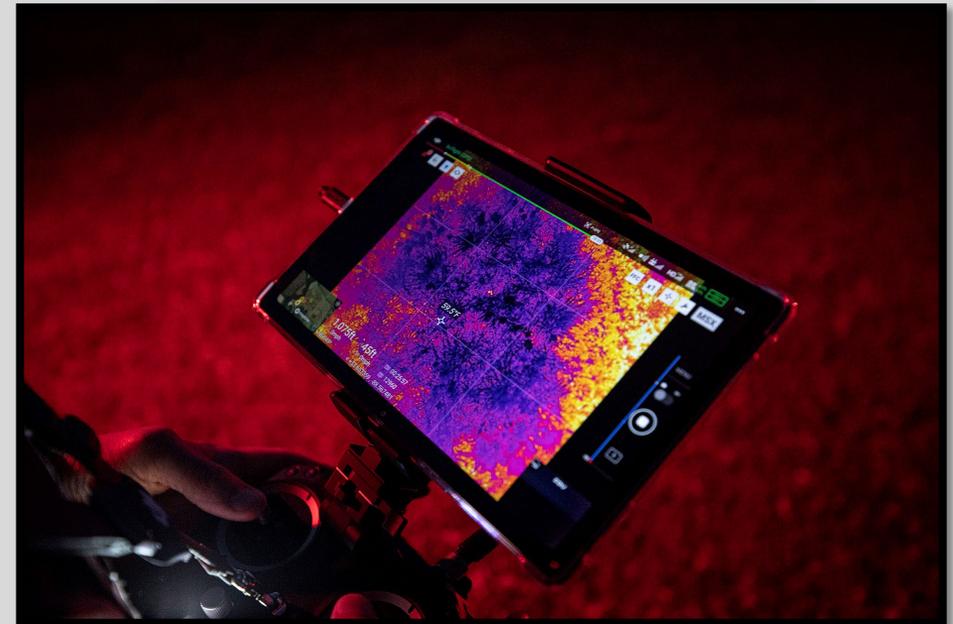


@Elmore\_Ecology

# Acknowledgements



- Dr. Wesley Major and Mr. Mike DiPilato
- Dr. Michael Curran & Mr. Meilun Zhou



# UAS

- Increasingly used for monitoring animals
  - Fine spatial and temporal coverage
  - Reduce surveyor bias and cost
  - Increase personnel safety
  - Minimize wildlife impacts



# UAS technology

- Rapid development
- Lack of standardization
  - Selection, guidelines, methods



# Animal monitoring on airports

- Can UAS supplement traditional methods?



# Systematic maps

- Broad questions

Systematic Map Protocol | [Open Access](#) | Published: 30 June 2021

## Evidence on the effectiveness of small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) as a survey tool for North American terrestrial, vertebrate animals: a systematic map protocol

[Jared A. Elmore](#) , [Michael F. Curran](#), [Kristine O. Evans](#), [Sathishkumar Samiappan](#), [Meilun Zhou](#), [Morgan B. Pfeiffer](#), [Bradley F. Blackwell](#) & [Raymond B. Iglay](#)

*Environmental Evidence* **10**, Article number: 15 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

# Objective and question

- Consolidate evidence of UAS to monitor animals in terrestrial environments
- What evidence exists on the effectiveness of UAS as a survey tool for terrestrial, vertebrate animals?

# Methods



Scopus

EBSCO

Wildlife & Ecology Studies Worldwide

- Literature search
- Article classification
- Data coding
- Mapping and presentation

Metadata specifics

StudyID	Years of study	Drone manufacturer
Authors	Country of study	Drone model
Title	State/province of study	Control type
Year of publication	Location latitude	Gimbal
Month of publication	Location longitude	Mission planning software
Day of publication	Multiple locations	Above Ground Level (AGL)
Publication type	Multiple methodologies	Flight Speed
Publication venue/journal	Land cover type	Flight pattern
Issue number	Subject family EN	Flight duration
Volume number	Subject species EN	Flight time of day
Pages	Subject species Latin	Ground control points
Peer-reviewed	Animal groups	Ground truth
URL with DOI	Purpose of the study	Sensor manufacturer
Assigned reviewer	Bias estimated	Sensor model
Language	Bias estimation methods	Field calibration
Bias consideration and factors	Comparison to other methods	Calibration type
Is raw data available	Description of other method used	Ground sample distance
Constraints	Statistical analysis	Image analysis
	Type of statistical analysis	Image preprocessing

# Microsoft Access Database

## Systematic Map Data Entry Navigation Pane

Edit Master Table Data

Enter Overall Methods Data

Enter Statistics Data

Enter Individual Methods

Enter Drone Data

Enter Sensor Data

Enter Animal Data

Build Relationships



# Microsoft Access Database

## Systematic Map Data Entry Navigation Pane

Edit Master Table Data

Enter Overall Methods Data

Enter Statistics Data

Enter Individual Methods

Key

Drone\_Manufacturer

Drone\_Model

Control\_Type

Gimbal

Flight\_Software

AGL  m

Flight\_Speed  m/s

Flight\_Pattern

Flight\_Duration  0 min

Save

Add Another Drone

Close Form



# Microsoft Access Database

## Systematic Map Data Entry Navigation Pane

Edit Master Table Data

Enter Overall Methods Data

Enter Statistics Data

Enter Individual Methods

Key

Drone\_Manufacturer

Drone\_Model

Control\_Type

Gimbal

Flight\_Software

AGL  m

Flight\_Speed  m/s

Flight\_Pattern

Flight\_Duration  0 min

Save

Add Another Drone

Close Form

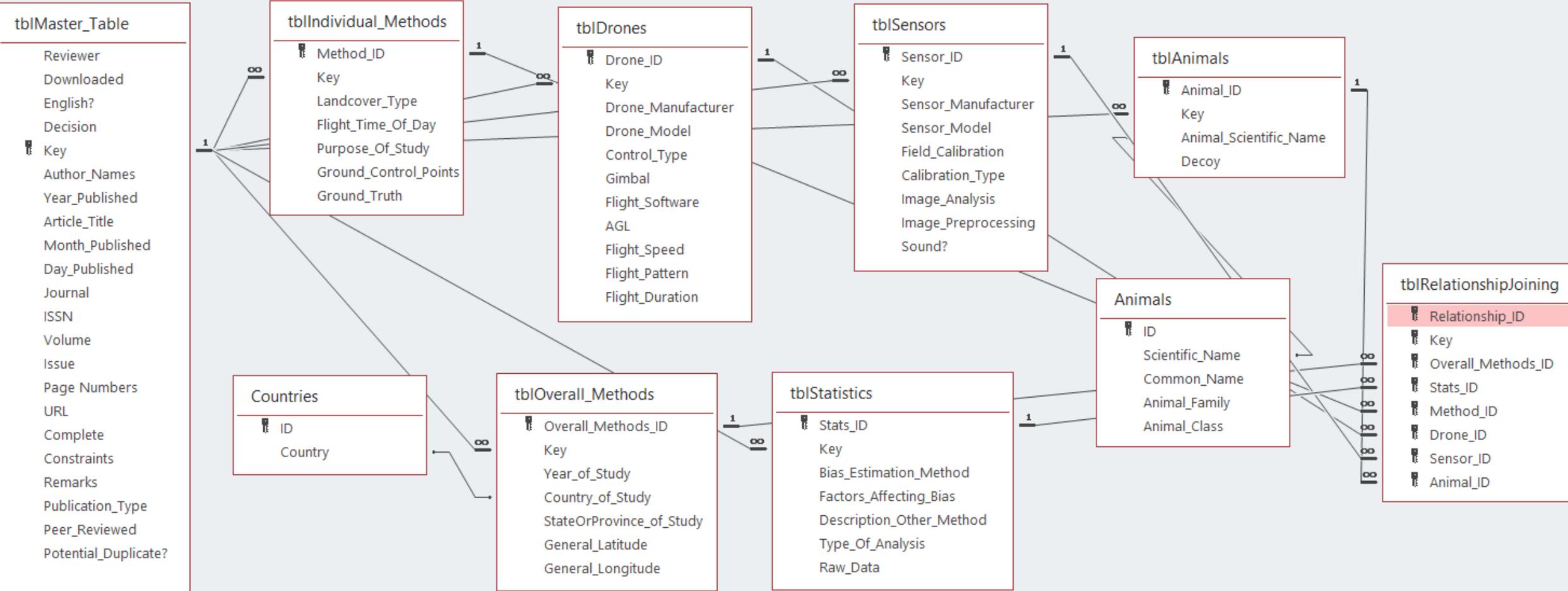
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-  qryAllDataNoIDAutoNumbers
-  qryAGLGroup
-  qryAGLUF
-  qryAllData
-  qryAllIncludedArticleData
-  qryAnimalClassGroup
-  qryAnimalClassUF
-  qryAnimalFamilyGroup
-  qryAnimalFamilyUF
-  qryAnimalSpeciesGroup
-  qryAnimalSpeciesUF
-  qryAnimalSpeciesUF\_Fam+Class
-  qryBiasEstimationGroup
-  qryBiasEstimationUF
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-  qryBiasFactorsUF
-  qryConstraints
-  qryControlGroup
-  qryControlUF
-  qryCountryGroup
-  qryCountryUF
-  qryDecision
-  qryDroneModelGroup

Form View

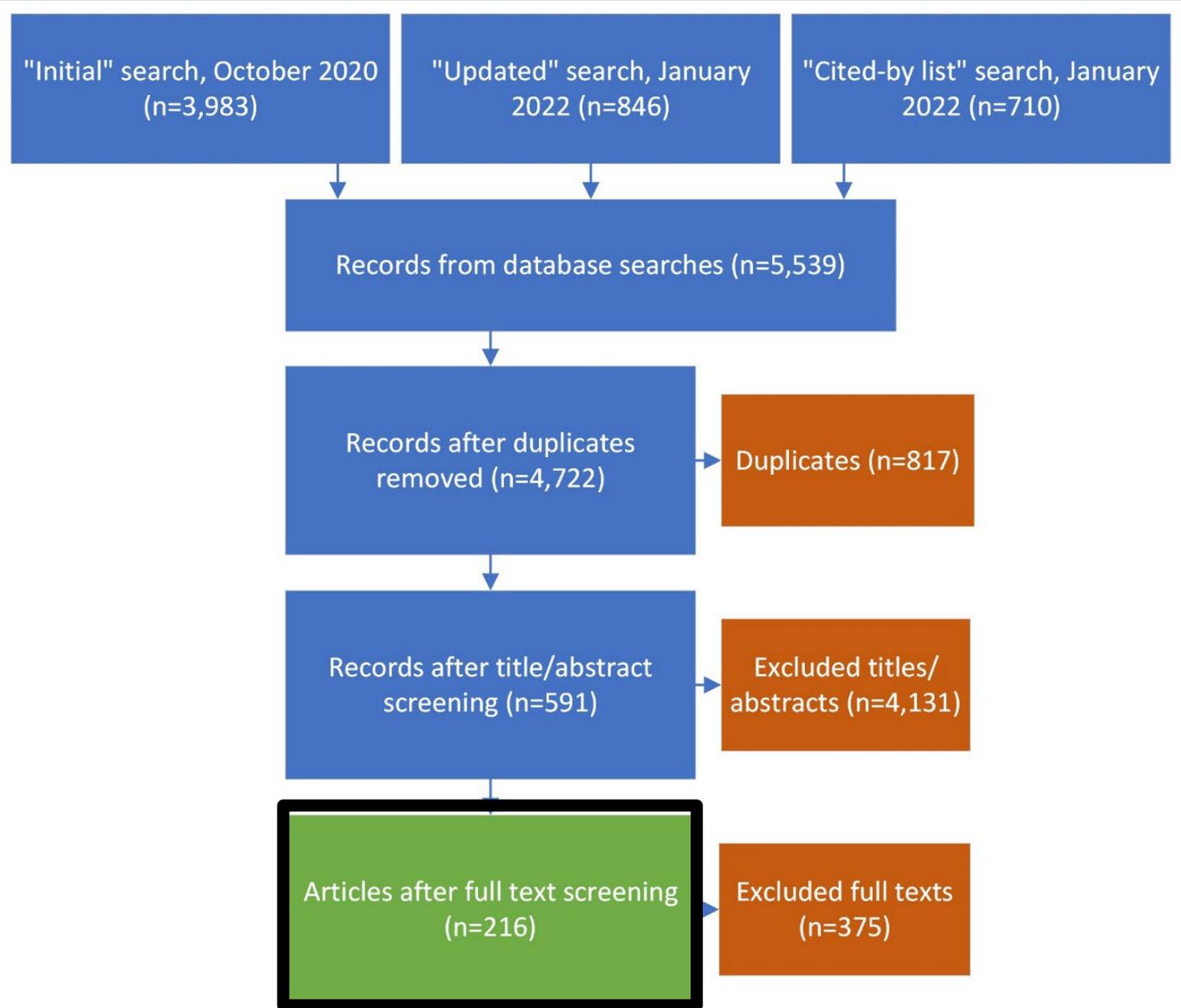


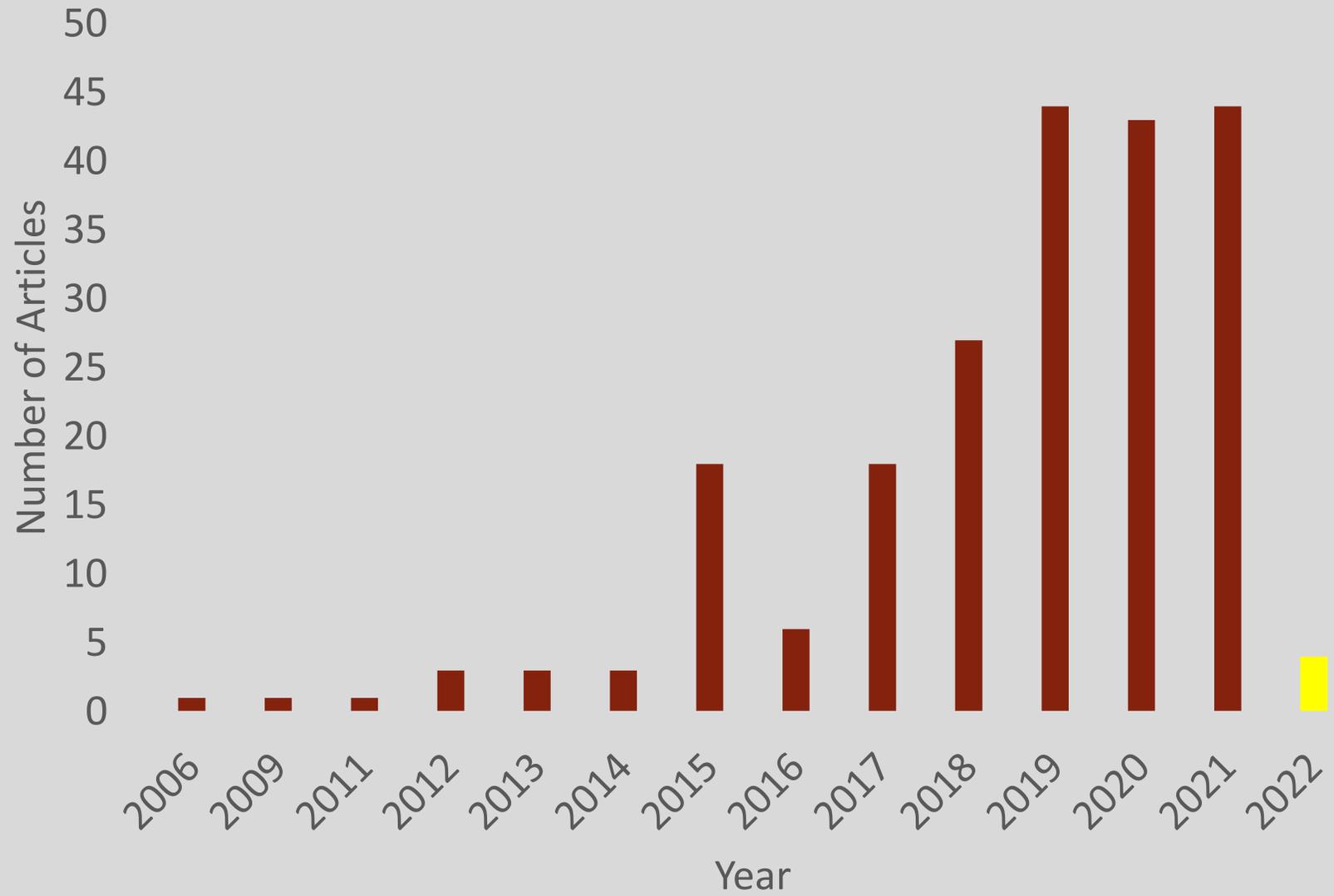
# Microsoft Access Database

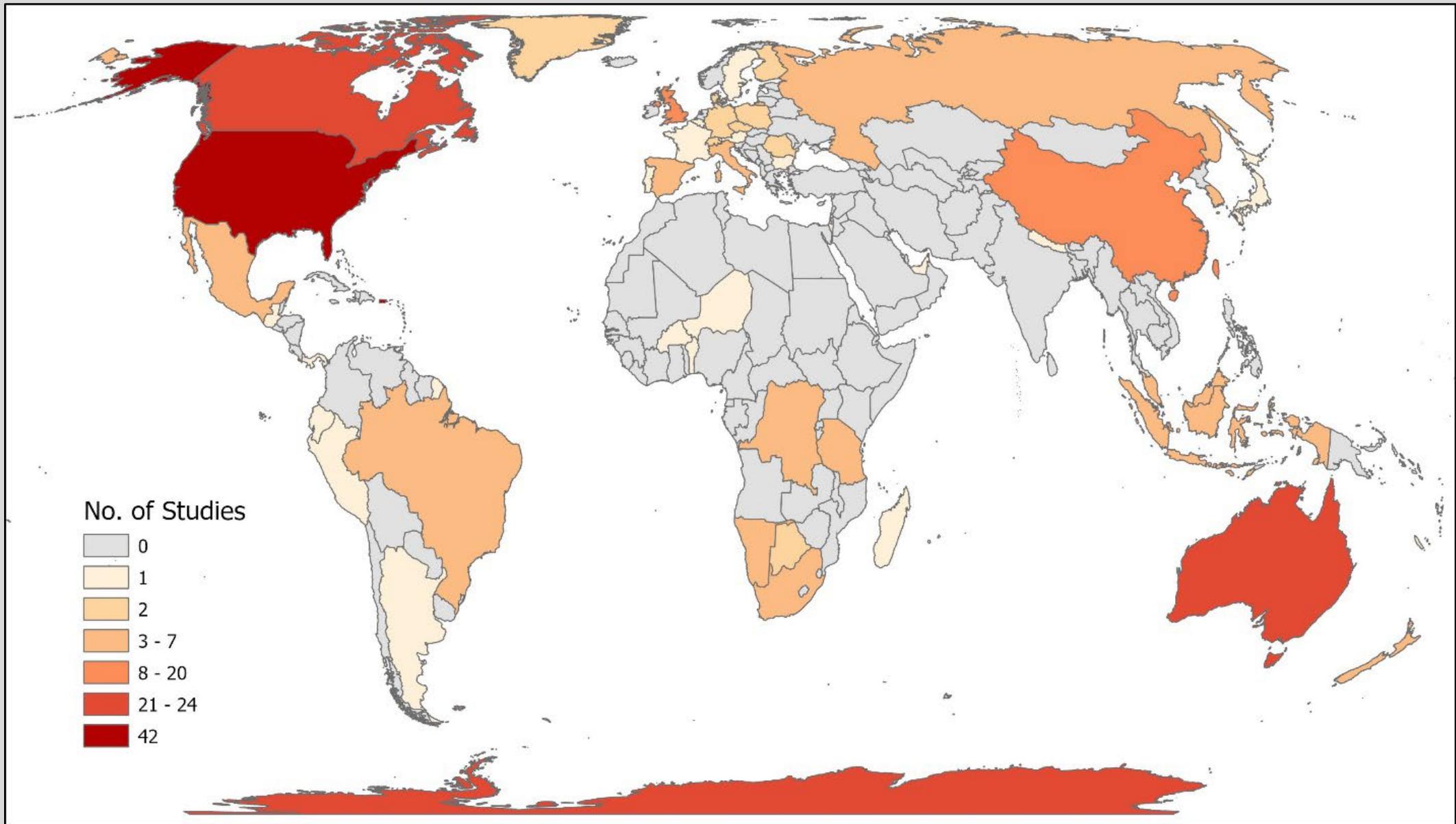


# Results

•216 articles

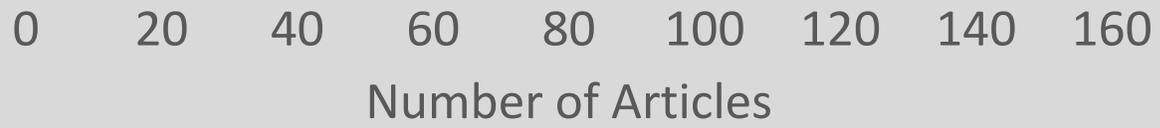




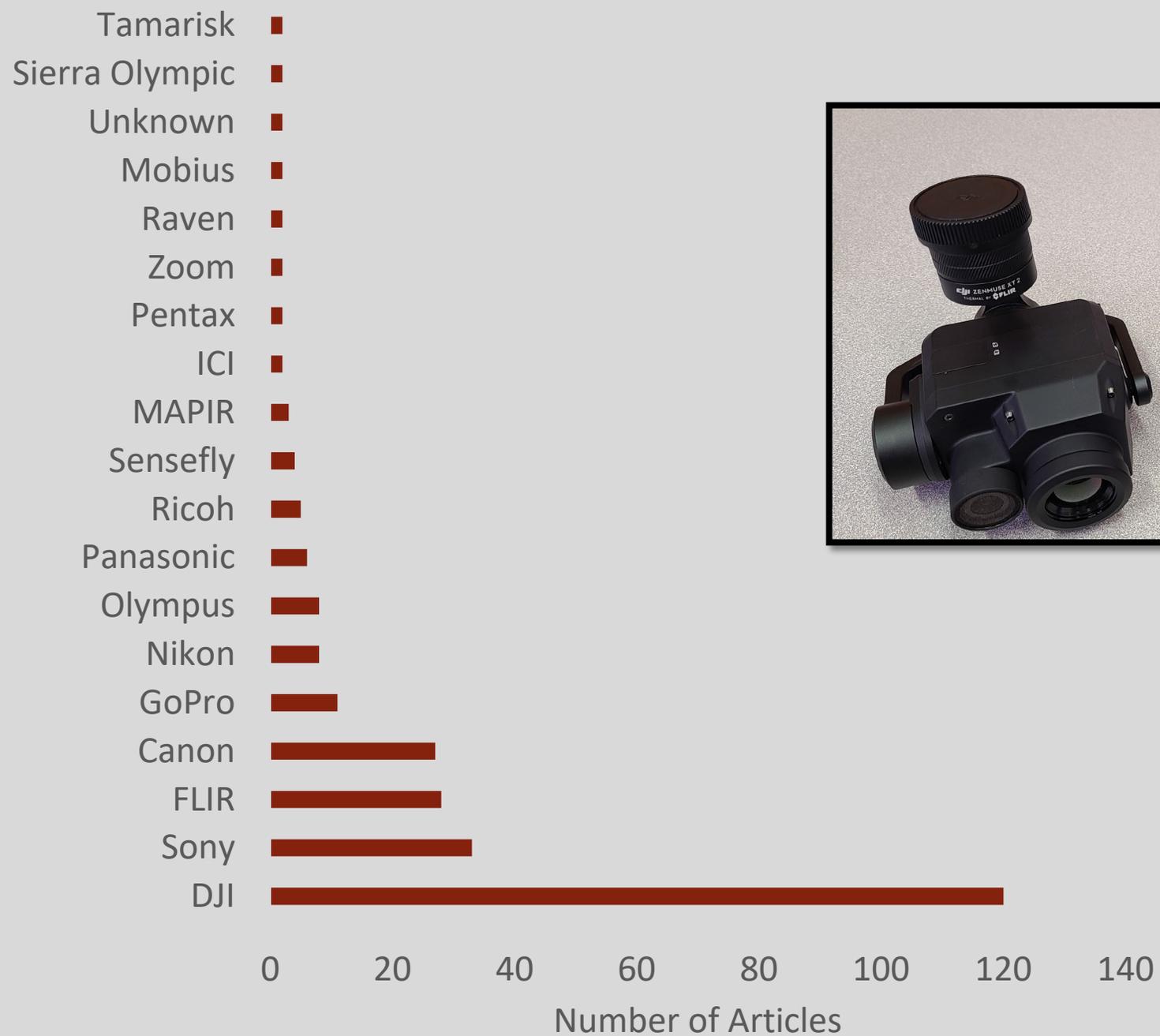


UAS Manufacturer

- DragonFlyer ■
- Ritewing ■
- feima ■
- Falcon UAV ■
- Ascending Tech ■
- Microdrones ■
- Easy Fly ■
- CropCam ■
- Bormatec ■
- ING Robotic Aviation ■
- Trimble ■
- Aerial Imaging Solutions ■
- Skywalker ■
- SenseFly ■
- 3DR ■
- Custom ■
- DJI ■



Sensor Manufacturer



# Species

- 187 bird species in 98 studies
- 103 mammal species in 113 studies
- 13 reptile species in 11 studies
- 1 amphibian species in 1 study

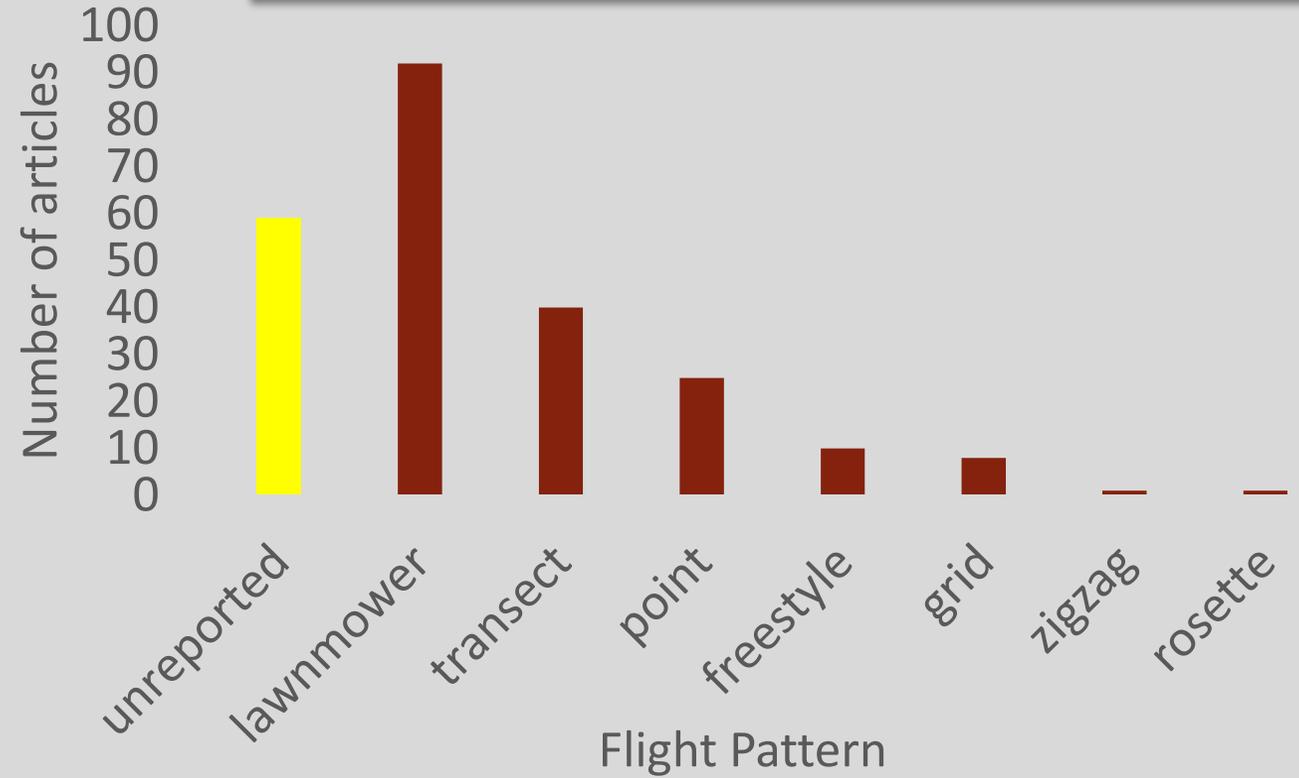
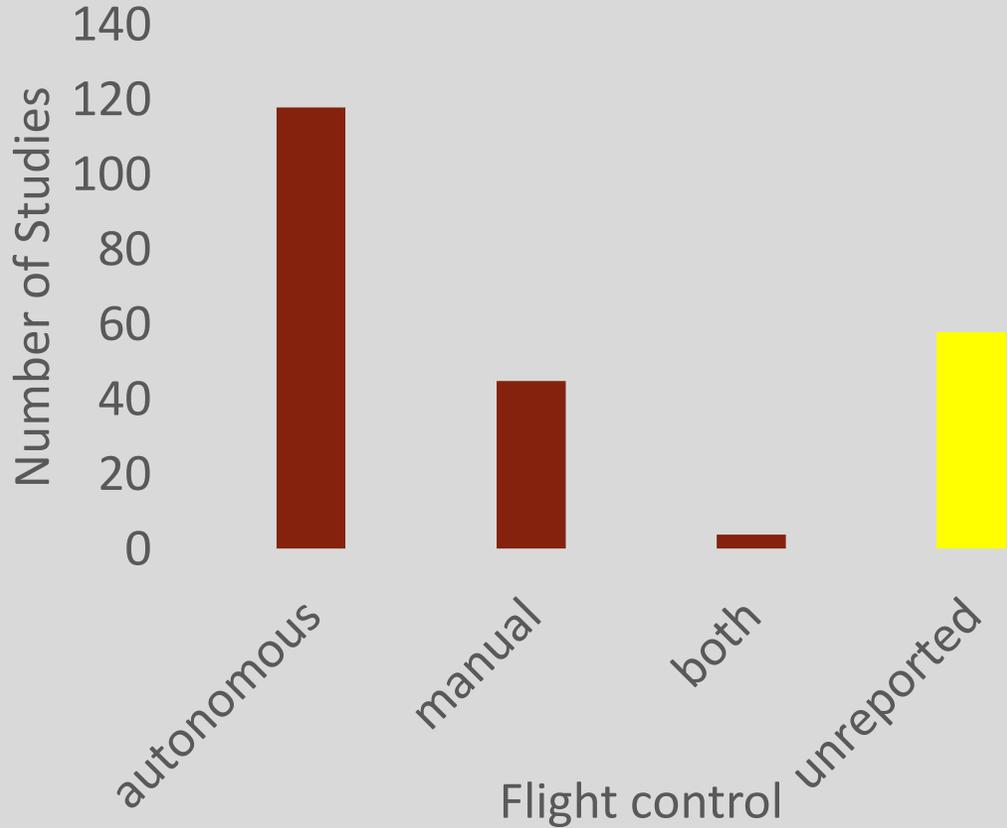


Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	# Studies
Birds	Spheniscidae	<i>Pygoscelis antarcticus</i>	Chinstrap Penguin	10
Mammals	Cervidae	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	9
Mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	8
Mammals	Bovidae	<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic Cattle	8
Birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	8
Birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret	7
Birds	Spheniscidae	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>	Adelie Penguin	7
Mammals	Phocidae	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	7
Mammals	Phocidae	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	Southern Elephant Seal	6
Birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	5
Birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	5
Birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	5
Birds	Spheniscidae	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Gentoo Penguin	5
Birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	Imperial Shag	5
Mammals	Hippopotamidae	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Hippopotamus	5



# Statistics and study methods

- 36 different analyses
- 61% descriptive



# Common constraints

- animal characteristics, size, coloration, position, disturbance
- heat and shadows from sun, sun angle, sun glare/contrast
- time/effort to process and analyze images
- government regulations/approvals
- weather: rain, fog, wind, heat
- animal movement causes detection/counting issues
- vegetation density/canopy cover
- limited flight coverage and time
- software/hardware reliability and errors
- control signal strength and connectivity
- ground verification not available or different
- hardware bulky, fragile, and not water resistant
- false positive/negatives by computers and humans
- radiometric thermal capabilities, camera resolution, 2D images
- equipment costly and quickly becomes obsolete
- visual obstruction from vegetation and water
- pilot experience
- payload capacity/multiple sensor attachment
- misidentification of animals by humans and computers
- imprecise mapping/flight plans



# Conclusion

- Effective for monitoring wildlife
- Standardize selection, guidelines, and methods
- Identify future gaps to fill

