

Image2Biomass Prediction

2025-2026 Fall

Background and Aims

The Critical Need:

Accurately estimating pasture biomass is essential for ensuring animal welfare and maintaining soil health.

Limitations of Current Methods:

- Clip & Weigh:** Accurate but too slow and impossible to scale.
- Meters:** Plate and capacitance meters are unreliable in variable conditions.
- Remote Sensing:** Need manual validation and cannot separate species' biomass.

Impact:

Enable farmers to make smarter grazing choices and drive the agriculture industry toward more sustainable and productive systems.

Related works

Advanced Vision Backbones

- Vision Transformers (ViT):** Shifted from standard CNNs to Transformer-based architectures for better global context understanding.
- SigLIP (Sigmoid Loss for Language Image Pre-training):** A state-of-the-art multimodal model (Zhai et al., 2023) that outperforms standard CLIP in image-text understanding, offering robust feature extraction for complex pasture textures.

Transfer Learning & Datasets

- Data Scarcity:** Accurate biomass prediction is often limited by small, region-specific datasets.
- Domain Adaptation:** Utilizing external datasets like the Irish Grass Clover Dataset (VistaMilk/Hennessy et al.) for pre-training has proven effective in learning generalizable features (e.g., distinguishing clover from grass) before fine-tuning on local Australian pastures.

Results

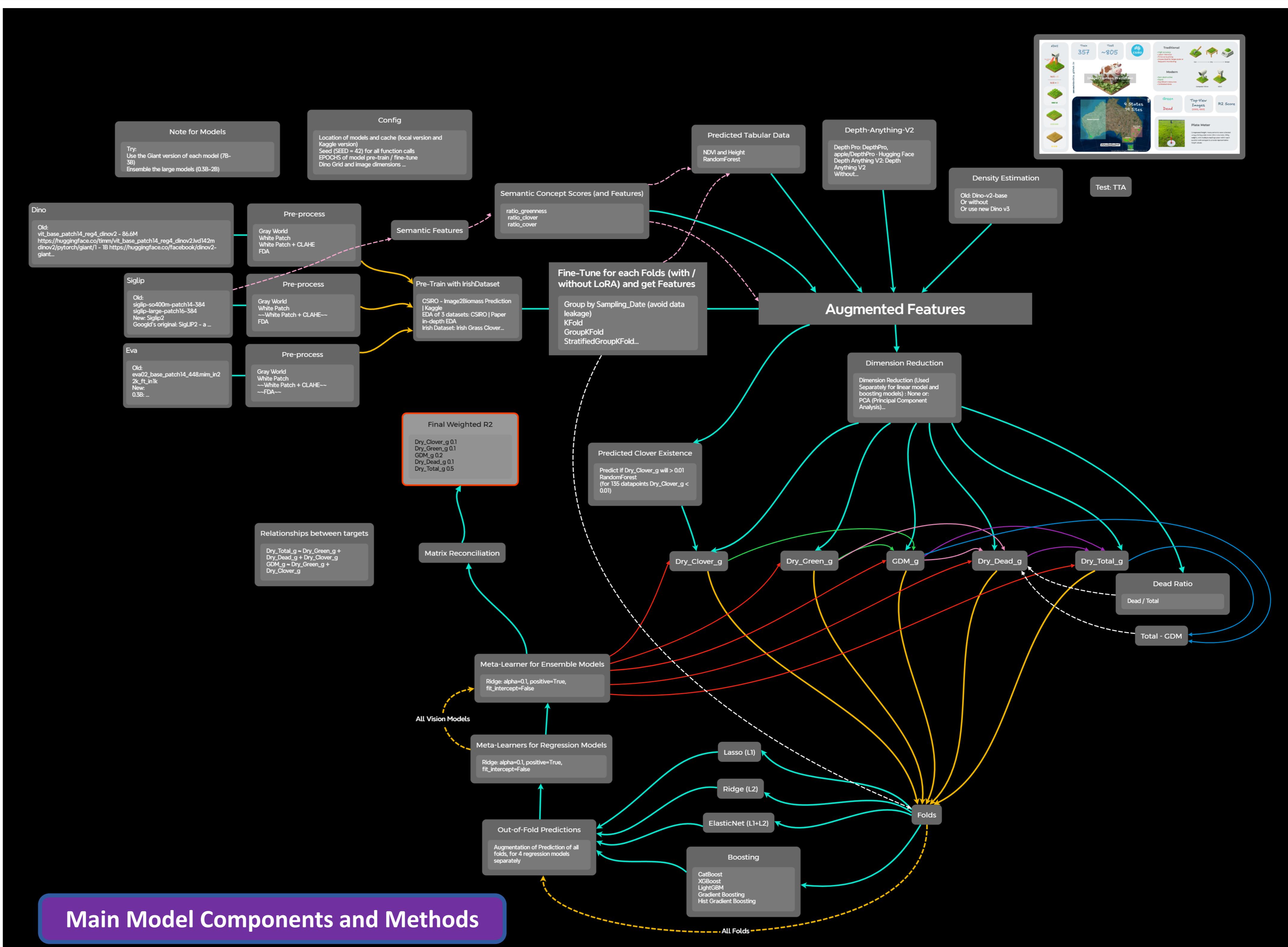
Model Architecture	Configuration Details	Weighted R2 Score
Baselines (CNN)	Pure EfficientNet-B0	0.47
Baselines (ViT)	DINOv2 + Lasso Regressor	0.43
	DINOv2 + ElasticNetCV	0.40
Ensemble V1	Simple Ensemble of 3 ViTs (DINOv2, SigLIP, Eva02)	0.64
Feature Engineering	SigLIP + Semantic Concept Scores	0.66
Proposed Method	Current Stacking Model (Multi-modal + Chain)	0.70

Key References

Zhai, X., et al. (2023). Sigmoid Loss for Language Image Pre-training. ICCV. (arXiv:2303.15343)

Liao, Q., et al. (2025). CSIRO - Image2Biomass Prediction. Kaggle.

Mahdavikia, A. (2023). Irish Grass Clover Dataset. Kaggle Open Source Dataset.



Main Model Components and Methods

Vision Backbones & Pre-training

- Backbones:** Utilized State-of-the-Art ViTs: DINOv3, SigLIP2, and Eva-02 for robust feature extraction.
- Cross-Validation:** Implemented Group-K-Fold (grouped by Sampling Date) to prevent data leakage and ensure temporal robustness.
- Domain Adaptation:** Pre-trained on the Irish Dataset to align the models with pasture biomass domains before fine-tuning on the target dataset.
- Preprocessing:** Applied Gray World, White Patch, CLAHE, and FDA to normalize lighting and domain shifts across images.

Feature Engineering & Augmentation

- Multi-Modal Fusion:** Constructed "Augmented Features" vector by utilizing:
 - Visual Embeddings:** High-dimensional features from ViT backbones.
 - Semantic Scores:** Calculated ratios for Greenness, Clover, and Cover.
 - Tabular Imputation:** Used boosting model to predict and impute missing tabular data (NDVI, Pasture Height).
- Dimensionality Reduction:** Applied PCA / PLS / GMM to condense the feature space for linear and boosting models separately.

Training

- Utilized a boosting model to predict "Clover Existence" as a mask for output
- Exploited inter-target correlations by training targets in a dependency chain.
- The prediction for Dry Dead Matter is reinforced by a meta-learner that explicitly incorporates derived physical constraints: Dead Ratio (Dead / Total) and Mass Balance (Total - GDM).

Hierarchical Ensemble Strategy (Stacking)

- Level-1 Models:** A diverse set of regressors trained on the augmented features, including:
 - Gradient Boosting:** CatBoost, XGBoost, LightGBM.
 - Linear Regressors:** Lasso (L1), Ridge (L2), ElasticNet.
- Level-2 Meta-Learner:** A Ridge Regression meta-learner aggregates the Out-of-Fold (OOF) predictions from Level-1 models to generate prediction.

Post-Processing

- Matrix Reconciliation:** Applied to ensure predicted sub-components (Clover, Green, Dead) sum logically to the Total Biomass, maximizing Weighted R^2 .

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