# Supplemental Information: Machine learning techniques to characterize functional traits of plankton from image data

Eric C. Orenstein1, Sakina-Dorothée Ayata1,2, Frédéric Maps3,4, Tristan Biard5, Érica C. Becker6, Fabio Benedetti7, Thibault de Garidel-Thoron8, Jeffrey S. Ellen9, Filippo Ferrario3,4,10, Sarah L.C. Giering11, Tamar Guy-Haim10, Laura Hoebeke13, Morten Hvitfeldt Iversen14, Thomas Kiørboe15, Jean-François Lalonde16, Arancha Lana17, Martin Laviale18, Fabien Lombard1, Tom Lorimer19, Séverine Martini20, Albin Meyer18, Klas Ove Möller21, Barbara Niehoff14, Mark D. Ohman9, Cédric Pradalier22, Jean-Baptiste Romagnan23, Simon-Martin Schröder24, Virginie Sonnet25, Heidi M. Sosik26, Lars S. Stemmann1, Michiel Stock13, Tuba Terbiyik-Kurt27, Nerea Valcárcel-Pérez28, Laure Vilgrain1, Guillaume Wacquet29, Anya M. Waite30, Jean-Olivier Irisson1

Supplemental Information 1: Evaluation Metrics

Accuracy () is by far the most widely used and intuitive evaluation metric for classification problems. In the binary case, it is simply the number of correctly returned labels in the “positive class” over all classified data points. For multiclass systems, can be computed as the sum of the diagonals of the confusion matrix divided by the total number of objects classified. In both cases ranges from 0 to 1 with values closer to 0 indicating poor performance and closer to 1 suggesting near perfect performance. provides a useful snapshot of classifier performance, but obscures information regarding the source of errors and is very sensitive to class distribution (Tharwat 2020).

Precision () and Recall () are related to and similarly reflect a classifier’s performance. reflects how accurate the predictions are, while describes the classifiers ability to retrieve relevant data points. These two metrics are tightly coupled: when a system's precision increases, its recall decreases since it returns more of the possible true labels at the expense of more false positives.

Average Precision () summarizes the trade off between the precision and recall for a given class by averaging the precision for different levels of the recall. Computing AP requires the algorithm to return either probability of class membership or confidence values rather than hard class assignments (Everingham et al. 2010; Hoiem et al. 2012). The better the model is at prediction, the higher the precision at all values of recall thus increasing . ranges between 0 and 1, with 1 being a perfect model that returns all relevant objects with high confidence. is computed on a class-by-class basis and can be summarized for a whole model by averaging over all the classes. The mean Average Precision () encapsulates the system's precision and recall over all classes in the space.

Object detection and segmentation algorithms seek to both localize and describe regions in an image. Metrics such as can be adapted to evaluate how well such systems localize a particular class. For the COCO benchmark dataset, for example, results are typically stated as as a function of Intersection over Union () thresholds (Lin et al. 2014; He et al. 2017). is a pixel level computation of the ratio between the area shared correctly by the computer and the total number of pixels between the proposal and the ground truth. If the proposed region and the ground truth are perfectly overlapping, . If they are not intersecting at all, the (Rezatofighi et al. 2019).

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