



基于图像的昆虫目标检测研究进展

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摘要: 物种种类识别与计数是田间昆虫目标检测的重要内容, 其对害虫的监测预警及科学防控具有重要意义。传统人工识别昆虫种类和计数的方法效率低, 难以应对田间昆虫种类的多样性, 且无法满足智慧化农业对害虫防控工作的需要。随着计算机与互联网技术的快速发展, 昆虫目标检测手段逐渐智能化、精准化。基于图像的昆虫目标检测方法凭借其高效、易操作、适用范围广等优势, 成为近年来国内外昆虫种类识别与计数研究热点和主要技术手段。本文综述了传统目标检测算法特征提取技术和分类器; 详述了基于锚框 (Anchor based) 深度学习目标检测模型, 如 YOLO (You only look once) 系列、SSD (Single shot multibox detector) 系列等; 介绍了无锚框 (Anchor free) 深度学习目标检测模型, 如 CornerNet 系列等。本文还探讨了基于图像的昆虫目标检测存在的问题及未来的研究方向。

关键词: 昆虫; 目标检测; 图像识别; 计数; 检测模型

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Research progress on image-based insect target detection

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Abstract: Species identification and counting is an important content of target detection of insects in the field, which is of great significance to the monitoring, early warning and scientific prevention and control of pests. Traditional methods for identifying and counting insect species were inefficient and struggled to address the diverse range of insects encountered in the field, falling short of the demands of intelligent agriculture for effective pest management. However, with the rapid development of computer and internet technology, insect target detection methods have evolved to become increasingly intelligent and precise. In recent years, image-based insect target detection has become the primary technical approach for insect species identification and

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counting both domestically and internationally. This paper reviews the feature extraction techniques and classifiers of traditional target detection algorithms. Furthermore, it describes anchor based deep learning object detection models, such as YOLO (You only look once) series, SSD (Single shot multibox detector) series. Additionally, the paper introduces anchor free deep learning object detection models, such as the CornerNet series. Lastly, it discusses the prevalent challenges and future research directions in the realm of image-based insect target detection.

Key words: Insects; target detection; image recognition; count; detection model

近年来,我国农业昆虫发生形势严峻,害虫成为影响农业生产和粮食安全的重要因素(Xu *et al.*, 2022)。据不完全统计,全球每年有 20%~40% 的虫害发生,对世界各地作物产量产生巨大影响(Ahmad *et al.*, 2022)。除了造成作物减产,虫害发生还会导致农产品变质,产生毒害物质,进而损害人类生命健康与安全(陆宴辉等, 2023)。对于植物保护工作而言,及时准确地做到害虫预测预报与防控至关重要,其前提条件则是准确识别昆虫种类并及时掌握昆虫发生数量。早期昆虫监测需要人工调查,即依靠农业工作从事人员的经验或查阅相关专业书籍来实地鉴定昆虫种类并统计昆虫发生数量(姚青等, 2011)。但随着近几年农业种植面积的扩大,昆虫发生量逐年扩大,发生种类愈加复杂,人工识别计数方法不仅不具实时性、劳动强度大、效率低,而且已难以满足当前害虫监测与预测预报的需求(Hoye *et al.*, 2021)。目标检测作为快速发展的计算机技术的重要成果之一,包含声音识别、图像识别、昆虫雷达等技术手段,其中利用图像识别进行更加高效、智能、准确的昆虫检测,已发展成为国内外农业昆虫识别与计数领域的研究热点(胡丽华等, 2007)。本文综述了基于图像的昆虫目标检测研究思路及目标检测算法的发展历程,比较了主流目标检测方法和模型的优劣,探讨了存在的问题及解决方向,旨在为相关领域的研究者提供借鉴。

1 基于图像的昆虫目标检测研究思路

基于图像的昆虫目标检测涉及昆虫学、数学形态学,可通过数码相机、移动设备或其他数字产品获取昆虫图像,利用计算机视觉技术、图像处理技术、模式识别、统计分析等理论和技术对昆虫种类、数量进行识别和统计(赵汗青等, 2003, 2006)。不同的研究对象和应用场景会采用不同的方法进行目标检测,但一般情况下,总体的检测过程依次为昆虫图像采集、图像预处理、昆虫特征提取及优化、模式识别与计数模块(陈梅香等, 2015)。在这些过程中,主流目标检测算法不断提出改进,检测效率得到不断提高。

2 目标检测算法

目标检测领域发展至今已经历了 20 余年,其目的是找出研究任务感兴趣的目标对象,然后在图像或视频中对其所处位置和所属类别进行检测(Bi, 2021)。其发展可以分为两个时期(图 1): 1) 1998 年至 2012 年为基于机器学习(Machine learning, ML)的传统目标检测算法时期; 2) 2012 年至今为基于深度学习(Deep learning, DL)的目标检测算

法时期。传统机器学习算法需要人为选择昆虫特征，以滑动窗口为基础，结合分类模型进行；而深度学习能够自动对图像中的昆虫和背景进行特征分析、提取图像特征，更好地应对繁琐的特征提取工作、处理复杂的背景信息。因此，自 2012 年至今，不断开发和改进深度学习模型逐渐成为目标检测领域中的研究热点，并仍然具有良好的发展前景。

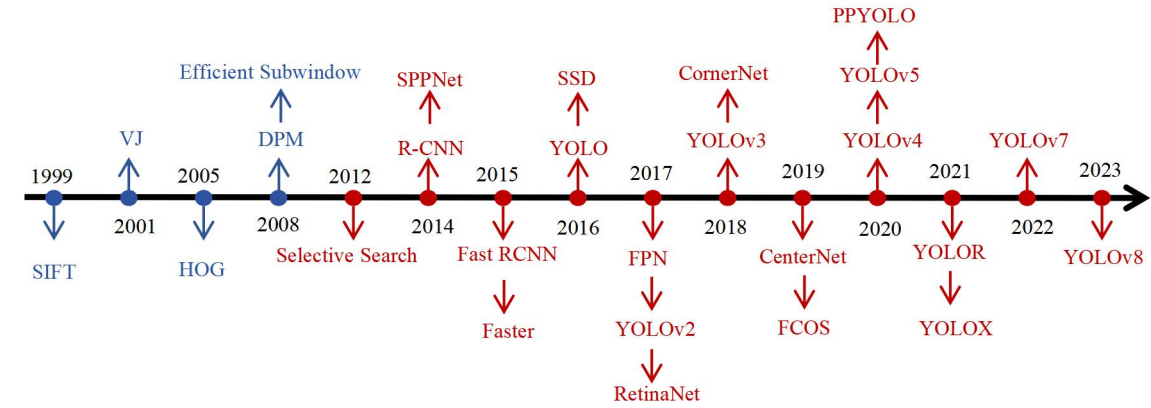


图 1 目标检测主流算法的发展时间线

Fig. 1 Development timeline of mainstream algorithms for target detection

注：蓝色字体代表基于机器学习的传统目标检测算法，红色字体代表基于深度学习的目标检测算法。Note: The blue font represented traditional target detection algorithms based on machine learning, while the red font represented target detection algorithms based on deep learning.

2.1 传统的目标检测算法

传统的目标检测算法主要包括利用特征提取技术检测目标特征从而识别目标，或者将特征提取技术与分类器相结合，识别出目标后对其分类。具体的特征提取技术与分类器如表 1 所示。

表 1 传统目标检测算法汇总

Table 1 Summary of traditional target detection algorithms

算法类别 Algorithm categories	算法名称 Algorithms	应用特点 Application characteristics	参考文献 References
特征提取 技术 Feature extraction techniques	尺度不变特征转换 Scale-invariant feature transform, SIFT	保持对目标图像尺度、旋转和亮度的不变性，主要用于检测和描述昆虫图像中的局部特征。 Maintain invariance to the scale, rotation, and brightness of the target images, primarily used for detecting and describing local features in insect images.	Lowe, 2004
	维奥拉-琼斯算法 Viola-Jones, VJ	基于 Haar 特征和 Adaboost 分类器，主要用于检测昆虫的局部特征。 Based on Haar features and Adaboost classifier, mainly used for detecting local features of insects.	Viola and Jones, 2004
	方向梯度直方图 Histogram of oriented gradients, HOG	用于提取昆虫图像的梯度方向直方图特征。 used for extracting HOG features from insect images.	Dalal and Triggs, 2005
	可变形部件模型 Deformable parts model, DPM	考虑目标对象各个组成部分及其相互关系。 Consider the individual components of the target object as well as their interrelationships.	Forsyth, 2014
	支持向量机 Support vector machine, SVM	属于有监督学习算法，对数据进行二元分类，在解决小尺寸样本、非线性 的昆虫分类和发生量预测等问题上具有良好性能。 Belonging to supervised learning algorithms and performs binary	Corinna and Vapnik, 1995

	classification on data. It exhibits excellent performance in addressing issues such as small sample size, nonlinear insect classification, and prediction of insect occurrence.	
人工神经网络 Artificial neural network, ANN	属于有监督学习算法。通过改变大量相互连接的神经元之间的权值来模拟人类大脑神经系统的复杂结构和功能；具有一定自适应能力、并行性和高容错度。 Belonging to supervised learning algorithms. It simulates the complex structure and function of the human brain's nervous system by changing the weights between a large number of interconnected neurons, and possesses adaptive capabilities, parallelism, and a high fault tolerance.	黄健等, 2010
决策树 Decision tree, DT	属于有监督学习算法。按照已知“终极”和各“分支”样本类别数据相似的程度逐级向上聚类，每一级形成一个“父节点”，并选取有效特征；再以此特征自顶向下对整个图像中的目标采取类别划分。 Belonging to supervised learning algorithms. It performs hierarchical clustering upwards based on the degree of similarity between known "terminal" and various "branch" sample category data, forming a "parent node" at each level and selecting effective features. Based these features, it categorizes the targets in the entire image from top to bottom.	李爽和张二勋, 2003
聚类 Clustering	属于无监督学习算法。聚类所要划分的类是未知的，根据目标特征的相似程度来区分多个类别。 Belonging to unsupervised learning algorithms. The classes to be divided by clustering are unknown, and multiple categories are distinguished based on the similarity of the target features.	梁晓等, 2023
连通域分析 Connected component analysis	属于无监督学习算法。连通域是指图像中具有相同像素值且位置相邻的像素组成的区域。连通域分析是指在图像中找出彼此互相独立的连通域并将其标记出来的过程。 Belonging to unsupervised learning algorithms. A connected component refers to a region in an image composed of pixels with the same pixel value and adjacent positions. Connected component analysis is the process of identifying and labeling mutually independent connected components in an image.	牛晗和伍希志, 2021

2.1.1 特征提取技术

特征提取技术主要基于昆虫的数学形态特征，人为选择要求机器学习的昆虫特征，再手动提取目标特征值。主要过程为首先采集昆虫图像；接着研究人员分析昆虫特征，根据特征在预处理过程中选取可能包含目标的感兴趣区域；最后采用人工设计的特征算子提取感兴趣区域中昆虫的特征向量（苏博妮，2018）。

目前，昆虫目标检测需要提取的特征主要为全局特征和局部特征（封洪强和姚青，2018）。其中，全局特征主要包括颜色（刘芳等，2008）、形态（张红涛等，2008；Wen and Guyer, 2012）和纹理（Wen *et al.*, 2009）等；局部特征则利用特征提取技术进行获取。例如，Wen 等（2009）利用尺度不变特征变换（Scale-invariant feature transform, SIFT）算法描述昆虫图像的局部特征，并设计了 6 种分类器与之相结合，实现了果树害虫的自动识别与分类；Yao 等（2014）基于方向梯度直方图（Histogram of oriented gradients, HOG）构成了对稻飞虱进行计数的三层检测器；Liu 等（2016）使用 HOG 结合分类器建立了蚜虫识别模型；杨国国（2017）将可变形部件模型（Deformable part models, DPM）算法引入中华稻蝗 *Oxya*

chinensis 的检测, 实现了在大田复杂背景下识别并检测稻蝗。

2.1.2 分类器

分类器的本质是模式识别, 在图像识别上是指对特征数值信息进行处理和分析, 进而进行描述、辨认、分类和解释的过程。它们主要根据特征提取技术提取出的特征向量划分昆虫种类, 主要过程为首先采用特征提取技术获取昆虫特征向量; 其后基于特征向量利用统计分析对图像昆虫进行分类计数。

2.1.2.1 支持向量机 (Support vector machine, SVM)

张文一等 (2017) 采用 SVM 等不同分类模型来预测落叶松毛虫 *Dendrolimus superans* 发生面积, 并将预测效果进行对比, 发现 SVM 的预测准确率和训练时间都为最优。向昌盛等 (2011) 也发现 SVM 在预测粘虫 *Mythimna separata* 发生量时有较好的预测效果。尽管 SVM 很好地解决了非线性分类问题, 但由于实际应用中常要求解决多分类问题, 而 SVM 只能给出二分类算法, 因此, SVM 分类器的目标检测方法仍在不断改进和优化 (石晶晶等, 2009)。

2.1.2.2 人工神经网络 (Artificial neural network, ANN)

ANN 在植物保护领域应用最多的网络是误差反向传播神经网络 (Back propagation, BP) (刘乃森等, 2007)。BP 是由输入层、中间层 (隐含层) 和输出层组成并实行全连接的单向传播的多层前向网络。Karunakaran 等 (2004) 利用 BP 神经网络识别被甲虫侵染的小麦籽粒, 分类准确率超过 86%。何燕等 (2014) 采用 BP 神经网络对当地稻飞虱发生等级进行预测。结果表明, 与回归模型相比, BP 神经网络能够取得更好的拟合和预测效果。

2.1.2.3 决策树 (DT)

赵汗青等 (2003) 以数学形态特征作为分类依据, 以二叉树作为分类器, 对从属于多目的 40 种昆虫实行分类, 使昆虫自动识别软件能够鉴别的昆虫种类从 3 种补充到 40 种, 准确率高达 97.5%。刘同海等 (2012) 基于玉米不同受伤害部位的病害、虫害的图文知识, 采用二叉树检索算法, 设计开发了玉米病虫害诊断专家系统, 为农业生产中及时防治病虫害提供了技术支撑, 减少了玉米生产损失。

2.1.2.4 聚类

王志彬等 (2014) 采用 K-means 分割结合椭圆拟合方法对四种作物叶片上的白粉虱 *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* 进行计数, 平均错误率都在 10% 以下, 能够达到准确计数。刘国成等 (2015) 采用 K-means 分割叶螨图像并对其识别计数, 实现了很好的分割效果以及高达 93.95% 的平均识别准确率 (Average accuracy, AA)。模糊聚类算法多被用于分析昆虫种群动态及群落结构情况 (毕守东等, 2005; 毛迎新等, 2009; 刘欢, 2015)。基于模糊 C 均值聚类 (Fuzzy C-means, FCM) 和 SVM 对农业病虫害区域进行分割, 能够收获更好的平均召回率 (Average recall, AR)、平均精确率 (Average precision, AP) 和 AA (袁芊芊等, 2021)。陈晶等 (2018) 利用超像素分割算法和基于密度的聚类算法 (Density-based

spatial clustering of applications with noise, DBSCAN) 对茶小绿叶蝉 *Empoasca onukii* Matsuda 图像进行区域分割, 确保了目标所在区域的精确性和完整性。

2.1.2.5 连通域分析

朱亚娜等(2016)基于连通域提出了一种仓储粮虫计数方法, 解决了粮虫相互接触时计数不准确的问题, 并能简单识别粮虫种类。

2.2 基于深度学习的目标检测算法

从 2012 年开始, 研究人员以深度学习算法为主开展目标检测。由于识别速度快、准确率高, 深度学习算法已成为基于图像的目标检测领域中重要的技术手段(王铭慧等, 2023)。目前主要的深度学习模型均为基于锚框(Anchor based)的模型, 即对候选区域中的目标进行类别和位置回归。最开始主要采用 Two-stage 目标检测模型, 如 RCNN(Region with convolutional neural network, 区域卷积神经网络)模型, 这种模型通常耗时较长, 但检测精度高, 因此多用于精装设备场景(Girshick *et al.*, 2014)。然而, 在实际应用中, 一些终端检测任务往往需要模型能够满足高效性和实时性, 需要在保证精度水平的同时提升速度水平, 因此 2016 年以后开始采用以 YOLO(You only look once)系列为首的 One-stage 模型。但上述模型都依赖于 Anchor 的设定, 为减少其对模型的影响, 2018 年以后无锚框(Anchor free)模型开始进入人们的视野(Law and Deng, 2018)。表 2 和表 3 分别介绍了具体的模型应用特点、适用检测场景和相应改进技术。

总体来讲, Anchor based 模型能通过预先设定的锚框有效处理不同尺寸的目标, 更加适用于多目标检测任务; Anchor free 模型则具有更简单的网络架构, 拥有更少的超参数, 能够更快速地识别并检测目标, 因而更加适用于检测不同大小及不同尺度的目标。

2.2.1 Anchor based

2.2.1.1 Two stage

目前比较经典且主流的 Two-stage 模型包括 SPP-Net(Spatial pyramid pooling networks, 空间金字塔池化网络)、RCNN 系列和 FPN(Feature pyramid networks, 特征金字塔网络)系列等。张博等(2019)基于 SPPNet 构建了一个农作物昆虫种类识别算法, 能够有效检测作物昆虫并识别其种类。武珊(2022)也在果蔬虫害识别模型中加入了 SPPNet 结构, 提高了图像特征提取和检测效率的稳定性。李衡霞等(2019)采用 Fast RCNN 对筛选出的候选框进行分类和定位, 实现了 5 种油菜害虫的快速准确检测, 平均精度均值(Mean average precision, mAP)高达 94.12%; 研究人员基于改进的 Faster RCNN 网络来识别并计数储粮害虫(许德刚等, 2022)、花生害虫(陶震宇等, 2019)、玉米害虫(袁霖洁等, 2023)、田间黄板和粘虫板害虫(张银松等, 2019; 肖德琴等, 2021)以及外来入侵害虫美国白蛾 *Hyphantria cunea* 和蝗虫(薛大暄等, 2020; 武英洁等, 2020), 都表现出了较高的检测精度。岑霄(2023)结合 FPN 对柑橘害虫进行检测, 获得了 91.72%的 mAP 以及较高的准确率, 解决了原网络只能检测单一图层导致检测准确率较低的问题。作为当时的 SOTA(State

of the art, 领域中目前拥有最佳性能)检测技术, FPN 得到了很多改进 (Ghiasi *et al.*, 2019; Wang *et al.*, 2019; Tan *et al.*, 2020; Qiao *et al.*, 2021), 成为了提高各种检测任务精度的重要技术之一。

2.2.1.2 One-stage

与 Two-stage 模型不同, One-stage 模型在检测过程中不需要预先生成 Region proposals, 而是直接计算出目标的分类概率和位置坐标, 让分类与定位同时进行, 进而获得最终的输出结果, 因此具有更快的检测速度, 更适用于移动端场景, 但检测精度较 Two-stage 模型会有所下降, 需要在后续的应用过程中不断改进模型结构以提升模型性能 (Redmon *et al.*, 2016)。目前比较经典且主流的 One-stage 模型包括 YOLO 系列、RetinaNet (Residual network, Feature pyramid networks 与 Fully convolutional network 的组合网络)、SSD (Single shot multiBox detector) 系列等。

表 2 基于锚框的目标检测模型汇总

Table 2 Summary of Anchor based object detection models

算法类别 Algorithm categories	算法名称 Algorithms	应用特点与适用场景 Application characteristics and applicable scenarios	改进点 Improvement	参考文献 References
两阶段目标 检测模型 Two-stage object detection model	空间金字塔池化网络 Spatial pyramid pooling networks, SPP-Net	可将一张图像分割成多个不同尺度的图像块，再将图像块卷积，得到多尺度的特征图，适用于复杂场景下的多尺度目标检测和实时目标检测任务。 An image can be divided into multiple image patches of different scales, and then these patches can be convolved to obtain multi-scale feature maps. This approach is suitable for multi-scale object detection and real-time object detection tasks in complex scenarios.	引入空间金字塔池化层，能够接受任意尺寸的输入图像，并生成固定长度的特征向量。 Introducing a spatial pyramid pooling layer that can accept input images of any size and generate fixed length feature vectors.	He <i>et al.</i> , 2015
	RCNN	在图像中生成候选区域，称为锚框（昆虫图像一般采用矩形），然后从候选区域对每个区域进行特征提取和分类，生成最终的边界框，适用于复杂场景下对精度要求较高的目标检测任务。 In images, candidate regions known as anchor boxes (rectangular for insect images) are generated. Subsequently, feature extraction and classification are performed on each of these candidate regions to produce final bounding boxes. This approach is suitable for object detection tasks that require high precision in complex scenarios.	1. 能够对整张图像进行一次卷积操作； 2. 从分阶段训练改进为端到端训练。 1. Able to perform a convolution operation on the entire image once. 2. Improve from phased training to end-to-end training.	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2021
	Fast RCNN	在 RCNN 的基础上改进，将卷积层的最后一层由空间金字塔池化层改为感兴趣区域池化层，将边框回归直接加入到 CNN 网络中进行训练，让网络同时回归定位和类别，共享特征提取过程，适用于高精度检测任务。 Based on the improvement of R-CNN, the last convolutional layer is replaced by a Region of Interest (ROI) pooling layer instead of the spatial pyramid pooling layer. Border box regression is directly incorporated into the CNN network for training, allowing the network to simultaneously perform bounding box regression and classification, while sharing the feature extraction process. It is suitable for high-precision detection tasks.	通过 ROI 池化层处理不同大小的候选区域。 Process candidate regions of different sizes through ROI Pooling Layer.	Girshick, 2015
	Faster RCNN	引入区域建议网络，在 CNN 中自动提取候选区域，能够满足同时需要精度和速度的检测任务。 Introducing the Region Proposal Network (RPN), candidate regions are automatically extracted within the CNN, enabling detection tasks that require both precision and speed to be met simultaneously.	共享卷积特征，提高目标检测效率。 Sharing convolutional features to improve object detection efficiency.	许德刚等, 2022
	特征金字塔网络 Feature pyramid networks, FPN	将深层特征与浅层特征汇总融合，生成多尺度的特征金字塔，最后对融合特征层卷积，完成检测，能够完成复杂场景下的多尺度目标检测和小目标检测任务。 Integrating deep and shallow features to generate a multi-scale feature pyramid, and finally convolving the fused feature layers to complete detection. It can accomplish multi-scale object detection and small object detection tasks in complex scenes.	提出特征金字塔结构，实现了特征的多尺度融合和共享，提高了特征提取的效率。 It proposed a feature pyramid structure, achieved multi-scale fusion and sharing of features, and improved the efficiency of feature extraction.	Lin <i>et al.</i> , 2017
单阶段目标	YOLO	将输入的整张图像分成 S×S 网格，每个网格负责对落入中心的目标进行预测，然后直接输出位置及分类，	YOLO 系列首个版本，提出了一次性检测所有目标的框架。	Joseph <i>et al.</i> , 2016; Redmon <i>et al.</i> , 2016

检测模型目 标检测模型		适合简单的实时目标检测任务。	The first version of the YOLO series. It proposed a framework for detecting all targets at once.	
One-stage object detection model	YOLOv2	Divide the entire input image into S×S grids, with each grid responsible for predicting the object falling into the center, and then directly output the position and classification. It's suitable for simple real-time object detection tasks.	引入锚框、多尺度训练、批归一化等。	Redmon and Farhadi, 2017
	YOLOv3	采用预先设定好的锚框结合 K-Means 聚类计算目标相对于网格的位置坐标，直接预测边界框位置，适合多类别目标检测任务。	Introducing anchor boxes, multi-scale training, batch normalization, etc.	
	YOLOv3	Using predefined anchor boxes combined with K-Means clustering to calculate the position coordinates of the object relative to the grid, directly predicting the bbox position, suitable for multi class object detection tasks.	构建更深的网络架构。	Redmon and Farhadi, 2018
	YOLOv3	网络架构划分为三个部分：Backbone、Neck 和 Head，分别用于提取特征、融合并提炼特征信息以及对三个尺度的特征图进行目标检测，适用于多尺度目标检测任务。	Building a deeper network architecture.	
	YOLOv4	The network architecture is divided into three parts: Backbone, Neck, and Head, which are used to extract features, fuse and extract feature information, and perform object detection on feature maps of three scales, respectively. It is suitable for multi-scale object detection tasks.	引入跨阶段部分连接 Darknet53、自注意力机制、路径聚合网络、Mish 激活函数等，增强模型稳定性。	Bochkovskiy <i>et al.</i> , 2020
	YOLOv4	采用复合交并比损失和跨小批量归一化作为损失函数和数据归一化处理；在后处理部分通过距离交并比非极大值抑制过滤检测框，能够满足需要高精度和高效率的检测任务。	Introducing CSPDarknet53, SAT, PANet, Mish activation function to enhance model stability.	
	YOLOv5	Using CIoU Loss (Complete-IoU Loss) and CmBN (Cross mini-Batch Normalization) as loss function and data normalization processing, respectively. Filtering detection boxes through DIoU_NMS (Distance-IoU NMS) in the post-processing section. It can meet the requirements of high-precision and high-efficiency detection tasks.	1.优化了模型结构和训练策略； 2.提出自适应图片缩放和自适应锚框计算。	何颖等, 2022
	YOLOv5	可适应不同尺度目标检测，若数据量不足则采用 Mosaic 数据增强方式扩大数据集，适合移动设备上的实时目标检测。	1. Optimized the model structure and training strategy. 2. Proposed adaptive image scaling and adaptive anchor box calculation.	
	YOLOX	Adapted to object detection across different scales. When the amount of data is insufficient, the Mosaic data augmentation method is employed to expand the dataset, making it suitable for real-time object detection on mobile devices.	1.无锚框设计； 2.引入解耦头部、multi-positive 和 SimOTA 标签分配策略。	Ge <i>et al.</i> , 2021
	YOLOX	采用无锚结构在图像中心采样，将图像中心 3×3 的区域作为正样本区域，采用解耦头分别提取目标位置信息和类别信息。简化并精细了训练和检测过程，在多种应用场合如实时目标检测、小目标检测、多目标检测等都具有出色表现。	1. Anchor free frame design. 2. Introducing decoupling head, multi-positive, and SimOTA label allocation strategy.	
	YOLOX	Using an anchor-free structure, sampling is conducted at the image center, with the 3×3 area around the center serving as the positive sample region. A decoupled head is employed to separately extract target position information and category information. This simplifies and refines the training and detection processes, resulting in excellent performance in various applications such as real-time object detection, small object detection, and multi-object detection.		
	YOLOv7	引入带辅助头的损失函数，匹配策略参考简化目标分配法，能够满足需要高准确率且保持实时性的目标检测任务。	辅助头部设计，优化训练方法，减少网络计算参数，提升网络计算精度。	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2022

	Introducing a loss function with auxiliary heads, the matching strategy still follows the simOTA label allocation method, which can meet the high accuracy and real-time requirements of object detection tasks.	Auxiliary head design, optimized training methods, reduced network calculation parameters, and improved network calculation accuracy.	
YOLOv8	在 Mosaic 增强的基础上增加 Mixup 数据增强手段, 然后利用骨干网络中的 C2f 模块更好地融合图像特征, 同时采用动态分配策略识别图像中的正负样本, 可应用于多目标、小目标检测任务。 On the basis of Mosaic augmentation, the Mixup data augmentation method is added, and then the C2f module in Backbone is used to better fuse image features. At the same time, a dynamic allocation strategy is adopted to identify positive and negative samples in the image. YOLOv8 can be applied to multi-target and small object detection tasks.	1. 引入自适应激活函数; 2. 将 Anchor-based 改为 Anchor-free; 3. 增加最大通道数的设置。 1. Introducing adaptive activation function. 2. Changed Anchor based to Anchor free. 3. Increasing the setting for the maximum number of channels.	高伟锋, 2023
Single shot multibox detector, SSD	将多层卷积层输送到头部网络进行检测, 融合多层特征以检测多个尺度的目标, 适用于多尺度目标检测和小目标检测。 Transporting multiple convolutional layers to the Head for detection, fusing multiple layers of features to detect targets at multiple scales, suitable for multi-scale object detection and small object detection.	改进损失函数和后处理, 优化小目标检测能力。 Improving loss function and post-processing to optimize small object detection capability.	Liu <i>et al.</i>, 2016; Fu <i>et al.</i>, 2017; Li and Zhou, 2017; Jeong <i>et al.</i>, 2017
RetinaNet	采用 Focal Loss 损失函数来自动调节权重大小, 使得模型在训练时可以更多地关注难分类样本, 适合移动设备上的实时目标检测任务、小目标检测任务和多类别检测任务。 Using Focal Loss loss function to automatically adjust the weight size so that the model can focus more on difficult-to-classify samples during training, which is suitable for real-time object detection tasks, small object detection tasks, and multi class detection tasks on mobile devices.	改进损失函数, 应对正负样本分配不平衡的问题。 Improving the loss function to address the problem of imbalanced allocation of positive and negative samples.	Lin <i>et al.</i>, 2017a; Lin <i>et al.</i>, 2017b

邹玮等（2023）基于 YOLOv2 识别辣椒叶部蚜虫图像，最终获取 96.49%的 mAP，为实现田间辣椒蚜虫的识别奠定了一定基础。杨昊等（2021）基于 YOLOv3 对树莓果蝇进行识别，最终获得 95.23%的 AP。梁秀豪等（2023）采用多种目标检测算法对油茶害虫进行识别，最终发现 YOLOv3 具有最优的检测及分类效果。王卫星等（2023）利用 YOLOv4，快速准确地检测荔枝害虫，有效对抗复杂的环境背景。梁勇等（2022）采用 YOLOv5 识别水稻田稻纵卷叶螟 *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* Guenee 和二化螟 *Chilo suppressalis* Walker 成虫，均收获了较高的精确率和召回率。Xiong 等（2023）采用 YOLOv5 识别猕猴桃上绿盲蝽 *Apolygus lucorum* 和小绿叶蝉 *Empoasca* spp.，最终取得 mAP 高达 95.9%、召回率（Recall）高达 93.3%。王铭慧等（2023）采用多种目标检测网络对棉铃虫等多种番茄害虫进行识别，最终发现在测试集中，改进的 YOLOX 较其它网络具有更高的检测精确度。王海漫等（2022）基于改进的 YOLOX 检测柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama，收获了 85.66%的 AP 值，检测精度较其它网络得到了大幅提升。基于改进的 YOLOv7 检测棉叶害虫棉盲蝽等（张楠楠等，2023）和水稻害虫稻飞虱（刘双喜等，2023），最终都收获了较其它网络模型更好的识别与分类效果。马盼等（2023）采用多种目标检测网络识别棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii*，其中 YOLOv8l 模型取得了 92.6%的 mAP50（交并比阈值大于 0.5 的 mAP），呈现出最佳检测性能。

余颢等（2020）基于改进的 SSD 检测水稻害虫，收获了比 Faster R-CNN 更高的 mAP 和更快的识别速度。林相泽等（2021）提出了一种基于 SSD 的稻飞虱分类模型，能够对不完整的稻飞虱图像进行准确快速的识别与分类。Pang 等（2022）基于改进的 RetinaNet 检测小麦叶螨，获得了 81.7%的 mAP，优于其它先进的目标检测网络。

表 3 无锚框目标检测模型汇总
Table 3 Summary of Anchor free Object detection models

算法名称 Algorithms	应用特点与适用场景 Application characteristics and applicable scenarios	改进点 Improvement	参考文献 References
CornerNet	作为无锚框模型的首创之作，将网络对边界框的检测转化为关键点的检测问题，检测左上角和右下角的配对，适用于对精度要求较高的目标检测任务。 As a pioneering work of Anchor free models, it transforms the network's detection of bounding boxes into a keypoint detection problem, detecting the pairing of the upper left and lower right corners, which is suitable for object detection tasks that require high accuracy.	1.该方法不需要锚框，减少了超参数设置。 2.减少网络的计算量，做到了网络轻量化。 1. This method does not require anchor boxes, reducing hyperparameter settings. 2. This method reduces the computational load of the network and achieves network lightweighting.	Law and Deng, 2018
CenterNet	将网络对边界框的检测转化为中心点的检测问题，直接预测目标中心点及其到边框的距离，适用于实时目标检测任务。 Transforming the network's detection of bounding boxes into a problem of center point detection, directly predicting the position of center point of	1.以中心点作为关键点； 2.增加级联角池化模块和中心池化模块来丰富收集到的目标信息。 1. using the center point as the key point. 2. Adding cascaded corner pooling modules and central pooling modules to	Zhou et al., 2019

	the target and its distance to the border, suitable for real-time object detection tasks.	enrich the collected target information.	
FCOS	是一种基于全卷积神经网络的逐像素目标检测算法，获取特征图像后在每一个像素点上回归目标位置和类别，适用于需要高精度和高效率的图像分类及目标检测任务。 It is a pixel by pixel object detection algorithm based on fully convolutional neural networks. After obtaining feature images, the target position and category are regressed at each pixel point. It is suitable for image classification and object detection tasks that require high accuracy and efficiency.	1.引入 FPN，解决了中心点重叠导致定位损失的问题。 2.在 Head 部分引入 Center-ness，抑制了低质量预测框的产生 1. Introducing FPN, solving the problem of positioning loss caused by overlapping center points. 2. Introducing Center-ness in the Head section effectively suppresses the generation of low-quality prediction boxes.	Long <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Tian <i>et al.</i> , 2019

2.2.2 Anchor free

在实际应用场景中，Anchor 的尺寸、数量和长宽比例都会对模型的检测性能产生影响。在面对不同检测任务时，这些固定的 Anchor 参数降低了检测模型的普适性，因此需要重新设置尺寸和长宽比。而在训练过程中，网络还需要对每一个 Anchor 与真实框之间的 IoU 进行计算，因而耗费大量内存和时间。鉴于上述问题，Anchor free 技术抛弃了 Anchor，通过确定锚点的方式来完成检测，从而在很大程度上减少了网络超参数的数量，降低了网络计算的复杂度（Law and Deng，2018）。目前比较经典且主流的 Anchor free 模型包括 CornerNet 系列、全卷积单阶段目标检测（Fully convolutional one-stage object detection, FCOS）系列等。

姚青等（2021）基于改进的 CornerNet 检测水稻田白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 和褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens*，获取 AP 和 Recall 分别为 95.53%和 95.50%，改善了稻飞虱检测中的漏检和误检问题。林相泽等（2022）基于 CenterNet 检测 3 种稻飞虱，获取 88.1%的 mAP，有效解决了对同一只昆虫重复计数的问题。Xie 等（2023）针对荔枝小靶点虫害的特点，对 FCOS 提出改进，进而提升了荔枝叶螨的检测准确率。

可见，上述基于锚框和无锚框的深度学习模型都在昆虫目标检测方面有良好的表现，其中仍以 Anchor based 模型技术更为成熟。然而，其在正负样本识别上存在不平衡的问题。而 Anchor free 模型虽然拥有更快的检测速度和实时性，但检测结果却不稳定。两类模型均需要在实际应用场景中进一步优化与改进。

3 讨论与展望

由于计算机技术的快速发展与应用，基于图像的目标检测研究取得了很大突破与进展，节省人力的同时保证了目标检测的高效性和准确性。传统的目标检测算法依靠手工设计需要提取的目标特征，因而不易忽视重要的特征信息；基于深度学习的目标检测算法能够实现在网络训练中自动学习目标特征，并通过多层非线性网络模型获取图像的深层特征，因而更加智能化、深度化，也更加适用于当前我们希望能满足的田间实际应用需求。不过，虽然上述目标检测模型都呈现出了较好的检测效果，但距全面应用至田间实际所有场景还

存在一定差距：1) 深度学习理论不完善。当前的目标检测应用环境是，当一个新的检测模型被提出，各个方向的研究人员将模型应用至自己的检测任务中，根据模型训练和检测的效果，通过试验反复比对和验证最适于自己检测任务的优化条件，并没有一套完善的理论去指导模型改进。针对昆虫目标检测来讲，网络对于变化不具有视觉不变性，在处理多目标遮挡和小尺寸目标时效果依旧不好。在这种情况下，对模型进行改进不仅需要耗费大量时间，而且很难发挥出模型的最佳性能。2) 大规模数据集匮乏。DL 模型主要由数据驱动，依赖于规模庞大、种类多样的数据集。但是目前的昆虫图像采集仍然依靠人工现场拍摄，不同的光照、天气、拍摄角度和聚焦等情况也会导致图像质量难以保障。因此，设计田间自动拍摄装置以及能自适应上述问题的配置将有利于改善数据集数量和质量难以保障的难题。3) 网络设计复杂庞大。随着技术的不断改进与发展，网络设计越来越复杂，在检测精度得到提升的同时，模型训练时间也越来越长。然而，要想投入实际应用，研究人员需要平衡好模型的速度与精度，因而保证模型的轻量化也是田间实际目标检测中一个重要的问题。

可见，基于图像的目标检测任务仍然非常具有挑战性，存在很大的提升潜力和改进空间。鉴于此，提出以下几点建议，旨在为未来研究方向提供一些思路：1) 增加目标检测模型的可解释性。作为植保领域调查人员，其对深度学习领域的知识不能深入理解和操作，因此可在试验过程中使用可视化工具，将模型训练过程中参数调节、结构优化导致的模型检测变化可视化，以便更好地理解每个操作对于模型性能的意义、更好地了解模型运行的过程。2) 扩展数据集。当前的研究中，数据集规模和多样性都比较有限，未来可延长昆虫调查周期、提升田间调查频率或设置多组重复以获取更多昆虫图像、构建更大规模、更丰富的昆虫图像数据集，进而增强模型的泛化能力。3) 实时性优化。当前的昆虫目标检测很难做到兼具精度与速度，未来应探索更高效的网络架构和优化策略，如轻量级网络和模型压缩技术，从而降低网络复杂度，满足实时性需求。解决好上述问题将推动目标检测的研究和应用进展，有利于实现移动设备的实时目标检测，更好地辅助农民采取农事管理和灾害防控，为我国害虫防治事业提供理论支持与技术支撑，进一步为天敌和中性昆虫的识别和保护措施制定贡献理论与实践意义。

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