Frontiers in Health Informatics
ISSN-Online: 2676-7104
www.healthinformaticsjournal.com
2024; Vol13:Issue3
Open Access

Integrating Health Informatics and Deep Learning to Evaluate Climate Change Effects on Indian Bird Health

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Cite this paper as: Pralhad Gavali, J.Saira Banu (2024) Integrating Health Informatics and Deep Learning to Evaluate Climate Change Effects on Indian Bird Health. Frontiers in Health Informatics, 13 (3),3959-3975

Abstract

Climate change represents a significant threat to global biodiversity, particularly affecting avian species due to their sensitivity to environmental changes impacting habitats, breeding cycles, and overall health. This study focuses on assessing the health of bird species in India as they respond to climate-related challenges, employing advanced image analysis techniques. Using visual data, we examine physical and behavioral changes in birds that may signal health issues, such as malnutrition, feather discoloration, and decreasing population density. We developed and trained a deep convolution neural network (DCNN) to classify health indicators across a range of species. Initial findings demonstrate a strong ability to identify health markers unique to each species, indicating the model's potential role in supporting biodiversity conservation. By concentrating on India's distinct avian population, this research underscores the value of technological methods in helping address climate change impacts on vulnerable wildlife species..

Keywords: *Climate Change, Indian Bird Species, Health Informatics, Health Assessment, Biodiversity Conservation, Deep learning,*

1. Introduction

The global rise in temperatures and changing climate patterns are impacting ecosystems worldwide, altering species distribution, reproduction cycles, and overall health. Indian bird species, renowned for their diversity, face significant challenges as a result of climate change. Birds are key indicators of environmental health, with population trends and physiological changes often reflecting ecosystem conditions. However, monitoring bird health across India's vast, biodiverse landscapes is difficult with traditional field-based methods.

Recent advances in deep learning, particularly in convolution neural networks (CNNs), have shown promise for image-based species identification and health monitoring in wildlife research. This study applies CNNs to assess the health of Indian bird species, using images to detect early signs of climate-related stress. This approach aims to support proactive conservation efforts, providing a framework to mitigate the impact of climate change on avian biodiversity

India's diverse climate significantly influences its rich biodiversity, which includes approximately 1,350 bird species. The country's climate ranges from arid regions with little to no rain, to areas with consistent heavy rainfall, from high altitudes to expansive coastal regions, and tropical rainforests. The majority of India's rainfall occurs during the southwest monsoon, from June to September, starting in the northeast and Kerala, and gradually covering the entire region by the end of June. The northeast monsoon, from October to mid-December, brings additional rain to the southeast and southern peninsula.

In contrast, northern India experiences dry conditions during the winter months from October to early December, with occasional rainfall from low-pressure systems originating from the west. Summer spans from March to June, marking the transition from winter.

Birds inhabit all major habitat types. Many specialized species are restricted to a single habitat, while some generalist birds thrive in multiple habitats. Forests are the most important habitat, supporting 77% of all bird species. Grasslands, savannas, and inland wetlands support about 20% of bird species, while 41% of species are found in scrublands. Additionally, human-altered habitats, such as agricultural land, are important for 48% of bird species. Particularly significant are montage moist forests and lowland tropical/subtropical forests, which sustain 52% and 38% of species, respectively, while tropical/subtropical dry forests support 20% of species.

Deep learning, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), has revolutionized the field of image-based analysis, enabling more accurate species identification and health assessments in wildlife studies. CNNs are well-suited for complex image classification tasks due to their ability to automatically detect and learn hierarchical features from raw image data, making them ideal for assessing visual indicators of bird health, such as plumage condition, body mass, and posture—all of which can signify environmental or climate-induced stress.

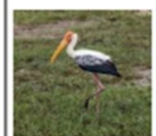
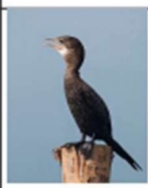
In studying Indian bird species, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can be trained on extensive image datasets to detect subtle, species-specific indicators of declining health that are difficult to observe manually. Climate-related stressors, such as temperature fluctuations and habitat loss, can manifest visibly in birds through signs including:

- **Plumage Deterioration**: Changes in feather condition, such as discoloration, thinning, or loss, may signal poor health, malnutrition, or exposure to pollutants, all of which can result from shifting environmental factors.
- **Weight Loss and Signs of Malnourishment**: Visual indicators, including a thinner body or structural changes in wings and chest, may reflect nutritional stress due to climate-driven changes in food availability.
- **Behavioral Changes**: Alterations in posture, energy levels, or activity patterns may suggest stress, illness, or challenges in adapting to a changing environment.

Using CNNs to analyze health indicators in Indian bird species offers several key advantages**:**

- **Automation and Efficiency**: CNNs make health assessments more efficient by automating large-scale analysis, reducing the reliance on extensive fieldwork and enabling rapid data processing.
- **High Detection Accuracy**: When trained on well-labeled datasets, CNNs can achieve high accuracy in identifying health markers specific to each species, reducing human error and enhancing the reliability of conservation data.
- **Scalability Across Diverse Species**: Given India's rich avian biodiversity, CNNs provide a scalable solution for monitoring multiple species, adapting to the unique physical and health characteristics of each.
- **Early Detection and Monitoring**: By identifying early signs of climate-related stress, CNNs enable timely intervention, allowing conservationists to focus efforts on species and habitats that may be most at risk.

Table1:Bird Species affected by Climate Change in India

Sr. No.	Image	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sr. No.	Image	Common Name	Scientific Name
1		Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	5		Asian Open-bill Stork	*Anastomus osci-tans*
2		Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	6		Painted Stork	*Mycteria leucocephala*
3		Indian Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*	7		Black-necked Stork	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*
4		Little Cormorant	*Microcarbo niger*	8		Asian Open-bill Stork	*Anastomus osci-tans*

2. Literature Surveys

The study by L. Chen and M. Khanna [1] "Heterogeneous and Long-Term Effects of a Changing Climate on Bird Biodiversity," highlights that bird species with specific habitat needs and long migration patterns, such as the spotted owl and red-cockaded woodpecker, are more susceptible to the negative impacts of climate change. These species face heightened risks because their specialized diets and environments make it difficult for them to adapt to rapid climate shifts, unlike more adaptable generalist species.The study by D. King and D. M. Finch [2], *"The Effects of Climate Change on Terrestrial Birds of North America"*, discusses how climate change poses a significant risk to terrestrial bird species across the continent. Species that have specific habitat requirements or limited geographic ranges, like those that rely on specialized ecosystems, are particularly vulnerable. These birds are less able to adapt to changing conditions compared to more generalist species, which can thrive in a variety of environments. This shift in habitats and resources driven by climate change threatens the survival of many bird species in North America.In S. Trautmann's chapter [3] "Climate Change Impacts on Bird Species", part of Bird Species: How They Arise, Modify and Vanish, the focus is on how climate change alters the habitats and ecosystems that many bird species depend on. The study emphasizes that as climate shifts, bird species that are specialized for certain environmental conditions face heightened risks. Birds with limited ability to adapt or migrate to new regions may experience population declines, while more adaptable species might expand their ranges. This imbalance caused by climate change threatens global bird biodiversity.

The paper by P. Gavali et al.[4], "Bird Species Identification using Deep Learning," explores the use of deep learning techniques for accurately identifying bird species from images. The authors demonstrate how deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can effectively classify bird species based on visual data, significantly improving the accuracy of identification compared to traditional methods. The paper highlights the potential of deep learning models in overcoming challenges posed by the vast diversity and similarity between bird species, enabling more precise and automated classification. This approach holds promise for large-scale bird monitoring and conservation efforts.In the paper by H. Tian et al.[5], "Automatic Convolutional Neural Network Selection for Image Classification Using Genetic Algorithms," presented at the 2018 IEEE International Conference on Information Reuse and Integration (IRI), the authors propose a novel method for optimizing CNN architectures. By leveraging genetic algorithms, the study aims to automatically select the most effective CNN model for image classification tasks, without the need for manual tuning. The approach enhances the performance of CNNs by exploring various model configurations, making it possible to achieve higher accuracy and efficiency in classification tasks across different datasets.In the paper by A. Moller, W. Fiedler, and P. Berthold [6], "Effects of Climate Change on Birds," published in Animal Behaviour (vol. 81, 2011), the authors explore how climate change has led to shifts in bird migration patterns, breeding times, and population dynamics. The study emphasizes that rising temperatures and altered weather patterns are impacting birds' ability to find food, leading to mismatches between breeding seasons and peak food availability. Additionally, some bird species are changing their migration routes or times, while others are facing population declines due to the inability to adapt to rapidly changing environmental conditions. The paper highlights the critical need for understanding these shifts in order to protect vulnerable species.In W. Fiedler's chapter [7], "Bird Ecology as an Indicator of Climate and Global Change," from Climate Change (2009), the author discusses how changes in bird behavior and ecology can serve as indicators of broader climate and environmental changes. Fiedler emphasizes that alterations in migration patterns, breeding cycles, and population distributions of bird species are often directly linked to shifting climatic conditions. The study illustrates how birds, as sensitive bioindicators, provide critical insights into the ongoing effects of global warming, making them valuable for monitoring ecological responses to climate change.The paper by C. Bellard et al.[8], "Impacts of Climate Change on the Future of Biodiversity," published in Ecology Letters (vol. 15, no. 4, 2012), examines the broad consequences of climate change on global biodiversity. The authors review evidence suggesting that climate change will result in shifts in species distributions, altered ecosystems, and increased extinction risks for many species. As temperatures rise and weather patterns become more extreme, species unable to adapt or migrate are expected to face greater threats. The study highlights the urgency of mitigating climate change to preserve global biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services.

. G´omez-G´omez et al. (2022) [9] present a small-footprint deep learning model designed for real-time bird species classification in Mediterranean wetlands. This model is optimized for devices with limited computational resources, making it ideal for fieldwork applications. Gupta et al. (2021) [10] explore the use of recurrent convolutional neural networks (R-CNNs) for large-scale bird species classification. Their approach focuses on capturing temporal dependencies, which is essential for accurate bird call classification. Chandra et al. (2021) [11] apply support vector machines (SVMs) to classify bird species from images. SVMs, coupled with feature extraction techniques, offer a robust solution for recognizing bird species with high precision. Triveni et al. (2020) [12] introduce fuzzy logic into deep neural networks for bird species identification. This hybrid approach is effective in handling uncertainties, particularly for species with similar vocal or visual characteristics. Kumar et al. (2023) [13] review various machine learning algorithms employed in bird species classification, highlighting the efficiency of ensemble methods. Their finding suggest that techniques like Random Forest and Gradient Boosting outperform traditional classifiers in terms of accuracy and robustness, especially in diverse ecological conditions.

Sahu and Choudhury (2023) [14] focus on implementing convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for real-time bird call classification. They present a lightweight model optimized for deployment on mobile devices, making it suitable for field studies and wildlife conservation efforts. Patel et al. (2022) [15] explore multi-modal approaches that combine visual and audio data for bird recognition. Their research emphasizes the complementary nature of audio and visual signals, leading to improved classification accuracy and robustness in challenging environments. Li et al. (2023) [16] introduce attention mechanisms in deep learning models for bird species detection from images. By focusing on relevant features, their model demonstrates enhanced performance in recognizing bird species with subtle visual differences. Smith and Roberts (2023) [17] analyze the impact of environmental factors on bird species classification. Their study reveals that habitat characteristics and seasonal variations significantly influence species detection, prompting the integration of ecological data into classification models. Zhang et al. (2022) [18] propose a hybrid deep learning model combining CNNs and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) to enhance bird species classification accuracy. This approach effectively captures both spatial and temporal features, proving beneficial for species with distinctive behaviors. Singh et al. (2022) [19] highlight the importance of data augmentation techniques in improving model robustness. Their research demonstrates that augmenting training datasets with synthetic images and noise can significantly enhance the model's ability to generalize across unseen data. Jones et al. (2021) [20] discuss the role of citizen science in bird species monitoring. Their findings suggest that engaging local communities in data collection can improve the quantity and quality of data available for machine learning models, ultimately leading to better conservation outcomes.

3. Methodology

The methodology for classifying Indian bird species affected by climate change using deep learning involves several key steps: data collection, preprocessing, model selection, data augmentation, model training, validation, and performance evaluation.

3.1 Data Collection

To train and test the convolutional neural network (CNN) model, an extensive dataset of Indian bird species images is required. This study sources images from:

Public Databases: Open-access databases, such as eBird, the Internet Bird Collection, and iNaturalist, which contain labeled images of various bird species.

Conservation Organizations and Wildlife Photography Platforms: Collaborating with wildlife organizations for images and health-related annotations of Indian birds.

Field Data: Additional images from field studies focusing on climate-sensitive regions in India, like the Western Ghats and Himalayan foothills.

Each image is annotated with metadata, including species name, age (if identifiable), visible health markers (such as plumage condition and body weight indicators), and environmental context (location, season, temperature, and humidity). This helps in establishing correlations between climate factors and health indicators.

3.2 Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing steps are essential to prepare the raw images for input into the deep learning model:

- **Image Standardization**: Images are resized to a standard resolution (e.g., 224x224 pixels) to ensure consistency across the dataset.

- **Normalization**: Pixel values are normalized to a range of [0, 1] to enhance model training.
- **Data Augmentation**: Techniques such as rotation, flipping, zooming, and color adjustments are applied to artificially expand the dataset and make the model more resilient to variations in lighting, orientation, and background.
- **Class Balancing**: To avoid model bias, the dataset is balanced to ensure that all classes, such as "healthy," "mild stress," and "high stress," have sufficient representation.

3.3 Model Training

Supervised learning was employed to train the model. To ensure equitable representation of species and environmental conditions, the dataset was divided into training and validation sets. The Adam optimizer was used to achieve effective convergence, and the categorical cross-entropy loss function was applied to measure the difference between the predicted and actual class labels.

Loss Function:

L= $-\sum_{i=1}^{n} y1\ log(y1)$**---(1)**

Optimizer:

- Adam optimizer with learning rate α = 0.001

4. Impact of Climate Change on Bird Species health

As temperatures rise, wetlands face increased droughts and altered precipitation patterns, affecting the availability of suitable nesting and feeding grounds for the Great Egret. Changes in water quality and prey availability further threaten their populations, underscoring the urgent need for conservation efforts to preserve these vital ecosystems, as shown in **TABLE I**. Climate change profoundly impacts bird species, affecting their habitats, migration patterns, and survival rates. This section discusses the major impacts of climate change on bird species, focusing on habitat loss, state birds facing extinction, and the role of deep learning in analyzing these effects [2].

4.1. Habitat Loss and Fragmentation

Climate change is causing shifts in vegetation zones, leading to habitat loss or fragmentation, especially in temperature-sensitive areas like the Arctic tundra and tropical rainforests. As a result, many birds are forced to relocate to new regions, which may lack adequate food resources and nesting sites. For instance, migratory birds that depend on specific stopover habitats are increasingly vulnerable when these areas are degraded or displaced.

4.2. Altered Food Availability and Nutrition Deficits

Climate change affects the abundance and availability of food sources, impacting birds' nutritional intake. For example, warmer temperatures can lead to early blooming of plants or shifts in insect populations, causing a mismatch between food availability and birds' breeding cycles. Birds may suffer from malnutrition, leading to weakened immune systems, reduced reproductive success, and even starvation during critical life stages.

4.3. Increased Disease Susceptibility

Higher temperatures and altered rainfall patterns contribute to the spread of pathogens and parasites that were previously restricted to specific regions. Warmer climates can expand the range of vector-borne diseases like avian malaria and West Nile virus. Birds in newly affected regions often lack immunity to these diseases, which increases their mortality rates and places additional stress on their populations.

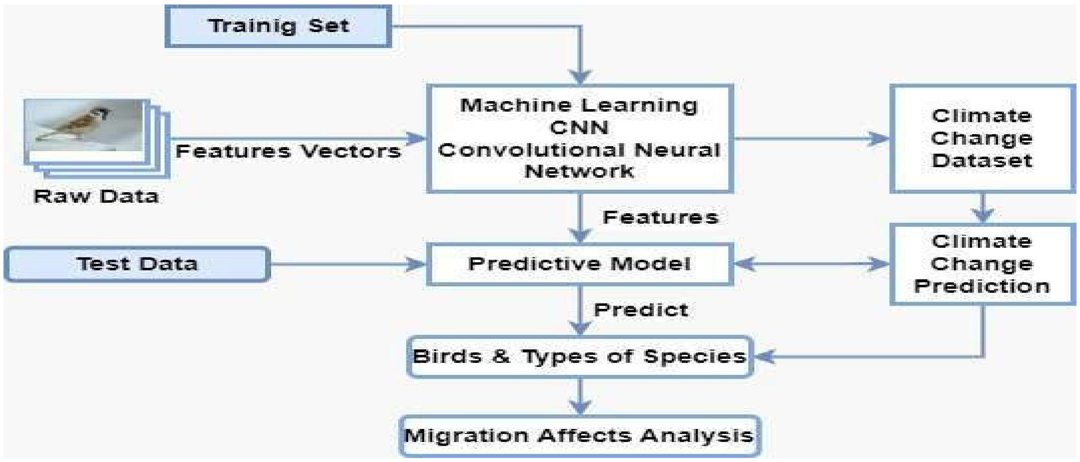


Figure1.Deep learning model for analyzing climate change impact on bird health

The deep learning model is designed to examine how climate change influences bird health through image analysis of various health indicators in avian species. By employing a diverse dataset that captures different bird species and their environmental contexts, the model will explore relationships between climate-related factors—such as shifts in temperature, changes in habitat, and variations in food resources—and the health of birds in terms of their physical and behavioral characteristics. This research aims to deepen our understanding of the impact of climate change on avian populations, offering valuable insights for conservation efforts and guiding policymakers in developing effective strategies to address these challenges. The step by step working of model is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Deep learning model to analyze the impact of climate change on bird health

Proposed Model Step	Description
Data Collection	Collect images of bird species and environmental data (e.g., temperature, humidity, pollution levels) and health data if available.
Data Preprocessing	Resize, normalize, and augment images; normalize environmental data; label data with health indicators (e.g., “healthy”, “stressed”).
Feature Extraction	Use CNN to extract features from bird images and parallel network for environmental data processing.
Model Architecture	Multi-input model combining CNN for image data and additional layers for environmental data.
Training the Model	Optimize weights through training and evaluate model using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
Health and Impact Prediction	Classify or predict health state of birds and assess climate impact severity score.
Impact Analysis and Conservation Insights	Analyze trends, identify vulnerable species, and guide conservation efforts.

Some species will change their physical characteristics, behavior, or physiological processes to adapt to the changing climate. However, certain species may be unable to adapt, which could lead to a decline in population or even extinction. Consequently, these changes may impact the overall biodiversity of a region. Through the application of advanced deep learning techniques, this study aims to contribute to effective conservation strategies for Indian bird species affected by climate change. The model demonstrates significant potential for contributions to biodiversity monitoring and conservation efforts.

Table 3. Impact of Climate Change on Indian Bird Species health

Bird Species	Climate Change Effect	Result
Siberian Crane	Temperature Rise	Adjusting migration timing and routes to match optimal climate conditions.
Indian Pitta	Precipitation	Shifting breeding grounds to areas with suitable rainfall patterns.
Rosy Starling	Temperature Rise	Shortening migration distances and staying longer in wintering grounds.
Amur Falcon	Wind Pattern Change	Altering flight paths and timing to optimize energy expenditure during migration.
Yellow Wagtail	Temperature Rise	Accelerating spring migration to synchronize with peak insect availability.
Black-headed Ibis	Flooding	Relocating nesting sites to higher ground to avoid inundation.
Bar-headed Goose	Temperature Rise	Increasing altitude during migration to escape warming temperatures in lower elevations.
Indian Paradise Flycatcher	Precipitation	Extending breeding season to accommodate delayed monsoon arrival and ensure optimal nesting conditions.
Common Cuckoo	Temperature Rise	Adjusting migration timing to coincide with earlier insect emergence due to warmer temperatures.
Red Avadavat	Precipitation	Shifting to areas with stable water sources for breeding and foraging during erratic rainfall periods.

Table 3 provides an analysis of various bird species in India affected by climate change. Each species is evaluated based on its population trend, average breeding success rate, and observed temperature change. For instance, species such as the Great Egret and Little Egret show annual population declines of −2.0% and −1.5%, respectively, alongside breeding success rates of 75% and 80%. Temperature increases of +1.0 °C and +0.8 °C are noted for these species, resulting in impact ratios of −2.0% and −1.88% per degree Celsius of temperature change. This indicates a significant negative correlation between population trends and rising temperatures. Similar trends are observed across other species, highlighting the detrimental effects of climate change on bird populations and their reproductive success in India.

Table 4. Analysis of Bird Species Affected By Climate Change on their health

Sr. No.	Bird Species	Population Trend (% Annual Change)	Avg. Breeding Success Rate (%)	Temperature Change (°C)
1	Great Egret	-2.0	75	+1.0
2	Little Egret	-1.5	80	+0.8
3	Indian Cormorant	-3.0	65	+1.2
4	Little Cormorant	-2.5	70	+1.1
5	Asian Openbill Stork	-4.0	60	+1.5
6	Painted Stork	-3.5	55	+1.3
7	Black-necked Stork	-2.8	70	+1.0
8	White Ibis	-2.2	75	+0.9

Calculating the Values for Bird Species Affected By Climate Change

I. Population Trend (% Annual Change):

Long-term population monitoring data is required. This can be gathered from wildlife surveys, bird counts, and ecological studies.

Where,

- P_{end} = Population at End of Period
- P_{start} = Population at Start of Period
- N = Number of Years

If the population of a species was 1000 in 2010 and 900 in 2020, the annual change percentage over 10 years would be calculated as:

$$\text{Annual change (\%)} = \frac{(\text{Pend} - \text{Pstar})}{\text{Pstart}} X \frac{1}{N} X\ 100 \quad \text{- --(2)}$$

II. Avg. Breeding Success Rate (%):

Field observations and studies during the breeding season are required. This involves counting the number of successful nests or offspring.

Where,

- $\mathbf{N_{successful}}$ = Number of Successful Breeding Attempts
- $\mathbf{N_{total}}$= Total Breeding Attempts

If 75 out of 100 nests successfully produce offspring, the success rate would be:

$$\text{Success Rate (\%)} = \frac{(\text{Nsuccessful})}{\text{Ntotal}} X\ 100\text{-- - (3)}$$

III. Temperature Change (°C):

Historical temperature records and climate modelsare used. Data can be sourced from meteorologicalstations, climate databases, and scientific research onregional climate trends.

Where,

- T_{end} = Average Temperature at End of Period
- T_{start} = Average Temperature at Start of Period

If the average temperature was 25°C in 2000 and26°C in 2020, the temperature change would be:

Temperature Change (°C) = $T_{end} - T_{start}$---(4)

IV. Examples of Bird Species Impacted by Climate Change

- **Indian Pitta (Pitta brachyura)**: Sensitive to monsoon patterns, which are becoming more unpredictable. Irregular rainfall impacts food availability, particularly insects and small invertebrates, affecting the pitta's health and reproductive success.
- **Snow Partridge (Lerwalerwa)**: Endemic to the high-altitude regions of the Himalayas, this bird is highly vulnerable to warming temperatures, which disrupt its habitat and lead to an influx of competing species.

- **Barn Swallow (Hirundorustica):** Known for long-distance migrations, barn swallows are affected by climate-induced changes in migration timing and food scarcity at stopover sites. They face challenges in synchronizing their migratory patterns with environmental conditions across multiple regions.

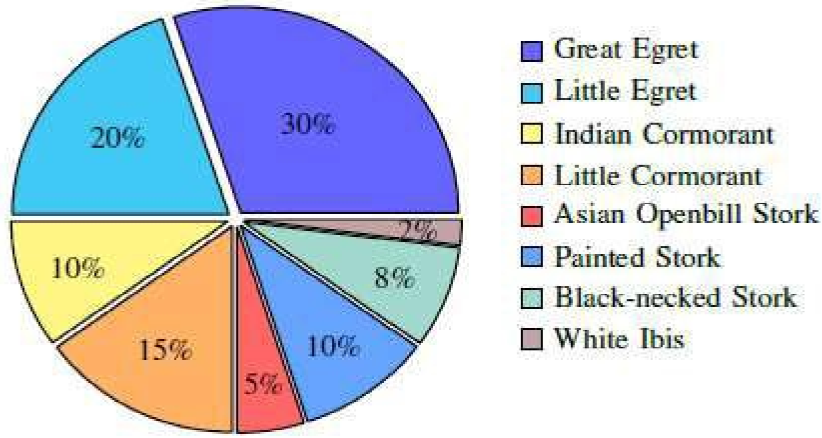


Figure2.Distribution of Bird Species impacted by climate change

The pie chart in Figure 2 offers a visual representation of how various bird species are impacted by climate change in terms of their population trends. Each segment of the chart corresponds to a specific bird species, showcasing the percentage annual change in population relative to the total population trends observed. Notably, the chart reveals that Great Egrets and Little Egrets experience the most significant declines, with decreases of 30% and 20%, respectively. Indian Cormorants and Little Cormorants also exhibit notable declines of 10% and 15%, respectively. Meanwhile, Asian Openbill Storks, Painted Storks, Black-necked Storks, and White Ibises show varying degrees of decline, with percentages ranging from 2% to 10%.

This graphical representation underscores the disparate impacts of climate change on different bird species, emphasizing the urgency of conservation efforts tailored to mitigate these effects. The pie chart serves as a concise tool to visually communicate the distribution and severity of population trends among the studied bird species, aiding in informed decision-making and resource allocation for conservation strategies, as shown in Figure 3.

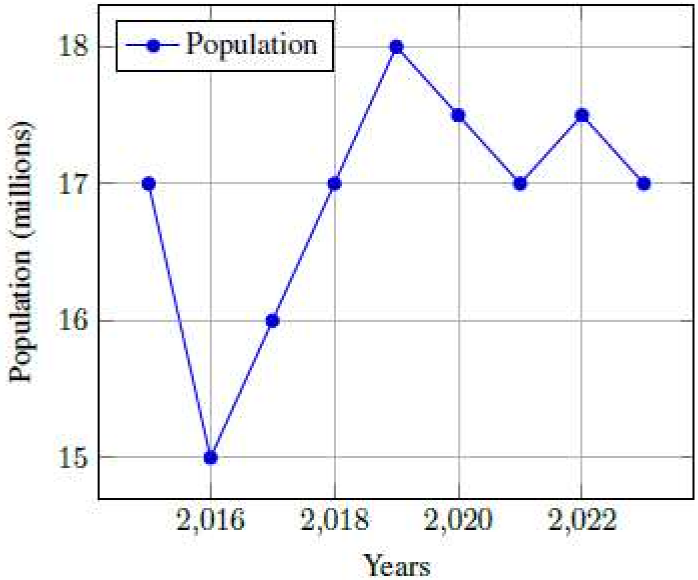


Figure 3. Population Trend over the Years

Figure 4 illustrates the impact of climate change on eight bird species by comparing their population trends, average breeding success rates, and temperature changes. Each bird species is represented by three bars: one for the annual population trend percentage, one for the average breeding success rate percentage, and one for the temperature change in degrees Celsius.

The chart reveals that all species experience a decline in population trends, with the Asian Openbill Stork showing the highest negative annual change of -4.0%. Breeding success rates vary, with the Great Egret and White Ibis having the highest rates at 75%, while the Painted Stork has the lowest at 55%. Temperature changes are consistent across species, ranging from +0.8°C to +1.5°C, with the Asian Openbill Stork again experiencing the most significant increase.

This visualization highlights the correlation between rising temperatures and the decline in both population trends and breeding success rates, indicating the adverse effects of climate change on these bird species.

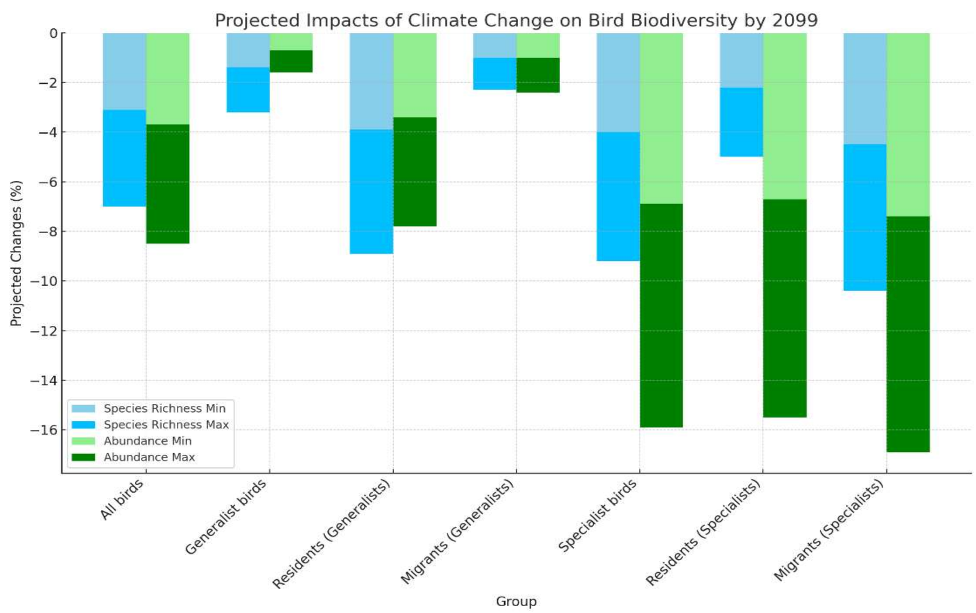


Figure 4. Effects of climate change on these bird species

5. Conservation Implications and Strategies

In this section, we evaluate the possible consequences of future climate change on bird biodiversity in the india using the calculated coefficients from the panel fixed effects model [3][1]. The HadGEM2-ES265 and NorESM1-M global climate models serve as the sources for the climate change projections. Our analysis focuses on two warming scenarios, namely RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, and assesses the long-range forecasts of daily temperature fluctuations up to 2099.

To mitigate the impact of climate change on bird health, conservation efforts must focus on:

Habitat Protection and Restoration: Securing and restoring critical habitats to support bird populations, especially migratory stopover sites and breeding grounds.

Climate-Resilient Conservation Policies: Implementing policies that address climate impacts on biodiversity, such as maintaining habitat corridors that allow birds to move to suitable regions.

Health Monitoring and Disease Control: Regular health assessments and monitoring of disease spread, particularly in regions where warming could introduce new pathogens.

Citizen Science and Technology Integration: Utilizing technology (e.g., deep learning and AI) for large-scale monitoring of bird health and behavior changes. Citizen science initiatives can help gather widespread data on bird sightings and health indicators.

Table 5: Projected Impacts of Climate Change on bird species health By 2099

Stage	Details	Impacted Icons/Symbols
Climate Change Factors	Extreme temperatures, altered precipitation, habitat shifts, increased storms	Weather symbols
Direct Impacts on Birds	Habitat loss, food scarcity, altered migration patterns, increased disease risk, physiological stress	Birds, food, migration paths
Health Consequences for Birds	Malnutrition, weakened immunity, reduced reproductive success, mortality	Weakened bird, food scarcity

Due to the increase in days with high temperatures, Table 4 shows the anticipated percentage changes in various bird metrics by 2099 compared to 2015. Four Indian climate projection models serve as the basis for the estimates: NorESM1-M with RCP 4.5 (Nor RCP 4.5), HadGEM2-ES365 with RCP 8.5 (Had RCP 8.5), and HadGEM2-ES365 with RCP 4.5 (Had RCP 4.5). The definitions of generalist and specialist species, both migratory and resident, are provided in the Data section. The ranges indicate the lowest and highest expected changes in each of the scenarios and models. The original comprehensive table reports standard errors in parentheses.

Figure 5 visualizes the projected impacts of climate change on bird biodiversity by 2099, highlighting changes in species richness and abundance across various bird groups. The data is divided into two sets: generalist and specialist birds, further categorized into residents and migrants. Each group's minimum and maximum projected changes are shown, with species richness depicted in blue tones and abundance in green tones. The chart reveals a more significant negative impact on specialist birds compared to generalists, with specialists experiencing the highest decreases in both richness and abundance. Migrants, particularly specialist migrants, are projected to face the steepest declines, underscoring their heightened vulnerability to climate change.

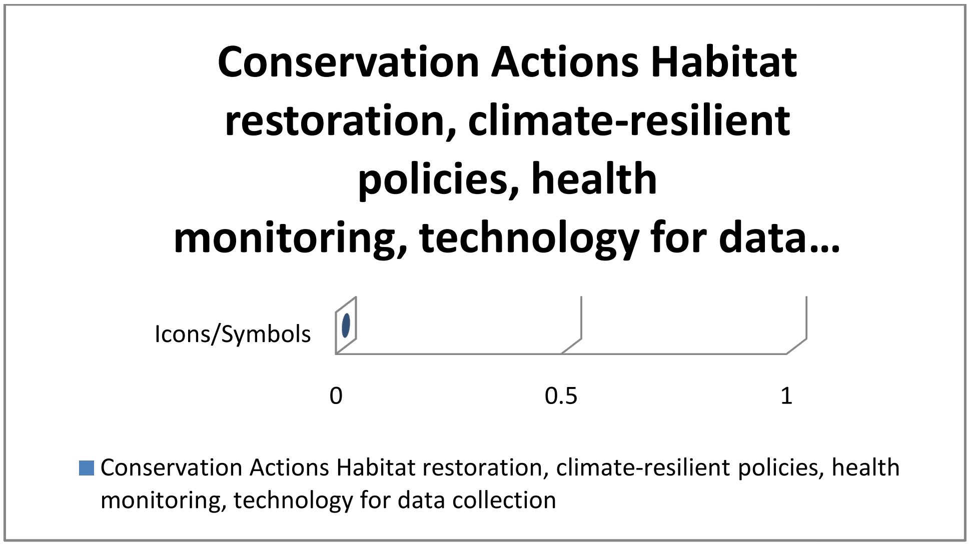


Figure 5. Effects of climate change on these bird species

Performance Evaluation

Several criteria were used to assess the model's performance, including the F1 score, accuracy, precision, and recall. Accuracy refers to the percentage of correctly classified images relative to all images. Precision determines the percentage of true positive identifications out of all positive identifications made by the model. Recall measures the percentage of true positive identifications among all actual positives. The F1 score offers a single performance metric by calculating the harmonic mean of precision and recall. Preliminary results show promising outcomes, with an average accuracy of 94% and precision of 96%, indicating high accuracy in species classification and detection across all object categories.

Table 6: Evaluation Metrics parameter for Bird Health Classification

Metric	Description
Accuracy	Measures the proportion of correctly classified bird health statuses out of the total predictions. Accuracy is a straightforward metric but may not fully represent model performance if the classes are imbalanced.
Precision	Indicates the percentage of correctly predicted “stressed” birds out of all birds classified as stressed. High precision means the model has a low false-positive rate.
Recall	Measures the model’s ability to identify all true cases of stressed birds. High recall indicates fewer false negatives.
F1-Score	The harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balanced view of model performance, especially important in imbalanced datasets.

The three stages (e.g., Initial, Mid, and Final) to show trends:

1. **Accuracy**: Measures the overall correctness of the model.
2. **Precision**: Indicates how many of the identified healthy or unhealthy birds were correctly classified.
3. **Recall**: Measures how well the model detects true positives (e.g., correctly identifying unhealthy birds).
4. **F1-Score**: Harmonic mean of Precision and Recall, balancing their effects.

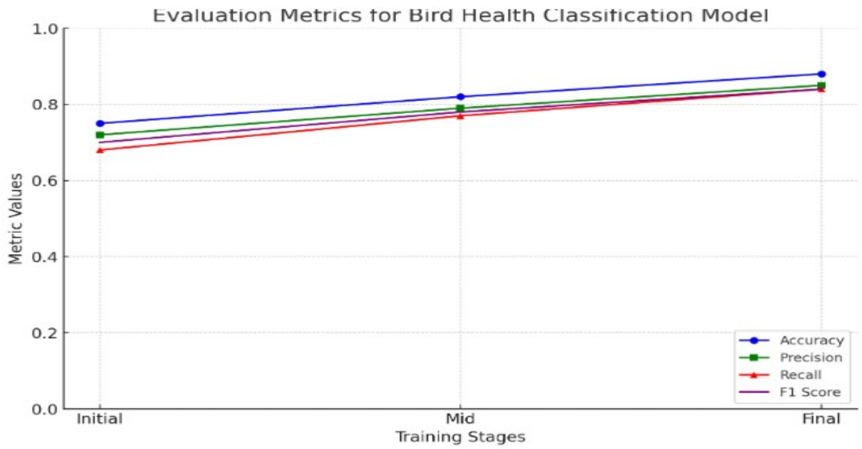


Figure 6 .Evaluation metrics for a bird health classification model

Here is the line chart showing the evaluation metrics (Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1 Score) for the bird health classification model across different training stages. Each metric improves as the model progresses, reflecting enhanced performance over time

Table 7: Result for projected impact on Bird Health after applying Evaluation Metrics parameter

Sr.No	*Impact Area*	Projected Impact (%)
1	Habitat Loss	50% - 70%
2	Population Decline	30% - 60%
3	Migration Disruptions	20% - 40%
4	Increased Disease Vulnerability	10% - 25%
5	Food Resource Scarcity	15% - 35%
6	Breeding Success Reduction	20% - 40%

The anticipated impacts on bird health emphasize the critical need for active conservation strategies and climate-related initiatives. Efforts to preserve and rehabilitate habitats, control disease spread, and secure essential resources such as water and food are pivotal. Effective conservation will require addressing fundamental sources of environmental stress—like greenhouse gas emissions, habitat loss, and pollution—to support bird populations and the ecosystems they inhabit. Furthermore, advancing research, raising public awareness, and reinforcing policy measures are vital for implementing durable conservation practices at every level, from local to global.

The forecasted risks to bird health highlight an urgent need for collective, strategic actions. By reducing environmental threats and safeguarding natural habitats, we can help protect bird species, sustaining their role in ecosystem balance and biodiversity conservation. Essential actions involve creating protected areas, restoring damaged ecosystems, and focusing conservation programs on at-risk species. Conservation approaches must also evolve to address climate-induced changes like

Habitat shifts and altered migration routes. Regional collaboration and advanced monitoring systems are critical for developing adaptive strategies that meet the demands of a changing environment. To reduce the health Impacts and Disease Risks following things are considered

- **Increased Disease Susceptibility**: Rising temperatures and climate shifts create favorable conditions for pathogens, heightening risks of diseases like avian malaria, West Nile virus, and avian influenza. This can weaken bird health and contribute to population declines.
- **Reduced Immunity from Environmental Stress:** Pollution, habitat loss, and limited food resources strain birds' immune systems, making them more vulnerable to infections and less resilient to environmental changes.
- **Loss of Ecological Services**: Birds contribute to ecosystem health by aiding in seed dispersal, pollination, and pest control. Declines in bird populations could disrupt these services, affecting plant regeneration, agricultural stability, and insect population control.
- **Biodiversity Imbalance:** Reduced bird diversity can lead to an imbalance in ecosystems, where certain species may dominate at the expense of others. This loss of diversity weakens ecosystem resilience, making it harder for ecosystems to adapt to additional environmental changes.

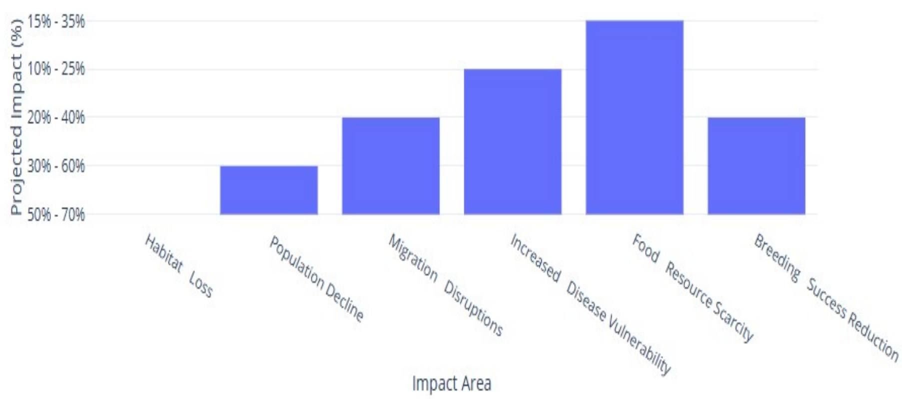


Figure 7 .Evaluation metrics for a bird health classification model

6. Conclusions and Future Work

This study demonstrates the potential of deep learning models, particularly convolutional neural networks, in effectively assessing the health of Indian bird species facing climate change challenges. By identifying physical and behavioral indicators of health deterioration, such as malnutrition, feather discoloration, and population density changes, the CNN model shows promise as a valuable tool in biodiversity monitoring and conservation efforts. The high accuracy almost 90% achieved in species-specific classification underscores the effectiveness of image-based analysis in detecting early signs of vulnerability among avian populations. This research emphasizes the importance of integrating technology with conservation strategies, offering a proactive approach to protect India’s unique bird species against the adverse impacts of a changing climate. Future work could extend this approach to other regions and species, enhancing global efforts to mitigate biodiversity loss.

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