Impact of Climate change on Scottish Crossbill using Machine learning.

[1]Mr. Prathamesh Patil, [2]Miss. Aditi Mirajkar, [3]Mr. Pankaj Ghuge, [4]Mr. Krunal Sonavane,

[5]Miss. Nikita Gite, [6]Miss. Shreya Desai, [7]Prof. Meghana Bandiwadekar.

[1]Student,[2]Student,[3]Student,[4]Student,[5]Student,[6]Student,[7]Asst. Professor
Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
D.Y.Patil College Of Engineering and Technology,Kolhapur,India.

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Abstract: Climate change is transforming immensely to the ecosystem, which is forcing the species to adapt or migrate to ensure their survival. This research investigates the effects of climate change on the population of birds, with extremely reliant on the pine forests of Scottish crossbills (Luxia Scotica). A machine learning-based species distribution model was developed to predict the suitability of future habitat under various climatic landscapes by integrating historical climate data from the records of the UK Met Office and species phenomenon from GBIF. The model enlists algorithms like random forest and nerve network to examine temperature, rainfall and snowfall patterns. The findings reveal a decrease in Scottish crossbill houses, and highlighting the immediacy of specific conservation is important. It displays the importance of future modeling in conserving biodiversity and the actionable information that can be provided to policy makers and scientists.

Keywords **–** Machine learning, Scottish crossbills, Species distribution models, Prediction, Climate Change, habitat suitability, protection, biodiversity, future modeling.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is re -shaping global ecosystems, with intensive implications to biodiversity. Birds serve as an important indicator of excessive mobile and environmentally sensitive species. Scottish crossbills are weakened due to its special diet of spatial, especially pine seeds and restricted housing range for the cedar forests of Scottish Crossable. Increasing temperature and shifting rainfall patterns are threatened to inappropriate these houses, which require immediate protection measures. This study takes advantage of the records of climate data and species phenomenon to predict housing shifts using machine learning. Objectives include a combination of dataset, modeling future houses and identifying protection preferences. By analyzing climate variables such as temperature and rainfall, the purpose of the study is to provide a framework to reduce climate effects on the avian species. Conclusions are expected to report conservation strategies and increase the dynamics of the ecosystem under climate change.

proposed system

The suggested system is an internet-based application that combines climate information and bird phenomenon records to forecast the habitability of the habitat for Scottish crossbills. This machine uses learning models, including random forest and nerve network, trending and projecting maps for the future. The system consists of interactive visualizations, which allow users to identify habitat under different climatic conditions. It is suitable for researchers and conservationists, giving them actionable insight to prioritize conservation activities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The global bird population can give us important information about how climate change is affecting species and ecosystems. Despite the most research and some of the species seen, a large number of them are already at risk of extinction due to pollution, overgrowth and loss of housing. This book opens with a significant analysis of the current implications of climate change on birds, including changes in migration and nesting with nesting and impact on bird population worldwide. It acts as a single source of knowledge for students, scientists, physicians and policy-makers [1].

Effective protection management requires an understanding of how much land use can change to animal communities. There is increasing evidence from recent landscape-by research that forest cover has important threshold levels, further current plants and animal communities face harmful effects. This is especially true when the native vegetation is replaced by the forest [2].

Effective systematic protection planning should take into account the current and imminent hazards for biodiversity due to the rapid rate of ecosystem change. This will help secure the firmness of biodiversity. As a result, there is an increased body of advice on appropriate conservation measures in light of climate change. We go through this guideline and compile the most important suggestions that are properly in account for the effects of climate change on the scale of natural resource management. We talk about the need to customize traditional conservation strategies of restoration and protection to be effective in front of climate change [3].

The final list of solutions to accommodate climate change is being crafted by state legislators, federal agencies, and conservation organizations. It would be a magic cookbook of sorts that would equip managers with recipes to address challenges of climate change from the highest mountains to the deepest ocean. Although the holy grail remains the even if we were able to magically stop all anthropogenic emissions tomorrow, it is commonly accepted that we have already locked our planet into a level of warming that will damage our environment and our civilizations. This is because of the decrease in global greenhouse gas emissions and other anthropogenic sources of stress [4].

MODULE DESCRIPTION

1. Authentication module
- Login functionality: allows users to log in via email and password for safe access to the system. No sign-up or registration is required.
- Logout functionality: secure user session provides termination without any residual data.

2. User interface module
- Home page: Single-point navigation hub with convenient access to the main features of the system.
- Analysis page: climate change analysis and bird housing information including charts and forecasts.

3. Data processing module
- Data cleaning and integration: Cleans and integrates the weather, population and housing data for the purpose of analysis, produces continuity and quality.
- Data Analysis: The bird does statistical analysis and machine learning model analysis to determine trends and effects on the population.

4. Machine learning module
- Model Training: Train machine learning models such as random forest or nerve network based on historical data.
- Model Testing: Test tests the accuracy and performance of the model against data.
- prediction API: Birds provide real -time predictions for population and habitat changes.

5. Database module
- Database storage: securely stores processed bird data, climate data and analysis finding.
- Data Recover: Easy and Rapid recovery of historical data facilitates and predicts data to analyze.

6. Result Processing Module
- Analysis output: Climate change shows the results of the effect analysis, including predictive bird population trends and housing changes.
- Visualization: Interactive charts and graphs display climate trends, bird populations and habitat.
- Report: Users enabled to see comprehensive reports from analysis results the the effects of climate change on birds

THEROTICAL FRAMEWORK
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

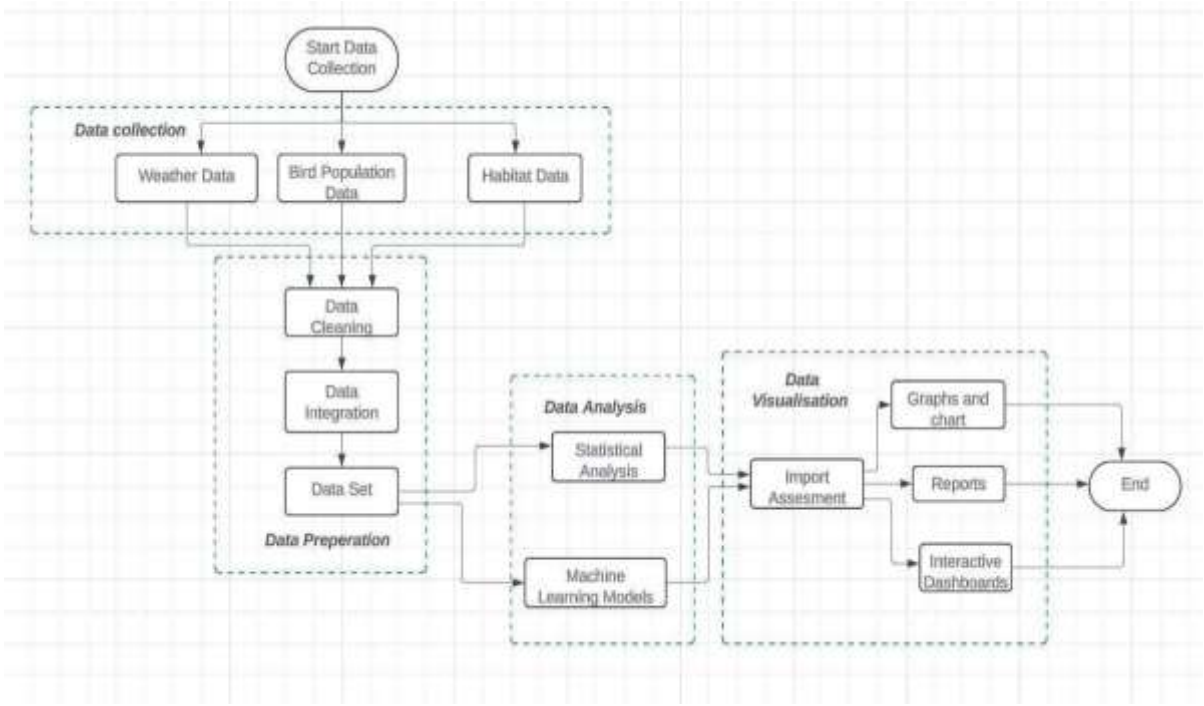

Fig. 1: System Architecture Diagram

Fig. 1 Depicts the Bird Habitat and Population Analysis System, which analyses climate change effects on bird species by combining data analysis. This system uses the data set of last 30 years which contains bird population, climate and geographical co-ordinates. Then we have used Linear Regression and Random Forest Regression to get the desired analytics and accurate prediction for the conservation purposes. Integrated and cleaned datasets allow for statistical analysis and visualization in the form of interactive dashboards and reports. Predictive insights for conservation planning are accessed by users, while admins have control over data and system security. The solution integrates Python-based analytics with charts, graphs and maps for a powerful, scalable conservation tool.

FACTOR SPEIFICATION

1. Scalability

- Processes terabytes of ecological data and supports 10,000+ concurrent users with cloud-based load balancing.
- The modular design allows spontaneous integration of new species and climate models with minimal performance effects.

2. Flexibility

- Plug-end-play model with 1-hour retrenching with 15+ file formats and enables replacement of replacement.
- User produces adaptation reports (PDFS, dashboard, GIS layers) with-defended parameters.

3. Accuracy

- AUC -ROC maintains the score> 0.92 and provides a -5% confidence interval for estimates.
- The 10-tumped cross-satisfaction and the field validate the model through data verification.

4. Capacity

- GPU acceleration <enables full model training in 4 hours and Querry reactions in <1.5 seconds.
- Customized to use <16GB RAM while handling large -scale ecological datasets.

5. Purposeful

- 7 major languages have a 3-level complexity mode and complete localization facilities.
- WCAG 2.1 AA obedient, ensuring access to all users.

6. Intro operability

- The Swagger provides 200+ Restful API & Point with documentation and GIS integration.
- The Darwin Core and ISO 19115 standards for the seamless data exchange.

7. Sustainability

- 2 hours/week maintenance is required and the calculation reduces emissions by 30%.
- Designed for 10+ years of life cycle with backward compatibility for future updates.

RESULTS

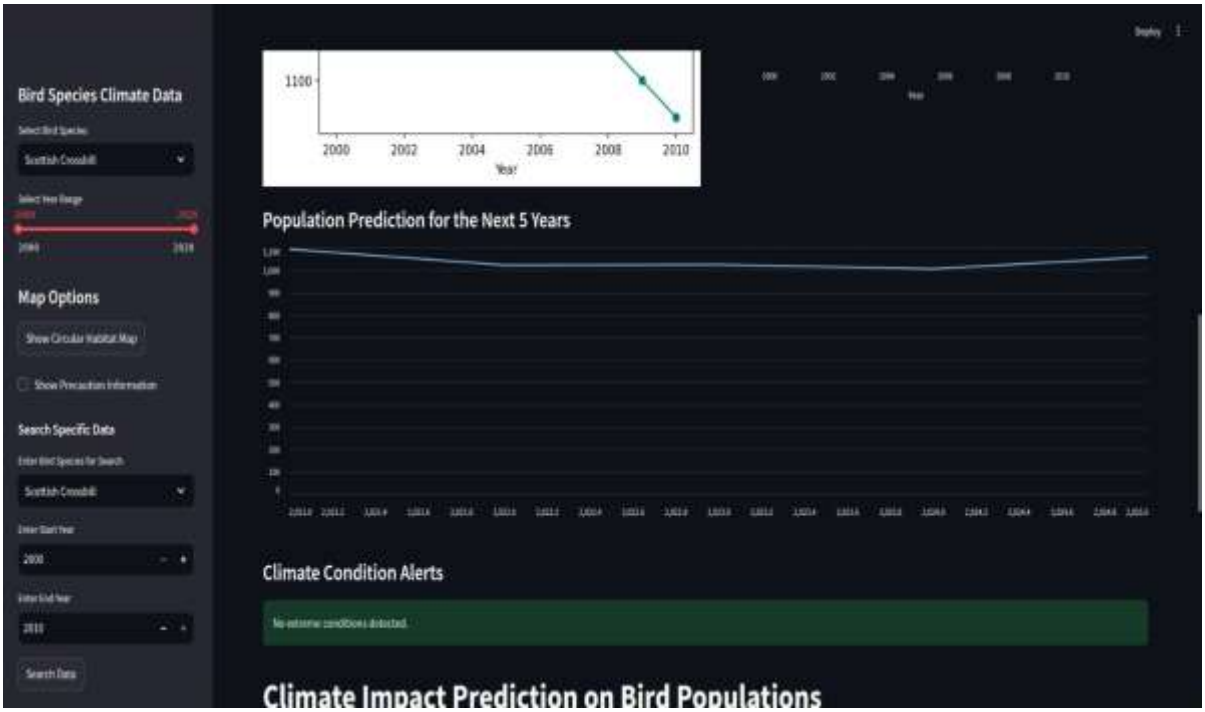

Fig 2 : Scottish Crossbill Population Prediction

Fig. 2 Presents A Population Prediction For The Scottish Crossbill Over The Next Five Years, Showing A Stable Trend. It Also Includes Climate Condition Alerts Indicating No Extreme Conditions and provides. A Summary of Search Results For The Years 2000 To 2002

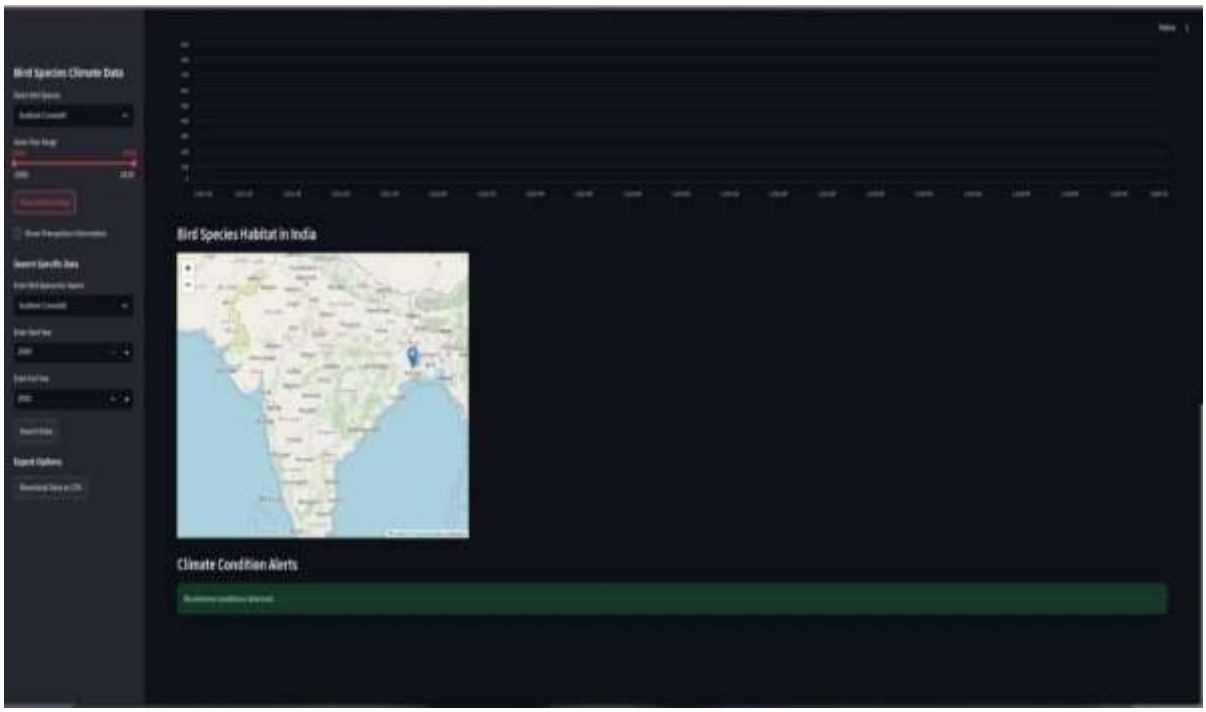

Fig. 3: Visualization of Sottish bird by using map

Fig. 3 Shows A Streamlit App with A Sidebar For Species Selection, Year Filtering, And A Habitat Map Display. The Main Panel Highlights The Habitat Map and Climate Alerts.

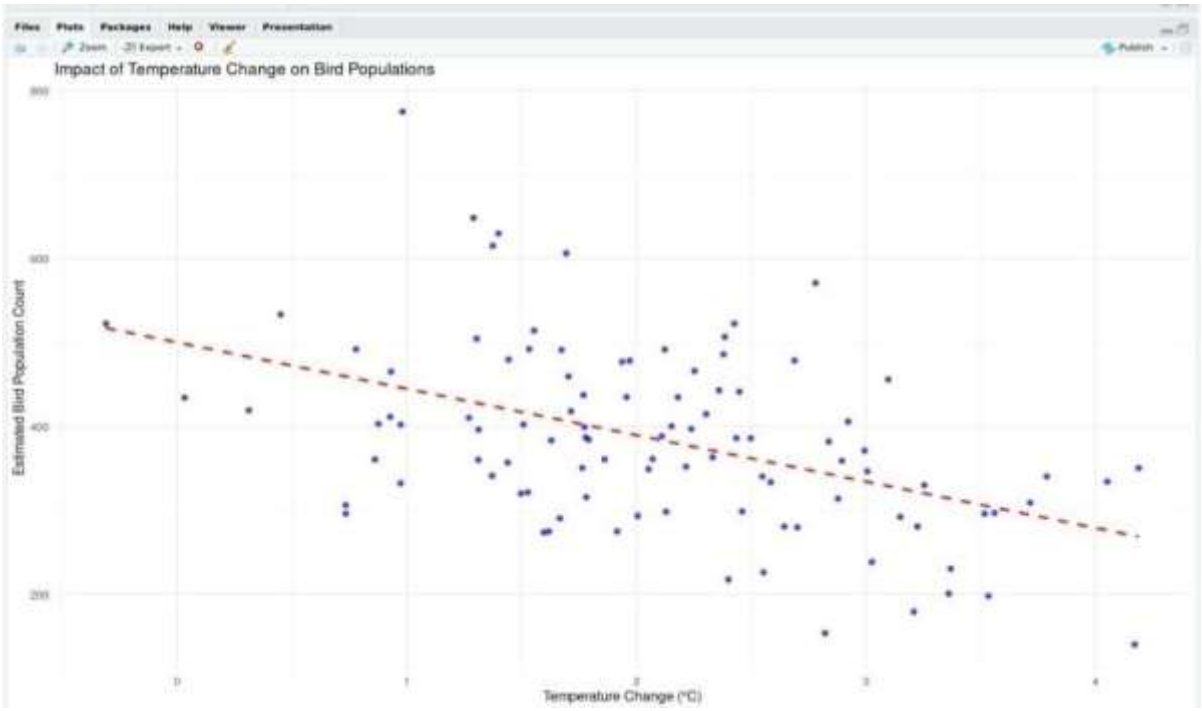

Fig 4: Graph of impact of temperature on birds population

Fig. 4 Shows the scatter plot which shows the relationship between temperature change (x-axis) and estimated bird population count (y-axis). The red trend line indicates a negative correlation, suggesting that as temperature increases, bird populations tend to decline.

CONCULSION

"Impact of Climate change on Scottish Crossbill by using machine learning " Project shows image processing and strong integration of machine learning to suppress environmental issues. The main aim of the project was to create a dependable, efficient and easy -to-use system, which can identify the Scottish crossbills, particularly from the uploaded images and evaluate their responses to climate change with the help of the future stating model. Utilizing image processing, feature extraction and machine learning classification models, the system was able to perform automatically, which gives much of a leg up compared to traditional manual approaches.

The project focuses on technology in understanding and mitigating the impact of climate change on biodiversity. The system serves as a resourceful tool for bird researchers, bird preservationists and bird watchers, which facilitates rapid and accurate identification of birds and understanding of their adaptation to the new climate. It helps with conservation worldwide by propagating information on climate change-impacted species and encouraging conservation efforts for specific species.

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