







### Case study:

Early-warning detection of polar bears to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in Eastern Greenland



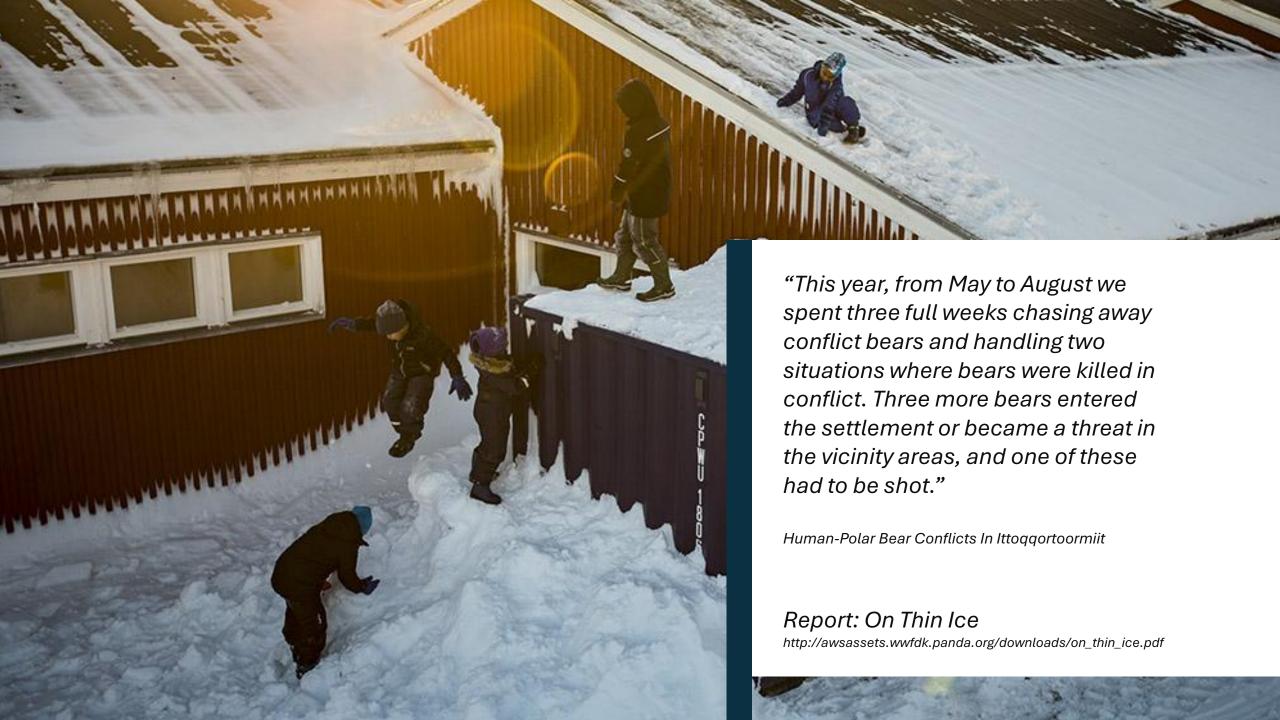
## Ittoqqortoormiit

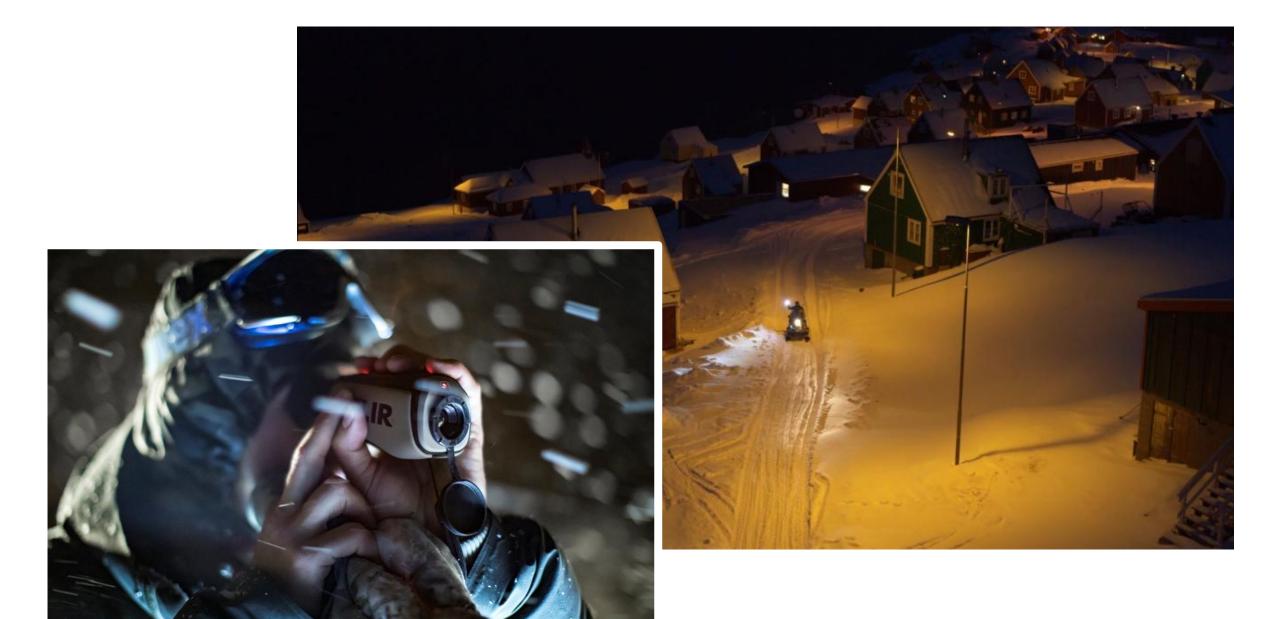
Population: 363 (2024)





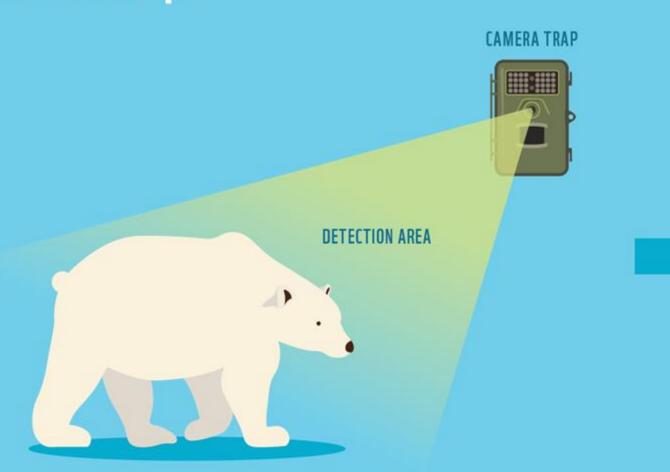
"Interviews with residents in Ittoqqortoormiit uncovered fears that human-bear conflict will only worsen with time. The community is calling for greater attention to the problem from authorities and the Greenlandic media."





# Existing infrared sensor technologies Camera traps





#### Results from a camera trap



#### Pros and cons



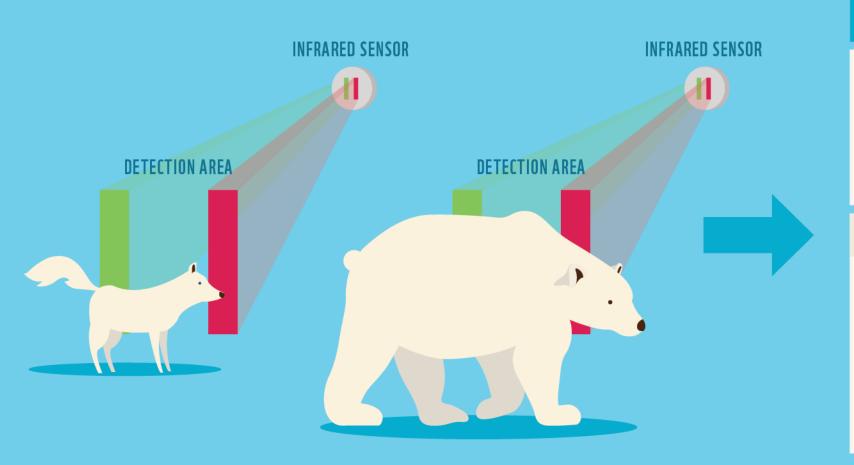
Work in poor light

Cost effective

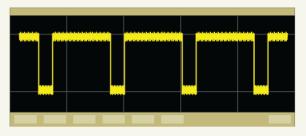
**Notify** in real-time

# **Existing infrared sensor technologies Traditional passive infrared sensors (PIR)**





#### Results from traditional PIR sensor



#### **Pros and cons**



Work in poor light

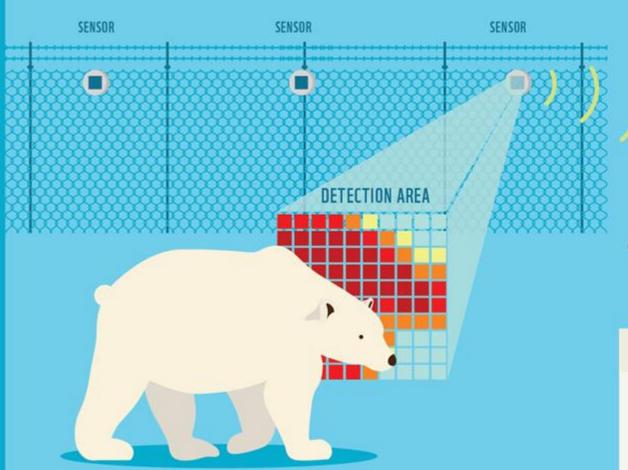
Cost effective

**Notify** in real-time

## New advances in infrared technologies

## Thermal detection in real time







#### Pros and cons



Identify species



Cost effective



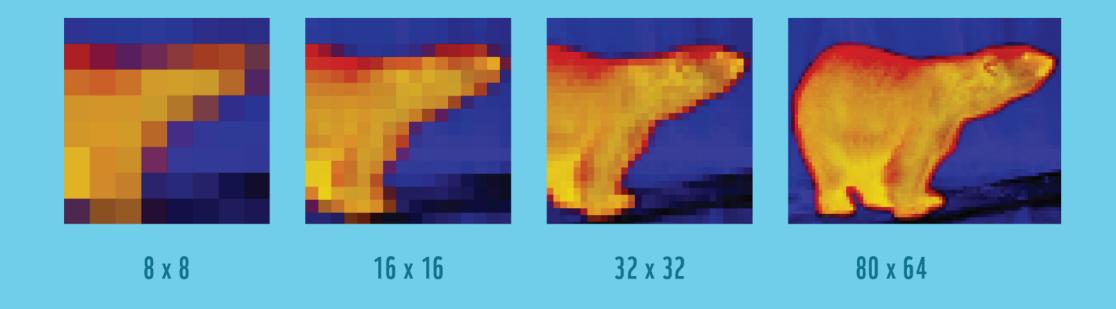
Work in poor light

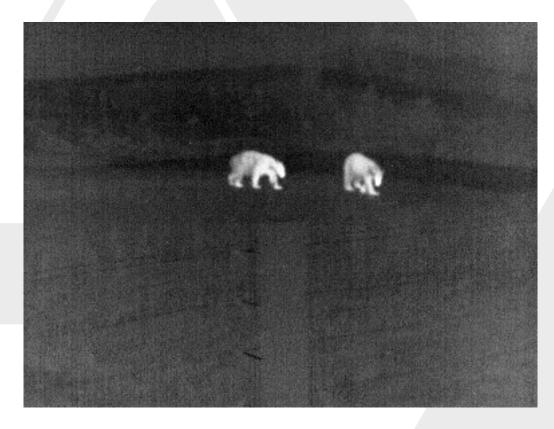


**Notify** in real-time

# New advances in infrared technologies Potential grid resolutions outputs:





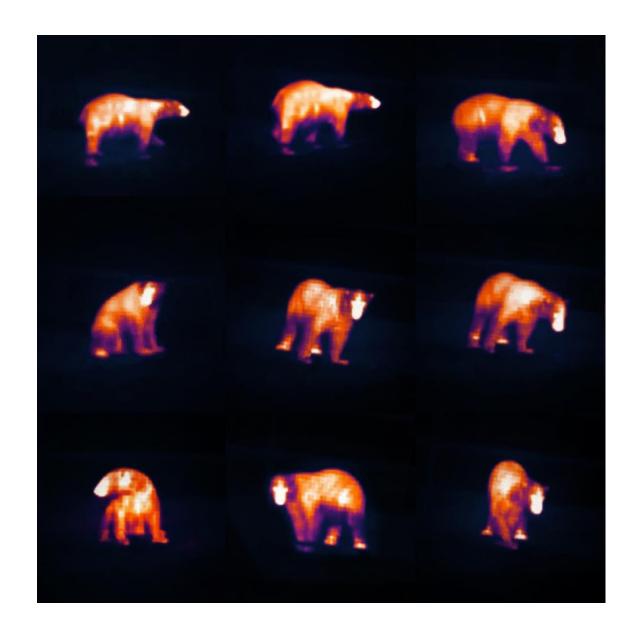


**320 x 240 resolution < \$300** 

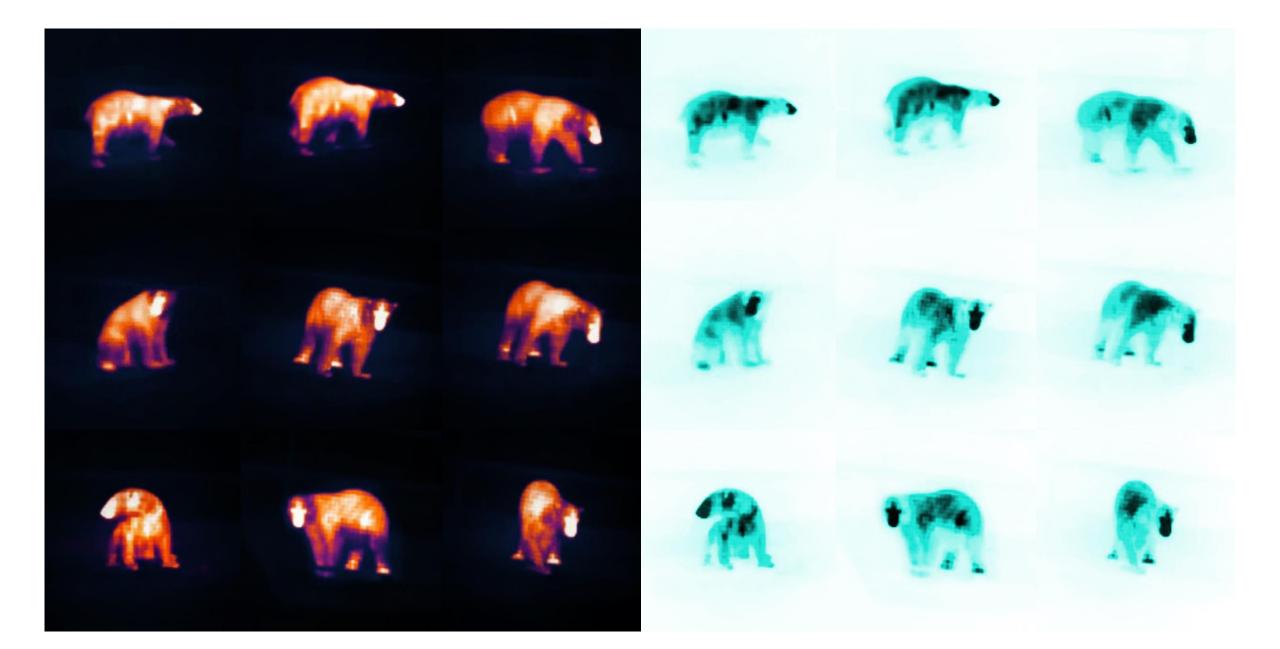


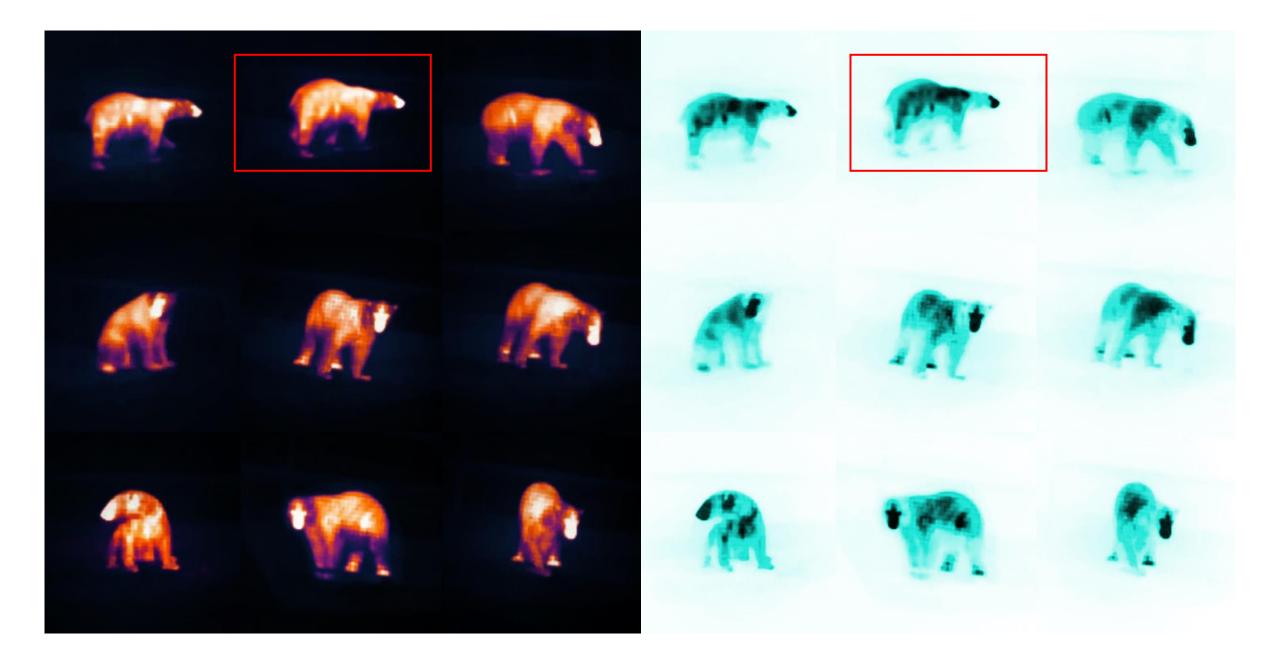
Low-cost microbolometer (thermal sensor)

Microcontroller with embedded machine learning

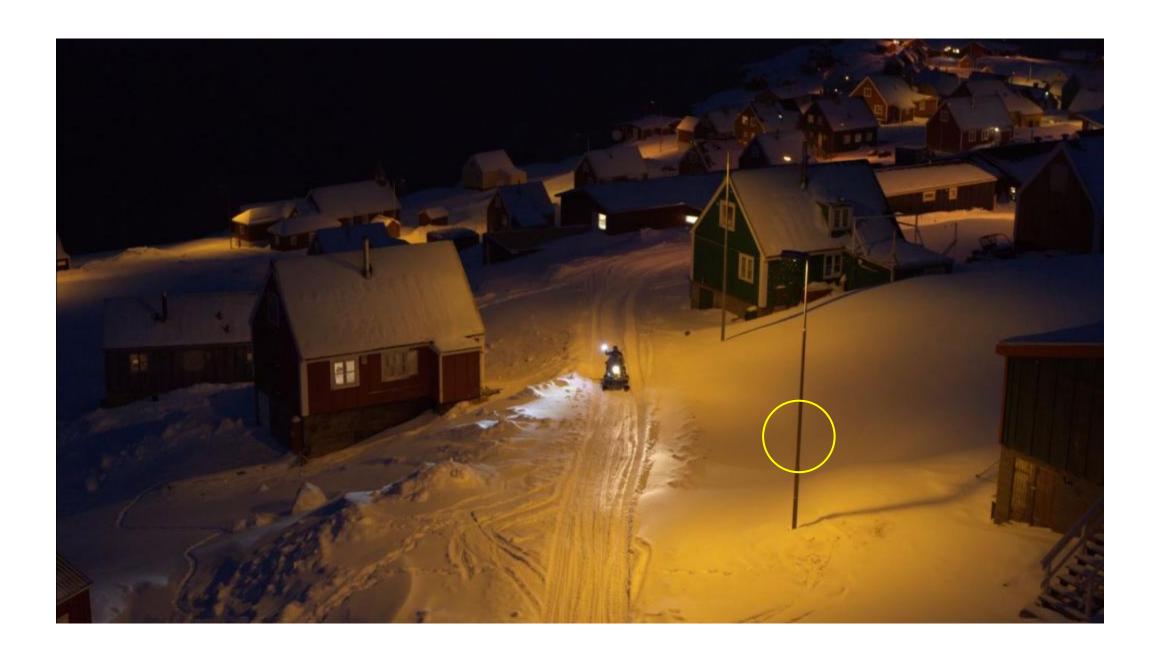


Teaching a camera to detect polar bears in thermal vision requires lots (and lots) of training data









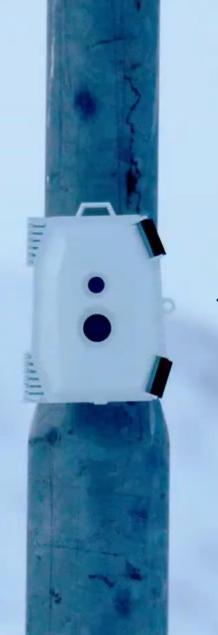






### **Machine learning**







**Artificial intelligence** 





Al-supported decision-making could lead to a better outcome for communities and species living side-by-side in the Arctic in a changing world

