Marine Mammals Recognition: a Multi-Modal Framework for Bioacoustic Monitoring

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Abstract

Monitoring marine mammal communication in the St. Lawrence Estuary presents unique challenges: vocalizations range from low-frequency moans to ultrasonic clicks, often overlap across species, and are masked by heavy anthropogenic and environmental noise. To address these complexities, we propose a multi-modal, attention-guided framework that integrates spectrogram-based segmentation with raw acoustic inputs for robust denoising and species detection. By generating "pseudo attention" masks of biologically relevant energy and combining them with original inputs through mid-level fusion, our model learns to emphasize salient communication cues while preserving contextual information. Using field recordings from the Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park, we demonstrate improved discrimination of beluga and porpoise signals, reduced false detections, and reliable presence estimates under diverse noise conditions. Beyond technical advances in multimodal bioacoustic processing, this work contributes to AI-driven approaches for decoding marine mammal communication and supports biodiversity monitoring efforts critical to conservation and climate adaptation.

1 Introduction

The St. Lawrence Estuary is an acoustic habitat where protected marine mammal species must maintain essential biological functions, communication, navigation, and foraging, in the presence of increasing anthropogenic noise. Ship noise can mask calls and echolocation, disrupt essential behavioral sequences, and induce physiological stress[20] with ecosystem-level consequences when behaviors change over space and time. This acoustic degradation, exacerbated by the effects of climate change on marine soundscapes and species distributions, creates time-critical monitoring challenges that require robust automated detection systems capable of real-time assessment of species presence, behavioral state changes, and climate-driven population dynamics to inform adaptive conservation interventions. [22, 23]

These impacts have motivated concrete mitigation and policy efforts (e.g., quieter ship design, operational routing, and speed management) and targeted recovery planning for St. Lawrence species such as beluga. Our focus in this work is to turn raw hydrophone data into reliable communication and presence signals that support biodiversity protection, monitoring, and adaptation actions in this sensitive region. **Our contributions:** First, we propose an end-to-end multi-modal framework that segments spectrograms to produce pseudo attention masks and fuses mask and spectrogram embeddings to guide denoising and enhance communication-relevant signal recognition. Then we evaluate real-world recordings collected by the Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park Research Station, emphasizing cross-season robustness and per-class precision, with control for empty signals. Finally, we demonstrate that segmentation-driven attention and mid-level fusion improve precision

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recall, stabilize detection thresholds, and produce robust field-ready representations for underwater bioacoustic monitoring.

2 Dataset description and problem setup

Dataset description We use an exclusive subset of the Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park (SSLMP) monitoring dataset [7], a long-term multimodal collection designed to study the impact of maritime traffic on endangered marine mammals. Data were captured using two complementary systems: passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) and land-based surveys (LBS). The PAM system consisted of bottom-moored hydrophones deployed at fixed sites in the lower estuary, continuously recording underwater soundscapes at high resolution. These deployments yielded over 1,500 hours of continuous recordings across two summer months, covering diverse environmental and traffic conditions. The recordings capture a broad range of signals, from low-frequency vessel noise to the mid- and high-frequency vocalizations of odontocetes. The LBS system, operated simultaneously, involved standardized shore-based visual surveys amounting to more than 500 hours of observations over four consecutive years. These surveys provided ground-truth annotations of species presence, group composition, and behavioral states, which were synchronized with the acoustic records. Together, these two data streams form a high-fidelity, ecologically grounded dataset that enables species-level annotation of acoustic segments for belugas (Delphinapterus leucas) and harbour porpoises (Phocoena phocoena). Our subset consists of approximately **10,000 five-minute recordings**, each annotated, in [7], with one or more marine species, and the types of sounds they produce, such as whistles, clicks from belugas (10–100 kHz), and narrowband clicks from porpoises (50–150 kHz). Recordings also contain a wide range of other acoustic sources, from low-frequency vessel noise and surf (10–1,000 Hz) to mid- and high-frequency biological signals (1–150 kHz), along with background anthropogenic noise. The dataset is challenging due environnement noise, overlapping calls, and domain shifts across seasons, sites, and sensors. Records and annotations makes the dataset very efficient and unique for machine learning in underwater bioacoustics.

Problem setup We work with a dataset of raw marine acoustic recordings containing vocalizations from multiple species. Our goal is to automatically recognize marine mammal vocalizations in noisy recordings, addressing challenges such as variable signal-to-noise ratios, overlapping calls, and environmental noise. We explore both multi-label and multi-class classification, before introducing attention mask driven framework using spectrogram-based representations of the audio data.
Formulation Formally, let $x(t)$ denote a raw acoustic waveform. The signal is first transformed into a spectrogram via a time-frequency representation (STFT). A segmentation model $\mathcal{M}_{\text{seg}}$ predicts a pseudo-attention mask highlighting relevant spectro-temporal regions. Both the spectrogram and the mask are then encoded into embeddings, which are fused to guide denoising and enhance biologically relevant signals. Finally, a classifier $\mathcal{C}$ maps the fused representation to the probabilities of the target class. Formally, the pipeline is:

$$\hat{y} = \mathcal{C}\Big(\text{Fuse}\Big(\mathcal{E}_{\text{spec}}\big(\mathcal{T}(x(t))\big),\ \mathcal{E}_{\text{mask}}\big(\mathcal{M}_{\text{seg}}(\mathcal{T}(x(t)))\big)\Big)\Big), \quad \hat{y} \in \mathbb{R}^K \tag{1}$$

where $\mathcal{T}$ is the STFT, $\mathcal{E}_{\text{spec}}$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\text{mask}}$ are the embedding functions for the spectrogram and mask, respectively, and $\text{Fuse}(\cdot,\cdot)$ denotes the mid-level embedding fusion.

3 Mask-driven classification method

Classification task The marine mammal acoustic signals were first analyzed by supervised classification in spectrogram representations capturing species-specific signatures. Two paradigms were considered. multi-class classification: and multi-label classification. We evaluated convolutional, modern CNN, and transformer-based architectures using standard metrics, applying ImageNet-based transfer learning [14]. Multi-class classification proved more suitable for our dataset, while noise and artifacts still limit the detection of subtle spectro-temporal patterns (see Fig. 6 and Tab. 3), motivating the denoising framework introduced next.

Automatic acoustic denoising framework These difficulties discussed above can be largely attributed to noise that distorts the essential fine-grained temporal and spectral structures. To overcome these challenges, we introduce an automatic acoustic denoising framework designed to preprocess raw audio recordings prior to classification. This framework integrates signal transformation [2], mask-based denoising [1], and classification into a unified pipeline, thus improving robustness by clarifying relevant acoustic patterns through "pseudo-attention" masks and attention mechanisms.

Framework description Raw audio signals are first converted into time–frequency representations using the STFT. This operation decomposes the signal into overlapping windows. The resulting spectrograms are then used as the primary visual input for the denoising and classification stages. We apply a denoising methodology inspired by few-shot learning and leveraging the capabilities of models such as DeepLabV3 [21]. A substantial training set is constructed to train a segmentation model that generates "pseudo-attention" masks over spectrograms. These masks are then leveraged in a multi-modal fusion framework, where both the raw spectrogram and its corresponding mask embedding are jointly encoded. The fused representation guides the network to focus on informative regions, effectively denoising the signal and enhancing underwater bioacoustic recognition. This approach is inspired by previous work in the audio denoising domain, notably the study on bird sounds [1], which demonstrated the effectiveness of deep visual denoising techniques in improving classification performance.

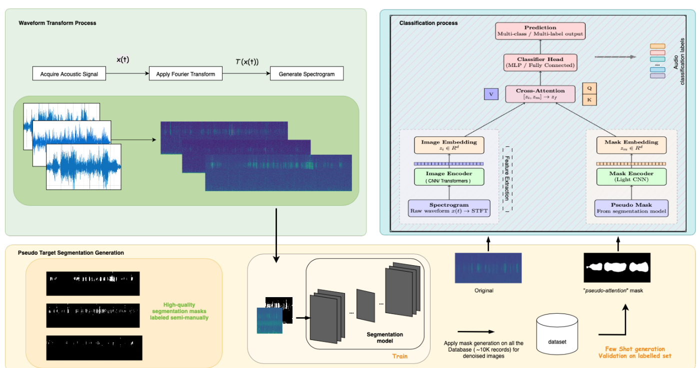

Figure 1: End-to-end framework for automatic denoising and classification from raw audio.

1. Audio transformation and Semi-automatic mask labelisation: The raw audio recordings are first converted to spectrogram representations using standard time-frequency analysis techniques. The spectrograms serve as the primary input for the subsequent denoising and classification stages. Once the spectrogram has been obtained, in order to efficiently annotate large collections, we adopt a semi-automatic labeling approach. First, an initial set of candidate regions is generated using signal processing techniques, such as edge detection and adaptive thresholding, to highlight potential patterns of interest. This allows us to identify and isolate prominent acoustic features. These preliminary masks are then presented to the annotator through an interactive interface, allowing manual refinement and correction, resulting in a high-quality training set (200 images) from which the denoising model can generalize mask predictions across the dataset.

2. Few-shot learning for denoising: Leveraging the high quality mammal sound pattern masks, we train a denoising model using a few-shot learning strategy to generalize from limited annotations. Architectures such as DeepLabV3 capture both fine-grained time–frequency structures and broader contextual patterns to distinguish signal from noise. In addition, we apply image horizontal flip augmentation to double the size of the training dataset. Once trained, the model predicts masks across the full dataset, enabling scalable denoising without exhaustive manual labeling.

3. Mask-guided multimodal model for classification: After training our segmentation model on spectrograms, we obtain pseudo-attention masks that highlight regions most likely to contain relevant acoustic events. So, we threat it as an auxiliary modality [13]. Intuitively, the mask acts as a form of attention-based denoising: it emphasizes salient regions of the spectrogram while suppressing background noise and irrelevant structures. Concretely, we design a multimodal fusion framework with two parallel encoding branches: **Spectrogram encoder**, a ResNet50 or audio transformer backbone processes the raw spectrogram into a high-level representation. **Mask encoder**, a lightweight CNN encodes the corresponding segmentation mask into a compact embedding. Both embeddings are projected into a common latent space and then fused at an intermediate stage (mid-fusion). Fusion can be realized either by simple concatenation or through a cross-modal attention mechanism, where the spectrogram embedding serves as the query and the mask embedding provides keys and values. This enables the network to adaptively weigh spectro-temporal regions conditioned on the mask.Then, the fused representation is passed to a classification head, producing multi-class predictions. This design preserves a residual path from the spectrogram encoder to the classifier, ensuring that the system does not overly rely on potentially noisy masks while still exploiting their guidance signal. In doing so, we approximate the role of human attention in auditory scene analysis: focusing on the most informative patterns while filtering out distracting background components.

4 Results

Denoising process for marine mammals recognition To evaluate the contribution of the proposed multimodal denoising framework, we compared it with standard image-only classification models trained on the same data set. Table 1 reports the accuracy and macro-F1 in ResNet50[11], ConvNeXt[10], ViT[12, 8], and our cross-attention fusion model using generated or high-quality (HQ) segmentation masks. In general, the results show that the multimodal approach substantially outperforms all baselines. Although ViT already provides strong performance among unimodal models (78. 8% accuracy), suggesting that attention mechanisms are better suited to model long-range temporal and spectral dependencies, the use of generated masks with cross-attention further improves the results to 83. 7%. The best performance is obtained with HQ masks (89.7% accuracy, 89.0% macro-F1), highlighting the benefit of leveraging accurate structural priors for denoising. This indicates that cross-attention enables the model to effectively exploit mask information to focus on relevant acoustic structures, and helps for the robustness of the classification.

Model	Accuracy	F1 macro
ResNet50	0.588	0.562
ConvNeXt	0.625	0.591
ViT	0.788	0.787
Multimodal (Gen. masks)	<u>0.837</u>	<u>0.816</u>
Multimodal (HQ masks)	**0.897**	**0.890**

Table 1: Comparison of baseline image-only models and the proposed multimodal approach with cross-attention using either generated or a **subset** with high-quality masks.

Fus. strategy	High-Quality Masks				Generated Masks			
	Train Loss	Train Acc.	Val. Loss	Val. Acc.	Train Loss	Train Acc.	Val. Loss	Val. Acc.
Concat	0.370	0.887	0.559	0.762	0.365	0.877	0.678	0.825
Gated	0.401	0.868	0.792	0.713	0.472	0.833	0.857	0.762
xAttn	0.253	0.912	0.406	**0.900**	0.427	0.843	0.695	**0.838**

Table 2: Comparison of mid-fusion strategies on the validation set using either high-quality (HQ) or generated (Gen.) masks. Cross-attention consistently achieves the best validation accuracy. (Training with RTX A100 GPU $\sim$ 15min per method)

Ablation study of fusion methods We conducted an ablation study on the fusion strategy, comparing simple concatenation, gated residual fusion, and cross-attention; the results (Table 2) show that cross-attention achieves the best validation accuracy. These results suggest that, while simple and gated fusion capture some complementary information between the image and the mask but is more efficient with generated masks, introducing cross-attention enables more effective interaction between modalities.

5 Conclusion

We presented a multimodal, segmentation-based framework that enhances the detection of marine mammal vocalizations using real-world recordings from the St. Lawrence Estuary. While the reliance on STFT representations entails resolution trade-offs and partial information loss, our approach establishes a reliable foundation for integrating AI into ecological monitoring pipelines. Future work will explore richer acoustic representations, refine attention mechanisms, and incorporate predictive uncertainty to further advance interpretability and robustness. Beyond technical improvements, our results demonstrate that deep learning can produce trustworthy presence signals that not only strengthen biodiversity monitoring and conservation, but also contribute to the broader goal of decoding marine mammal communication, illustrating how bioacoustics analysis can bridge ecology, cognition, and climate-relevant ocean science.

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6 Annexe

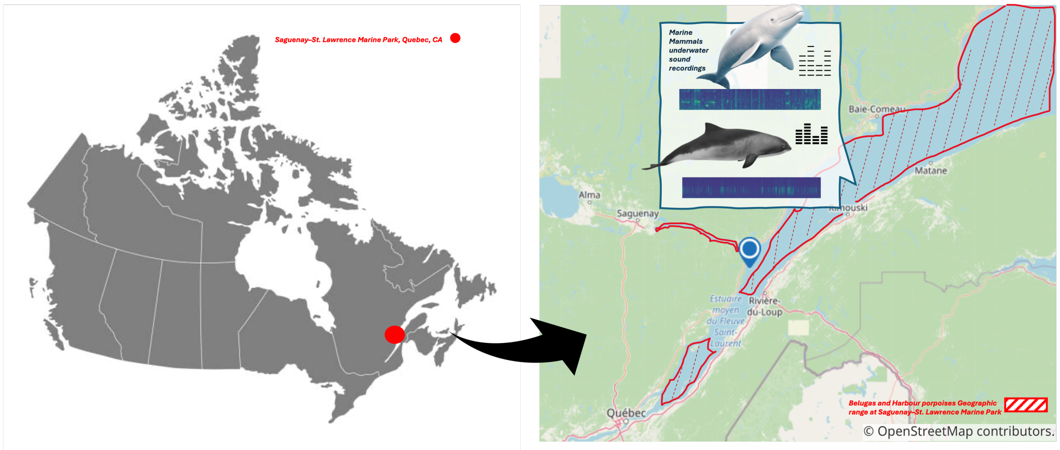


Figure 2: Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park (SSLMP) representation.

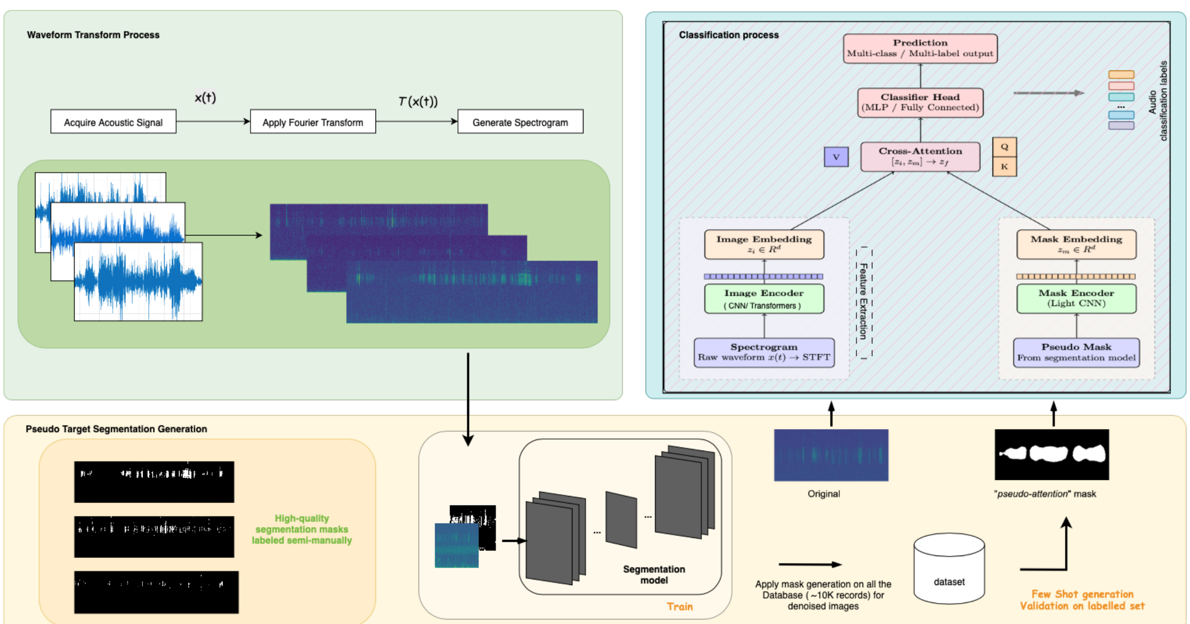


Figure 3: End-to-end framework for automatic denoising and classification from raw audio.

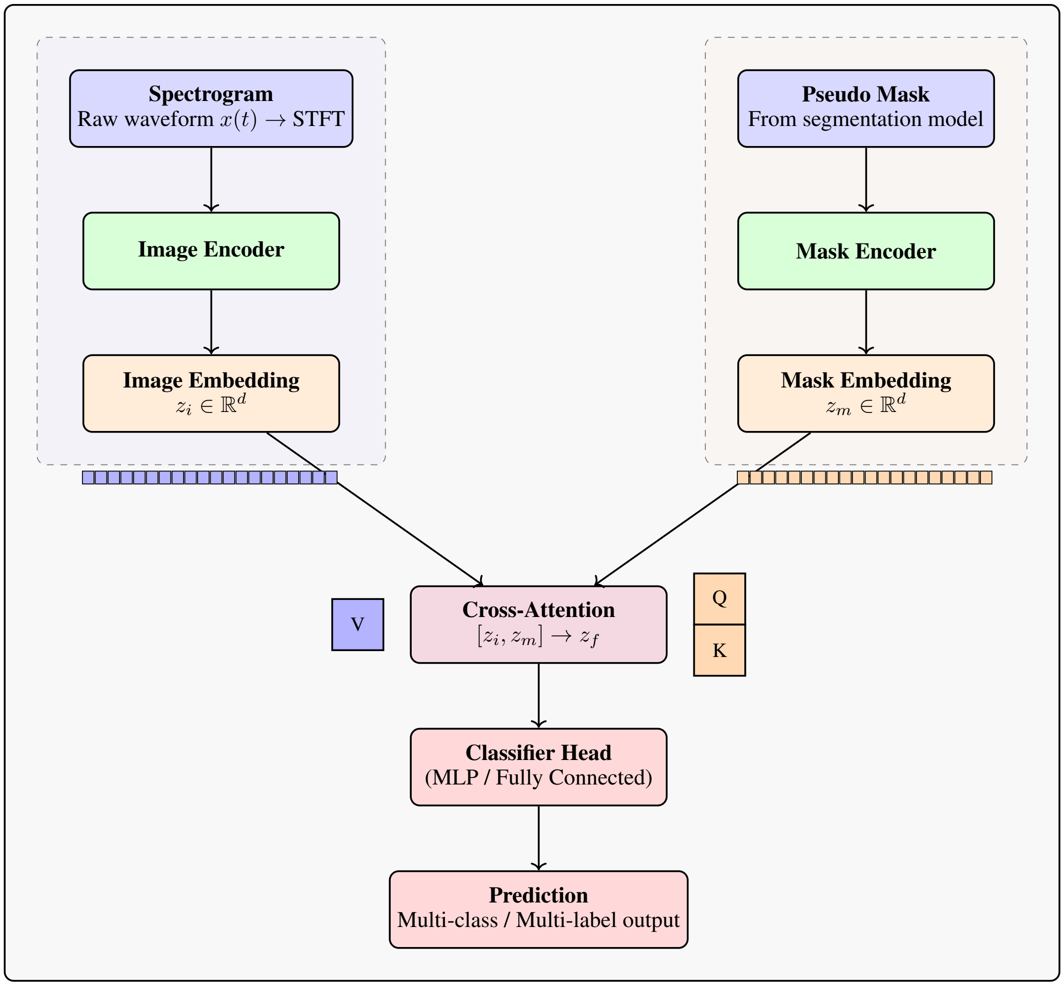


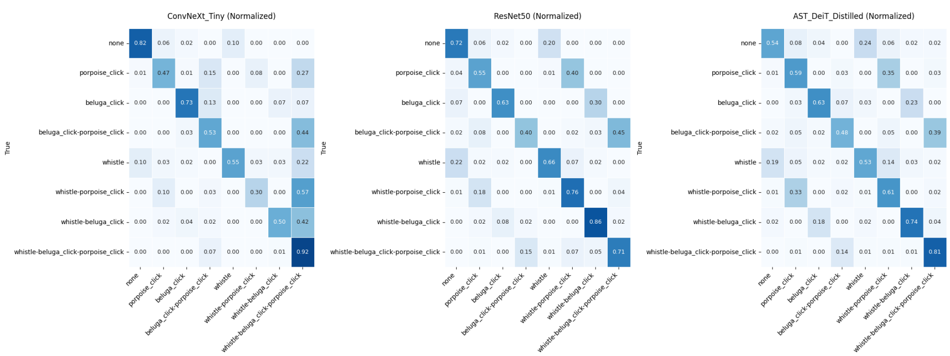
Figure 4: Architecture of the proposed model with two encoding branches and mid-fusion by cross-attention

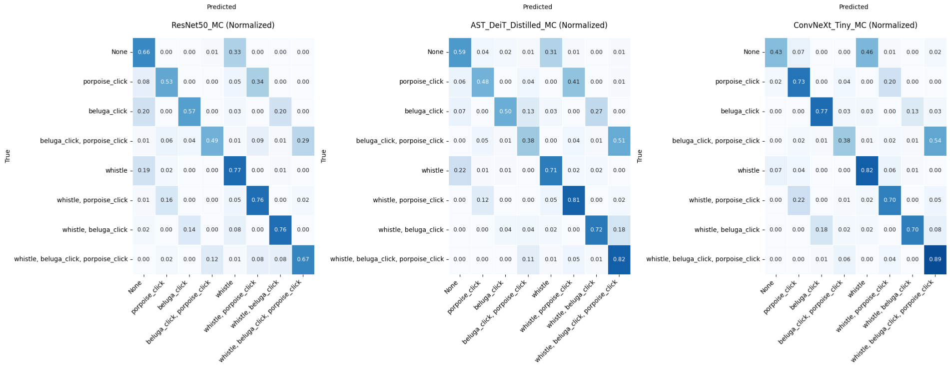
Figure 5: Spectrogram (**left**), high-quality segmentation mask (**middle**), and generated pseudo-attention mask (**right**) for a recording of porpoise clicks.

Table 3: Performance comparison between multi-label and multi-class training approaches before multi-modal approach. *For multiclass (one label per sample): hamming loss is the average number of incorrect predictions per sample. For multilabel (multiple labels per sample): it is the average number of label errors per sample, divided by the number of labels. This metric is not comparable inter training method*

Metric	**ConvNeXt-Tiny**		**ResNet50**		**Deit-Distilled**	
	Multi-Label	Multi-Class	Multi-Label	Multi-Class	Multi-Label	Multi-Class
Hamming Loss	0.1693	0.3310	0.1206	0.3466	0.1427	0.3674
Perfect Accuracy	58.17%	**66.90%**	66.34%	65.34%	62.45%	63.26%
			Whistle			
Precision	**0.806**	0.61	0.745	0.60	0.730	0.64
Recall	**0.891**	0.82	0.816	0.77	0.745	0.71
F1-Score	**0.847**	0.70	0.779	0.68	0.737	0.67
			Beluga Click			
Precision	0.672	0.68	**0.968**	0.63	0.926	0.71
Recall	**0.996**	0.77	0.921	0.57	0.939	0.50
F1-Score	0.802	0.72	**0.944**	0.60	0.932	0.59
			Porpoise Click			
Precision	0.868	0.68	**0.966**	0.67	0.925	0.69
Recall	0.985	0.73	0.957	0.53	**0.979**	0.48
F1-Score	0.922	0.71	**0.961**	0.59	0.951	0.57

(a) Multi-labels trained classifiers performances.





(b) Multi-classes trained classifiers performances.

Figure 6: Comparison of classifiers trained with multi-labels (top row) vs. multi-classes approaches(bottom row) before integration of attention masks. Values are normalized by the size of the test set and represent the percentage of well classified labels.

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