

Low-Power Weakly-Supervised Audio Detection for Real-World Mosquito Surveillance

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Problem

- Mosquito-borne diseases affect >3 billion worldwide.
- More than 600,000 fatalities annually. Example - recent outbreaks in China attributed to climate change.
- Identifying/tracking mosquito species essential for predicting disease, yet uses manual, subjective methods.
- Climate change further aggravates this challenge by altering habitats.



Outbreak News Today

ASIA

China reports more than 16,000 chikungunya cases



ROBERT HERRIMAN
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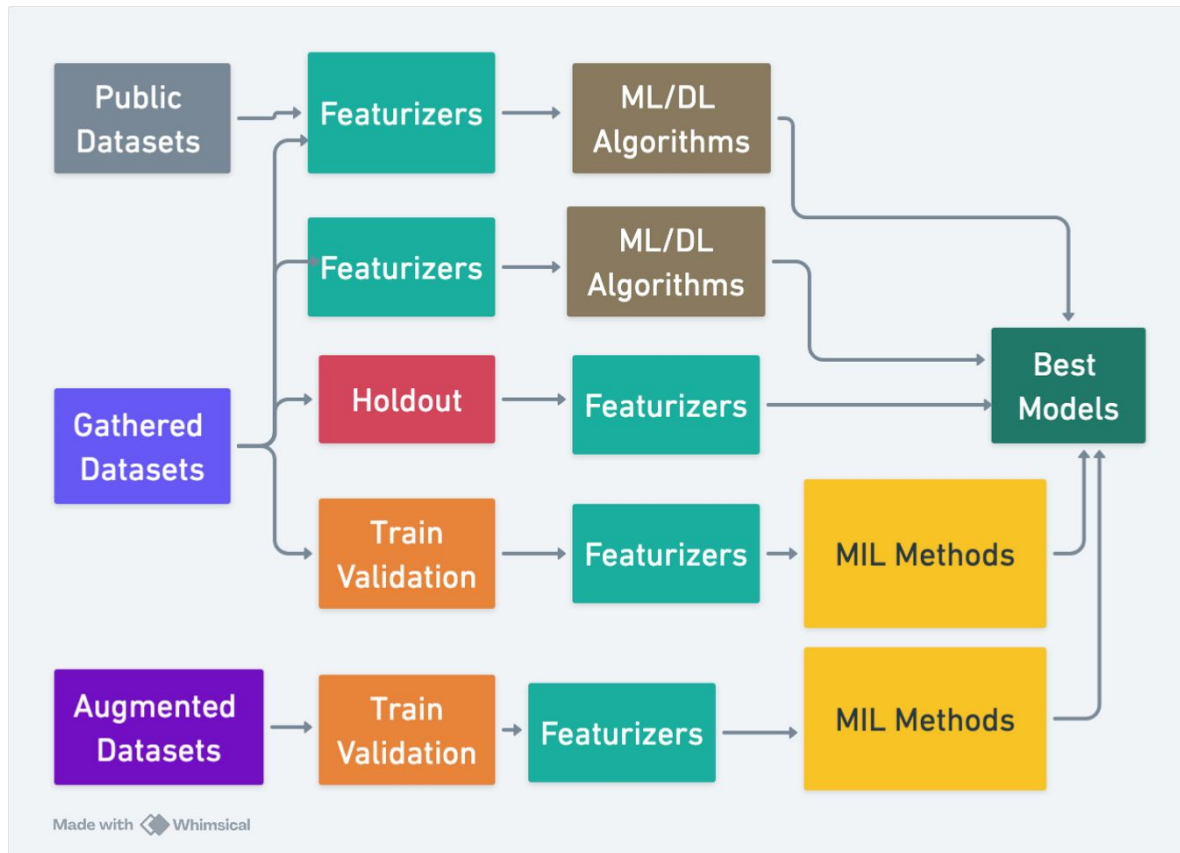
As of the end of September, more than 16,000 locally transmitted cases has been reported in Guangdong Province. All cases were laboratory-confirmed. This represents the largest documented chikungunya outbreak to date in China.

Audio Detection – Benefits and Challenges

- Audio detectors can be implemented at lower power and cost (compared to video or image detectors, and have less privacy concerns or be impacted by lighting variations).
- Labeling audio requires expert entomologist support.
- Mosquito detection requires training on background data from affected locations. Existing research primarily focused on entomologist-labeled audio or video and mosquito classification

Methodology

- Citizen scientist video labeling coupled with audio classifiers.
- Leverage Multi Instance Learning to adapt to weak video labels for audio data.
- Varied MIL algorithms and librosa/YAMNet featurization, compared to ML and CNN baselines.
- HumBugDB used as supplemental dataset



Dataset Gathering



Preliminary Dataset

- 2144 videos gathered from florida, with preliminary results on 1200 videos.
- Videos span day/dusk/night – time of mosquito presence.
- Each video is 10s and manually labeled by citizen scientists, with 64.8% background and 35.2% mosquito.
- Audio preprocessed to filter out sounds from the mosquito attractant device.



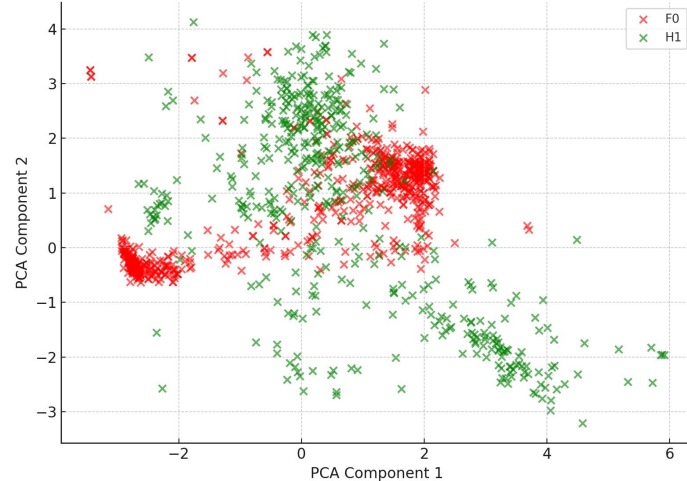
Preliminary Results

Dataset	Labels	Method	Best AUC
HumbugDB	Entomologist	Spectral Features + Random Forest	0.997
Florida	Video	Best Humbug Model	0.553
Florida	Video	Varied algorithms (Spectral Features + Random Forest, YAMNet embed- dings)	0.673
Florida	Audio Expert	Spectral Features + Random Forest	0.852
Florida	Video	Spectral Features + MIL Gated Attention	0.726

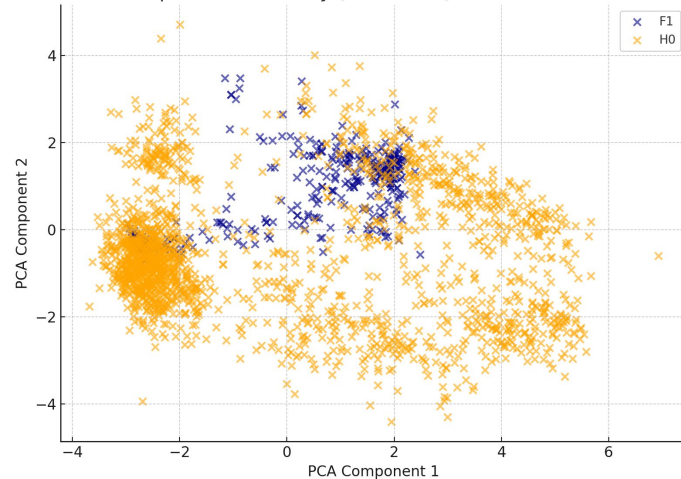
Preliminary Results

- Comparing HumbugDB to our weakly labeled dataset reveals a strong distributional mismatch—Kolmogorov–Smirnov 100% of features significantly differing ($p < 0.05$),

PCA of Background Classes Only (F0 and H1) — Same Global PCA Axes



PCA of Mosquito Classes Only (F1 and H0) — Same Global PCA Axes



Pathway To Impact

- >2800 mosquito variants, >330 implicated in human disease, but only a handful of datasets.
- We contribute the first multimodal audio/video time/location stamped mosquito surveillance dataset for researchers to explore multimodal surveillance and contextual metadata data integration.
- With 6000 more labeled video samples within 3 months, published testbed design (\$90) and citizen science labeling guide, repeatable testbeds can be set up for tailored mosquito surveillance with limited entomologist support.
- The approach may also benefit other domains critical to climate adaptation, but with limited data.

Code and Dataset will be available at at
<https://github.com/danikagupta/DeepMosquito> as project
proceeds

Thank you!