



Focus of Attention in Self-Supervised Learning for Action Recognition

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Background

Motivation

- Developing **accurate quantitative models** of animal behavior is **important**.
- Manual** animal action recognition is too **time** and **labor-intensive** for large datasets.
- Supervised approaches struggle** in the low-data regime.
- Existing approaches:
 - Focus on specific behaviors or specific animals.
 - Use **pose-estimation techniques** which **lose rich background** in natural settings.
 - Require a lot of annotated data.

Our Contribution

- We collect a **novel dataset** of videos of **sheep** that **underwent surgery** and annotated behaviors relevant to their wellbeing.
- We use **SAM-2** to **guide DINOv2 fine-tuning** on those videos and demonstrate that this guidance can significantly **improve feature extraction**.
- We train a classifier on the fine-tuned DINOv2 embeddings of the video and use it to **identify behavioral differences between experimental groups**.

Framework

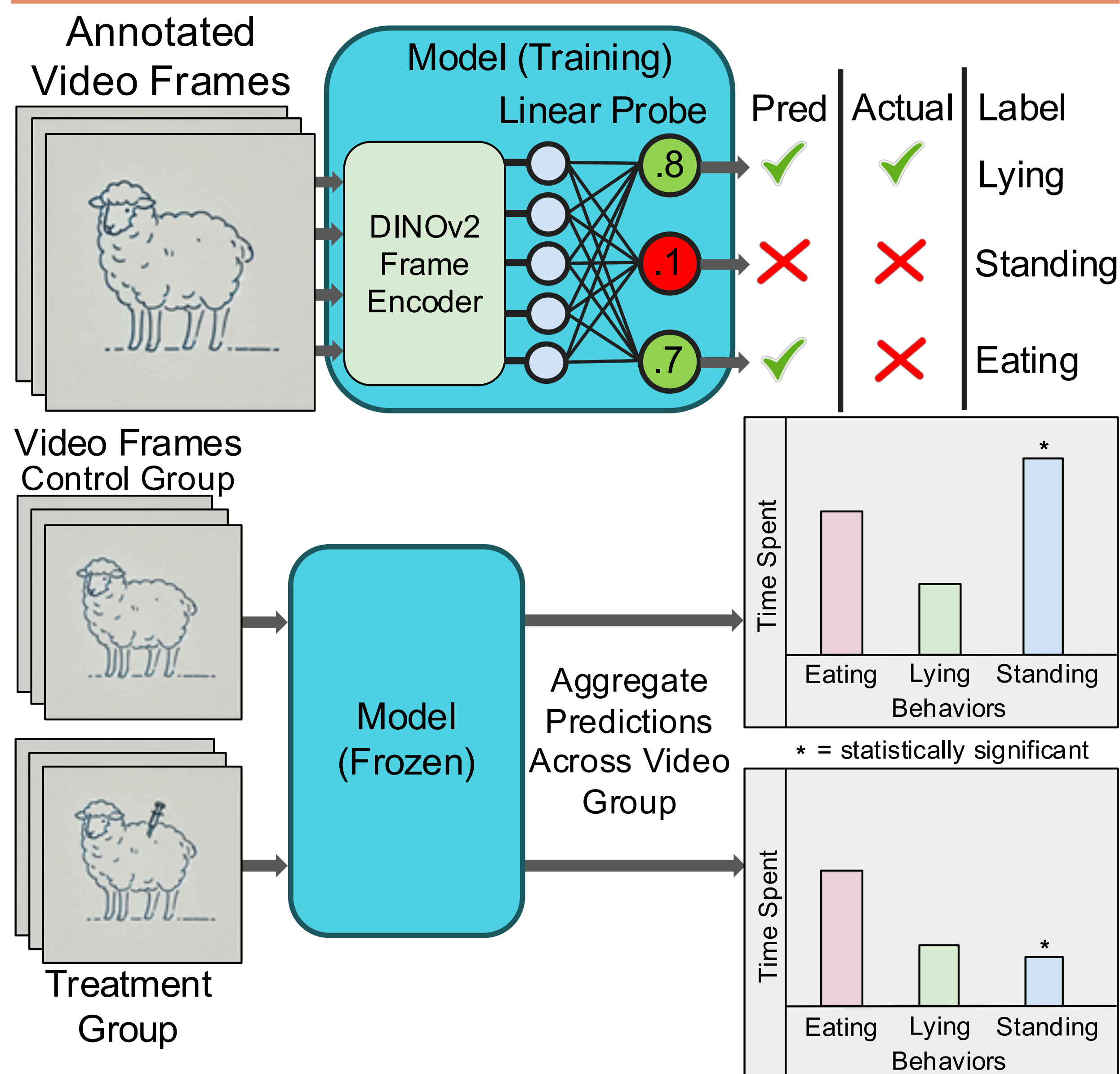


Fig 1. **Training + Inference Phase.** Linear probe trained to classify sheep behaviors with frozen feature extractor. Trained linear probe is used to predict behaviors of different groups of sheep.

Quantitative Improvements

	Labels						Macro-Average
	Head Down	Lying	Standing	Eating	Head Up	Moving	
SAM 2 Guidance							
✗	0.9237	0.9811	0.9755	0.7892	0.4954	0.4840	0.7748
✓	0.9246	0.9937	0.9782	0.8232	0.6298	0.5416	0.8152
% Change	+0.10%	+1.28%	+0.28%	+4.31%	+27.1%	+11.9%	+5.21%
Temporal Information							
✗	0.9246	0.9937	0.9782	0.8232	0.6298	0.5416	0.8152
✓	0.9331	0.9943	0.9754	0.8375	0.6711	0.5732	0.8308
% Change	+0.92%	+0.06%	-0.29%	+1.74%	+6.56%	+5.83%	+1.91%

SAM 2 guidance provides a significant, consistent downstream performance boost over regular DINOv2 fine-tuning, across all labels.

Incorporating temporal information further improves performance on dynamic behaviors such as moving.

SAM-2 Guidance

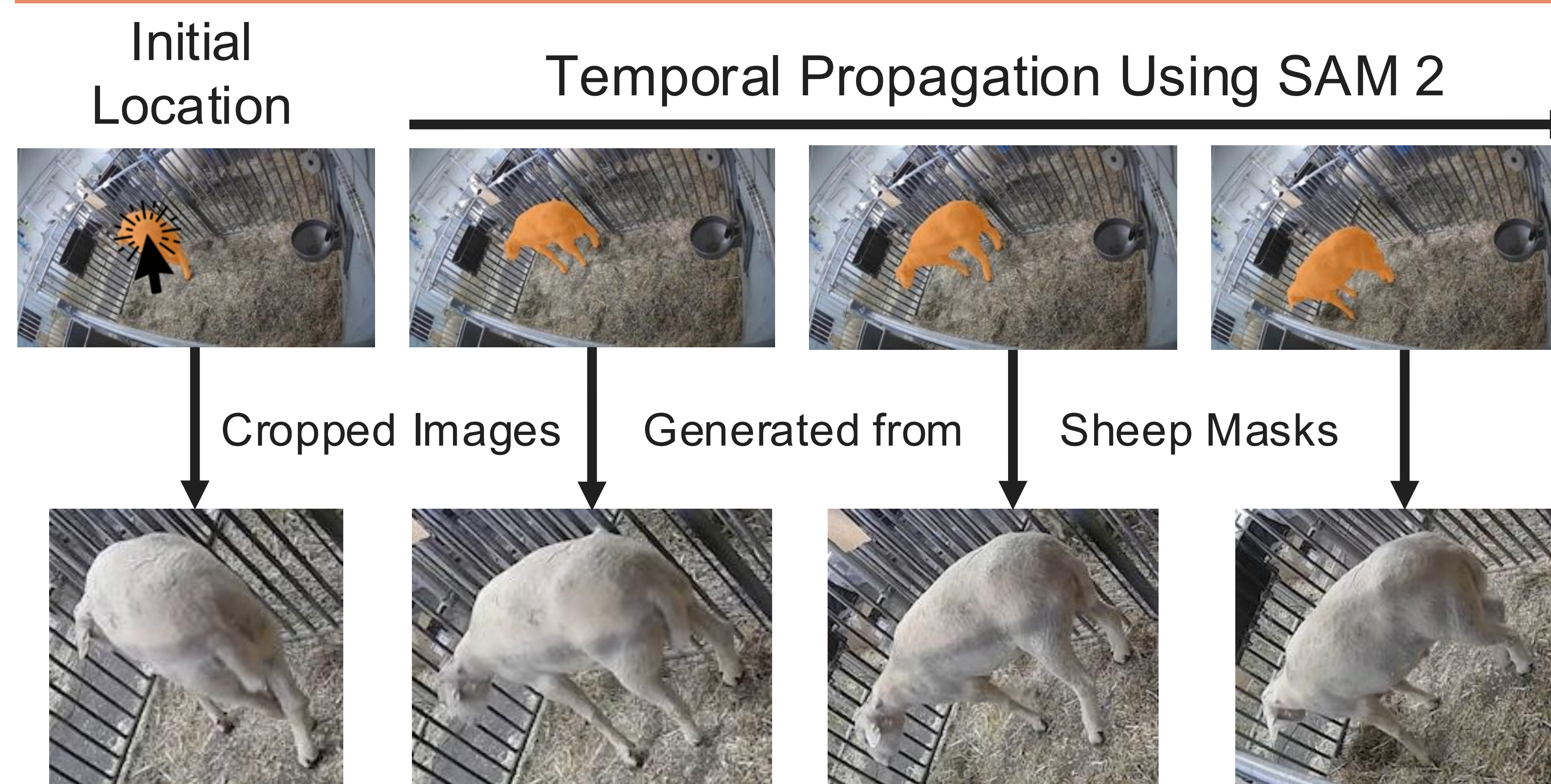
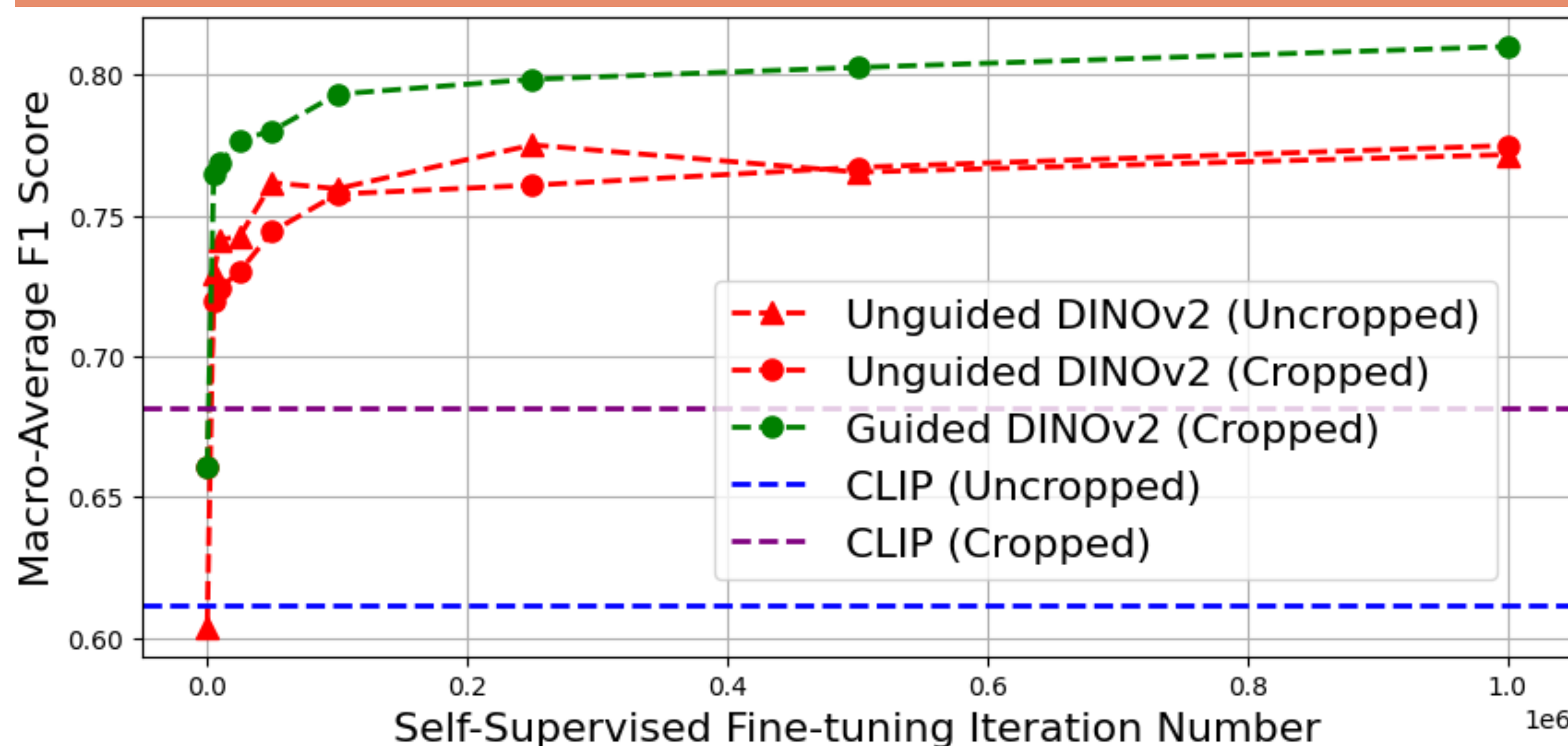


Fig 2. We use SAM-2 to crop around the sheep and then fine-tune DINOv2 on the cropped version of the dataset.

Baseline vs Regular DINOv2 vs Guided DINOv2



Application

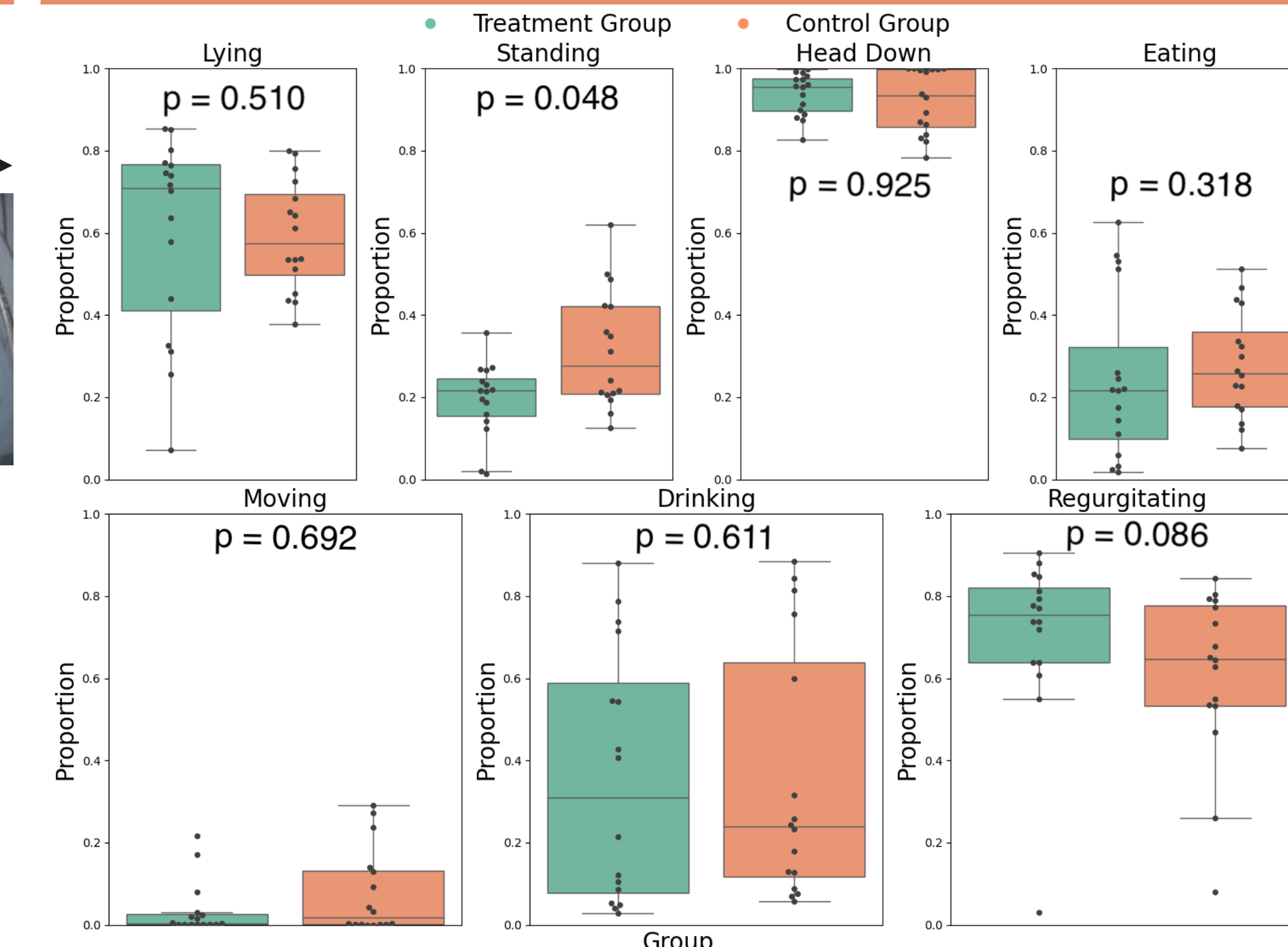
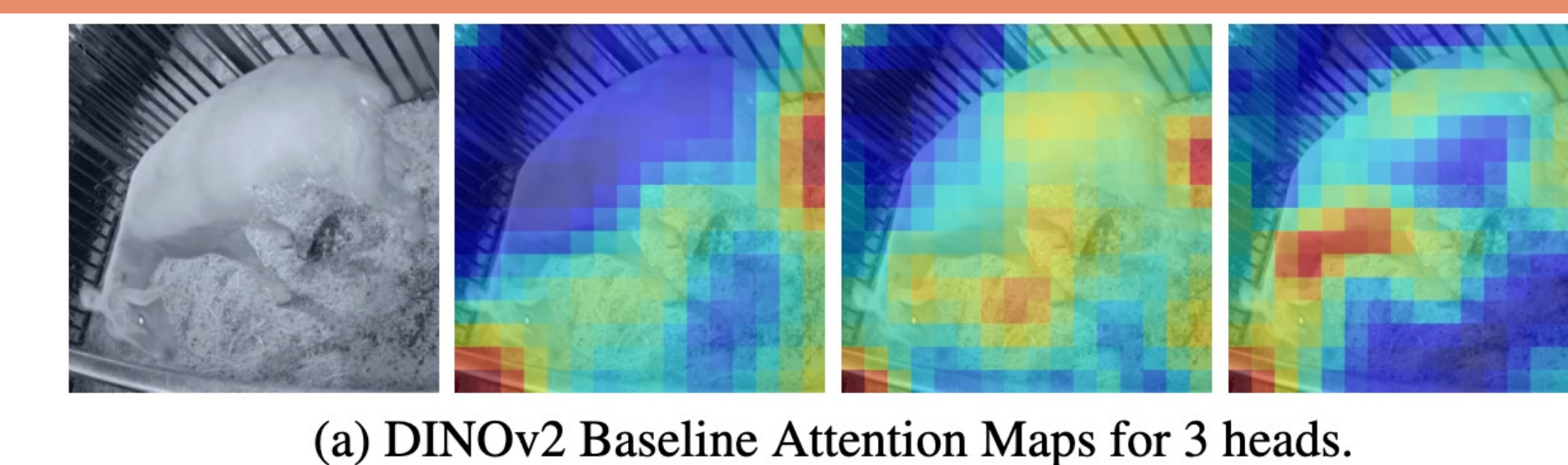
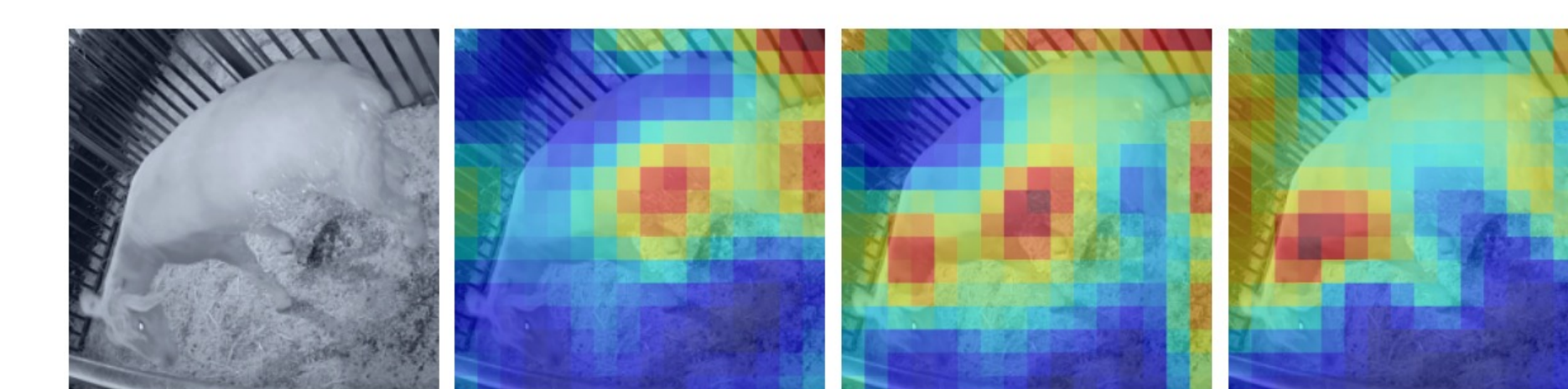


Fig 3. Distribution of proportions of labels detected in videos of the 2 groups of sheep. There's a statistically significant difference in the proportion of “Standing”, with the control group standing more, which is expected neuroscientifically.

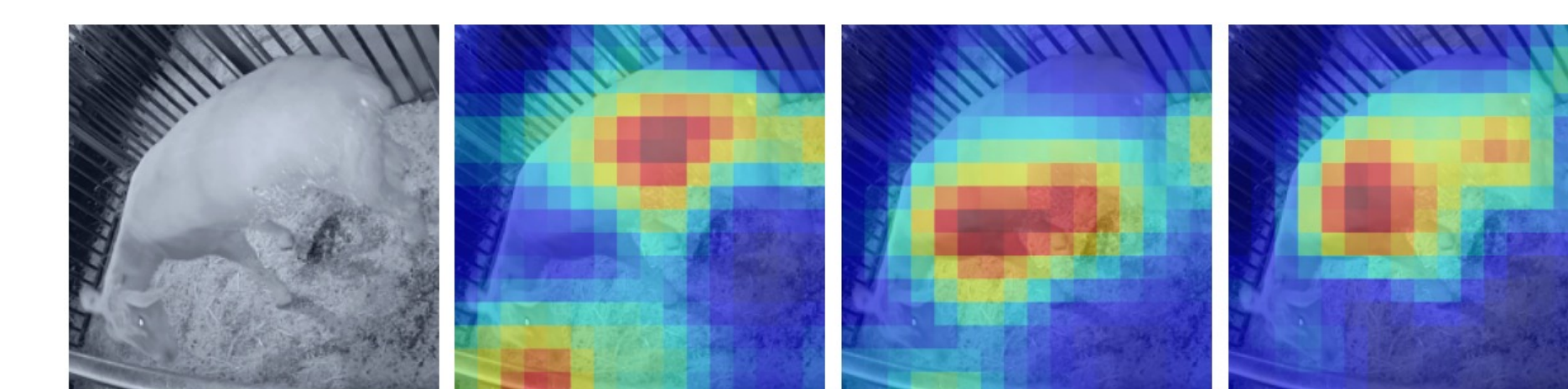
Qualitative Improvement



(a) DINOv2 Baseline Attention Maps for 3 heads.



(b) Unguided fine-tuned DINOv2 Attention Maps for 3 heads.



(c) Segmentation-guided fine-tuned DINOv2 Attention Maps for 3 heads.