

The Need

- NDAWN collects and provides weather information in the North Dakota region
- Over 150 stations with snowstakes (shown in the bottom right corner) and cameras to measure snow depth
- Computerized reading of the snowstakes would make snow depth collection very efficient as opposed to manual entry.

The Goal

- Our goal was to design a system that would scrape the images each day, process them using optical character recognition, and output the results to a JSON file.

Technical Information

Scraping

- Scraping the NDAWN website daily brings in the image and the file name to be used in the JSON output

Tesseract/OpenCV

- Tesseract is an open-source OCR that we employ within our project.
- OpenCV (Open Computer Vision) is a Python library that we used to help locate the snowstake within the image.
- For best results we use the following steps to pre-process the images:
 - Mask image based on color range – blaze orange stakes are the best here due to the small range of colors when accounting for snow reflection
 - Erode image – making the white part smaller to reduce noise
 - Dilate – returning white parts of the image to their original size. Because the noise was reduced, it does not interfere with this step.

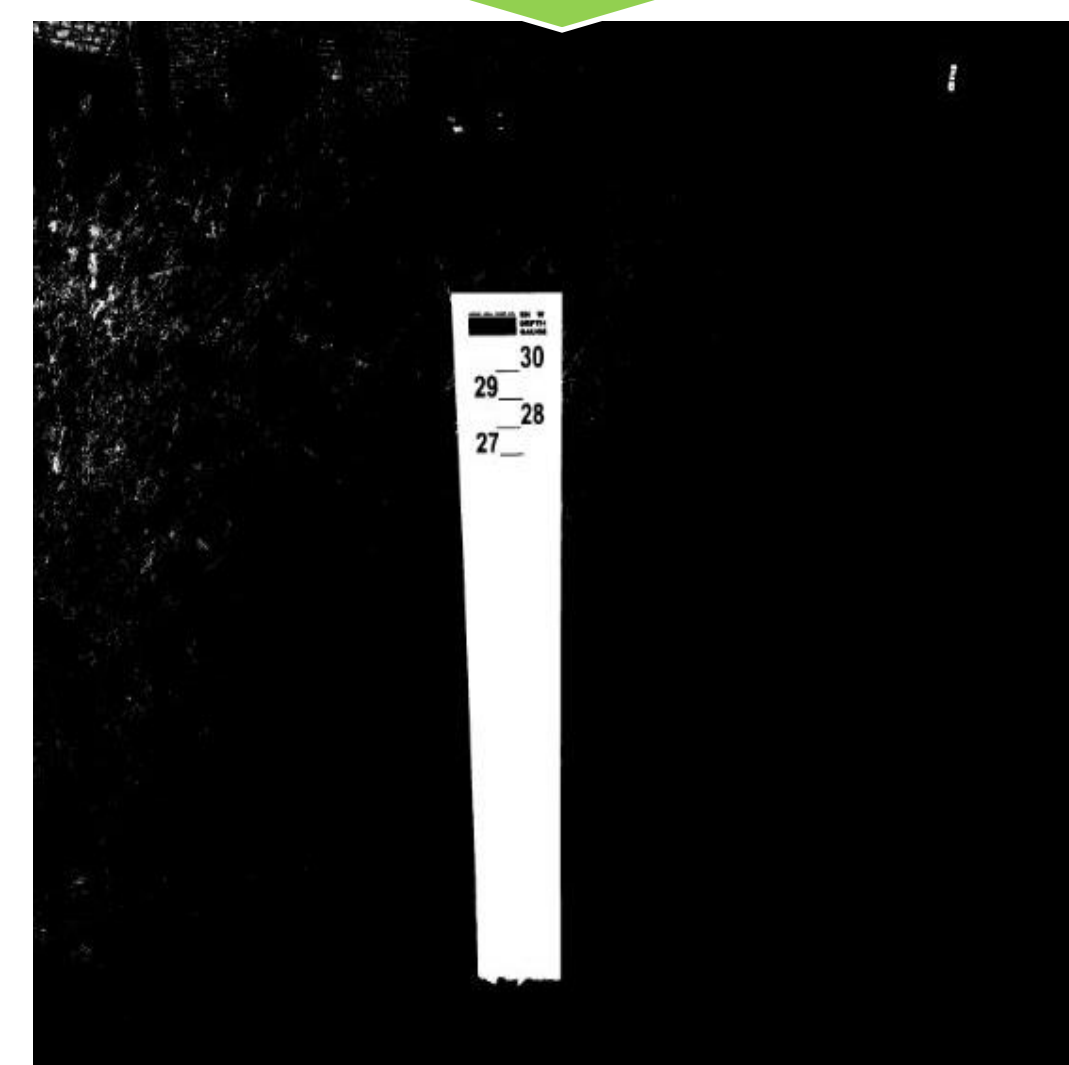
JSON

- Output to a JSON file to include station name and depth as fields. If there is an error, then the fields are the station name and the error..

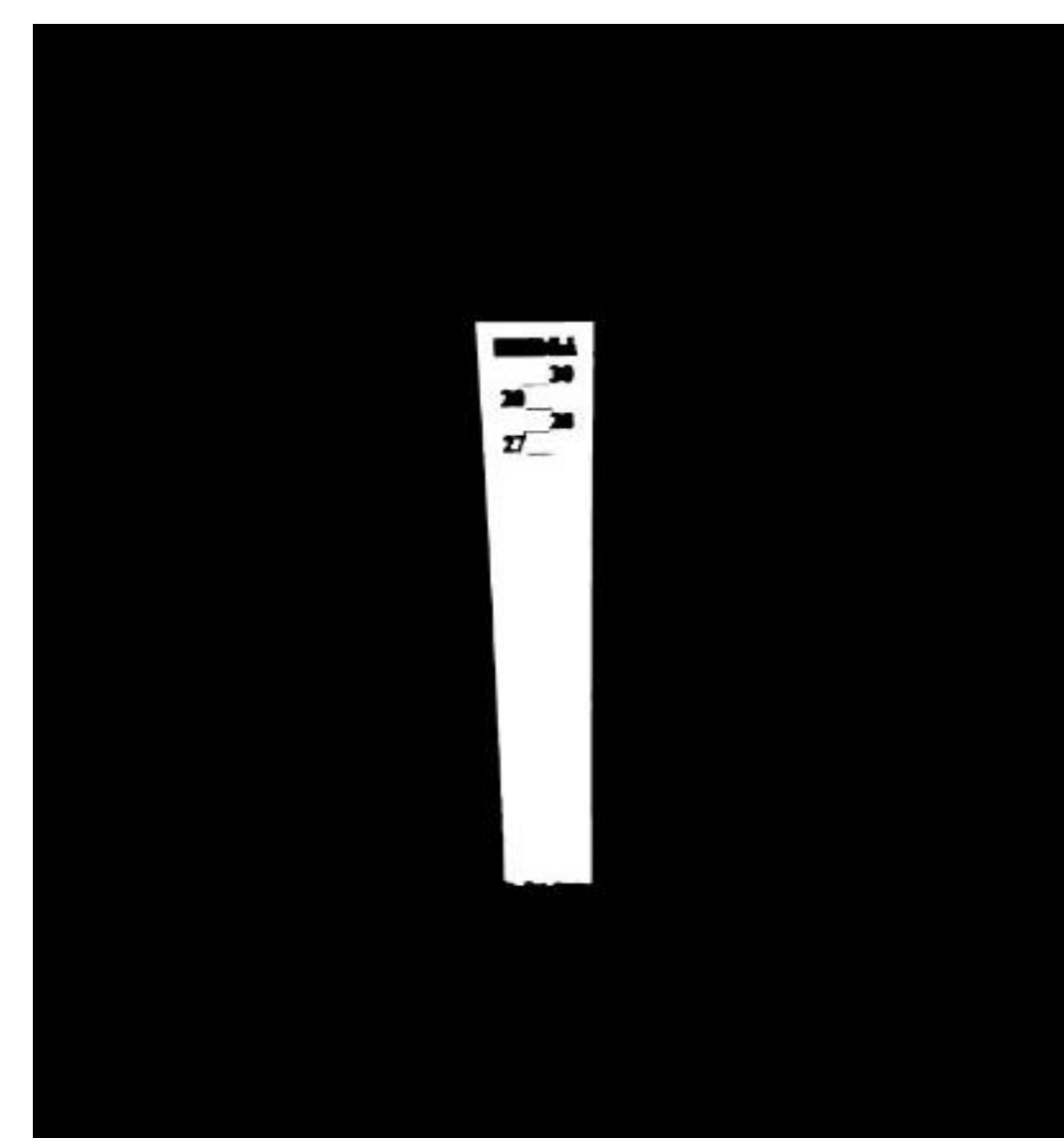
Input



Mask



Noise Reduction

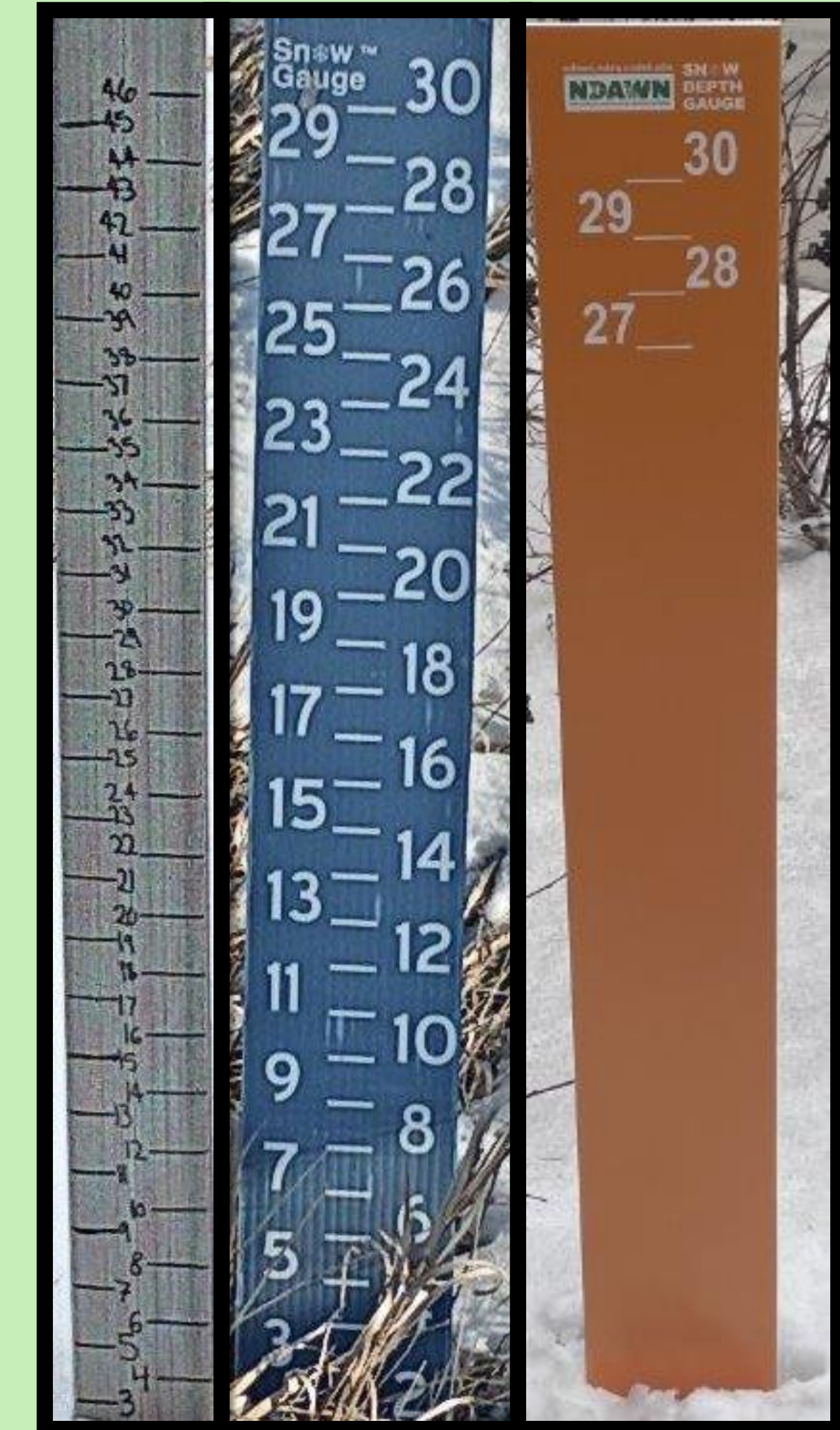


Tesseract OCR

Output

Snowstakes & Roadblocks

- Initially the snow stakes were in either the handwritten form or the blue form (right)
- The hand-written stakes didn't really work at all, except for manual review
- The blue ones have two main issues.
 - Shadows on the snow become a similar color to the stake
 - When eroding noise, the numbers being so close to the edges makes them erode as well
- The orange stakes fix these issues



Three generations of snowstakes – from worst on left to best on right

