Supplementary Material for Feature Shrinkage Pyramid for Camouflaged Object Detection with Transformers

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1. Feature Shrinkage Decoder

The details of the feature shrinkage decoder (FSD) are introduced in the manuscript, and here we summarize the calculation process of FSD in Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1 Feature shrinkage decoder.

Input: $\{F_n^0 | n \in [12, 1]\}$, inputs for FSD layer "0".

Output: $\{P_i | i \in [0,3]\}$, predictions for each layer of FSD.

 The number of outputs in each layer of FSD is num_op = [6,3,2,1]
for (i, m) in enumerate(num_op):

2. More Experiments

2.1. Datasets

We conduct experiments on three COD datasets, including CAMO [8], COD10K [5], and NC4K [12].

CAMO is the first dataset for COD and contains 2.5K images (2K for training and 0.5K for testing) with manual annotations, of which 1.25K camouflaged images and 1.25K non-camouflaged images.

COD10K is currently the largest challenging dataset for COD. It contains 10K images with dense annotations (6K for training and 4K for testing) covering 78 categories.

NC4K is currently the largest test dataset for COD, containing 4,121 images. It not only contains binary ground truth maps, but also provides camouflaged object ranking annotations.

2.2. Evaluation Metrics

In our experiments, we adopt five kinds of evaluation metrics that are widely used in COD tasks for quantitative evaluation, including S-measure [2] (S_m), F-measure [1] (F_β), weighted F-measure [14] (F_β^{ω}), E-measure [3] (E_m), and mean absolute error (MAE, \mathcal{M}).

Mean absolute error. \mathcal{M} is to calculate the average absolute error of the prediction of camouflaged objects (C) and ground truth (G), which is defined as:

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} |C(i) - G(i)|, \qquad (1)$$

where N is the total pixels of the image.

S-measure. Considering that camouflaged objects have complex shapes, we use S_m that combines region-aware (S_r) and object-aware (S_o) to calculate structural similarity, which is defined as:

$$S_m = \alpha * S_o + (1 - \alpha) * S_r, \tag{2}$$

where $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ is the balance parameter and set to 0.5 in our experiments.

F-measure. F_{β} is a comprehensive metric that takes into account both precision (P) and recall (R), and is defined as:

$$F_{\beta} = \frac{\left(1+\beta^2\right)P \cdot R}{\beta^2 \cdot P + R},\tag{3}$$

where β is the balance parameter and β^2 is set to 0.3 in this paper. We report adaptive F-measure (F_{β}^a) , mean Fmeasure (F_{β}^m) and maximum F-measure (F_{β}^a) in our experiments. The "adaptive" means that two times the average value of the prediction map pixels is used as the threshold for calculating precision and recall.

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Weighted F-measure. F_{β}^{ω} is obtained based on the F_{β} by combining the weighted precision defined by measure exactness and the weighted recall defined by measure completeness, which is calculated as:

$$F_{\beta}^{\omega} = \frac{\left(1+\beta^2\right) \times P^{\omega} \times R^{\omega}}{\beta^2 \times P^{\omega} + R^{\omega}},\tag{4}$$

E-measure. E_m is an metric based on human visual perception, which can complete pixel-level matching and image-level statistics, which is denoted as:

$$E_m = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \phi_{FM}(i) , \qquad (5)$$

where ϕ_{FM} denotes the enhanced-alignment matrix. We report adaptive E-measure (E_{β}^{a}) , mean E-measure (E_{β}^{m}) and maximum E-measure (E_{β}^{x}) in our experiments.

2.3. Quantitative Experiments

We show more quantitative experimental results on three benchmark COD datasets. The methods used in the experiments for comparison include 10 SOD methods (BAS-Net [17], CPD [21], EGNet [27], SCRN [22], F³Net [20], CSNet [6], SSAL [26], ITSD [28], UCNet [25], VST [11]) and 13 COD methods (SINet [5], SLSR [12], PFNet [15], MGL-R [24], UJSC [9], C²FNet [18], UGTR [23], BSA-Net [29], OCE-Net [10], BGNet [19], SegMaR [7], Zoom-Net [16], SINet-v2 [4]).

Comprehensive Evaluation. As shown in Tab. 2 and Tab. 3, we further list more comprehensive evaluation results on three COD datasets. It can be seen that our model achieves the best detection performance overall.

Evaluation for Subclasses. In addition to the overall quantitative comparison of the COD10K dataset, we also report quantitative results of some representative competitors on each subclass in Tab. 4. It can be seen that our model outperforms other competitors for most subclasses of the COD10K dataset. On the other hand, adapting and improving the model based on the results of each subclass is one of our future work.

2.4. Qualitative Comparison

Due to space limitations of the manuscript, we add more visual comparisons to this supplementary material for further demonstration of the performance of our model. Fig 1, 2, 3, and 4 show examples containing small, large, obscured, and boundary indistinguishable camouflaged objects, respectively. As can be seen from these visual comparisons, our model is more robust to a wide range of challenging scenarios, showing superior visual performance for more accurate and complete predictions.

Table 1. Ablation studies on COD10K and NC4K. ① is similar to [13], which adjusts our decoder to pairwise feature aggregation with overlap, and removes lateral supervision and feature interaction within the same layer. ② is a decoder that adds the lateral supervision and feature interaction within the same layer to ①. The difference between ours and ③ is that our method is pairwise feature aggregation without overlapping.

No.	COD10K							NC4K						
	$S_m \uparrow$	$F^\omega_\beta\uparrow$	$F^m_\beta\uparrow$	$E^m_\phi\uparrow$	$E^x_\phi\uparrow$	$\mathcal{M}\downarrow$	$S_m \uparrow$	$F^\omega_\beta\uparrow$	$F^m_\beta\uparrow$	$E^m_\phi\uparrow$	$E^x_\phi\uparrow$	$\mathcal{M}\downarrow$		
1	.849	.732	.761	.887	.922	.029	.872	.804	.832	.901	.927	.038		
2	.850	.736	.768	.893	.931	.026	.878	.817	.841	.912	.936	.036		
Ours	.851	.735	.769	.895	.930	.026	.879	.816	.843	.915	.937	.035		

2.5. More Ablation Experiments on FSD

Tab. 1 shows more ablation experiments of feature shrinkage decoder on COD10K and NC4K datasets. ① is similar to [13], which adjusts our decoder to pairwise feature aggregation with overlapping, and removes lateral supervision and feature interaction within the same layer. ② is a decoder that adds the lateral supervision and feature interaction within the same layer to ①. Our method differs from ② in that our method is pairwise feature aggregation without overlapping. Note that we retain other modules in these experiments.

By comparison of $ilde{D}$ and ours, we can see that our decoder achieves superior performance over $ilde{D}$. In particular, our decoder significantly improves performance by 1.5%, 1.3%, 1.6% and 1.1% for F^w_β , F^m_β , E^m_ϕ and E^x_ϕ , respectively, on the NC4K dataset. Although $ilde{D}$ and ours both progressively aggregates adjacent features through a layerby-layer shrinkage pyramid to to accumulate features for object prediction, our decoder introduces lateral supervision and feature flow within the same layer, which force the decoder to accumulate more critical camouflaged object cues for better object segmentation.

By comparison of ⁽²⁾ and ours, we reduce the aggregation operations (*i.e.*, AIM) to alleviate the decoder structure by fusing adjacent features without overlapping. Specifically, ⁽²⁾ contains 11 layers and 66 AIMs, while our decoder only contains 4 layers and 12 AIMs, which greatly reduces the computation. However, our decoder still achieves slightly better performance than ⁽²⁾ with fewer aggregation operations. Experiments demonstrate the superior performance of the proposed FSD to other decoder structures.

2.6. Failure Cases

Although our proposed model achieves state-of-the-art performance, it does not detect camouflaged objects well in some very challenging scenes. As shown in Fig. 5, the results in the first and last three columns indicate the difficulty of detecting camouflaged objects under very low lighting conditions and a very similar appearance to the background,



Figure 1. Visual comparison with other competitors in detecting small camouflaged objects. Please zoom in for details.



Figure 2. Visual comparison with other competitors in detecting **big** camouflaged objects. Please zoom in for details.



Figure 3. Visual comparison with other competitors in detecting **obscured** camouflaged objects. Please zoom in for details.



Figure 4. Visual comparison with other competitors in detecting camouflaged objects with **indistinguishable boundaries**. Please zoom in for details.

Methods	CAMO (250)												
memous	$\overline{S_m}\uparrow$	$F^\omega_\beta\uparrow$	$E^a_m\uparrow$	$E_m^m\uparrow$	$E_m^x\uparrow$	$F^a_\beta\uparrow$	$F^m_\beta\uparrow$	$F^x_\beta\uparrow$	$\mathcal{M}\downarrow$				
Salient Object Detection													
BASNet ₁₉	.618	.413	.719	.661	.708	.525	.475	.519	.159				
CPD_{19}	.716	.556	.807	.723	.796	.675	.618	.658	.113				
EGNet ₁₉	.662	.495	.780	.683	.780	.640	.567	.625	.125				
SCRN ₁₉	.779	.643	.848	.797	.850	.733	.705	.738	.090				
F^3Net_{20}	.711	.564	.802	.741	.780	.661	.616	.630	.109				
CSNet ₂₀	.771	.642	.847	.795	.849	.730	.705	.740	.092				
SSAL ₂₀	.644	.493	.765	.721	.780	.605	.579	.601	.126				
ITSD ₂₀	.750	.610	.830	.780	.830	.692	.663	.694	.102				
UCNet ₂₀	.739	.640	.811	.787	.820	.716	.700	.708	.094				
VST_{21}	.787	.691	.866	.838	.866	.746	.738	.756	.076				
Camouflaged Object Detection													
SINet ₂₀	.751	.606	.834	.771	.831	.709	.675	.706	.100				
$SLSR_{21}$.787	.696	.855	.838	.854	.756	.744	.753	.080				
PFNet ₂₁	.782	.695	.852	.842	.855	.751	.746	.758	.085				
MGL-R ₂₁	.775	.673	.847	.812	.842	.738	.726	.740	.088				
$UJSC_{21}$.800	.728	.865	.859	.873	.779	.772	.779	.073				
C^2FNet_{21}	.796	.719	.864	.854	.864	.764	.762	.771	.088				
$UGTR_{21}$.784	.684	.856	.822	.851	.748	.735	.751	.086				
BSA-Net ₂₂	.794	.717	.859	.851	.867	.768	.763	.770	.079				
OCE-Net ₂₂	.802	.723	.863	.852	.865	.776	.766	.777	.080				
BGNet ₂₂	.812	.749	.876	.870	.882	.786	.789	.799	.073				
SegMaR ₂₂	.815	<u>.753</u>	.872	.874	.884	.795	.795	.803	.071				
$ZoomNet_{22}$.820	.752	.878	.878	.892	.792	.794	.805	.066				
SINet-v2 ₂₂	.820	.743	.875	.882	<u>.895</u>	.779	.782	.801	.070				
Ours	.856	.799	.919	.899	.928	.829	.830	.846	.050				

Table 2. Quantitative comparison with 23 SOTA methods on CAMO [8] dataset. Notes \uparrow/\downarrow denote the larger/smaller is better, respectively. The best and second best are **bolded** and <u>underlined</u> for highlighting, respectively.



Figure 5. Failure cases in very challenging scenarios. Please zoom in for details.

respectively, which are potential directions for improvement in our future work.

References

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COD10K (2,026) NC4K (4,121) Methods $F^{m}_{\beta}\uparrow F^{x}_{\beta}\uparrow \mathcal{M}\downarrow \middle| S_{m}\uparrow F^{\omega}_{\beta}\uparrow E^{a}_{m}\uparrow E^{m}_{m}\uparrow E^{x}_{m}\uparrow F^{a}_{\beta}\uparrow F^{m}_{\beta}\uparrow F^{x}_{\beta}\uparrow \mathcal{M}\downarrow$ $S_m \uparrow F^{\omega}_{\beta} \uparrow E^a_m \uparrow$ $E_m^m \uparrow E_m^x \uparrow F_\beta^a \uparrow$ Salient Object Detection .417 .451 .105 .695 .546 .095 BASNet₁₉ .634 .365 .676 .678 .735 .421 .784 .762 .786 .618 .610 .617 CPD₁₉ .750 .531 .792 .776 .853 .578 .595 .640 .053 .717 .551 .808 .724 .793 .660 .597 .638 .092 EGNet₁₉ .733 .519 .799 .761 .836 .572 .583 .620 .055 .767 .626 .842 .793 .850 .703 .689 .719 .077 SCRN₁₉ .575 .789 .880 .593 .651 .699 .047 .830 .698 .864 .854 .897 .744 .793 .059 .789 .817 .757 .544 .588 .593 .853 .710 .719 F3Net20 .739 .818 .795 .819 .609 .051 .780 .656 .824 .848 .705 .070 CSNet₂₀ .778 .569 .791 .810 .871 .589 .635 .679 .047 .750 .603 .812 .773 .793 .672 .655 .669 .088 SSAL₂₀ .668 .454 .782 .768 .789 .529 .527 .535 .066 .699 .561 .805 .780 .812 .653 .644 .654 .093 ITSD₂₀ .767 .557 .787 .808 .861 .573 .615 .658 .051 .811 .680 .855 .845 .883 .717 .729 .762 .064 UCNet₂₀ .776 .633 .867 .857 .867 .673 .681 .691 .042 .811 .729 .883 .871 .886 .776 .775 .782 .055 .758 .771 .792 VST₂₁ .781 .604 .837 .837 .877 .620 .653 .682 .042 .831 .732 .887 .877 .901 .050 Camouflaged Object Detection .797 .593 .058 SINet₂₀ .551 .806 .868 .634 .676 .051 .808 .723 .882 .871 .883 .768 .769 .775 .771 .766 882 880 892 699 .715 .732 .037 840 .902 895 907 802 .804 SLSR₂₁ .804 .673 .815 048 .799 .890 .676 .701 .725 .040 .829 .745 .892 .888 898 .779 .784 .053 PFNet₂₁ .800 .660 .868 .877 .711 .738 .035 .740 .889 .778 MGL-R₂₁ .814 .666 .865 .852 .890 .681 .833 .867 .893 .782 .800 .052 $UJSC_{21}$.809 .684 .882 .884 .891 .705 .721 .738 .035 .842 .771 .903 .898 .907 .803 .806 .816 .047 C²FNet₂₁ .813 .686 .886 .890 .900 .703 .723 .743 .036 .838 .762 .898 .897 .904 .788 .795 .810 .049 UGTR₂₁ .817 .666 .850 .853 .890 .671 .712 .741 .036 .839 .747 .886 .875 .899 .778 .787 .807 .052 .699 .894 .891 .901 .723 .738 .753 .034 .841 .771 .903 .897 .907 .805 .808 .817 .048 BSA-Net₂₂ .818 OCE-Net₂₂ .707 .883 .894 .905 .718 .741 .764 .033 .785 .904 .903 .913 .812 .818 .831 .045 .827 .853 BGNet₂₂ .831 .722 .902 .901 .911 .739 .753 .774 .033 .851 .788 .911 .907 <u>.916</u> .813 .820 .833 .044 SegMaR₂₂ .833 .724 .893 .899 .906 .739 .757 .774 .034 _ ZoomNet₂₂ .838 .729 .892 .888 .911 .741 .766 .780 .029 .853 .784 .904 .896 .912 .814 .818 .828 .043 .718 .752 .898 .903 .914 .792 .805 SINet-v222 .815 .680 .863 .887 .906 .682 .037 .847 .770 .823 .048 .851 .735 .900 .895 .930 .736 .769 .794 .026 .879 .816 .923 .915 .937 .826 .843 .859 .035 Ours

Table 3. Quantitative comparison with 23 SOTA methods on COD10K [5] and NC4K [12] datasets. Notes \uparrow/\downarrow denote the larger/smaller is better, respectively. "-" is not available. The best and second best are **bolded** and <u>underlined</u> for highlighting, respectively.

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Sub-class	ITSD	UCNet	SINet	SLSR	PFNet	MGL-R	UJSC	C ² FNet	OCE-Net	ZoomNet	SINet-v2	Ours
Amphibian-Frog	0.761	0.790	0.785	0.814	0.815	0.813	0.794	0.820	0.809	0.855	0.837	0.852
Amphibian-Toad	0.836	0.847	0.850	0.863	0.866	0.877	0.867	0.866	0.888	0.885	0.870	0.893
Aquatic-BatFish	0.813	0.820	0.836	0.809	0.867	0.786	0.817	0.834	0.906	0.890	0.873	0.907
Aquatic-ClownFish	0.692	0.707	0.693	0.784	0.805	0.608	0.709	0.737	0.771	0.813	0.787	0.851
Aquatic-Crab	0.791	0.788	0.804	0.817	0.805	0.839	0.811	0.828	0.839	0.836	0.815	0.864
Aquatic-Crocodile	0.752	0.815	0.701	0.785	0.733	0.785	0.808	0.817	0.845	0.829	0.825	0.857
Aquatic-Fish	0.089	0.785	0.754	0.791	0.780	0.821	0.751	0.818	0.738	0.803	0.834	0.854
Aquatic-Flounder	0.814	0.812	0.786	0.857	0.850	0.872	0.873	0.857	0.895	0.880	0.889	0.922
Aquatic-FrogFish	0.831	0.849	0.748	0.848	0.840	0.844	0.894	0.868	0.879	0.925	0.894	0.925
Aquatic-GhostPipefish	0.794	0.774	0.779	0.821	0.819	0.832	0.823	0.831	0.840	0.849	0.817	0.872
Aquatic-LeafySeaDragon	0.587	0.609	0.576	0.654	0.625	0.714	0.641	0.633	0.658	0.691	0.670	0.782
Aquatic-Octopus	0.846	0.827	0.843	0.873	0.863	0.895	0.865	0.869	0.897	0.889	0.887	0.885
Aquatic-Pagurian	0.654	0.624	0.643	0.682	0.640	0.683	0.679	0.650	0.646	0.724	0.698	0.710
Aquatic-Pipelish	0.718	0.735	0.726	0.782	0.774	0.805	0.780	0.792	0.815	0.807	0.781	0.828
Aquatic-SeaHorse	0.793	0.789	0.799	0.823	0.798	0.814	0.826	0.824	0.835	0.823	0.823	0.851
Aquatic-Shrimp	0.670	0.656	0.718	0.700	0.737	0.730	0.714	0.741	0.731	0.787	0.735	0.819
Aquatic-Slug	0.701	0.786	0.792	0.594	0.836	0.770	0.743	0.803	0.624	0.776	0.729	0.696
Aquatic-StarFish	0.797	0.876	0.799	0.856	0.852	0.846	0.903	0.892	0.868	0.892	0.890	0.889
Aquatic-Stingaree	0.779	0.669	0.724	0.789	0.785	0.747	0.781	0.791	0.815	0.818	0.815	0.881
Aquatic-Turtle	0.804	0.803	0.774	0.823	0.838	0.814	0.822	0.785	0.833	0.898	0.760	0.883
Flying-Bat	0.789	0.740	0.769	0.782	0.838	0.836	0.795	0.817	0.844	0.822	0.847	0.875
Flying Beetlo	0.743	0.085	0.727	0.780	0.727	0.749	0.741	0.022	0.785	0.745	0.003	0.080
Flying-Bird	0.910	0.917	0.911	0.830	0.903	0.821	0.923	0.922	0.920	0.867	0.903	0.932
Flying-Bittern	0.844	0.848	0.844	0.860	0.855	0.867	0.867	0.840	0.863	0.895	0.849	0.865
Flying-Butterfly	0.823	0.856	0.828	0.871	0.862	0.864	0.868	0.881	0.878	0.882	0.883	0.885
Flying-Cicada	0.834	0.843	0.851	0.875	0.887	0.891	0.886	0.875	0.900	0.916	0.883	0.909
Flying-Dragonfly	0.790	0.785	0.772	0.825	0.820	0.845	0.828	0.828	0.823	0.840	0.837	0.886
Flying-Frogmouth	0.929	0.932	0.896	0.941	0.945	0.936	0.932	0.936	0.942	0.961	0.941	0.947
Flying-Grasshopper	0.797	0.808	0.801	0.823	0.809	0.835	0.831	0.830	0.852	0.853	0.833	0.874
Flying-Heron	0.797	0.795	0.780	0.845	0.832	0.827	0.840	0.818	0.840	0.889	0.823	0.866
Flying-Mantis	0.700	0.768	0.771	0.797	0.798	0.855	0.780	0.824	0.840	0.804	0.809	0.835
Flying-Mockingbird	0.755	0.795	0.721	0.834	0.800	0.707	0.832	0.843	0.821	0.863	0.838	0.875
Flying-Moth	0.838	0.890	0.863	0.894	0.893	0.877	0.908	0.901	0.929	0.916	0.917	0.941
Flying-Owl	0.805	0.834	0.832	0.861	0.855	0.865	0.851	0.868	0.890	0.896	0.868	0.876
Flying-Owlfly	0.837	0.782	0.772	0.851	0.752	0.845	0.866	0.861	0.886	0.879	0.863	0.872
Other-Other	0.753	0.755	0.737	0.807	0.764	0.812	0.809	0.790	0.812	0.846	0.779	0.899
Terrestrial-Ant	0.644	0.644	0.635	0.705	0.659	0.708	0.643	0.658	0.679	0.742	0.669	0.743
Terrestrial-Bug	0.845	0.820	0.844	0.828	0.840	0.872	0.843	0.848	0.897	0.865	0.856	0.874
Terrestrial-Cat	0.712	0.698	0.712	0.746	0.751	0.763	0.745	0.768	0.772	0.785	0.776	0.827
Terrestrial-Centipede	0.080	0.737	0.704	0.730	0.743	0.733	0.780	0.740	0.767	0.733	0.770	0.813
Terrestrial-Chameleon	0.765	0.746	0.759	0.786	0.776	0.834	0.814	0.810	0.803	0.833	0.804	0.845
Terrestrial-Cheetah	0.780	0.762	0.786	0.813	0.794	0.821	0.832	0.832	0.828	0.821	0.826	0.851
Terrestrial-Deer	0.691	0.711	0.701	0.738	0.737	0.751	0.761	0.760	0.757	0.791	0.757	0.798
Terrestrial-Dog	0.667	0.665	0.669	0.677	0.690	0.706	0.677	0.690	0.712	0.729	0.707	0.786
Terrestrial-Duck	0.694	0.694	0.693	0.709	0.800	0.732	0.710	0.747	0.750	0.726	0.746	0.784
Terrestrial-Gecko	0.789	0.831	0.825	0.861	0.830	0.815	0.868	0.867	0.879	0.856	0.848	0.908
Terrestrial-Giraffe	0.747	0.786	0.773	0.809	0.821	0.799	0.788	0.779	0.808	0.826	0.784	0.846
Terrestrial Human	0.919	0.918	0.927	0.918	0.938	0.936	0.934	0.925	0.948	0.941	0.921	0.942
Terrestrial-Kangaroo	0.753	0.712	0.742	0.790	0.763	0.705	0.788	0.792	0.729	0.781	0.816	0.797
Terrestrial-Leopard	0.808	0.784	0.805	0.798	0.836	0.847	0.800	0.834	0.826	0.846	0.823	0.851
Terrestrial-Lion	0.773	0.807	0.761	0.832	0.818	0.814	0.815	0.833	0.843	0.814	0.813	0.859
Terrestrial-Lizard	0.786	0.804	0.800	0.820	0.819	0.829	0.830	0.823	0.838	0.852	0.830	0.853
Terrestrial-Monkey	0.829	0.644	0.675	0.808	0.720	0.855	0.877	0.835	0.797	0.898	0.888	0.913
Terrestrial-Rabbit	0.827	0.814	0.804	0.838	0.841	0.840	0.841	0.840	0.852	0.854	0.843	0.887
Terrestrial-Reccoon	0.756	0.790	0.738	0.748	0.774	0.619	0.780	0.788	0.801	0.837	0.766	0.791
Terrestrial-Sciuridae	0.804	0.811	0.821	0.798	0.831	0.841	0.838	0.852	0.844	0.897	0.842	0.856
Terrestrial-Sneep	0.48/	0.794	0.490	0.750	0.382	0.365	0.301	0.080	0.340	0.701	0.300	0.493
Terrestrial-Snider	0.716	0.790	0.736	0.310	0.759	0.782	0.819	0.359	0.793	0.802	0.771	0.808
Terrestrial-StickInsect	0.667	0.701	0.658	0.746	0.701	0.695	0.726	0.730	0.757	0.753	0.696	0.762
Terrestrial-Tiger	0.637	0.646	0.662	0.663	0.675	0.706	0.669	0.695	0.689	0.700	0.703	0.734
Terrestrial-Wolf	0.731	0.731	0.737	0.707	0.730	0.747	0.754	0.747	0.757	0.792	0.749	0.749
Terrestrial-Worm	0.659	0.710	0.682	0.739	0.792	0.766	0.804	0.691	0.782	0.808	0.806	0.812

Table 4. S_m results for each sub-class on COD10K [5]. **Bolded** and <u>underlined</u> denote the best and second best scores.

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