



Original Research Paper

Deep Learning Assessment of Environmental Stress and Amphibian Disease Susceptibility

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Key Words	Abstract
Amphibians, Environmental stress, Disease susceptibility, Deep learning, Habitat monitoring, Wildlife conservation.	Amphibians have been identified as ecological indicators owing to their sensitivity to changes in the environment and their need for both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. However, the rising levels of environmental stress resulting from degradation of habitats, climatic variations, pollution, and ecosystem disturbances have greatly affected the health of amphibians and increased their risk to infections. Environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture content, water quality, and habitat conditions affect the survival of pathogens, immune response of amphibians, and the incidences of diseases among amphibians. Traditional methods of ecological monitoring involve manual observation and assessment that are not only time consuming but also unable to detect complex interplay between different environmental factors. This study aims at developing an assessment approach using deep learning technology to analyze the effect of environmental stress conditions on disease susceptibility of amphibians. The deep learning algorithm evaluates ecological factors, habitat characteristics, and disease occurrences to detect possible risk conditions for amphibians. The results of the evaluation show that environmental degradation, pollution increase, and climatic variations are key determinants that affect the susceptibility of amphibians to diseases. The methodology helps to detect ecological risks at an early stage and gives useful information on the monitoring of health conditions in wildlife and habitat conservation. This study emphasizes the possibility of using ecological evaluation with assistance of deep learning for amphibian conservation, biodiversity protection, and sustainable environmental management.

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Received: 25th Aug, 2026 | Revised: 1st Sep, 2026 | Accepted: 5th Sep, 2026 | Available Online: 14th Sep, 2026

(DOI): [10.70102/AEJ.2026.18.5s.87](https://doi.org/10.70102/AEJ.2026.18.5s.87)

Introduction

Importance of Amphibians in Ecosystem Health

Amphibians are considered good ecological indicators because of their susceptibility to changes in the environment and dependence on both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Amphibians play an important role in the ecosystem by controlling insect pests, acting as part of food chains, and participating in the nutrient cycle. The significance of amphibians ecologically and for conservation purposes has gained more value owing to declines in populations around the world, attributed to various factors such as habitat destruction, pollution, climate change, and disease (Wickramasingha et al., 2026; Rathi et al., 2026). Continuous assessment of amphibian populations is essential for understanding ecosystem health and developing conservation strategies (Hammond et al., 2025).

Environmental Stress Factors Affecting Amphibian Health

Environmental stress factors like habitat destruction, fragmentation, pollution, and climate variability play a significant role in amphibian survival. The variation in temperature, humidity, and water quality determines breeding, physiological, and pathogen transmission. Several environmental stress factors can affect the health of amphibians and increase susceptibility to various diseases (Abulike et al., 2026; Snyder et al., 2022; Sultana & Kumar, 2026).

Disease Susceptibility of Amphibians

Infectious diseases like fungal and bacterial infections are some of the most important factors leading to amphibian decline. The degradation of the environment leads to the weakening of immune responses and the creation of conditions for pathogens. Spatial and predictive studies have demonstrated how habitat conditions affect amphibian disease susceptibility and pathogen infection (Moubarak et al., 2022; Hammond et al., 2025). Machine learning techniques have further helped in studying disease dynamics and biological responses of amphibians (Park et al., 2026; Wiley et al., 2025).

Need for Deep Learning-Based Ecological Assessment

Traditional ecological surveillance approaches cannot handle the intricacies involved in understanding interactions between environmental parameters and disease variables. Deep learning algorithms can help analyze large ecological data sets and detect any patterns associated with habitat stresses and disease occurrences. Various recent works have shown the power of deep learning algorithms in environmental risk assessment and ecological surveillance (Muralisankar et al., 2025; Randive et al., 2026).

Study Objective

The present research work aims at assessing the role of environmental stress parameters on disease vulnerability of amphibians through deep learning-assisted ecological analysis for improved wildlife health monitoring and conservation planning.

Materials and Methods

Study Framework

In this research, the assessment of the effect of the environment on disease susceptibility using a deep learning-assisted ecological assessment framework is carried out. This approach uses data on the environment, habitat, and diseases of amphibians in order to determine the trends linked with disease development. The process of assessment includes the collection of environmental data, the observation of amphibian populations, the processing of data, the prediction of risks using deep learning techniques, and ecological interpretation.

Environmental and Biological Data Collection

Various environmental and biological parameters have been considered in order to analyze the impact of habitat on disease susceptibility in amphibians. The environmental factors, on the other hand, include temperature, precipitation, humidity, quality of water, pH, oxygen dissolved, pollution levels, and vegetation cover. They affect the physiological and habitat preferences of the amphibians and also the survival of the pathogens and disease transmission patterns.

For the biological data, the following data was collected: species of amphibians, population density, symptoms of disease, indications of infection, habitats and reproductive status. Information regarding species and the population was used to compare differences in disease susceptibility among various amphibians. Some of the symptoms of disease include infection, changes in behavior and population dynamics.

Both the environmental and biological data was used in the creation of the data set for the deep learning method. This involved data cleaning, normalization of environmental variables, and organization of disease and habitat data to improve predictive performance.

Deep Learning-Based Disease Susceptibility Assessment

The Deep Neural Network (DNN) model was developed in order to evaluate ecological risk prediction in amphibians due to the complicated relationships between environmental stress and susceptibility to diseases in them. Environmental stress factors, habitat characteristics, and health condition of amphibians represent input data for the model being developed.

Pattern learning is implemented at the stage of processing, which means that the DNN can identify patterns related to environmental stress factors and development of diseases. Then pattern learning will be utilized by the DNN to categorize amphibian habitats according to disease occurrence risk.

Three different risk categories of amphibian habitats can be identified as output data for the DNN model: low, medium, and high risk. Low-risk category reflects stable environment conditions and lower possibility of disease occurrence, whereas high-risk category corresponds to stressful environment and higher risk of amphibian infections. This deep learning-based assessment enables improved understanding of ecological risk factors and supports early disease monitoring and conservation planning.

Results and Analysis

Environmental Factors Influencing Amphibian Disease Risk

The results of the study of environmental conditions show that habitat stress conditions affect the risk of disease in amphibians. In more polluted habitats, the risk of disease was higher because of the poor water quality and presence of pathogens. The changes in temperature have affected the functioning of the physiological and immune systems of amphibians and therefore made them susceptible to diseases. Moisture availability also affected pathogen survival and transmission, especially in habitats with sufficient humidity. Moreover, habitat degradation led to decreased breeding quality and increased interaction between amphibians and causative agents of diseases. Thus, the joint effect

of environmental stressors suggests that degraded habitats are high-risk zones for amphibians.

Performance of Deep Learning Model

Table 1 shows the performance of various models in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics for predicting amphibian disease risk. The deep learning model performed better compared to others because it managed to find complicated connections between environmental stressors and diseases. Decision Tree and Random Forest provided moderate prediction capability, while CNN enhanced feature learning through automated pattern recognition. The accuracy of the developed model was 95.6%, thereby proving the efficiency of the model in detecting susceptibility to diseases under different ecological scenarios.

Table 1: Performance Comparison of Models for Amphibian Disease Risk Prediction

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-score (%)
Decision Tree	82.4	80.6	81.5	81.0
Random Forest	88.7	87.9	89.1	88.5
CNN	91.2	90.5	91.8	91.1
Proposed Deep Learning Model	95.6	94.8	95.2	95.0

Ecological Risk Classification

This developed deep learning approach effectively categorized amphibian habitats based on their level of susceptibility to diseases. This deep learning system categorizes high-risk habitats through analyzing the effects of pollution, climatic changes, moisture, and habitat degradation. These results showed that the sum total of environmental stresses increased the likelihood of disease development within

amphibian communities. Through the incorporation of various ecological factors, deep learning has been found to aid in understanding the complex relationships within the environment and thereby facilitate the identification of such risky habitats. The findings demonstrate the potential of AI-assisted ecological assessment for amphibian disease monitoring and conservation management in Figure 1.

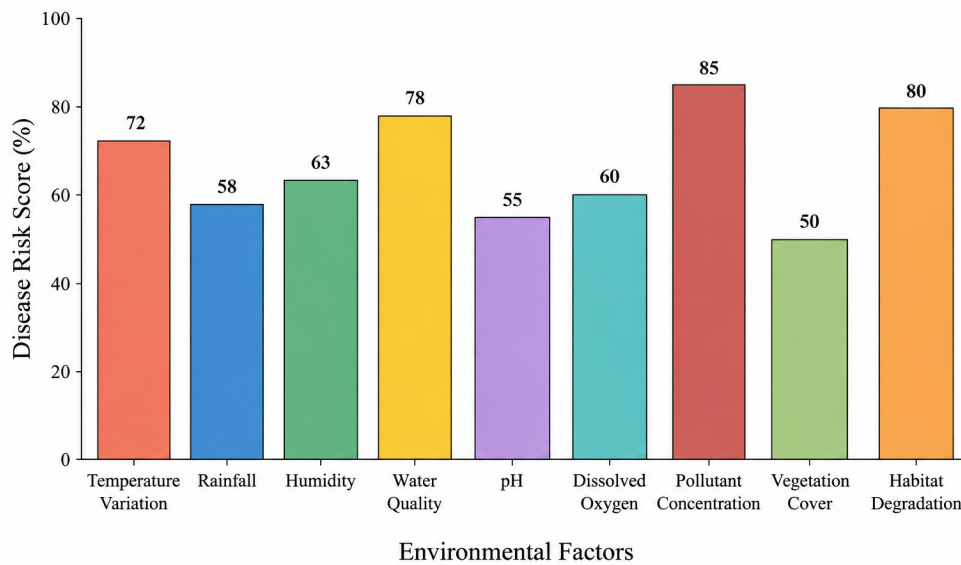
Figure 1. Environmental Stress Influence on Amphibian Disease Risk

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Discussion

The results show that the deep learning system successfully detects the connections between the factors of environmental stress and the health conditions of the amphibians. Environmental degradation, contamination, and climatic differences were found to make the animals more susceptible to diseases by impacting their environment, pathogen survival, and immune response system. Ecological prediction of such diseases will help in the early detection of the disease prone regions as well as better monitoring of wildlife diseases. This research is consistent with other research conducted on amphibian ecology which have found that environmental stress and habitat alterations impact infection dynamics and declining population. The study further supports a One Health approach by connecting ecosystem conditions, wildlife health, and environmental

management for sustainable amphibian conservation.

Conclusion

A deep learning approach for evaluating the effect of environmental stressors on amphibians' disease susceptibility has been developed in this paper. As a result of the integration of environmental conditions, habitat attributes, and amphibian health condition factors, it has been possible to detect the disease-related patterns and classify the habitats according to the levels of disease risk. It has been found out that such factors as pollution, habitat degradation, fluctuating temperature, fluctuations in moisture, and degraded quality of amphibians' breeding habitats are the most influential factors that make the amphibians susceptible to infectious diseases. The deep learning approach shows high capacity for predictive analysis by identifying complex correlations between ecological factors and detecting disease-prone habitats. Therefore,

predictive modelling could be useful in ecological monitoring and making conservation decisions. The proposed method helps in the protection of amphibians because it facilitates better habitat assessment, risk assessment, and sustainable wildlife management.

Further research could be conducted in order to develop IoT-based wetland monitoring systems for data acquisition of the environment, satellite-based habitat assessment for large scale

ecological assessments, and real-time wildlife disease monitoring for early detection of emerging threats. This framework could also be used in predicting multi-species ecological disease as well. All in all, the use of deep learning for ecological assessments is a great approach for assessing amphibian health risks from the perspective of ecosystem protection through a One Health perspective connecting wildlife, environment, and conservation management.

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