

Attentional saliency in images

[Back to teaching methods main page](#)

Students pick an image and circle regions that appear to draw attention to themselves: salient regions.

The instructor runs the images through the Itti-Koch saliency algorithm, which marks pixels that ought to jump out at viewers because they represent regions that are different from their surroundings.

[Background and instructions given to students](#)

[Github page for source code](#)

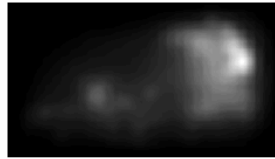
Sample results

The algorithm identifies image regions that stand out based on several basic visual features, including color, intensity and edge orientation.

original image



Itti-Koch saliency map



marked image



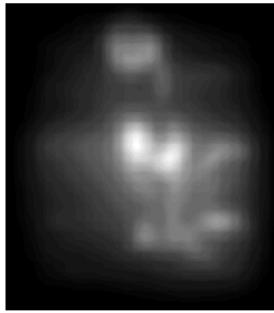
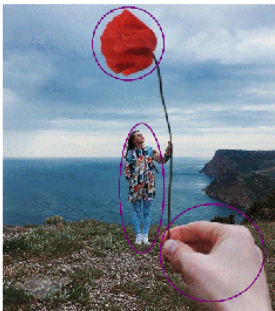
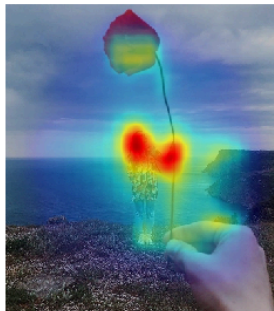
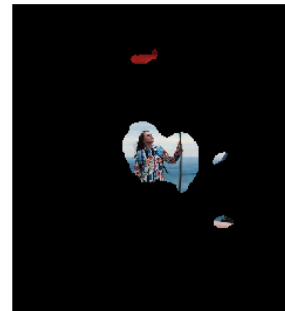
saliency map overlayed



most salient (95%ile) parts



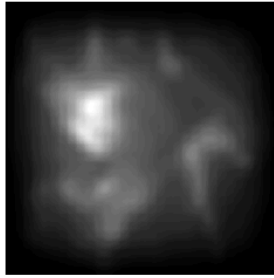
It sometimes appears that the algorithm is picking out complex objects that are similar to what humans ultimately notice ...

original image**Itti-Koch saliency map****marked image****saliency map overlayed****most salient (95%ile) parts**

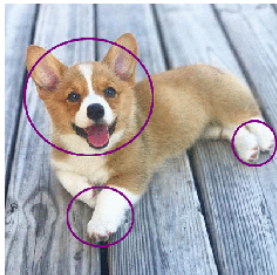
original image



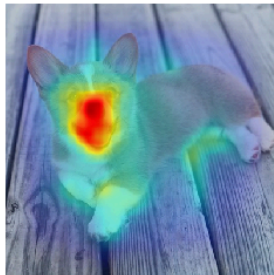
Itti-Koch saliency map



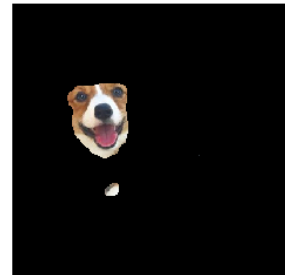
marked image



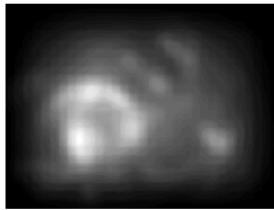
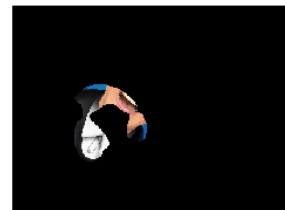
saliency map overlayed



most salient (95%ile) parts



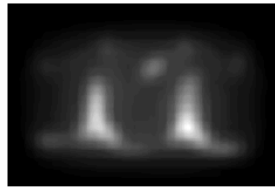
... however, the algorithm actually works in “local” fashion based on small, often meaningless visual differences.

original image**Itti-Koch saliency map****marked image****saliency map overlayed****most salient (95%ile) parts**

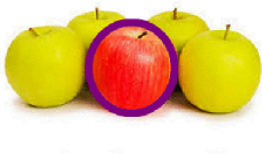
original image



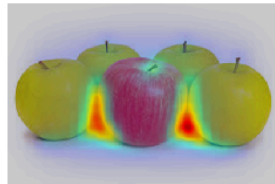
Itti-Koch saliency map



marked image



saliency map overlayed



most salient (95%ile) parts



From:

<https://www.wiki.anthonycate.org/> - **Visual Cognitive Neuroscience**

Permanent link:

https://www.wiki.anthonycate.org/doku.php?id=teaching:saliency:saliency_assignment

Last update: **2019/09/22 09:02**

