

# Attentional saliency in images

Instructions given to students

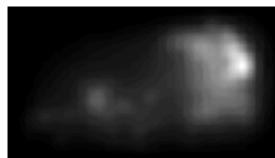
## Sample results

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 overlaid



most salient (95%ile) parts

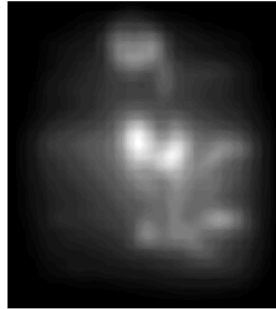


It sometimes appears that the algorithm is picking out complex objects that are similar to what humans ultimately notice ...

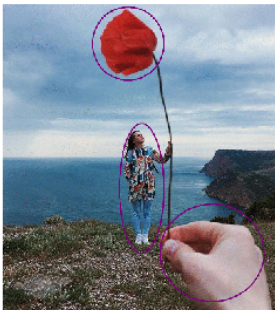
**original image**



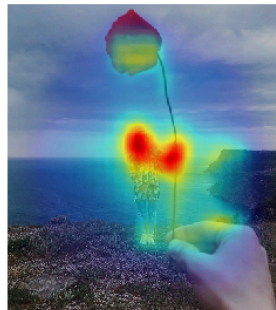
**Itti-Koch saliency map**



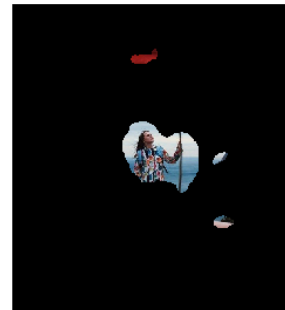
**marked image**

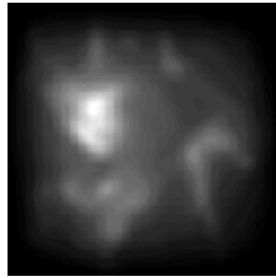
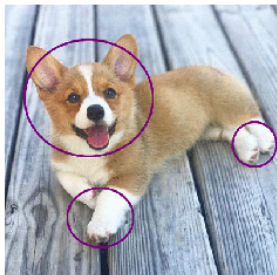
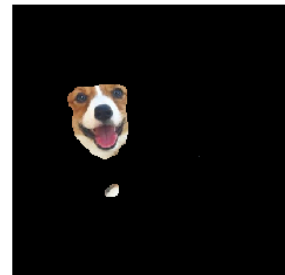


**saliency map overlaid**



**most salient (95%ile) parts**



**original image****Itti-Koch saliency map****marked image****saliency map overlaid****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**



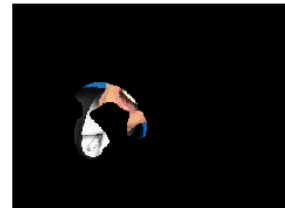
**marked image**



**saliency map overlaid**



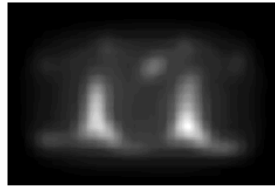
**most salient (95%ile) parts**



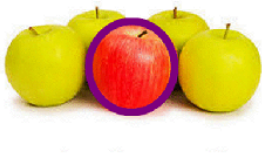
original image



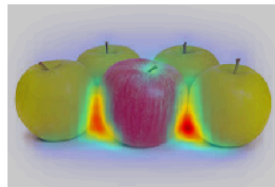
Itti-Koch saliency map



marked image



saliency map overlaid



most salient (95%ile) parts



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Last update: 2019/09/21 17:41

