BLOTS ON A FIELD?

IMAGE IN QUESTION

1 I SPOT THE SIMILARITIES

2 I MATCH CONTRAST

3 I COLORIZE & ALIGN

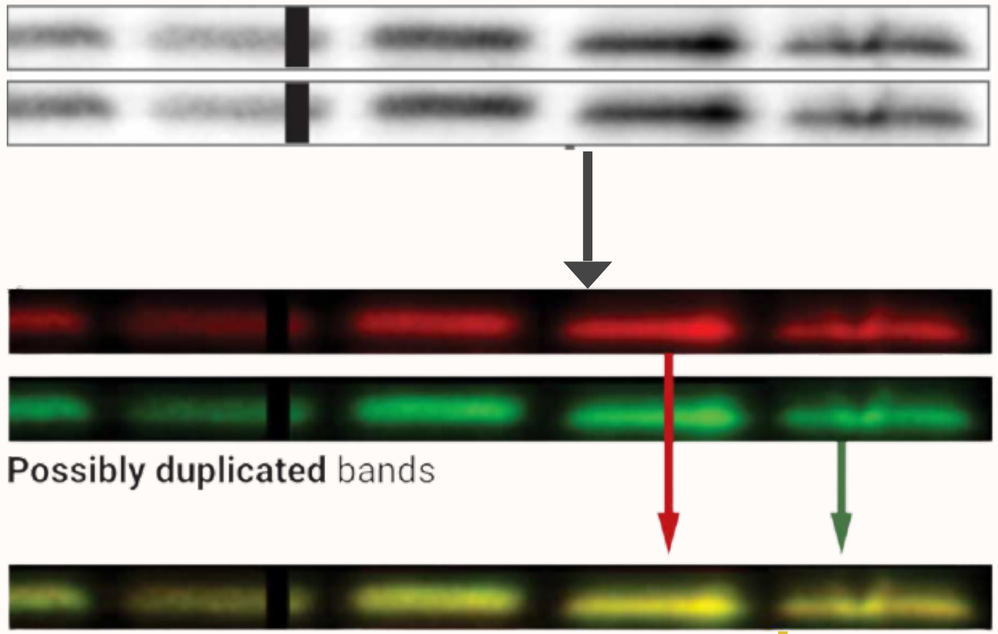
4 I MERGE

5 I CALCULATE SIMILARITY

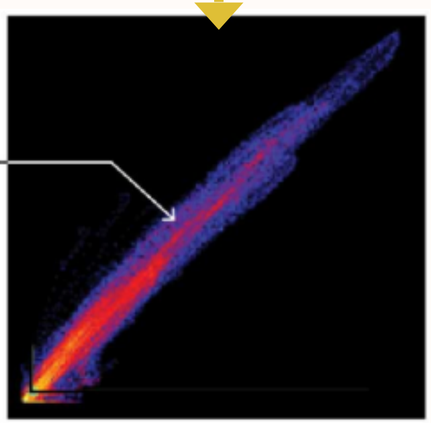
UNMISTAKABLE DIFFERENCES

5|CALCULATE SIMILARITY

Schrag then calculated the correlation coefficient, showing the strength of the relationship between the merged bands. Identical images show a correlation of 1, and display as a straight 45° angle line. These bands show a 0.98 correlation, highly improbable to occur by chance.



This heat map shows one point for each group of pixels compared. Red indicates dense areas of the original image, such as the center of a band; purple indicates sparse areas.



UNMISTAKABLE DIFFERENCES

These images examine dissimilar bands using the same process. In the merged image, clear differences display in green or red — as expected when comparing naturally produced bands. A degree of correlation is expected, but far lower than in duplicated bands.