

# Step 1: Select files

- Drag your image onto the window or select the image from the file selector menu
- If you want to analyze multiple images, start with the very first image in your folders
- After analyzing one image, you can use the arrows to jump to next

Image correction

Manual correction

Alpha 1

Beta 0

Manual correction

Autocorrect

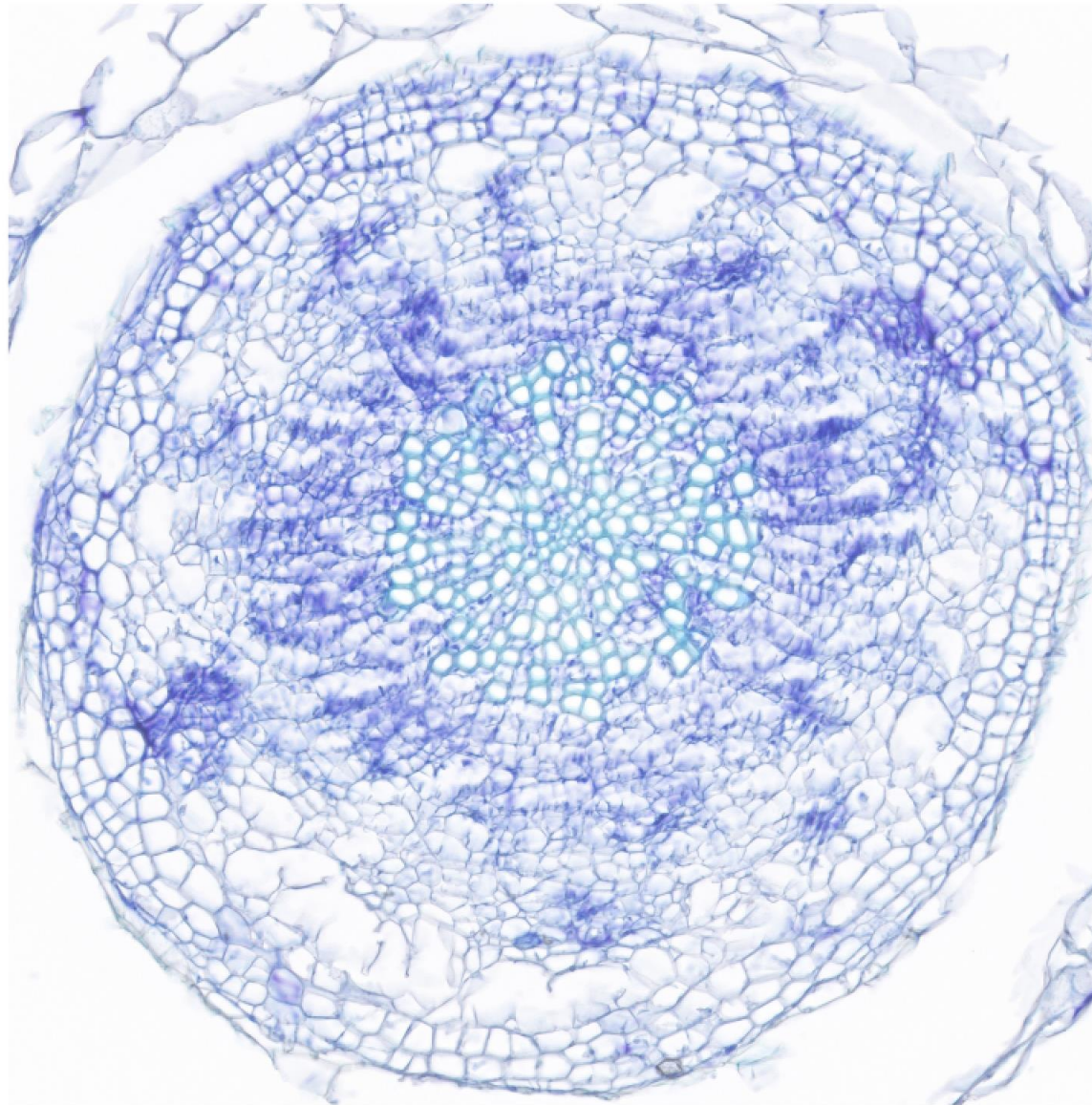
Autocorrect

Cell detection

Staining

ROI

Counting



## Step 2: Color correction

- This step tries to bring all images on the same contrast and brightness levels
- Press the „Autocorrect“ button
- You can change the correction by setting the alpha and beta values and pressing „Manual correction“
- Alpha corresponds to the contrast, beta to the brightness



Image correction

Cell detection

Threshold 200

Lower Size Cutoff 20

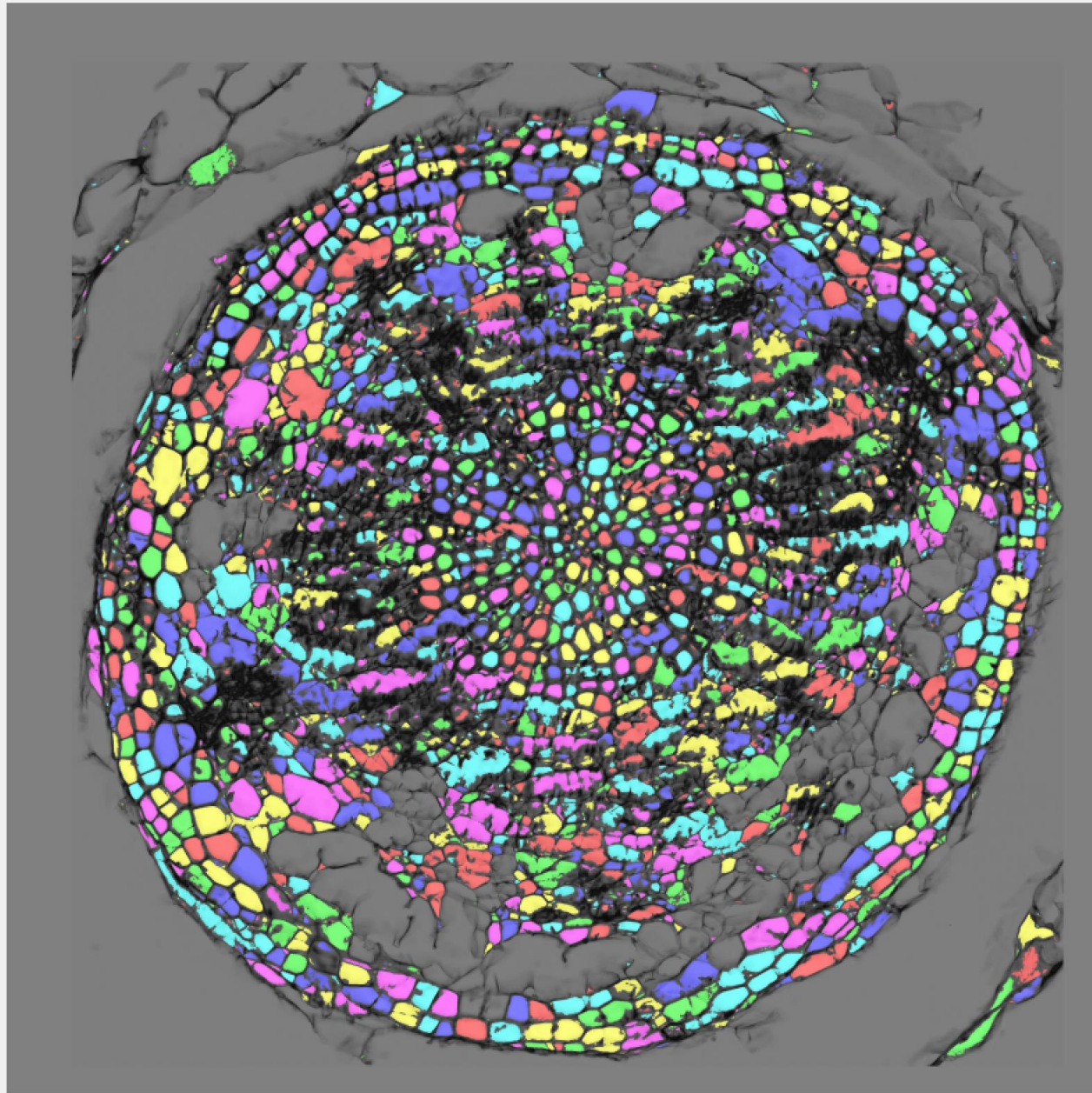
Upper Size Cutoff 99.5

Detect cells

Staining

ROI

Counting



# Step 3: Detect cells

- This step detects all cell walls in the image, without differentiating between xylem or other cells
- Start the detection with the preselected settings and change them if the detection is not to your expectation
- *Threshold*: The brightness threshold between cell walls and cell body. With higher values, the cell walls will be detected thicker, with lower values some cells walls might get overlooked
- *Lower/higher size cutoff*: Only cells with areas in between these percentiles will be used. Used to cut off pixel size cell artefacts and huge areas that are wrongly detected as cell



Counting

ROI

Staining

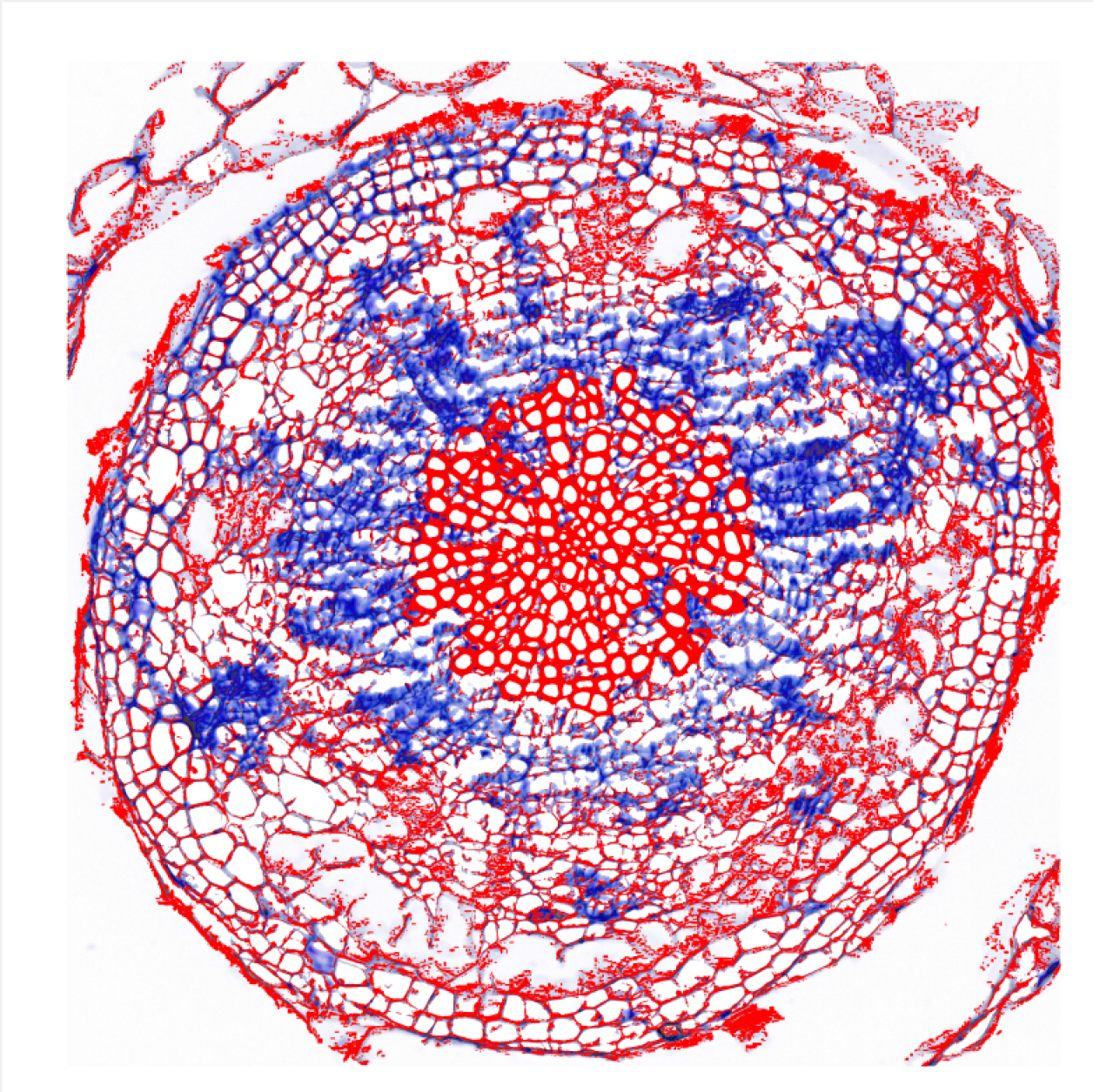
Cell detection

Image correction

Color thresholds

Lower Blue Threshold	80
Upper Blue Threshold	110
Minimum Saturation	10
Minimum Brightness	160
Erosion	1
Dilation	2

Detect staining



# Step 4: Xylem vessel cell wall detection

- *Lower/Upper blue threshold:* Range of blue that is detected
- *Minimum saturation/brightness*
- *Erosion:* Removes smaller insular dots
- *Dilation:* Inflates connected areas



Counting  
ROI  
Staining  
Cell detection  
Image correction

## Automatic cambium search

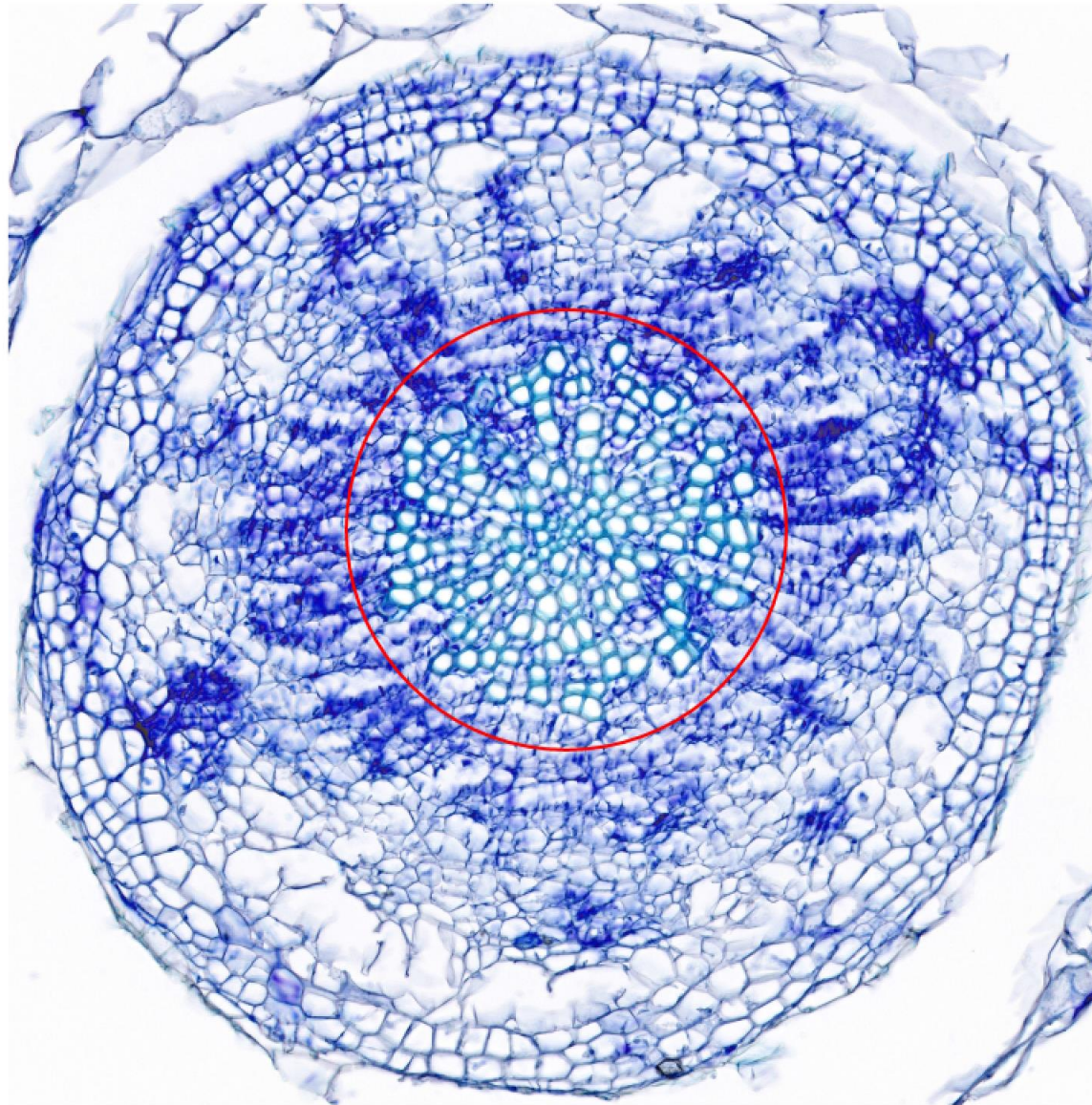
Erosion 1.0

Blur 70.0

Cell threshold 132.0

Cambium cutoff 0.4

## Manual cambium selection



# Step 5: Detect ROI

- Currently the automatic detection is wrong for the most images, so until I fixed it you need to do it manually
- Press „Start“
  - The dialog tells you to select the center of the hypocotyl
  - First press OK, then select the center on the image
  - A second dialog tells you to select any point on the cambium
  - Same as above, first OK, then select
  - A circle should appear
  - Repeat until you like the result



Image correction

Cell counting

Dilation 0

Threshold 0.75

Lower Size Cutoff 49.6

Upper Size Cutoff 99.9

Minimum Circularity 30

Auto detect xylem

Cell detection

Staining

ROI

Counting

Analysis

Xylem cell count: 215

Non-xylem cell count: 2290

Xylem cell area: 6252.86  $\mu\text{m}^2$ Non-xylem cell area: 172378.97  $\mu\text{m}^2$ Cambium area: 33353.1  $\mu\text{m}^2$ 

Analyze and save

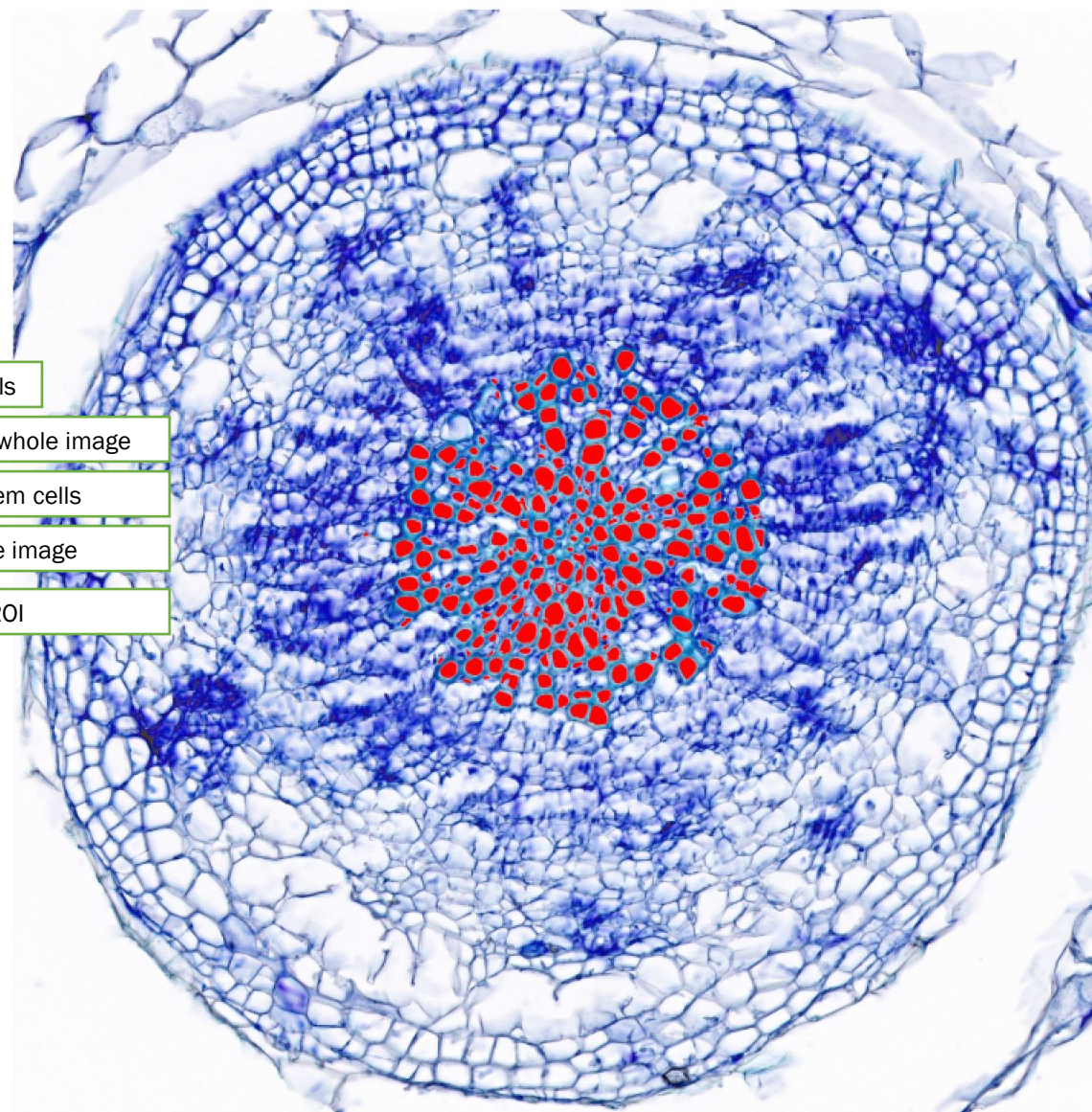
Number of detected xylem cells

Number of other cells in the whole image

Area of the detected xylem cells

Area of other cells in the image

Circle area of the ROI



# Step 6: Count cells

- The algorithm works by checking which percentage of the cells outline was colored red in step 4
- *Dilation*: How far the cells should get inflated when checking their border. If cells are not detected even though the wall is red in step 4 it might help to inflate all cells by a pixel
- *Threshold*: Minimum red percentage of the cell outline to be considered xylem vessel
- *Size cutoff*: Percentile range to again filter too small and too big cells. If some smaller cells are not detected, decrease the lower cutoff
- *Minimum circularity*: 100 is perfect circle
- You can select and deselect cells via mouse. Keep in mind that your selection is resetted when running the auto detection
- When you're done with the manual selection press „Analyze and save“, because the cell count is not automatically updated!