I used two features from the scikit-image library in Python. First, I tried the structure_tensor(im, sigma = 0.3) which pushed the f1 value to 0.81. This feature, according to scikit-image.org, calculates the structure tensor for each pixel in the image parameter. Structure tensor is the the set of four values that is approximated by the “weighted sum of the squared differences in a local window around each pixel in the image.” I changed the sigma value minutely from 0.3 to 0.2 but the f1 value did not seem to change. Next, I used the daisy(im) feature, which boosted the f1 value to 0.92. scikit-image.org states that daisy(im) takes in several parameters, many of which are optional, and outputs descriptors for the image that are configured by daisy. Before running the program, the return values of these features had to be modified to be 1D arrays, so np.ravel(g) was used after g was assigned to the return values. Then, each value in the array had to be appended to fvector, hence the for loops adding the values to fvector to ultimately increase the accuracy of the program.