

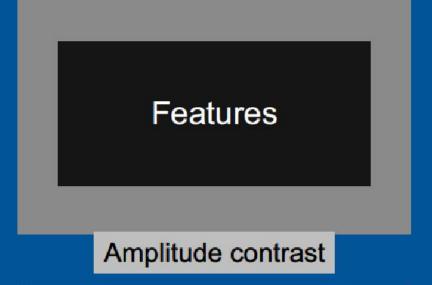
Increasing image contrast

Features

Low contrast

Features

Edge contrast



Features

Colour contrast

C Peter Evennett

Contrast may be altered:

- In the Specimen by Staining
- In the Microscope by optical techniques

Colour Filters

Dark Field

Phase Contrast

Differential Interference Contrast

In the Photographic Image by

Choice of film

Choice of developer

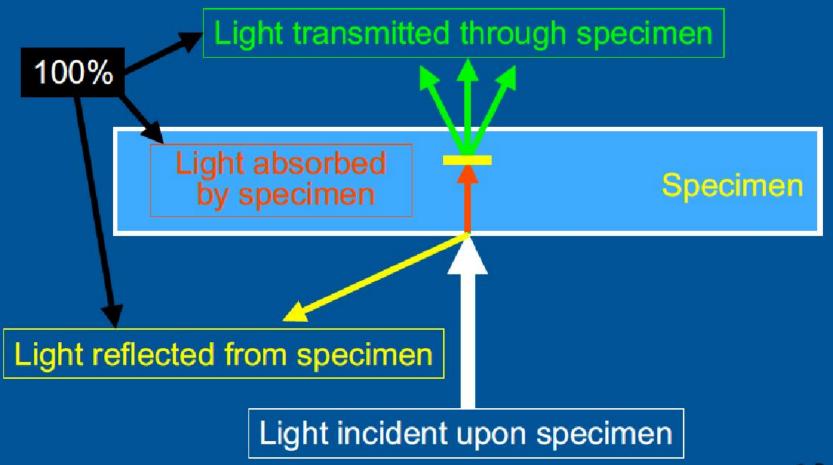
Choice of printing paper

In the Video or Digital Image by

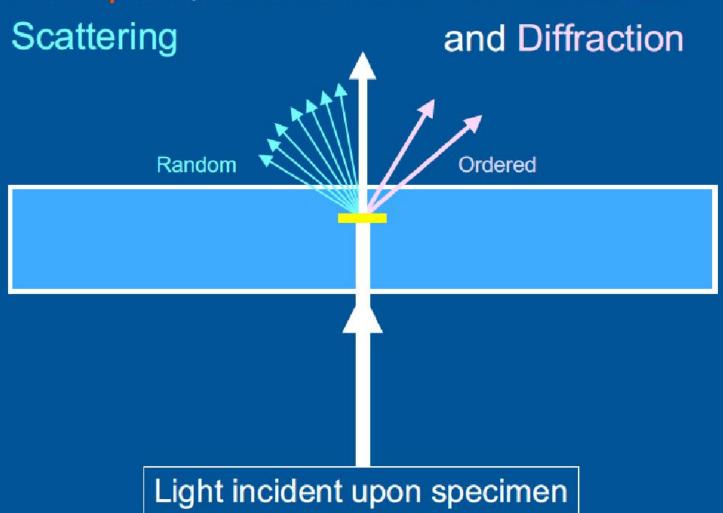
Electronic adjustments

Computer manipulation

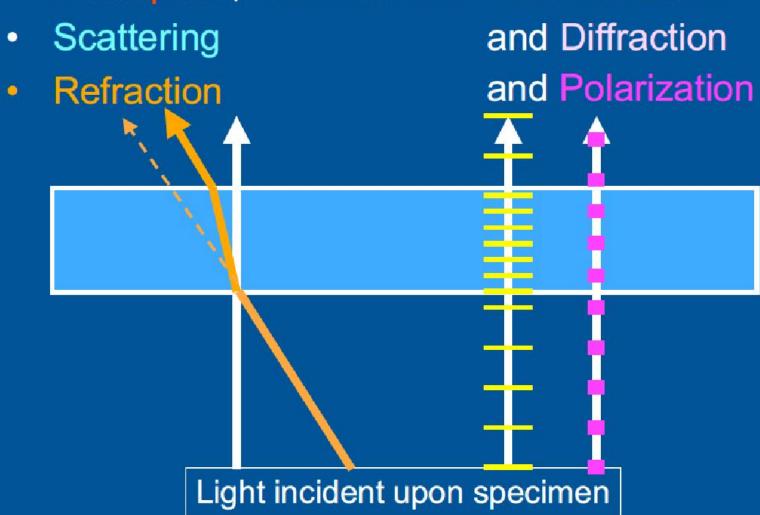
Absorption, Transmission and Reflection



Absorption, Transmission and Reflection



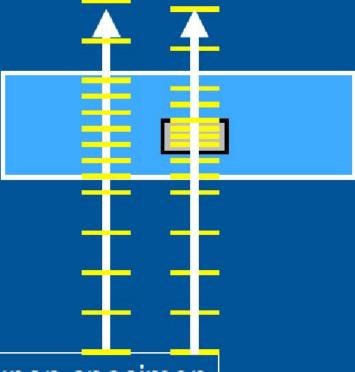
Absorption, Transmission and Reflection



- Absorption, Transmission and Reflection
- Scattering
- Refraction
- Phase change

and Diffraction

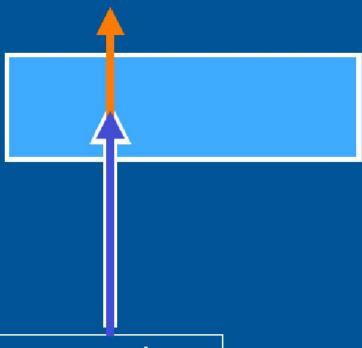
and Polarization



Light incident upon specimen

- Absorption, Transmission and Reflection
- Scattering
- Refraction
- Phase change
- Fluorescence

and Diffraction and Polarization



Light incident upon specimen

- Absorption, Transmission and Reflection
- Scattering
- Refraction
- Phase change
- Fluorescence

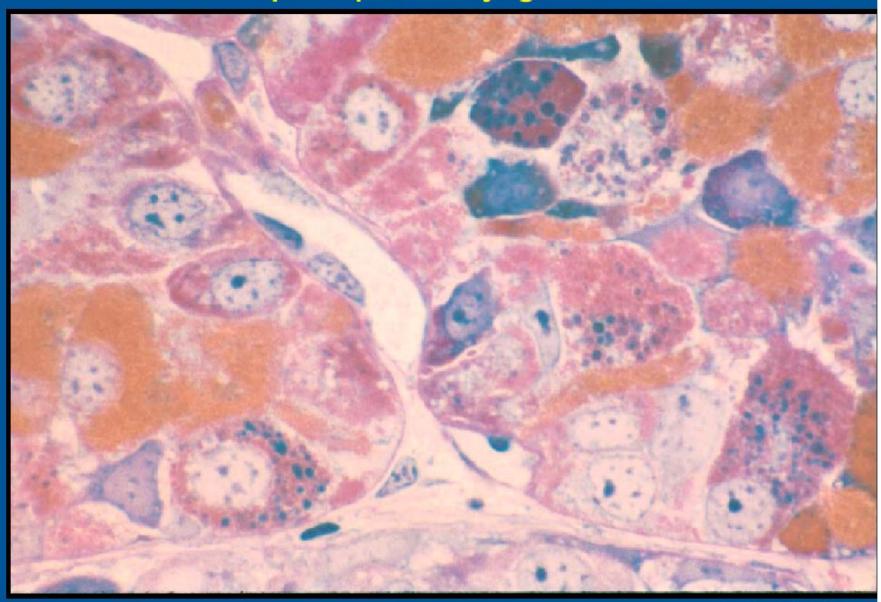
and Diffraction

and Polarization

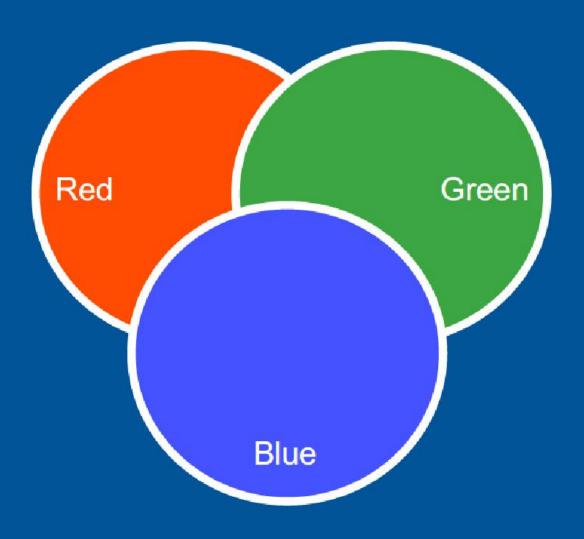
The contrast mechanism converts these effects into variations of *brightness* or colour

- the only variations that the human eye, photographic film or electronic sensors are able to detect

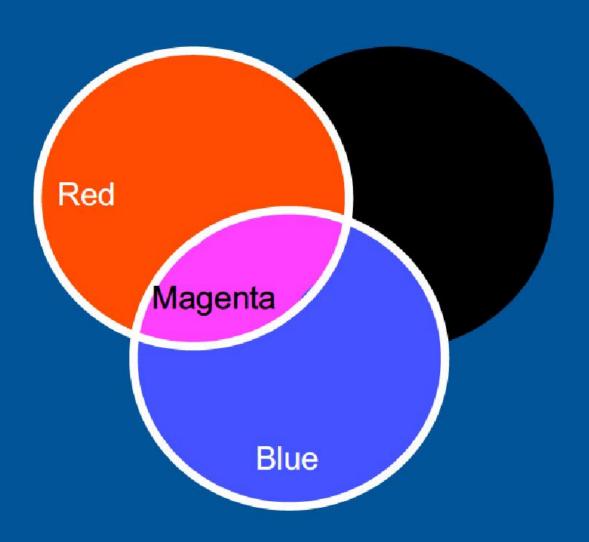
Stained section of Xenopus pituitary gland



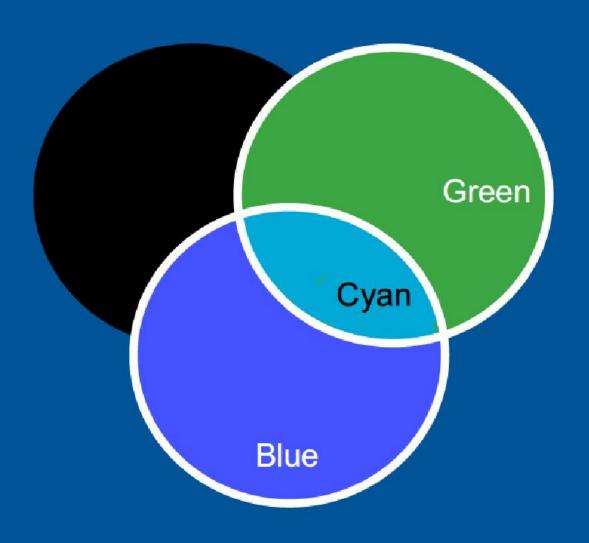
Three Primary Colours



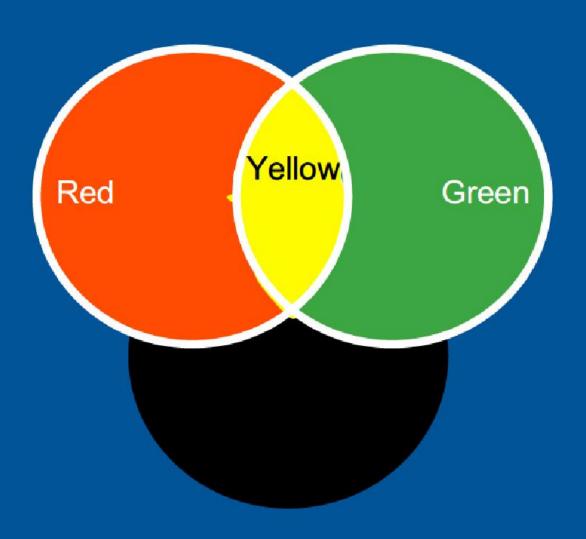
Mixing coloured lights - Secondary Colours



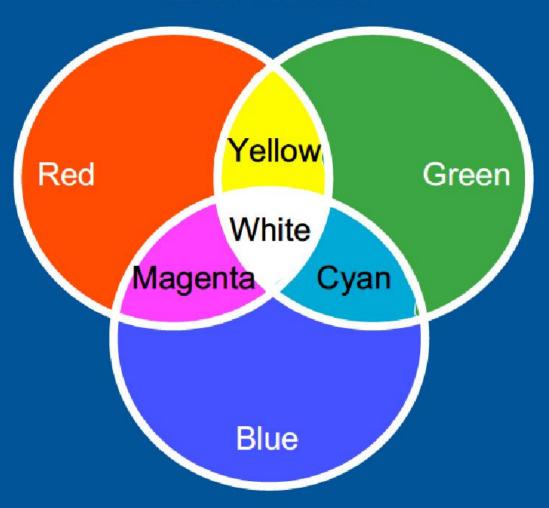
Mixing coloured lights - Secondary Colours



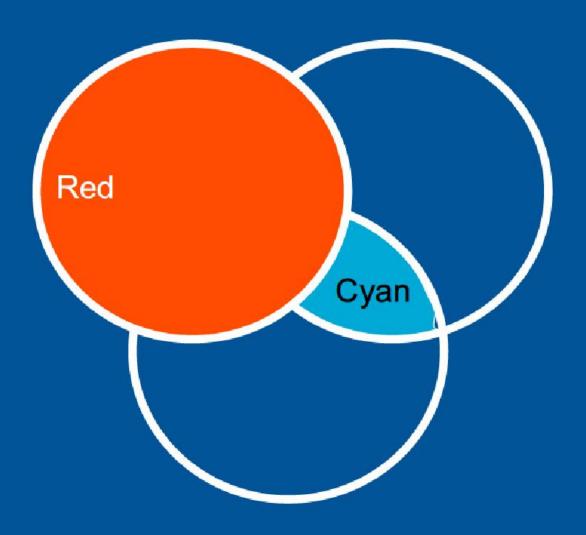
Mixing coloured lights - Secondary Colours



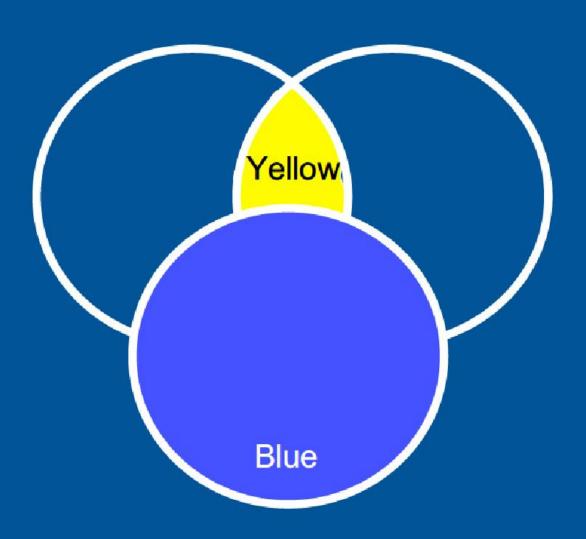
Mixing coloured lights Secondary Colours and white



Complementary colours



Complementary colours



Complementary colours

