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🌐 Image Analysis to Quantify Coral Bleaching Using Greyscale Model

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dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bx8wprxe[Coral Bleaching RCN protocols](#)

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ABSTRACT

This protocol outlines a method of quantitatively measuring the degree of bleaching of a coral colony non-destructively in the field using image analysis. Previous studies have shown that mean intensity grey (MIG), also known as percent whiteness, is highly correlated with chlorophyll *a* and Symbiodiniaceae density (Chow et al. 2016, Amid et al. 2018), and therefore can be used to quantify the bleaching intensity of a coral colony. Color analysis can be done using digital photographs of live coral colonies either *in situ* (e.g., Maguire et al. 2003) or *ex-situ* in the lab (Amid et al. 2018; this protocol). Photographs must be taken prior to any preservation or processing of tissue, such as freezing, use of preservatives or fixatives, airbrushing etc., to ensure no alteration of the original coral color occurs. In this protocol, corals are photographed in front of a white reference standard and the resulting color images are subsequently converted to 8-bit greyscale and analyzed.

There are two steps to this protocol:

- 1) Photographing live coral fragments
- 2) Image analysis of mean grey value

This protocol was written by Dr. Rowan McLachlan and was reviewed by Dr. Andr  a Grottoli.

Acknowledgments

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KEYWORDS

coral, bleaching, color analysis, image analysis, greyscale model

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MATERIALS TEXT

For Photographing Corals:

Digital Camera + Memory Card

Tripod

Light Source

For Image Analysis

Computer

ImageJ software

Microsoft Excel software

Photographing live coral fragments

- 1 For detailed instructions on how to photograph coral fragments, please refer to Section 1 of our published protocol: Geometric Method for Estimating Coral Surface Area Using Image Analysis (dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpxcmpiw)
- 2 Additional notes:
 - Use diffused lighting when photographing corals to minimize harsh shadows or glare from the wet tissue surface as these will preclude accurate color image analysis. For more information on how to diffuse light, check out [this wikiHow](https://www.wikihow.com/Diffuse-Light).
 - It is essential that the coral colony and the reference card receive the same uniform illumination/light field.
 - If possible, coral colonies should be imaged from multiple angles in order to get a good representation of bleaching degree and colony color.

Image analysis of mean grey value

- 3 Download ImageJ. ImageJ can be downloaded for free from the NIH website: <https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/download.html>.
- 4 Import the first photograph of either the top (Fig. 1A) or the side (Fig. 1B) of the coral into the ImageJ software.

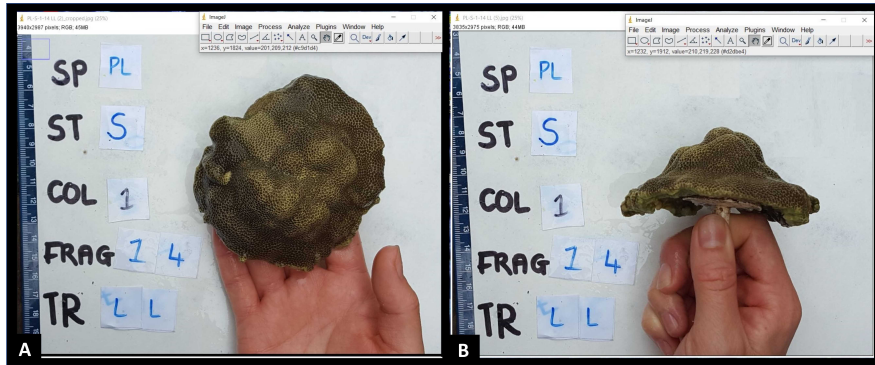


Fig. 1. Digital image of *Porites lobata* fragment mounted on a ceramic plug photographed next to a ruler in front of a white background opened in the software ImageJ. Photos taken from A) top and B) side point-of-view.

- 5 Convert the color to 8-bit greyscale. Press "Image" > "Type" > "8-bit" (Fig. 2). The color image should now convert to black and white.

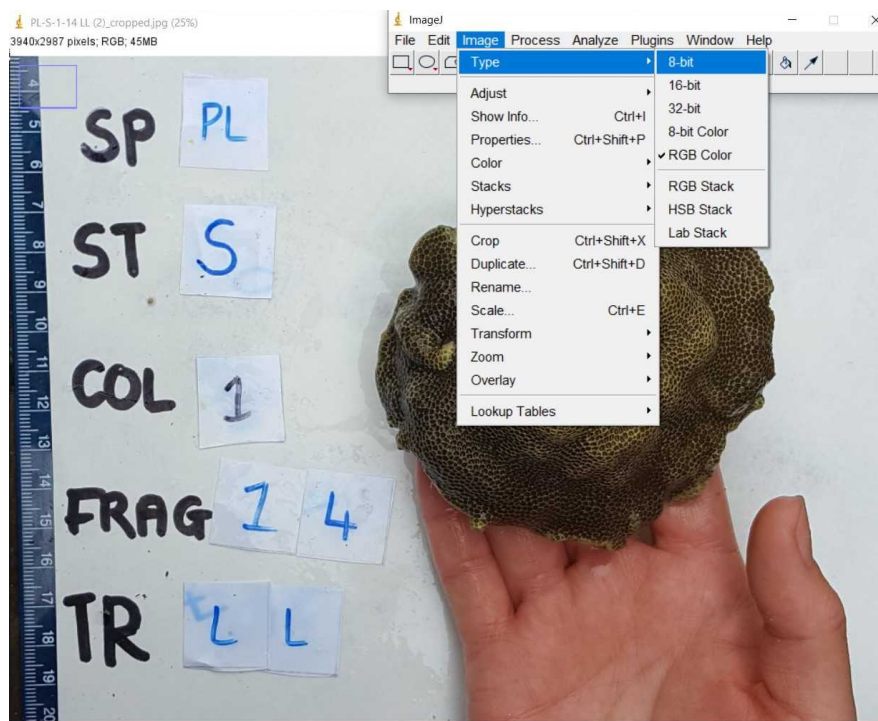


Fig. 2. ImageJ toolbar button options for converting color photograph to 8-bit greyscale image.

- 6 Using the hand tool and the zoom function (zoom shortcuts: Ctrl and + on PC keyboard, or left-click and scroll on PC mouse), zoom in and adjust the position of the image such that the coral fragment takes up all of the ImageJ window (Fig. 3). Select the "Oval" tool from the toolbar (second button from the left). Draw a circle on the image (small blue circle shown in Fig. 3). Take care to avoid regions of the coral that are in a shadow or reflecting light due to glare from wet tissue.

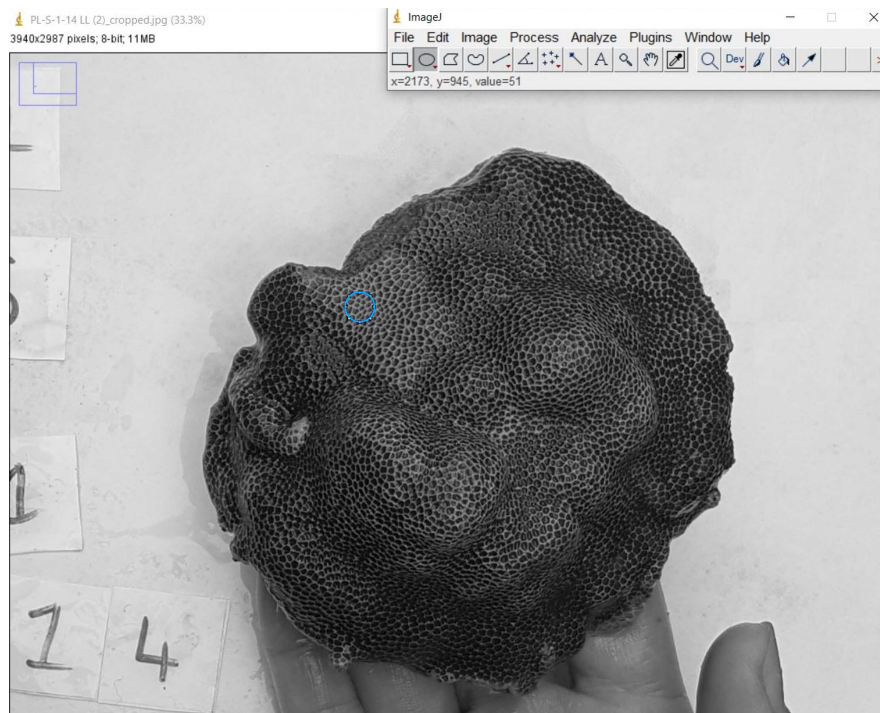


Fig. 3. 8-bit greyscale image of *Porites lobata* colony. Notice a small blue circle has been drawn near the upper left hand side using the "Oval" button tool.

- 7 Next, navigate to the "Set Measurements" option by pressing "Analyze" > "Set Measurements" (Fig. 4).

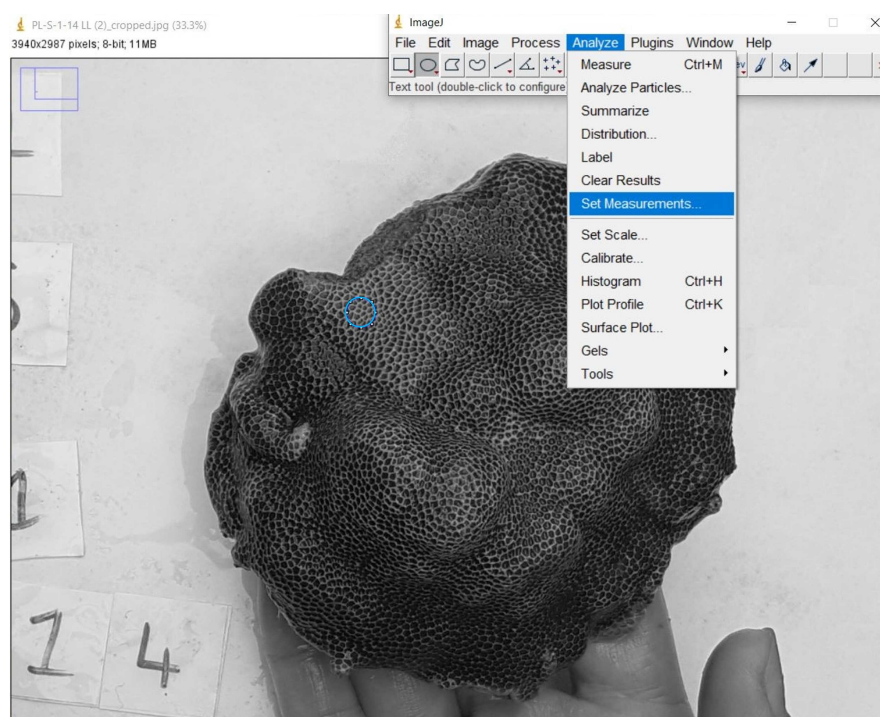


Fig. 4. ImageJ toolbar button options for setting the type of measurements which are made.

- 8 Select the box next to "Mean grey value" (Fig. 5.)

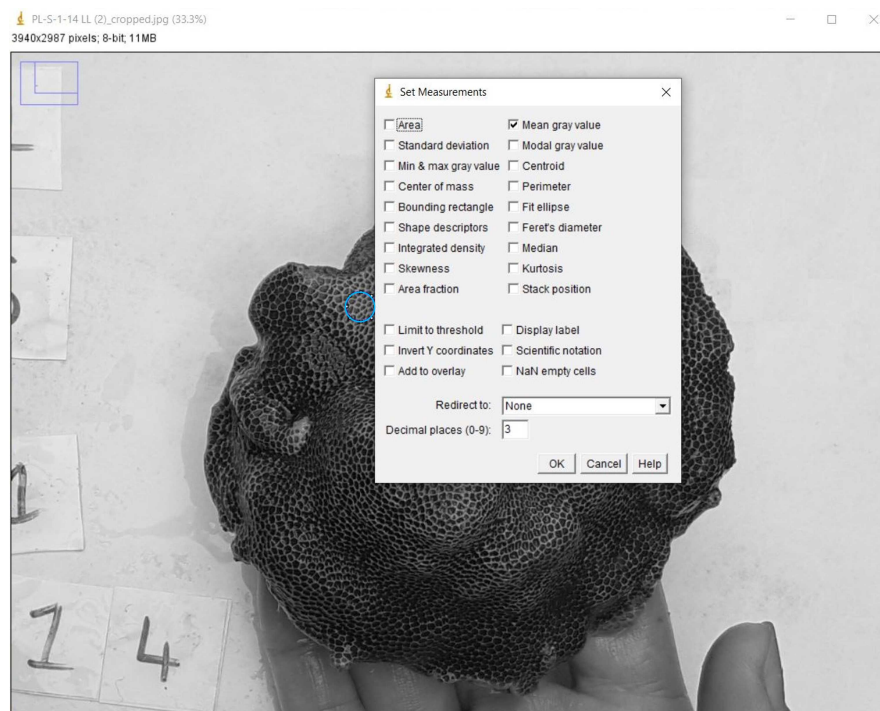


Fig. 5. ImageJ Set Measurements window. Make sure to select "Mean Grey Value"

- 9 Next, navigate to the toolbar, press "Analyze" followed by "Measure" [keyboard shortcut is Ctrl + M] (Fig. 6). This will bring up a Results window of the X and Y coordinates mean grey value for the region selected within the blue circle (Fig. 6).

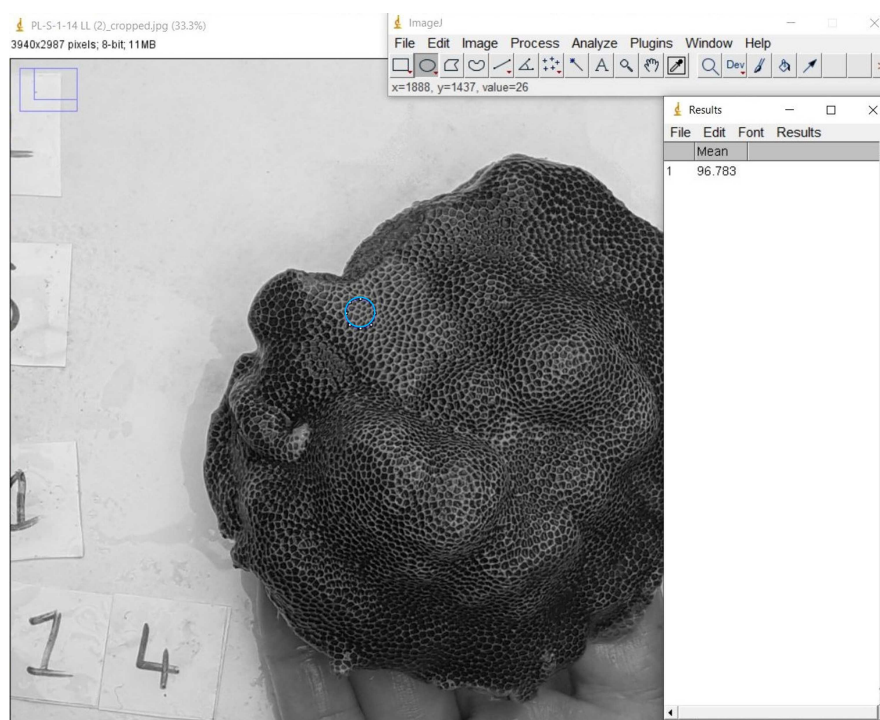


Fig. 6. ImageJ Results window showing "Mean Grey Value" of 96.783 for the first blue circle region.

- 10 Next, draw a new circle somewhere different on the coral surface (Fig. 7). Again make sure to avoid areas with shadows and/or glare. Measure this new area (Fig. 7).

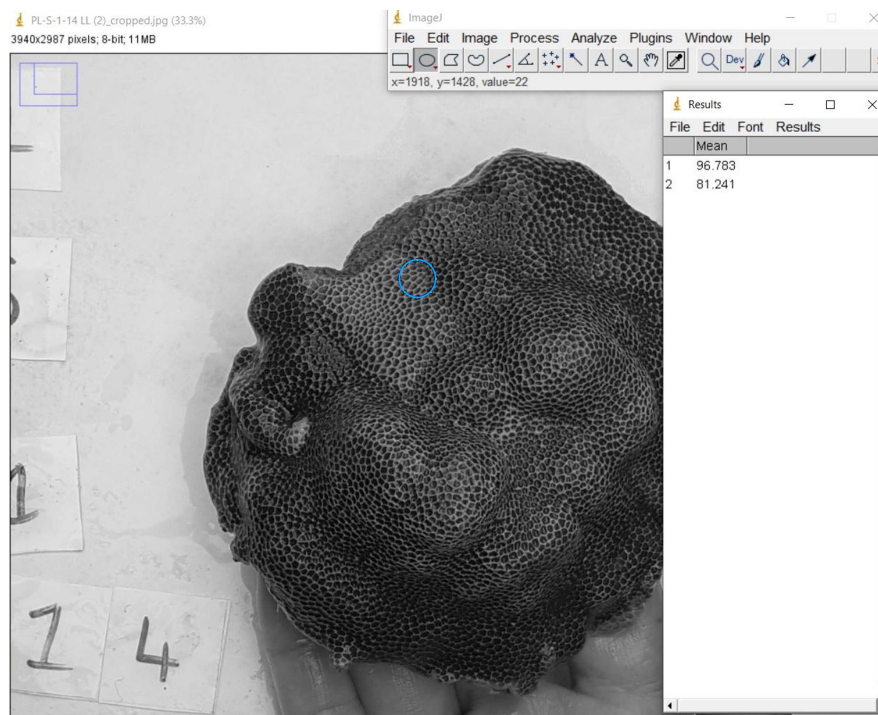


Fig. 7. ImageJ Results window showing "Mean Grey Value" of 81.241 for the second blue circle region.

- 11 Repeat the previous step until 5 different coral circle areas have been measured. Then draw a circle on the white standard (paper background in this example) (Fig. 8). Make sure the size of the circle drawn is similar in size to the previously drawn coral circles. Ensure you avoid areas of the white standard which have shadows, glare, or dirt specks.

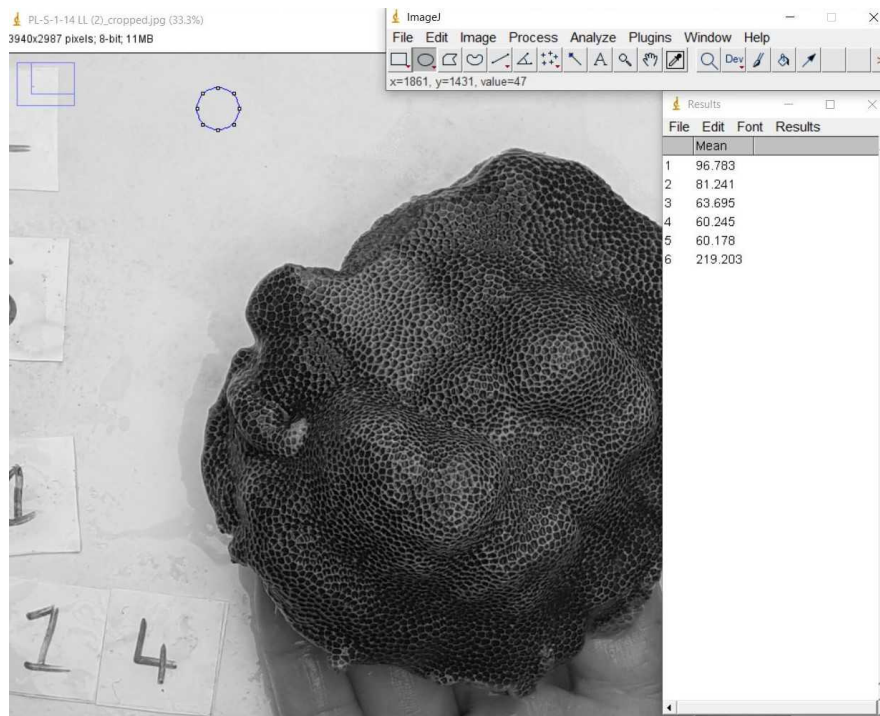


Fig. 8. ImageJ Results window showing "Mean Grey Value" of for five coral areas (i.e., values 96.783 to 60.178) and one reference area (219.203).

- 12 Repeat the previous steps, and measure five new coral areas, and one new reference standard area (Fig. 9). Make sure to always draw circles in new areas (i.e., do not accidentally measure the grey value of the same coral polyps twice).

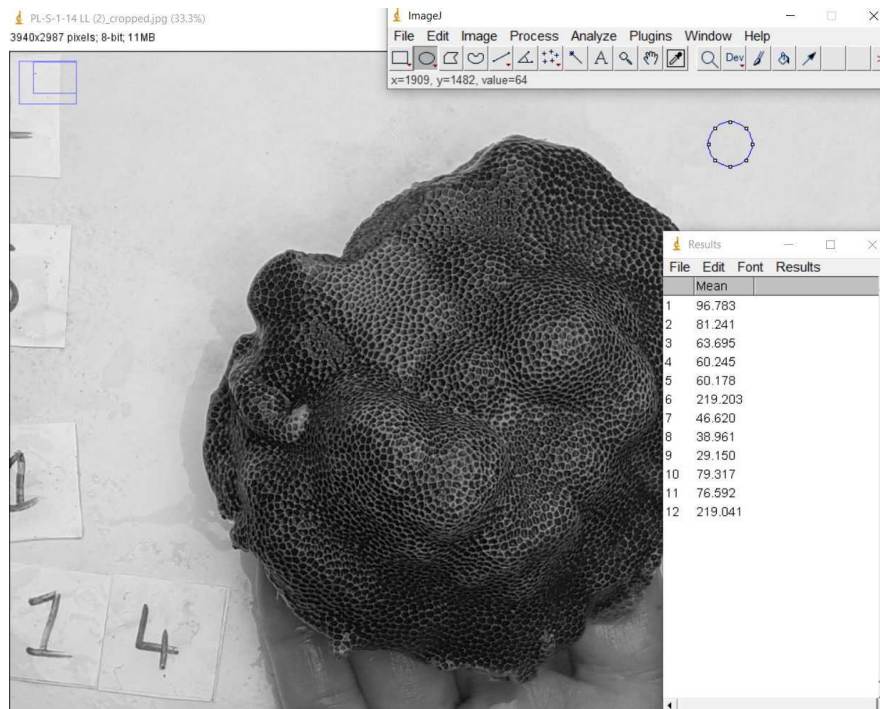


Fig. 9. ImageJ Results window showing "Mean Grey Value" of for five new coral areas (i.e., values 46.620 to 76.592) and one reference area (219.041).

- 13 Copy the twelve Mean Value Grey values and paste them into a excel spreadsheet (Fig. 10).

[illegible]

Fig. 10. Example of how to format excel spreadsheet.

- 14** For increased replication, repeat steps 4 through 13 with the side view image (Fig. 1B). Copy and paste values next to those from the top view (Fig. 11).

A3		PL-S-1-14																																				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z												
1			Top view																																			
2	id	treat	MIG1	MIG2	MIG3	MIG4	MIG5	Std1	MIG6	MIG7	MIG8	MIG9	MIG10	Std2	MIG11	MIG12	MIG13	MIG14	MIG15	Std3	MIG16	MIG17	MIG18	MIG19	MIG20	Std4	MIG21	MIG22	MIG23	MIG24	MIG25	MIG26	Std5					
3	PL-S-1-14	LL	96.78	81.24	63.70	60.25	60.18	219.2	46.62	38.96	29.15	79.32	76.59	219.0	76.87	66.60	67.81	48.82	58.72	211.3	48.66	47.85	46.29	48.85	50.32	210.0	48.66	47.85	46.29	48.85	50.32	210.0	48.66	47.85	46.29	48.85	50.32	210.0
4																																						

Fig. 11. Mean Grey Values from coral top (n = 10), coral side (n = 10) and white reference standard (n = 4).

- 15 Normalize the coral Mean Grey Values to the white reference standard Mean Grey Values using the equation shown in Fig. 12. Normalize the following coral values to the following white reference standard values:

- coral circles #1 – #5 normalize to White Std1
- coral circles #6 – #10 normalize to White Std2
- coral circles #11 – #15 normalize to White Std3
- coral circles #16 – #20 normalize to White Std4

	A	B	W	X	Y	Z	AA
1							
2	id	treat	MIG18	MIG19	MIG20	Std4	Norm1
3	PL-S-1-14	LL	46.29	48.85	50.32	210.85	44.15

Fig. 12. Example of normalization equation.

- 16 Calculate the mean intensity grey (MIG) and standard deviation of the 20 normalized values (Fig. 13).

AU3									
	A	B	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1									
2	id	treat	Norm15	Norm16	Norm17	Norm18	Norm19	Norm20	MIG (%)
3	PL-S-1-14	LL	27.78	23.08	22.69	21.95	23.17	23.87	27.7191

Fig. 13. Example of spreadsheet equation for calculating Mean Intensity Grey (MIG) values:

17 For an example of how to set up your spreadsheet, see attachment. [Example spreadsheet.xlsx](#)

18 This method is particularly useful when comparing experimental control and treatment corals colonies, photographed at similar times, using the same lighting (Fig. 14).



Fig. 14. Example of two colonies of *Porites lobata*, the one on the left was maintained under control conditions, whereas the one on the right was experimentally bleached during a heat stress experiment.