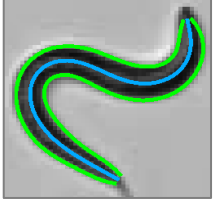
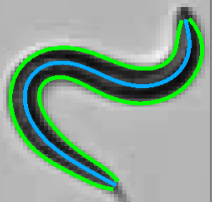
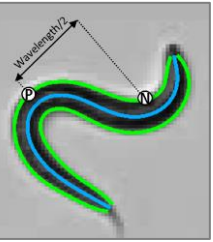
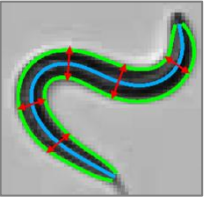
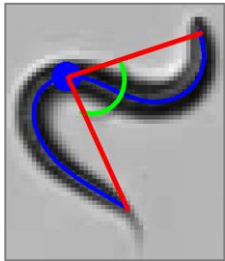
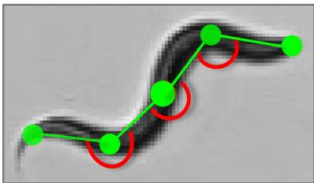


<p>Area</p>	<p>Region within worm's contour (green).</p>	
<p>Fit</p>	<p>Quantifies how well the worm model conforms to the underlying image data. The higher the number, the better the fit. The value 1.0 represents a perfect fit.</p>	
<p>Length</p>	<p>From head to tail along the central axis (blue).</p>	
<p>Omega Bend</p>	<p>When the worm conforms to an Omega shape Ω; it can occur when a worm makes a change in direction.</p> <p>Begins when the bending angle between head-midpoint and mid-point-tail drops below 90° and continues until the bending angle exceeds 90° again.</p>	
<p>Wavelength</p>	<p>Measurement between the positive (P) and the negative (N) stationary points (black double-arrow) multiplied by 2.</p>	
<p>Width</p>	<p>Cross-section (red) averaged over the entire length.</p>	

<p>Bending Angle</p>	<p>An angle of zero degrees means that the worm is straight (there is no bend).</p> <p>Bending Angle (mid-point): Angle (green) between the midpoint-head and the midpoint-tail segments (red).</p>  <p>Bending Angle (multiple): Angles (red) between "sample point to sample point" segments (green). <i>N sample angles = N + 2 samples points (use an odd number of sample angles so that the middle sample angle coincides with the midpoint of the worm)</i></p> 
<p>Curvature Map</p>	<p>Use to visualize the curvature of the worm's centerline.</p> <p>The curvature amplitude is color-coded and plotted along the worm's centerline with the horizontal axis "time" (number of frames) and the vertical axis "position" (represented as sample angle numbers).</p> <p>The color scale is displayed on the right. In the example, the most vibrant red (bottom of the scale) represents a minus 20-degree angle and the most vibrant blue (top of the scale) represents a 20-degree angle.</p> 