

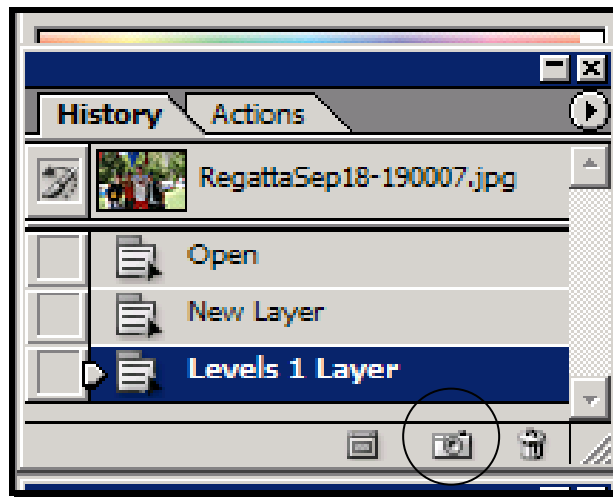
Section 2

Enhancing Photographs

The most common use for early PhotoShop versions was the capability to enhance digital photographs. From basic tools such as removing red eye from photographs to feathering pixel edges, PhotoShop is still the favorite application for photo enhancements. Today this capability actually falls second to the ability to store photographs in multiple formats with varying degrees of compression and resolution options. The major issue with photographs in journalistic corners today is the tradeoff between quality and download time for images that will be displayed on Web pages.

In the following exercises, you will work with shadow contrasts, selection tools and feathering options with existing photographs. Each exercise will provide practice with new tools and methods available in PhotoShop. In the first photo of the Sailing Club, the shadows hide the faces of the team. You will work with layers, histograms and color cast options.

The History Palette



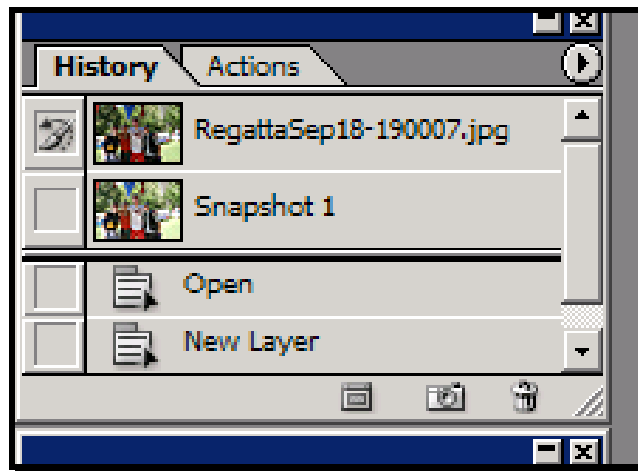
Create a Snapshot

One of the palettes available in PhotoShop is the History palette. This palette serves as an “undo” buffer for changes that are made to a photograph. Each edit will be listed as a separate entity in the history palette list. In addition, you may stop and take *snapshots*

of the photograph or image at any point you choose. You may restore any of these snapshots using the History palette.

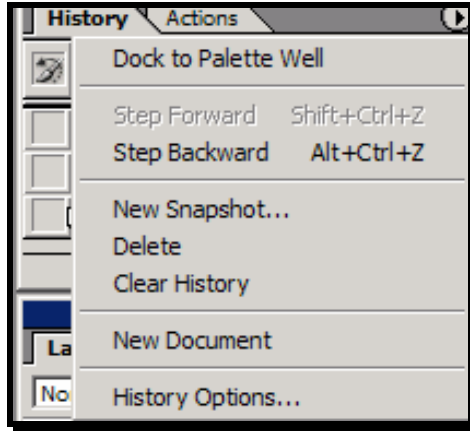
The list in your History palette may be similar to the one shown above. So far, you have opened the regatta photograph, added a new layer and applied a color adjustment level to the new layer. If you are pleased with the results of these changes, click the camera icon to create a snapshot. This will allow you to restore the image back to this point at any time.

- Click on the camera icon to capture a snapshot at this point in the image editing process.
A snapshot will be added to the History palette.

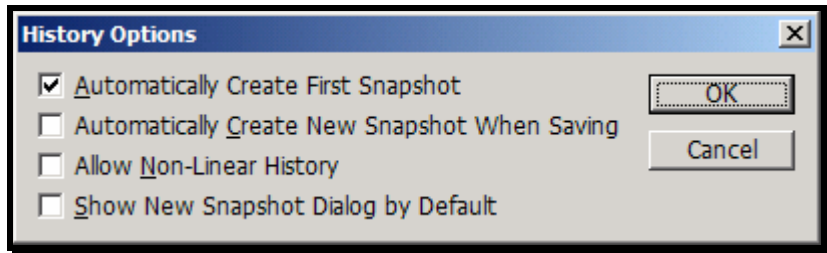


If you prefer to set a snapshot for a photograph or image as soon as it is opened, you may change the options for the History palette. To find the settings for the History palette, click on the menu button in the palette. Verify that the option “Automatically Create First Snapshot” is enabled.

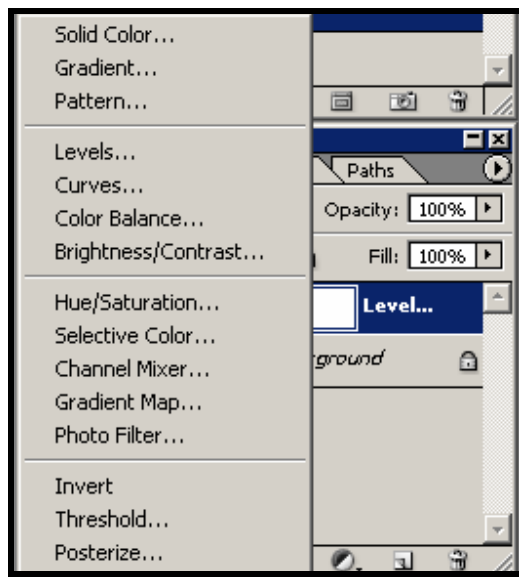
1. Click on the menu button on the History palette.



2. Select the last item, **History Options...**
3. Verify that the option **Automatically Create First Snapshot** is enabled.

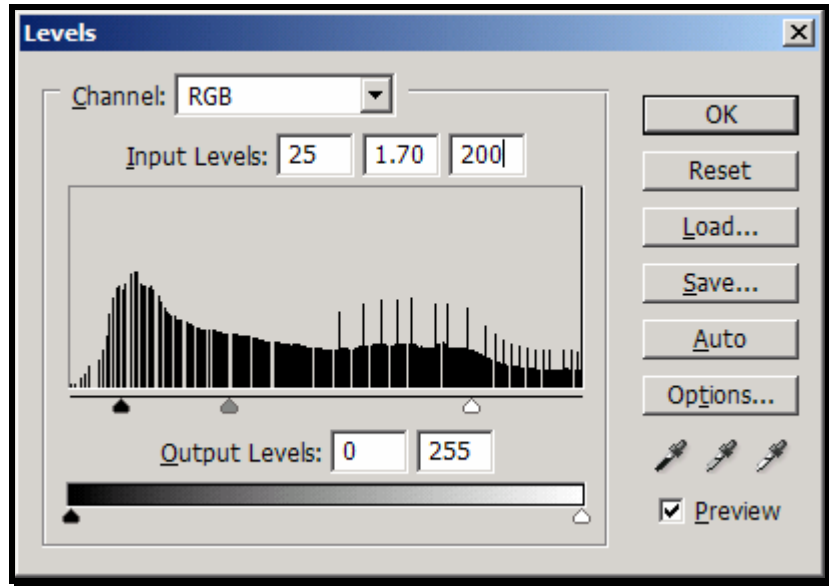


4. Click [OK] to close the **History Options** dialog.
In the **Layers** palette, click on the circle icon to **Create a new fill or adjustment level**.

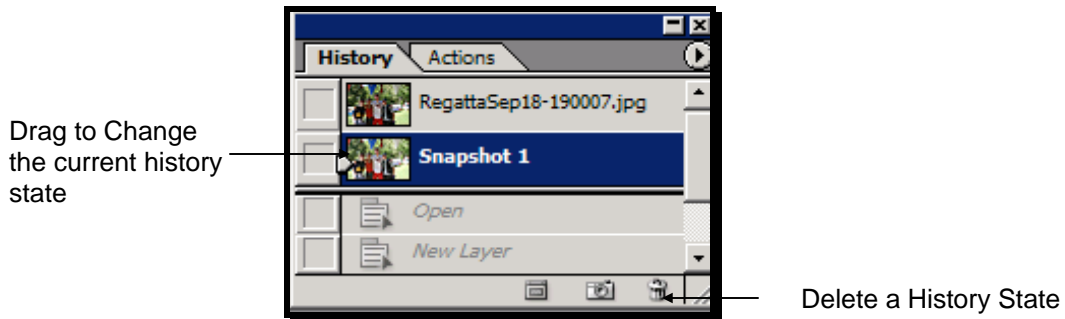


Create new fill or adjustment layer

5. Select **Levels...** from the submenu.
6. Type the following values in the **Input Levels** text boxes:
Black = 25
Gray = 1.7
White = 200



7. Click [OK].
The photograph is much lighter.
8. Click on **Snapshot 1** in the **History** palette.
The photograph will be restored to the previous adjustment settings. The newer actions are now inactive.



9. Drag the pointer to the left of **Snapshot 1** down to the **Levels 2 Layer** edit.
This will reset all of the edits in the history list.
10. Click on an edit one at a time to watch the edits undo or redo as you activate each one.
11. Click on the last edit, **Levels 2 Layer** and click on the trash can icon to delete this history state.

A prompt will appear asking if you want to delete the state "Levels 2 Layer."

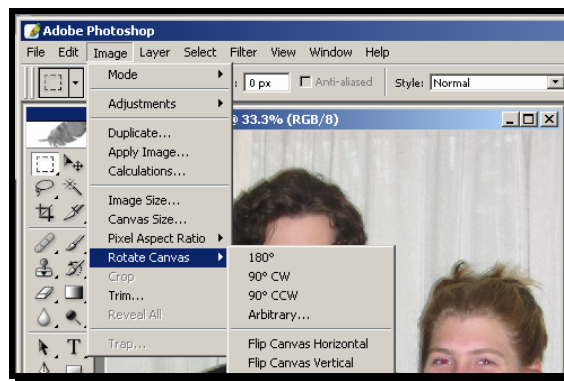
12. Click [**Yes**].
13. Restore the adjustment level to your preferred settings.
14. Create a second snapshot of the photograph.

Remove Red Eye

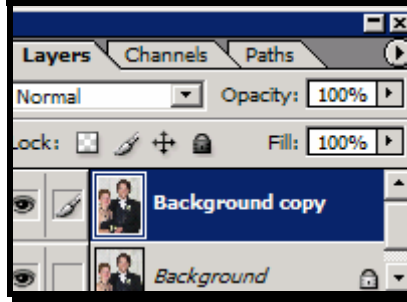
When taking photographs of individuals, it is easy to end up with red eye from the flash of the camera. In this exercise, you will learn to use the **Red Eye Tool** to replace red eyes with a more natural eye color.

When working with original photographs, it is always a good idea to duplicate the background layer. This allows you to access all of the image data on the original photograph without affecting the original.

1. Open the file **IMG_2015.jpg**. This file is located in the **Originals** folder.
2. Choose **Image** then **Rotate Canvas** from the menu.
3. Select the option **90° CCW** (counter-clockwise) so it is upright.



4. From the menu, select **Layer** then **Duplicate Layer**.
A Duplicate Layer dialog box will open.
5. Verify the name **Background Copy** appears in the dialog box.
6. Click [**OK**].
*A new layer called **Background Copy** will appear on the Layers palette.*



7. Use the **View Actual Pixels** command to zoom in on the faces.

Red Eye Tool (in CS2)



Red Eye Tool (J)

Now it will be necessary to replace the red eyes using the **Red Eye Tool**. When you activate the Red Eye Tool, it may be necessary to adjust settings in the Options Bar.

1. Click on the **Spot Healing Brush** rectangle to display the hidden tools.
2. Select the **Red Eye Tool**.
The tool looks like an eye with a crosshair icon. The mouse pointer will change to a crosshair as you move it over the photograph.



3. The following options may appear in the **Options Bar**:
Pupil Size = 50%
Darken = 50%
4. Drag the crosshair over the red area of the student's eyes.
All red pixels will be replaced with black.
5. Click on **View** then **Print Size** from the menu to view the doctored photograph.

6. Use the **Red Eye Tool** to repair all of the red eyes in the photograph.
7. Save the file as a **JPEG** format.

Section 2

Summary Exercises

Part One

1. Open the file **Virginia Birthday 034.jpg**.
2. Crop the image to bring the students up close and personal.
3. Create a picture size 4" x 6". Hint: It may be necessary to rotate the image to a portrait orientation to crop this size.
4. Add a color adjustment level to lighten the shadows.
5. Practice with the Brightness/Contrast adjustment level.
6. Set the White, Gray and Black points for the image.
7. Save the file in the **PhotoShop** folder. Save the file as **VB Cropped**.
8. Save in your preferred file format.
9. Open the file **Laney.jpg** from the **Originals** folder.
10. Add a **New Adjustment Layer** and choose the Hue/Saturation level and see if you can tone down the sunshine a bit.
11. Save the file as **Laney without sun** in the **PhotoShop** folder. Save as your preferred file format.
12. Open the file **small_blue_snow.jpg** from the **Originals** folder.
13. Work with a New Adjustment Level to see if you can make the photo more legible and less "blue." Practice with the **Hue/Saturation** levels for each color channel. Open the **Channel Mixer** from the **Adjustment Layer** command and review the color values of each channel.
14. Make several snapshots of the image.
1. Save the file in the **PhotoShop** folder. Save in your preferred file format.

Part Two

1. It is always a good idea to add a new _____ before you begin enhancing photographs.
2. If you want to view the actual values for the color channels in a photograph, use the _____ dialog box.
3. Once you have selected the correct channel for a white, gray or black point, hold the _____ key on the keyboard and click to accept that setting.
4. To remove redeye from a photograph, choose the _____ from the toolbox.
5. Before using the Color Replacement Tool, it is a good idea to set the _____ color swatch to the desired replacement color.
6. If you hold the _____ key on the keyboard, you will change the feature for a selected tool.
7. Use the _____ palette to view the states that have been recorded during the edit process.
8. Create a _____ of an image if you desire to continue editing but do not want to lose a photograph at a precise point.
9. From the menu, select _____ then _____ to restore an image to its last saved format.
10. Use the _____ lasso tool to select jagged or multi-pointed edges of an object.