



Amazing Photo Editing

We are using Adobe Photoshop Elements

Today we will use the Text Tool, Wind Filter, Gaussian Blur, Liquify Tool, Hue/Saturation Adjustment, Layers, Overlay Blending mode, Gradient Tool, Lock Transparency, Layer Styles, Drop Shadow, and Inner Shadow



To Make photos look their best

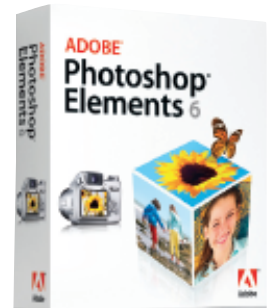
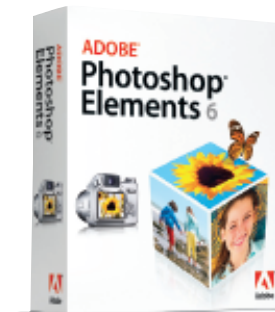
- Create amazing composites with easy-to-use tools
- Brush away wrinkles, unwanted objects, and other flaws
- Make selections in a snap so you can easily adjust specific areas of a photo
- Easily adjust skin tones for a more natural look
- Fine-tune exposure with color curves adjustments and the enhanced Brightness/Contrast control

To Do more with photos

- Start creating quickly, no experience necessary
- Express your ideas in customizable layouts
- Create photo books with greater ease and flexibility
- Entertain friends with custom slide shows and interactive web galleries
- Share with family and friends using a variety of fun options

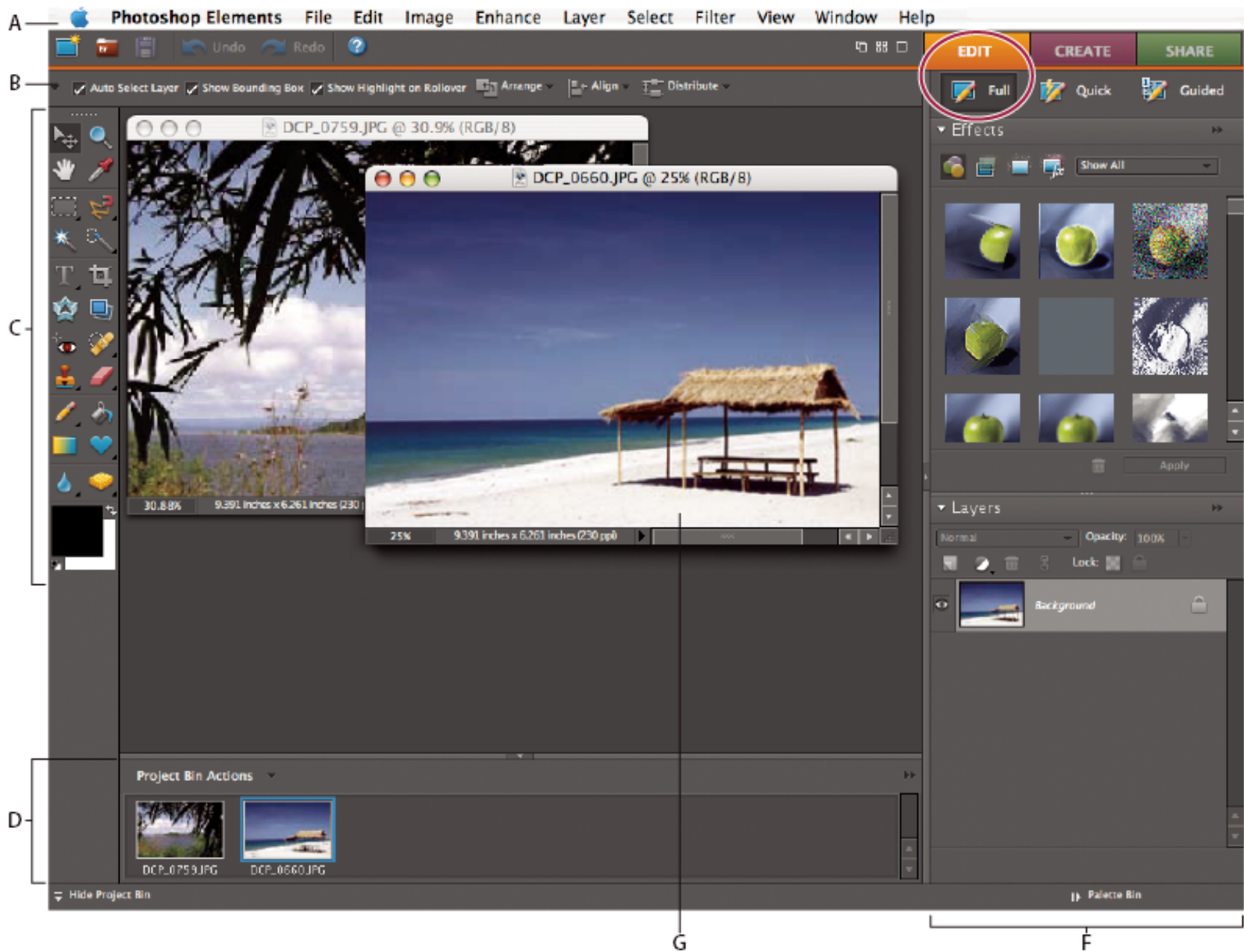
To Easily find and view all photos and video clips

- Instantly download photos from your camera
- Categorize photos and video clips with easy-to-use visual tags
- Group photos into convenient Albums
- Develop creations more quickly by gathering the photos you need for a specific project in one place
- View and organize your photos quickly, even when your library grows to include thousands of photos



Adobe® Photoshop® Elements 6
Version 6.0.(20080307.m.527@431481)

Students will learn

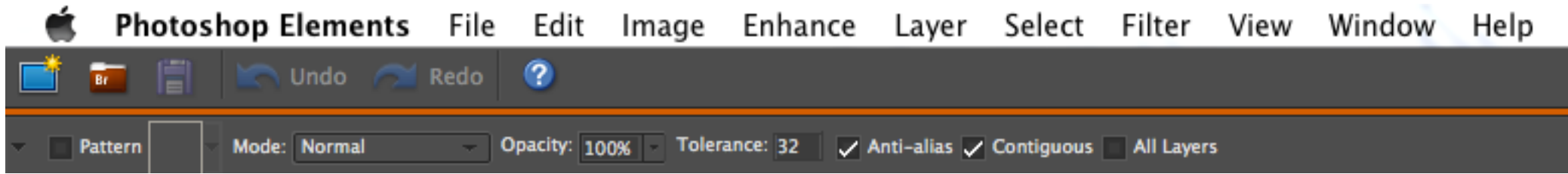


Full Edit workspace

A. Menu bar **B.** Workspace buttons **C.** Toolbox **D** Project Bin **E.** Palettes **F.** Palette bin **G.** Active image area



You should be familiar with Adobe Photoshop Elements before viewing this project. Please review as needed



Menu bar Contains menus for performing tasks. The menus are organized by topic. For example, the Enhance menu contains commands for applying adjustments to an image.

Workspace buttons Moves you between the Guided Edit, Quick Fix, and Full Edit workspaces. These buttons change according to the current workspace.

Toolbox Holds tools for editing images.

Options bar Provides options for the tool you select.

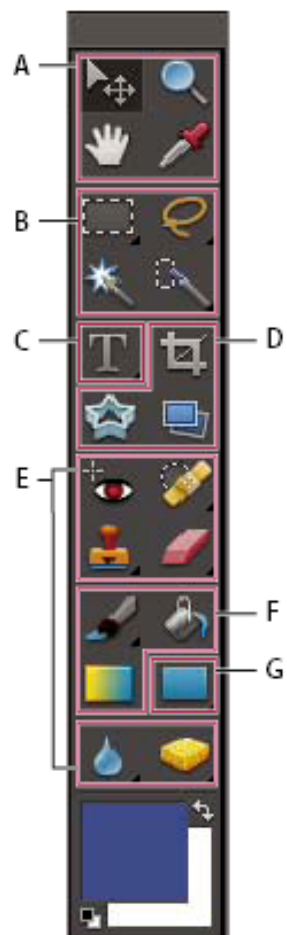
Project Bin Displays thumbnails of opened images, and lets you easily manage them.

Palettes Help you monitor and modify images.

Palette Bin Helps you organize the palettes in your work area.

Note: *To view the area behind open photos, including other open applications, uncheck Photoshop Elements > Preferences > Fill Workspace Background. To fill the workspace with a gray backdrop, select the Fill Workspace Background. option. Do NOT change this.*

Toolbox overview



A Navigation and measuring tools

- Move (V)
- Zoom (Z)
- Hand (H)
- Eyedropper (I)

B Selection tools

- Rectangular Marquee (M)
- Elliptical Marquee (M)
- Lasso (L)
- Magnetic Lasso (L)
- Polygonal Lasso (L)
- Magic Wand (W)
- Quick Selection (A)
- Selection Brush (A)

C Type tools

- Horizontal Type (T)
- Vertical Type (T)
- Horizontal Type Mask (T)
- Vertical Type Mask (T)

D Crop tools

- Crop (C)
- Cookie Cutter (Q)
- Straighten (P)

E Retouching tools

- Red Eye Removal (Y)
- Spot Healing Brush (J)
- Healing Brush (J)
- Clone Stamp (S)
- Pattern Stamp (S)
- Eraser (E)
- Background Eraser (E)
- Magic Eraser (E)
- Blur (R)
- Sharpen (R)
- Smudge (R)
- Sponge (O)
- Dodge (O)
- Burn (O)

F Painting and drawing tools

- Brush (B)
- Pencil (N)
- Impressionist Brush (B)
- Color Replacement (B)
- Paint Bucket (K)
- Gradient (G)

G Shape tools

- Rectangle (U)
- Rounded Rectangle (U)
- Ellipse (U)
- Polygon (U)
- Line (U)
- Custom Shape (U)
- Shape Selection (U)



The TOOLBOX TOOLS

Remember to save often



About the toolbox

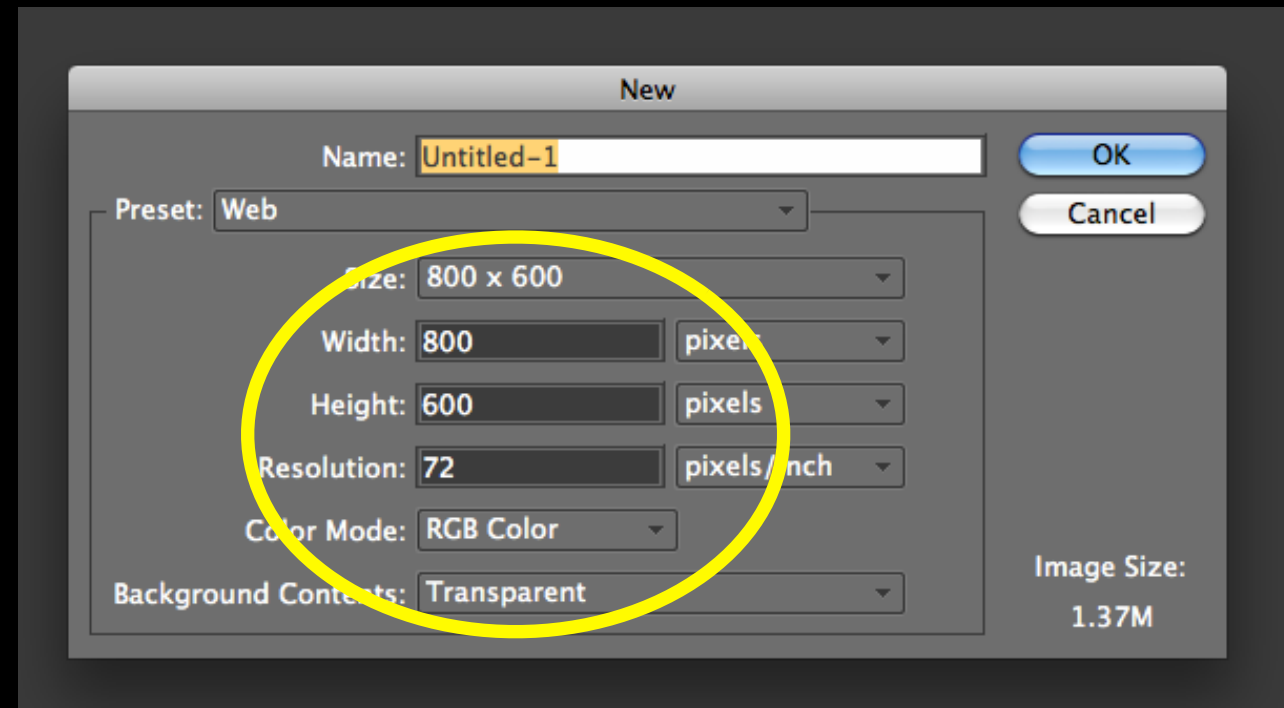
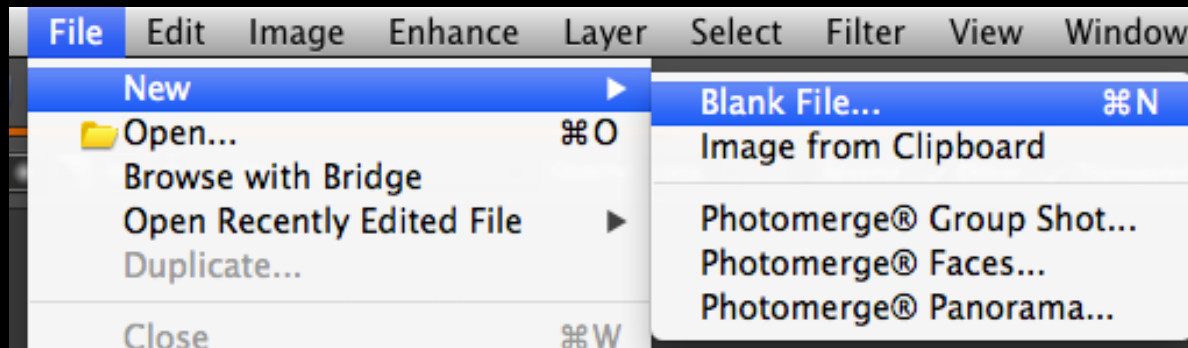
Use tools in the toolbox to select, edit, and view images; some tools let you paint, draw, and type. The toolbox appears on the left side of the Full Edit and Quick Fix workspaces. In the Full Edit workspace, you can move the toolbox by dragging the gripper bar at the top of the box. You must select a tool in the toolbox before you can use it. Once selected, the tool is highlighted in the toolbox, and optional settings for the tool appear in the options bar, which is located below the shortcuts bar at the top of the workspace. Some tools in the toolbox have additional tools beneath them. These are called **nested tools**. A small triangle at the lower right of the tool icon signals that there are nested tools. When you select a tool, any additional nested tools appear in the options bar.

Note: *You cannot deselect a tool once you select a tool, it remains selected until you select a different tool. For example, if you've selected the Lasso tool, and you want to click your image without selecting anything, select the Hand tool.*

You can view information about any tool in the toolbox by positioning the pointer over it. The name of the tool appears below the pointer, this is called the **tool tip**. You can click a link in some tool tips to see additional information about the tool.

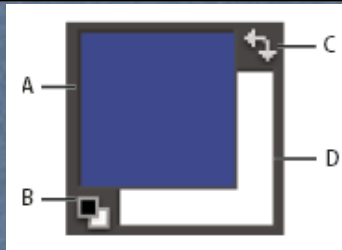
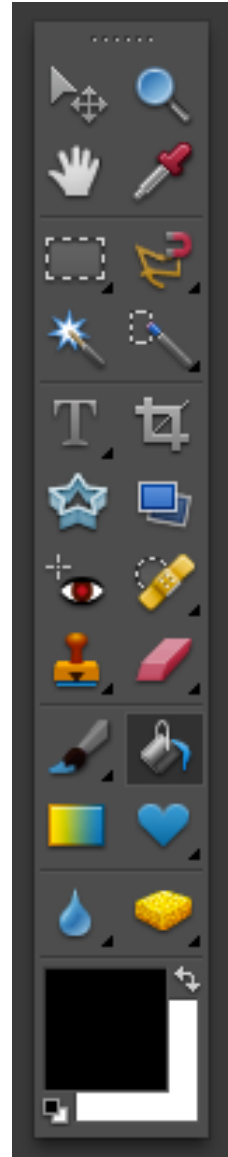
OK, let's start a new document, the document size depends on how big/much text you want to create using this "hot" method. Our example is Preset: Web at 800px wide by 600px in height. We will use 72 pixels/inch, Color Mode: RGB Color, and a temporary Transparent background.

With your new document, let's create your "burning" text. We can use any font, size 72px. (Note: *DO NOT* use the "Faux Bold" option on this text or the next step will fail).

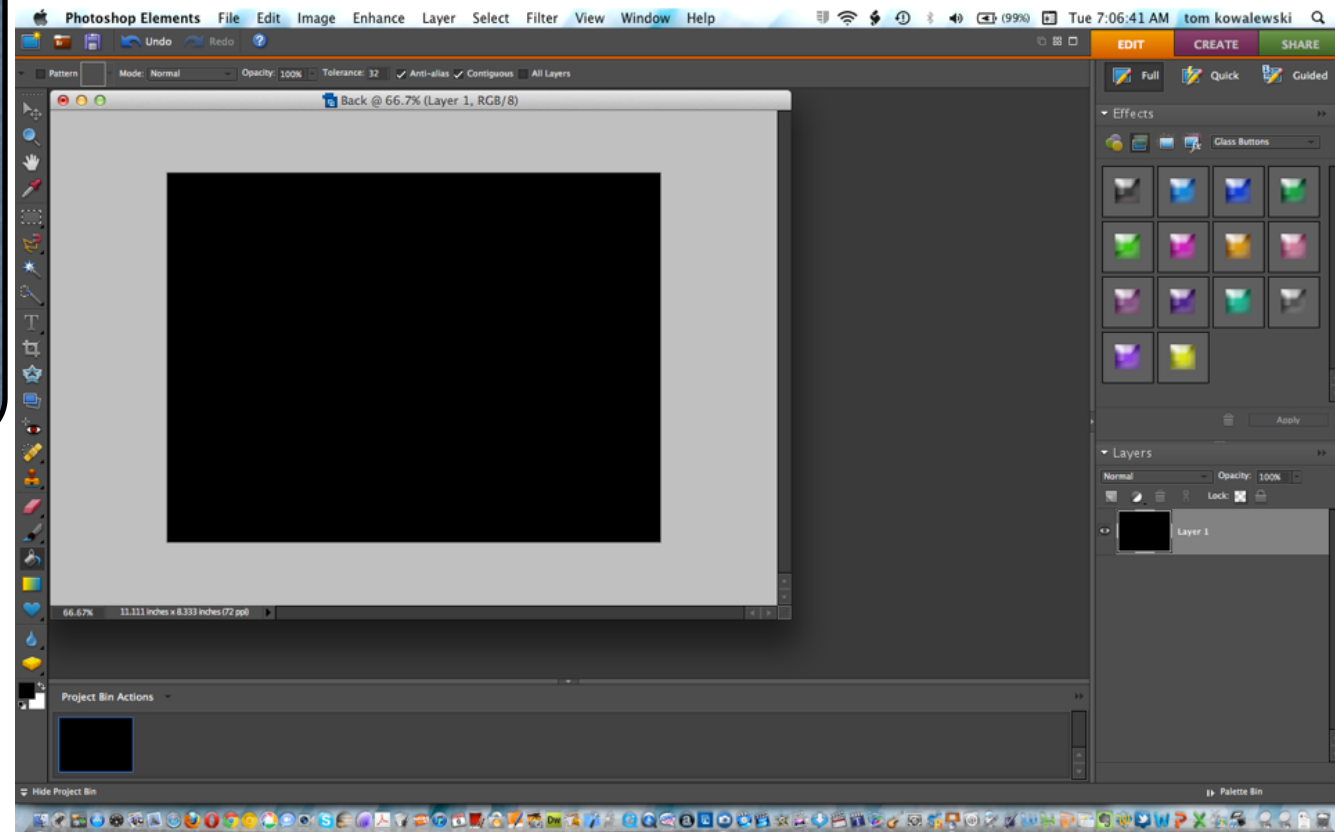
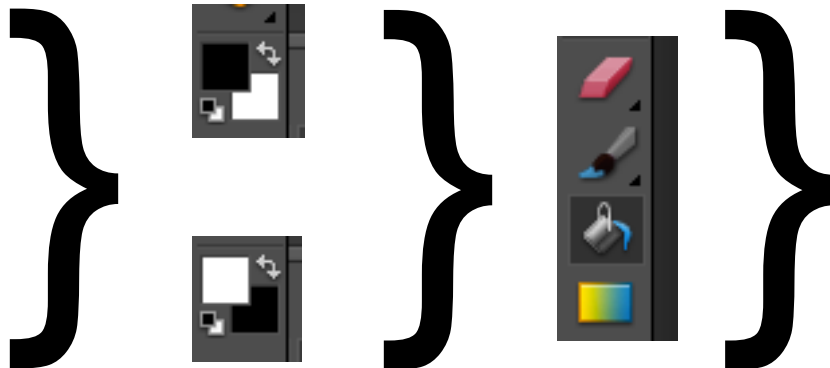


About foreground and background colors

You apply the foreground color when you paint with the Brush or Pencil tools, and when you fill selections with the Paint Bucket tool. The color you apply to the Background layer with the Eraser tool is called the **background color**. You can see and change the foreground and background colors in the two overlapping boxes at the bottom of the toolbox. The top box is the foreground color, and the bottom box is the background color. The foreground and background colors are also used together by the Gradient tool and some special effects filters.



*Foreground and background color boxes in toolbox
A. Foreground color box B. Click to use default colors (black and white) C. Click to switch the foreground and background colors D. Background color box
You can change the foreground or background color in the toolbox by using the Eyedropper tool, the Color Swatches palette, or the Color Picker.*

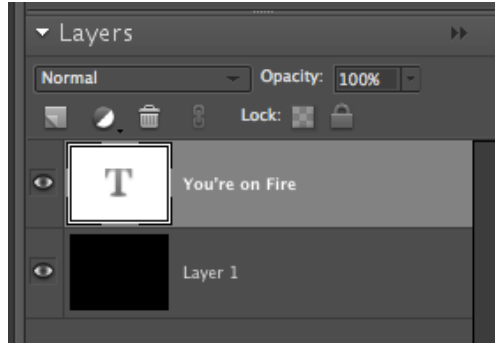


About text

Use the Horizontal Type and Vertical Type tools to create and edit text. The new text you type is entered in a new text layer. You can create single-line text or paragraph text. Each line of single line text you enter is independent—the length of a line grows or shrinks as you edit it, but it doesn't wrap to the next line. To create a new line of text, press Enter. Paragraph text wraps within the paragraph boundaries you specify.

Add text

1. Select the Horizontal Type tool or the Vertical Type tool .
2. Do one of the following:
 - To create a single line of text, click in the image to set an insertion point for the type.
 - To create paragraph text, drag a rectangle to create a text box for the type.
3. The small line through the I-beam marks the position of the type baseline. For horizontal type, the baseline marks the line on which the type rests; for vertical type, the baseline marks the center axis of the type characters.
4. (Optional) Select type options, such as font, style, size, and color, in the options bar.
5. Type the characters you want. If you did not create a text box, you can press Return to create a new line. The text appears in its own layer, which is called a **text layer** .
6. Commit the text layer by doing one of the following:
 - Click the Commit button in the options bar.
 - Press the Enter key on the numeric keypad.
 - Click in the image, outside of the text box.
 - Select a different tool in the toolbox.



Note: To discard the text layer before you commit it, click the Cancel button .

Duplicate a layer within an image

You can duplicate any layer, including the Background layer, within an image.

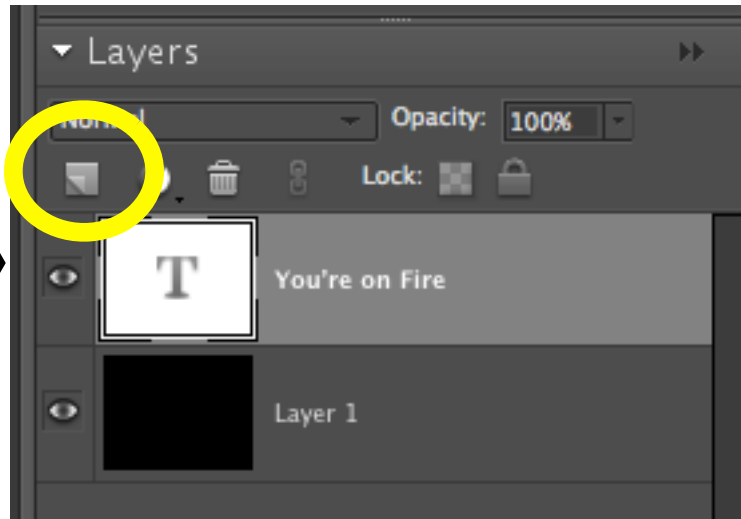
Select one or more layers in the Layers palette, and do one of the following to duplicate it:

- To duplicate and rename the layer, choose Layer > Duplicate Layer, or choose Duplicate Layer from the Layers palette More menu. Name the duplicate layer, and click OK.
- To duplicate without naming, select the layer and drag it to the New Layer button  at the top of the Layers palette.
- Right-click the layer name or thumbnail, and choose Duplicate Layer.

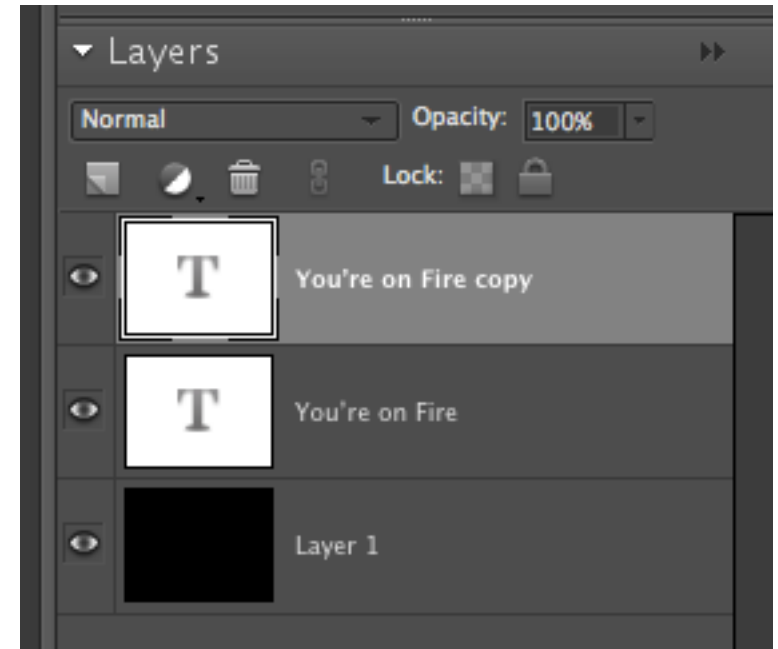


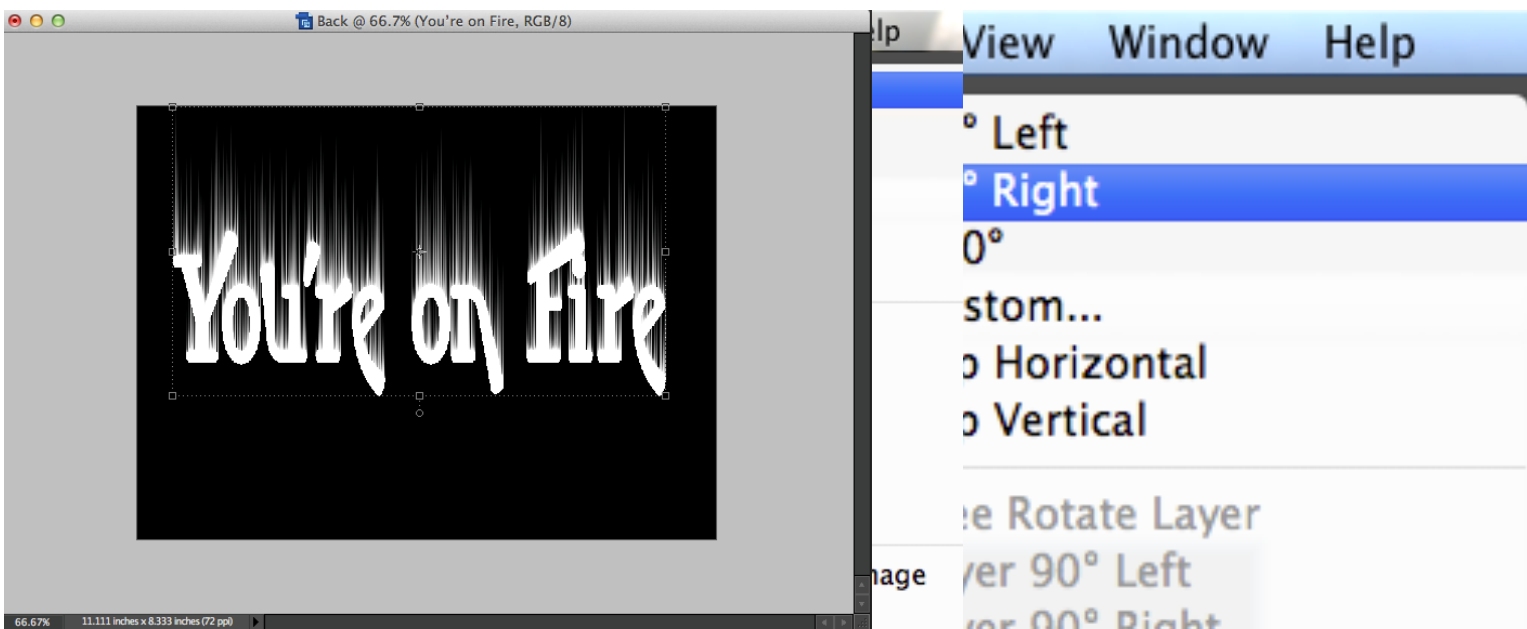
Duplicate your text layer

From this



To this

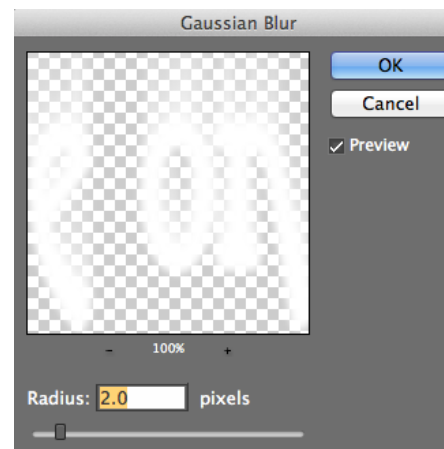
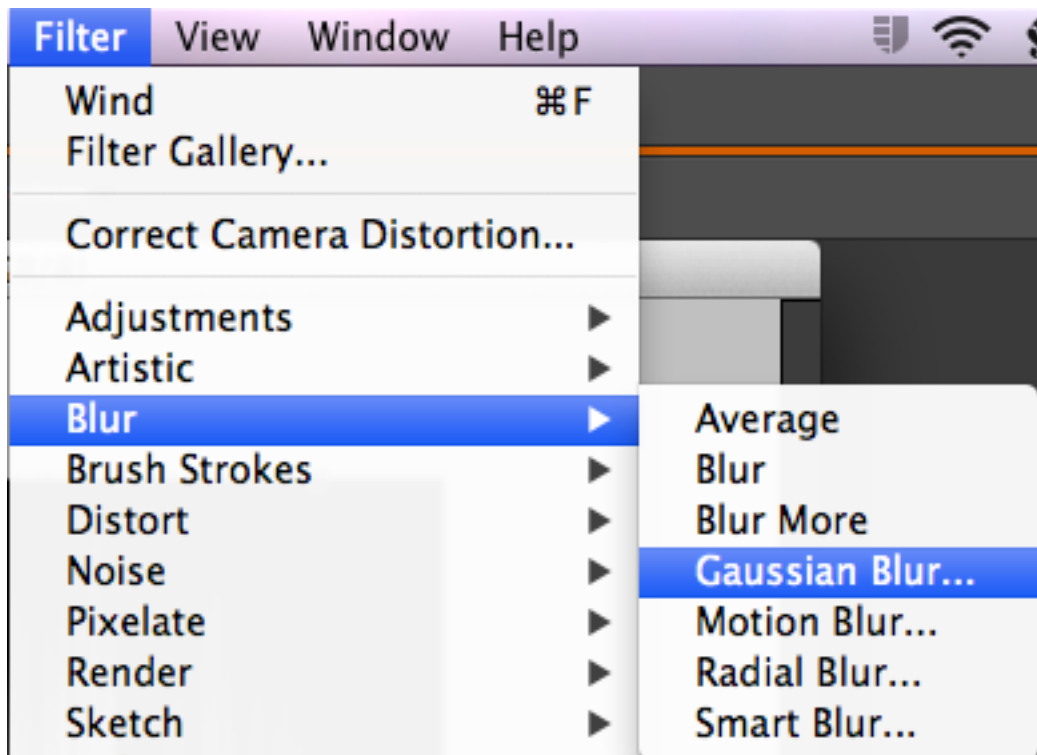




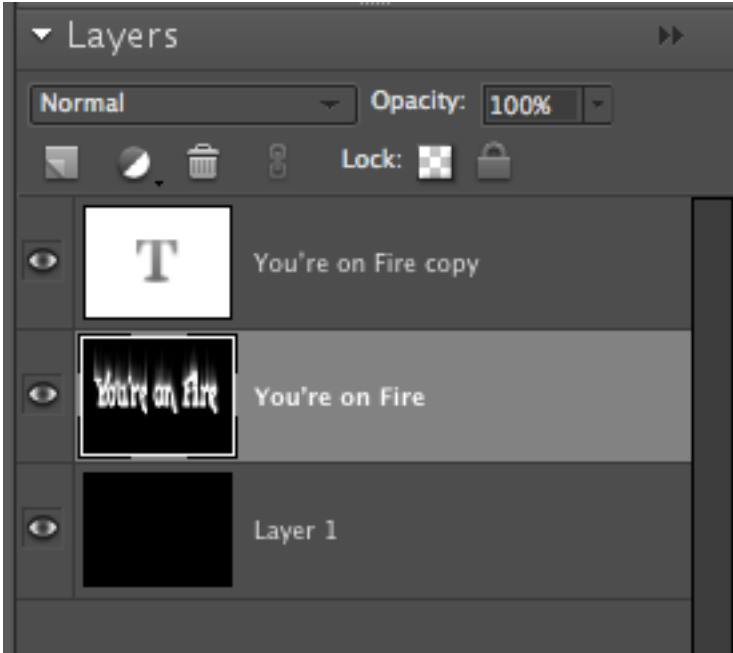
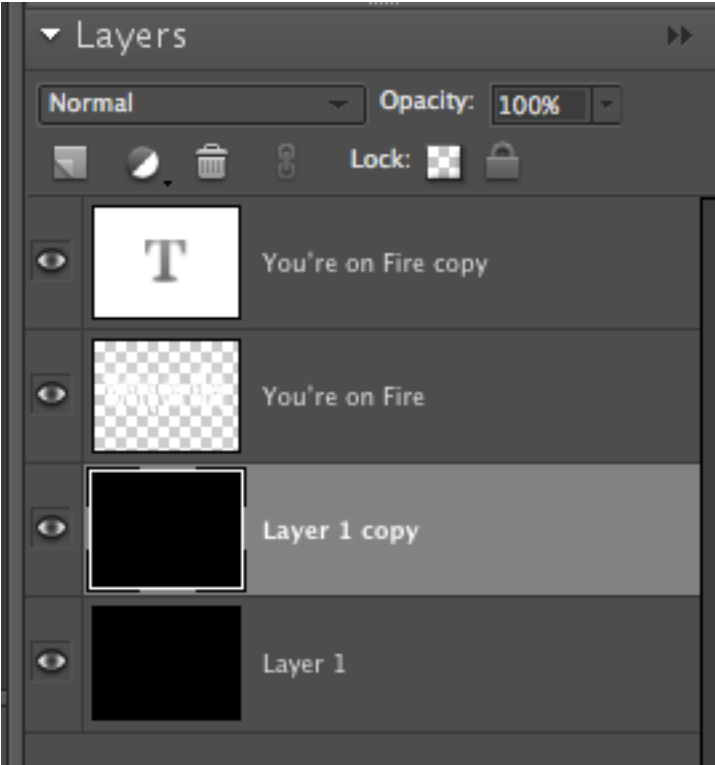
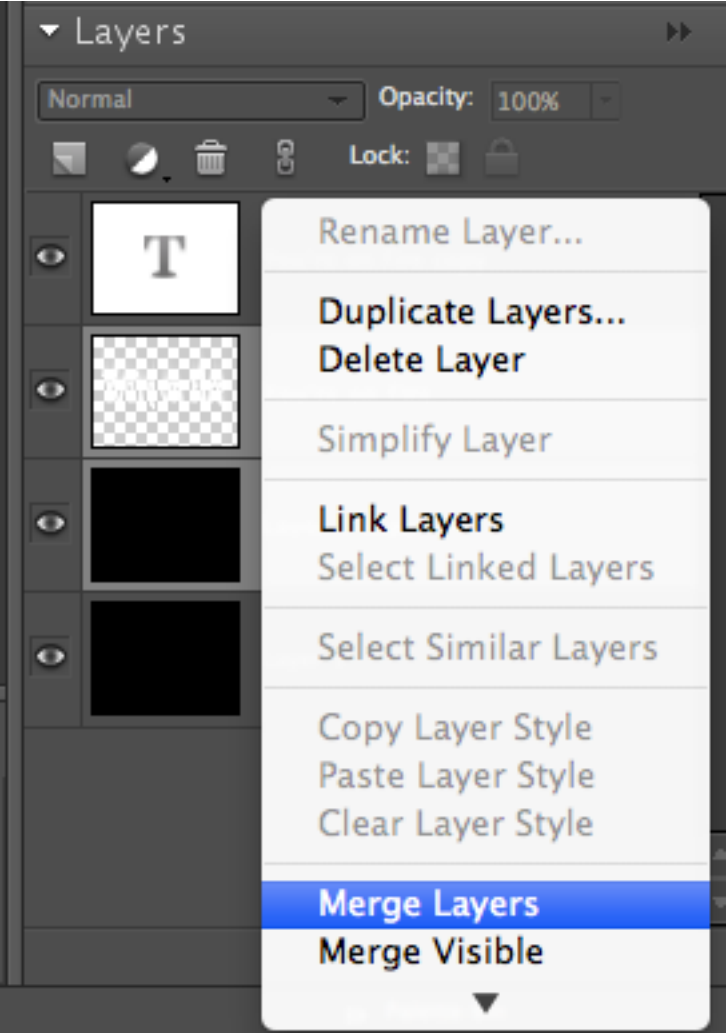
To get the flames rising, we're going to use the Wind Filter. This filter only works going to the left or right, so we have to rotate our canvas first.

- Choose Image -> Rotate Canvas -> 90 ClockWise.
- Next go to the Layer Menu and Simplify Layer.
- Make sure the middle layer is still selected and choose Filter -> Stylize -> Wind.
- Select "Wind" and "From the Left" in the options and click OK. We need more wind than one application of the filter provides, so hit Command-F a few times (Control-F if you're on Windows) to apply the filter a few more times. (We applied the filter three times).
- You can use more or less applications depending on how high you want the flames to reach.
- Finally, rotate the canvas back to normal with Image -> Rotate Canvas -> 90 CounterClockWise

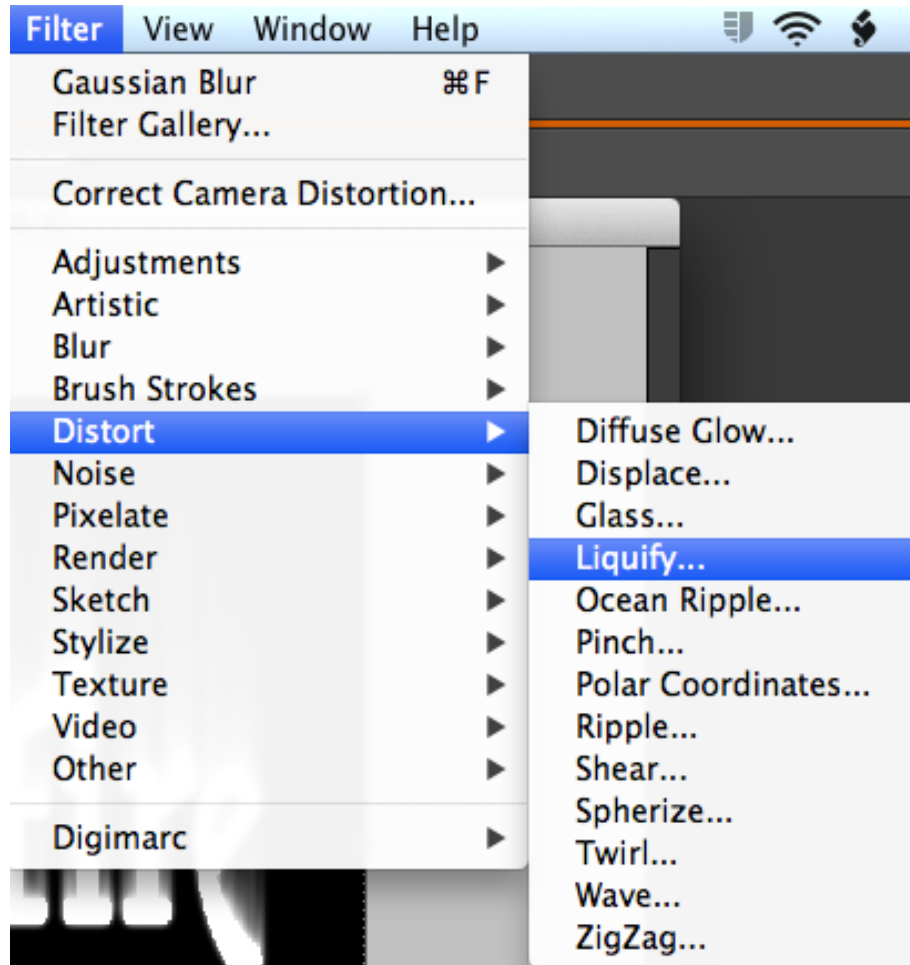
Now we need to make the wind streaks look more like flames by blurring them together. Select Filter -> Blur -> Gaussian Blur and set the radius to 3 or less (make sure you still have the middle layer selected). You can use more or less blur depending on how you want the flames to look.



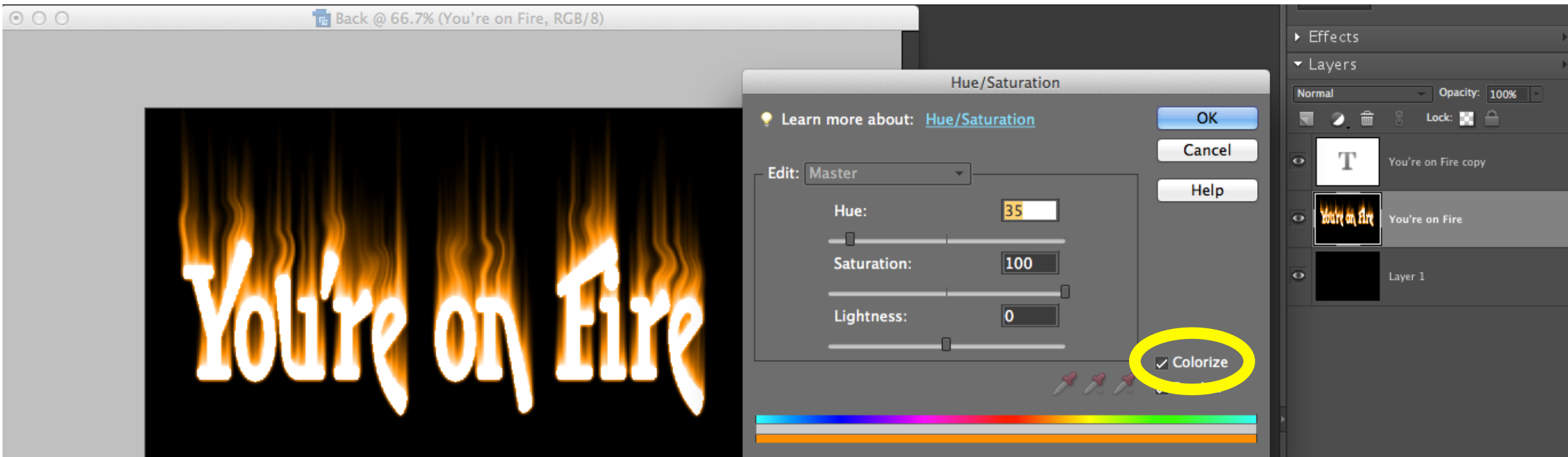
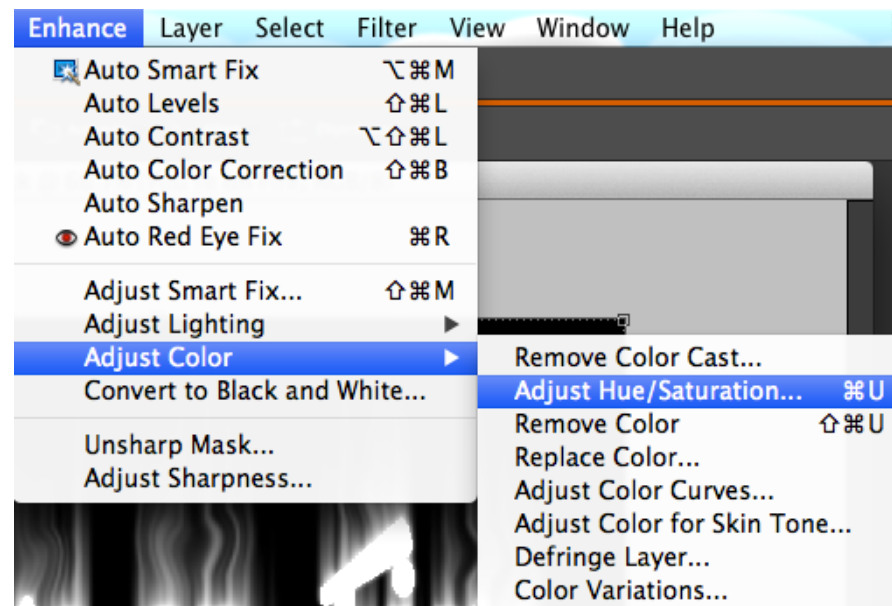
The next step is to give our flame layer a black background which will be needed for the next step. To do this, duplicate Layer 1 (our original background layer) and merge this duplicate layer with the blurred text layer we just made. This won't change the look of the image just yet, but your layers should now look like those below.



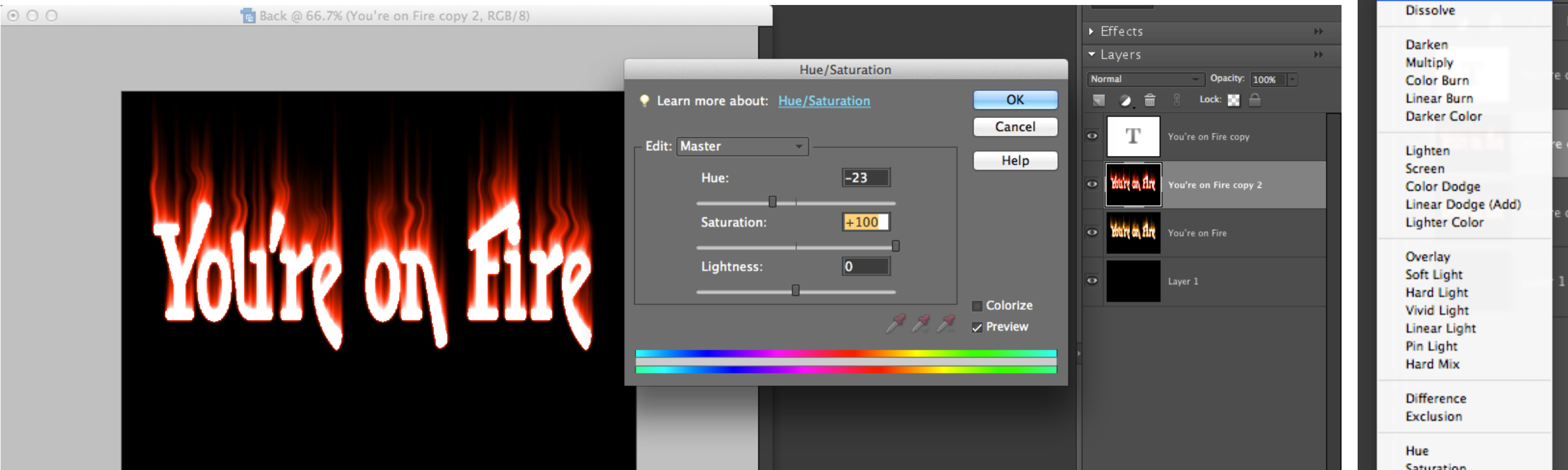
With the middle layer still selected, go to Filter -> Liquify. We'll use this to give the flames a wavy look. I set the brush size to 80, density to 11 and pressure to 92. Now take any tool (we used the Turbulence Tool) and push the streaks around to get a sort of rising "S" pattern over the letters. Also push a bit around the sides of the letters to show some flames coming from the sides, and don't forget to work around the inside of your letters. This step takes a little practice, but it's not too hard. When you're happy with what you see, hit OK.



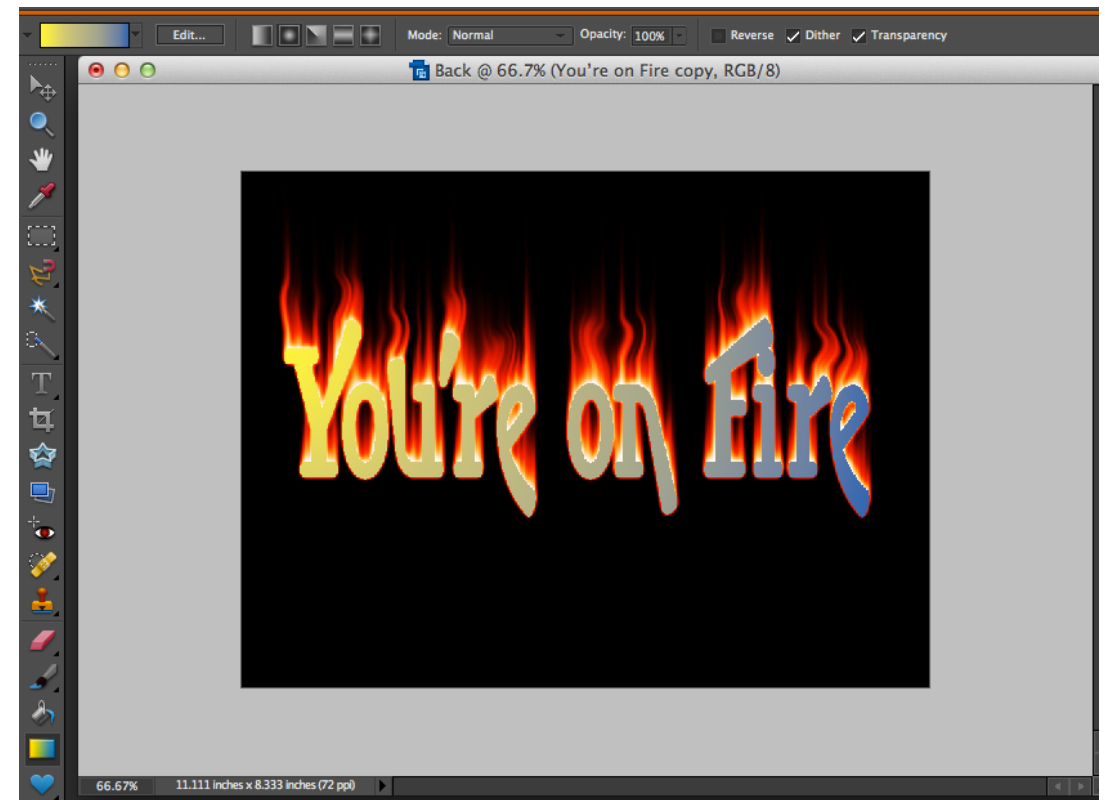
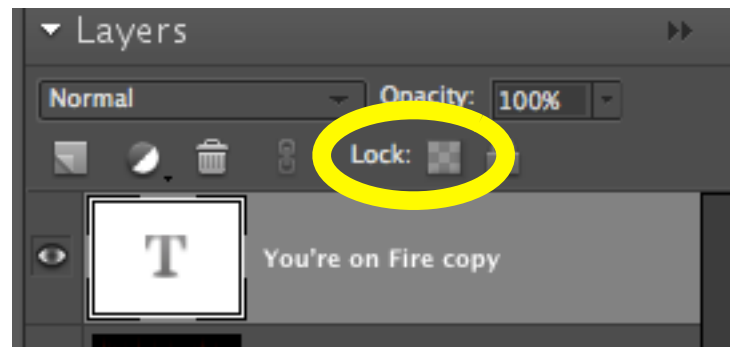
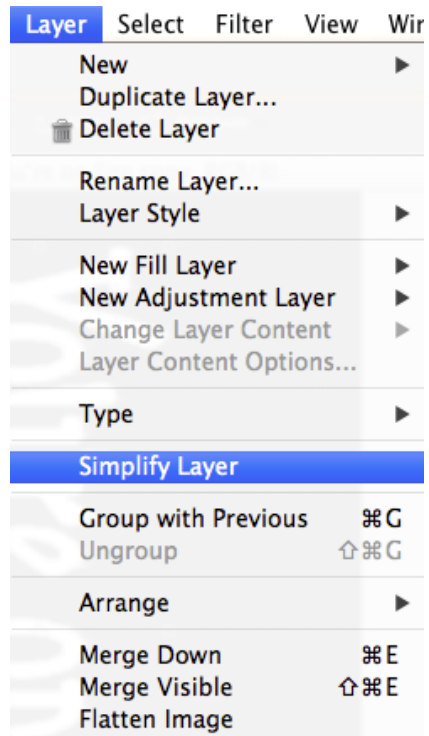
Next we colorize the hots.
Select Enhance -> Adjust Color
-> Adjust Hue/Saturation.
Select Colorize so we can fiddle
with the color.
Saturation up to 100 and set
Hue to 30 - 40.



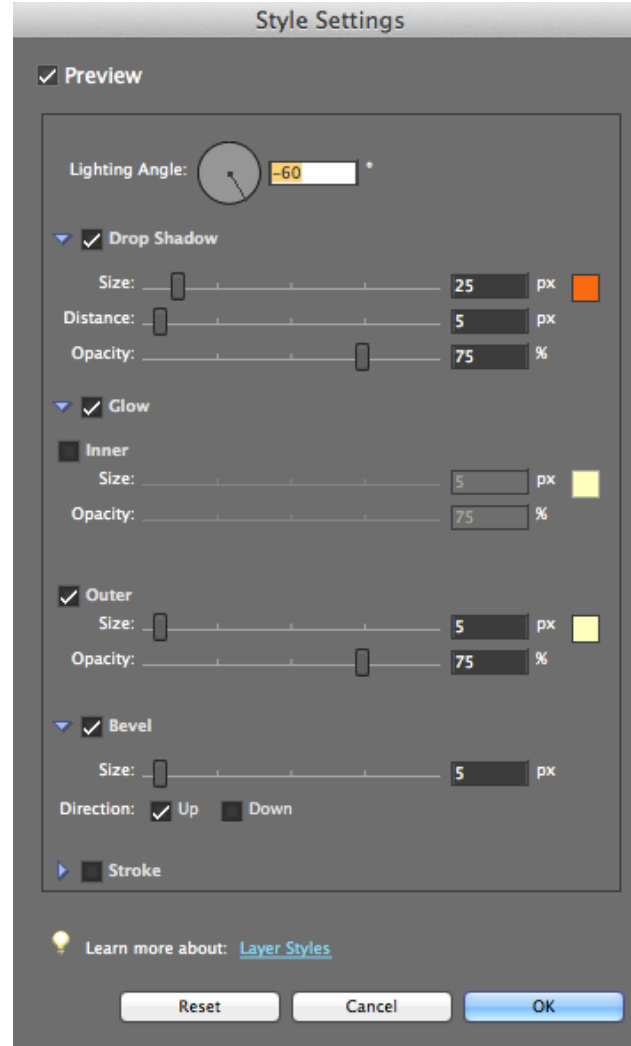
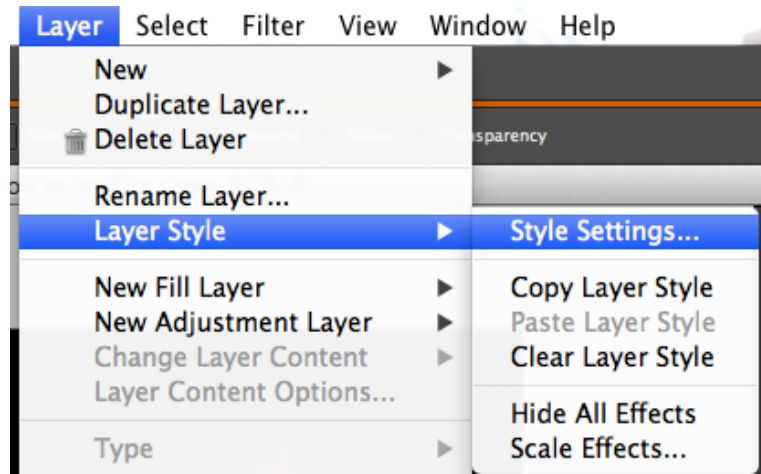
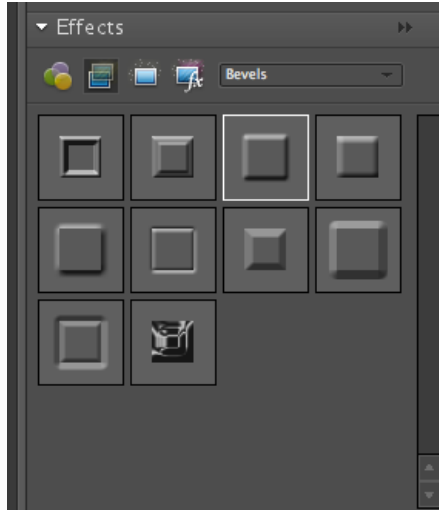
Next we colorize more of the hots.
Select Enhance -> Adjust Color -> Adjust Hue/Saturation.
Deselect Colorize.
Saturation up to 100 and set Hue to -20 to -30.
Set the Blending Mode of this duplicate layer to Overlay.



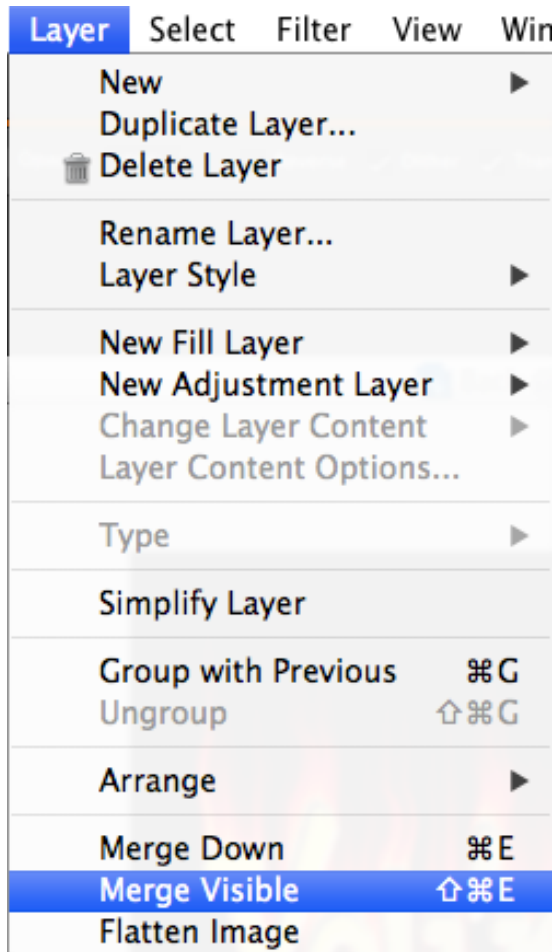
Next we want to add some color to the top text layer that just has white letters at the moment.
So click on the top layer to make it active.
Next we have to Simplify the layer as we did before.
Then, click on the Lock Transparency icon above the layer. This protects all the transparent pixels in the layer from changes so we can change the color of the text alone. We'll make the text a gradient from a light color to a dark color, so set the foreground color and the background color (colors may vary). Select the Gradient Tool and swipe a gradient from top to bottom across the letters. Because of the locked transparency, only the text is affected by the gradient tool.



A Layer Style will be used next to add more depth to the letters. We'll add a Drop Shadow and other styles using the settings (Angle, Size, Distance, and more). First add a Bevel and then go to Layer -> Layer Styles



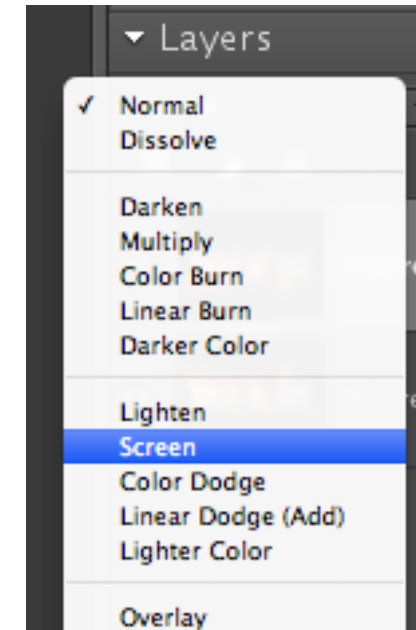
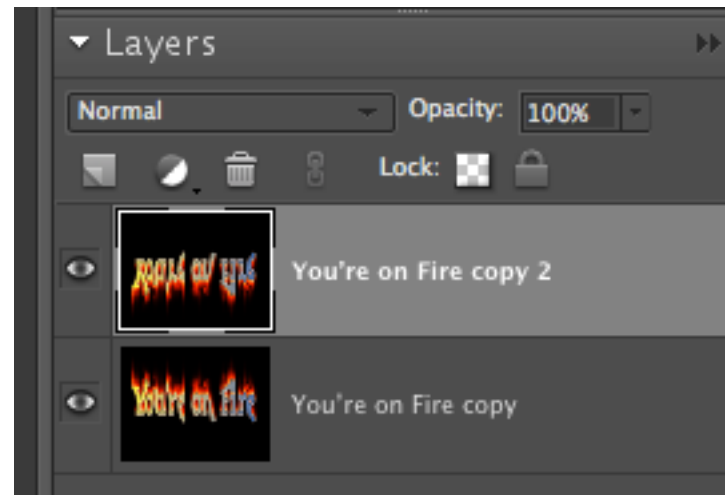
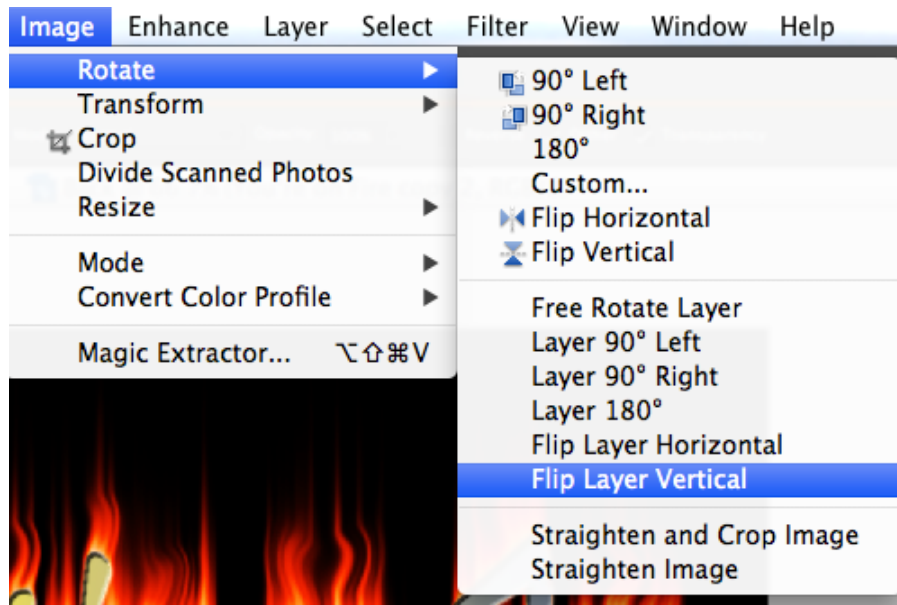
Choose Layer->Merge Visible to collapse the layers together. You can stop here if the text effect is all you need. We can also take it further by adding a reflection in the foreground. This is a great way to add more depth and it's quite easy. Follow along to reflect...



To create the reflection, we'll make a duplicate of the layer we want to see in the reflection. So duplicate the layer. The reflection needs to be a mirror image, of course, so we'll flip it over.

Make sure the top most layer is selected and choose Image -> Rotate -> Flip Layer Vertical.

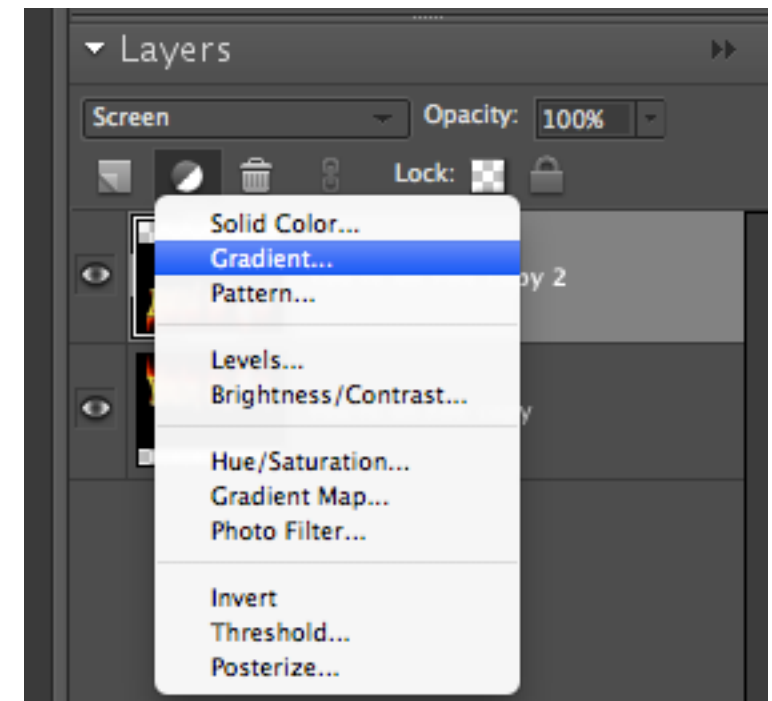
Now set the blending mode for this layer to Screen. Among other things, screen mode makes the color black essentially disappear. This will allow the image on the bottom layer to show through where there's black on the top layer. Finally, select the Move tool and move the upside down version of the image downward so that it's underneath the original.



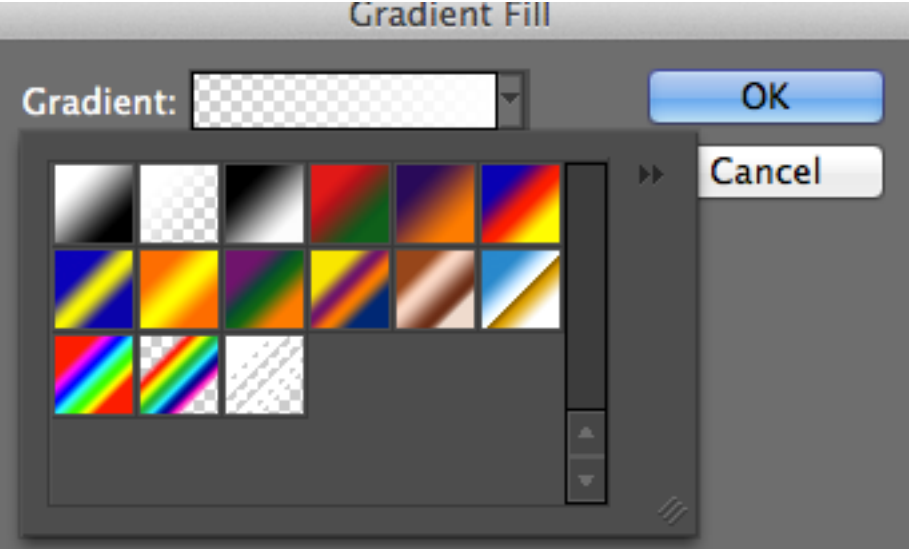
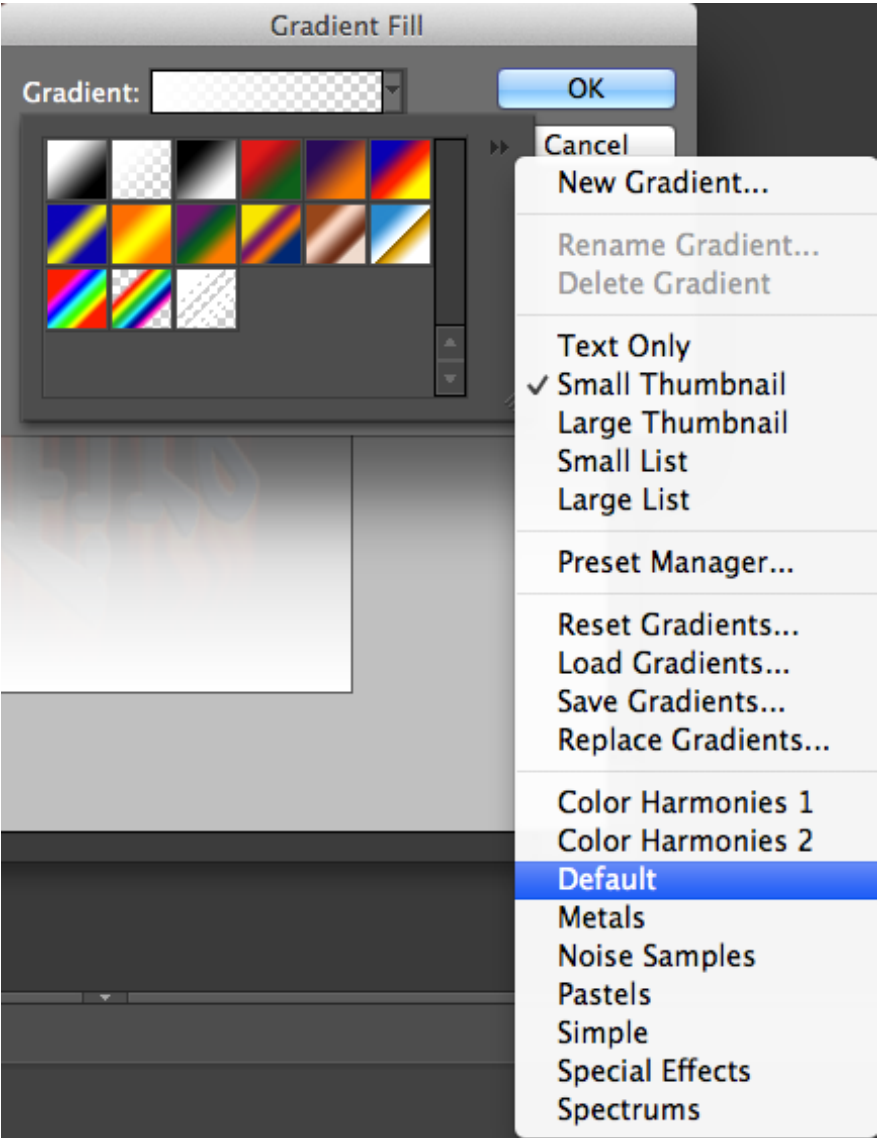
Not bad but we can do better



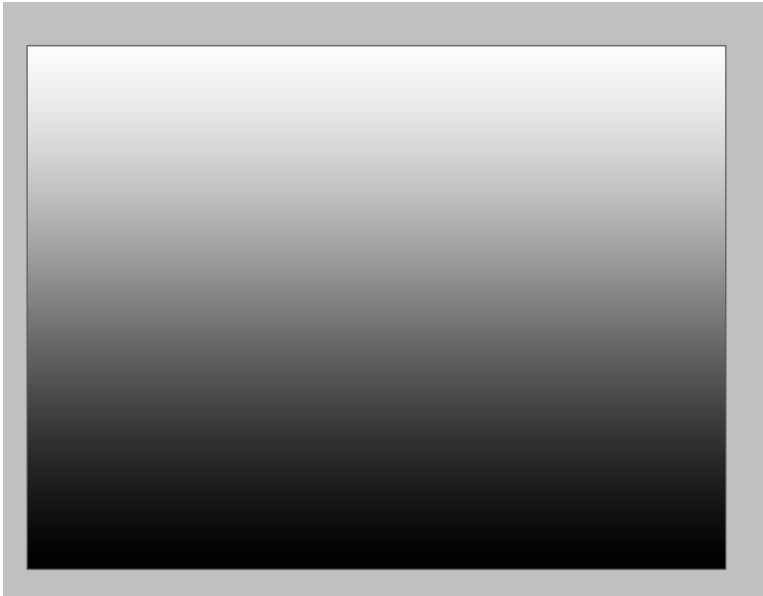
Here we go.
Select Gradient from the
Create Adjustment Layer



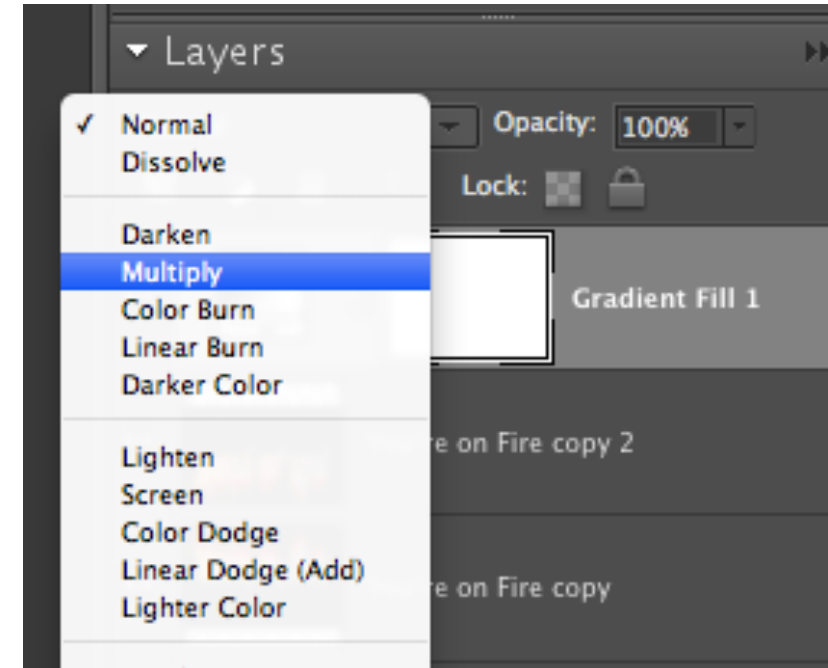
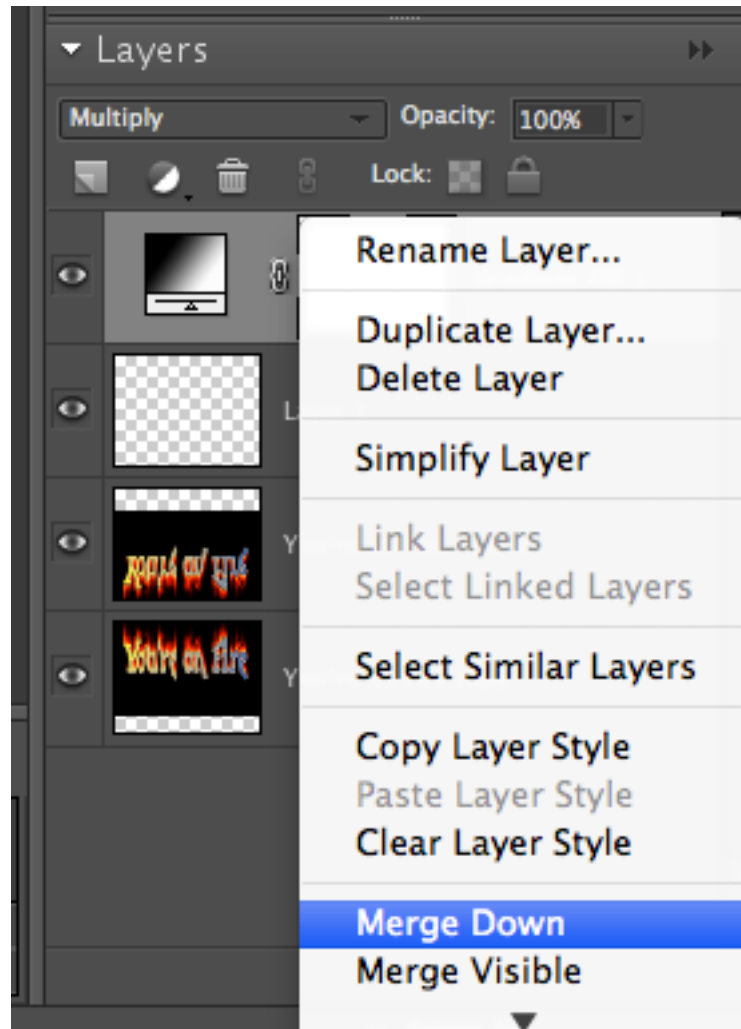
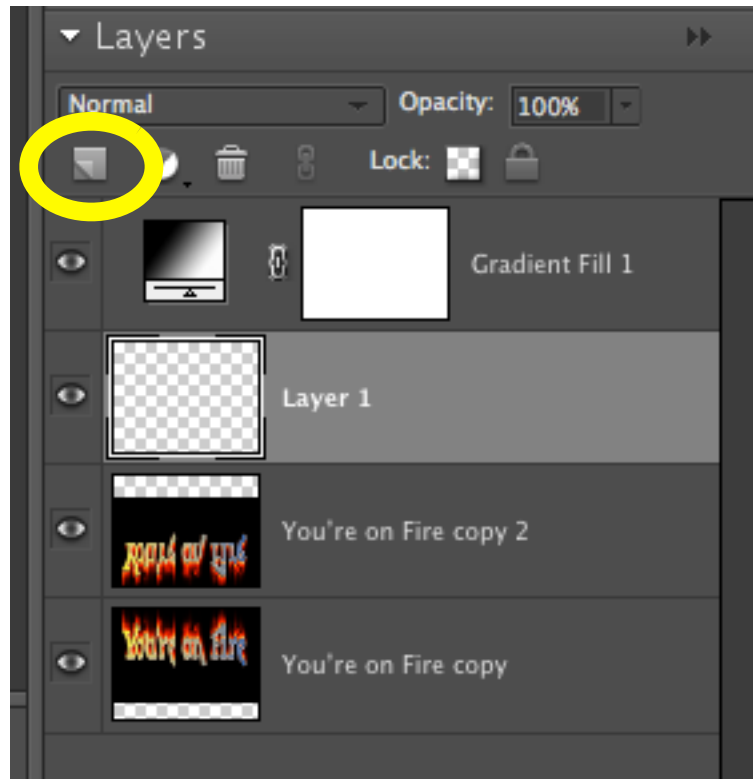
Select Default from the Gradient expansion menu.
Select the Black to White (3rd from the left in the top row).



A new Gradient layer
should cover all your hard
work, but we will make it
look even better



Create a new blank layer beneath the Adjustment layer by clicking the Create New Layer button while holding down the Command Key, then Merge Down from the Adjustment layer. Now set the Blending Mode to Multiply.



You're on Fire



Save it and
celebrate
a job
well done

SAVE YOUR WORK

CLOSE ALL OPEN PROGRAMS

LOG OFF

