

Amazing
Photo
Editing

We are using Adobe Photoshop Elements

Today we will use the many Blur Filters, Blending Mode, a Fill Layer, and Layer Styles

Students will learn

To Make photos look their best

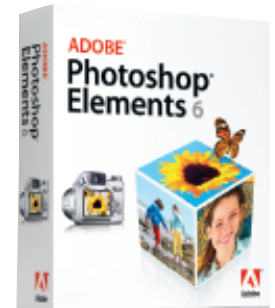
- Create amazing composites with easy-to-use tools
- Brush away wrinkles, unwanted objects, and other flaws
- Make selections in a snap so you can easily adjust specific areas of a photo
- Easily adjust skin tones for a more natural look
- Fine-tune exposure with color curves adjustments and the enhanced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

To Do more with photos

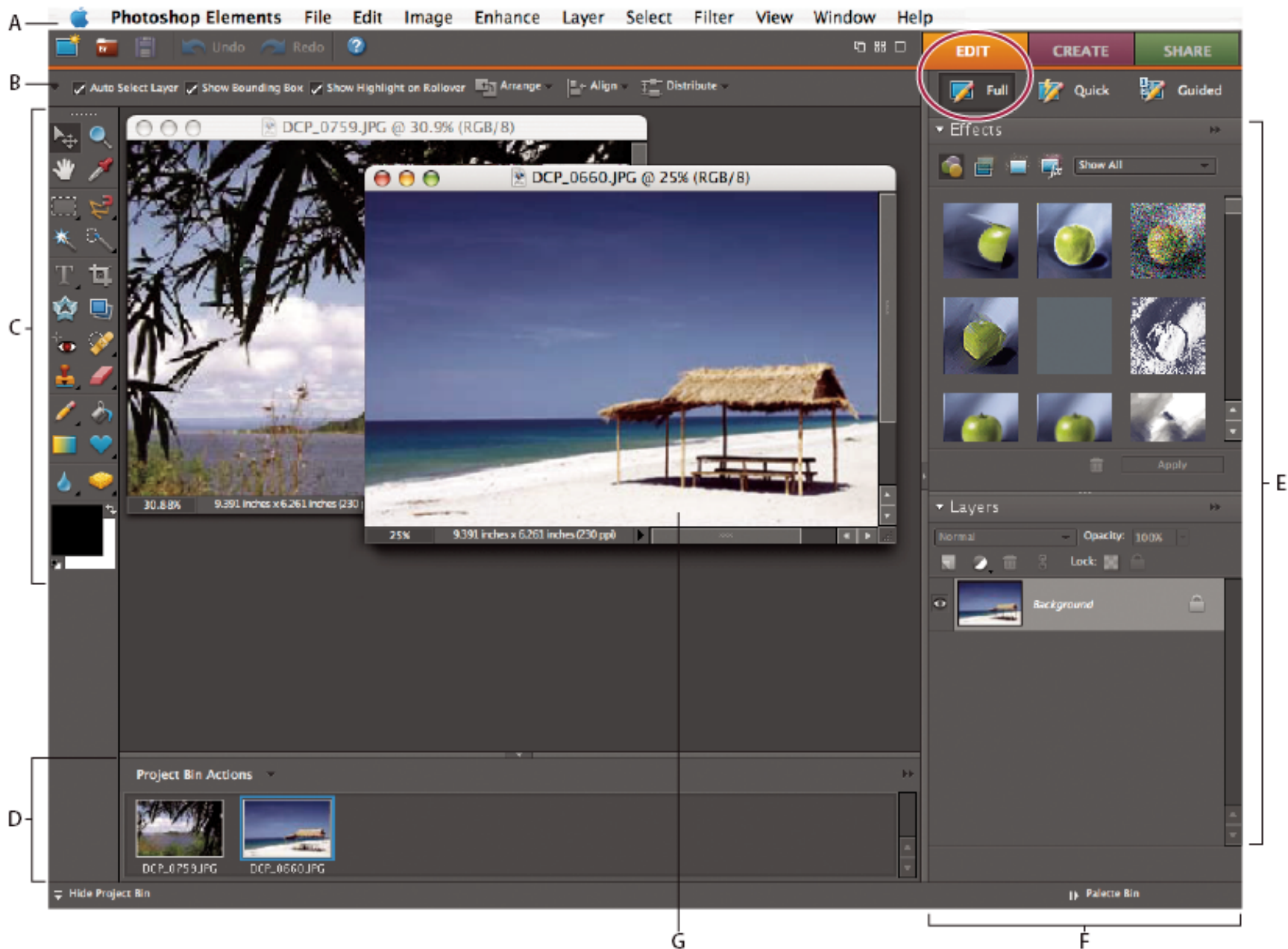
- Start creating quickly, no experience necessary
- Express your ideas in customizable layouts
- Create photo books with greater ease and flexibility
- Entertain friends with custom slide shows and interactive web galleries
- Share with family and friends using a variety of fun options

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)

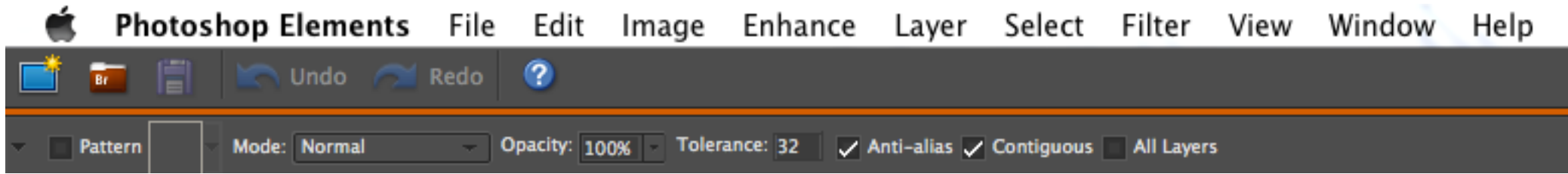


Full Edit workspace

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.

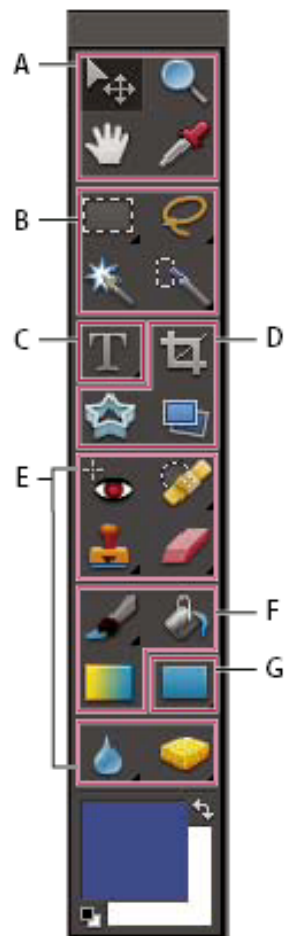
Project Bin Displays thumbnails of opened images, and lets you easily manage them.

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.

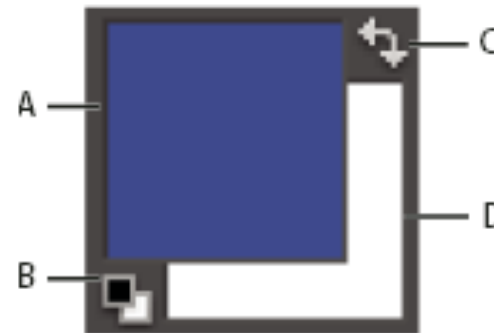
Note: *You cannot deselect a tool once you select a tool, it remains selected until you select a different tool. For example, if you've selected the Lasso tool, and you want to click your image without selecting anything, select the Hand tool.*

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.

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.

You can change the foreground or background color in the toolbox by using the Eyedropper tool, the Color Swatches palette, or the Color Picker.

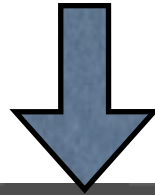


Foreground and background color boxes in toolbox

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

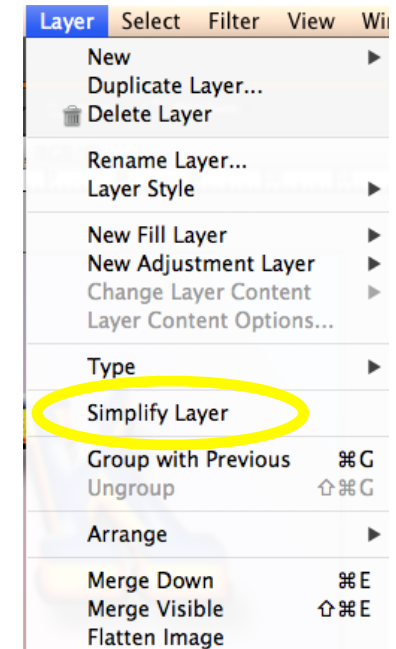
Choose a color with the Eyedropper tool

The Eyedropper tool makes it easy to copy a color without having to select a swatch. It copies, or samples, the color of an area in your photo to set a new foreground or background color. You can sample from the active image, from another open image, or from your computer's desktop.

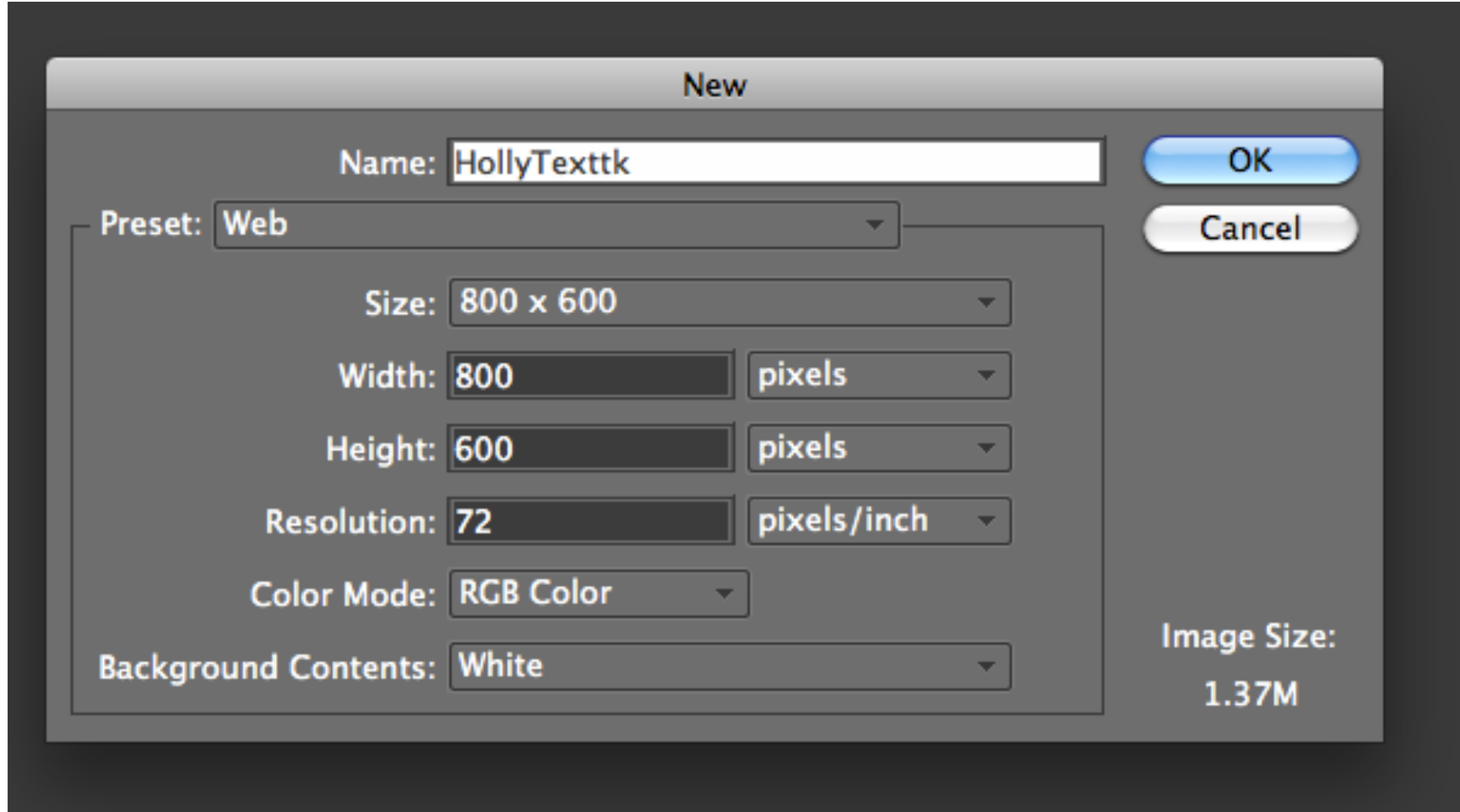


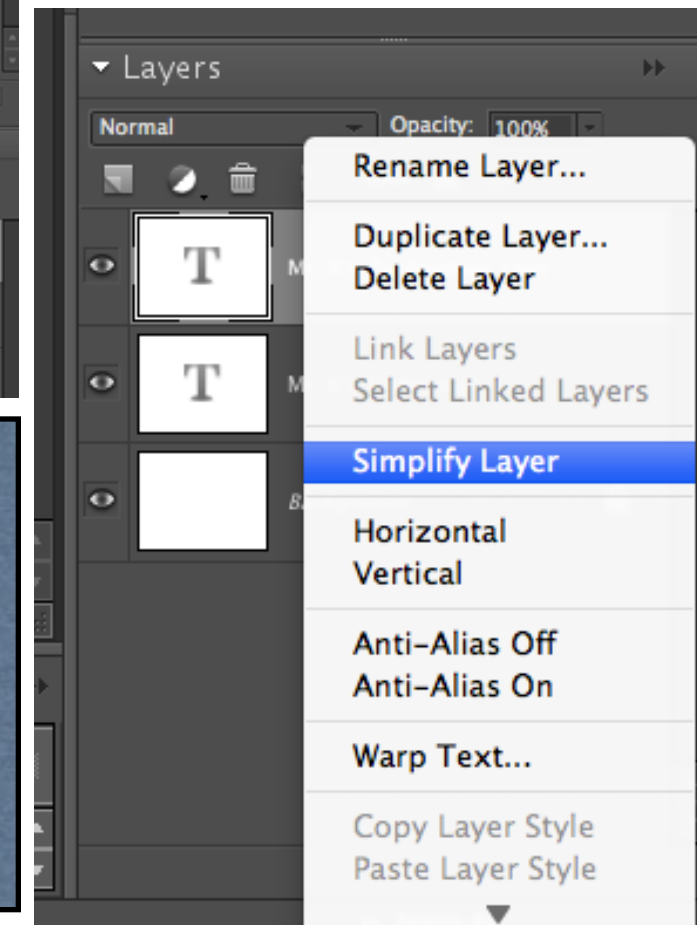
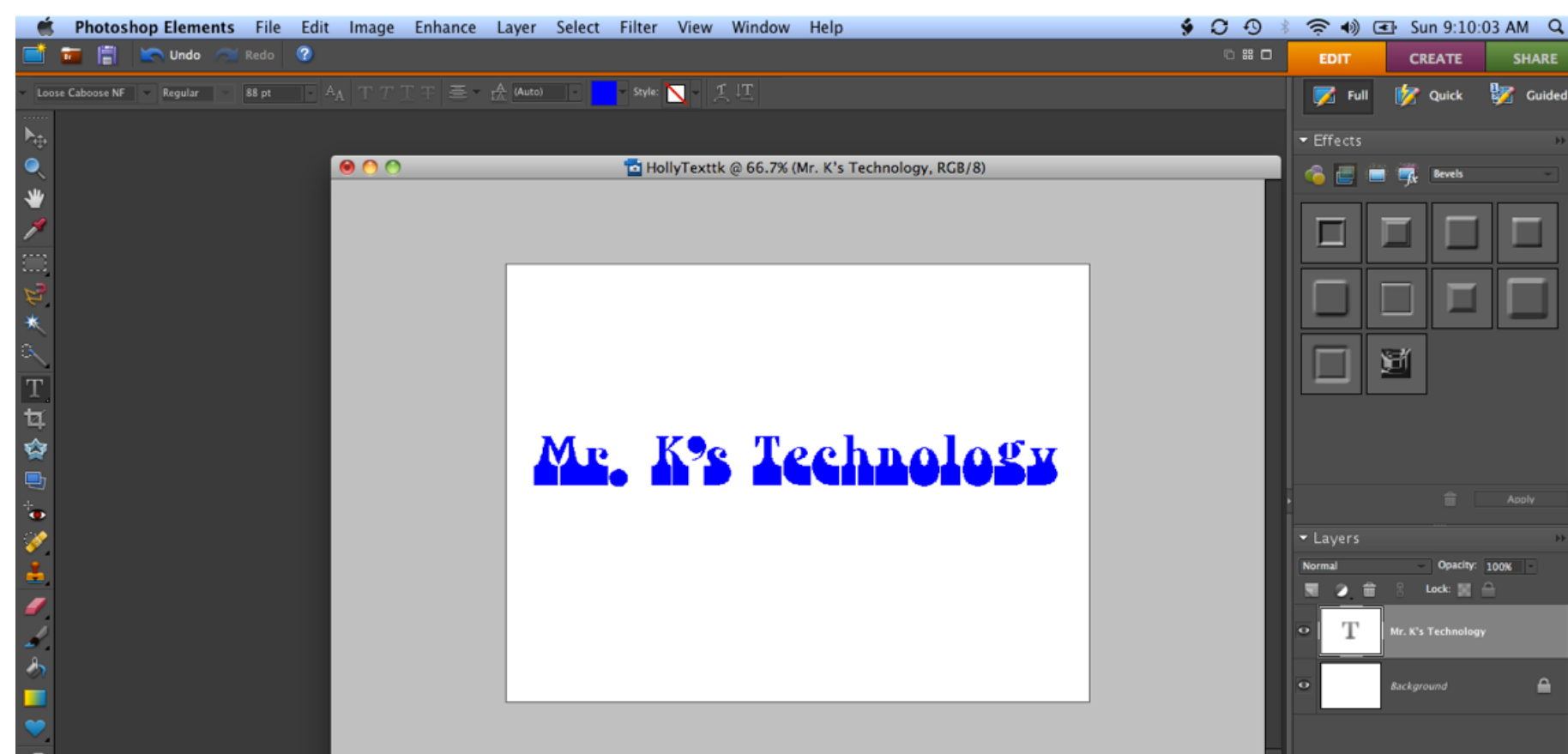
Click the Lock Transparency icon  at the top of the Layers palette to lock the transparent areas of the layer, so that no painting occurs in them. Click the icon again to unlock.

Note: *For type and shape layers, transparency is locked by default and cannot be unlocked without first **simplifying** the layer.*



Open a new document and make it 800 pixels wide by 600 pixels tall. We use 72 pixels per inch and a white background





Create a text layer with appropriate text
 Duplicate the text layer (Command + J)
 Simplify Layer on the duplicate at the top
 On the simplified layer select Filter Menu > Blur >
 Gaussian Blur

Simplify a layer

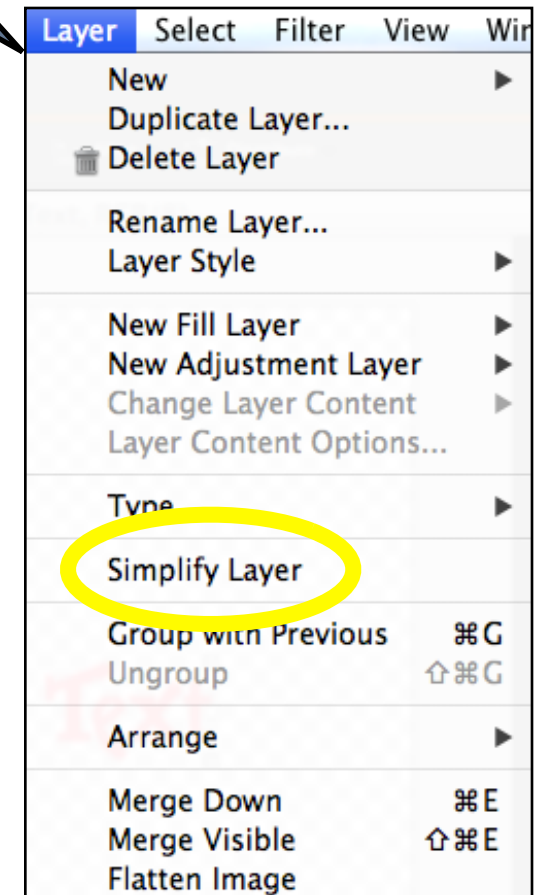
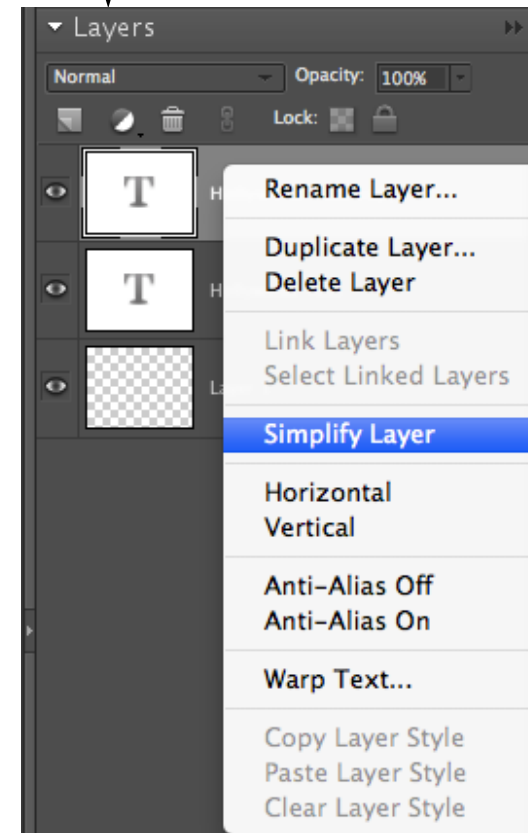
You simplify a smart object, frame layer, type layer, shape layer, solid color layer, gradient layer, or pattern fill layer (or a layer group imported from Photoshop) by converting it into an image layer. You need to simplify these layers before you can apply filters to them or edit them with the painting tools. However, you can no longer use the type- and shape-editing options on simplified layers.

1. Select a type layer, shape layer, fill layer, or a Photoshop layer group in the Layers palette.
2. Simplify the layer or imported layer group:
 - If you selected a shape layer, click Simplify in the options bar.
 - If you selected a type, shape, or fill layer, or a Photoshop layer group, choose Simplify Layer from either the Layer menu or the Layers Palette More menu or right-click on the layer.

Simplifying

Converting a text layer, shape layer, solid color layer, gradient layer, or pattern fill layer to a regular image layer. You must simplify these layer types before applying filters or using the painting tools.

Either from
the Layer
Palette or the
Layer Menu



Filter categories

You can apply the following categories of filters:

Adjustment filters Change the brightness values, color, grayscale range, and tonal levels of pixels in an image. Convert color pixels into black and white.

Artistic filters Simulate a painterly appearance on traditional media, and create a unique look.

Blur filters Soften a selection or an image. Useful for retouching.

Brush Stroke filters Give a painterly or fine-arts look using different brush and ink stroke effects.

Distort filters Geometrically distort an image, creating three-dimensional and other reshaping effects.

Noise filters Blend a selection into the surrounding pixels and remove problem areas, such as dust and scratches.

Pixelate filters Sharply define an image or selection by clumping pixels of similar color values.

Render filters Create 3D shapes, cloud patterns, refraction patterns, and simulated light reflections.

Sharpen filters Sharpens an image.

Sketch filters Add texture for depth or to give a hand-drawn look.

Stylize filters Produce a painted or impressionistic effect by displacing pixels and heightening contrast.

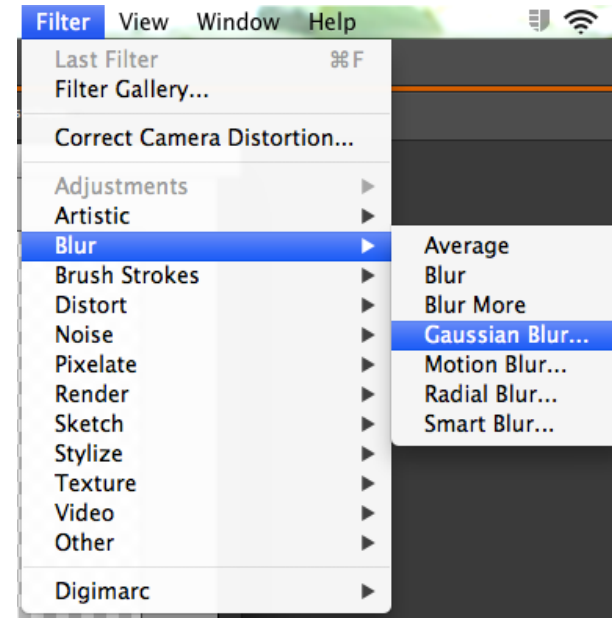
Texture filters Give the appearance of depth or substance, or add an organic look.

Video filters Restrict the gamut of colors to those acceptable for television reproduction, and smooth moving images captured from video.

Other filters Let you create your own filter effects, modify masks, offset a selection within an image, and make quick color adjustments.

Plug-in filters Represent filters developed by non-Adobe software developers.

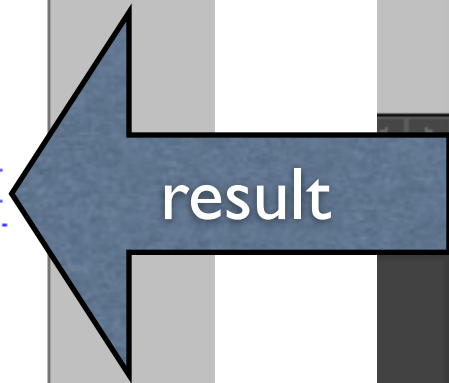
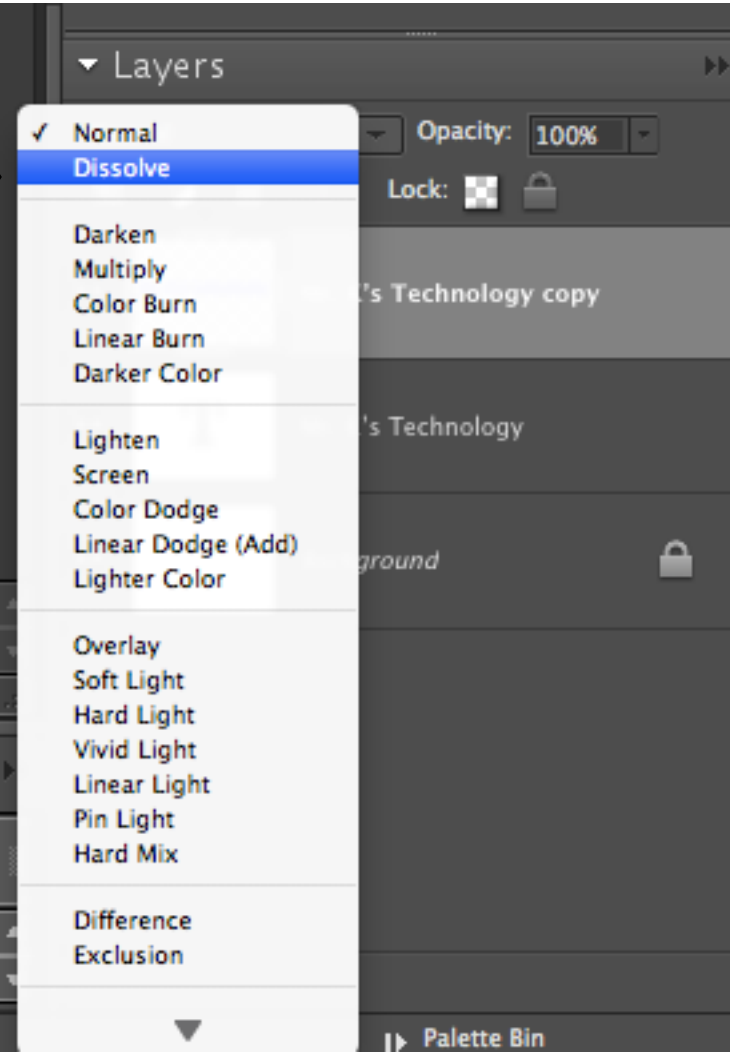
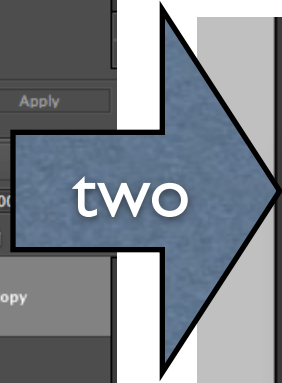
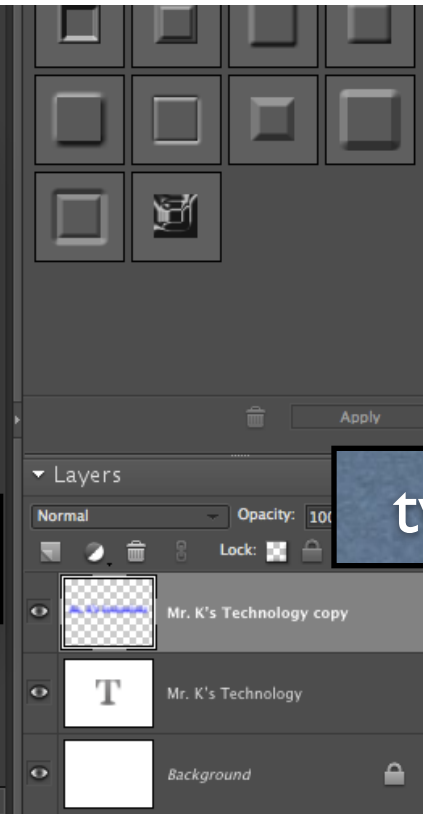
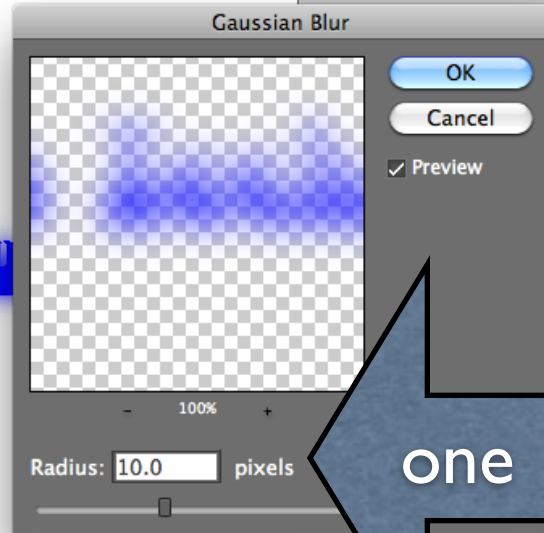
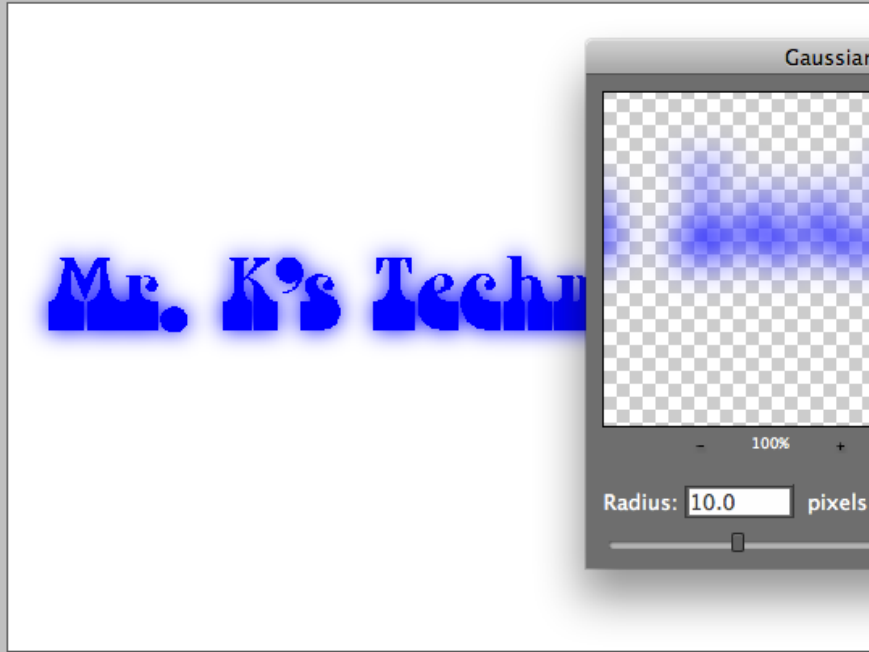
Digimarc filter Lets you read a Digimarc watermark.

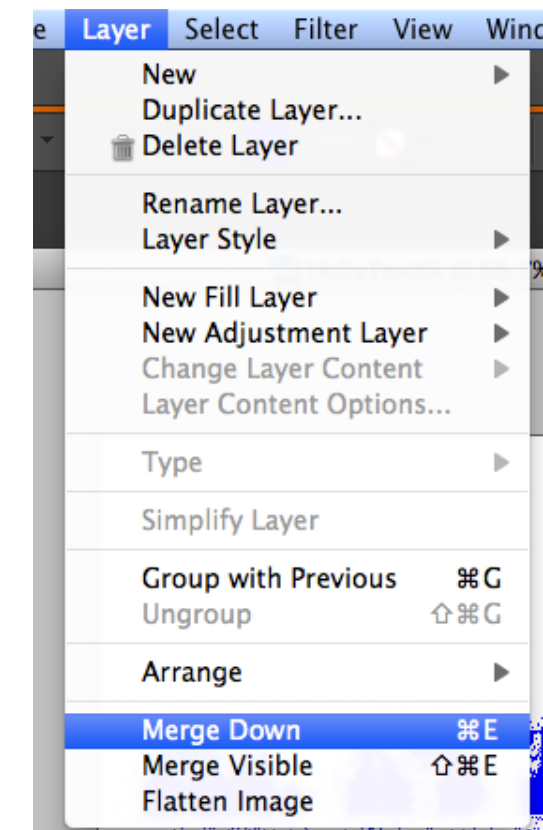
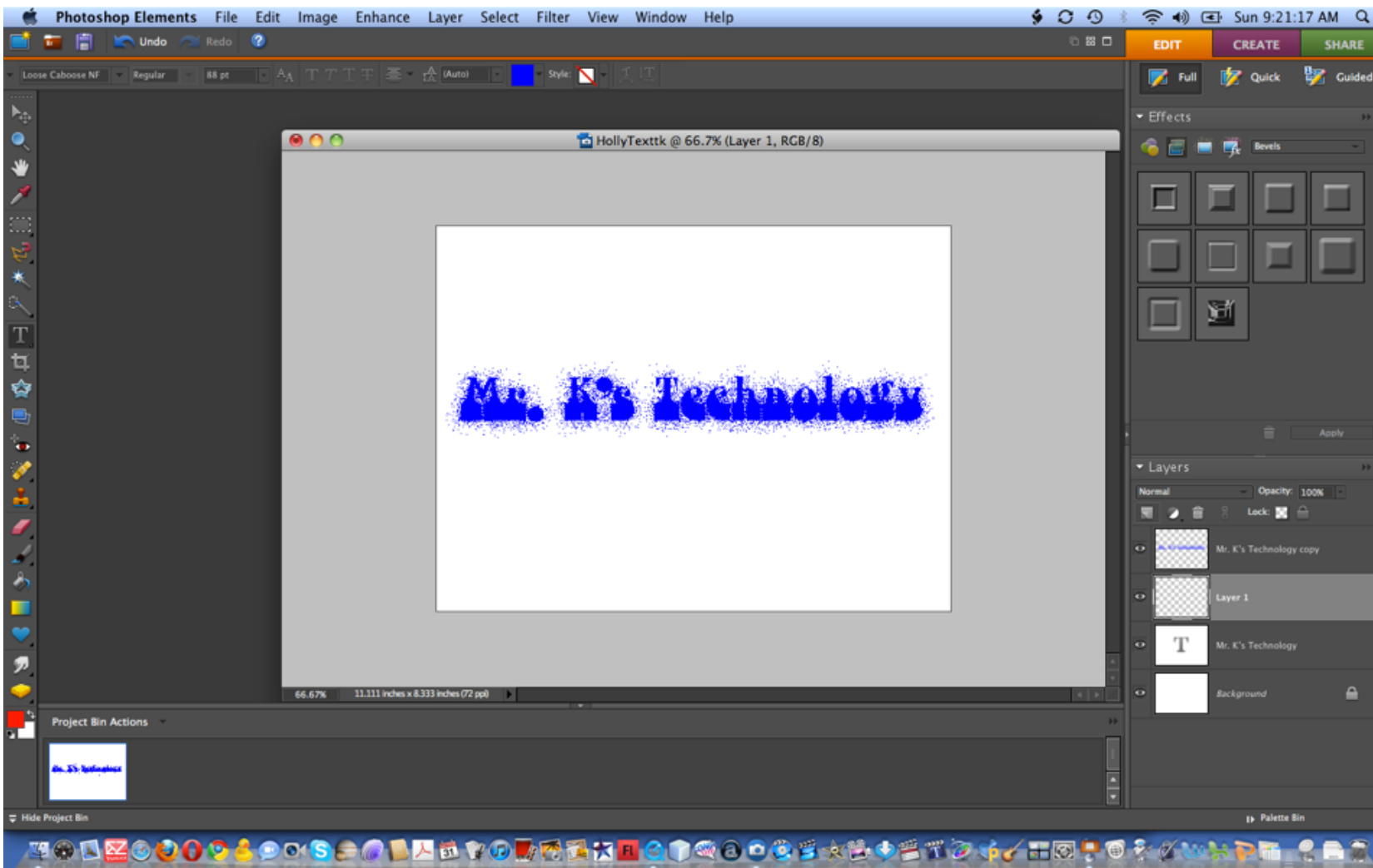


Gaussian Blur

The Gaussian Blur filter quickly blurs a selection by an adjustable amount. Gaussian refers to the bell-shaped curve that Photoshop Elements generates when it applies a weighted average to the pixels. The Gaussian Blur filter adds low-frequency detail and can produce a hazy effect. You can set the blur radius in the filter options to determine how far the filter searches for dissimilar pixels to blur.



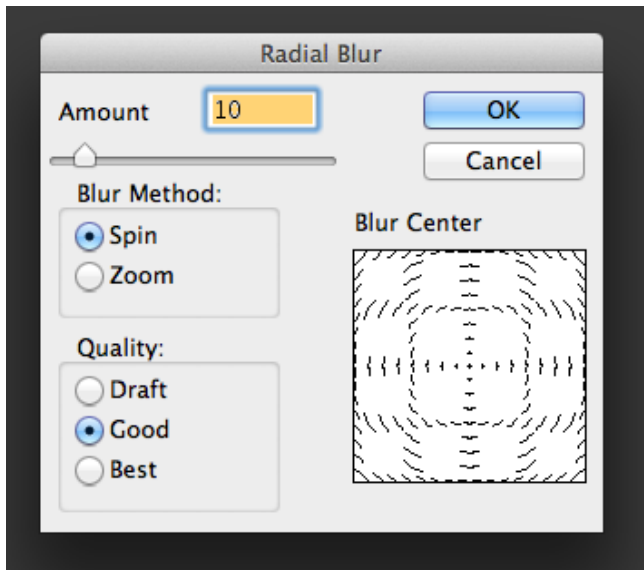




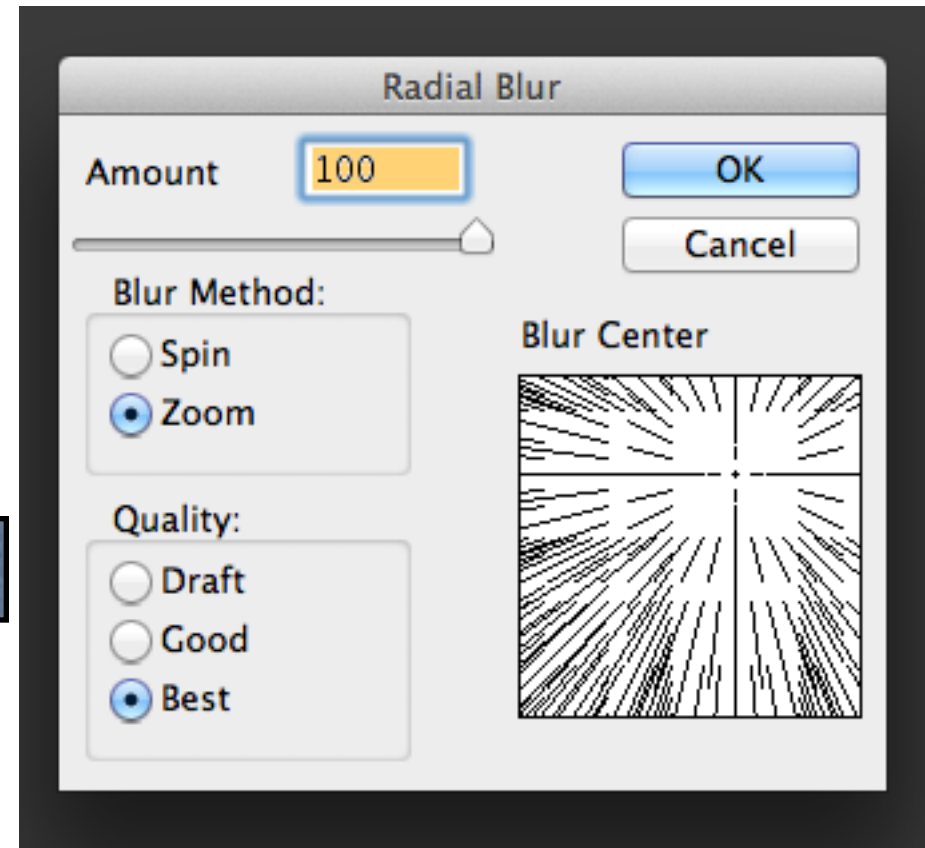
Command-click to create a new layer below simplified text.
Go to Layer Menu > Merge Down or press Command + E

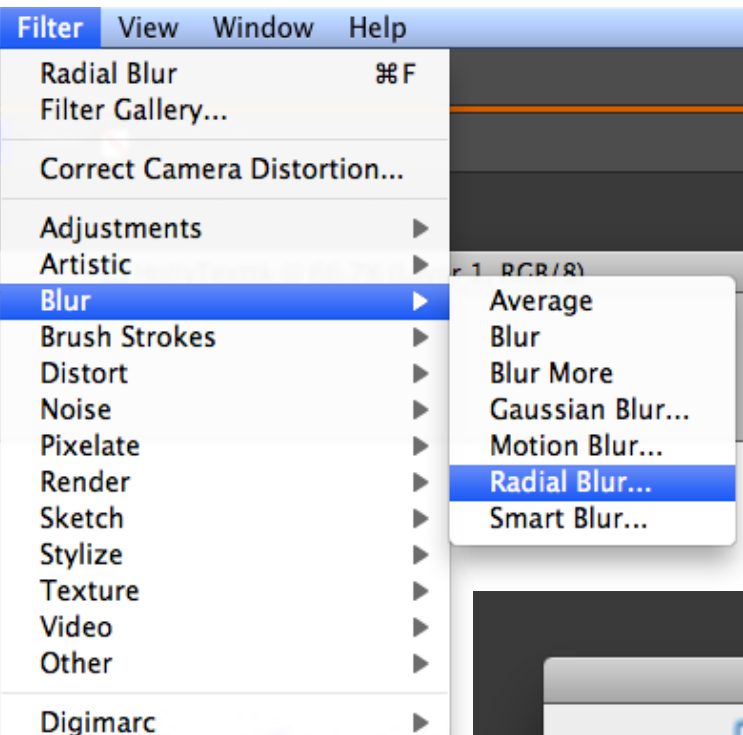
Radial Blur

The Radial Blur filter simulates the blur of a zooming or rotating camera to produce a soft blur. The Amount option controls the blur amount. Spin blurs along concentric circular lines, and lets you specify a degree of rotation. Zoom blurs along radial lines, as if zooming in on or out of the image, and lets you specify an amount from 1 to 100. Blur quality ranges from Draft for fast, but grainy, results to Good and Best for smoother results, which are indistinguishable except on a large selection. You can specify the origin of the blur by dragging the pattern in the Blur Center box.



<From this - To this >

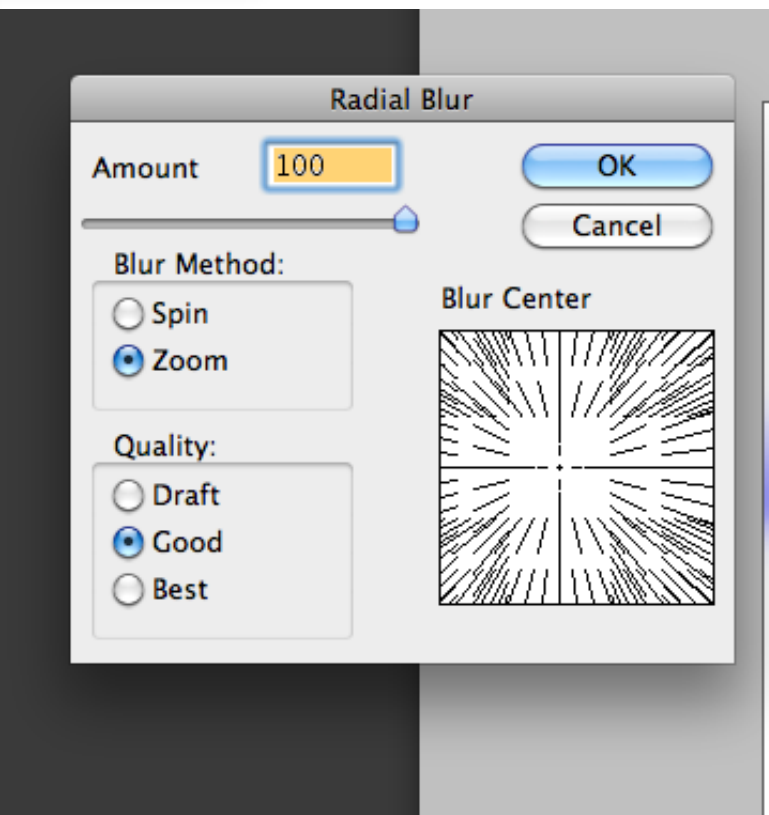




Go to Filter > Blur > Radial Blur.
Amount should be 100, Blur
Method should be Zoom.
Select the Blur Center where it
has the most impact on your text.



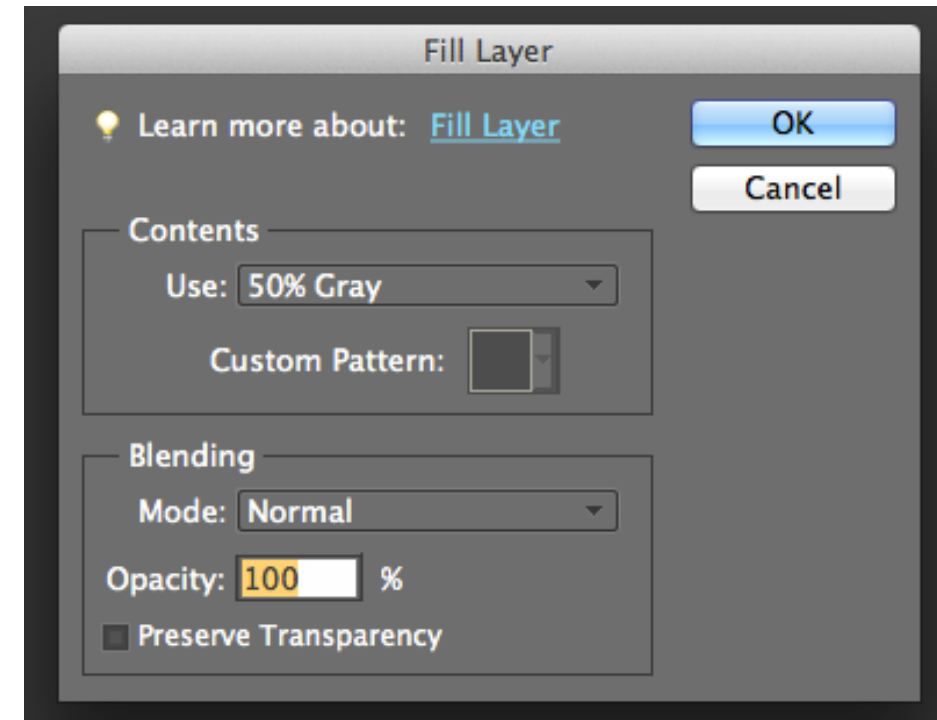
*Apply the
Blur a
second time*



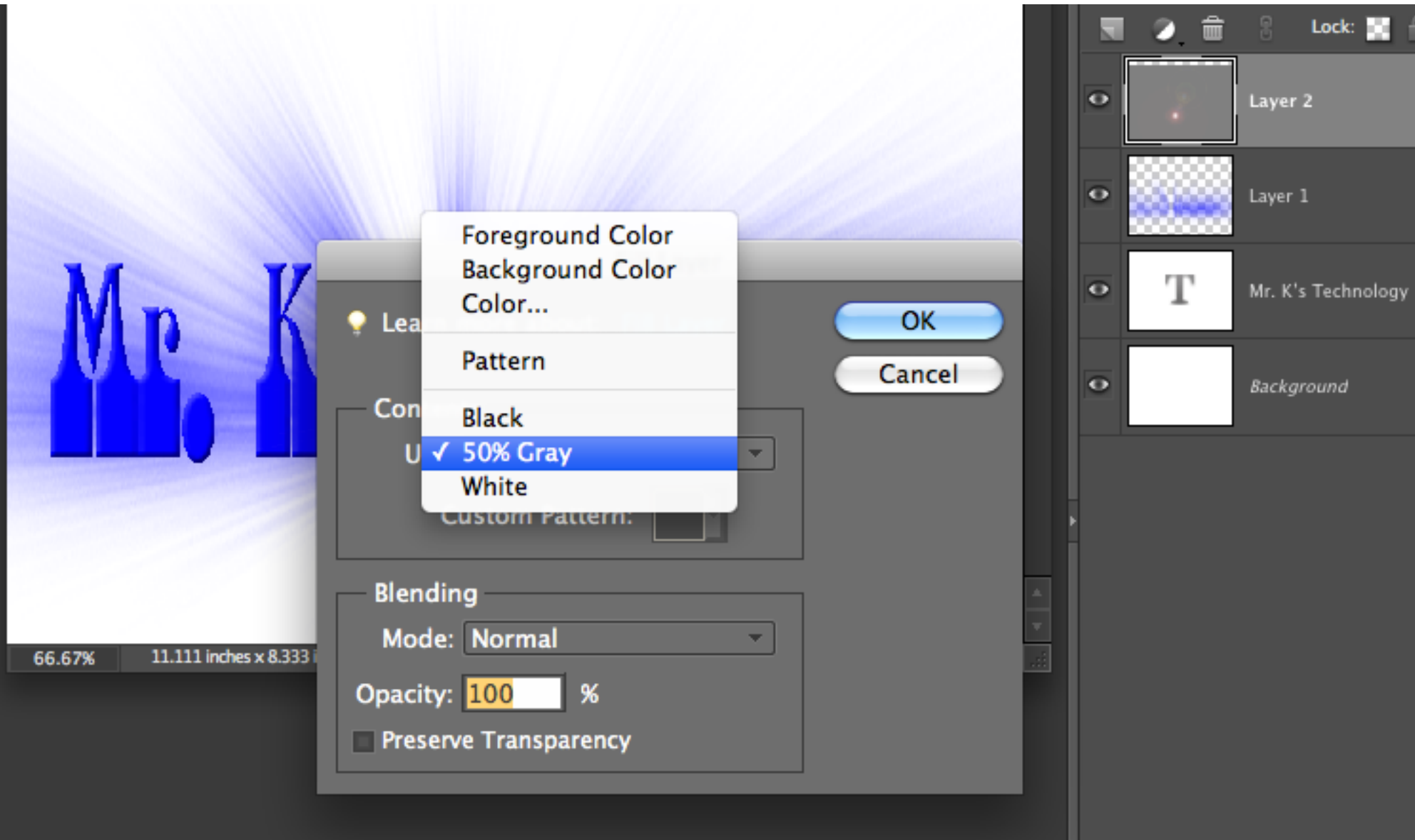
Fill a layer with a color or pattern

You can use a Fill Layer to apply a fill or a pattern to your image, instead of using one of the brush tools. The fill layer gives you the added flexibility of changing the fill and pattern properties and editing the fill layer's mask to limit the gradient to a portion of your image.

1. Specify a foreground or background color.
2. Select the area you want to fill. To fill an entire layer, select the layer in the Layers palette.
3. Choose Edit > Fill Selection.
4. Set options in the Fill dialog box, and then click OK.
Contents Choose a color from the Use menu. To select a different color, choose Color, and then select a color from the Color Picker. Choose Pattern to fill with a pattern.
Custom Pattern Specifies the pattern to use if you choose Pattern from the Use menu. You can use patterns from the pattern libraries or create your own patterns.
Mode Specifies how the color pattern that you apply blends with the existing pixels in the image.
Opacity Sets the opacity of the color pattern to apply.
Preserve Transparency Fills only opaque pixels.



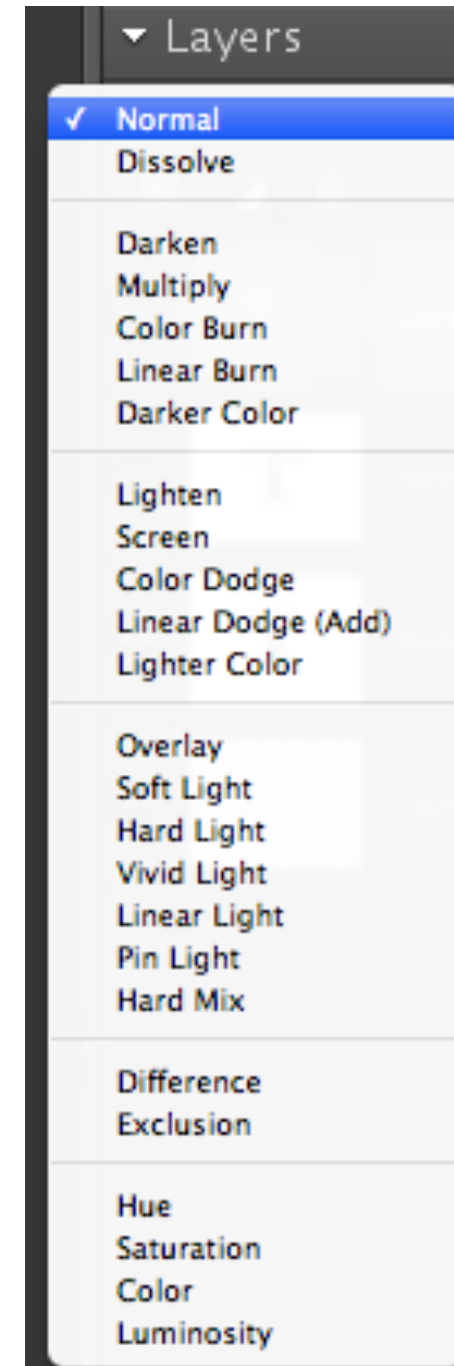
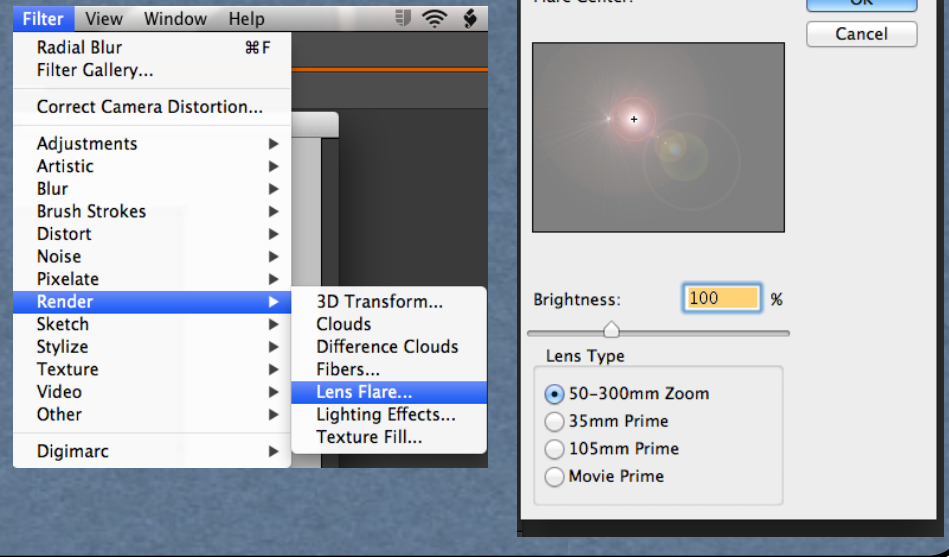
Create a new layer then hold the Shift key and press Delete



Make the Fill Layer 50% Gray, leave the other settings Default, and click OK

Lens Flare

The Lens Flare filter simulates the light refraction caused by shining a bright light into a camera lens. You can set the flare brightness, flare location, and flare shape (the lens type). Click in the preview window in the dialog box to set the flare location.

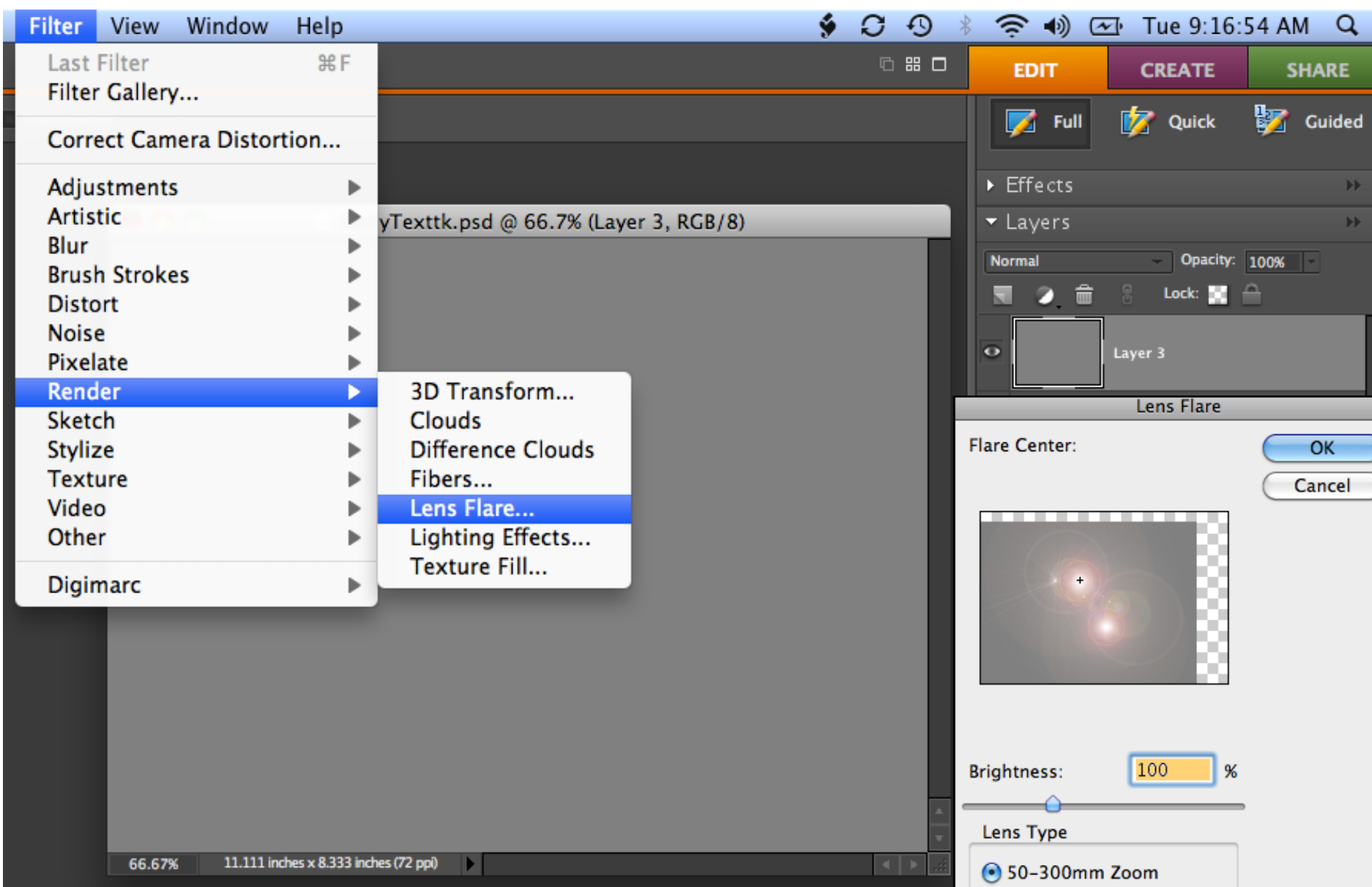


About blending modes

Blending modes control how pixels in an image are affected by a painting or editing tool. It's helpful to think in terms of the following colors when visualizing a blending mode's effect:

- The base color is the original color in the image.
- The blend color is the color applied by the painting or editing tool.
- The result color is the color resulting from the blend.



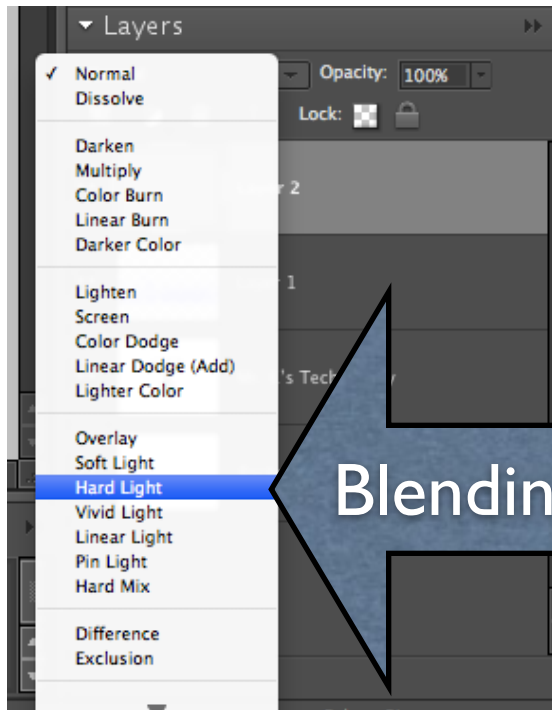


On the top gray
layer go to Filter
> Render > Lens
Flare
Make the
Brightness 100
and leave the rest
of settings as is

*Since the Lens Flare is a separate layer
you can move it around your image*

Mr. K's Technology

Experiment
with Blending
Modes to find
one you really
like.



Blending Mode Menu





Your background layer
may enhance your text.
Try different background
colors or even gradients



Mr. K's Technology

Create appropriate text using the Hollywood Text Render. This effect may also be applied to most images for dramatic looks

Amazing
Photo
Editing
Hollywood Text

Amazing
Photo
Editing
Hollywood Text

Mr. K's Technology

SAVE YOUR WORK

CLOSE ALL OPEN PROGRAMS

LOG OFF

