

Amazing
Photo
Editing

We are using Adobe Photoshop Elements

Today we will use the Text Tool, Clipping Groups, 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

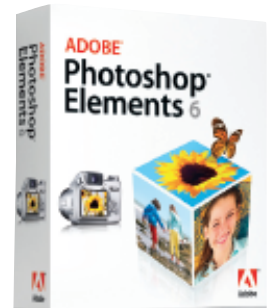
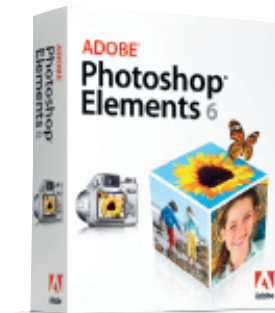
- Create amazing composites with easy-to-use tools
- Brush away wrinkles, unwanted objects, and other flaws
- Make selections in a snap so you can easily adjust specific areas of a photo
- Easily adjust skin tones for a more natural look
- Fine-tune exposure with color curves adjustments and the enhanced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

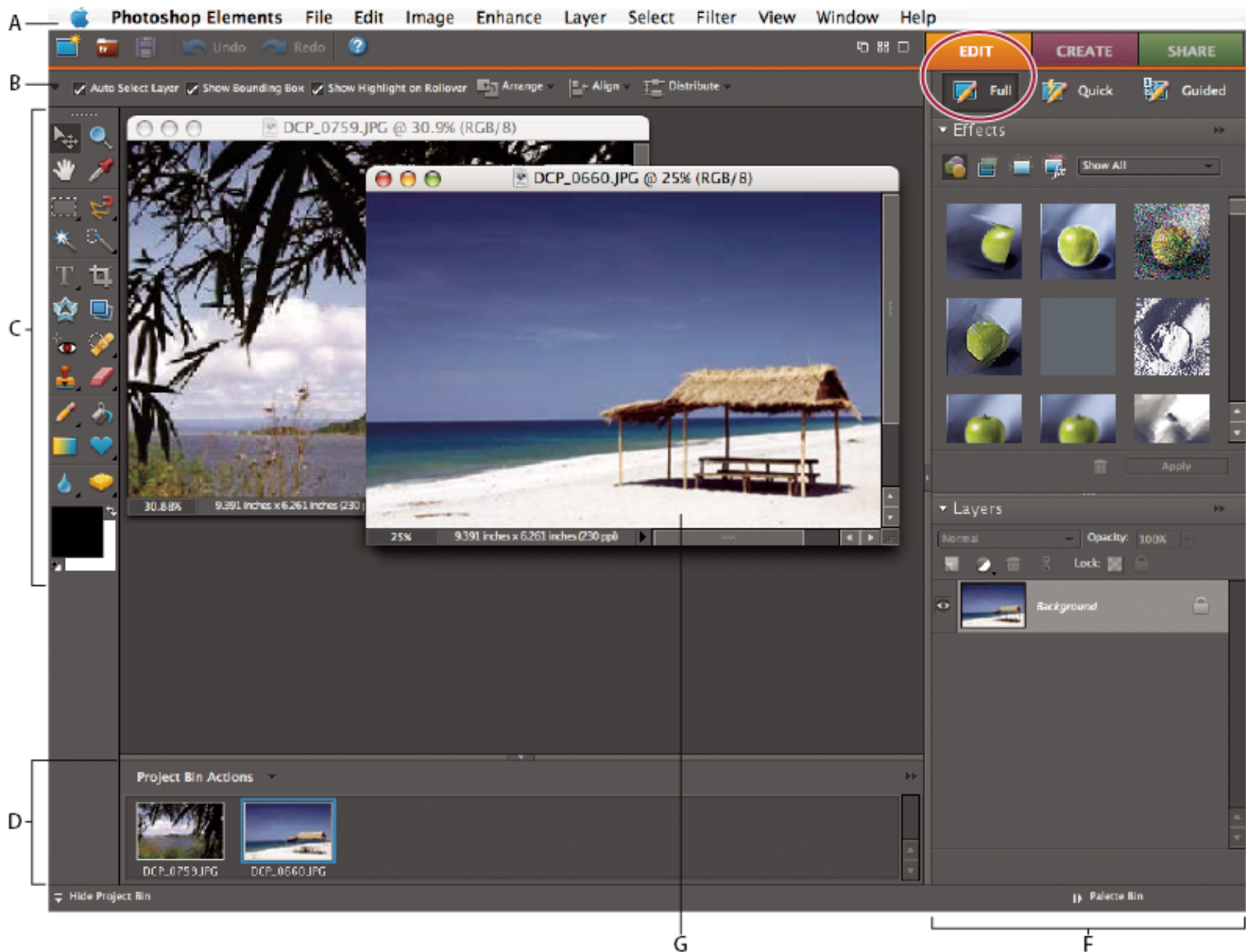
To Easily find and view all photos and video clips

- 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

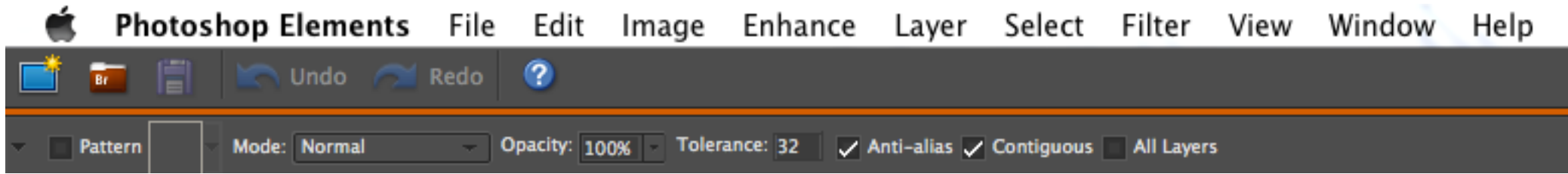


Full Edit workspace

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.

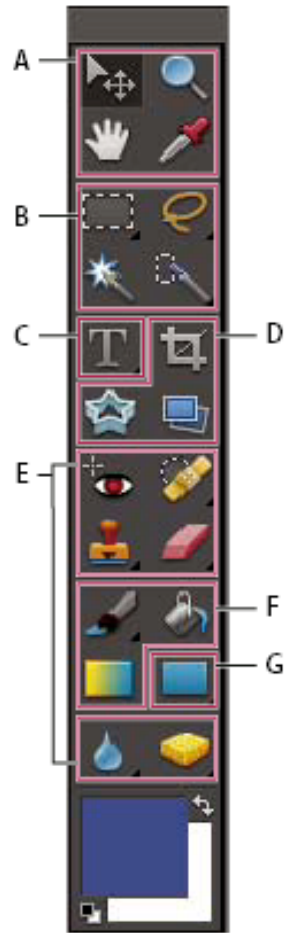
Project Bin Displays thumbnails of opened images, and lets you easily manage them.

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.

About layer clipping groups

A clipping group is a group of layers to which a mask is applied. The bottommost layer, or base layer, defines the visible boundaries of the entire group. For example, you might have a shape in the base layer, a photograph in the layer above it, and text in the topmost layer. If you group them, the photograph and text appear only through the shape outline in the base layer; they also take on the opacity of the base layer.

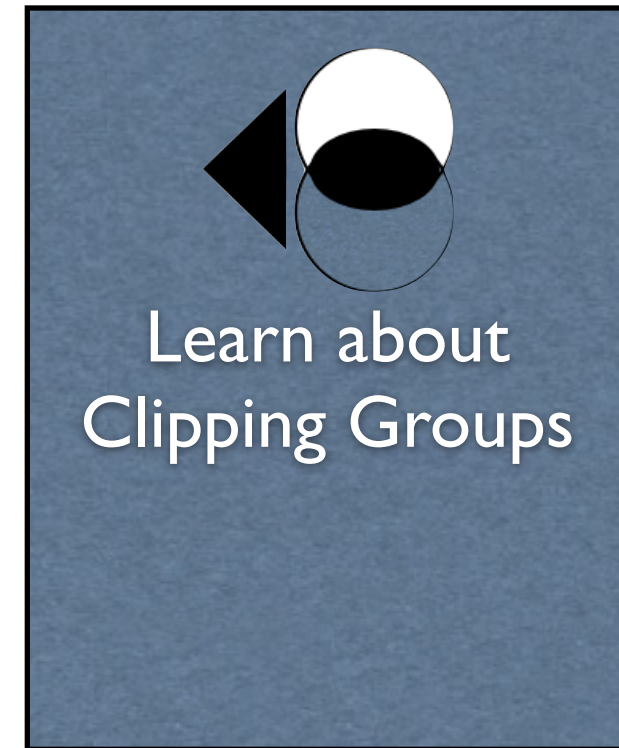
You can group only successive layers. The name of the base layer in the group is underlined, and the thumbnails for the overlying layers are indented. Additionally, the overlying layers display the clipping group icon.

You can link the layers in a clipping group so that they move together

Create a clipping group

1. Do one of the following:
 - Hold down Option, position the pointer over the line dividing two layers in the Layers palette (the pointer changes to two overlapping circles), and then click.
 - In the Layers palette, select the top layer of a pair of layers you want to group, and choose Layer > Group With Previous.
2. When making a clipping group from an existing layer and one you are about to create, first select the existing layer in the Layers palette. Then choose New Layer from the Layer menu or the Layers palette More menu. In the New Layer dialog box, select Group With Previous, and click OK. The layers in the clipping group have the opacity and mode attributes of the bottommost base layer in the group.

If you need to change the stacking order of the clipping group relative to other layers in the image, select all layers in the group, then drag the group's base layer up or down in the Layers palette. (Dragging a layer without selecting all the layers in the group will remove that layer from the group.)





Change color saturation or hue

1. Do one of the following:

- Choose Enhance > Adjust Color > Adjust Hue/Saturation. or Press Command + U
- Choose Layer > New Adjustment Layer > Hue/Saturation, or open an existing Hue/Saturation adjustment layer.

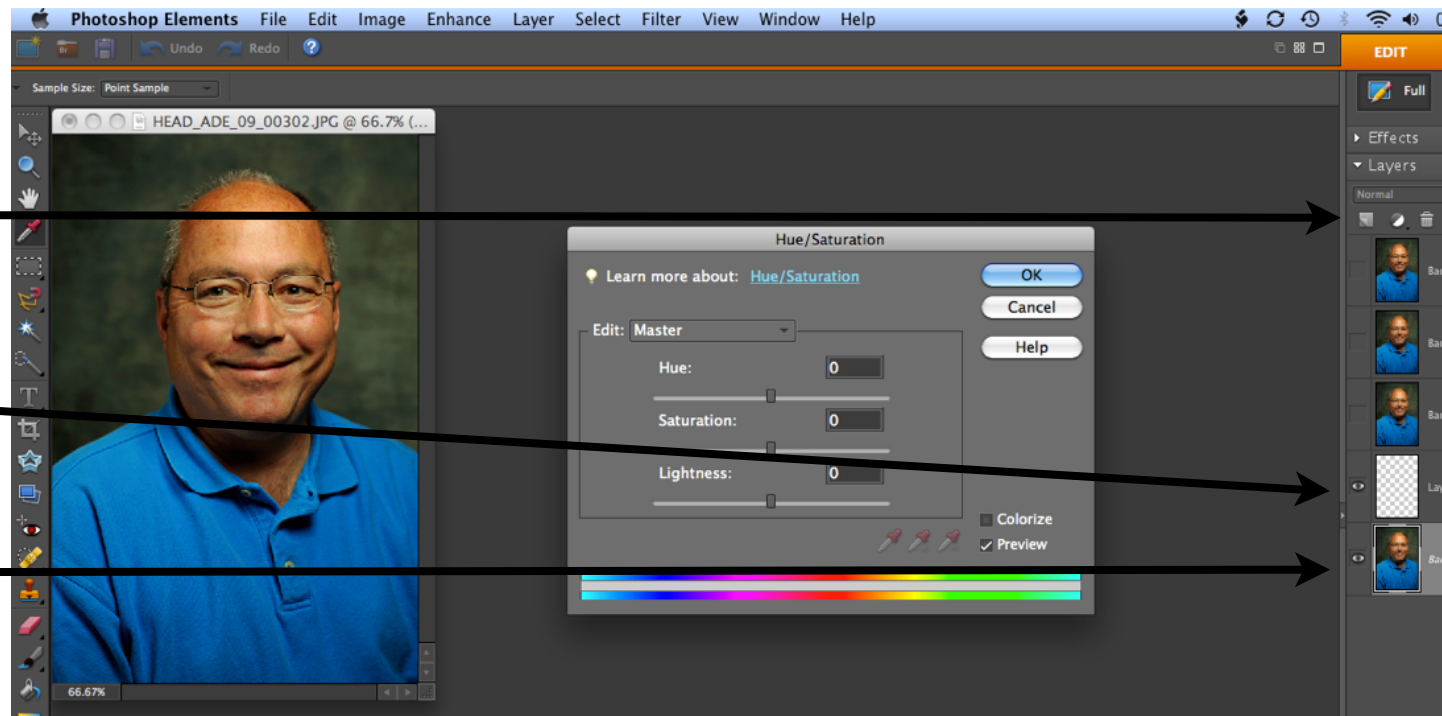
The two color bars in the dialog box represent the colors in their order on the color wheel. The upper bar shows the color before the adjustment; the lower bar shows how the adjustment affects all hues at full saturation.

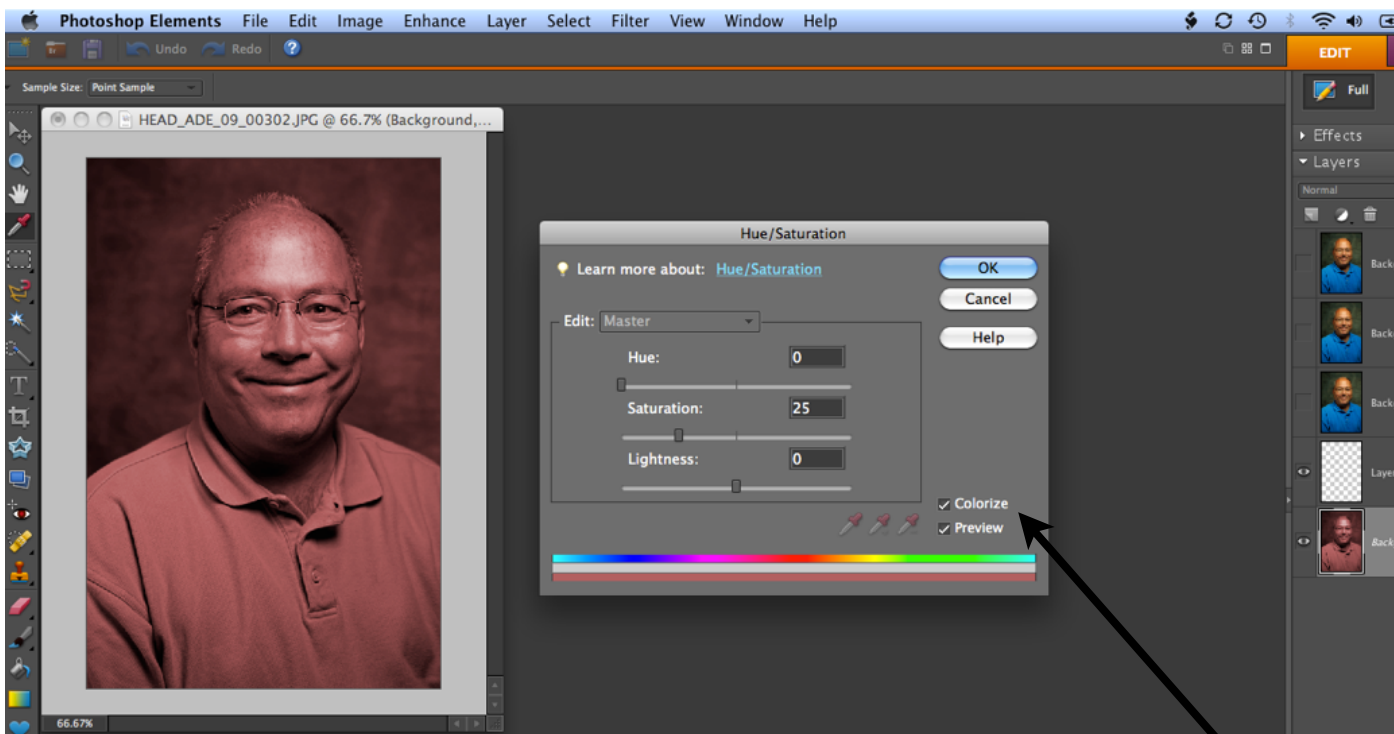
2. In the Edit drop-down menu, choose which colors to adjust:

- Choose Master to adjust all colors at once.
- Choose one of the other preset color ranges listed for the color you want to adjust. An adjustment slider appears between the color bars, which you can use to edit any range of hues.



- Duplicate the background layer so you have 4 layers.
- Insert a blank layer above the original background.
- Turn off the eye icons for all but the original layer.





Press Command + U to
open the Hue/Saturation
Menu.

Adjust the Hue/
Saturation on the original
background layer.

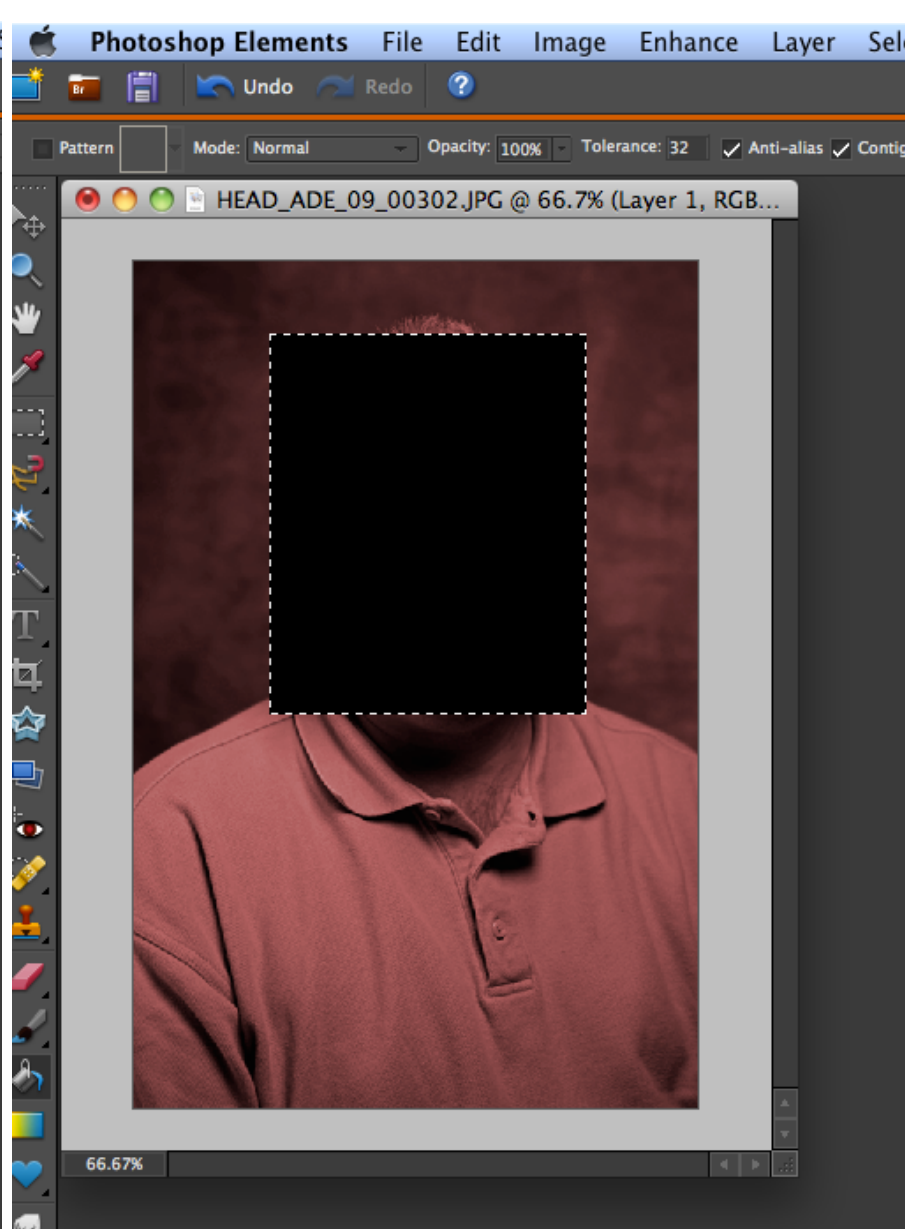
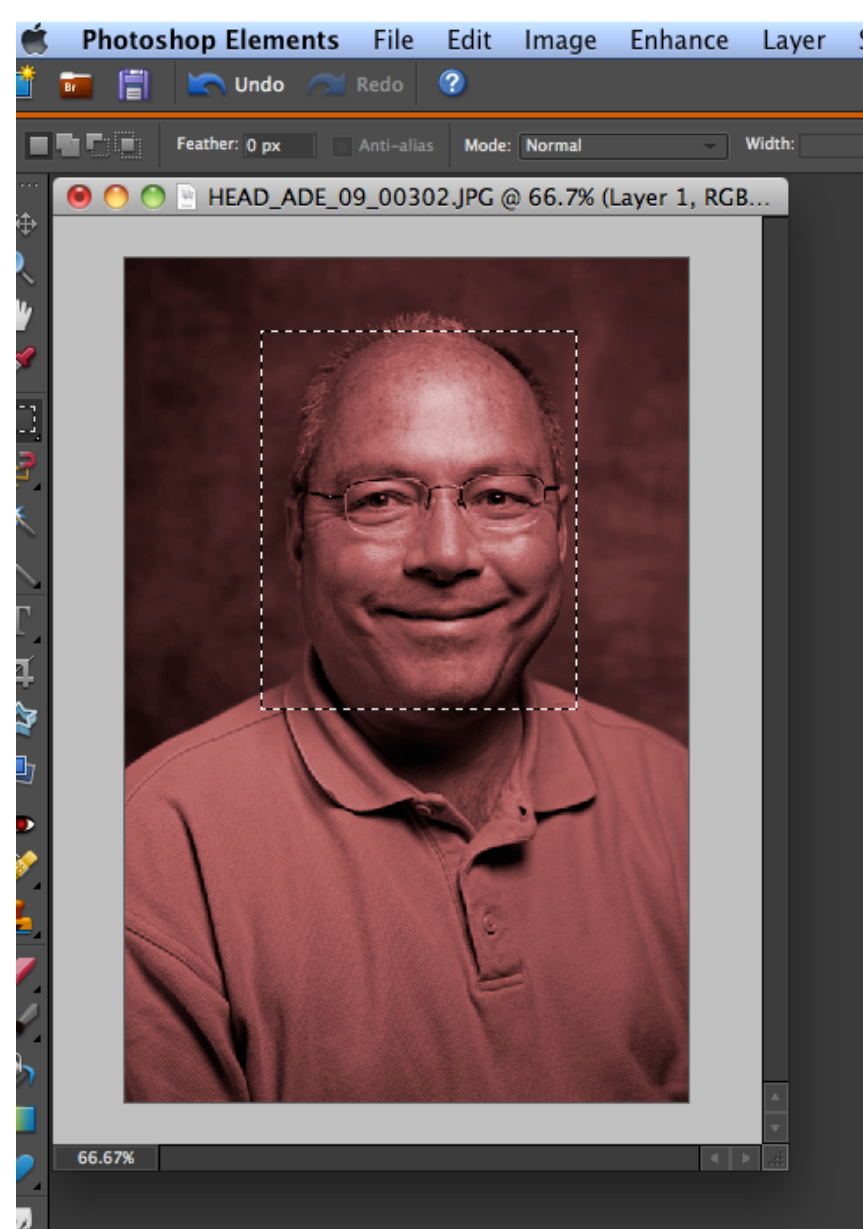
Click the Colorize button
on the bottom right

For Hue, enter a value or drag the slider until the colors appear as you want. The values displayed in the text box reflect the number of degrees of rotation around the color wheel from the pixel's original color. A positive value indicates clockwise rotation, a negative value counterclockwise rotation. Values range from -180 to +180.

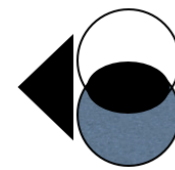
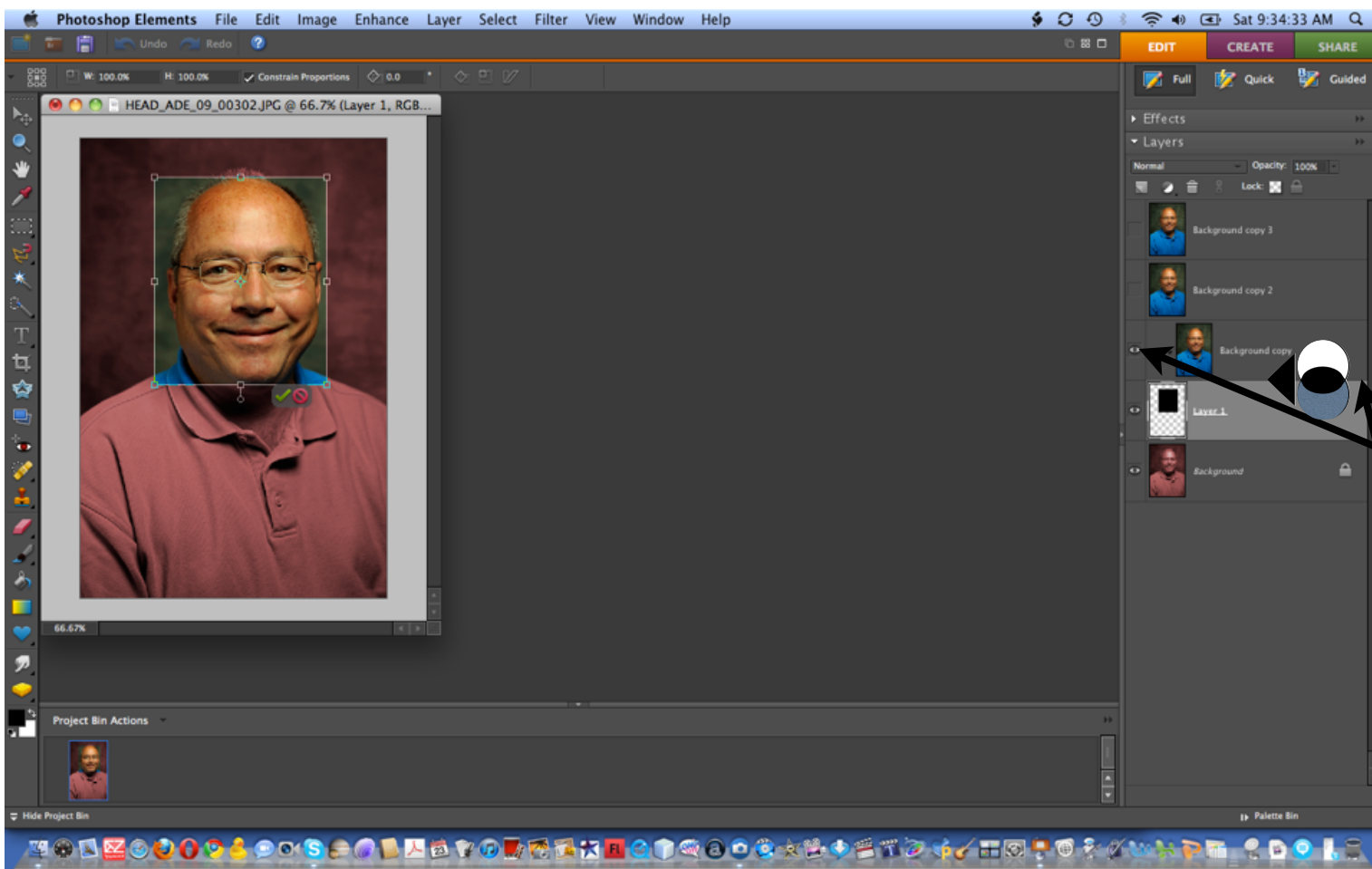
For Saturation, enter a value or drag the slider to the right to increase the saturation or to the left to decrease it. Values range from -100 to +100.

For Lightness, enter a value or drag the slider to the right to increase the lightness or to the left to decrease it. Values range from -100 to +100. Be careful when using this slider on an entire image. It will reduce the tonal range of the overall image.

Click OK. Or, to cancel your changes and start over, hold down Option, and click Reset.



Choose the Rectangular Marquee Tool and draw a box around an important section of your image on the blank layer. Next, paint the box black or a dark color.

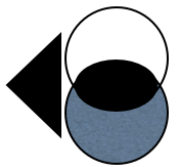


the Clipping Tool

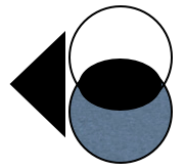


In the Layer Palette, turn on the layer above your rectangle by clicking the eye icon.

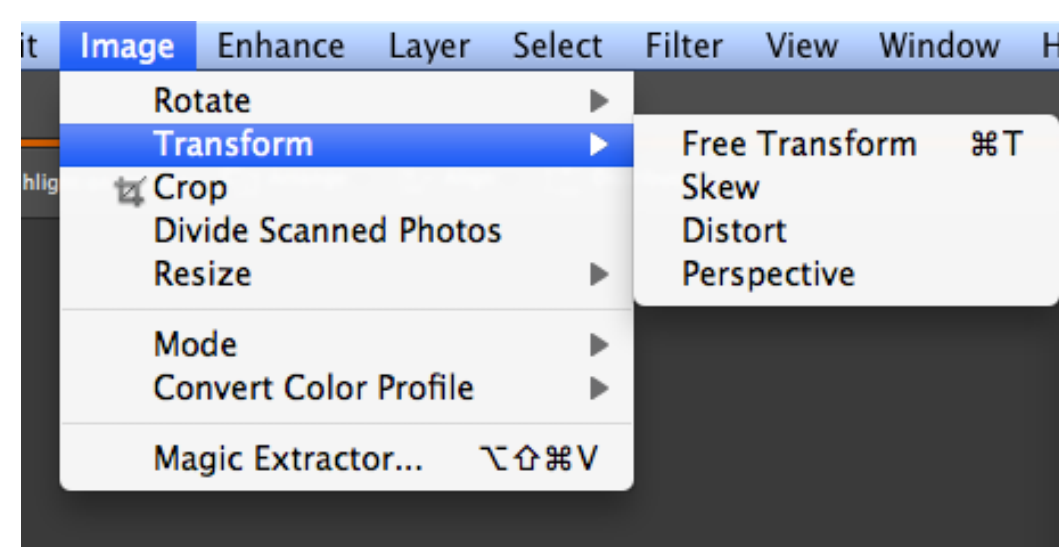
Hold down the Option key and mouse in-between the copy and the shape layers so the Clipping Tool appears to allow you to clip the copy into the shape layer.



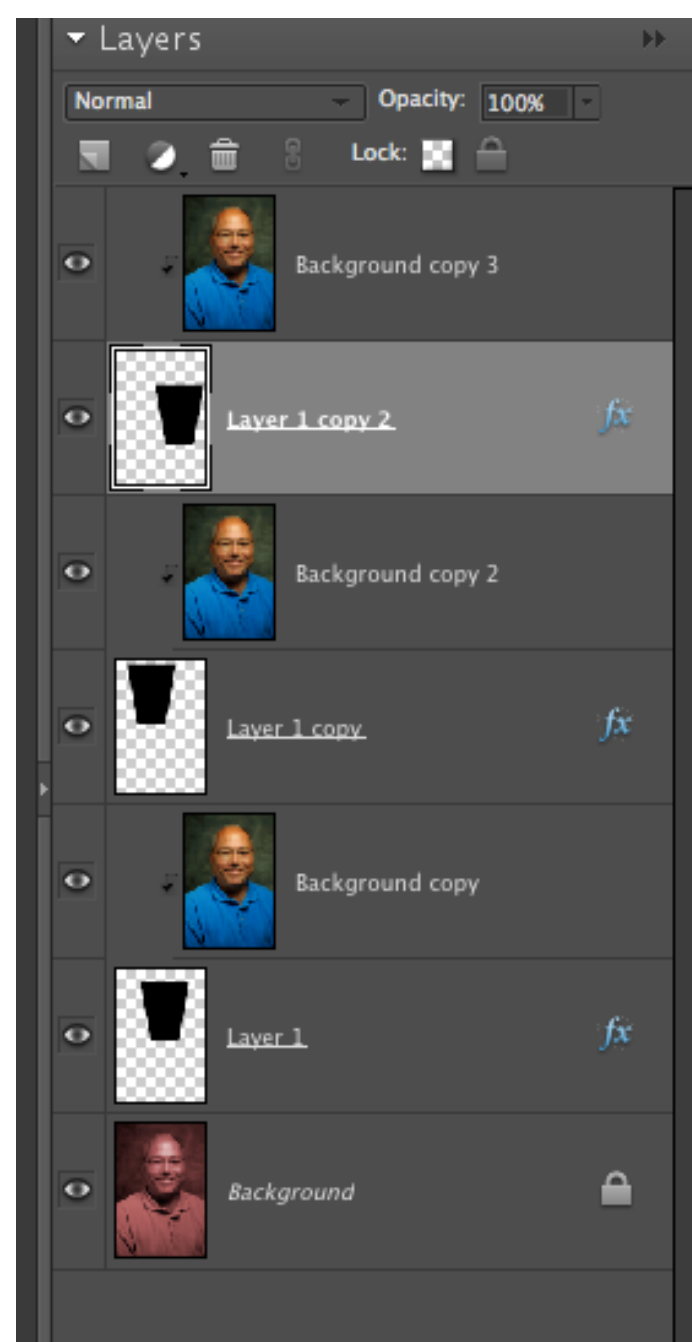
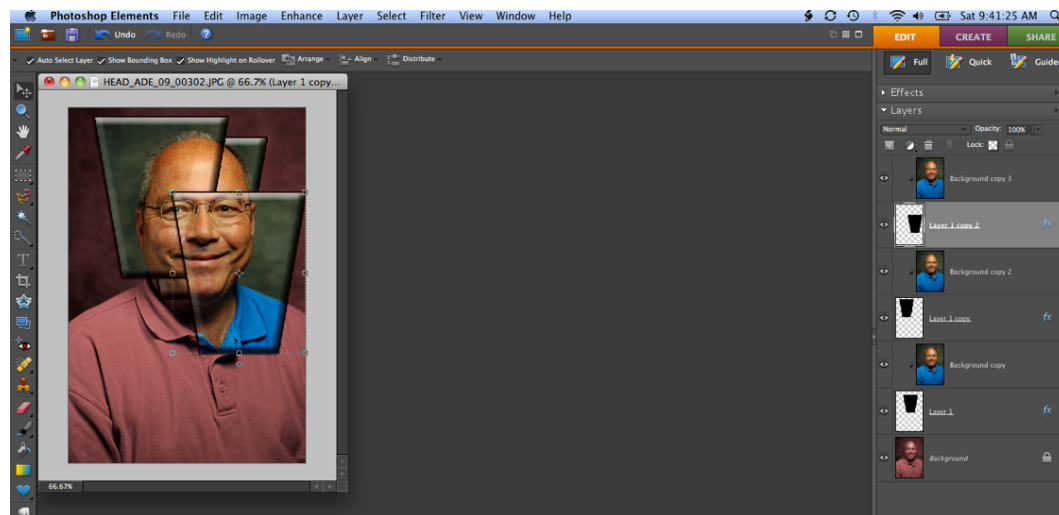
the Clipping Tool



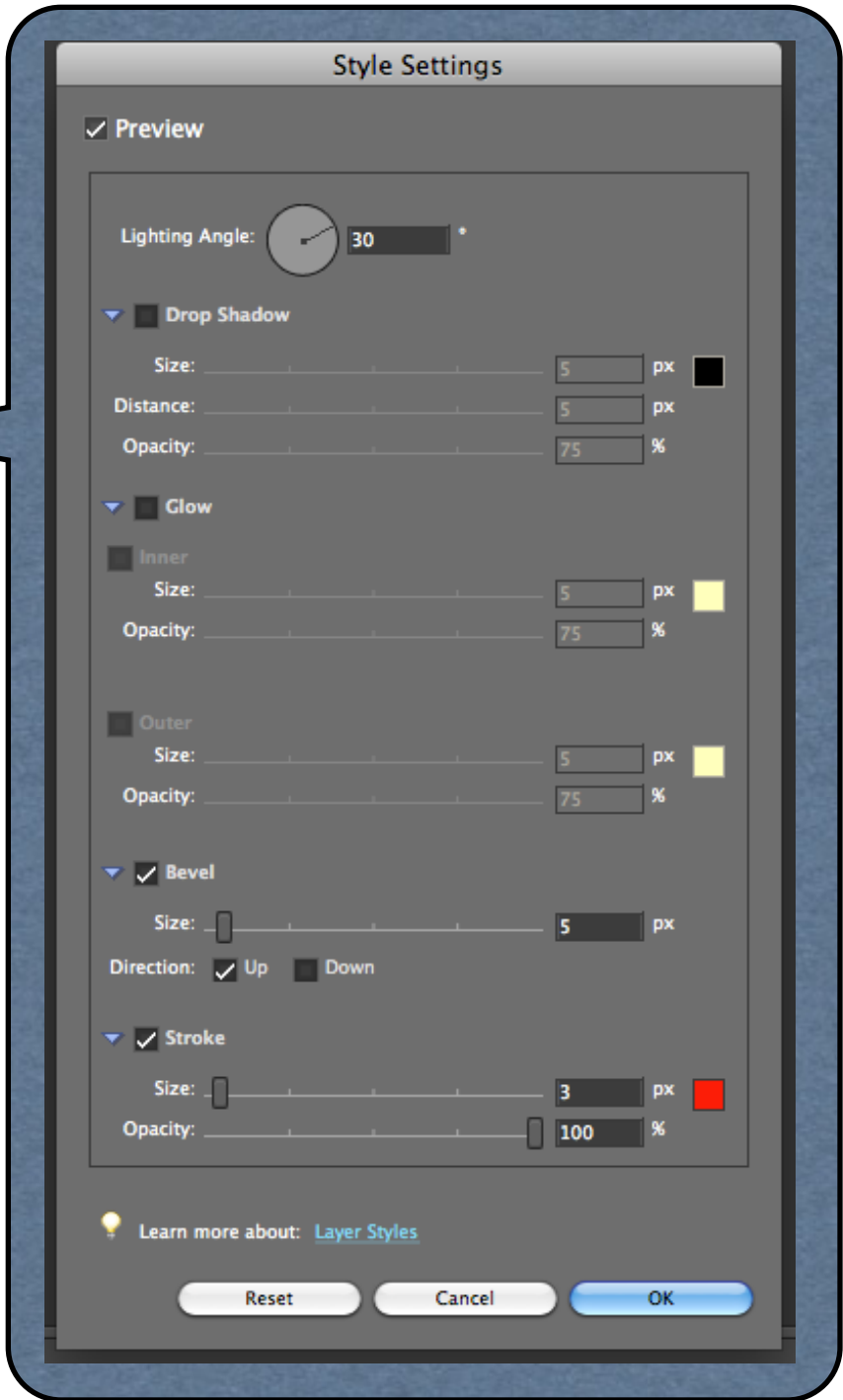
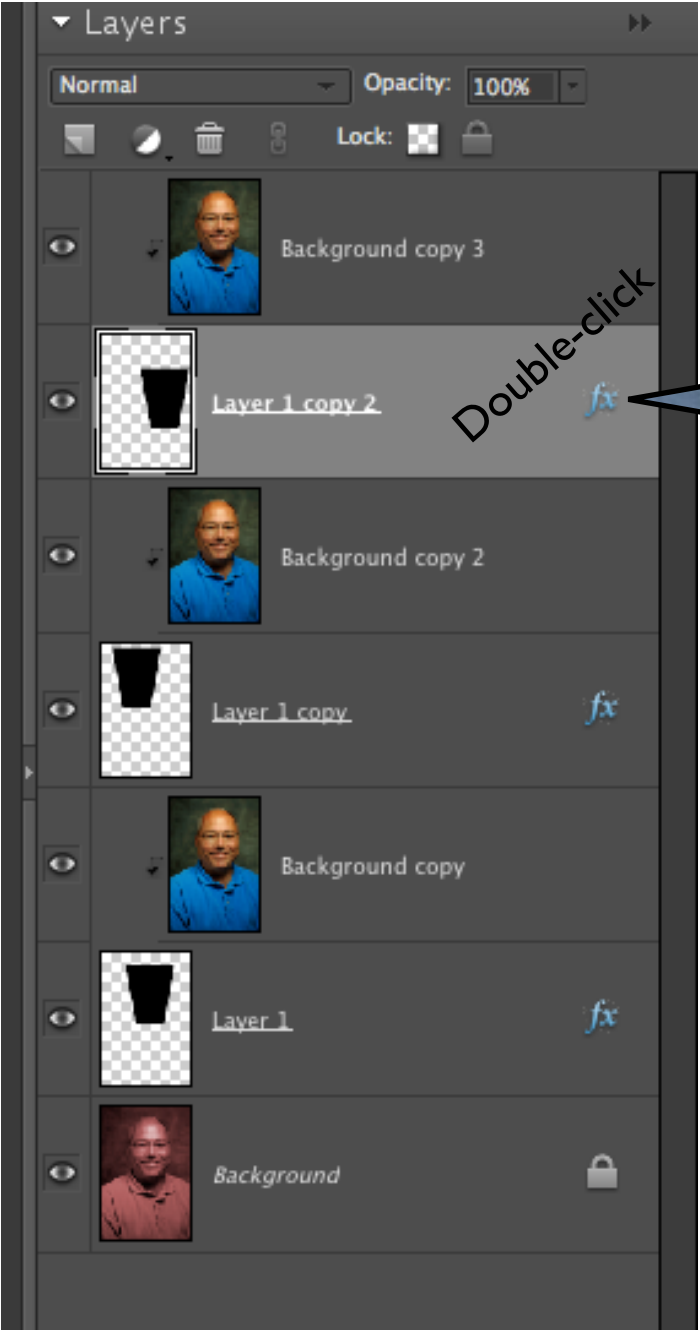
the Clipping Tool



You may apply a Skew, Distort, or Perspective for each shape from the Image > Transform Menu



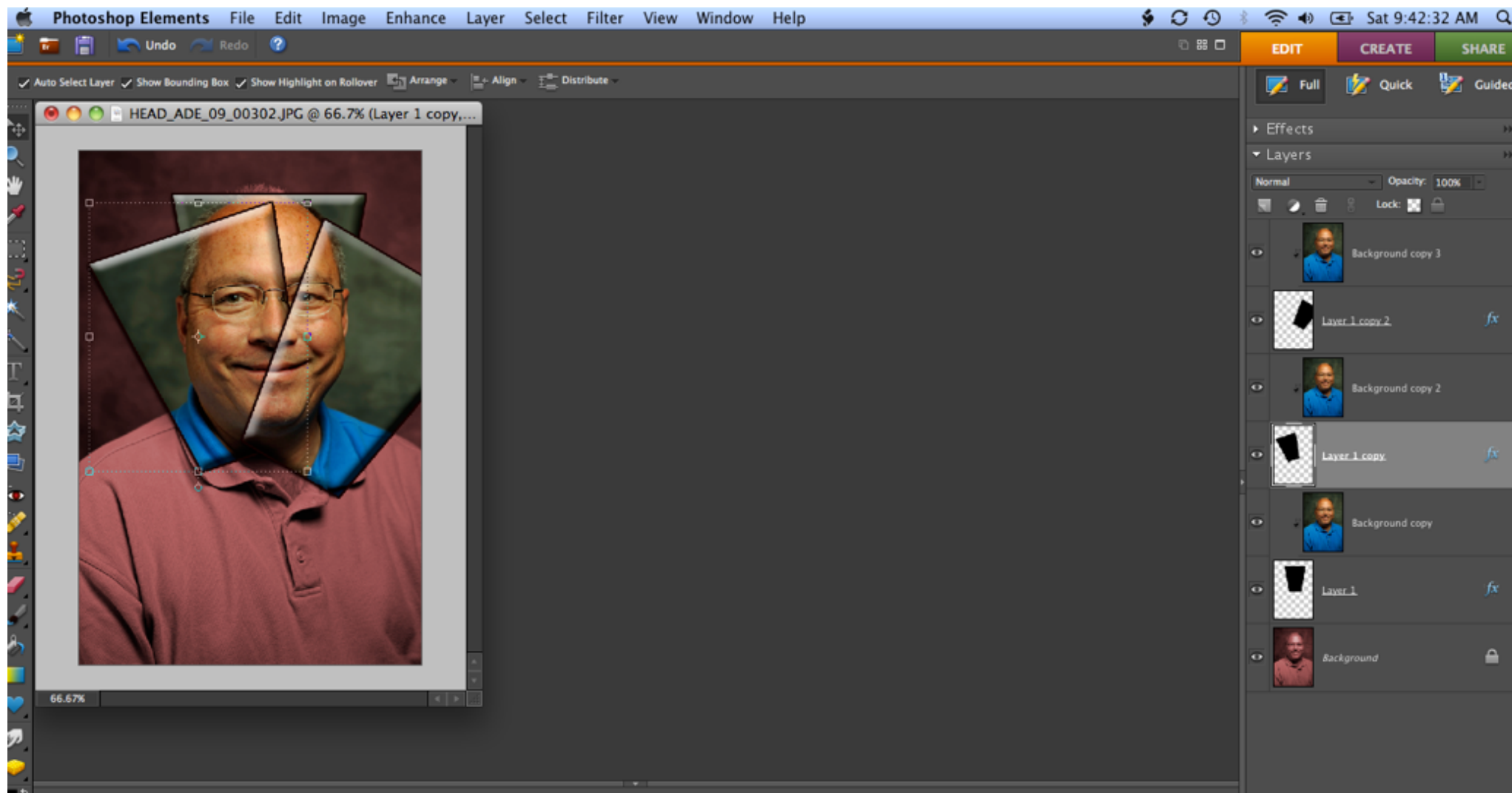
Duplicate your shape layer and place each duplicate between the background copies as in the example.
In the Filters Palette, apply a bevel to the shape layers.
You may also apply a Stroke border.



Use the Style Settings as you see fit



Make sure all eye icons are turned on.
Rotate each shape slightly to make the
affect your own creation.





Our project will be taking someone
and making a similar image to the
one on this screen.

Congrats on a great job!

SAVE YOUR WORK

CLOSE ALL OPEN PROGRAMS

LOG OFF



Colorizing