**PhotoPaint - Photediting**

**First make a folder called “Photoediting” to store your work in.**

**Objectives:**

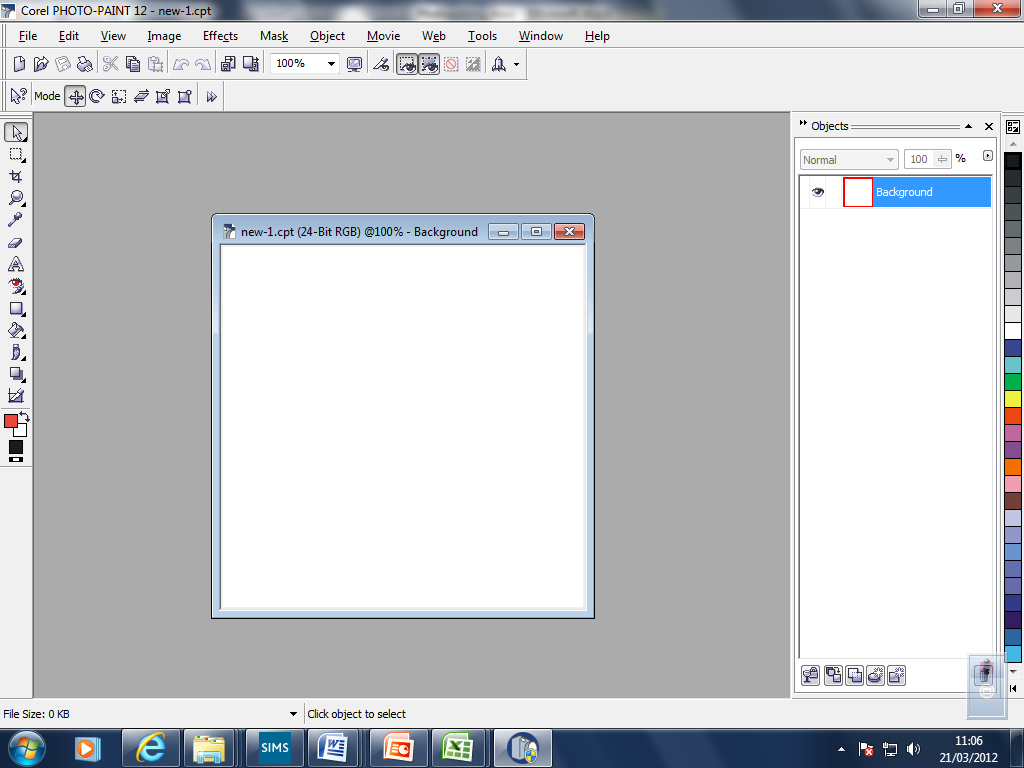
**Foundation Pathway – MOST** will create at least ONE example image for of each of the numbered techniques (numbers 1 to 4, and 7)

**Secure/Confident – ALL** must create at least TWO GOOD/CREATIVE example images for each of the numbered techniques (numbers 1 to 5, and 7). **SOME** may complete images for the other techniques as well.

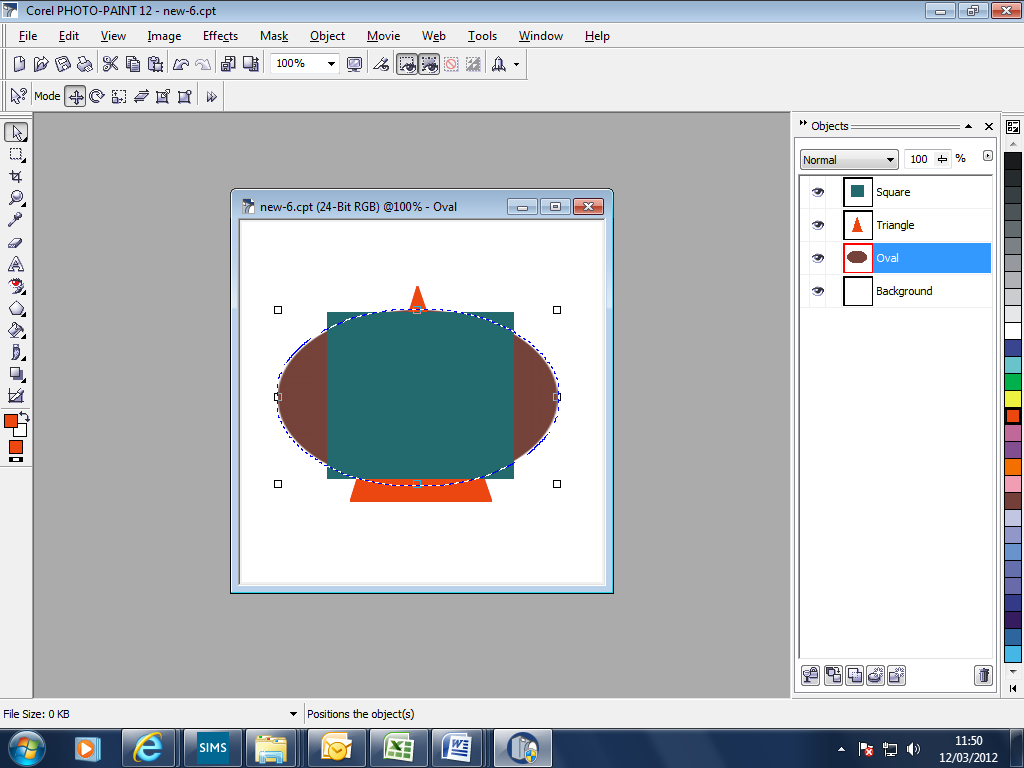
**Confident/Exceptional – ALL** must create at least TWO GOOD/CREATIVE example images for each of the numbered techniques (numbers 1 to 5, and 7), plus **ONE** for each of the others. They should also make at least three creative images that combine techniques.

**1a) Warmup 1 - Getting used to Layers**

This will test simple colour selection and drawing skills, and also introduce objects (layers).

Colours can be changed here:  Here, we are using red foreground, white background, black fill. Double clicking any allows you to change colours.

* **Create 3 or more objects (layers), each with a separate coloured shape.**
* **Next drag and drop the objects to change the order of the layers. See what effect this has on the picture.**
* **Next adjust the transparencies of the layers, experiment with the effect of this.**

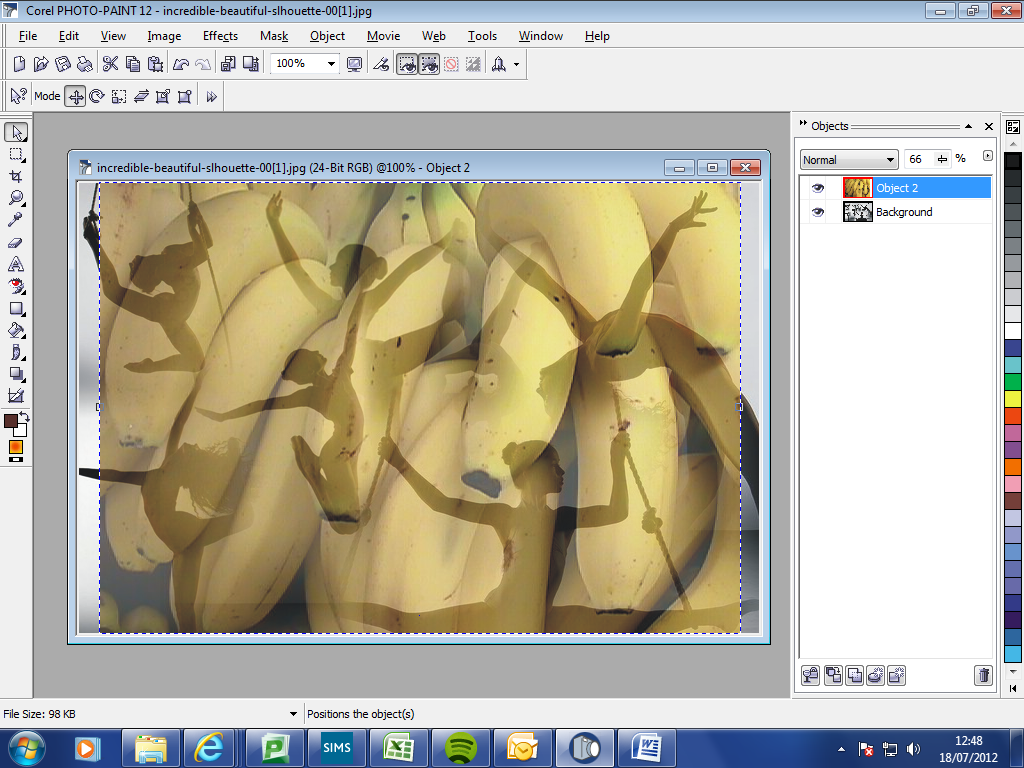
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Also try these!

**1b) Warmup 2 – Getting used to Layers**

* **Now try layering photo images. Find two photo images on the internet of roughly the same size. Copy and paste into Photopaint as the background, then the other on top as a new layer. Use the keyboard shortcuts CTRL-C to copy and CTRL-V to paste.**

Using layers is like having images on sheets of stacked glass. Each layer (object) can be brought to the front or sent backward, or can be made transparent. A number of layers can be combined into one by selecting and right clicking. In this way you build up a new picture.



Experiment with this:

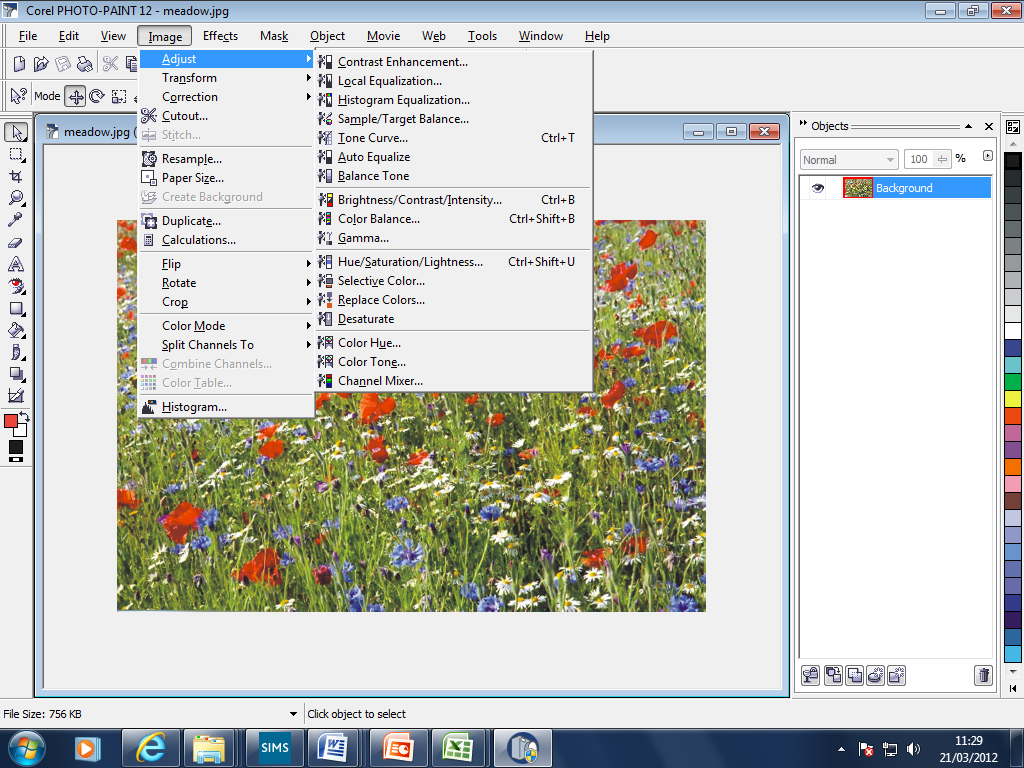
Transparency

* **Create a layered images using your photos and save them into your folder.**

**2) Working with photos – Basic Adjustments**

Find a decent sized photo containing a variety of colours (a meadow of flowers is always good!).

Explore the lower half of the <Image><Adjust> menu:



These are the important ones

* **Create different versions of your original photo and save them into your folder.**

**3) Working with photos: How To Apply a Sepia Tone to a Photo**

**Sepia is the name for that old fashioned browny tone that some early photographs have. It still looks nice.**

**Here's how:**

* Open the image in Photo-Paint.
* If the image is in colour, go to Image > Adjust > Desaturate and skip to step 4.
* If the image is in grayscale go to Image > Mode > RGB Colour.
* Go to Image > Adjust > Colour Hue.
* Enter a step value of 15.
* Click on More Yellow once.
* Click on More Red once.
* Click OK.

**Tips:**

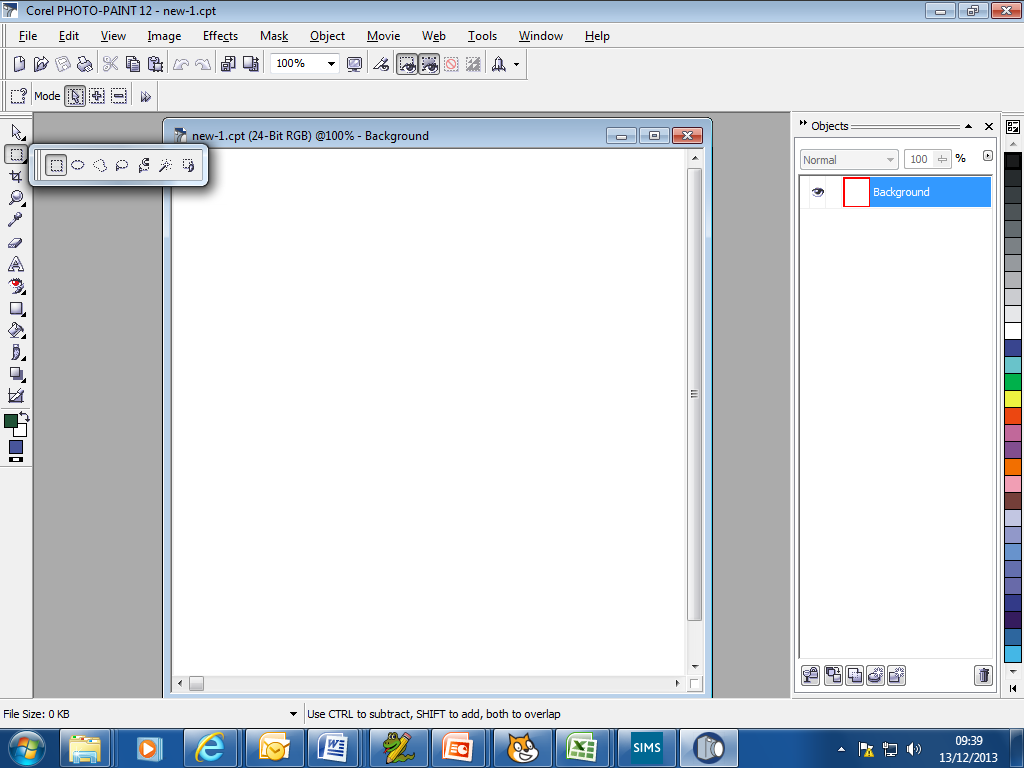
1. Experiment in the Colour Hue dialog to apply other colour tints to your photos.

* **Create different versions of your sepia photo and save them into your folder.**

**4) Working with photos – Masking**

***Masking*** is the name given to the process of covering part of a picture (with a mask), in order to protect it from editing. Once the editing is complete the mask can then be removed. Masking has its own set of tools and its own menu because it is such an important technique.

Paint allows you to paint the shape of the mask



The rectangular and circular masks allow you to select areas of those shapes

The lasso, magnetic and magic wand masks allow you to select areas based on colours

Freehand allows you to draw the shape of the mask

**Here’s a simple masking demo:**

* Open an image in Photo-Paint.
* Select the rectangular or circular mask tool and pull out that shape over part of the picture.
* The “masked” area of the picture will turn red – this is the part of the picture that is now protected.
* From the Mask menu try selecting Invert. This can be used to reverse the selected area.
* Now edit the unmasked part of the picture – any kind of editing will do.
* When done, from the Mask menu select Remove

You could now apply another mask to a different part of the picture and repeat the process.

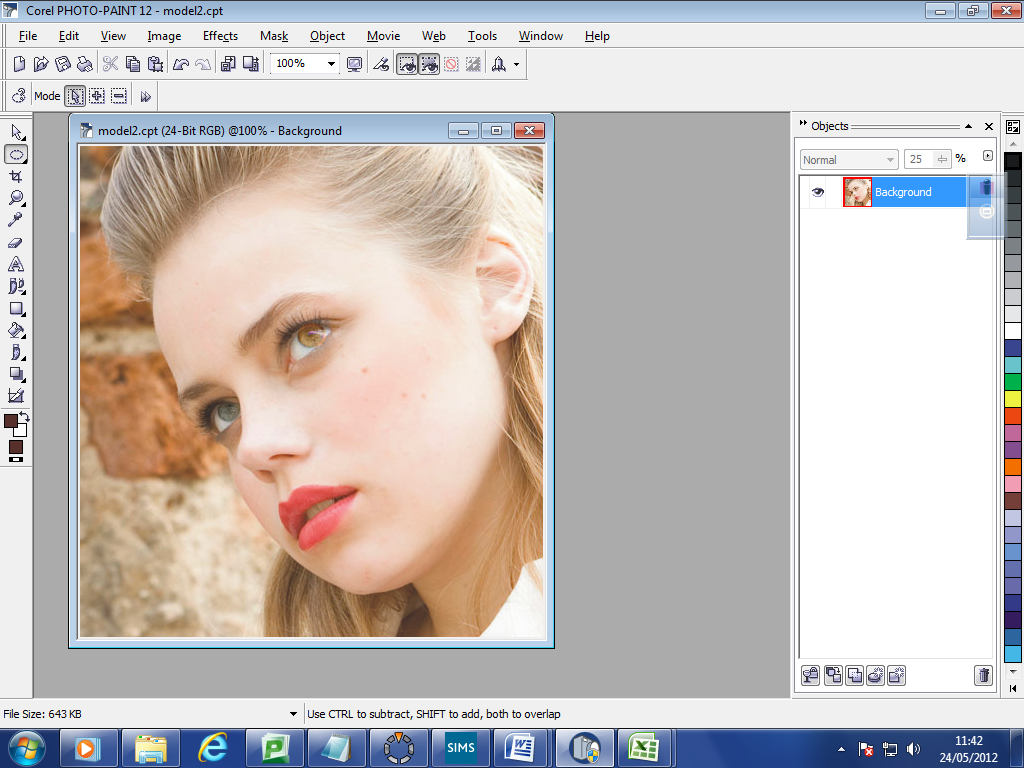
**One other thing to try from the mask menu is Float mask.**

* **Create different versions of your photos using masks and save them into your folder.**

**5) How To Enhance Eye-colour (using a mask)**

**Here's How:**

1. Open the image.
2. Use the circular mask tool to select the iris of one eye.



**Masks cover part of a picture with a red film that prevents that part of a picture from being edited. There are several different types of mask that can be used depending on what parts of a picture need to be covered. Once the mask has been applied, exposed parts of the picture can be edited. When finished the mask can be removed.**

1. Use <Image><Adjust><Colour Hue> to modify the eye colour – remember the settings applied so that you can reapply these to the other eye.
2. Remove the mask using the Mask menu.

* **Don’t forget to save the finished pictures into your folder.**

**6) How To Make Lips Luscious**

**Here's How:**

1. Open the image.
2. Create a new layer above, call it “lips”.
3. Zoom in to the image and use a paintbrush to carefully paint over the lips with the colour 75, 25, 25
4. Finally, change the layer to Soft Light mode. Presto!

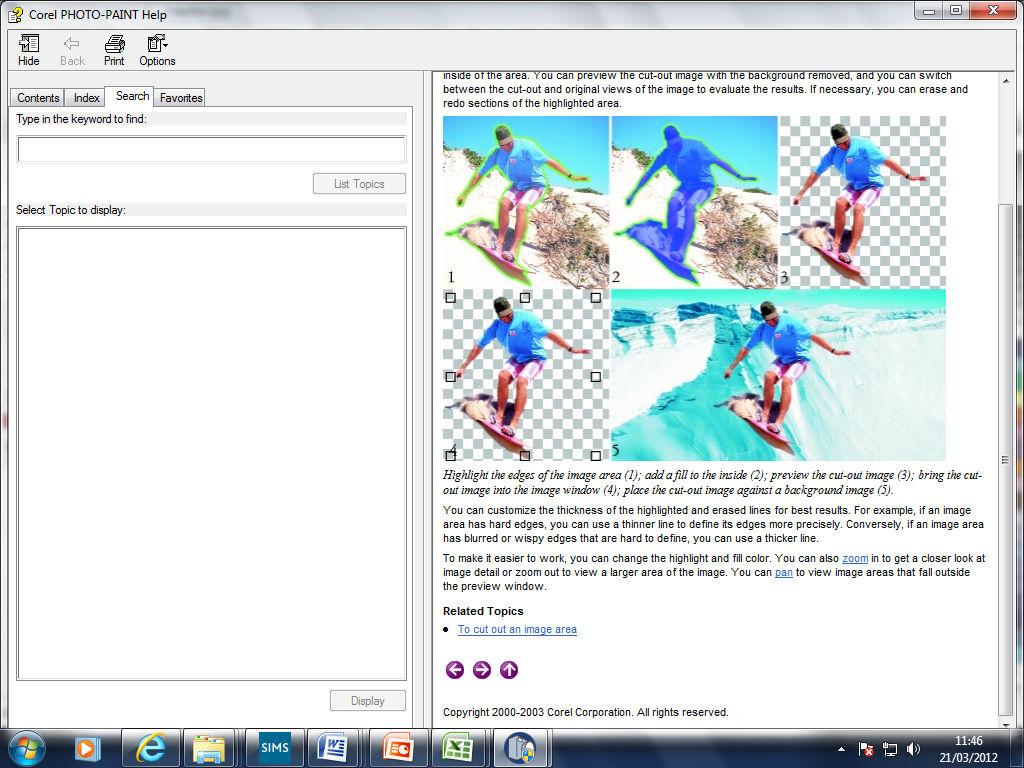
* **Don’t forget to save the finished pictures into your folder.**

**7) Working with photos – Cutting out image areas**

**Now find a picture of a person. Use <Image><Cutout>**

You can cut out image areas by removing the surrounding background. This feature lets you isolate even the most detailed image areas while preserving edge detail, such as hair or blurred edges. The cut-out image area becomes an [object](javascript:hhctrl.TextPopup(Popup_wp1309717,%20'Arial,8',%2010,%2010,%20-1,%20-1);) that you can place against any background image.

To cut out an image area, you begin by drawing a highlight over its edges. Then, you apply a [fill](javascript:hhctrl.TextPopup(Popup_wp1303727,%20'Arial,8',%2010,%2010,%20-1,%20-1);) to define the inside of the area. You can preview the cut-out image with the background removed, and you can switch between the cut-out and original views of the image to evaluate the results. If necessary, you can erase and redo sections of the highlighted area.



Highlight the edges of the image area (1); add a fill to the inside (2); preview the cut-out image (3); bring the cut-out image into the image window (4); place the cut-out image against a background image (5).

You can customize the thickness of the highlighted and erased lines for best results. For example, if an image area has hard edges, you can use a thinner line to define its edges more precisely. Conversely, if an image area has blurred or wispy edges that are hard to define, you can use a thicker line.

To make it easier to work, you can change the highlight and fill colour. You can also [zoom](javascript:hhctrl.TextPopup(Popup_wp1304813,%20'Arial,8',%2010,%2010,%20-1,%20-1);) in to get a closer look at image detail or zoom out to view a larger area of the image. You can [pan](javascript:hhctrl.TextPopup(Popup_wp1309757,%20'Arial,8',%2010,%2010,%20-1,%20-1);) to view image areas that fall outside the preview window.

**Next: drag your cutout person on to your flower background. Select <object><feathering> to make the edges of your person blend in smoothly with the background. When you’re happy combine the object layers.**

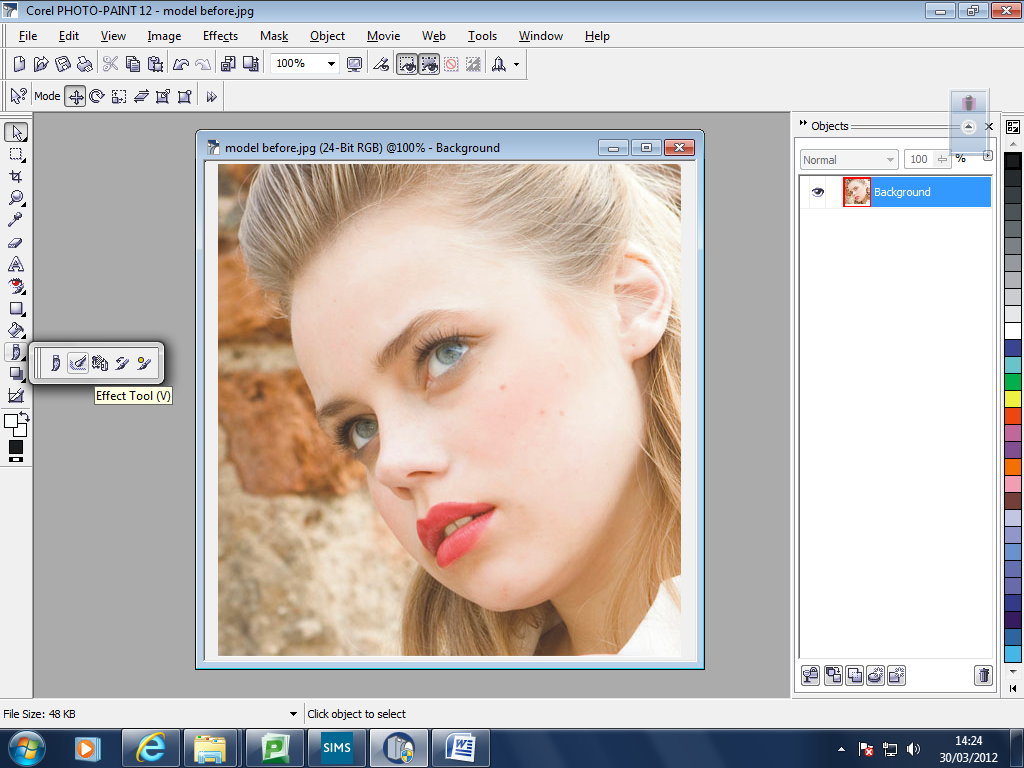
**Try this with some other combinations of pictures – place yourself in New York for example.**

* **Don’t forget to save the finished pictures into your folder.**

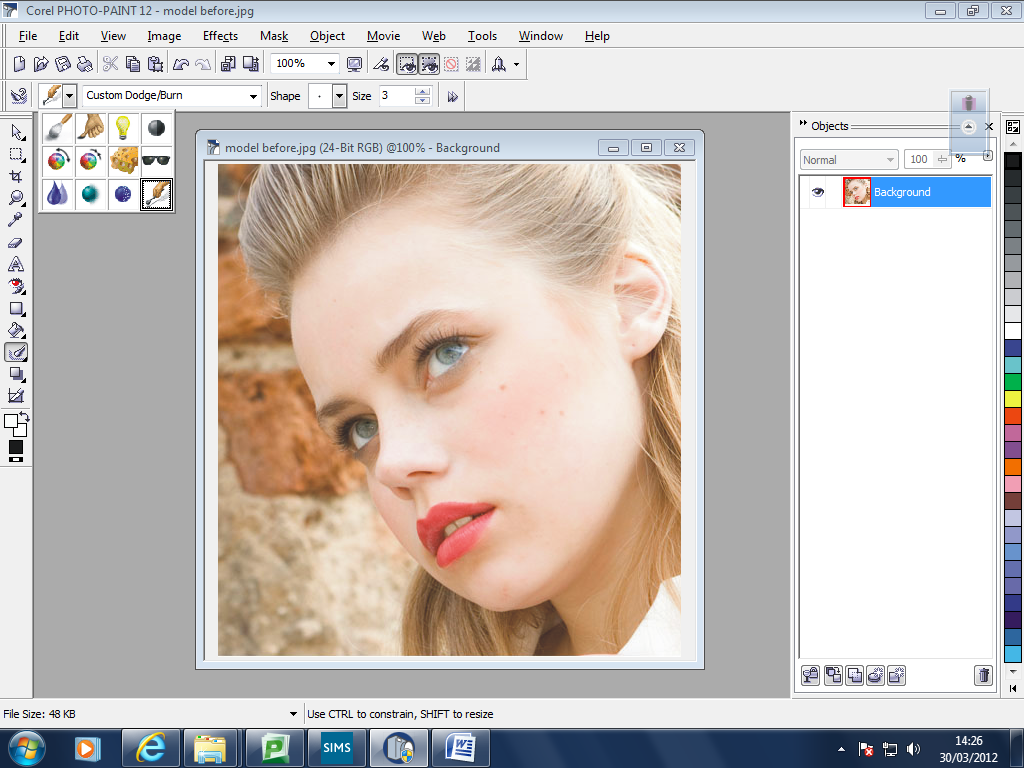
**8) Working with photos: How To Whiten Teeth**

**Here's How:**

1. Open the image.
2. Choose Image > Duplicate and close the original.
3. Choose Window > New Window. This will open a second window of the same image.
4. Zoom one of the windows so that you can see the teeth as large as possible. Set the other window view to 100%.
5. Arrange the two windows so you can see both the zoomed view and the 100% view at the same time.
6. Type V to activate the Effects tool, or choose the Effects tool from the pop-out toolbar under the Paint tool.

* 

1. From the property bar, set the Effects tool to Dodge/Burn. From the brush type menu, choose Dodge Midtones.



***Dodging*** is a photographic term and makes areas of a picture lighter.

***Burning*** is a photographic term and makes areas of a picture darker.

1. Adjust the brush size so it is slightly smaller than the teeth and set the soft edge to 100. A dodge amount of 50 is good.
2. Carefully paint over the teeth with the dodge tool to lighten them.

**Tips:**

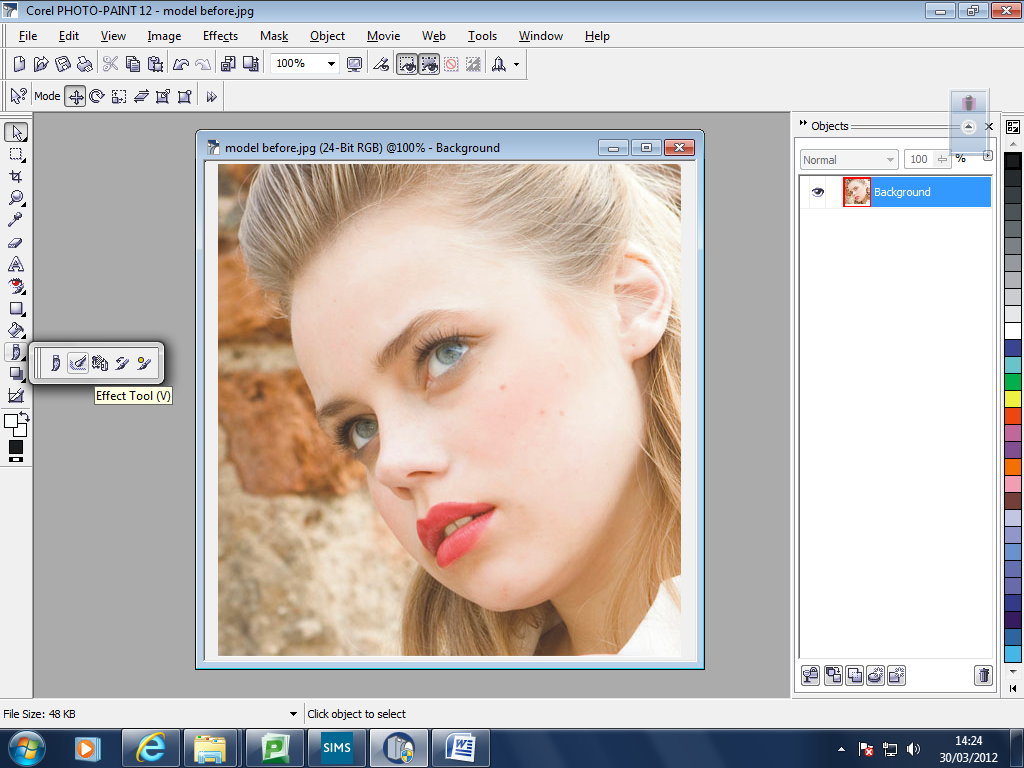
1. If you overdo it, go to Edit > Fade Last Command.
2. For better accuracy, select the teeth before working with the dodge tool.

* **Don’t forget to save the finished pictures into your folder.**

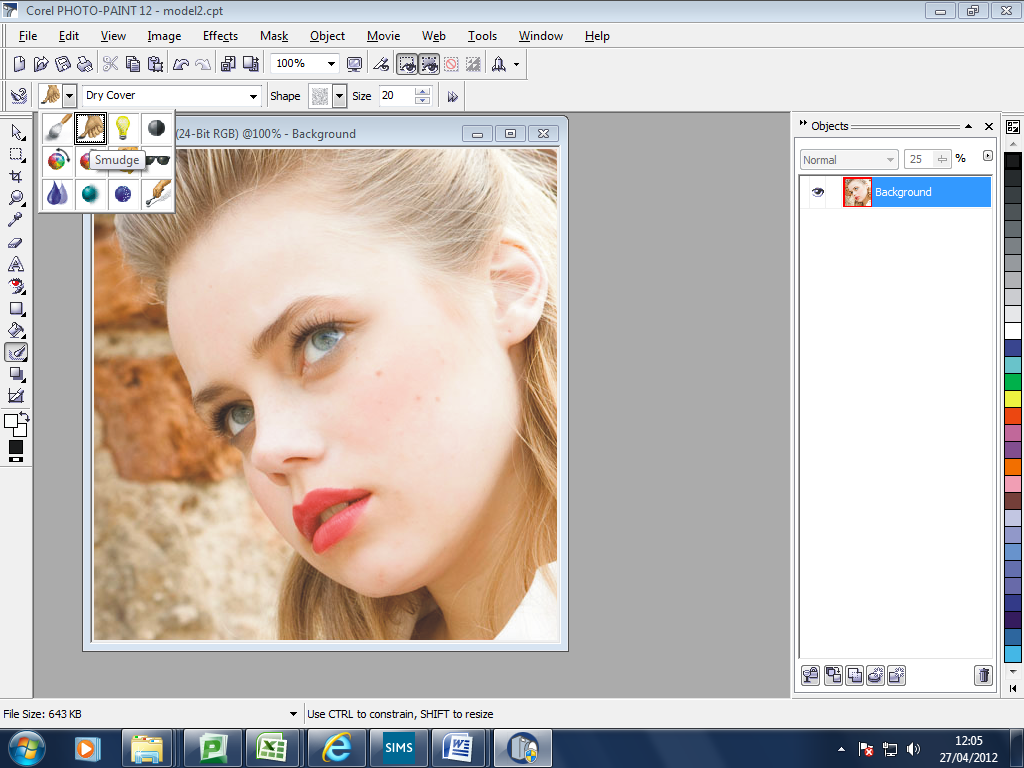
**9) How To Remove Blemishes/Spots/Freckles**

**Here's How:**

1. Open the image.
2. Choose Image > Duplicate and close the original.
3. Choose Window > New Window. This will open a second window of the same image.
4. Zoom one of the windows so that you can see the teeth as large as possible. Set the other window view to 100%.
5. Arrange the two windows so you can see both the zoomed view and the 100% view at the same time.
6. Type V to activate the Effects tool, or choose the Effects tool from the pop-out toolbar under the Paint tool.

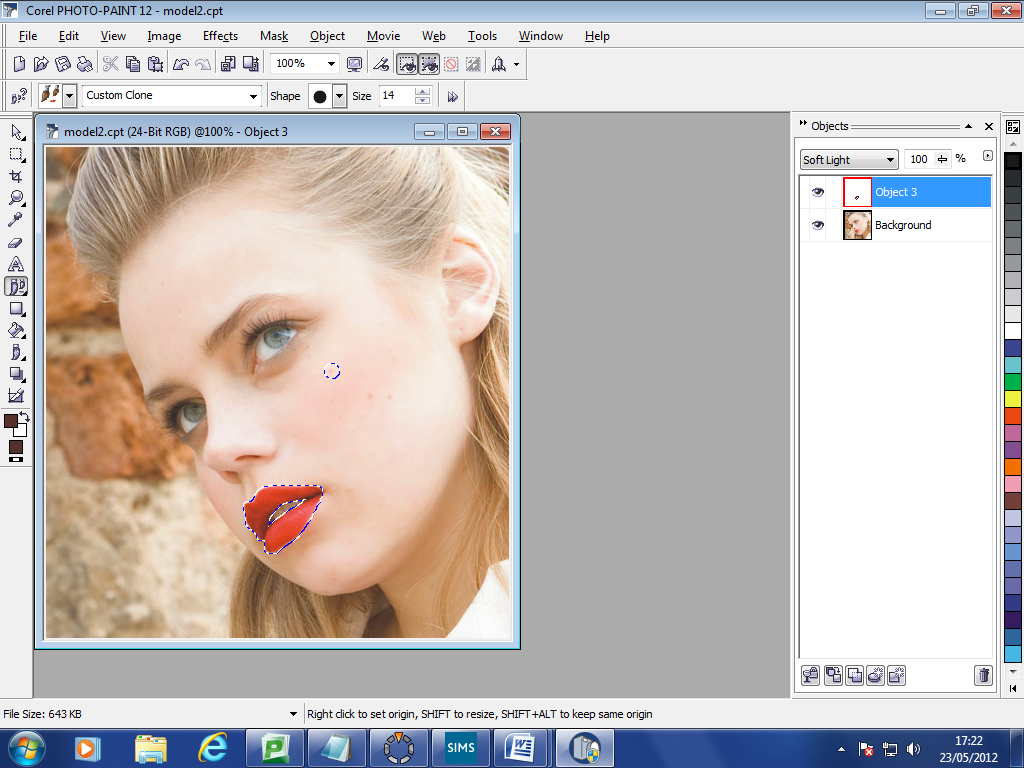


1. From the property bar, set the Effects tool to Smudge. From the brush type menu, choose Dry Cover.



1. Adjust the brush size and go over area to be edited.

**An alternative way of editing imperfections is using the clone stamp tool**

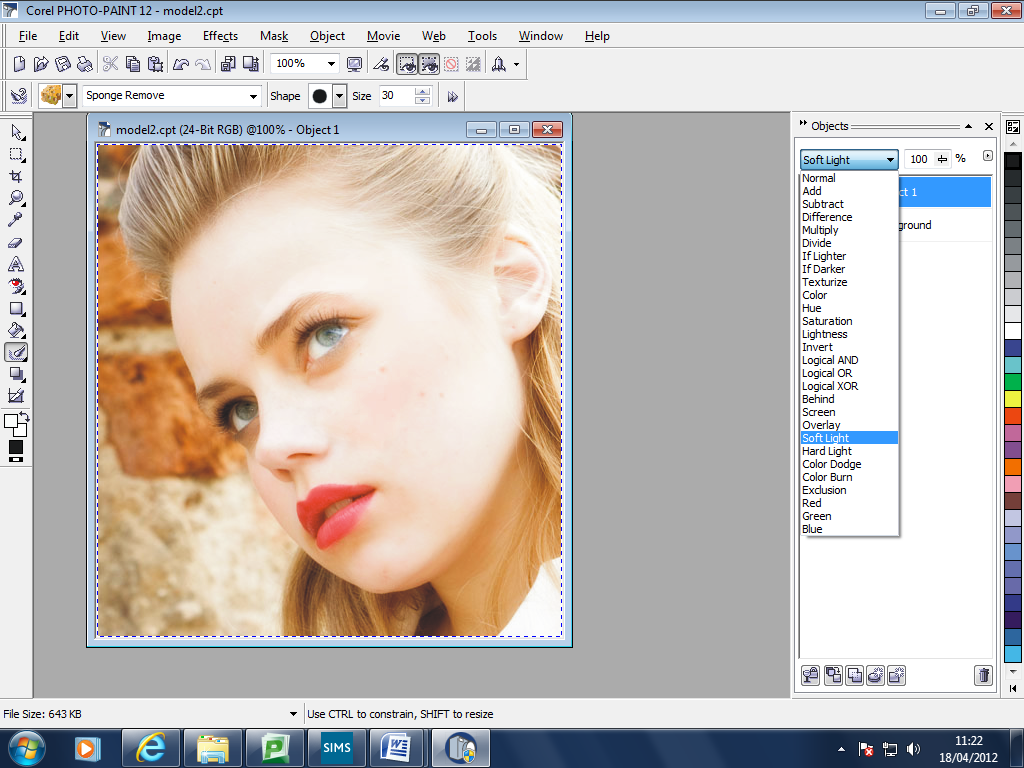


* Use this tool to select a good area of a photo for imprinting elsewhere. i.e. to remove a pimple, first select a small area of clear skin near the pimple, then print over the pimple to remove it.
* **Don’t forget to save the finished pictures into your folder.**

**10) How To Enhance A Portrait with a Soft Focus "Glamour" Effect**

**Here's How:**

1. Open the photo.
2. Duplicate the background layer (right click on background layer)
3. Go to Effects > Blur > Gaussian Blur.
4. Set the radius to 4-10 pixels (use a high amount for hi-res images, low amount for low-res) and click OK.
5. Set the layer blend mode to soft light on the blurred layer.



1. Optional: reduce the opacity of the blurred soft light layer to slightly reduce this effect.

**Tips:**

1. Experiment with other blend modes such as screen, hard light, overlay or others.
2. Screen will lighten the photo, so try it on photos that are too dark. Hard light and overlay will darken the picture, so try it on photos that are too light.
3. If you don't like the effect in certain areas of the image you can erase portions of the top layer with a soft brush.

* **Don’t forget to save the finished pictures into your folder.**

**NOW, TRY COMBINING TECHNIQUES! ALSO, EXPERIMENT WITH OTHER POSSIBILITIES.**