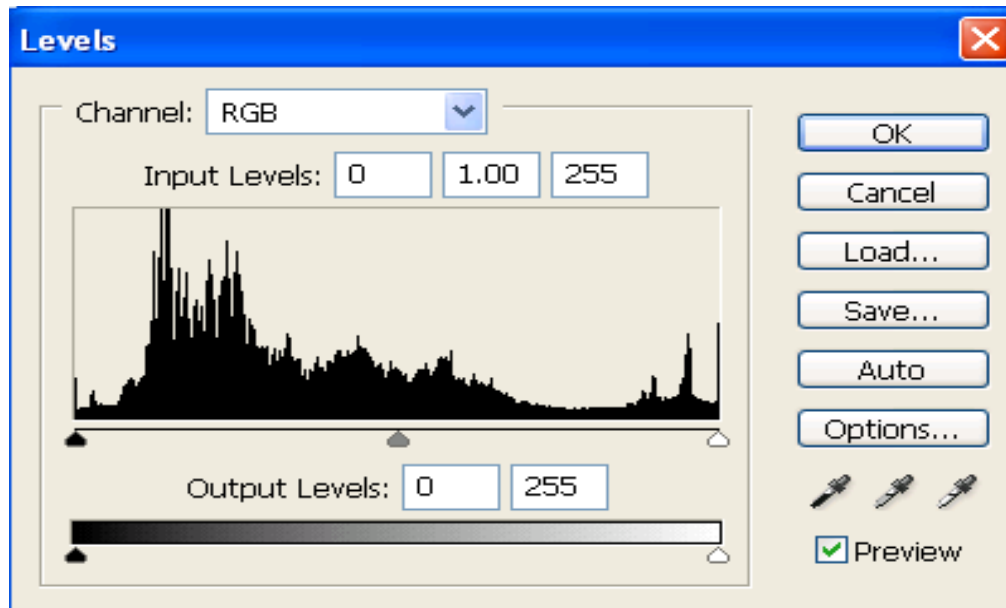


## Photoshop Fun #7



- (1) Open **fruit.psd**. (Hint: make a duplicate layer incase you need to go back to the original background)  
**Shortcut: double click anywhere inside Photoshop to open a file! (does not work on MAC)**
- (2) Look at the *Histogram* (brightness and darkness levels) and select on the *Menu bar* *Image/Adjustments/Levels*. The best images use a full tonal range, from blackest black to whitest white. This image is a little weak on the white side. Click the *Auto* button to have Photoshop automatically adjust the tonal range.

**Shortcut: Ctrl+L**



- (3) Some scans come through with a “color cast” or tint. Looking at the fruit basket, you can notice a cyan cast in this image. Color casts are corrected with *Image/Adjustments/Color Balance*. Adjusting this image significantly away from cyan makes the colors truer (+50 toward Red).  
**Shortcut: Ctrl + B**
- (4) You can make adjustments to the entire image or just to a selected section. To make the tomatoes look more uniform in color, select the right-most tomato with the *lasso* or *magic wand* tool and then lower the brightness by clicking on *Layer/New Adjustment Layer/Brightness & Contrast*. Click OK and move the brightness slider to the left to lower it on the Adjustments Palette.

- (5) In this image, the napkin is quite “bright” and tends to draw attention away from the fruit basket. To change its color:
- Click on the brightest parts with the *magic wand* tool, holding the *Shift* down to make multiple selections. (starting at the left corner works the easiest)
  - Click on *Layer/New Adjustment Layer/Hue/Saturation* and click *OK*. Click the *colorize* box (located on the Adjustment Palette).
  - Adjust the *Hue* slider with a *saturation* of 40 and a *lightness* of 5 yields a nice color. Adjust the saturation and lightness sliders until you are satisfied.
- (6) Finally, notice that the image has a bad scratch on it. Make sure your background layer is selected. There are several ways to remove the scratch. You can use the *paintbrush*, *stamp*, *clone*, or *smudge* tools. Use a tool of your liking. Zoom in, as needed by clicking on *Control +*.
- Use the standard *lasso* tool to trace around the scratch, staying fairly close to the scratch.
  - Click on *Select/Modify/Feather* and set the *radius* to 5 and click *OK*.
  - Click on *Filter/Noise/Dust & Scratches*. Set the radius to 4 and the threshold to 0.
- (7) Save your image as **IC7\_First\_Last.psd** and leave this image open.
- (8) Open **Butterfly.tif**. Using the *Move* tool, move the butterfly over to the color corrected fruit image. Be sure the butterfly layer is above the adjustment layers. Close **Butterfly.tif**.
- (9) Remove the white background from the butterfly layer. Select the eye icon on the background layer to show only the butterfly. Use the *magic wand* tool and select the white background and hit *delete* to remove it. Click on the eye icon again to show the background layer with the white now removed around the butterfly.
- (10) Because the butterfly came from a white background, the anti-aliasing has mixed in white pixels along the edges that now show up on the darker background. (make sure the butterfly is selected first) To remove this “fringe,” select on the *Menu bar Layer/Matting/Defringe* and set the width to 1.
- (11) Use *Edit/Transform/Scale* to make the butterfly smaller. Move the butterfly so it appears to have landed on a piece of fruit.
- (12) Look at the shadows in the fruit image. To make the butterfly look like a natural part of the picture, it needs to have a similar drop shadow. Select *Layer/Layer Style/Drop Shadow*. Adjust the setting until the shadows match.
- (13) Save your image as **IC7\_First\_Last.psd**.