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	CASE STUDY: TO CONSIDER TWO BLACK AND WHITE THAGES
	MAD CONVERT TO COLOUR TMAGES USING
	TOOLS PROVIDED IN CTIMP SOFTWARE.
	PROCEDURE:
7-	Open the black and white picture in Gimp software.
2.	o speak the black and white picture opens in
	Grayscale image mode. So, the image mode was changed to RGB from menu Image -> Mode -> RGB.
3.	00 g sorradows > Dockable Dialogs > Pallets the
	Commenced.
All Trial Control of the Section of	determine the selective shades for a colour that
	represents and closely resembles any of the object
	ment stack and white image. This was done for
5.	Multiple colours that fit rightly for that image.  Multiple copy of the base blw image were created
	asing the applicant lager option present in the
6.	interior (ager - Duplicate layer.
	for an uniform colour containing area of the image (for example, sky having sky-blue colour), the brush
	cool was selected and the colour was set to
7.	the required colour (In this case, sky-blue)
TO A DESCRIPTION OF MORNING	colour, the colour pallet for that colour (25 made
Samuel and Consideration of the Samuel and S	in step 5) was selected and the following step
8	tollow S.
8.	
	the image was colourised by going to the menu

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Expt. No.... Page No..... option Colors > Map > Gradient Map (for step 6) or Colors -> Map -> Palette Map (for step 7). for the same selected duplicate layer, the layer mark was created by going to layer > Mack -> Add layer Mack and initialising layer mack to Black (full transparency). A new black box (ormask) gets created adjacent to the original layer. 10. With the mack layer box for the selected duplicate layer selected, the paintbruch tool was selected and the colour was cet to white (meaning, reveal) 11. The paintbruch settings were adjusted as required The basic cettings to adjust were size, and hardness. The layer mode was changed to any of the colourize modes, for example HSL colour or LCh colour from the mode option on the layers docked dialog. 13. Finally, the image was painted with white paintbruk cetting on the layer mask to reveal the colour. This was done carefully to provide colour to only the necessary areas. For border of the areas, the size of the brush was reduced to paint about the border. In case of some error like painting on the wrong area, the colour was exchanged to black (foreground colour) and painted over the mistake-led areas to hide the colour. 14. With a different duplicate layer selected, the same stops from 6-13 were repeated with different colour selections for different areas of the image until the entire grayscale image was coloured. final touches, the exposure, shadows-highlights, brightness-contract were adjusted from the colours menu. Teacher's Signature.....

