### **Graphic Manipulation**

- Image manipulation involves making changes to the appearance of a photo for various purposes, such as advertisements, magazines, book and music packaging, and gallery artwork.
- Photos are also retouched in the modelling and acting industries, where professionals submit portfolios or photos for auditions.
- Images are altered with the use of computer software.
- Artistic image manipulation is creative and imaginative, producing images that are unexpected, visually appealing, surreal, striking, humorous or eye-catching in some way.

### **Graphic Manipulation**

- Multiple images are often combined to create a juxtaposition, collage or unique image.
- Photos are retouched to correct or perfect shots, with refinements, such as removing blemishes or moles, brightening eyes, whitening teeth and smoothing wrinkles.
- Lighting filters, contrast enhancement, brightness, sharpness and various other tuning adjustments are also common types of photo retouching.

#### 1. Crop and Clean

- Straighten images: It's always better to be sure that the horizon is horizontal, straightening is an easy first editing step.
- **Crop images:** It's best to crop to improve minor compositional details, like distracting elements at the edge of the frame or repositioning the subject slightly.





#### • Spot-clean images

- Most editing programs have a spot-removing tool.
- The name varies: "clone stamping" and "spot healing" are two variations.
- Programs also let you change your view of a photo to highlight the location of spots.



#### 2. Adjust White Balance

- White balance relates to colour levels, not exposure levels.
- If an image has an overall colour tone that you find displeasing or unnatural, white balance can be adjusted to fix it.
- JPG files capture far less digital data than RAW files and offer a minimal amount of white balance adjustment during editing.



• Many applications have both a "temperature" and a "tint" slider that can be fiddled with to fine-tune the overall lighting cast on an image.

**TEMPERATURE** 

TINT

#### 3. Adjust Exposure and Contrast

- Adjusting exposure: This is the process of making the photo exactly as bright or dark as you want.
- Adjusting contrast: Contrast is the range of dark to light tones.
- When it's extra high, a stark image is seen, where all tones, regardless of colour, are either very dark or very light.
- When it's extra low, a flat image is seen where no elements in the frame stand out.
- Middle contrast avoids either of those extremes.







- **Photo histogram:** This graphic representation of the tonal range of a photo helps optimize final exposure levels during editing.
- Histogram can be helpful when a image has a large amount of dark area or a large amount of light area.





#### 4. Adjust Colour Vibrancy and Saturation

- Once white balance is adjusted, we can further refine colours in the photos with the saturation and vibrancy controls.
- The distinction between the two is:
  - Increasing vibrancy increases colour intensity in neutral colour tones and maintains colour intensity in the brighter colours.
  - Increasing saturation makes all colours throughout the frame more intense. When bright colours pop and can give the photo a more dramatic look.







#### 5. Adjust Sharpness

- Sharpening an image gives it a crisper, cleaner look.
- Many programs offer multiple sharpening tools.
- Adjust the overall amount of sharpness (on a scale from 0 to 100), starting at 50 percent, then adjusting the level up or down to get the preferred sharpness.
- sharpening an image can't turn an out-of-focus image into an infocus shot.
- Sharpening an image too much can result in an unnatural halo effect around the objects in the frame.



#### **Graphic Manipulation**

- https://www.rei.com/learn/expert-advice/photo-editing-basics.html
- https://fixthephoto.com/retouch-tips/photo-manipulation-ideas.html
- <a href="https://speckyboy.com/photo-manipulation-photoshop-tutorials/">https://speckyboy.com/photo-manipulation-photoshop-tutorials/</a>