

BLACK AND WHITE



BRIGHTNESS, CONTRAST AND VIBRANCE



CURVES



HUE AND SATURATION



LEVELS



MONOCHROME

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SUPER STAR RAJINIKANTH in
Kullai

CROP



Hue and saturation operations:

- Do one of the following:

- Choose Enhance > Adjust Color > Adjust Hue/Saturation.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Alt (Option in Mac OS), and click Reset.

Brightness and contrast

1. In the menu bar, select Image > Adjustments > Brightness/Contrast.
2. Adjust the Brightness slider to change the overall brightness of the image. Adjust the Contrast slider to increase or decrease image contrast.
3. Click OK. The adjustments will appear only on the selected layer.

Vibrance

1. In the menu bar, select Image > Adjustments > Vibrance.
2. Experiment by adjusting the sliders. The Vibrance slider affects the intensity of colors. It has the strongest effect on muted colors in the image. ...
3. Click OK when you're done

Monochrome

1. Open up your image and convert to grayscale by going Image>Mode>Grayscale.
2. Go to Image>Mode>Duotone.
3. In Duotone, choose “monotone” under the dropdown menu.
4. Click the color swatch for the color you want to use (or I copy the exact color code I want into the box).

Crop

1. From the toolbar, select the Crop Tool
2. Draw a new cropping area or drag the corner and edge handles to specify the crop boundaries in your photo.
3. (Optional) Specify the Crop options using the Control bar. ...
4. Press Enter (Windows) or Return (Mac OS) to crop the photo.

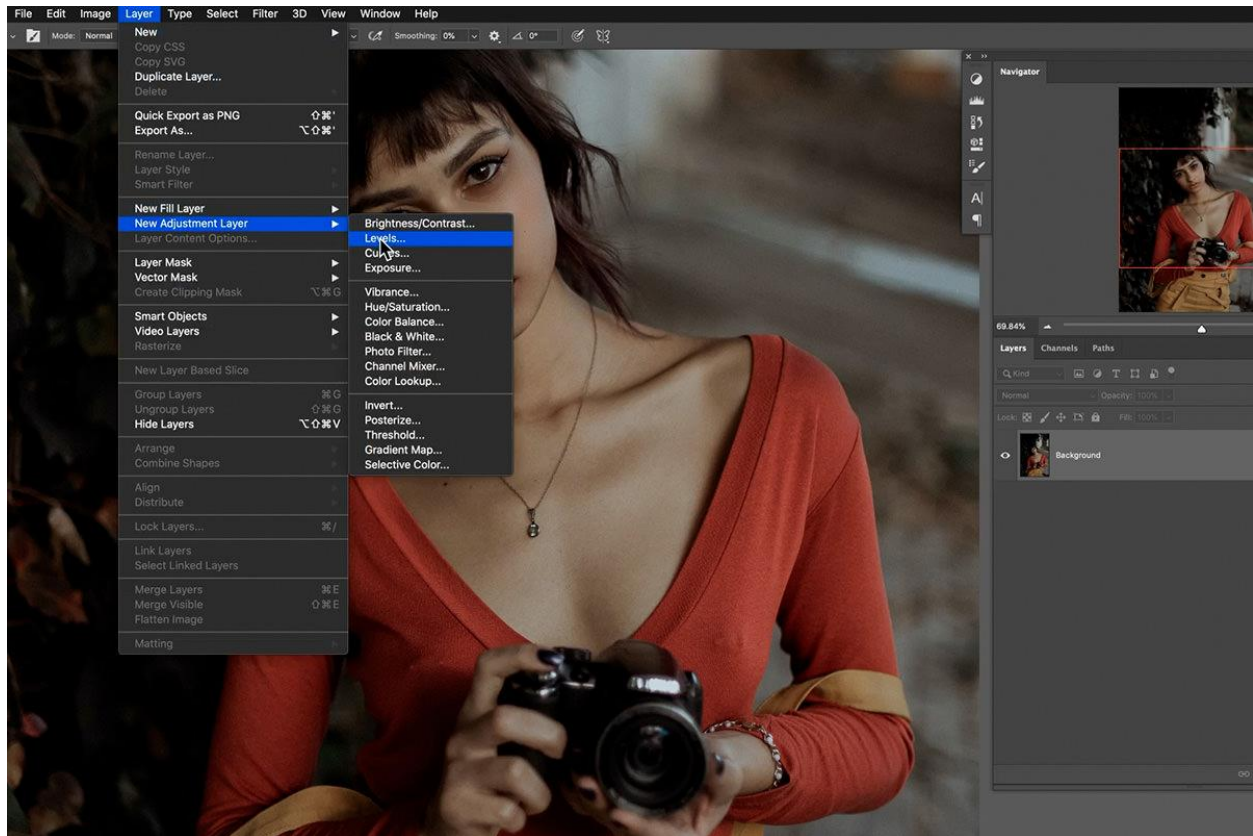
Black and white

To access the Black & White adjustment layer, do one of the following: Select Window > Adjustments. Click the Black & White icon () in the Adjustments panel that opens. **Choose Layer > New Adjustment Layer > Black & White.**

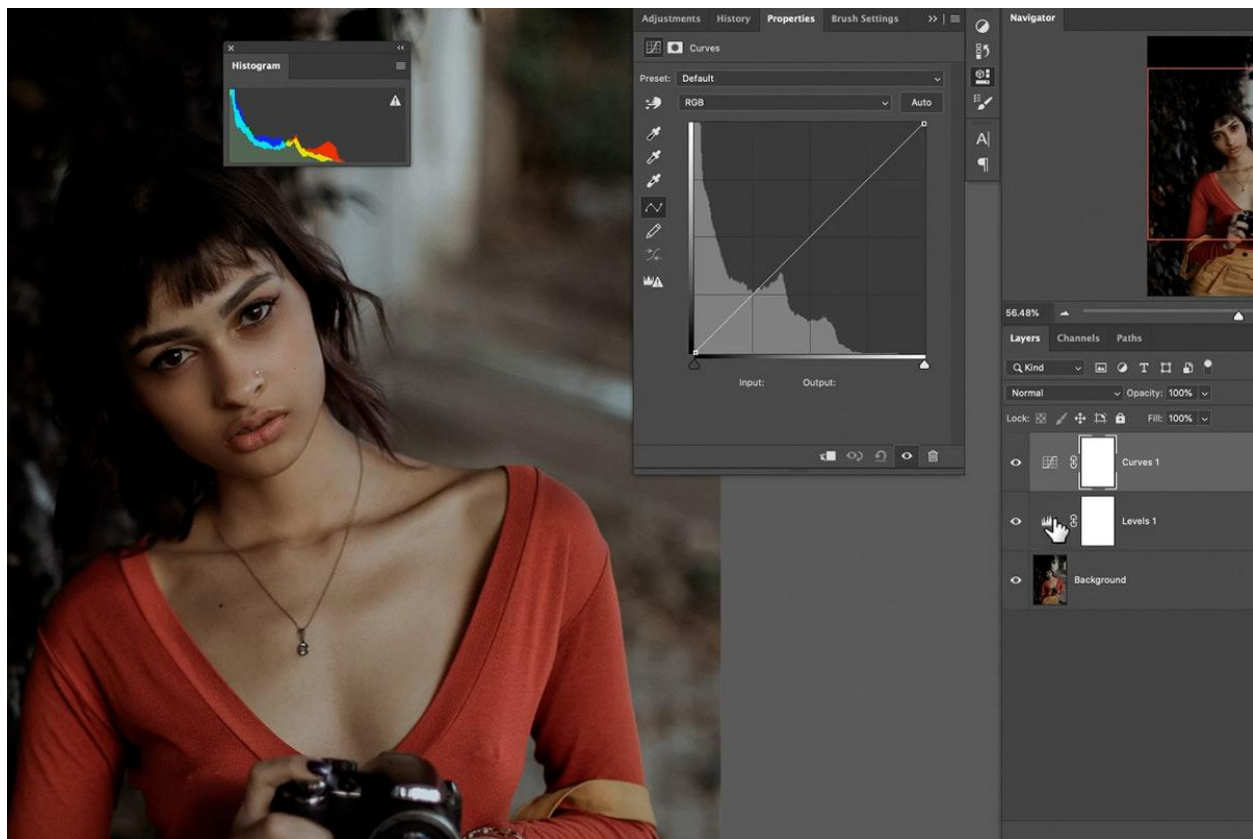
Levels and curves

First, let's take a look at Levels Adjustment Layers and the various options and applications they offer. You can create a new Levels

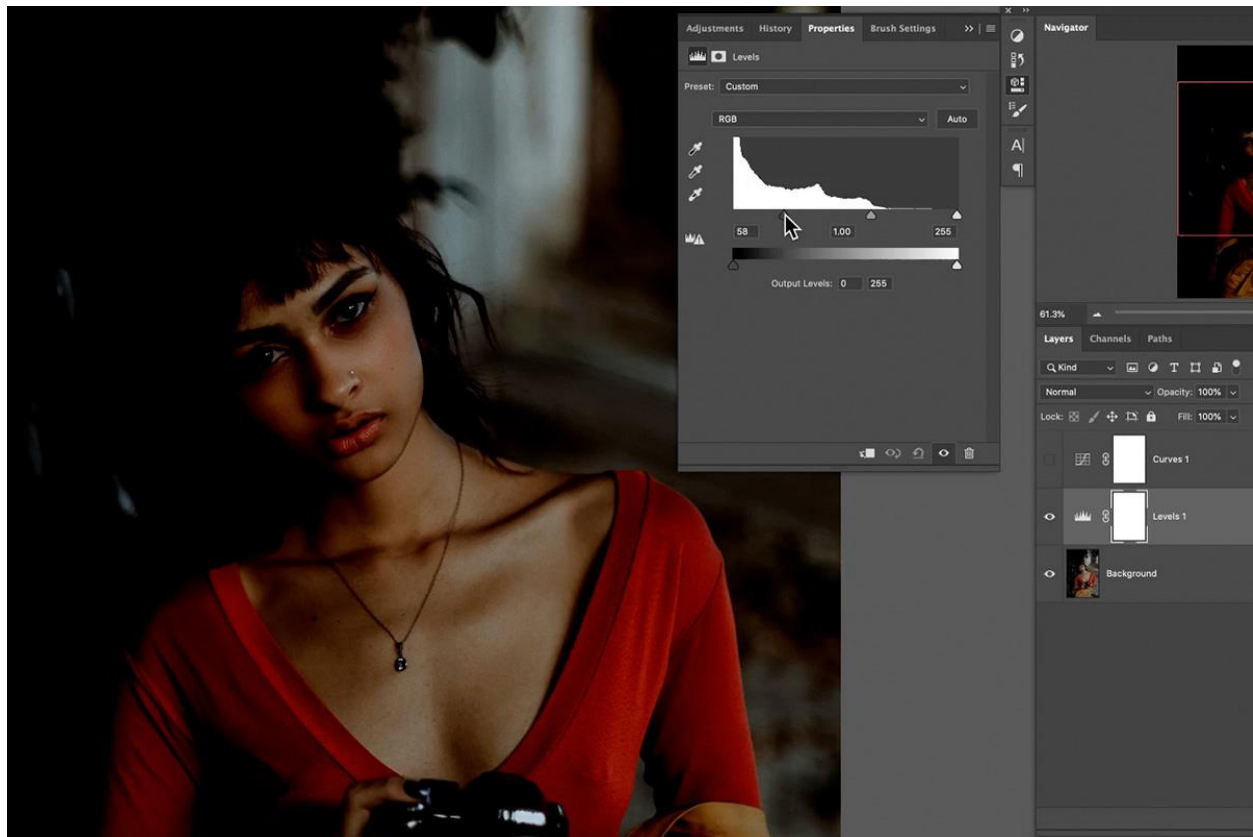
Adjustment Layer by going to the Layer menu, to New Adjustment Layers, and then to Levels.



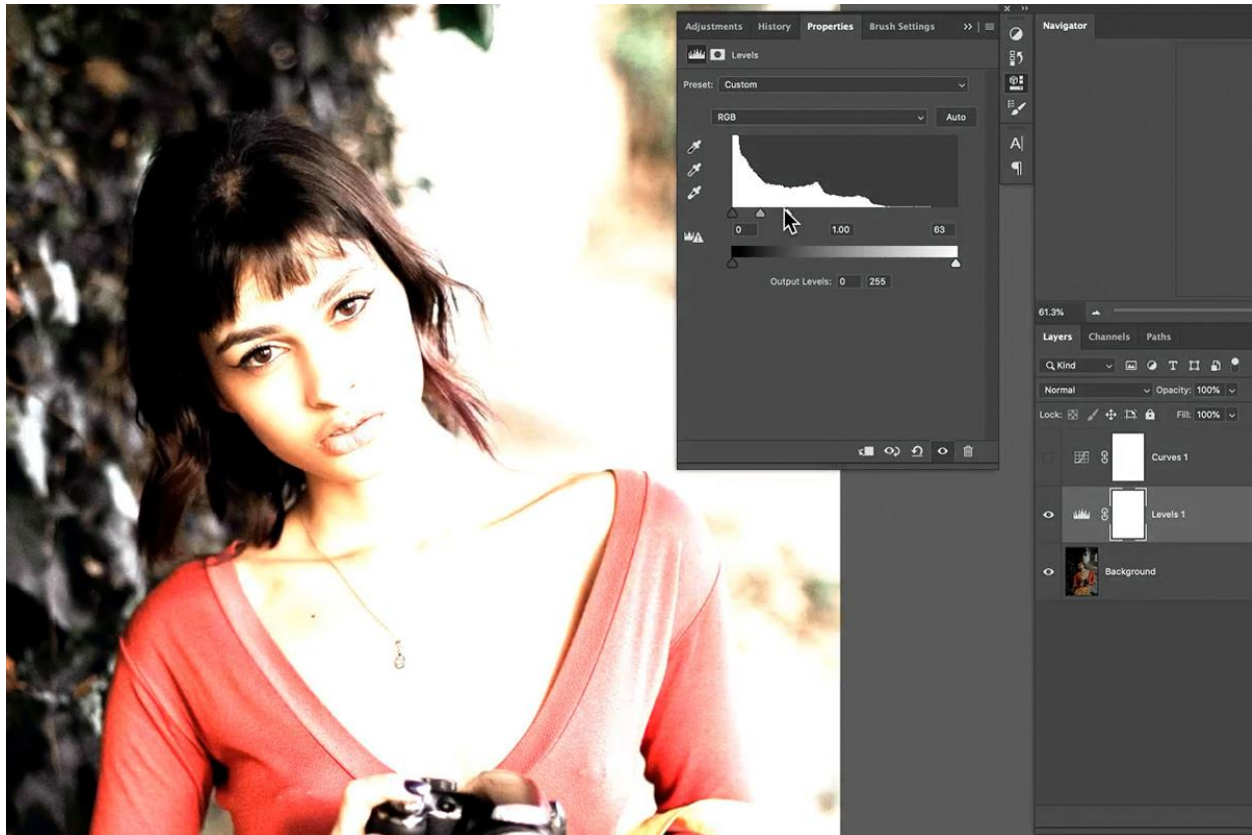
Both Levels and Curves will display a histogram of the image to help inform any adjustments you make. A histogram is simply a graphical representation of the light and color in an image, displaying the tonal information for every pixel.



Now let's take a look at exactly what the Levels Adjustment dialog allows us to do! The first thing you'll likely notice is the histogram and the input levels. As you move the shadows slider from the left to the right, everything to the left of the slider will turn to pure black.



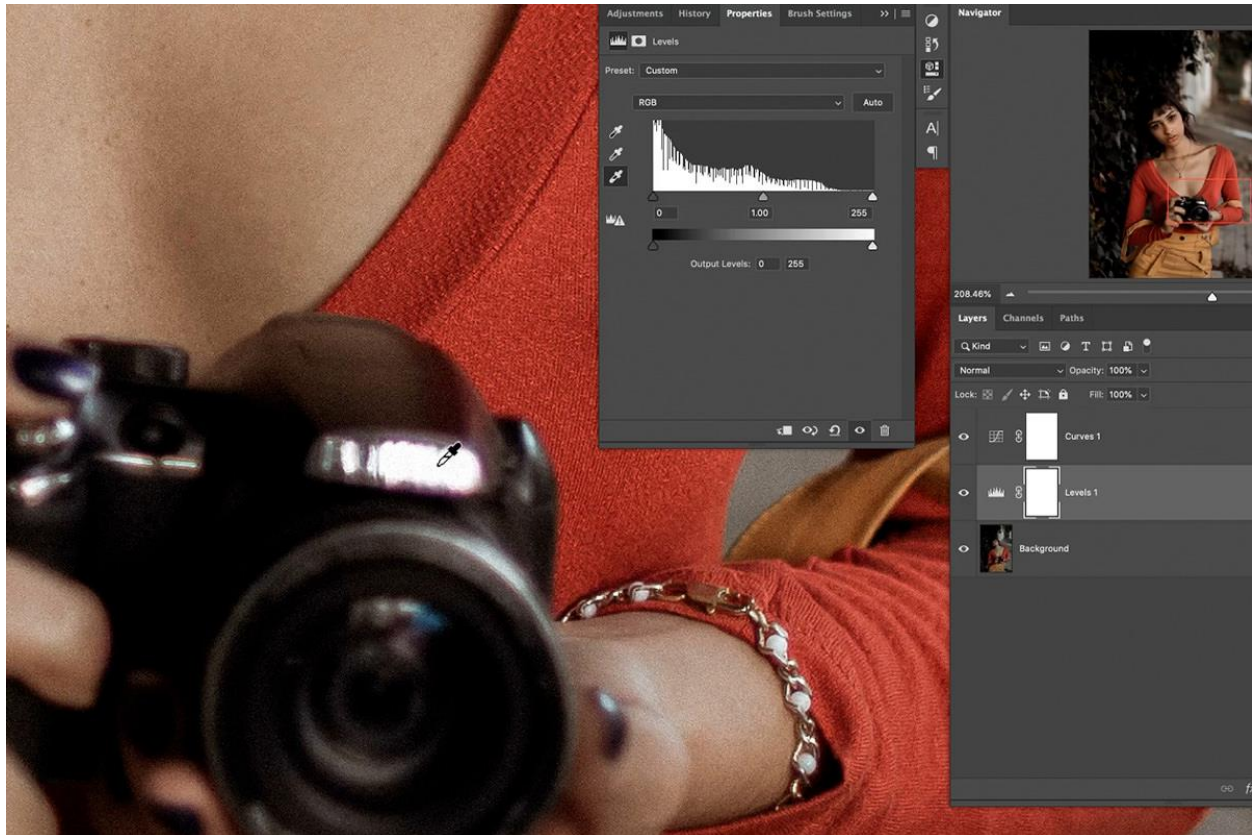
As you move the highlight slider from the right to the left, everything to the right of the slider will turn to pure white.



The center midtone slider will push the midtones to be either lighter or darker depending which way you move it. These controls make it easy to make both subtle and dramatic adjustments to exposure where needed.

The slider below controls the output levels. This slider allows you to simply brighten up the darker areas of a photo using the shadows slider, or darken the highlights using the highlight slider. And by choosing a specific color channel from the drop-down at the top, you can shift the highlights and shadows to different colors.

You can also use the eyedropper tools to set the white point, black point, or midpoint of an image to a specific value from the image. For example, you could set the white point by selecting the brightest highlight in the image.



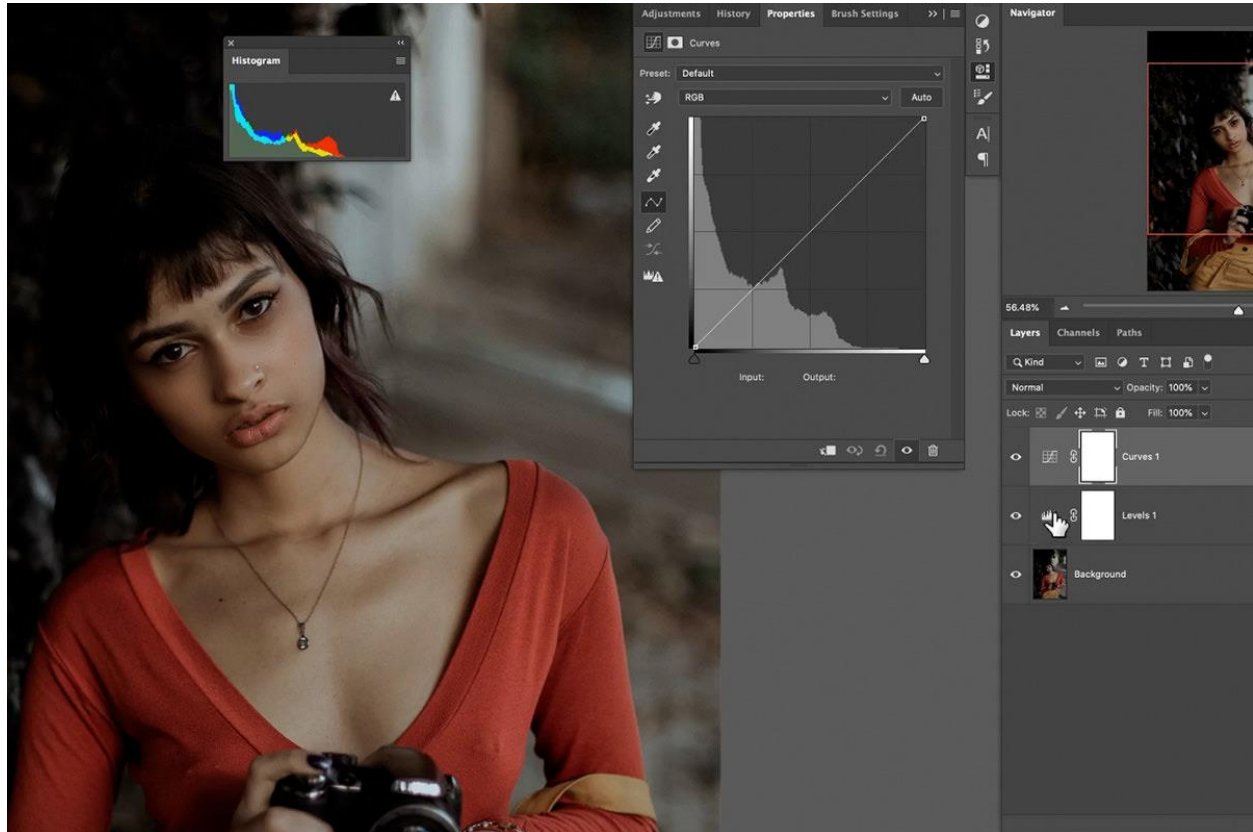
Curves Adjustment Layers

Curves Adjustment Layers are a lot like Levels. Curves are a precision, do-it-all tool that can help fix a wide variety of photo issues and can also be used to create beautiful creative effects. While the Curves dialog can be a bit intimidating at first, remember that it works in a very similar way as Levels, just with a bit more control.

So now that we know that, what do Curves do and how do they work?

Highlights & Shadows

The basic function of Curves is the ability to make adjustments to the highlights, midtones, and shadows of an image. Opening the Curves dialog, you'll see a histogram (just like we saw with Levels).



The left side represents the shadow areas of the image and the right side represents the highlights. Lastly, you'll notice a straight line that runs from the bottom left corner to the top right corner.

When you click anywhere on the line, a control point is created which can be moved up or down. Move the point up and the image gets brighter. Move it down and the image gets darker.



In our example, the goal is to make our subject a little brighter which will help make sure she draws the most attention in the photo. We can do that by creating a Curves Adjustment Layer and, within the Curves dialog, place a point in the center of the line and move it up slightly until we get an exposure that we like.

There's a problem here though; the entire image is getting brighter. How do we make it so that the Curves Adjustment Layer only affects the subject? Easy! Layer Masks.

Any Adjustment Layer will come with a Layer Mask that's visible and ready to go. Simply select the Layer Mask of the Curves Adjustment Layer and Invert it by hitting CTRL or CMD + I. This will turn it black, making the Curves Layer completely invisible. Now we can use the Brush Tool – with a soft Brush and a low Flow

- to paint white on the Layer Mask in only the areas that we want to be brighter.