### **EFFECTS: GENERAL INFO**

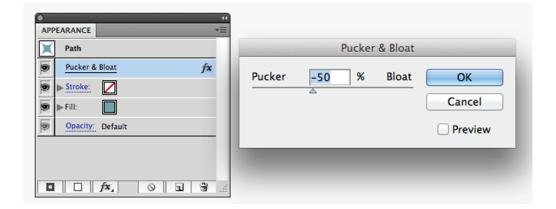


#### **How to Apply an Effect**

- Select the object or group (or target a layer in the Layers panel)
  - If you want to apply an effect to a specific attribute of an object, such as its fill or stroke, select the object and then select the attribute in the Appearance panel
- 2. Then do one of the following:
  - Choose a command from the Effect menu
  - Click Add New Effect in the Appearance panel, and choose an effect
- 3. Finally, if a dialog box appears, set options, and then click OK

Illustrator includes a variety of effects, which you can apply to an object, group, or layer to change its characteristics. Once you apply an effect to an object, the effect appears in the Appearance panel. From the Appearance panel (a), you can edit the effect, move it, duplicate it, delete it, or save it as part of a graphic style. When you use an effect, you must expand the object (b) before you can access the new anchor points.









# **EFFECTS: DISTORT AND TRANSFORM**





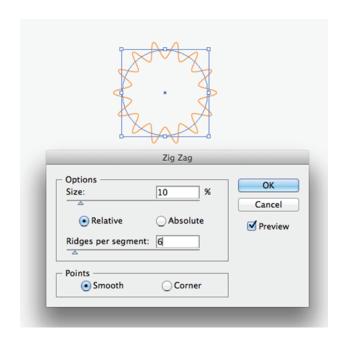






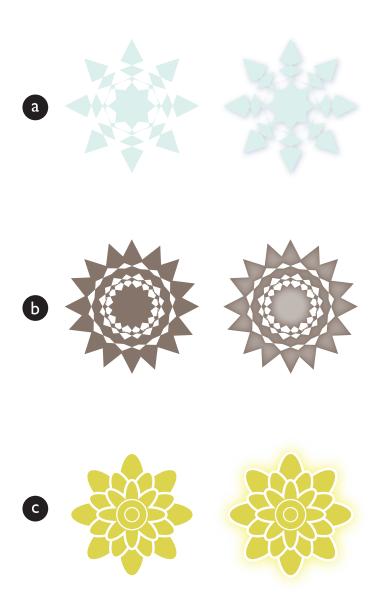
 ${\it Examples \ of \ Distort \ and \ Transform \ Effects:}$ 

- (a) Pucker and Bloat
- (b) Roughen
- (c) Twist
- (d) Zig Zag



# **EFFECTS: STYLIZE**





Examples of Stylize Effects:

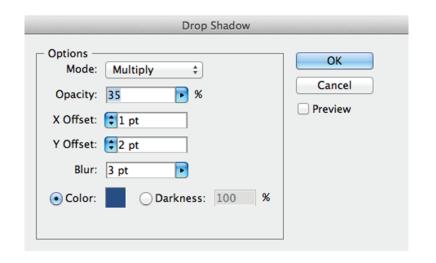
#### (a) Drop Shadow

Tips: drop shadows look more natural when subtle (10-35%). Also, note that in the physics of color, shadows are not black, but often dark blue.

### (b) Inner Glow

Tips: this effect can also be used for inner shadows by changing the default white color to a dark tone and the mode option from screen to multiple.

### (c) Outer Glow



\*Note: raster effects are effects that generate pixels, rather than vector data; use care when applying and scaling these effects.

# **EFFECTS: WARP**



