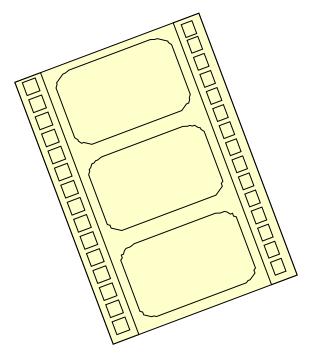
Post Processing

Sue Fifer 16 November 2018

What is post-processing?



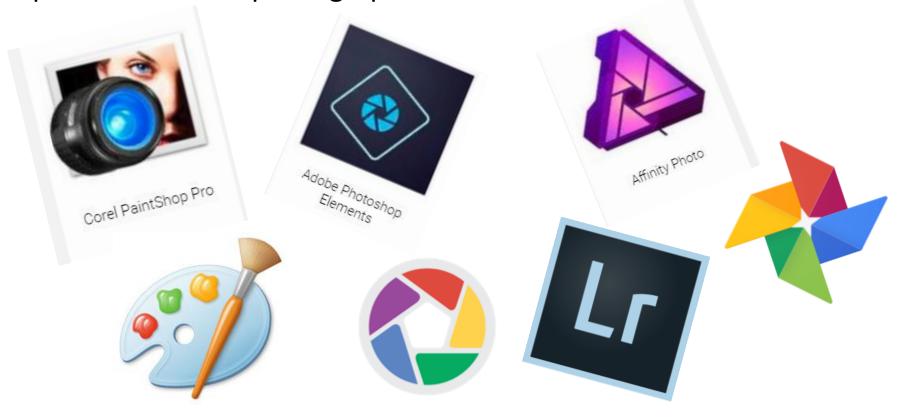
In the old days of film, there were several stages after the taking of a picture:

- 1 Developing the film
- 2 Making prints/slides from the negatives
- Using the image in various ways: books, illustrations, card, prints in different sizes.

Some people did one or more of these processes themselves (in a dark room) or had professional companies perform these services. This could be time-consuming and/or expensive.

Digital post-processing

Digital post-processing uses software such as Lightroom, Photoshop, Affinity and other programs to give control of these processes to the photographer.



Benefits of DIY approach

- 1 Much cheaper
- 2 Quicker
- 3 You're in control
- 4 Mistakes can be corrected
- 5 Huge variety of effects can be achieved

Downside is that there is often a steep learning curve if you want to cover everything.

Best thing is to decide what you want to do and then focus on the tools that help you achieve this.

What might you want to do?

- Straighten a picture
- Crop a picture
- Add something an object or text
- Lighten or darken part of the picture
- Change the colour, contrast or make a monochrome picture
- Apply changes to selected parts of image
- Save for different purposes: printing, web



Correct red eye problems



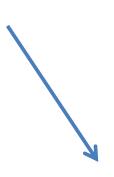


Bring out the highlights where a picture is underexposed





Straighten the horizon







Combine various tools to undertake projects such as photo restoration – great for family historians.





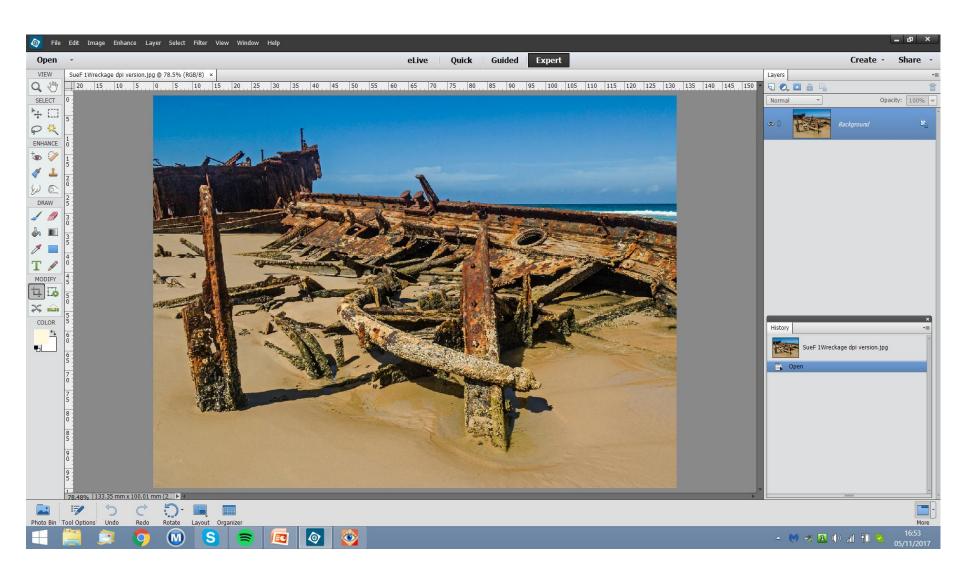
Having fun with unpromising shots



This was created using the "picture stack" option in the Guided Edits section of Elements. You can also do jigsaws and "pop art" amongst other effects.



Photoshop Elements – main editing screen



Two major concepts

- Layers
- Shooting in RAW

Layers – a key concept

- Layers are like digital transparent acetate sheets that you can overlay in a stack.
- You can edit each layer separately and turn them on and off to achieve different effects.
- Editing in layers means you don't risk spoiling the image you are working on and having to undo lots of steps if you decide you don't like something.

Layers – first stage

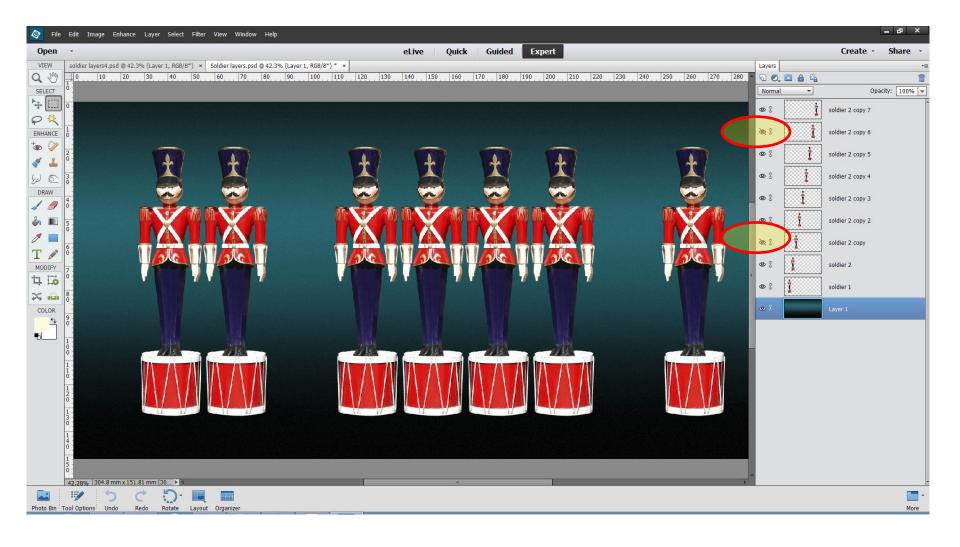
Create an image – this was cut out digitally from a photo taken in a toy store (acknowledgements to Beckham Digital)



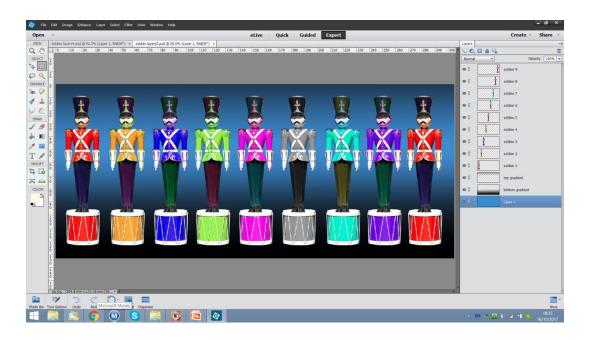
Copies of this were made onto separate layers in Photoshop elements. Each layer could be moved separately to achieve the following effect



List on right shows one layer for each soldier and one layer for the dark background.



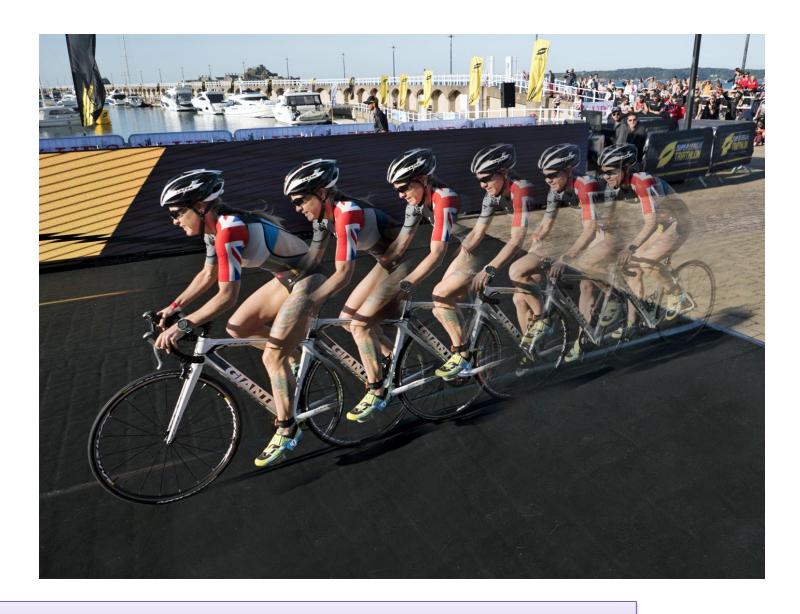
Turning off two layers instantly creates a different effect (Harry Potter and the Invisibility Cloak)



You can change size and colour on different layers and mess about to your heart's content!

Each combination can be saved as a complete image and you can still go back to the layered version

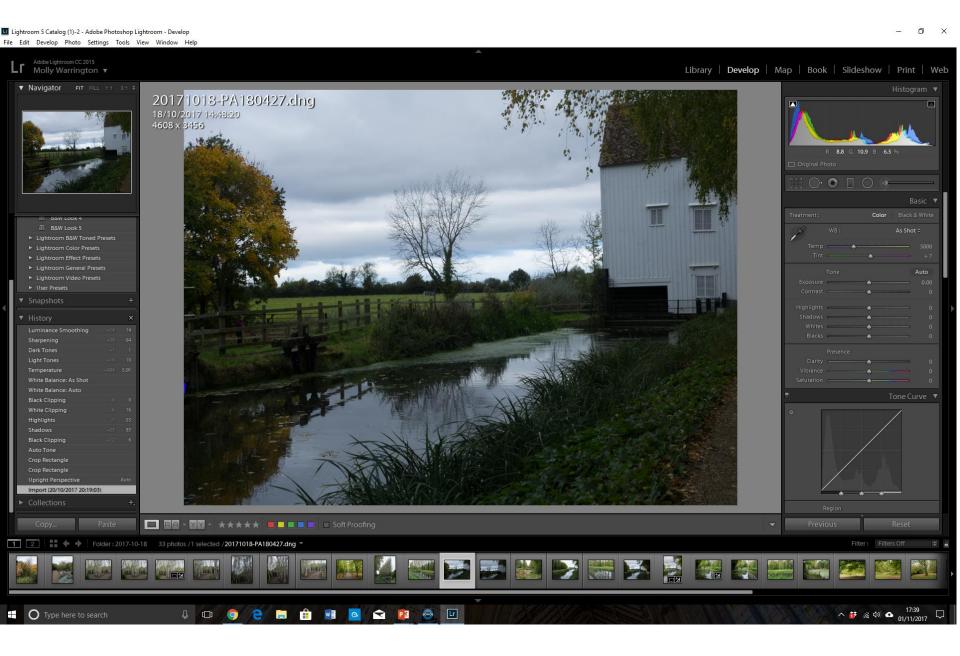




Crossing the Line – Sue Fifer Created with images imported into 6 layers

Shooting in RAW

- A RAW file is a digital negative, capturing all image data recorded by sensor
- Non-destructive editing can adjust and process as many times as you want
- Easier to correct problems (eg WB, under/over exposure)
- Better quality images because more levels of brightness recorded
- But do need to process files are also LARGE files
- Processed files exported as JPEG or TIFF format









Acknowledgements: Molly Warrington

Adjustments:

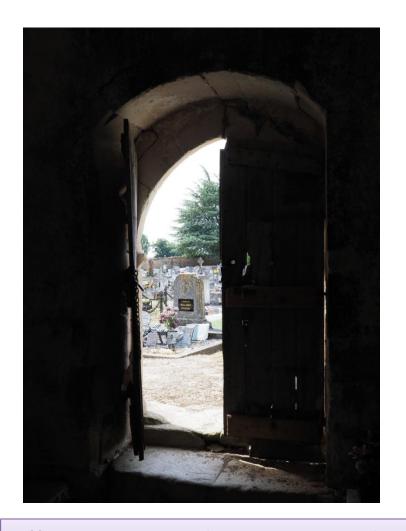
- white balance
- cropping
- exposure increased
- contrast increased
- highlights down
- shadows slightly opened up
- tones adjusted
- sharpened

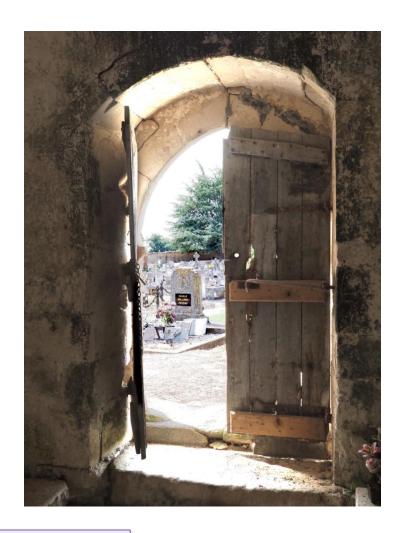




Acknowledgements: Molly Warrington

HERE ARE SOME MORE WE PREPARED EARLIER





Affinity used to select an area within photo and apply adjustments just to that part of the picture



Lightroom:

- Cropping
- Clarity increases mid-tone contrast ('punch')
- Overall exposure increase
- Overall exposure increase in shadows
- Selective exposure increase/decrease to shadows/lights
- Overall and selective changes to colour saturation
- Sharpening



Acknowledgements: Brian Human





Iceland Lightroom used on RAW file





Bird of Prey – Colchester Zoo Lightroom used on RAW file





Iceland: taken on phone.

Snapseed used to edit

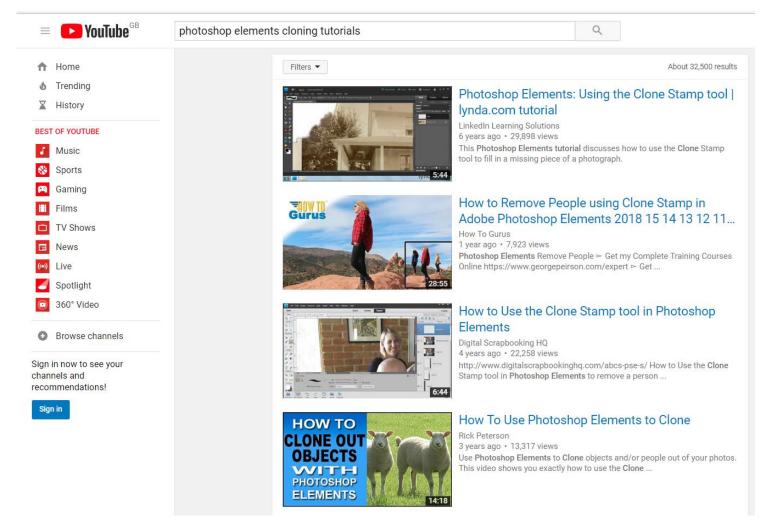
HDR scape + curves and selective tools to brighten the right hand side.





Fish in Market – taken on phone and edited with Prisma phone software

Most of the major packages have videos and "how to" guides on the web. Put in the name of a package and a feature on YouTube and see what comes up.



Thank you – over to you!

- 1 What package(s) do you use?
- 2 Which features do you use most?
- 3 Which features don't you like or find hard to use?
- 4 Is it really "cheating?"