

**FREE
GUIDE**

rockynook

**How Do I Do That In
Lightroom And
Photoshop?**

**Scott Kelby Shows You 20 Ways to
Do the Things You Want to Do, Right Now!**



Scott Kelby

The world's #1 best-selling author of photography technique books,
and Editor and Publisher of *Photoshop User* magazine



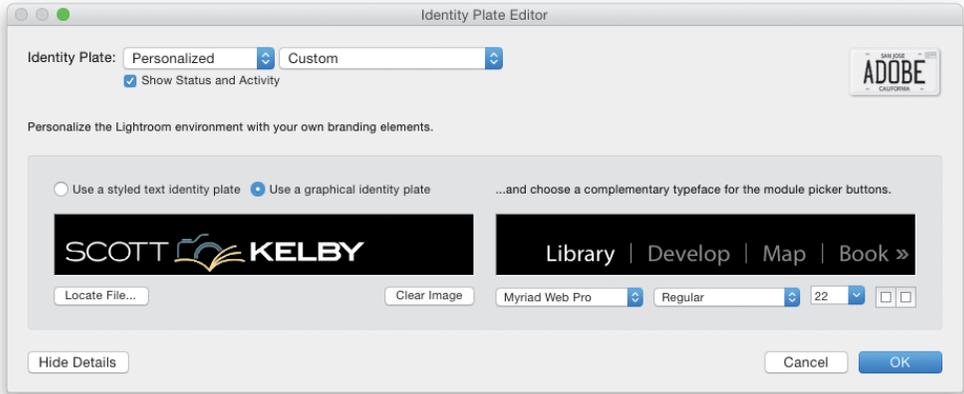
Part One

Lightroom

**10 Things to Help You
Do the Things You
Want to Do, Right Now!**



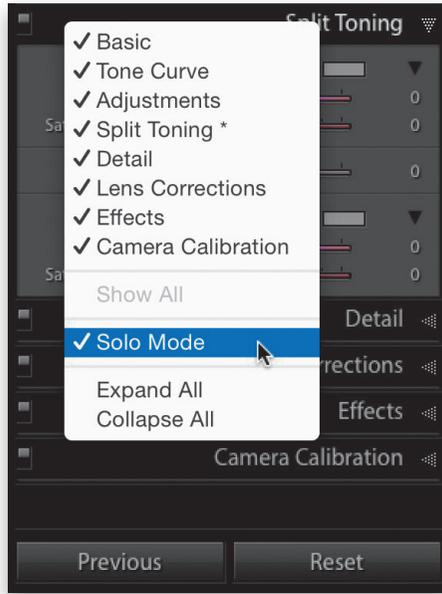
How Do I... Replace the Lightroom Logo with My Own Logo?



Go under the Lightroom (PC: Edit) menu and choose **Identity Plate Setup** to bring up the Identity Plate Editor (shown above). To replace the Lightroom logo with your own logo, choose Personalized from the Identity Plate pop-up menu at the top left of the dialog. Now, in the main section below, click on the Use a Graphical Identity Plate radio button, and then click on the Locate File button below the preview. Navigate your way to your logo, click Choose, and that's it—it replaces the Lightroom logo with your logo. If you don't have a logo graphic, you can change the Lightroom logo to your studio's name: just leave the Use a Styled Text Identity Plate radio button selected and type in whatever you'd like (the name of your studio, company, etc.). While your type is still highlighted, use the pop-up menus right below the text field to choose your font, font style (bold, italic, etc.), point size, and font color (click the little color swatch).



How Do I... Stop Scrolling Through Panels So Much?



To hide all the other panels, except for the panel you're working in right now, just Right-click on any panel header and choose **Solo Mode** from the pop-up menu. Now when you click on a panel, all the others collapse. Much faster and easier getting around (I absolutely love Solo mode!).

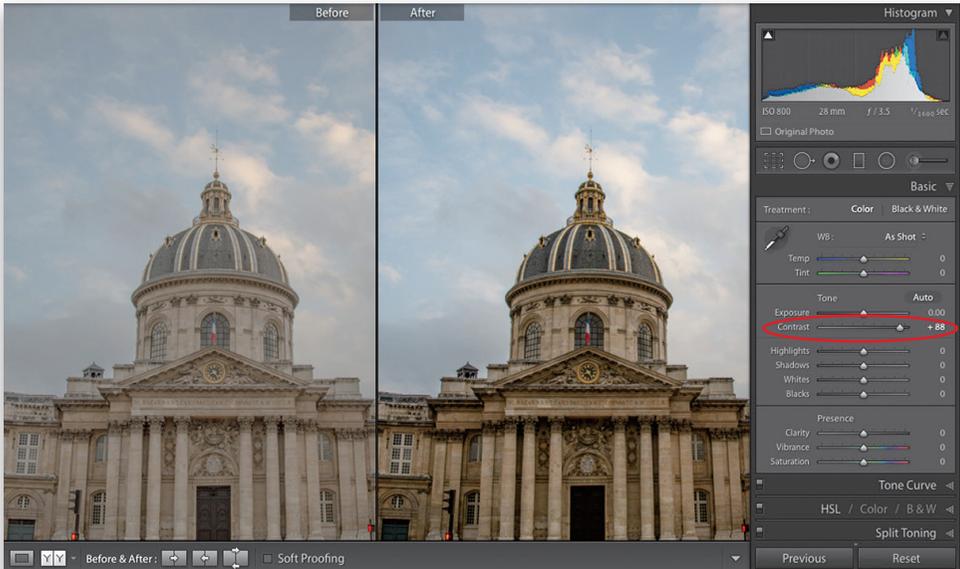


How Do I... Stop the Side Panels from Popping In/Out?



Just Right-click directly on any of the little arrows at the center edges of Lightroom and a pop-up menu will appear. That “panel popping” is called “Auto Hide & Show” and to stop it from poppin’, just choose **Manual** from this pop-up menu (you have to do this for each individual panel you want to stop poppin’). Now, to open or close a panel, you’ll click once on that same arrow at the edge of the panel you want to open/close. Not Right-click; just click once to open/close. How to turn off this “Auto Hide & Show” is one of the most frequently asked questions I get.

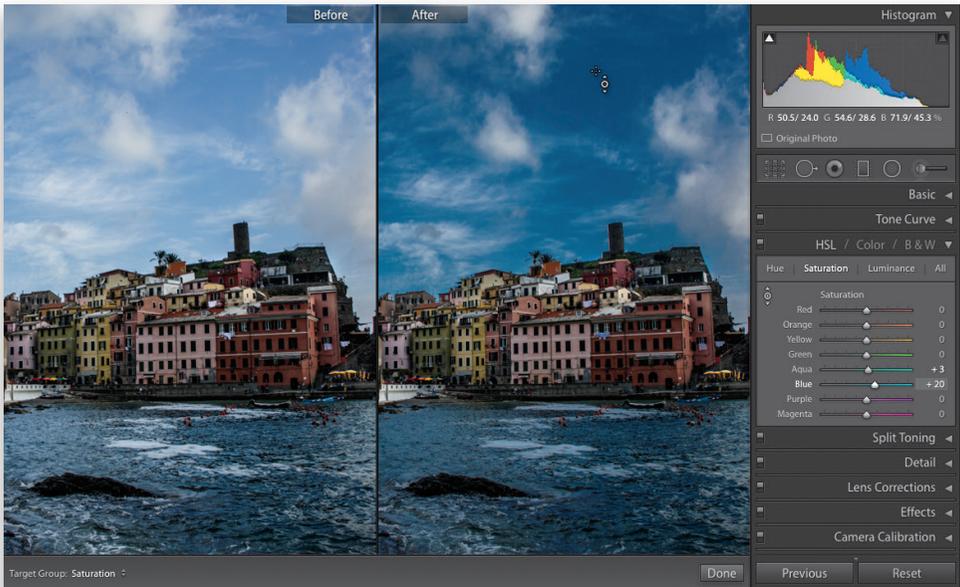
How Do I... Fix Flat-Looking Photos?



If your photo looks kind of flat (especially compared to the image you saw on the back of your camera when you took it), one of the best quick fixes is simply to increase the contrast amount by dragging the Contrast slider (found in the Develop module's Basic panel) to the right. This does a number of things, besides just making the darkest areas of your image darker and the brightest areas brighter (which is pretty much what adding contrast does), because it makes the colors in your image appear much richer and more vibrant, and our eyes perceive a more contrasty image as a sharper image, as well. Personally, I just use the Contrast slider, but if you feel you need more control, or more "juice," than just this one slider will provide, you can go to the Tone Curve panel and either use one of the "S-curve" presets from the pop-up menu, or you can make the shape of any of those "S-curve" presets that have more contrast by clicking-and-dragging the points until the "S-shape" is steeper (the steeper the S-shape, the more contrast it creates). This Tone Curve contrast is stacked on top of anything you've already done with the Contrast slider, so you can go contrast crazy (once again, I rarely have to use this Tone Curve method because the Contrast slider by itself is actually very good. But, if you get in a contrast situation, at least you know another place you can go to get more).



How Do I... Increase Just One Color, Like Blue?



Go to the Develop module's HSL panel (in the right side Panels area; click directly on the letters "HSL," which stand for Hue, Saturation, and Luminance), and then click on the Saturation tab up top. At the top left of the panel, you'll see a little tool—its icon looks like a tiny target—and when you move your cursor over it, two little arrows appear above and below it. That's the TAT (Targeted Adjustment Tool). Click on it to activate it, then move it out over the area in your image that has an individual color you want to boost (or desaturate, for that matter)—like a blue sky or green grass or someone with a yellow shirt—and just click-and-drag it upward to increase the amount of that color (and any associated colors. For example, the sky might be made up of not just blues, but aquas, as well. It knows and will move both sliders for you automatically as you drag). Click-and-drag downward to reduce the vibrance of that color. To change the brightness of the colors, click on the Luminance tab, then click-and-drag the TAT downward, and the color gets deeper and richer. If you want to actually change the color (for example, you want that yellow shirt to be green), first click on the Hue tab up top, and then click-and-drag the TAT up/down until the color changes to what you're looking for. *Note:* This doesn't just change that one color in that one area—it changes all the similar colors in the image. So, if you have a blue sky, and your subject is wearing a blue shirt, know that both will change when you make an adjustment to one blue area.



How Do I... Hide the Edit Pins from View?



It's an easy-to-remember shortcut: to hide the Edit Pins on your image in the Develop module, just press the letter **H** on your keyboard. To bring them back, just press H again. If you just want them hidden temporarily, press-and-hold H and they'll stay hidden as long as you hold that key down. When you release the key, you can see the pins again.

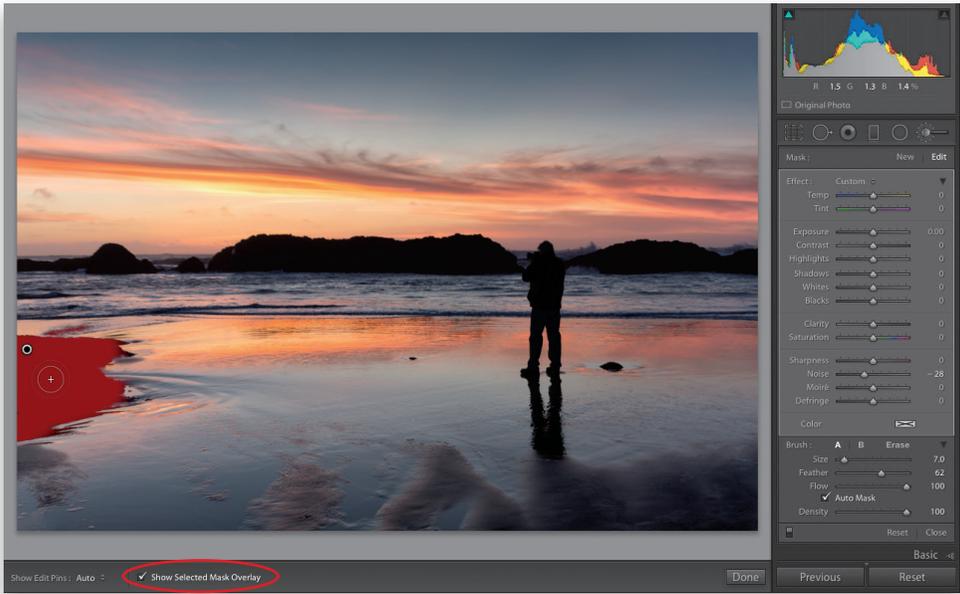
How Do I... Know When to Clone Instead of Heal?



In the Develop module, when you're using the Spot Removal tool (**Q**) to remove distracting things near the edge of objects using the default Heal setting (which is where you want to keep it most of the time), it tends to smear (see above), and that's your cue to switch to the Clone tool (see the inset at left). This just changes the method of removal and it usually fixes the smearing problem. Also, you might need to drag the Feather slider for the tool to the left and right and see which setting looks best for the current area you're working on—just a simple drag to the left and back to the right, and you'll find the sweet spot where it looks best.

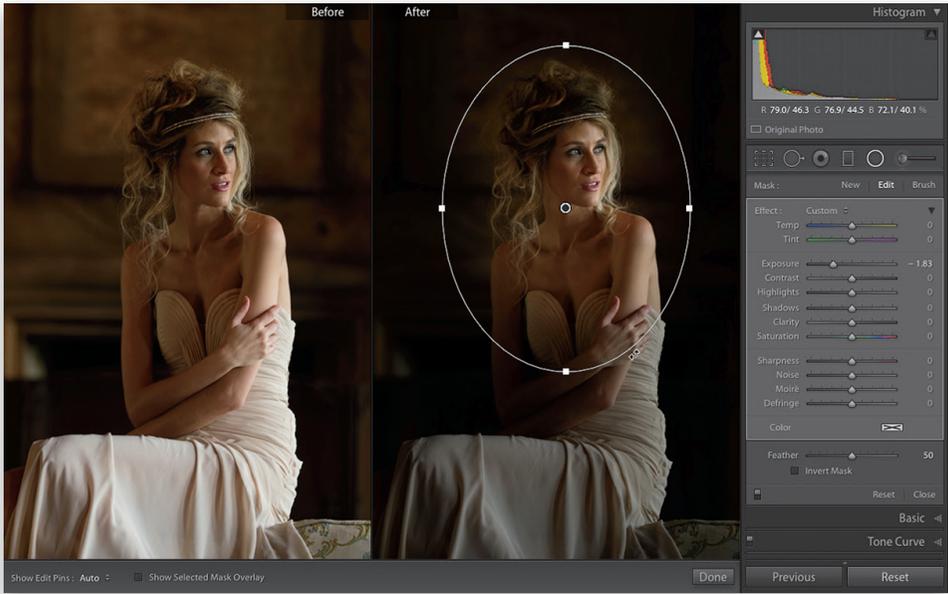


How Do I... Keep the Mask Overlay on While I'm Painting?



When painting with the Adjustment Brush, you can either press the letter **O** or you can turn on the Show Selected Mask Overlay checkbox in the toolbar below the center Preview area. Turning this feature on can be really handy to be able to see the exact area you're affecting, and specifically to see if you missed any areas (that's what I did here, where I saw that I missed an area and was able to quickly paint right over it with the red mask tint turned on).

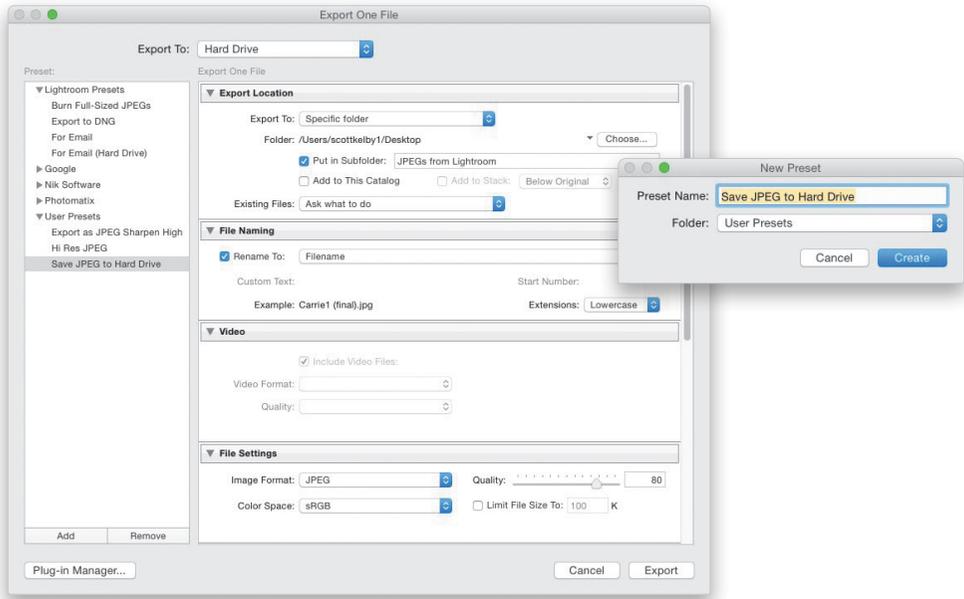
How Do I... Create a Spotlight Effect?



In the Develop module, click on the Radial Filter up in the toolbar (right under the Histogram panel, in the right side Panels area) and then double-click on the word “Effect” in the options panel below it to reset all the sliders to zero. Drag the Exposure slider quite a bit to the left to darken the overall exposure, then at the bottom of the panel, make sure the Invert Mask checkbox is turned off. Now, click in the center of the area where you want your dramatic spotlight to fall and drag outward. Stop dragging at the size you want your spotlight to be. You can increase the Feather amount to make the edges softer, and you can make the shape more of an oval, if you like, by clicking on a point at the top, bottom, or sides and just pulling out (or pushing inward). If it’s not exactly where you want it, you can click inside the oval and drag it wherever you like on your image. To rotate the oval, move your cursor just outside the oval and your cursor will change into a two-headed arrow, then just click-and-drag in the direction you want your oval to rotate.



How Do I... Make Saving Less Tedious?



To save your Export settings as a preset (so you don't have to type everything in from scratch every time you want to save an image), in the Export dialog, put all your settings in place first, then click the Add button at the bottom of the presets on the left. This brings up a small dialog (shown in the inset above) where you can name your preset and choose where to save it (by default, it saves under User Presets. And, you can save more than one—as you can see here, I have three presets saved under my User Presets). Now, next time you want to export, you can use this preset and save a ton of time. Better yet, now when you want to export an image, you can just Right-click on its thumbnail and, from the pop-up menu, under **Export**, you'll see all the export presets you can choose. That way, you can skip seeing the Export dialog altogether.



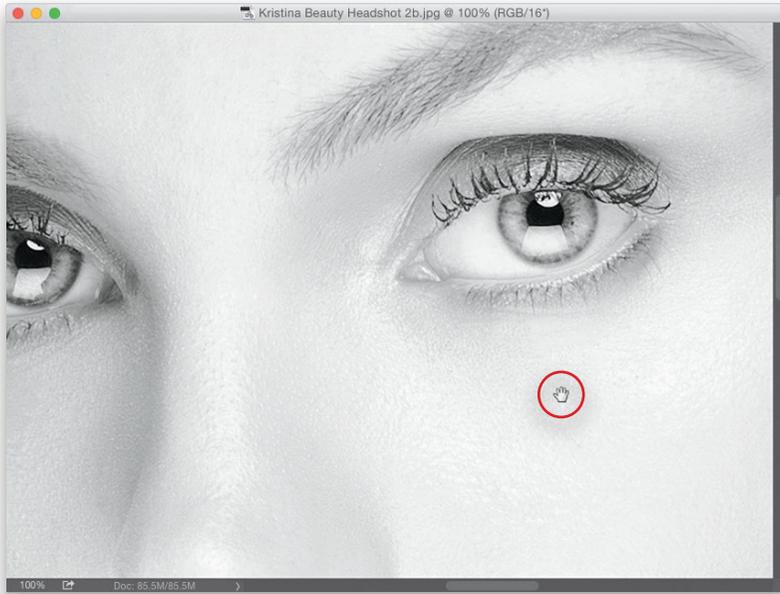
Part Two

Photoshop

**10 Things to Help You
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**How
Do I...**

Move Around When I'm Zoomed In?

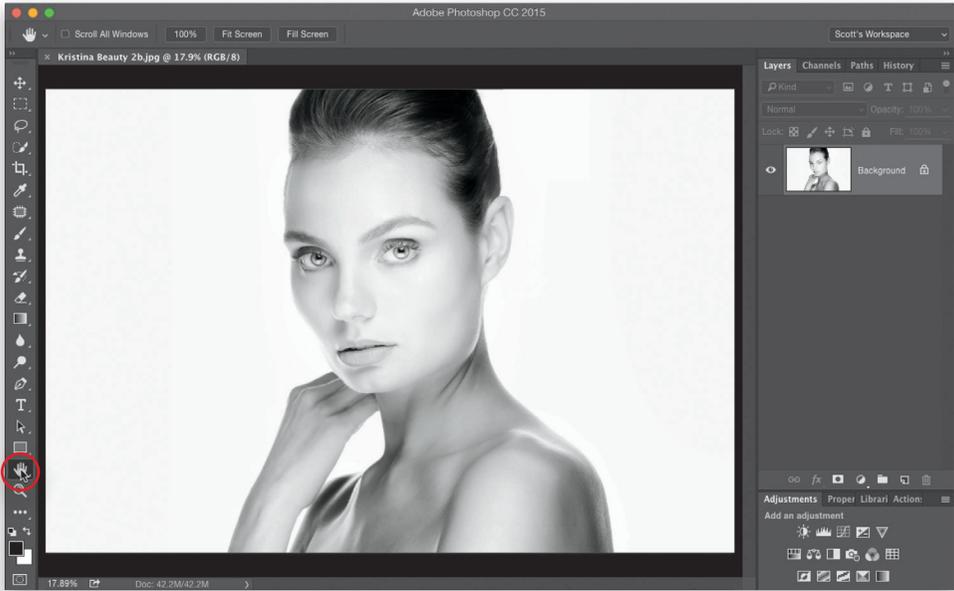


Press-and-hold the **Spacebar** and you temporarily switch to the Hand tool. Now you can just click-and-drag right where you want. This is so much faster than using the scrollbars, which work fine when you're zoomed out, but stink when you're zoomed in tight—they're a nightmare (well, that might be a bit of an exaggeration, but only a bit). When you're done moving, release the Spacebar and you return to your last-used tool.



How Do I...

Get My Image to Fit Fully on the Screen?

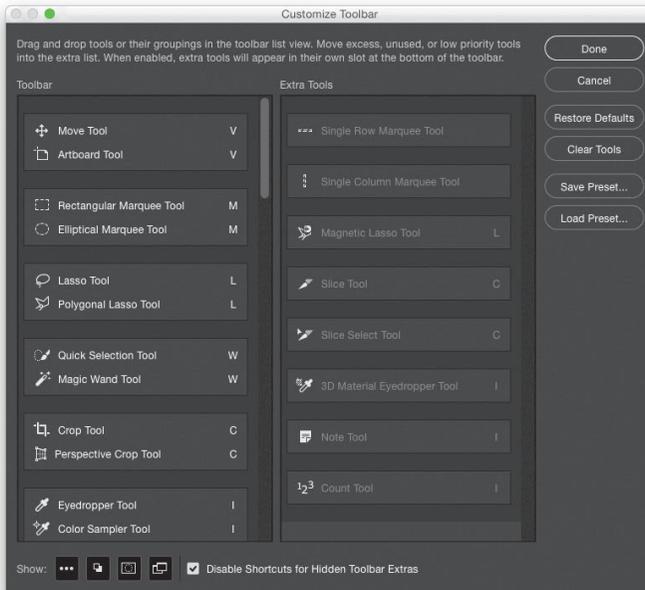


My favorite way is to just double-click on the Hand tool in the Toolbox, but you can also press **Command-0** (zero; **PC: Ctrl-0**), if you prefer to use a keyboard shortcut. Also, if you switch to the Hand tool (the shortcut is the letter **H**), you'll see three buttons up in the Options Bar for zooming the overall image: (1) 100%, (2) Fit Screen, and (3) Fill Screen. You could go under the View menu, as well, and choose the size you want manually, but...don't waste time digging around in menus, just use one of the first two methods.



How Do I...

See Just the Tools I Actually Use?

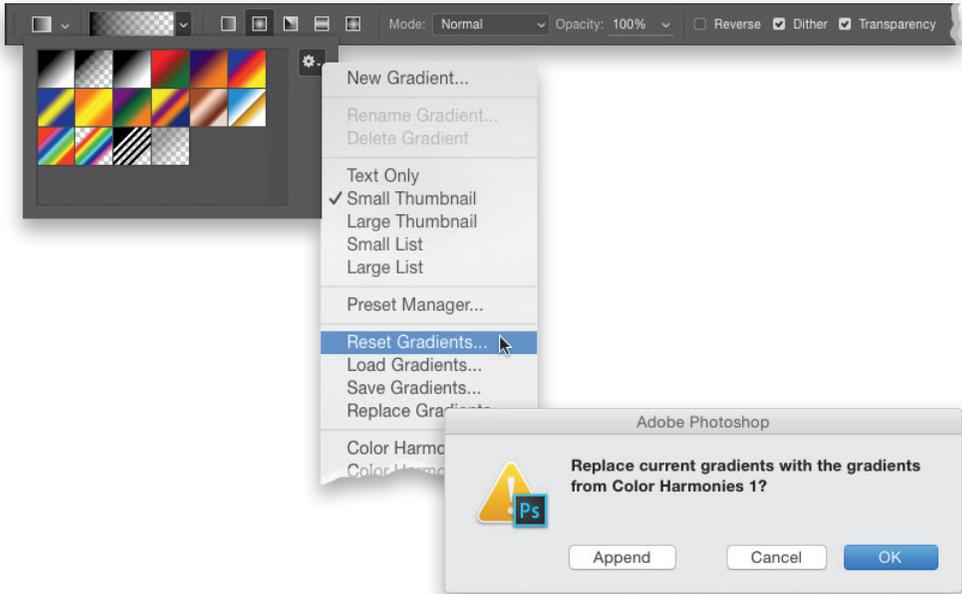


Although you see a whole bunch of tools in Photoshop's Toolbox, along the left side of the window, you probably only use a few of them. Luckily, you can hide all those that you don't use and have a smaller, less-cluttered Toolbox. Here's how: Go under the Edit menu and choose **Toolbar** (near the very bottom of the menu) to bring up the Customize Toolbar dialog (seen above). You'll see two columns: the left side lists all the tools in Photoshop, and when you see a tool you're not going to use, drag-and-drop it over to the column on the right, and it's hidden. When you're finished, click Done, and now you've got a smaller, cleaner Toolbox with just the tools you actually use.

TIP: USE SINGLE-KEY TOOL SHORTCUTS

You can select most tools in Photoshop's Toolbox using a single key on your keyboard, and some of them actually make sense. For example, press **B** to get the Brush tool, or **C** to get the Crop tool, or **T** for the Horizontal Type tool, or **P** for the Pen tool. But then, of course, there's **J** to get the Healing Brush tool, or **O** to get the Burn tool, so don't get used to it making sense. Anyway, to find out any tool's one-key shortcut, just click-and-hold on it in the Toolbox, and when its flyout menu pops out, it will list the shortcut. If there are multiple tools that use the same shortcut (like **T** for all four Type tools), then just add the Shift key (so, it's Shift-T) to toggle through the different tools associated with it.

How Do I... Make a Gradient?



This is going to seem amazingly obvious, but you make gradients using the Gradient tool (**G**). Click-and-drag it to create a gradient between where you started dragging and where you stop. By default, it builds a gradient going from your current Foreground color to your Background color. So, to change the color, just change your Foreground and Background colors. But, there are a bunch of other gradients to choose from. In the Options Bar, click on the down-facing arrow to the right of the gradient thumbnail to open the Gradient Picker, and you'll see all the different default gradients you can choose from. Just click on the one you want. Of course, there are other sets of gradients you can load (just like there are other sets of brushes you can load). Click on the gear icon in the top right of the Gradient Picker and, in the bottom half of the pop-up menu that appears, you'll see all the different gradient sets you can add. When you choose a set to load, a dialog pops up asking if you want to replace (delete) the current gradients and use these instead, or just add (Append) these custom gradients to the end of the current set. You can return to the default set anytime, by choosing **Reset Gradients** from the same pop-up menu and it returns you to the default set of gradients.

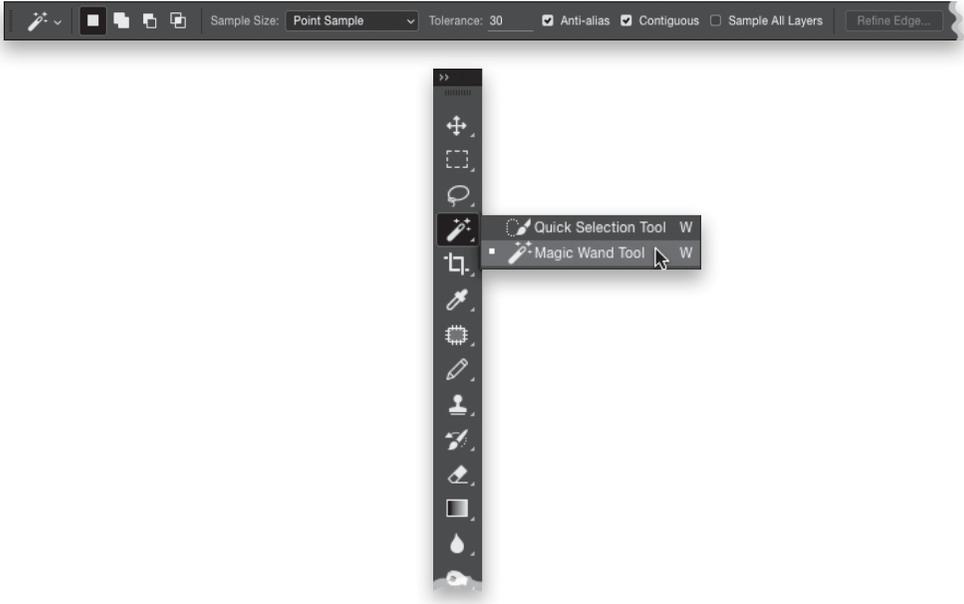
TIP: CHOOSE FROM FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES OF GRADIENTS

There's a linear gradient (a straight line between colors), a radial (circular) gradient, an angular gradient, a reflected gradient, and a diamond-shaped gradient. To choose one, click on its icon to the right of the gradient thumbnail in the Options Bar.



How Do I...

Select the Background Behind My Subject?



Get the Magic Wand tool from the Toolbox (its icon looks like a wand...with magic; or press **Shift-W** until you have it) and click it once in the area you want to select. If it's a solid, contiguous area of color, like a nice blue sky or a solid-colored wall, it'll probably select the entire thing with one click, and now you can edit just that area. If it selected part of it, but not all of it, press-and-hold the **Shift key** (this lets you add to what you currently have selected) and click on the part that didn't get selected (for example, if your blue sky had clouds, it may not have selected them, so press-and-hold the Shift key and click on each area of clouds to add them to your selection). Now, if it selected too much (it spilled over into areas you didn't want to be selected), there are three things you can do: (1) Deselect the area you selected by pressing **Command-D (PC: Ctrl-D)** and start over by clicking on a different part of what you wanted to select (for example, if you clicked on the right side of the sky and it selected too much, deselect and maybe start by clicking on the left side of the sky and see how that looks. It works more times than you'd think). (2) Deselect, then go up to the Options Bar and lower the Tolerance amount from its default setting of 30. This determines the range of colors it will include, so typing in a lower number (like 20 or 10 or 5) means it won't expand out so far and will include fewer colors. Or, (3) switch to the Lasso tool (**L**), press-and-hold the Option (PC: Alt) key and draw over the areas that the Magic Wand tool selected that you didn't want selected. This removes those areas from the selection.

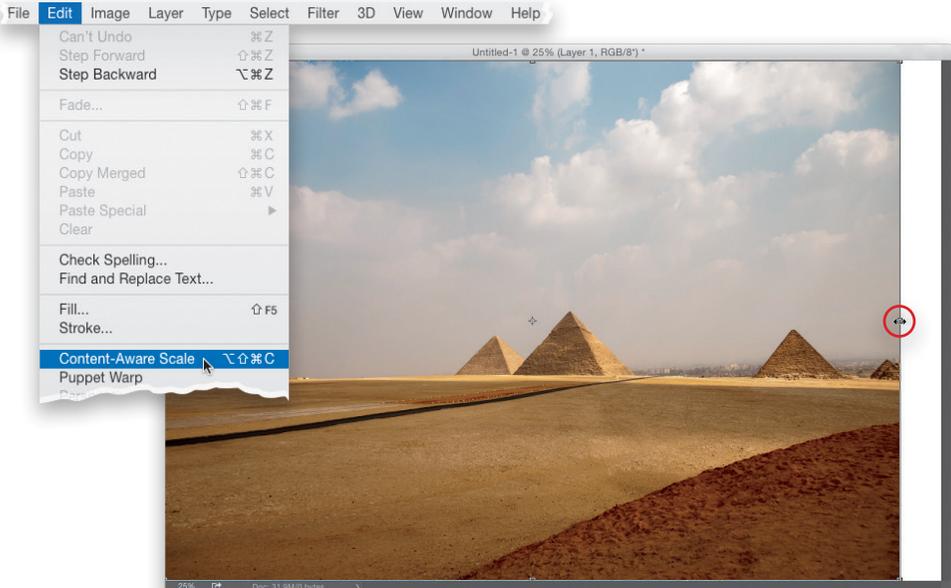


How Do I... Add White Space Around My Image?



Go under the Image menu and choose **Canvas Size** (the keyboard shortcut is **Command-Option-C [PC: Ctrl-Alt-C]**). This brings up the Canvas Size dialog where you can type in the size of the canvas area you want to add. By default, it shows you the current size, and then lets you type in a new size. For example, if your current image size is 6.2 inches wide by 10.4 inches tall, and you wanted to add 1.5 inches of space all the way around the outside of your image, you'd need to do some simple math and type in 7.7 inches for the width and 11.9 inches for the height. To make this easier, just turn on the Relative checkbox. To then add 1.5 inches of space all the way around, you just type in 1.5 in the Height and 1.5 in the Width fields. No math. Boom. Done. Below that checkbox in the dialog, that little Anchor grid of nine squares is for when you want to choose where to add space. The square with the dot represents your image and, by default, space is added equally around your image (that's why it's in the middle). For example, if you just wanted to add space to the bottom of your image, you'd click on the top-center box of the grid (so now anything you add would appear below your image), and you'd type the amount you wanted to add (we'll say 2 inches) in the Height field only. One more thing: if you want to add space visually, rather than using any math, do this: Click-and-drag out the bottom corner of your image window (to see the area around your image), then press **C** to get the Crop tool, and click-and-drag the cropping border right outside your image to add however much canvas area you want. Press the **Return (PC: Enter) key** and it adds that extra space (in whatever color your Background color is set to).

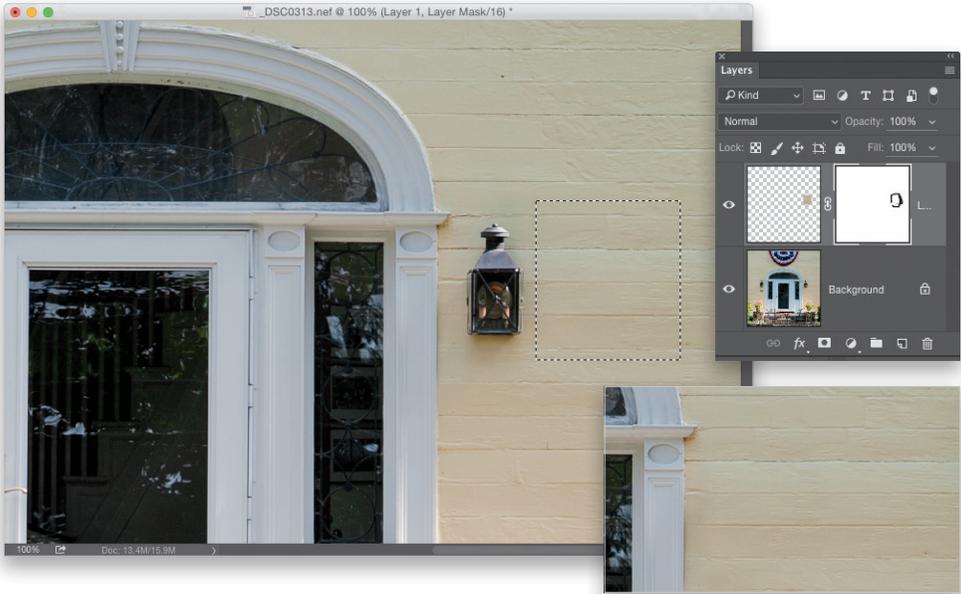
How Do I... Safely Stretch My Image to Fit?



If you need to expand the edge areas of your image (maybe to make it fit a particular size, like a full-bleed to the edges on an 8½x11" paper size), you can use some Photoshop magic that will stretch out unimportant parts of your image (or even shrink them in), usually without stretching the important parts. Here's how it works: Click on the layer you want to stretch, then go under the Edit menu and choose **Content-Aware Scale**. Now, literally, just grab a side or corner point and start dragging in the direction you want (as seen above), and it somehow figures out what's important in the image and it tries to lock that part down—so, if you're adjusting a landscape photo, it would just stretch the sky without pulling the mountains upward. It does a really amazing job, and it's incredible how much you can often stretch without messing up your image. When you're done, just hit **Return (PC: Enter)** to lock in your very smart stretching, thanks to Content-Aware Scale. One more thing: If there are people in your photo, once you choose Content-Aware Scale, but before you actually stretch the image, click on the Protect Skin Tones (the little person) icon up in the Options Bar. That helps it to know to look for people and not stretch them.

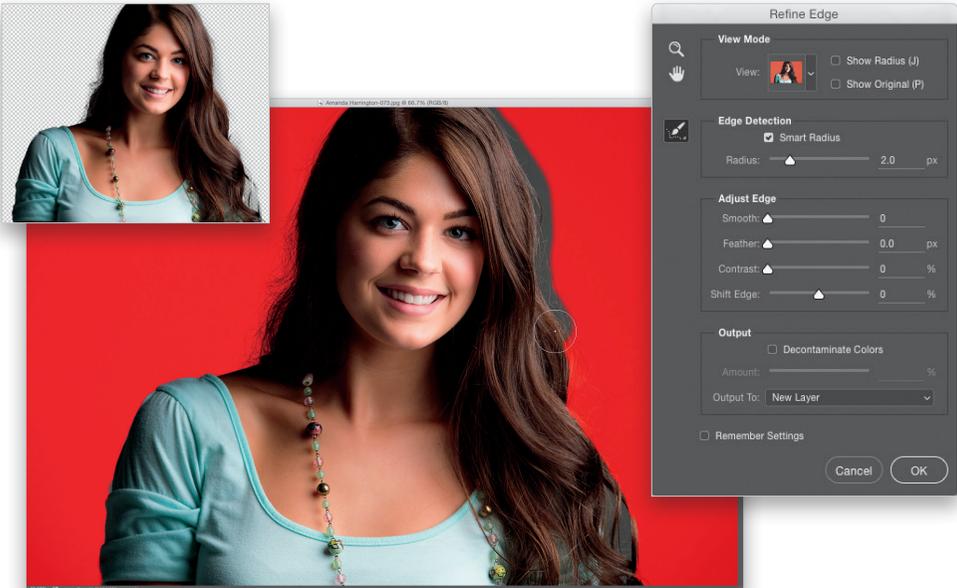


How Do I... Cover Up Stuff I Don't Want Seen?



Of course, it depends on what you want to hide, but there are a couple of ways. One is to use the Clone Stamp tool (**S**) to clone a copy of something nearby right over the thing you want covered up. You Option-click (PC: Alt-click) in a clean, nearby area to sample that area, then start painting over what you want to remove, and it paints the sampled area over it. Another way is to select a piece of the image and use it to cover that area. For example, if you wanted to cover a sconce on a wall, you can put a lasso or rectangular selection around a nearby piece of wall a little larger than the sconce (as seen above; I always say “nearby,” so you choose a place that has similar lighting and texture). Then, go under the Select menu, under Modify, and choose **Feather**. Enter 10 pixels to soften the edges of your selected area (so it blends in better), and then press **Command-J (PC: Ctrl-J)** to put a copy of that selected area up on its own layer above your current layer. Now, get the Move tool (**V**) and align that copy over the sconce on the wall, so you’re covering it with more wall (as seen in the inset above). The feathering should help it blend, but if you still see an obvious edge on this copy then try this: click on the Add Layer Mask icon at the bottom of the Layers panel, get the Brush tool (**B**) and choose a soft-edged brush from the Brush Picker up in the Options Bar, then paint in black over the edge until it’s gone and it blends in with the rest of your image.

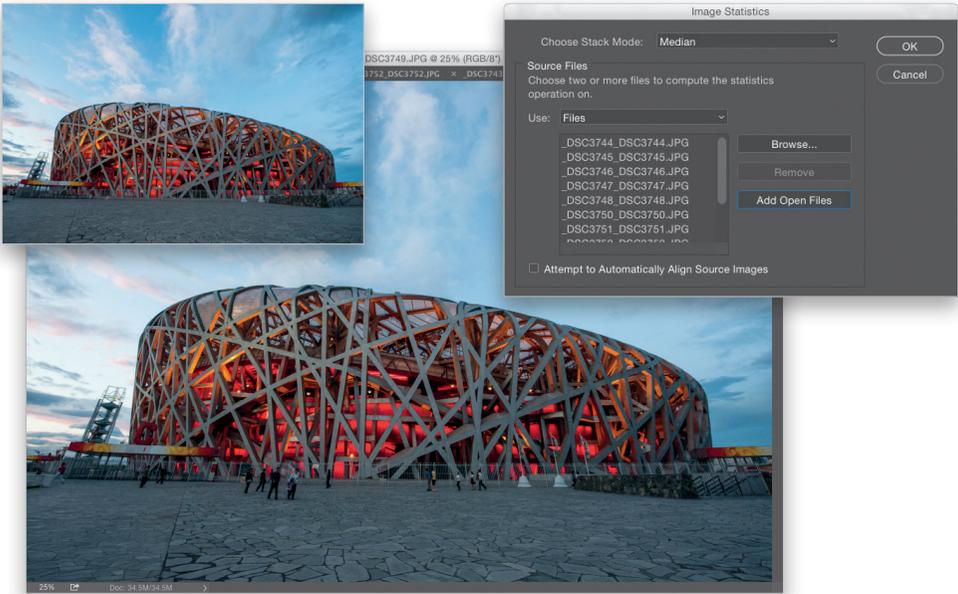
How Do I... Select Hair?



Get the Quick Selection tool (**W**) from the Toolbox and paint over the person's hair, but stop short of painting over the edges of it. So, at this point, just make a very basic selection, avoiding the outside edge areas (that's the tricky part). Avoid selecting any of the background area, as well. Once your selection is in place, go up to the Options Bar and click on the Refine Edge button. When the dialog appears, from the View Mode pop-up menu, choose **Overlay**. This view puts a red mask over the areas that aren't selected, and I think this is the easiest way to work with hair, because you can see what you're doing as you do it. Next, turn on the Smart Radius checkbox, and then drag the Radius slider to the right to around 2.0 px. Now comes the fun part: move your cursor outside the dialog, onto your image, and it changes into a selection brush. Paint over the edge areas of the hair, and it automatically senses where the areas are and makes a selection of those tough-to-select areas. In most cases, it does an amazing job, especially if the person is on a simple background (light gray backgrounds seem to work best, but as long as it's a simple background, it will probably be okay). As you paint along the edges of the hair, you'll see those areas are no longer red and they become the natural color of the image. That lets you know those areas are now added to your selection. If it selects too much, press-and-hold the **Option (PC: Alt)** key and paint to deselect those areas. At the bottom of the dialog is the Output To pop-up menu. From this menu, I generally choose **New Layer**, so when I click OK, the selected area is placed on its own separate layer, and I can then easily put a different background behind my subject.



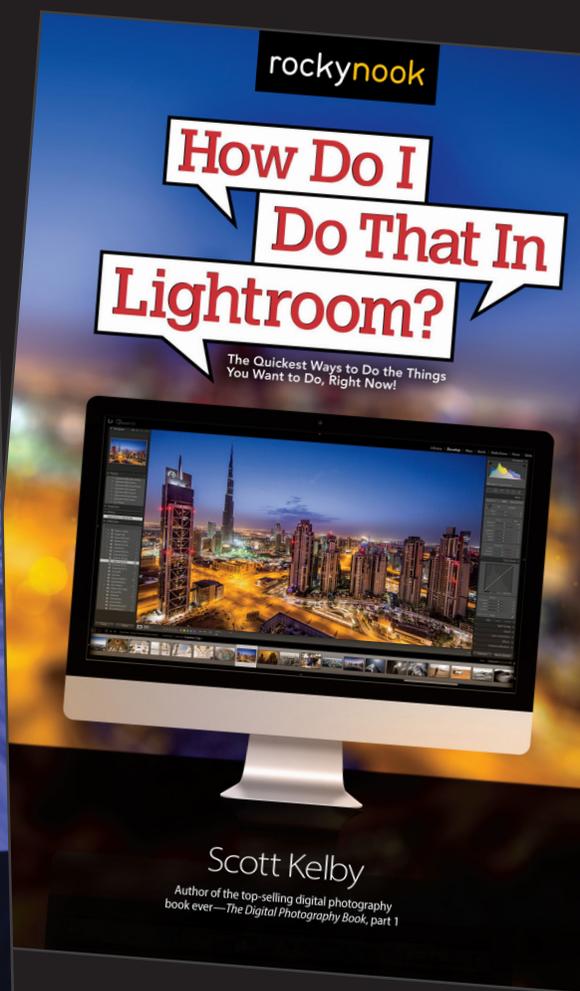
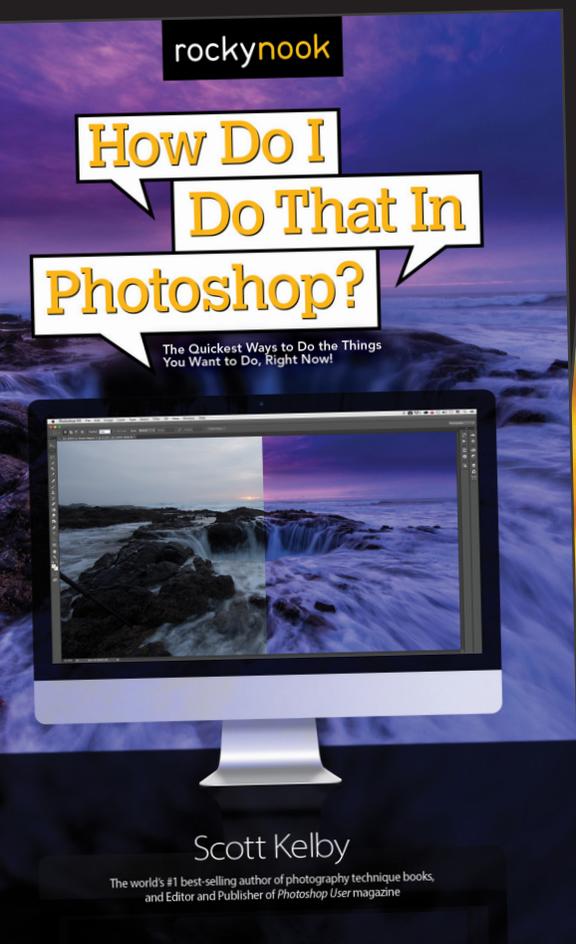
How Do I... Remove Tourists from a Scene?



Okay, this is part camera technique and part Photoshop magic, but it's some pretty cool magic I have to admit. It starts with you, ideally, shooting on a tripod, so your camera is perfectly still while you do the camera technique. So, first, put your camera on the tripod, and then take a shot every 10 to 15 seconds. Do this until you have about 10 or 15 images of the scene. Open those 10 or 15 images in Photoshop, so all of the images are open at the same time in different windows (or tabs, if you have this preference turned on). Next, go under the File menu, under Scripts, and choose **Statistics**. From the Choose Stack Mode pop-up menu, at the top of the dialog, choose **Median**. Now, click on the Add Open Files button to include all the 10 or 15 images you just opened. Click the OK button, and Photoshop analyzes the images looking for movement. As it compares all 10 or 15 images, anything that moves gets removed—as long as the tourists are moving through your images, they get removed. If one of your tourists decides to sit down, they'll still be there when the process is done. So, the key is to get everybody to move (and yes, I have had to have a friend go and ask someone to move while doing this technique. But, all I had to do was get them to move just a couple of feet—that was all I needed for it to work, and it did). If it leaves anything behind that you'd like to clean up, just grab the Clone Stamp tool (**S**), Option-click (PC: Alt-click) on a clean area to sample, and then just clone over what you want to remove.

There's more to discover!

Check out Scott Kelby's *How Do I Do That* series today!



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