Introduction to Digital Photo Workflow and Basic Editing

First Things First

Get it right in the camera.

- RTFM Read your owners manual.
- Make sure your exposure is correct.
- Set your White Balance
- Select the best ISO for situation.
- (IMO) Zero all special effects in camera sharpening, saturation, etc., and shoot in RAW format.
- Check exposure compensation and focus areas.

Shooting in RAW Format

- There's nothing wrong in shooting JPEGs, but you lose a lot of the power of digital photography.
- Shooting RAW produces a "digital negative" which will always contain the picture infor-mation exactly as read on the camera's sensor before the camera's processor has a chance to turn it into a standard file type like JPEG.
- The extra latitude in a RAW file means that additional highlight and shadow detail can be found.
- No matter how much you manipulate a RAW file, it can always be returned to it's original "as shot" state.
- RAW files remain largely untouched by the camera's processor so they can look a bit flat and lifeless straight out of the camera. RAW converter will give you plenty of options to make the RAWs pop..

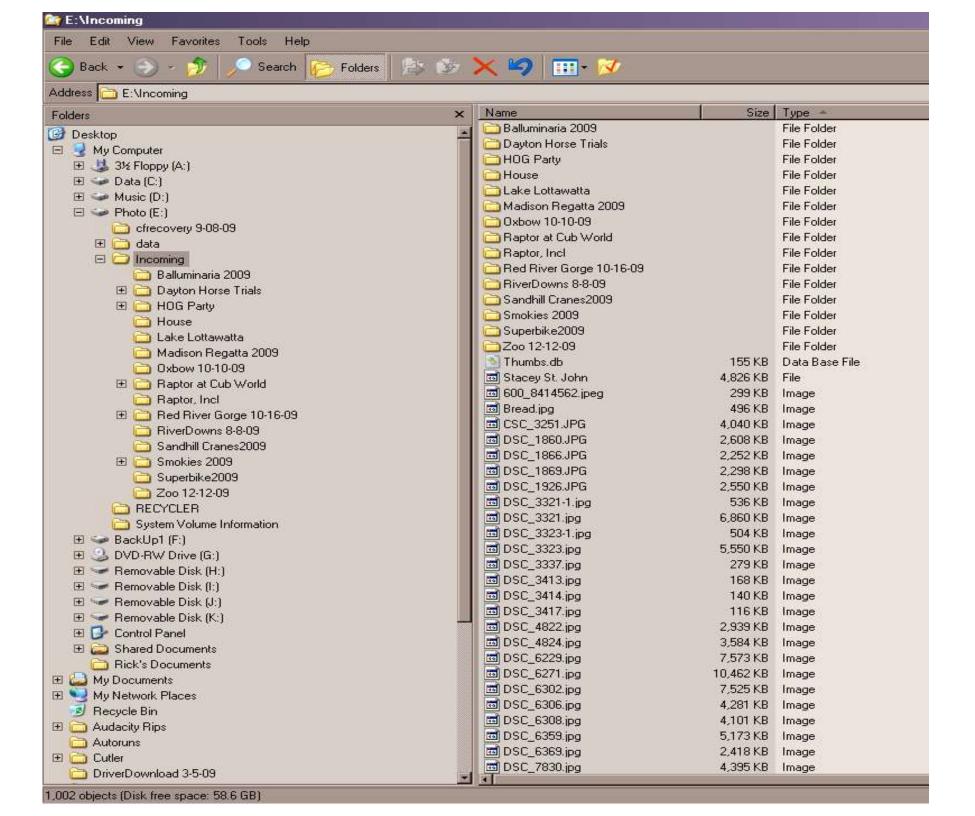
- •The larger RAW files take longer to store to the memory card. This means that the camera's buffer (memory) will fill up faster if you take lots of shots in rapid succession, and the camera may lock up temporarily, for sports photography this can be a problem.
- •Every camera model produces a unique RAW file format, so finding software that opens them can be a problem. With third party RAW converters you may have to wait a month before new camera models are supported.
- •You may have set up your own PC to open every RAW file under the sun, but the files may not be supported on another's computer without the proper program.

File Types

- DNG = Digital Negative (Adobe standard)
- RAW = NEF (Nikon), CR2 (Canon), etc.
- XMP = Adobe "Sidecar" File contains RAW edit info.
- PSD = Photoshop Document (PS default doc. Type)
- TIFF/TIF = Tagged Image Format
- JPG/JPEG = Joint Photographics Expert Group standard
- GIF = Graphics Interchange Format

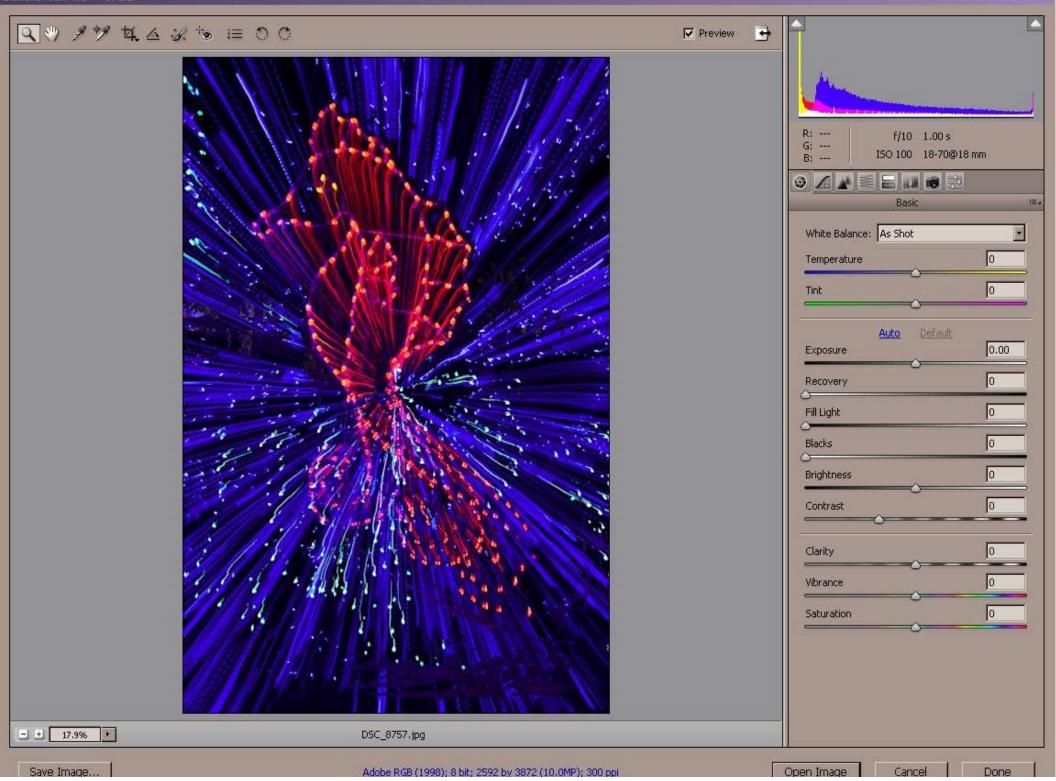
Download Images

- USB or hardware card reader
 - Fast and easy.
- Camera
 - Uses up camera battery.
 - Time consuming.
- Know where your images are located.
 - Create new folder on HDD for each shoot.
- Back up your files.



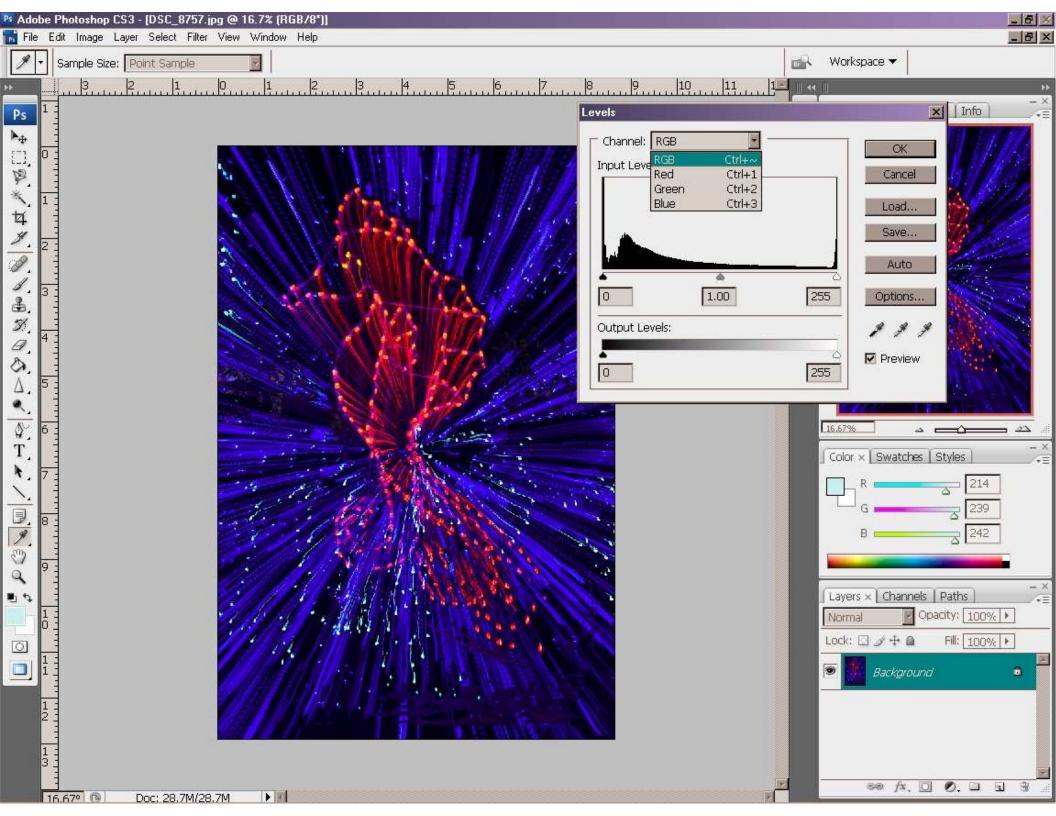
Open Image for Editing

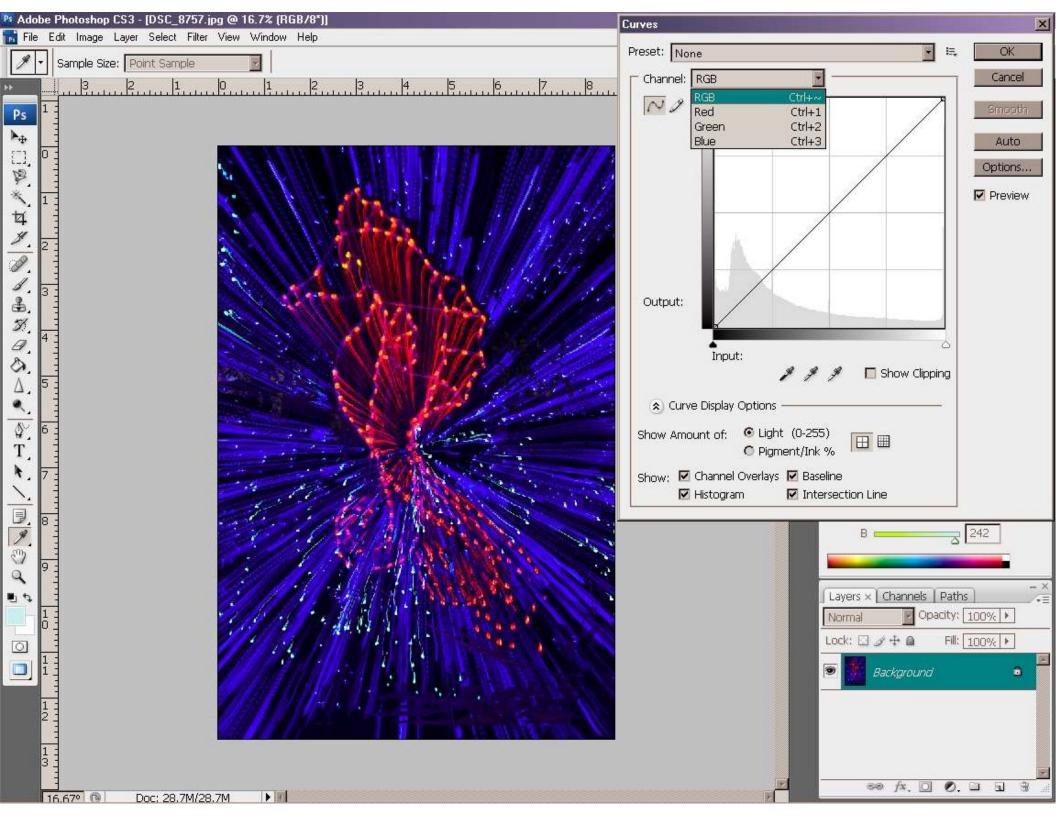
- Open image in RAW editor.
- Apply necessary/desired adjustments.
- Open in photo editing software.
- Apply necessary/desired adjustments.
- Save and back up.

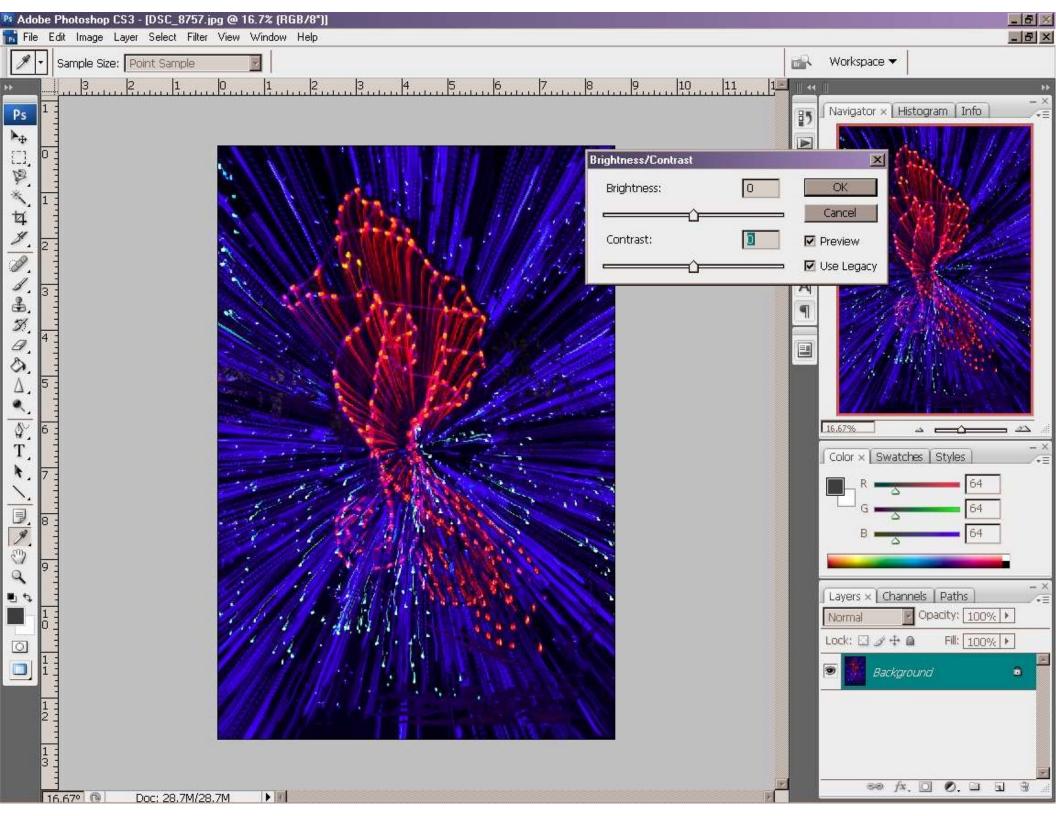


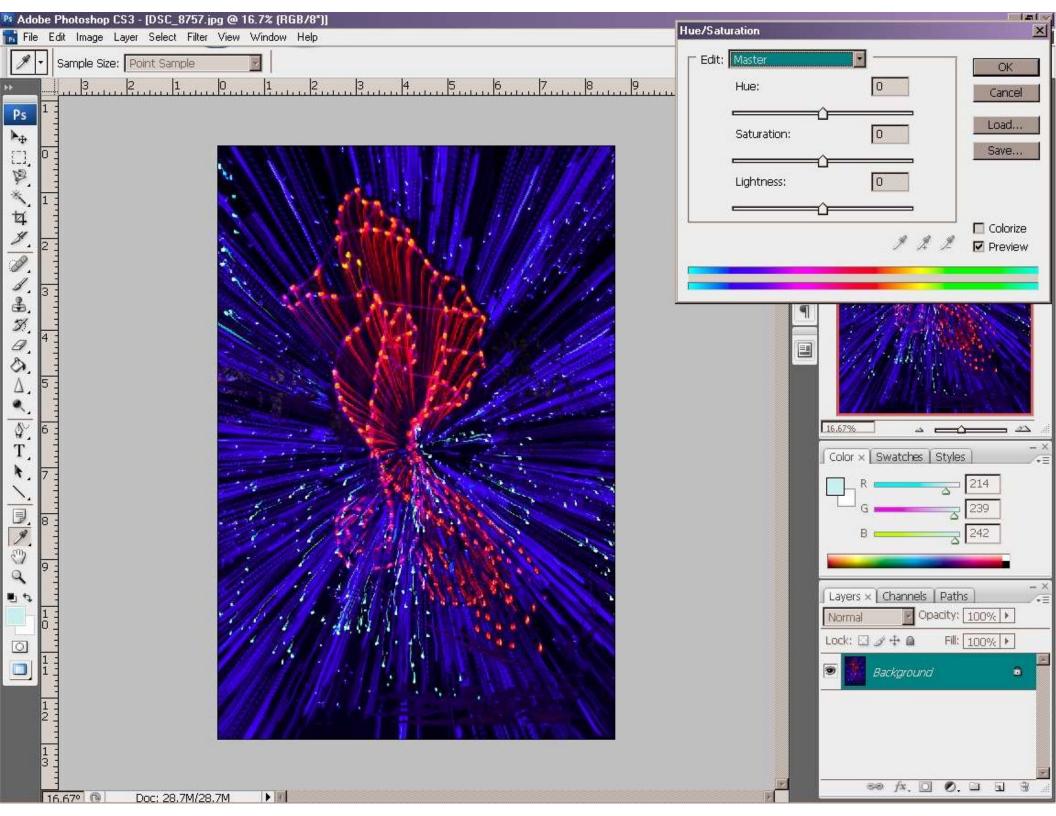
Basic Image Adjustments

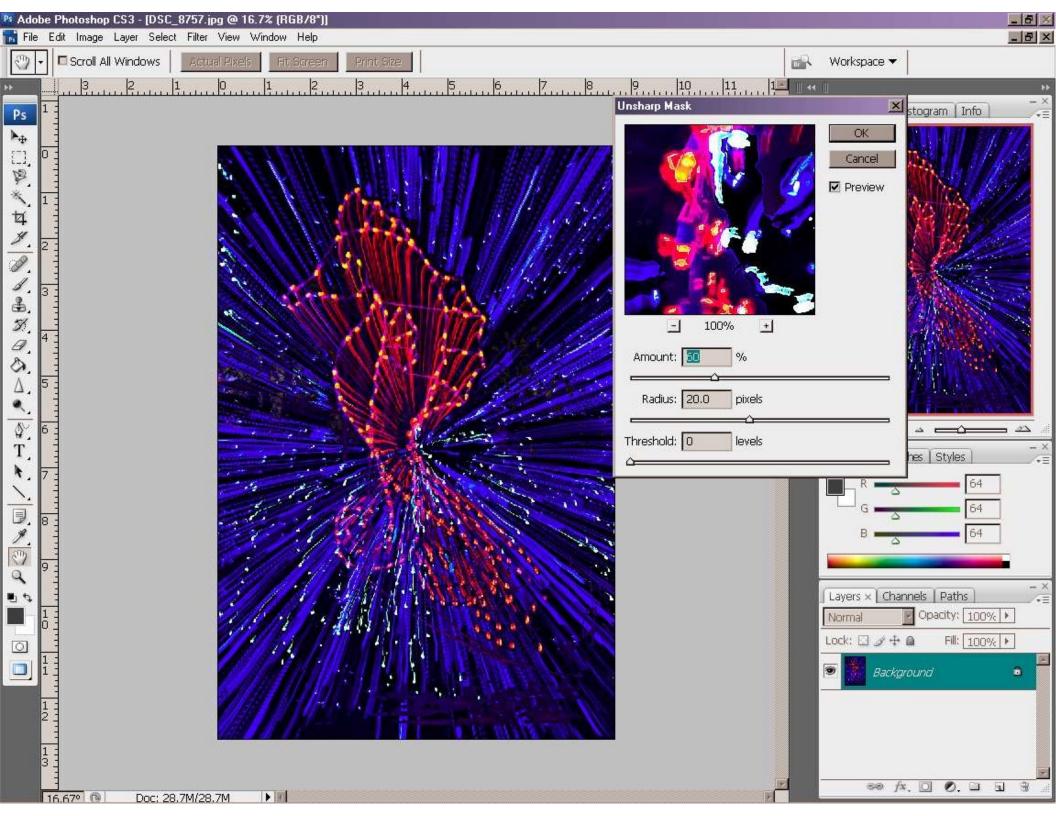
- Levels corrects the tonal range and color balance of an image by adjusting intensity levels of image shadows, mid tones, and highlights.
- **Curves** similar to levels (3 points) but adjusts the entire tonal range of an image at up to fourteen different points/locations.
- **Contrast** you may achieve good contrast though the curves and levels command or you can use the "Contrast" command.
- Saturation adjust hue, saturation, and brightness to bring colors that please your eye.
- Sharpening apply local and/or whole image sharpening to suit.
- Crop you may want to change the size of your image to fit in a frame or presentation at this point.
- Save If using layers, save as .psd or flatten and save as jpg, etc.











Helpful Links

http://www.mir.com.my/rb/photography/glossary/terms_a.htm