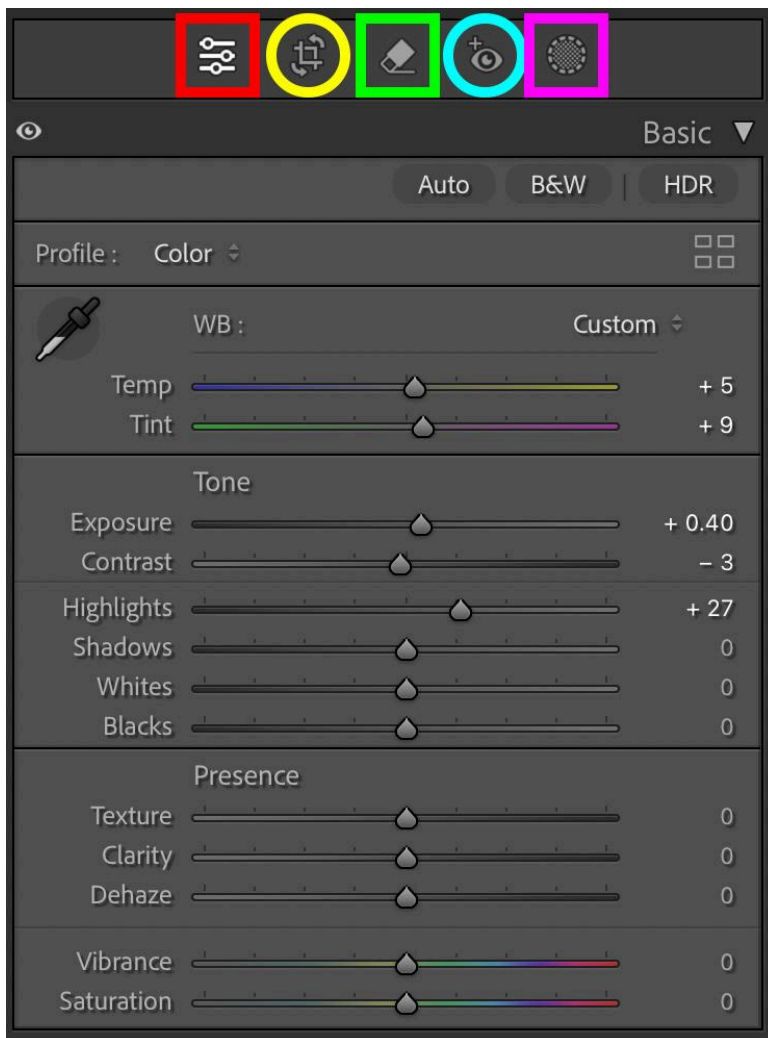




# SHUTTER BUG ACADEMY

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## Develop Basic Panel



1. The **Red** square brings up the basic panel as you see it to the right.

2. The **Yellow** circle is the Crop Tool.

3. The **Green** square is the remove tool, healing brush and clone stamp.

4. The **Cyan** circle is the to red-eye removal tool.

5. The **Magenta** square is the masking icon to make selective adjustments.

The **eyeball** symbol on the top left, lets you toggle your adjustments on and off.

### Adobe Profiles:

Adobe Profiles are the starting point for how Lightroom renders your raw image. Think of them as the blueprint for your edit. They determine the initial look of your

photo by defining color, contrast, and tonality. See information on the next page.

## 1. Adobe Color

- **Purpose:** A general-purpose profile designed for most types of photography.
- **Characteristics:** Offers slightly enhanced contrast and color saturation to create a more vibrant and visually appealing look. It's the default profile for many RAW images.

## 2. Adobe Landscape

- **Purpose:** Tailored for landscape photography.
- **Characteristics:** Boosts saturation and contrast in greens, blues, and other outdoor colors, emphasizing the vibrancy and depth of natural scenes.

## 3. Adobe Portrait

- **Purpose:** Optimized for portrait photography.
- **Characteristics:** Maintains natural skin tones by reducing contrast and saturation, ensuring smoother transitions and realistic color rendering for people.

## 4. Adobe Standard

- **Purpose:** A balanced profile for a wide range of applications.
- **Characteristics:** Neutral in tone and contrast, making it an excellent starting point for custom edits. It aims for consistency without overemphasis on any aspect.

## 5. Adobe Vivid

- **Purpose:** Ideal for images where bold colors and dynamic contrast are desired.
- **Characteristics:** Adds punchy contrast and enhanced color saturation, making photos more vibrant and eye-catching.

The White Balance (WB) panel in Adobe Lightroom Classic is used to adjust the overall color temperature and tint of your image. This adjustment corrects color casts caused by different lighting conditions and ensures accurate or creative color rendering. Here's how to effectively use the White Balance panel:

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## Understanding the White Balance Panel

The panel includes:

1. **WB Presets:** Drop-down menu with options like Auto, Daylight, Cloudy, Tungsten, etc. (for RAW images).
2. **Temperature Slider (Temp):** Adjusts the color temperature. Moving left adds blue (cooler tones), and moving right adds yellow (warmer tones).
3. **Tint Slider:** Adjusts the green-magenta balance. Moving left adds green, and moving right adds magenta.

4. **Eyedropper Tool:** Lets you pick a neutral gray/white point in the image to automatically adjust WB.
  5. **Custom WB:** Available when you manually adjust the sliders.
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## Steps to Adjust White Balance

### 1. Use a Preset

- Select a WB preset (e.g., "Daylight," "Shade") from the drop-down menu.
- **Best for RAW images:** Presets retain full flexibility for adjusting WB without quality loss.

### 2. Use the Eyedropper Tool

- Click the **Eyedropper Tool** in the WB panel.
- Click on a neutral gray or white area in the photo (like a white shirt or gray pavement).
- Lightroom adjusts the Temp and Tint sliders to balance the image colors.

**Tip:** Zoom in to ensure you're clicking an accurate neutral tone.

### 3. Adjust Sliders Manually

- If the presets or eyedropper aren't ideal, use the **Temp** and **Tint** sliders.
- Adjust **Temp** to balance between warm (yellow) and cool (blue) tones.
- Adjust **Tint** to balance between green and magenta tones.

### 4. Auto WB

- Click the **Auto** option from the WB drop-down. Lightroom will attempt to correct the WB automatically based on its AI analysis.

### 5. Fine-Tune with Visual Feedback

- Use the **Before/After View** (**\** key) to compare changes.
- Fine-tune the sliders until the colors look natural or achieve your desired effect.

The **Tone options** in the Develop module of Adobe Lightroom Classic are essential for adjusting the brightness, contrast, and dynamic range of your images. These adjustments refine the overall look, from shadows to highlights, creating the desired mood or fixing exposure issues. Here's how to use them:

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## Tone Options Overview

The **Tone options** are found in the **Basic Panel** under the Develop module. They include:

1. **Exposure**
2. **Contrast**

3. **Highlights**
  4. **Shadows**
  5. **Whites**
  6. **Blacks**
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## How to Use Each Tone Adjustment

### 1. Exposure

- **What it does:** Adjusts the overall brightness of your image.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to brighten the image.
    - Slide left to darken it..
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### 2. Contrast

- **What it does:** Adjusts the difference between bright and dark areas.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to increase contrast (makes highlights brighter and shadows darker).
    - Slide left to reduce contrast (softens the difference between highlights and shadows).
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### 3. Highlights

- **What it does:** Controls the brightness of the lighter areas.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide left to recover details in bright areas.
    - Slide right to make highlights brighter.
  - **Tip:** Great for recovering detail in skies or overexposed areas.
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### 4. Shadows

- **What it does:** Adjusts the brightness of the darker areas.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to brighten shadows and reveal details in darker parts of the image.
    - Slide left to deepen shadows for more drama or mood.
  - **Tip:** Helps balance underexposed areas without affecting the highlights.
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### 5. Whites

- **What it does:** Adjusts the brightest parts of the image.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to make whites brighter.
    - Slide left to reduce brightness in the very brightest parts.
  - **Tip:** Hold the **Alt/Option key** while dragging to see where whites begin to clip (turn pure white).
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## 6. Blacks

- **What it does:** Adjusts the darkest parts of the image.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide left to deepen blacks for more contrast.
    - Slide right to lighten blacks and recover detail in very dark areas.
  - **Tip:** Hold the **Alt/Option key** while dragging to check for clipping (areas turning pure black).
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## Additional Tips

- **Use Histogram:** Check the histogram to monitor clipping in highlights and shadows. Adjust tones to avoid losing details.
- **Visual Feedback:** Press the **backslash key (\)** to toggle between the "Before" and "After" views.
- **Fine-Tune:** Small adjustments often look more natural. Use sliders with subtlety to avoid over-processing.

By mastering the Tone sliders, you can bring out details, correct exposure, and shape the visual impact of your photos effectively!

The **Presence** section in Adobe Lightroom Classic, located in the **Basic Panel** of the Develop module, is used to enhance the texture, clarity, and vibrancy of your image. These adjustments help define the visual impact and detail of a photo without drastically altering its overall tone or color balance.

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## Presence Adjustments

1. **Texture**
  - **What it does:** Enhances or softens medium-sized details in your image.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to enhance details, making textures (like skin, fabric, or landscapes) more pronounced.
    - Slide left to soften details, creating a smoother, more ethereal effect.

- **Tip:** Ideal for subtly enhancing details without introducing the harshness of sharpening tools.
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## 2. Clarity

- **What it does:** Adjusts midtone contrast to give your photo a sharper, crisper look or a softer, dreamier feel.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to increase contrast in the midtones, making edges and textures more defined.
    - Slide left to reduce contrast, giving a soft-focus effect (useful for portraits or creating a glowing aesthetic).
  - **Tip:** Avoid overusing clarity, as it can create unnatural halos around edges and make images look over-processed.
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## 3. Dehaze

- **What it does:** Reduces or adds atmospheric haze, typically in landscape photos.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to reduce haze, increasing contrast and saturation.
    - Slide left to add haze, creating a misty or dreamy effect.
  - **Tip:** Use in moderation, as extreme adjustments can make colors appear oversaturated or lose detail.
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## 4. Vibrance

- **What it does:** Adjusts the intensity of muted colors without overly saturating already vibrant colors.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to enhance subdued colors while preserving skin tones.
    - Slide left to desaturate colors in a more controlled, subtle way.
  - **Tip:** Vibrance is ideal for boosting colors without making them look unnatural, especially for portraits.
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## 5. Saturation

- **What it does:** Adjusts the intensity of all colors equally in the image.
  - **How to use:**
    - Slide right to increase overall color intensity.
    - Slide left to decrease overall color intensity, potentially turning the image black-and-white at -100.
  - **Tip:** Use Saturation cautiously, as it affects all colors equally and can easily make an image look overdone.
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## Tips for Using Presence Adjustments

- **Texture vs. Clarity:** Use **Texture** for fine details (e.g., skin, leaves) and **Clarity** for overall punch or softness in the image.
- **Combine for Impact:** Pair **Dehaze** with other Presence tools to add dimension to landscapes or remove haze from skies.
- **Subtle is Key:** Overusing these sliders can lead to unnatural results. Aim for subtle adjustments to maintain a professional look.

Personally, I use Adobe Photoshop for most of these options. It allows more control that you get in Adobe Lightroom Classic. By mastering the **Presence** tools, you can refine the mood, texture, and visual impact of your photos, tailoring them to your creative vision!