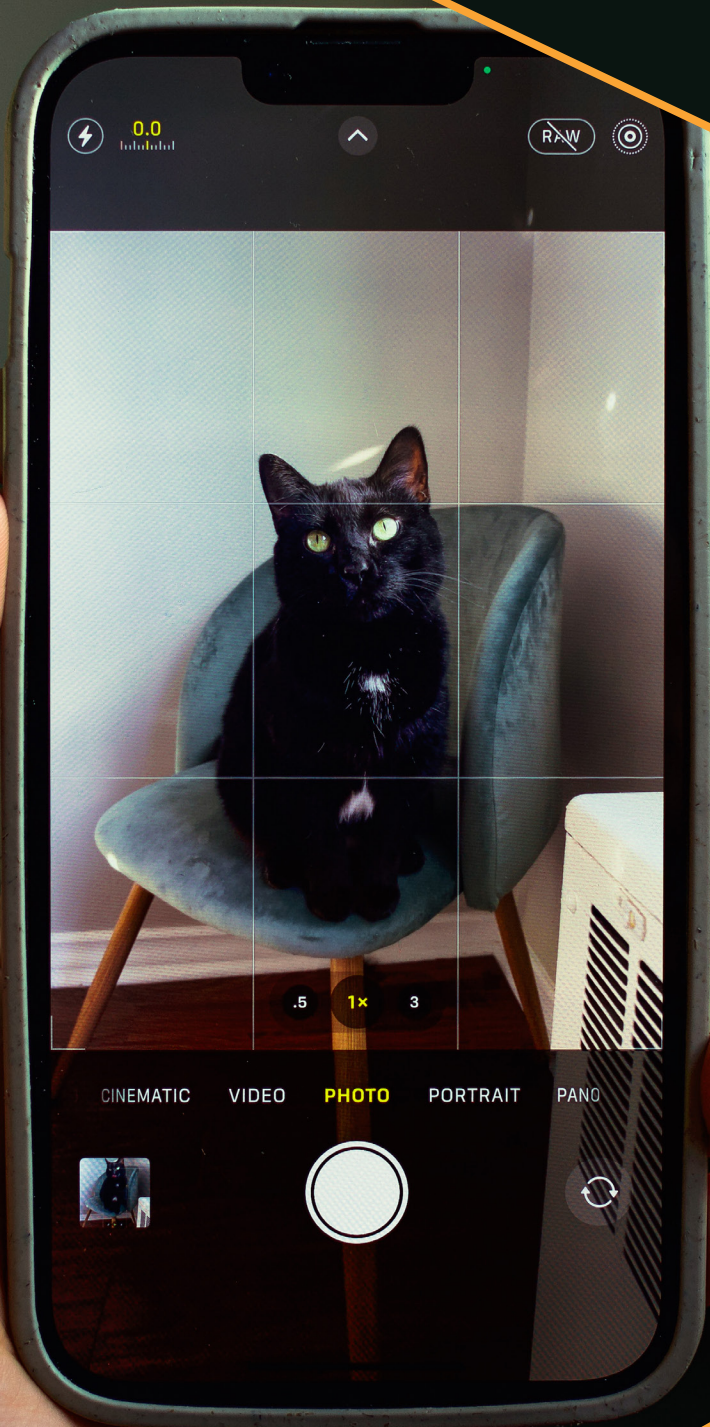




Mastering iPhone Pet Photography in 60 Minutes!

Cheat Sheet Materials



Written by Jesse Hebert
Photography by Jesse Hebert

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We make every effort to ensure
accurate, up-to-date and relevant
information. However, it’s important
to note that the iPhone’s technology
is under continuous development.

This course was created using:
iPhone 12 Mini – iOS 16.4

With each new model of the iPhone
and/or iOS update there is the
potential for alterations in the
interface, camera, tools, and other
software-related features. For this
reason, certain information in this
course may fall out of relevancy or
accuracy. For up-to-date information
on the iPhone and its newest features,
please visit: apple.com

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Welcome

Pet photography is one of those genres of photography that tends to look easier than it actually is. Capturing good pet photography takes a lot of patience and creative problem solving.

Pets are often unpredictable and may not cooperate with your plans for a photo shoot. There’s also a pretty obvious communication barrier between us and our pets. Through all of the difficulty, pet photography is an incredibly rewarding skill to learn. By employing the practical skills outlined in this course, you’ll be able to capture moments that will serve you a lifetime.

Pet photography is an excellent genre to capture using your iPhone. You don’t need exceptional camera technology to capture great photos of your pet. Often, it’s all of the elements that are in front of your camera that make or break your pet photo. Your iPhone is an accessible, easy to use camera that allows you to capture those spontaneous moments quickly and effectively. This course will teach you how to harness that power!

In this course we cover the fundamental lessons of photography, the must-know tips and tricks for working with the iPhone’s camera, and the most important lessons for capturing and editing pet photos.

This material is designed to prolong the learning experience of the PhotographyTips course: Mastering iPhone Pet Photography in 60 Minutes! Each page serves as a cheat sheet for a certain topic discussed in the course. The information provided on these sheets is not exhaustive but rather a brief overview. For a more in-depth explanation of these concepts, please look to the course video or slide deck resource.

If you have any questions or comments about the information provided in this resource, the course video or the slide deck, please reach out to us and we would be happy to assist you!

Wishing you all the best in your photography adventures,

Jesse Hebert

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1 iPhone Camera Setup Guide

Optimal settings for your iPhone's camera.

IMAGE FORMATS

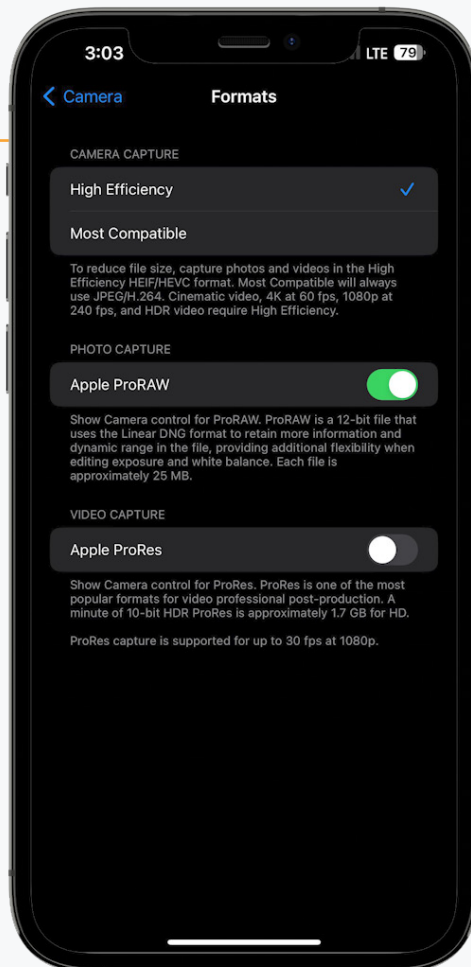
Settings > Camera > Formats

Since iOS 11, iPhone cameras have taken images in “High Efficiency” mode by default.

High Efficiency images are taken in HEIF format. They are comparable to the quality of a standard JPEG except the file size is 2x smaller!

Most Compatible images are taken in JPEG format. This file format is widely accepted and used, making it the ideal file format for sharing.

Apple ProRAW was introduced to Pro-line iPhones since the 12 Pro model. This format captures uncompressed information which allows for a wider dynamic range, more colour information and greater flexibility in editing. These files are about 4x larger than JPEG files.

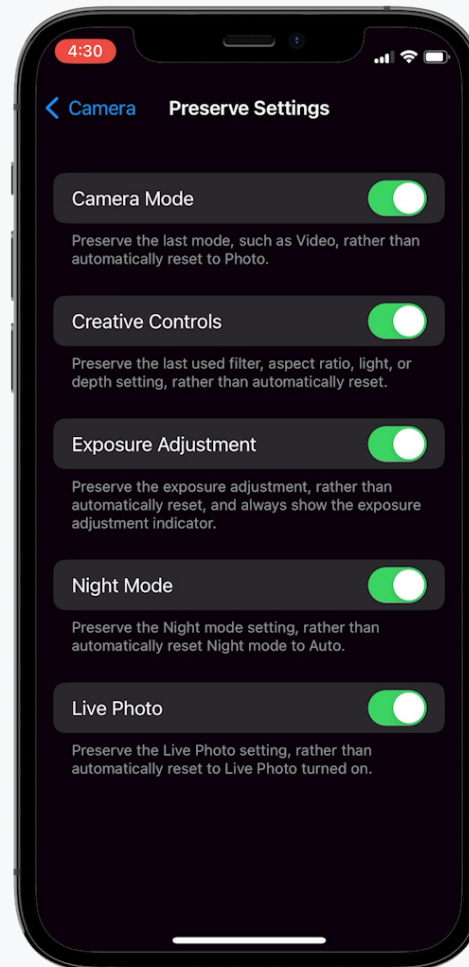
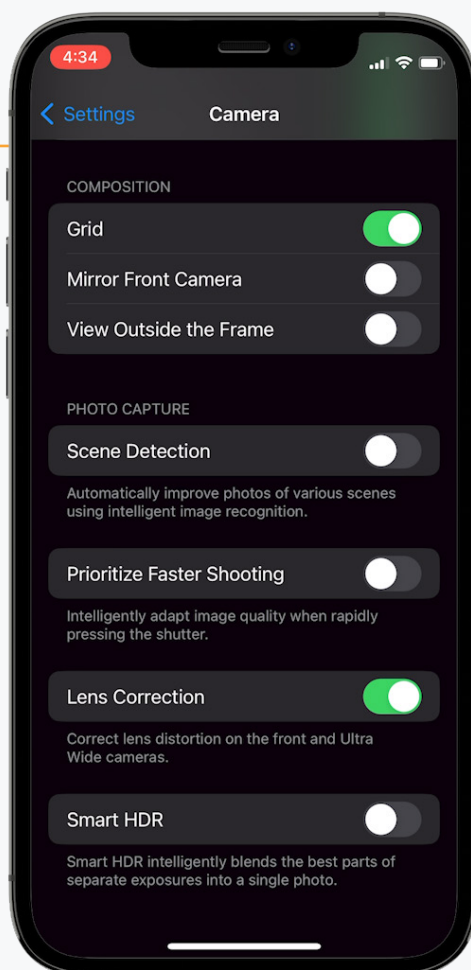


GRID & FASTER SHOOTING

Settings > Camera

Enabling the **Grid** feature will overlay a 3x3 grid over the shooting frame of the iPhone's camera. This grid helps in composition since it directly refers to the common compositional guide: Rule of Thirds. These lines can also assist in lining up a straight horizon line or straight vertical lines.

Prioritize Faster Shooting will degrade the quality of your images when shooting rapidly in order to shoot at a higher frame rate. I, personally, like to have this disabled since I want to capture the highest resolution possible always. When shooting rapidly, I will typically rely on the iPhone's Burst Mode.



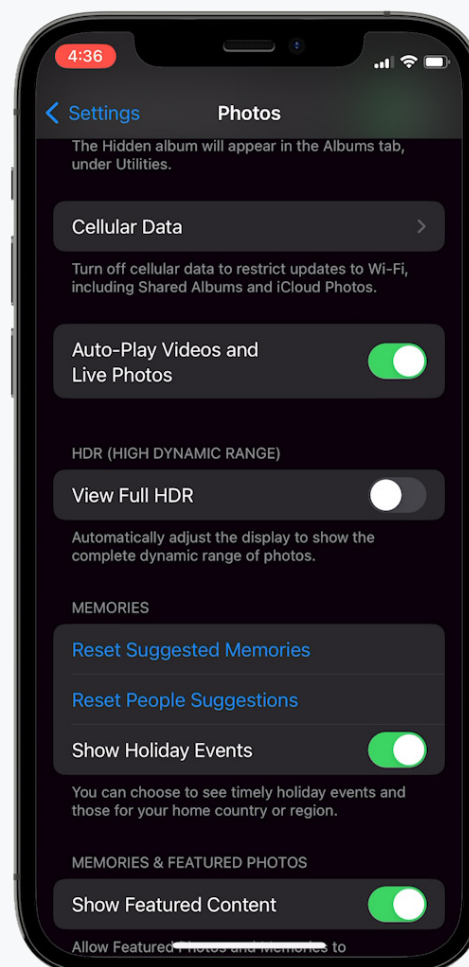
PRESERVE SETTINGS

Settings > Camera > Preserve Settings

By default, the iPhone's camera will reset to its default setup everytime that it is closed and re-opened. This can be less than ideal in many circumstances.

Preserve Settings, allows users to override this behaviour and tell the iPhone to save certain settings between uses.

This can be done by tapping the toggles next to each setting that you want to be preserved between uses.



VIEW FULL HDR (DISABLE)

Settings > Photos

This setting can sometimes produce strange results when viewing images in the Photos app.

Some users, myself included, have noticed their images having blown out highlights and over-sharpened details only when viewed in Photos. Disabling this feature seems to be the solution to this rare issue.

iPhone Camera Interface

Diagram of the iPhone's default camera.

REVEALS HIDDEN CAMERA TOOLS/FEATURES

FLASH

Tap to enable or disable the Flash.

LIVE PHOTO

Tap to enable or disable the Live Photo feature.

This feature records 1.5s before and after the shutter button is pressed, allowing users to use a different frame from the recording, create a gif animation or a long exposure image.

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

Tap to adjust the iPhone's exposure. The exposure setting locks until the next time the camera app is opened.

HDR

Tap to enable or disable the HDR feature.

This feature blends multiple exposures of the same image in order to produce a photograph with a higher dynamic range.

VOLUME UP/DOWN

Click the volume up or volume down button to capture a single image.

EXPOSURE/FOCUS ADJUSTMENT

Tap the iPhone's screen to set the automatic focus and exposure point.

Drag the sun icon up or down to increase or decrease the exposure.

Tap and hold on the screen to enable the AE/AF Lock feature.

SWITCH LENSES

Switch between different focal lengths. Pro-line iPhones since iPhone 11 have a third lens available: 3x (approx. 77mm).

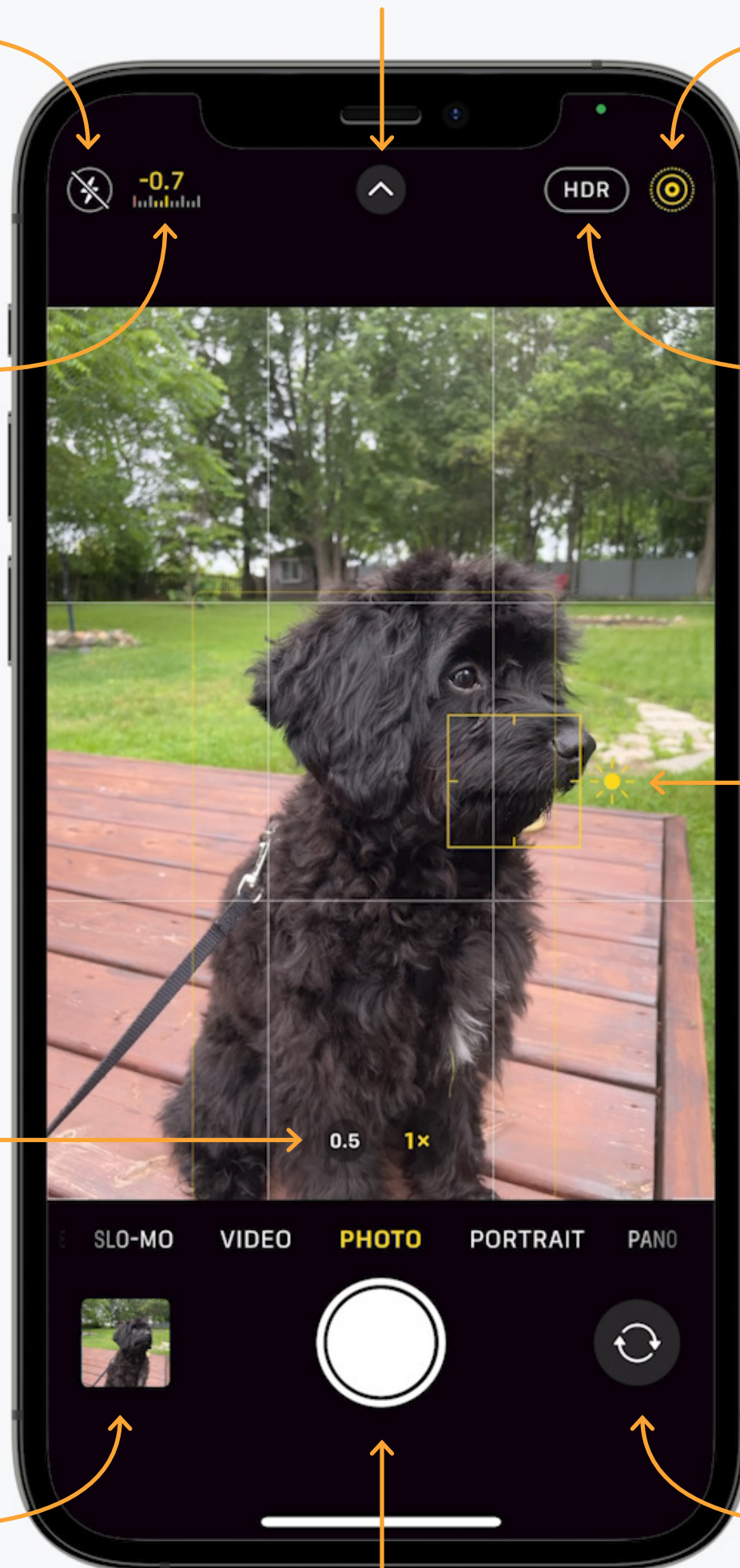
PHOTOS GALLERY

If the camera was opened from the home screen, only the images taken in that session will be viewable.

SWITCH CAMERA

Tap to switch between the iPhone's rear and front-facing camera.

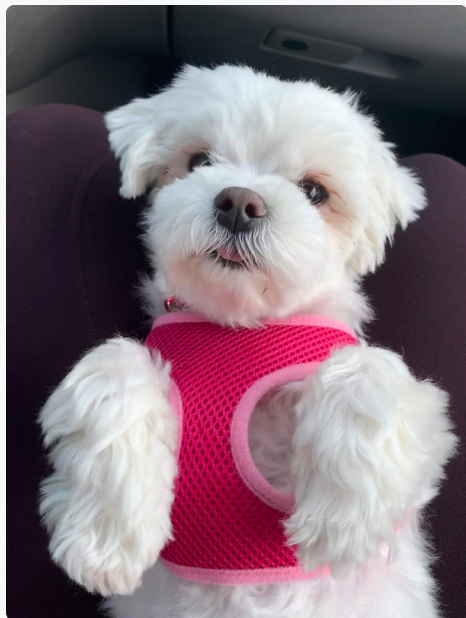
SHUTTER BUTTON



3 The Three Ingredients to Any Image

How to use light, composition and subject as a tool.

PhotographyTips



LIGHT

Capturing good light is the most effective way to see improvement in your images. Unfortunately, there is no single type of light that is “good” in every situation. Very generally speaking, good light will: create interest, illuminate your subject adequately, create depth and dimension or shape and contrast.

In digital photography we should generally **expose for the highlights** in our scene. Recovering over-exposed highlight detail in editing is a lot harder than brightening darker shadows. To expose your scene manually, tap the screen where you want to expose and focus. From here, you can drag the sun icon to manually adjust your exposure.

EXERCISE: CHASING LIGHT

Over the course of a week, observe and characterize your lighting conditions to the best of your ability. You can do this mentally or by taking notes. The following week, simply look for those moments when the light is “good” or interesting. Capture at least one image that you’re happy with in this light. At the end of this week, reflect on the images that you took.

IPHONE TIP:

The iPhone excels in bright, high contrast light. Use the HDR feature when you’re capturing a wide spectrum of highlight and shadow or in backlit situations.

COMPOSITION

Composition simply refers to the arrangement of the elements in an image. The use of composition can indicate a photographer’s unique voice or point of view.

The deliberate placement of elements in a frame can create harmony and balance, emphasize or hide certain details, and simplify complex scenes.

Composition is not only an aesthetic tool but a powerful tool for visual storytelling. Elements can be arranged to create a certain emotion or mood, highlight a theme or concept, or draw relationships between certain elements.

EXERCISE: VIEWPOINT: MOVE YOUR FEET

Select a single subject. Attempt to photograph it from as many different angles and positions as possible. Bigger subjects will allow for more opportunities to explore different compositions. Reflect on the images taken.

IPHONE TIP:

Enable the “grid” on the iPhone’s default camera to assist in composition. **Settings > Camera > Grid (Toggle ON)**

This grid can be used in reference to the Rule of Thirds (p.5) or to simply line up elements in your frame.



SUBJECT

The subject of an image is what the image is about or is portraying. The subject of an image is the main element in an image that draws attention.

The subject of food is a difficult one but there are loads of opportunities to practice this skill. Each meal is an opportunity to try out a new technique or further develop your eye for food photography. It all starts with good looking food and can be expanded to include the environment around the food which can indicate a certain mood, tone or story.

EXERCISE: PHOTO-WALK

Embark on a walk with your camera accessible. Every 50-100 paces—stop and push yourself to find a subject to take a picture of from that place.

IPHONE TIP:

Use Live Photos to never miss a spontaneous moment. This feature allows you to select a new frame from the recorded moment at a later time.

Use Burst Mode to capture movement or action.

4 Subject: Pets

How to take adorable pictures of your pet.

SUBJECT: PETS

Depending on the type of pet that you have, you are probably going to have to approach the photo taking process a little bit differently. Furthermore, every pet has their own unique personality which is going to require a slightly different approach in order to get the best results. This course primarily focuses on how to photograph dogs and cats but many of these tips should translate to other pets.

When taking pictures of dogs, it helps to dedicate time to do so and to engage with them throughout the process. Dogs will typically be at least a little receptive to the photo-taking process because they'll be getting your attention. Keeping *their* attention on the other hand, can be a challenge! It helps to take photos alongside an activity that they enjoy like going for a walk, playing fetch, or swimming. From here, you can capture candid moments or wait until they're a little tired and pose them for a seated photo.

One of the bigger challenges when photographing dogs is keeping them in one place long enough to take your picture. Using a sit and stay command works best if that's something they're receptive to. Toys may work well to keep them in place but they could have the opposite reaction. Giving them treats for their positive behaviour will help to keep them engaged for the long term.

In my experience, every cat tends to respond to the photo-taking process differently. Depending on their personality, cats might not respond well to posing for pictures. However, most cats will give you loads of candid moments to take pictures of. Look for weird, funny or interested behaviour and be ready to capture it. Photographing these candid moments will require quick problem-solving and is a great way to reinforce the fundamentals of light and composition.

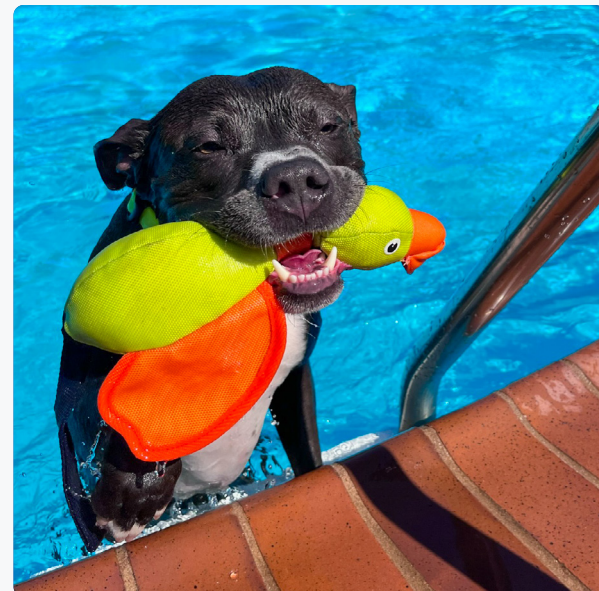


Cats are naturally curious. Use their curiosity to your advantage. If they're usually curious about a certain activity that you do, you can try fabricating yourself doing that in order to get their attention.

Cats will usually follow light during the day which can make for some incredible images. Golden hour can especially bring about some great moments. Pay attention to the light in your house. If it's beaming through your windows in a nice way, chances are your cat will be nearby and in good light.

When taking pictures of any pet, it goes a long way to have your iPhone ready with the camera open. The time that it takes to get your camera open can sometimes be all it takes for your pet to run off or stop doing something adorable. By getting help off-camera, you can focus entirely on being ready to take pictures. Ask a friend or family member to just focus on keeping them engaged and directing their attention where you'd like it.

Using the burst mode or live photo feature on the iPhone are great for getting those perfect moments (*discussed on page 6*).



5 Photographing Pets

How to get the most out of your pet when photographing them.

PhotographyTips



PREP YOUR ENVIRONMENT

Something that you can do before you even start taking pictures is prep your environment. Nothing ruins a good photo quicker than a cluttered image. If you're shooting indoors, this can be a little bit tricky. Sometimes you'll be able to remove the clutter in your image with clever positioning but this can be difficult in those spontaneous moments.

If you can, clean your environment before you start taking photos. That way, the focus can stay on your pet and there's no distracting elements in the background.



REWARD THEM

Rewarding your pet for their positive behaviour is really going to help in keeping them engaged for the long term. This could be a treat, pets, or playing with them.

GETTING THEIR ATTENTION

If your pet is receptive to it, you can use something like a sit-and-stay command. Toys and treats also work wonders to keep pets engaged and spark some funny spontaneous moments.

It helps to figure out your composition first and hold your iPhone in place while trying to get their attention. That way, when they look where you want you can quickly snap the photo.

If you have an especially energetic pet, you can use Burst Mode to your advantage to capture those quick, fleeting moments.



ENGAGE WITH THEM

The phone can act as a barrier between you and your pet. Take time to put down your phone and engage with them frequently to keep them interested.

This is much more important when photographing dogs. Some dogs will leave you or smother you if they feel like they're not getting enough attention.



RECRUIT ASSISTANCE

I've found it incredibly helpful to take pictures of pets with a friend or family member. That second person can focus on keeping the pet engaged, wrangling them back up, or getting them to look in a certain way.

This leaves you to experiment with your photography with a bit more ease.



LOOK FOR CANDID MOMENTS

Capturing great candid moments is often a matter of *noticing* those moments. The second crucial step is to be able to capture those moments quickly and effectively before the moment is gone.

This is one of the reasons that I recommend having your "Preserve Settings" feature on. The less fiddling that you have to do with your settings, the quicker you'll be at getting those pictures taken.

Sometimes our attention can ruin a candid moment. I like to take out my phone subtly or out of view and then engaging quickly with my camera.

iPhone Features

Description of two key iPhone features for pet photos.

BURST MODE

The Burst Mode on the iPhone is one of those hidden features that everyone should know about! I personally find it to be one of the more powerful features of the iPhone's default camera.

Instead of tapping the shutter button repeatedly to take images back-to-back, you can use the Burst Mode which will take images at a rate of about 10 images per second.

This feature is primarily great for action shots where you're trying to capture fast movement but there are many other instances where this feature is useful in pet photography.

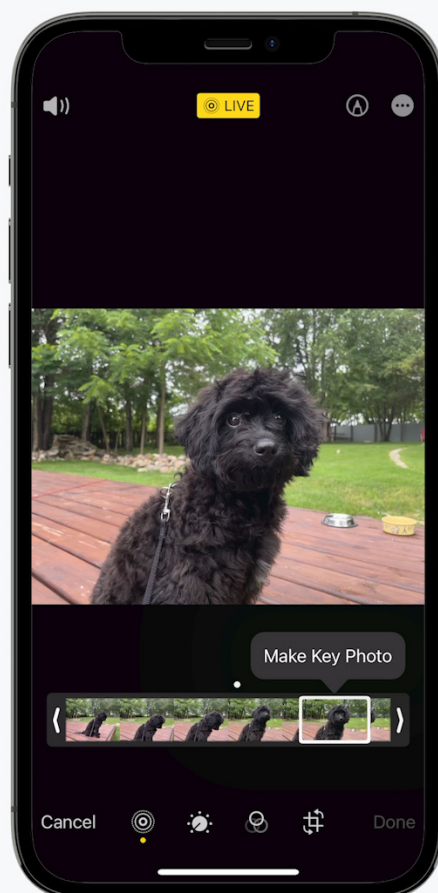
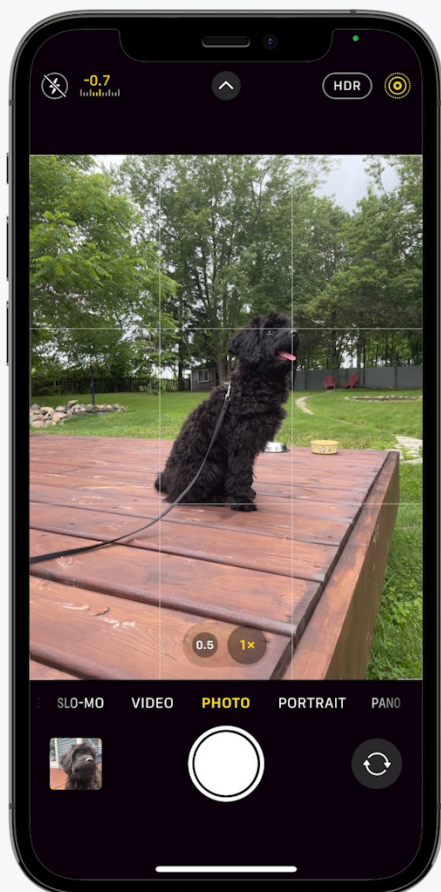
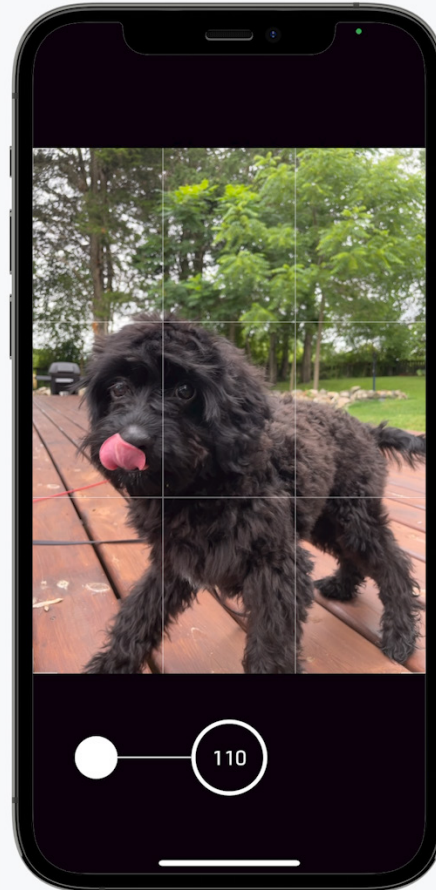
I recently took photos of a puppy and the only reason that I walked away with a single useable shot is because of the Burst Mode. We had lots of trouble getting him to sit still let alone look toward the camera every now and then but his attention span was just way too short for me to get the shot before he looked away again. I realized that I could use my Burst Mode while calling his name and later selecting those few frames where he looked in the right spot.

HOW TO:

In order to use the Burst Mode on your iPhone, first open your iPhone's camera. This feature is enabled through the shutter button. Normally, you would tap the shutter button to take a single image. Instead, quickly tap and drag your finger to the left. You should see numbers counting up rapidly over the shutter button. This indicates the number of images captured. Release your finger to stop the burst.

Navigate to your Photos gallery and select the Burst then tap Select on the bottom toolbar. From here you can scroll through all of the images taken in the Burst and tap to select your favourites. Once finished, tap Done in the top right corner.

You'll have an option to save just the selected images or everything. Saving just the selected images will save you some storage space which can quickly be taken up when using Bursts. However, saving everything will allow you to go back and save new images at a later date.



LIVE PHOTOS

The Live photo feature can also be a great help in capturing that perfect moment.

A Live photo captures a recording before and after your pressed the shutter button (about 3s total). Within the Photos app, you can later replace the still image that you captured with a frame from the recorded video.

This feature is especially useful if your pet blinks, looks away or spontaneously moves while taking an image.

The drawback of this feature is that you may notice a drop in image quality if you change the still image. The video that the iPhone captures alongside the Live photo is heavily compressed and often quite noticeable. You'll also notice that the iPhone slightly crops in on your frame when selecting one of the recording's frames.

I'll usually keep this feature enabled because you never know when it's going to be needed. However, I only use it when absolutely necessary. To capture action shots, the Burst Mode is a much better option.

HOW TO:

The Live photo feature can be enabled quite simply through the iPhone's default camera.

Open the iPhone's default camera, tap the icon in the top right corner to enable or disable the Live photo feature. The feature is disabled if there is a slash through the icon.

If you enable "Live photo" in Preserve Settings (discussed on page 1), then the Live photo feature will stay enabled or disabled between uses.

After taking a Live photo, navigate to your Photos gallery, tap the photo and tap Edit in the top toolbar. Tap the Live icon in the bottom toolbar (furthest left) to replace the still image with a frame from the recorded video. Use the slider to select a new frame and tap "Make Key Photo" to save your changes.

7 Compositional Guides

How to arrange the elements in your frame.

PhotographyTips

COMPOSITION

Beginners to photography sometimes struggle with the idea that we often compose our images with our feet. Where you stand when you compose an image is half the battle. Chances are, when you notice a subject worthy of capturing, you are not standing in the *best* position. That thought alone is usually enough motivation to get my feet moving in order to find that position where everything lines up *just right*.

From any position, you can change your left-right, close-far, or high-low relationship to your subject. The amount of change that you'll have to make to see an impact is, for the most part, relational to the size of your subject. Bigger subjects will demand bigger movements. With pet photography, often small changes to positioning can make a big impact.

EXERCISE: 360° SUBJECT

In order to get familiar with positioning, I recommend this simple exercise that will encourage you to move your feet when taking pictures.

First, find a subject (this could be your pet) and choose a starting point. From here you're going to walk around your subject in a circle, keeping the same distance. As you move, notice how the foreground, background and structure of your subject change. Take a picture whenever the elements line up nicely.

Once you return to your starting position, take a few paces forward and repeat this process. Then, take a few paces back (from your starting point) and repeat this process one last time.

Compare the images that you took and choose your favourites. Why did certain positions work better than others?



GET ON THEIR LEVEL

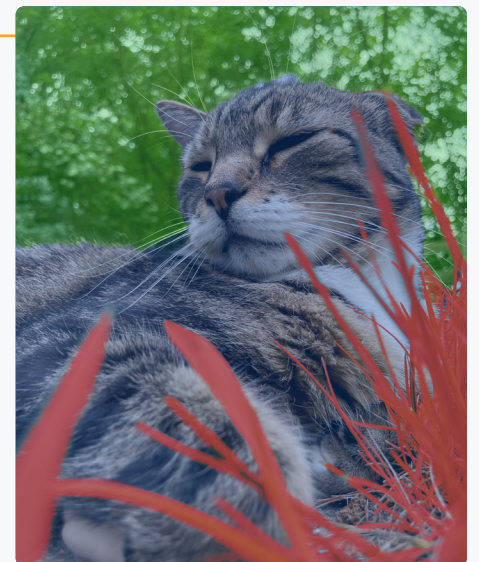
Shooting your pet from eye-level will make a big difference in your pet photography. It seems like such a small step, but crouching down to get on their level will make for a more engaging, intimate and personal portrait of your pet.



LAYERING

This technique breaks an image down into three separate layers: **foreground**, **middle ground** and **background**. Images that have elements across multiple layers will have more perceived depth and dimension.

These elements can be placed in two similar but distinct ways: **(1)** In distinctly separate layers. This will emphasize shape and form (image example). **(2)** Crossing *through* layers which will draw the viewer's eye *into* the image.



RULE OF THIRDS

The rule of thirds divides an image into three equal rows and columns. The guideline suggests that when elements are placed on these gridlines, the overall composition will feel more harmonious and balanced. The four points where horizontal and vertical lines intersect are considered hot spots where key elements should be placed. The eye is naturally drawn to these areas of an image.

This compositional guide encourages dynamic, asymmetric compositions.



ISOLATION

The wide, deep depth of field inherent to the iPhone's camera doesn't allow for much separation between elements in a frame. Finding ways to isolate or separate the subject in your image can go a long way to focus the attention on your subject.

You can isolate your subject by shooting toward an empty background, physically removing other elements from the frame or simply cropping them out of your image.



Characteristics of Light

How to classify and describe lighting conditions.

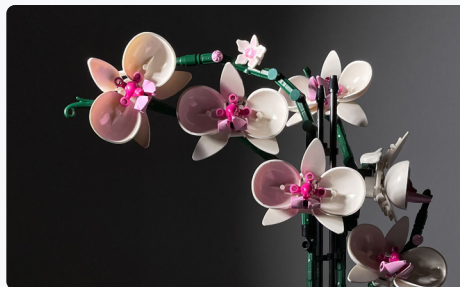
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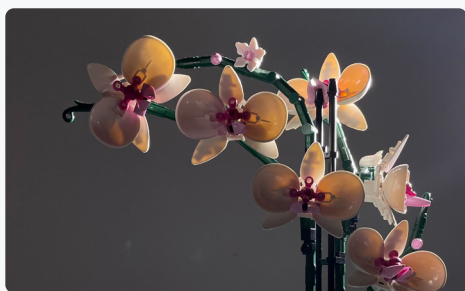
Front Light



Side Light (Left)



Side Light (Right)



Back Light



Top Light



Bottom Light

DIRECTION OF LIGHT

The angle at which light hits your subject or scene plays an important role in not only what parts of your subject/scene are illuminated but the amount of perceived depth and dimension.

Light casts shadows. The direction or prominence of these shadows impacts the perceived depth, dimension and shape of our subjects. When working with **hard light**, it is very important to consider direction since shadows under hard light are more prominent.

The direction of light can be classified as: front light, side light, back light, top light and bottom light (example images).

FOR BEGINNERS: I recommend positioning the subject at a 45° side angle to the light. This will illuminate the front of the subject and provide essential shadow detail.

QUALITY OF LIGHT (SOFT VS. HARD)

Hard light is bare. There is a high contrast between light and shadow. Hard light casts distinct shadows, is often more dramatic and makes texture and shape more pronounced.

Soft light is diffused. There is a low contrast between light and shadow. Soft light casts diffused shadows, is often less dramatic and makes texture and shape less pronounced.



Hard Light

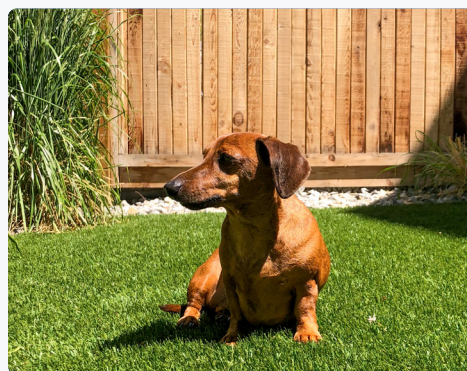


Soft Light

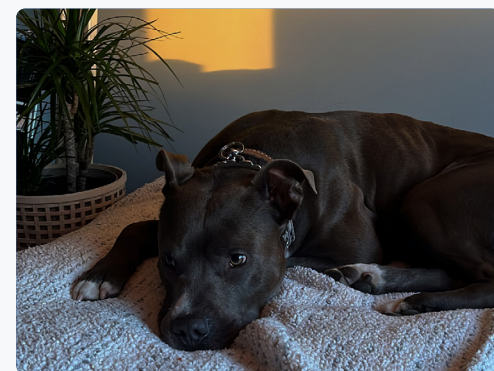
INTENSITY OF LIGHT

Bright light produces high contrast light with, often, deep dark shadows and more saturated colours. The HDR feature can work wonders in this light to expose for both highlight and shadow.

Dimmer light produces low contrast light and less saturation. If light is too dim, digital artifacts known as noise will start to appear and degrade the quality of the image.



Bright Daylight



Dim Light

COLOUR TEMPERATURE

Colour temperature is a measurement of light's colour, usually represented as a **kelvin** value. The colour temperature of natural light varies depending on the time of day, weather, latitude and season.

Blue Hour is the time of day just before sunrise or just after sunset where there is a faint blue-ish glow from the sun.

Golden Hour occurs during and immediately following sunrise or sunset. The light at this time of day is warm, low in the sky and glowy.

Daylight's colour temperature shifts slightly throughout the day but generally stays in or around neutral colour.



Blue Hour



Daylight



Golden Hour

Optimal Light for Pet Photography

Description of the best lighting conditions for pet photography.

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OPTIMAL LIGHTING CONDITIONS

The idea of one optimal lighting condition for any type of photography is a bit of a generalization. Light is a tool to be used as the photographer to convey their image in a certain way. With a little bit of creativity, you can make just about any type of light work well for pet photography.

With that being said, soft light is generally going to give you the best results, especially as a beginner. Under this type of light, there is less light contrast which allows you to capture a great amount of detail in your shadows and your highlights. Soft light's strength is also its weakness. Sometimes, images taken in soft light lack enough contrast. This problem can easily be fixed in editing by increasing the contrast (brightening highlights and darkening shadows).

That's not to say that hard light cannot be used effectively for pet photography. Hard light can actually give us some of the best results, it's just a lot harder to work with as a beginner since shadows are much more pronounced.

Hard light can also be softened. This can be done with something known as a diffuser (top image example). A DIY option could be a translucent blind, thin bed sheets, or tissue paper. By placing any of these objects between the hard light source and your subject, you can soften the light.

Lastly, light can reflect and bounce. In the image example to the right, we used white paper to bounce sunlight into the shadow area of our subject. This brightened the shadow area and also introduced a catch light into our subject's eyes.



THE CASE FOR SOFT LIGHT

Soft light occurs on overcast days or through windows. If you're working under harsh daylight, you can use something like a diffuser to soften that light before it hits your subject. A DIY option could be tissue paper, thin bed sheets or a translucent blind.

Soft light has a smooth gradation from highlight to shadow and more even light overall. This type of light allows for shadows that give your dimension to your meal while retaining adequate detail.



CATCH LIGHTS

Shooting with a neutral color temp is ideal for food photography. This can be achieved by shooting with daylight or daylight-balanced light bulbs.

Under a neutral colour temperature, colours should appear natural and accurate which is generally desired in food photography.



NATURAL LIGHT

Direction of light is perhaps one of the more important characteristics of light when it comes to food photography. When you're taking pictures of food, you generally want to show some depth and dimension.

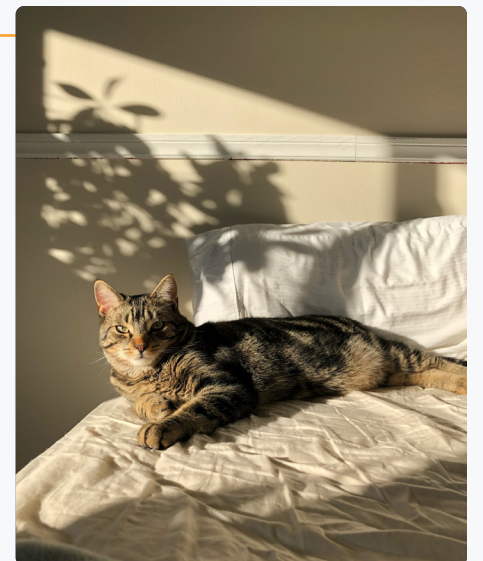
You can do that by incorporating more shadows into your photos. Lighting your subject from the side or even from behind the subject will give your subject more shadows.



INTERESTING LIGHT

Bright light is generally favoured in photography but especially with food photography. As light gets brighter, colour becomes more saturated.

Photographing in bright light is imperative to producing accurate, saturated colours of our food. For the brightest light, nothing will beat the sun! At restaurants, request a seat near a window. At home, photograph your meal next to a window wherever possible.



10 Editing Tools in Photos

Description of the various editing sections and tools within Photos.



Live

The Live section allows the user to set a new “Key Photo”, trim the live photo, or mute the sound of a live photo.

The image must be taken as a live photo in order to access this editing section and make the previously mentioned edits.



Adjust

The Adjust section is the primary editing workspace. This section allows the user to edit the light, colour and detail of their image.

Each tool can be adjusted using a draggable slider which allows for a great degree of control.



Filters

The Filters section allows the user to set one of nine filters on their image. As of iOS16, there are six colour filters and three black and white filters.

The intensity of the filters can be controlled with a draggable slider.



Crop

The Crop section allows the user to crop, rotate, flip and adjust the perspective of an image.

This section also allows users to change the aspect ratio and orientation of an image.

Adjust Section



AUTO

Applies auto-edit to your image.



EXPOSURE

Adjusts brightness of photo. Affects highlights primarily.



BRILLIANCE

When increased, brings out more detail and vibrance in images.



HIGHLIGHTS

Adjusts the brightness of the bright parts in an image.



SHADOWS

Adjusts the brightness of the dark parts in an image.



CONTRAST

Adjusts the range of tones, bright to dark, in an image.



BRIGHTNESS

Adjusts brightness of photo. Affects midtones & shadows primarily.



BLACK POINT

Adjusts the brightness of only the darkest parts in an image.



SATURATION

Globally adjusts colours to be more or less intense.



VIBRANCE

Adjusts intensity of only the less saturated colours in an image and protects skin tones.



WARMTH

Adjusts image to be warmer or cooler.



TINT

Adds a green or magenta tint.



SHARPNESS

Adjusts sharpness of an image by making edges more defined.



DEFINITION

Adjusts the contrast of midtones in an image, improving clarity and texture.



NOISE REDUCTION

Reduces “digital noise” by averaging pixel data.



VIGNETTE

Creates a border around an image (white or black).

Crop Section



STRAIGHTEN

Adjusts the rotation of an image by one degree (-45° to 45°).



VERTICAL PERSPECTIVE

Adjusts the vertical angle of a photo.



HORIZONTAL PERSPECTIVE

Adjusts the horizontal angle of a photo.



ASPECT RATIO

Change aspect ratio and switch between portrait and landscape orientation.



ROTATE

Tap to rotate image 90° (CCW).



FLIP

Tap to flip image horizontally.

Editing Workspace in Photos

Terms related to the photographic process and the iPhone camera.

EDITING SECTION INDICATOR

UNDO

Tap to undo the most recent edit.

TIP

Tap the image at any point in the editing process to compare the original and edited version.

REDO

Tap to redo the most recent edit.

THREE DOTS

Tap to copy and paste edits between separate photos, revert an edited image back to its original state, or change the date, time, or location of the image's metadata.

MARKUP

Tap to write or draw on an image.

This feature allows users to annotate their image with drawing tools and colours.

Tap the + icon to magnify or add a description, text, shapes or signature.

EDITING TOOLS

This is where the editing tools and effects for each section will appear. Scroll to reveal more.

The icon in the centre of the interface will be affected. The name of the tool will appear above its icon.

A draggable slider will appear below that allows control over the selected tool/effect.

AUTO

Cancel

Done

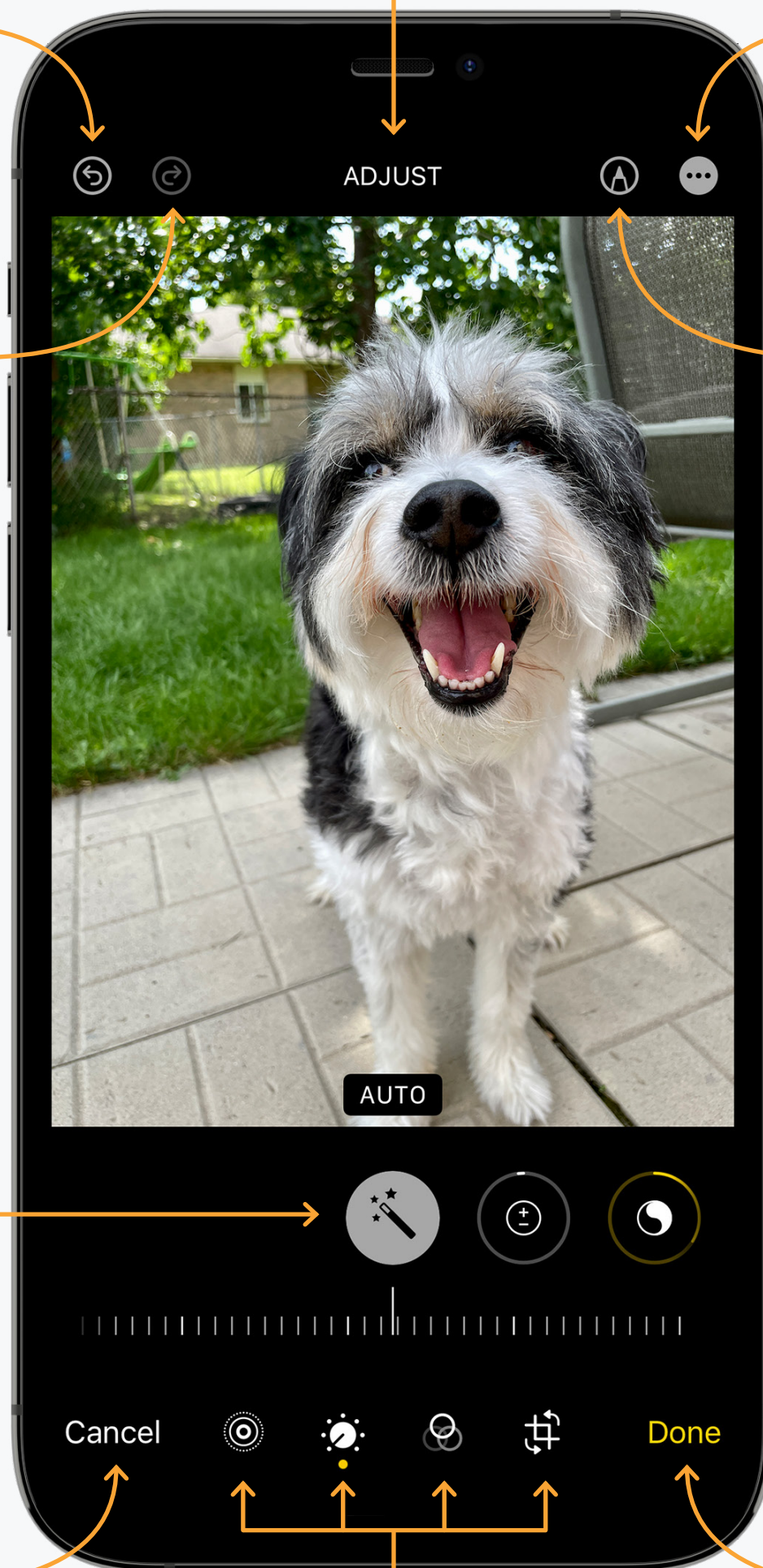
CANCEL

Tap to discard edits.

DONE

Tap to save edits.

ALTERNATE EDITING SECTION



Editing Pet Photos

The most common editing processes for pet photography.

THE EDITING PROCESS

Editing is a crucial part of the digital photography process yet it's something that can intimidate many beginners.

In order to get comfortable with editing it's important to know the tools, understand the many different editing processes and practice, practice, practice!

I highly recommend editing copies of your photos. This will keep an original version of your photo intact and allow you to edit freely without fear of "ruining" a good photo. This can be done in Photos by first selecting an image, then tapping the **three dots icon** in the top toolbar, then tapping **Duplicate**. This can be done as many times as the storage on your phone will allow for.

It can be easy to get carried away with editing, especially as a beginner. There is no shortage of editing tools to use on our photos but that doesn't mean we should be using all of them all of the time! Practice restraint and constantly

check back on your un-edited photo to see if you've gone too far with an edit. You can develop your taste for editing by studying or dissecting the photography that you consume in your everyday life.

Editing is a process of problem-solving. As a beginner, it's no easy task to identify all of the problems in an image from the start of an edit. Instead, start with one problem and in the process of fixing that issue, you will likely notice another problem to solve and so on until your image is problem-free!

Editing is largely intuitive and does not follow a linear path. There is no recipe or formula that works in every situation. Develop a strong foundation for your editing process and that will support any image editing that you do in the future.

Have fun and enjoy the editing process! Sometimes it's fun to push the boundaries of these tools beyond their intended purpose just for the sake of it. Don't be afraid to "mess things up" every now and then!

DYNAMIC RANGE

By darkening the highlights and brightening the shadows of an image, you can increase the perceived dynamic range. This process will bring out more detail across the spectrum of highlight, midtone and shadow in an image.



WHITE BALANCE

It's very common for auto white balance systems to render images too warm or cold or with a noticeable green or magenta tint. Before applying any colour edits, it's a good practice to adjust white balance to a neutral point.



COLOUR CORRECTION

This is a process of adjusting the colours in your image to better match what they look like naturally. When colour correcting pet photos, be cautious of over or under saturating their fur.

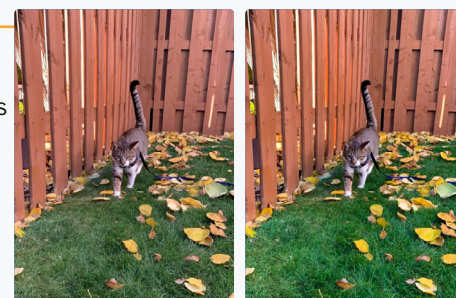


IMAGE SELECTION

The first and, perhaps, most crucial step in the photo editing process. Keep an open mind when sorting through a batch of images. It can help to slowly shrink a large batch down to the good ones, then the best ones and finally the few stand out images.



CROPPING

The importance of cropping cannot be over-stated! This is a second chance to re-compose your image and should be done carefully. Consider how your crop can fine-tune the balance and composition of your image.



EXPOSURE CORRECTION

This is a process of correcting the exposure of an image so that there is adequate detail across the spectrum of highlight, midtone and shadow. Slight under or over exposure can work as a creative tool when used appropriately.



BLACK AND WHITE

Black and White processing desaturates all colours in an image. This process allows you to explore tonal contrast and dynamic range much more. Black and White processing can include subtle tints of colour.



USE CONTRAST EFFECTIVELY

Contrast can work wonders to make a dull image POP and focus the attention on the subject of an image. If the light is too **dull**– increase the contrast. If the light is too **harsh**– decrease the contrast.



FILTERS/PRESETS

Filters/Presets are a great place to start an edit. They're a quick way to achieve a certain look and can automate a lot of the editing process we previously discussed. Just be sure to fine-tune the intensity.



PhotographyTips