

The Beginner's Guide to Editing iPhone Photos

A crash course in editing better photos!

Goal of the Course

- This is a beginner course!
- This course will use:



iPhone's built-in Photos app



Lightroom Photo Editor (Free Version)

- By the end of this course, you will have a firm understanding of how to edit your photos on your iPhone and as a result you will start to create better images!

iPhone Photo Editing

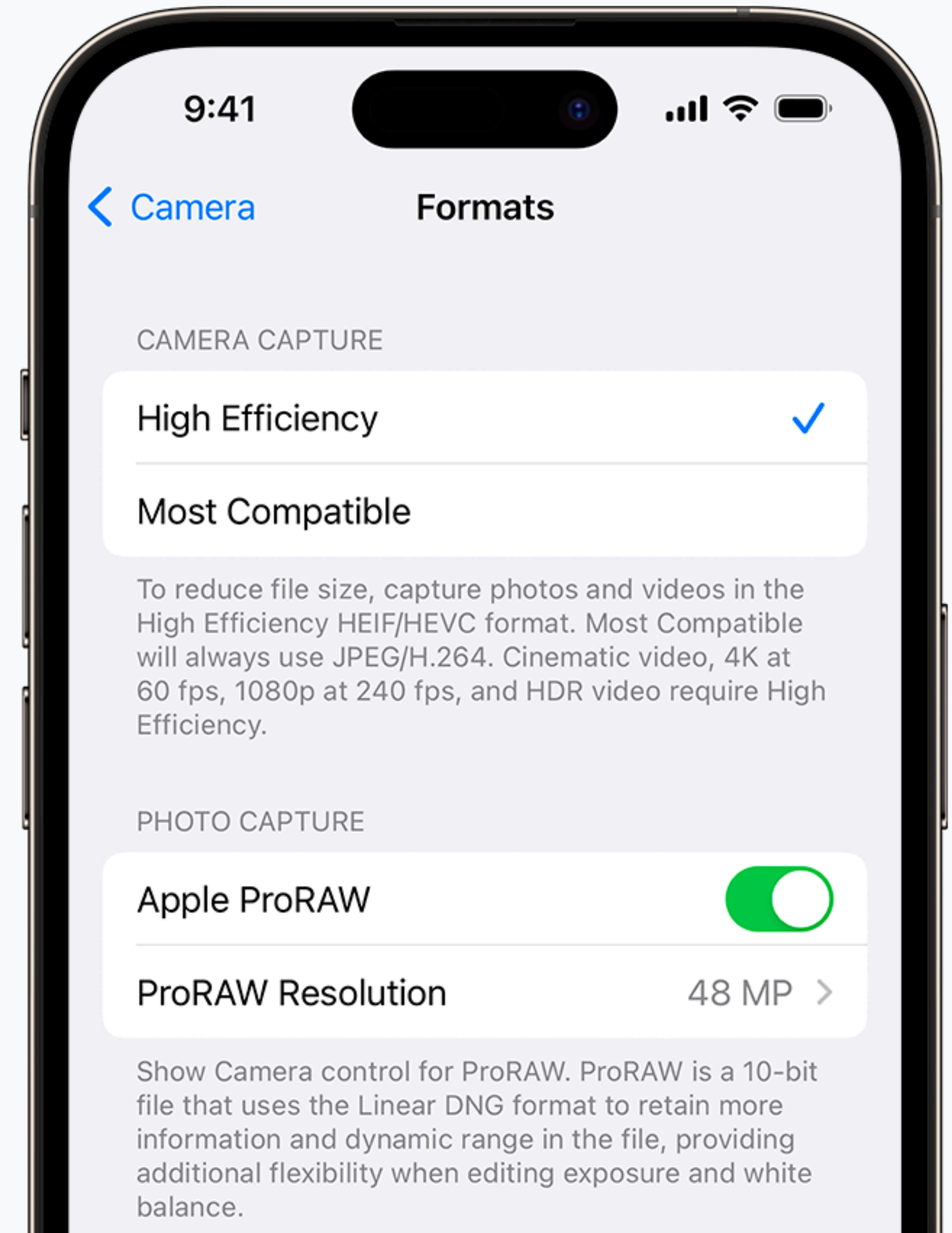
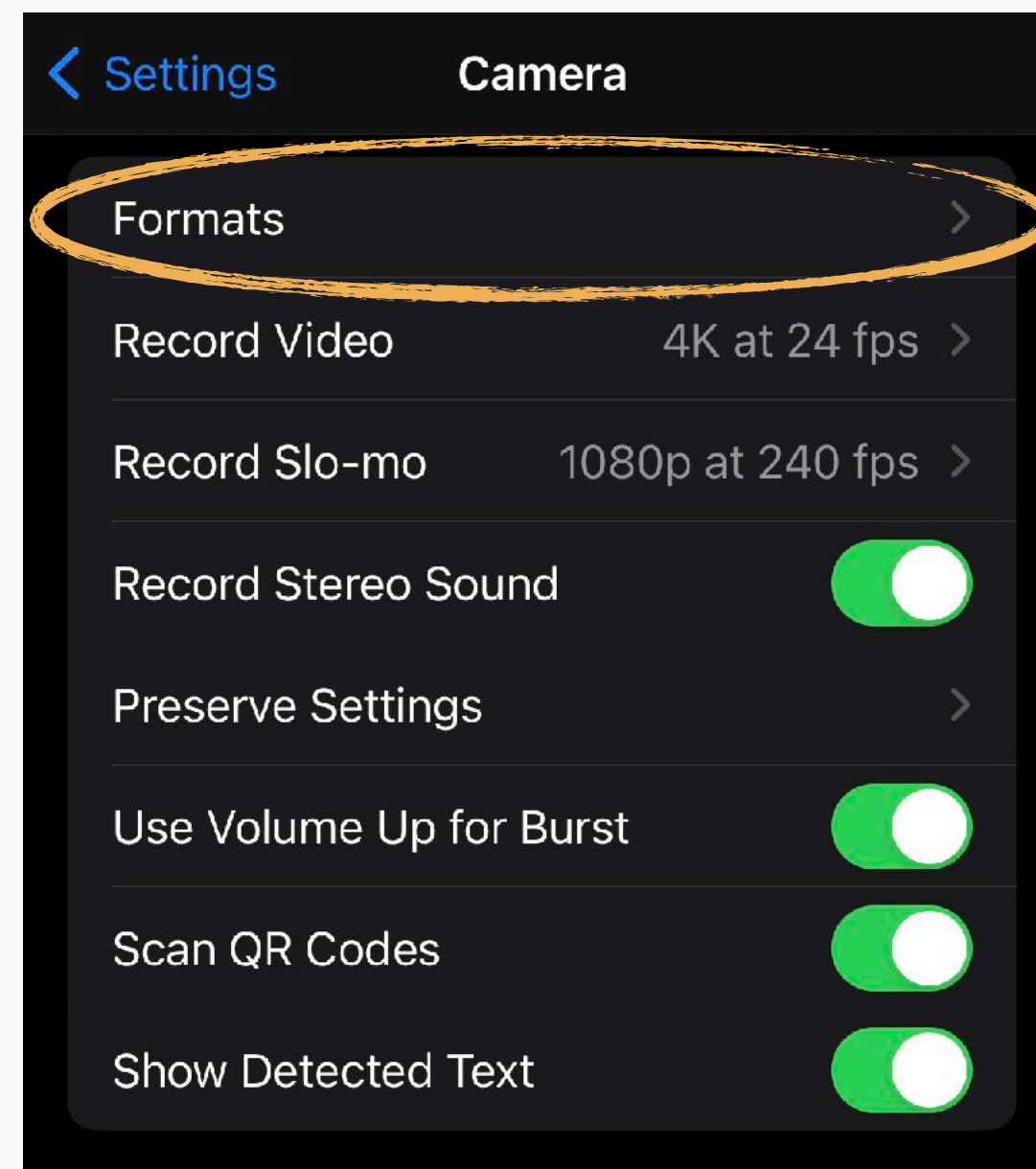
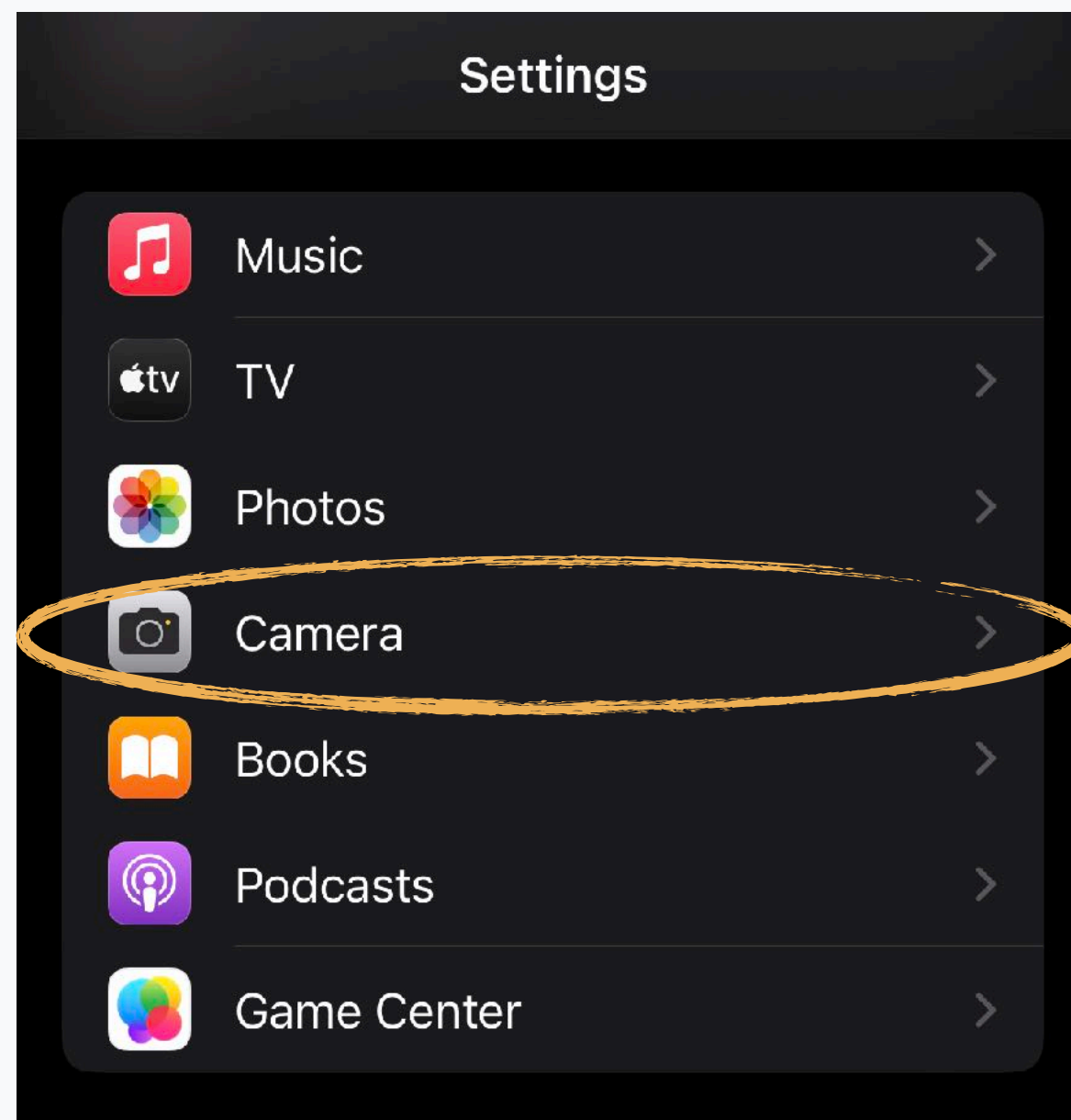
A G E N D A

- 01. Introduction
- 02. Image Formats
- 03. Popular iPhone Editing Apps
- 04. Basic Editing Processes
- 05. How to Edit with Photos
- 06. How to Edit with Lightroom
- 07. How to Approach Editing
- 08. Editing Tips & Tricks
- 09. Key Takeaways

Image Formats

Image Formats

- RAW, JPG and HEIF are image formats / file types.
- Image formats can be changed on your iPhone by navigating to: Settings > Camera > Formats



JPEG vs. HEIF vs. Apple ProRAW

- RAW, JPG and HEIF are image formats / file types.
- JPEG
 - Most common.
 - Compressed image information.
 - Small file size.
- HEIF
 - Compressed image information, similar to JPEG.
 - Even smaller file size than JPEG!
- Apple ProRAW:
 - Uncompressed image information.
 - Large file sizes.
 - The Apple ProRAW format specifically captures a combination of RAW image information and iPhone image processing.

Apple ProRAW vs. JPEG/HEIF Editing

- Generally speaking, RAW images are better for editing.
- RAW images give you a greater dynamic range and more colour information.

DNG (OR RAW)

JPEG

WHITE BALANCE ADJUSTMENT

Before



After



Before



After



-1.5 STOP EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT

Before



After



Before



After



DNG (OR RAW)

WHITE BALANCE ADJUSTMENT

Before



After



JPEG

WHITE BALANCE ADJUSTMENT

Before



After



DNG (OR RAW)

-1.5 STOP EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT

Before



After



JPEG

-1.5 STOP EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT

Before



After



Recommendation

- DNG/RAW: Best for editing.
- JPEG/HEIF: Best for straight-out-of-camera results.
- If you don't have access to Apple ProRAW that is okay! Just be mindful of:
 - Getting your exposure exposure and white balance right in-camera.
 - Heavy editing of a JPEG image will quickly degrade the quality and produce “digital artifacts”.



You can use Lightroom mobile to take your pictures in a DNG format.

Popular iPhone Editing Apps

Photos & Lightroom Mobile



Photos

- Built-in app native to all iPhone models.
- Store, organize, edit and share photos.



Lightroom Photo Editor

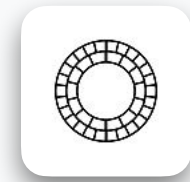
- Free and paid subscription.
- Free version has most tools available and more advanced features than Photos.
 - Premium: Premium Presets, Healing Brush, Selective Adjustments, Geometry Tools, RAW editing.
- Store, organize, edit and share photos. Added step of importing.

Other Third-Party Apps



Snapseed

- Another good all-round photo-editing app.
- Tons of tools! (Including selective adjustments and healing)



VSCO

- Small collection of filters/presets for free. Large collection for members.



Darkroom

- Large collection of filters/presets for free.



Afterlight

- Small collection of filters/presets for free.

Basic Editing Processes

Image Selection

- The first step in the editing process is selecting your image.
- Take multiple passes at a group of images and slowly shrink them down to a handful of the best ones.
- Keep an open mind and consider every option.
- Sorting your favourite images into separate albums can help narrow down your choices.

Cropping

- This is a chance to recompose your image.
- Through cropping, you can focus the viewer's attention where you want it and refine the balance and overall composition of your image.
- Cropping distracting elements should be a main consideration.
 - Scanning the edges of the frame is a good practice.
- Rotation is a common secondary tool within cropping. Typically you'll want to rotate to straighten your horizon.

Before



After



Cropping - Aspect Ratios

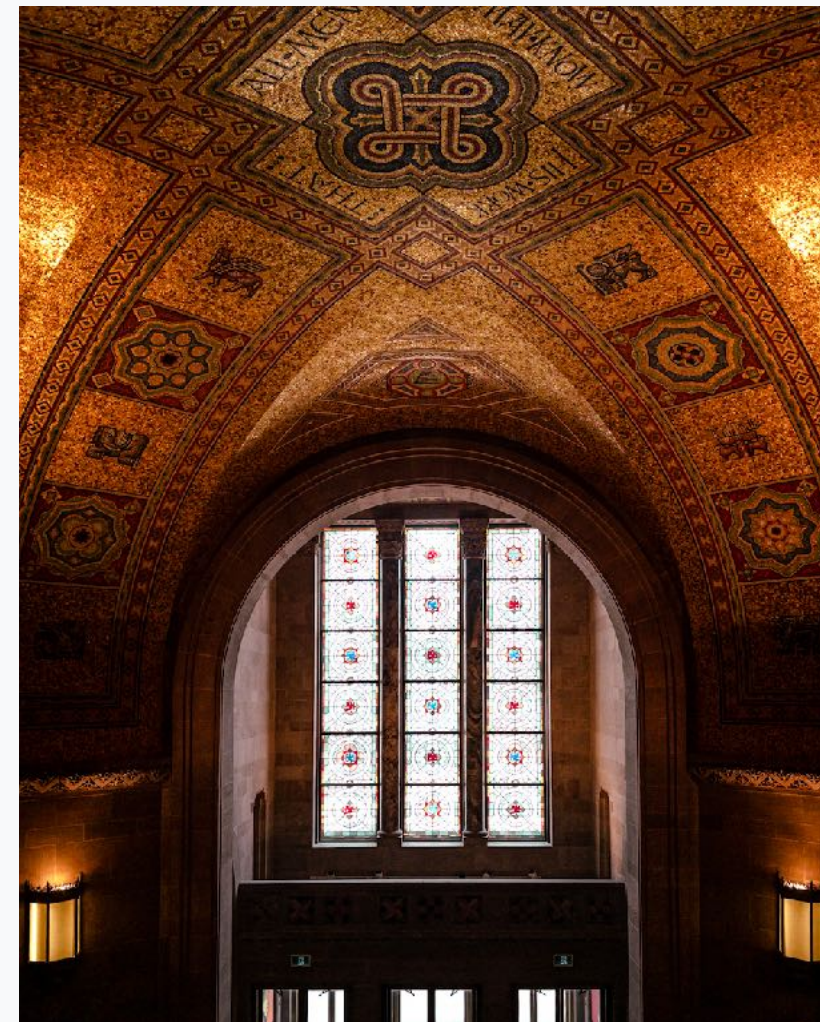
- Aspect ratios are necessary for cropping images to fit certain mediums.
 - Social Media Post: 1:1/Square, 4:5 (vertical), or up to 16:9 (wide)
 - Social Media Story: 9:16 (vertical)
 - Print (most common): 4x6" (2:3), 5x7" (2.5x3.5), 8x10" (4:5)
- Using different aspect ratios can give elements more or less room to *breathe*.



1:1/Square



9:16/Story



4:5/Social Media Post



16:9/Widest Social Media Post (Commonly)

Cropping - Quick Tips

- Leave your subjects enough head space at the top of your image.
- Avoid cropping limbs at the joint.
- As we crop, we lose resolution.
 - 12MP JPEG or HEIF file does not leave much room to crop.
 - 48MP AppleProRAW file leaves you much more room to crop.



Un-cropped



Cropped 2x

Notice the cars lose detail as they get further away from the camera

Geometry

- Geometry corrections allow you to alter the vertical or horizontal perspective of an image.
 - This can include distortion corrections common with different camera lenses.
- Adjusting the horizontal or vertical perspective can make the image appear more symmetrical, balanced and professional.
- Common with architecture or street photography.
- Achieves this by stretching pixels. Use in moderation.

Un-edited



Geometry Corrected



White Balance

- Adjusts the colour casts in your image.
- Generally, you want neutral elements to appear neutral (or, without colour cast).
- RAW images allow you set your White Balance fully in editing.
- JPEG images compress the colour information and do not offer this flexibility.
 - Get it right in camera!
- Can be used as a creative tool.



Un-edited



White Balance Corrected

Exposure Correction

- Adequate exposure is essential! Without exposure, without light, we do not have a photograph!
- A properly exposed image has adequate detail across the spectrum of highlights and shadows.
- Slight under or over exposure can work as a creative tool.
- Adjusting exposure with JPEG images is quite limited.
 - Try to get the best exposure straight in-camera and expose for the highlights. Brightening the shadows is much easier in editing than darkening highlights..
- The eye is naturally attracted to bright elements.



Un-edited
Under-exposed



Exposure Corrected



Un-edited
Over-exposed



Exposure Corrected
Notice the highlights
still have no detail!

Dynamic Range

- Dynamic Range: ratio between the darkest and brightest tones that a camera can capture in a single image.
- By darkening the highlights or whites and brightening the shadows or blacks you will increase the dynamic range of an image.
- Tools such as: highlights, shadows, whites, blacks and the tone curve tool can be used to affect the range of tones in an image.



Un-edited



Dynamic Range Increased

Colour Correction

- Colour Correction tools allow you to adjust the colours in your image to better match what they look like naturally.
- Exposure and White Balance adjustments play a crucial role in creating natural looking colours in your images.
- Skin tones are perhaps the most important consideration when colour correcting. You want the subjects in your image to have skin tones that match their natural skin tone.

Un-edited
Visible Magenta
colour tint



Colour Corrected



Colour Grading

- Colour Grading is a process of editing colours to give them a stylistic look.
- Colour Grading tools commonly tint the highlights, midtones and shadows separately.
- Can be used to create a certain mood, introduce colour contrast, or create a style.



No Colour Grading

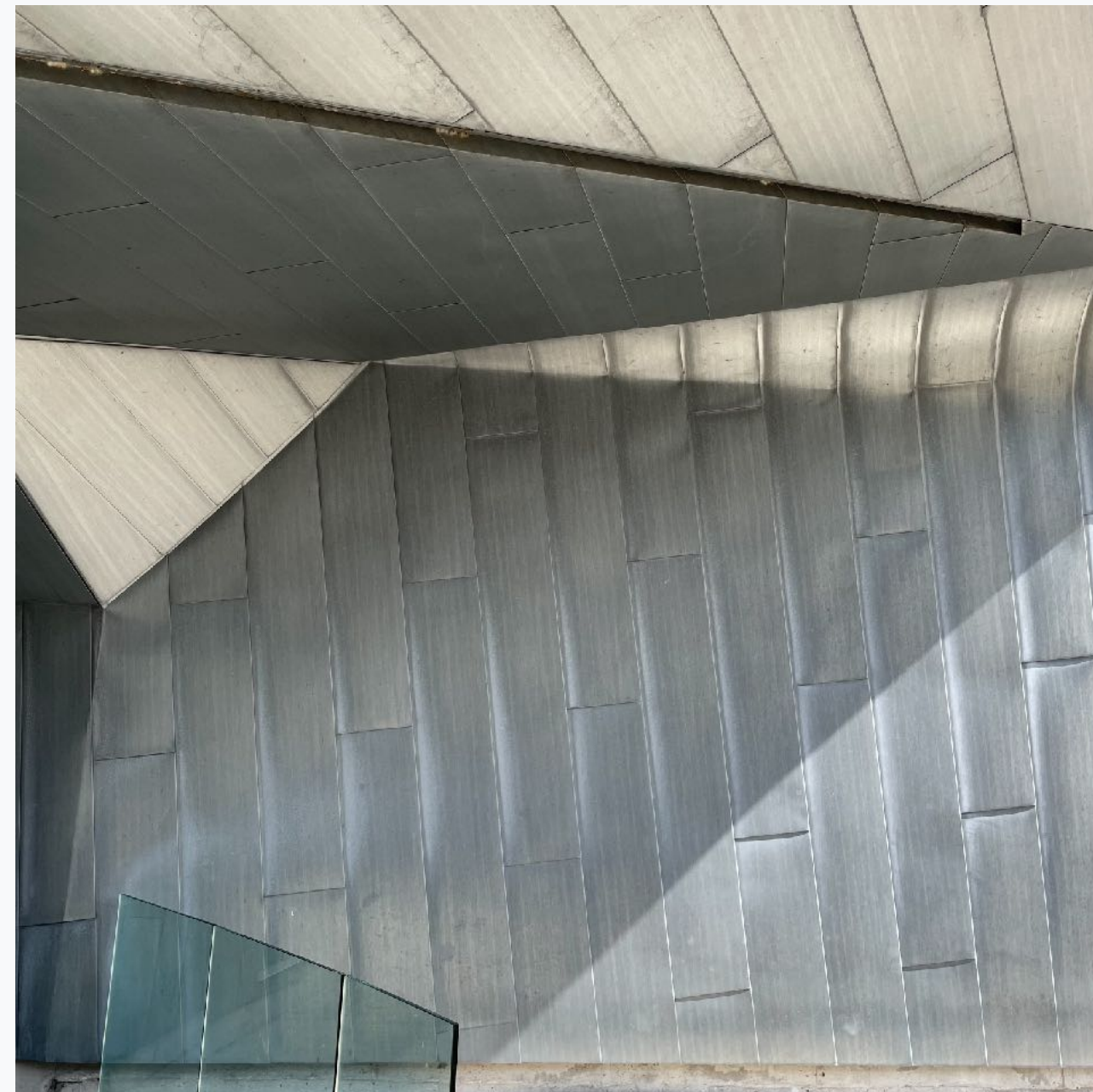


Colour Grading Applied
Introduced complimentary blue
for colour contrast with orange

Black and White

- Black and White processing desaturates all colours.
- Allows you to explore tonal contrast and dynamic range much more.
- Black and White processing can include subtle tints of colour.

Un-edited

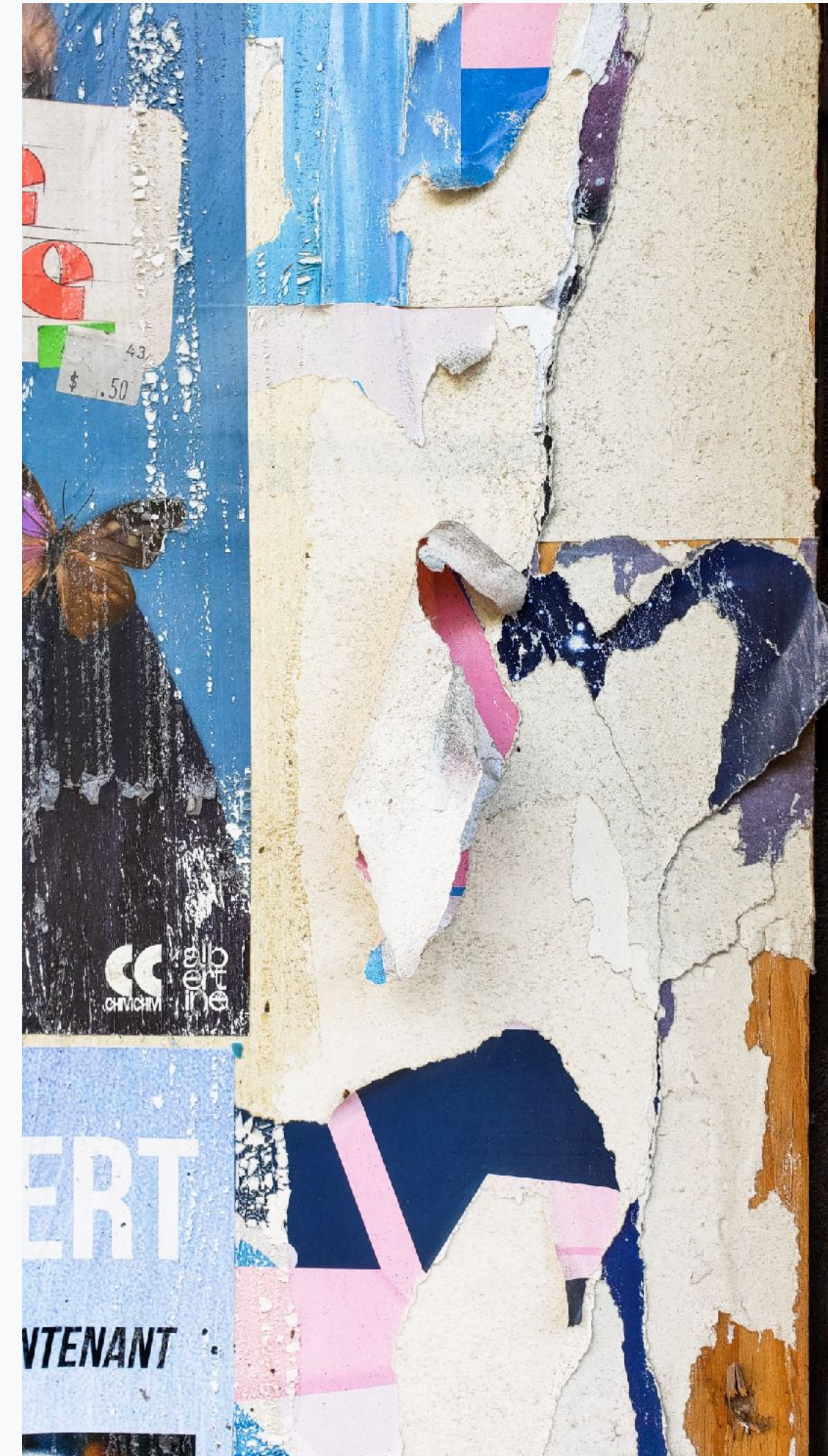


Black and White Applied
Tinted cyan



Detail

- Tools that use localized contrast in order to enhance or soften the details of an image.
- More detail results in an image that appears sharper, less detail results in an image that appears softer.
- These tools can include: Sharpening, Clarity, Dehaze, Definition, etc.



No Detail Adjustments



Detail Adjustments Applied

Effects

- The Effects category lumps together any tools that are more specialized or have very particular use cases.
- This includes tools such as: noise reduction, vignette, grain.



Un-Edited



Vignette Applied

Filters/Presets

- Pre-made editing template.
- Pay attention to how a certain filter affects the exposure, tones and colours of your image.
- Filters or presets will commonly need to be fine-tuned for each image.
 - Many editing programs will allow you to scale the intensity of the filter. This is a great way to apply more subtle effects.
- This is a great place to start your edit.

Un-edited

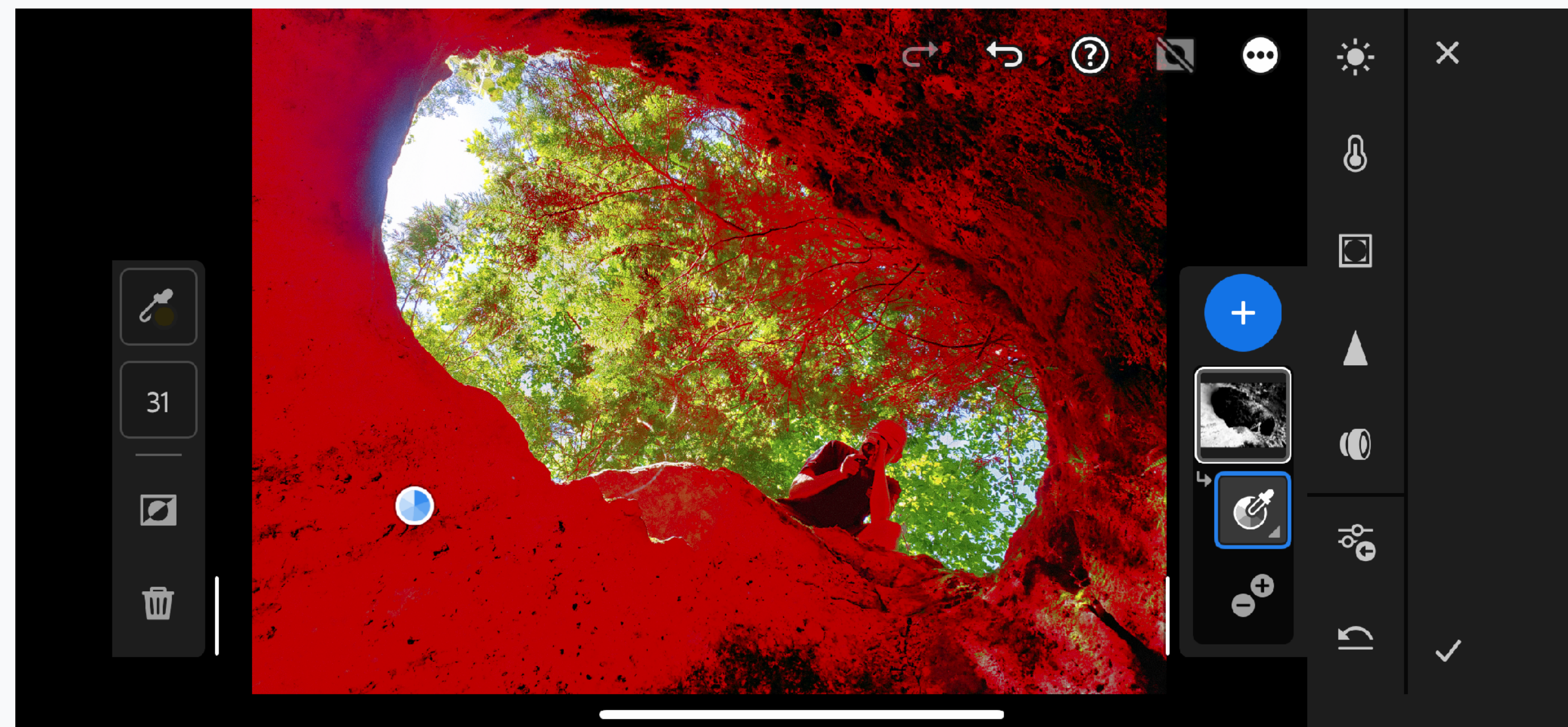


Filter applied



Selective Adjustments

- Selective Adjustments allow you to use editing tools to a specified area of your image.
- Most commonly, you can specify the area with a brush, linear gradient, or selection.
- At this time, Selective Adjustments are not in Photos or the free version of Lightroom mobile.
 - A good alternative on the iPhone is: Snapseed (Free)



*Red mask
showing area
to be affected
by edits

Retouching

- The most common tools of retouching are classified as: Clone Stamping or Healing.
 - Dodging and Burning is an advanced method of retouching.
- Both of these tools remove unwanted elements from images. They achieve this with slightly different methods:
 - Clone Stamping is a manual copy and paste of pixels from one area of your image to another.
 - Healing uses A.I. to automatically choose the copy point and blends the pixels with the pasted area.
- Currently, neither Photos or the free version of Lightroom mobile offer these adjustments.
 - A good alternative on the iPhone is: Snapseed (Free)

Basic Editing Processes

- Image Selection
- Cropping
- Geometry
- White Balance
- Exposure Correction
- Dynamic Range
- Colour Correction
- Colour Grading
- Black and White
- Detail
- Effects
- Filters/Presets
- Selective Adjustments
- Cloning/Healing



How to Edit with Photos



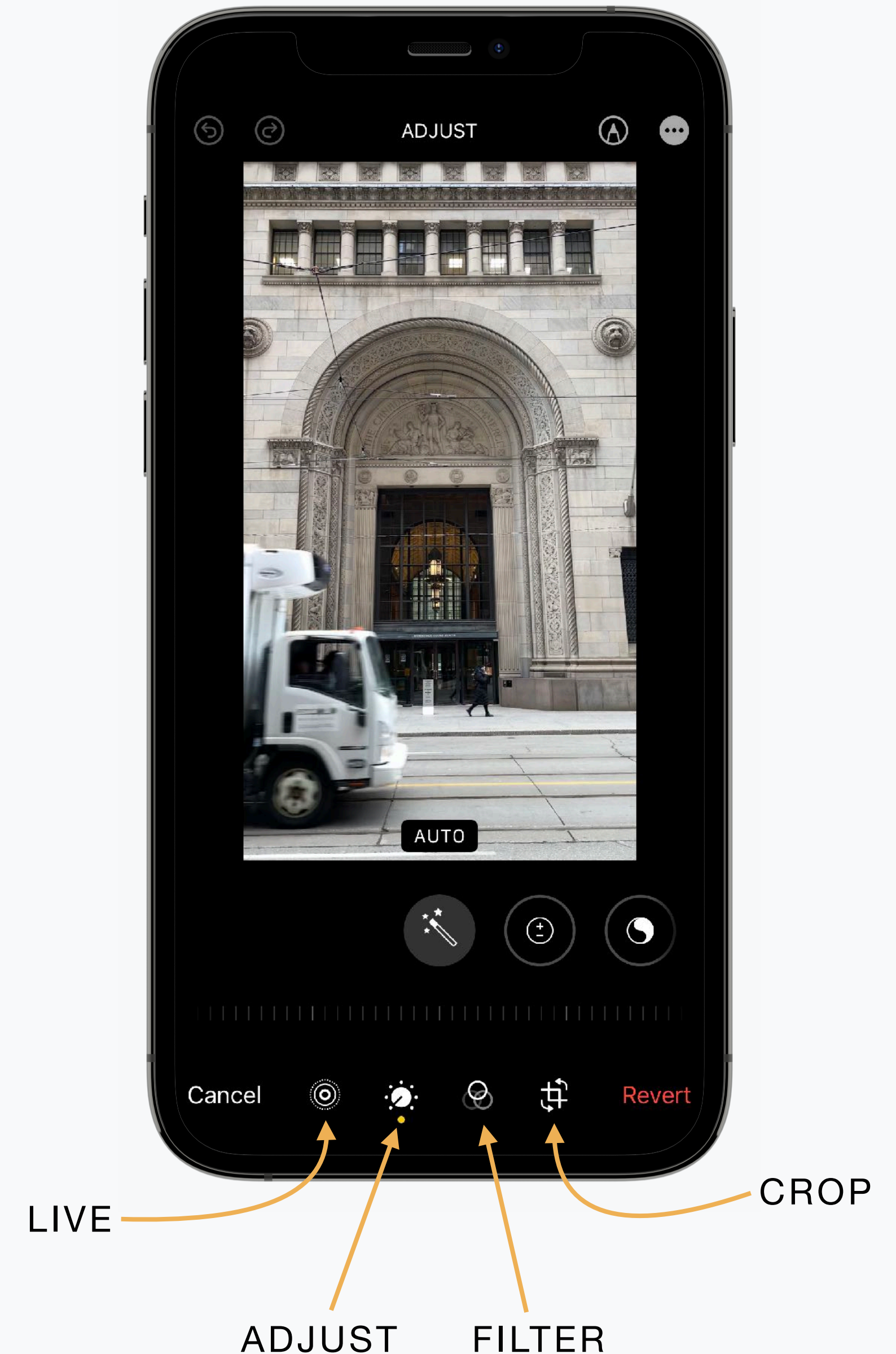
Importing

- Images taken with the iPhone's built-in camera are automatically stored in the Photos app.
- Images that are airdropped to your iPhone or saved will also appear in the Photos app.
- Images can be sorted:
 - By the date they were taken in the Library tab.
 - Into separate albums in the Albums tab. (iPhone automatically sorts into certain albums)
 - By favourites (tapping the heart icon)



Editing Workspace

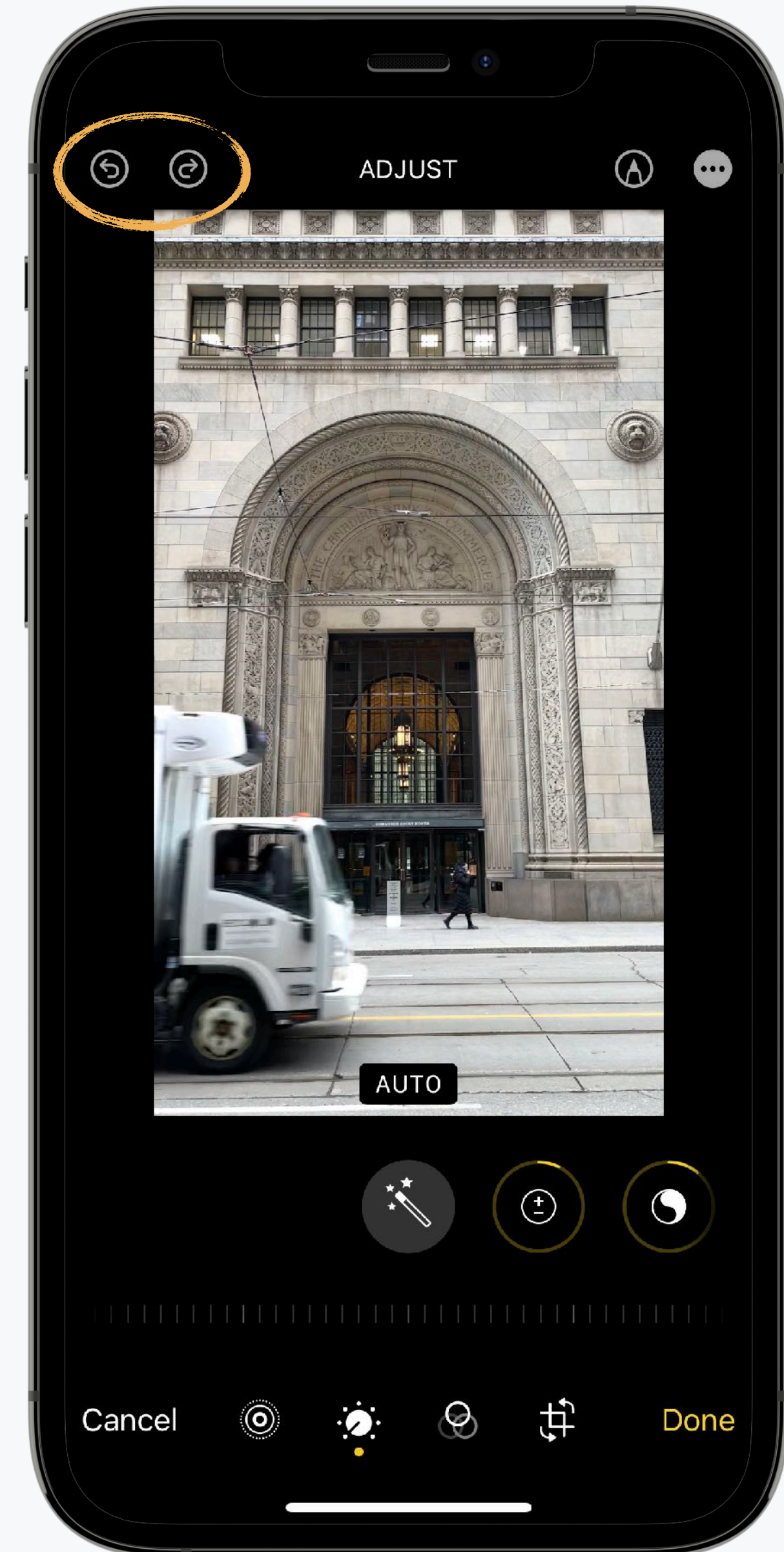
- Open Photos app, tap to view any image fullscreen, tap Edit in the top right corner to enter the editing workspace.
- Editing tools are located underneath the image.
 - Scroll to reveal more tools.
- Once a tool is selected, a slider appears below which allows you to control the parameter.
- At the very bottom, you can switch between three different sections: **Adjust**, **Filter**, and **Crop**.
- If you're viewing a Live Photo you will have a fourth section: **Live**.





Undo & Redo

- In the top toolbar, on the left, there are arrow icons that will allow you to undo or redo your most recent edits.





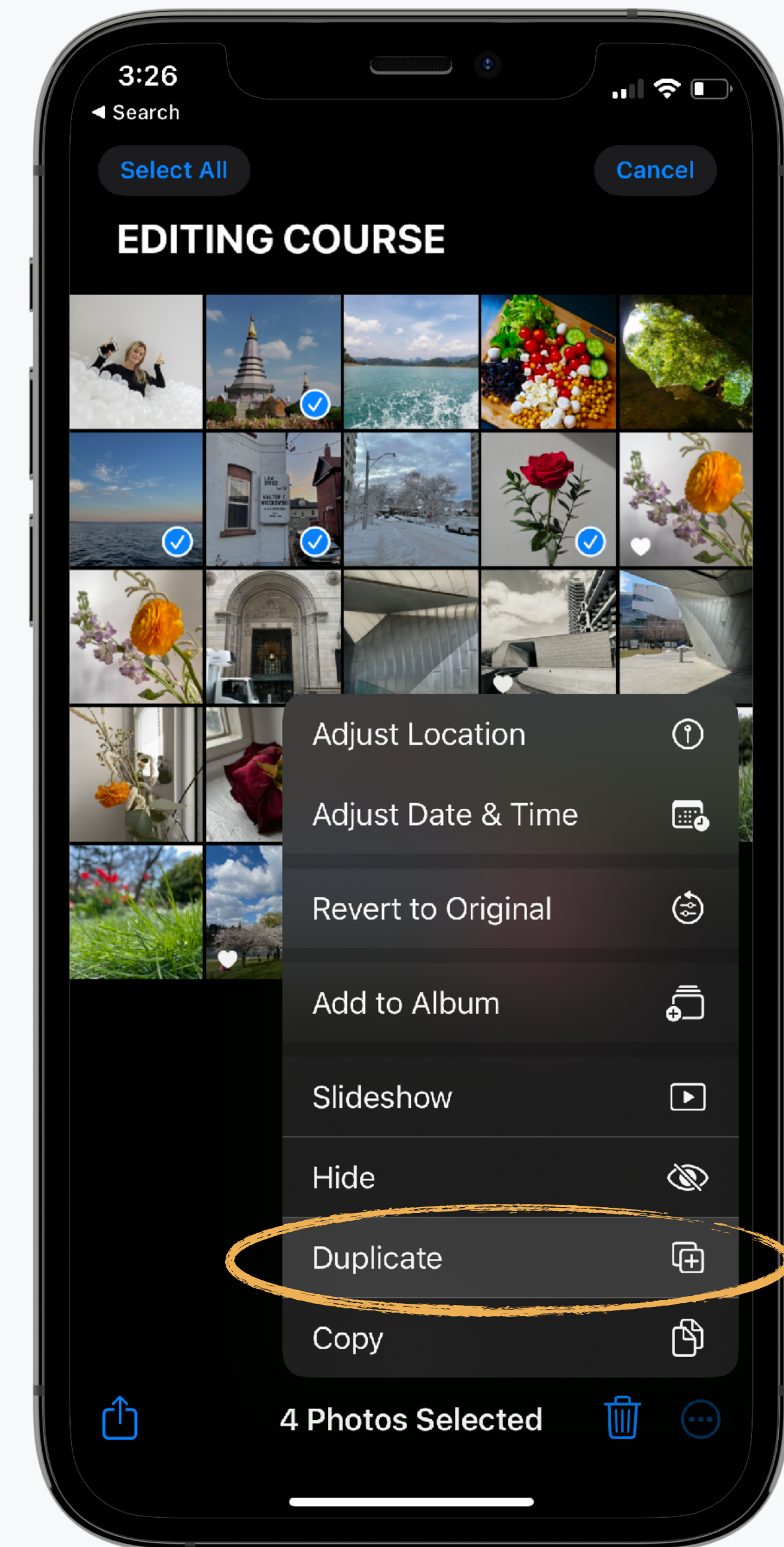
Toggling your Edit ON and OFF

- Tap on the image to show the unedited version of your image.
- Tap on the icons of individual parameters to hide its effect.



Non-Destructive Editing

- The overall best practice is to edit copies of your images.
- By default, Photos retains all of your edit information. This allows you to go back and tweak certain parameters or revert back to the original image at any point.
- You can also duplicate an image to retain an original version or to make multiple edits.
 - In Photos, with a single or multiple images selected, select the three dots icon and tap Duplicate.





Adjust Section



Auto Enhance



- The first tool you'll see in the Adjust section is the Auto Enhance tool which looks like a magic wand icon.
- Tapping this will use A.I. to determine an edit for your image and apply it within seconds.
- Scrolling through the tools, you'll have access to exactly what edits the iPhone made.
- This can be a good place to start your edit but it will usually need some extra tweaking.



Exposure Correction & Dynamic Range

- The first set of tools that we encounter are part of the Exposure Correction and Dynamic Range processes:
 -  Exposure: brightens or darkens your entire image.
 - This has more of an effect on the highlights of an image. Better results when darkening.
 -  Brilliance: adjusts the dynamic range of your image.
 - Increase: brightens shadows and darkens highlights. Image appears more defined and vibrant.
 - Decrease: darkens shadows and brightens highlights. Image appears more dull or higher contrast.
 -  Highlights: adjusts the brightness of the brightest parts of your image.
 -  Shadows: adjusts the brightness of the darkest parts of your image.
 -  Contrast: adjusts the contrast between the bright and dark parts of your image.
 - Increasing contrast will make highlights brighter and shadows darker.
 -  Brightness: brightens or darkens your entire image.
 - This has more of an effect on the midtones or shadows of an image. Better results when brightening.
 -  Black Point: adjusts the brightness of the black parts of your image.
 - Increasing will make the black parts darker, decreasing will fade the black parts into more grey tones.



Colour Correction

- The following tools are part of the Colour Correction process:



Saturation: adjusts the colour intensity of your whole image.

- Increase: produce a closer-to-pure colour with very little grey.
- Decrease: produce a colour with more grey.



Vibrance: adjusts the colour contrast and separation between similar colours in a photo.

- This will target only the areas of the image that are less saturated.
- This typically prevents skin tones from becoming over saturated.



White Balance

- The following tools are part of the White Balance editing process:
 -  Warmth: globally adjusts your photo to be warmer or cooler.
 -  Tint: globally adds a green or magenta colour tint to your photo.
- Both of these tools can be used for correction or to create a certain *creative look*.



Detail

- The following tools are part of the Detail editing process:
 - Sharpness: makes your images appear sharper and more detailed by increasing the contrast between adjacent pixels. Will automatically determine the edges of your image.
 - Definition: adjusts the contrast of the midtones in your image, improving the clarity and texture details.



Effects

- The following tools can be considered Effects within the editing process:
 -  Noise Reduction: reduces “digital noise” by averaging pixel values.
 - “Digital noise” often appears in low-light situations or when photos are overly-processed.
 - Use this sparingly, this effect softens the image and can significantly reduce image detail if overused.
 -  Vignette: creates a border around your image (white or black)
 - Can be used to focus the viewer’s attention on the centre of an image.



Filters Section



Filters

- The Photos app has nine built-in filters to apply to your images.
- There are six colour filters: Vivid, Vivid Warm, Vivid Cool, Dramatic, Dramatic Warm, and Dramatic Cool.
- There are three black and white filters: Mono, Silvertone, and Noir.
- These filters can be applied and the intensity can be adjusted using the slider.





Crop Section



OVERVIEW OF CROP SECTION PHOTOS APP





Crop Tools

- Within the Crop section, you have the following cropping tools:
 - Crop: drag the border around the image to adjust the crop. Or, drag the photo behind the crop border.
 -  Aspect Ratio: select a certain aspect ratio and switch between portrait and landscape orientation.
 - Freeform: allows you to crop the border freely (to any custom ratio).
 -  Flip: tapping allows you to flip the image horizontally.
 -  Rotate: tapping rotates the image 90 degrees (counter-clockwise).
- At any point while cropping you can hit Reset to undo all of your crop adjustments.



Geometry Tools

- At the bottom of the Crop section, we have three Geometry tools:
 -  Straighten tool: adjusts the rotation of your image by a single degree up to +45 degrees or -45 degrees.
 - Great for straightening out crooked horizons.
 -  Vertical Perspective tool: adjusts the vertical angle of an image.
 -  Horizontal Perspective tool: adjusts the horizontal angle of an image.



Saving/Exporting



Saving/Exporting

- When you're finished editing, tap Done in the bottom right corner to save your photo.
- If you don't want to save your changes, tap Cancel in the bottom left corner and select Discard Changes in the pop-up menu.

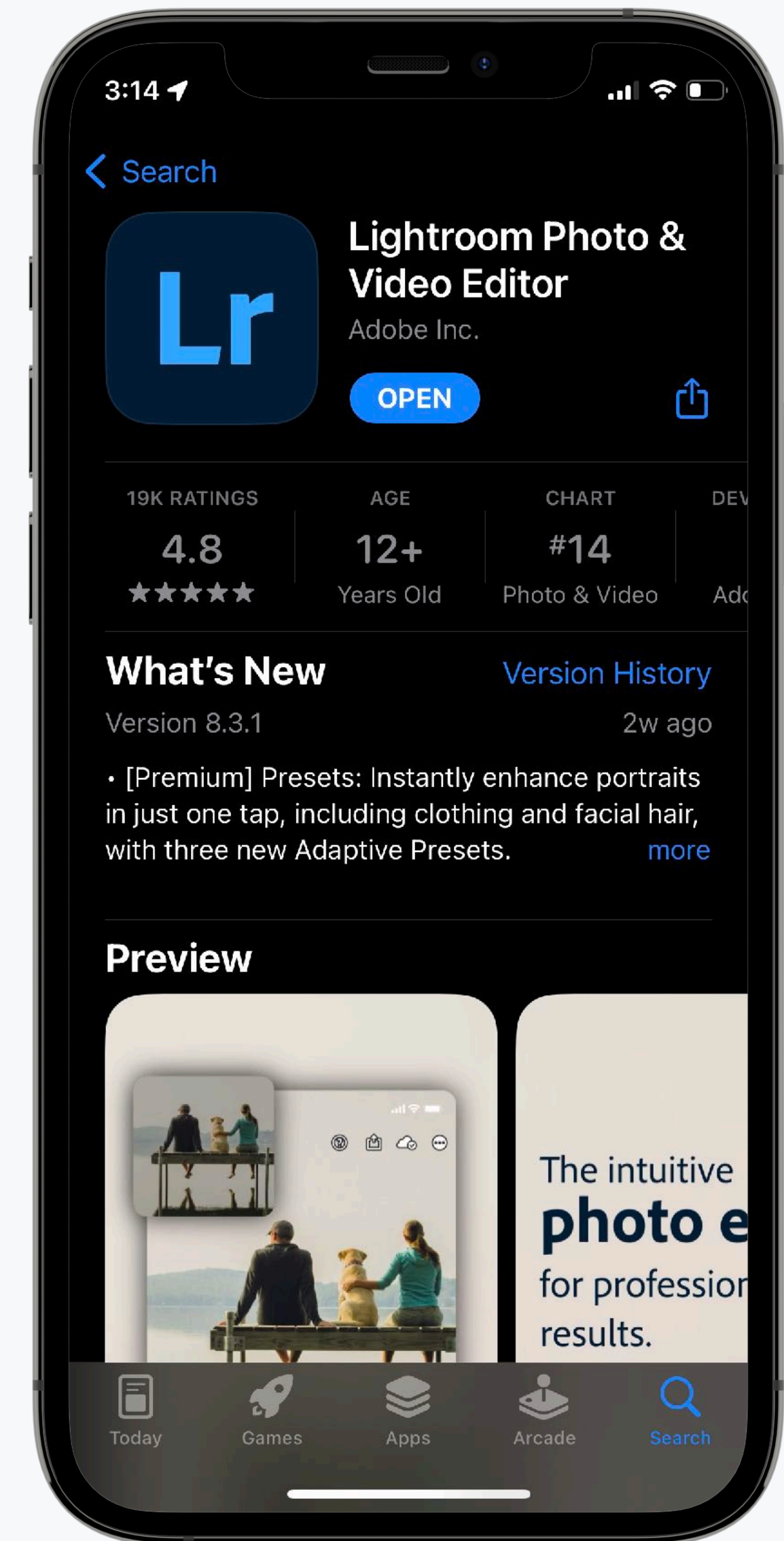




How to Edit with Lightroom

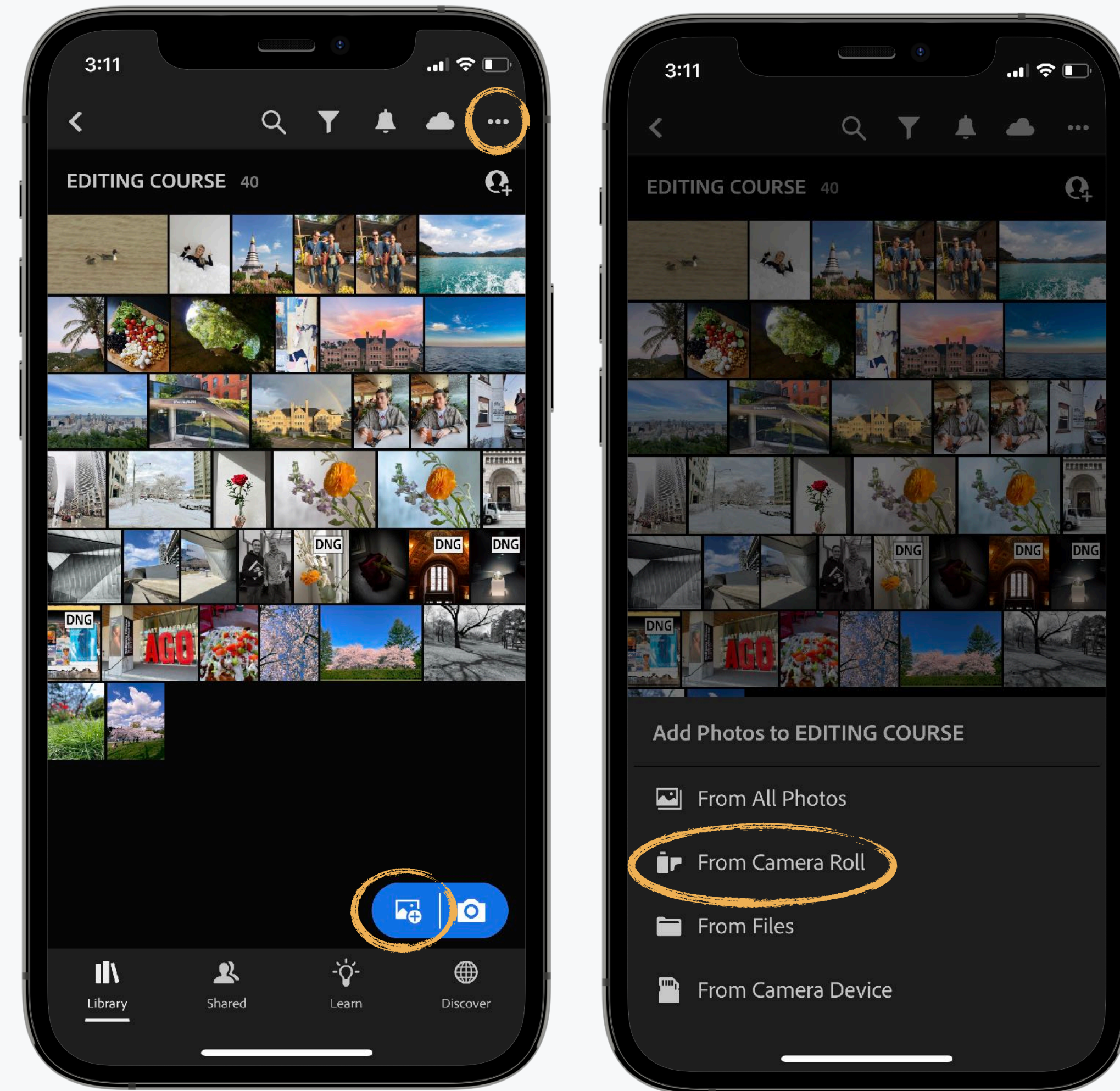
Getting Started

- Download “Lightroom Photo Editor” from the App Store.
- Open Lightroom app, sign in or create a free account.
- Navigate to the Library tab on the bottom toolbar to import, access and sort all of your photos.



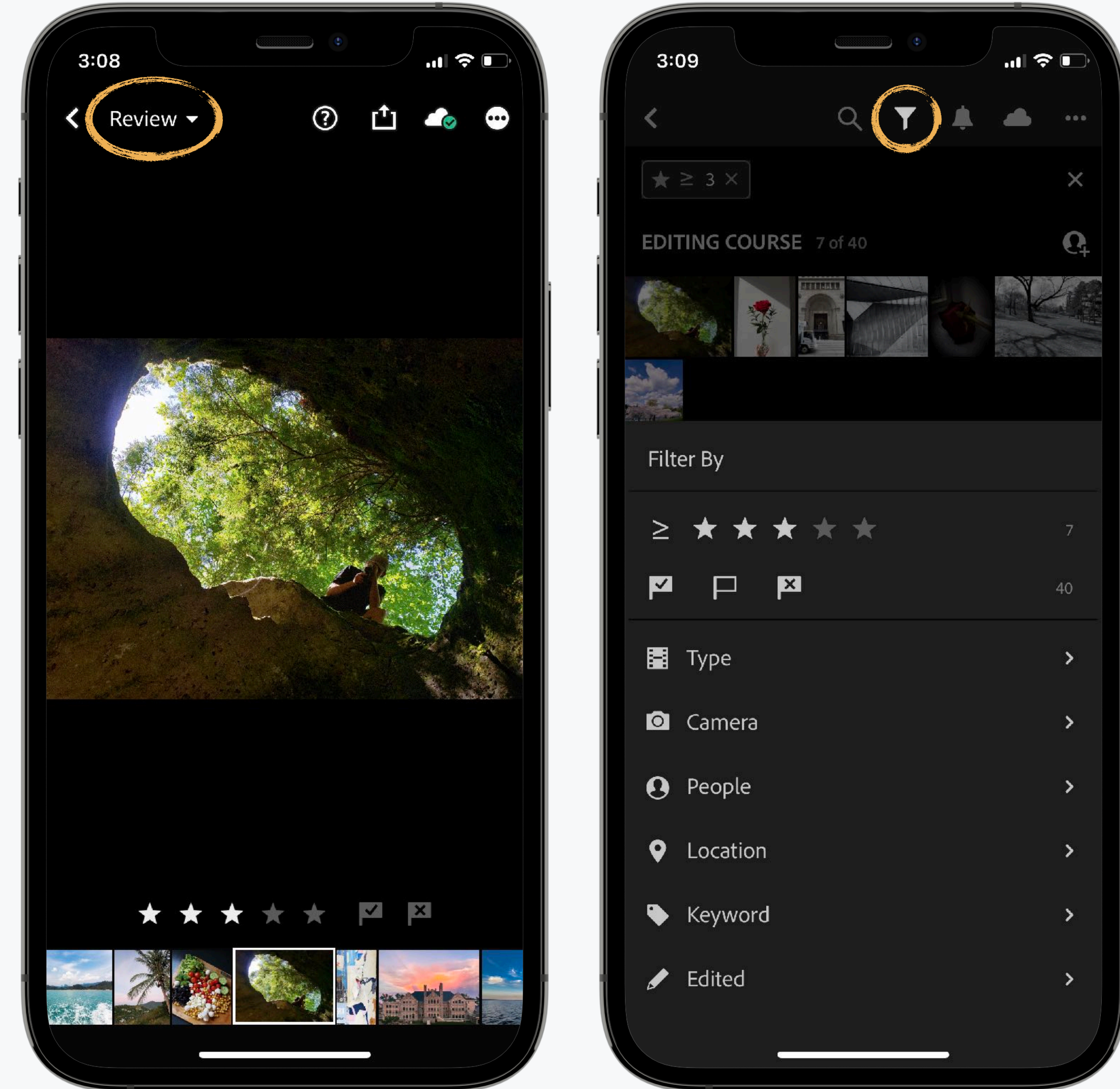
Importing

- Images can be imported into Lightroom by tapping the Add Photos icon in the bottom right of the screen or the three dots at the top right > Add photos.
- From here, you can import photos from your Camera Roll or Files.
- In the following dialog, you can select one or multiple files to import, tap Add, and your images will now be imported to Lightroom's library.
- Images taken with the Lightroom camera are automatically imported.



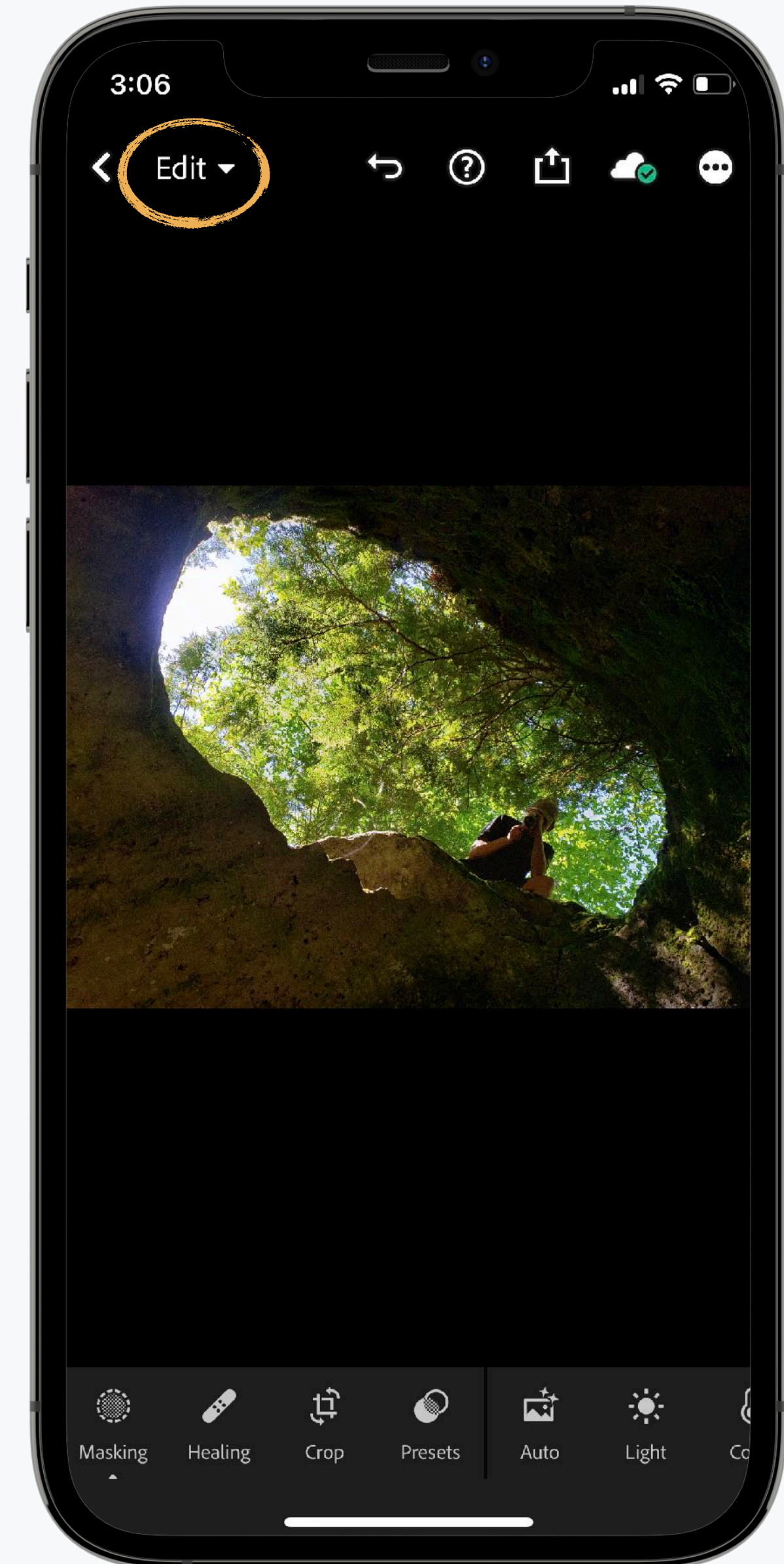
Sorting

- Select multiple files and add them to custom albums.
- Navigate to the Review tab and rate images (1-5) or flag images (pick or reject). Then you can sort your library based on these parameters.



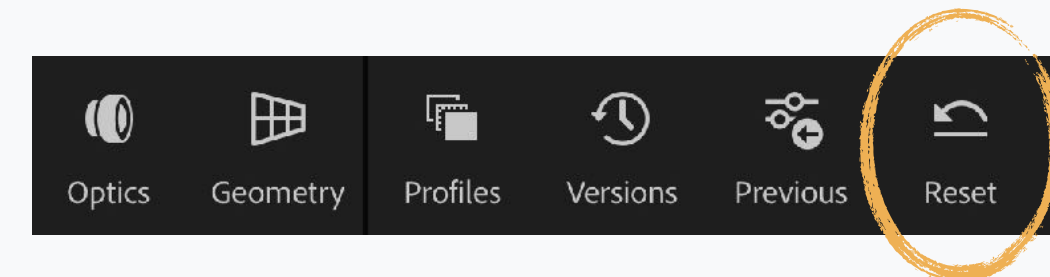
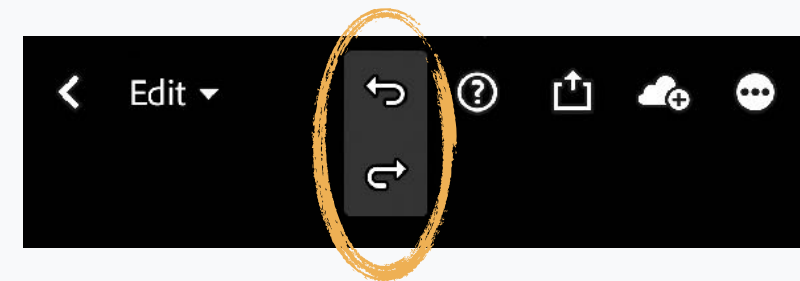
Edit Workspace

- Select an imported image to open to Editing tools.
- Editing tools will appear as a bottom or side toolbar. Scroll to reveal more tools. Tap on a tool to open its parameters and make edits using the sliders.

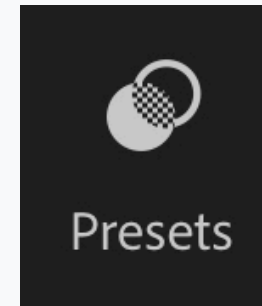


Non-Destructive Editing

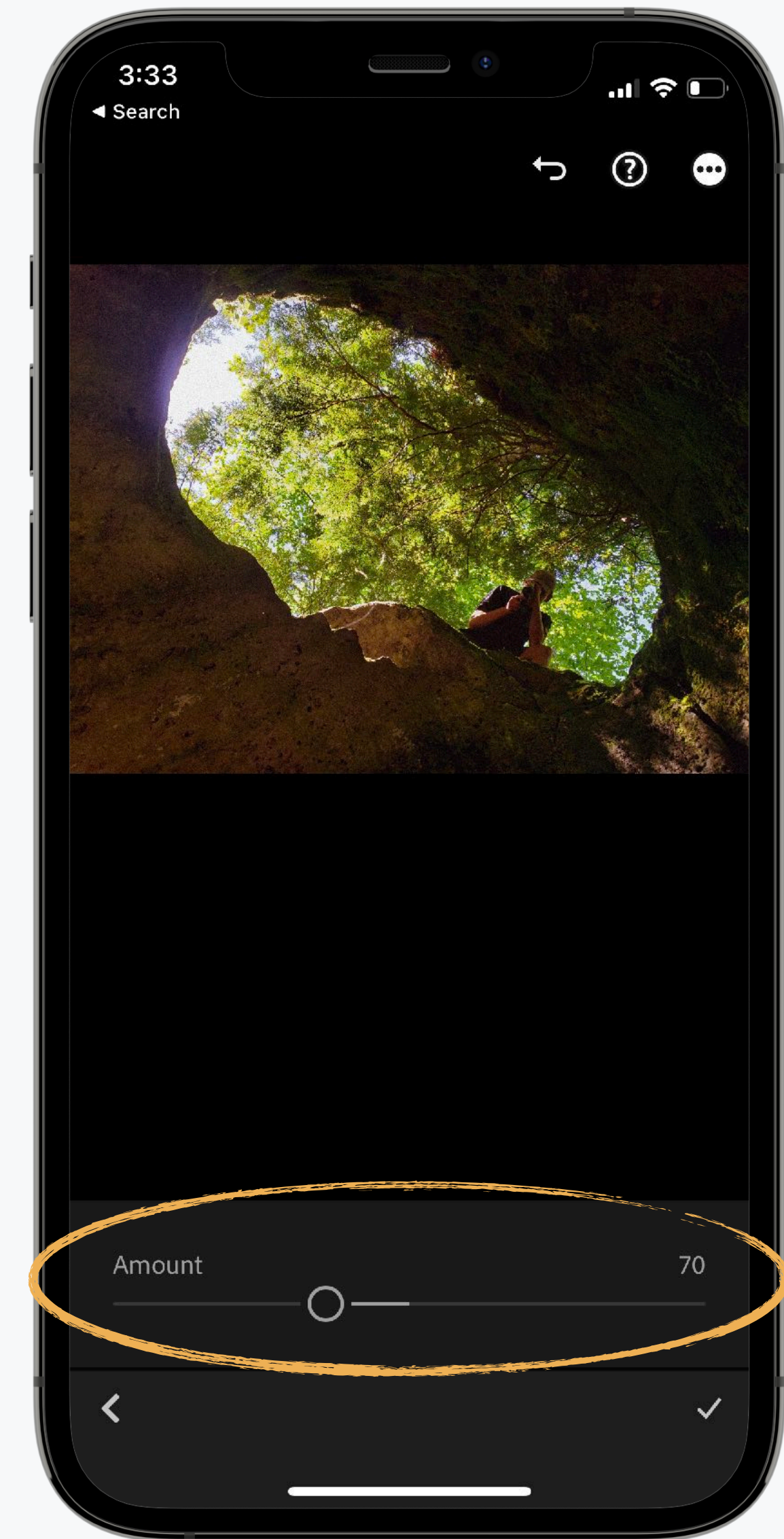
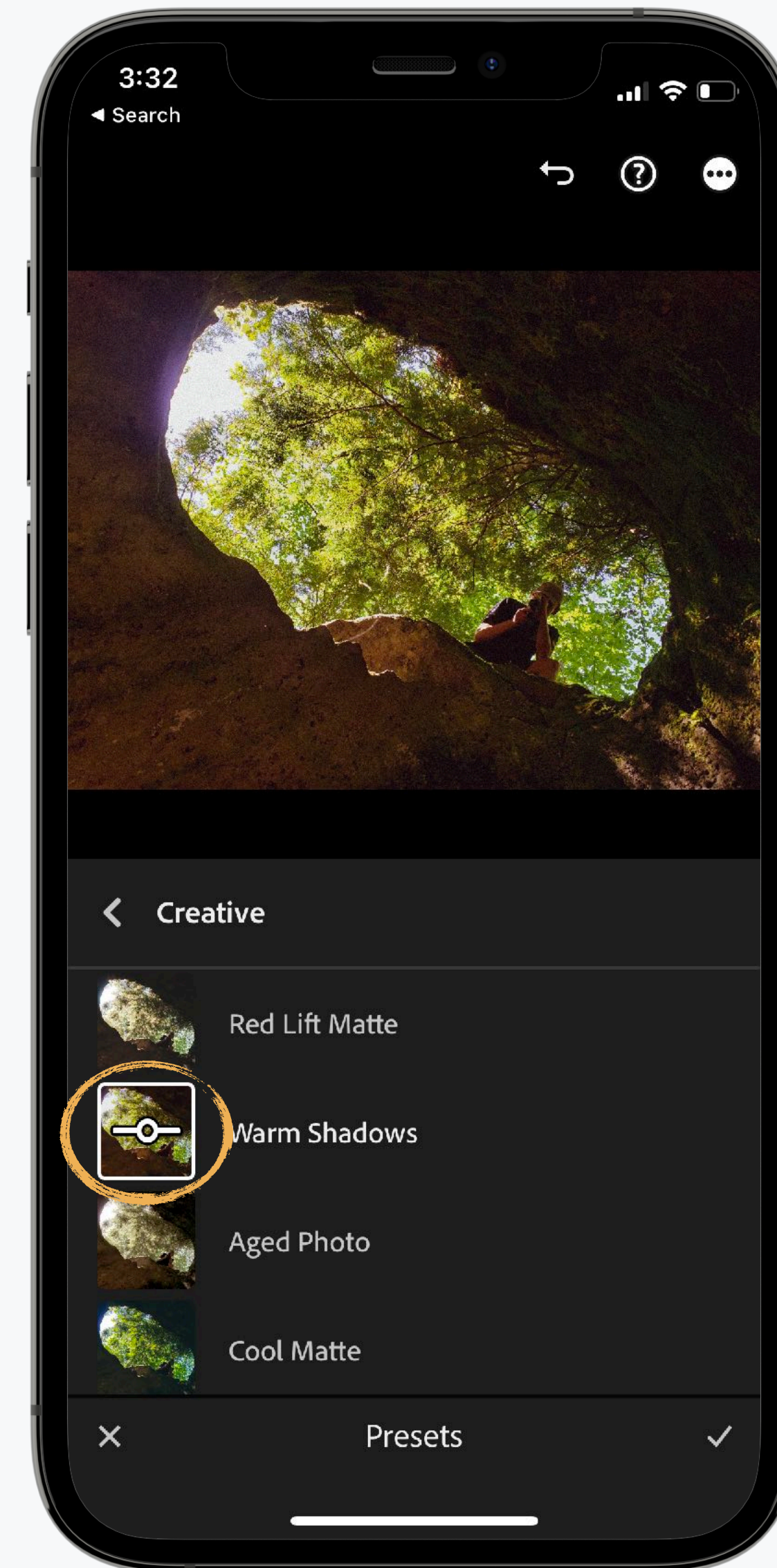
- All edits are auto-saved to the image in your library and are non-destructive. They can be manipulated later or reverted back to the original photo at any point.
- You can undo or redo recent steps of your edit in the same session by tapping the undo button on the top toolbar. Tapping and holding will show the redo icon.
- Double tap a slider to reset that parameter back to 0.
- You can reset edits with the Reset button at the end of the bottom toolbar.
- Once you export an image outside of Lightroom, the edits are compressed and no longer editable. As long as you keep the original in Lightroom that you applied your edits to you will be able to alter the edits.



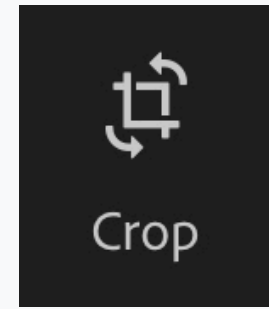
Presets



- Lightroom developed filters or one-touch edits for your photos.
- Categorized by different keywords describing their effect.
- Scale the preset by tapping the slider icon on the filter's preview thumbnail.
 - Here you can scale the preset from 100% down to 0% or up to 200%.
- A good place to start an edit and then further refine.



Crop Section

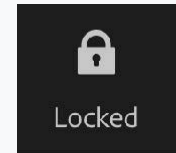


- Along the bottom toolbar of the Crop section, you have the following tools:

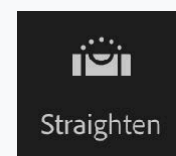


Aspect Ratio: Alter the aspect ratio of your crop to one of the many presets or a custom ratio.

- Can switch between vertical and horizontal orientation with the icon in the top left corner.

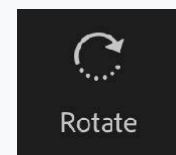


Free/Locked Crop: Toggle the Free crop (crop freely) or Locked crop (crop uniformly).

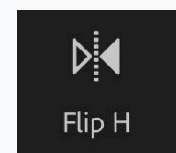


Straighten tool: Tap to automatically straighten the horizon of your image.

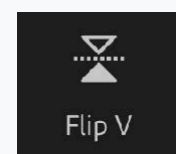
- Alternatively, you can drag your finger along the dotted line under your image to control the rotation to the nearest 0.01 degree. (Jumps every 0.05 or so degrees)



Rotate: Tapping rotates the image 90 degrees (counter-clockwise).



Flip H: Tapping flips the image horizontally.



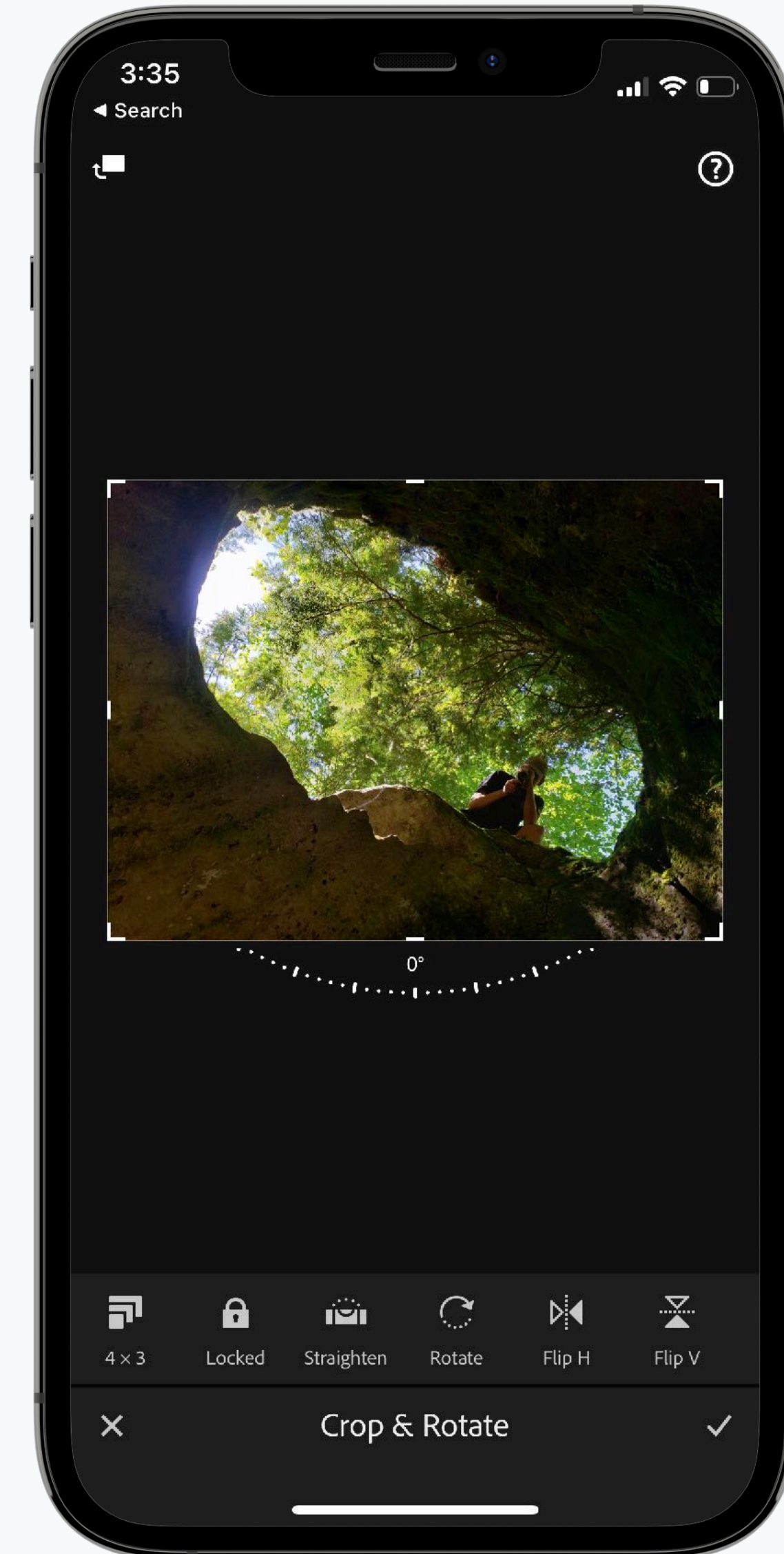
Flip V: Tapping flips the image vertically.



Save your crop edits by tapping the check mark in the bottom right corner.



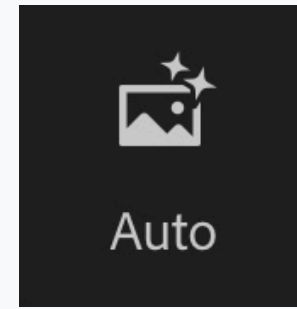
Discard your crop edits by tapping the 'X' in the bottom left corner.



Geometry Tools

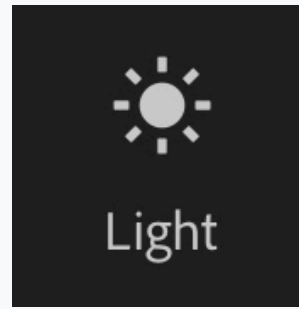
- Geometry tools are a premium feature within Lightroom.
- Any Geometry corrections on the iPhone will need to be done within Photos.

Auto Edit



- The Auto Edit button functions in a similar way to the Photos app.
 - However, it's using a different intelligence so you will likely get different results to your image.
- Simply tap to enable an Auto Edit on your image.
- You can further manipulate this with the Editing tools.

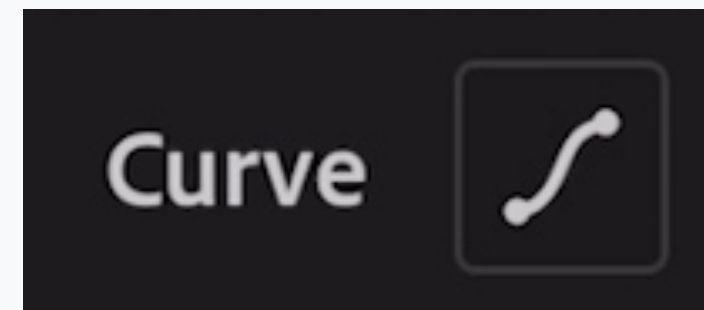
Light



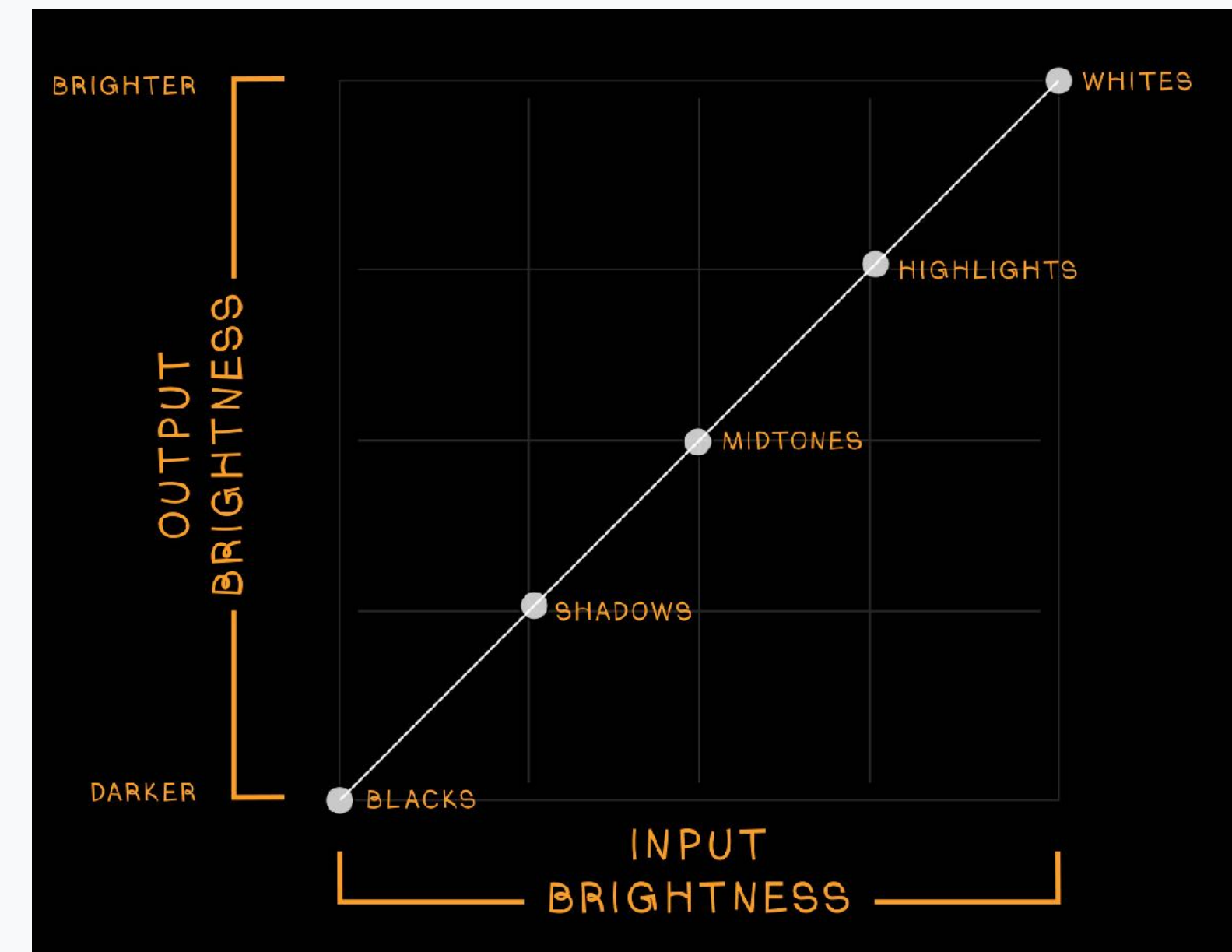
- This section is where you can make Exposure Correction and Dynamic Range adjustments. The following editing tools are available in this section:
 - Exposure: Globally brightens or darkens your entire image.
 - Contrast: Adjusts the ratio between the bright and dark parts of your image.
 - Increasing contrast will make highlights brighter and shadows darker.
 - Highlights: Adjusts the brightness of the brighter parts of your image.
 - Shadows: Adjusts the brightness of the darker parts of your image.
 - Whites: Adjusts the brightness of the brightest, whites in your image.
 - Blacks: Adjusts the brightness of the darkest, blacks in your image.
 - Increasing will fade the blacks into more grey tones.



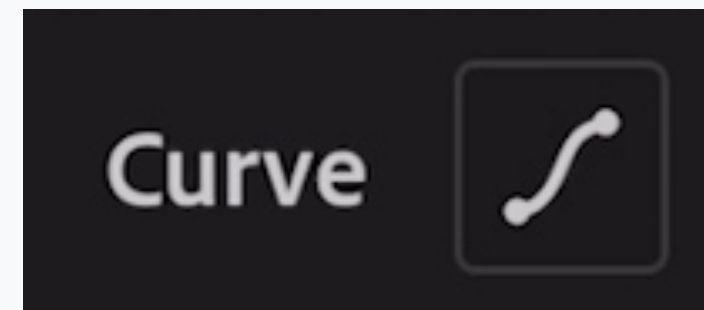
Tone Curve



- The Light section of Lightroom mobile also has a tool in the top right corner titled: Curve. Tap the icon to open.
- Once open, you will see a graph overlayed on top of the image that has a linear line with one point in the bottom left and one in the top right.
- This graph manipulates the tonal values of your image in the same way as the sliders in the Light panel but with a greater degree of flexibility and control.
- The vertical axis represents the changed tone values (output).
 - Black on the bottom - transitions to - White on the top.
- The horizontal axis represents the original tone values (input).
 - Black on the left - transitions to - White on the right.



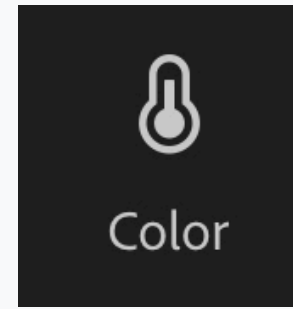
Tone Curve



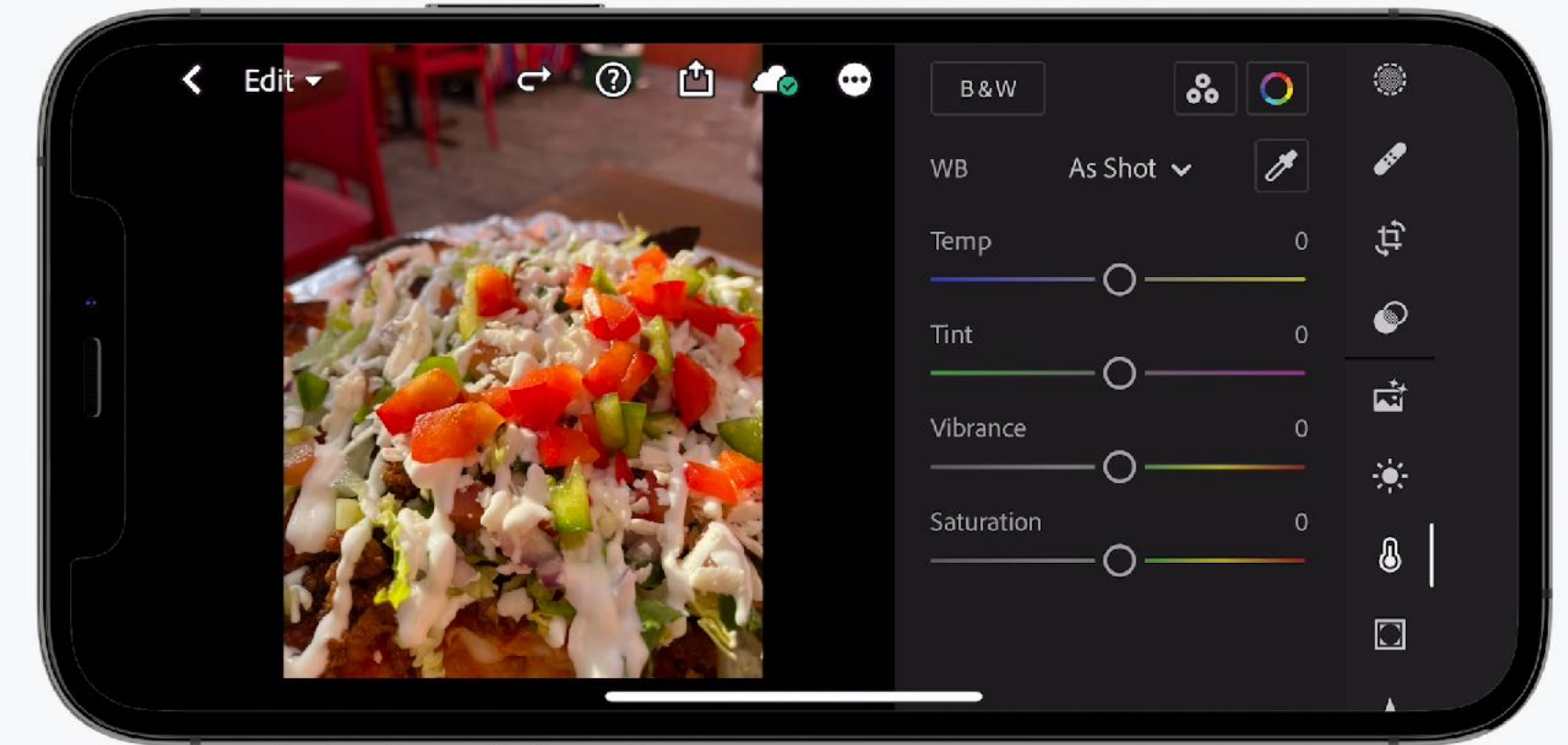
- Tap to add a point. To remove any point, double tap it.
- Drag a point to edit it.
- The graph can split into RGB, and R, G, B channels separately.
- The furthest icon will allow you to adjust shadows, midtowns and highlights more generally.
- Start out by experimenting with this tool and slowly you'll start to get the hang of it.
- There are presets within the Presets menu to start off with.



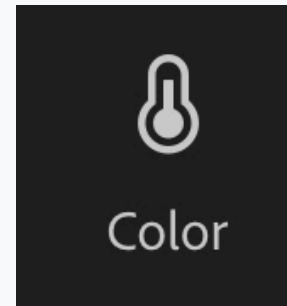
Color Section



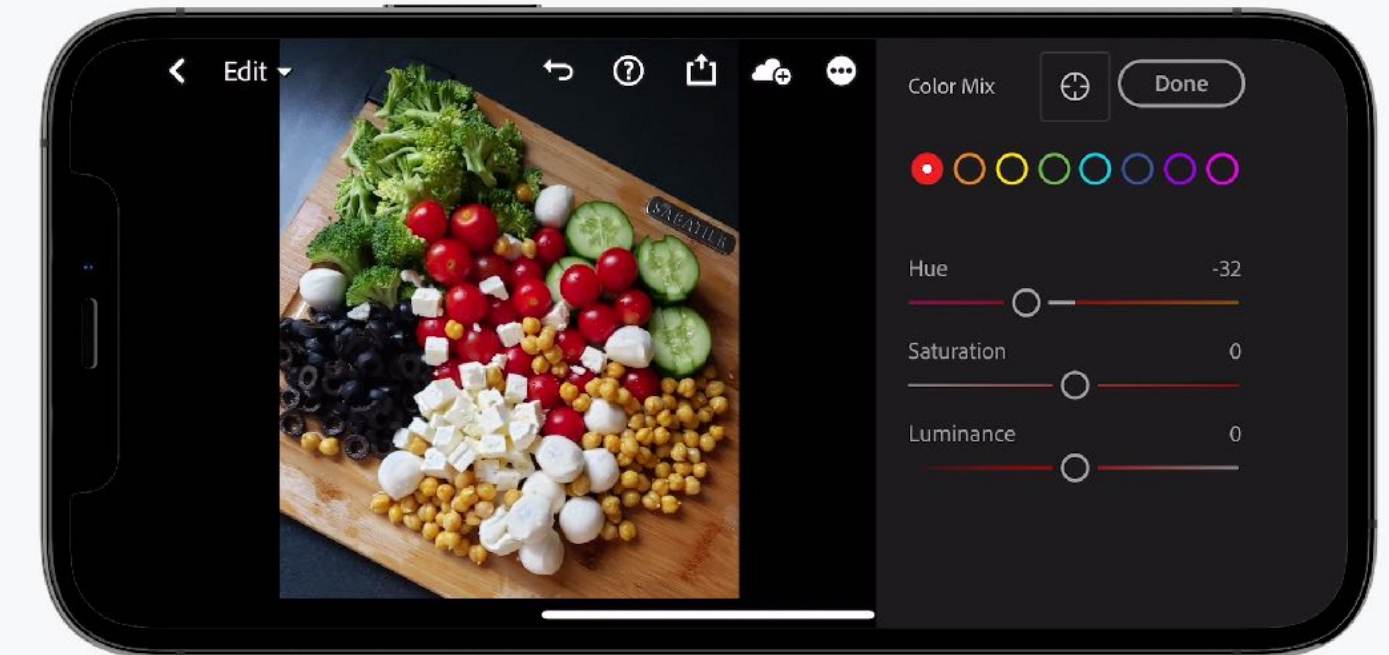
- Within the Color panel, you can adjust the colour of your images with the following tools:
 - White Balance: Select from presets with drop-down menu.
 - With RAW images you have more common presets like: Daylight, Cloudy, Tungsten, Flash, etc.
 - With JPEG images you have the options: As Shot, Auto, or Custom.
 - You can also use the eyedropper to select the white point in your image.
 - Temperature: Adjusts the colours in your photo to be warmer or cooler.
 - Tint: Adds a green or magenta colour tint to your photo.
 - Vibrance: Adds saturation in a smarter way than Saturation.
 - This will target only the areas of the image that are less saturated and typically prevents skin tones from becoming over saturated.
 - Saturation: Adjusts the colour intensity of all of the colours in your image equally.



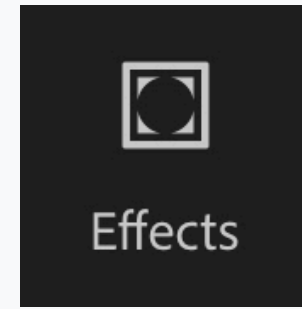
Color Continued..



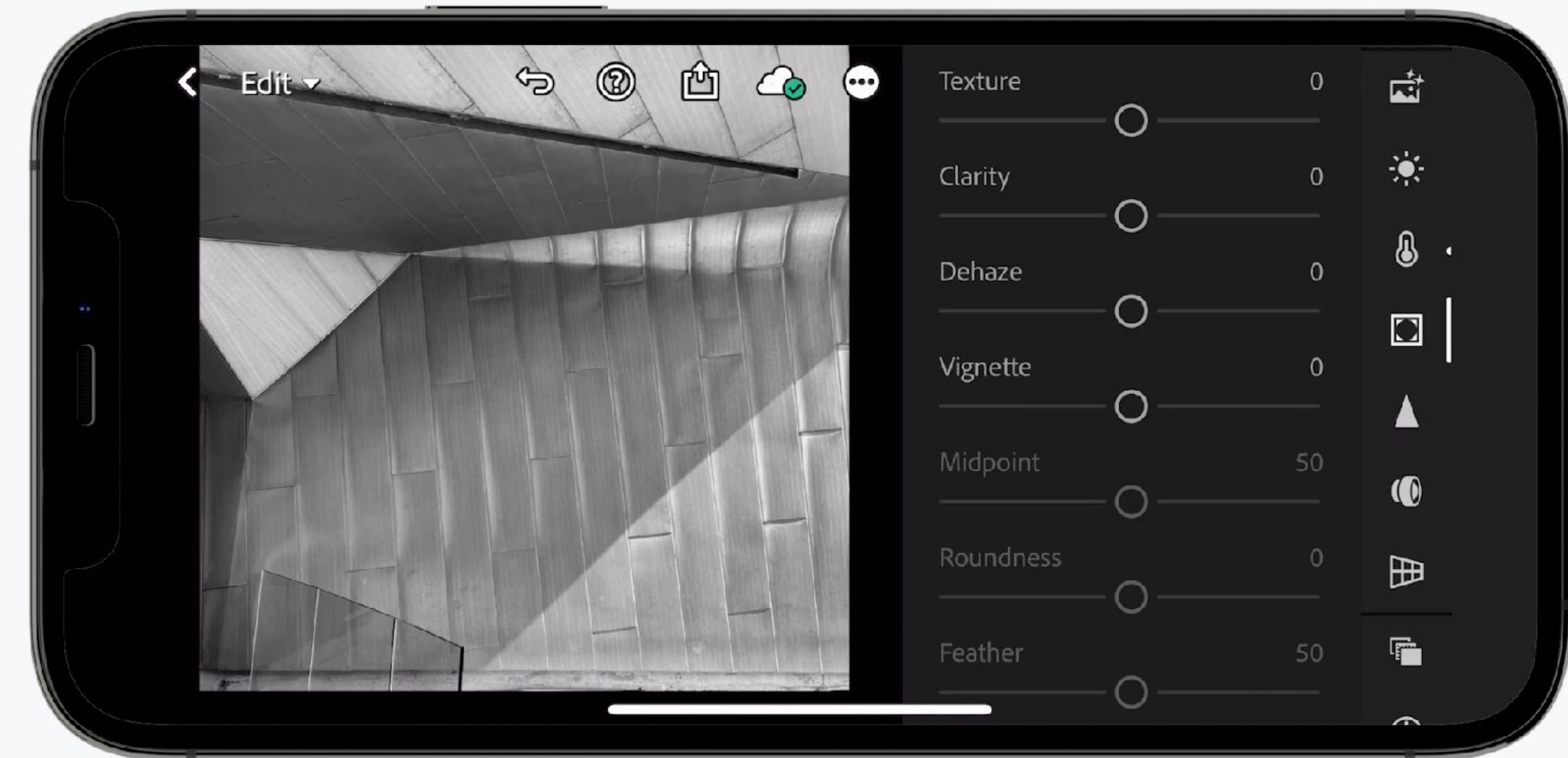
- Along the top of the Color panel, the following tools are available:
 - Mix: Adjusts the hue, saturation and luminance of individual colours in the image.
 - Use the target tool to select a colour in your image and drag to alter. Select from Hue, Saturation or Luminance adjustment at the bottom of the window.
 - B&W: Converts your image to black and white.
 - After converting, the Mix tool allows you to control the luminance of the individual colours in your image.
 - Grading: Adds a colour cast to the separate channels: shadows, midtones, highlights and global.
 - You can select the hue, saturation, and luminance of each separate colour.
 - You can control the Blending and Balance of these adjustments with sliders at the bottom.
 - Blending: controls how much the colour adjustments blend together.
 - Balance: controls whether the highlight or shadow colours are more dominant.



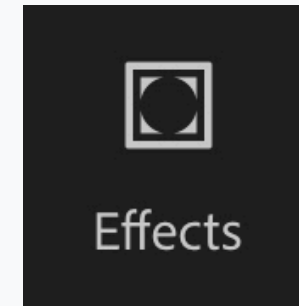
Effects



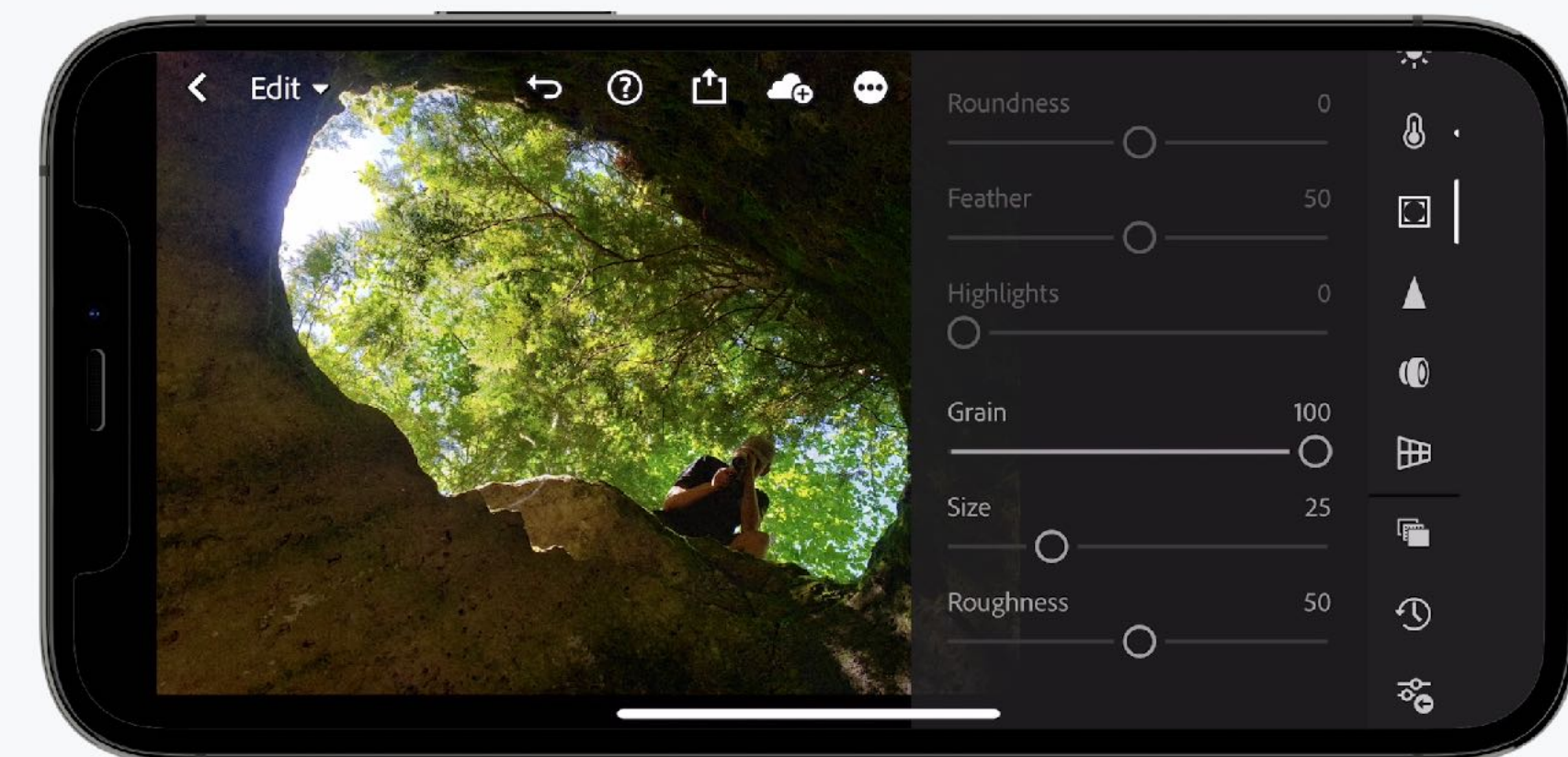
- The Effects panel has the following tools:
 - Texture: Smooths or accentuates textured details in your photo.
 - Concentrates on medium-sized details without affecting fine-details.
 - Increasing accentuates texture. Decreasing smooths texture.
 - Clarity: Affects the contrast edge in the midtone area of your image.
 - Increasing makes your image appear sharper. Decreasing makes your image appear softer.
 - Dehaze: Controls the amount of haze in an image.
 - Increasing will reduce haze. Decreasing will increase haze.



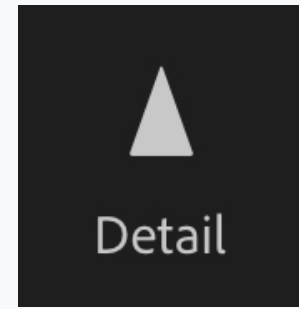
Effects Continued



- Vignette: Applies a dark or light border around your image.
 - Amount: Negative values darken corners of image. Positive values lighten corners.
 - Additional control:
 - Midpoint: Adjusts the amount the vignette extends from the border of the image.
 - Roundness: Adjusts the shape of the vignette to be more oval or circular.
 - Feather: Adjusts the softening of the vignette's edges.
 - Highlights: Adjusts the highlight preservation when the vignette is negative.
- Grain: Creates a stylistic grain effect similar to a film photograph.
 - Grain: Controls the amount of grain.
 - Size: Adjusts the size of the grain particle size.
 - Roughness: Adjusts the regularity of the grain.



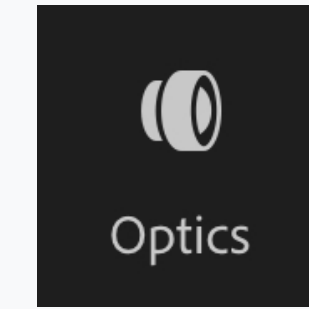
Detail



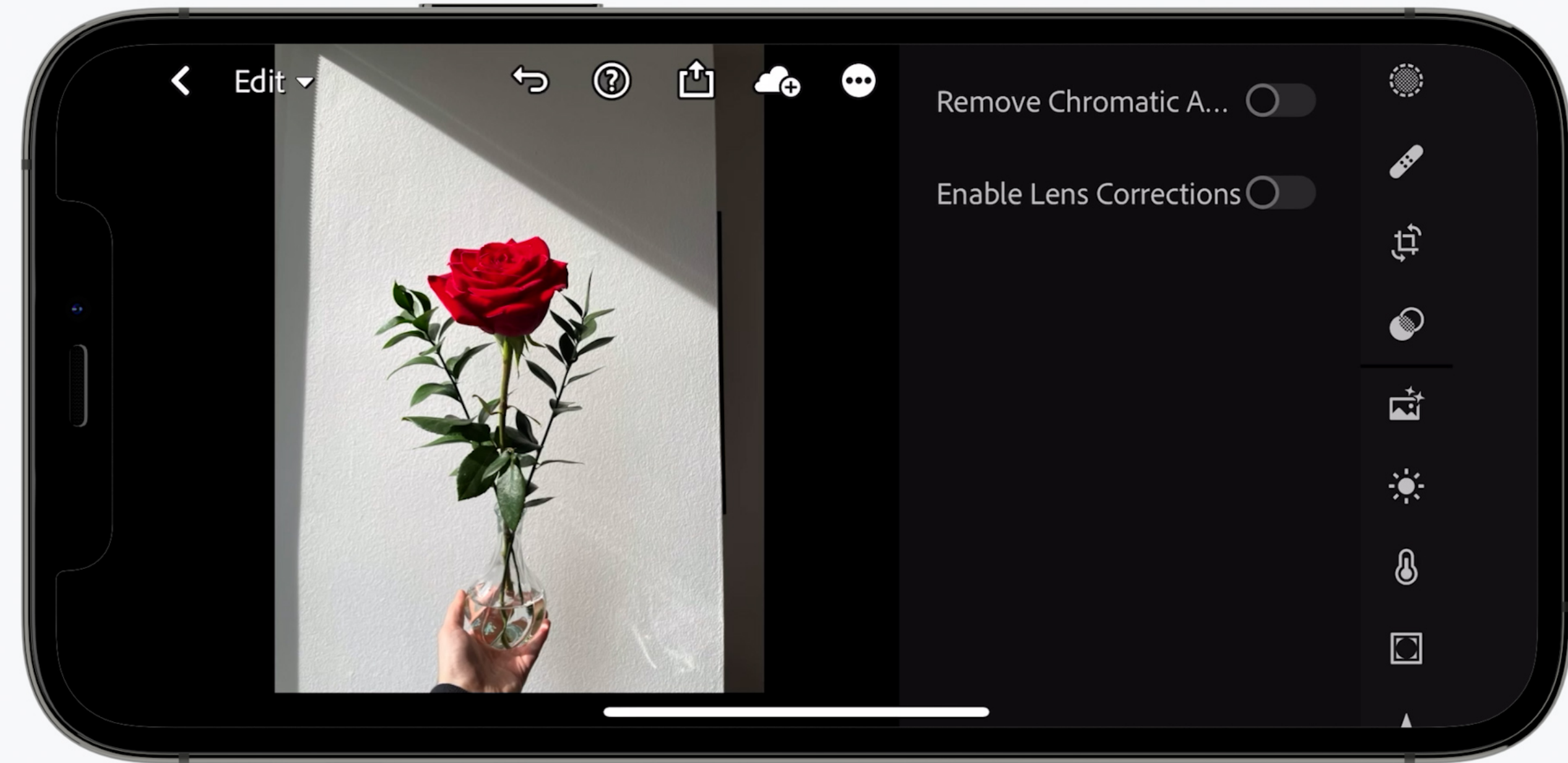
- The Detail panel has the following tools:
 - Sharpening: Adjusts the edge definition your image.
 - Radius: Adjusts the size of the details that sharpening is applied to.
 - Detail: Adjusts how much high-frequency information is sharpened in the image and how much the edges are emphasized.
 - Masking: Controls an edge mask.
 - At zero, the entire image receives the same amount of sharpening.
 - At 100, sharpening only affects the strongest edges of the image.
 - Noise Reduction: Reduces luminance noise
 - Detail: Controls the luminance noise threshold. Lower value will produce cleaner results but remove detail.
 - Contrast: Controls luminance contrast. Lower values produce smoother results but have less contrast.
 - Color Noise Reduction: Reduces colour noise.
 - Detail: Controls the colour noise threshold. Low values remove colour speckles but may show colour bleeding.
 - Smoothness: Controls the smoothness of image. Higher values will remove detail.



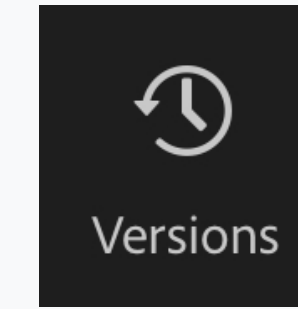
Lightroom mobile – Optics



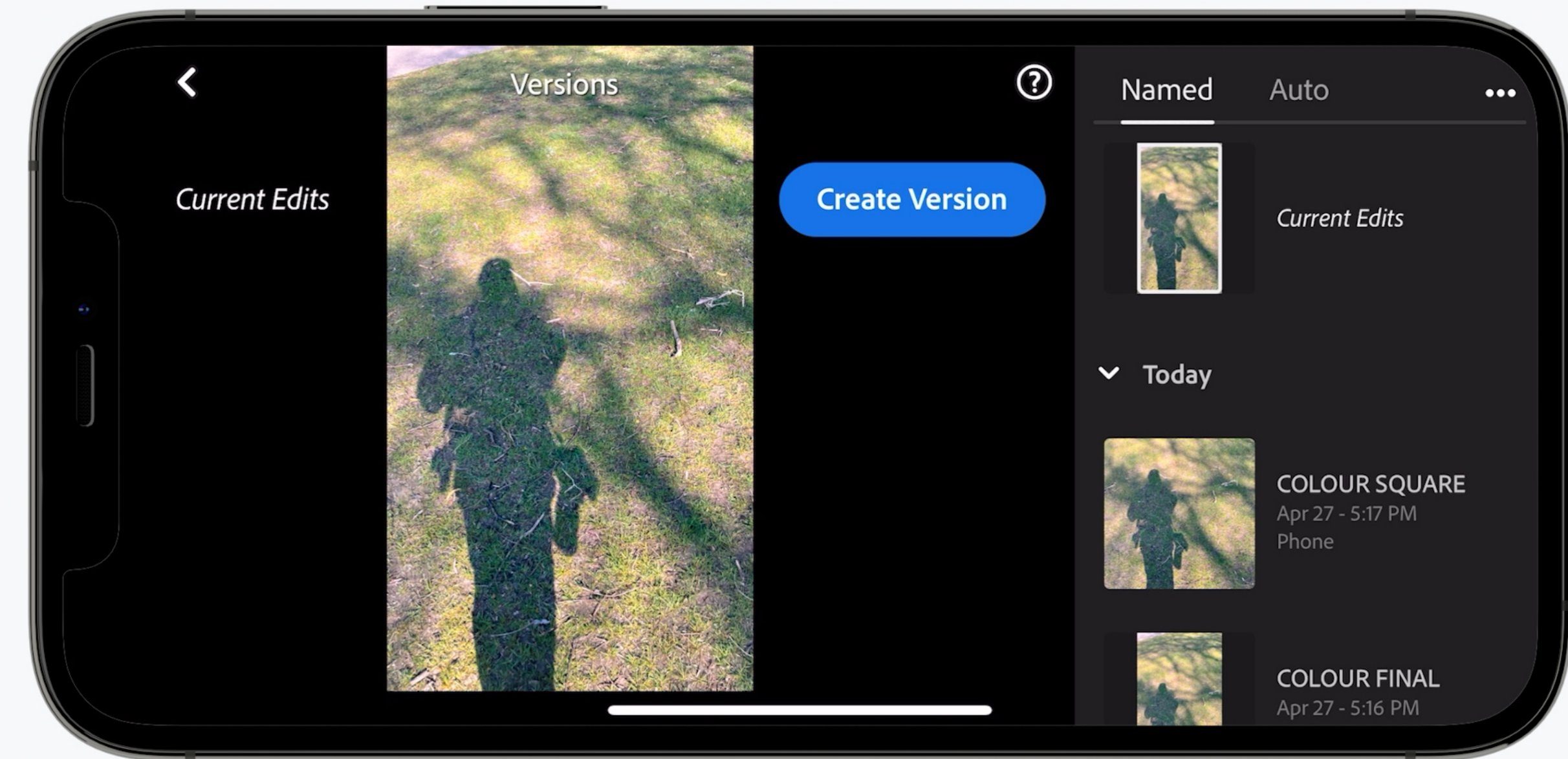
- This panel has two toggle edits:
 - Remove Chromatic Aberration: Automatically corrects blue-yellow and red-green fringes in your image.
 - Chromatic aberration appears as a colour fringe along the edges of objects. Common with backlight.
 - Enable Lens Correction: Detects the lens that the image was taken with and will automatically apply the proper lens correction to your photo.



Lightroom mobile – Versions

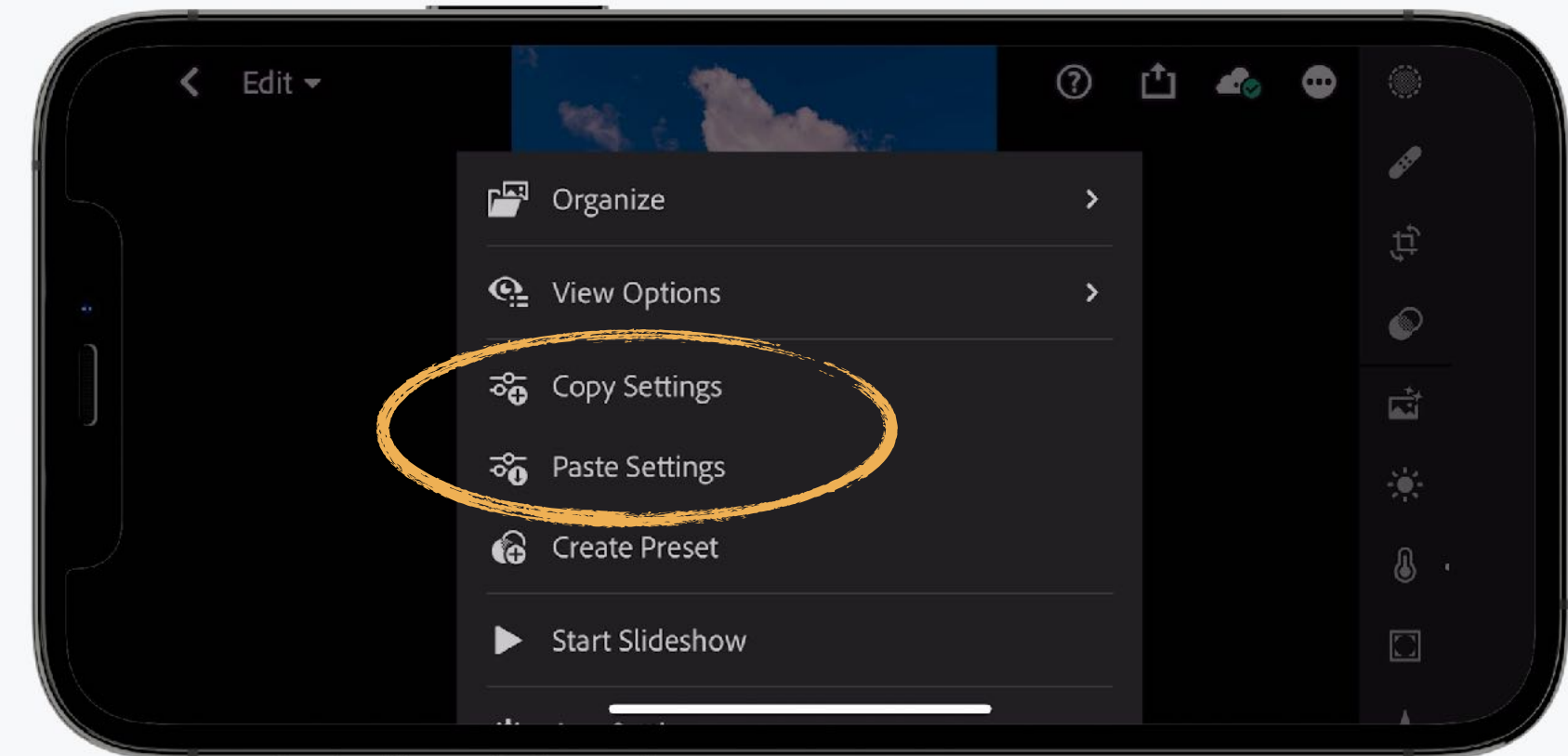
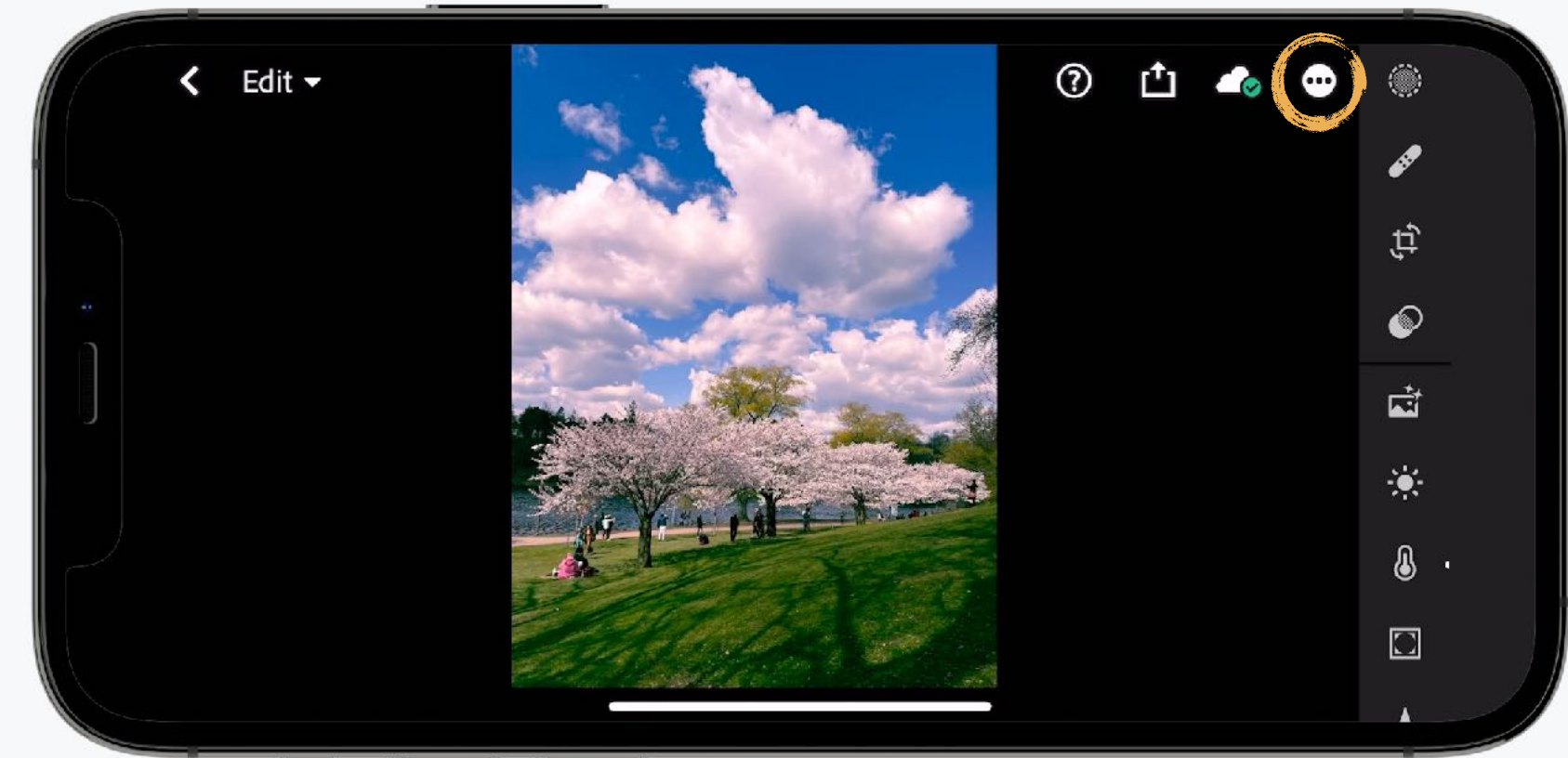


- This panel allows you to save different edits of the same photo.
- In the Named section, tap Create Version to save the existing edit on the photo.
- Lightroom will automatically create versions of your edit at significant points. To view and access these, tap Auto and scroll through.



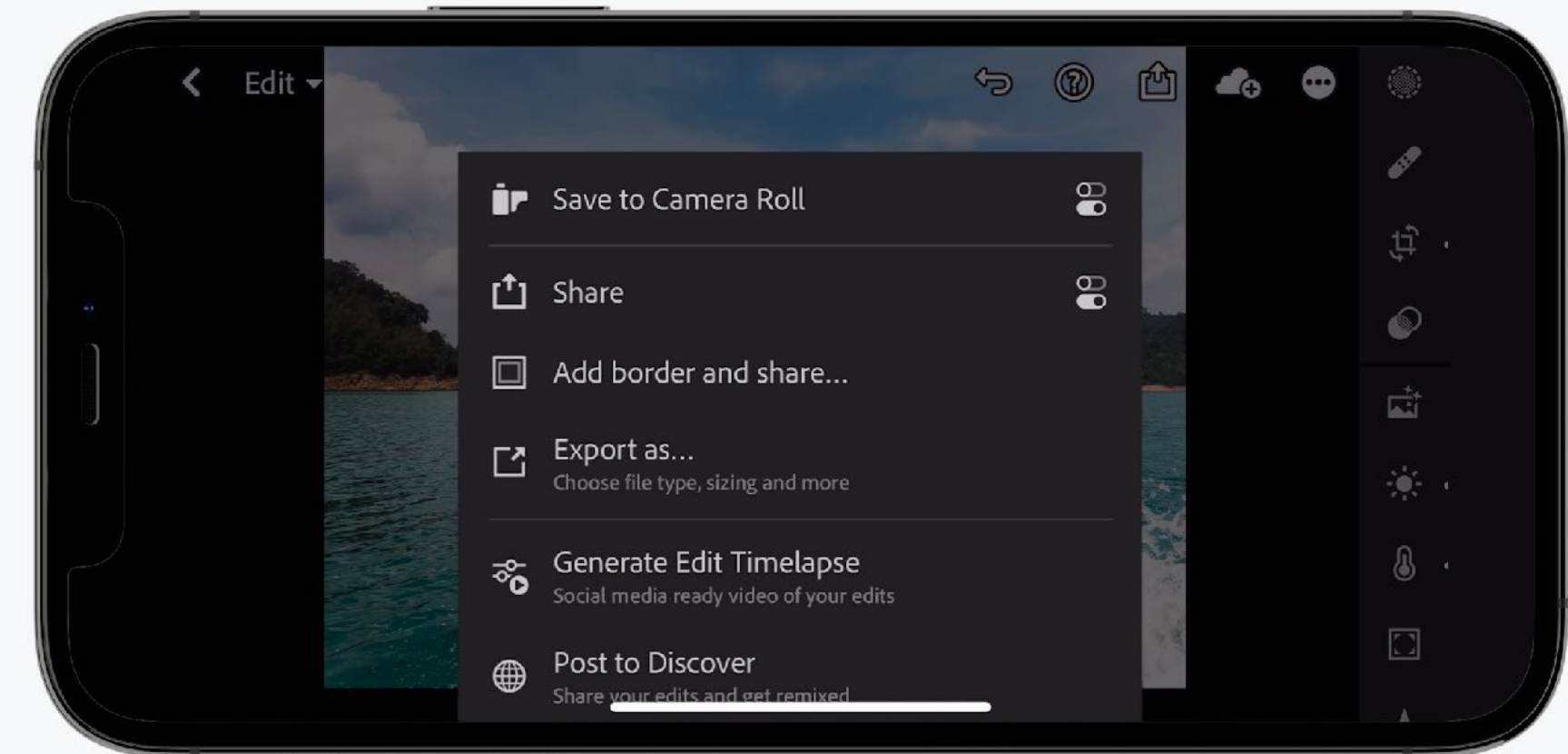
Copy and Paste Edits

- From Editor, tap the three-dots icon in the upper-right corner and choose Copy Settings.
 - In the pop-up menu, select the edits you want to copy and then tap the check icon.
- From Library, select image and tap “Copy” in the bottom toolbar.
 - This will copy all settings.
- In your Library, you can:
 - Select a single photo, tap the three-dots icon and choose Paste Settings.
 - In grid view, select multiple photos and tap the paste button on the bottom toolbar.
In the confirmation box that appears, tap Apply.
- Great for series of images take in the same light and location.



Saving/Exporting

- All of your edits are auto-saved within Lightroom.
- To export your photo out of Lightroom: select an individual photo and tap the share icon in the top toolbar. You can also export multiple images by multi-selecting images in the grid view and tapping Share.
- From here, you may:
 - Export to Camera Roll (image will save in Photos)
 - Export to Files (image will save to your iPhone's files)
 - Export as... (allow you to select the image file settings)





Premium Features

- Geometry
- Selective Adjustments
- Cloning/Healing
- Premium Presets
- RAW Editing*
 - AppleProRAW seems to be supported.

How to Approach Editing

How to Approach Editing

- Have a direction before starting your edit.
- Editing is not a linear process.
- Editing is a process of problem-solving.
 - Identify the problem areas then fix using the tools you know.
 - ^ This fix might create a new problem to fix.
 - This process continues until you decide the edit is completed.
- Editing is largely intuitive and requires taste.
 - You need to know when to stop or when to dial back an edit.
 - Editing is best used in moderation.
 - Develop taste by studying photography. Instagram, Pinterest, Flickr are all great digital resources.

Editing Tips & Tricks

Use Photos & Lightroom Together

- Recommended process:



Photos: Geometry Corrections (and maybe: Cropping)

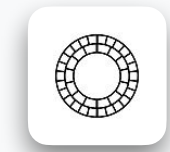


Lightroom: Rest of editing. Export to Camera Roll (Photos)



Photos: Share Images.

- Don't forget about other third-party apps and their filters:



VSCO



Darkroom



Afterlight

- Advanced editing: Snapseed.



Start Slow!

- Get familiar with editing in Photos before jumping into Lightroom.
- This will give you a good foundation for learning Lightroom's more advanced tools.

Adequate Screen Brightness

- To see your photo while editing, make sure that your screen is at an adequate brightness.
- If you edit on a dark screen your image may end up being edited too bright and vice versa.
- Consider your viewer.. will they be viewing your photo at full brightness?
- Make sure your image looks generally good from all brightness levels.
- Will you be printing this image? If so, keep in mind that paper is not backlit. Any printed photos will appear darker than on a screen.

Non-Destructive Editing

- It's good practice to always keep an original version of your photo. Make copies and edit the copied versions.
- In Photos, you can create duplicates of your images.
- In Lightroom, copies can be made only through the “Versions” module explained earlier.
 - A workaround can be to make copies in Photos and then import each copy to Lightroom.
- Keep in mind, both Photos and Lightroom mobile function in a Non-Destructive way by nature of their design. At any point, you can reset your edits or undo certain parameters.
- Once an image is exported, all edits are compressed onto that file.

Adjust your 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.
- Reflective surfaces with a strong colour can cast colour onto the elements in your image.
- Dominating elements in a photo can trick the auto white balance system.
- Before you start applying any effects it's useful to correct these issues and start out with a neutral white balance.



Un-edited



White Balance Corrected

Start with Presets or Filters

- Filters and Presets are always a good place to start an edit.
- This can show you some edit styles you may not have thought about or know how to achieve.
- Dial back the intensity!

Un-edited



Filter applied



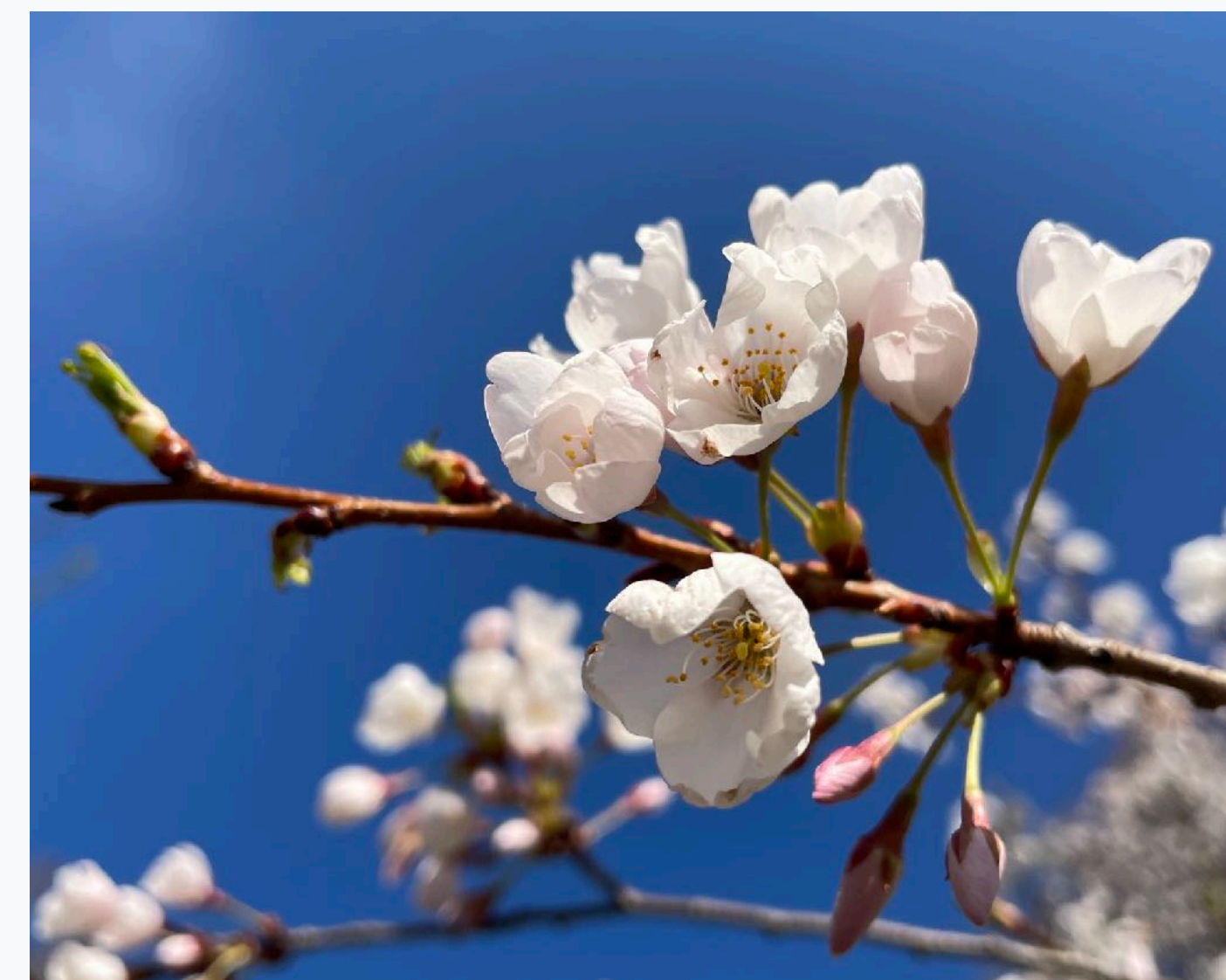
Crop to Re-Compose

- Cropping is one of the most effective ways to quickly take an image from okay to great!
- Use cropping as an opportunity to re-compose your image.
- Consider compositional guides like the Rule of Thirds.
- Consider aspect ratios and vertical or horizontal orientation.
- Focus attention and remove distracting elements.
- Straighten your horizon.

Before



After



Contrast Can Fix that Dull Image!

- Natural light is beautiful and the most accessible form of light but it doesn't always cooperate.
- If you're stuck with overcast and dull or bright and harsh light, no need to fear!
- Contrast can work wonders in these situations.
 - Too dull? Increase the contrast.
 - Too harsh? Decrease the contrast.

Before



After



Recover Highlights and Shadows

- The dynamic range of any photo can be boosted to a certain extent (RAW more than JPG).
- Lifting the shadows and pulling down the highlights can bring more detail across your image.



Before



After

Think about Colour

- “Good” colour is usually a matter of personal taste but start to think about colour cohesion and colour contrast when looking at your images.
- Are the colours over or under saturated?
- Are the skin tones accurate?
- Refining the colours of an image is usually better suited to a less is more approach but it can also be used to a stylistic/surrealist effect.



Develop a Workflow

- Develop your own process that you are comfortable with.
- Consider:
 - Organization
 - Culling Photos
 - Edit
 - Saving/Exporting
 - Sharing & Backing Up

Experiment

- Experimenting with your editing is key to learning and developing your workflow!



***Get it Right In-Camera**

- The potential of editing is limited by the captured photograph.

Editing Tips & Tricks

- Use Photos & Lightroom Together
- Adequate Screen Brightness
- Non-Destructive Editing
- Adjust your White Balance
- Start with Presets or Filters
- Crop to Re-Compose
- Contrast Can Fix that Dull Image!
- Recover Highlights and Shadows
- Think about Colour
- Develop a Workflow
- Experiment
- *Get it Right In-Camera

Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways

- RAW photos record uncompressed information allow you more flexibility in editing.
- JPEG photos record compressed information and do not have as much flexibility in editing.
- This course covered how to navigate and use the tools within Photos and Lightroom.
 - Use both softwares together and any other third-party app like Snapseed, VSCO, Darkroom, Afterlight.
- In my opinion, the best all-around software on iPhone is Lightroom mobile.
- Editing is largely intuitive and does not follow a linear process. (You are problem-solving)
- Develop taste for editing by studying photographers.
- Try to develop an editing workflow that is organized and reduces the barrier to editing.
- Experiment and don't be afraid to “mess up” your images!