

Color Management

To ensure proper color in your prints:

- Set color space on all devices to “Adobe RGB 1998”.
 - Camera’s Jpeg settings
 - Adobe Camera Raw
 - Photoshop Edit > Color Settings
- Calibrate your monitor using an external calibration device.
- Have printer profiles for each paper type you use.
- Set to “Photoshop Manages Color”.
- Set “color management “ on your printer to “source” or “none”.
- Evaluate your prints under a light balanced to 5000 Degrees

CMYK vs RGB

sRGB vs Adobe RGB 1998

Color Change

Adjustment Layers
Hue / Saturation
Color Balance

Layer Blending Mode / Tool Blending Mode
Hue
Color

Layer Style > Color Overlay – Hue or Color

Image > Adjustments > Match Color

Color Correction

Color Correction with Curves

Using neutral gray to fix colors

- The brightest area of image (highlights) - RGB = 240 (3% of ink)
- The darkest area of image (shadows) - RGB = 0
- A gray object - RGB are equal

Advanced Color Swap with Curves

1. Shift click with Eye Dropper to set color targets; one on the reference color, one on the color to change. This will just help identify the area we are targeting.
2. Use the eye dropper tool (with out shift clicking) to sample the color of the reference color you wish to sample. You may choose to change the “Sample Size” found in the tool options bar. The eyedropper tool will load the color as the foreground color. Click on your new foreground color. Take note of the R, G, and B values (Write it down). Click OK to exit the Color Picker window.
3. Select the file with the color to change. Create a Curves adjustment layer. CMD Shift (Mac), CTRL Shift (PC) click on the target for the color you wish to change. This will have dropped an anchor point for each channel. Select each channel from the channel dropdown on the Curves adjustment panel and change each output to the values you wrote down.
4. Use the layer mask that accompanies each Adjustment Layer to control where the color change effect is taking place.

Advanced Color Reference with Curves

If you want to reference a color for its hue, but not its luminance, than you need to change your reference color's Brightness value to match the value of the color it is replacing. Here are the steps for that.

1. Shift click with Eye Dropper to set color targets; one on the reference color, one on the color to change. This will just help identify the area we are targeting.
2. Use the eye dropper tool (with out shift clicking) to sample the color of the color you wish to change. You may choose to change the "Sample Size" found in the tool options bar. The eyedropper tool will load the color as the foreground color. Click on your new foreground color and take note of the Brightness value in the Color Picker (Write it down). This is noted as "B" under H, S, B. Click OK to exit the Color Picker window.
3. Use the eye dropper tool to sample the color of the reference color you wish to sample. This will load that color as the foreground color. Click on your new foreground color. In the Color Picker swap out the Brightness value with the one from the color you wish to change. When you do this you will have changed the color's Red, Green, and Blue values. Take note of the R, G, and B values (Write it down). We changed the Brightness value because we want to know what the value of the color would be if it was as dark or as bright as the color we plan to replace. Click OK to exit the Color Picker window.
4. Select the file with the color to change. Create a Curves adjustment layer. CMD Shift (Mac), CTRL Shift (PC) click on the target for the color you wish to change. This will have dropped an anchor point for each channel. Select each channel from the channel dropdown on the Curves adjustment panel and change each output to the values you wrote down.
5. Use the layer mask that accompanies each Adjustment Layer to control where the color change effect is taking place.