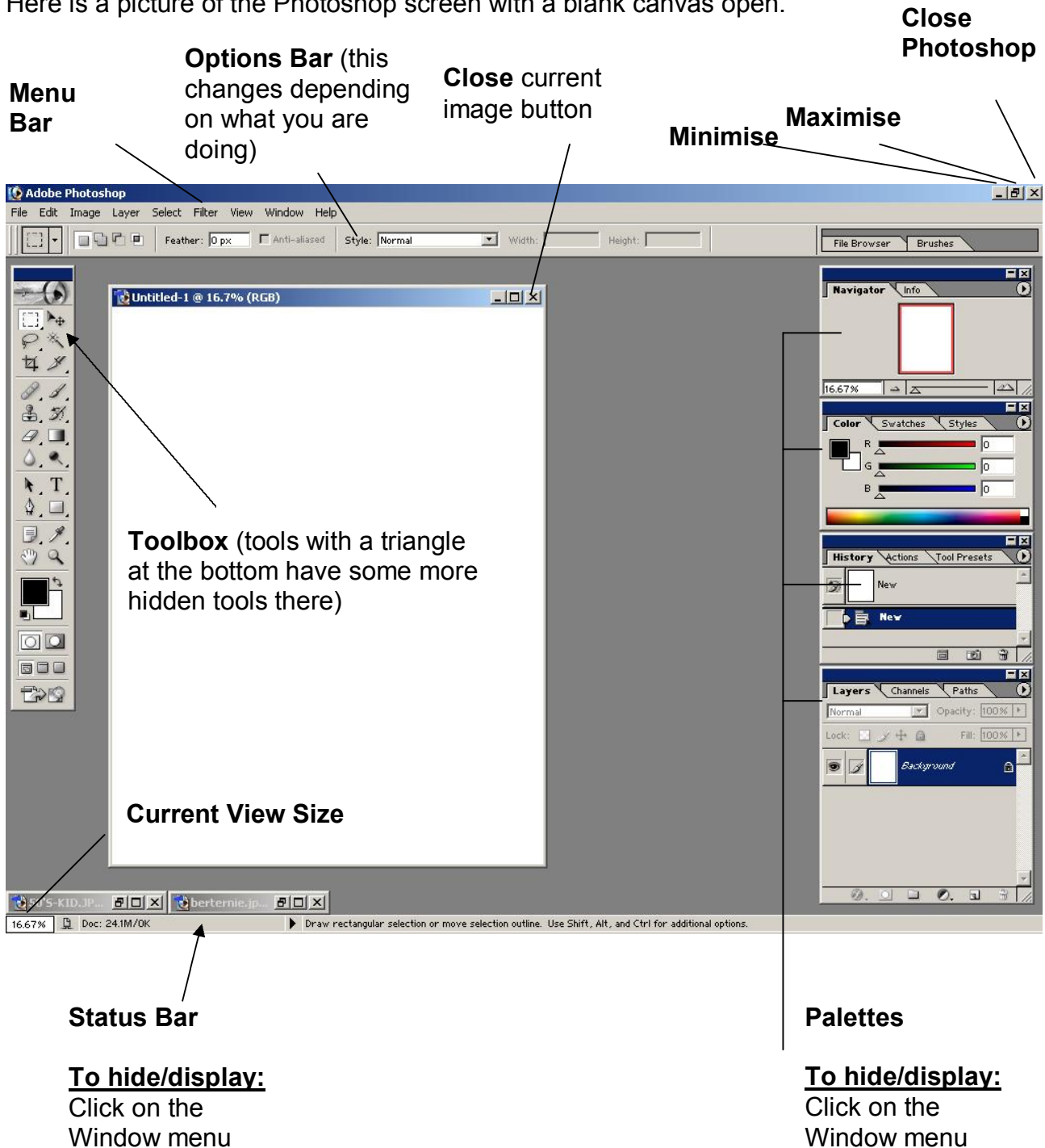


Elements of the Photoshop Screen

Here is a picture of the Photoshop screen with a blank canvas open.

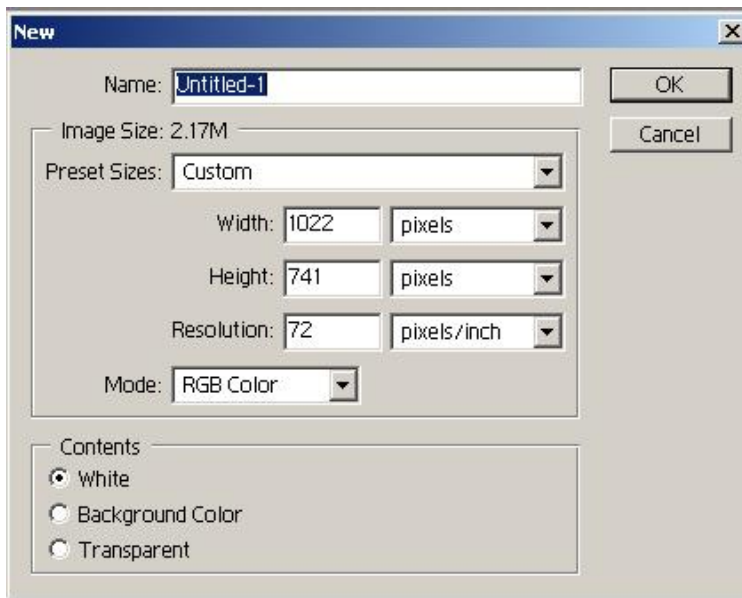


Creating a New Image

Creating a new image

When you create a new image/file, you can choose the size of the image, the background colour, and the image resolution.

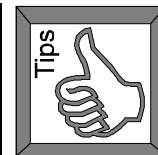
1. Click on the File menu
2. Click on New
3. Type a Name into the 'Name' box



4. Click on the arrow next to Preset and choose a preset size
Or
Type dimensions into the Width & Height box
5. Type in a Resolution setting
6. Choose a Colour Mode: Greyscale or RGB/CMYK (colour)

Bit Depth

Bit depth--also called pixel depth or colour depth--measures how much colour information is available to display or print each pixel in an image. The greater the bit depth (more bits of information per pixel) means more available colours and more accurate colour representation in an image. RGB images use three colours, to reproduce colours on-screen. The three colours translate to 24 bits of colour information per pixel (8 bits x each colour). With 16 bits per colour, even more colours can be reproduced.



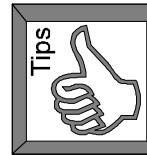
7. Choose a Background Contents colour (see the next page)

Content Colour

White fills the background with solid white.

Background Colour makes the background the same colour as the one displayed in the toolbox background colour box.

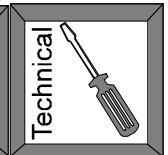
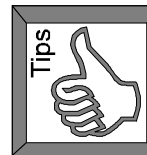
Transparent makes the background blank but you will see a checkerboard effect, which represents transparency.



Transparent Content

In Print: *transparency is useful if you have an image that you want text to run around the shape (e.g. around someone's head), but you must save the Photoshop file in the EPS file format for this to happen.*

On Web Pages: *transparency is useful when you are putting an image on a coloured background – it stops a solid white rectangle appearing around the image – you see the background page colour instead.*



8. Click on OK