
COLOR CORRECTING NOTES

The shadow will contain the opposite color of the illumination or light source. In daylight (yellow light from sun) causes blue shadows.

Shifts in color can often times cause a shift in values of density and luminosity. Why in digital correction we focus on setting blending modes to color or using the color sliders in HSL in Camera RAW or Lightroom.

A good print must establish a relationship between light and shadow as well as colors.

Color cast will appear uniform and consistent across the entire print. They might be more apparent in neutrals, but have an impact on the entire experience of the print. Often time easiest to see unwanted color cast in the highlights.

There are a number of color wheels. In general in this class we will be using the photography printing color wheel. The photographers wheel is Red, Cyan, Green, Magenta, Blue and Yellow. With Red, Green and Blue being the primary colors. This is in contrast to the painters color wheel which has the colors of the rainbow with Red, Yellow and Blue being the primary colors and Green, Violet and Orange.

What is a color correct print:

1. Color that expresses and contributes to the meaning and intention of the photographs
 2. The colors of the image must be plausible and believable in context of the light source. In some cases you have to include the light source to explain the colors that are outside the scope of "believable."
 3. A print that has proper density values when printed. (not too dark or light)
 4. A print that has unwanted color cast removed showing the full values, hues, tones and luminosity of an image.
 5. White and neutral values should appear neutral and natural. This does not mean that they have no color cast and are "numerically pure" because even neutrals can have a hint of tint and tone.
-