Straightening Photos

Most of the time, we're pretty good at keeping the horizon level in photos, but every now and then we mess up, as in the picture of a glacier in **Figure 6.20**. Since iPhoto can straighten images, it was easy to rotate the angle by 1.6 degrees to make it straight, as you can see in **Figure 6.21**.

To adjust the angle of a photo:

1. Click the Straighten button or press ⓈS to display the straighten tool.

2. Drag the slider to the right to rotate the image clockwise or to the left to rotate the image counter-clockwise, using the yellow grid lines as a reference for true vertical and horizontal.

3. When you're done, click the X button, press Esc, or switch to any other editing feature to save your changes.

✔ Tips

■ The straighten slider actually zooms in on your photo and crops it slightly to keep the edges straight.

■ You can use the straighten slider to tweak the angle of a photo up to 10 degrees in either direction.

■ If 10 degrees isn't enough (and remember that the greater the angle, the more iPhoto is cropping), save your changes, edit the photo again, and use the straighten slider one more time.
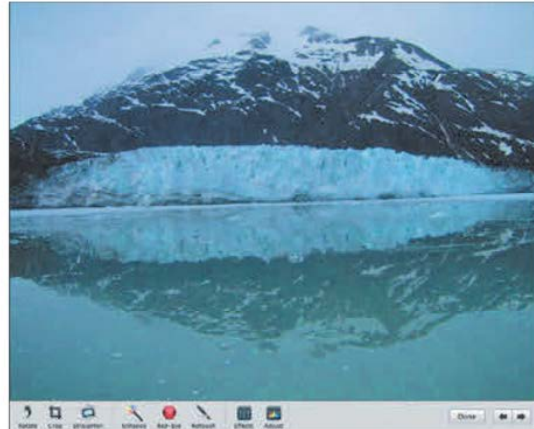

Figure 6.20 I'm going to blame my inability to take a straight photo of a glacier on the rocking boat.
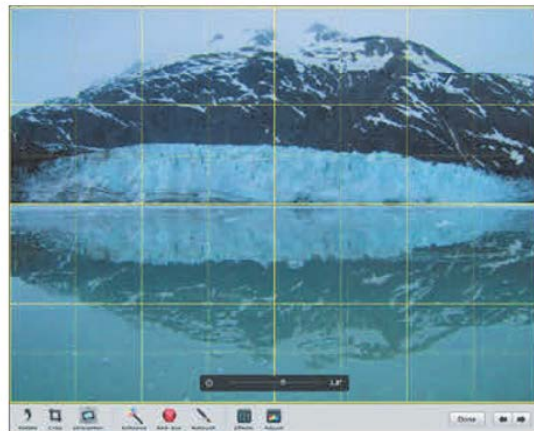

Figure 6.21 Luckily, iPhoto's straighten slider lets me eliminate the need for the lame excuse.

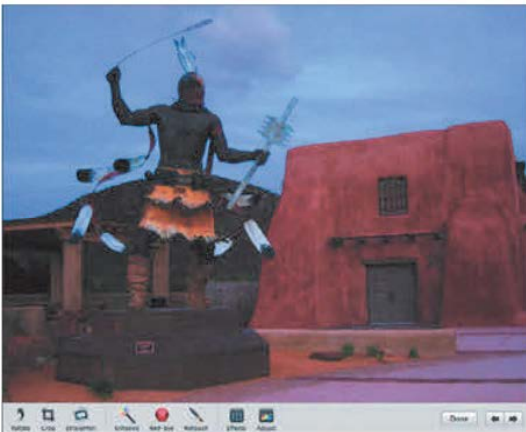**Figure 6.22** The original photo. It's too dark.

Figure 6.23 The photo after clicking Enhance. It's a lot better.

Enhancing Photos

Traditional photo processors learned long ago that fiddling with brightness and contrast and messing with the colors could turn a plebeian picture into a luminescent photo. iPhoto aims to help you do the same for your photos with its one-click Enhance feature.

To enhance a photo:

1. In edit mode, click the Enhance button.

   iPhoto adjusts several aspects of your photo, including color levels, color saturation, and exposure.

2. Press and release [Shift] to toggle between the "before" (**Figure 6.22**—too dark) and "after" (**Figure 6.23**—much better) views of your photo.

3. If you like what Enhance has done to your photo, continue working. If not, choose Undo Enhance Photo ([Cmd][Z]) from the Edit menu.

✔ Tips

- A welcome new feature in iPhoto '09 is that changes made by the Enhance button are reflected in the Adjust window, so you can use Enhance as a starting point for improving photos further.

- In my testing, it appears that Apple has significantly improved the algorithms behind the Enhance button, so it does a better job than in previous versions.

- Use Enhance *before* any other adjustments, since other changes can result in Enhance thoroughly mucking up a photo.

- Don't assume Enhance will always improve your photo. It's usually worth trying, especially as a starting point for additional work in the Adjust window, but only you can decide if its results are better or worse than the original.

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Reducing Red-Eye

Perhaps the most annoying thing that can go wrong in a photograph is *red-eye*, a red glow in subjects' eyes that plagues flash photography. Thanks to iPhoto's face-detection technology, reducing red-eye is usually easy.

To reduce red-eye in a photo:

1. Click the Red-Eye button or press ⟨r⟩ to open the red-eye tool.

2. Click the Auto button.

   This often fixes red-eye accurately, converting the red shades to dark gray. If not, choose Undo Reduce Red-Eye (⟨Cmd⟩⟨Z⟩) from the Edit menu and continue.

3. Adjust the slider so the mouse pointer's size matches the subject's pupils.

4. Position the circle over each pupil, and click (**Figure 6.24**).

5. When you're done, click the X button or switch to any other editing feature to save your changes.

✔ Tips

■ The Auto button fixes red-eye for all the faces it can identify in a photo.

■ Press and release ⟨Shift⟩ to toggle between the "before" and "after" views.

■ The Auto button works best when the subject is facing the camera directly so iPhoto can identify a face.

■ It's easier to click the subject's eyes accurately if you zoom in first.

■ iPhoto's technique makes people look as though they have black eyes, and it won't work on green-eye in dogs. You may be able to achieve better results in other image-editing programs. Also consider converting the photo to black-and-white.

Figure 6.24 If the Auto button in the red-eye tool doesn't work, adjust the slider to match the mouse pointer's size to the size of the pupil, position the circle over the pupil, and click.

What Is Red-Eye?

Red-eye is a phenomenon that occurs in photographs when light from the camera's flash reflects off the blood vessels in the retina of the subject's eyes. It's worse when the flash is close to the lens, with young children, with blue or gray eyes (which reflect more light than darker eyes), and in dim settings.

You can reduce the likelihood of red-eye occurring in the first place:

◆ Try to cause the subject's pupils to contract by increasing the room light, asking the person to look at a bright light right before taking the picture, or using a red-eye reduction feature in your camera (which pulses the flash before taking the picture).

◆ Have the subject look slightly away from the camera lens rather than directly toward it.

◆ If your camera supports an external flash unit, use it to increase the distance between the flash and the camera lens.

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Figure 6.25 The original photo. Note the jelly smudge on the left side of Tristan's lips.

Figure 6.26 You can see how I'm drawing over the jelly smudge with the retouch circle.

Figure 6.27 Much better!

Retouching Photos

Cindy Crawford's famous mole notwithstanding, many otherwise great photos are marred by small blemishes. Perhaps it's a smear of jelly on your toddler's face, or someone's chapped lips. Either way, iPhoto's Retouch tool can help.

To retouch a photo:

1. Click the Retouch button or press t to open the retouch tool (**Figure 6.25**).

2. Adjust the slider to make the mouse pointer a size that's a bit smaller than the blemish you're trying to remove.

3. Click and scrub over the blemish, using short strokes (**Figure 6.26**).

   iPhoto blurs the area under the circle pointer, blending it with the surrounding colors and textures.

4. Press and release Shift to toggle between the "before" (**Figure 6.25**) and "after" (**Figure 6.27**) views of your photo.

5. When you're done, click the X button or switch to any other editing feature to save your changes.

✔ Tips

- For additional accuracy, zoom in first.

- Retouch is not a panacea. It can fix small blemishes but will make large ones look like dust bunnies. It works best on skin.

- Avoid the Retouch tool on sharp color edges, such as between Tristan's hands and his blue shirt. When the Retouch tool hits edges, it smears the sharp lines. Luckily, you can always undo mistakes.

- Retouch can be good for taking the flash shine off eyes or other reflective surfaces.

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Using the Effects Window

iPhoto's Effects window provides single-click access to a variety of different effects.

To use the Effects window:

1. Click the Effects button or press `e` to open the Effects window (**Figure 6.28**; next page).

2. Click a button in the Effects window to apply the associated effect to the current photo (**Figure 6.29**; next page).

✔ Tips

- Click the Original button to revert to the original look of the photo; this is a fast way to undo a number of changes in the Effects window.

- For all the buttons other than B & W and Sepia, clicking the button multiple times applies the effect again and again. I recommend you do this because you can achieve some really interesting results with multiple applications of an effect.

- iPhoto adds a number at the bottom of the button to remind you how many times you've clicked, and provides arrows so you can reduce the number of applications of an effect.

- When you click B & W or Sepia, iPhoto puts a small ON badge underneath so you know it's on. Click again to remove the effect.

- You can combine effects simply by clicking multiple buttons. For instance, make a photo look old by clicking Antique and Vignette a few times.

- Edge Blur, combined with cropping, can be a good way to focus attention on the subject of the photo.

Effect Descriptions

Since the Effects window does a good job of showing what the result of clicking its buttons will be, refer to **Figure 6.28** on the next page for examples.

- **B & W:** Makes the photo black-and-white. Click once to apply, again to remove.

- **Sepia:** Makes the photo sepia-toned. Click once to apply, again to remove.

- **Antique:** Desaturates the color in the photo and gives it a sepia tint for that old-time look. Click it multiple times to reduce the color saturation and replace more of the color with sepia.

- **Fade Color:** Fades the color in the photo, exactly like moving to the Saturation slider in the Adjust window to the left. Click it repeatedly to remove all color.

- **Original:** Returns the photo to its original look with a single click.

- **Boost Color:** Increases the color saturation in the photo, exactly like moving to the Saturation slider in the Adjust window to the right. Click it multiple times to make the photo's color truly shocking.

- **Matte:** Applies a white oval mask around the photo. Click it multiple times to increase the size of the mask, obscuring more of the picture.

- **Vignette:** Exactly like Matte, except its mask is black, instead of white.

- **Edge Blur:** Exactly like Matte, except its mask consists of blurred pixels in the photo, instead of plain white.

Figure 6.28 To achieve the effects in the photo below, I turned on Sepia, boosted the color by 1 level, and applied 5 and 6 levels of Matte and Vignette.

Figure 6.29 You can apply more than one effect at a time, and some of the effects can be applied multiple times to achieve unusual effects.

Using the Adjust Window

The Adjust window enables you to modify photos in all sorts of useful ways. Although using the Adjust window can be a fair amount of effort, it's usually worth the results.

To use the Adjust window:

1. Click the Adjust button or press a to open the Adjust window (**Figure 6.30**).

2. Drag the various sliders until the photo looks the way you want (see the following pages in this chapter for details).

3. To apply the same slider settings to another image, click the Copy button, switch to the other image, and click Paste.

✔ Tips

- There is no "right" way to adjust a given photo other than what looks good to you!

- Pressing Shift to toggle between the "before" and "after" views shows you the view before you started working with the Adjust window, not in between the use of each individual slider, so it doesn't help discern the effect of a given slider.

- It's difficult to center a slider, so if you decide you don't like the effect of one, use Undo (Cmd Z) immediately rather than trying to reset it to the middle manually.

- Click Reset to reset all the sliders to the middle.

- Click the X button in the upper left of the Adjust window to close it, but note that there's no need to do so unless you want to avoid the screen clutter.

Figure 6.30 Use the sliders in the Adjust window to modify the exposure, color levels, sharpness, noise levels, and more.

Color Reproduction

I can't be certain of how the colors in the example photos in the rest of this chapter will reproduce onto paper, so if my comments about what a photo looks like and how I adjusted it seem off, rest assured that I'm describing what I see on my screen! For more details, see "Understanding Color Management," starting on page 206.
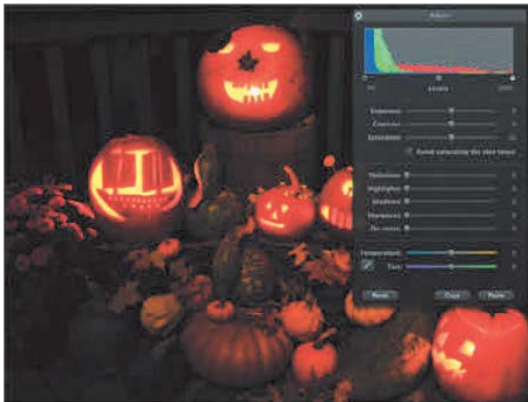
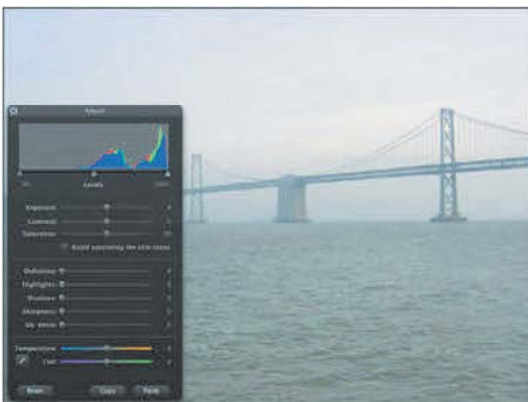**Figure 6.31** The histogram tends toward the left in dark photos like this one of Halloween pumpkins.

Figure 6.32 In light photos, the histogram moves to the right, as in this Golden Gate Bridge picture.
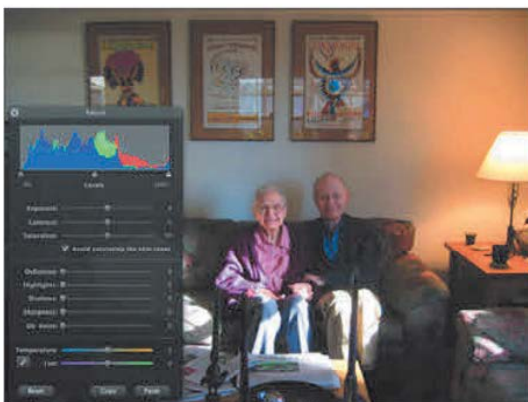

Figure 6.33 In this well-balanced photo, the histogram is fairly balanced, neither too far right nor left.

Understanding the Levels Histogram

Since all the sliders affect the Levels histogram at the top of the Adjust window, it's helpful to understand what it's telling you.

A histogram is a bar chart with each value on the horizontal axis representing a brightness value (0 equals black, and 100 equals white) and the height of each bar representing the proportionate distribution of pixels with that brightness value. iPhoto's Levels histogram contains three separate graphs, one each for red, blue, and green. I like to think of them as mountain ranges.

So, if a picture has a lot of blue in it, the blue mountain range will probably be large, and will likely be on the right side (since it's the brightest color). The red and green mountain ranges may also be large, but will likely be further to the left, since they're being used combinatorially to provide the exact shade of blue that you see.

The histogram for a too-dark photo will be pushed over to the left (**Figure 6.31**) and one that's too light will be pushed to the right (**Figure 6.32**). In general, a good photo has a balanced histogram, with roughly equal areas shown on either side of the midpoint (**Figure 6.33**). Balancing the histogram is a suggestion, not a rule, but keep it in mind when you're editing.

Every photo's histogram looks different, and every change you make to the contents of the image will change the histogram in some way, since it's merely another way of representing the content of the photo.

As we look at each of the Adjust controls, I'll explain what each does to the histogram so you can use them effectively to create balanced, attractive photos.

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Adjusting Exposure

Exposure is the most fundamental aspect of photography, since it refers to the amount of light that strikes the camera's sensor. Most cameras control exposure automatically and do a good job, but they can be fooled or set wrong, producing an *underexposed* (too dark) or *overexposed* (too light) image. If that happens, you'll want to use iPhoto's Exposure slider and its Levels (next page) sliders.

To adjust the exposure of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Exposure slider to the left to make it seem as though less light hit the camera sensor or to the right to make it seem as though more light hit the camera sensor.

What the Exposure slider does:

This photo of the waterfall in **Figure 6.34** is rather underexposed, thanks to incorrect camera settings. By increasing the exposure in **Figure 6.35**, I've lightened the photo and brought out more detail.

Increasing exposure generally squishes the mountain ranges and slides them to the right, and decreasing exposure makes them taller and moves them left.

✔ Tip

■ You may be able to achieve slightly better (or at least different) effects by using the white point (left) and midtone (center) Levels sliders, along with the Shadows slider to boost detail in the darker areas of the image, as I've done in **Figure 6.36**.
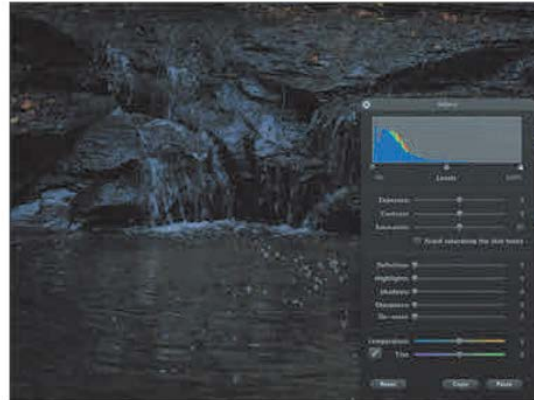

Figure 6.34 This photo, taken with incorrect camera settings, is rather underexposed, and thus too dark.

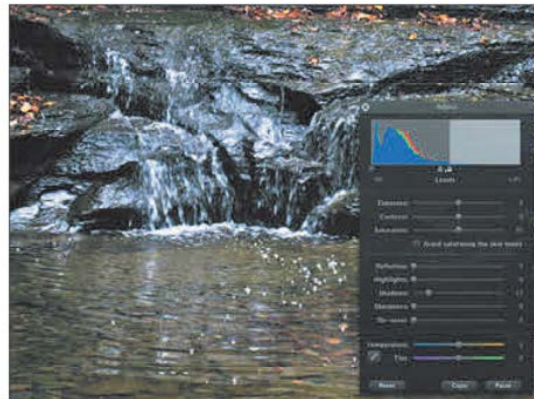**Figure 6.35** By increasing the exposure to lighten the scene, I brought out some of the detail.

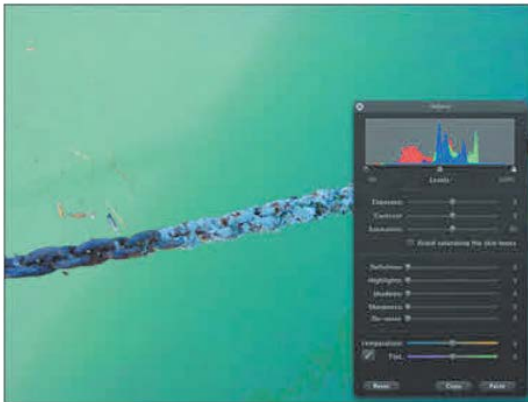**Figure 6.36** You can use the Levels controls to do much of what the Exposure slider does, possibly with better results.

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Figure 6.37 All the pixels in this image are huddled together in the middle of the histogram.
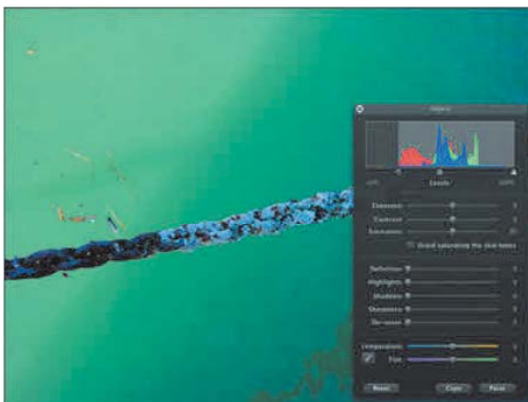

Figure 6.38 By redefining the black point, I give the picture a little more depth and darkness.
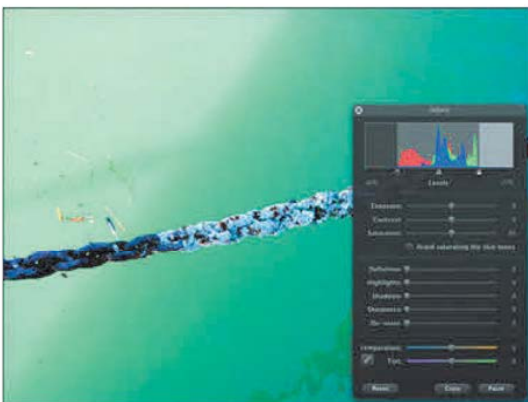

Figure 6.39 Then, resetting the white point brings up the luminosity a bit.

Adjusting Levels

The Levels slider under the histogram gives you independent controls for adjusting the black and white points, which define the pixels that should be considered pure black and those that should be considered pure white. Also useful is the midtone control for adjusting the overall brightness within the new range.

To adjust the levels of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the left Levels slider to the right to set the black point.

◆ Drag the right Levels slider to the left to set the white point.

◆ Drag the midtone slider (the center control) left to lighten the photo or right to darken it.

What the Levels sliders do:

If, when you look at a photo's histogram, you see a blank space between the end of the mountain ranges and the black or white points (**Figure 6.37**), it's often safe to move those sliders toward the middle of the histogram, which is conceptually the same as grabbing the edges of the mountain ranges and pulling them out to the edges of the histogram. In **Figure 6.38**, I've moved the black point to the right to deepen the shadows; it's redefining what was a dark gray as total black. In **Figure 6.39**, I've moved the white point to the left to set a new value for what should be considered white, thus making the water glow a bit.

Moving the midtone slider moves the entire mountain range left or right, thus brightening or darkening the entire image but without going (much) beyond the new black and white points. Play with it to get a feel for how it might help your photos.

Adjusting Contrast

The *contrast* of a photo is the difference between its darkest and lightest areas. With too much contrast, you end up with overly dark and bright areas; with too little contrast, your photo appears flat.

To adjust the contrast of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Contrast slider to the left to decrease the contrast or the right to increase the contrast.

What the Contrast slider does:

In **Figure 6.40**, I set the Contrast slider at zero to show how it makes the reflected trees indistinct, with little difference between the light and dark areas. In **Figure 6.41**, I've maxed out the contrast to bring out the blackness of the tree trunks in the white pond.

Most photos won't need significant contrast adjustments; usually a little nudge will be all that's necessary.

Note how the mountain ranges in the histogram have been flattened and spread out by the increase in contrast. If I had reduced contrast, the mountain ranges would have been squished in and up instead. Put another way, increasing contrast distributes the pixels in the photo over a greater range of brightness values, whereas reducing the contrast increases the number of pixels within a small range.

✔ Tip

■ The Contrast slider is a relatively unsophisticated tool. You're better off using the black and white point sliders in the Levels histogram to set which colors should be considered pure black and pure white. Also play with the Definition, Highlights, and Shadows sliders.

Figure 6.40 With the Contrast slider all the way at zero, this black-and white photo of trees reflected in an ice-covered pond becomes flat and indistinct.
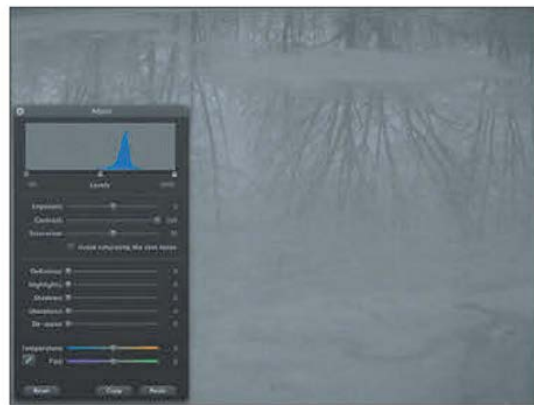

Figure 6.41 By increasing the contrast, I made the black trees stand out significantly more.

What Else Would I Do?

To sharpen the tree trunks and increase the difference between white and black even more, I'd bring the black and white points in, and move the Definition slider far to the right.

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Figure 6.42 The bright green of the background leaves distracts a bit from Tonya's face (especially when the Adjust window is closed).
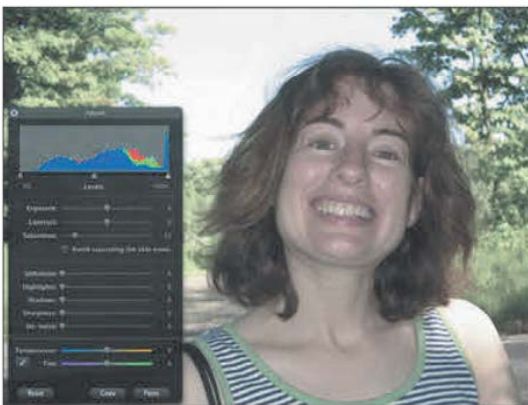

Figure 6.43 Reducing the color saturation of the photo causes it to become almost black-and-white, but that's not the effect I want either.

Figure 6.44 By protecting skin tones while decreasing saturation, I focus on Tonya's face while making the photo look as though it's from the 1970s.

Adjusting Saturation

The *saturation* of a photo is a measure of how intense the colors are. Highly saturated colors are said to be deep, vivid, or rich, whereas desaturated colors (think pastels) are often thought of as being dull, weak, or washed out. That's not to say that one is better than other; it depends on what you want.

To adjust the saturation of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Saturation slider to the left to make the colors weaker or the right to make them more intense.

What the Saturation slider does:

In **Figure 6.42**, Tonya has bright green leaves in sunshine behind her, and they distract a bit from her face. So I decreased the color saturation quite a lot in **Figure 6.43**. But since I wanted to decrease the saturation of only the background, in **Figure 6.44** I selected the "Avoid saturating the skin tones" checkbox, which returns Tonya to her original color and makes her face stand out.

This checkbox, which is new in iPhoto '09, is absolutely brilliant, and it lets you use the Saturation slider in many more situations than before, when iPhoto would have made skin overly gray or shockingly ruddy.

When you increase saturation, the mountain ranges move to the left (the picture gets a little darker) and they tend to separate, since each color has more independent brightness values (the reds are redder, the greens are greener, and the blues are bluer).

If you decrease saturation, the mountain ranges move to the right (the picture gets lighter) and overlap more. Decreasing the saturation entirely causes the mountain ranges to overlap entirely, giving you a monochrome image.

Adjusting Definition

New to iPhoto '09 is the Definition slider, which helps you bring out details and increase contrast in automatically selected portions of a photo. Its effect is often worthwhile, but almost always fairly subtle.

To increase the definition of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Definition slider to the right to increase contrast and pull out details.

What the Definition slider does:

The photo of milkweed fluff in **Figure 6.45** is interesting largely because of the detail of each individual seed pod. By moving the Definition to the right, I was able to make the edges of the hairs more distinct, as in **Figure 6.46**. I'm not sure how much of this you'll be able to see in the print book, but the effect is definitely noticeable in iPhoto when I press and release the Shift key to compare versions.

What I like about the Definition slider is that it almost always helps photos that would benefit from additional detail. The main place I've found the Definition slider to be unhelpful is with faces, particularly close-ups. In that situation, the additional detail tends to emphasize skin blemishes. Nonetheless, I encourage you to try the Definition slider when you're working in the Adjust window, just to see if it will help.

Moving the Definition slider to the right slightly flattens and spreads out the histogram's mountain ranges, but, as you'll see if you try it, not by a huge amount.

Figure 6.45 This photo of milkweed fluff is a little fuzzy, but there are details that could be pulled out.
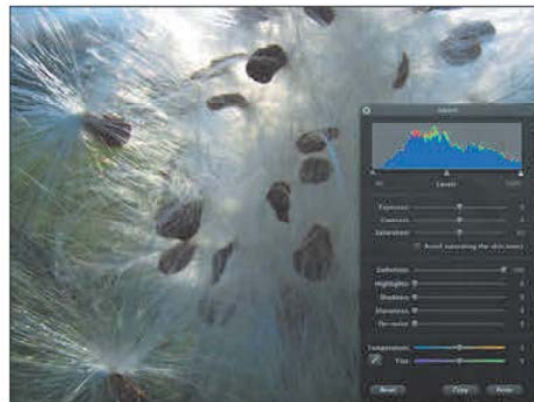

Figure 6.46 Maxing out the Definition slider increases the detail a bit, without causing any other problems.

What Else Would I Do?

If I wanted to increase detail even further, I could increase the sharpness for the entire photo. Plus, raising the Shadows slider would bring out more detail in the darker portion of the photo.

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Figure 6.47 The whitecaps on the ocean waves are overexposed and washed out in this photo.

Figure 6.48 By dragging the Highlights slider to the right, I can darken the waves enough so that their details become visible, all without affecting the rest of the photo.

Adjusting Highlight Detail

Adjusting the exposure of a photo lightens or darkens the entire photo. But when you have just a portion of the photo that's overexposed, you can use the Highlights slider to darken just those too-bright spots, increasing the detail in those areas.

To adjust the highlight detail of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Highlights slider to the right to darken the brightest spots while leaving the darker spots alone.

What the Highlights slider does:

If you look at the ocean waves at the top of **Figure 6.47**, you can see that the bright sunlight caused them to be overexposed, as the camera tried to keep the exposure correct for the foreground. By dragging the Highlights slider to the right, I darkened just the overexposed parts, as you can see in **Figure 6.48**.

Try using the Highlights slider whenever you have a photo where only parts of it are overexposed, or where adjusting the exposure would mess up dark areas.

When you increase the highlight detail, you're flattening the higher mountain peaks at the right (light) end of the histogram while largely leaving the left (dark) end alone.

What Else Would I Do?

Using the Shadows slider will bring out a bit more of the detail in Tonya's and Tristan's faces, bumping up the Definition slider adds a bit more contrast in appropriate spots, and since this is actually a cropped portion of a larger photo, using the Reduce Noise slider smooths out the red in Tonya's shirt.

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Adjusting Shadow Detail

Whereas increasing the highlight detail helps photos that are overexposed in places, increasing the shadow detail improves pictures that have too-dark areas mixed with properly exposed sections. Again, simply increasing the exposure won't work because that would blow out the already-light areas.

To adjust the shadow detail of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Shadows slider to the right to lighten the too-dark areas while leaving brighter portions of the photo alone.

What the Shadows slider does:

The problem with **Figure 6.49** is obvious—the hillside is bathed in shadow, but because the camera set its exposure based on the sunlit buildings, the hillside is too dark.

By dragging the Shadows slider to the right a fair amount, I can throw some more light on the darker areas of the image, increasing the detail significantly, as you can see in **Figure 6.50**.

The lesson to take away from this is that the Shadows slider can rescue photos that lose detail in the dark areas while still having some bright spots.

When you increase the shadow detail, you're moving the mountain peaks on the left (dark) side of the histogram toward the right (light) side while leaving the right end alone.

Figure 6.49 Because the low sun has been blocked from the right, the hillside is bathed in deep shadow.

Figure 6.50 By dragging the Shadows slider to the right, I can increase the exposure on just the shadowed hillside, without blowing out the properly exposed buildings or sky.

What Else Would I Do?

Using the Definition slider would bring out a bit more detail on the hillside, and increasing the saturation would make the green grass and bushes a bit more vivid.
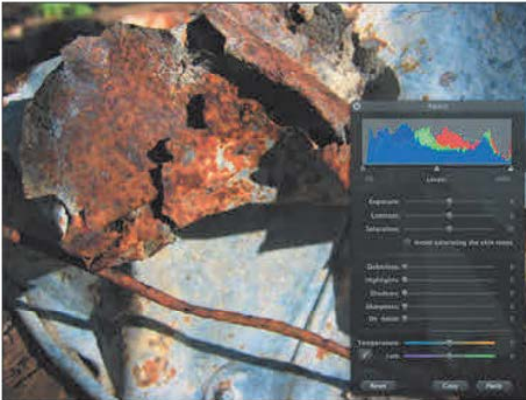
ADJUSTING SHADOW DETAIL

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Figure 6.51 The fine detail in the rusted metal and the wire suffers a bit from too much blur.
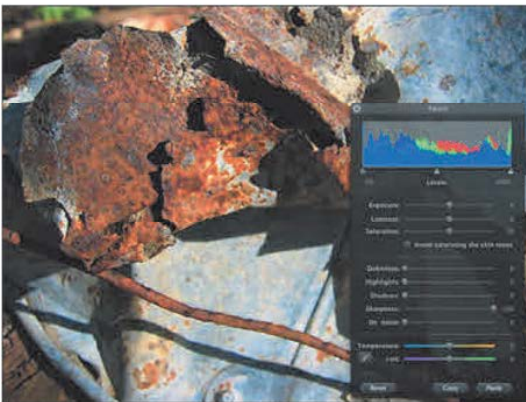

Figure 6.52 Radically increasing the sharpness brought out the fine edge detail in the rusted metal.

What Else Would I Do?

A small increase in saturation might help a little, and using the Definition slider would bring out even more of the texture in the metal. Raising the Shadows slider would also reveal a bit more detail in the darker areas.

Adjusting Sharpness

Many photos are slightly blurry due to motion of the subject or the camera. You can use the Sharpen slider to increase the *sharpness*—the contrast between adjacent pixels—and thus sharpen the perceived focus of the photo (sharpening the actual focus can be done only with the camera lens, and it's too late for that).

To adjust the sharpness of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Sharpness slider to the right to increase the sharpness of the image.

What the Sharpness slider does:

The photo in **Figure 6.51** is a picture of an old, rusted pail next to some rusty wire. I had good light and managed to hold the camera still, but there was still a little more fuzziness than I would have liked. So I increased the sharpness quite a lot in **Figure 6.52**, and I hope you can see that the result is more sharply defined edges and textures on the rusted metal. I find that many photos are similarly improved by increased sharpness.

It's a little hard to predict exactly what changes to the sharpness will do to the histogram's mountain ranges, but in general, increasing the sharpness tends to "erode" them away, making them shorter and wider, whereas decreasing the sharpness makes them taller and narrower.

✔ Tips

■ Be careful when increasing the sharpness on photos that contain a lot of mostly solid colors, since the increased contrast between adjacent pixels will make those previously solid colors appear blotchy.

■ In earlier versions of iPhoto, you could reduce the sharpness of a photo. Use the Reduce Noise slider for that now.

Reducing Noise

Photos taken in low light conditions can suffer from *noise,* which most commonly appears as spots or blotches within areas of solid color. Since we expect areas of solid color to be, well, solid, the blotching is quite off-putting.

To reduce the noise of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Reduce Noise slider to the right to reduce the noise and smooth out blotches.

What the Reduce Noise slider does:

Figure 6.53 is a photo of the indoor track in Barton Hall, at Cornell University. Because of the high ceilings and poor lighting (for photography), there is quite a lot of noise in the solid colored areas of the track, even though I was able to avoid blur by resting the camera on a railing in the stands.

With the Reduce Noise slider, I was able to smooth out the blotches in the red of the track and the green of the infield, as I hope you can see in **Figure 6.54**.

You'll know if you need to use Reduce Noise by the blotches in large areas of solid color, but expect it most commonly in pictures taken in low light conditions.

Reducing the noise in a photo causes the mountain ranges to adopt a picket fence look, trading their relatively smooth lines for a jagged, up-down, up-down display.

Figure 6.53 The red of the track and the green of the infield show quite a bit of noise thanks to the low light conditions.

Figure 6.54 Reducing the noise with the Reduce Noise slider blurs the noisy bits to make the end result smoother. It will be hard to see the difference in photos that are so heavily reduced.

What Else Would I Do?

The lighting conditions in this photo are extremely odd, so I would bump up the shadow detail, and increase saturation a bit too. Note that I would not use the Definition slider, since it will make the solid colors blotchier, as it attempts to create more detail.
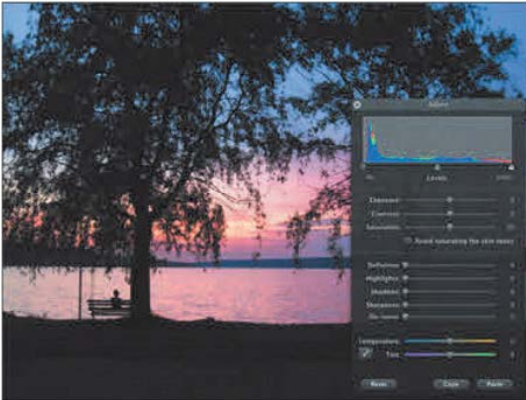
REDUCING NOISE

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Figure 6.55 There's nothing really wrong with this photo, but I got the idea that I could make it more striking by increasing the blue in the sky.
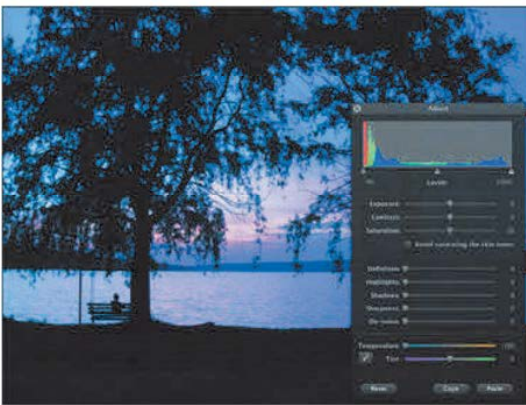

Figure 6.56 Lowering the temperature caused the slight oranges and pinks from the sunset to be cooled down with the addition of blue, making for a more interesting photo.

What Else Would I Do?

About the only thing that would be helpful for this photo would be to increase the saturation a bit to make the remaining sunset colors in the center pop.

Adjusting Temperature

The *temperature* of a photo refers to your perception of which wavelengths of light illuminate the scene in a photo. That's a roundabout way of saying that the Temperature slider lets you adjust the colors of a photo from cool (bluish) to warm (yellowish).

To adjust the temperature of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Temperature slider to the left to make the colors cooler and bluer or the right to make them warmer and more yellow.

What the Temperature slider does:

Figure 6.55 is a picture of a sunset, with plenty of warm pinks and oranges, and while there's nothing wrong with the photo, I wondered if cooling it down would make it more interesting. By decreasing the temperature a lot in **Figure 6.56**, I've turned the entire sky a deep blue, making more of a contrast with the black trees in the foreground.

Although I'm seeing color problems less frequently with modern cameras, it's most likely that you'll need to adjust the temperature of artificially lit photos. Indoor lighting may give a yellow cast whereas flash lighting may provide a bluish cast.

When you decrease the temperature, as I've done here, the green mountain range stays put, the blue mountain range moves to the right to increase the amount of blue in the photo, and the red mountain range moves to the left to decrease the amount of red. If you increase temperature, the red mountain range moves to the right to increase the amount of yellow in the photo, and the blue mountain range moves to the left to decrease the amount of blue in the photo.

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Adjusting Tint

Whereas the Temperature slider helps you adjust the blue and yellow colors in a photo, the Tint slider modifies the magenta and green colors. I seldom need to use either one.

To adjust the tint of a photo:

◆ In the Adjust window, drag the Tint slider to the left to add magenta to the photo or to the right to add green.

What the Tint slider does:

Check out **Figure 6.57**, a picture of my friend Oliver at his daughter's birthday party. The light from the birthday candles causes the colors to be far too yellow and magenta. By moving the Tint slider all the way to the green (right) in **Figure 6.58**, I've restored the green to Oliver's shirt, although pushing the Temperature slider most of the way to blue (left) is also necessary to get the colors right.

As you would expect, moving the Tint slider toward the right moves the green mountain to the right as well, and slides both the red and blue mountain ranges to the left, increasing the amount of green and decreasing the amount of magenta (since magenta is composed of both red and blue). Moving the Tint slider to the left has the opposite effect. Also, note that the mountain ranges also change in size and shape somewhat.

✔ **Tip**

■ To adjust tint and temperature simultaneously by setting the white balance, click the eyedropper button next to the Tint slider, and then click on a portion of the photo that should be white or light gray (a white shirt, or the white of an eye), but which is not overexposed. I find this method of controlling white balance to be tricky, due to the necessity of finding some white or light gray.

Figure 6.57 The lack of a flash in this photo means that all the light comes from the birthday candles, throwing the colors seriously out of whack.

Figure 6.58 Slamming the Tint slider all the way to green restores Oliver's green shirt, but it's also necessary to drop the Temperature slider most of the way to blue to get the particular hue of green correct.

What Else Would I Do?

Realistically, this just isn't a very good photo, technically speaking. Increasing the shadow detail would help, as would moving the midtone slider most of the way to the left to lighten it up, but neither will rescue the photo from the Trash.

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Figure 6.59 When you choose Revert to Original, iPhoto warns you that you'll lose all your changes.

Recovering Originals

It turns out that Revert to Original isn't doing anything complicated. When you edit a photo, iPhoto makes a copy of the original in a folder named for the photo's event, stored in the Modified folder. As long as this happens, you can recover the original image no matter what edits you make to it.

In fact, this is why Revert to Original works even if you edit a photo in another program—iPhoto starts tracking the original as soon as you double-click the photo. However, don't drag a photo from iPhoto to the Dock icon of another program to edit it; if you do so, iPhoto can't track the changes.

You can locate an original image in the Finder by Control-clicking it in iPhoto and choosing Show File (to find the original if unedited, or the modified version if it has been edited) or Show Original File (to find the original file if the photo has been edited).

Undoing Changes

We all make mistakes, and that's certain to happen on occasion when you're working with your photos too. With iPhoto, though, your changes aren't irrevocable.

Ways to undo changes to a photo:

◆ After you've performed an action, to undo just that action, choose Undo from the Edit menu (Cmd Z). Keep choosing Undo to undo earlier actions.

◆ To remove all the changes to a photo in a particular editing session, but *not* changes made in a previous session, choose Revert to Previous from the Photos menu or its contextual menu. You can also press Esc when editing in the main window or in full screen mode.

◆ To remove all changes from a photo, select it and choose Revert to Original from the Photos menu or its contextual menu.

iPhoto warns that you'll lose all changes to the photo, and swaps in the original image (**Figure 6.59**).

◆ To revert to the original look of a photo while working in the Effects window, click its Original button.

◆ To throw away changes while working in the Adjust window, click its Reset button.

✔ Tips

■ You can undo individual changes made in edit mode *only* until changes are saved by clicking Done or moving to the next one.

■ To see what the photo would look like if you were to undo a change, press Shift. You must still choose Undo if desired.

■ Anything you can undo via the Undo command, you can redo via the Redo command in the Edit menu.

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Using an External Editor

iPhoto's editing tools are sufficient for most tasks, but for more-involved changes to photos, iPhoto lets you turn to another image-editing program.

To set a default external editor:

1. From the iPhoto menu, choose Preferences (Cmd ,) to open the Preferences window. If necessary, click the General button.

2. From the Edit Photos pop-up menu, choose In Application (**Figure 6.60**).

3. In the Open dialog that appears, choose the desired program.

To edit in an external editor (I):

1. If you set the Double-Click Photo option to Edits Photo in the General preference pane, double-click one or more photos.

   iPhoto launches your selected editing program and opens the photos in it.

2. Make your changes, and when you're done, save and close the photos.

To edit in an external editor (II):

1. Set a default external editor, but don't set iPhoto to open photos in it by default.

2. Control-click one or more photos and choose Edit in External Editor from the contextual menu (**Figure 6.61**).

✔ Tips

■ Revert to Original works on photos edited in another program as long as you open them from within iPhoto (*don't* drag them to the other application to open).

■ Use the contextual menu or click the Full Screen button to avoid opening a photo in an external editor when that's the default option.

Figure 6.60 To configure iPhoto to use another program for editing photos, choose In Application from the Edit Photos pop-up menu in the General pane of iPhoto's Preferences window.
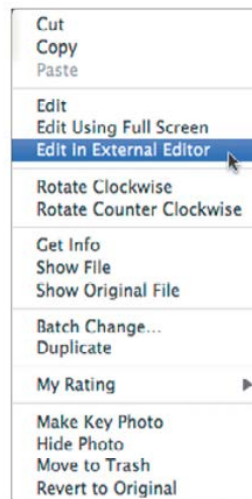

Figure 6.61 To edit a photo in an external editor without switching iPhoto's preferences, Control-click the image and choose Edit in External Editor from the contextual menu.

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Reasons to Use an External Editor

iPhoto, good as it is, lacks some common editing capabilities because they require a lot of knowledge and skill to use effectively. You might want to look beyond iPhoto for the following reasons:

◆ Some of iPhoto's tools, like Red-Eye, are quite primitive and inflexible. Other programs have better tools for fixing red-eye.

◆ If you want to put text on top of an image in iPhoto, you'll need to use another image editor.

◆ With the exception of the Retouch tool, all of iPhoto's color-correction and image adjustment tools apply to the entire image. They may affect only a portion (such as the Shadows and Highlights sliders), but you can't avoid applying them to the entire photo. In contrast, other image editing programs let you select a portion of the photo before color-correcting it or otherwise modifying it.

◆ Other image editing programs include a bevy of filters and effects that you can apply to normal photos to turn them into amazing images that look like they were painted, embossed, photocopied, or drawn with charcoal.

◆ Most image editing programs support *layers* (imagine a sheet of clear plastic over the image) and enable you to make changes on the layer, thus making it easy to experiment without hurting the original image.

◆ Once you have layers, it becomes easier to paint or draw on top of an image, or to cut out portions of a photo.

External Editors to Try

Although iPhoto's editing tools have become more sophisticated over the years, other applications offer even more capabilities. It's beyond the scope of this book to talk about them in any depth, but if you want more editing power, check out these applications.

Acorn

Flying Meat's $49.95 Acorn lets you put text and graphics on top of your photos, apply sophisticated filters, and more, all with what may be the simplest interface of any of these programs. Although Acorn has layer support, iPhoto can't import a layered Acorn document. www.flyingmeat.com/acorn/

GraphicConverter

Lemkesoft's GraphicConverter provides useful tools for adding text to images, working on non-rectangular selections, applying filters, and more. The $34.95 app is also extremely useful if you need to import and export unusual formats. www.lemkesoft.com

Photoshop Elements

Adobe's $89.99 Photoshop Elements offers a subset of the capabilities in Photoshop, with lots of attention paid to making difficult tasks (like merging photos and making panoramas) easy. Photoshop Elements can save layered Photoshop files that iPhoto can use. www.adobe.com/products/photoshopelmac/

Pixelmator

The $59 Pixelmator, from Pixelmator Team, is one of the most capable of these apps, with all the usual features plus a photo browser that can look into your iPhoto Library, support for pressure-sensitive graphics tablets, and a plug-in architecture for filters. It can even save layered Photoshop files that iPhoto can import and use. www.pixelmator.com

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Working with Layers

Layers in image editing programs are great, since they let you work on a photo without changing the base image. However, you can't save layers in a JPEG file (likely the original format of your photo), and if you save a photo as a layered Photoshop file, the change in filename extension prevents iPhoto from seeing the edited photo. There are two solutions to this problem.

First, you can "flatten" the image, squishing the layers together into one. In Photoshop Elements, when you're done editing, choose Flatten Image from the Layers menu, and then save the photo with its original name and location. That way iPhoto sees your changes to the photo, though you lose access to the separate layers for future editing. (There's no need to flatten an image specially in Pixelmator; you can just save.)

Second, if you want to retain layers for multiple editing sessions in either Photoshop Elements or Pixelmator, follow these steps:

1. Drag a photo from iPhoto to the Photoshop Elements or Pixelmator icon in the Dock.

2. Add a layer, but don't make any other changes, so you retain a clean original.

3. Use Save As to save a copy in Photoshop format on your Desktop. Close the file.

4. Drag the Photoshop file from your Desktop back into iPhoto to re-import it. Delete the copy on your Desktop.

5. From then on, use iPhoto to edit the photo *only* in the external editor. Editing in iPhoto flattens the layers silently.

✔ Tip

- Use a keyword to identify photos that should not be edited in iPhoto.

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MAKING SLIDESHOWS

Although some people feel that a photo isn't real unless it appears on a piece of paper (and iPhoto can satisfy those people too), one of iPhoto's coolest features is its capability to present photos on screen in a wide variety of ways—including slideshows on your Mac; ever-changing Desktop pictures; and slideshows on an iPod, iPhone, or Apple TV.

Gone are the days of the carousel projector and a darkened room; now a slideshow involves high-resolution photographs slipping on and off a computer screen, complete with elegant transitions between pictures. But that's only the beginning with iPhoto. iPhoto '09 adds a number of elegant slideshow themes that turn your photos from still images to scenes in a movie.

iPhoto's various onscreen presentation tools are not only the best way to display your photographs to friends and relatives, but also the best way for you to experience your own photos, whether through a constantly changing Desktop picture or a slideshow-based screen saver that kicks in whenever your Mac is idle.

Slideshows aren't limited to your Mac, either. You can copy both individual photos and slideshows to your iPod or iPhone, and the Apple TV turns out to be a wonderful way to display photos on your large screen TV.

Web-Based Slideshows

This chapter looks at slideshows you make within iPhoto and—for the most part—display on your Mac or on devices you own, like an iPhone or Apple TV. If you want to know how to make a Web-based slideshow that anyone can view in their Web browser, flip ahead to Chapter 8, "Publishing Photos on the Web," starting on page 135. That chapter discusses various different ways you can upload photos to a Web site—MobileMe, Facebook, and Flickr being the easiest ones—after which visitors can use the tools on that Web site to play a slideshow of your photos.

Types of Slideshows

iPhoto offers two types of slideshows, which I call "basic" slideshows and "saved" slideshows.

About basic slideshows:

Basic slideshows are quick to start from a selection of photos and offer a basic set of options that apply equally to all slides.

Use basic slideshows when you want to show someone a set of photos quickly, without any fuss or bother. Basic slideshows can also be useful for reviewing just-taken photos.

Lastly, you can use *only* basic slideshows when viewing images from a shared iPhoto Library over a network.

About saved slideshows:

Saved slideshows appear in the source pane like albums, books, cards, and calendars, and any changes you make to them are saved for the future. You can organize saved slideshows in folders, duplicate them to experiment with different approaches, and export them for display on a computer, on an iPod, on an iPhone, on an Apple TV, and on MobileMe.

Use saved slideshows when you want to put some effort into making a slideshow as visually impressive as possible. You can add and remove individual photos from the slideshow, apply temporary effects to photos during the slideshow, change the time each slide appears on screen, adjust the Ken Burns Effect for each slide, set the transition between any two slides, and more.

What's particularly neat about saved slideshows is that they're created with default settings, so you can customize them as much or as little as you like.

Arranging Basic Slideshows

Basic slideshows start with the image in the upper-left position of the selection or the album. So if you want to display the pictures in the reverse order, choose either Ascending or Descending (whichever one isn't currently selected) from the Sort Photos submenu of the View menu. Of course, whatever sort is in effect applies, so you can change the order by changing to a different sort, too.

Book Slideshows

iPhoto also offers "book slideshows" that are almost identical to basic slideshows. When in book mode, click the Slideshow button in the toolbar to run a slideshow of each page in the book at full size.

The main difference between a book slideshow and a basic slideshow is that you can't pick any of the slideshow themes or use the Ken Burns Effect. Other settings, such as showing photo titles and scaling photos to the screen, either aren't available or don't work, since the book page display preempts them.
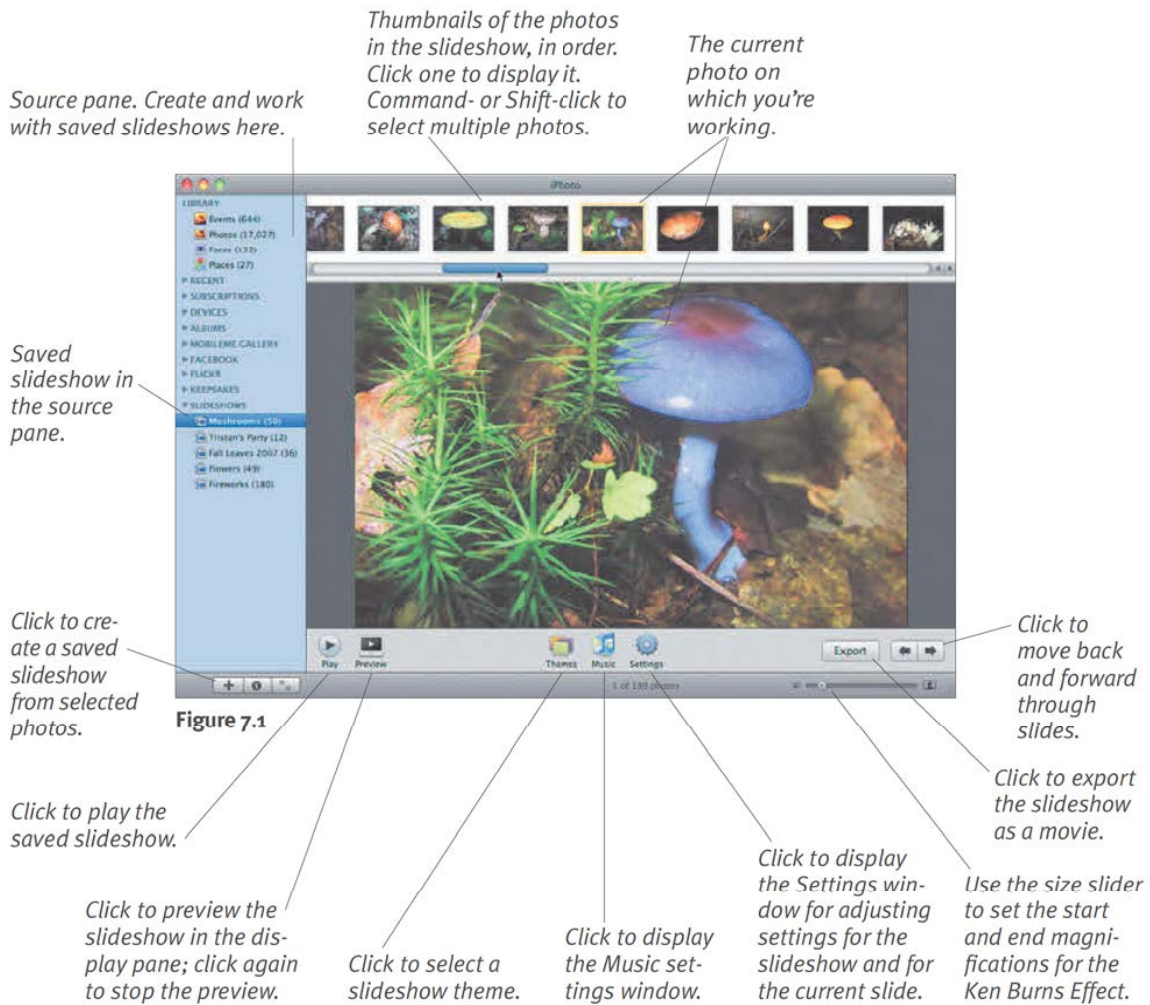
Book slideshows are a great way to gain extra benefit from the work of putting together a book.

✔ Tip

■ iPhoto '09 shuffled the slideshow controls, such that the Slideshow button in the toolbar plays a basic slideshow instead of starting a saved slideshow.

Slideshow Tools Overview

When you select a saved slideshow in the source pane, iPhoto displays a new set of tools for customizing your slideshow (**Figure 7.1**).

Source pane. Create and work with saved slideshows here.

Thumbnails of the photos in the slideshow, in order. Click one to display it. Command- or Shift-click to select multiple photos.

The current photo on which you're working.

Saved slideshow in the source pane.

Click to create a saved slideshow from selected photos.

Figure 7.1

Click to play the saved slideshow.

Click to preview the slideshow in the display pane; click again to stop the preview.

Click to select a slideshow theme.

Click to display the Music settings window.

Click to display the Settings window for adjusting settings for the slideshow and for the current slide.

Click to move back and forward through slides.

Click to export the slideshow as a movie.

Use the size slider to set the start and end magnifications for the Ken Burns Effect.

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Creating and Deleting Saved Slideshows

For total control over a slideshow's presentation, create a saved slideshow. Saved slideshows are also ideal if you plan to show the same slideshow on multiple occasions.

To create a saved slideshow:

1. Select one or more photos or albums, and click the + button under the source pane.

2. In the dialog that appears, click Slideshow in the item icon list and enter a name for the slideshow in the Name field (**Figure 7.2**); then click Create.

    iPhoto creates a new saved slideshow in the source pane and displays the slideshow tools under the display pane (**Figure 7.3**).

To delete a saved slideshow:

◆ Select the saved slideshow in the source pane, press [Delete], and click Delete when iPhoto asks if you're sure. Or just press [Cmd][Delete] to avoid the warning dialog.

◆ Select the slideshow in the source pane, and then either choose Delete Slideshow from the Photos menu or [Control]-click it and choose Delete Slideshow from the contextual menu.

✔ Tips

■ iPhoto won't let you create a saved slideshow if you select a book, card, calendar, or another saved slideshow instead of an event, album, or individual photos.

■ You can also create a slideshow by duplicating an existing one, which is helpful for experimenting with different settings. With the slideshow selected in the source pane, choose Duplicate from the Photos menu or [Control]-click it and choose Duplicate from the contextual menu.
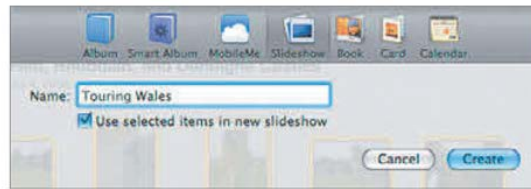

Figure 7.2 When creating a saved slideshow via the + button, iPhoto gives you a chance to change the automatic name it creates based on the currently selected album or event.

Figure 7.3 iPhoto provides slideshow tools under the display pane only when you select a saved slideshow in the source pane.

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Figure 7.4 Select a theme for your slideshow. This is the settings dialog for basic slideshows; saved slideshows have exactly the same options in a slightly different presentation.

Figure 7.5 Configure settings for the entire slideshow. The precise controls here vary by theme.

Setting up Slideshows

In iPhoto '09, there isn't much difference between configuring basic and saved slideshows. Follow these basic steps after clicking the Slideshow button for a basic slideshow or creating a saved slideshow; subsequent pages provide more details.

To set up a slideshow:

1. Select a theme. For basic slideshows, click the Themes button in the settings dialog; for saved slideshows, click the Themes button in the toolbar. Click the desired theme to select it (**Figure 7.4**).

2. Select the music you want to play, if any. For basic slideshows, click the Music button in the settings dialog; for saved slideshows, click the Music button in the toolbar to display the Music window (see "Assigning Music to Slideshows," on page 119). Select a song or playlist, or make a custom playlist.

3. Configure the overall slideshow settings. For basic slideshows, click the Settings button in the settings dialog; for saved slideshows, click the Settings button in the toolbar to display the Slideshow Settings window (**Figure 7.5**).

4. For saved slideshows, configure each slide individually by clicking the This Slide button in the Slideshow Settings window.

5. Click Play or press Return.

✔ Tips

- In basic slideshows, select Use Settings as Default in **Figure 7.4** to use the same settings for future basic slideshows.

- The options in the Slideshow Settings window change with the theme; only Classic and Ken Burns have the controls shown in **Figure 7.5**.

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Selecting a Slideshow Theme

Slideshow themes are new to iPhoto '09, but they're easy to work with and make slideshows even more visually compelling.

To select a slideshow theme:

1. For basic slideshows, click the Themes button in the settings dialog; for saved slideshows, click the Themes button in the toolbar to open the themes dialog.

2. Click the desired theme to select it (**Figure 7.4**, previous page).

3. For saved slideshows, either double-click the desired them or click the Choose button.

✔ Tips

■ You can change themes at any time by clicking the Theme button in the slideshow controls for basic slideshows, or the Themes button in the toolbar for saved slideshows.

■ Changing themes in a saved slideshow resets your settings for music and other options, which is a bit annoying.

■ All the themes can display a "title slide" that displays the name of the slideshow on the first slide. Turn it on and off in the Slideshow Settings window.

About Slideshow Themes

The Classic and Ken Burns themes provide the same functionality as previous versions of iPhoto did; the others are new.

◆ Use the Classic theme to show one picture per slide, with transitions and captions (titles, descriptions, places, and dates). The Scale Photos to Fill Screen option causes a slideshow to display only the center of portrait-orientation photos, but eliminates black bands on the sides.

◆ The Ken Burns theme offers the same options as the Classic theme, and, in saved slideshows, lets you configure zooming and panning for each slide individually.

◆ The Scrapbook theme builds pages containing one to three photos in scrapbook-style frames, and it flips between the pages or layers photos on top of one another on the pages. It's a bit like a book slideshow, but doesn't require that you make a book first.

◆ The Shatter theme shows one photo at a time much like Classic, but with an animated transition effect that "shatters" one photo and displays fragments of the next before filling in the rest of the next photo.

◆ The Sliding Panels theme shows one to three photos on a page, sliding one or more of them in and out as the transition effect. You can set the background color.

◆ The Snapshots theme shows a stack of photos, slowly scrolling them up the screen and overlapping a new photo on top of the stack every few seconds.

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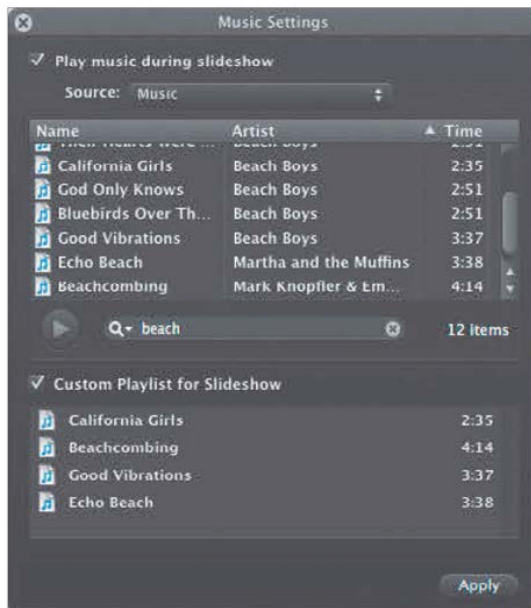Figure 7.6 Pick a song or playlist to play during your slideshow.

Figure 7.7 You can search for songs by entering a search term in the search field, and you can drag multiple songs to the custom playlist pane to make a custom playlist for just this slideshow.

Assigning Music to Slideshows

Unless you plan to narrate your slideshow in person, playing carefully selected songs from your iTunes Library during the slideshow can enhance the presentation.

To select music:

1. For basic slideshows, click the Music button in the settings dialog; for saved slideshows, click the Music button in the toolbar to display the Music Settings window.

2. Select Play Music During Slideshow.

3. From the Source pop-up menu, choose a collection of music: iPhoto's Sample Music or Theme Music, songs you've made in GarageBand, or playlists from iTunes.

4. Select a song or playlist from the list (**Figure 7.6**), or Cmd-click to select multiple songs to create a custom playlist.

5. Click Apply.

✔ Tips

- To search for a song, enter a search term in the Search field. iPhoto narrows the list as you type. Click the X button to reset it.

- To make a custom playlist, you can also click the Custom Playlist for Slideshow checkbox and then drag (first to the side, then down) selected songs to the custom playlist pane (**Figure 7.7**).

- To sort the list of songs, click the header of the Name, Artist, or Time column; sorting by time makes it easier to match the music to your slideshow's length.

- Click the triangular Play button to play the selected song; click it again to stop playing. Or double-click a song to play it.

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Selecting Default Settings

For basic and saved slideshows alike, it's important to set the default settings that apply to each slide. You can then change the settings for each slide in a saved slideshow, but it's best to start with the right defaults.

To adjust default settings:

1. For basic slideshows, click the Settings button in the settings dialog; for saved slideshows, click the Settings button in the toolbar to display the Slideshow Settings window (**Figure 7.8**).

2. Either set the length of time you want each slide to play or select Fit Slideshow to Music so it plays as long as the selected music.

3. For Classic and Ken Burns slideshows, choose a default transition, and set the transition speed and direction, if available, by clicking the appropriate arrow in the round direction controller. iPhoto offers numerous transitions (**Figure 7.9**).

4. Select the desired checkboxes to display captions (title, description, title and description, place, or date) and a title slide containing the slideshow's name.

5. Select Repeat Slideshow if you want the slideshow to repeat indefinitely.

6. For saved slideshows, choose the screen dimensions (This Screen, 16:9 for HDTV, 4:3 for iDVD and TV, or 3:2 for iPhone) from the Aspect Ratio pop-up menu.

7. For basic slideshows, click Play.

✔ Tip

■ When you select Fit Slideshow to Music, iPhoto complains at you if you have too many photos to show for the length of music selected. Select either fewer photos or more music.
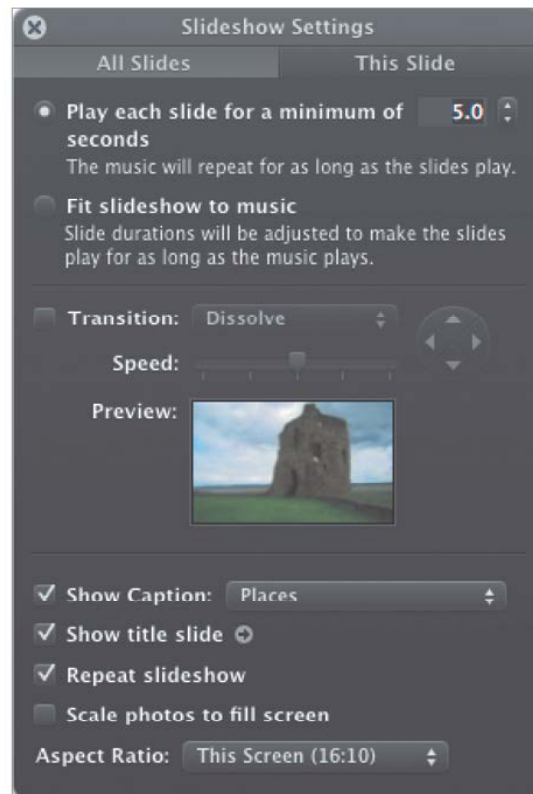

Figure 7.8 Set the defaults for a saved slideshow in the Slideshow Settings window. The options are very similar for basic slideshows, which lose the Aspect Ratio pop-up menu and gain Play and Cancel buttons.

Figure 7.9 iPhoto provides a wide variety of transitions, but I recommend using relatively few per slideshow to avoid visual over-stimulation.

Figure 7.10 Drag photos to a saved slideshow in the source pane to add them to the slideshow.

Manipulating Saved Slideshow Photos

Whereas basic slideshows merely present the selected photos in the current sort order, saved slideshows give you more control. Use these instructions to add, remove, and rearrange photos in saved slideshows.

To add photos to a slideshow:

◆ Select one or more events, albums, or photos and drag them onto the saved slideshow in the source pane (**Figure 7.10**).

To remove photos from a slideshow:

◆ Select one or more photos in the scrolling list of photos above the display pane, and press ⌂Delete⌂.

To arrange photos in a slideshow:

◆ Before you create the slideshow, make an album and drag the photos into the order you want. iPhoto retains that manual sort order in the saved slideshow.

◆ After you've created a slideshow, drag photos around in the scrolling photo list above the display pane.

✔ Tips

■ Alas, there's no way to see multiple rows of thumbnails in the scrolling photo list; those controls in the View menu apply only to full-screen editing view.

■ Pay attention to the sort order of the album from which you create a slideshow. There's no shame in deleting a saved slideshow and re-creating it after sorting the source album properly.

■ If you're sorting by date, you'll probably want to choose Ascending from the View menu's Sort Photos submenu to ensure that your slideshow goes forward in time.

Customizing Slides

The last few pages have helped you get ready; now it's time to customize individual slides in a saved slideshow. Remember that each of these actions is optional, and each theme offers only those options that make sense for that theme!

To customize slides:

1. Click the Settings button to open the Slideshow Settings window. Click This Slide to switch to individual slide settings.

2. Select the first slide in the scrolling list above the display pane to set its options in the Slideshow Settings window (**Figure 7.11**).

3. Choose one of the three effects to apply to the photo. See "Editing Slide Photos," on the next page, for more information.

4. In Classic and Ken Burns, to override the default slide duration, select Play This Slide For, and click the up or down triangle buttons to increase or decrease the slide duration.

5. In Classic and Ken Burns, to override the default transition, choose a different transition from the Transition pop-up menu. You can also override the default transition direction and speed here.

6. To see how your changes look, click the Preview graphic to preview the current and next slides.

7. In the Ken Burns theme, use the Start/End switch along with the display pane's size slider to control the effect. See "Configuring the Ken Burns Effect," on page 124.

8. Select the next photo by clicking it in the scrolling list. Then repeat steps 3–8 until you've customized each slide as desired.
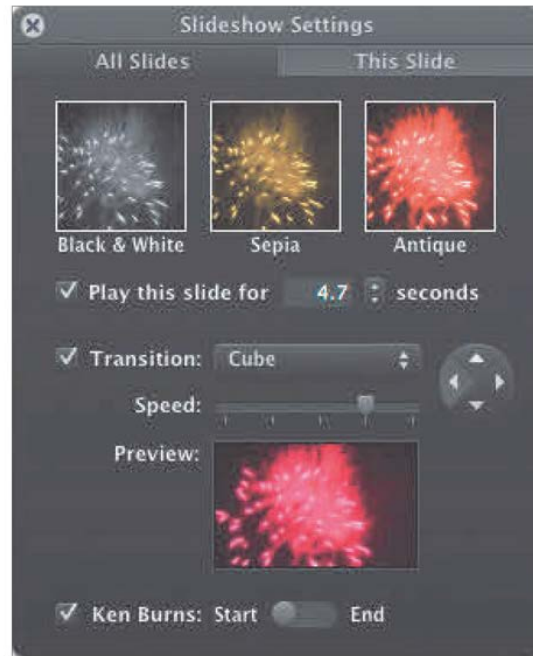

Figure 7.11 Use the Slideshow Settings window's controls to override default settings for slide duration and transition type, direction, and speed. You can also select effects and configure the Ken Burns Effect here.

Duration Locked?

If you find yourself unable to change the amount of time a slide will stay on screen, the reason is likely that you selected Fit Slideshow to Music in the All Slides pane of the Slideshow Settings window. Since iPhoto has to calculate the length of time to display each photo when that checkbox is selected, it prevents you from changing the slide durations.

CUSTOMIZING SLIDES

Editing Slide Photos

You will most likely have edited your photos before you create a slideshow, but if not, you can do so while customizing your slides. Some edits must be permanent; others don't have to be.

To edit slide photos permanently:

1. Double-click the photo that's showing in the display pane to switch to edit mode.

2. Make whatever changes you wish, and when you're done, click the Done button to return to your slideshow.

To edit slide photos temporarily:

You can make several types of temporary edits that iPhoto applies to the photo only in the saved slideshow. These changes do not affect the original photo in any way.

◆ Click Black & White, Sepia, or Antique in the Slideshow Settings window (**Figure 7.11**, previous page) to apply the related effect to the photo.

◆ Use the display pane's size slider to zoom in on the photo.

◆ If you zoom in on a slide or are using a theme like Sliding Panels that doesn't always have enough room for the full photo, drag the photo to set what portion of it appears.

✔ Tips

■ If the photo is rotated incorrectly, you can fix it without entering edit mode by choosing Rotate Clockwise (Cmd R) or Rotate Counter Clockwise (Cmd Option R) from the Photos menu.

■ Use temporary edits unless you want the changes to apply everywhere.

Configuring the Ken Burns Effect

In most cases, Apple's defaults for the Ken Burns theme provide a completely acceptable result, even focusing on faces thanks to iPhoto's face detection capabilities. However, if you wish to zoom further, choose whether to zoom in or out, or even turn off the Ken Burns Effect for a slide, you can do so.

To configure the Ken Burns Effect:

1. In a saved slideshow using the Ken Burns theme, click the Settings button to open the Slideshow Settings window and click This Slide to switch to individual slide settings.

2. Select the Ken Burns checkbox.

3. Click the Start end of the Ken Burns toggle switch.

4. Using the size slider, zoom to the size at which you want the photo to appear first (**Figure 7.12**).

5. Drag the photo in the display pane so the starting view is showing.

6. Click the End side of the toggle switch.

7. Using the size slider, zoom to the size at which you want the photo to fade out.

8. Drag the photo in the display pane so the appropriate part is showing (**Figure 7.13**).

9. Click the Preview button in the toolbar to see if your settings work as desired.

10. Select the next photo and repeat steps 2–8.

Figure 7.12 For my starting point on this slide, I've zoomed in all the way and dragged the photo to focus on the center of this flower.

Figure 7.13 For the ending point, I zoomed out most of the way, and dragged the flower to a pleasing position.

Manual Configuration for Exported Slideshows

The default Ken Burns settings generally work very well, but note that they are random, which means that the effect won't necessarily be the same on any two playings of the same slideshow. As a result, if you're particular about the final slideshow, and particularly if you're exporting the slideshow, you should set Ken Burns manually for each slide. Otherwise, you won't know how it will work on any given playing.
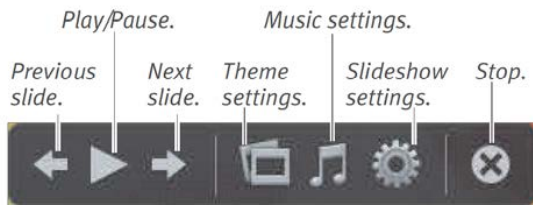
Play/Pause.

Music settings.

Previous slide.   Next slide.   Theme settings.   Slideshow settings.   Stop.

Figure 7.14 Move the pointer while a slideshow is playing to reveal the slideshow controls.

Slideshow Advice

Although setting up and playing slideshows is easy, you can produce better results by keeping these tips in mind:

◆ To avoid black edges (primarily with portrait-orientation photos) in Classic and Ken Burns themed slideshows, either zoom in on photos or set the Scale Photos to Fill Screen option.

◆ Avoid using images smaller than your screen (in pixels), since they will look jaggy when iPhoto scales them to fit.

◆ Remember that Macs can drive TVs via an S-video cable (you may have to buy an adapter). If you have a huge television, why not use that for a slideshow? The Apple TV and iPod can also display photos on TVs easily.

◆ If you're playing the same slideshow continuously (at a party, for instance), select a large iTunes playlist to avoid repeating music.

◆ If you have two monitors, slideshows appear on the one containing the iPhoto window.

Controlling Slideshows

To controlling a slideshow while t runs is easy: move the pointer during a slideshow to show the slideshow controls (**Figure 7.14**).

To run a slideshow:

◆ For basic slideshows, select some photos and click the Slideshow button.

◆ For saved slideshows, select the slideshow in the source pane and click Play.

To control a slideshow:

◆ To pause and restart a slideshow, click the Play/Pause button in the slideshow controls or press [Spacebar].

◆ To move back and forth between slides, click the left or right arrow button in the slideshow controls or press [←] or [→].

◆ To display thumbnails of photos, move the pointer to the bottom of the screen. Drag the selection box to jump around in the slideshow.

◆ To change the theme, music, or other slideshow settings, click the associated button in the slideshow controls.

◆ To stop the slideshow, click the X button in the slideshow controls or press [Esc].

✔ Tips

■ Moving between slides manually causes music to stutter in iPhoto 8.0.2. It's a bug.

■ You can no longer rotate photos, delete photos, or rate photos during a slideshow. Nor can you change the duration of slides while a slideshow is playing.

■ If you are in Photos and have a lot of photos, don't click the Slideshow button without selecting photos first or iPhoto will lock up for many minutes while it builds a multi-thousand photo slideshow.

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Exporting Slideshows

iPhoto slideshows are great if people can gather at your computer, but you're not limited by the location of your Mac, now that you can export slideshows to an iPod, iPhone, Apple TV, or QuickTime movie.

To export a slideshow:

1. Select the saved slideshow you wish to export.

2. Click the Export button in the toolbar. iPhoto displays the Export Your Slideshow dialog.

3. Select the checkboxes for the dimensions you want to export, based on where the movie will be viewed (**Figure 7.15**).

4. Particularly if you plan to sync your slideshow to an iPod, iPhone, or Apple TV, select Automatically Send Slideshow to iTunes.

5. Click Export and navigate to the desired location for the file(s); iPhoto defaults to a new iPhoto Slideshows folder it creates in your Pictures folder.

6. Locate your movie in the Finder and double-click it to see the results in either iTunes or QuickTime Player.

✔ Tips

■ Mouse over the i button at the right of each size line for an often-inaccurate estimate of the size of the slideshow files.

■ For more control, click Custom Export and choose a type of movie to export from the Export pop-up menu in the Save dialog that appears (**Figure 7.16**). For the 3G, MPEG-4, and QuickTime Movie choices, click the Options button to view and change the low-level settings. Most people won't ever need to do this.
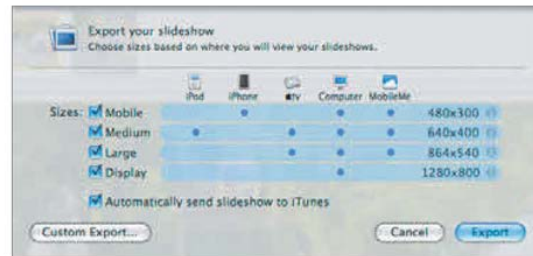
Figure 7.15 In the Export Your Slideshow dialog, select the size of the movie(s) you want iPhoto to create, based on where the movie will be viewed.
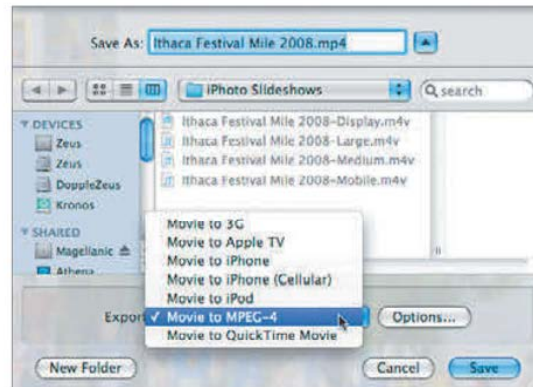

Figure 7.16 Click Custom Export and choose a format type for additional control over the movie dimensions and compression settings.

Exporting Photos to QuickTime

There's another quick and dirty way to create a simple QuickTime movie.

1. Select the photos you wish to export, choose Export from the File menu ([Cmd][Shift][E]), and click the QuickTime button.

2. Enter the maximum width and height for the images, a slide duration, and select a background color.

3. To include the music associated with basic slideshows, select Add Currently Selected Slideshow Music to Movie.

4. Click Export, name your movie in the Save dialog, choose a destination for it, and click OK to build the movie.

Figure 7.17 Select slideshows to sync to an iPhone or iPod under Movies in the Video tab of the device settings screen.
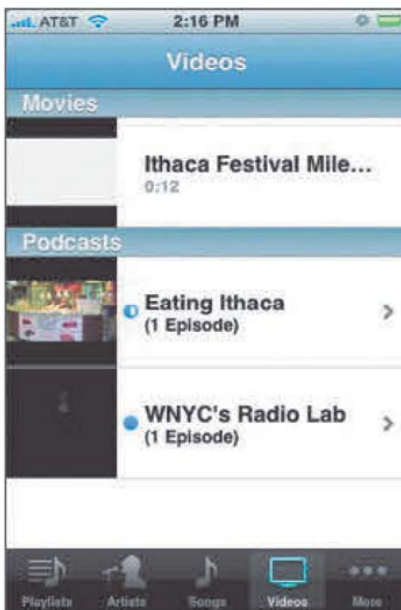

Figure 7.18 Slideshows synced to an iPhone or iPod touch appear in the Videos list in the iPod app.

QuickTime for Windows

One of the nice things about QuickTime is that it's available for both the Mac and Windows. Some Windows users don't have QuickTime installed, however, so you may need to tell them how to get it. Send them to www.apple.com/quicktime/download/ for a free copy.

Syncing and Distributing Slideshows

Once you've exported a slideshow, what do you do with it?

Ways to use exported slideshows:

◆ To sync a slideshow to an iPhone or video-capable iPod, select the device in the iTunes sidebar, click the Video (iPhone) or Movies (iPod) tab, and select the slideshow in the Movies list (**Figure 7.17**). Slideshows appear in the iPod app's Video list on the iPhone (**Figure 7.18**), in the iPod touch's Video app, and in a normal iPod's Video list.

◆ To view a slideshow on an Apple TV, make sure the Apple TV is connected to iTunes, and then find the slideshow in the Shared Movies list in Movies.

◆ Exported slideshows play in QuickTime Player, and you can copy them to a writable CD or DVD disc for friends and family with computers.

◆ If you use Custom Export to make an MPEG-4 or QuickTime Movie file, you can drag it into iPhoto to import it, and then add it to a MobileMe Web album to upload it for viewing on the Web.

◆ Most slideshows will be too large (over 5 MB) to send via email, so use a service like Dropbox (www.getdropbox.com) to send a link to the file via email instead.

◆ If you have FTP or Web space available with your Internet account, upload the movie (perhaps using iWeb) and send people the link.

◆ Upload to YouTube at www.youtube.com. YouTube can take most formats, and it wants the highest quality, but videos must be less than 1 GB and 10 minutes.

Creating an iMovie Slideshow

What if you want to add narration or captions to a slideshow? Turn to Apple's iMovie video editor. These instructions are a brief overview; refer to iMovie's help or Jeff Carlson's *iMovie '09 & iDVD for Mac OS X: Visual QuickStart Guide* for more details.

To create an iMovie slideshow:

1. In iMovie, click the Photos button, select an album, and then drag the desired photos into the Project Browser in the order you want (**Figure 7.19**).

2. Double-click a photo to display the clip inspector. Enter a duration longer than you expect to speak and click Done.

3. To record audio, click the Voiceover button to open the Voiceover window, click the left edge of the photo you just tweaked, and record your narration, clicking anywhere in the project to stop recording (**Figure 7.20**).

4. Double-click the purple audio clip under the photo to see its duration. Then double-click the photo and set its duration to match the length of the voiceover.

5. To adjust the Ken Burns Effect zoom and position, double-click the tiny crop button in the photo and adjust the starting and ending positions in the Viewer pane to the right. You can also click Fit to display the entire photo (with black bars) or Crop to crop it to fit.

6. To add a title, click the Titles button and drag a title style to a photo. Type your text in the Viewer pane (**Figure 7.21**). Drag the edges of the blue title balloon to match the photo clip length.

7. Repeat for each photo.

Drag photos to the Project Browser to add them; you work with them here too.

Photos appear in the Event Browser when you select an album.

Drag and expand to set title length.

Determine clip length here.

Titles button.

Voiceover button.

Photos button.

Viewer pane.

Figure 7.19 Use iMovie to produce and distribute slideshows that are significantly more complex than is possible in iPhoto alone.
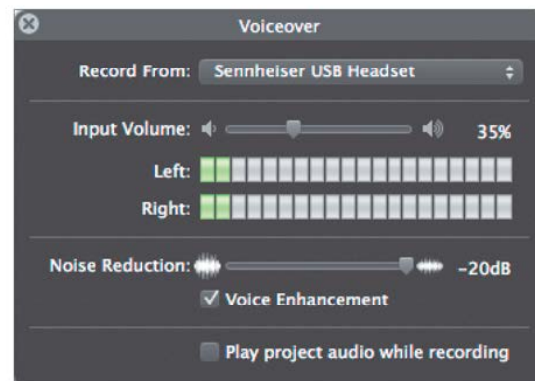

Figure 7.20 To record audio, click the Voiceover button, click the left edge of the photo you want to describe, and speak. Click anywhere else to stop.

Figure 7.21 To add a title, click the Titles button and drag a title style to a photo. Then type your title in the Viewer pane.

Drop photos in *Burn* *Theme pane. Click to*
the drop zones. *button.* *choose a theme.*

Figure 7.22 Select a theme for your DVD slideshow in the Themes pane; switch to the Media pane to drop photos or movies into the drop zones.
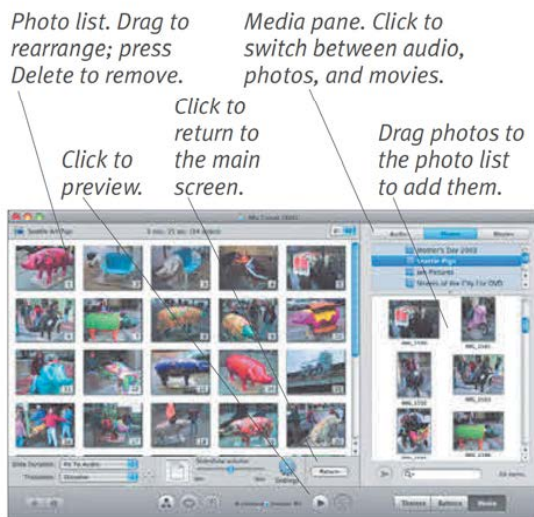
Photo list. Drag to *Media pane. Click to*
rearrange; press *switch between audio,*
Delete to remove. *photos, and movies.*

Click to
return to
Click to *the main* *Drag photos to*
preview. *screen.* *the photo list*
to add them.

Figure 7.23 Customize your slideshow in iDVD using the Media pane.

Figure 7.24 Drag photo albums from the Photos pane into iDVD's Magic iDVD screen to create slideshows of them. Switch to the Audio pane and drag songs or playlists onto the same spots to add music to your slideshows.

Creating a DVD Slideshow with iDVD

iPhoto can send a set of photos to iDVD to create a DVD slideshow that can be viewed on any TV with a DVD player. You must have a Macintosh with a SuperDrive to burn such a slideshow to disc.

To create a DVD slideshow with iDVD:

1. Select one or more albums or slideshows (Shift- or Cmd-click to select multiple items), and choose Send to iDVD from the Share menu.

   iPhoto works for a bit, launches iDVD, and shows the iDVD main screen with pre-built iDVD slideshows.

2. Click the Themes button in the lower right, choose a theme, and customize it with text and images (**Figure 7.22**).

3. To add audio, photos, or video to the main title screen; click the Media button; click Audio, Photos, or Movies in the upper right; and drag items to drop zones.

4. Double-click a slideshow icon in the main screen to switch to a screen where you can add, delete, and rearrange photos (only for the album-based slideshows), plus set a slide transition, select music, and set other options (**Figure 7.23**).

5. As you work, use the Preview button to verify that your slideshow plays as you desire. A small player window simulates a DVD remote control.

6. When you're ready, click the Burn button to start burning your DVD.

✔ Tip

■ For even easier DVD slideshow creation, launch iDVD, choose Magic iDVD from the File menu, and drag albums and music into the Photos area (**Figure 7.24**).

CREATING A DVD SLIDESHOW WITH iDVD

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iDVD Slideshow Tips

Look to other sources for full instructions on how to use iDVD, such as Jeff Carlson's *iMovie '09 & iDVD for Mac OS X: Visual QuickStart Guide* or Jim Heid's *The Macintosh iLife '09,* both from Peachpit Press. That said, these tips should help you use iDVD more effectively.

Tips for using iDVD:

◆ iPhoto sends saved slideshows to iDVD as QuickTime movies, which you can't edit inside iDVD. Remember to choose an aspect ratio for your slideshow that matches the TV screen where it will be shown!

◆ The 99-photo per slideshow limitation in previous versions of iDVD is now gone.

◆ Save your iDVD project with a good name; it's the disc name in the Finder.

◆ Turn on Show TV Safe Area in the View menu to verify that everything you're doing will fit on a TV screen.

◆ If you select Always Add Original Photos to DVD-ROM Contents in iDVD's Slideshow preferences pane, iDVD also makes the photos available as files on the DVD for use with computers. These are stored as normal files and not in an iPhoto Library folder.

◆ Quit all unnecessary applications when burning; if anything interrupts the burn process, it can ruin your DVD-R disc.

◆ DVD-R discs hold 4.7 GB, so you probably won't be able to fill one with slideshows. To use all the space, add video.

Making Good DVD Slideshows

It's easy to work with iPhoto and iDVD, but you must still expend a fair amount of effort when creating a DVD-based slideshow if you want good results. Keep in mind that TV quality will always be lower than the computer screen quality.

◆ Use iDVD's Preview heavily, and run through all your slideshows from start to end before burning.

◆ Landscape photos work better than portrait photos, which have large black borders.

◆ Make sure Always Scale Slides to TV Safe Area is set in iDVD's Slideshow preferences pane (choose Preferences from the iDVD menu and click the Slideshow button).

◆ Resist the temptation to put as many photos in each slideshow as possible; instead, whittle down the slideshow to the most relevant photos. Very similar photos are boring when seen one after another.

◆ You can choose the duration between slides, but it's generally best to fit the slideshow length to the audio length. But don't pick so much music that individual slides appear for too long.

◆ Be forewarned; it can be hard to find good music for slideshows. Think about the subject and the mood of the photos, and then browse through your iTunes collection to see what songs might fit. It's easier to browse quickly in iTunes than in iDVD.

◆ Click the Motion button (it has curved arrows in the middle) to turn off the theme's motion while you work.

Figure 7.25 Click the Set Desktop button to set the selected photo as your Desktop picture.

Figure 7.26 With a single click, you can put the photo you have selected in iPhoto on your Desktop.

Figure 7.27 In the Desktop view of your Desktop & Screen Saver preferences, configure how you want your Desktop pictures to appear, and how often they should rotate.

Setting the Desktop Picture

In Mac OS X, you can display a picture on your Desktop, and with iPhoto, putting one (or more, in rotation) of your photos on your Desktop is a matter of just clicking a button.

To set the Desktop picture:

1. In iPhoto, select one or more photos, and click the Set Desktop button or choose Set Desktop from the Share menu (**Figure 7.25**).

   If you selected only one photo, iPhoto immediately changes the picture on your Desktop (**Figure 7.26**).

   If you selected multiple photos, iPhoto opens the Desktop & Screen Saver preference pane (**Figure 7.27**).

2. If you selected multiple photos, choose how you want the images to appear on the Desktop.

✔ Tips

- You can also display the photos in an iPhoto event or album on your Desktop by selecting it in the iPhoto Albums list in the Desktop & Screen Saver preference pane's Desktop view.

- If the picture is in landscape orientation, iPhoto scales the photo to make it fit.

- If the photo is in portrait orientation, iPhoto takes a landscape chunk out of the middle to display on the Desktop. Stick with photos in landscape orientation, or crop them appropriately first.

- iPhoto can put a picture on only one monitor. To put a picture on a secondary monitor, open the Desktop & Screen Saver preference pane and drag a photo from iPhoto into the photo well for the second monitor's Desktop picture.

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Using Photos as a Screen Saver

Alas, the Set Desktop button in iPhoto no longer sets selected photos as a screen saver, but it's no great loss.

To use photos as a screen saver:

1. Open the Desktop & Screen Saver pane of System Preferences (**Figure 7.28**).

2. If necessary, click the Screen Saver button to switch to the Screen Saver view.

3. In the Screen Savers list, scroll down in the Pictures collection and click an iPhoto event, folder, album, smart album, Web album, or photo feed whose photos you want to cycle through as your screen saver.

4. Select a display style: Slideshow, Collage, or Mosaic.

5. Adjust the Start Screen Saver slider to set how long the screen saver should wait for activity before kicking in. If you want to set a hot corner, click the Hot Corners button and pick a hot corner in the dialog that appears.

6. To configure options for how the screen saver slideshow looks, click Options and then adjust the settings in the Options dialog. (**Figure 7.29** shows the Slideshow options; the Collage and Mosaic settings are different.) Click OK when you're done. Mac OS X's screen saver is now set to use the selected photos. The next time your screen saver kicks in, you'll see it displaying those photos.

✔ Tip

■ To make the screen saver use all your photos, create a smart album that contains all photos taken after 1904 (or some other equally early date).

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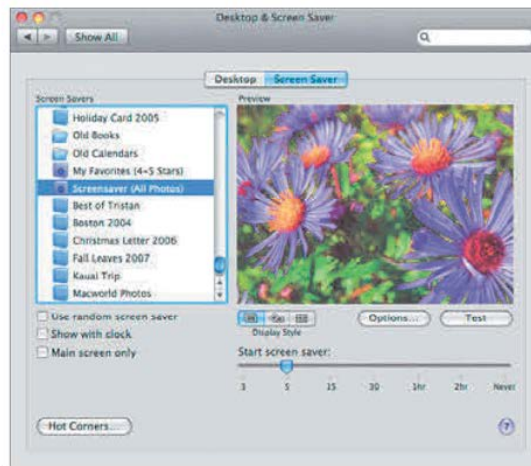
Figure 7.28 Select an event, folder, album, or smart album in the Screen Savers list to use those photos as your screen saver.
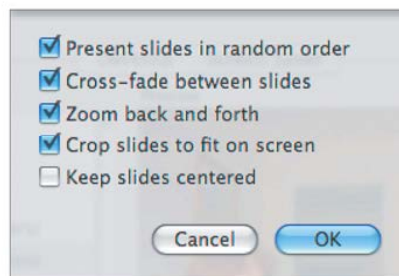
Figure 7.29 Configure how the screen saver displays your photos in the Options dialog. Play with these settings to see how they interact with the photos you're using—I've found varying results with different types and sizes of photos.

Screen Saver Styles

Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard's screen saver provides three styles:

◆ Slideshow uses the Ken Burns Effect and displays a single photo at a time.

◆ Collage has a single large photo fade in, shrink, and then remain on screen as subsequent photos overlap it.

◆ Mosaic picks one photo as the master and then uses other photos to make a mosaic of the master image. It needs a lot of images and a fast Mac.

Figure 7.30 Choose which photos will be copied to your iPod or iPhone in the Photos screen in iTunes.

Viewing Photos on an iPod or iPhone

It's easy to view the photos once you've copied them to your iPod or iPhone.

◆ On an iPod with a clickwheel, select Photos at the top level and press the center button to list albums. Continue pressing the center button to see thumbnails and then full-size photos. Use the Forward and Back buttons to navigate through the photos, or press the Play button to switch into slideshow mode.

◆ On an iPhone or iPod touch, tap the Photos app, tap an album to see its thumbnails, and then tap a photo to see it full size. Swipe right and left to move through the photos, or tap the bottom of the screen and tap the triangular play button to switch into slideshow mode. Remember that you can rotate the iPhone or iPod touch between landscape and portrait modes to avoid black bars on the sides. You can also pinch to zoom in and out, and drag a zoomed photo to navigate around in it.

Syncing Photos to an iPod or iPhone

The best way to carry photos with you is in your color-screen iPod or iPhone, which can display them in their full glory. Though the photos come from iPhoto, you must use iTunes to copy them to your iPod or iPhone.

To copy photos to an iPod or iPhone:

1. In iTunes, select your iPod or iPhone in the Devices list.

2. Click the Photos tab to display the photo-syncing preferences (**Figure 7.30**).

3. Click the Sync Photos From checkbox and select All Photos and Albums, Most Recent Events, or Selected Albums.

4. If you selected Most Recent Events, choose how many from the pop-up menu, and if you chose Selected Albums, select specific albums in the list.

5. Click Apply to save your preferences and start the synchronization process.

✔ Tips

■ To save space, iTunes shrinks the photos for display on the tiny screen.

■ If you want to use a capacious iPod (not iPhone) to move photos to another Mac, select the Include Full-Resolution Photos checkbox in the Photos tab in iTunes.

■ If you have limited space on your iPod or iPhone, it's best to copy individual events or albums rather than everything. Smart albums and the Last 12 Months album are especially useful here.

■ iTunes shows you how many photos are in each album, which can give you a rough approximation of which albums will fit.

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Syncing Photos to an Apple TV

A great way to display a slideshow from iPhoto is on a large-screen TV connected to an Apple TV. The Apple TV is easy to connect to iPhoto, although, as with the iPod and iPhone, syncing works via iTunes. The following instructions assume that you've already paired your Apple TV to iTunes.

To copy photos to an Apple TV:

1. In iTunes, select your Apple TV in the Devices list.

2. Click the Photos tab to display the photo-syncing preferences (**Figure 7.31**).

3. Click the Sync Photos From checkbox and select All Photos and Albums or Selected Albums.

4. If you chose Selected Albums, select specific albums in the list.

5. Click Apply to save your preferences and start the synchronization process.

✔ Tips

- You can also set the Apple TV to stream photos from a different shared iTunes Library, which doesn't copy the photos from the Mac to the Apple TV. Use the Apple Remote to connect the Apple TV to the shared iTunes Library in the Settings > Computers menu. Once that's done, use the Photos tab in iTunes to select albums to stream via Photos > Shared Photos on the Apple TV.

- Photos originally saved with iPhoto 4 or earlier may be rotated incorrectly on the Apple TV. To fix such photos, select them and choose Revert to Original from the Photos menu, and then rotate each photo again.

Figure 7.31 Choose which photos will be copied to your Apple TV in the Photos tab in iTunes.

Viewing Photos on an Apple TV

The Apple TV can display random photos from your synced collection as a screen saver, and you can also display them manually as a slideshow. Use the Apple Remote to navigate the menus on your Apple TV for these instructions.

- Select Settings > Screen Saver to select the screen saver style and set options such as how quickly it comes on and whether or not it runs when music is played through the Apple TV. Select Settings > Screen Saver > Photos to pick an album to use with the Photos screen saver, which scrolls multiple photos up the screen. And select Settings > Screen Saver > Slideshow to run a standard screen saver with the Ken Burns Effect. (The Album option displays album artwork from iTunes.)

- Select Photos > My Photos to pick a synced album and either display photos manually using the buttons on the Apple Remote or start a slideshow. You can configure slideshow settings in Photos > Settings.

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PUBLISHING PHOTOS ON THE WEB

MobileMe, Facebook, and Flickr Accounts

To publish photos to one of these Web-based services, you must first have an account on the service you wish to use.

- ◆ MobileMe costs $99 per year, although you can sign up for a free trial. To start the process, go to www.me.com and look for a "Sign up for a free trial" link.

- ◆ Facebook is free, but it's more than just a photo sharing site, so be aware that you're getting into a social networking system. Sign up at www.facebook.com.

- ◆ Flickr, owned by Yahoo, can be used for free, or you can upgrade to a Pro account to remove the free-account limitations of 100 MB of photo uploads per month, 200 photos in your photostream, and the capability to display only smaller images. Pro accounts cost $24.95 per year. Start signing up at www.flickr.com.

Which you choose is entirely up to you. My feeling is that MobileMe is best for sharing with groups of people you already know, Facebook is best for sharing with friends on Facebook, and Flickr is best for sharing with the world at large.

One of the greatest changes in photography has been the rise of the Web. Before the appearance of sites like MobileMe, Facebook, and Flickr, it was difficult or impossible for the average person to publish a photo such that it could be seen by many others, but that's no longer true. As of early 2009, Facebook contains upwards of 13 billion photos, and Flickr has another 3 billion (Apple hasn't released numbers for MobileMe). People love Web publishing.

Those growth trends are just going to continue for the foreseeable future, since it's becoming ever easier to post photos to the Web, thanks in part to new features in iPhoto. Previously, it was a pain to upload to anywhere but .Mac (the previous name for MobileMe), but with iPhoto '09, putting photos on Facebook and Flickr is just as easy.

Although it's easy, serious Flickr users should note that iPhoto doesn't offer as many options as third-party plug-ins do. So if you get started uploading to Flickr with iPhoto and find yourself wanting more than it provides, don't hesitate to check out other utilities.

That said, let's look at how to publish photos to the Web, and in the next chapter, we'll turn our attention to how to share photos with a small set of people in other ways.

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Setting up Facebook

Before you can upload to your Facebook account, you must make a connection between iPhoto and Facebook, so Facebook will accept uploads from iPhoto. This needs to be done only once, the first time you attempt to upload to Facebook.

To connect iPhoto with Facebook:

1. Select one or more photos, albums, or events (including movies!), and either click the Facebook button or choose Facebook from the Share menu.

   iPhoto asks if you want to set up iPhoto to publish to Facebook (**Figure 8.1**).

2. Click Set Up.

   iPhoto presents a dialog with which you can log in to Facebook (**Figure 8.2**).

3. Enter the email address you used for Facebook and your Facebook password, and select the Keep Me Logged In To iPhoto Uploader checkbox, unless you're working on someone else's computer. Then click the Login button.

   iPhoto may show another dialog asking you to allow iPhoto access to your Facebook account (**Figure 8.3**).

4. If you get the Allow Access dialog, click the Allow button to finish the setup process.
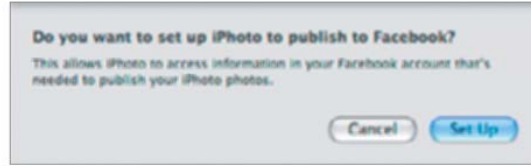
Figure 8.1 On the first attempted connection to Facebook, iPhoto asks if you want to connect iPhoto to your Facebook account.
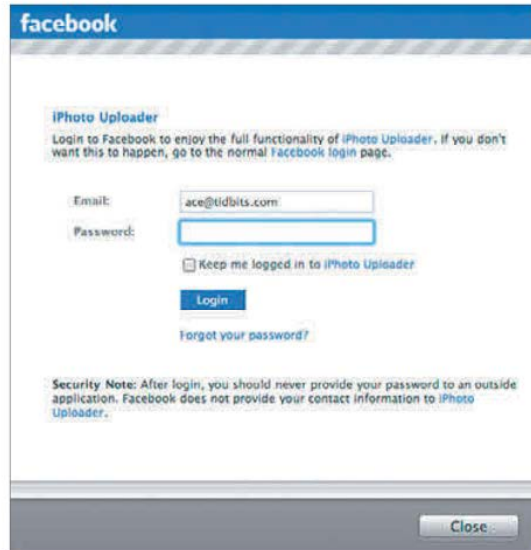
Figure 8.2 Enter your Facebook login information and click the Login button.
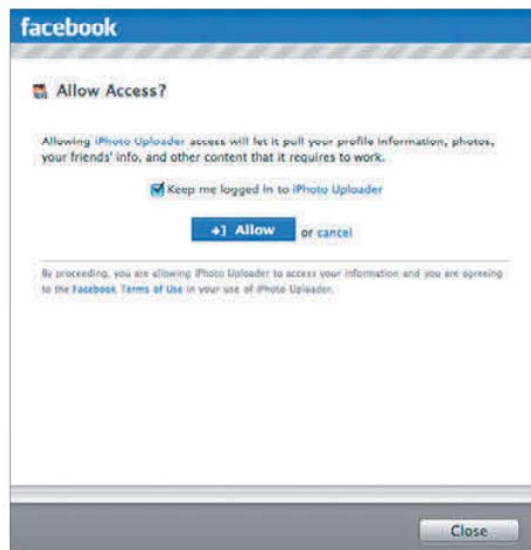
Figure 8.3 Click the Allow button to let iPhoto access your Facebook account.

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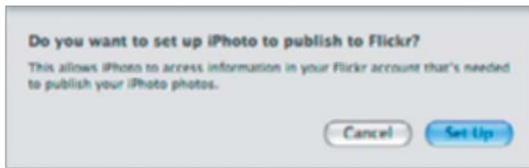
Figure 8.4 On the first attempted connection to Flickr, iPhoto asks if you want to connect iPhoto to your Flickr account.
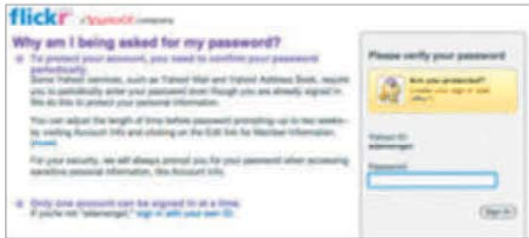
Figure 8.5 The first step in connecting iPhoto and Flickr is to sign in to your Yahoo account.
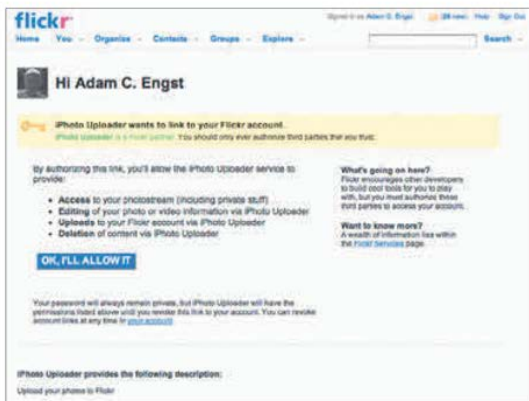
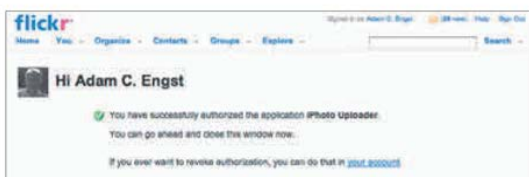**Figure 8.6** After signing in, you must allow iPhoto to link to your Flickr account.

Figure 8.7 When you're done, Flickr confirms that you've authorized iPhoto to upload photos.

Setting up Flickr

Before you can upload to Flickr from iPhoto, you must link iPhoto to your Flickr account. This needs to be done only once, the first time you attempt to upload to Flickr.

To connect iPhoto with Flickr:

1. Select one or more photos, albums, or events (including movies!), and either click the Flickr button or choose Flickr from the Share menu.

   iPhoto asks if you want to set up iPhoto to publish to Flickr (**Figure 8.4**).

2. Click Set Up.

   iPhoto opens a Web page in your default Web browser, from which you can log in to your Yahoo account, which provides access to Flickr (**Figure 8.5**).

3. Enter your Yahoo ID and password, and click the Sign In button.

   Another Web page loads, asking you to authorize the link between iPhoto and your Flickr account (**Figure 8.6**).

4. Click the OK, I'll Allow It button to finish the setup process.

   Your Web browser displays a confirmation page (**Figure 8.7**), after which you can return to iPhoto to continue publishing photos.

✔ Tip

■ For geotags to be uploaded to Flickr and for your photos to be mapped automatically, select Include Location Information for Published Photos in iPhoto's Advanced preferences. You may also need to set your account to import geotags at `www.flickr.com/account/geo/exif/`.

Publishing to MobileMe

Your MobileMe Gallery lets you link photos in iPhoto with a Web page on MobileMe. Albums on MobileMe can be viewable by anyone, by just you, or by a set of people with whom you share a user name and password.

To create an album on MobileMe:

1. Select one or more photos, albums, or events (including movies!), and either click the MobileMe button or choose MobileMe Gallery from the Share menu.

   iPhoto asks who can see your album and how it will appear (**Figure 8.8**).

2. From the Album Viewable By pop-up menu, choose Everyone, Only Me, or a user if you've created any.

3. Select the desired display, download-ing, and uploading options from the checkboxes, and click Publish.

   iPhoto creates a new album in the MobileMe Gallery list in the source pane and starts processing and uploading your photos (it's slow!). When it's done, it shows the URL to your album at the top of the screen (**Figure 8.9**).

To create user names and passwords:

1. From the Album Viewable By pop-up menu in the MobileMe Gallery dialog, choose Edit Names and Passwords.

2. In the dialog that appears, click the + but-ton, enter a name and password (click or press ⌷Tab⌷ to switch fields), and click OK (**Figure 8.10**).

✔ Tips

- The URL to your album appears at the top of the screen; click it to visit the page.

- The Settings button in the toolbar dis-plays the dialog shown in **Figure 8.8** for after-the-fact changes.
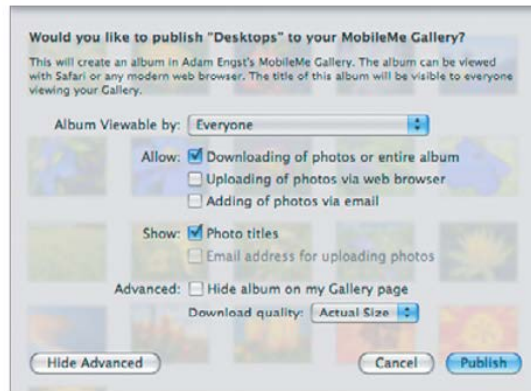
Figure 8.8 iPhoto presents you with choices about who can see your album and how it will be displayed.

Figure 8.9 When you click Publish, iPhoto creates an item in the MobileMe Gallery list for the new album.

Figure 8.10 Enter names and passwords to create login credentials for people you want to be able to see your photos.

✔ More Tips

- The Advanced settings let you hide the album on your MobileMe Gallery page, and, if you allow downloading of photos, set the quality of the downloaded photos.

- Click the Tell A Friend button to create an email message with login information.

Figure 8.11 iPhoto presents you with choices about who can see your album on Facebook.
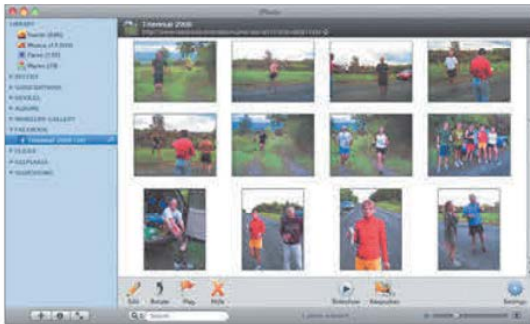

Figure 8.12 When you click Publish, iPhoto creates an item in the Facebook list for the new album.

Figure 8.13 You can find your photos in your profile in Facebook; note that faces you've identified in iPhoto appear as tags, and mousing over a person's face displays his or her name.

Publishing to Facebook

Facebook is great for publishing photos that can be viewed by groups of your Facebook friends. What's cool about Facebook is the way faces in your photos can (theoretically) link to your friends' accounts.

To create an album on Facebook:

1. Select one or more photos, albums, or events (but not movies!), and either click the Facebook button in the toolbar or choose Facebook from the Share menu.

   iPhoto presents options as to who can see your album (**Figure 8.11**).

2. From the Photos Viewable By pop-up menu, choose Everyone, Friends of Friends, or Only Friends.

3. Click Publish.

   iPhoto creates a new album in the Facebook list in the source pane and starts processing and uploading your photos (a slow process). When it's done, it shows the URL to your album at the top of the screen (**Figure 8.12**).

✔ Tips

■ For a person you've identified in a photo to be tagged (with a link to his Facebook account—see **Figure 8.13**), his Facebook email address must be entered in the Information dialog for his snapshot on the Faces corkboard. As of iPhoto 8.0.2, this is still a little flaky.

■ Photos added to the album on Facebook, along with tags added to your photos on Facebook will sync back to iPhoto.

■ The Settings button that appears in the toolbar when you're in a Facebook album displays the dialog similar to the one shown in **Figure 8.11** to let you change who can see your photos or remove the current Facebook account from iPhoto.

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Publishing to Flickr

Whereas Facebook is a social networking site, Flickr is a more generalized photo-sharing service. Geotagged photos uploaded to Flickr can retain their geotags, allowing them to be associated with other geotagged photos on maps and location pages in Flickr.

To create an album on Flickr:

1. Select one or more photos, albums, or events (but not movies!), and either click the Flickr button in the toolbar or choose Flickr from the Share menu.

   iPhoto gives you options as to who can see your album and how large the largest size photo on Flickr will be (**Figure 8.14**).

2. From the Photos Viewable By pop-up menu, choose Only You, Your Friends, Your Family, Your Friends and Family, or Anyone.

3. From the Photos Size pup-up menu, choose Web, Optimized, or Actual Size.

4. Click Publish.

   iPhoto creates a new album in the Flickr list in the source pane and starts processing and uploading your photos (a slow process). When it's done, it shows the URL to your album at the top of the screen (**Figure 8.15**).

✔ Tips

- The Settings button that appears in the toolbar when you're in a Flickr album displays the dialog similar to the one shown in **Figure 8.14** to let you change who can see your photos or remove the current Flickr account from iPhoto.

- Photos you add to linked photo sets on Flickr are synced to your Flickr Web album, as are tag and name changes you make on Flickr.
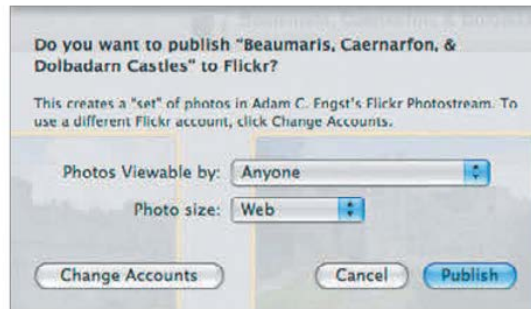
Figure 8.14 iPhoto presents you with choices about who can see your album on Flickr, and how large the maximum photo size should be.
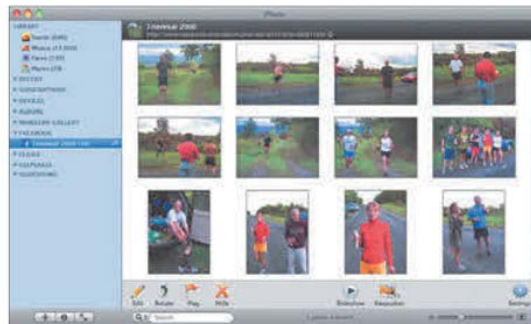

Figure 8.15 When you click Publish, iPhoto creates an item in the Flickr list for the new album.

✔ More Tips

- If you edit a photo published to a free Flickr account, changes won't be reflected in Flickr automatically, at least in iPhoto 8.0.2. To get the image to be updated on Flickr, delete it from the Flickr Web album in iPhoto and add it back again.

- Keywords you add in iPhoto are automatically uploaded to Flickr as tags. There's no way to prevent that in iPhoto.

- Contacts on Flickr can be identified as "friends" or "family" for interaction with the Photos Viewable By pop-up menu.

- Each Flickr Web album corresponds with a photo set on Flickr; you cannot upload loose photos to your photostream in Flickr.

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Figure 8.16 iPhoto provides feedback on what it's doing in the upper right corner of the screen.
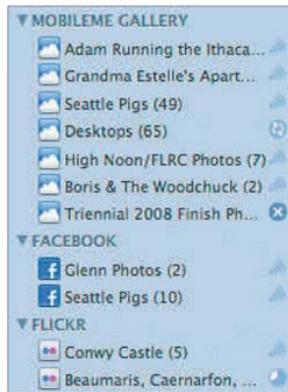

Figure 8.17 When iPhoto is synchronizing a Web album, it shows a spinning progress icon.

Figure 8.18 When you delete a Web album, iPhoto warns you if it contains any photos downloaded from the Web side and gives you a chance to import them. If the Web album contains only photos that originated in iPhoto, the dialog reassures you that deleting the Web album won't affect your original photos.

Facebook and Flickr Flakiness

As of iPhoto 8.0.2, I've experienced flaky behavior in a number of areas.

◆ Most annoyingly, Facebook tags often failed to link to my friends' accounts reliably, even when I knew the appropriate email address to enter.

◆ Changed names and keywords in one location sometimes failed to be reflected on the other.

◆ Although both Facebook and Flickr support movies, you can neither upload nor download movies in Web albums. Instead, you just get an image placeholder.

Managing Web Albums

The beauty of Web albums, whether uploaded to MobileMe, Facebook, or Flickr, is that they aren't static. You can modify their contents in iPhoto, or you or others can add photos to them or change names and tags on the Web side. Either way, iPhoto keeps both versions in sync.

To add photos to a Web album:

◆ Select one or more photos, and drag them to the desired Web album.

iPhoto processes and uploads the photos, providing the status in the upper-right corner of the screen (**Figure 8.16**).

To remove photos from a Web album:

◆ Select one or more photos in the Web album and press Delete.

iPhoto removes the photos, updating the files on the Web version and showing a spinning progress icon next to the album while that's happening (**Figure 8.17**).

To start or stop synchronization:

◆ Click the little status icon next to the Web album name in the source pane.

If the icon shows radio waves, iPhoto starts synchronizing.

If synchronization was interrupted, the icon changes to an exclamation point. Click it again to resume updates.

To delete a Web album:

◆ Select a Web album in the source pane and press Delete.

iPhoto asks for confirmation and then deletes the Web album and the photos on the Web, leaving the originals in iPhoto alone and offering to import any photos that were added on the Web side of MobileMe, Facebook, or Flickr and downloaded to iPhoto (**Figure 8.18**).

Publishing Photo Pages with iWeb

iPhoto's integration with iWeb is similar to its integration with iDVD: it just hands off selected photos. You can create two types of pages when starting from within iPhoto: photo pages and blog pages.

To publish a photo page:

1. Select an event, album, or the individual photos you wish to publish.

2. From the Share menu's Send to iWeb submenu or the iWeb pop-up menu in the toolbar, choose Photo Page.

   iPhoto launches iWeb, creates a new page, and asks you to select a template.

3. Select a template and click Choose.

   iWeb imports the photos and presents you with a page that simulates your eventual photo Web page (**Figure 8.19**).

4. Edit the various text blocks for the page name, description, and photo titles as desired (click a block twice to edit it).

5. Click any photo to show the Photo Grid window, from which you can choose a variety of display options.

6. Click the site's top icon in the sidebar to view the site's Site Publishing Settings pane. From the Publish To pop-up menu choose MobileMe, FTP Server, or Local Folder (**Figure 8.20**). Enter connection details and click the Publish Site button.

✔ Tips

- For full details about iWeb, see Steve Sande's *Take Control of iWeb '09* at www.takecontrolbooks.com/iweb.

- It's best to give your photos titles in iPhoto, rather than in iWeb, to avoid duplicating effort later in iPhoto.

Figure 8.19 In iWeb, edit the text blocks that name and describe your page, and choose styles for the photos from the Photo Grid window.
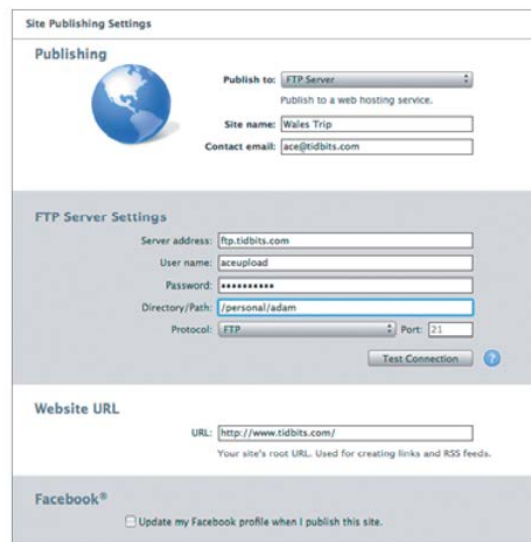

Figure 8.20 In the Site Publishing Settings pane, enter the connection details for the site to which you're uploading your photos.

iWeb Upload Choices

You have three site publishing choices:

- ◆ MobileMe is the easiest and most full-featured, but does cost $99 per year.

- ◆ FTP Server lets you work with almost any other Web server that allows uploads via FTP or one of its variants.

- ◆ Local Folder is available if you can't use one of the other methods.

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Figure 8.21 When you send a photo to an iWeb blog, iWeb creates a new entry for the photo.

Figure 8.22 iWeb automatically updates the main page for your blog once you've entered details for a specific blog entry.

More Features in iWeb

Documenting all that iWeb can do is way beyond the scope of this book, but note that there are many other things it can do:

◆ You can put a Google Map widget on the page, showing exactly where photos were taken.

◆ If you've uploaded albums to your MobileMe Gallery, another widget lets you display a clickable thumbnail for that album on your Web site.

◆ By default, iWeb adds an RSS feed and a search field to your blog, though you can remove those if you wish.

Publishing Blog Photos with iWeb

Whereas a photo page looks much as you'd expect a Web photo album to look, a photo blog features a single photo per chronological entry.

To publish a photo to an iWeb blog:

1. Select a photo, and from the Share menu's Send to iWeb submenu or the iWeb pop-up menu in the toolbar, choose Blog.

   iPhoto launches iWeb and creates a new blog entry (**Figure 8.21**).

2. Edit the various text blocks for the blog post title and description as desired (click a block twice to edit it).

   iWeb automatically updates the main page for your blog as well (**Figure 8.22**). Note that you can change the listing style in the Blog Summary window.

3. Click the site's top icon in the sidebar to view the site's Site Publishing Settings pane. From the Publish To pop-up menu choose MobileMe, FTP Server, or Local Folder (**Figure 8.20**, previous page). Enter connection details and click the Publish Site button.

✔ Tips

■ Your iWeb blog can be on the same site as your photo pages or another site.

■ You can drag photos from iPhoto into various spots in iWeb, either into a page for free placement of the photo, or into one of iWeb's image placeholders. This may be easier than using iWeb's media browser pane.

■ Double-click any photo in iWeb to resize it within its placeholder.

Exporting to Web Pages

Although iWeb can create Web pages you can upload to your own server, iPhoto has a built-in way of doing this that's simple and effective, even if its results aren't as visually interesting. (Honestly, use iWeb; it's better.)

To export photos to Web pages:

1. Select an album or the individual photos you wish to publish via the Web.

2. Choose Export from the File menu (Cmd Shift E).
   iPhoto shows the Export Photos dialog.

3. If it's not selected, click the Web Page button (**Figure 8.23**).

4. Enter the title for your Web page.

5. Enter the desired number of columns and rows of photo thumbnails.

6. If desired, choose a template and select background and text colors.

7. Enter the maximum width and height for the thumbnails and the full-size images.

8. Select the Show Title, Show Description, Show Metadata, and Include Location checkboxes as desired.

9. Click Export, navigate to the desired destination folder (it's best to create a new folder inside your user directory's Sites folder), and click OK.
   iPhoto exports the photos and builds the appropriate HTML files.

10. Switch to the Finder, open the folder in which you saved your Web page, and double-click the index.html file to open it in your Web browser (**Figure 8.24**).

11. If necessary, upload the folder to your Web site using an FTP program like Fetch (www.fetchsoftworks.com).
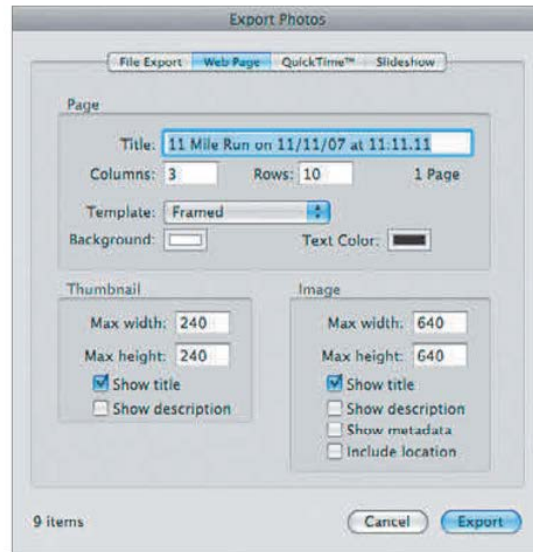
Figure 8.23 Use the options in the Web Page pane of the Export Photos dialog to set how your photos will appear on the Web page.
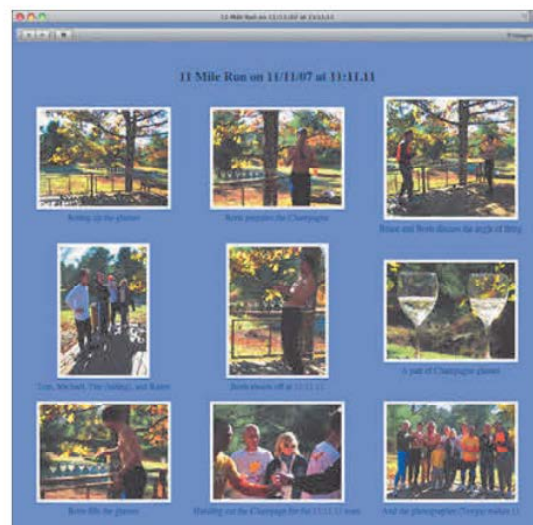

Figure 8.24 To see your Web page, open the destination folder in the Finder and double-click the .html file in it. To expand a photo, click its thumbnail.

Managing Plug-ins

To manage plug-ins, select iPhoto in the Finder, choose Get Info (Cmd I) from the File menu, and use the checkboxes and buttons in the Plug-ins section to enable, disable, install, and uninstall the plug-ins.

◆ Picasa Web Albums Uploader for Mac by Google; free. Helps you upload to Picasa Web albums. http://picasa.google.com/mac_tools.html

◆ Kodak Gallery Upload Plug-in by Kodak; free. Provides access to the Kodak Gallery photo-sharing site. www.kodak.com/eknec/PageQuerier.jhtml?pq-path=150

◆ SmugMugExport by Aaron Evans; free. Uploader for the SmugMug photo site. www.aarone.org/smugmugexport/

◆ locr for iPhoto by Norbert Doerner; free. Uploads geotagged photos to locr, a location-based photo-sharing site. www.locr.com/downloads#iphoto

◆ ÜberUpload for iPhoto by Übermind; $19.95. Uploads to FTP and SFTP servers, with many options. www.ubermind.com/products/uberuploadforiphoto.php

◆ PhotoUpLink for iPhoto by Mark Morris; $12.99. Uploads to FTP sites, databases, and Office 2004. www.photouplink.com

◆ Flash Album Exporter from Ken Welch; free. Creates album pages using freeware Flash and JavaScript apps. http://home.comcast.net/~flashalbumexporter/

◆ BetterHTMLExport from Geeks R Us; $20. Makes better static Web pages than iPhoto's built-in export. www.geeksrus.com/software/betterhtmlexport/

◆ iPhotoToGallery by Zach Wily; free. Makes it easier to export to Gallery-driven Web sites. www.zwily.com/iphoto/

◆ PictureSync by Holocore; $10. Standalone application that uploads to many Web services. www.picturesync.net

◆ iPhotoWebShare by bitpatterns; $5. Easy to use preference pane that serves iPhoto albums directly. www.bitpatterns.com/site/iPhotoWebShare/

Other Web Export Tools

Developers can build iPhoto export plug-ins for other photo-sharing sites and for generating Web-based albums. I can't list them all, but this collection will get you started.

For more utilities, search for "iPhoto" on VersionTracker at www.versiontracker.com and check the iPhoto Plugins News blog at http://wheezersociety.blogs.com/iphoto_plugins/.

Make sure any plug-in you download has been updated for iPhoto '09 before installing; not all of these have been updated yet!

Useful Web export tools for iPhoto:

◆ FlickrExport by Fraser Speirs; £12. Full-featured export plug-in for uploading to Flickr. Try it if iPhoto's Flickr support isn't sufficient. http://connectedflow.com/flickrexport/iphoto/

◆ iP2F by Tagtraum Industries; $14.95. Another export plug-in for uploading to Flickr. www.tagtraum.com/ip2f.html

◆ Facebook Exporter for iPhoto; free. Predates iPhoto's Facebook support, but may be worth trying. http://developers.facebook.com/iphoto/

◆ PixelPipe for iPhoto by PixelPipe; free. An export plug-in for sending photos to the PixelPipe media distribution service. http://pixelpipe.com/

◆ Shutterfly Export Assistant for iPhoto by Shutterfly; free. Simplifies uploading to Shutterfly. www.shutterfly.com/downloads/features_mac.jsp

◆ iPhoto to Picasa Web Albums by Übermind; $19.95. Uploader for Picasa Web albums with support for geotagged photos and more. www.ubermind.com/products/iphototopicasawebalbums.php

OTHER WEB EXPORT TOOLS

Subscribing to Web Photo Feeds

Although this chapter has been about *publishing* photos to the Web, you can also *subscribe* to photos that have been published on either MobileMe or any other Web site with an RSS feed. This displays the photos in iPhoto, where you can do anything with them other than edit, burn to disc, or add to a Web album.

To subscribe to a MobileMe Gallery:

1. In your Web browser, navigate to the MobileMe Gallery that you want to subscribe to and, if you want to subscribe only to a particular album, go into that album (**Figure 8.25**).

2. Click the Subscribe button at the top of the screen, and in the dialog that appears, select iPhoto and click OK (**Figure 8.26**).

   iPhoto comes to the front and the Web album is added in your Subscriptions list in the source pane (**Figure 8.27**).

To subscribe to other Web albums:

1. On the Web site containing the photos you want to subscribe to, look for an RSS button or link, Control-click it, and choose Copy Link.

2. In iPhoto, choose Subscribe to Photo Feed (Cmd U) from the File menu.

   iPhoto shows the photo feed address dialog.

3. Paste your previously copied URL and click the Subscribe button.

   iPhoto adds the album to the Subscriptions list in the source pane.

✔ Tip

■ To unsubscribe from a photo feed, delete its album from the Subscriptions list.

Figure 8.25 To subscribe to a MobileMe Gallery album in iPhoto, click the Subscribe button.
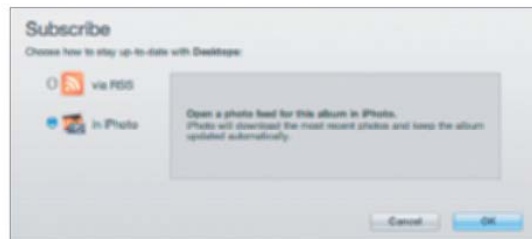
Figure 8.26 Select iPhoto to subscribe to the feed in iPhoto, as opposed to another RSS reader.

Figure 8.27 Subscribed photo feeds appear in the Subscriptions list in the source pane.

✔ More Tips

■ If iPhoto doesn't download photos from a new feed right away, quit and relaunch.

■ If you delete a photo feed, iPhoto prompts you to import the subscribed photos.

■ To subscribe to a better Flickr feed with more, larger photos, use Photocastr at http://photocastr.quantumfoam.org/.

SHARING PHOTOS

9

Although iPhoto provides numerous ways of presenting your photos to others—slide-shows, publishing to the Web, and (coming up in the next chapter), creating books, calendars, and cards—there's an additional way in which you can share photos in iPhoto that's also important.

I'm talking about the sharing of the actual photo files. For instance, you might want to share photos with a family member who also uses your Mac, or a roommate whose Mac is on your network. Or maybe you want to send photos to friends via email or on a CD or DVD. iPhoto can help in all of these situations and more. I've organized this chapter in roughly that order; think of it as near (sharing on your Mac) to far (sending a CD to a Windows-using relative or using email).

Keep in mind that although Apple has provided various different tools for sharing these original photos, there are usually trade-offs. For instance, it's trickier to burn a CD of photos for someone who uses Windows than for someone who uses iPhoto on the Mac. And although iPhoto has one built-in way for people on the same Mac or multiple Macs to share photos in their iPhoto libraries, Apple still hasn't done anything in iPhoto's interface to make it easy for people to share the same iPhoto Library package.

Sharing a Library on the Same Mac

Mac OS X is a multiuser operating system, so it's common for people who share a Mac each to have an account. But what if you want to share the same iPhoto Library among multiple users on the same Mac?

To share your library among users:

1. With iPhoto *not* running, rename your iPhoto Library to iPhoto Shared Library (to avoid confusion) and move it from the Pictures folder to the Shared folder at the same level as your user folder (**Figure 9.1**). The Shared folder may or may not contain other items.

2. Double-click the iPhoto Shared Library to open it in iPhoto and verify that it's OK. Quit iPhoto.

   iPhoto may display a dialog asking you to select the library; the one you double-clicked will be selected, so click Choose (**Figure 9.2**).

3. Switch to the other user via Fast User Switching and double-click the iPhoto Shared Library to open it and make it the default.

   iPhoto may display the dialog asking you to select the library again; the one you double-clicked will be selected, so click Choose (**Figure 9.2**).

   iPhoto displays a dialog asking you to repair permissions (**Figure 9.3**).

4. Click the Repair button.

5. For each additional account, repeat steps 3 and 4.

6. From now on, each user on your Mac should launch iPhoto normally by clicking iPhoto in the Dock or by double-clicking the iPhoto Shared Library package.
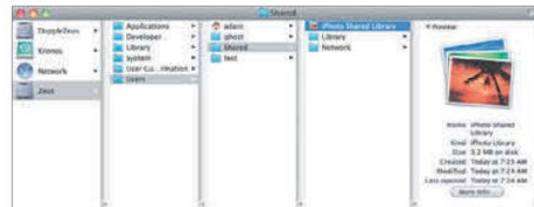
Figure 9.1 Store your iPhoto Shared Library in the Shared folder at the same level as your user folder.

Figure 9.2 The first time you double-click the iPhoto Shared Library in the Shared folder from each account, iPhoto may prompt you to select it (it should be selected by default). Click the Choose button to proceed.

Figure 9.3 The first time you open the iPhoto Shared Library in the second account, iPhoto prompts you to repair the permissions. Click Repair.

Figure 9.4 If you don't want to give everyone your user name and password to connect to your Mac, use the Sharing preferences pane to share the Pictures folder and set up login accounts for everyone.

Figure 9.5 Select the host Mac in the sidebar and then click Connect As to connect to the shared Pictures folder.

Network Sharing Decisions

Use the network sharing method on this page to share an entire iPhoto Library and have each person make changes that are seen by every other person. This method let you share the work of editing photos, making albums, and assigning keywords.

Use iPhoto's photo-sharing approach, discussed on the next page, to let other people see and potentially copy your photos without making any other changes. This approach works best when each person has his or her own primary collection of photos but wants to access a few photos from other people.

Sharing a Library among Multiple Macs

You can also share an iPhoto Library across a network from a Mac with file sharing turned on, or via an external hard drive. If you're using a network, the faster the better (ideally wired gigabit Ethernet or 802.11n AirPort Extreme).

To share your library over a network:

1. In the System Preferences Sharing pane on the host Mac, turn on File Sharing. Either give the other people your user name and password, or add the Pictures folder to the Shared Folders list, set up user names and passwords for them using the + buttons, and give them Read & Write access (**Figure 9.4**).

2. From each remote Mac, connect to the host Mac by clicking it in the sidebar, clicking Connect As, and entering the user name and password (**Figure 9.5**).

3. For each user, double-click the iPhoto Library in the shared Pictures folder.

To share your library on a drive:

1. Select the drive in the Finder, choose Get Info (Cmd I) from the File menu, and, in the Ownership & Permissions area at the bottom of the Get Info window, select Ignore Ownership on This Volume.

2. With iPhoto *not* running, copy your iPhoto Library from the Pictures folder to where you want it on the shared volume and rename it iPhoto Shared Library.

3. For each user, double-click the iPhoto Shared Library on the shared volume.

✔ Tip

- Only one person may use the shared iPhoto Library at a time.

SHARING A LIBRARY AMONG MULTIPLE MACS

Sharing Photos via iPhoto Sharing

iPhoto enables you to share all your photos, or just individual albums, with other iPhoto users on your Mac or on your network.

To share photos via iPhoto Sharing:

1. From the iPhoto menu, choose Preferences (⌘,) and click the Sharing button.

   iPhoto displays the Sharing preferences (**Figure 9.6**).

2. Select Share My Photos, and then select either Share Entire Library or Share Selected Albums.

3. If you selected Share Selected Albums, select the albums you want to share in the list below (**Figure 9.7**).

4. In the Shared Name field, enter a name for the shared folder under which your photos will appear for other users on your Mac and network.

5. If you want to restrict access to your shared photos, enter a password in the Require Password field. You'll then have to give that password to approved users (**Figure 9.7**).

6. Close the Preferences window.

✔ Tips

- Amazingly, iPhoto 8.0.2 cannot share movies in an iPhoto library via network sharing. They simply don't appear.

- iPhoto sharing also works between users of the same Mac, when both are logged in via Fast User Switching; leave iPhoto running when switching accounts.

- iPhoto automatically selects the Require Password checkbox when you type the password for the first time.
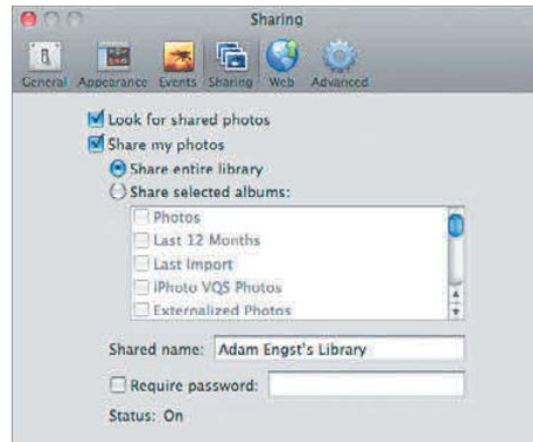
Figure 9.6 Turn on photo sharing in the Sharing pane of iPhoto's Preferences window.
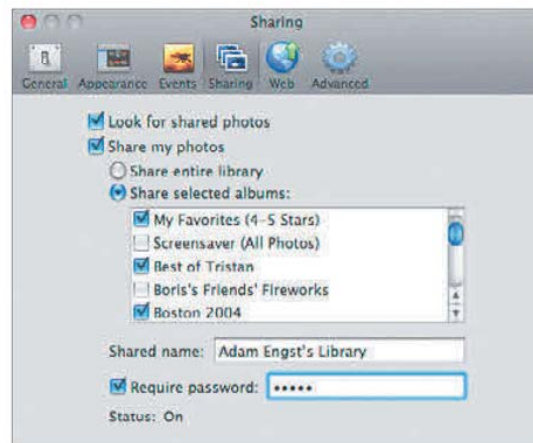
Figure 9.7 You can restrict shared photos to specific albums, and you can require that users enter a password to access your shared photos.

Turning off Sharing

To turn off photo sharing, simply deselect the Share My Photos checkbox in the Sharing pane of iPhoto's Preferences window. If anyone is currently connected to your photos, iPhoto asks if you're sure you want to turn off photo sharing first.

I recommend you either do this or set a password before taking a laptop on a trip, or anyone with iPhoto on a hotel or hotspot network will be able to see and copy your photos!

Accessing Shared Photos

Figure 9.8 You access shared photos in the Shares list in the source pane; click the shared photo library to load it, and click the expansion triangle to the left to display its albums.

Working with shared photos is similar to using an iPhoto disc (see "Importing from an iPhoto Disc," on page 17).

To access shared photos:

1. Make sure the Mac with the shared photos has iPhoto launched and photo sharing turned on.

2. On the Mac or in the account from which you want to access the shared photos, launch iPhoto, and from the iPhoto menu, choose Preferences (Cmd ,) and click the Sharing button.
   iPhoto displays the Sharing preferences.

3. Make sure Look for Shared Photos is selected (**Figure 9.6**, previous page).

4. Close the Preferences window.
   In the source pane, iPhoto displays the shared library in the Shares list.

5. Click the shared library to load it. If the shared photos are protected by a password, enter it when prompted.
   iPhoto loads the shared photos, displaying individual albums underneath the shared library when you click its expansion triangle (**Figure 9.8**).

✔ Tips

- If more than one copy of iPhoto on your network is sharing photos, iPhoto creates a Shared Photos folder and puts all the shared libraries inside it.

- To disconnect from a shared photo album, click the little eject button next to its name in the source pane.

- To import all the photos in a shared album, drag it to another spot in the source pane.

Actions Allowed for Shared Photos

Just because you can see shared albums in your source pane doesn't mean you can do everything with their contents that you can do with your own photos.

You *can* copy shared photos and albums to your library or albums, play a basic slideshow with shared photos, and send shared photos to others via email.

You *cannot* edit shared photos in any way, assign keywords and ratings, get much photo info, make a new album, use a shared album to create a book, print photos, put shared photos on your Desktop or use them as your screen saver, make an iDVD slideshow, burn them to disc, send them to iWeb, or export them in any way.

Basically, you can only view shared photos; for any action that requires making changes, you must first copy the photos to your Mac.

Exporting Files

iPhoto's export capabilities offer the features most people need.

To export files:

1. Select one or more photos, and choose Export from the File menu (⌘⇧E). iPhoto displays the Export Photos dialog (**Figure 9.9**).

2. Click the File Export button.

3. Choose the format for the exported photos from the Kind pop-up menu, set JPEG compression if necessary, choose an image size, and set up how you want them named. Then click Export.

4. iPhoto displays a Save dialog. Navigate to your desired folder and click OK.

✔ Tips

■ iPhoto can export into only JPEG, TIFF, and PNG formats. For other formats, use GraphicConverter (www.lemkesoft.com).

■ For JPEG format, you can set the quality. The higher the quality, the larger the file.

■ Select the Title and Keywords checkbox to export that information to the file's IPTC tags, enabling other applications to read photo titles and keywords from iPhoto. It works only with JPEG and TIFF.

■ When iPhoto scales an image, it does so proportionally with the limits you set.

■ Use Original in the Kind pop-up menu to export a RAW file, GIF file, or other file format that iPhoto converts to JPEG when edited. Current exports the current format of such photos, without any options to scale them.

■ Select the Location Information checkbox to export geotags with the file's EXIF tags, in JPEG or TIFF format.
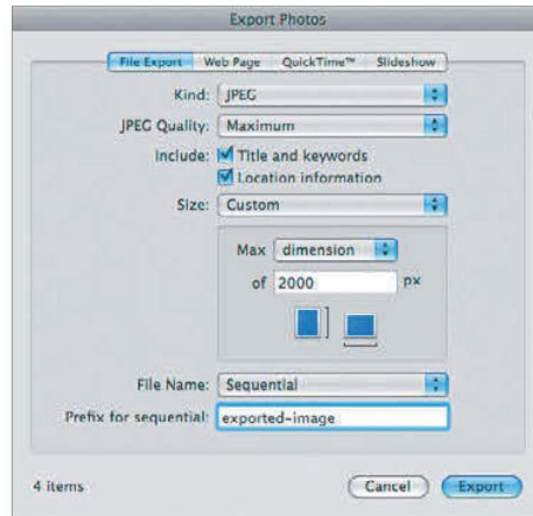
Figure 9.9 Use the File Export pane in the Export Photos dialog to set various options for your exported images.

File Naming Choices

When naming exported files, you can use the title, filename, the album name (with a sequential number automatically appended), or your own name with sequential numbers appended. When exporting files for use on other platforms, it's best to avoid title and album names that could include spaces or other troublesome characters.

Size Names and Numbers

Annoyingly, iPhoto doesn't provide the actual numbers that correspond to the items in the Size menu. Here they are:

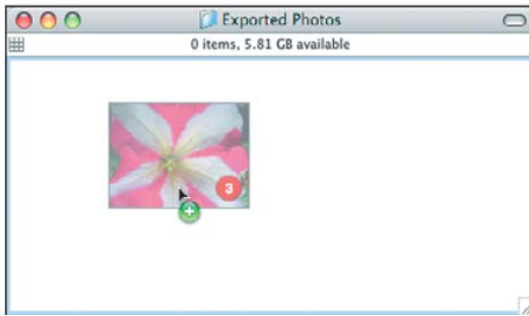◆ Small = 320 x 240

◆ Medium = 640 x 480

◆ Large = 1280 x 960

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Figure 9.10 For a quick export without any chance to reformat, rename, or resize the exported photos, just drag one or more to the Finder.

Figure 9.11 iPhoto copies the files from its Modified folder (or the Originals folder if the files haven't been edited in any way) to the destination folder in the Finder.

Exporting Files by Dragging

If you just want copies of a couple of photos and don't need to reformat or resize them, you can just drag the files to the Finder.

To export multiple files:

◆ Select one or more photos and drag the selection to a folder in the Finder (**Figure 9.10**).

iPhoto saves the files where you drop them, using each file's original name (**Figure 9.11**).

✔ Tips

■ With a drag-export, iPhoto is literally copying the files from its Modified (for edited photos) and Originals (for photos you haven't touched) folders to the destination folder in the Finder. See "iPhoto Directory Structure," on page 19.

■ Option-drag a photo from iPhoto to the Finder to export the original file rather than the edited version.

■ When you drag photos to export them, you aren't given the opportunity to change their scale or image format.

■ You can also drag photos to other photo-related programs. This is not actually exporting, since the other program is working with the same file as iPhoto. Because of this, don't drag files to image-editing programs and make changes, because iPhoto won't be able to track those changes (see "Using an External Editor," on page 110). And definitely don't delete photos from those other programs!

■ Unfortunately, you can't drag an album to the Finder to create a new folder that contains the album's photos.

EXPORTING FILES BY DRAGGING

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Sharing Photos on Disc with iPhoto Users

If you want to share a lot of photos with a friend or family member, burning a CD or DVD to send to your recipient works best.

To burn an iPhoto disc:

1. Select the items you want to burn, which is best done by selecting entire events, folders, albums, books, or slideshows (**Figure 9.12**).

2. From the Share menu, choose Burn (or click the toolbar's Burn button), insert a blank disc if prompted, and click OK.

   Below the display pane, iPhoto shows the name of the disc and information about how much data will be burned to the disc (**Figure 9.13**). The disc icon will be red if it can't hold the selected photos.

3. Select fewer or more photos to use the space on your destination disc as desired.

4. Change the name of the disc if you want.

5. When everything looks right, click the Burn button (on the far-right side of **Figure 9.13**) to start the burn, and when iPhoto asks you to confirm one last time and lets you set additional burning options, click Burn (**Figure 9.14**).

   iPhoto creates a disk image, copies the selected photos to it, and burns the disc.

✔ Tips

■ If you select albums to burn, the iPhoto disc retains those album references. Event information is lost, however.

■ Your disc name appears in both iPhoto and the Finder.

■ On the disc, your photos are stored in an iPhoto Library *folder,* not an iPhoto Library *package.*
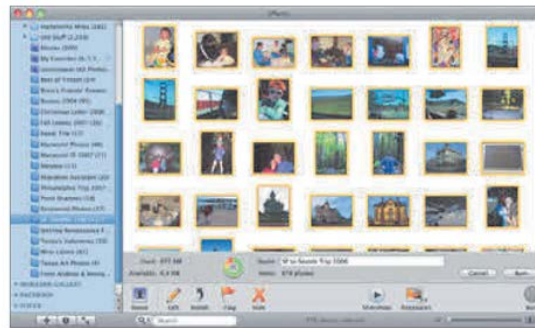
Figure 9.12 To get started, select the items you want to burn in the source pane, choose Burn from the Share menu, and then insert a blank disc.

Figure 9.13 Once you've inserted the disc, iPhoto lets you name your disc and gives you information about how much data will be burned to it.
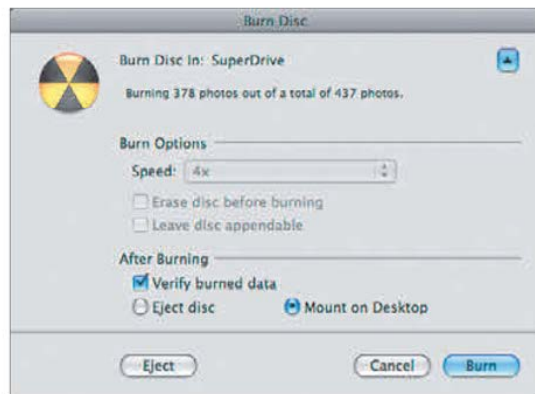
Figure 9.14 iPhoto verifies that you really want to burn a disc with one last dialog that also provides additional burn options if you click the triangle button in the upper-right corner.

Receiving an iPhoto Disc

If someone sends you an iPhoto disc, you can browse the photos on it directly; to import them see "Importing from an iPhoto Disc," on page 17.
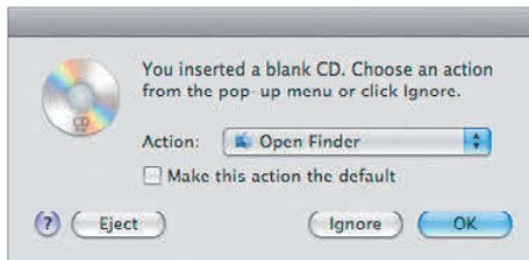
Figure 9.15 Choose Open Finder from the Action pop-up menu after you insert the blank disc.
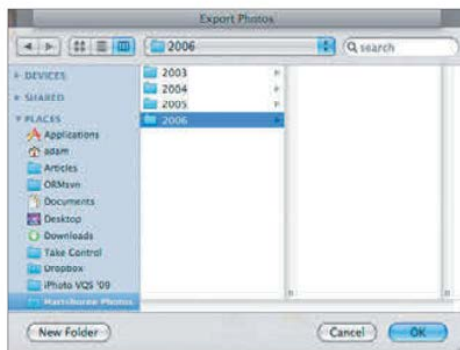

Figure 9.16 Export your photos to the disc, at the bottom of the Save dialog's sidebar.

Figure 9.17 Click the Burn button in the disc's Finder window to start the burn.
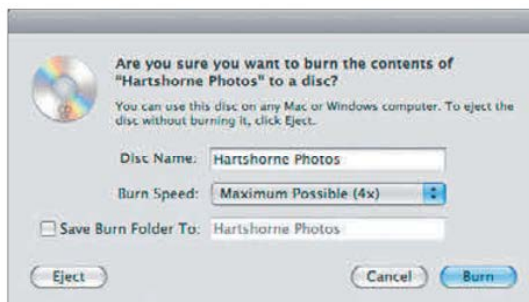

Figure 9.18 The Finder verifies the name and burn speed before burning.

Sharing Photos on Disc with Windows Users

Alas, not everyone uses a Mac or iPhoto, and for these people you need to burn a normal disc, rather than one with an iPhoto Library folder on it.

To burn a disc for use by non-iPhoto users:

1. Insert a blank CD or DVD, choose Open Finder from the Action pop-up menu (**Figure 9.15**), and then give your disc a name like any other volume.

2. In iPhoto, select a group of photos you want to burn and export them directly to the just-inserted disc, which appears at the bottom of the sidebar in the Save dialog (see "Exporting Files," on page 152). If you wish, when saving the exported photos, click the New Folder button to create a new folder for photos (**Figure 9.16**).

3. Repeat step 2 until you've exported all the photos you wish to burn.

4. In the Finder, open the disc's window to verify it contains what you expect, click the Burn button (**Figure 9.17**), and verify the disc name and burn speed before clicking Burn (**Figure 9.18**).

   The Finder proceeds to burn the disc.

✔ Tips

■ Choose Use Title from the File Name pop-up menu when exporting so your photos end up with the best possible filenames.

■ Choose JPEG from the Kind pop-up menu when exporting, unless you have a good reason for choosing another format.

■ If necessary, open the CDs & DVDs System Preferences pane and choose Ask What to Do from the pop-up menus related to inserting blank discs.

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Emailing Photos

For many people, email is the preferred method of receiving photos from friends.

To configure iPhoto for email:

◆ In the General pane of iPhoto's Preferences window, choose your email program from the Email Photos Using pop-up menu (**Figure 9.19**).

iPhoto changes the toolbar's Email button to match the icon of your email program.

To send photos via email:

1. Select the photos you want to send.

2. Choose Email from the Share menu, or click the Email button in the toolbar.

   iPhoto displays a dialog with options for your photos (**Figure 9.20**).

3. Choose the maximum size you want the photos to appear from the Size pop-up menu, and, if you want to include titles, descriptions, and location information, select their checkboxes.

4. Click the Compose Message button.

   iPhoto exports the pictures (converting them to JPEG), creates a new message, and attaches the photos, which appear inline only in Apple Mail (**Figure 9.21**).

✔ Tips

■ If you send too many photos, or don't shrink their sizes enough, your message may be too large to be delivered. Try to keep the total amount under 4 MB.

■ You can also drag photos from iPhoto into some email programs, but that sends the photos at full size.

■ To send a lot of photos via email, check out the YouSendIt iPhoto plug-in, which works with the YouSendIt service. www.yousendit.com/cms/plugin-iphoto.
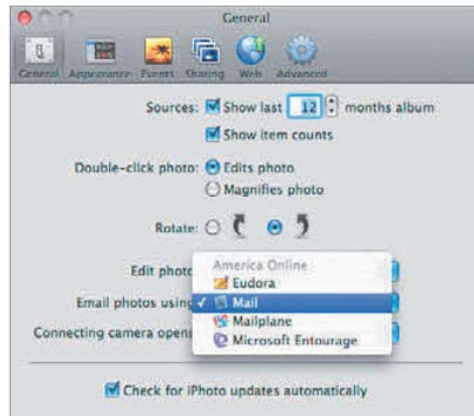
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Figure 9.19 In the General pane of iPhoto's Preferences, choose your email program from the Email Photos Using pop-up menu.

Figure 9.20 Make sure to set a reasonable size for your photos before sending them via email or they'll take too long to transfer for you and your recipient.
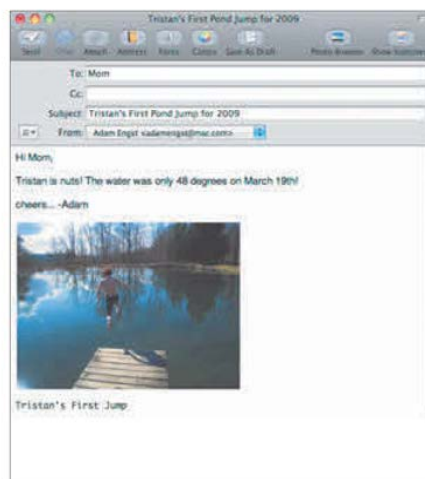

Figure 9.21 Here's what the message looks like in Mail. You don't get much control over the layout, but don't worry, because there's no way of telling what it will look like on the receiving end anyway.

PRINTING PHOTOS

Gutenprint/Gimp-Print Drivers

What your printer can do is determined by its *driver,* system-level software provided by Apple or the manufacturer. There's also Gutenprint (formerly called Gimp-Print), an open source set of drivers for over 700 printers, which supports options that the manufacturers may not expose, such as printing on roll paper or other unusual paper sizes. Learn more at: `http://gimp-print.sourceforge.net/MacOSX.php`.

How to Find Info in This Chapter

The iPhoto printing interface borrows heavily from the interface used to create books, cards, and calendars. As a result, if you've created any of those items, you'll be at home with creating prints. To avoid duplication in this chapter, I first give an overview of creating each type of keepsake, followed by details that are specific to each (such as adding photos to dates on a calendar), and then I finish up with general instructions (such as how to enter and edit text) that are common to all of them.

If I had to pick a single feature that sets iPhoto apart from most photo management programs, I'd choose the way iPhoto enables you to create professional-looking prints, cards, calendars, and photo books—what iPhoto '09 now calls "keepsakes." Numerous programs can help you edit and organize photos. But iPhoto is the undisputed champion of creating high-quality printed products in an easy fashion.

The beauty of iPhoto's prints, cards, calendars, and books, apart from their quality printing on heavy, glossy paper, is that they help bridge the gap between the analog and digital worlds. Many people still prefer prints displayed in a traditional photo album, and there's no denying the attraction of a glossy color calendar on the wall that's displaying your photos or the slickness of a professionally printed postcard showing your latest photographic favorite on the front.

In addition, with a modern inkjet printer, anyone can create prints that rival those ordered from a commercial service.

Whatever your preference, by the time you're done with this chapter, you'll be able to turn your digital photography collection into stunning prints, cards, books, and calendars.

Printing Photos Overview

Many people prefer to print their photos on inexpensive color inkjet printers rather than waiting for online orders.

To print photos:

1. Select one or more photos to print and choose Print from the File menu ($\boxed{\text{Cmd}}$ $\boxed{\text{P}}$) to bring up the print settings dialog (**Figure 10.1**).

2. Select the desired theme from the list.

3. From the four pop-up menus, choose the appropriate printer, printer-specific presets, paper size, and print size.

4. Either click Print to print right away with the default settings (jump to step 9), or click Customize to switch to the print project interface, which makes a Printing album in the Recent list (**Figure 10.2**).

5. From the Themes, Background, Borders, and Layout pop-up menus in the toolbar, choose settings to lay out your photos.

6. Enter text if the layout provides it; you can tweak text settings by clicking the Settings button in the toolbar.

7. To make temporary adjustments to an image, select it, click the Adjust button, and use the buttons and sliders in the Adjust window as you would in the normal Adjust and Effects windows in edit mode (**Figure 10.3**).

8. When you're ready, click the Print button.

   iPhoto displays the standard Mac OS X Print dialog (**Figure 10.7**, on page 160).

9. Verify your printer and preset settings, enter the number of copies to print, and access other settings from the pop-up menu under the page range controls. Click Print when done.
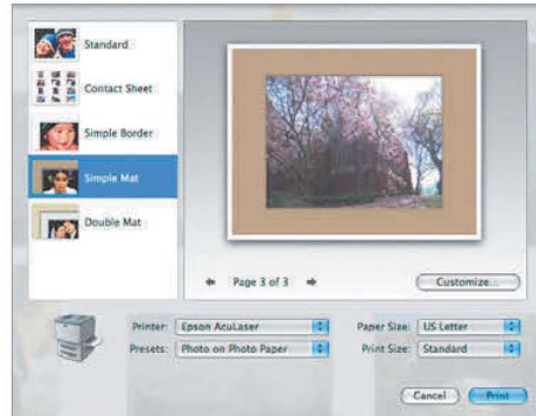
   iPhoto sends your photos to the printer.

Figure 10.1 Choose basic printing options in the print settings dialog, and then click Print. Or click Customize to set advanced options before printing.
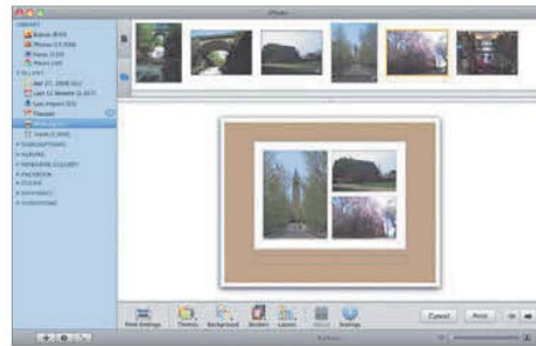

Figure 10.2 In the print project interface, you can choose alternate themes, backgrounds, borders, text settings, and layouts, including those that put multiple photos on a single page.

Figure 10.3 Make non-permanent adjustments to photos using the modified Adjust window.

Click to view   *Click to view*
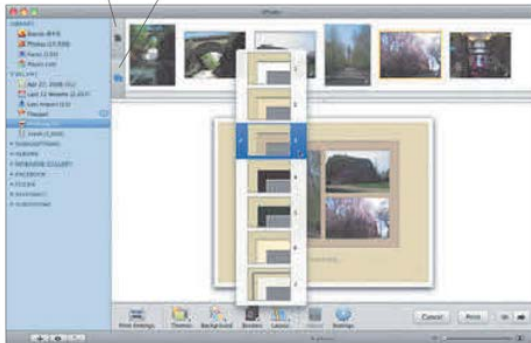*page layouts.*   *available photos.*

Figure 10.4 Choose the desired border design from the Borders pop-up menu.
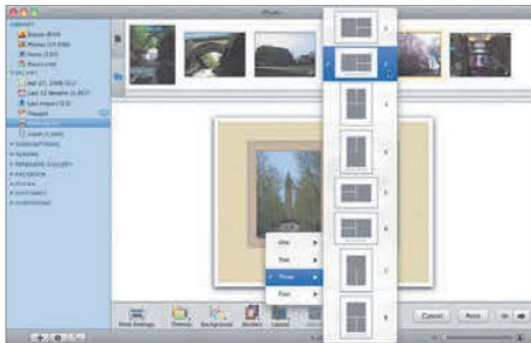

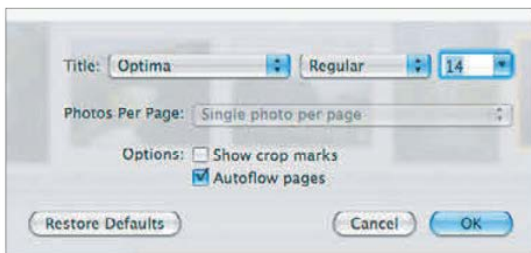**Figure 10.5** Choose the desired page layout from the Layout pop-up menu.

Figure 10.6 Change settings for the entire print project in the settings dialog.

Designing Print Projects

iPhoto enables you to print not just a single photo at standard sizes, but also multiple photos with themed frame styles, colored backgrounds, and text. While you're designing your prints, they appear in a special Printing album in the Recent list in the source pane; you can perform other tasks and return to the Printing album at any time.

To design a print project:

1. In the print project, click a page.

2. From the Themes pop-up menu on the toolbar, choose the desired theme (if you want to switch from the currently selected theme).

3. From the Background pop-up menu, choose the color for your background.

4. From the Borders pop-up menu, choose the desired border style (**Figure 10.4**).

5. From the Layout pop-up menu, choose the desired page layout (**Figure 10.5**).

6. Click the photo icon to switch from viewing pages to viewing the available photos, and then drag photos to the desired spots in your layout.

7. Tweak each photo so it is zoomed and centered appropriately; for details, see "Editing Photos on Pages," on page 176.

8. Enter text in any provided text boxes, and change text settings as you would in any other program.

9. Click an arrow button or press ⬅ or ➡ to move to another page, and repeat steps 3–8.

✔ Tip

■ Click Settings to change font settings for all the pages of your print project, among other options (**Figure 10.6**).

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DESIGNING PRINT PROJECTS

Previewing Prints

Ink and paper for color inkjet printers are expensive, particularly glossy photo paper. If you're unsure about what's going to print, it's best to preview the output before committing it to expensive paper.

To preview prints:

1. In the second Print dialog, choose Open PDF in Preview from the PDF pop-up menu (**Figure 10.7**).

   iPhoto "prints" the selected photos to a temporary PDF document called "Untitled" and opens it in Apple's Preview application (**Figure 10.8**).

2. Click the thumbnails on the right side to see other pages, and when you're done, close the window or, if you like what you see, click the Print button.

✔ Tips

■ If you click the blue triangle button in the upper right of the Print dialog, it toggles the Print dialog between contracted and expanded states. In the contracted state, there's a Preview button that has the same effect as choosing Open PDF in Preview from the PDF pop-up menu.

■ You can save the temporary document in the Preview application if you want a PDF version, or just choose Save as PDF from the Print dialog's PDF pop-up menu.

■ Previewing in this fashion won't help you determine if your photos will fit within the margins of your printer. Also, any printer-specific changes you make in the settings (such as forcing black ink on a color printer) won't be reflected in the preview. See if your printer has an economy or draft mode you can use to test printer-specific features on a single page of photos.
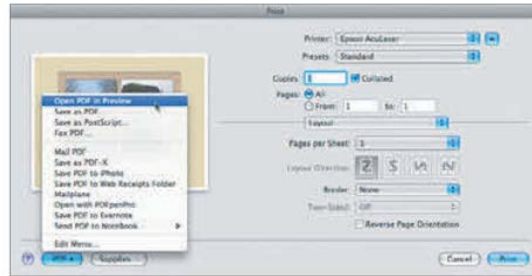

Figure 10.7 Choose Open PDF in Preview from the PDF pop-up menu to view your prints.
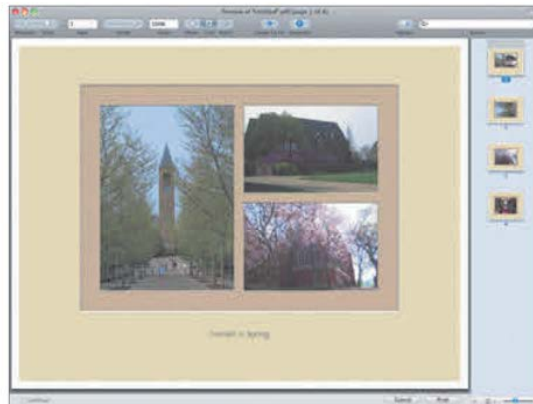

Figure 10.8 Your print preview opens in Preview.

Test, Test, Test!

A few things can affect how a photo looks when it comes out of your printer:

◆ Printer capabilities, both what they can do physically and what their drivers allow, vary by brand and model.

◆ Inkjet printers print very differently on different types of paper, and it's important to match the print settings to the type of paper you're using.

It may take several tries to determine the best combination of options. You may be able to try some in economy mode on cheap paper, but in the end, you may have to expend some ink on a few sheets of expensive photo paper. To reduce the waste and cost, keep good notes for subsequent printing sessions.

PREVIEWING PRINTS

Inkjet Printing Tips

How can you achieve the best quality prints? Along with repeated testing, try these tips for working with your photos and your printer:

◆ Use a good quality inkjet printer. Printers designed to print photos do a better job than general-purpose printers (but may not print text as well). Also consider dye-sub printers, which are more expensive but print wonderful colors. For printer reviews, see www.printerville.net.

◆ Make sure your print head is clean and aligned. If your printouts don't look quite right, try cleaning the print head.

◆ Use good paper. Modern inkjets lay down incredibly small drops of ink, and standard paper absorbs those drops more than photo paper, blurring printouts.

◆ Make sure to print on the correct side of the paper (it's usually whiter or shinier).

◆ Don't handle the surface of the paper that will be printed on. Oils from your skin can mess up the printout.

◆ Remove each sheet from the output tray after printing, particularly with glossy films, and be careful not to touch the surface until it has dried.

◆ In the Print dialog, make sure you're using the highest resolution and other appropriate settings. In particular, aim for settings that favor quality over speed.

◆ When printing black-and-white photos, make sure to print with only black ink.

Paper Types

Computer superstores sell a vast number of different types of inkjet papers. What should you buy? You're almost certain to get good results with paper made by the manufacturer of your printer. Papers from other manufacturers will likely work well too, but aren't as guaranteed. The basic paper types include:

◆ Plain paper. Use it only for drafts or text; photos won't look great.

◆ Matte paper. These papers are heavier than plain paper and have a smooth, but not glossy, finish. Matte paper can be very good for photos.

◆ Glossy photo paper and film. These papers, which come in a bewildering variety of types and weights, are heavier yet and have a glossy surface that looks like standard photo paper. Glossy film is actually polyethylene, not paper. Use glossy paper for your best prints.

◆ Specialty papers. You can buy papers that look like watercolor paper, have a metallic sheen, are of archival quality, or are translucent. Other specialty papers can be ironed onto T-shirts, are pre-scored for folding, have magnetic backing, and more.

If you like printing photos on your own printer, I strongly encourage you to buy a variety of papers and see what you like. Also fun to try is a sample pack from Red River Paper, an online paper vendor at www.redrivercatalog.com.

Printing Standard Prints

Printing standard print sizes on special paper can be tricky, even in iPhoto.

To print standard print sizes:

1. In the print settings dialog, select the Standard theme.

2. From the Paper Size pop-up menu, choose the size that matches the paper on which you're printing (**Figure 10.9**).

3. From the Print Size pop-up menu, choose the size that matches how large you want your photo to print (**Figure 10.10**).

4. If you wish to print multiple photos on a page, click Customize, click Settings, and choose from the Photos Per Page pop-up menu (**Figure 10.11**). (Your print size setting must be enough smaller than your paper size setting.)

5. Click Print, and continue as normal.

An explanation of a tricky topic:

By choosing the paper size, you tell iPhoto about the paper that the printer has loaded, which may or may not be different from the size of the photo you want to end up with.

If you want to print on 4" x 6" paper, you would choose 4 x 6 from the Paper Size pop-up menu (the choices there are printer-specific). But don't choose a 4 x 6 print size. Instead, choose Standard from the Print Size pop-up menu to print the largest possible area on the available paper.

In contrast, if you want two 5" x 7" photos on the same 8.5" x 11" piece of photo paper so you can cut them out, use US Letter for the paper size, and set the print size to 5 x 7.

✔ Tip

■ Check Show Crop Marks in the settings dialog to make it easier to cut out photos.

Figure 10.9 When printing standard-sized prints, first choose the paper size on which you're printing from the Paper Size pop-up menu.

Figure 10.10 Then choose the desired print size from the Print Size pop-up menu.
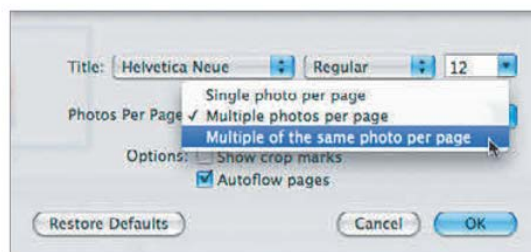

Figure 10.11 To put more than one photo (either the same one or different ones) on a page, choose the desired option from the Photos Per Page pop-up menu in the Settings dialog.
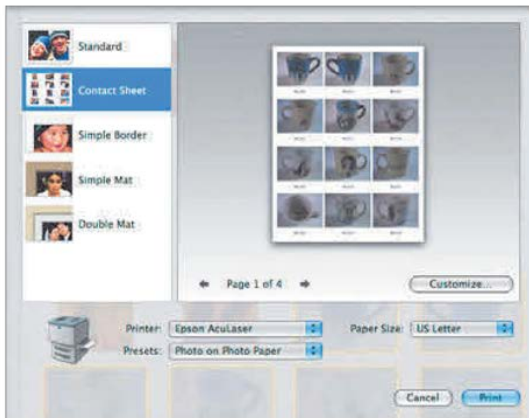
Figure 10.12 To print a contact sheet, select the Contact Sheet theme, and click Customize.
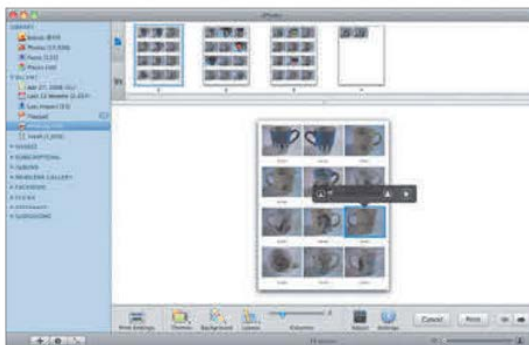

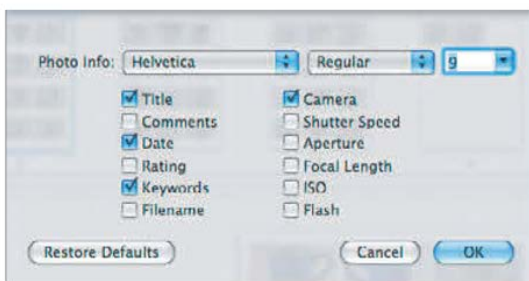**Figure 10.13** Set the number of columns with the Columns slider.

Figure 10.14 In the settings dialog, select which pieces of metadata should print with the photos.

Printing Contact Sheets

Contact sheets are traditionally used to look at a number of photos at once, which is handy for comparing different versions of the same picture, or for letting relatives who don't have a computer pick which photos they'd like you to order for them as prints. Printing contact sheets is a bit different from other types of prints.

To print contact sheets:

1. Select a number of photos, and choose Print from the File menu ([Cmd][P]) to display the print settings dialog.

2. In the print settings dialog, select the Contact Sheet theme (**Figure 10.12**), and click Customize.

3. In the toolbar, select the desired number of columns from the Columns slider, and, if necessary, zoom photos in their frames (**Figure 10.13**).

4. Click the Settings button in the toolbar, and in the settings dialog choose the items you want to print under each photo, along with the font options (**Figure 10.14**).

✔ Tips

■ To print multiple copies of the same photo, don't use the Contact Sheet theme. Instead, select Standard, choose the desired size from the Print Size pop-up menu, click Customize, click Settings, choose Multiple of the Same Photo Per Page, and click OK. (You may need to enter a custom size: remember that your photos are likely a 4 x 3 aspect ratio.)

■ The maximum number of photos that can print across the page is 10; that gives you 13 rows for a total of 130 pictures.

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Setting up an Apple ID

Before you can order anything from Apple, you must have an Apple ID with 1-Click ordering enabled. If you haven't previously set up an Apple ID, you can create one within iPhoto.

To set up an Apple ID:

1. Click the Order Prints button to display the Order Prints window.

2. Click the Set Up Account button.

   iPhoto displays the Apple Account Sign-in dialog (**Figure 10.15**).

3. Click the Create Account button.

   iPhoto displays the first of three dialogs that collect the data necessary to create an account (**Figure 10.16**). The first asks for your email address and password, the second collects billing information, and the third garners shipping information.

4. Enter the necessary information, clicking the Step button to move through the process until you're done.

✔ Tips

■ If the Order Prints button isn't showing, choose Order Prints from the View menu's Show in Toolbar submenu.

■ Remember that your Apple ID is always your email address.

■ Choose a password that can't be easily guessed. Otherwise miscreants could go in, change your shipping settings, order prints or books with your credit card, and switch back without you realizing.

■ If you have trouble with your Apple ID, visit http://myinfo.apple.com/ and confirm or re-enter your settings. You can also set up an Apple ID at this site if necessary.

Figure 10.15 To create a new Apple ID, click the Set Up Account button in the Order Prints window to bring up the Apple Account Sign-in dialog. Then click the Create Account button.

Figure 10.16 Enter your sign-in information, billing details, and shipping address in the dialogs that appear.

Strong Passwords

Apple requires that your password be at least six characters long, but you can make it stronger by ensuring that it contains numbers and punctuation along with uppercase and lowercase letters. One good strategy is to take a phrase you'll remember, like "Take me out to the ball game!" and use the first letter of each word, adding numbers where possible. The above phrase could be turned into this strong password: Tmo2tbg!

Whatever you choose, do not use a proper name or a word that will appear in the dictionary—they're too easy to guess.
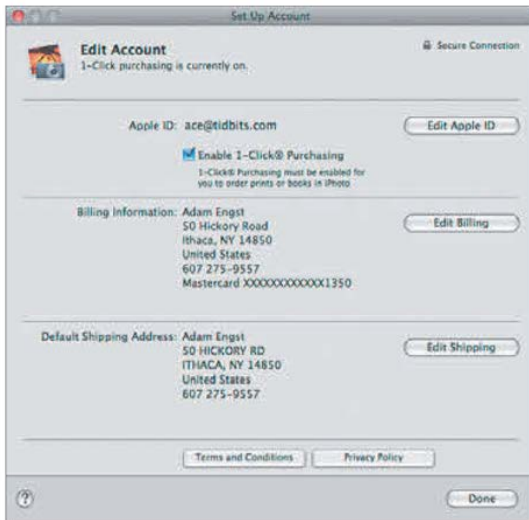
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Figure 10.17 Verify and change your Apple ID settings in the Edit Account dialog.
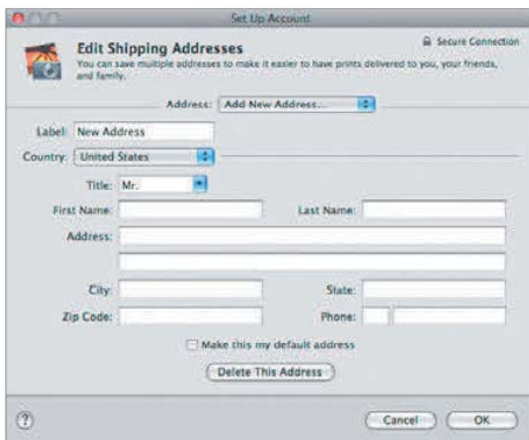

Figure 10.18 To enter a new shipping address, choose Add New Address from the Address pop-up menu, and then enter the new address in the Edit Shipping Addresses dialog.

Forgotten Passwords

If you forget your password, enter your email address in the Apple ID field in the Apple Account Sign-in dialog, click the Forgot Password? button, and go through the necessary Web pages. Apple sends you an email message containing your password.

Using Your Apple ID

Once you have your Apple ID set up, you can use it with Apple's ordering services. It's also useful for some of Apple's online tech support services and ordering from the iTunes Store or Apple Store. iPhoto usually remembers your Apple ID, but if not, you can always sign in manually.

To sign in using your Apple ID:

1. In one of iPhoto's Order windows (for prints, books, cards, or calendars), click either the Account Info button or the Set Up Account button to display the Apple Account Sign-in dialog (**Figure 10.15** on the previous page).

2. Enter your Apple ID and password, and then click the Sign In button.

   iPhoto displays the Edit Account dialog (**Figure 10.17**).

3. If 1-Click purchasing is turned off, select the Enable 1-Click Purchasing checkbox.

4. Verify that everything else looks correct (if not, click the Edit button next to the incorrect data and make the necessary corrections), and then click Done.

✔ Tips

- You can switch between Apple IDs using the method above with two sets of email addresses and passwords. This is handy if multiple people want to order items on separate accounts.

- You can add additional shipping addresses by clicking Edit Shipping in the Edit Account dialog, choosing Add New Address from the pop-up menu, and filling in the details (**Figure 10.18**). Switch between the addresses by choosing the desired one from the Ship To pop-up menu in an Order window.

USING YOUR APPLE ID

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Preparing to Order Prints

Since iPhoto's snazzy zoom and crop interface isn't available when ordering prints, you will want to spend some time preparing your photos for printing by cropping them to the appropriate aspect ratios for prints. But what if you don't want to crop the originals permanently? Follow these steps.

To prepare photos for printing:

1. Make a new album, and add the photos that you want to order prints of.

2. Switch to the album, and edit each photo as desired, other than cropping.

3. In organize mode, select all the photos (Cmd A) and choose Duplicate from the Photos menu (Cmd D) to make copies (for details, see "Duplicating Photos," on page 85).

4. Select just the copies in your album ("Duplicating Photos" explains this too).

5. Drag them to the source pane to create a new album of just the copies (append the word "Prints" to its name to be clear), and then return to the previous album and delete it (or keep it, if you have some other use for it).

6. Go through the photos in the "Prints" album, this time cropping each to the desired aspect ratio.

7. If you're printing photos in different sizes, manually group them by size in the album. That makes keeping track of them in the Order Prints window easier.

   Now you're ready to order the prints (see the next page).

Pixels and Prints

You may have noticed that iPhoto reports how large your photo is in pixels in the Information pane. But how does that match up with print sizes that you order from Apple? You mostly don't have to care, since iPhoto displays a low-resolution warning icon when a photo doesn't have enough pixels to print well at the desired size. For reference, here are the pixel sizes at which iPhoto starts adding the warning icon, given both in terms of the 4 x 3 aspect ratio of uncropped photos and with the appropriate cropping for the size at which you want to print.

Note that these are the *minimum* recommended resolutions. The larger your photos and the more they exceed these minimums, the better the final quality.

◆ For wallet-sized prints (which are about 2.4" x 3.4"), you need at least 337 x 450 pixels (when cropped to the above aspect ratio, keep the long side above 450 pixels).

◆ For a 4" x 6" print, you need at least 675 x 900 pixels (when cropped to 4 x 6, keep the long side above 900 pixels).

◆ For a 5" x 7" print, you need at least 788 x 1050 (when cropped to 5 x 7, keep the long side above 1050 pixels).

◆ For an 8" x 10" print, you need at least 1200 x 1600 (when cropped to 8 x 10, keep the short side above 1200 pixels).

◆ For 16" x 20" prints, you need at least 1600 x 2132 (when cropped to 16 x 20, keep the short side above 1600 pixels).

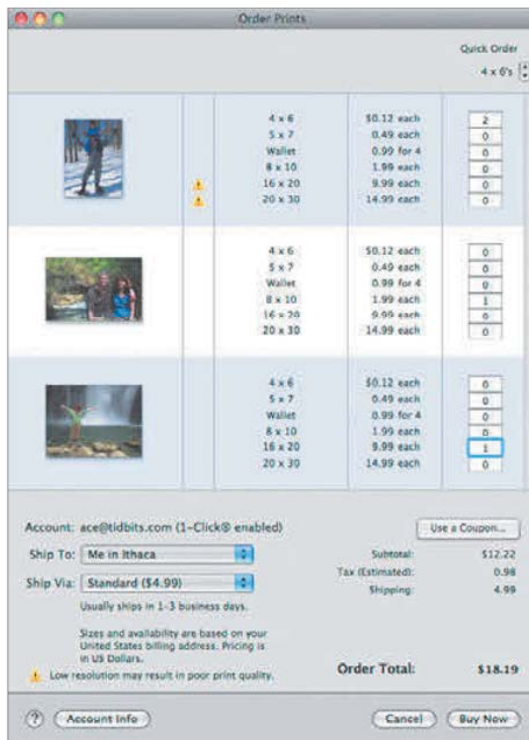◆ For 20" x 30" prints, you need at least 1800 x 2400 (when cropped to 20 x 30, keep the long side above 2400 pixels).

Figure 10.19 To order prints, select one or more photos, click the Order Prints button, and in the Order Prints dialog, enter the number of prints of each photo that you want. When you're ready, click the Buy Now button.

International Shipping Details

Apple currently supports print, book, card, and calendar orders in the United States, Canada, Japan, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

However, you can send orders only to addresses within your shipping region. So if you live in the United States and wish to send a calendar to a friend in Scotland, you must first ship it to yourself and later mail it to your friend.

Ordering Prints

Once you've prepared your photos, it's time to order prints.

To order prints:

1. Make sure you're connected to the Internet, select one or more photos, and click the Order Prints button. iPhoto opens the Order Prints dialog (**Figure 10.19**).

2. For each picture, enter the number of each size print you'd like to order. iPhoto automatically updates the total cost as you add and subtract prints.

3. Choose the appropriate shipping address and method from the Ship To and Ship Via pop-up menus.

4. Check your order carefully to make sure you're getting the right number of each print, and confirm that each photo can print at the size you've selected.

5. Click the Buy Now button. iPhoto uploads your pictures and alerts you when it's done.

✔ Tips

■ If the Order Prints button isn't showing, choose Order Prints from the View menu's Show in Toolbar submenu.

■ Uploading takes a long time on a slow Internet connection because iPhoto uploads full-size images for best quality.

■ If you want mostly 4" x 6" prints, click the Quick Order 4 x 6's arrows at the top right to increase or decrease the number of 4" x 6" prints of each photo.

■ If you see a yellow warning icon next to a size you want, see "Dealing with Warning Icons," on page 198.

ORDERING PRINTS

Creating Cards Overview

Of cards, books, and calendars, cards are the easiest to create, since they have room for only a few photos and minimal text.

To create a card:

1. Select the photo or photos that you want to appear on your card.

2. Click the Card button in the toolbar.

3. In the card design dialog, choose Greeting Card or Postcard from the pop-up menu at the upper left, select a theme, and click Choose (**Figure 10.20**).

   iPhoto creates your card (**Figure 10.21**).

4. For the front of the card, choose the desired background, orientation, and design from the Background, Orientation, and Design pop-up menus, and add and format text as desired (see pages 178–183 for instructions on different ways to work with text).

5. When you're done, click the Buy Card button, and run through the process of ordering your card. See "Ordering Cards, Calendars, and Books," on page 185.

✔ Tips

- If you're not sure which of several photos you might want to use, or if you're working with a theme with multiple photo frames, select several photos before creating the card, and drag different photos into the photo frame(s) to see how they look.

- Greeting cards are 5" x 7" with a picture on the outside and text on the inside; postcards are 4" x 6" with a picture on the front and room for text or text and an address on the back.

- For tips on editing photos in a card, see "Editing Photos on Pages," on page 176.
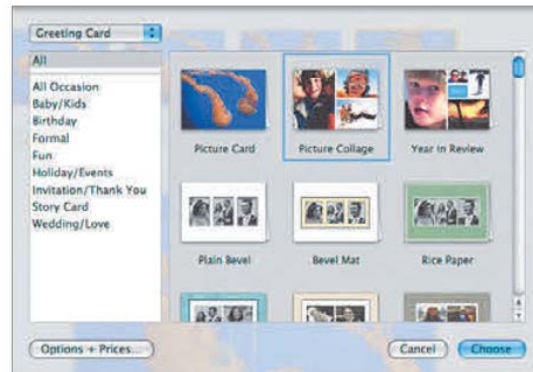

Figure 10.20 Choose your desired card type from the pop-up menu and pick a theme from the scrolling list of themes.
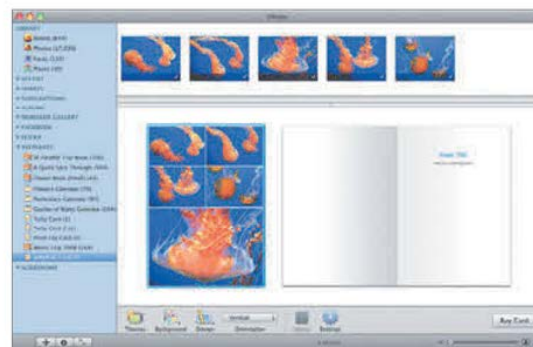

Figure 10.21 iPhoto creates the card in the Keepsakes list of the source pane, showing the front and inside of the card in the display pane.

Figure 10.22 Choose a design from the Design pop-up menu to change the look of your card.

Figure 10.23 Choose a color from the Background pop-up menu to change the color of your card.

Designing Your Card

iPhoto provides only a few ways you can change the design of your card.

To design a card:

1. Select the front of your card by clicking it.

2. From the Orientation pop-up menu, choose either Horizontal or Vertical.

3. From the Design pop-up menu, choose a design (**Figure 10.22**). Repeat until you've found the design you like.

4. Select the back/inside of your card by clicking it in the display pane.

5. From the Design pop-up menu, choose a design. Repeat as necessary until you've found the design you like.

6. If you don't like any of the designs, click the Themes button and choose a new theme from the card design dialog.

7. From the Background pop-up menu, choose a complementary background color (**Figure 10.23**).

8. Enter text in the provided text boxes and, if you don't like the default text format, reformat it as desired.

✔ Tips

- I recommend sticking with the fonts that Apple's designers chose. Otherwise, you risk picking a font that may not look as you expect on the finished card.

- You can enter text only in the provided text boxes. Different themes may offer additional places to enter text, but in general, text options are limited with cards.

- With postcards, the back of the card can accept either a design that provides room for general text or a design that provides space for an address and a stamp.

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Creating Calendars Overview

Calendars are a bit more involved to create than cards, though less so than books. Here's the basic process:

To create a calendar:

1. Select the photos that you want to appear in your calendar.

2. Click the Calendar button in the toolbar.

3. In the calendar design dialog, select a theme from the list of themes, and click Choose (**Figure 10.24**).

4. iPhoto then displays the calendar options dialog; set the options for when to start the calendar, how many months it should contain, and what holidays and calendar events should be included on it automatically (**Figure 10.25**).

   iPhoto creates your calendar in the Keepsakes list in the source pane (**Figure 10.26**).

5. For each calendar page, set the number of photos and the design using the Layout pop-up menu. Drag photos from the vertical photo list to frames in the calendar page or to particular dates in a month. You can drag photos from frame to frame or date to date to move them around, or off the page entirely to put them back in the available photo list.

6. When you're done, click the Buy Calendar button and run through ordering your calendar. See "Ordering Cards, Calendars, and Books," on page 185.

✔ Tip

■ To save time placing photos, arrange the photos in an album before selecting the album and creating the calendar.
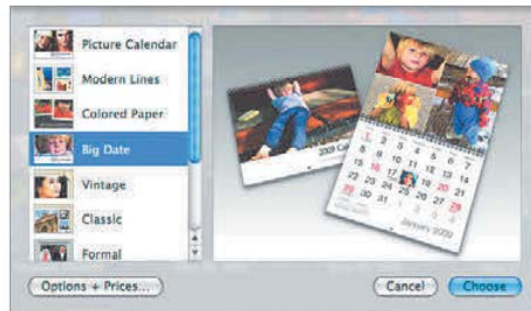

Figure 10.24 Select a theme from the scrolling list of themes and click the Choose button.
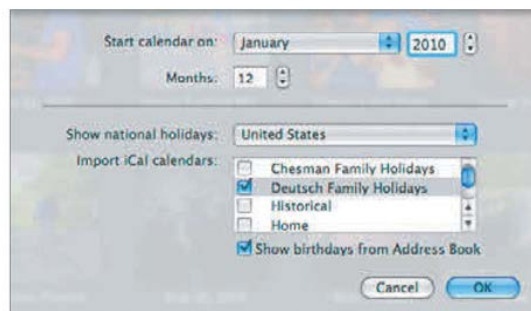

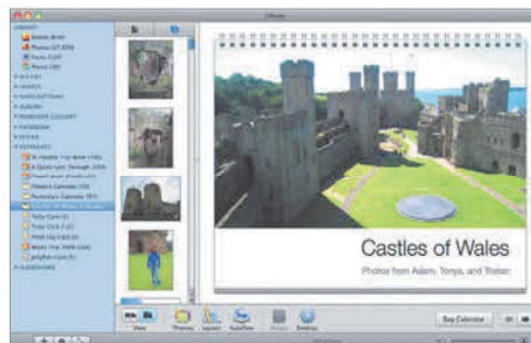**Figure 10.25** Set the options for your calendar.

Figure 10.26 iPhoto creates the calendar in the Keepsakes list, showing the cover in the display pane, with the available photos to the left.

Changing Start Dates

Unfortunately, when you change the start date of a calendar (as you might, if you want to give the same calendar as a mid-year anniversary present and an end-of-year holiday gift), iPhoto removes all photos you've added to individual dates, forcing you to replace them manually.
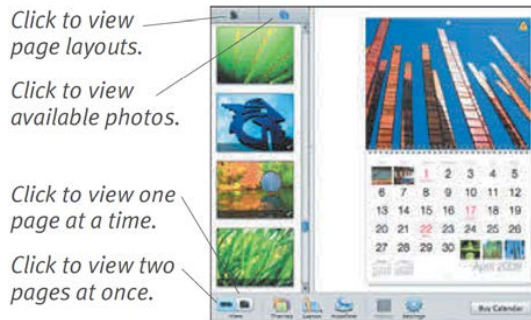
Click to view
page layouts.

Click to view
available photos.

Click to view one
page at a time.

Click to view two
pages at once.

Figure 10.27 Use the buttons above the vertical list to switch between showing calendar pages and available photos (showing above). Use the buttons below the list to switch between showing both calendar pages (top and bottom, showing above) and just the top or the bottom page in the display pane.
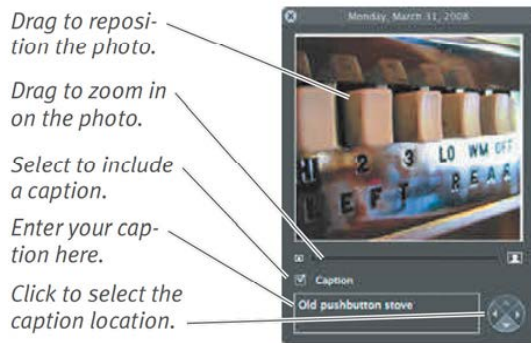
Drag to reposition the photo.

Drag to zoom in on the photo.

Select to include a caption.

Enter your caption here.

Click to select the caption location.

Figure 10.28 Double-click a photo on a date to zoom in, reposition it within the square, add a caption, and position the caption location.

Enter custom text for a particular date under the date number.
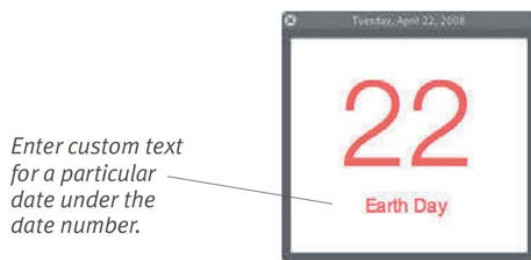
Figure 10.29 Click a date to open a window in which you can enter custom text. You can apply font styles and colors to the custom text, but not to the date number.

Designing Calendar Pages

Depending on the theme you select, there may be quite a few design options for individual calendar pages. Follow these steps:

To design a calendar page:

1. Select a page by clicking it in the display pane or in the vertical list (**Figure 10.27**).

2. From the Layout pop-up menu, choose a page type, which generally involves the number of photos on the top page.

3. If you don't like any of the page types, click the Themes button and choose a new theme.

4. Drag photos from the available photo list to photo frames on the top page or to individual dates on the bottom page. Move or delete photos as desired. Photos can appear more than once.

5. Double-click photos to zoom and position them, and, for those on dates, to add captions (**Figure 10.28**).

6. Enter text in any provided text boxes, and add text to individual dates by clicking a date and typing the text in the date window (**Figure 10.29**).

✔ Tips

■ When viewing calendar pages in the vertical list, you can click the top or bottom page of the thumbnail to select it (use the controls explained in **Figure 10.27**), which helps when choosing page designs.

■ Some themes offer independent designs for the top and bottom pages; others apply the design to both pages at once.

■ Captions can appear only in cells adjacent to their pictures.

■ For tips on editing photos, see "Editing Photos on Pages," on page 176.

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Creating Books Overview

Because books offer the most flexibility, they require the most effort to create. But fear not; iPhoto still makes the process far simpler than laying it out by hand would be. Here's my recommended process:

To create a book:

1. Make a normal album with the photos you want in your book (see "Creating Albums," on page 39 and "Adding Photos to Sources," on page 46). You can drag more photos to the book later if you forget any.

2. Arrange the photos in the album in the rough order you want them to appear in the book (see "Sorting Photos," on page 48). Make sure no photos are selected when you're done.

3. Click the Book button in the toolbar (if the window is narrow, choose Book from the Keepsakes pop-up menu instead).

4. In the book design dialog, choose a book size from the Book Type pop-up menu and select a theme. The dialog shows a preview of each book size and theme (**Figure 10.30**).

   iPhoto creates your book in the Keepsakes list in the source pane (**Figure 10.31**).

5. For each book page, set the number of photos and the design using the Layout pop-up menu, and add text as desired. You can drag photos from frame to frame to move them around or off the page entirely to put them back in the available photo list.

6. When you're done, click the Buy Book button, and run through the process of ordering your book. See "Ordering Cards, Calendars, and Books," on page 185.

Figure 10.30 Choose your desired book type from the Book Type pop-up menu, and pick a theme from the scrolling list of themes.
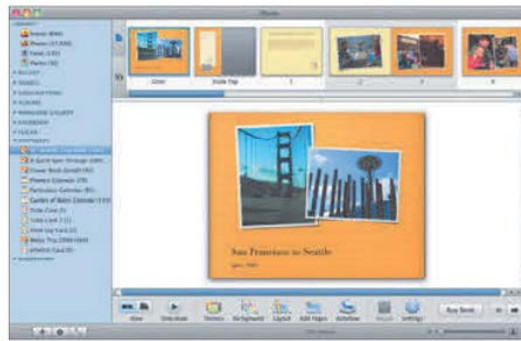

Figure 10.31 iPhoto creates the book in the Keepsakes list, showing the cover in the display pane, with available photos and pages above.

Avoid Autoflow!

Should you let iPhoto lay out your book automatically by clicking the Autoflow button? Only if you're short on time and want a quick result. It's much harder to rearrange photos on pre-built pages (so use automatic layout only if your photos are already in the correct order). Also, iPhoto can't guess how many related photos you've given it or which photos are likely to look good together in a two-page spread, so expect to spend time fixing every page.

There's no harm in trying an automatic layout, but if you don't like it, delete the book and start over, rather than trying to fix each page. I never use Autoflow.
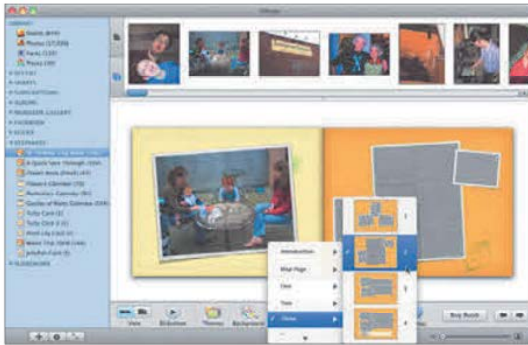
Figure 10.32 Choose the number of photos you want to appear on the page from the Layout pop-up menu.

Figure 10.33 Choose a background color from the Background pop-up menu.

✔ More Tips

- After the cover page (and inside flap, for hardcover books), which is required, the other page designs are optional.

- If an entire page is gray in the Layout pop-up menu, the page contains a background photo, with text and other photos optionally on top. You can set opacity by clicking the photo and using the opacity slider under the zoom slider.

- Many of the page designs assume an aspect ratio of 4 x 3, so if you use a non-standard cropping ratio, photos may not line up as you expect. A different page design or photo arrangement might help, or you may have to zoom in on the photo and reposition it within the frame.

Designing Book Pages

If you choose to lay out your photos on pages manually (and you should), you need to make a number of choices about how each page will look.

To design a page:

1. Select a page by clicking it.

2. From the Layout pop-up menu, choose a design, which usually involves the number of photos you want to appear on the page (**Figure 10.32**).

   iPhoto changes the design of the selected page, pushing already placed photos up to the available photo list if you reduced the number of available photo frames.

3. Add, remove, or rearrange photos within the available frames.

4. From the Background pop-up menu, choose a color (**Figure 10.33**).

5. Repeat steps 2–4 until you have the page looking exactly as you want.

✔ Tips

- Each theme offers a new map page design, and the Travel theme has numerous map designs. For more detail, see "Putting Maps in Books," on page 78.

- Each theme offers different page design possibilities. Spend some time looking at each one to get a feel for which you like the most. For an extremely detailed look at each theme's page designs, check out Liz Castro's iPhoto Book Themes site at www.lizcastro.com/iphotobookthemes/.

- Images can appear multiple times; a white checkmark indicates if an image has been used already.

- The more photos in a page design, the smaller they appear on the page.

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Adding, Deleting, and Moving Book Pages

No matter how many photos you use to create a book, iPhoto creates the book with 20 blank pages. You should fill up those pages, since you'll pay for blanks, but what if you need more, or what if you find yourself with extras at the end?

To add a page or page spread:

◆ Click the Add Page(s) button or choose Add Page from the Edit menu.

iPhoto adds either one page, if you're viewing a single page at a time, or a two-page spread, if you're viewing page spreads, to the right of the currently selected page or spread (**Figure 10.34**).

To delete a page:

◆ While viewing pages (not available photos) in the scrolling list, select a page, choose Remove Page from the Edit menu or press Delete. Click Delete if iPhoto asks if you want to delete the page.

To move a page or page spread:

◆ While viewing pages (not available photos) in the scrolling list, drag a page or page spread (it depends on your current view) from one position in the scrolling list to another position (**Figure 10.35**).

iPhoto rearranges the pages in the book to match.

✔ Tip

■ Remember that you can choose Undo (Cmd Z) from the Edit menu if you add or delete pages by mistake.

Click to view book pages.

Click to view available photos.

Press Delete to remove the page.

Click to add a page or page spread.

Click to view individual pages.
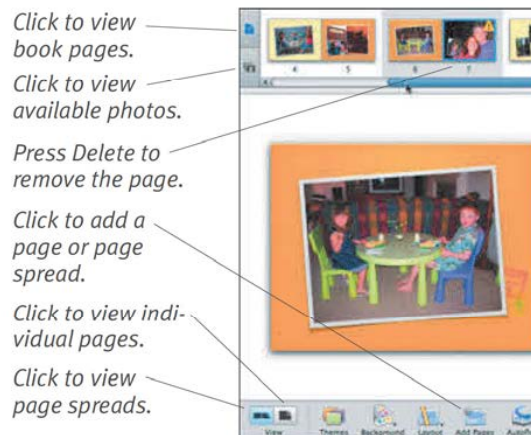
Click to view page spreads.

Figure 10.34 Use the controls in book mode to set whether you're seeing pages or available photos in the scrolling list, to set whether pages appear alone or as two-page spreads, and to add new pages.

Figure 10.35 To rearrange pages, drag them from position to position in the scrolling list.

Arrangement Tips

Think carefully about the best arrangement of photos and pages in your book. A chronological layout may work well for vacation photos, whereas mixing shots of people might make more sense for party photos.

For the best layouts, pay attention to the photos that will appear on the same page to make sure they overlap appropriately and have compatible colors. Also consider not just one page at a time but the entire two-page spread, and think about the direction people are facing when placing multiple photos on a page. (Control-click a photo and choose Mirror Image to make people face the opposite direction.)

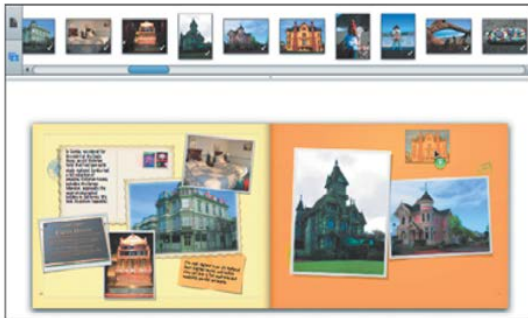Note that page designs can change when you swap landscape and portrait photos.

Figure 10.36 To add a photo to a page, creating a new frame in the process, drag a photo to a blank portion of the page, as I'm doing on the right-hand page.
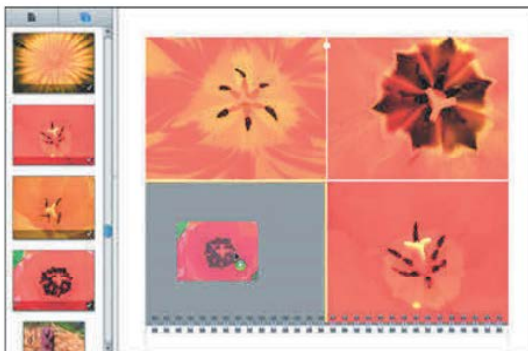

Figure 10.37 To add a photo to an existing frame, drag it to the destination frame, as I'm doing to the lower left corner frame in this calendar page.

Arranging Photos on Book and Calendar Pages

As you design pages in books and calendars, you must arrange photos so they appear in the right order.

To arrange photos on pages:

◆ To change the number of photo frames on a page, choose a different page type from the Layout pop-up menu.

   If the new page type has fewer frames, iPhoto pushes already placed photos back into the available photo list.

◆ To add a photo to a page manually, increasing the number of photo frames on the page, drag it from the available photo list or from another page to a blank portion of the page (**Figure 10.36**).

◆ To remove a photo from a photo frame, drag the photo from the frame to the area outside the page, or to the available photo list.

   iPhoto removes the photo from the frame, putting it either at the beginning of the available photo list or where you dropped it. The frame may or may not disappear, depending on the number of remaining frames.

◆ To add a photo to a frame, drag it either from the available photo list or from another visible frame, to the desired frame (**Figure 10.37**).

   If the destination frame is empty, iPhoto assigns the photo to that frame. If the destination frame is already occupied, iPhoto swaps the two photos.

◆ To change how a photo overlaps with an adjacent photo, Control-click it and choose Move to Front or Send to Back from the contextual menu that appears.

Editing Photos on Pages

While you're laying out and arranging photos in cards, books, and calendars, you may discover that a particular photo would look better if it were cropped more heavily or otherwise edited. You can easily make non-permanent crops (zooming into a photo) or switch to edit mode for other changes.

To zoom and center photos:

1. Select a photo to reveal the zoom slider above the image (**Figure 10.38**).

2. Drag the slider to the right to zoom into the image, essentially cropping it further without actually changing the original.

3. Drag the image itself within the frame to center the photo. If you haven't already zoomed in, click the hand button first (to make it gray) to move a portrait photo in a landscape frame.

4. Click anywhere outside the photo when you're done.

To edit photos:

1. Double-click a photo, or [Control]-click it and choose Edit Photo from the contextual menu that appears (**Figure 10.39**).

2. Make your changes, and when you're done, either click the Done button or double-click the photo to return.

✔ Tips

- In certain cases, you may need to re-center photos within their frames even if you haven't zoomed; certain page designs cut off the edges of photos.

- To fit a photo within its frame (after you've zoomed, or if it's wrong to start with), [Control]-click it and choose Fit Photo to Frame Size from the contextual menu that appears.
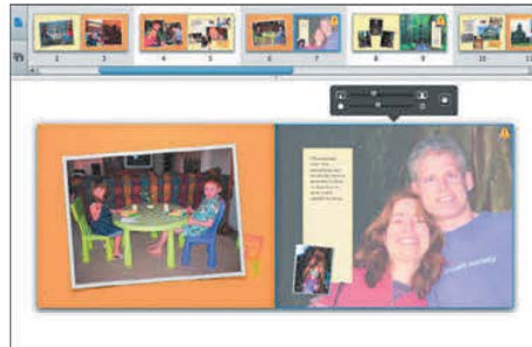

Figure 10.38 To zoom into a photo, click it (double-click in calendar dates), drag the zoom slider to the right, and then drag the photo around to re-center it, as I've done in the large picture on the right-hand page above. Since it's a background photo, I've also decreased its opacity; only background images get the opacity slider.

Figure 10.39 To make other editing changes, either double-click the photo or Control-click it and choose Edit Photo. When you're finished, click the Done button to return to the book, card, or calendar that you're creating.

Zooming Is Cool!

I adore iPhoto's zooming and centering capabilities, since many photos look better in print, card, book, and calendar layouts when they're zoomed further than they were cropped initially. Although zooming acts like cropping, and may cause a yellow warning icon to appear if there isn't enough data in the zoomed portion to print well, it's entirely non-destructive and doesn't affect the original photo.
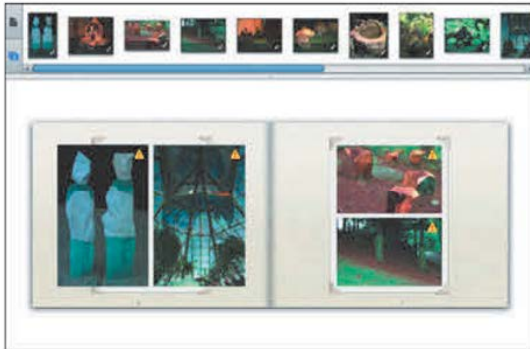
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Figure 10.40 When a page design calls for a photo to be printed larger than its resolution allows, iPhoto places a warning icon on the offending image.

Figure 10.41 To make the warning icon disappear, change the page design so the printed size better matches the resolution of the image. In this example, adding more photos decreased the size of each photo to the point where at least some of them would print at a decent quality (these are 640 x 480 photos from an Apple QuickTake 150 from 1996).

Text Warning Icons

If you see a small, yellow, triangular warning icon next to a text box while designing pages (**Figure 10.41**), it's because the text doesn't fit in the box. The font size is predetermined by the theme, but you can switch to a different font or shorten the text.

Dealing with Warning Icons

One problem that can appear any time you print a digital photo is poor quality, or rather, your inability to predict the quality of a print. Numerous variables can play a part in reducing the quality of a printed image, but iPhoto tries to help prevent one of the most common—printing an image at a size larger than is appropriate for the image's resolution. When you have an image that's too low resolution for the proposed size, iPhoto displays a triangular warning icon to alert you to the problem (**Figure 10.40**).

Ways to deal with a low-resolution warning icon:

◆ Choose a different page design so the photo with the warning icon shrinks small enough that the icon disappears (**Figure 10.41**).

◆ Move the image to a different location on the current page or another page where it will appear at the necessary smaller size.

◆ Cropping a photo or zooming it makes it more likely that the image won't be large enough to print properly. To remove cropping, select the image, and from the Photos menu choose Revert to Original. Remember that this will remove all your changes, not just the cropping. Try again after cropping the image less heavily.

◆ If you run into this problem regularly, make sure your camera is set to take pictures at its highest resolution.

◆ If you decide to live with a low-resolution warning icon, note that the icon won't appear on the printed page.

Entering and Editing Text

Once you have laid out all your pages to your satisfaction, you can enter or edit the text that appears with the photos.

Ways to enter or edit text:

◆ Click a text box and either enter new text or edit the existing text. While you're editing, iPhoto displays a selection rectangle around the text box (**Figure 10.42**).

◆ You can use all the standard editing techniques and commands that you've become accustomed to as a Mac user—commands like Cut, Copy, and Paste, not to mention double- and triple-clicking.

◆ You can check the spelling of your text. See "Checking Spelling as You Type," on page 183.

✔ Tips

■ If you leave iPhoto's placeholder text alone, those text boxes won't appear in the final book. Photos don't take over the empty space; it just prints blank.

■ iPhoto can pick up existing album names, titles, and descriptions for books if Automatically Enter Photo Information is selected in the settings dialog.

■ iPhoto no longer tries to simplify editing by zooming in on the page in the display pane so the text displays larger. Now you must zoom in manually, using the size slider in the display pane (**Figure 10.43**).

■ If you copy and paste text, the font-related information of the copied text accompanies the pasted text, which may not be desirable.
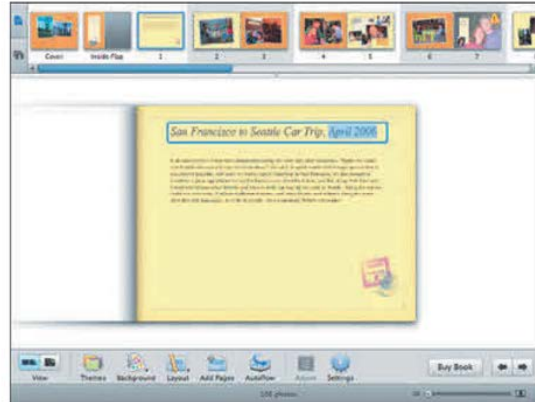

Figure 10.42 To edit or enter text, click a text box and enter new text or edit the existing text. If there is too much text in the text box, a warning icon appears to alert you when you click out of the box. No scroll bars will appear; you must edit the extra text blindly.
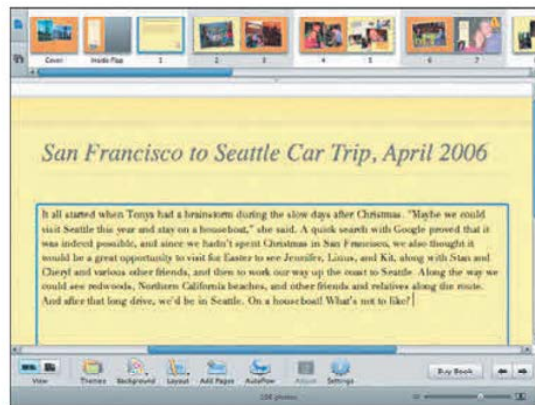

Figure 10.43 It's helpful to zoom in using the size slider so you can see what you're typing.

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Smart Quotes, Easily

In Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard, Apple has added a Smart Quotes feature that automatically turns single and double hash marks into true apostrophes and quotation marks. To turn it on, `Control`-click any text block and from the Substitutions submenu, choose Smart Quotes so it gets a checkmark next to it.

The Wrong Way

Here it's a cold afternoon in March. Mary is gazing out over the GRAND CANYON at sunset--check out the sweater Grandma Bunny actually knitted for her. The other folks in this picture are:

* My friend Samuel from work.

* Mary's cousin JoAnn.

* JoAnn's husband, who goes by "Chuck".

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The Right Way

Here it's a cold afternoon in March. Mary is gazing out over the Grand Canyon at sunset—check out the sweater Grandma Bunny actually *knitted* for her. The other folks in this picture are:

· My friend Samuel from work.

· Mary's cousin JoAnn.

· JoAnn's husband, who goes by "Chuck."

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Typing Text "Correctly"

You're going to zoom into your photos perfectly and arrange them just so—are you then going to write text that looks downright trashy? Follow a few simple rules to make sure your text looks as good as your pictures and iPhoto layouts (if you don't believe me, compare the example captions to the left). For details, snag a copy of Robin Williams's classic book *The Mac is not a typewriter*.

Rules for classy looking text:

◆ Put only one space after periods, commas, question marks, parentheses, or any other punctuation.

◆ Use true quotation marks (" ") instead of double hash marks (" "). To get them, type `Option` `[` and `Option` `Shift` `[`.

◆ Use true apostrophes (' ') instead of hash marks (' '). To get them, type `Option` `]` and `Option` `Shift` `]`.

◆ Punctuation goes inside quotes.

◆ Instead of double hyphens (--), use an em dash (—). Press `Option` `Shift` `-`.

◆ If you want to put a copyright symbol (©) in your book instead of (c), get it by typing `Option` `G`.

◆ To make a list, use bullets (·) rather than asterisks (*). To type a bullet, press `Option` `8`.

◆ In text boxes that have relatively long lines of text, edit to prevent the last line from containing only a single word.

◆ Avoid underlining text. Instead, use italics, which may require that you select an italic version of the font you're using.

◆ Use uppercase sparingly, and only in titles. Uppercase text is hard to read.

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