



painter[®] X3

User Guide

painter® X3

User Guide

Corel Corporation

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Corel® Painter® X3 User Guide

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Contents

Welcome to Corel Painter	1
Using the documentation.	1
Adjusting the Help window text size	4
Additional resources.	5
Registration	5
Corel Cinco for Painter.	5
About Corel Corporation	7
What's new in Corel Painter X3.	9
What's New in Corel Painter X3.	9
What's new in Corel Painter 12 Updates 1 and 2.	13
Changes to the brush control panels.	15
Workspace tour	19
Corel Painter terms	19
Exploring the Document window.	22
Exploring the toolbox.	24
Displaying the toolbox.	28
Displaying the Media Selector bar	29
Displaying the property bar	30
Exploring the Navigator panel.	31
Displaying the Brush Selector bar and the Brush library panel	32
Exploring panels and palettes.	34
Rearranging panels and palettes.	39
Creating and modifying custom palettes	42
Managing custom palettes	44
Working with libraries.	45

Creating, importing, exporting, and deleting workspaces	46
Restoring the default Corel Painter settings	48
A short tour of Corel Painter for users of Adobe Photoshop	49
Creating, navigating, and manipulating documents	55
Creating documents	56
Understanding resolution	58
Opening and placing files	59
Creating and opening templates	62
Switching document views	62
Navigating images and viewing image information	63
Zooming images	65
Rotating images and the canvas	68
Flipping images	70
Repositioning images	72
Cropping images	73
Resizing images and the canvas	73
Saving and backing up files	76
Choosing a file format	77
Emailing documents	80
Closing documents and quitting the application	81
Using two monitors	81
Wacom Intuos support	82
Drag-and-drop features	85
Keyboard shortcuts	87
Customizing keys	89
Toolbox commands	91

Panel commands	93
Corel Painter menu commands	94
File menu commands	94
Edit menu commands	95
Canvas menu commands	95
Layers menu commands	96
Select menu commands	96
Shapes menu commands	96
Effects menu commands	97
Window menu commands	97
Screen navigation	98
Panel navigation	98
Panel menu commands	99
Brush tools	100
Selection tools	101
Adjuster tools	102
Shape tools	103
Animation	104
Lighting	105
Layer selection tools	105
Mosaics	105
Other commands	106
Painting	107
Choosing a painting workflow	108
Exploring painting media	110
Working with the canvas and layers	111
Displaying reference images	112
Clearing the canvas	113

Setting up the drawing cursor	114
Brush tracking and calibration	115
Using a stylus vs. a mouse	118
Applying freehand and straight brushstrokes	120
Constraining, fading, and undoing strokes	121
Erasing image areas	123
Aligning brushstrokes to paths and shapes	124
Letting media pool	125
Making 360° strokes	125
Painting with airbrushes	126
Adjusting spread	127
Recording and playing back brushstrokes	129
Reference: Troubleshooting	131
Working with paper texture and grain	133
Applying paper texture	134
Creating and deleting paper textures	135
Opening and managing the Paper Textures library	137
Inverting and scaling paper grain	137
Controlling brightness and contrast of paper grain	139
Adjusting grain direction and behavior	139
Auto-painting photos	141
Creating underpaintings	141
Auto-painting photos	144
Restoring detail to paintings	147
Image cloning and sampling	149
Cloning images	149

Using Quick Clone.	154
Setting cloning preferences.	154
Working with multiple clone sources.	155
Editing, updating, saving, and exporting clone source images	157
Painting in the clone	159
Using brush loading.	162
Performing offset sampling	163
Applying transformations when sampling	165
Using selections and transformations when sampling	174
Filling an area with a sampled image	177
Working with composition tools, symmetry tools, rulers, and guides	179
Using the Layout Grid	179
Using the Mirror Painting mode	182
Using the Kaleidoscope Painting mode	184
Using Perspective Guides.	186
Using the Divine Proportion tool.	192
Using rulers	195
Using guides	196
Using Snap to Guides.	197
Using the grid	198
Using Snap to Grid	199
Color	201
Choosing colors from the Color panel.	202
Resizing the Color panel.	205
Showing or hiding Color panel components	205
Using the temporal colors palette.	206
Changing the paper color.	207
Sampling colors from images	208

Cloning color	209
Creating two-color brushstrokes.	209
Exploring the Mixer panel and mixing controls	210
Displaying and resizing the Mixer panel.	212
Mixing, sampling, and applying colors from the Mixer pad	214
Opening images in the Mixer panel	216
Changing and saving the Mixer color swatches.	217
Saving Mixer panel colors to a color set	217
Clearing and resetting Mixer panel colors.	218
Saving the Mixer pad	219
Loading color swatches and Mixer pad files	219
Working with color sets.	220
Customizing the layouts of color sets	222
Creating and exporting color sets.	223
Editing color sets	224
Annotating colors	226
Setting color variability	228
Setting Color Expression	228
Loading multiple colors	228
Working with color fills.	229
Applying a color as a fill.	230
Limiting and preventing leakage	232
Color management.	235
Understanding color management	235
Specifying the default RGB color profile.	240
Embedding color profiles when saving files.	240
Specifying the default CMYK color profile for converting CMYK images to RGB	241

Previewing and soft-proofing color profiles.	242
Assigning or removing color profiles	242
Converting color profiles	243
Working with color profile policies.	244
Working with presets.	246
Correcting and adjusting colors	249
Correcting colors using curves	249
Adjusting brightness and contrast	251
Using the curve to correct colors	254
Drawing freehand curves to adjust colors	255
Specifying the curve values to adjust colors.	256
Adjusting hue, saturation, and value	258
Adjusting selected colors	261
Equalizing images	264
Matching color and brightness across images	266
Inverting colors	267
Posterizing an image	268
Applying video legal colors	269
Dodging and burning	270
Libraries	273
Importing and exporting libraries.	273
Creating and removing libraries	274
Modifying the display of library panels.	276
Moving, renaming, and deleting library resources.	277
Restoring default libraries	277
Selecting, managing, and creating brushes	279
Understanding brushes	279
Exploring brush categories.	280

Searching and selecting brushes	295
Setting basic brush attributes	297
Displaying advanced brush controls dynamically	301
Organizing and displaying brushes in the Brush library panel	301
Copying and moving brush variants	303
Renaming brush categories and variants	304
Saving and deleting brush variants	304
Restoring default brush variants	306
Creating and deleting brush categories	306
Creating and deleting brush libraries	307
Importing and exporting brush libraries, categories, and variants	309
Saving a brush look	312
Creating brush dabs	313
Adjusting brushes with brush controls	315
Exploring Brush Controls	316
Expression settings	317
Previewing brushstrokes and brush dabs	319
Calibrating brush variants	321
General controls	322
General controls: Dab types	322
General controls: Stroke types	328
General controls: Methods and subcategories	329
General controls: Source	333
General controls: Multicore	334
Opacity controls	334
Grain controls	336
Stroke Attribute controls	337

Size controls	340
Angle controls	342
Spacing controls	346
Changing dab profiles	348
Real Watercolor controls	350
Real Wet Oil controls	356
Computed Circular controls	362
Hard Media controls	362
Bristle controls	362
RealBristle controls	363
Static Bristle controls	364
Airbrush controls	366
Artists' Oils controls	369
Impasto controls	373
Digital Watercolor controls	373
Water controls	373
Liquid Ink controls	378
Stroke Jitter controls	385
Well controls	386
Mouse controls	389
Smoothing controls	390
Image Hose controls	391
Rake controls	392
Multi controls	395
Cloning controls	396
Color Variability controls	403
Color Expression controls	405
Jitter brushes	407

Choosing a Jitter brush variant.	407
Controlling the behavior of Jitter variants	409
Watercolor	411
Working with the Watercolor layer	412
Watercolor brushes and paper texture interaction	413
Working with Real Watercolor brushes	414
Working with Watercolor brushes	414
Working with Digital Watercolor brushes	416
Applying and adjusting flow maps	419
Getting started with flow maps	419
Choosing flow maps and compatible brush variants	421
Enabling flow maps and controlling flow resistance	422
Customizing flow maps	423
Hard Media	427
Choosing a Hard Media variant	427
Modifying Hard Media profiles	429
Controlling the behavior of Hard Media variants	431
Previewing Hard Media dabs	432
Markers	433
Getting started with markers	433
Customizing markers	434
Image hose	435
Using the Image hose	436
Adjusting Image hose opacity and grain	437
Adjusting the size and spacing of image hose elements	439
Indexing nozzle files	440

Understanding nozzles, ranks, and indexing	443
Creating a 1-Rank nozzle	446
Creating a 2-Rank nozzle	448
Creating a 3-Rank nozzle	450
Loading and managing nozzle files	452
Creating a nozzle from a movie	454
RealBristle brushes	457
Getting started with RealBristle brushes	458
Modifying RealBristle settings	458
Liquid Ink	463
Working with Liquid Ink brushes	463
Adjusting attributes of the Liquid Ink layer	464
Using Liquid Ink controls	464
Impasto	467
Applying, displaying, and clearing impasto	467
Adjusting and creating Impasto brushes	469
Adjusting Impasto lighting and depth	473
Blending impasto with other layers	475
Layers	479
Getting started with layers	480
Displaying the layers panel	483
Creating and deleting layers	485
Converting selections into layers or floating objects	486
Naming and adding notes to layers	488
Selecting layers	489
Copying and duplicating layers	492
Moving layers	493

Transforming layers	495
Aligning layers	497
Locking layers	498
Showing or hiding layers	499
Changing layer order	500
Viewing layer position	501
Grouping layers	502
Dropping layers with the canvas	504
Painting on layers	505
Preserving layer transparency	507
Adjusting layer opacity	508
Adding drop shadows to layers	509
Blending layers by using composite methods	510
Creating and deleting layer masks	518
Applying layer masks	521
Loading layer masks to selections	521
Selecting and viewing layer masks	522
Enabling and disabling layers masks	523
Copying layer masks	523
Inverting layer masks	524
Editing layer masks	524
Importing and exporting layers	525
Working with reference layers	526
Storing layers as images in the Image Portfolio	527
Alpha Channels	529
Creating and copying channels	529
Generating channels automatically	531

Importing and exporting alpha channels	533
Selecting and viewing channels.	533
Setting channel attributes	536
Deleting and clearing channels.	537
Editing channels	538
Selections and Transformations.	543
Getting started with selections.	544
Creating path-based selections	546
Creating pixel-based selections.	549
Creating selections from layers	552
Choosing the protected area of a selection	554
Saving selections as alpha channels.	554
Working with the Selection Portfolio.	558
Viewing selections	559
Inverting selections	560
Softening the edges of selections.	560
Stroking selections	561
Modifying the borders of selections	562
Expanding or contracting selections	563
Adding to or subtracting from selections	564
Preparing selections for transformations.	565
Moving selections.	566
Transforming a duplicate selection.	567
Scaling and rotating path-based selections	568
Skewing and distorting path-based selections.	570
Canceling transformations	572
Common options for effects	573
Fading effects.	573

Applying recently used effects	574
Changing effects with open panels	575
Applying effects using source luminance	575
Using focus and esoterica effects	577
Applying Smart Blur	578
Applying Camera Motion Blur	578
Applying Depth of Field	579
Applying Glass Distortion	583
Applying Motion Blur	586
Sharpening focus	587
Softening focus.	588
Applying Zoom Blur	590
Applying Marbling	590
Automatically cloning an image.	593
Applying the Auto Van Gogh effect.	595
Applying Blobs	596
Creating custom tiles	597
Applying Grid Paper	601
Applying Growth effects	602
Applying Highpass	603
Applying the Maze effect	604
Placing elements	605
Applying the Pop Art Fill effect	608
Using lighting and surface texture effects	611
Applying preset lighting effects	612
Adding, deleting, and repositioning light sources.	613
Adjusting light properties	614

Using paper to create texture	615
Using 3D brushstrokes to create texture	616
Using image luminance to create texture	619
Using clone source or pattern luminance to create texture	620
Creating embossed effects	621
Using channels and layer masks to create texture	623
Creating reflection maps	624
Adjusting texture lighting	626
Applying the Apply Screen effect	628
Applying the Color Overlay effect	628
Applying the Dye Concentration effect	632
Applying the Express Texture effect	634
Applying a warp effect	637
Applying the Woodcut effect	639
Applying the Distress effect	641
Applying the Serigraphy effect	644
Applying the Sketch effect	645
Dynamic Plug-ins	647
Getting started with dynamic plug-ins	648
Modifying and deleting dynamic layers	649
Committing dynamic layers to default layers	649
Applying the Brightness and Contrast dynamic plug-in	650
Applying the Burn dynamic plug-in	650
Applying the Tear dynamic plug-in	652
Applying the Bevel World dynamic plug-in	654
Applying the Equalize dynamic plug-in	656
Applying the Glass Distortion dynamic plug-in	657
Applying the Kaleidoscope dynamic plug-in	659

Applying the Liquid Lens dynamic plug-in.	661
Applying the Liquid Metal dynamic plug-in.	666
Applying the Posterize dynamic plug-in.	675
Patterns	677
Applying pattern fills.	677
Painting with patterns	679
Creating and editing patterns.	682
Creating seamless patterns	685
Creating fractal patterns.	688
Gradients	693
Applying gradients	693
Replacing image colors with gradient colors.	696
Adjusting gradients	697
Creating and editing gradients.	699
Saving gradients.	703
Mosaics and tessellations.	705
Creating a mosaic.	706
Selecting and removing tiles.	709
Specifying tile and grout color	711
Adjusting mosaic tile dimensions and randomness	712
Filling an area with tiles.	716
Creating 3D tiles	717
Re-rendering mosaic tiles	719
Stroking and filling a selection with mosaic tiles.	719
Adding mosaic effects to an image	721
Creating tessellations	721

Weaves	727
Applying weaves	727
Editing and saving weaves	729
Creating weave patterns	730
Using the Edit Weave dialog box	731
Defining warp and weft expressions	733
Defining warp and weft color expressions	735
Designing the tie-up	736
Reference: Expression operators	737
Shapes	749
Getting started with shapes	750
Drawing shapes	751
Drawing lines and curves	753
Setting preferences for drawing shapes	757
Selecting a shape	759
Modifying shape outlines and fills	760
Adding, deleting, and moving anchor points	762
Adjusting curvature	764
Cutting and joining shape segments	766
Converting shapes to image layers	768
Converting selections to shapes	769
Resizing, rotating, skewing, and flipping shapes	770
Duplicating shapes	772
Combining shapes	773
Blending shapes	775
Saving a shape outline as a selection	777
Acquiring and exporting Adobe Illustrator shapes	778
Adding text	779

Adding text to images	779
Formatting text	780
Aligning text	780
Adjusting text kerning and leading	781
Stretching, rotating, and skewing text	782
Adding drop shadows to text	783
Applying effects to text	783
Applying curves to text	784
Converting text layers	786
Dropping text	787
Working with animation and digital videos	789
Choosing an animation workflow	790
Creating frame-by-frame animation	792
Opening a Corel Painter movie	794
Importing QuickTime and AVI files	794
Selecting movie frames	796
Editing frame content	796
Applying effects to a single frame	796
Previewing animations	797
Using onion skinning	797
Animating with layers	798
Adding, deleting, and erasing frames	800
Repeating frames	800
Inserting movies	801
Rotoscoping	802
Applying scripts to movies	803
Exporting movies as QuickTime	805

Exporting a movie as an AVI movie	806
Importing and exporting numbered files	808
Exporting animated GIFs.	809
Using scripts to automate tasks	813
Getting started with scripts	813
Displaying the Scripts panel.	814
Recording and playing scripts.	815
Enabling and playing background scripts.	817
Creating resolution-independent scripts	818
Editing, renaming, and deleting scripts	819
Converting scripts to movies	820
Importing and exporting scripts.	822
Importing and exporting script libraries.	822
Creating and deleting script libraries	823
Printing images	825
Specifying the page layout and image size	825
Printing your work.	826
Saving a file in EPS format for printing	827
General notes on printing	828
Notes for users of Adobe Photoshop.	831
Comparing terminology in Corel Painter and Adobe Photoshop.	831
Comparing tools in Corel Painter and Adobe Photoshop	832
Frequently asked questions from users of Adobe Photoshop	833
Setting preferences	837
General preferences	837
Interface preferences.	839
Performance preferences.	840

Shapes preferences	842
Cloning preferences	843
Connection preferences.	844
Web.	847
Choosing web-safe colors	847
Working with posterize using color set.	848
Choosing web-friendly brushes.	849
Creating transparent GIFs	850
Creating animated GIFs.	852
Creating rollovers.	853
Creating image maps	855
Creating server-side image maps	857
Creating web page backgrounds.	858
Creating web buttons.	861



Welcome to Corel Painter

Corel® Painter® X3 is the ultimate digital art studio. Its inventive drawing tools, realistic brushes, cloning capabilities, and customizable features let you expand your creative output in exciting new ways. When you use the pressure-sensitive brushes of Corel Painter, they become fluid extensions of your hand, so the resulting brushstrokes are unrivaled in texture and precision. What's more, features such as the ability to build your own Natural-Media® brushes and customize how brushes interact with the canvas give you countless ways to develop your artistic ideas. Corel Painter takes you far beyond what's possible in a traditional art environment.

This section contains the following topics:

- Using the documentation
- Additional resources
- Registration
- Corel Cinco for Painter
- About Corel Corporation

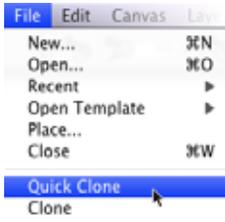
Using the documentation

The server-based Help gives you access to a full range of up-to-date topics in a searchable format. You need to have an active internet connection to access the server-based help. However, if you are working offline, you can access the local help file that is installed with Corel Painter.

The Help is also provided in PDF format, which is installed on your computer. In addition, you can refer to the Corel Painter X3 Getting Started Guide, which provides general overviews about Corel Painter features, presents the most commonly used procedures, and includes Insights from the Experts.

Documentation conventions

The following table describes the conventions used in the Help.

Convention	Description	Example
Mac OS and Windows commands	Commands for Mac OS and Windows sometimes appear within the same procedural step, with the operating systems specified in parentheses.	Hold down Command (Mac OS) or Ctrl (Windows).
Modifier keys (Command, Option, Ctrl, Alt)	Names of modifier keys for Mac OS and Windows sometimes appear within the same procedural step, with the operating systems specified in parentheses.	Command + I (Mac OS) or Ctrl + I (Windows) (For the Mac OS, press Command + I ; for Windows, press Ctrl + I .)
Menu commands (Choose X menu ► menu item)	You choose a menu name by clicking it, and then you click to choose a menu item from the list.	Choose File ► Quick Clone . 
Header bar	A header bar is located at the top or side of some workspace components, such as the toolbox, property bar, and panels.	
Panel tab	The panel tab appears at the top of a panel. You can click a panel tab to expand that panel.	

Convention	Description	Example
Panel options menu	Clicking the panel options menu button displays a pop-up menu with additional commands.	
Flyout	Flyouts are containers shared by certain tools in the toolbox. You can open a flyout by clicking and holding down the tool on the flyout that is displayed.	By clicking and holding down the Layer Adjuster tool in the toolbox, you can display a flyout that includes the Transform tool. 
	A note contains information that is important to the steps that precede it. Often, a note describes conditions under which the procedure can be performed.	This command is available only if you have turned off a selection.
	A tip contains suggestions related to the procedure. Some tips present alternative methods of performing the steps, or information about other benefits and uses of the procedure.	You can choose a brush category and variant in the main application or in the Brush library panel.

To access the Help

- Choose **Help ► Corel Painter X3 Help** (Mac OS) or **Help Topics** (Windows).

To use the Help

- 1 Choose **Help ► Corel Painter X3 Help** (Mac OS) or **Help topics** (Windows).
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Browse through Help topics	Click the Contents tab, and click a topic in the left pane.
Use the index	Click the Index tab, and scroll through the entries to find a topic.
Search the full text of the Help	(Mac OS) Type a word or phrase in the Search box in the upper-right corner of the Help window, and press Return . (Windows) Click the Search tab, type a word or phrase in the box, and click Go . Note that the search feature does not support quotation marks. If you enclose the word or expression in quotation marks, the search will not produce any results.

Adjusting the Help window text size

You can adjust the size of the text that displays in the Help window by adjusting the zoom level in your browser. Adjusting the zoom level quickly increases the size of all web page elements, including text and images. You can adjust zoom levels in Internet Explorer, Chrome, Firefox, and Apple Help. Some browsers may offer additional controls for customizing the font size of the display text. For more information, see the Help for your browser.

To adjust the size of text in Firefox and Chrome

- In the browser, do one of the following:
 - To increase the zoom level, press **CTRL** and **+** (Windows) **Command** and **+** (Mac).
 - To decrease the zoom level, press **CTRL** and **-** or **Command** and **-** (Mac).

To adjust the size of text in Internet Explorer

- In the Internet Explorer browser, do one of the following:
 - To increase the zoom level, press **CTRL** and **+**.
 - To decrease the zoom level, press **CTRL** and **-**.

To adjust the size of text in Apple Help

- In the Apple Help viewer, do one of the following:
 - To increase the zoom level, press **Command** and **+**.
 - To decrease the zoom level, press **Command** and **-**.

Additional resources

You can access additional Corel Painter resources online to learn more about the product and connect with the Corel Painter community.

Resources	To access
Corel Painter page on the Corel website	http://www.corel.com/painter
Corel Painter Factory	http://www.painterfactory.com/
Corel Painter on Twitter	http://www.twitter.com/corelpainter
Corel Painter on Facebook	http://www.facebook.com/corelpainter

Registration

Registering Corel products is important. Registration provides you with timely access to the latest product updates, valuable information about product releases and access to free downloads.

If you skipped the registration process when installing Corel Painter X3, you can register at www.corel.com/support/register.

Corel Cinco for Painter

Corel® Cinco™ for Painter® is a companion app that lets you control Painter remotely from your iPad by opening and using any custom palettes that you created in Corel Painter. You can download Corel Cinco for Painter from the Apple App Store.

Corel Cinco for Painter lets you display only one custom palette at a time, but you can quickly switch between palettes. Corel Cinco for Painter displays five palette controls per screen. If your custom palette includes more than five controls, you can swipe the screen to display the additional controls.



The icons of the controls are conveniently positioned to match the shape of your hand so that each finger can quickly tap a control.

Working with Corel Cinco for Painter allows you to extend your workspace and reduce onscreen clutter. It can also replace traditional shortcut keys.

To allow Corel Cinco for Painter to connect with Corel Painter, you need to enable the option in the Painter Preferences dialog box.

To allow Corel Cinco for Painter to connect with Corel Painter

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3 menu ▶ Preferences ▶ Connections**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ Connections**.
- 2 Enable the **Allow Companion Application to Connect to Painter** check box.
- 3 Type a name in the **Service Name** box to give your copy of Corel Painter a unique name.



We recommend that you do not enable the **Allow Companion Application to Connect to Painter** check box before the companion application is available.



You can also specify an **Authentication Code** to ensure that only a legitimate user can access your copy of Corel Painter from a remote application.

About Corel Corporation

Corel is one of the world's top software companies providing some of the industry's best-known graphics, productivity and digital media products. Boasting the most comprehensive portfolio of innovative software, we've built a reputation for delivering solutions that are easy to learn and use, helping people achieve new levels of creativity and productivity. The industry has responded with hundreds of awards for innovation, design and value.

Used by millions of people around the world, our product lines include CorelDRAW® Graphics Suite, Corel® Painter®, Corel® PaintShop® Pro, Corel® VideoStudio® and Corel® WordPerfect® Office. For more information on Corel, please visit www.corel.com.



What's new in Corel Painter X3

Corel Painter takes you far beyond what's possible in a traditional art environment.

This section contains the following topics:

- What's New in Corel Painter X3
- What's new in Corel Painter 12 Updates 1 and 2
- Changes to the brush control panels

What's New in Corel Painter X3

In this section, you will find information about the new and enhanced features of Corel Painter X3.

A platform for inspiration, creativity, and reflection

Brush search

Helps you find the perfect brush by performing a search. Simply type in the name of the brush variant or a combination of brush properties, such as jitter or bristle, to narrow down the search. To find all of the new brush variants that were added in Corel Painter X3, type in "X3" in the Search bar.

For more information, see "Searching and selecting brushes" on page 295.

A platform for inspiration, creativity, and reflection

Reference Image panel

Lets you display an inspirational image in an easy to use, dockable panel. You can zoom, pan, and sample colors from the reference image while maintaining focus on your digital painting. For more information, see “Displaying reference images” on page 112.

Enhanced stroke preview

Offers a more detailed preview of the brushstroke that will appear on the canvas in real-time. The preview now visually represents brush parameters such as mixing, erasing, blending, and jitter. The brush preview displays in the Brush library panel, Brush search results panel, and the **Stroke Preview** brush control panel.

For more information, “Previewing brushstrokes and brush dabs” on page 319.

Inspirational Mixer Pads

Lets you choose colors from a collection of original mixer pads that were created for you by expert Corel Painter artists.

For more information, see “Displaying and resizing the Mixer panel” on page 212.

The innovator in digital art

Jitter brushes

Produces more realistic brushstrokes by introducing an increased amount of randomness. The Jitter brush variants are found under various brush categories.

For more information, see “Jitter brushes” on page 407.

The innovator in digital art

Universal Jitter

Allows you to control the randomness of various brush features, such as size, angle, and opacity. You can now use Jitter in conjunction with a different expression.

For more information, see “Controlling the behavior of Jitter variants” on page 409.

Minimum controls

Allows you to introduce a range of variation to a selected expression. You can apply minimum values for brush controls such as Size and Opacity.

For more information, “Expression settings” on page 317.

Additional Flow Maps, Patterns, and Papers

Includes a greater variety of Flow Maps, Patterns, Papers that you can use in your paintings.

Easier to learn and use

Smart Brush Settings with added media panel (Advanced Brush Controls)

Provides you with a more intuitive way of modifying the advanced brush controls of a selected brush.

For more information, see “Displaying advanced brush controls dynamically” on page 301.

Perspective Guides

Allows you to accurately draw in one, two or three-point perspective by using preset guides. The Perspective-Guided Strokes constrain your strokes to direct them towards the vanishing points. This feature replaces the Perspective Grid feature.

For more information, “Using Perspective Guides” on page 186.

Easier to learn and use

Enhanced Cloning

Reintroduces the traditional side-by-side cloning workflow and lets you view the crosshair cursor on your source image to increase painting accuracy. In addition, you now have the ability to edit the source image. For example, you can apply various effects to the source image.

For more information, see “Cloning images” on page 149 and “Editing, updating, saving, and exporting clone source images” on page 157.

Transform across layers

Allows you to apply transformations to multiple layers and layer groups simultaneously.

For more information, “Transforming layers” on page 495.

Set maximum colors for color sets

Lets you specify a maximum number of colors when creating new color sets.

For more information, see “Creating and exporting color sets” on page 223.

Show Onion Skin layers

Allows you to display underlying frames when working with movies.

For more information, see “Using onion skinning” on page 797.

Performance

Memory Extender

Lets you take advantage of more of your Mac systems’s available RAM by letting you control how much RAM you want to designate to Painter. This features was introduced in Painter 12.2.1.

For more information, see “Performance preferences” on page 840.

What's new in Corel Painter 12 Updates 1 and 2

If you are migrating to Corel Painter X3 from Corel Painter 12, you may not be aware of the features and enhancements that were added to Corel Painter 12 Updates 1 and 2. These features and enhancements are also available in Corel Painter X3.

Corel Painter 12 Update 1 Features

Ability to import and export brush libraries, categories, and variants	Allows you to import and export brush libraries, categories, and variants so you can better manage brush resources.
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For more information, “Importing and exporting brush libraries, categories, and variants” on page 309.

Creating and removing brush libraries	Allows you to more easily create and delete custom brush libraries.
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For more information, “Creating and deleting brush libraries” on page 307.

Creating and removing brush categories	Allows you to store brush variants in custom brush categories. You can also remove custom brush libraries when you no longer need them.
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For more information, “Creating and deleting brush categories” on page 306.

Saving brush variants	Allows you to quickly save the custom brush variants that you create.
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For more information, “Saving and deleting brush variants” on page 304.

Moving brush variants	Allows you to easily drag variants between categories.
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For more information, “Copying and moving brush variants” on page 303.

Corel Painter 12 Update 1 Features

Deleting Workspaces

Allows you to delete custom Workspaces from within the application.

For more information, see “Creating, importing, exporting, and deleting workspaces” on page 46.

Color mixing enhancements

Allows you to open images as mixer pads and save mixer pads to the PNG file format.

For more information, see “Opening images in the Mixer panel” on page 216 and “Saving the Mixer pad” on page 219.

Panel resizing

Lets you vertically resize most panels within a palette.

For more information, see “Rearranging panels and palettes” on page 39.

Navigator panel enhancements

Lets you hide the image information area or the controls of the Navigator panel.

For more information, see “Navigating images and viewing image information” on page 63.

Corel Painter 12 Update 2 Features

Flow Maps

Introduces an additional textured surface for working with Real Watercolor and Real Wet Oil brushes that help you direct the flow of paint.

For more information, see “Applying and adjusting flow maps” on page 419.

Vertical docking of panels

Allows you to vertically dock panels in the document window.

For more information, see “Rearranging panels and palettes” on page 39.

Corel Painter 12 Update 2 Features

Support for Corel Cinco for Painter	Allows Corel Painter to connect to Corel Cinco for Painter, which is a companion iPad app that integrates seamlessly into your current workflow to enhance productivity. For more information, see “Corel Cinco for Painter” on page 5.
Wacom Multi-Touch support	Enables enhanced multi-touch support for Wacom Intuos 5 touch tablets. You can now simultaneously pan, rotate, and zoom the canvas. For more information, see “Wacom Intuos support” on page 82.

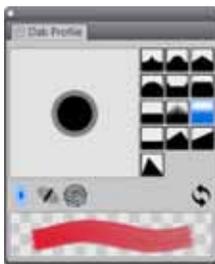
Changes to the brush control panels

A number of brush controls panels were more logically organized to better reflect the structure of the Corel Painter brush engine. The following table maps the Corel Painter 12 brush control panels to the new Corel Painter X3 brush control panels.

For more information about the brush control panels that include the new Jitter controls, see “Controlling the behavior of Jitter variants” on page 409.

Corel Painter 12 brush control panels

Corel Painter X3 brush control panels



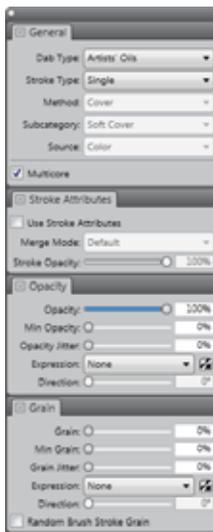
Dab Profile panel



Stroke Preview panel (New)
Dab Preview panel (New)
Dab Profile panel (Modified)



General panel



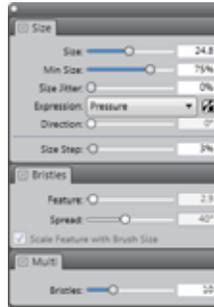
General panel (Modified)
Stroke Attributes panel (New)
Opacity panel (New)
Grain panel (New)

Corel Painter 12 brush control panels

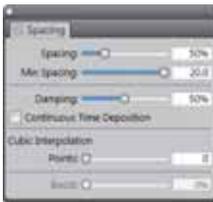
Corel Painter X3 brush control panels



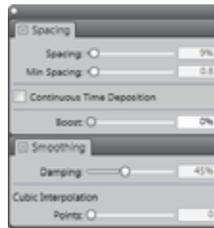
Size panel



Size panel (Modified)
Bristles panel (New)
Multi panel (New)



Spacing panel



Spacing panel (Modified)
Smoothing panel (New)



Workspace tour

The Corel Painter workspace has been designed to give you easy access to tools, effects, commands, and features. The workspace is organized by using a series of menus, selectors, panels, and interactive palettes.

This section contains the following topics:

- Corel Painter terms
- Exploring the Document window
- Exploring the toolbox
- Displaying the toolbox
- Displaying the Media Selector bar
- Displaying the property bar
- Exploring the Navigator panel
- Displaying the Brush Selector bar and the Brush library panel
- Exploring panels and palettes
- Rearranging panels and palettes
- Creating and modifying custom palettes
- Managing custom palettes
- Working with libraries
- Creating, importing, exporting, and deleting workspaces
- Restoring the default Corel Painter settings

Corel Painter terms

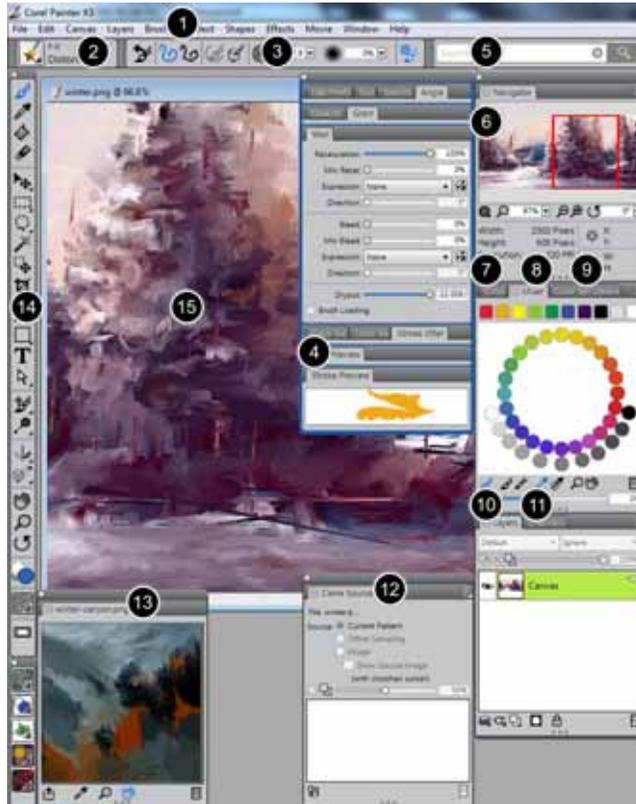
Before you get started with Corel Painter, you should be familiar with the following terms.

Term	Description
Canvas	The canvas is the rectangular work area inside the document window. In addition, the canvas serves as the background layer of the image. However, unlike other layers, it is always locked. The size of the canvas also determines the size of the image that you create.
Pixels-per-inch (ppi)	The default unit of measurement for resolution in Corel Painter. Pixels-per-inch (ppi) is equivalent to dots per inch (dpi).
Layer	Layers are independent image elements that stack on top of the canvas. You can manipulate the content of a layer without altering the canvas. Layers let you experiment with different compositions and effects without risking an unwanted, permanent edit.
Brush category	Brush categories are groups of similar brushes and media.
Brush variant	Brush variants are specific brushes and brush settings within a brush category.
Dab types	The dab type controls the way a brush applies color to the painting surface. In Corel Painter, there are numerous dab types that fall under two dab type groups: rendered and dab-based, also known as pixel-based.
Rendered dab type	The rendered dab type produces continuous, smooth-edged strokes. For example, Camel Hair and Airbrush use the rendered dab type.
Dab-based dab type	The dab-based dab types produce brushstrokes that are made up of tiny dabs of color that are closely spaced together so they appear smooth.
Panel	A panel is a single tabbed container that displays commands, controls, and settings for a specific feature. Panels reside in a palette. For example, the Color panel contains controls that allow you to choose colors.
Palette	A palette is a container for one or multiple panels.
Paper	Paper allows you to control both the color and texture of the canvas.

Term	Description
Clone source	The clone source determines the image, or image area, that you want to reproduce through cloning. A document can include multiple clone sources.
Clone document	The clone document is created by copying the original clone source image which allows you to reproduce a painterly version of the source image. A copy of the clone source is embedded in the clone document. In addition, you can add multiple clone sources to a clone document.
Image sampling	Image sampling lets you copy part of one image and reuse it elsewhere in the image or in another image. You can sample an image by using the Rubber Stamp tool, a Cloner brush that supports offset sampling, or a Cloner brush that supports multi-point sampling. Sampling is similar to cloning, but, unlike cloning, it does not create a separate document that stores clone sources.
Composite method	A composite method, which is similar to blend modes in Adobe Photoshop, lets you change how a layer blends with an underlying image.

Exploring the Document window

The document window is the area outside the canvas that is bordered by scroll bars and application controls.



Circled numbers correspond to the numbers in the following table, which describes the main components of the application window. (Artwork by Karen Bonaker)

Part	Description
1. Menu bar	Lets you access tools and features using pull-down menu options

Part	Description
2. Brush Selector bar	Lets you open the Brush library panel to choose a brush category and variant. It also allows you to open and manage brush libraries.
3. Property bar	Displays commands that relate to the active tool or object. For example, when the Fill tool is active, the fill property bar displays commands for filling selected areas.
4. Advanced Brush Controls	Lets you quickly access the advanced brush controls for any default brush variant. It also displays an enhanced stroke preview of the currently selected brush variant.
5. Brush Search bar	Lets you quickly search the content of the currently selected brush library to find brushes that match a specific description.
6. Navigator panel	Lets you navigate in the document window, change the magnification level, and access various document viewing options, such as Tracing Paper and Drawing Modes
7. Color panel	Lets you choose main and additional colors for painting in Corel Painter documents.
8. Mixer panel	Lets you blend colors together to create new colors. You can also open inspirational mixer pads designed by expert Corel Painter artists. (The inspirational mixer pad in the image was created by artist Skip Allen.)
9. Color Set Libraries panel	Displays the colors in the current color set so you can organize groups of colors.
10. Layers panel	Lets you manage the hierarchy of layers and includes controls for creating, selecting, hiding, locking, deleting, naming, and grouping layers
11. Channels panel	Lets you manage channels and includes controls for creating, hiding, inverting, deleting, loading, and saving channels
12. Clone Source panel	Lets you open and manage clone sources.
13. Reference Image panel	Lets you display an inspirational image in the document window while maintaining focus on the canvas.

Part	Description
14. Toolbox	Lets you access tools for creating, filling, and modifying an image
15. Canvas	The canvas is the rectangular work area inside the document window whose size determines the size of the image you create. The canvas acts as the image background and, unlike a layer, it is always locked.

Exploring the toolbox

You can use the tools in the toolbox to paint, draw lines and shapes, fill shapes with color, view and navigate documents, and make selections. Under the toolbox is a color selector, plus six content selectors that let you choose papers, gradients, patterns, looks, and nozzles.

The following table provides descriptions of the tools in the Corel Painter toolbox.

Tool	Description
Color tools	
	The Brush tool lets you paint and draw on the canvas or a layer. Brush categories include pencils, pens, chalk, airbrushes, oil paints, watercolors, and more. When the Brush tool is selected, you can choose specific brushes from the Brush library panel. For more information, see “Selecting, managing, and creating brushes” on page 279.
	The Dropper tool lets you pick up a color from an existing image. The property bar shows the values of the color. When you select a color with the Dropper tool, that color becomes the current color in the Color panel. For more information, see “Sampling colors from images” on page 208.
	The Paint Bucket tool lets you fill an area with media, such as a color, gradient, pattern, weave, or clone. The property bar shows options for the areas that you can fill and the media that you can use. For more information, see “Working with color fills” on page 229.

Tool	Description
Color tools	
	The Eraser tool lets you remove unwanted areas from an image. For more information, see “Erasing image areas” on page 123.
Selection tools	
	The Layer Adjuster tool is used to select, move, and manipulate layers. For more information, see “Displaying the layers panel” on page 483.
	The Transform tool lets you modify selected areas of an image by using different transformation modes. For more information, see “Preparing selections for transformations” on page 565.
	The Rectangular Selection tool lets you create rectangular selections. For more information, see “Getting started with selections” on page 544.
	The Oval Selection tool lets you create oval selections. For more information, see “Getting started with selections” on page 544.
	The Lasso tool lets you draw a freehand selection. For more information, see “Getting started with selections” on page 544.
	The Polygonal Selection tool lets you select an area by clicking different points on the image to anchor straight line segments. For more information, see “Creating path-based selections” on page 546.
	The Magic Wand tool lets you select an area of similar color by clicking or dragging in an image. For more information, see “Creating pixel-based selections” on page 549.
	The Selection Adjuster tool lets you select, move, and manipulate selections created with the Rectangular , Oval , and Lasso selection tools and selections converted from shapes. For more information, see “Preparing selections for transformations” on page 565.
	The Crop tool lets you remove unwanted edges from an image. For more information, see “Cropping images” on page 73.

Tool	Description
Shape tools	
	The Pen tool lets you create straight lines and curves in objects. For more information, see “Drawing lines and curves” on page 753.
	The Quick Curve tool lets you create shape paths by drawing freehand curves. For more information, see “Adjusting curvature” on page 764.
	The Rectangular Shape tool lets you create rectangles and squares. For more information, see “Drawing shapes” on page 751.
	The Oval Shape tool lets you create circles and ovals. For more information, see “Drawing shapes” on page 751.
	The Text tool creates text shapes. Use the Text panel to set the font, point size, and tracking. For more information, see “Adding text” on page 779.
	The Shape Selection tool is for editing Bézier curves. You use the Shape Selection tool to select and move anchor points and adjust their control handles. For more information, see “Selecting a shape” on page 759.
	The Scissors tool lets you cut an open or closed segment. If the segment is closed, after you click on a line or point, the shape path becomes open. For more information, see “Cutting and joining shape segments” on page 766.
	The Add Point tool lets you create a new anchor point on a shape path. For more information, see “Adding, deleting, and moving anchor points” on page 762.
	The Remove Point tool lets you remove an anchor point from a shape path. For more information, see “Adding, deleting, and moving anchor points” on page 762.
	The Convert Point tool is used to convert between smooth and corner anchor points. For more information, see “Adjusting curvature” on page 764.

Tool	Description
Photo tools	
	The Cloner tool gives you quick access to the last Cloner brush variant you used. For more information, see “Painting in the clone” on page 159.
	The Rubber Stamp tool gives you quick access to the Straight Cloner brush variant, and lets you to sample areas within an image or between images. For more information, see “Performing offset sampling” on page 163.
	The Dodge tool lets you lighten the highlights, midtones, and shadows in an image. For more information, see “Dodging and burning” on page 270.
	The Burn tool lets you darken the highlights, midtones, and shadows in an image. For more information, see “Dodging and burning” on page 270.
Symmetry tools	
	The Mirror Painting mode lets you create a perfectly symmetrical painting. For more information, see “Using the Mirror Painting mode” on page 182.
	The Kaleidoscope mode lets you transform basic brushstrokes into colorful and symmetrical kaleidoscope images. For more information, see “Using the Kaleidoscope Painting mode” on page 184.
Composition tools	
	The Divine Proportion tool lets you plan compositions by using guides based on a classical composition method. For more information, see “Using the Divine Proportion tool” on page 192.
	The Layout Grid tool lets you divide your canvas so that you can plan your composition. For example, you can divide your canvas into thirds vertically and horizontally to use the compositional rule of thirds. For more information, see “Using the Layout Grid” on page 179.

Tool	Description
Composition tools	
	The Perspective Guides tool lets you display guides using one, two or three-point perspective. For more information, see “Using Perspective Guides” on page 186.
Navigation tools	
	The Grabber tool lets you scroll through an image quickly. For more information, see “Repositioning images” on page 72.
	The Magnifier tool lets you magnify areas of an image when you are performing detailed work, or reduce areas to get an overall view of an image. For more information, see “Zooming images” on page 65.
	The Rotate Page tool lets you rotate an image window to accommodate the way you naturally draw. For more information, see “Rotating images and the canvas” on page 68.
Selectors	
	The Color selector lets you choose main and additional colors. The front swatch displays the main color, and the back swatch displays the additional color. For more information, see “Choosing colors from the Color panel” on page 202.
	The Paper Selector opens the Papers panel. From the Papers panel, you can choose a paper texture to alter the canvas surface and achieve more realistic results when applying brushstrokes. For more information, see “Working with paper texture and grain” on page 133.
	The View Mode selector allows you to switch between Full Screen and Windowed . For more information, see “Switching document views” on page 62.

Displaying the toolbox

The toolbox is open by default, but you can close it. In addition, to minimize the space required to display the toolbox, tools of similar function are grouped together and they are accessible from flyout menus. The button for only one of these tools is displayed at

a given time on the toolbox. A flyout menu is indicated by a triangle in the lower-right corner of the button. You can open a flyout to access all of its tools.

You can also reposition the toolbox by moving it in the application window. In addition, you can change the toolbox display. For example, you can change the toolbox orientation.

To open or close the toolbox

- Choose **Window ▶ Toolbox**.



You can also close the toolbox by clicking the close button on the toolbox header bar.

To access tools grouped in flyouts

- 1 In the toolbox, click and hold the tool icon whose flyout you want to open.
A flyout menu of the entire group of related tools appears.
- 2 Click the tool that you want to use.
The tool you've chosen appears in the toolbox.

To move the toolbox

- Drag the toolbox header bar to a new location in the application window.

To change the toolbox display

- 1 Choose **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ Interface**.
- 2 Choose an option from the **Toolbox Layout** list box.

Displaying the Media Selector bar

The Media Selector bar gives you quick access to the libraries for the following Corel Painter media: patterns, gradients, nozzles, weaves, and looks. The Media Selector bar is open by default, but you can close it at any time.



The Media Selector bar (displayed horizontally). From left to right: Pattern Selector, Gradient Selector, Nozzle Selector, Weave Selector, Look Selector.

You can also reposition the Media Selector bar by moving it in the application window. In addition, you can change the Media Selector bar display. For example, you can change the Media Selector bar orientation or increase the size of the buttons.

To open or close the Media Selector bar

- Choose **Window** ► **Media Selector**.



You can also close the Media Selector bar by clicking the close button on the header bar.

To move the Media Selector bar

- Drag the Media Selector bar header to a new location in the application window.

To change the Media Selector bar display

- 1 Choose **Edit** ► **Preferences** ► **Interface**.
- 2 Choose an option from the **Media Layout** list box.

Displaying the property bar

In Corel Painter, the property bar displays options for the currently selected tool. By default, the property bar displays in the application window docked below the menu bar, but you can close it. You can also move the property bar or dock it to the application window or to other panels.



The property bar for the Grabber tool.

From the property bar you can access and change tool options and settings. Tool settings are retained when you switch from one tool to another. You can also use the property bar to restore the default settings of the selected tool.

To open or close the property bar

- Choose **Window** ► **Property Bar**.



You can also close the property bar by clicking the close button on the header bar.

To move or dock the property bar

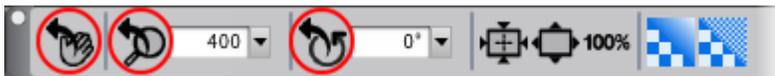
- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Move the property bar	Drag the property bar's header bar to a new location.
Dock the property bar	Drag the header area of the property bar, and place it under the menu bar. The property bar snaps into place.

To reset the default tool settings

- Click the **Reset Tool** button on the property bar.

The **Reset Tool** button on the property bar has the same icon as the selected tool in the toolbox.



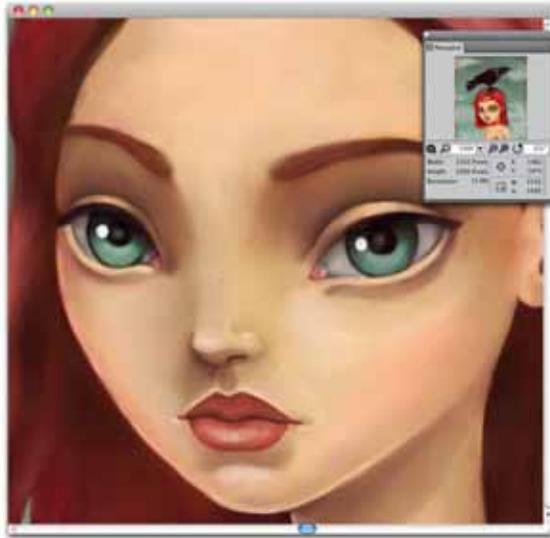
Various Reset Tool buttons for the Grabber property bar.

Exploring the Navigator panel

The **Navigator** panel is a convenient tool for managing many aspects of a document.

You can use the **Navigator** panel to better orient yourself in the document window and modify the document window display. For example, when you're working at a high

zoom level, or with a large image, you can use the **Navigator** panel's small canvas preview to display the entire image without having to zoom out. You can also move to a different image area without having to adjust the zoom level. In addition, you can change the zoom level or rotate the canvas from the **Navigator** panel.



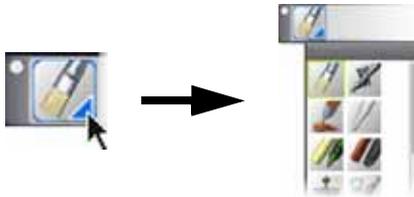
The Navigator's canvas preview allows you to view the entire image even when you're zoomed in.

The **Navigator** lets you enable various tools such as the drawing modes, Impasto information, tracing paper, grids, and color management.

The **Navigator** panel also displays document information such as the X and Y coordinates and the cursor position to help you navigate the image. You can also view document width, height, and resolution. For more information, see “Navigating images and viewing image information” on page 63.

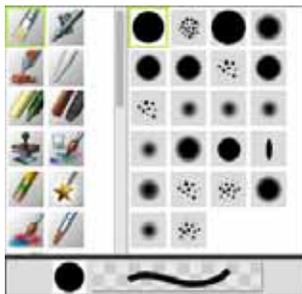
Displaying the Brush Selector bar and the Brush library panel

The Brush library panel lets you choose a brush from the currently selected brush library. It also allows you to organize and display brushes in various ways. For example, you can create a new brush library, open a previously stored brush library, and view the most recently used brushes. The Brush library panel displays the content of only one brush library at a time.



You can access the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.

In the Brush library panel, brushes are organized into categories, which contain brush variants. Brush categories are groups of similar brushes and media. Brush variants are specific brushes and brush settings within a brush category. For example, in the **Pastels** category, there are pencil, chalk, soft, and hard pastel brush variants. You can change the display of the categories and variants. For more information, see “Organizing and displaying brushes in the Brush library panel” on page 301.



The Brush library panel allows you to browse all of the brush categories and variants for the currently open brush library.

To hide or show the Brush Selector bar

- Choose **Window** ► **Brush Selector**.



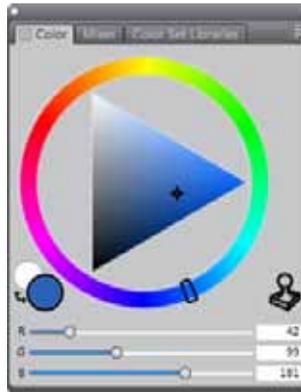
You can also close the Brush Selector bar by clicking the close button on the header bar.

To move the Brush Selector bar

- Perform a task from the following table.

Exploring panels and palettes

The interactive panels in Corel Painter are single tabbed containers that let you access content libraries, commands, controls, and settings. Panels are stored in palettes. You can store one or multiple panels in a palette. For example, you can reconfigure the panels that you most often use in one palette. You can also arrange panels and palettes in the application window to quickly access the tools and controls that you use most often or to maximize screen space. For example, you can display all color-specific panels in one color palette, or display panels individually.



This palette includes three color-related panels: Color, Mixer, and Color Set Libraries. You can access a panel's content by clicking its tabs.

Corel Painter also includes the Brush controls palette, which is a preset palette that groups all panels that contain brush-related settings. You can copy an individual brush control panel to the workspace, but you can't remove any of the brush control panels from the palette.

Exploring panels

Corel Painter includes several panels that you can group together to create a custom palette.

Panel	Description
Brush Control panels	
<p>The brush control panels are included in the Brush Controls palette. They include the following panels: General, Stroke Attributes, Opacity, Grain, Dab Profile, Size, Bristles, Spacing, Smoothing, Angle, Static Bristle, Computed Circular, Well, Rake, Multi, Mouse, Cloning, Impasto, Image Hose, Airbrush, Water, Liquid Ink, Digital Watercolor, Artists' Oils, Real Watercolor, Real Wet Oil, Stroke Jitter, RealBristle™ Hard Media, Color Variability, Color Expression, Brush Calibration, Dab Preview, and Stroke Preview.</p>	<p>Allows you to customize brush variants. For more information, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315.</p>
<p>Advanced Brush Controls panel</p>	<p>Generates a grouping of brush control panels that are relevant to the currently selected brush. For more information, see “Displaying advanced brush controls dynamically” on page 301.</p>
Color panels	
<p>Color</p>	<p>Lets you choose main and additional colors for painting in Corel Painter documents. For more information, see “Choosing colors from the Color panel” on page 202.</p>
<p>Mixer</p>	<p>Lets you mix and blend colors as you would on an artist’s palette. For more information, see “Exploring the Mixer panel and mixing controls” on page 210.</p>
<p>Color Set Libraries</p>	<p>Displays the colors in the current color set so you can organize groups of colors. For more information, refer to “Working with color sets” on page 220.</p>

Panel	Description
Paper panels	
Papers	Lets you apply and edit paper textures
Paper Libraries	Lets you open and manage paper libraries. You can also choose a paper texture.
Media library panels	
Patterns, Gradients, Nozzles, Looks, and Weaves library panels	Let you open and manage media libraries. You can also choose media.
Image Portfolio and Selection Portfolio	Contain all images or selections in the current library. You can view the items as thumbnails or in a list as well as preview the current item. For more information, see “Storing layers as images in the Image Portfolio” on page 63 and “Working with the Selection Portfolio” on page 558.
Media control panels	
Patterns, Gradients, and Weaves control panels	Lets you apply and edit patterns, gradients, and weaves
Flow Map panels	
Flow Map panel	Lets you apply and manipulate flow maps. For more information, see “Applying and adjusting flow maps” on page 419.
Flow Map Libraries panel	Lets you open, manage, and navigate flow map libraries. For more information, see “Choosing flow maps and compatible brush variants” on page 421.

Panel	Description
Navigator, Clone Source, and Reference Image panels	
Navigator panel	Lets you navigate the document window. You can also view document information, such as width and height; X and Y coordinates and the cursor position; context-sensitive information based on a selected tool; and unit information, such as pixels, inches, and resolution. For more information, see “Exploring the Navigator panel” on page 31.
Clone Source panel	Lets you open and manage clone sources. For more information, see “Cloning images” on page 149.
Reference Image panel	Lets you display an inspirational image in the document window while maintaining focus on the canvas. For more information, see “Displaying reference images” on page 112.
Layers and Channels panels	
Layers	Lets you preview and arrange all layers in a Corel Painter document. You can use Dynamic Plug-ins, add new layers (including Watercolor and Liquid Ink layers), create layer masks, and delete layers. In addition, you can set the composite method and depth, adjust the opacity, and lock and unlock layers. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479.

Panel	Description
Layers and Channels panels	
Channels	Lets you preview thumbnails of all the channels in a Corel Painter document, including RGB composite channels, layer masks, and alpha channels. From the panel, you can also load, save, and invert existing channels, and create new channels. For more information, see “Alpha Channels” on page 529.
Auto-Painting panels	
Underpainting	Lets you adjust tone, color, and detail in a photo in preparation for auto-painting. This panel is used in the first step of the photo-painting process. For more information, see “Creating underpaintings” on page 141.
Auto-Painting	Lets you specify a range of settings that control how brushstrokes are applied. This panel is used in the second step of the photo-painting process. For more information, see “Auto-painting photos” on page 144.
Restoration	Lets you fine-tune a painting by providing brushes that help you restore detail. This panel is used in the third step of the photo-painting process. For more information, see “Restoring detail to paintings” on page 147.
Composition panels	
Divine Proportion	Lets you customize the Divine Proportion guide — a tool that helps you plan a layout according to a classic composition method. For more information, see “Using the Divine Proportion tool” on page 192.

Panel	Description
Composition panels	
Layout Grid	Lets you customize the Layout Grid — a tool that helps you divide your canvas so that you can plan your composition. For more information, see “Using the Layout Grid” on page 179.
Text and Scripts panels	
Text	Lets you perform all text-related tasks, such as choosing fonts, adjusting opacity, and applying drop shadows. For more information, refer to “Adding text” on page 779.
Scripts	Lets you access all commands and settings related to scripts. For example, you can open, close, play, and record scripts from the Scripts panel. For more information, see “Using scripts to automate tasks” on page 813.

Rearranging panels and palettes

You can rearrange the display of panels to better match your workflow. For example, you can group task-related panels together in one palette. At any time, you can further customize these palettes by adding or removing a panel, repositioning a panel, or moving a panel to another palette.

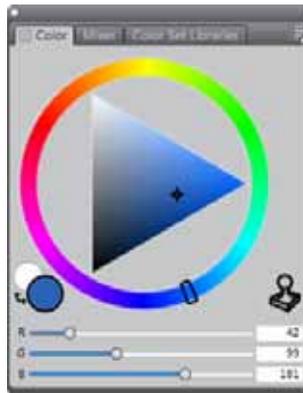
You can easily display a panel when you need it, and you can quickly close a panel when you’re done. If you want to save screen space, but keep the panels and palettes displayed (in the application window), you can collapse or resize them.

Palettes and panels float in the workspace. Docking attaches the panel or palette to the vertical edge of the application window. Undocking detaches them from other parts of the workspace, so you can move them. To perform docking, you need to grab a panel’s tab or a palette’s header bar.

Most panels in Corel Painter contain option menus from which you can access a series of related commands. For example, you can use the options menu in the **Paper** controls panel to capture, make, and invert paper textures.



A typical palette features a header bar (1), panel tabs (2), and a Panel options button (3).



*By default, the **Color** panel is open and is grouped in a palette with the **Mixer** and **Color Set Libraries** panels.*

To group panels into palettes

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Group panels into a palette	Drag a panel by its tab to another open panel to create a group.
Add a panel to a palette	Drag the panel tab to the palette.
Remove a panel from a palette	Drag the panel tab out of the palette.
Reposition a panel in a palette	Drag the panel tab to a new location in the palette.

To hide or show a panel or palette

- Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Hide or show a panel from a menu	Choose Window ▶ [Panel name].
Hide an open panel	Click the Close button  on the panel tab.
Hide an open palette	Click the Close button  on the header bar.



When you choose **Window** ▶ **Show Panels**, only the panels that were open when you chose **Hide Panels** are displayed.



You can restore a previously hidden palette by choosing **Window**, and choosing the name of a panel that is contained in the palette.

To expand or collapse a panel

- Double-click the panel tab.

To resize a panel or palette

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Resize a panel or palette proportionally	Point to the lower right corner of the panel or palette. When the cursor changes to a double-sided arrow, drag the panel or palette to resize it.
Resize a panel or palette vertically	Point to the lower edge of the panel or palette. When the cursor changes to a double-sided arrow, drag the edge of the panel or palette to resize it.
Resize a panel or palette horizontally	Point to the right edge of a panel or palette header. When the cursor changes to a double-sided arrow, drag the edge of the panel or palette to resize it.

To dock or undock a palette

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Dock a palette	Drag the palette header bar, or the blank space to the right of the tabs, to the vertical edge of the application window. The palette snaps into place when it lines up with the edge.
Undock a palette	Drag the blank area to the right of the panel tabs away from the edge of the application window.
Dock a panel	Drag the panel tab to the vertical edge of the application window. The panel snaps into place when it lines up with the edge.
Undock a panel	Drag the panel tab away from the application window.



If there's not enough space along the vertical edge of the application window (for example, if you have a lot of expanded palettes), you may not be able to dock a panel or a palette. Collapse one or multiple panels to create sufficient space for docking.

You cannot dock panels or palettes with toolbars.

To access additional panel options

- In the panel, click the Panel options button , and choose an option.

Creating and modifying custom palettes

Corel Painter lets you create custom palettes that contain only the features that you want so you can quickly access them. For example, you can place items from the Brush library panel or any of the Media library panels in a custom palette. If the item that you want is represented on a panel with an icon, you can create a custom palette simply by holding down Shift and dragging the icon out of a panel to the application window. This method works for brush variants, paper textures, media, such as gradients and patterns,

and nozzles, looks, and scripts. You can also add commands from the main menus or panel options to custom palettes.

Items that appear on a custom palette are references (aliases or shortcuts) to the original. This means that if you change the original — for example, by modifying and saving a brush variant — the custom panel button loads the newest version. However, if you delete the original, Corel Painter won't be able to find the item again to load in the custom palette.

Custom palettes behave like the standard panels. For more information about working with panels, see “Rearranging panels and palettes” on page 39.

To create a custom palette

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Custom Palette ▶ Add Command**.
- 2 Choose **New** from the **Add To** list box.
- 3 With the **Add Command** dialog box open, do one of the following:
 - Choose a menu item from a default Corel Painter menu.
 - Choose a menu item from the **Other** menu to add additional controls to a custom palette.
 - Choose a menu item from the **Panel Menus** menu to add a panel, or any of the items included in a panel's options flyout menu, to a custom palette.
 - Choose a menu item from the **Tools** menu to add a toolbox tool to a custom palette.
- 4 In the **Add Command** dialog box, click **Ok**.



You can also create a custom panel by pressing **Shift** and dragging a button to the application window.

You can add brush variants that are stored in different brush libraries to the same custom palette. When you choose a brush variant from the custom palette, the brush library in which the brush variant is stored is automatically loaded in the Brush library panel. This allows you to quickly switch between brush libraries.

To open or close a custom palette

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Open a custom palette	Choose Window ▶ Custom Palette ▶ [Custom Panel Name] .
Close a custom palette	On the custom panel header bar, click the Close button.

To add items to a custom panel

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Add a button from a panel	Hold down Shift and drag a button from one panel to the custom panel.
Add a menu item	Choose Window ▶ Custom Palette ▶ Add Command . Choose the custom panel from the Add To list box, and with the Add Command dialog box open, choose a menu item, and click OK .



Tools from the main toolbox cannot be added to a custom panel.

Managing custom palettes

You can manage your custom palettes in the **Custom Palette Organizer**. Corel Painter names custom palettes “Custom 1”, “Custom 2,” and so on. For ease of use, you can rename them.

Corel Painter keeps your custom palettes from one session to the next. You can also save a custom palette to a file. If you save it to a file, you can remove it from Corel Painter, and then load it again later. You can delete obsolete custom palettes or those you don’t use very often.

To rename a custom palette

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Custom Palette ▶ Organizer**.
- 2 Choose a palette from the **Custom Palette** list.

- 3 Click **Rename**.
- 4 In the **Palette Name** dialog box, type a name in the **New Palette** text box.

To save a custom palette

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Custom Palette ▶ Organizer**.
- 2 Choose a palette from the **Custom Palette** list.
- 3 Click **Export**.
- 4 In the **New Palette File** dialog box, type a name in the **File Name** text box.
- 5 Choose the drive and folder where you want to save the file.
It's a good idea to store all saved palettes in the same folder.

To import a custom palette

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Custom Palette ▶ Organizer**.
- 2 In the **Custom Palette Organizer**, choose a palette from the **Custom Palette** list.
- 3 Click **Import**.
- 4 In the **Open Palette File** dialog box, choose the file where the custom palette is saved.
- 5 Click **Open**.



Only custom palette files created with version 8.1 or later are supported by Corel Painter. Custom palettes created with version 7 or earlier cannot be loaded.

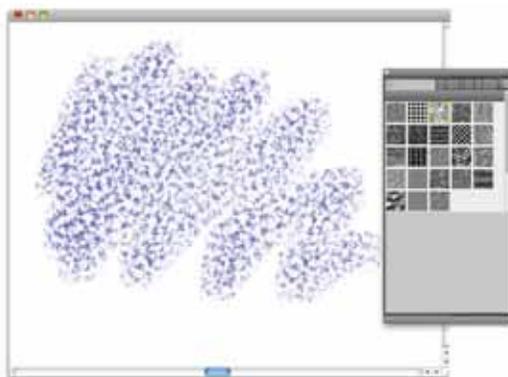
To delete a custom palette

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Custom Palette ▶ Organizer**.
- 2 Choose a palette from the **Custom Palette** list.
- 3 Click **Delete**.

Working with libraries

A library is a storage place that helps you organize and manage a collection of similar items, such as brushes or paper textures. For example, the default paper textures are

contained in the **Paper Textures** library, which is loaded by default when you open Corel Painter. As you customize paper textures and other resources, you can save them to your own libraries. Libraries are available for brushes, gradients, layers, lighting, looks, nozzles, paper textures, patterns, selections, scripts, and weaves. For more information, see “Libraries” on page 273 and “Importing and exporting brush libraries, categories, and variants” on page 309.



The Paper Libraries panel lets you choose, organize, and apply paper textures.

Creating, importing, exporting, and deleting workspaces

Corel Painter lets you completely customize your workspace to suit your workflow needs. You can customize Brush libraries, **Paper libraries**, and **Portfolios** and save these changes to use later. In addition, you can easily create multiple workspaces, each with different libraries and portfolios. You can even share these customized workspaces with others by importing or exporting them. However, if you are importing a workspace that was created in an older version of Corel Painter, only libraries and custom palettes are preserved in Corel Painter X3.

You can also delete any obsolete workspaces.

To create a new workspace

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Workspace** ▶ **New Workspace**.
- 2 Type a name in the **Workspace Name** text box.
- 3 From the **Based On** list box, choose the workspace on which you want to base the new workspace.
- 4 Click **Save**.

The application switches to the new workspace.

To switch to a different workspace

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Workspace** ▶ [Workspace Name].

To import a workspace

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Workspace** ▶ **Import Workspace**.
- 2 Choose the workspace file that you want to import.
- 3 Click **Open**.

To export a workspace

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Workspace** ▶ **Export Workspace**.
- 2 Choose the workspace that you want to export.
- 3 Click **Save**.

To revert to the default workspace

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Workspace** ▶ **Default**.



Corel Painter lets you modify the default workspace, so this workspace may eventually differ from the factory default workspace. If you restore the factory default workspace, you will lose all customizations unless you save the workspace. For more information, see “Restoring the default Corel Painter settings” on page 48.

To delete a workspace

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Workspace** ▶ **Delete Workspace**.
- 2 From the **Workspace** list box, choose the workspace that you want to delete.
- 3 Click **Delete**.

If you are trying to remove the active workspace, you may be prompted to choose a new active workspace.

Restoring the default Corel Painter settings

You can restore the Corel Painter workspace to its default factory settings. The restoring process removes all modifications and customizations that you made to the application — including the following:

- All libraries (Brushes, Papers, Scripts, Nozzles, etc)
- Custom palettes
- Palette Layout(s)
- Color Sets
- All preferences (Preferences dialog box)
- Customized keyboard shortcuts
- Brush tracking and calibration settings
- Recent brushes
- Color Management presets
- Perspective Guides, Layout, and Divine Proportion presets

Before restoring the Corel Painter default workspace, we recommend that you export any libraries that you want to preserve. For example, if you created custom brushes, you can export the brush library. For more information, see “Importing and exporting libraries” on page 273.

To restore Corel Painter to its default factory settings

- 1 Hold down **Shift** and start Corel Painter.

A warning appears, asking you to verify that you want to erase all of the modifications that you have made to Corel Painter. Restoring the default factory settings copies the original workspace settings from the installation to the user folder.

- 2 Choose whether you want to restore the current workspace or all workspaces.



A short tour of Corel Painter for users of Adobe Photoshop

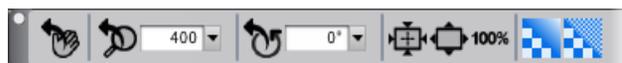
by Cher Threinen-Pendarvis

Corel Painter is known for its responsive, realistic brushes, multitude of rich textures, and fabulous special effects, which cannot be found in any other program. The biggest difference that you will notice between Adobe Photoshop and Corel Painter is the warmth and texture of the Natural-Media brushes and paper textures of Corel Painter. You'll find brushes with realistic bristles that lay down oily paint and dry-media brushes, such as variants in the **Chalk and Pastels** categories, that are sensitive to textures on the canvas. Now, let's get started!

Before we begin the tour, you need to make sure that you are displaying the default panels and palettes. To display the default settings, choose the **Window** menu, and choose **Arrange Palettes ▶ Default**.

Property bar

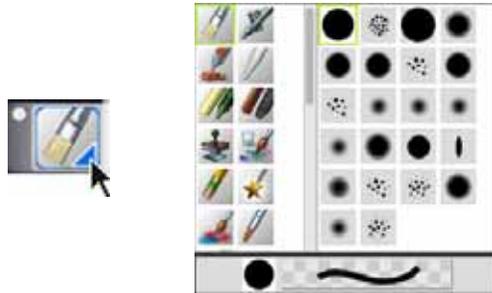
At the very top of the screen, you'll see the property bar, which is similar to the Options bar in Photoshop. The property bar changes contextually, depending on the tool that you choose from the toolbox.



The property bar with the Grabber tool selected from the toolbox.

Brush Selector bar

On the far left of the property bar is the Brush Selector bar, which lets you open the Brush library panel. The Brush library panel contains the amazing brush categories and brush variants of Corel Painter, such as the **Real Watercolor Brushes** category and its variants.



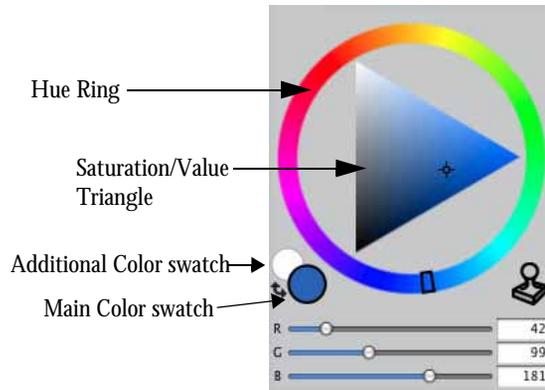
The Brush Selector bar (left) lets you choose a brush category and a brush variant (right).

Color panel

On the upper right corner of your screen you'll see the large, beautiful **Color** panel, which lets you choose colors. You can choose colors by using the Hue Ring and the Saturation/Value Triangle. However, if you prefer to mix color by using numbers, you can adjust the three sliders that are located under the Hue Ring. By clicking the panel options button on the right side of the **Color** panel, you can set the sliders to display either Red, Green, and Blue, or Hue, Saturation, and Value.

Also located on the **Color** panel is the **Clone Color** button, a useful control that lets you paint with color from a source image. On the left of the **Color** panel are the **Main Color** swatch  or **Additional Color** swatch . The color swatches in Corel Painter operate differently than the Foreground and Background Color squares in Photoshop. To change the color, you can double-click either the **Main Color** swatch or the **Additional Color** swatch and then choose a new color on the Hue Ring. Or you can click in the Saturation/Value Triangle to choose a new tint or shade. You can use the additional color to create gradients or to use brushes that paint more than one color. Unlike the Background Color in Photoshop, the additional color does not affect the canvas.

Before moving on with the tour, click the **Main Color** swatch to select it.



Color panel

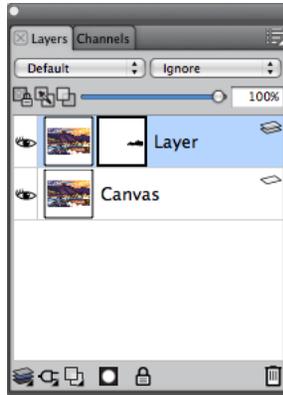
In Corel Painter, you can resize the **Color** panel by dragging the handle in the lower-right corner of the panel to resize it. Resizing the **Color** panel lets you select colors more accurately.

Textures

A basic paper texture is automatically loaded when you start Corel Painter. You can access additional rich paper textures by clicking the Paper Selector from the toolbox, or from the **Paper Libraries** panel (**Window** menu ► **Paper Panels** ► **Paper Libraries**).

Layers and mask channels

In Corel Painter, you can open Photoshop files that contain pixel-based layers and layer masks. You can access and edit the layers and layer masks by using the **Layers** panel, much like in Photoshop. The files you open in Corel Painter have multiple channels intact.



Layers panel

Photoshop Layer Styles

If you are using native Photoshop layer styles, such as the Drop Shadow layer style, make sure that you preserve the original Photoshop file in your archive before you convert the layer style information. That is, save the file with the live layer styles in the Photoshop (PSD) file format, and then save a new copy of this file. In the new file, convert the layer style information into pixel-based layers before importing the file into Corel Painter.

To convert a layer that has a Drop Shadow layer style, select the layer, and then choose **Layers ▶ Layers Style ▶ Create Layer**. A word of caution: Some aspects of the effects cannot be reproduced with standard layers.

File formats

Corel Painter gives you the flexibility of opening Photoshop (PSD) files that are saved in RGB, CMYK, and grayscale modes while preserving pixel-based layers and mask channels (also referred to as alpha channels). You can also open TIFF files in Corel Painter, but only one mask channel is preserved. Layered TIFF (TIF) files that you create in Photoshop are flattened when you open them in Corel Painter. When you work exclusively with RIFF (RIF), which is the native file format for Corel Painter, you retain Corel Painter specific elements when saving files. For instance, special paint media layers, such as Watercolor layers, require the RIFF format to retain the live “wet” capabilities. However, if you open a Photoshop file in Corel Painter but plan on reopening the file in Photoshop, you should continue to save the file to the Photoshop format.

Now roll up your sleeves, grab your stylus, and continue to explore Corel Painter.

About the author

An award-winning artist and author, Cher Threinen-Pendarvis is a pioneer in digital art. She has been widely recognized for her mastery of Corel Painter, Adobe Photoshop, and the Wacom pressure-sensitive tablet and has used these electronic tools since they were first released. Her artwork has been exhibited worldwide, her articles and art have been published in many books and periodicals, and she is a member of the San Diego Museum of Art Artist Guild. She has taught Corel Painter and Adobe Photoshop workshops around the world and is the principal of the consulting firm Cher Threinen Design. Cher is the author of *The Photoshop and Painter Artist Tablet Book*, *Creative Techniques in Digital Painting*, *Beyond Digital Photography*, and all nine editions of *The Painter Wow!* book. Visit Cher's web site at: www.pendarvis-studios.com.



Creating, navigating, and manipulating documents

The Corel Painter application provides a digital workspace in which you can create new images, or alter existing images, by using the Natural-Media tools and effects. Your working image, known as a document, is displayed in a document window. This document window includes navigation and productivity features to help you work efficiently.

As you create an image, you can save your document in various file formats, such as RIFF (the native Corel Painter format), JPEG, TIFF, and PSD (Adobe Photoshop). Corel Painter also lets you open or import images saved in many other file formats.

This section contains the following topics:

- Creating documents
- Understanding resolution
- Opening and placing files
- Creating and opening templates
- Switching document views
- Navigating images and viewing image information
- Zooming images
- Rotating images and the canvas
- Flipping images
- Repositioning images
- Cropping images
- Resizing images and the canvas
- Saving and backing up files
- Choosing a file format
- Emailing documents
- Closing documents and quitting the application
- Using two monitors

- Wacom Intuos support
- Drag-and-drop features

Creating documents

To start an image from a blank canvas, you must create a new document. This allows you to specify the canvas settings, such as width, height, and resolution. You can also specify the canvas color and texture. The size of the canvas determines the size of the image when it is printed. To quickly get started, you can choose from a list of preset canvas settings. However, you can also specify custom settings, which you can save as a preset for future use.



You can resize the canvas (left) to prepare an image for printing (right).

Canvas size and resolution

When setting the canvas size and resolution, you can choose options that correspond to the image's destination, however, you may want to choose a larger image size to preserve more image details. For example, you can set the resolution of a new image at 300 pixels-per-inch (ppi), the width to 16 inches, and the height to 20 inches. This large size makes it easier to maintain image quality when you need to produce a smaller version of the image. For more information, see “Understanding resolution” on page 58 and “Resizing images and the canvas” on page 73.



Pixels-per-inch (ppi) is equivalent to dots per inch (dpi).

To create a new document

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **New**.
- 2 Type a filename in the **Image Name** text box.
- 3 From the **Canvas Preset** list box, choose one of the following options to automatically determine the size, resolution, color of the canvas, and the paper texture:
 - **Painter 11 default**
 - **Painter default**
 - **Portrait**

You can also

Change the unit of measurement for the document	Choose a unit of measurement from the list box located to the right of the Width and Height boxes.
Change the document size	Type values in the Width and Height boxes.
Change the number of pixels-per-inch (ppi) or pixels per centimeter that make up an image	Type a value in the Resolution box.
Change the resolution type	Choose a resolution type from the list box located to the right of the Resolution box.
Change the color of the canvas	Click the Color chip, and choose a paper color from the Color dialog box.
Change the texture of the canvas	Click the Paper chip, and choose a paper texture from the Paper Textures panel.



In the **New** dialog box, setting the document's pixels-per-inch is equivalent to setting its dots per inch (dpi). For more information, see “Understanding resolution” on page 58.

To create a custom canvas preset

- 1 Choose **File** ► **New**.
- 2 Choose the settings that you want to save as a canvas preset.
- 3 Click the **Add** button .
- 4 In the **Add Preset** dialog box, type a name in the **Preset Name** text box.



A custom canvas preset is not a template. Unlike a template, it does not allow you to store any content. A custom canvas preset allows you to store only canvas dimensions, resolution, color, and texture.



You can delete a canvas preset by choosing the preset name from the **Canvas Preset** list box and clicking the **Delete** button .

Understanding resolution

When you work with images in a digital workspace, it is helpful to understand the concept and applications of resolution. Resolution refers to how Corel Painter measures, displays, saves, and prints images — whether as small squares of color called “pixels” or as mathematical objects called “vectors.”

A document’s resolution affects both its appearance on your computer screen and its print quality. You can specify a document’s resolution when you create a new document, save, or export a file.

Resolution and screen appearance

Most monitors have a resolution of 72 pixels-per-inch (ppi). The Corel Painter display default is 72 ppi, which means that each pixel in the Corel Painter image occupies one pixel on your monitor. The display resolution does not affect the document’s actual number of pixels-per-inch — it affects only how the image is displayed on the monitor.

For example, a 300-ppi image is displayed on-screen at approximately four times its actual size. Because each pixel in the Corel Painter image occupies one pixel on your monitor, and the monitor’s pixels are approximately four times the size of the image’s pixels (72 ppi versus 300 ppi), the image must appear four times larger on-screen in order to display all of the pixels. In other words, your 300-ppi document will be printed at approximately one-quarter of its on-screen size. To view the image at its actual size, you can set the zoom level to 25%.

If you set the dimensions in pixels and then change the number of pixels-per-inch (resolution), this change will affect the size of the printed image. If you set your document size in inches, centimeters, points, or picas and then change the resolution, the dimensions of the printed image will not be affected.



Pixels-per-inch (ppi) is equivalent to dots per inch (dpi).

Resolution and print quality

The resolution of output devices (printers) is measured in dots per inch, and in the case of halftones, lines per inch (lpi). Output device resolutions vary, depending on the type of press and paper used. In general, a photograph is output at a crisp 150 lpi if printed on glossy magazine stock, and at 85 lpi if printed on newspaper stock.

If you are using a personal laser or inkjet printer, set your document size in inches, centimeters, points, or picas at the dots-per-inch setting specific to your printer. Most printers produce excellent output from images set at 300 ppi. Increasing the file's pixels-per-inch setting does not necessarily improve the output and may create a large, unwieldy file.

If you are using a commercial printer or a more sophisticated output device, the dimensions of the image should always be set to the actual size that you want the image to appear in the printed piece. A good rule of thumb is to set the number of pixels-per-inch to twice the desired lines per inch. So, at 150 lpi, the setting should be twice that, or 300 ppi; at 85 lpi, the setting should be 170 ppi. If you have questions about the resolution of specific output devices, it's a good idea to check with the print service provider.

Opening and placing files

You can open files that were created in Corel Painter or in other applications. For example, you can open a file from another graphics application and use Corel Painter to add brushstrokes, tints, or paper textures.

You can also place a file in an existing Corel Painter document. The placed image becomes a new reference layer in the document — you can transform (resize, rotate, or slant) it on-screen by dragging its handles. A placed file maintains its link to the source file until you commit it to the standard layer format.



You can scale a file before placing it in a document.

For more information, see “Working with reference layers” on page 526.

Supported file formats

Corel Painter lets you open the following file formats:

- RIFF (RIF) — native Corel Painter format
- TIFF (TIF)
- PNG
- CMYK TIF (TIF) — Because Corel Painter works with RGB colors, the CMYK TIF files that you open or import in the application are converted to an RGB color profile.
- Adobe Photoshop formats (PSD) — Corel Painter preserves layers, layer masks, alpha channels, and composite methods. Layer effects and adjustment layers are not supported and should be merged or flattened in Adobe Photoshop.
- Windows Bitmap (BMP)
- PC Paintbrush (PCX)
- TARGA (TGA)
- GIF — Corel Painter does not convert GIF animations to frame stacks.
- JPEG (JPG)
- Frame stacks (FRM) — Corel Painter animation files
- QuickTime (MOV), Video for Windows (AVI), and numbered files. For more information, see “Opening a Corel Painter movie” on page 794 or “Importing and exporting numbered files” on page 808. For more information, see “Opening a Movie” or “Working with Numbered Files” in the Help.



Corel Painter does not support LZW compressed TIFF file format. Only uncompressed TIFF files can be opened in Corel Painter.

To open a document

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Open**.

Corel Painter displays the folder of the last file you opened.

- 2 In the **Open** dialog box, locate the file that you want to open.

For each image, Corel Painter lists the dimensions (in pixels), file size, and file format. Files saved in Corel Painter include thumbnails for browsing.

- 3 Click **Open**.



The **File** menu also offers you a shortcut to previously opened documents. You can find your file in the recently opened files list by choosing **File** ▶ **Recent**, and clicking the filename to open the file.

To browse for a document (Mac OS)

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Open**.

- 2 Click **Browse**.

The **Browse** dialog box shows thumbnails for all the RIFF files in a folder.

- 3 Double-click the filename, or select a file, and click **Open**.

To place a file

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Place**.

- 2 Select an image file, and click **Open**.

The **Place** dialog box appears.

- 3 Perform a task from the following table.



If the placed image contains a mask and you do not enable the **Retain Alpha** check box when placing, the image mask is discarded.

Creating and opening templates

If you regularly work with documents that contain similar dimensions, formatting, and resolution, you can create document templates so that you don't have to start each document from scratch. When creating a template, you can add content to the canvas and save it as part of the template.

To save a document as a template

- 1 Create a file with the sizing, formatting, and resolution attributes you want.
- 2 Choose **File ▶ Save As**.
- 3 In the **Save** (Mac OS) or **Save Image As** (Windows) dialog box, save the file to one of the following folders in your user folder:
 - (Mac OS) Corel Painter X3\Support Files\Templates
 - (Windows 7) AppData\Roaming\Corel\Painter X3\Default\Templates

If you want the template to display under **File ▶ Open Template**, you need to close and then reopen Corel Painter.



In a multiuser environment, only users with Administrator status can add files to the **Templates** folder.

In Windows, you need to ensure that all hidden files are displayed in order to access the **AppData** folder.

To open a document template

- Choose **File ▶ Open Template ▶ {template name}**.



You can also open a template by choosing **Help ▶ Welcome**, and then choosing a template from the **Open an Image Template** list box.

Switching document views

Corel Painter offers two document viewing modes: **Windowed** and **Full-Screen**.

Windowed mode is the default viewing mode for documents, which displays all standard tools in the workspace. For example, the property bar, Brush selector bar, toolbox, and a few additional panels are readily accessible.

Full-Screen mode lets you hide your computer’s desktop and view the document window without scroll bars. When **Full-Screen** mode is enabled, the document window is centered over a solid background. All of the Corel Painter features work when you use **Full-Screen** mode.

You can also change the default document view mode for the application. For more information, see “Interface preferences” on page 839.

To switch viewing modes

- From the toolbox, click the View Mode button  to toggle between **Full Screen Mode** and **Windowed Mode**.

You can also

Toggle the viewing modes

Press **Command + M** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + M** (Windows).

Reposition the canvas anywhere on the screen

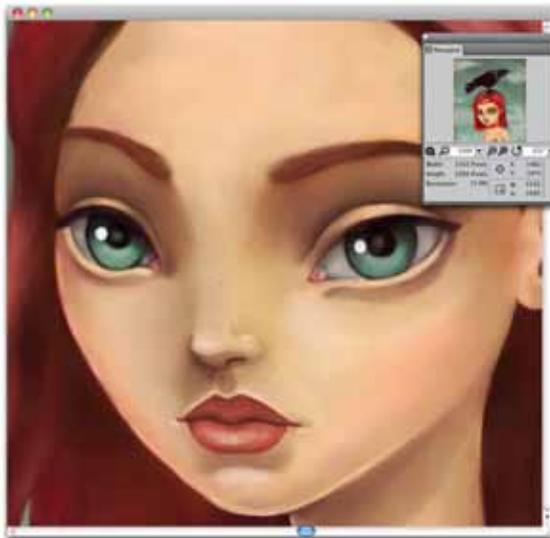
Hold down the **Spacebar** and drag.



You can also switch viewing modes from the **Navigator** panel.

Navigating images and viewing image information

You can use the **Navigator** panel to better orient yourself in the document window. For example, when you’re working at a high zoom level or with a large image, you can use the **Navigator** panel’s small canvas preview to display the entire image without having to zoom out. You can also move to a different image area without adjusting the zoom level. In addition, you can highlight which area is currently displayed in the document window.



The Navigator's canvas preview allows you to view the entire image even when you're zoomed in.

The **Navigator** also lets you view the X and Y coordinates and cursor position to help you navigate the image. In addition, you can view document information, such as width and height; and unit information, such as pixels, inches, and resolution.

You can customize the appearance of the Navigator panel by hiding the image information area or the controls.

To display the Navigator panel

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Move to a different area of the image without adjusting the zoom level	In the Navigator panel, click a different area of the canvas preview.
Indicate in the Navigator's canvas preview window the area that is currently displayed in the document window	Click the Navigator options button  , and choose display Show Navigator Frame .

To	Do the following
Zoom to a specific magnification level in the document window	Open the Zoom Canvas list box, and adjust the zoom level slider.
Rotate the image in the document window	Open the Rotate Canvas list box, and adjust the rotation slider.



From the **Navigator** panel, you can also enable various tools by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , and choosing an option. The available tools include the drawing modes, Impasto, tracing paper, grids, and color management.

To hide or show the information area or controls of the Navigator panel

- In the **Navigator** panel, click the Navigator options button , and disable one of the following options:
 - **Navigator Frame** — In the Navigator canvas preview window, hides the frame that shows the area that is currently displayed in the document window
 - **View Controls** — Hides the Navigator controls, such as canvas preview so that you can view the entire image without having to zoom out. You can also move to a different image area without adjusting the zoom level.
 - **Info** — Hides the X and Y coordinates, cursor position, and document information, such as width and height, and unit information, such as pixels, inches, and resolution

Zooming images

You can change the level of magnification by zooming. You can zoom in and out by using the **Magnifier** tool, resetting magnification, or zooming to fit the screen. You can even zoom in and out while working with other tools.



The Magnifier tool lets you zoom in and out by clicking in the document window.

To zoom in

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Magnifier** tool .

The **Magnifier** cursor shows a plus sign (+), which indicates that you are increasing the magnification (zooming in).

- 2 Click or drag in the document window.

Each click increases the magnification to the next level, as defined in the **Scale** box at the bottom of the image window.

When you drag, Corel Painter chooses the magnification level that most closely conforms to the selected area and centers the screen view on that area.



You can also zoom in using the following keyboard shortcuts:

- (Mac OS) Hold down **Command**, and press + (plus sign).
- (Windows) Hold down **Ctrl**, and press + (plus sign).

To zoom out

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Magnifier** tool , and hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows).

A minus sign (-) appears on the **Magnifier** cursor, which indicates that you are decreasing the magnification (zooming out).

- 2 Click in the document window.

Each click reduces the magnification to the next level, as defined in the **Scale** box at the bottom of the image window.



You can also zoom out using the following keyboard shortcuts:

- (Mac OS) Hold down **Command**, and press – (minus sign).
- (Windows) Hold down **Ctrl**, and press – (minus sign).

To zoom to a specific magnification level

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**, and type a value in the **Zoom canvas** box. If you prefer, open the **Zoom Canvas** slider, and adjust the zoom level.

To reset magnification to 100%

- Double-click the **Magnifier** tool  in the toolbox.



You can also reset magnification to 100% by clicking the **Reset** tool  on the property bar or the **Reset Zoom to 100%** button  in the **Navigator** panel.

To zoom to fit the screen

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Zoom to Fit**.
Corel Painter generates a view of the entire document to fit your document window.



You can also zoom to fit the screen by clicking the **Fit Screen** button  on the property bar.

To set zooming performance preferences

- 1 Click the **Magnifier** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click one of the following buttons on the property bar:
 - **High Quality Display** — smooths objects when zooming
 - **Area-averaging** — increases screen drawing speed when zoomed out



You can also specify zooming preferences by clicking **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ Performance**, and enabling options in the **View Options** area.

Rotating images and the canvas

You can rotate an image on the screen to accommodate the way you draw naturally. You can also rotate the canvas to change the image orientation.



Rotate an image to accommodate the way you naturally draw.

Rotating an image onscreen is meant for drawing purposes only; whereas rotating the canvas modifies the appearance of the image. For example, if you print an image that you rotated onscreen, the rotation is not reflected in the printed image. However, if you rotate the canvas of the image, the rotation is reflected in the printed image.

You can rotate an image or the canvas by a predefined amount, or you can choose the amount of rotation. You can also reset the original orientation of an image.

To rotate an image

- 1 From the toolbox, click the **Rotate Page** tool .
If you prefer using a keyboard shortcut, hold down **Option + Spacebar** (Mac OS) or **Spacebar + Alt** (Windows).
The cursor changes to a hand with a pointing finger .
- 2 Drag in the document window to rotate the image.
The new rotation angle appears on the property bar.

You can also

Constrain rotation to 90° increments	Hold down Shift while rotating.
Rotate an image by specifying a rotation angle	Type a rotation angle in the Rotation Angle box on the property bar or in the Navigator panel.



You can also rotate an image from the **Navigator** panel by typing a value in the **Rotate canvas** box or by opening the **Rotate Canvas** slider and adjusting the rotation.

To reset the original orientation of an image

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Rotate Page** tool .
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - Click once in the document window.
 - Double-click the **Rotate Page** tool .
 - On the property bar, click the **Reset Tool** button .



You can also reset image rotation from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Reset Rotation** button .

To rotate the canvas

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Rotate Canvas**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

You can also

Rotate the Canvas layer 180 degrees	Choose Canvas ▶ Rotate Canvas ▶ 180 .
Rotate the Canvas layer 90 degrees clockwise	Choose Canvas ▶ Rotate Canvas ▶ 90 CW .
Rotate the Canvas layer 90 degrees counterclockwise	Choose Canvas ▶ Rotate Canvas ▶ 90 CCW .

You can also

Rotate the Canvas layer by a user-defined amount

Choose **Canvas ▶ Rotate Canvas ▶ Arbitrary**, and type a value in the **Angle** box.



If your document has layers of different types, you are prompted to commit all of them to default, pixel-based layers.

Flipping images

You can flip the canvas and all of its associated layers together, or you can flip a layer, selection, or the canvas individually. You can flip all or parts of an image horizontally (from left to right) or vertically (from top to bottom).



Original image.



Image flipped horizontally.



Image flipped vertically.

To flip the canvas and layers together

- 1 Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Rotate Canvas**.
- 2 Choose one of the following:
 - **Flip Canvas Horizontal**
 - **Flip Canvas Vertical**

If your document has layers of different types, you are prompted to commit all of them to a default, pixel-based layer.

To flip the canvas, a layer, or a selection individually

- 1 Perform a task from the following table.

To flip	Do the following
The canvas	Click the Canvas in the Layers panel.
A layer	Click one or multiple layers in the Layers panel.
A selection	Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.

2 Choose **Edit**, and choose one of the following:

- **Flip Horizontal**
- **Flip Vertical**

Repositioning images

You can reposition an image in the Corel Painter workspace in order to view, or work on, a different area of an image. You can also view a different area of an image when you're zoomed in.

To reposition a document

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Grabber** tool . The cursor changes to the **Grabber** tool.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Scroll through the image	Drag in the document window.
Center the image	Click once in the document window.



You can also activate the **Grabber** tool by holding down the spacebar.

To reposition a document while zoomed in

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**.
- 2 In the **Navigator** panel, click a different area of the preview area.

If the **Navigator** frame is displayed, you can drag the frame to a different area of the canvas preview.

Cropping images

You can remove unwanted edges from the image with the **Crop** tool . You can adjust the aspect ratio of the cropped image and choose to maintain the aspect ratio. You can also remove unwanted areas of an image by resizing the canvas area. For more information, see “Resizing images and the canvas” on page 73.

To crop an image

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Crop** tool .
- 2 Drag inside the image to define the rectangular area that you want to keep.
You can adjust the rectangle by dragging a corner or any of its edges.
- 3 When you’re ready to execute the crop, click inside the rectangle.

To constrain cropping to a square

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Crop** tool .
- 2 Hold down **Shift**, and drag to define the area for cropping.
- 3 Click inside the square.

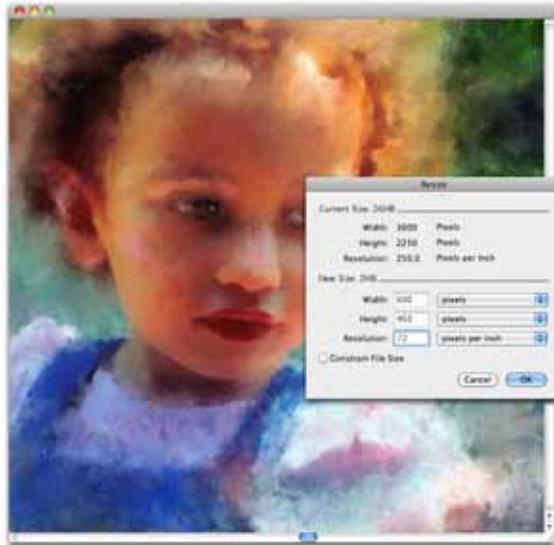
To adjust the aspect ratio of the cropped image

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Crop** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, type values in the **Crop Ratio Width** and **Crop Ratio Height** boxes.

Resizing images and the canvas

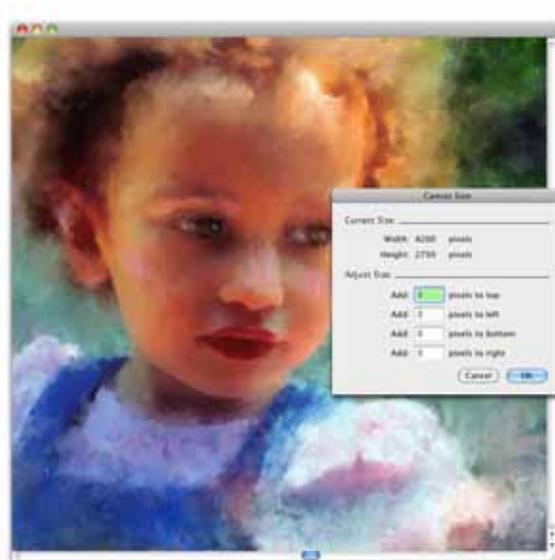
You can change the physical dimensions of an image by resizing the canvas and the image together, or by resizing the canvas area only. It is important to understand the distinction between the two resizing techniques.

When you resize the canvas and image together, the image dimensions and resolution change, but the image appearance doesn't change. For example, if you resize a 300 ppi image to 150 ppi, the image size is smaller, but it looks the same.



The image was resized by modifying the resolution.

Alternatively, when you resize only the canvas area, both the image dimensions and appearance change. For example, if you increase the size of the canvas, a border appears around the image. If you decrease the size of the canvas, the edge of the canvas is trimmed. In addition, the image resolution is affected.



The canvas area is resized in order to apply an empty border around the edge of an image.

It is also important to note that the size of the onscreen image is affected by the pixel height and width of the image, the zoom level, and the monitor settings. As a result, an image may be displayed as a different size onscreen than when it is printed. For more information, see “Understanding resolution” on page 58 and “Creating documents” on page 56.

To resize the canvas and image content together

1 Choose Canvas ► Resize.

To avoid distortion by maintaining the width-to-height ratio of the image, enable the **Constrain File Size** check box.

2 In the New Size area, type values in the **Width** and **Height** boxes.

If you enable the **Constrain File Size** check box, you need to type values only in the size box; the other values are adjusted automatically.

If you choose pixels or percent as the unit and enter a value, the **Constrain File Size** check box is automatically disabled.



Increasing the image dimensions significantly may cause the image to appear stretched and pixelated.

To resize the canvas area

- 1 Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Canvas Size**.
- 2 In the **Canvas Size** dialog box, specify the number of pixels you want to add to any side of the canvas.

To reduce, or trim, the canvas size, specify negative values.

Saving and backing up files

You can save a file in its current format or in a different format. You can also track the changes that you make to a file by saving multiple versions of the file, also known as iterations. In addition, you have the option of creating backup files every time you save a document.

When you save an iteration of a file, an updated version of the file is saved with a version number added to the filename. For example, if you saved the original file as `Image.RIF` and then save an iteration of the file, the latest version of the file is saved as `Image_001.RIF`. For each subsequent iterative save that you perform, the number added to the filename increases by 1, for example, `Image_002.RIF` and `Image_003.RIF`. Iterative saving is useful if you need to revert to an older version of a file, or simply to track your progress over time.

To save a file in its current format

- Choose **File** ▶ **Save**.

To save a file with a different name or in a different format

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save** (Mac OS) or **Save Image As** (Windows) dialog box, use the controls to specify a location, file name, and format.

To perform an iterative save

- Choose **File** ▶ **Iterative Save**.

The location of the last file saved is stored and used for iterative saves unless you specify a new location.



You can also perform an iterative save by pressing **Command + Option + S** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Alt + S** (Windows).

To create a backup file when saving

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** menu ► **Preferences**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ► **Preferences**.
- 2 In the **Preferences** list of categories, click **General**.
- 3 Enable the **Create backup on Save** check box.

Choosing a file format

When you save a file, you must choose a file format. The following section contains information about some of the supported file formats.

Saving RIFF files

RIFF is the Corel Painter file format, which retains special information about your document. For example, a RIFF file maintains all layers.

RIFF files are best used as “work-in-progress” files. It is recommended that you always save files in RIFF format, and then save to GIF, JPEG, TIF, or another file format when a file is ready for production.

Corel Painter lets you compress files and save disk space with a lossless compression method. When saving in RIFF format, you can minimize the file size on your hard disk by ensuring that the **Uncompressed** option is disabled by default.

Saving JPEG files

Corel Painter supports the JPEG file format. Unlike GIF, the JPEG file format displays a full range of colors.

The JPEG file format lets you compress your file on a scale of **Fair** to **Excellent**, where quality is directly proportional to file size. These quality settings will let you achieve compression ratios ranging from less than 10:1 to greater than 100:1. JPEG is a “lossy” file format, meaning that a compressed JPEG file will not be identical, pixel-for-pixel,

to the original. However, because the JPEG algorithm takes into account the sensitivity of the eye to different colors, the higher-quality settings should achieve visually satisfying results.

You can assign a URL to layers and placed images and then save the file in GIF or JPEG format to produce an image map. For more information, see “Creating image maps” on page 855.

When you save a file in JPEG format, Corel Painter displays the JPEG Encoding Quality dialog box, with the following options:

- The **Quality** options — **Excellent**, **High**, **Good**, and **Fair** — let you set the degree of file compression.

The **Excellent** option compresses the least, but retains the most data. **Fair** compresses the most, but loses the most data.

You can also use the **Quality** slider to adjust file compression.

- The **Smoothness** slider applies smoothing to the entire image. This is useful when using the **Fair** option to blur the edges of JPEG artifacts. The default is 0. Keep in mind that using a high smoothness setting can cause blurring.
- The **Progressive JPEG** check box creates a progressive JPEG file. The progressive format is useful for files designed for the Web. As the name implies, the progressive format displays an image in stages — as a series of scans — while the file downloads. The first scan is a low-quality image; the following scans improve in quality. This allows the user to see the whole image quickly.
- The **HTML Map Options** — **NCSA Map File**, **CERN Map File**, and **Client Side Map File** — let you generate an image map. (NCSA refers to the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, and CERN refers to the Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire.) Use the NCSA Map File or CERN Map File option to generate a server-side image map. Use the Client Side Map File option to generate a client-side image map.

For more information, see “Creating image maps” on page 855.

It is best not to decompress and recompress a file multiple times. Although JPEG can compress and discard data that is not visible or obvious, the degradation of the data can affect the condition of your file.

When a file has lost a significant amount of data, block patterns may appear in areas of the image. If you try to use the **Apply Surface Texture** feature on a JPEG file, you may find that the block patterns become more prominent.

Saving GIF files

Corel Painter lets you save documents as GIF files. GIF, a file format using 8 or fewer bits, is commonly used to display graphics on the Web. When you save a GIF file, you can choose settings from 4 Colors to 256 Colors. You can choose how your colors will be displayed and what part of your image will be transparent.

You can enable the **Color Set** option to force all colors in the color table of the GIF file to match the colors in the current color set. This option can be useful when you are doing Web work, especially if you want to constrain colors to a specific color set or control the number of colors on a Web page, thus controlling the image file size.

The **Imaging Method** setting determines how a 24-bit Corel Painter document will be converted to the limited number of colors that GIF uses. If you choose **Quantize to Nearest Color**, Corel Painter may replace some colors with colors that are located next to each pixel. If you choose **Dither Colors**, Corel Painter applies a pattern to the chosen colors to generate a more accurate, less banded result.

Corel Painter can also save a frame stack as a GIF animation file. For more information, see “Creating animated GIFs” on page 852. For more information, see “Creating Animated GIFs” in the Help.

If you want your image to have transparency, enable the **Output Transparency** check box. Most programs that display GIF files support transparency, but for those that don't, you should specify the color of the “transparent” area. If your image will be displayed on the Web, enable the **Background is WWW Gray** option. You can also choose to use the background color of your Web page by enabling the **Background is BG Color** option.

For programs that support transparency, your selection will determine which areas are transparent. The **Threshold** slider determines which selection (loaded mask) value becomes transparent. You can see how the **Threshold** slider affects the transparency of your image in the Preview window of the dialog box. Transparency is displayed in the Preview window by a rectangular lattice. You can toggle between the Preview window and your **Save As GIF** options to the results you want. Enable the **Interlaced** check box if your image will be displayed on a Web page.

For more information, see “Selections and Transformations” on page 543.

Saving RGB TIF files

The TIF format facilitates exchange between applications and computer platforms. It is a widely supported bitmap image format that lets you save RGB color profile information.

Saving Adobe Photoshop (PSD) files

Corel Painter can save files in Adobe Photoshop (PSD) format. For optimum compatibility, shapes and text are rasterized, and masks are placed in channels.

When you save a file in PSD format, you can embed the RGB color profile, as you do when saving in TIF format.

Saving Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) files

The encapsulated PostScript (EPS) files in Corel Painter conform to the Desktop Color Separation (DCS) 2.0 format (EPS-DCS 5 file format). Although Corel Painter saves files in EPS-DCS, it can't read EPS-DCS. If you plan to save an image in EPS-DCS, it's a good idea to save it in another format first, so that you'll have a copy of it that you can reopen in Corel Painter.

When you save an image as an EPS-DCS file with Preview Options turned on, Corel Painter uses the loaded International Color Consortium (ICC) profile to prepare the separation files. For more information, see "Printing images" on page 825.

Although you can save your images as CMYK EPS separations, Corel Painter can't open or edit CMYK files.

When you save a file in EPS-DCS, Corel Painter opens the EPS Save Options dialog box, with these options:

- **Hex (ASCII) Picture Data** provides another way of storing PostScript information. Some page design programs require that this option be checked. The file sizes will be approximately twice as large when saved with this option.
- **Preview options** — No Preview, Black and White Preview, and Color Preview — specify whether to save preview data and in what format. The resulting preview file is a low-resolution (72-ppi) file.

If you have an older laser printer, you must use the black and white preview to print these files. Although the preview or display is black and white, the color information remains intact.

Emailing documents

Corel Painter lets you email documents by using the default email application installed on your computer.

To email a document

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Email Image**.
- 2 Type the image name in the **Image Name** text box.
- 3 In the **Select Image Format** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **JPEG**
 - **PNG**
 - **TIFF**

Closing documents and quitting the application

You can close documents or quit Corel Painter by using menu commands, keyboard shortcuts, or the **Close** button of the current window.

To close a document

- Choose **File** ▶ **Close**.

You can also

Close the current window	Click the Close button.
Close the current document by using a keyboard shortcut	Press Command + W (Mac OS) or Ctrl + W (Windows).

To quit Corel Painter

- Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** menu ▶ **Quit Corel Painter X3**.
 - (Windows) Choose **File** ▶ **Exit**.



You can also quit Corel Painter by pressing **Command + Q** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Q** (Windows).

Using two monitors

The Corel Painter user interface can be displayed across two or more monitors. You can drag any of the Corel Painter panels, palettes, the property bar, and the toolbox to any monitor; however, each panel or palette must be displayed entirely on one monitor at a

time. If a panel or palette straddles two monitors, it automatically snaps to the nearest vertical edge of the monitor displaying the large portion of the panel or palette. If the panel or palette is displayed equally on both monitors, it snaps to the vertical edge of the left monitor.

For best performance, make sure that both monitors are set to the same resolution. In Windows, you must stretch the application window to straddle both monitors, then redesign your workspace. For information about configuring your system so that Corel Painter is displayed across two or more monitors, refer to the documentation of your operating system.

Wacom Intuos support

Corel Painter supports the use of Wacom® Intuos® tablet, pen, and airbrush technology.

Painting with an Intuos tablet and pen

The Intuos tablet provides increased pressure sensitivity to help you create smooth curves, gradual transitions, and precise brushstrokes. When using an Intuos tablet with Corel Painter, you can take advantage of tilt and bearing input in exciting ways.

Customizing brush tracking

Every artist uses different pressure when drawing on an Intuos tablet. The Corel Painter brush tracking preferences help you customize your Intuos tablet to meet your pressure sensitivity needs. For more information, see “Brush tracking and calibration” on page 115.

Linking stylus features to Expression settings

The settings that you adjust **Expression** in the brush control panels let you tie brush features like Opacity, Grain, Angle, Size, Jitter, Resaturation, Bleed, Flow, and Depth to stylus data, such as Velocity, Direction, Pressure, Wheel, Tilt, and Bearing. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

Using the Min Size setting

In Corel Painter, the Min Size setting lets you take full advantage of stylus input data. When Size is set in the Expression panel of the Brush Controls palette to respond to stylus pressure, and the Min Size setting is set to a small percentage of the brush size, the strokes you make with the stylus create amazingly realistic results.

Using the Intuos airbrush wheel

The Intuos Airbrush — the first true computer airbrush — provides fingertip media flow control. Corel Painter airbrushes respond to angle (tilt), bearing (direction), and flow (wheel setting) data from the Intuos stylus, allowing for a truly realistic brushstroke. For example, as you tilt your stylus, specks of media land on the paper in a way that reflects that tilt. Corel Painter airbrushes create conic sections that mirror your stylus movements.

Corel Painter airbrushes take advantage of the Intuos Airbrush stylus wheel control. Like the needle control on a real airbrush, the Intuos wheel control adjusts airbrush flow, or how much medium is applied. For more information, see “Painting with airbrushes” on page 126.

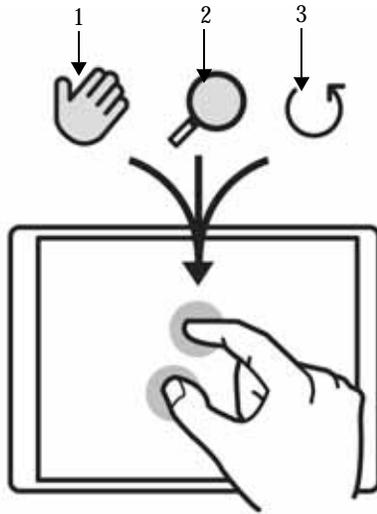
Using multiple Intuos pens

All Intuos pens — both standard and airbrush — feature Tool ID, which lets you configure and work with multiple pens during a Corel Painter session. For example, let’s assume you have two Intuos pens: Pen 1 and Pen 2. Pen 1 is set to an Oil brush variant; Pen 2 is set to an Artists variant.

Every time you bring Pen 1 into the tablet’s proximity, Corel Painter automatically changes the active brush to the Oil brush. Every time you bring Pen 2 into the tablet’s proximity, Corel Painter switches to the Artists brush. If you’ve adjusted the tool assigned to a pen’s size or other settings, Corel Painter remembers those changes for the next time you use that pen.

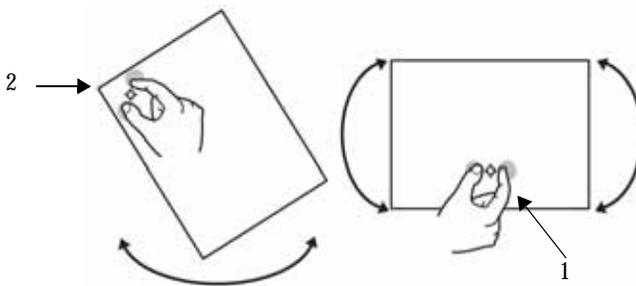
Multi-Touch Support for Wacom Intuos 5

Corel Painter has enhanced multi-touch support for Wacom Intuos 5 touch tablets. You can now simultaneously pan, rotate, and zoom the canvas. This provides a seamless and responsive way of positioning and navigating the canvas. For example, you can rotate and move the canvas at the same time by moving two fingers in a circular motion while simultaneously swiping them across the tablet. You can also rotate and zoom by moving two fingers in a circular motion while simultaneously pinching the fingers together, or pulling them apart. In addition, you can quickly restore the canvas position, rotation, and zoom level.



You can simultaneously perform panning (1), zooming (2), and rotating (3).

You also have the ability to change the reference point, which is the point around which rotating and zooming takes place. If you're not using a multi-touch tablet, by default the reference point is located at the center of the image. However, when using a multi-touch tablet, the reference point changes depending on the finger positions. Corel Painter sets the reference point at the center of the space that's between your two fingers.



Changing the finger positions from the center of the image (1) allows you to move the reference point (2).

The enhanced multi-touch feature is enabled by default, but you can disable the feature.

To restore the canvas position, rotation, and zoom level

- Double-tap two fingers simultaneously on the tablet.

To disable multi-touch support

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** menu ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **General**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Disable the **Enable Multi-Touch** check box.

Drag-and-drop features

Corel Painter supports drag-and-drop copying of documents and layers from one window to another.

Dragging layers between documents

You can copy layers between Corel Painter documents by dragging from one window to the other. When you drag a layer to a new document, the layer keeps its original properties. For more information, see “Moving layers” on page 493.

Dragging between programs

Corel Painter supports drag-and-drop functionality between applications. This can be a quick, convenient way to acquire images. For example, you can drag files from Adobe Photoshop directly into Corel Painter.



Keyboard shortcuts

Many features in Corel Painter have keyboard shortcuts which allow you to access a variety of tools quickly and easily using the keyboard, rather than selecting them from a menu or panel.



The four modifier keys on a Mac-compatible keyboard are Command, Option, Shift, and the Spacebar.



The four modifier keys on the Windows keyboard are Ctrl, Alt, Shift, and the Spacebar.

The keyboard shortcuts rely on four modifier keys on Mac-compatible and Windows keyboards: Command, Option, Shift, and the Spacebar on the Mac OS; and Ctrl, Alt, Shift, and the Spacebar on Windows.

Some of the same key combinations are reused to provide different actions depending on which tool is currently selected. For example, holding down the Shift key while using the Rectangle shape tool constrains the shape to a square; whereas holding down the Shift key while using a Cloning brush sets the clone destination.

This section contains the following topics:

- Customizing keys
- Toolbox commands
- Panel commands
- Corel Painter menu commands
- File menu commands
- Edit menu commands
- Canvas menu commands
- Layers menu commands
- Select menu commands
- Shapes menu commands
- Effects menu commands
- Window menu commands
- Screen navigation
- Panel navigation

- Panel menu commands
- Brush tools
- Selection tools
- Adjuster tools
- Shape tools
- Animation
- Lighting
- Layer selection tools
- Mosaics
- Other commands

Customizing keys

Corel Painter lets you assign commands to keys on your keyboard. This saves you time by giving you immediate keyboard access to your favorite commands. Along with character, numeric, function, and modifier keys, you can also use Tab, Backspace (Windows), Delete, Insert, Home, End, Page Up, Page Down, Up Arrow, Down Arrow, Left Arrow, Right Arrow, and Spacebar. You can use keys already used for other shortcuts.

You can also create a collection of keyboard shortcuts, or key sets, based on changes to the default key set. For easy reference, you can generate an HTML summary of a key set.

To assign commands to keys

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Customize Keys**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Customize Keys**.

If you want to modify keyboard shortcuts that you previously stored in a key set, choose the key set from the **Key Set** list box.
- 2 Choose one of the following options from the **Shortcuts** list box:
 - **Application Menus** — lets you create or modify menu bar command shortcuts
 - **Panel Menus** — lets you create or modify panel menu command shortcuts
 - **Tools** — lets you create or modify tools shortcuts
 - **Other** — lets you create or modify command shortcuts for items that are not menus, panels, or tools

- 3 Choose a command from the **Application Commands** list.
- 4 In the **Shortcut** column next to the command, type the shortcut keys you want to assign.

If you typed a unique shortcut key, you can click **Ok** to exit the **Preferences** dialog box.

If the shortcut you assigned is already in use, a message appears below the **Application Commands** list. To proceed, you need to perform a task from the following table:

To	Do the following
Assign the shortcut to the selected command while deleting the shortcut key from the conflicting command	Click Accept .
Assign the shortcut to the new command and then assign another keyboard shortcut to the conflicting command	Click Accept and Go To Conflict .

To revert keyboard shortcuts

To	Do the following
Revert the last keyboard shortcut you created or modified	Click Undo .
Revert to all keyboard shortcuts you created or modified since you opened the Preferences dialog box	Click Reset . In the warning dialog box, click Yes .
Revert all keyboard shortcuts to their default settings	Click Defaults . In the warning dialog box, click Yes .

To manage key sets

To	Do the following
Open an existing key set	Click the Open button  . In the Open Key Set dialog box, select a key set, and click Open .

To	Do the following
Create a new key set from the existing key set	Click the New From Existing button  . In the Save New Key Set dialog box, type a name for the key set in the Filename box, and click Save .
Save the active key set	Click the Save Active Set button  . In the Save Key Set dialog box, type a name for the key set in the Filename box, and click Save .
Create an HTML summary of the active key set	Click the Create HTML Summary button  . In the Save Summary dialog box, type a name in the Filename box, and click Save .
Delete the active key set	Click the Delete button  .



Key set files created on the Mac OS cannot be imported into Corel Painter on Windows. Likewise, key set files created on Windows cannot be imported into Corel Painter on the Mac OS.

Toolbox commands

Tool name	Shortcut key
Navigation and Utility tools	
Magnifier	M
Grabber	G
Rotate Page	E
Divine Proportion	,
Layout Grid	/
Perspective Guides (opens property bar)	.
Crop	C

Tool name	Shortcut key
------------------	---------------------

Drawing and painting tools	
-----------------------------------	--

Brush (Freehand line)	B
Brush (Straight line)	V
Paint Bucket	K
Dropper	D
Dodge	‘
Burn	=

Selection tools	
------------------------	--

Rectangular selection	R
Oval selection	O
Lasso	L
Polygonal selection	Shift + L
Magic wand	W

Adjuster tools	
-----------------------	--

Layer adjuster	F
Selection adjuster	S
Shape selection	H

Shape design tools	
---------------------------	--

Pen	P
Quick curve	Q
Text	T

Shape object tools	
---------------------------	--

Rectangular shape	I
Oval shape	J

Tool name	Shortcut key
Shape edit tools	
Scissors	Z
Add point	A
Convert point	Y
Remove point	X
Transform tool	
Transform tool	Option + Command + T (Mac OS) Alt + Ctrl + T (Windows)
Symmetry tools	
Mirror tool	‘
Kaleidoscope tool	Shift + ‘

Panel commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Brush controls panel (General or All)	Command + B	Ctrl + B
Colors	Command + 1	Ctrl + 1
Mixer	Command + 2	Ctrl + 2
Color sets	Command + 3	Ctrl + 3
Layers	Command + 4	Ctrl + 4
Channels	Command + 5	Ctrl + 5
Clone source	Command + 6	Ctrl + 6
Navigator	Command + 7	Ctrl + 7
Gradients	Command + 8	Ctrl + 8
Patterns	Command + 9	Ctrl + 9

Corel Painter menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Preferences ► General	Command + ,	Ctrl + ,
Hide Corel Painter X3	Command + H	
Hide others	Command + Option + H	
Quit	Command + Q	Ctrl + Q

File menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
New	Command + N	Ctrl + N
Open	Command + O	Ctrl + O
Close	Command + W	Ctrl + W
Save	Command + S	Ctrl + S
Save as	Shift + Command + S	Shift + Ctrl + S
Export Source Image	Shift + Command + S	Shift + Ctrl + S
Iterative save	Command + Option + S	Ctrl + Alt + S
E-mail image	Option + Command + E	Alt + Ctrl + E
Page setup	Shift + Command + P	Shift + Ctrl + P
Print	Command + P	Ctrl + P
Exit (Windows)		Ctrl + Q

Edit menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Undo	Command + Z	Ctrl + Z
Redo	Command + Y	Ctrl + Y
Fade	Command + Shift + F	Ctrl + Shift + F
Cut	Command + X	Ctrl + X
Copy	Command + C	Ctrl + C
Copy merged	Shift + Command + C	Shift + Ctrl + C
Paste	Shift + Command + V	Shift + Ctrl + V
Paste in place	Command + V	Ctrl + V
Fill	Command + F	Ctrl + F
Free transform	Option + Command + T	Alt + Ctrl + T
Preferences ► General	Command + K	Ctrl + K
Preferences ► Brush tracking	Shift + Command + K	Shift + Ctrl + K

Canvas menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Resize	Shift + Command + R	Shift + Ctrl + R
Tracing paper	Command + T	Ctrl + T
Show/Hide rulers	Command + R	Ctrl + R
Show/Hide guides	Command + ;	Ctrl + ;
Snap to guides	Shift + Command + ;	Shift + Ctrl + ;
Show/Hide grid	Command + ‘	Ctrl + ‘
Color management settings	Option + Command + K	Alt + Ctrl + K

Layers menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
New layer	Command + Shift + N	Ctrl + Shift + N
Select all layers	Command + Shift + 1	Ctrl + Shift + 1
Group	Command + G	Ctrl + G
Ungroup	Command + U	Ctrl + U
Collapse	Command + E	Ctrl + E
Dry digital watercolor	Command + Shift + L	Ctrl + Shift + L

Select menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
All	Command + A	Ctrl + A
None	Command + D	Ctrl + D
Invert	Command + I	Ctrl + I
Reselect	Shift + Command + D	Shift + Ctrl + D
Hide marquee	Shift + Command + H	Shift + Ctrl + H
Load selection	Shift + Command + G	Shift + Ctrl + G

Shapes menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Join endpoints	Shift + J	Shift + J
Duplicate	Command +]	Ctrl +]
Set shape attributes	Command + [Ctrl + [

Effects menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Last effect	Command + /	Ctrl + /
Auto clone	Command + Shift + Z	Ctrl + Shift + Z
Tonal control		
Correct colors	Shift + Command + K	Shift + Ctrl + K
Adjust colors	Shift + Command + A	Shift + Ctrl + A
Brightness/Contrast	Shift + Command + B	Shift + Ctrl + B
Equalize	Command + E	Ctrl + E
Negative	Command + I	Ctrl + I

Window menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Panels	Tab	Tab
Zoom in	Command + Plus sign	Ctrl + Plus sign
Zoom out	Command + Minus sign	Ctrl + Minus sign
Zoom to fit	Command + 0	Ctrl + 0
Screen toggle mode	Command + M	Ctrl + M
Actual size	Command + Option + 0	Ctrl + Alt + 0

Screen navigation

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Scroll image with grabber	Spacebar	Spacebar
Center image	Spacebar + click	Spacebar + click
Zoom in	Spacebar + Command + click	Spacebar + Ctrl + click
Zoom out	Spacebar + Command + Option + click	Spacebar + Ctrl + Alt + click
Rotate image	Spacebar + Option + drag	Spacebar + Alt + drag
Constrain rotate to 90 degrees	Shift + Option + Spacebar + drag	Spacebar + Alt + Shift + drag
Orient screen to default view	Shift + Option + click	Shift + Alt + click

Panel navigation

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Scroll contents of panel	Option + click + drag	Alt + click + drag
Expand/Collapse all panels	Shift + click on Open/Close triangle	Shift + click on Open/Close triangle

Panel menu commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Layers panel		
Select all layers	Command + Shift + 1	Ctrl + Shift + 1
Delete layer	Command + Delete	Ctrl + Backspace
Colors panel		
Toggle between main and additional colors	Shift + S	Shift + S
Standard colors	Shift + O	Shift + O
Use clone color	U	U
Mixer panel		
When apply color tool or mix color tool active		
Pan tool	Spacebar	Spacebar
Zoom tool (zoom-in)	Command+ Spacebar	Ctrl + Spacebar
Zoom tool (zoom-out)	Command+ Spacebar + Option	Ctrl + Spacebar + Alt
Channels panel		
New from	Command + Shift + M	Ctrl + Shift + M
Clear	Command + Shift + U	Ctrl + Shift + U
Gradients panel		
Edit gradient	Command + Shift + E	Ctrl + Shift + E

Brush tools

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Brush controls		
Dropper	Option	Alt
Layer adjuster	Command	Ctrl
Resize brush	Option + Command	Alt + Ctrl
Increase current brush size incrementally]]
Decrease current brush size incrementally	[[
Constrain to 45 degrees	Shift	Shift
Adjust opacity in 10% increments	1 to 0 keys	1 to 0 keys
Unconstrained draw	Shift + 1	Shift + 1
Draw outside	Shift + 2	Shift + 2
Draw inside	Shift + 3	Shift + 3
Load nozzle	Command + L	Ctrl + L
Cloners		
Set clone source	Option	Alt
Set clone destination	Option + Shift	Alt + Shift
Re-link clone source	Command + Option + Clone	Ctrl + Alt + Clone

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Colors		
Correct colors	Command + Shift + K	Ctrl + Shift + K
Toggle between main and additional colors	Shift + X	Shift + X
Gradations		
Adjust spiral	Command + Angle Adjuster	Ctrl + Angle Adjuster
Paint bucket		
Limit fill extent	Drag	Drag
Dropper	Option	Alt

Selection tools

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Rectangle, Oval, and Lasso selection tools		
Constrain to square or circle	Hold down Shift after you start to drag.	Hold down Shift after you start to drag.
Add to selection	Shift	Shift
Subtract from selection	Option	Alt
Magic wand		
Add color to selection	Shift + click	Shift + click
Add range of colors to selection	Shift + drag	Shift + drag
Remove color from selection	Option + click	Alt + click
Remove range of colors from selection	Option + drag	Alt + drag

Adjuster tools

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Layer adjuster	Command (except when either the screen navigation or Shape tools are selected)	Ctrl (except when either the screen navigation or Shape tools are selected)
Selection adjuster	Command (when Selection tools are selected)	Ctrl (when Selection tools are selected)
Shape selection tool	Command (when Shape tools are selected)	Ctrl (when Shape tools are selected)

Layer adjuster

Duplicate	Option + drag	Alt + drag
Delete layer	Command + Shift + D	Ctrl + Shift + D
Move layer by one screen pixel	Arrow keys	Arrow keys
Hide/Display marquee	Command + Shift + H	Ctrl + Shift + H
Attribute dialog box for current layer	Enter	Enter
Adjust opacity in 10% increments	1 to 0 keys	1 to 0 keys
Select all layers	Command + Shift + Option + A	none
Deselect layers	Command + Shift + Option + D	none
Select/Deselect mode	Command + Shift	Ctrl + Shift

Selection adjuster

Reposition	Click inside active selection, and drag	Click inside active selection, and drag
Duplicate	Option + drag	Alt + drag
Move selection by one screen pixel	Arrow keys , on canvas	Arrow keys , on canvas
Delete current selection	Delete	Backspace

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Selection adjuster		
Select/Deselect mode	Shift	Shift
Free transform		
Distort	Option + corner handles	Alt + corner handles
Perspective distort	Command + Option + corner handles	Ctrl + Alt + corner handles
Resize	Corner handles	Corner handles
Resize/Preserve aspect	Shift + corner handles	Shift + corner handles
Resize/One dimension	Side handles	Side handles
Rotate	Command + corner handles	Ctrl + corner handles
Skew	Command + side handles	Ctrl + side handles

Shape tools

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Shape selection tool toggle	Command	Ctrl

Shape design tools

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Pen		
Add to current point	Click last point	Click last point
Quick curve		
Add to current endpoint	Click and draw from endpoint	Click and draw from endpoint

Shape objects tools

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Rectangle		
Constrain to square	Shift + click	Shift + click
Circle		
Constrain to circle	Shift + click	Shift + click

Shape selection tool

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Direct selection		
Select start point of shape	Home	Home
Select endpoint of shape	End	End
Select previous point in shape	Page up	Page up
Select next point in shape	Page down	Page down
Move path by one screen pixel	Arrow keys	Arrow keys
Delete selected (closed) shape	Delete	Backspace

Animation

Command	Mac OS	Windows
First frame of stack	Home	Home
Last frame of stack	End	End
Next frame	Page up	Page up
Previous frame	Page down	Page down
Stop at current frame	Option + Stop	Alt + Stop
Stop and return to current starting frame	Command + .	Ctrl + .

Lighting

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Lighting mover	Shift + Command + L	Shift + Ctrl + L

Layer selection tools

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Group	Command + G	Ctrl + G
Ungroup	Command + U	Ctrl + U

Mosaics

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Get tile color	Option + click tile	Alt + click tile
Get tile shape	Command + click tile	Ctrl + click tile
Delete tile	Shift + click tile	Shift + click tile
Select all tiles	A	A
Deselect all tiles	D	D
Change selected tiles to current color	C	C
Tint selected tiles with current color	T	T
Vary color of selected tiles	V	V

Other commands

Command	Mac OS	Windows
Add current color to color set	Command + Shift + T	Ctrl + Shift + T
Swap colors	Shift + S	Shift + S
Nudge 1 pixel	Arrow key	Arrow key
Nudge 4 pixels	Shift + Arrow key	Shift + Arrow key
Memory info	Shift + I	Shift + I
Zoom to actual pixels	Command + Option + 0	Ctrl + Alt + 0
Insert script delay	-	-
Close all windows	Command + Shift + W	Ctrl + Shift + W
Perspective Guides — Reposition one vanishing point and the associated primary lines together when	Hold down Shift and drag the vanishing point to a new position.	Hold down Shift and drag the vanishing point to a new position.
Perspective Guides — Reposition all vanishing points and primary lines together	Hold down Command + Shift (Mac) or Ctrl + Shift (Win), and drag the vanishing point to a new position.	Hold down Command + Shift (Mac) or Ctrl + Shift (Win), and drag the vanishing point to a new position.



Painting

The Corel Painter application lets you draw and paint as you might with real artists' tools and media. In your studio, you use brushes, pens, pencils, chalk, airbrushes, and palette knives to make marks on a canvas or piece of paper. With Corel Painter, an infinite variety of marks are possible.

This section contains the following topics:

- Choosing a painting workflow
- Exploring painting media
- Working with the canvas and layers
- Displaying reference images
- Clearing the canvas
- Setting up the drawing cursor
- Brush tracking and calibration
- Using a stylus vs. a mouse
- Applying freehand and straight brushstrokes
- Constraining, fading, and undoing strokes
- Erasing image areas
- Aligning brushstrokes to paths and shapes
- Letting media pool
- Making 360° strokes
- Painting with airbrushes
- Adjusting spread
- Recording and playing back brushstrokes
- Reference: Troubleshooting

Choosing a painting workflow

Corel Painter includes a wide array of tools and features that allow you to create original artwork. The purpose of this topic is to introduce you to the two most-common Corel Painter workflows and refer you to Help topics that provide more information about each of these workflows.

Workflow 1: Start with a photo

Using Corel Painter’s powerful cloning tools, you can quickly transform a digital photo into a painting.



The photo (left) was cloned (right) to begin the painting process.

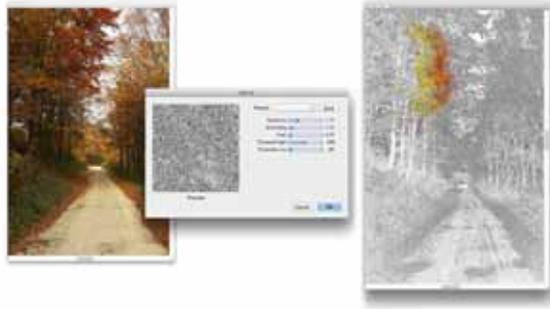
Workflow step	Help topic
1. Open a photo for painting	“Opening and placing files” on page 59
2. Prepare a photo for cloning	“Using Quick Clone” on page 154
3. Paint the clone	“Painting in the clone” on page 159
4. Save the photo painting	“Saving and backing up files” on page 76



You can also create a photo-painting by using the Auto-painting feature. For more information, see “Auto-painting photos” on page 144.

Workflow 2: Start with a sketch

In Corel Painter, you can quickly create a sketch of a photo so you can use it as a guide for applying color. To maintain the integrity of the sketch, you should apply color to layers, and not directly to the sketch. In addition, depending on the desired effect, using layers gives you the option of incorporating the sketch markings in the final image. If you don't want the sketch to be visible in the final image, you can delete the sketch by clearing the canvas. When you're done, you can drop the layers to the canvas.

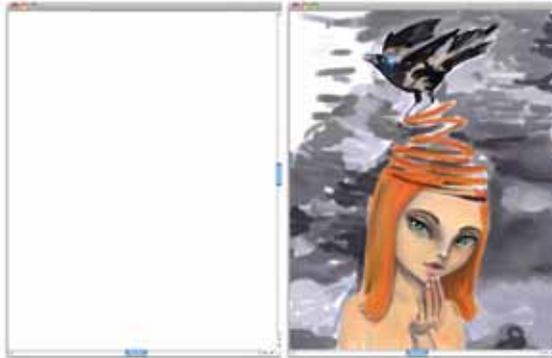


The photo (left) was transformed into a sketch (right) to begin the painting process.

Workflow	Help topic
1. Choose a photo	“Opening and placing files” on page 59
2. Convert a photo into a sketch	“Applying the Sketch effect” on page 645
3. Create a layer	“Creating and deleting layers” on page 485
4. Apply a brushstroke to the layer	“Painting on layers” on page 505
5. Clear the canvas	“Clearing the canvas” on page 113
6. Drop layers to the canvas	“Dropping layers with the canvas” on page 504

Workflow 3: Start with a blank canvas

You can also start a project from scratch by choosing a paper texture and a brush, and applying color to the canvas.



You can start with a blank canvas (left) and use your imagination, and the Corel Painter tools, to create a work of art.

Workflow	Help topic
1. Choose a paper texture	“Applying paper texture” on page 134
2. Choose a brush	“Selecting, managing, and creating brushes” on page 279
3. Choose a color	“Choosing colors from the Color panel” on page 202
4. Apply a brushstroke to the canvas	“Applying freehand and straight brushstrokes” on page 120

Exploring painting media

Corel Painter lets you apply a wide variety of media to the canvas. For example, you can use a brush to apply colors directly from a color panel or apply a color that you mixed on the Mixer Pad. You can also paint by using a gradient, pattern, or clone.

The following table lists the media that you can apply to the canvas or layer and references to the related topic in the Help.

Media	For information
Color	“Choosing colors from the Color panel” on page 202
Mixer pad	“Exploring the Mixer panel and mixing controls” on page 210
Two-color	“Creating two-color brushstrokes” on page 209
Gradients	“Applying gradients” on page 693
Patterns	“Painting with patterns” on page 679
Cloners	“Painting in the clone” on page 159

Working with the canvas and layers

In Corel Painter, you have the option of painting directly on the canvas by applying brushstrokes or by creating a layer and applying brushstrokes on it. Working with layers allows you to protect the canvas from any unwanted changes. When you select a layer in the Layers panel, that layer becomes the target for your brushstrokes. For more information, see “Getting started with layers” on page 480.

The result of any brushstroke you make depends on the following:

- The brush category (or drawing tool) you choose
- The brush variant you select within the brush category
- The brush controls you set, such as brush size, opacity, and the amount of color penetrating paper texture
- The paper texture
- The color, gradient, or pattern you use as media
- The brush method

If you are using a Watercolor brush, you can paint only on a Watercolor layer. If you are using a Liquid Ink brush, you can paint only on a Liquid Ink layer. For more information, refer to “Working with the Watercolor layer” on page 412 and “Working with Liquid Ink brushes” on page 463.

If you try to paint on a shape, dynamic layer, or reference layer, you must commit it to a standard layer so that your brushstrokes are accepted.

You can also select a channel or a layer mask as the target for your brushstrokes. For more information, see “Creating and copying channels” on page 529 or “Creating and deleting layer masks” on page 518.

When you have an active selection, painting is confined to the selection by default. For more information, see “Selections and Transformations” on page 543.

When you use complex brush variants, you see a dotted line on the canvas before the mark appears. For example, the Gloopy variant of the Impasto brush is complex, and it delays the appearance of the stroke onscreen. When you experience a delay, you can continue applying strokes, without losing any stroke data, while waiting for the stroke to appear on the screen.

Displaying reference images

In Corel Painter, you can open an inspirational photo or image that you want to reference in a painting by using the **Reference Image** panel.



An example of displaying an image in the Reference Image panel and using it as an inspiration for a painting

You can reposition or magnify the reference image while maintaining focus on your painting. In addition, you can sample a color directly from the reference image and apply it to your painting. If you plan on using reference images strictly for color sampling, you may prefer opening images directly in the **Mixer** panel instead. This technique allows you to sample and mix the image colors. For more information, see “Opening images in the Mixer panel” on page 216.

We recommend using reference images that are a maximum of 1600 X 1600 pixels. You can open reference images that are saved as the following file formats: JPG, PNG, RIFF, and PSD.

To display a reference image

- 1 Choose **Window** ► **Reference Image**.
- 2 In the **Reference Image** panel, click the **Open a Reference Image** button .
- 3 In the **Open Reference Image** dialog box, locate the file that you want to open.
- 4 Click **Open**.



When you open RIFF, TIFF, and PSD files that contains layers in the **Reference Image** panel, all layers are flattened.

To move a reference image

- 1 In the **Reference Image** panel, click the **Grabber** tool .
- 2 Drag the image to a new position in the **Reference Image** window.

To zoom in and out of a reference image

- 1 In the **Reference Image** panel, click the **Magnifier** tool .
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - To zoom in, click in the **Reference Image** window.
 - To zoom out, hold down **Command** (Mac) or **Ctrl** (Windows), and click in the **Reference Image** window.

To sample a color in a reference image

- 1 In the **Reference Image** panel, click the **Dropper** tool .
- 2 Move the cursor to the color that you want to sample, and click it.
The color swatch is updated to display the color you've selected.

Clearing the canvas

You can erase the canvas by clearing its contents. Clearing the canvas does not delete the canvas, it only removes its content. In Corel Painter, you cannot delete the canvas.

To clear the canvas

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Canvas** to select it.
- 3 Choose **Select** ▶ **All**.
- 4 Choose **Edit** ▶ **Clear**.

Setting up the drawing cursor

You can choose the icon and orientation of the drawing cursor. You can also set the drawing cursor to show a brush ghost — a representation of the brush variant you choose from the Brush Selector bar.



*The **Brush ghost** (left) gives you information about the size of your brush variant. The **Enhanced brush ghost** (right) gives you information about the tilt, bearing, and rotation of your pen.*

To choose a drawing cursor icon

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Interface**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Interface**.
- 2 In the **Cursor Type** area, enable the **Iconic** option.
- 3 Choose an icon from the **Iconic** list box:
 - **Brush** 
 - **Cross** 
 - **Torus** 

- **Triangle ▲**
- **Hollow Triangle ▲**
- **Gray Triangle ▲**

You can also

Change the cursor color	Click the Main Color button, and click a color in the Color dialog box.
Change the cursor orientation	Drag the Angle slider.



If you want the drawing cursor icon to be a single pixel, enable the **Single pixel** option in the **Cursor Type** area.

To set brush ghost options

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences ▶ Interface**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ Interface**.
- 2 In the **Cursor Type** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **Brush ghost** — gives you immediate visual feedback on the cursor, showing you the shape and size of the selected brush
 - **Enhanced brush ghost** — gives you visual feedback about the brush size as well as the tilt, bearing, and rotation of the pen. The outer ring indicates the brush size, and the line indicates the tilt and bearing of the pen. If you have a flat-tip pen that supports 360-degree rotation, a dot appears along the outer ring to indicate the pen rotation.



*The **Enhanced brush ghost** gives more visual feedback about your pen in relation to the tablet.*

Brush tracking and calibration

When you draw with traditional media, the amount of pressure that you use with a tool determines the density and width of your strokes. Using a pressure-sensitive stylus with Corel Painter gives you the same kind of control. Because each artist uses a different strength or pressure level in a stroke, you can adjust Corel Painter to match your stroke strength for all brushes by using the **Brush Tracking** preferences, or for a specific brush, by using the **Brush Calibration** controls.

Brush Tracking for all brush variants

Brush Tracking is particularly useful for artists with a light touch. If a light stroke leaves no color on the canvas, you can use **Brush Tracking** to increase sensitivity for all brushes. Corel Painter saves **Brush Tracking** between sessions, so whatever tracking sensitivity you set will be the default the next time you open the application.

The most common way of adjusting brush tracking is to apply a typical brush stroke, such as a wavy stroke, to the scratch pad. Corel Painter then uses your stroke to calculate the appropriate pressure and velocity settings for all brush variants.



*Use the scratch pad in the **Brush Tracking** dialog box to customize how Corel Painter responds to your stroke pressure and speed.*

Brush Calibration for individual brush variants

The **Brush Calibration** controls are very useful for adjusting individual brush variants. You can modify the pressure of your stroke on the scratch pad to achieve different results. For example, you could use a light touch when sketching with a pencil brush variant, but set more pressure when using an oil paint brush variant. Corel Painter saves **Brush Calibration** control settings with the brush variant, so whatever sensitivity you set will be the default the next time you choose the brush variant. If you set **Brush Calibration** for a specific brush in addition to general **Brush Tracking** preferences, the **Brush Calibration** settings override the **Brush Tracking** preferences.

Manually adjusting pressure and velocity

When you use the scratch pad to set brush tracking and calibration, Corel Painter calculates the pressure and velocity settings for you. However, you can manually adjust these settings. For example, you can adjust the stroke pressure to achieve a full pressure range (**Pressure Scale** slider) using a softer or harder touch (**Pressure Power** slider). You can also adjust the stroke velocity to achieve a full velocity range (**Velocity Scale** slider) with a slower or faster stroke (**Velocity Power** slider).

To ensure that a brush control is using the pressure or velocity settings, you need to set the brush control Expression setting to **Pressure** or **Velocity**. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

To set brush tracking

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Brush Tracking**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Brush Tracking**.
- 2 Drag in the scratch pad by using a “normal” stroke.
Use the pressure and speed you prefer when drawing or painting. This allows the **Brush Tracker** to calculate the appropriate speed and pressure settings for the brush.

To adjust the settings manually, perform a task from the following table:

To	Do the following
Achieve a full pressure range with a softer or harder touch	Adjust the Pressure Scale and Pressure Power sliders.
Achieve a full velocity range with a slower or faster motion	Adjust the Velocity Scale and Velocity Power sliders.

To set brush calibration

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 4 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Brush Calibration**.
- 5 Enable the **Enable Brush Calibration** check box.

- 6 Click the **Set brush calibration settings** button .
- 7 Drag in the scratch pad by using a “normal” stroke.
Use the pressure and speed you prefer when drawing or painting. This allows the **Brush Tracker** to calculate the appropriate speed and pressure settings for the brush.

To adjust the settings manually, perform a task from the following table:

To	Do the following
Achieve a full pressure range with a softer or harder touch	Adjust the Pressure Scale and Pressure Power sliders.
Achieve a full velocity range with a slower or faster motion	Adjust the Velocity Scale and Velocity Power sliders.

Using a stylus vs. a mouse

With Corel Painter, you can produce realistic brushstrokes that fade in and out; change width, tilt, and angle; and penetrate based on the stylus or mouse input. Overall, the stylus provides more control and interactivity because it gives you the most responsive digital painting experience by allowing your hand and brush to work fluidly as one. However, if you don’t have a stylus, you can adjust the mouse so it simulates stylus pressure, tilt, bearing, and fingerwheel settings. For more information, see “Mouse controls” on page 389.

Edges

When you reach for a wide, flat brush, the stroke you make is affected by how you hold the brush. A stroke made with the face of the brush comes out wide. A stroke made with the edge is narrow.



Paint with the face of a flat brush for a wide stroke; use the edge for a narrow stroke.

Tilt

Some brush variants, such as the **Smeary Flat** variant in the **Oils** category, react to stylus tilt (how close to vertical the stylus is held) and bearing (the compass direction in which the stylus is pointing).

Tilt can significantly affect brushstrokes. If you get unexpected results, especially with bristle-type brushes or airbrushes, you can try reducing the tilt of your stylus. Extreme tilt angles are usually undesirable. For information about adjusting tilt, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

Pressure

Many Corel Painter brushes respond to stylus pressure (how hard you press with the stylus). Depending on the variant settings, greater stylus pressure can increase the width of a brushstroke, the penetration of color, or the degree of other effects. The Corel Painter airbrushes also respond to the fingerwheel on the Wacom Intuos airbrush, simulating a needle control that adjusts how much ink is sprayed.

You can link brush settings (such as size, opacity, and angle) to stylus input data (such as velocity, direction, pressure, airbrush fingerwheel, tilt, and bearing). Refer to “Expression settings” on page 317 for more information about linking brush settings to stylus input controls.

In theory, a mouse has no pressure information because a mouse button is either “on” (button down) or “off” (button up). However, with Corel Painter you can simulate stylus pressure.

If you are using a mouse with Corel Painter, you can compensate for the lack of pressure information by adjusting size, opacity, and grain on the property bar. For example, reducing opacity or grain can produce the same results as pressing more lightly with a stylus.

To adjust pressure, tilt, and bearing when using a mouse

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Mouse**.
- 2 Move the **Pressure** slider.
A 100% setting uses maximum pressure.
- 3 Move the **Tilt** slider.
A 90° setting simulates a stylus that is perpendicular to the tablet.
- 4 Move the **Bearing** slider.

A setting of zero indicates that if a stylus were in use, it would be pointing left.

5 Move the **Rotation** slider.

A 360° setting simulates a stylus that complete a 360°-barrel rotation.



To see the effect of the tilt setting, apply a stroke to the drawing window using the **Fine Spray** variant of the **Airbrush** category.

To adjust fingerwheel settings when using a mouse

1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.

2 Choose **Wheel** from the **Expression** list box.

3 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Mouse**.

4 Move the **Wheel** slider.

A 90% setting indicates that if a stylus were in use, it would be perpendicular to the tablet.

Applying freehand and straight brushstrokes

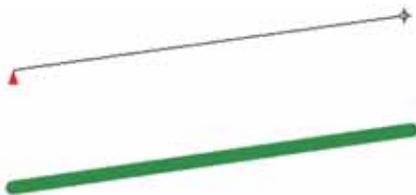
You can draw unconstrained lines by using the freehand drawing style, or you can draw straight lines.

When you draw a freehand stroke, you can drag with any motion or in any direction. The stroke follows your path.



Dragging to create freehand strokes.

When you draw a straight line stroke, Corel Painter connects points with a straight line.



To create a straight line stroke, you click to add the first point and then click or drag to create the stroke.

To draw freehand lines

- 1 On the Brush property bar, click the **Freehand Strokes** button .
- 2 Drag on the canvas.



You can use shortcut keys to toggle between the freehand and straight line drawing styles. Press **B** to choose the freehand style, or **V** to choose the straight-line style.

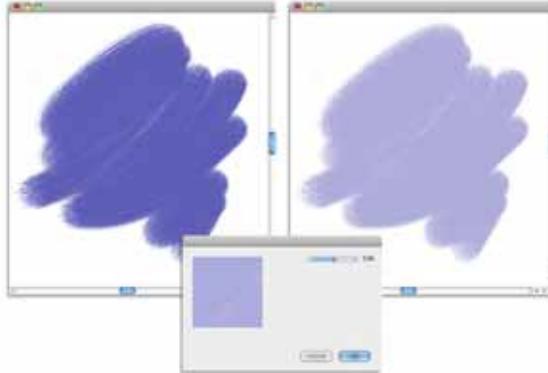
To draw straight lines

- 1 On the Brush property bar, click the **Straight line strokes** button .
- 2 Click a point on the canvas where you want to start your line.
- 3 Do one of the following:
 - Click the point where you want to end the line.
 - Drag to place the end point exactly where you want it.Corel Painter connects the first and second points with a straight line.
- 4 To continue drawing from the second point, click or drag to create additional points on the canvas.
Corel Painter connects each point with a straight line.
- 5 To end a line, do one of the following:
 - Press **Return** (Mac OS) or **Enter** (Windows) to close the polygon. The final point is connected to the origin with a straight line.
 - Click the **Freehand Strokes** button  to return to the freehand drawing style without closing the polygon.
 - Press **V** to end the current polygon without closing it, so that you can begin a new one.

Constraining, fading, and undoing strokes

Using the freehand stroke drawing style, you can constrain your strokes to a straight line. The angle you draw depends on the orientation of the stroke.

You can also make a stroke less opaque, or more translucent, by fading the stroke.



*In this example, a brushstroke was applied to the canvas (left) and then faded was applied to the brushstroke (right) by using the **Fade** dialog box (center).*

In addition, you can undo a stroke. You can also control how many individual strokes can be undone, see “Performance preferences” on page 840.

To constrain freehand strokes

- Hold down **Shift** as you drag.

To fade a stroke

- 1 Choose **Edit** ▶ **Fade**.
- 2 Drag the **Undo Amount** slider.

The **Preview** window displays the results of your selection.

To undo a stroke

- Choose **Edit** ▶ **Undo Brush Stroke**.



You can also undo a stroke by pressing **Command + Z** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Z** (Windows).

Erasing image areas

You can erase any part of your image and control the opacity of erased areas. You can also link the opacity to stylus pressure or specify a fixed opacity value.



You can set the Eraser opacity to Hard (left) or Soft (right).

To erase an image area

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, choose the layer on which you want to erase.
- 2 Choose the **Eraser** tool  in the toolbox.
- 3 On the property bar, adjust the **Size** pop-up slider  and the **Opacity** pop-up slider .
- 4 Click one of the following buttons:
 - **Soft Mode**  — sets opacity based on stylus pressure. The more pressure you apply, the higher the opacity. The initial opacity level is determined by the **Opacity** pop-up slider.
 - **Hard Mode**  — sets opacity based on the value specified by the **Opacity** pop-up slider



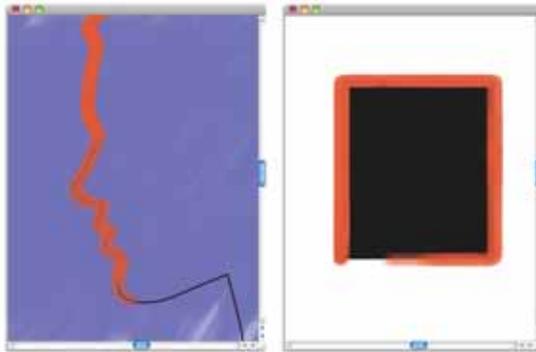
You can toggle between **Soft Mode** and **Hard Mode** by holding down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows) as you drag in the image window.

You can erase in straight lines by clicking the **Straight line strokes** button  on the property bar, clicking a point on the canvas where you want to start your line, and clicking where you want to end the line.

You can also erase image areas by choosing the **Brush** tool  in the toolbox and choosing **Erasers** from the Brush Category selector on the Brush Selector bar.

Aligning brushstrokes to paths and shapes

You can automatically align a brushstroke to a path or the edge of a shape. You do this by determining the tolerance area, that is, how close the brushstroke must be to the path or shape for automatic alignment to occur. If the brushstroke is within the tolerance area, the brushstroke snaps to the path or shape; if the brushstroke is outside of the tolerance area, no brushstroke is applied.



You can align brushstrokes to paths (left) and to shapes (right).

To align a brushstroke to a path or shape

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category and a brush variant.
- 3 On the property bar, click the **Align to Path** button .

Brushstrokes within the tolerance area of a path or shape are automatically aligned.



If there are multiple shapes within the tolerance area, the brushstroke is aligned to the shape on the selected layer.

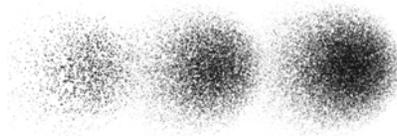
To set the tolerance area for brushstroke alignment

- 1 Choose one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences
 - (Windows) Edit ▶ Preferences
- 2 In the Preferences list of categories, click **General**.
- 3 Type a number in the **Align Brush to Path tolerance** box.

The tolerance area is measured in pixels and must be between 1 and 999.

Letting media pool

Corel Painter computed brushes allow media to build up or “pool” when you move a brush slowly. Pooling creates very realistic strokes, especially with airbrushes. You can also cause media to pool by simply touching and pausing with the selected brush.



With an airbrush, paint pools when you pause in a stroke for 1 second (left), 4 seconds (middle), and 7 seconds (right).

To enable media pooling

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Spacing**.
- 2 Enable the **Continuous Time Deposition** check box.



When the **Continuous Time Deposition** check box is disabled, you must move the brush (even just slightly) to cause media to be deposited.

Making 360° strokes

Because there are no restrictions on bearing (stylus direction) in Corel Painter, you can create full 360° strokes with noncomputed brushes by completing an arc without

interruption. Computed brushes use bearing, with the exception of those that use the **Rendered dab** type, so you cannot use them to create 360° strokes.

Painting with airbrushes

The Corel Painter computed airbrushes are so realistic, you feel as though you're using a real airbrush. For more about computed brushes, refer to “General controls: Dab types” on page 322.

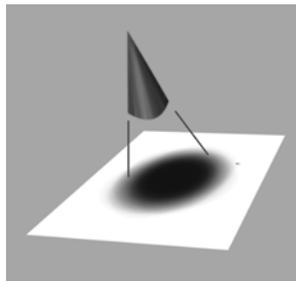
The best way to get used to the Corel Painter airbrushes is to play with them. Select each variant and spray paint onto the canvas without worrying about running out of compressed air. With computed airbrushes, you can paint with color, patterns, or variants. One variant blows hairlike strokes; another variant just blows existing paint around on the canvas, like a hose without an airbrush attached.

Try using the **Fine Spray** variant in the **Airbrushes** category for an example of how **Bearing** and **Flow** settings combine to give realistic airbrush results.

For information about the Airbrush controls, see “Airbrush controls” on page 366.

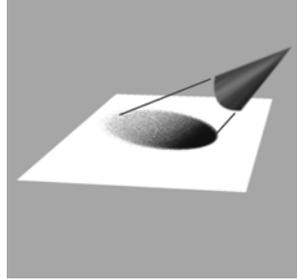
Conic sections

Previous versions of digital airbrushes projected a thin mist of dots (or paint dabs) onto the canvas. The **Digital Airbrush** variant (named **Fat Stroke** in previous versions of Corel Painter) is included in the default brush library. With a digital airbrush, dots are laid down, or sprayed, within a circular area, resembling the circle thrown by a flashlight that is perfectly perpendicular to a piece of paper. The area of application remains circular, regardless of tilt, bearing, or stylus pressure. Density, or flow, adjustments can be mimicked with adjustments to the **Opacity** setting.



Previous versions of airbrushes sprayed a thin layer of dots within an area that was always circular, like a circle of light from a flashlight that is perpendicular to a piece of paper.

Now, airbrushes respond to angle (tilt), bearing (direction), and flow (fingerwheel setting) data from a stylus, allowing for a truly realistic brushstroke. For example, as you tilt your stylus, specks of media land on the paper in a way that reflects that tilt. Imagine, again, the circle of light thrown by a flashlight. The moment the flashlight is no longer perpendicular to the paper, the shape of the cone of light changes, creating a conic section. In the same manner, Corel Painter airbrushes create conic sections that mirror your stylus movements.



Angle and tilt determine the shape and size of the conic section created by Corel Painter airbrushes, which resembles a circle of light from a flashlight that is no longer perpendicular to the paper.

Extreme-tilt angles affect large areas of the canvas. This can slow the brush down as it tries to squirt paint too far from the stylus.

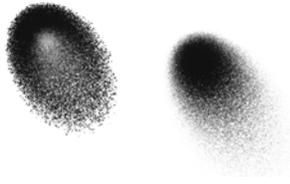
Adjusting spread

You can adjust airbrush spread, which affects how paint spreads out as it is applied. In other words, it sets the size of area where the paint will be applied.

A good range for the **Spread** setting is 30° to 40°. Narrow settings for **Spread** and **Angle** can cause problems. Combined with a very tilted stylus, a narrow setting for **Spread** can cause paint to be deposited away from the cursor.

Varying edges

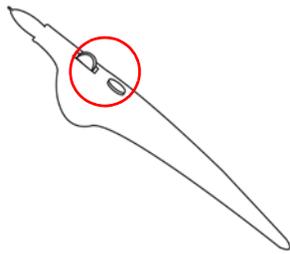
You can vary the edges of the paint sprayed from an airbrush to achieve desired softness by selecting a brush tip profile. Each profile gives you a different edge to the paint you spray. For more information, refer to “Changing dab profiles” on page 348.



Airbrush edges created with the Watercolor profile (left) and the Medium profile (right).

Adjusting flow

Although you can still adjust **Opacity** to apply fainter or darker dots of media, some Corel Painter airbrushes, for example, the **Fine Wheel Airbrush** variant, take advantage of stylus fingerwheel controls. Like the needle control on real airbrushes, the fingerwheel control adjusts airbrush flow — that is, how much media is applied.



With the fingerwheel control, you can adjust airbrush flow on many airbrush styluses.

Controlling droplet size

You can control the size of the airbrush droplets. This is not the same as adjusting the size of the brush (the larger the brush, the more droplets are sprayed).

To change the size of airbrush droplets

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Choose **Airbrush** from the **Dab Type** list box.
- 3 In the **Brush** palette, click the **Size** tab to open the **Size** panel.
- 4 In the **Size** panel, move the **Size** slider.
- 5 Move the **Feature** slider to the left for smaller droplets, or to the right for larger droplets.



Very large droplets may produce unexpected results.

The **Feature** setting is not available for variants that use the **Pixel Airbrush** or **Line Airbrush** dab types.

To increase or decrease media flow from an airbrush

- Move the stylus fingerwheel toward the tip (or forward), to decrease flow. Move it away from the tip (or backward), to increase flow.



You can also control media flow from an airbrush by adjusting the **Flow** and **Min Flow** sliders in the **Airbrush** panel in the **Brush Controls** palette. **Flow** sets the maximum flow. **Min Flow** sets the minimum amount of flow as a percentage of **Flow**.

Depending on the **Airbrush** variant, you can reverse the effect of moving the airbrush fingerwheel by enabling the **Invert** button  in the **Color Expression** panel, or by clicking the **Invert Flow Expression** button  in the **Airbrush** panel in the **Brush Controls** palette.

In the **Airbrush** panel in the **Brush Controls** palette, you can also determine flow based on stylus information, such as velocity or pressure, by choosing an expression from the **Flow Expression** list box.

Recording and playing back brushstrokes

Corel Painter plays back any stroke you record, wherever you click in the document window. In this way, you can easily create a series of identical strokes — for example, when you create hatching effects.



A brushstroke (top) is recorded and played back within a triangular selection.

Another way to use a recorded stroke is with **Auto Playback**, which lets you repeat the recorded stroke at random positions on the page.

You can also save recorded strokes for later use. You can play back saved strokes, and you can paint with the data from a saved stroke. This way of working can be particularly useful if you work sometimes with a stylus and sometimes with a mouse: you can record the brushstrokes you make with a stylus, save them for later use, and then use a mouse to obtain the data from that stroke, allowing stylus-quality results.

Corel Painter has a number of brushstroke scripts that can be played back on their own or used in conjunction with an original brushstroke. When you use a brushstroke script, your freehand brushstrokes adhere to the stroke data in the script. This allows you to emulate features of a tablet and stylus while using a mouse.

To record a stroke

- Choose **Brushes ▶ Record Stroke**.

The next brushstroke you make is saved in memory.

To play back a stroke

- 1 Choose **Brushes ▶ Playback Stroke**.

- 2 Click where you want to repeat the stroke.

Corel Painter centers the stroke on the point on which you click. You can repeat the stroke as many times as you want.

- 3 Choose **Brushes ▶ Playback Stroke** to turn off playback.

To play back strokes randomly

- Choose **Brushes ▶ Auto Playback**.

Corel Painter repeats the stroke at random positions until you click.

To save a stroke

- 1 Choose **Brushes ▶ Save Stroke**.

- 2 In the **Save Stroke** dialog box, type a name.

Corel Painter adds the stroke to the list of saved strokes.

To select a saved stroke

- Choose **Brushes ▶ Strokes**, and choose a saved stroke.

The selected stroke is used when you play back strokes or use stroke data.

To use stroke data

- 1 Choose **Brushes ▶ Strokes**, and choose one of the following:
 - **Pressure Modulate** — varies the stylus pressure in a brushstroke
 - **360° Bearing Rotate** — rotates the stylus bearing by 360°
 - **Size/Bearing Modulate** — varies the size of the brush tip and stylus bearing in a brushstroke
 - **Size/Tilt Modulate** — varies the size of the brush tip and tilt of the stylus in a brushstroke
 - **Fade In/Out** — the start point and endpoint of a brushstroke
 - **Short Stroke** — decreases the length of a brushstroke
 - **Bearing Rotate** — rotates stylus bearing in a brushstroke

You can also base stroke data on brushstrokes that you've already saved.

- 2 Choose **Brushes ▶ Use Stroke Data**.

- 3 Draw brushstrokes.

Reference: Troubleshooting

This topic describes some of the reasons why a brushstroke may not appear:

- **Main color** — In the **Color** panel, what color is the **Main Color** (front) swatch? Is it a color that will show up when applied to your image? If not, click the **Main Color** swatch, and then set a different color.
- **Opacity** — Check the **Opacity** setting on the property bar and, if necessary, adjust the pop-up slider to increase opacity.
- **Brush method** — The brush method determines the basic nature of a brush. To check the brush method, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ General**. If you're drawing with a light color on a dark background, the method must be set to **Cover** in order to show the lighter color.
- **Drawing mode** — When you make a selection, the drawing mode determines what part of the selection is protected. For more information, see “Choosing the protected area of a selection” on page 554.



Working with paper texture and grain

With traditional art media, the results from using a marking tool depend on the texture of the surface to which it is applied. Corel Painter allows you to control the texture of the canvas to achieve the results you would expect from using traditional media on a given surface — pencil on watercolor paper, felt pens on cotton paper, chalk on the sidewalk, and so on. You can also create your own paper textures and adjust the grain of paper textures.

You can use paper textures in many ways. Brushes interact with paper “grain,” just as traditional tools react with the texture of the surfaces beneath them. Working with paper grains is useful when you use the **Apply Surface Texture** command or other effects, such as **Glass Distortion**. You can select different paper textures, modify them, organize them in libraries, and even create your own custom textures.

In Corel Painter, brushes that react with paper texture have a “grainy” method. For more information about brush methods, see “General controls: Methods and subcategories” on page 329.



The terms “paper grain” and “paper texture” are used synonymously.

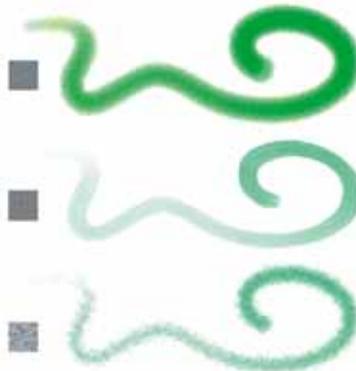
This section contains the following topics:

- Applying paper texture
- Creating and deleting paper textures
- Opening and managing the Paper Textures library
- Inverting and scaling paper grain
- Controlling brightness and contrast of paper grain
- Adjusting grain direction and behavior

Applying paper texture

Corel Painter allows you to apply paper texture to the canvas. In general, you can define texture as the roughness or coarseness of a surface, which you can both see and feel. In Corel Painter, however, texture modifies only the appearance of the image, to give you the illusion of surface roughness. It also interacts by subtly or dramatically altering the appearance of brushstrokes.

In addition, certain brushes include a “grainy” method subcategory that is specifically designed to react with the paper texture and grain. Some brushes also let you determine the amount of grain that is revealed by each brushstroke. For more information about brush methods, see “General controls: Methods and subcategories” on page 329.



One brushstroke applied to three different paper textures.

It is important to note that some brushes, such as those in the **Airbrushes** category, don't reveal paper texture in their brushstrokes. This behavior corresponds with that of a traditional airbrush.

Corel Painter includes several default paper textures that are stored in the **Papers** library. For more information about working with libraries, see “Working with libraries” on page 45. Additional paper textures are also provided on the Corel Painter DVD and on the Corel website.

To apply a paper texture

- 1 Click the Paper selector button  in the toolbox.
- 2 In the **Paper Textures** library panel, click a paper texture swatch.



The currently selected paper is saved with the document. This includes custom paper textures that may not be saved in a paper texture library.



You can also choose a paper texture from the **Papers** panel by choosing **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**, clicking the Papers options button , and clicking a paper texture swatch in the **Paper Textures** library panel.

Creating and deleting paper textures

You can create your own paper texture by choosing a pattern and then modifying the spacing of the pattern elements. You can also modify the angle of the pattern elements to alter the direction of the texture.



You can create a paper texture from a selected pattern.

You can also create a paper texture by selecting an area of an image and converting it into a paper texture.



A paper texture was generated by selecting an area of the image (left). An example of applying a brushstroke to the canvas using the new paper texture (right).

To create a paper texture

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**.
- 2 In the **Papers** panel, click the Papers options button , and choose **Make Paper**.

- 3 In the **Make Paper** dialog box, choose a pattern from the **Pattern** list box.
- 4 Adjust the **Spacing** slider.
Moving the **Spacing** slider to the right opens up the space between rows and columns in the selected pattern. It also increases the size of the pattern.
- 5 Adjust the **Angle** slider.
Moving the **Angle** slider changes the direction of the texture rows.
- 6 Type a name in the **Save As** box.
The paper texture appears as the last selection in the **Papers** panel.



You can also make a paper texture from the **Paper Libraries** panel by clicking the **Make Paper** button .

To capture paper texture

- 1 Open or create an image.
- 2 Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 3 Drag in the document window to select the area of the image that you want to capture as a paper texture.
- 4 In the **Papers** panel, click the **Papers options** button , and choose **Capture Paper**.
If you want to blend the distinction between tile borders, in the **Capture Paper** dialog box drag the **Crossfade** slider to the right.
- 5 Type a name in the **Save As** box.
The paper texture is added to the currently selected library.



The **Make Fractal Pattern** feature and certain weaves also produce excellent paper textures. For more information, see “Creating fractal patterns” on page 688.



You can also capture a paper texture from the **Paper Libraries** panel by clicking the **Capture Paper** button .

Opening and managing the Paper Textures library

You can organize and manage paper textures from the **Paper Textures** library panel. The **Paper Textures** library panel displays the default **Papers** library, the custom libraries that you create, and any custom libraries that you import.

To open the Paper Textures library panel

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Paper Libraries**.



You can also open the **Paper Libraries** panel by clicking the Paper selector button  in the toolbox.

To delete a paper texture

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Paper Libraries**.
- 2 Click a paper texture swatch.
- 3 Click the **Delete Paper** button .

To rename a paper texture

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Click the **Paper Textures** library button .
- 3 Click a paper texture swatch from the **Paper Textures** library panel.
- 4 Click the Paper options button , and choose **Rename Paper**.
- 5 Type a name in the **New Name** box.

Inverting and scaling paper grain

Paper texture can be visualized as a three-dimensional landscape made up of grains. The size, shape, and spacing of the grains determine the pattern and direction of the paper texture. When applying media to the canvas, brushes react to paper texture by coloring the grain peaks and ignoring the valleys. However, Corel Painter allows you to invert this effect to make color fill the grain valleys instead of the peaks. You can also resize the paper grain by adjusting the scale.

To invert paper grain

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Click the **Paper Textures** library button .
- 3 Click a paper texture swatch from the **Paper Textures** library panel.
- 4 In the **Papers** panel, click the **Invert Toggle** button .



You can also invert paper texture by clicking the **Paper options** button  in the **Papers** panel, and choosing **Invert Paper**.



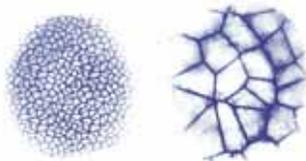
The green brushstroke was painted with the paper grain inverted.

To scale paper grain

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Click the **Paper Textures** library button .
- 3 Click a paper texture swatch from the **Paper Textures** library panel.
- 4 In the **Papers** panel, adjust the **Paper Scale** slider  to resize the paper grain.
As you move the slider, the **Paper Preview** window updates to display the new grain size. You can scale texture down to 25% or up to 400%.



Scaling large textures can use a great deal of Random Access Memory (RAM). Most textures in Corel Painter range from 50 to 400 pixels square at 100% scaling.



Brushstrokes on paper grains with different scale values.

Controlling brightness and contrast of paper grain

Brightness can be thought of as controlling the depth of the paper grain. The effect of lowering the paper's brightness is similar to that of using a more shallow grain.

Contrast can be thought of as controlling the steepness of the paper grain. The grain in higher-contrast paper changes from high to low more quickly and with fewer intermediate levels than the grain in lower-contrast paper.

To change paper grain brightness

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**.
- 2 Click the **Paper Textures** library button .
- 3 Click a paper texture swatch from the **Paper Textures** library panel.
- 4 In the **Papers** panel, adjust the **Paper Brightness** slider .

To change paper grain contrast

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**.
- 2 Click the **Paper Textures** library button .
- 3 Click a paper texture swatch from the **Paper Textures** library panel.
- 4 In the **Papers** panel, adjust the **Paper Contrast** slider .

Adjusting grain direction and behavior

When you use a brush that interacts with paper grain, the results appear with each stroke. If you have a stylus and tablet, you can adjust paper grain by changing the stroke of the stylus on a pressure-sensitive tablet. In most cases, a light stroke colors only the peaks and ridges of the grain. A heavy stroke fills color deep into the pockets and valleys. You can also affect the brush interaction with paper grain by changing the brush grain settings.

If you want a uniform paper grain across an image, create your artwork first, and then apply the grain as a surface texture. If you apply paper texture before you create an image, the texture is erasable, and you cannot erase the paper texture without erasing brushstrokes at the same time. For this reason, it is usually best to add paper texture as a last step in developing your image.

By default, paper grain is fixed, which means that the texture is in the same position each time you apply a brushstroke. You can change this setting if you want grain to be applied randomly.

You can also change the look of brushstrokes by having the paper grain interact with stroke direction. This option works best when you paint with a stylus and use certain papers and brushes.

When you find a brush and paper combination that you really like, you can save it as a new look in the **Look Selector**. For more information about saving looks, see “Saving a brush look” on page 312.

To randomize paper grain

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Enable the **Random Brush Stroke Grain** check box.



The **Random Brush Stroke Grain** check box is not available for all brushes.

To enable directional paper grain

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Click the **Paper Textures** library button .
- 3 Click a paper texture swatch from the **Paper Textures** library panel.
- 4 In the **Papers** panel, click the **Direction Toggle** button .



Factors such as stylus pressure, paper, and brush variant affect the appearance of brushstrokes when the **Direction Toggle** button  is enabled. Papers with pronounced grain, such as **Wood Grain** and **Gessoed Canvas**, produce the best results.



Auto-painting photos

Corel Painter's auto-painting tools streamline the process of creating a painting that is based on a digital image or scanned photo. Previous experience with digital art is not required to use these tools.

The auto-painting process involves three basic steps:

Step	Description
1. Underpainting	Prepare and clone a photo for painting
2. Auto-painting	Apply brushstrokes to the canvas
3. Fine-tuning	Fine-tune your artwork by restoring some detail to the image

This section contains the following topics:

- Creating underpaintings
- Auto-painting photos
- Restoring detail to paintings

Creating underpaintings

An underpainting is a version of the photo in which you adjust the photo's colors, tones, and sharpness. The purpose of the underpainting is to prepare it for auto-painting. For example, you can darken colors to simulate the colors used in an 18th-century painting, or you can soften colors to simulate the colors found in watercolor paintings.

After adjusting these elements, you must clone the underpainting to preserve it and to prepare for auto-painting. Creating a clone allows Corel Painter to borrow colors from the photo in order to recreate it as a painting on a blank canvas.

Choosing an underpainting method

Depending on the effect you want to achieve, you can choose one of the following methods for creating an underpainting:

- Quickly simulate the color and tone used in some popular art styles, such as watercolor paintings or chalk drawings, by using a **Color Scheme** preset.
- Match the color and tone of your underpainting to an existing image, such as a photo, scanned image, or digital artwork.
- Quickly lighten, darken, or shift the color or contrast of your photo by using a **Photo Enhance** preset.
- Adjust individual settings in the **Photo Enhance** area, and save the settings as a custom preset.



One method you can use to prepare a photo for painting (left) is to choose a source image (center) that contains the colors and tones you want to use. The color and tone of the source image can be applied to your photo to create an underpainting (right).

To create an underpainting

- 1 Open the image that you want to auto-paint.
- 2 Choose **Window** ► **Auto-Painting Panels** ► **Underpainting**.
- 3 In the **Underpainting** panel, choose a preset from the **Color Scheme** list box.
- 4 Choose a preset from the **Photo Enhance** list box.
- 5 In the **Photo Enhance** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — lets you brighten or darken the photo
 - **Contrast** — lets you increase or decrease the difference in tone between the dark and light areas of the photo
 - **Hue** — lets you shift the color balance of the photo. For example, you can correct a color cast or apply a cast to create a special effect.

- **Saturation** — lets you adjust the vividness of colors
- **Value** — lets you brighten or darken the photo by using the HSV color space values
- **Smart Blur** — lets you adjust the level of detail in the photo. More detail is maintained in high-contrast areas than in low-contrast areas.

A preview of the change is shown in the photo, but the change is not applied until you click the **Apply** button .

- 6 Click the **Apply** button .



Before clicking the **Apply** button , you can return the photo to its original state by clicking the **Reset** button .

You can add an edge effect to simulate the unpainted edge of a canvas or to create a frame effect by choosing an edge from the **Edge Effect** list box and adjusting the **Amount** slider.

To save **Photo Enhance** settings as a preset

- 1 In the **Underpainting** panel, adjust the **Photo Enhance** sliders to achieve the style you want.
- 2 Click the **Add Preset** button .
- 3 In the **Save Preset** dialog box, type a name for your preset.
The preset appears in the **Photo Enhance** list box.



You can delete a preset by choosing it in the **Photo Enhance** list box and clicking the **Delete Preset** button .

To create an underpainting by matching the color and tone of another image

- 1 Open the image that you want to use as a source for color matching.
- 2 Open the image that you want to use as an underpainting.
This image is now the active document.
- 3 In the **Underpainting** panel, choose the filename for the source image from the **Color Scheme** list box.
The underpainting is automatically updated with the color scheme from the source image.

If you want to fine-tune the underpainting, you can adjust the **Photo Enhance** settings.

- 4 Click the **Apply** button .

To clone an underpainting

- In the **Underpainting** panel, click the **Auto Clone** button .

Auto-painting photos

Once the underpainting is created and cloned, you can start the auto-painting process. You can choose a Smart Stroke brush variant and let the Smart Stroke painting and **Smart** settings do the work. Although the Smart Stroke brush variants are optimized for auto-painting, you can also use any Cloner brush variant. If you want more control over how the brushstrokes interact with the canvas, you can set individual stroke settings.



Auto-painting applies brushstrokes to the canvas.

Using the Auto-Painting panel

The **Auto-Painting** panel lets you specify how paint strokes are applied to a photo. You can choose from the following options:

- **Smart Stroke Painting** — automatically applies paint strokes that follow forms in the photo
- **Smart Settings** — changes the size, length, and pressure of brushstrokes in areas of greater detail. This option can be used with Smart Stroke painting to preserve detail from the source photo.

- **Stroke** — lets you choose a brushstroke. You can also add custom brushstrokes to the list.
- **Randomness** — introduces an “accidental” quality in color and stroke. **Randomness** contributes to the appealing, unique look of artwork created with Corel Painter. You can control the randomness of the following settings:
 - **Pressure** — lets you set a value from 0 to 100 to specify the amount of pressure with which brushstrokes are applied. This setting represents the percentage of the preset pressure for the **Stroke** option.
 - **Length** — lets you set a value from 0 to 100 to specify the length of the brushstrokes. This setting represents the percentage of the preset length for the **Stroke** option.
 - **Rotation** — lets you set a value from 0 to 360 degrees to specify the rotation of the brushstrokes.
- **Brush Size** — lets you set the brush size

You can control the speed of auto-painting so that you can see how and where individual strokes are applied. You can also stop the auto-painting process at any time.

To auto-paint a photo by using Smart Stroke painting

- 1 In the document window, select the clone that you created from the underpainting.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Auto-Painting Panels** ▶ **Auto-Painting**.
- 3 In the **Auto-Painting** panel, enable the **Smart Stroke Painting** check box.
- 4 Click the **Play** button ▶ .
Brushstrokes are applied automatically.
- 5 Click the **Stop** button ■ when you are satisfied with the results.
If you do not click the **Stop** button, auto-painting stops at the end of the brushstroke cycle.

You can also

Enable paint strokes to adjust automatically in size, length, and pressure to areas of greater detail	Enable the Smart Settings check box.
---	---

Control the speed at which brushstrokes are applied	In the Auto-Painting panel, adjust the Speed slider.
---	--

You can also

Turn off tracing paper to view the auto-painting progression more easily

Press **Command + T** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + T** (Windows).

To auto-paint a photo by using stroke settings

- 1 In the document window, select the image that you want to auto-paint.
- 2 In the **Auto-Painting** panel, choose a stroke from the **Stroke** list box.
- 3 Click the **Play** button  .
Brushstrokes are applied automatically.
- 4 Click the **Stop** button  when you are satisfied with the results.
If you do not click the **Stop** button, auto-painting stops at the end of the brushstroke cycle.

You can also

Control the speed at which brushstrokes are applied

Adjust the **Speed** slider.

Change the size of the brushstrokes

Adjust the **Brush Size** slider.

Randomize the brushstrokes

Adjust the **Randomness** slider. The settings in the slider determine the range of randomness for **Pressure**, **Length**, and **Rotation**. For example, if the **Randomness for pressure** slider is set to 32% and you set the **Randomness** slider to 64%, the pressure for each stroke is between 0% and 32% with a variation of 64%.

Randomize the pressure of the brushstrokes

Click the **Randomness for pressure**  button, and then adjust the slider.

Randomize the length of the brushstrokes

Click the **Randomness for length**  button, and then adjust the slider.

Randomize the rotation of the brushstrokes

Click the **Randomness for rotation**  button, and then adjust the slider.



You can use a custom stroke by clicking the **Recording Options** button and choosing **Record Stroke**. Paint a stroke on the canvas, and choose **Save Stroke** from the same menu. Your stroke is added to the **Stroke** list box. For more information, see “Recording and playing back brushstrokes” on page 129.

Restoring detail to paintings

After using the **Auto-Painting** panel to create the painting, you can use the **Restoration** panel to recover detail in the portrait from the original photo, if necessary. For example, the **Restoration** panel is ideal for restoring some detail in the area of a subject’s eyes.



You can restore detail from the original photo by using brushes in the Restoration panel.

The **Restoration** panel gives you access to two cloner brushes, which you can use in specific areas of your photo to restore detail. You can adjust the settings for these brushes on the property bar.

To restore photo detail

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Auto-Painting Panels** ▶ **Restoration**.
- 2 In the **Restoration** panel, click one of the following buttons:
 - **Soft Edge Cloner Brush** ● — activates the **Soft Edge Cloner** brush variant, which restores detail gradually
 - **Hard Edge Cloner Brush** ● — activates the **Straight Cloner** brush variant, which restores detail quickly with a few brushstrokes

- 3 Adjust the **Brush Size** slider .
- 4 Paint over the area in which you want to restore detail.



Image cloning and sampling

Corel Painter includes powerful image cloning tools to help you transform an existing image, such as a photograph, into a work of art. You can also use image sampling tools and techniques to sample a portion of an image so you can use it elsewhere.

This section contains the following topics:

- Cloning images
- Using Quick Clone
- Setting cloning preferences
- Working with multiple clone sources
- Editing, updating, saving, and exporting clone source images
- Painting in the clone
- Using brush loading
- Performing offset sampling
- Applying transformations when sampling
- Using selections and transformations when sampling
- Filling an area with a sampled image

Cloning images

Corel Painter lets you clone an image to create a work of art. In other words, you can use cloning techniques to give your digital photographs a second life.

This section explains the manual process of cloning an image. The manual process involves choosing the image you want to clone (source image), creating the clone, and then setting up the workspace to start painting in the clone. However, if you prefer, you can choose a source image and let Corel Painter automatically set up the workspace for painting in the clone. For information, see “Using Quick Clone” on page 154.

Setting up the clone

To begin the cloning process, you need to select the source image that you want to clone. Corel Painter then duplicates this source image and embeds the image as a clone source in the clone document. The clone document appears in a new document window, and the clone source is displayed in the **Clone Source** panel. You can also open the source image in a separate window, which allows you to paint on the canvas with the source image displayed by its side. A crosshair cursor appears in the **Source Image** window to identify which area of the source image you are painting.



*The area that is painted in the clone document window (left) is identified by a crosshair cursor in the **Source Image** window (right).*

Working with the source image

The clone source image is best described as a snapshot of a selected image at a given time. Once the clone is created and the clone source image is embedded, the relationship with the original document is broken. However, you can edit the embedded clone source image to change its appearance. For more information, see “Editing, updating, saving, and exporting clone source images” on page 157.

Once the initial clone is created, you can add additional source images to the clone document, which allows you to clone colors from different sources. For more information, see “Working with multiple clone sources” on page 155.

When the clone document opens in the document window, you need to clear the canvas to begin painting in the clone by using the painterly technique of your choice. For more information, see “Painting in the clone” on page 159.

Cloning with tracing paper

Before you begin painting in the clone, you can also enable tracing paper. Tracing paper displays a faded-out version of the source image beneath the clone document, which lets you precisely apply clone colors to the canvas.

Unlike traditional tracing paper, the Corel Painter tracing paper is a viewing mode that you can use as a reference for painting or tracing images. It's not a real object, such as a layer or a document. This viewing mode provides a faded-out version of the source image in the document window, as if it were displayed on top of a light box. When you apply media to the image with tracing paper enabled, the media is applied to the clone document, not the tracing paper.



The clone with the tracing paper turned on (right) allows you to see a faded-out image of the clone source image (left).

When the tracing paper is turned on, not all image details are clearly visible. To keep track of the changes, you may want to toggle between enabling and disabling the tracing paper. You can also control the opacity of the tracing paper.

Outlining with tracing paper

In addition to painting in a clone, you can use a clone with tracing paper enabled to outline an image. You can then use the outline as a starting point for a painting.



*Use the tracing paper feature to view the source image for outlining (left).
When you turn tracing paper off, you can see the outline (right).*

To clone an image

1 Open the image that you want to clone.

2 Choose **File ▶ Clone**.

The clone is displayed in its own document window.

If you want to paint in the clone colors on a blank canvas, you can clear the clone document by choosing **Select ▶ All**, and then choosing **Edit ▶ Clear**.

3 Apply brushstrokes to the canvas by using a cloner brush, or choose any brush and set it to clone color.

If you want to open the **Clone Source** panel, choose **Window ▶ Clone Source**.



When you create a clone, a copy of the source image is automatically embedded in the clone document. Consequently, if you make changes to the original image, the changes are not reflected in the clone. If you want to use the most up-to-date version of the image, you need to add it as a new clone source and then delete the older version. For more information, see “To update changes to a clone source image” on page 158.

If a source image has layers, cloning creates a fully composited copy — that is, all layers in the image are dropped automatically. This aspect of cloning lets you flatten an image for faster printing.

If you select a Cloner brush and switch to offset sampling while cloning an image, the **Offset Sampling** check box is automatically enabled in the **Clone Source** panel. It is also important to note the sampling reference point is not treated as a clone source and does not display in the **Clone Source** panel. For more information, see “Performing offset sampling” on page 163.

To display the Source Image window and crosshair cursor

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source**.
- 2 In the **Clone Source** panel, enable the **Show Source Image (with crosshair cursor)** check box.

To enable tracing paper

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source**.
- 2 In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Toggle Tracing Paper** button .
To use a keyboard shortcut, press **Command + T** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl+ T** (Windows).
A faint rendering of the source image is displayed through the tracing paper.
- 3 Do one of the following:
 - Apply brushstrokes to the canvas by using a clone tool or brush variant set to clone color.
 - Outline the image using, for example, a Pencil brush variant.

You can also

Change the opacity of tracing paper

In the **Clone Source** panel, adjust the **Set Tracing Paper Opacity** slider.

You can also

To disable the tracing paper

In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Toggle Tracing Paper** button.



You can also enable tracing paper from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button  and choosing **Tracing Paper**.

Using Quick Clone

You can use **Quick Clone** to automatically set up everything you need to clone an image. When you use **Quick Clone**, it automatically:

- creates the clone document
- embeds the clone source
- closes the source image
- clears the canvas
- enables tracing paper
- selects a cloner brush

You can also change the **Quick Clone** preferences. For more information, see “Setting cloning preferences” on page 154.

To clone an image using Quick Clone

- 1 Open the image that you want to clone.
- 2 Choose **File** ► **Quick Clone**.
- 3 In the **Clone Source** panel, enable the **Show Source Image (with crosshair cursor)** check box.
- 4 Apply brushstrokes to the canvas by using the selected cloner brush.
If you enabled the **Switch to Cloner Brushes** check box in the **Preferences** dialog box, the last Cloner brush that you used is automatically selected.

Setting cloning preferences

You can set various preferences for cloning and for **Quick Clone**. For example, you can choose to always use the last selected cloner brush variant or enable **Tracing Paper**.

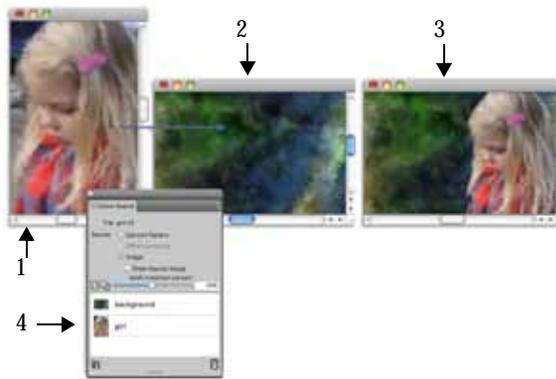
To customize cloning behavior

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3 ▸ Preferences ▸ Cloning**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit ▸ Preferences ▸ Cloning**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Close the image that was used as the clone source	Enable the Close Source Image check box.
Open the Clone Source panel automatically	Enable the Open Clone Source panel check box.
Start painting in the clone colors on a clear canvas	Enable the Clear Canvas check box.
Activate tracing paper	Enable the Turn On Tracing Paper check box.
Activate the last Cloner brush variant	Enable the Switch To Cloner Brushes check box.
Use the current brush variant to clone the underlying color	Enable the Clone Color check box. To enable the Clone Color check box, you must disable the Switch to Cloner Brushes check box.
Display a dialog box every time you switch to the Source Image window from the clone document window. The dialog box warns you that any source image editing needs to be updated, saved, discarded, or exported.	Enable the Show Edit Source Image Dialog Box check box.

Working with multiple clone sources

Corel Painter lets you add multiple clone sources to a clone document, which lets you borrow elements from multiple images and combine them in the clone. You can use any open document as a clone source if you add it as a clone source using the **Clone Source** panel. In addition, the **Clone Source** panel lets you quickly switch between clone sources.



*The girl (1) and background (2) images were set as clone sources. They were then merged into the clone image (3). Both clone sources display in the **Clone Source** panel (4).*

To add a clone source to a clone document

- 1 Open the clone image to which you want to add a clone source.
- 2 Choose **Window ▸ Clone Source**.
- 3 In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Source Image** button , and choose **Open Source**.
- 4 Locate the image that you want to add as a clone source.
- 5 Click **Open**.

The clone source is added to the **Clone Source** panel, and it's also embedded in the document.

If you want to add additional clone sources, repeat steps 3 to 5.

To work with multiple clone sources

- 1 Choose **Window ▸ Clone Source**.
- 2 In the **Clone Source** panel, choose a clone source from the clone source list.
- 3 Apply brushstrokes to the canvas.
To work with a different clone source, choose the clone source from the clone source list.

Editing, updating, saving, and exporting clone source images

You can edit an embedded clone source image to change its appearance. For example, you can add layers or apply effects to the source image. When the source image modifications are complete, you have various options for working with the edited source image.



*A black and white effect was applied to the **Source Image** (right). However, the edit is not yet reflected in the embedded clone source image (left).*

You can save the changes to the source image by updating the currently selected source image, or by creating a new source image from the edited source. It's important to note that performing either of these actions flattens all layers and deletes all undo levels from the image. If you want to retain the layers, you can export the source image as a new document and then update the embedded source image to continue cloning. Once the source image is exported as a new document, the relationship with the embedded source image is broken.

You can also discard any changes that you make to embedded source image.

To edit a clone source image

- 1 Choose **Window** ► **Clone Source**.
- 2 In the **Clone Source** panel, enable the **Show Source Image** check box.
- 3 Click in the **Source Image** window.
- 4 The **Edit Source Image** dialog box opens to provide instructions on how to proceed after editing a source image. Click **Ok**.

- 5 In **Source Image** window, edit the source image.

To update changes to a clone source image

- 1 With the edited clone source image open in the **Source Image** window, switch to the clone document window.
The **Clone Source Image** dialog box appears.
- 2 In the **Clone Source Image** dialog box, enable the **Update** option.
- 3 Click **Ok**.

To create a new source image from an edited source

- 1 With the edited clone source image open in the **Source Image** window, switch to the clone document window.
The **Clone Source Image** dialog box appears.
- 2 In the **Clone Source Image** dialog box, enable the **Create New** option.
- 3 Click **Ok**.
The new source image reference displays in the **Clone Source** panel.

To export an edited source image

- 1 With the edited clone source image open in the **Source Image** window, choose **File** ► **Export Source Image**.
- 2 In the **Export Source Image As** dialog box, choose the drive and folder where you want to save the file.
- 3 Type a filename in the **Save As (Mac)** or **File Name (Windows)** text box.
- 4 Click **Save**.



You can also export a clone source image by pressing **Command + Shift + S** (Mac) or **Ctrl + Shift + S** (Windows).

To discard the changes made to the source image

- 1 With the edited clone source image open in the **Source Image** window, switch to the clone document window.
The **Clone Source Image** dialog box appears.

- 2 In the **Clone Source Image** dialog box, enable the **Discard** option.
- 3 Click **Ok**.

Painting in the clone

After creating a clone, you can choose which brush you want to use to apply cloned colors to the canvas.

Cloners

Painting with a cloner brush is a great way to obtain an artistic rendering from photographic source material. You can choose the **Cloner** tool, which automatically enables the brush variants in the **Cloners** brush category. Some cloner brush variants, such as the **Straight Cloner**, reproduce a source image directly, but most variants let you reproduce a source image with media effects, such as paper grain and specialized dabs.



The Oil Brush Cloner is just one of many cloner brush variants.

Cloning method brush variants

You can also expand Corel Painter's cloning capabilities by turning almost any brush variant into a cloner. Using a cloning-method brush variant is the most common way to develop an image in a clone destination. The variant re-creates the source image while it effectively "filters" it, which allows you to reproduce an artistic rendering of the image in the clone document.



Cloning allows you to “filter” source images to create an artistic rendering of the image.

You can create new cloner brushes or refine existing cloner brush variants by using the brush controls. For more information, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315.

Brushes that use buildup methods, like pencils and felt pens, build toward black. If you clone with one of these brushes in a dark area of your image, you may not achieve the desired results. You can use the **Opacity** slider on the property bar to control how rapidly these brushes build up to black. You can also choose chalk or one of the other tools that cover underlying colors.

Because the cloning methods use a full set of pixels from the original document for each brush dab, you get a truer copy of the original than you might by using the **Clone Color** button . Unlike the **Clone Color** option, the cloning methods preserve the original image texture in the clone. Cloning methods are good to use when you want to precisely re-create portions of a source image.

Auto cloning

Using a cloner brush can take a long time if you’re working on a large area. To work more quickly, you can have Corel Painter make brushstrokes for you, using the Auto Clone feature. For more information, see “Automatically cloning an image” on page 593. You can also have Corel Painter place directional brushstrokes to produce a Van Gogh–like rendition of a cloned image. For more information, see “Applying the Auto Van Gogh effect” on page 595.

Additional clone painting techniques

The following table describes different techniques for painting a clone:

To	For information, see
Create a mosaic or tessellation by using a source image	“Creating a mosaic” on page 706
Add three-dimensional effects by applying surface texture	“Using 3D brushstrokes to create texture” on page 616
Create a selection or channel	“Selections and Transformations” on page 543 and “Alpha Channels” on page 529

To choose a cloner brush

- 1 With a clone source selected, click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox. The **Cloners** brush category and a cloners brush variant are automatically selected. If you want to change the brush variant, click the Brush Selector, and then click a different **Cloners** brush variant in the Brush library panel.
- 2 On the property bar, adjust any of the brush properties, such as size, opacity, and resat.
- 3 Apply brushstrokes to the canvas.



For increased color accuracy, you can enable the **Brush Loading** option. For more information, see “Using brush loading” on page 162.

To transform a brush variant into a cloner brush

- 1 With a clone source selected, click the **Brush** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category and brush variant.
- 4 Click the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel. Enabling the **Clone Color** option disables the **Color** panel. This is a reminder that the color information is pulled from the clone source.
- 5 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 6 In the **General** panel, choose **Cloning** from the **Method** list box.
- 7 From the **Subcategory** list box, choose one of the following options:

- **Hard Cover Cloning** — results in partially anti-aliased brushstrokes that hide underlying strokes
- **Soft Cover Cloning** — produces anti-aliased brushstrokes that cover layered ones
- **Grainy Hard Cover Cloning** — works like **Hard Cover Cloning**, but brushstrokes also interact with paper grain
- **Grainy Soft Cover Cloning** — works like **Soft Cover Cloning**, but brushstrokes also interact with paper grain
- **Drip Cloning** — pushes color around as if it were wet, cloning the original with distortions based on your stroke

8 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.

9 In the **Cloning** panel, choose **Normal** from the **Clone Type** list box.

The additional cloning types allow you to apply transformation to the clone. For more information, see “Applying transformations when sampling” on page 165.

10 Apply brushstrokes to the canvas.



If you change brushes while cloning images, you must click the **Clone Color** button  again.

If you change the brush or variant, the clone color is automatically disabled. To continue working with the clone color, re-enable the clone color.

For more information about methods and subcategories, see “General controls: Methods and subcategories” on page 329.

Using brush loading

For greater color accuracy while cloning, you can use the brush loading option. This causes the brush to pick up individual colors in different regions of the brush dab.

Without brush loading, the **Clone Color** option uses a single, averaged color from the source for each brush dab. This results in an approximation of the original. You can use the **Clone Color** button  without brush loading to create an artistic impression of the source.

To enable the Brush Loading option

1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Well**.

2 In the **Well** panel, enable the **Brush Loading** check box.

Performing offset sampling

Offset sampling, also known as “point-to-point cloning,” lets you sample an area of an image and then reuse it elsewhere within the document, or in separate document. Sampling is a useful technique for retouching photographs.

To perform offset sampling, you must set a sampling reference point and then set destination reference points. Sampling reference points specify the area of the document that you want to reuse, or clone. Destination reference points determine the area where you want the sampled image to appear. To identify which area of the source document you are sampling, a crosshair cursor appears.



The green dot (left) represents the sampling reference point. The red dot (right) represents the destination point.

It is important to note that the sampling reference point, also known as the source, is not treated as a clone source. The sampled area does not display in the **Clone Source** panel.

To perform offset sampling within a document

- 1 Click the **Rubber Stamp** tool  in the toolbox.
If you want to adjust the size of the sampled area, type a value in the **Size** box, or adjust the slider on the property bar.
- 2 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click to set the source reference point.
A green marker appears on the image, indicating the reference point for the source image.
- 3 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click to set the destination reference point.
- 4 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area to reveal the sampled area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.

You can also

Adjust the clone color opacity

On the property bar, type a percentage in the **Opacity** box, or adjust the slider.

Adjust the randomized jitter of the brushstroke

On the property bar, type a value in the **Jitter** box, or adjust the slider.



You can also enable offset sampling by clicking the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.

You can set the destination area before painting by clicking while holding down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows). A red marker indicates the destination area.

To perform offset sampling between documents

- 1 Open both the image that you want to use as the sampling source and the image that you want to use as the destination.
If you want to view both images at once, you may want to arrange the images side-by-side.
- 2 With the source image selected, click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
If you want to change the brush variant, click the Brush Selector, and click a Cloners brush variant in the Brush library panel.
- 3 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click the source document to set the sample source area reference point.
A green numbered marker appears on the image to indicate the reference point for the source area.
- 4 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click the destination document to set the destination reference point.
- 5 In destination document, apply brushstrokes to the canvas.
You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.

You can also

Adjust the size of the brushstroke	Type a value in the Size box, or adjust the slider on the property bar.
Adjust the clone color opacity	On the property bar, type a percentage in the Opacity box, or adjust the slider.
Control the amount of color that is replenished in a stroke	On the property bar, type a percentage in the Resat box, or adjust the slider.
Control how much the brush colors smear underlying colors, including the paper color	On the property bar, type a percentage in the Bleed box, or adjust the slider.
Adjust bristle separation	On the property bar, type a value in the Feature box, or adjust the slider. The higher the setting, the farther apart the bristle hairs will appear.
Scale the brushstroke proportionally with the brush size	Click the Scale Feature With Brush Size button  on the property bar.

Applying transformations when sampling

Corel Painter allows you to sample part of an image and apply a transformation to the sample when you reuse it elsewhere. This technique is also referred to as multi-point cloning. You can apply transformations such as, scaling, rotating, shearing (also referred to as skewing), or you can apply perspective.

Multi-point sampling brush variants

To apply transformations when sampling, you can select a multi-point cloning brush variant from the **Cloners** brush category or you can use any brush variant that supports the cloning method. For more information, see “To transform a brush variant into a cloner brush” on page 161.

The following table describes the available multi-point sampling brush variants.

Multi-point Cloners brush variant

Example

Rotate, Scale 2P lets you turn the sampled area around its center of rotation and size it to a percentage of its original size. **Rotate, Scale 2P** uses two reference points.



Scale 2P lets you size the sampled area to a percentage of its original size. **Scale 2P** uses two reference points.



Rotate 2P lets you turn the sampled area around its center of rotation. **Rotate 2P** uses two reference points.



Multi-point Cloners brush variant

Example

Rotate, Mirror 2P lets you turn the sampled area around its center of rotation while creating a horizontal or vertical mirror image of the clone source. **Rotate, Mirror 2P** uses two reference points.



Rotate, Scale, Shear 3P lets you turn the sampled area around its center of rotation, while sizing it to a percentage of its original size, and skewing its appearance. **Rotate, Scale, Shear 3P** uses three reference points.



Bilinear 4P lets you stretch, or warp, the sampled area disproportionately. You can also tile the clone source. **Bilinear 4P** uses four reference points.



Multi-point Cloners brush variant

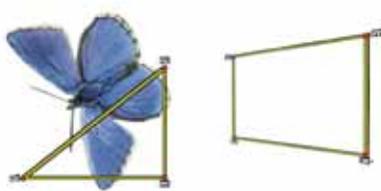
Example

Perspective 4P lets you give the sampled area the appearance of depth. **Perspective Tiling 4P** also lets you tile the sampled area. **Perspective 4P** uses four reference points.



Reference points

After selecting a brush variant, you need to set the sample and destination reference points in the image. The number of reference points depends on the type of transformation that you choose. The reference points allow you to identify the sample area, position the destination, and control the transformation. After the points are set, you can then apply brushstrokes to the destination area to gradually reveal the transformed sample. You can insert source points in one document and destination points in another, or you can insert both sets of points in the same document.



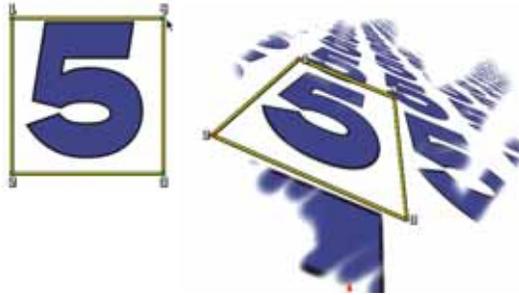
Sample source (left) and destination (right) reference points are set for Perspective cloning.

Tiling

Tiling allows you to fill a space by repeating a small sampled image. The **4-Point Tiling** option is available for **Bilinear** or **Perspective** cloning only.

The four sample reference points define the sampled area, which is temporarily converted into a pattern tile. In the clone destination, the tile is warped according to

the relative positions of the source and destination reference points and repeated as necessary to cover the area. If you want to save the sampled area for future use, you can capture it as a pattern. For more information, see “Creating and editing patterns” on page 682.



With 4-Point Tiling, the source image is repeated.

Tiling is particularly useful when you want to fill an area with the sample source. For more information, see “Filling an area with a sampled image” on page 177.

To scale the sample source

- 1 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click the **Brush Selector** on the **Brush Selector** bar.
- 3 In the **Brush library** panel, click the **XScale 2P** brush variant.
When you choose the **XScale 2P** brush variant, the **Scale (2)** clone type is automatically selected in the **Cloning** brush control panel.
- 4 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), click in the image to set the two sample reference points.
- 5 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click to set the two destination reference points.
The relative distance between the two destination points and the two source points determines the amount of scaling that is applied to the sample. For example, if the line length between the two destination points is longer than the line length between the two source points, the sample is scaled up. Conversely, if the line length between the two destination points is shorter than the line length between the two source points, the sample is scaled down.
- 6 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.



To achieve the best scaling results, set the sample reference points at the outer edges of the object that you want to sample to better delineate its size. This ensures that the object will be scaled proportionally.

To rotate the sample source

- 1 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **XRotate 2P** brush variant.
When you choose the **XRotate 2P** brush variant, the **Rotate (2)** clone type is automatically selected in the **Cloning** brush control panel.
- 4 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and set the two sample reference points.
- 5 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click in the image to set the two destination reference points.

The relative difference between the angle of the line of the two destination points and the two sample reference points determines the angle of rotation of the sample. If the line angle does not change, the position of the destination points relative to the sample points also affects the rotation. For example, if you set the sample points vertically from bottom to top, but then set the destination points at the same vertical angle but from top to bottom, the sampled image will be flipped 180 degrees.

- 6 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.



The line length does not affect the rotation.

To rotate and mirror the sample source

- 1 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **XRotate, Mirror 2P** brush variant.
When you choose the **XRotate, Mirror 2P**, the **XRotate & Mirror (2)** clone type is automatically selected in the **Cloning** brush control panel.
- 4 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click in the image to set the two sample reference points.
- 5 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click to set the two destination reference points.

The relative difference between the angle of the line of the two destination points and the two sample points determines the angle of rotation of the mirrored clone image.

If the line angle does not change, the position of the destination points relative to the sample points also affects the rotation. For example, if you set the sample points vertically from bottom to top, but then set the destination points at the same vertical angle but from top to bottom, the sampled image will be flipped 180 degrees.

If you want to mirror the sample, without any rotation, set both the sample and destination points in the same position.

- 6 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.

To rotate and scale the sample source

- 1 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **XRotate, Scale 2P** brush variant.
When you choose the **XRotate, Scale 2P** brush variant, the **XRotate & Scale (2)** clone type is automatically selected in the **Cloning** brush control panel.
- 4 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and set the sample reference points.

- 5 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and set the two destination reference points.

The relative distance between the two destination points and the two sample points determines the amount of scaling that is applied to the sample. In addition, the relative difference between of the angle of the line of the two destination points and the two sample reference points determines the angle of rotation of the mirrored sample image. In cases where the line angle does not change, the position of the destination points relative to the sample points also affects the rotation.



Two destination reference points are set in preparation for Rotate & Scale sampling.

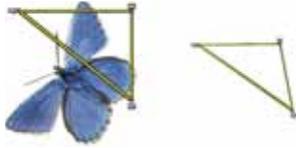
- 6 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.

To rotate, scale, and shear the sample source

- 1 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **XRotate, Scale, Shear 3P** brush variant. When you choose the **XRotate, Scale, Shear 3P** brush variant, the **XRotate, Scale, Shear (3)** clone type is automatically selected in the **Cloning** brush control panel.
- 4 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click in the image to set the three sample reference points.
- 5 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click in the image to set the three destination reference points.

When all three points are inserted, a triangle is created. The length of the line segments controls the scaling of the sample, the angling of the line segments controls the rotation, and the degree of slanting controls the shearing, also referred to as skewing.



Sample source–destination reference points are set for Rotate, Scale, & Shear.

- 6 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.

To warp the sample source

- 1 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **XBilinear 4P** brush variant.
When you choose the **XBilinear 4P** brush variant, the **XBilinear 4P** clone type is automatically selected in the **Cloning** brush control panel.
- 4 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click to set the four sample reference points.
- 5 Hold down **Option** + **Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt** + **Shift** (Windows), and click to set the four destination reference points.
- 6 The relative positions of all four sample and destination points affects the warping of the sample.
- 7 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.



You can tile the sample by enabling the **4-Point Tiling** check box in the **Cloning** brush control panel.

To add perspective to the clone source

- 1 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.

- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **XPerspective 4P** brush variant.
If you want the clone to produce a tiling effect, click the **XPerspective Tiling 4P** brush variant.
When you choose the **XPerspective 4P** brush variant, the **XPerspective 4P** clone type is automatically selected in the **Cloning** brush control panel.
- 4 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click in the image to set the four sample reference points.
- 5 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click to set the four destination reference points.
The relative position of the four sample and destination points controls the perspective transformation. To achieve a simple perspective transformation, set the four sample points to form a rectangle, and then set the four destination points to form a trapeze.
- 6 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.
You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.

To move previously set reference points

- 1 Do one of the following:
Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows) to display the sample points.
Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows) to display the destination points.
- 2 With the reference points displayed, drag a point to a new location.

Using selections and transformations when sampling

You can use a selection when sampling an image area in two ways: by making brushstrokes in the destination image obey the selection in the sample source image, or by copying the active selection in the sample source region. These two options can be used individually or together.

These selection options require a **Cloning** method. They do not work for brushes of other methods that use the **Clone Color** button  on the **Color** panel.



Use Obey Source Selection to paint in the area that corresponds to the source selection.



Use Copy Source Selection to sample both the selection and the color.

To sample an area of an image by using a source selection

- 1 Choose a selection tool from the toolbox, and select the area of the image that you want to sample.

If you want to closely outline the sample source area, choose the **Lasso** tool . For information about setting up a selection, see “Creating path-based selections” on page 546.

- 2 Click the **Cloner** tool  in the toolbox.
- 3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 4 In the Brush library panel, click the **Cloners** category, and click a brush variant.

- 5 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Cloning**.
- 6 In the **Cloning** panel, enable the **Clone Color** check box.
- 7 Enable any of the following options:
 - **Obey Source Selection** — respects the content of the active sample source selection. When you paint in the destination, the brushstrokes are constrained to a region that corresponds to the sample source selection. For sampling types that apply a transformation, the selection is transformed.
 - **Copy Source Selection** — copies the active selection in the source region. When you paint in the destination, your brushstrokes sample the selection's pixels as well as the RGB pixels. For sampling types that apply a transformation, the copied selection is transformed. **Copy Source Selection** is often used together with **Obey Source Selection**.
- 8 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click to set the sample source reference points.
- 9 Hold down **Option** + **Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt** + **Shift** (Windows), and click to set the destination reference points.

The number of points depends on the brush variant that you chose.

- 10 Apply brushstrokes to the destination area.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.



*This image uses **Rotate & Scale** sampling with both **Obey Source Selection** and **Copy Source Selection** enabled.*

Filling an area with a sampled image

You can apply a transformed sample by filling, instead of using a brush. Filling allows you to cover a large area evenly, without much effort. Filling is supported only when you use perspective or bilinear sampling, with or without tiling.

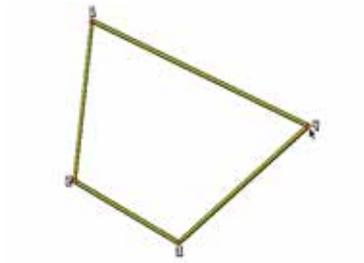
To apply a transformed sample as a fill, you need to set both sample source and destination reference points, as you would when applying a sample with a brush. For information, see “Applying transformations when sampling” on page 165.

If you want to save the sample source reference area as a pattern for future use, you can capture the pattern. For more information, see “Creating and editing patterns” on page 682.

To fill with a transformed source image

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click the **Cloners** category, and click a brush variant that allows you to select four sample source and destination points:
 - **XPerspective 4P**
 - **XPerspective Tiling 4P**
 - **XBilinear 4P**
- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 4 In the **Cloning** panel, enable the **Clone Color** check box.
- 5 Hold down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and click to set the four sample source reference points.
- 6 Hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and click to set the four destination reference points.
- 7 Click the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox.
- 8 Choose **Source Image from the Fill** list box on the property bar.
- 9 Click in the destination area to apply the fill.

You can disable offset sampling by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel or by clicking the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar, and choosing a non-Cloner brush variant.



The destination points determine where the transformation occurs.



By using transformed clone information, the brick pattern becomes a steep wall.



Working with composition tools, symmetry tools, rulers, and guides

The placement of objects in a painting can dramatically affect the overall appearance of the finished work. Corel Painter includes many tools and features to help you compose, size, and position images and image elements. For example, you can display the rulers or the grid to help you position image elements with precision. You can also use symmetry tools, such as the **Mirror Painting** tool, to achieve visual balance.

This section contains the following topics:

- Using the Layout Grid
- Using the Mirror Painting mode
- Using the Kaleidoscope Painting mode
- Using Perspective Guides
- Using the Divine Proportion tool
- Using rulers
- Using guides
- Using Snap to Guides
- Using the grid
- Using Snap to Grid

Using the Layout Grid

The Layout Grid provides an easy way to divide your canvas so that you can plan your composition. For example, you can divide your canvas into thirds vertically and horizontally to use the compositional rule of thirds. From the **Layout Grid** panel, you can access grid settings, such as the number of divisions, size, angle, color, and opacity of the grid. You can adjust these settings while you work and save them as a preset for future drawings and paintings. You can also move the grid to a new position.

The Layout Grid also lets you divide the canvas into compositional sections based on the proportions of the canvas. This nonprinting grid is used primarily for composing artwork before you begin drawing or painting.



The Layout Grid helps you compose images.

To show or hide the Layout Grid

- Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Compositions**, and choose either **Show Layout Grid** or **Hide Layout Grid**.



You can also show or hide the grid by clicking the **Layout Grid** tool  in the toolbox and clicking the **Enable Layout Grid** button  on the property bar. You can also show or hide the grid from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button  in the toolbox, and choosing **Show Grids**.

To set Layout Grid options

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Composition Panels** ▶ **Layout Grid**.

In the **Layout Grid** panel, ensure that the **Enable Layout Grid** check box is enabled.

- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Set the number of vertical and horizontal divisions	In the Divisions area, type values in the Vertical box and the Horizontal box. If you want to link the Vertical and Horizontal values, click the Synchronize Divisions button  .
Resize the grid	In the Size area, move the Vertical slider to set the height, and move the Horizontal slider to set the width. If you want to resize the grid proportionally, enable the Synchronize Sizes button  .
Change the angle of the grid	Type a value in the Rotate box to set the degree of the angle.
Change the color of the vertical or horizontal gridlines	In the Display area, click the Horizontal or Vertical color picker, and choose a color.
Change the opacity of the grid	Move the Opacity slider to the left to increase transparency. Move the slider to the right to increase opacity.



You can also set some **Layout Grid** options by clicking the **Layout Grid** tool  in the toolbox, and modifying the settings you want on the property bar.

To save **Layout Grid** settings as a preset

- 1 In the **Layout Grid** panel, modify the settings you want, and click the **Add Preset** button .
- 2 In the **Add Preset** dialog box, type a name for your preset in the **Preset Name** box.
- 3 Click **Save**.

The preset appears in the **Type** list box.



You can also save a preset by clicking the **Layout Grid** tool  in the toolbox and clicking the **Add Preset** button  on the property bar.

To delete a Layout Grid preset

- 1 In the **Layout Grid** panel, choose the preset you want to delete from the **Type** list box.
- 2 Click the **Delete Preset** button .



You can also delete a preset by clicking the **Layout Grid** tool  in the toolbox, selecting a preset from the **Presets** list box on the property bar, and clicking the **Delete Preset** button .

To choose a Layout Grid preset

- In the **Layout Grid** panel, choose a preset from the **Type** list box.

To move a Layout Grid

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Layout Grid** tool .

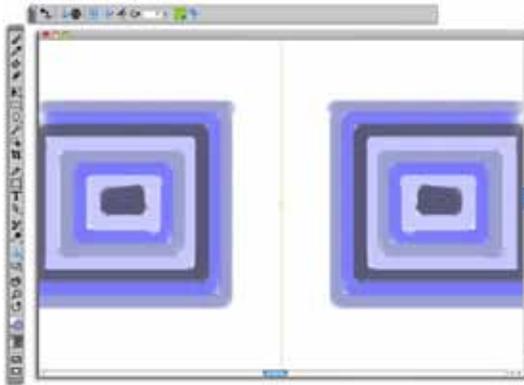
The cursor changes to a hand icon .

- 2 Drag the grid to a new position.

Using the Mirror Painting mode

In Corel Painter, you can create a symmetrical painting by using the Mirror Painting mode. When you enable the Mirror Painting mode, a plane appears in the drawing window that lets you paint one half of an object while Corel Painter automatically replicates a mirror image of the opposing side of the object by reproducing the brushstrokes. For example, if you want to paint a symmetrical face, simply paint one half of the face and Corel Painter automatically completes the other half.

When using the Mirror Painting mode, the brushstrokes that you apply on one side of the plane may occasionally look different in the opposite plane. For example, if you start the Mirror Painting on a canvas that contains previously applied brushstrokes, the mirrored brushstrokes blend with the colors that are already on the canvas. In addition, if you're applying randomized brushstrokes, such as a nozzle, the mirrored brushstrokes are also randomly applied.



The green line that displays in the middle of the document window represents the mirror plane.

You can display the mirror plane vertically, horizontally, or display both at the same time. You can also control the placement of the mirror plane in the drawing window by moving or by rotating the plane.

To create a mirror painting

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Mirror Painting** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, click any of the following buttons:
 - **Vertical Plane**  — positions the mirror plane vertically in the drawing window
 - **Horizontal Plane**  — positions the mirror plane horizontally in the drawing window
- 3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 4 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 5 Apply a brushstroke on either side of the mirror plane.

To	Do the following
Hide the mirror plane while painting	Click the Toggle Planes button  on the property bar.
Disable mirror painting mode	Click the Toggle Mirror Painting button  on the property bar.



The **Brush** tool is the only tool that you can use to create mirror and kaleidoscope paintings. Other tools, such as the **Shape** tool, are not supported.

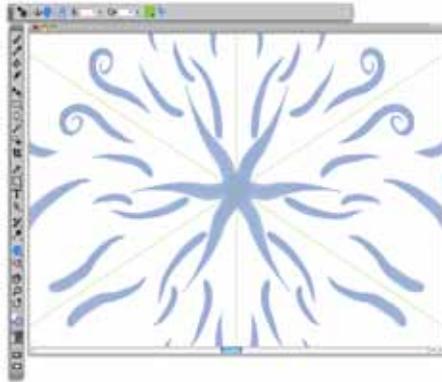
To control the display of the mirror plane

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Mirror Painting** tool .
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Specify an angle of rotation	On the property bar, type a value in the Rotation Angle box.
Rotate the plane in the drawing window	Point to a plane until the cursor changes into a rotation angle cursor  , and then drag to rotate the plane.
Change the plane position	Hover over the center point of the plane until the cursor changes into a four-headed arrow  , and then drag the plane to a new location in the drawing window.
Change the color of the plane	Click the Symmetry Plane Color button, and click a color swatch.
Reset the mirror plane to the default position	Click the Reset Mirror Painting button  on the property bar.

Using the Kaleidoscope Painting mode

Corel Painter lets you to transform basic brushstrokes into a colorful and symmetrical kaleidoscope image. When you paint a brushstroke in one kaleidoscope segment, multiple reflections of the brushstroke appear in the other segments. You can apply between 3 to 12 mirror planes to a kaleidoscope. You can also rotate or reposition the mirror planes to expose different colors and patterns.



The green lines that display in the document window delineate the symmetrical planes.

To create a kaleidoscope painting

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Kaleidoscope Painting** tool ✨.
- 2 In the **Segment Number** box on the property bar, type the number of planes that you want to display.
- 3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 4 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 5 Apply brushstrokes in any of the kaleidoscope segments.

If you want to achieve a spiralling effect, apply brushstrokes across multiple segments.

To	Do the following
Hide the kaleidoscope planes while painting	Click the Toggle Planes button  on the property bar.
Disable the Kaleidoscope Painting mode	Click the Toggle Kaleidoscope Painting button  on the property bar.



The **Brush** tool is the only tool that you can use to create mirror and kaleidoscope paintings. Other tools, such as the **Shape** tool, are not supported.

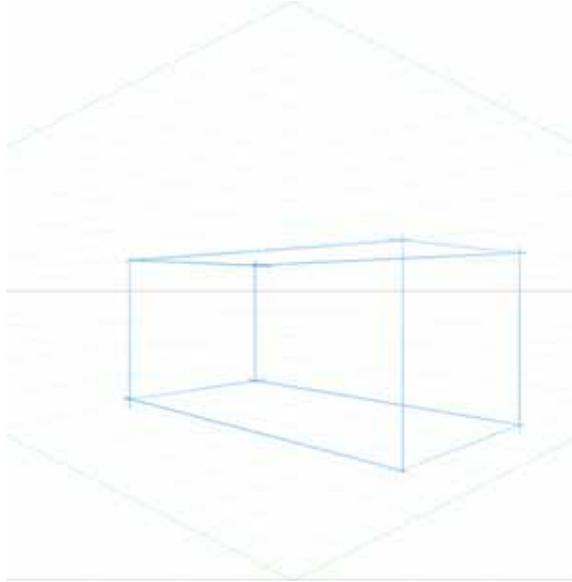
To control the display of the kaleidoscope planes

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Kaleidoscope Painting** tool .
- 2 Perform a task from the following table:

To	Do the following
Specify an angle of rotation	On the property bar, type a value in the Rotation Angle box.
Rotate the plane in the drawing window	Point to a plane until the cursor changes to a rotation angle cursor  , and then drag to rotate the plane.
Change the plane position	Point to the center point of the planes until the cursor changes into a four-headed arrow  , and then drag it to a new location in the drawing window.
Change the color of the plane	Click the Symmetry Plane Color button, and click a color swatch.
Reset the mirror plane to the default position	Click the Reset Kaleidoscope Painting button  on the property bar.

Using Perspective Guides

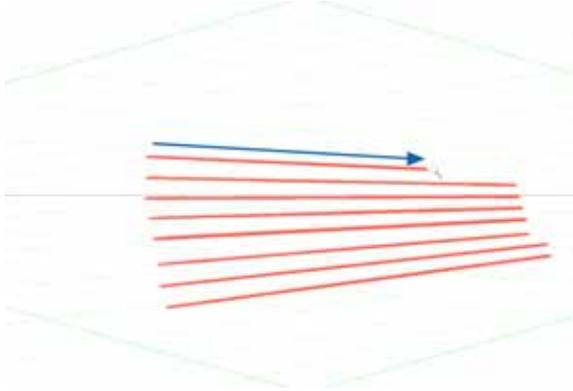
You can display non-printing Perspective Guides to create objects that give the impression that they are receding, or vanishing, from view. You can hide the Perspective Guides when you no longer need them.



An example of painting a box by using Perspective Guides.

You can choose from a selection of Perspective Guide presets, which include different configurations of the Perspective Guides. You can also modify a preset to best suit your needs. However, you can restore presets to their default state. You can also save a modified preset and delete presets that were previously saved.

The Perspective Guide presets include one, two, or three vanishing points that help set the direction of the perspective. You can also enable Perspective-Guided Strokes. The Perspective-Guided Strokes straighten the appearance of brushstrokes while constraining their position to direct them towards the closest vanishing point.



The Perspective-Guided Strokes are constrained to direct them towards the closest vanishing point.

You can also modify the appearance of Perspective Guides by repositioning the vanishing point, the horizon line, and the primary lines. You can also rotate the primary lines to best suit your needs.

In addition, you can change the color and opacity of all lines. You can also increase or decrease the density of the intermediate lines.

To show Perspective Guides

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
If you prefer, you can enable the **Perspective Guides** tool by pressing the . keyboard shortcut.
- 2 Click the **Enable Perspective Guides** button  on the property bar.
- 3 On the property bar, click the **Perspective Guide Presets** button, and choose a preset from the list.



To better display the guides, make sure you are in **Full Screen** mode. This allows you to reposition the guides to best suit your needs.



You can also show the Perspective Guides by choosing **Canvas ▶ Perspective Guides ▶ Enable Perspective Guides**. However, this option does not allow you to modify the Perspective Guides.

To show or hide Perspective Guides

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Click the **Enable Perspective Guides** button  on the property bar.

To enable perspective-guided strokes

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Click the **Perspective-Guided Strokes** button  on the property bar.

To reposition lines and the vanishing point

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Reposition the vanishing point	Drag the vanishing point to a new position.
Reposition the horizon line	Drag the horizon line up or down.
Reposition a primary line	Drag the primary line's position handle to a new position.
Rotate a primary line	Drag a rotation handle to change the line angle.
Reposition one vanishing point and the associated primary lines together	Hold down Shift and drag the vanishing point to a new position.
Reposition all vanishing points and primary lines as a group	Hold down Command + Shift (Mac) or Ctrl + Shift (Win), and drag the vanishing point to a new position.
Move the primary line position handle	Drag the position handle along the primary line.

To control the display of the primary lines

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Show or hide the primary lines	On the toolbar, click the Show/Hide Primary Lines button  .
Change the color of the primary lines	On the toolbar, click the color picker that is to the right of the Show/Hide Primary Lines button, and choose a color.
Change the opacity of the primary lines	On the toolbar, move the Primary Lines Opacity slider to adjust the line opacity.

To control the display of the horizon line

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Show or hide the horizon line	On the toolbar, click the Show/Hide Horizon Line button  .
Change the color of the horizon line	On the toolbar, click the color picker that is to the right of the Show/Hide Horizon Line button, and choose a color.
Change the opacity of the horizon line	On the toolbar, move the Horizon Line Opacity slider to adjust the line opacity.

To control the display of the intermediate lines

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Show or hide the intermediate lines	On the toolbar, click the Show/Hide Intermediate Lines button  .

To	Do the following
Change the color of the intermediate lines	On the toolbar, click the color picker that is to the right of the Show/Hide Intermediate Lines button, and choose a color.
Change the opacity of the intermediate lines	On the toolbar, move the Intermediate Lines Opacity slider to adjust the line opacity.
Change the line density	On the toolbar, move the Intermediate Lines Density slider to adjust the line density.

To reset the perspective guides

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Click the **Reset Tool** button  on the property bar.

To save perspective guide settings as a preset

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .
- 2 Click the **Enable Perspective Guides** button  on the property bar.
- 3 Click the **Perspective Guide Presets** button on the property bar, and then choose **Add** from the list.
- 4 In the **Add Preset** dialog box, type a name for your preset in the **Preset Name** box.
- 5 Click **Save**.
The preset appears in the presets list.



If you export your workspace, any Perspective Guides presets that you created are saved with the workspace.

To delete a perspective guide preset

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Perspective Guides** tool .

- 2 With perspective guides enabled, click the **Perspective Guide Presets** button on the property bar, and then choose **Delete** from the list.
- 3 Choose a preset from the **Preset Name** list box.
- 4 Click **Yes**.

Using the Divine Proportion tool

The **Divine Proportion** tool lets you use guides based on a classical composition method of the same name. When planning your artwork, you can use the guides to create a sense of proportion, which helps maintain interest as the eye of the viewer travels across a drawing or painting.

Divine Proportion — helps identify where to place focal areas in artwork by using classical composition. This nonprinting layout is primarily used for composing artwork before you begin drawing or painting.



The Divine Proportion tool can help you establish focal areas.

The **Divine Proportion** panel lets you change the orientation, size, angle, color, and opacity of the Divine Proportion guide that appears on the canvas. You can also adjust the number of levels to determine how many times a section divides within itself, creating a spiral. You can adjust these settings while you work, and you can save them as a preset. You can also move the Divine Proportion guide to a new position.

To show or hide the Divine Proportion guide

- Choose **Canvas ▶ Compositions**, and then choose either **Show Divine Proportion** or **Hide Divine Proportion**.



You can also show or hide the **Divine Proportion** guide by clicking the **Divine Proportion** tool  in the toolbox and clicking the **Enable Divine Proportion** button  on the property bar.

To set Divine Proportion options

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Composition Panels** ▶ **Divine Proportion**.

The **Divine Proportion** panel appears.

- 2 In the **Divine Proportion** panel, enable the **Enable Divine Proportion** check box, and perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Set orientation	In the Orientation area, click one of the Landscape or Portrait buttons.
Resize the guide	Move the Size slider to the right to increase the size. Move the slider to the left to decrease the size. Size is measured as a percentage of the width or height of the canvas, depending on whether the orientation is Landscape or Portrait .
Change the angle	Type a value in the Rotate box to set the degree of the angle.
Change the color of the grid, spiral, or axis	In the Display area, click the Grid , Spiral , or Axis color picker, and choose a color.
Change the opacity	Move the Opacity slider to the left to increase transparency. Move the slider to the right to increase opacity.
Change the numbers of levels	Move the Levels slider to the right to increase the number of levels. Move the slider to the left to decrease the number of levels.



You can also set some Divine Proportion options by clicking the **Divine Proportion** tool  in the toolbox and modifying the settings that you want on the property bar.

To save Divine Proportion settings as a preset

- 1 In the **Divine Proportion** panel, modify the settings you want, and click the **Add Preset** button .
- 2 In the **Add Preset** dialog box, type a name for your preset in the **Preset Name** box.
- 3 Click **Save**.
The preset appears in the **Type** list box.



You can also save a preset by clicking the **Divine Proportion** tool  in the toolbox and clicking the **Add Preset** button  on the property bar.

To delete a Divine Proportion preset

- 1 In the **Divine Proportion** panel, choose the preset you want to delete from the **Type** list box.
- 2 Click the **Delete Preset** button .



You can also delete a preset by clicking the **Divine Proportion** tool  in the toolbox, selecting a preset from the **Presets** list box on the property bar, and clicking the **Delete Preset** button .

To choose a Divine Proportion preset

- In the **Divine Proportion** panel, choose a preset from the **Type** list box.

To move the Divine Proportion guide

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Divine Proportion** tool .
The cursor changes to a hand icon .
- 2 Drag the **Divine Proportion** guide to a new position.

Using rulers

Corel Painter lets you show or hide rulers along the top and left sides of the document window. Each mark on a ruler is known as a tick and represents the selected unit of measurement. You can set the unit of measurement to pixels, inches, centimeters, points, or picas.

As you rotate an image in the document window, the rulers scroll to show the position of the canvas in the document window. The origin of the document is the intersection of the zero (0) ticks on each ruler. By default, the origin is the upper left corner of the canvas. Changing the origin resets the location of the zero ticks on the rulers.

To show or hide rulers

- Choose **Canvas ▸ Rulers**, and choose either **Show Rulers** or **Hide Rulers**.

To set the ruler units

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▸ Rulers ▸ Ruler Options**.
- 2 In the **Ruler Options** dialog box, choose a unit of measurement from the **Ruler Units** list box.



You can also open the **Ruler Options** dialog box by holding down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows) and clicking the ruler.

To change the document origin

- 1 Click the box at the intersection of the rulers (upper-left corner of the document window).
- 2 Drag diagonally into the document window.
Crosshairs mark the new origin point.
- 3 Drag the crosshairs to the desired position.
The ruler numbers update to show the new origin as 0,0.

To restore the origin

- Double-click the box at the intersection of the rulers (upper-left corner of the document window).

Using guides

Guides are nonprinting lines that appear over the image in the document window. They are very helpful in aligning image elements. You can place guides at any position in the document window and easily reposition and remove them. If you enable the **Snap to Ruler Ticks** option, the guides you create will land precisely on the tick marks. Each guide also has options that let you change its color and lock it so that it can't be dragged.

To show or hide guides

- Choose **Canvas ▶ Guides ▶ Show Guides** or **Hide Guides**.

To create a guide

- 1 Show the rulers and the guides.
- 2 Click in a ruler at the position where you want to place the guide.
A guide appears in the document window and a triangular marker appears in the ruler.



A black triangle marks the guide's position in the ruler.

To reposition a guide

- Drag the guide's marker to any point of the ruler.



You can also double-click the guide's marker to display the **Guide Options** dialog box, and enter a value in the **Guide Position** box.

To enable the Snap to Ruler Ticks option

- Choose **Canvas ▶ Rulers ▶ Snap to Ruler Ticks**.

To set a guide's color

- 1 Double-click the guide's marker.
- 2 In the **Guide Options** dialog box, click the **Guide Color** chip, and choose a color.
To change the color of all guides, enable the **Same Color for All Guides** check box.

To lock or unlock a guide

- 1 Double-click the guide's marker to display the **Guide Options** dialog box.
- 2 Enable or disable the **Lock Guide** check box.

To remove a guide

- Drag the guide's marker off the edge of the document window.

To remove all guides

- 1 Double-click the guide's marker to display the **Guide Options** dialog box.
- 2 Click **Delete All Guides**.

Using Snap to Guides

The **Snap to Guides** option enables selections and tool operations to “snap” to a guide within 6 pixels of the cursor (or edge).

The following operations respect Snap to Guides:

- Dragging with the **Rectangular Selection**  and **Oval Selection**  tools
- Dragging with the **Crop** tool 
- Drawing straight lines with the **Brush** tool 
- Clicks made with the **Pen** tool 
- Clicking with the **Text** tool **T** to create a text entry point
- Clicking and dragging with the **Paint Bucket** tool  and **Magnifier** tool 

- Dragging shapes and selections. The edges of the content and the selection rectangle for the shapes and selections snap to the guides. The cursor — wherever it might be in the object — also snaps to the guide.
- Dragging the handles of reference layers, shapes, and selections to transform them
- Dragging with the **Selection Adjuster** tool  or **Layer Adjuster** tool 

To enable Snap to Guides

- Choose **Canvas ▶ Guides ▶ Snap to Guides**.

The option is enabled when the menu item has a check mark beside it.

Using the grid

Corel Painter provides a grid to help you in laying down brushstrokes or creating shapes. You can align and snap image elements to a basic grid. You can set the types, size, line thickness, and color of the grid. You can also print gridlines.

To activate the grid

- Choose **Canvas ▶ Grid ▶ Show Grid**.

A non-printing grid appears.



You can also activate the grid from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button  and choosing **Show Grid**.

To set grid options

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Grid ▶ Grid Options**.
- 2 In the **Grid Options** dialog box, choose a grid type from the **Grid Type** list box.
- 3 Type values in any of the following boxes:
 - **Horizontal Spacing**
 - **Vertical Spacing**

The unit of measure can be in pixels, inches, centimeters, points, picas, columns (2 in. wide), or percent.

- 4 Click the **Grid Color** chip to set the color of the gridlines.
- 5 Click the **Background** chip to set the grid's background color.

To print gridlines

- Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Grid Paper**.

Using Snap to Grid

The **Snap to Grid** option enables certain tool operations to “snap” to a grid within 6 pixels of the cursor.

The following tools respect Snap to Grid:

- **Pen tool** 
- **Shape Selection tool** 
- **Convert Point tool** 
- **Text tool** **T**

To enable Snap to Grid

- Choose **Canvas ▶ Grid ▶ Snap to Grid**.

The option is enabled when the menu item has a check mark beside it.



Color

Corel Painter offers many ways to select color and apply it to your image. For example, you can change the paper color, choose colors for your brushstrokes, or apply a color fill to an entire image or selection.

You can select colors in several ways. You can use

- the color swatches in the **Color** panel
- the temporal color palette
- the **Dropper** tool, which samples color from the image
- the **Use Clone Color** setting, which pulls color from a source
- the **Mixer** panel
- the **Color Sets** panel

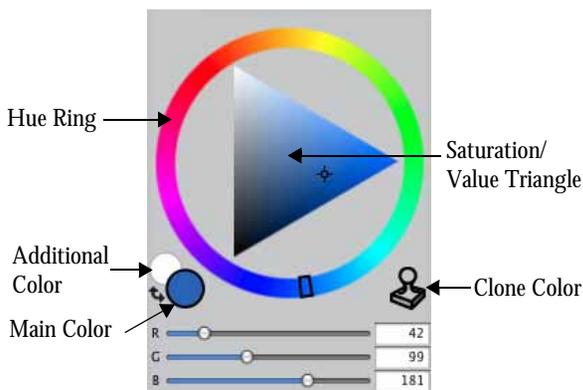
This section contains the following topics:

- Choosing colors from the Color panel
- Resizing the Color panel
- Showing or hiding Color panel components
- Using the temporal colors palette
- Changing the paper color
- Sampling colors from images
- Cloning color
- Creating two-color brushstrokes
- Exploring the Mixer panel and mixing controls
- Displaying and resizing the Mixer panel
- Mixing, sampling, and applying colors from the Mixer pad
- Opening images in the Mixer panel
- Changing and saving the Mixer color swatches
- Saving Mixer panel colors to a color set

- Clearing and resetting Mixer panel colors
- Saving the Mixer pad
- Loading color swatches and Mixer pad files
- Working with color sets
- Customizing the layouts of color sets
- Creating and exporting color sets
- Editing color sets
- Annotating colors
- Setting color variability
- Setting Color Expression
- Loading multiple colors
- Working with color fills
- Applying a color as a fill
- Limiting and preventing leakage

Choosing colors from the Color panel

You can use the **Color panel** to select a color and view information about the selected color.



Color panel

In the **Color panel**, you can choose a color from the Hue Ring and adjust the color from the Saturation/Value Triangle. The following information can help you adjust colors by using the Saturation/Value Triangle.

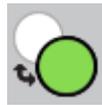
- Color values span the Saturation/Value Triangle from top to bottom. The top of the triangle represents the highest value (white), and the bottom of the triangle represents the lowest value (black).
- Saturation levels increase from left to right. Dragging to the right, or clicking on the right, produces purer colors within the predominant hue. Dragging to the left, or clicking on the left, reduces the color saturation and produces “muddier” or grayer colors.

You can also set the Hue, Saturation, Value (HSV) and standard Red, Green, Blue (RGB) values for the selected color.

You can also enable the **Clone Color** option from the **Color** panel. For more information, see “Cloning color” on page 209.

The **Main** and **Additional Color** swatches display in the **Color** panel, temporal color panel, and the toolbox. They include two overlapping swatches: the front swatch displays the selected **Main Color** and the back swatch displays the selected **Additional Color**.

The **Additional Color** is used when applying more than one color, as in two-color brushstrokes, two-point gradients, and **Image Hose** effects. It is not what other graphics applications refer to as the “background color.” In Corel Painter, the background color is the paper color.



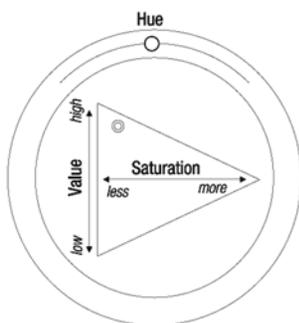
The Main Color and Additional Color overlapping swatches.

To display the Color panel

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color**.

To choose a hue and color from the Color panel

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color**.
- 2 Drag the handle on the Hue Ring to select the predominant hue.
The Saturation/Value Triangle displays all available colors within that selected hue.
- 3 Select a color on the Saturation/Value Triangle by dragging the circle or by clicking the color you want.



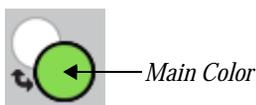
Drag in the Hue Ring to select a hue. Drag in the Saturation/Value Triangle to pick the saturation.



You can also select a hue by clicking anywhere on the Hue Ring (in the Standard Colors view) or on the hue indicator (in the Small Colors view).

To choose the Main Color

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color**.
- 2 Double-click the front switch in the Color Selector.
- 3 Choose a color from the **Color** dialog box.



Click the front switch to set the Main Color.

To choose the Additional Color

- 1 In the **Color** panel, double-click the back switch.
- 2 Choose a color from the **Color** dialog box.



Click the back switch to set the Additional Color.

To work with the **Main Color**, click the front swatch to reselect it.

To swap the Main and Additional Colors

- Click the Color Swap icon  in the lower-left corner of the Color Selector.



You can also swap the **Main Color** with the **Additional Color** by pressing **Shift + S** or **Shift + X**.

To switch between RGB or HSV values

- 1 In the **Color** panel, click the Color options button , and choose the available option:
 - **Display as RGB**or
 - **Display as HSV**
- 2 Move the sliders to adjust the values, or type new values in the boxes.
 - You can preview the new color in the **Main Color** (front) swatch  and the **Additional Color** (back) swatch .

Resizing the Color panel

You can customize the **Color** panel by resizing it. For instance, you can increase the panel size in order to select colors more accurately, and then decrease the panel size in order to focus on the canvas.

To resize the Color panel

- Drag the lower-right corner of the **Color** panel.

Showing or hiding Color panel components

By default, the **Color** panel displays the color wheel and color information for a selected color, but you can hide these elements. You can also choose to show or hide color tooltips, which appear by default when you point to a color in the **Color** panel. Tooltips provide information about individual colors.

To show or hide the color wheel

- In the **Color** panel, click the Color options button , and choose one of the following:
 - **Show Color Wheel**
 - **Hide Color Wheel**

To show or hide the color information

- In the **Color** panel, click the Color options button , and choose one of the following:
 - **Show Color Info**
 - **Hide Color Info**

To show or hide the color tooltips

- In the **Color** panel, click the Color options button , and choose one of the following:
 - **Show Color Tooltip**
 - **Hide Color Tooltip**

Using the temporal colors palette

The temporal colors palette is a floating color palette that displays in the document window that allows you to view and choose colors within the context of the image. The temporal colors palette, which is similar to the **Color** panel, consists of two components that help you choose a color and its intensity: the Hue Ring and the Saturation/Value Triangle.

Hue Ring

The Hue Ring lets you choose a color.

Saturation/Value Triangle

The Saturation/Value Triangle lets you choose the intensity of the color as well as, black, white, or shades of gray.

Saturation levels can be set from left to right. Dragging or clicking to the right increases the saturation and produces purer colors within the predominant hue. Dragging or

clicking to the left reduces the level of color saturation, producing “muddier” or grayer colors.

Values can be set from top to bottom. The top of the triangle is the highest value (white), and the bottom is the lowest value (black).

The current color is displayed in a round swatch to the left of the Saturation/Value Triangle.

To display the temporal colors palette

- Press **Command + Option + 1** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Alt + 1** (Windows).



You can also customize the temporal color palette keyboard shortcut by choosing **Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences** (Mac OS) or **Edit ▶ Preferences** (Windows), and choosing **Customize Keys**. In the **Customize Keys** dialog box, choose **Other** from the **Shortcuts** list box, and click **Toggle Temporal Color Palette** from the **Application Commands** list. You can then type a new shortcut key in the **Shortcut** column and click **OK**.

If you are using a Wacom tablet, you can also assign a shortcut to the stylus button.

To choose a color on the temporal colors palette

- 1 In the **Color** panel, click a color on the Hue Ring.
- 2 Inside the Hue Ring, click the Saturation/Value Triangle to set the exact shade that you want.

The color is displayed as the current color.

Changing the paper color

You can change a document’s paper color — the color of the background canvas — at any time.



Example of changing the paper color.

To change the existing paper color

- 1 Choose a **Main Color** from the **Color** panel.
- 2 Choose **Canvas ▶ Set Paper Color**.



Do not use a bleach variant to expose the new paper color unless the paper color is white. Bleach variants erase to white, regardless of the paper color.

Sampling colors from images

You can select, or sample, a color from an existing image so that you can apply it to other areas in an image.

To paint with a color already in an image

- 1 On the **Color Selector** in the toolbox, click the **Main Color** or **Additional Color**.
- 2 Click the **Dropper** tool  in the toolbox.
- 3 Move the cursor to the color that you want to sample, and click.
The color swatch is updated to display the color you've selected.



The **Dropper** tool picks up visible color only; it cannot be used to select a hidden color.

The **Dropper** tool works with the **Brush**, **Crop**, **Pen**, **Rectangular Shape**, **Oval Shape**, **Text**, **Shape Selection**, **Scissors**, **Add Point**, **Remove Point**, **Convert Point**, and **Paint Bucket** tools.



You can quickly access the **Dropper** tool from the toolbox by clicking the **Brush** tool  in the toolbox, and then pressing **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows) or by pressing **D** on the keyboard.

Cloning color

Cloning a color lets you pick up dabs of color from an original (source) image and apply the same color to a clone (destination). Brushes that use dab-based dab types produce a color based on samples of color from the clone source, which results in an approximation of the original color. Brushes that use rendered dab types sample several colors and load each color onto individual bristles, which allows startlingly realistic results. For more information, see “Painting in the clone” on page 159.

Creating two-color brushstrokes

Selected brush categories include variants that support two-color brushstrokes. For example, the **Acrylics**, **Calligraphy**, and **Chalk** categories include variants that allow you to produce two-color brushstrokes. They are also known as noncomputed dab types, which are dab-based, as opposed to rendered. For more information, see “General controls: Dab types” on page 322.

You can choose the two colors used by the brushstroke by specifying both a **Main** and an **Additional Color**. If you have only a **Main Color** selected, you produce a solid-color brushstroke. You can then use the **Color Expression** panel to determine when Corel Painter uses one color or the other. For more information, see “Setting Color Expression” on page 228.



You can use two colors at once in a brushstroke.

To set up a two-color brushstroke

- 1 In the **Color** panel, click the **Main Color** (front) swatch .
- 2 Click a color on the **Saturation/Value Triangle**.
- 3 Click the **Additional Color** (back) swatch .
- 4 Click a color on the **Saturation/Value Triangle**.

5 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Expression**.

Displaying the **Color Expression** panel helps you determine which brush variants support two-color brushstrokes.

6 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.

7 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category and a brush variant.

If the **Expression** list box is grayed out in the **Color Expression** panel, the brush variant does not support two-color brushstrokes.

8 In the **Color Expression** panel, choose **Direction** from the **Expression** list box.



For information about using the **Color Sets** panel, see “Working with color sets” on page 220.

For information about using **Color Expressions**, see “Setting Color Expression” on page 228.

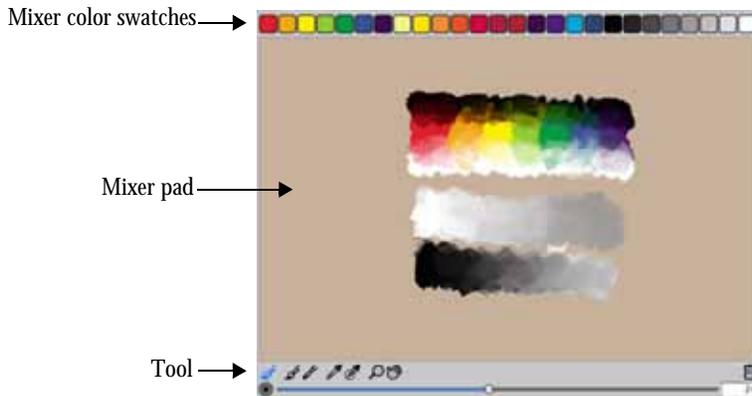


For different results, try different **Expression** settings. For example, choose **Pressure** to create color transitions based on the pressure you apply with your stylus.

You can also choose a color from a color set. For more information, see “Working with color sets” on page 220.

Exploring the Mixer panel and mixing controls

The **Mixer** panel lets you mimic the experience of mixing colors on a traditional artist’s palette. In the **Mixer** panel, you can access color swatches and various tools that let you mix colors. You can then apply two or more colors to the Mixer pad, the mixing area at the center of the **Mixer** panel, and then blend them together to create a new color.



You can save, load, and reset colors in the **Mixer** panel. In addition, you can save colors as Mixer swatches and save colors to color sets.

Understanding the Mixer panel controls

The controls in the **Mixer** panel are used to apply, mix, sample, and clear color on the Mixer pad.



Mixer panel tools

The following table describes all of the **Mixer** panel tools.

Mixer panel tool	Description
Dirty Brush Mode tool 	Lets you apply colors that were mixed in the Mixer panel to the canvas. The Dirty Brush Mode tool is active by default and can be used with brush variants that support mixing. For more information, see “Mixing, sampling, and applying colors from the Mixer pad” on page 214.
Apply Color tool 	Acts as a loaded paint source; applies color to the Mixer pad. Color loaded on the Apply Color tool blends with color already in the Mixer pad.
Mix Color tool 	Mixes colors already in the Mixer pad; does not add new colors to the Mixer pad.

Mixer panel tool	Description
 Sample Color tool	Samples color in the Mixer pad for use on the canvas. The sampled color becomes the Main Color in the Color panel.
 Sample Multiple Colors tool	Samples multiple colors in the Mixer pad. The size of the sample area is determined by the Change Brush Size slider. You can use the sampled color on the canvas.
 Zoom tool	Lets you zoom in and out of areas in the Mixer pad.
 Pan tool	Lets you scroll through the Mixer pad.

Using the Clear Mixer Pad button

The **Clear Mixer Pad** button  erases the contents of the Mixer pad and resets the zoom level to 100%. It does not, however, reset the brush size.

Using the Change Brush Size slider

The **Change Brush Size** slider  lets you increase or decrease the size of the **Apply Color** tool and the **Mix Color** tool. The **Change Brush Size** slider also lets you set the size of the sample area in the Mixer pad when sampling with the **Sample Multiple Colors** tool. If you adjust the **Change Brush Size** slider, the new value is retained when you reopen the application.

Displaying and resizing the Mixer panel

To display the Mixer panel, you can use the **Window** menu, or you can use a keyboard shortcut. You can start mixing colors using the default Mixer Pad or you can load one of the inspirational Mixer Pads that were designed for you by various expert Corel Painter artists.

If you need more space to mix your colors, you can undock the **Mixer** panel and resize it. Increasing the size of the **Mixer** panel also gives you access to additional Mixer

swatches. For more information, see “Changing and saving the Mixer color swatches” on page 217.

You can also change the background of the Mixer pad, the surface on which you mix color.



Mixer panel before (left) and after (right) resizing.

To display the Mixer panel

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.



You can also display the Mixer panel by pressing **Command + 2** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + 2** (Windows).

To choose a Mixer Pad

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose one of the following:
 - **Restore Jeremy Sutton’s Mixer Pad**
 - **Restore John Malcom’s Mixer Pad**
 - **Restore Karen Bonaker’s Mixer Pad**
 - **Restore Skip Allen’s Mixer Pad**
 - **Restore Default Mixer**

To resize the Mixer panel

- With the Mixer panel undocked, drag the resize handle at the lower-right corner of the main window of the panel.

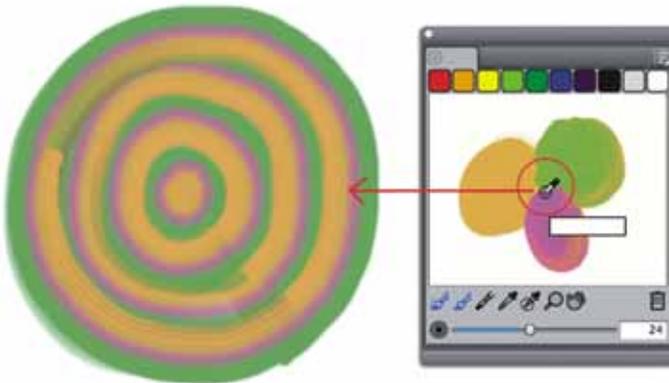
To change the Mixer pad background

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Change Mixer Background**.
- 3 In the **Color** dialog box, choose a background color.

Mixing, sampling, and applying colors from the Mixer pad

You can create a color in the **Mixer** panel and then sample it to apply it to the canvas.

In addition, some brush variants that support mixing allow you to mix colors in the **Mixer** panel and apply them directly to the canvas without sampling, which mimics the traditional experience of mixing color on an artist's palette. The brush variants that support mixing use the following dab types: **Camel Hair**, **Flat**, **Bristle Spray**, **Watercolor Camel Hair**, **Watercolor Flat**, and **Watercolor Bristle Spray**. The dab type for a brush variant appears in the **General** panel of the **Brush Controls** palette. These brush variants also allow you to sample multiple colors simultaneously to produce multi-colored brushstrokes.



You can sample multiple colors in the Mixer panel and paint directly on the canvas.

When you have finished mixing and sampling colors, you can clear the mixer pad, or save it as a mixer pad (MXS) file that you can open and use later. For more information, see “Saving the Mixer pad” on page 219.

To mix colors

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.

- 2 Click the **Apply Color** tool  in the **Mixer** panel.
- 3 Choose a color from a Mixer swatch, and paint on the Mixer pad.
- 4 Choose a second color from the Mixer swatch, and paint on the Mixer pad.
- 5 Do one of the following:
 - Use the **Apply Color** tool to add to and blend the colors.
 - Use the **Mix Color** tool  to blend the colors.

To sample a color from the Mixer pad

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.
- 2 Click the **Sample Color** tool .
- 3 On the Mixer pad, click the color you want to sample.
The sampled color becomes the **Main Color** in the image.

To paint from the Mixer panel

- 1 Mix the color you want in the **Mixer** panel.
The **Dirty Brush Mode** tool  is active by default. If it is not active, click the **Dirty Brush Mode** tool.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, choose a brush category and variant that supports mixing.
- 4 Paint in the document window.
The last color on the **Apply Color** tool  or **Mix Color** tool  is used in the brushstroke.



You can verify if a brush variant supports mixing by clicking **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**, and ensuring that one of the following dab types is selected: **Camel Hair**, **Flat**, **Bristle Spray**, **Watercolor Camel Hair**, **Watercolor Flat**, and **Watercolor Bristle Spray**.

To sample multiple colors

- 1 In the Brush library panel, choose a brush category and variant that supports mixing.

- 2 Mix the color you want in the **Mixer** panel.
- 3 Move the **Change Brush Size** slider  to set the size of the sample area.
The size of the sample area is displayed to the right of the slider and is measured in pixels.
- 4 Click the **Sample Multiple Color** tool , and click the area of the Mixer pad that you want to sample.



You can verify if a brush variant supports mixing by clicking **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**, and ensuring that one of the following dab types is selected: **Camel Hair**, **Flat**, **Bristle Spray**, **Watercolor Camel Hair**, **Watercolor Flat**, and **Watercolor Bristle Spray**.

Opening images in the Mixer panel

You can now load an external image file in the **Mixer** panel so that you can sample and mix the image colors. For example, you can open a photo and then blend its colors directly in the Mixer pad to create new colors. You can open PNG, RIFF, TIFF, JPEG, and PSD files in the **Mixer** panel.



*An example of importing a photo in the **Mixer** panel (left) to transform the photo into a Mixer Pad*

To open an image in the Mixer panel

- 1 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Open Mixer Pad**.
- 2 In the **Open Mixer Pad** dialog box, choose the image file format from the list box.
- 3 Browse to the folder where the image file is stored.

- 4 Choose the image, and click **Open**.

Changing and saving the Mixer color swatches

You can store commonly used colors in Mixer color swatches at the top of the **Mixer** panel and then use these colors on the Mixer pad. A series of colors appears by default; however, this color series can be changed to suit the individual preferences of the artist. You can save the Mixer color swatches that you create.

To change a Mixer swatch color

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.
- 2 In the **Mixer** panel, click the **Sample Color** tool , and choose a color for the swatch.
- 3 Press **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows) and then click the Mixer swatch that you want to change.

The new color appears in the Mixer swatch.

To save colors in the Mixer panel

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Save Mixer Colors**.
- 3 In the **Save Mixer Colors** dialog box, type a name for the Mixer colors and choose where you want to save the Mixer swatches (MSW) file.
- 4 Click **Save**.

Saving Mixer panel colors to a color set

You can add individual colors that you saved as color swatches to the currently selected color set. For example, if you mixed colors that you are particularly happy with, you can save them to a color set. You can also create a color set from the colors on the Mixer pad. You can also choose the maximum number of colors that you want to retain from the Mixer pad. For more information, see “Working with color sets” on page 220.

To add a Mixer color swatch to a color set

- 1 In the **Mixer** panel, click the **Sample Color** tool , and choose the Mixer swatch that you want to save to a color set.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Add Swatch to Color Set**.
The selected color is added to the current color set.

To create a color set from the Mixer Pad

- 1 In the **Mixer** panel, click the Mixer options button , and choose **New Color Set from Mixer Pad**.
- 2 In the **New Colorset** dialog box, type a name in the **Name** text box.
- 3 Adjust the **Max Colors** slider to set the maximum number of colors that you want to add to the color set.
- 4 Click **Ok**.
- 5 To access the new colors, choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color Sets**.

Clearing and resetting Mixer panel colors

There are various options for clearing and restoring both the Mixer pad and Mixer color swatches. You can clear all colors from the Mixer pad to start mixing colors from scratch. You can also restore the Mixer pad to the default colors.

In addition, you can reset the Mixer color swatches to the factory default colors.



You can revert to the factory default color swatch colors.

To clear the Mixer pad

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Mixer**.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Clear Mixer Pad**.
 - In the **Mixer** panel, click the **Clear Mixer Pad** button .

To restore the default Mixer pad

- Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Restore Default Mixer**.

To reset Mixer color swatches

- Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Reset Mixer Colors**.

Saving the Mixer pad

When you have finished mixing and sampling colors, you can save the Mixer pad contents as a Mixer pad (MXS) file that you can open and use later. In addition, you can also save a Mixer pad as a PNG file.

To save a new version of the Mixer pad

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Mixer**.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Save Mixer Pad**.
- 3 In the **Save Mixer Pad** dialog box, type a name for the Mixer colors, and choose where you want to save the Mixer pad (MXS) file.
- 4 Click **Save**.

To save a Mixer pad as a PNG file

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Mixer**.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Save Mixer Pad**.
- 3 In the **Save Mixer Pad** dialog box, type a name in the **File Name** box.
- 4 Choose **choose PNG** from the **Save As Type** list box.
- 5 Click **Save**.

Loading color swatches and Mixer pad files

You can load previously saved Mixer color swatches or Mixer pad files (MXS) in the **Mixer** panel.

To load colors in the Mixer panel

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Mixer**.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Load Mixer Colors**.

- 3 In the **Load Mixer Colors** dialog box, choose the Mixer swatch (MSW) file that you want to load.
- 4 Click **Open**.



You can also load a color set in the **Mixer** panel by clicking the Mixer options button , choosing **Load Mixer Colors**. In the **Load Mixer Colors** dialog box, go to **Corel\Painter13\Support Files\Color Sets\[Color Set Name]**, type ***.*** in the **File name** box, and press **Enter**. A list of hidden user files appears. Double-click a color set.

To load a saved version of the Mixer pad

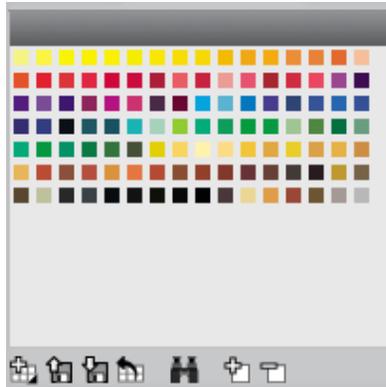
- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Mixer**.
- 2 Click the Mixer options button , and choose **Open Mixer Pad**.
- 3 In the **Open Mixer Pad** dialog box, choose the Mixer pad (MXS) file that you want to open.
- 4 Click **Open**.

Working with color sets

Corel Painter uses color sets to organize groups of colors. Some color sets are organized by both name and color relationship. Corel Painter provides several color sets — Painter Colors, Mac OS and Windows system palettes, and the PANTONE MATCHING SYSTEM are a few. You can open any of the available color sets, choose a color from the color set, and then apply it to a brushstroke. You can open multiple color sets at a time.

In addition, you can import a color set to access **Additional Colors**. For example, you can import a color set that you created in a previous version of Corel Painter.

If you need to find a specific color in a color set, you can search for the color by name or have Corel Painter find the color that comes closest to matching the current color.



Color Sets panel

To display the Color Sets panel

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color Sets**.

To open a color set

- In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Color Set Libraries options** button , and choose **Color Set Libraries**, and choose a color set from the list.

To choose a color from a color set

- In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click a color.

To import a color set

- 1 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Import Color Set** button .
- 2 In the **Select Color Set** dialog box, do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Click the **Color Sets** folder, choose a color set, and click **Open**.
 - (Windows) Choose a color set, and click **Open**.

To find a color in a color set

- 1 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, do one of the following:
 - Click the **Search for Color** button .
 - Click the **Color Set options** button , and choose **Find Swatch**.

- 2 In the **Find Color** dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Enable the **By name** option, and type a name in the box.
 - Enable **Closest to current color**.
- 3 Click **Begin**.
- 4 Click **OK** when the desired color is found.

If the color set is visible, Corel Painter surrounds the found color with a selection frame.

If you search for a color by name, but a color with that name is not found, the **OK** button is not available (it is grayed out).

Customizing the layouts of color sets

You can arrange colors in a color set in various ways. You can sort by hue, luminance, and saturation; determine the size of color swatches; decide whether to have grid lines; and display the colors in a list in order to view the color names.

To change how colors are sorted

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color Sets**.
- 2 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Color Set options** button  and choose **Sort Order**.
- 3 Choose one of the following options:
 - **Saved** — sorts colors in the order in which they were originally entered.
 - **HLS** — sorts colors by hue, luminance, and saturation.
 - **LHS** — sorts colors by luminance, hue, and saturation.
 - **SHL** — sorts colors by saturation, hue, and luminance.

To adjust the size of the color swatches

- In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Color Set options** button , choose **Color Set Library View**, and choose one of the following options:
 - **Small**
 - **Medium**
 - **Large**

To display the color swatches as a list

- In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Color Set options** button , choose **Color Set Library View**, and choose **List**.

Creating and exporting color sets

You can create color sets to control the colors in particular projects or to create groups of favorite painting colors. Creating clearly named color sets can be very useful. For example, you could name a color set *Shades of Purple*, *Hero Image*, *My Crayons*, or *Rollover Buttons* — all offering you easy access to recognizable color sets.

You can create color sets from

- an image
- a selection on an image
- a layer
- the **Mixer** panel

Once a color set is created, you can add additional colors to the color set. You can also export the color set.

To create a color set

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color Sets**.
- 2 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **New Color Set** button , and choose one of the following options:
 - **New Color Set from Image** — Includes all image colors in the color set. This option is available only if an image is open.
 - **New Color Set from Layer** — Includes all colors that are found in the active layer in the color set. This option is available only if an active layer is selected in the image.
 - **New Color Set from Selection** — Includes all colors in the selected area of the image in the color set. This option is available only if the image has an active selection.
 - **New Color Set from Mixer Pad** — Includes all colors that are used in the **Mixer** panel in the color set.
- 3 In the **New Color Set** dialog box, type a name in the **Name** text box.
- 4 Adjust the **Max Colors** slider to set the maximum number of colors that you want to add to the color set.



For information about adding colors to a color set, see “Editing color sets” on page 224.

For more information about selecting colors, see “Choosing colors from the Color panel” on page 202.

To export a color set

- 1 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Export Color Set** button .
- 2 Choose the name of the color set that you want to export from the **Library** list box.
- 3 Click **OK**.
- 4 Choose the drive and folder where you want to save the file.
If you want to rename the color set, type a name for the color set in the **File name** box.
- 5 Click **Save**.

Editing color sets

You can customize color sets by adding, deleting, or replacing colors. You can also append colors to a color set. This is useful if you want to use colors from multiple color sets. In addition, you can name or rename individual colors in a color set.

Naming colors in a color set can be useful. You can then search for a color by name, or annotate the colors you use, right in the document window. For more information, see “To find a color in a color set” on page 221 and “Annotating colors” on page 226.

To add a color to a color set

- 1 In the **Color** panel, choose a color.
- 2 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, choose the color set where you want to add the selected color.
- 3 Click the **Add Color to Color Set** button .

You can also

Add a sampled color to a color set

Click the **Dropper** tool  in the toolbox, click a color in the image, then click the **Add Color to Color Set** button .

Add a color from another color set

Drag a color swatch from one color set to another.

To delete a color

- 1 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, choose a color and click the **Delete Color from Color Set** button .
- 2 In the warning dialog box, click **Yes**.
Corel Painter deletes the chosen color from the color set.

To replace a color

- 1 Choose the color you want to add from the **Color** panel, a color set, or an existing image.
- 2 Hold down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows), and click the color you want to replace.
The new color replaces the old one in the color set.

To show or hide a color

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Hide a color	Right-click a color swatch in the Color Set Libraries panel, and choose Hide Color .
Show all hidden colors	In the Color Set Libraries panel, click the Color Set options button  , choose Color Set Library View , and choose Show All Hidden Items .

To name or rename a color

- 1 Right-click a color swatch in the **Color Set Libraries** panel, and choose **Rename Color**.
- 2 Type a color name in the **New name** box.
Color names can contain up to 31 characters.

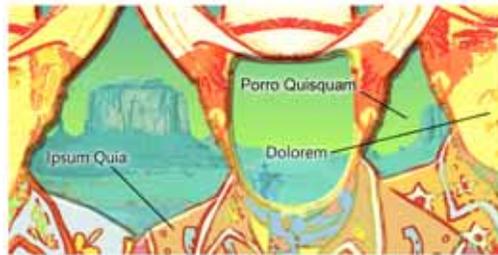
To restore the default color set

- In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Color Set options** button , choose **Restore a Default Color Set**.

Annotating colors

The **Annotations** feature uses color names as labels for the colors in your images. Labels are small text boxes connected to lines that point to an individual color in your on-screen or printed image. Annotating colors in an image can help you track, and limit, which colors are used, which can help you control image size. After you create annotations, you can hide, show, or delete them.

You must name color swatches in the active color set to generate useful annotations. You can change color names after you have added them as annotations. For more information, see “To name or rename a color” on page 226.



Create labels or annotations for individual colors in your image.

Annotations are kept in a separate layer on top of the image and can be saved in RIFF format with your image. Annotations are included when you record a script and are properly scaled when you play the script back at a different resolution.

When you move a layer, its annotations go with it. If you move an annotated layer on top of another, the visible annotation might actually belong to the underlying layer, even though it appears to be labeling the top one.

When you annotate a color that doesn't exactly match a color in the active color set — for example, when you annotate brushstrokes applied at less than 100% opacity — Corel Painter approximates the color, displays the name of the nearest match, and adds an asterisk after the color name to indicate a near match.

When you refill an annotated area, the annotation is updated to reflect the new color. For more information, see “Applying a color as a fill” on page 230.

To create annotations

- 1 Use a color set that includes names for the colors.
- 2 Choose **Canvas ▶ Annotations ▶ Annotate**.
- 3 Position the cursor on the color you wish to annotate and drag to an area outside the color's boundaries.

A color name appears, attached to a line that points to the annotated color.

- 4 After you annotate as many colors as you need, click **Done** in the **Annotation** dialog box.

To delete an annotation

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Annotations ▶ Annotate**.
- 2 Click the annotation (color name) to select it.
- 3 Press **Delete** (Mac OS) or **Backspace** (Windows).

To show or hide annotations

- Choose **Canvas ▶ Annotations ▶ Show Annotations** or **Hide Annotations**.

To change color names after annotating an image

- 1 Choose the annotation you want to rename.
- 2 Press **Delete** (Mac OS) or **Backspace** (Windows).
- 3 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, double-click the color swatch of the color you want to rename.

- 4 Type a new name in the **Set Color Name** dialog box.
- 5 Choose **Canvas ▶ Annotations ▶ Annotate**.
- 6 Re-create the deleted annotation.
- 7 Repeat the procedure for each annotation you want to rename.

Setting color variability

Color variability allows you to create brushstrokes of more than one color. Variability can be used to enhance the Natural-Media appearance of your work. For more information, see “Color Variability controls” on page 403.

Setting Color Expression

Color expression determines where Corel Painter should use the **Main** or **Additional Color** in an image. For more information, see “Color Expression controls” on page 405.

Loading multiple colors

Imagine the ability to load color at a bristle level, picking up different colors with each “hair” of a brush — as though filling tiny ink wells. Imagine also the ability to move multiple colors along with a palette knife, dragging them across your canvas or paper. The **Brush Loading** feature affects how paint comes off a brush and what happens to the pixels underneath.

When **Brush Loading** is not active, brushes interact with previously applied colors by sampling underlying pixels and then loading the brush with one new color — the average of those that were sampled. With **Brush Loading** active, brushes can literally “pick up” existing colors, hair by hair. This capability offers truer color interaction, astounding color variations, and better cloning results.

To paint with multiple colors

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category and a brush variant.
- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ General**.
- 4 Choose **Static Bristle** from the **Dab Type** list box.

- 5 Choose **Multi** from the **Stroke Type** list box.
- 6 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Well**.
- 7 In the **Well** panel, enable the **Brush Loading** check box.
This step activates the brush's ability to pick up underlying colors.
- 8 Adjust the **Resaturation** and **Bleed** sliders.
The **Bleed** setting determines how much underlying paint is affected by the brushstroke. A higher **Bleed** setting, combined with a low **Resaturation** setting, can enhance the **Brush Loading** feature. A resaturation value of 0, combined with different levels of bleed, will cause your brush to smear image color, rather than deposit it. In this case, the lower the bleed, the longer the smear.
- 9 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Spacing**.
- 10 In the **Spacing** panel, adjust the **Spacing** and **Min Spacing** sliders to create fewer “echo” artifacts in your smeared stroke.
- 11 Drag a brushstroke through existing paint to see how the paint is “picked up” from the underlying pixels and moved across the canvas.



It is easier to see the **Brush Loading** feature if the canvas is not white. To fill the canvas with another color, see “Applying a color as a fill” on page 230.

You can tie brush controls like **Bleed** to the **Controller** setting in the **Color Expression** panel. For example, if you choose **Pressure**, each stroke bleeds more or less, depending on how hard you press the stylus. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

Working with color fills

Corel Painter gives you many options for filling images with color. You can apply a color fill to only part of an image, to a layer of an image, to an alpha channel, or to an entire image. You can also fill image areas based on pixel color.

In addition, you can apply gradients, patterns, and weaves as fills. The following table lists the various ways to apply fills to an image and where to find more information.

Fill type	For more information see
Color	“Applying a color as a fill” on page 230
Gradient	“Applying gradients” on page 693

Fill type	For more information see
Pattern	“Applying pattern fills” on page 677
Weaves	“Applying weaves” on page 727

Applying a color as a fill

Corel Painter gives you different options for applying a color as a fill. You can quickly apply a fill to a selected area of an image or you can apply a fill to the entire image based on a selected pixel color. When filling an image with a selected pixel color, you can apply the fill directly to the canvas or to a channel. Corel Painter fills areas of the image based on color boundaries, as well as the specified tolerance and feather settings.

Tolerance allows you to set the amount of variance allowed from the color of the selected pixel. With a low tolerance setting, Corel Painter fills only contiguous pixels that are very close to the selected pixel color. With a high tolerance setting, Corel Painter fills a greater range of colors.

Feathering softens the edges of the fill by controlling the fill opacity for pixels with colors outside the tolerance range. For example, if feather is set to zero (the default), only pixels in the tolerance range are filled. With a low feather setting, pixels with colors just outside the **Tolerance** range receive partial fill. Increasing the feather setting increases the range of colors that receive partial fill. Pixels with colors farther from the tolerance range receive a more transparent fill. Typically, when feather is set high, tolerance is set low.

You can also fill the interior of an area that is bound by lines. This is especially useful for producing solid fills of regions bounded by anti-aliased lines. If you want to fill regions completely, without affecting the lines, you can first copy the lines to a selection. Then, when you fill the cells, the lines are protected.

To apply a color fill

- 1 In the **Color** panel, double-click the **Main Color** (front) swatch  in the Color Selector.
- 2 Choose a color from the **Color** dialog box.
- 3 To apply a gradient to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.

- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
- A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- A channel — Click a channel in the **Channels** panel.

4 Choose Edit ▶ Fill.

If you prefer, press **Command + F** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + F** (Windows).

5 In the Fill dialog box, enable the Current Color option in the Fill With area.

6 Adjust the Opacity slider.

To apply a pixel-based color fill

1 Choose Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Color Sets.

2 In the Color Sets panel, click the Color Sets options button , and choose New Color Set from Image.

3 Choose the Paint Bucket tool  from the toolbox.

4 On the property bar, click one of the following buttons:

- **Fill Image** 
- **Fill Cell** 

5 Choose the Current Color option from the Fill list box.

6 Open the Select Fill panel, and choose a color.

The image color set displays in the **Select Fill** palette.

7 Click the image in the drawing window.

If the result is not what you want, undo the fill, change the settings, and try again.

You can also

Specify the range of colors to be filled

On the property bar, type a value in the **Tolerance** box or adjust the slider.

Specify the fill opacity for pixels outside of the tolerance range

On the property bar, type a value in the **Feather** box or adjust the slider.

Soften the edges of the fill

On the property bar, click the **Anti-Alias** button .

Anti-aliasing is desirable when the **Feather** setting is set to zero or extremely low.



You can constrain the fill to a rectangular area by dragging with the **Paint Bucket** tool.

Limiting and preventing leakage

In complex drawings, lines don't always meet, which can cause the fill to leak into areas that you don't want filled — sometimes through the whole image. You can't always tell if there's a leak just by looking at your image. If you click a small area and see the prompt, **Now Looking for Extent of Fill**, there's probably a leak, and Corel Painter is preparing to fill a bigger area than you had in mind. In this case, you can abort the fill.

You can limit leakage to a specific rectangular area. In typical cartoon line work, unbounded areas — for example, hair, tail feathers, and brush bristles — sometimes must be filled. By limiting leakage to a specific area, you can close off these items. You can also close leaks by copying the lines to a selection, saving the selection to a channel, editing the channel, and then reloading it to the selection. For more information about editing channels, refer to “Editing channels” on page 538.

To undo a fill

- To undo a fill, do one of the following:
 - Choose **Edit ▶ Undo Paint Bucket Fill**.
 - Press **Command + Z** (Mac OS), or **Ctrl + Z** (Windows).

To limit leakage

- 1 Choose the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Fill Cell** button  or the **Fill Image** button .
- 3 Drag to create a rectangle that just covers the area you want to fill.

If there is no leak, only the area within the lines is filled. If there is a leak, the fill goes outside the area, but not beyond the constraints of your rectangle.

To close a leak

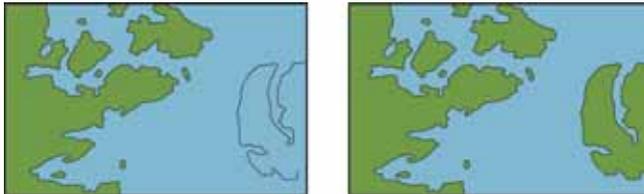
- 1 Copy the lines to a selection.
- 2 Choose **Select ▶ Save Selection**.
- 3 In the **Save Selection** dialog box, choose **New** from the **Save to** list box.

- 4 Click **OK**.
A new channel is displayed in the **Channels** panel.
- 5 In the **Channels** panel, display and select the channel.
- 6 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 7 In the Brush library panel, choose the same brush you used to create the lines.
- 8 In the **Color** panel, set black as the current **Main Color**.
- 9 Paint in the channel to close the gaps.
- 10 Choose **Select ▶ Load Selection**.
- 11 In the **Load Selection** dialog box, choose the modified channel from the **Load From** list box.
- 12 Enable the **Replace Selection** option to replace the original with the edited version.

If you want to adjust the mask threshold, double-click the **Paint Bucket** tool  in the toolbox, and move the slider.



The channel does not have to be selected to contain the fill. If you deselect the channel in the **Channels** panel, the loaded selection is still in effect.



Edit the channel to close leaks. Remember to load the channel back into the selection after editing.



Color management

Corel Painter lets you manage colors when you create or open images, or place images in a document. The color management controls help ensure that colors are consistent when you work with images from various sources, such as Adobe Photoshop or a digital camera. In addition, you can store color information in a document by embedding a color profile in the file when you save it.

This section contains the following topics:

- Understanding color management
- Specifying the default RGB color profile
- Embedding color profiles when saving files
- Specifying the default CMYK color profile for converting CMYK images to RGB
- Previewing and soft-proofing color profiles
- Assigning or removing color profiles
- Converting color profiles
- Working with color profile policies
- Working with presets

Understanding color management

This section provides answers to some commonly asked questions about color management.

What is color management?

Color management is a process that lets you predict and control color reproduction, regardless of the source or destination of the image. For example, a monitor displays a different set of colors than a printer reproduces, so you may see colors on-screen that cannot be printed. If you want to reduce color discrepancies, you can use color

management to ensure a more accurate color representation when an image is viewed, modified, or printed.

During the digital imaging process, different tools are used to capture, modify, and print images. In a typical workflow, you capture an image by using a digital camera, upload the image to a computer, modify the image in a photo-editing application, and print the image. Each of these tools has a different way of interpreting color. In addition, each has its own range of available colors, called a color space, which is a set of numbers that define how each color is represented. A color space is a subset of a color model (for example, CMYK or RGB). In other words, each tool speaks a unique language when it comes to color. One number in the color space of a digital camera may represent an entirely different color in the color space of a monitor. As a result, when an image moves through the workflow, the colors get lost in the translation and are not accurately reproduced. A color management system is designed to improve the communication of color in the workflow.



This is an example of a typical digital imaging workflow.

A color management system, also known as a color engine, uses color profiles to translate the color values from the source, which ensures a more accurate color reproduction at the destination. A color profile contains the data that the color management system requires to translate colors. Many standard color profiles are available. In addition, color profiles exist for different brands of monitors, scanners, digital cameras, and printers.

Why do I need color management?

If your document requires accurate color representation, you should consider using color management. The complexity of your workflow and the ultimate destination of the images are also important considerations. If your documents are destined only for online viewing, color management may not be as important. However, if you plan to open

images in another application, such as Adobe Photoshop, or if you are creating images for print or multiple types of output, the use of color management is essential.

Color management lets you do the following:

- reproduce colors consistently across your digital imaging workflow, especially when opening documents that were created in other applications
- reproduce colors consistently when sharing files with others
- preview, or “soft-proof”, colors before they are printed
- reduce the need to adjust and correct images when sending images to different destinations

A color management system does not offer identical color matching (this is not technically possible), but it greatly improves the color representation.

Is my monitor displaying the right colors?

How you perceive the color that your monitor displays is another important factor in managing color consistency. Your perception is influenced by the environment in which you are viewing the images. Here are some ways to neutralize your viewing environment.

- Ensure that your room has a consistent flow of light. For example, if the room is filled with sunlight, use a shade, or if possible, work in a room without windows.
- To ensure accuracy in perceiving colors, some graphics professionals work in windowless rooms with gray or neutral walls and ceilings. If these conditions do not match the room you work in, you can invest in a monitor hood, or you can create one by using black cardboard and tape.
- Don't wear bright clothing that can clash with the display of colors on the monitor. For example, wearing a white shirt reflects on the monitor and alters your perception of color.
- Set the monitor background to a neutral color, such as gray, or apply a grayscale image. Avoid using colorful wallpapers and screensavers.

Calibration and profiling of the monitor, also known as characterization, are also important steps for ensuring color accuracy. Calibration helps ensure consistency in the colors that are displayed on the monitor. After calibration, you can create a color profile of the monitor, which contains the details of how the monitor interprets colors. The profile is then shared with other devices. Calibration and profiling work together to achieve color accuracy: If a monitor is incorrectly calibrated, its color profile is not useful.

However, calibration and profiling are complex and usually require a special calibration device and specialized software. Furthermore, improper calibration may do more harm than good. You can find additional information about monitor calibration and custom color profiles by researching color-management techniques and products. You can also refer to the documentation that was provided with your operating system or monitor.

Should I assign or convert color profiles?

In deciding whether to assign or convert a color profile, you should first consider the results that each action produces. When you assign a color profile in Corel Painter, the color values, or numbers, in the document do not change. Instead, the application simply uses the color profile to interpret the colors in an image. However, when you convert a color profile, the color values in the document change. Instead of assigning a color profile, the application translates one color profile to another. Converting a color profile does more than affect the display of colors — it produces irreversible changes to the colors in the document.

The best practice is to choose a working color space, such as sRGB, when you create an image and to use the same color profile throughout your workflow. You should avoid assigning and converting color profiles. However, you may encounter scenarios that require you to switch to a different color profile.

For example, if you receive a file from someone, and no color profile is embedded in the file, you should assign a color profile to the file. In this way, you can retain the file's original color values.

You should choose the conversion option only if you are preparing the file for a specific output, such as a printer. After the data has been changed to accommodate the destination profile, conversion back to the original color profile is often not suitable.

What is a rendering intent?

A color management system can perform effective translation of colors from the source to multiple outputs. However, when matching colors from one color space to another, a color management system may be unable to match certain colors. These “out-of-gamut” colors can dramatically change the look of the image, depending on how they are interpreted by the color management system. Fortunately, you can choose a rendering intent to instruct the color management system how to interpret the out-of-gamut colors. The rendering intent that you choose depends on the graphical content of the image.



This is an example of three types of images and their corresponding rendering intents.

- **Perceptual** — Choose this rendering intent for photographs and bitmaps that contain many out-of-gamut colors. The overall color appearance is preserved by changing all colors, including in-gamut colors, to fit within the destination's range of colors at the destination. This rendering intent maintains the relationships between colors to produce the best results.
- **Saturated** — Choose this rendering intent to produce more concentrated solid colors in business graphics, such as charts and graphs. Colors may be less accurate than those produced by other rendering intents.
- **Relative Colorimetric** — Choose this rendering intent for logos or other graphics to preserve original colors. If a match is not found for the source colors, then the closest possible match is found. This rendering intent causes the white point to shift. In other words, if you are printing on white paper, the white areas of an image use the white of the paper to reproduce the color. Therefore, this rendering intent is a good option for printing images.
- **Absolute Colorimetric** — Choose this rendering intent for logos, or other graphics, that require very precise colors. If no match is found for the source colors, then the closest possible match is used. The **Absolute Colorimetric** and **Relative Colorimetric** rendering intents are similar, but the **Absolute Colorimetric** rendering intent preserves the white point through the conversion and does not adjust for the whiteness of the paper. This option is used mainly for proofing.

What is “soft-proofing”?

Soft-proofing lets you generate an on-screen preview of what the image will look like when it's reproduced. This technique simulates the “hard-proofing” stage in a traditional printing workflow. However, unlike hard-proofing, soft-proofing lets you look at the final result without committing ink to paper. For example, you can preview what the printed image will look like when a specific brand of printer is used. You can also preview what the image will look like on another type of monitor.

Soft-proofing also lets you verify whether the document's color profile is suitable for a specific printer or monitor and can help you prevent unwanted results. For more information, see "Previewing and soft-proofing color profiles" on page 242.

Specifying the default RGB color profile

To use color management in Corel Painter, you can start by specifying the default RGB color profile that you want to assign to all new documents. When you create images in another application, such as Adobe Photoshop, you should use the same default color profile that you will use when opening the file in Corel Painter. In addition, you should always embed the color profile when saving a document in Corel Painter or Adobe Photoshop, so that the document retains the color information. For more information, see "Embedding color profiles when saving files" on page 240.

To change the default RGB color profile

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Color Management Settings**.
- 2 Choose a color profile from the **Default RGB Profile** list box.



The factory default color profile for Corel Painter is sRGB, which is the default color profile for many monitors, digital cameras, and even some printers.



You can also access the **Color Management Settings** dialog box from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Color Management Settings**.

Embedding color profiles when saving files

You can embed an assigned color profile in a file. However, if you did not assign a color profile to the file, the default color profile is embedded.

The following file formats support color profile embedding:

- RIFF (RIF)
- TIFF (TIF)
- Photoshop (PSD)
- JPEG

- Portable Network Graphics (PNG)

To embed a color profile when saving a file

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save As** dialog box, use the controls to specify a location and filename.
- 3 From the **Format** list box (Mac) or the **Save As Type** list box (Windows), choose one of the following file formats:
 - RIFF Files (*.RIF; *.RIFF)
 - TIF Files (*.TIF; *.TIFF)
 - Photoshop Files (*.PSD)
 - JPEG Files (*.JPG; *.JPEG)
 - PNG Files (*.PNG)
- 4 Enable the **Embed Profile** check box.



If you do not want to embed the color profile, you need to disable the **Embed Profile** check box.

Specifying the default CMYK color profile for converting CMYK images to RGB

Because Corel Painter works with RGB colors, all CMYK images that you open or import in the application are converted to an RGB color profile. You can specify the default CMYK profile that Corel Painter uses to convert the CMYK images to RGB. The following file formats are supported for CMYK images:

- RIFF (RIF)
- TIFF (TIF)
- Photoshop (PSD)
- JPEG
- Portable Network Graphic (PNG)

To specify the default CMYK color profile for converting CMYK images to RGB

- 1 Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Color Management Settings**.
- 2 Choose a color profile from the **Default CMYK Conversion Profile** list box.



You can also access the **Color Management Settings** dialog box from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Color Management Settings**.

Previewing and soft-proofing color profiles

After an RGB profile is selected for the document, you can preview the image with the default color profile applied. You can also “soft-proof” images, which means to preview on-screen what the image will look like when it is printed with a specific printer, or when it is displayed on another type of monitor. You can also soft-proof by using a specific rendering intent. For more information, see “What is a rendering intent?” on page 238. After soft-proofing an image, you can turn off the soft-proofing feature.

To preview a color profile

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**.
- 2 Click the **Open Navigator Settings** button , click **Color Management Settings**, and choose the name of the color profile that you want to preview.

To soft-proof an image

- 1 Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Color Proofing Settings**.
- 2 Choose a profile from the **Simulate Device** list box.
- 3 Choose a rendering intent from the **Rendering Intent** list box.
- 4 Enable the **Turn On Color Proofing Mode** check box.

To turn off soft-proofing

- Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Color Proofing Mode**.

Assigning or removing color profiles

You can change the appearance of a document by assigning a new color profile. A color profile contains the data that the color management system requires to translate colors from one color space to another. The default color profile for Corel Painter is sRGB IEC61966-2-1 noBPC, but you can choose from a list of Standard ICC color profiles.

When you assign a new profile, the color values, or numbers, in the document do not change. When you enable color management and display a document, the colors in the document represent an interpretation of the assigned color profile. For more information, see “Should I assign or convert color profiles?” on page 238.

You can also remove an assigned color profile from a document. In other words, color management is no longer applied to the document. The color values are retained, however.

To assign or remove a color profile

1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Assign Profile**.

2 Enable one of the following color profile options:

- **Use Default RGB Profile** — applies the default RGB profile to the document
- **Use Profile** — applies a color profile to the document but does not convert the original colors. If you enable this option, you must choose a color profile.
- **Do Not Color Manage** — retains the color values without associating them with a color profile



If you have color profiles installed on your computer, Corel Painter includes them in the list of available color profiles.



You can also assign a color profile from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Assign Profile**.

Converting color profiles

Corel Painter lets you convert the color profile of a document to another color profile. Converting a color profile differs from assigning a color profile, which involves only the translation of one color profile to another and affects only the display of color. When you convert one color profile to another, the color values in the document are irreversibly changed. For more information, see “Should I assign or convert color profiles?” on page 238.

Corel Painter also lets you choose the color management engine that is used for converting color profiles. The color management engine, also known as a color management module (CMM), uses the information in the color profiles to translate the

color values. The resulting translation of the color values may differ, depending on the color management engine.

In addition, you can flatten images when converting color profiles. Flattening images drops all the layers onto the background canvas.

To convert a color profile

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Convert To Profile**.
- 2 Choose a new color profile from the **New Color Profile** list box.

You can also

Choose a color engine	Choose a color engine from the Color Engine list box.
Choose a rendering intent	Choose a rendering intent from the Rendering Intent list box.
Flatten all layers in the image	Enable the Flatten Image option.



You can also convert the color profile from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Convert To Profile**.

Working with color profile policies

Corel Painter lets you create color profile policies for opening and placing both RGB and CMYK images. The options that you choose for the Color Profile Policy determine how colors are managed in images that you open and work with in the application.

When creating a color profile policy for opening and placing images, you can specify the following:

- RGB color profile to apply to images
- CMYK color profile for converting images to RGB
- color engine
- rendering intent (depends on image content)

For more information, see “What is a rendering intent?” on page 238.

The color profile policy lets you display warning messages when a document has a mismatched or missing color profile. In the case of a mismatched color profile, you can choose a new color profile. If the document does not have a color profile associated with it, you can apply a new color profile or choose not to use color management with the document.

To create a color profile policy

- 1 Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Color Management Settings**.
- 2 Choose one of the following options from the **RGB Images** list box:
 - **Use Embedded Profile** — applies the embedded RGB color profile to RGB images that you open or import
 - **Use Default RGB Profile** — converts the image by using the default RGB color profile that you specify in the color management settings
- 3 Choose one of the following options from the **Convert CMYK Images** list box:
 - **Use Default CMYK Profile** — converts to RGB by using the default CMYK color profile that you specify in the color management settings
 - **Use Embedded Profile** — converts to RGB by using the embedded CMYK color profile
- 4 Choose a color engine from the **Color Engine** list box.
- 5 From the **Rendering Intent** list box, choose one of the following options:
 - **Perceptual** — is recommended for a variety of images, especially bitmaps and photographs
 - **Saturation** — is best for vector graphics (lines, text, and solid-colored objects, such as charts)
 - **Relative Colorimetric** — is ideal for producing proofs on inkjet printers
 - **Absolute Colorimetric** — preserves the white point and can be used to proof images

If you want to display a warning message when you open a document that has a mismatched color profile, enable the **Profile Mismatch** check box.



For more complete descriptions of rendering intents, see “What is a rendering intent?” on page 238.



You can also access the **Color Management Settings** dialog box from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Color Management Settings**.

Working with presets

Corel Painter provides color management presets, which are default settings that you can apply to a document. They are useful if you do not feel comfortable changing the settings in the Color Management Settings dialog box. You can also create your own presets, which allows you to retain all of your selections in the Color Management Settings dialog box and reuse them in other documents. If you no longer need a preset, you can delete it.

To choose a preset

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Color Management Settings**.
- 2 Choose a preset from the **Presets** list box.



You can also access the **Color Management Settings** dialog box from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Color Management Settings**.

To add a preset

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Color Management Settings**.
- 2 In the **Color Management Settings** dialog box, use the controls to specify color management settings.
- 3 Click the **Add** button  next to the **Presets** list box.
- 4 Type a name for the preset in the **Preset Name** box.



You can also access the **Color Management Settings** dialog box from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Color Management Settings**.

To delete a preset

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Color Management Settings**.
- 2 Choose a preset from the **Presets** list box.
- 3 Click the **Delete** button  next to the **Presets** list box.
A warning box appears and asks you if you want to delete the preset.

4 Click Yes.



You can also access the **Color Management Settings** dialog box from the **Navigator** panel by clicking the **Open Navigator Settings** button , clicking **Color Management**, and choosing **Color Management Settings**.



Correcting and adjusting colors

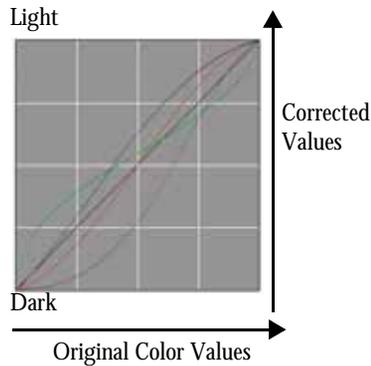
Corel Painter includes a variety of effects and tools that let you correct and adjust image colors. For example, you can use the effects to fix a color-casted or washed-out photo. You can also use the effects to creatively alter image colors using techniques such as posterizing or inverting.

This section contains the following topics:

- Correcting colors using curves
- Adjusting brightness and contrast
- Using the curve to correct colors
- Drawing freehand curves to adjust colors
- Specifying the curve values to adjust colors
- Adjusting hue, saturation, and value
- Adjusting selected colors
- Equalizing images
- Matching color and brightness across images
- Inverting colors
- Posterizing an image
- Applying video legal colors
- Dodging and burning

Correcting colors using curves

Corel Painter lets you correct colors by using curves to adjust the relative amounts of the color components in an image. You can adjust the curves for red, green, blue, or all three color components at once. Modifying a curve individually is useful for correcting an unwanted color cast. The curves describe how the input color values are adjusted to create the output (corrected) color values.



A visual representation of the curve.

The horizontal axis represents the input (original color) values. The vertical axis represents the output (corrected) values. Before you adjust a curve, it appears perfectly diagonally (45°), which indicates that all input and output values are equal. Corel Painter maps light values at the top of the graph and darker values at the bottom. When you edit RGB curves, the current color is indicated by a colored point on the curve. For example, if you're editing the color blue, dragging the curve below the diagonal subtracts blue from the image and adds its complimentary color yellow. Alternatively, dragging above the line intensifies the color blue.

You can use any of the following curve methods to correct colors:

- Contrast and brightness
- Curve
- Freehand
- Advanced



Use the Color Correction dialog box to correct colors.

You can use a single curve method, or a combination of curve methods, to adjust the image.

You can apply color correction to a selection, a layer, or the entire image.

- If there is no selection, the correction is applied to the entire image.
- To correct the color of only a section of the canvas, select the area by using a selection tool before applying the color correction. For more information about these tools, refer to “Getting started with selections” on page 544.
- To correct the color of a layer, select the layer before applying the color correction. For more information about selecting a layer, refer to “Selecting layers” on page 489.
- To apply color correction to a shape, dynamic layer, text layer, or reference layer, you must first commit the layer to an image layer.

Adjusting brightness and contrast

Corel Painter offers two different methods for adjusting image brightness and contrast. You can adjust brightness and contrast more quickly by using the **Brightness/Contrast** effect, or more precisely by using the curve in the **Color Correction** dialog box.

When using the **Brightness/Contrast** effect, you can adjust all image colors at once.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Brightness/Contrast effect.

When using the curve, you can adjust the contrast or brightness of colors while maintaining the tonal transitions in the original image. You can adjust all colors at once, or adjust R, G, and B individually. As you adjust the **Contrast** or **Brightness** sliders, the endpoints of the curves remain fixed. Because the effect maintains the levels from the original image, there are always 256 distinct levels, regardless of how much you adjust the sliders.

Contrast adjusts the difference between light and dark values. As you increase the contrast, the curve takes on an “S” shape, indicating that light colors are becoming lighter and dark colors darker. If you decrease the contrast, the curve takes on an inverted “S” shape and tones down the contrast of all midtone colors.



An image before adjusting brightness and contrast by using the curve.



An example of increasing the contrast by using the curve.

Brightness moves all values on a curve to a brighter tone or darker tone.



An example of increasing brightness by using the curve.

To quickly adjust brightness and contrast

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Brightness/Contrast**.
- 3 Move the upper slider to adjust image contrast. Move the lower slider to adjust image brightness.
- 4 Click **Apply**.



You can reset the sliders to the default settings by clicking **Reset**.

To adjust brightness and contrast by using the curve

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Correct Colors**.
- 2 In the **Color Correction** dialog box, choose **Contrast and brightness** from the list box.
- 3 Click one of the following color buttons:
 - **Red** — allows you to adjust only the red curve
 - **Green** — allows you to adjust only the green curve
 - **Blue** — allows you to adjust only the blue curve
 - **Master** — allows you to adjust all color curves at once
- 4 Adjust any of the following sliders:

- **Contrast** — increases or decreases the difference in tone between the dark and light areas of an image
- **Brightness** — lets you brighten or darken the selected color(s). This control can correct exposure problems caused by too much light (overexposure) or too little light (underexposure).



Color icons in the Color Correction dialog box.



You can clear all corrections so that you can start again by clicking **Reset**.

Using the curve to correct colors

You can use the **Curve** method to drag the color curves to reshape them. This method lets you create very specific changes in color values.

You can control the overall effect by using the **Effect** slider. The slider controls how much of the curve moves in response to dragging. When the slider is all the way to the right, the entire curve moves. As the value is reduced, a smaller portion of the curve moves.

The **Curve** method lets you perform color and tonal corrections by adjusting either individual color channels (R, G, or B) or the master channel (all channels combined).



Curve method of color correction.

To quickly adjust colors, you can use the automatic correction controls.

To correct colors using the curve

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Correct Colors**.
- 2 In the **Color Correction** dialog box, choose **Curve** from the list box.
- 3 Click one of the following color buttons:
 - **Red** — allows you to adjust only the red curve
 - **Green** — allows you to adjust only the green curve
 - **Blue** — allows you to adjust only the blue curve
 - **Master** — allows you to adjust all color curves at once
- 4 Drag the **Effect** slider to the right to increase the range of the curve that's affected when you drag it, or drag it to the left to decrease range.
- 5 Position the crosshair cursor over the diagonal line; when the crosshair cursor changes to a black arrowhead, drag the curve. Dragging the curve down increases shadows and dragging it up increases highlights.

You can also

Automatically correct the contrast and color in an image	Click Auto Set .
--	-------------------------

Automatically adjust the contrast in an image according to the white point	Click White Point .
--	----------------------------

Automatically adjust the contrast in an image according to the black point	Click Black Point .
--	----------------------------

Clear all corrections	Click Reset .
-----------------------	----------------------

Drawing freehand curves to adjust colors

You can use the **Freehand** method to adjust colors. This method lets you draw a curve to produce dramatic results. It's particularly useful for creating posterized or solarized effects.



Freehand method of color correction.

To adjust colors by using the Freehand method

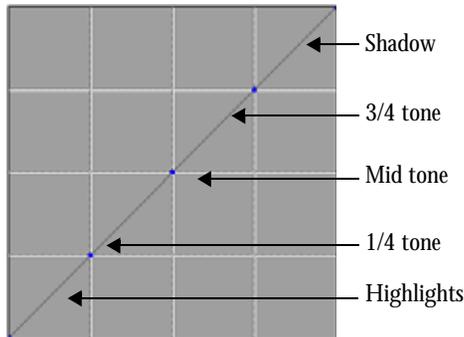
- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Correct Colors**.
- 2 In the **Color Correction** dialog box, choose **Freehand** from the list box.
- 3 Click one of the following color buttons:
 - **Red** — allows you to adjust only the red curve
 - **Green** — allows you to adjust only the green curve
 - **Blue** — allows you to adjust only the blue curve
 - **Master** — allows you to adjust all color curves at once
- 4 Drag the pointer over the graph to draw a new curve. Drawing a curve below the middle line increases shadows and drawing a curve above the middle line increases highlights.



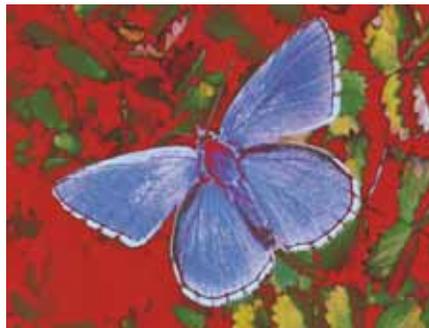
You can clear all corrections so that you can start again by clicking **Reset**.

Specifying the curve values to adjust colors

You can use the **Advanced** method to more accurately adjust colors using the curve. You can adjust the 1/4 Tone, Midtone, and 3/4 Tone ranges by manually dragging the curves of red, green, and blue. You can also adjust color by setting the percentage of red, green, and blue at five specific points in the curve: **Highlight**, **1/4 Tone**, **Midtone**, **3/4 Tone**, and **Shadow**.



Each section of the curve controls the balance between the shadows, midtones, and highlights of an image. Setting values in the upper portion of the grid lightens the image; whereas setting values in the lower portion of the grid darkens the image.



Various tone curves were modified to achieve this look.

To adjust 1/4 tone, midtone, and 3/4 tone by dragging color curves

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Correct Colors**.
- 2 In the **Color Correction** dialog box, choose **Advanced** from the list box.
- 3 Click one of the following color buttons:
 - **Red** — allows you to adjust only the red curve
 - **Green** — allows you to adjust only the green curve
 - **Blue** — allows you to adjust only the blue curve
- 4 Position the crosshair cursor over the diagonal line; when the crosshair cursor changes to a black arrowhead, drag the curve. Dragging the curve down darkens the image and dragging it up lightens the image.

To adjust colors by specifying curve values

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Correct Colors**.
- 2 In the **Color Correction** dialog box, choose **Advanced** from the list box.
- 3 Type percentage values for **Red**, **Green**, or **Blue** in the following columns:
 - **Highlight** — adjusts the image highlights (lower portion of the graph)
 - **1/4 Tone** — adjusts the image contrast
 - **Midtone** — adjusts the image contrast
 - **3/4 Tone** — adjusts the image contrast
 - **Shadow** — adjusts the image shadows (upper portion of the graph)

Typing positive percentages, such as 89%, sets values in the upper portion of the graph, which lightens the image. Typing negative percentages, such as -89%, sets values in the lower portion of the graph and darkens the image. Typing the same percentage value for each color applies the change equally.

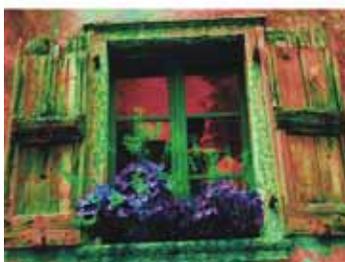
Adjusting hue, saturation, and value

The **Adjust Colors** effect lets you control the hue, saturation, and value of an image in much the same way as you would adjust your television. It also lets you adjust the image colors equally or by using the luminosity of an external source.

When using luminosity to adjust colors, pixels with higher luminance undergo greater color adjustments.

You can choose any of the following adjustment methods:

- **Uniform Color** — adjusts all pixels equally
- **Paper** — uses the selected paper grain to control the color adjustment
- **Image Luminance** — uses the luminance of the image as the model for color adjustment. Areas of greater luminance are adjusted more.
- **Original Luminance** — uses the luminance of the clone source as the model for color adjustment. If you have not set up a clone source, the current pattern is used.
- **[Alpha channel]** or **[Layer mask]** — sets the selected alpha channel or layer mask as the model for controlling color adjustment. For example, a black-to-white gradation in the channel or mask lets you adjust the color progressively across the image. In black areas of the channel or mask, colors are not changed. In white areas of the channel or mask, the adjustment applies fully. Transitional areas receive proportional color adjustments.



Use the Adjust Color dialog box to change the hue, saturation, and value of an image.

To adjust colors equally

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Adjust Colors**.
- 3 Choose **Uniform Color** from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Adjust Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Colors controls” on page 261.

To adjust colors by using paper luminance

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.

- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Adjust Colors**.
 - 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
 - 6 Adjust any of the **Adjust Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Colors controls” on page 261.

To adjust colors by using image luminance

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Adjust Colors**.
- 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Adjust Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Colors controls” on page 261.

To adjust colors by using clone or pattern luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Adjust Colors**.
- 4 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.

- 5 Adjust any of the **Adjust Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Colors controls” on page 261.

Adjust Colors controls

- **Hue Shift** — adjusts the hue of pixels
- **Saturation** — adjusts the amount of pure hue in the color.
- **Value** — adjusts color brightness. Moving the slider to the left darkens colors.
- **Reset** — resets the sliders to their default settings

Adjusting selected colors

The **Adjust Selected Colors** effect is similar to the **Adjust Colors** effect, but it works only on a specified range of colors within an image. You choose a color in an image and adjust colors within a range of that color. You could, for example, change yellow peppers to red peppers. You can adjust colors that are exactly the same as the color you select, or you can choose colors within a range, based on proximity (on the color wheel or the color space) to the selected color.



Selective color adjustments change only certain colors in the image.

The **Extents** sliders determine the extent of the HSV color space around the selected center color.

By combining these settings, you can set up a very specific range of colors to adjust. For example, you can limit changes to a precise shade of red.

The **Feather** sliders affect the softness at the edge of the selected colors. These sliders can help you create smoother transitions between the replaced color and the original.



A replaced color with and without feathering.

You can choose from any of the following adjustment methods:

- **Uniform Color** — adjusts all pixels equally
- **Paper** — uses the selected paper grain to control the color adjustment
- **Image Luminance** — uses the luminance of the image as the model for color adjustment. Areas of greater luminance are adjusted more.
- **Original Luminance** — uses the luminance of the clone source as the model for color adjustment. If you have not set up a clone source, the current pattern is used.

To adjust a selected color

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Adjust Selected Colors**.
The **Adjust Selected Colors** dialog box appears.
- 2 Move the cursor over the image in the document window (the cursor becomes a dropper), and click the color you want to adjust.
The **Color** panel displays the selected color as the main color.
- 3 Choose **Uniform Color** from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Adjust Selected Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Selected Colors controls” on page 264.

To adjust selected colors by using paper luminance

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.

- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Tonal Control ▶ Adjust Selected Colors**.
- 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Adjust Selected Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Selected Colors controls” on page 264.

To adjust colors by using image luminance

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Tonal Control ▶ Adjust Selected Colors**.
- 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Adjust Selected Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Selected Colors controls” on page 264.

To adjust colors by using clone or pattern luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window ▶ Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Tonal Control ▶ Adjust Selected Colors**.

- 4 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
- 5 Adjust any of the **Adjust Selected Colors** controls. For information, see “Adjust Selected Colors controls” on page 264.

Adjust Selected Colors controls

- **H Extents** — controls the number of hues adjusted. Only hues within the specified percentage of hues on the color wheel are adjusted.
- **H Feather** — controls the softness at the edge of the selected hues
- **S Extents** — controls the range of saturation adjusted. Only saturations within this range are adjusted.
- **S Feather** — controls the softness at the edge of the range of saturated colors
- **V Extents** — controls the range of values adjusted
- **V Feather** — controls the softness at the edge of the selected values

Moving the **Extents** sliders to the right increases the amount of color space affected and creates smoother transitions between the replaced color and the original.

- **Hue Shift** — adjusts the colors of the pixels by changing their hue. Moving the slider to the right increases the hue.
- **Saturation** — adjusts the amount of pure hue in the color. Moving the slider all the way to the left creates a grayscale image.
- **Value** — adjusts color brightness. Moving the slider to the left darkens colors. You can preview changes in the document window.
- **Reset** — resets the sliders to their default settings

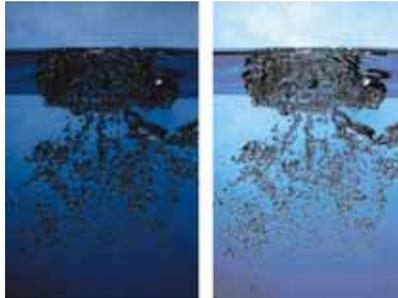
Equalizing images

Corel Painter includes various options for equalizing images. Equalizing involves increasing the contrast by resetting the darkest and lightest points and then evenly distributing the values across those two points.

You can produce an equalizing effect by automatically or manually adjusting the black and white points in an image.

You can also equalize an image by using the **Equalize** effect. This effect allows you to adjust contrast, adjust black and white points, and distribute the brightness levels throughout the entire range of available levels. In addition, you can equalize an image by creating a histogram showing the number of pixels for each brightness level value

and then adjusting those values. The **Equalize** effect also allows gamma adjustment, which lightens or darkens an image without changing highlights or shadows.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Equalize effect.

To automatically set black and white points

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Correct Colors**.
- 2 In the **Color Correction** dialog box, choose **Curve** from the list box.
- 3 Click **Auto Set**.

To manually set black or white points

- 1 Choose the **Dropper** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 In the document window, click the color you want to assign as the darkest or lightest point.
- 3 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Correct Colors**.
- 4 In the **Color Correction** dialog box, choose **Curve** from the list box.
- 5 Click one of the following:
 - **Black Point** — assigns all colors equal to or darker than the current main color to black
 - **White Point** — assigns all colors equal to or lighter than the current main color to white

To equalize colors

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.

- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 From the menu bar, choose **Effects ▶ Tonal Control ▶ Equalize**.
Corel Painter automatically adjusts the image or selection so that the lightest color is white and the darkest color is black.
 - 3 In the **Equalize** dialog box, adjust contrast by dragging the black and white markers under the histogram.
Any values in the image located to the right of the white marker become white; any values to the left of the black marker become black.
 - 4 Move the **Brightness** slider to adjust the gamma.
Moving the slider to the right darkens the image; moving the slider to the left lightens the image.
Changing the gamma adjusts only the midtones of an image and leaves the black and white areas untouched.
 - 5 Click **OK** to apply changes.
A preview of the changes is applied to the original image, but the changes are not final until you click **OK**. If you want to revert to the original image, click **Cancel**.



If you made a selection and you want to equalize the entire image, enable the **Apply to Entire Image** check box.

Matching color and brightness across images

The **Match Palette** effect lets you apply the color and brightness of a source image to a destination image. For example, you can match the colors in a photo to the colors in a favorite painting. You can then clone and paint your photo in the same style as your favorite painting. You can also use the **Match Palette** effect to ensure that the color and brightness in a group of photos is consistent.



You can apply the color and brightness from a source image (center) to your working image (left) to create a new effect (right).

To match colors across images

- 1 Open both the source image and the destination image.
- 2 Select the destination image.
- 3 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Match Palette**.
- 4 From the **Source** list box, select the source image.
The filenames for all open images appear in the list box.
- 5 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Color** — lets you determine how the colors from the source image blend with the colors in the destination image. At higher settings, more source color is applied.
 - **Variance (Color)** — lets you adjust the range of the source colors. Higher settings increase the number of shades used from the source image.
 - **Brightness** — lets you determine how the luminance from the source image blends with the luminance in the destination image. Higher settings pull more highlights and shadows from the source image into the destination image.
 - **Variance (Brightness)** — lets you adjust the range of highlights and shadows. Higher settings increase the contrast between the highlights and shadows.
- 6 Move the **Amount** slider to specify the overall intensity of the other settings.
Start at **100%**, and decrease the amount until you are satisfied with the results.

Inverting colors

The **Negative** effect inverts all the colors in an image, or in the selected layer.



Positive (left) and negative (right) versions of an image.

To invert colors

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Negative**.

Posterizing an image

Corel Painter offers two different options for posterizing images. You can use the **Posterize** effect to reduce the number of color levels contained in an image.

You can also posterize an image by specifying a color set. This effect lets you replace image colors with those of a specified colors set. This is useful for multimedia work, as well as applications such as silkscreening. You can use this effect to reduce the number of colors in an image.

To posterize an image

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Posterize**.

- 3 In the **Posterize** dialog box, specify a number of levels.
The fewer levels you specify, the more dramatic the effect.



To posterize an image combined with a paper grain, refer to “Applying the Apply Screen effect” on page 628.

To posterize to two levels and also adjust the brightness, refer to “Equalizing images” on page 264.

To posterize an image by using a color set

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color Sets**.
- 3 Click the Color set libraries options button , choose **Color Set Libraries**, and choose a color set from the list.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Posterize Using Color Set**.
The image is replaced with the colors in the current color set.

Applying video legal colors

You can apply an effect that adjusts the colors in an image so they are compatible with video. Colors that aren't possible in video are converted to video legal colors.

Only bright yellows and cyans are not video legal. Corel Painter supports both the National Television System Committee (NTSC) for video systems in the U.S. and Phase Alternation by Line (PAL) for video systems in Europe.

To apply video legal colors

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.

- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Video Legal Colors**.
- 3 In the **Video Legal Colors** dialog box, choose **NTSC** or **PAL** from the **System** list box.

Dodging and burning

The **Dodge** and **Burn** tools let you adjust the highlights, midtones, and shadows in an image. The **Dodge** tool lightens the tone; the **Burn** tool darkens it. You can dodge and burn anywhere in a photo, affecting an area as large or as small as you like.

To lighten the tone

- 1 Choose the **Dodge** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, move the **Size** slider , or type a value in the **Size** box.
- 3 Move the **Opacity** slider , or type a value in the **Opacity** box.
- 4 Drag the brush in the image to apply the effect.



The Dodge tool was used to lighten the girl's eye.

To darken the tone

- 1 Choose the **Burn** tool  from the toolbox.
If the **Burn** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, hold down the **Dodge** tool  to open the tool flyout.
- 2 On the property bar, move the **Size** slider , or type a value in the **Size** box.
- 3 Move the **Opacity** slider , or type a value in the **Opacity** box.
- 4 Drag the brush in the image to apply the effect.



The Burn tool was used to reduce the strong highlights on the faces.



Libraries

A library is a storage place for a collection of tools or media. In Corel Painter, default libraries are available for the following resources: brushes, paper, color sets, gradients, looks, nozzles, textures, patterns, selections, scripts, images, weaves, and flow maps. The default libraries contain a vast array of resources that are ready for you to use. In addition, you can create your own libraries to better organize resources, or to store customized resources.

This section contains the following topics:

- Importing and exporting libraries
- Creating and removing libraries
- Modifying the display of library panels
- Moving, renaming, and deleting library resources
- Restoring default libraries

Importing and exporting libraries

Corel Painter lets you import and export libraries. For example, you can open a library that was created in a previous version of Corel Painter. You can also open multiple libraries at once, except in the Brush library panel. For more information, see “Creating and deleting brush libraries” on page 307.

All of the Corel Painter tools and media that are included in the application are stored in default libraries. For example, the default papers that are included in Corel Painter are contained in the Papers libraries. When you first open a library panel, the content of the default library for that given tool or media is displayed in the panel.

To import a library

- 1 In a library panel, click the **Import [Resource type] Library** button .

For example, if you want to open a paper textures library from the **Paper Libraries** panel, click the **Import Paper Library** button .

- 2 Choose the drive and folder where the library is stored.
- 3 Click **Open**.

The imported library displays at the bottom of the panel window.

To import a library created in a previous version of Corel Painter

- 1 Click the Library panel's options button , choose **Import Legacy [Resource type] Library**.
- 2 Choose the drive and folder where the library is stored.
- 3 Click **Open**.

The imported library displays at the bottom of the panel window.

To export a library

- 1 In a library panel, click the **Export [Resource type] Library** button .
For example, if you want to open a gradient library from the **Gradient Libraries** panel, click the **Export Gradient Library** button .
- 2 In the **Choose Library** dialog box, choose the library that you want to export from the **Library** list box.
- 3 Choose the drive and folder where you want to store the library.
- 4 Click **Save**.

Creating and removing libraries

Libraries allow you to store and organize tools and media to make it easier for you to locate and access them. When you create a new resource, such as a gradient, it is automatically saved to the current library. However, you can create a custom library and move the resource to that library. In addition, you can copy any of the default resources to a custom library. If you no longer need a library, you can remove it.

The method for creating a library is the same for most tools and media, except for brush libraries. For more information, see “Creating and deleting brush libraries” on page 307.

To create a library

- 1 In a library panel, click the **New [Resource type] Library** button .
For example, if you want to open a pattern library from the **Pattern Libraries** panel, click the **New Pattern Library** button .
- 2 In the **New Library** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** box.
A header bar for the new library appears at the bottom of the library panel and its title appears in the list of available libraries. The new library also contains one swatch by default.



When you save an item, Corel Painter stores it in the currently selected library. If this is not where you want it, be sure to select the correct library before saving the item. You can move items between libraries later, but switching libraries before saving the resource will spare you that extra step.

To add an existing resource to a library

- From the library panel, drag a resource from one library to the library where you want to add the resource.



When you create a new resource, such as a brush variant, paper, or weave, it is automatically saved to the currently selected library. For more information about creating resources, please refer to the Help chapter that pertains to the resource.

Over time, with additions and deletions, library file sizes are compounded. In some cases, you may lose items if you restore a default library. For best results, save new resources to new libraries, and limit the number of resources in each library.

To remove a library

- 1 Click the library panel's options button , choose **Remove [Resource type] Library**.
- 2 Choose the library that you want to remove from the **Library** list box.

Modifying the display of library panels

You can modify the appearance of the library panels by changing the way they are organized and displayed. You can resize a library panel to control the space that it takes in the application window. You can also change the display size of the resource icons. If you do not need to use some of the resource swatches, you can hide them. In addition, if you create a new resource, you can create a custom icon for the resource.

To modify the display of a library panel

- 1 Open a library panel.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Resize the library panel	Point to the edge of the panel. When the cursor changes to a double-sided arrow, drag the edge of the panel to resize it.
Resize the library swatches	Click the library panel's options button  , choose [Resource type] Library View , and choose one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small• Medium• Large
Display the library swatches as a list	Click the library panel's options button  , choose [Resource type] Library View , and choose List .
Hide a library swatch	Right-click a library resource swatch, and choose Hide [Resource type] .
Unhide all swatches	Click the library panel's options button  , choose [Resource type] Library View , and choose Show All Hidden Items .
Customize a swatch icon	Right click a resource swatch, and choose Set Custom Icon . Choose the drive and folder where the image is stored. Click the image file and click Open .

Moving, renaming, and deleting library resources

You can move a library resource to a new position within a library, or drag it to a different library. You can also rename resources, such as renaming a paper or gradient, to give them more descriptive names. You can also delete an item from a library, including a default library. You can also restore the default library to the factory settings. For information, see “Restoring default libraries” on page 277.

To move a library resource

- In a library panel, do one of the following:
 - Drag a resource swatch to another position within the library.
 - Drag a resource swatch to another library.

If you’re dragging a swatch to a different library, you cannot position the swatch at the end of the library. You must place the swatch in between, or before, an existing swatch.

To rename a library resource

- 1 In a library panel, right-click the resource that you want to rename, and choose **Rename [Resource]**. (e.g. **Rename Paper**)
- 2 In the **Rename** dialog box, type the new name in the **Rename [Resource]** text box.

To delete a library resource

- 1 In a library panel, click the resource that you want to delete.
- 2 Click the **Delete [Resource]** button .



Do not delete default resource files or folders.

Restoring default libraries

You can restore a default library at any time. When you restore the default libraries, all custom resources are removed for all libraries.

To restore a default library

- In a library panel, click the library options button , choose **Restore Default [Resource] Library**.



Selecting, managing, and creating brushes

Corel Painter offers an impressive array of realistic and responsive brushes that you can use to apply media to the canvas. For example, you can choose a brush with realistic bristles that apply oil, watercolor, or acrylic paint. You can also choose a dry media brush, such as chalk or charcoal.

This section contains the following topics:

- Understanding brushes
- Exploring brush categories
- Searching and selecting brushes
- Setting basic brush attributes
- Displaying advanced brush controls dynamically
- Organizing and displaying brushes in the Brush library panel
- Copying and moving brush variants
- Renaming brush categories and variants
- Saving and deleting brush variants
- Restoring default brush variants
- Creating and deleting brush categories
- Creating and deleting brush libraries
- Importing and exporting brush libraries, categories, and variants
- Saving a brush look
- Creating brush dabs

Understanding brushes

Corel Painter offers users a wide range of preset brushes that are designed with the real media in mind, so you can predict how a brush will behave.

In an art store, if the brushes in one aisle don't produce the results you want, you can try a different aisle. Similarly, with Corel Painter, individual brushes, known as brush variants, are stored in the Brush library panel in different brush categories. You can use the brush variants as they are, or you can adjust them to suit your purposes. Many artists use brush variants with only minor adjustments — to size, opacity, or grain (how brushstrokes interact with paper texture).

To extensively modify a brush variant, or to create a new brush variant, you can adjust the brush controls. For more information, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315 or “Saving and deleting brush variants” on page 304.

Most Corel Painter brushes apply media, such as a color, gradient, or pattern, to an image. However, some brushes make changes to media already in the image. For example, the **Just Add Water** brush variant (in the **Blenders** brush category) smudges and dilutes existing colors in the image with smooth, anti-aliased brushstrokes. Using one of these brushes on a blank area of the canvas has no effect.

Corel Painter includes a batch of Natural-Media brushes that use a media application method called “rendered dab types” to produce wonderfully realistic, continuous, smooth-edged brushstrokes. They are fast and more consistent because the brushstrokes appear as you draw, and are not created by applying dabs of color. In fact, you can't draw fast enough to leave dabs or dots of color in a brushstroke. These brushes allow for rich features that are not possible with the application of dab-based media. You can take better advantage of tilt and angle, and you can paint with patterns or gradients. For more information, see “General controls: Dab types” on page 322.

Exploring brush categories

In the following section, descriptions of the brush categories are presented in alphabetical order. It includes a description of the category and highlights some of the brush variants that you can find in Corel Painter.

Acrylics

The **Acrylic** brush variants, much like their real world counterparts, are versatile brushes that let you apply quick-drying paints to the canvas. Most of the brushes allow you to cover underlying brushstrokes and many are capable of multicolored brushstrokes. In addition, a few **Acrylic** brush variants interact with underlying pixels to create realistic effects.



Captured Bristle

Thick Acrylic Flat

Wet Acrylic

Airbrushes

Airbrushes apply fine sprays of color, which carefully mirror the feel of a real airbrush in action. However, some variants have a different way of building up color. Most airbrushes support color buildup on a single brushstroke. However, some of the digital airbrushes do not. To achieve color buildup with the digital airbrushes, you need to overlay multiple brushstrokes.



*Digital soft flow
airbrush*

*Digital hard edge
airbrush*

*Digital soft flat
airbrush*

The Wacom airbrush styluses are fully compatible with the variants in the **Airbrushes** category. For more information, see “Airbrush controls” on page 366.



Coarse Spray

Fine Spray

Digital Airbrush

Artists

Artist brush variants help you paint in the styles of master artists. For example, you can paint in the style of Vincent Van Gogh, with multishaded brushstrokes, or in the style of Georges Seurat, with multiple dots combining to form an image.

When you use any of the **Artist** brush variants, dragging quickly produces wider brushstrokes. You can use the **Color Variability** settings to adjust how the **Artist** brushstrokes are colored.



Impressionist

Sargent Brush

Seurat

Blenders

Blenders affect underlying pixels by moving and mixing them. The variants can reproduce the effects of blending paint by applying water or oil. You can also smooth drawing lines and create shading just as you would on a pencil sketch or charcoal drawing.



Just Add Water

Smear

Smudge

Chalk & Crayons

Chalk brush variants produce the thick, rich texture of natural chalk sticks, and have strokes that interact with the paper grain. The opacity is linked to stylus pressure.



Blunt Chalk

Square Chalk

Variable Chalk

Crayons offer a range of styles. From soft and dull, to waxy and grainy, they produce textured strokes that interact with the paper grain. As with other dry media brush variants, the opacity is linked to stylus pressure.



Basic Crayon

Grainy Hard Crayon

Waxy Crayon

Charcoal & Conte

Charcoal brush variants range from pencils to hard or soft charcoal sticks. As with other dry media brush variants, the opacity is linked to stylus pressure. **Blender** brush variants can be used to soften and blend the charcoal strokes. For a smooth workflow, keep your favorite **Charcoal** and **Blender** brush variants together in a custom palette.



Charcoal

Soft Vine Charcoal

*Hard Charcoal
Pencil*

Similar to **Chalk**, **Conte** brush variants produce textured strokes that interact with the paper grain. As with other dry media brush variants, the opacity is linked to stylus pressure.



Dull Conte

Square Conte

Tapered Conte

Cloners

The **Cloner** brush variants behave like other brush variants, except that they take color from a cloned or sampled source. These variants recreate the source imagery while effectively filtering it, reproducing the image in an artistic style, such as pastel chalk or watercolor. For more information, see “Cloning controls” on page 396 and “Image cloning and sampling” on page 149.



Original photo



Soft Cloner



*Impressionist
Cloner*

Digital Watercolor

Digital Watercolor brush variants produce watercolor effects that react with the canvas texture. Unlike **Watercolor** brush variants, which work with the **Watercolor Layer**, **Digital Watercolor** brushstrokes can be applied directly to any standard pixel-based layers, including the canvas. For example, if you’re applying watercolor effects to a photo, **Digital Watercolor** brushstrokes can be applied directly to the image. If you’re creating a realistic watercolor from scratch, the **Real Watercolor** or **Watercolor** brush variants allow colors to flow, mix, and absorb more realistically. For more information, see “Real Watercolor controls” on page 350 and “Digital Watercolor controls” on page 373.

The width of **Digital Watercolor** brushstrokes is affected by stylus pressure, with the exception of the **Wet Eraser** brush variant.



Simple Water



Diffuse Water



Dry Brush

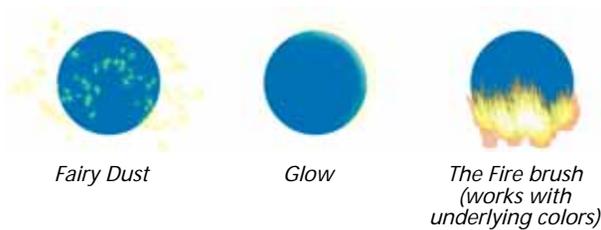
Erasers

There are three types of Eraser brush variants: **Eraser**, **Bleach**, and **Darkener**. **Eraser** brush variants erase down to the paper color. **Bleach** brush variants erase to white, gradually lightening by removing color. **Darkener** brush variants are the inverse of **Bleach** variants. **Darkener** brush variants gradually increase color density, building colors toward black. With all **Eraser** brush variants, pressure determines how much you erase.



F/X

F/X brush variants can give you an array of creative results. Some add color; others affect underlying pixels. The best way to appreciate the F/X brush variants is to experiment with them on an image and a blank canvas.



Some variants, such as **Grainy Distorto** or **Grainy Mover**, produce blending effects. Other variants, such as **Hurricane**, **Turbulence**, and **Water Bubble**, produce more dramatic effects.



Bulge

Confusion

Hurricane

Gel

Gel brushes allow you to tint an image's underlying colors with the brushstroke color. For example, a yellow brushstroke gives the underlying color a yellow cast. The **Gel** brushes use the **Merge Modes** brush control to produce the effect. For more information, see "Stroke Attribute controls" on page 337. The **Gel** effect is similar to blending layers by using the **Gel** composite method, however, you do not require any layers to achieve the same results.



Gel coarse

Gel broad

Gel captured

Gouache

Gouache brush variants let you paint with the fluidity of watercolors and the opacity of acrylics. These variants range from fine, detail brushes, to flat or thick brushes. Brushstrokes created with **Gouache** brush variants cover underlying brushstrokes.



Detail Opaque

Thick Gouache Flat

*Wet Gouache
Round*

Image Hose

The **Image Hose** is a special brush that applies images instead of color. The images it “paints” with come from special image files called nozzles. Each nozzle file contains multiple images that are organized by characteristics such as size, color, and angle. Each characteristic (parameter) can be linked to a stylus attribute (animator), such as **Velocity**, **Pressure**, and **Direction**. For more information, see “Image Hose controls” on page 391 and “Image hose” on page 435.

The name of each **Image Hose** variant tells you which parameter and animator are in effect. For example, the **Linear-Size-P Angle-R** brush variant links size to stylus pressure (P) and sets the angle randomly (R).



*Linear-Angle-B
(Bearing)*



*Linear-Size-P
(Pressure)*



*Spray-Size-P
(Pressure) controls
size and spread*

Impasto

Impasto brush variants let you create the classic technique of applying thick paint on a canvas to create depth. The depth information for the brushstroke is stored with the layer, but you need to display the Impasto information to view it. For information, see “Impasto controls” on page 373 and “Impasto” on page 467.

Some variants, such as **Acid Etch**, **Clear Varnish**, **Depth Rake**, and **Texturizer-Clear**, apply depth effects to underlying pixels. Other variants apply three-dimensional brushstrokes with the current paint color.



Opaque Flat



Smearly Round



*Loaded Palette
Knife*

Liquid Ink

Liquid Ink brush variants combine ink and paint to create a thick, liquid paint effect. There are three main types of **Liquid Ink** brush variants: ones that apply ink, ones that remove ink to create a resist effect, and ones that soften edges. A new layer is created automatically when you first apply a brushstroke. You can also create 3D effects with **Liquid Ink**. For information, see “**Liquid Ink controls**” on page 378 and “**Liquid Ink**” on page 463.



Clumpy Ink

Coarse Bristle

Smooth Flat

Markers

The brush variants in the **Marker** category replicate conventional, real-world markers. The brush variants range from fine point to blunt and have a variety of nib shapes and opacity levels.

The strokes that you make with some of the **Marker** variants closely reflect those of traditional, high-quality markers, mainly because of the way the **Marker** variants interact with the canvas. For example, the **Flat Rendering Marker** allows color buildup and pooling. For more information, see “**Hard Media**” on page 427.



Round Tip Marker

Leaky Marker

*Flat Rendering
Marker*



Art Marker

Dirty Marker

Felt Marker

Oils

Oils brush variants let you create effects you'd expect from oil paints. Some variants are semitransparent and can be used to produce a glazed effect. Other variants are opaque and cover underlying brushstrokes.



Fine Camel

Opaque Flat

Smearly Round

Some **Oil** brush variants let you mix media as though you were working with traditional oil paints. You can use colors mixed on the **Mixer** pad and apply them directly to the canvas. The colors can then be blended with the oils already on the canvas. In addition, you can load multiple colors from the **Mixer** pad. Each brushstroke created with some **Oil** brush variants load the brush with a finite amount of oil, which is then transferred to the image. As you apply a brushstroke to the canvas, the brush loses oil, and the brushstroke becomes fainter. Because layers don't have the oily properties of the canvas, brushstrokes applied to a layer don't fade as rapidly.

Some **Oil** brush variants are palette knives that let you to mix paint directly on the canvas. There are six brush tip profiles designed specifically for **Oil** brushes. For more

information, see “Artists’ Oils controls” on page 369 and “Artists’ Oils brush tip profiles” on page 349.

Palette Knives

You can use **Palette Knives** brush variants to scrape, push, or pick up and drag colors in your image. Only one **Palette Knives** brush variant, the **Loaded Palette Knife**, applies the current paint color. Their dabs are always parallel to the shaft of the stylus.



Pastels

Pastels, which include oil pastels, range from hard pastel styles that reveal the paper grain to extra soft pastels that glide on to completely cover existing strokes. Opacity is linked to stylus pressure.



The oil pastel brush variants produce the thick, rich texture of natural pastel sticks. Most oil pastel brush variants cover existing strokes with the current paint color. However, the **Variable Oil Pastel** brush variant blends the underlying color into the stroke. As with other dry media brush variants, opacity is linked to stylus pressure.



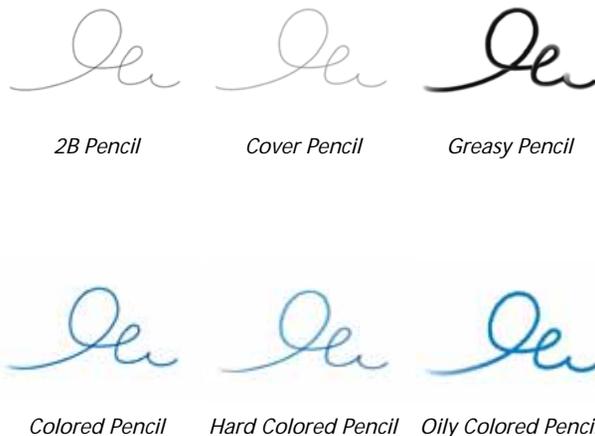
Pattern Pens

Pattern Pens brush variants let you use a brush to apply a pattern to an image. You can vary features such as the size of the pattern and the transparency. For example, **Pattern Pen Micro** decreases the size of the pattern, and **Pattern Pen Transparent** applies a semitransparent version of the pattern. For more information, see “Painting with patterns” on page 679.



Pencils

Pencils brush variants are great for any artwork that would traditionally require pencils; from rough sketches to fine line drawings. Like their natural counterparts, **Pencils** brush variants interact with canvas texture. All of the variants build to black and link opacity to stylus pressure. The width of **Pencils** strokes varies according to the speed of the stroke, so dragging quickly produces a thinner line and dragging slowly leaves a thicker line.



Pens

Pens brush variants, like the **Scratchboard Rake** and **Bamboo Pen**, create realistic effects without the drawbacks of traditional pens, which can clog, spatter, or run dry.



Croquil Pen

Scratchboard Tool

Thick and Thin Pen

Whether you want to reproduce the look of calligraphy pen strokes on a grainy texture, or the smooth strokes of a calligraphy brush, the **Calligraphy** brush variants offer you a range of creative options.



Calligraphy

Calligraphy Brush

Dry Ink

Photo

Photo brush variants let you modify digital images or existing artwork. For example, you can clean up photos by adjusting color or removing scratches, add a blur effect, or sharpen an image. You can also add color to a grayscale image.



Blur

Dodge

Burn

Real Watercolor

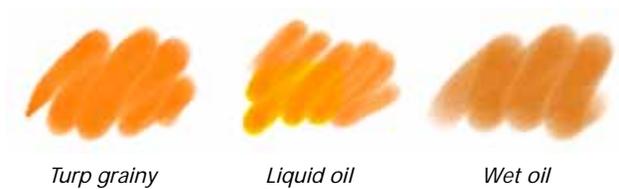
The brushstrokes of the **Real Watercolor** brush variants flow and apply pigments in a very natural way, helping you create realistic watercolor paintings. In addition, the

brushstrokes interact with the paper texture and grain to produce results you would expect from real world watercolors. You can modify the **Real Watercolor** brush controls to achieve different effects. For more information, see “Real Watercolor controls” on page 350.



Real Wet Oil

The **Real Wet Oil** brush variants help you achieve realistic oil brushstrokes. The **Real Wet Oil** brush variants let you control paint viscosity and color concentration, similar to mixing oil paint and a medium. You can also modify the **Real Wet Oil** brush controls to achieve different effects. For more information, see “Real Wet Oil controls” on page 356.



Smart Strokes

Smart Strokes brush variants are based on popular brush variants from other brush categories, but they are optimized to work with the Photo Painting System. For more information about the Photo Painting System, see “Auto-painting photos” on page 144.

Sponges

Sponges let you create a variety of textures by applying the current paint color to cover or blend existing colors. Some **Sponge** brush variants apply dabs of paint at random angles with each click of a stylus. Wet sponge brush variants, such as **Grainy Wet Sponge**, apply sponge dabs as you drag across the canvas. **Smearly Wet Sponge** variant lets you blend the current paint color with existing colors as you drag across the canvas.



Dense Sponge



Grainy Wet Sponge



*Smeary Wet
Sponge*

Sumi-e

Sumi-e brush variants let you create flowing sumi-e-style brushstrokes. In addition, various brush sizes and shapes are available to help you recreate traditional sumi-e brushstrokes.



Sumi-e Brush



Detail Sumi-e



Coarse Bristle Sumi-e

Tinting

Tinting brush variants let you apply effects to photos or existing artwork. For example, you can apply translucent color to areas of a black-and-white photo by using the **Basic Round** brush variant. Applying each color to a separate **Gel** or **Colorize** layer lets you adjust the opacity of each color layer independently for a more subtle or dramatic effect. Some of the **Tinting** brushes are based on the **Merge Modes** brush control. For more information, see “Stroke Attribute controls” on page 337.



Basic Round



Blender



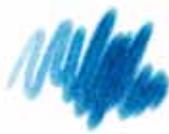
Soft Grainy Round

Watercolor

Watercolor brush variants paint onto a watercolor layer, which enables the colors to flow, mix, and absorb into the paper. The watercolor layer is created automatically when you first apply a brushstroke with a **Watercolor** brush variant. The layer lets you control the wetness and evaporation rate of the paper to effectively simulate conventional watercolor media. Most **Watercolor** brush variants interact with the canvas texture. You can use **Watercolor** brush variants to apply a watercolor effect to a photo by lifting the canvas to the watercolor layer. For more information, see “Water controls” on page 373 and “Watercolor” on page 411.

For more information about additional watercolor brush variants, see “Real Watercolor” on page 292.

To paint directly on the canvas, use a **Digital Watercolor** brush variant.



Diffuse Flat



Splatter Water



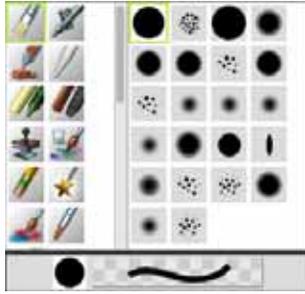
Wet Camel

Searching and selecting brushes

In Corel Painter, you can find brush variants by searching or browsing the currently selected brush library.

You can quickly search the content of the currently selected brush library to find brushes that match a specific description. You can perform a search by entering one, or a combination of, brush attributes. For example, typing the search terms “pencil real” generates a list of all “Real Pencil” brush variants.

You can also look for brush variants by browsing the brush categories in the Brush library panel. If you hover over a brush variant’s name, you can preview the variant’s brush dab and brush stroke at the bottom of the panel. The Brush library panel also displays the most recently used brushes at the top of the panel so you can quickly access the last brushes that you used.



The Brush library panel lets you choose a brush category (left) and a brush variant (right).

The default Corel Painter brush variants display in the Brush library panel until you open or import a different brush library. In addition, the Brush library panel displays only one brush library at a time. For more information, see “Importing and exporting brush libraries, categories, and variants” on page 309.

If you’re looking for a brush from a previous version of Corel Painter, you can reload the old version’s brush library. For more information, see “Importing and exporting brush libraries, categories, and variants” on page 309.

To select a brush category and variant

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.

To search for brush variants

- 1 In the Search bar, type one or a combination of brush attributes in the Search text box.

The Search bar is located to the right of the property bar, in the upper-right corner of the document window.

- 2 Hover over a brush variant in the list to display a preview of the brushstroke.
- 3 Choose a brush variant from the list.



You can search for brushes that are new in Corel Painter X3 by typing 13 in the Search Brushes text box.



If you previously hid the Search bar, you can show it by clicking **Window ▶ Search**.

Setting basic brush attributes

To quickly get started in Corel Painter, you specify basic brush attributes, such as brush size, opacity, and grain, on the property bar. Size determines the dimension of a single brush dab.



The ghost brush, the circle displayed to the right of the brushstroke, appears when a brush is selected and positioned over the canvas. It mirrors the size and shape of the brush dab.

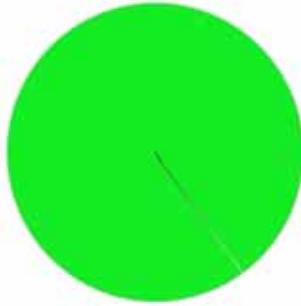
Opacity controls the degree to which a stroke covers or builds up on the underlying pixels.



80% opacity (top) and 20% opacity (bottom).

Grain controls the interaction of color with the paper texture.

You can also set brush attributes, such as angle and squeeze, dynamically onscreen. A circle appears onscreen in the document window that lets you size and shape the brush within the context of the image.



The circle provides a visual representation of the brush size onscreen.

You can also access additional brush controls to further customize brushes. For example, you can set a minimum brushstroke size to control the tapering and widening of brushstrokes as stylus pressure or direction is varied. For more information, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315.

To set brush size

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 4 On the property bar, adjust the **Size** slider , or type a value in the **Size** box.

If you want to scale the brushstroke feature proportionally with the brush size, click the **Scale Feature with Brush Size** button  on the property bar.

Corel Painter may need to rebuild the brush after you resize it; therefore, you can expect a short delay.



You can also increase brush size incrementally by clicking the right square bracket (**]**) key or decrease brush size by clicking the left square bracket (**[**) key.

You can specify the default brush size increment value in pixels by choosing **Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences** (Mac OS) or **Edit ▶ Preferences** (Windows), clicking **General** in the **Preferences** list of categories, and typing a pixel value in the **Brush size increment** box.

You can also disable the scaling option in all areas by choosing **Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences ▶ General (Mac OS) or Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ General (Windows)**, and enabling the **Disable feature scaling when resizing brush**.

To set opacity

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 4 On the property bar, adjust the **Opacity** slider , or type a percentage in the **Opacity** box.

When the **Opacity** setting is low, the applied color is thin, so you can see through to the underlying colors. When the setting is high, the applied color covers underlying pixels more completely.



Some methods and dab types do not allow you to adjust opacity.



When the **Brush** tool is active, you can set opacity by pressing a number key. Each number key is mapped to a fixed percentage. For example, 1 equals 10% opacity, 5 equals 50% opacity, and 0 equals 100% opacity.

To set grain

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 4 On the property bar, adjust the **Grain** slider, or type a percentage in the **Grain** box.

Adjust the slider to the left to reduce penetration and reveal more texture. Move it to the right to increase penetration and reveal less grain.



For liquid media brushes, **Grain** controls the amount of “pull.” For **Image Hose** brushes, **Grain** controls the mixture with the additional color. For other brushes, such as airbrushes, the **Grain** slider is not available.

To set brush attributes onscreen

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Change the brush size	Hold down Command + Option (Mac OS) or Ctrl + Alt (Windows), and drag the crosshair cursor to display the Radius circle in the document window. Keep dragging until the circle is set to the size that you want, and then release the stylus or mouse button.
Change the brush opacity	Hold down Command + Option (Mac OS) or Ctrl + Alt (Windows), and click the crosshair cursor to display the Radius circle in the document window. While pressing the stylus, or holding down the left mouse button, press Command (Mac OS) or Ctrl (Windows), drag the Opacity circle in the image window until the circle is set to the opacity that you want, and then release the stylus or mouse button.
Change the brush squeeze setting	Hold down Command + Option (Mac OS) or Ctrl + Alt (Windows), and click the crosshair cursor to display the Radius circle in the document window. While pressing the stylus, or holding down the left mouse button, press Command (Mac OS) or Ctrl (Windows) twice, drag the Squeeze circle in the document window until the circle is set to the brush squeeze that you want, and then release the stylus or mouse button.

To

Do the following

Change the brush angle

Hold down **Command + Option** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Alt** (Windows), and click the crosshair cursor to display the Radius circle in the document window. While pressing the stylus, or holding down the left mouse button, press **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows) three times, drag the Angle circle in the document window until the circle is set to the angle that you want, and then release the stylus or mouse button.



You can also revert to the Corel Painter legacy onscreen brush sizing feature by choosing **Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences ▶ General** (Mac OS) or **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ General** (Windows), and enabling the **Use Legacy Brush Resizing Control** check box.

Displaying advanced brush controls dynamically

You can quickly access the advanced brush controls for any default brush variant from the property bar. This option dynamically generates a grouping of brush control panels that are relevant to the currently selected brush. It also displays any media options, such as papers or flow maps, that are relevant for the selected brush. This feature simplifies the process of finding the relevant brush controls and media for any given default brush. For more information about modifying the individual controls, see “Selecting, managing, and creating brushes” on page 279.

To display relevant brush controls dynamically

- With a brush variant selected in the brush library, press the **Advanced Brush Controls** button  on the brush property bar.

Organizing and displaying brushes in the Brush library panel

You can modify the appearance of the Brush library panel by changing the way brushes are organized and displayed. This allows you to set up the Brush library panel to best

suit your needs. For example, you can hide the recently used brushes to give you more space or hide brush categories and variants to expose the brushes that you use most.

To modify the Brush library panel

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Resize the Brush library panel	Point to the edge of the panel. When the cursor changes to a double-sided arrow, drag the edge of the panel to resize it.
Hide the recently used brushes	In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button  , and choose Recent Brushes .
Hide the dab and stroke preview window	In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button  , and choose Dab and Stroke Preview .

To modify the display of brush categories and variants

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Modify the display of brush categories	In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button  , choose Category Display , and choose one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Categories as Icons• Categories as List
Modify the display of brush variants	In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button  , choose Variant Display , and choose one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variants as Icons• Variants as List

Hide a brush category	Right-click a brush category, and choose Hide Category .
Hide a brush variant	Right-click a brush variant, and choose Hide Variant .
Unhide all brush categories	In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button  , choose Category Display , and choose Show All Categories .
Unhide all brush variants	In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button  , choose Variant Display , and choose Show All Variants .
Customize a brush category or brush variant icon	Right-click a brush category or variant, and choose Set Custom Icon . Choose the drive and folder where the image is stored. Click the image file and click Open .

Copying and moving brush variants

You can reorganize brush variants by copying or dragging them to a different category.

To copy a brush variant

- 1 In the Brush library panel, choose a brush variant.
- 2 Choose **Brushes** ▶ **Copy Variant**.
- 3 Choose the destination brush category from the **Copy Variant To** list box.



You can also copy a variant by clicking the Brush library options button , and choosing **Copy Variant**.

To move a brush variant

- In the Brush library panel, drag a brush variant from one brush category to another.

Renaming brush categories and variants

You can rename brush categories and variants.

To rename brush categories and variants

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Rename a brush category	Right-click a brush category, choose Rename Category , and type a name for the category.
Rename a brush variant	Right-click a brush variant, and choose Rename Variant , and type a name for the variant.

Saving and deleting brush variants

You can save a customized brush variant for future use. When saving a brush variant, you have the option of saving to the currently selected brush category, or saving to a new brush category that you create. The new brush variant is always saved to the currently selected brush library. You can also delete the brush variants that you create.

In addition, you can save the variant as a look. Variant settings are included when you save a look, but looks can also include paper texture, pattern, gradient, and nozzle data. For more information, see “Saving a brush look” on page 312.

To save a brush variant

- 1 In the Brush library panel, click the brush variant that you want to save.
- 2 Choose **Brushes ▶ Save Variant**.
- 3 In the **Save Variant** dialog box, type a name for the new variant.
- 4 Choose the category in which you want to save the variant from the **Brush Category** list box.

If you want the current main and additional colors to be saved with the variant, enable the **Save Current Color** check box. You do not need to enable the option if the variant uses the **Clone Color** option.

5 Click **Save**.

The new variant appears on the variant menu, in the currently selected brush category.

You can also

Copy the variant to another category

With a variant selected, click the Brush library options button , and choose **Copy Variant**. Choose the destination brush category from the **Copy Variant To** list box. (Remember to delete the variant in the category from which it was copied.)



When you create a new variant, the variant files are saved in the operating system **Users** folder. The variant is stored in the brush category folder that was selected when the variant was saved.



You can also create a new brush category by clicking the **Add New Brush Category** button  and typing a name in the **New Category Name** text box. You can also save a brush variant from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button  and choosing **Save Variant**.

You can also copy brush variants at the root of the category folder by copying the brush variant files (XML, NIB, STK, and, in some instances, a JPEG file) to the desired category. This is a useful method when you need to copy multiple variant files to a new category.

To delete a brush variant

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and then click the brush variant that you want to delete.
- 3 Choose **Brushes ▶ Remove Variant**.
- 4 Click **Yes** to delete the variant.

The variant's related files (XML, NIB, STK, and, in some instances, a JPEG file) are deleted from the operating system's **User** folder.



You cannot delete any of the default brush variants.



You can also delete a brush variant from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button  and choosing **Remove Variant**.

Restoring default brush variants

You can restore any modified brush variant to its default settings. For information about restoring all factory default settings, see “Restoring the default Corel Painter settings” on page 48.

To restore a default brush variant

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 Click the brush category of the brush variant that you want to restore.
- 3 Click the brush variant.
- 4 In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button , choose **Restore Default Variant**.

If you want to restore all brush variants to their default settings click the Brush library options button , and choose **Restore All Default Variants**.



You can also restore a default brush variant by clicking the **Reset Tool** button  on the Brush property bar.

Creating and deleting brush categories

You can create a brush category to store new brush variants or to organize existing variants for a specific workflow or project. You can also delete a brush category.

To create a new brush category

- 1 Choose **Brushes ▶ New Brush Category**.
- 2 Type a name in the **New Category Name** text box.

The new brush category appears in the **Brush Category** list of the Brush library panel and contains the currently selected brush variant, because a brush category must contain at least one brush variant.



You can also change the brush category icon by right-clicking a category in the Brush library panel, choosing **Set Custom Icon**, and choosing the image that you want to display as the category icon.

You can also create a new brush category from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button  and choosing **New Brush Category**.

To remove a brush category

- 1 Choose **Brushes ▶ Remove Brush Category**.
- 2 In the **Choose Brush Category** dialog box, choose a category from the **Category** list box.
- 3 Click **Ok**.

A warning message about deleting the brush category appears.

- 4 Click **Ok**.



You cannot remove any of the default Painter brush categories.



You can also remove a brush category from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button  and choosing **Remove Brush Category**.

Creating and deleting brush libraries

You can create a brush library by modifying the contents of an existing brush library and then exporting it. You cannot create a brush library from scratch. To modify an existing brush library for export, you can add new brush categories and variants. You can also exclude brush categories and variants from export by hiding them in the brush library panel. Once you've exported the modified library, you can then import it as a new brush library. In addition, you can delete a brush library from within Corel Painter.

To create a brush library

- 1 In the Brush library panel, display the brush library that you want to copy.
To exclude brush categories and variants from the exported brush library, you can hide them by doing the following:
 - Right-click a brush category, and choose **Hide Category**.
 - Right-click a brush variant, and choose **Hide Variant**.
- 2 Click **Brushes ▶ Export ▶ Brush Library**.
- 3 In the **Choose Brush Library** dialog box, choose the brush library that you want to export from the **Library** list box.
- 4 Click **Ok**.
- 5 In the **Export Brush Library** dialog box, type a name for the new library in the **File Name** text box.
- 6 Click **Save**.
- 7 Click **Brushes ▶ Import ▶ Brush Library**.
- 8 In the **Import Brush Library** dialog box, choose the exported library, and click **Open**.



This is the recommended method for creating a new brush library in Corel Painter 12 Update 1 and later. In previous versions of Corel Painter, the only method for creating a new library was by manipulating brush files in the operating system file browser.

Currently, there is no method for creating blank brush libraries.

To delete a brush library

- 1 In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button , and choose **Remove Brush Library**.
- 2 Choose a brush library from the list box.
If you are trying to remove the active library, which is the library currently open in the Brush library panel, you are prompted to choose a new active library.



You cannot delete any of the default Painter brush libraries.

Importing and exporting brush libraries, categories, and variants

You can import and export brush libraries, categories, and variants. This allows you to work with brush resources that were created by others, or share them with others. You can only import brush libraries, categories, and variants that were previously exported you, or someone else exported from Corel Painter 12 Update 1 or later.

You can share exported brush resources (brush libraries, categories, and variants) only with those who installed Corel Painter 12 Update 1 or later. The brush source files of Corel Painter 12 Update 1 or later are not supported in older versions of Corel Painter, including Corel Painter 12 and Service Pack 1.

It is important to note that you can display only one library at a time in the Brush library panel.

Corel Painter 11 (or earlier brush libraries)

You can open brush libraries that were created in an older version of Corel Painter. In Corel Painter 11 and earlier versions, brush variants are individual XML files organized in brush category folders within brush libraries. To use older brush libraries, you must first copy them to **Corel\Painter13\Brushes**. After you copy the files, you can access them through the Brush library panel or the **Brushes** menu.

Brush libraries that are not in the **Brushes** folder are not recognized or visible within Corel Painter. The folder structure of brush libraries must match that of the default Painter Brushes library folder (**Corel\Painter13\Brushes\[library folder]\[category folder]\[variantFile.xml]**). If you want to copy only a few brush variants, you must still add them to a brush library while following the correct folder structure.

When you open the older library, you can export it. This converts the brush library to the new brush library format.

To import a brush library

- 1 Click **Brushes** ► **Import** ► **Brush Library**.
- 2 In the **Import Brush Library** dialog box, browse to the folder where the brush library is stored.
- 3 Choose the brush library, and click **Open**.

The imported brush library displays in the Brush library panel.



You can also import a brush library from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button , choosing **Import**, and choosing **Brush Library**.

You can also import a brush library from the file browser of your operating system by double-clicking a brush library file.

To import a legacy Corel Painter brush library

- 1 In the file browser of your operating system, browse to the location where the legacy brush library folder is stored.
- 2 Copy the files.
- 3 Paste the library folder in the **Corel\Painter 13\Brushes** folder.
- 4 You need to ensure that the library folder is writable by doing the following:
 - (Mac OS) While pressing **Control**, click the brush library folder, and click **Get Info**. In the **Info** dialog box, disable the **Locked** check box. Repeat for subfolders and files.
 - (Windows) Right-click the brush library folder, and choose **Properties**. On the **General** page, disable the **Read-only** check box, and click **Apply**. In the **Confirm Attribute Changes** dialog box, enable the **Apply Changes to This Folder, Subfolders and Files** option.
- 5 In Corel Painter, click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 6 In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button , and choose **Brush Library ▶ Painter Brushes**.

To export a brush library

- 1 Click **Brushes ▶ Export ▶ Brush Library**.
- 2 In the **Choose Brush Library** dialog box, choose the brush library that you want to export from the **Library** list box.
- 3 In the **Export Brush Library** dialog box, browse to the folder where you want to store the library.

To rename the brush library, type a name in the **File Name** box.
- 4 Click **Save**.



You can also export a brush library from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button , choosing **Export**, and choosing **Brush Library**.

To import a brush category

- 1 Click **Brushes ▶ Import ▶ Category**.
- 2 In the **Import Brush Category** dialog box, browse to the folder where the brush category is stored.
- 3 Choose the **Brush Category**, and click **Open**.



You can also import a brush category from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button , choosing **Import**, and choosing **Category**.

You can also import a brush category from the file browser of your operating system by double-clicking a brush category file. The brush category automatically appears in the Brush library panel.

To export a brush category

- 1 Click **Brushes ▶ Export ▶ Category**.
- 2 In the **Choose Brush Category** dialog box, choose a brush category from the **Category** list box.
- 3 Click **Ok**.
- 4 In the **Export Brush Category** dialog box, click **Save**.
To rename the brush category, type a name in the **File Name** box.



You can also export a brush category from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button , choosing **Export**, and choosing **Category**.

To import a brush variant

- 1 Click **Brushes ▶ Import ▶ Brush**.

- 2 In the **Import Brush Variant** dialog box, browse to the folder where the brush variant is stored.
- 3 Choose the brush variant file, and click **Open**.
- 4 In the **Save Variant** dialog box, choose the brush category where you want to store the variant from the **Brush Category** list box.
To rename the brush variant, type a name in the **Save Variant As** text box.
- 5 Click **Save**.



You can also create a new brush category while in the **Save Variant** dialog box by clicking the **Add New Brush Category** button  and typing a name in the **New Category Name** text box.

You can also import a brush variant from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button , choosing **Import**, and choosing **Brush**.

You can also import a brush variant from the file browser of your operating system by double-clicking a brush variant file. The brush variant automatically appears in the Brush library panel.

To export a brush variant

- 1 In the Brush library panel, click the brush variant that you want to export.
- 2 Click **Brushes** ▶ **Export** ▶ **Brush**.
- 3 In the **Export Brush** dialog box, click **Save**.

To rename the brush variant, type a name in the **File Name** box.



You can also export a brush variant from the Brush library panel by clicking the Brush library options button , choosing **Export**, and choosing **Brush**.

Saving a brush look

A look retains all brush variant settings, plus the paper, pattern, gradient, or nozzle settings. For example, if you customize a brush variant and paper texture to achieve a specific effect that you want to use in the future, you can save these settings as a look. When you save a look, it is added to the **Look Libraries** panel.

A brush variant is not itself associated with information about underlying texture or other elements. The look, on the other hand, is associated with additional information

about a particular variant. Regardless of a document's current libraries, when you select a look, you use the elements that are part of that look.

To save a look

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Looks**.
- 2 Create a look by choosing a brush variant, and any additional settings that you want to save with the look.
- 3 Apply a brushstroke to the canvas.
- 4 Click the **Rectangular Selection** tool , press **Shift** and drag to select a square portion of the image or brushstroke, so you can use it as an icon for the look.
- 5 Click the **Looks Libraries** options button , and choose **Save Look**.
- 6 In the **New Look** dialog box, type a name for the look in the **Save As** box. The new look appears as the last item in the **Brush Looks** panel.

To apply a saved look

- 1 From the **Media Selector** bar, click the **Look Selector** button.
- 2 Choose a look from the **Brush Looks** panel. Corel Painter loads the correct variant and materials for the saved look.
- 3 Paint in the document window.

Creating brush dabs

You can create your own brush dab shapes by creating a shape, selecting it, then capturing it as a dab.



This musical note was captured as a brush dab.

To create a brush dab shape

- 1 On a white background, draw a shape in black.
Use shades of gray to define the transparent areas of the dab.
To follow stroke direction, a captured brush set must face toward the right side.
- 2 Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 3 Drag across your brush shape to create a square selection.
Corel Painter uses the selected area to set the brush size. When the brush is created, the selected area is sampled to compute each brush dab.
If the original area requires scaling to the size of the brush dab, sampling can appear aliased. The greater the scaling, the more aliasing is apparent. To prevent too much aliasing from appearing, create a shape with soft (grayscale) edges that is close to the size you'll be using.
- 4 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 5 In the Brush library panel, choose the brush category in which you want to save the variant for the captured dab shape.
- 6 Click Brush library options button , and choose **Capture Dab**.
- 7 If necessary, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Size**, and change the settings.
- 8 Draw with the brush on the canvas.
If you like the results you've captured, you can save the brush as a new variant. For information about how to save customized brushes for later use, see "Saving and deleting brush variants" on page 304.



You can paint with a captured brush just as you would with other brushes.



Adjusting brushes with brush controls

Like a fully stocked art store, Corel Painter supplies you with many different brushes and drawing tools, each with modifiable characteristics. This chapter provides descriptions and procedures for customizing and saving the many parameters of any brush type.

This section contains the following topics:

- Exploring Brush Controls
- Expression settings
- Previewing brushstrokes and brush dabs
- Calibrating brush variants
- General controls
- General controls: Dab types
- General controls: Stroke types
- General controls: Methods and subcategories
- General controls: Source
- General controls: Multicore
- Opacity controls
- Grain controls
- Stroke Attribute controls
- Size controls
- Angle controls
- Spacing controls
- Changing dab profiles
- Real Watercolor controls
- Real Wet Oil controls
- Computed Circular controls

- Hard Media controls
- Bristle controls
- RealBristle controls
- Static Bristle controls
- Airbrush controls
- Artists' Oils controls
- Impasto controls
- Digital Watercolor controls
- Water controls
- Liquid Ink controls
- Stroke Jitter controls
- Well controls
- Mouse controls
- Smoothing controls
- Image Hose controls
- Rake controls
- Multi controls
- Cloning controls
- Color Variability controls
- Color Expression controls

Exploring Brush Controls

You can apply media to the canvas by using a ready-to-use default brush variant from the impressive Corel Painter brush library. You can also modify a brush variant to meet a particular need. The brush controls are divided into multiple brush control panels that allow you to adjust a brush variant while you work, or alter an existing variant to create a new variant.

You can use the brush controls to adjust the Corel Painter brushes in many different ways, such as change their size, shape, angle, flow, and much more. In fact, the Corel Painter default brush variants are built by adjusting the same set of brush controls in order to emulate a real-life painting or drawing tool.

Changes that you make to brush variants, including basic controls, including changes to **Size** and **Opacity**, are retained until you restore the brush variant. You can also save custom brushes as the default, as new variants, or as looks. For more information, see

“Saving and deleting brush variants” on page 304 and “Saving a brush look” on page 312.

Modifying Brush Variants

When you modify a brush variant using the brush controls, the modified brush variant information is stored in the variant’s XML, NIB, STK, and in some instances, JPEG files that are found in the operating system’s User folder:

Users\<(user name)\AppData\Roaming\Corel\PainterX3\Default\Brushes\Painter
Brushes folder (Windows)

When you start Corel Painter, the application applies the modified settings to the brush variant, instead of the default settings. However, the default settings are not lost, they remain stored in the application folder. If you decide to reset a brush variant’s default settings, the modified brush variant files are automatically deleted from the Users folder.

To open a brush control panel

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels**, and choose a brush control panel from the list.

To open all brush controls panels at once

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.



You can also open all brush control panels at once by pressing **Command + B** (Mac) or **Ctrl + B** (Windows). To close all brush control panels at once, the **General** brush control panel must be docked with the other brush control panels.

To close a brush control panel

- Click the **Close** button on the brush control panel title bar.

Expression settings

Corel Painter lets you control brush effects along the stroke based on a number of real-time input factors. For example, many brushes vary their opacity or size in response

to changes in stylus pressure. These responses reflect their default settings. You can use the **Expression** settings to vary these effects in response to other factors, such as stroke direction or velocity.

Expression settings are linked to the following controls: **Opacity**, **Grain**, **Size**, **Angle**, **Airbrush (Feature and Flow)**, **Impasto**, **Liquid Ink**, **Stroke Jitter**, **Well (Saturation and Bleed)**, and **Color Expression**. In addition, for some of the brush controls that use **Expression**, you can adjust the **Min** setting to specify the range of variation that you want the expression to apply. The **Min** setting represents a percentage of the specific setting, such as **Opacity**, and it must be linked to an expression to have an effect. For example, if you choose the **Pressure** expression on the **Opacity** panel, set the **Opacity** slider to 50%, and then set the **Min Opacity** slider to 20%, the more stylus pressure you apply, the more opaque the brushstroke will be.

Direction adjusts the angle value of the direction controller. When the expression is set to **Direction**, it specifies the angle at which a brushstroke narrows or widens, which is particularly useful for calligraphic effects.

To choose an Expression setting

- 1 Open any of the following brush control panels: **Opacity**, **Grain**, **Size**, **Angle**, **Airbrush (Feature and Flow)**, **Impasto**, **Liquid Ink**, **Stroke Jitter**, **Well (Saturation and Bleed)**, and **Color Expression**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Disable the expression setting	Choose None from the Expression list box.
Adjust the brushstroke based on the dragging speed	Choose Velocity from the Expression list box. Dragging quickly minimizes the setting; dragging slowly increases it.
Adjust the selected brushstroke based on the direction of the stroke	Choose Direction from the Expression list box, and move the Direction slider.
Adjust the brushstroke based on stylus pressure	Choose Pressure from the Expression list box. Greater pressure increases the setting for that brush feature.

To	Do the following
Adjust the brushstroke based on the wheel setting on an airbrush stylus, specifically the Intuos Airbrush stylus	Choose Wheel from the Expression list box. The maximum value is set when the wheel is pushed all the way forward. The minimum is set when the wheel is pushed all the way back.
Adjust the brushstroke based on the angle of the stylus from the tablet	Choose Tilt from the Expression list box. For example, when the stylus is perpendicular to the tablet, Tilt is set at zero.
Adjust the brushstroke according to the direction in which the stylus points	Choose Bearing from the Expression list box.
Adjust the brushstroke as you turn a flat-tip Intuos Art Pen that supports 360-degrees of barrel rotation sensitivity	Choose Rotation from the Expression list box.
Adjust the brushstroke according to the luminance of the clone source	Choose Source from the Expression list box. Higher luminance (closer to white) increases the setting for that component, producing a wider stroke.
Adjust the brushstroke on a random basis	Choose Random from the Expression list box.
Reverse the effect of an Expression setting	Click the Invert button  .



Not all stylus models convey tilt or bearing information.

Previewing brushstrokes and brush dabs

The **Stroke Preview** and **Dab Preview** panels include preview windows that show how brush control changes affect the appearance of the currently selected variant's brushstrokes and brush dabs. Both preview panels display changes in real-time. In addition, the **Stroke Preview** panel reflects how brushstrokes blend with colors and textures. For example, if you change the brush size (**Size** panel) or dab type (**General** panel), you can preview the impact of the changes on both the dab and stroke.

The **Dab Preview** window lets you choose different viewing modes, to reveal different aspects of the brush dabs.



*The Dab Preview window lets you toggle between **Size and Shape**, **Hard Media**, and **Brush Dab** views.*

In the **Size and Shape** view, concentric circles show the minimum and maximum sizes of a brush. The inner (black) circle shows the minimum dab width. The outer (gray) circle shows the maximum dab width. Remember that some brushes vary the line width based on pressure or stroke speed. The difference between the diameter of the two circles shows the range in which the stroke width can vary.

In the **Hard Media** view, you can preview what a **Hard Media**, such as a **Pencil** variant, will look like at various angles. This is useful when modifying the settings in the **Hard Media** brush control panel. The dab appears in the **Dab Preview** window at the corresponding angle.

In the **Dab Preview**, shading shows the density distribution of the brush tip. The density distribution describes how much of the medium is conveyed by a given point on the brush dab. For example, an individual dab made by an airbrush produces a soft-edged circular mark with minimum density at the outer edge of the dab. Density increases inward to a maximum value at the exact center of the dab. The **Dab Preview** cannot be used for the **Image Hose** or rendered dab types.

To preview brushstrokes

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Stroke Preview**.

To preview brush dabs

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Dab Preview**.
- 2 In the **Dab Profile** panel, click one of the following buttons:
 - **Preview Size and Shape** 
 - **Preview Hard Media** 
 - **Preview Brush Dab** 



The **Dab Preview** window supports only views of dab based brushes.



You can switch between the different preview modes by clicking in the preview window.

Calibrating brush variants

When you draw with traditional media, the amount of pressure that you use with a tool determines the density and width of your strokes. Using a pressure-sensitive stylus with Corel Painter gives you this same kind of control. Because each artist uses a different strength or pressure level in a stroke, you can calibrate individual brush variants to match your stroke strength.

The most common way of adjusting brush calibration is to apply a typical brush stroke, such as a wavy stroke, to the scratch pad. Corel Painter then uses your stroke to calculate the appropriate pressure and velocity settings for the brush variant.

For example, you can set less pressure when sketching with a pencil brush variant, but set more pressure when using an oil paint brush variant. Corel Painter saves **Brush Calibration** control settings with the brush variant, so whatever sensitivity you set will be the default the next time you choose the brush variant. If you set **Brush Calibration** for a specific brush in addition to general **Brush Tracking** preferences, the **Brush Calibration** settings override the **Brush Tracking** preferences. For more information, see “Brush tracking and calibration” on page 115.

When you use the scratch pad to set brush calibration, Corel Painter calculates the pressure and velocity settings for you. However, you can manually adjust these settings. For example, you can adjust the stroke pressure to achieve a full pressure range (**Pressure Scale** slider) using a softer or harder touch (**Pressure Power** slider). You can also adjust the stroke velocity to achieve a full velocity range (**Velocity Scale** slider) with a slower or faster stroke (**Velocity Power** slider).

To ensure that a brush control is using the pressure or velocity settings, you need to set the brush control **Expression** setting to **Pressure** or **Velocity**. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

To calibrate a brush variant

- 1 With a brush variant selected, choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Brush Calibration**.
- 2 Enable the **Enable Brush Calibration** check box.

3 Click the **Set brush calibration settings** button .

The Brush Tracker appears.

4 Drag in the **Scratch Pad** using a “normal” stroke.

Use the pressure and speed you prefer when drawing or painting. This allows the Brush Tracker to calculate the appropriate speed and pressure settings for the brush.

If you want to adjust the settings manually, perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Achieve a full pressure range with a softer or harder touch	Adjust the Pressure Scale and Pressure Power sliders.
Achieve the full velocity range with a slower or faster motion	Adjust the Velocity Scale and Velocity Power sliders.

General controls

Corel Painter provides extensive control over brush properties and dab types. You can also choose how brushstrokes interact with existing color in the image.

To learn about the controls included in the **General** panel, see the following topics:

- General controls: Dab types
- General controls: Stroke types
- General controls: Methods and subcategories
- General controls: Source
- General controls: Multicore

General controls: Dab types

When you choose a dab type, you’re choosing a method for applying media to the canvas. Corel Painter uses rendered dab types that are computed during the stroke.

Earlier versions of Corel Painter used “dab-based” media application, in which brushes applied small dots of media to create brushstrokes. With the spacing between dabs set small, strokes appear smooth. If you zoom in enough, you can probably tell that the

brushstroke is made up of tiny dabs of color. If you make a rapid brushstroke or set large spacing between dabs, strokes can become trails of dots.

Rendered dab types create continuous, smooth-edged strokes. They're fast and less prone to artifacts than dab-based media application. In fact, you can't draw fast enough to leave dabs or dots of color showing in a stroke, because they're just not there.

Rendered dab types allow rich new features that were not possible with dab-based media application.



*The **Scratchboard Tool** variant of the **Pen** brush category illustrates the smooth stroke that can be accomplished with the rendered dab types.*

Corel Painter brushes use dab-based or rendered dab types:

Dab-based dab type	Description
Circular	Dabs are controlled by the sliders in the Size and Angle brush control panels.
Single-Pixel	Consists of one pixel only. You can't change its size. You use single-pixel brushes when you zoom in for editing at the pixel level.
Static Bristle	Controlled by the sliders in the Size brush control panel. When the Static Bristle dab type is selected, the preview grid displays a bristly profile.
Captured	Shapes that you create and capture. For more information, see "Creating brush dabs" on page 313.
Eraser	Dabs that let you erase parts of images

Dab-based dab type	Description
Computed Circular	<p>Controlled by the sliders in the Computed Circular brush control panel. This dab type allows you to customize the brush dab profile.</p> <p>For more information, see “Computed Circular controls” on page 362.</p>



A captured dab lets you paint with specific shapes and designs that you create.

Rendered dab type	Description
Camel Hair	<p>Creates bristle brushes with circular arrays of bristles. Individual brush hairs can have their own color, and they can also pick up underlying colors independently of the Brush Loading option. By increasing color variability in Corel Painter, you can make each hair a separate color. For more information, see “Setting color variability” on page 228.</p> <p>The Feature slider in the Bristles panel separates bristles. The higher the setting, the farther apart the hairs will appear. Using a low setting makes the strokes more solid. For more information about the Size controls, see “Size controls” on page 340.</p>

Rendered dab type	Description
Flat	<p>Creates flat brushes such as those used to apply paint to houses or walls. Brushes that use Flat dabs respond to bearing and allow for flat or narrow strokes, depending on how the stylus is held. Flat dabs are always perpendicular to the shaft of the stylus.</p> <p>The Feature setting in the Bristles panel separates bristles.</p>
Palette Knife	<p>Creates brushes that are the opposite of Flat dab brushes. With resaturation set low, you can use these brushes to scrape, push, pick up, or rapidly drag colors along. Palette Knife dabs are always parallel to the shaft of the stylus.</p> <p>The Feature setting in the Bristles panel separates bristles.</p>
Bristle Spray	<p>Creates brushes that can use airbrush controls. These brushes recognize tilt, which separates bristles on the opposite side of the tilt.</p> <p>By adjusting the Feature slider in the Bristles panel, you can separate bristles.</p>
Airbrush	<p>Creates brushes that act like airbrushes. Bearing (direction) and angle (tilt) affect the eccentricity of the resulting conic section. The Feature slider in the Airbrush panel controls the size of the individual droplets of media. Setting the Feature slider too high might produce undesirable artifacts.</p> <p>You can reverse the spray direction when you paint by enabling the Continuous Time Deposition check box in the Spacing panel, and by holding down Option + Shift (Mac OS) or Alt + Shift (Windows).</p>

Rendered dab type	Description
Pixel Airbrush	<p>Creates brushes that work like airbrushes. Brushes that use Pixel Airbrush dabs cannot use the Feature slider to control the size of individual droplets of media.</p> <p>You can reverse the spray direction when you paint by enabling the Continuous Time Deposition check box in the Spacing panel, and by holding down Option + Shift (Mac OS) or Alt + Shift (Windows).</p>
Line Airbrush	<p>Creates brushes that work like airbrushes. Brushes that use Line Airbrush dabs spray lines instead of droplets of media.</p> <p>You can reverse the spray direction when you paint by enabling the Continuous Time Deposition check box in the Spacing panel, and by holding down Option + Shift (Mac OS) or Alt + Shift (Windows).</p>
Projected	<p>Creates brushes that act like airbrushes. Brushes created with Projected dabs work similarly to the airbrush from previous versions of the application, but react to bearing and angle data. They create conic sections with an overall softness.</p> <p>You can reverse the spray direction when you paint by enabling the Continuous Time Deposition check box in the Spacing panel, and by holding down Option + Shift (Mac OS) or Alt + Shift (Windows).</p>
Rendered	<p>Creates brushes that conform the source to a stroke. Use the Source list box to control what is mapped into the computed brushstrokes. For more information, see “General controls: Source” on page 333.</p>



The effects of Feature on the stroke.

Corel Painter also includes additional dab types that do not fall under the dab-based or rendered dab types.

Additional dab types

Liquid Ink

Liquid Ink dabs create liquid paint effects that simulate traditional ink-based media. You can give a **Liquid Ink** brushstroke the appearance of height by applying lighting effects. There are five types of **Liquid Ink** dab types: **Liquid Ink Camel Hair**, **Liquid Ink Flat**, **Liquid Ink Palette Knife**, **Liquid Ink Bristle Spray**, and **Liquid Ink Airbrush**.

Watercolor dabs

Watercolor dabs create brushes that work like watercolor brushes. The colors flow and mix and absorb into the paper. You can control the wetness and evaporation rate of the paper. There are five types of **Watercolor** dab types: **Watercolor Camel Hair**, **Watercolor Flat**, **Watercolor Palette Knife**, **Watercolor Bristle Spray**, and **Watercolor Airbrush**.

Artists' Oil dabs

Artists' Oil dabs produce brushes that work like real-world, high quality oil brushes.

To choose a dab type

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Choose a dab type from the **Dab Type** list box.

General controls: Stroke types

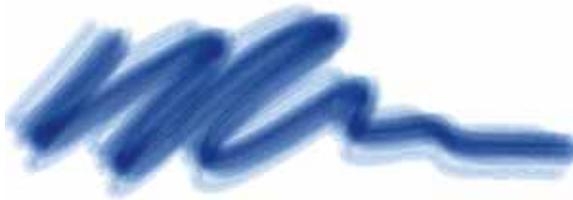
The **Stroke Type** determines how a brushstroke applies media. Corel Painter brushes use one of the following stroke types.

- The **Single** stroke type draws one dab path that corresponds exactly to your brushstroke.
 - You can use **Static Bristle**, **Captured**, or one of the bristly rendered dab types (such as **Camel Hair**) with the **Single** stroke type to create the effect of multiple bristles.



The Single stroke type has one dab path.

- The **Multi** stroke type draws a set of randomly distributed dab paths, positioned around the brushstroke you make. These dabs leave dab paths that are not parallel and might overlap. The **Multi stroke** type may produce different results each time you use it. For more information, see “Multi controls” on page 395.
 - Increasing the **Stroke Jitter** value in the **Stroke Jitter** panel spreads out the strokes in a multi-stroke brush.
 - Increasing the amount of bristles can increase the density of the brushstroke. For more information, see “Multi controls” on page 395.
 - **Multi-stroke** brushes are computed before you apply them, therefore, the computing process can delay their appearance on the canvas. Because of this delay, multi-stroke brushes work best when you apply short, controlled strokes.



The Multi stroke type draws a set of randomly distributed dab paths.

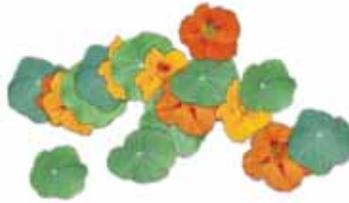
- The **Rake** stroke type draws a set of evenly distributed dab paths. The several dab paths in a rake brushstroke are parallel. You can control all other aspects of the stroke by using settings in the **Rake** brush control panel.

- Each bristle in a **Rake** brush can have a different color. Increasing Color Variability in Corel Painter causes bristles to be colored differently.



A Rake stroke is composed of evenly distributed dab paths.

- The **Hose** stroke type applies only to the **Image Hose**. It's a single stroke composed of the current Image Hose Nozzle file. For more information about the **Image Hose** and Nozzle files, see "Image hose" on page 435.



The Hose stroke type uses the current Nozzle file as media.

To choose a stroke type

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Choose a stroke type from the **Stroke Type** list box.

If a stroke type is not available (appears greyed out), it's not supported by the currently selected brush variant and dab type.

General controls: Methods and subcategories

The brush method defines the most basic level of brush behavior and is the foundation on which all other brush variables are built. The method and method subcategory represent attributes of the stroke's appearance.

Because the method sets a brush variant's most basic behavior, you can alter a variant's behavior by changing its method. For example, suppose you want a stroke that looks like charcoal, but instead of hiding underlying strokes, you want the brushstrokes to build to black. You can get this effect by changing the method to **Buildup**. Perhaps you want a variant of the **Pens** brush category to smear underlying colors. You can change

its method from **Cover** to **Drip**. Some brush effects are less easily affected by other methods, and results may differ.

Each method can have several variations, called method subcategories. These subcategories further refine the brush behavior. The following terms are used in describing most method subcategories:

- Soft methods produce strokes with feathered edges.
- Flat methods produce hard, aliased strokes with pixelated edges.
- Hard methods produce smooth strokes.
- Grainy methods produce brushstrokes that react to paper texture.
- The words “edge” and “variable” are sometimes used to describe a method subcategory. Edge strokes are thick and sticky-looking. Variable strokes are affected by tilt and direction.

Combining a method with a method subcategory results in a specific brush style that you can assign to a given brush. For example, **Grainy Hard Cover** brushstrokes interact with paper grain and are semi anti-aliased so that they hide underlying pixels. **Grainy Hard Cover** is the default method for **Chalk** and **Charcoal**.



Grainy Hard Buildup was used to create the brushstroke on top. *Soft Variable Buildup* was used to create the stroke on the bottom.

Corel Painter supplies the following methods:

- **Buildup**
- **Cover**
- **Eraser**
- **Drip**
- **Mask (Cover)**
- **Cloning**
- **Wet**
- **Digital Wet**

- **Marker**
- **Plug-in**

The **Buildup** methods allow you to produce brushstrokes that build towards black as they are overlaid. A real-world example of buildup is the felt pen: scribble on the page with blue, then scribble on top of that with green, and then red. The scribbled area keeps getting darker, approaching black. Even if you were to apply a bright color like yellow, you couldn't lighten the scribble — it would stay dark. **Crayons** and **Felt Pens** are buildup brushes.



An example of the Buildup method.

The **Cover** methods produce brushstrokes that cover underlying strokes, as oil paint does in traditional painting. No matter what colors you use, you can always apply a layer of paint that completely hides what's underneath. Even with a black background, a thick layer of yellow remains pure yellow. Some **Chalk** and **Pen** variants are examples of brushes that use the **Cover** method.



An example of the Cover method.

The **Eraser** methods erase, lighten, darken, or smear the underlying colors.



An example of the Eraser method.

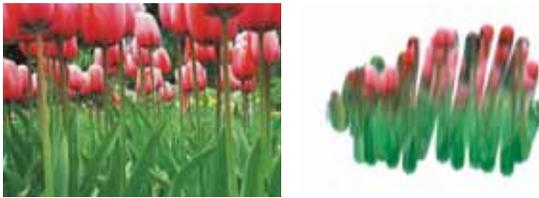
The **Drip** methods interact with the underlying colors to distort the image.



An example of the Drip method.

The **Mask** method is provided only for compatibility with earlier versions of the application. You do not need to use the Mask method because the masking capabilities of Corel Painter are provided by the **Cover** method.

The **Cloning** methods take images from a clone source and re-create them in another location, often rendering them in a Natural-Media style. For more information about painting a clone, see “Painting in the clone” on page 159.



The image on the left was created with a brush that used the image on the right as the clone source.

The **Wet** method applies brushstrokes to a **Watercolor** layer. For more information, see “Working with the Watercolor layer” on page 412.

The **Digital Wet** method applies digital watercolor brushstrokes to the canvas or a regular layer. For more information, see “Working with Digital Watercolor brushes” on page 416.

The **Marker** method lets you simulate the use of professional markers for drawing and creating renderings. For more information, see “Markers” on page 433.

Plug-in is a special category of method subcategories. It defines no specific brush behavior, but is an open door to a wide range of subcategories.

It’s well worth your time to browse through the **Plug-in** method subcategories. There, you’ll find methods such as **Left Twirl**, which simulates the dab and brushstroke of an Impressionist performing left-handed twirls.



You can give any built-in brush the power of a plug-in by changing its method and subcategory.

To choose a method and subcategory

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Choose a method from the **Method** list box.
- 3 Choose a subcategory from the **Subcategory** list box.



The **Method** and **Subcategory** options are available only with circular, single-pixel, static bristle, captured, and eraser dab types.

General controls: Source

The **Source** setting lets you specify the media that is applied by the brush variant. Source applies only to some dab types, such as **Line Airbrush**, **Projected**, and **Rendered**. For more information about setting a media source, see “Exploring painting media” on page 110.

Corel Painter brushes use one of the following source types:

- Color applies primary or secondary color.
- Gradient applies the current gradient across the length of the stroke. For more information, see “Applying gradients” on page 693.
- Gradient Repeat applies the current gradient repeatedly along the stroke. For more information, see “Applying gradients” on page 693.
- Pattern paints with a pattern containing no mask information. For more information, see “Painting with patterns” on page 679.
- Pattern With Mask paints with a pattern limited by the pattern’s mask. For more information, see “Painting with patterns” on page 679.
- Pattern As Opacity paints a pattern in which the luminance of the pattern becomes the opacity of the stroke. For more information, see “Painting with patterns” on page 679.

To choose a media source

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Choose a source from the **Source** list box.

General controls: Multicore

Corel Painter helps you maximize brush performance when working on a multicore computer.

To enable brush multicore support

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Enable the **Multicore** check box.



Not all brush variants support the **Multicore** option.

Opacity controls

Opacity lets you control how Corel Painter varies the density of the media that you apply to the canvas. The **Opacity** controls let you set opacity levels for the currently selected brush.

You can also use the **Expression** settings to link opacity to various stylus or mouse movements. For example, you can link the opacity of an Airbrush variant to stylus pressure. Heavier pressure produces more opaque strokes. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

You can also adjust the **Min** setting to specify the range of variability that you want the expression to apply. The **Min Opacity** setting represents a percentage of the **Opacity** setting and it must be linked to an expression to have an effect. For example, if you choose the **Pressure** expression on the **Opacity** panel, set the **Opacity** slider to 20%, and then set the **Min Opacity** slider to 50%, the opacity will vary from 10% to 20% every time you apply pressure during a brushstroke.

You can also increase the variation of the opacity effect by adjusting **Opacity Jitter**, which enhances the natural appearance of brushstrokes.



Digital Airbrush brushstrokes without Opacity Jitter (left) and with Opacity Jitter (right)

To set brush opacity

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Opacity**.
- 2 Move the **Opacity** slider to the left to reduce opacity, or to the right to increase opacity.

You can also

Link the opacity settings to a specific stylus or mouse movement	Choose an option from the Expression list box.
Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply	Move the Min Opacity slider.
Adjust the angle of the Direction expression	Move the Direction slider.
Adjust the amount of variation that is applied to Opacity	Move the Opacity Jitter slider.



When adjusting **Opacity Jitter**, make sure the **Min Opacity** slider is not set to 100%. Setting the **Min Opacity** to 100% stops **Opacity Jitter** from occurring.



You can also set brush opacity dynamically onscreen. For more information, see “To set brush attributes onscreen” on page 300.

Grain controls

Grain lets you control the amount of paper texture that brushstrokes reveal. You can set the level of grain that you want to reveal (**Grain** slider). You can also use the **Expression** settings to link grain to various stylus or mouse movements. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317. For example, you can link grain to pressure. Increasing pressure causes the pencil to “dig into” the paper and produce a grainier brushstroke.

You can also adjust the **Min** setting to specify the range of variability that you want the expression to apply. The **Min Grain** setting represents a percentage of the **Grain** setting and it must be linked to an expression to have an effect. For example, if you choose the **Pressure** expression on the **Grain** panel, set the **Grain** slider to 100% and set the **Min Grain** slider to 10%, the amount of grain revealed will vary from 10% to 100% every time you apply pressure during a brushstroke.

Normally, when you make a brushstroke, the paper grain is fixed. Strokes repeated over an area bring out the same grain, but you can specify to randomly move the paper grain for each dab of each stroke (**Random Brush Stroke Grain** and **Grain Jitter**).



Brushstrokes with Random Brush Stroke Grain disabled (top) and enabled (bottom)

In addition, you can use the paper’s brightness and contrast settings to control brush–grain interaction. For more information, see “Working with paper texture and grain” on page 133 and “Expression settings” on page 317.

To set grain

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Grain**.
- 2 Move the **Grain** slider to adjust the penetration into the grain.

You can also

Link the grain settings to a specific stylus or mouse movement	Choose an option from the Expression list box.
Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply	Move the Min Grain slider.
Adjust the angle of the Direction expression	Move the Direction slider.
Adjust the amount of variation that is applied to Grain	Move the Grain Jitter slider.
Randomize the brushstroke grain interaction	Enable the Random Brushstroke Grain check box.



When adjusting **Grain Jitter**, make sure the **Min Grain** slider is not set to 100%. Setting the **Min Grain** to 100% stops **Grain Jitter** from occurring.

Stroke Attribute controls

You can apply a merge mode to a brush variant to control how brushstrokes interact with the underlying colors within the currently selected layer or the canvas. This technique allows you to produce similar results to applying composite method to layers. In addition, it allows you to control where the effect is applied. For more information about composite methods, see “Blending layers by using composite methods” on page 510.

To apply a merge mode

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Stroke Attributes**.
- 2 Enable the **Use Stroke Attributes** check box.
- 3 Move the **Stroke Opacity** slider.
- 4 From the **Merge Mode** list box, choose one of the following merge modes:

Merge Mode	Description
Color	Creates a new color by combining the luminance of the underlying color with the hue and saturation of the brushstroke color. This method is the opposite of Luminosity .
Colorize	Replaces the hue and saturation of the underlying color with the hue and saturation of the brushstroke color. You can use this mode to apply color to a grayscale image.
Darken	Darkens the underlying color with the brushstroke color — whichever is darker
Default	Covers and hides the underlying brushstrokes
Difference	Subtracts one color from the other, depending on which color has a greater brightness value
Dissolve	Combines the underlying color with the brushstroke color, based on opacity
Gel	Tints the underlying color with the brushstroke color. For example, a yellow brushstroke gives the underlying color a yellow cast.
GelCover	Uses a combination of the Default method and the Gel method
Hard Light	Multiplies, or screens colors, depending on the luminance of the underlying color
Hue	Creates a color by combining the luminance and saturation of the underlying color with the hue of the brushstroke color
Lighten	Colors with the underlying color or the brushstroke color — whichever is lighter

Merge Mode	Description
Luminosity	Creates a new color from the hue and saturation of the underlying color and the luminance of the brushstroke color. This method is the opposite of Color .
Magic Combine	Combines the brushstroke color with the underlying color based on luminance. The parts of the brushstroke that are lighter than the underlying color are visible. The parts that are darker are replaced by the lighter area of the underlying color.
Multiply	Combines colors to create a darker color
Normal	Works like the Default method; the brushstroke covers the underlying color.
Overlay	Combines colors while preserving the highlights and shadows of the underlying color
Pseudocolor	Translates the brushstroke's luminance into hue
Reverse-Out	Inverts the colors beneath it
Saturation	Creates a color by combining the luminance and hue of the image color with the saturation of the layer color
Screen	Combines colors to create a lighter color
Shadow Map	Blocks light and combines colors while preserving the shadows of the underlying color
Soft Light	Darkens or lightens colors depending on the luminance of the underlying color

Size controls

The **Size** brush controls determine how Corel Painter varies the width of the brushstroke.

Size lets you control the width of the brush and the brushstroke. As size changes, you may need to adjust the spacing controls for brushes that use nonrendered or dab-based dab types to prevent gaps from appearing in the stroke.



Size controls the width of the brush.

You can choose an **Expression** setting to create a brush that responds to subtle hand movements. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317. You can also adjust the **Min** setting to specify the range of variability that you want the expression to apply. The **Min Size** setting represents a percentage of the **Size** setting and it must be linked to an expression to have an effect. For example, if you choose the **Pressure** expression on the **Size** panel, set the **Size** slider to 40 and set the **Min Size** slider to 50%, the stroke sizes will vary from 20% to 40% every time you apply pressure. The **Min Size** control allows you to create a brushstroke that is amazingly realistic. As stylus pressure eases, brushstrokes taper. As pressure increases, brushstrokes widen, just as they would with a real brush.



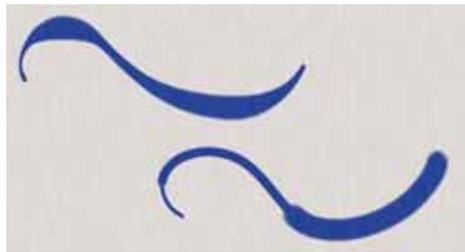
*The minimum and maximum sizes of a stroke can be linked to **Expression** settings, such as pressure or velocity. The small black circle shows the minimum stroke size, and the gray circle shows the maximum stroke size.*

The **Size Jitter** control lets you introduce more variation to the size of the brushstroke, which enhances the responsiveness and natural appearance of the brushstrokes.



Oils Real Round brushstrokes without Size Jitter (left) and with Size Jitter (right)

Size Step controls the transition between narrow and wide sections of a stroke.



Brushstrokes with Size Step set to 1% (top) and 100% (bottom)

To set brush size

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Size**.
- 2 Move the **Size** slider to the right to make the brush larger, which makes the transition appear more abrupt. Move the slider to the left to make the brush smaller, which produces a smoother transition.

You can also

Adjust the amount of variation that is applied to **Size**

Move the **Size Jitter** slider.

Link the size settings to a specific stylus or mouse movement

Choose an option from the **Expression** list box.

You can also

Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply Move the **Min Size** slider.

Adjust the angle of the **Direction** expression Move the **Direction** slider.



You can also set the brush size dynamically onscreen. For more information, see “To set brush attributes onscreen” on page 300.

When adjusting **Size Jitter**, make sure the **Min Size** slider is not set to 100%. Setting the **Min Size** to 100% stops **Size Jitter** from occurring.



You can also change the brush size from the property bar by adjusting the **Size** slider  or typing a value in the **Size** box.

To set stroke transition

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Size**.
- 2 Move the **Size Step** slider to the right to increase the transition between brush sizes. Move it to the left to make the transitions smaller.

To switch the brush size preview mode

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Dab Preview**.
- 2 Click the **Preview Size and Shape** button .

Angle controls

The **Angle** controls let you change the shape of a brush. Some **Angle** controls work in conjunction with **Expression** settings. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

The **Squeeze** setting lets you control the shape of the brush dab. Squeezing a brush changes it from round to elliptical. You use the **Squeeze** controls with **Circular** and **Captured** dab types.



Brushstrokes with Squeeze set to 100% (left) and 25% (right)



*This brushstroke created with **Pen** brush uses the **Squeeze** control to produce a calligraphy effect.*

The **Angle** slider controls the angle of an elliptical brush dab and the length of the ellipse. It is significant only for dabs with **Squeeze** settings under 100%. You can use **Angle** controls with **Circular** and **Captured** dab types.



Brushstrokes with Angle set to 90° (top) and 45° (bottom)

The **Angle Jitter** control lets you introduce variation to the angle of the brushstrokes, which enhances their responsiveness and natural appearance.



Felt Marker brushstrokes without Angle Jitter (left) and with Angle Jitter (right)

For dab-based brushes, the **Ang Range** setting lets you specify a range of dab angles that may appear in a brushstroke. To take advantage of this feature, you must use the **Expression** settings to base the angle on some factor, such as stroke direction or bearing. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.



Brushstrokes with Ang Range set to 0° (left) and 180° (right)

For dab-based brushes, the **Ang Step** slider controls the increment of change for brushes with an **Ang Range** setting greater than 0°. For example, setting the **Ang Step** to 5° produces a brush dab every 5° within the current **Ang Range** setting.



Brushstrokes with Ang Step set to 0° (left) and 90° (right)

To set brush shape

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Angle**.
- 2 Move the **Squeeze** slider to the left to make the brush dab more elliptical. Move it to the right to make it rounder.



You can also change the brush shape dynamically onscreen. For more information, see “To set brush attributes onscreen” on page 300.

To apply an expression to the brush angle

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Angle**.
- 2 Choose an option from the **Expression** list box.

If you want to switch the main and additional colors, click the **Invert** button .

If you chose **Direction** from the **Expression** list box, move the **Direction** slider until the desired angle is achieved.

To set elliptical brush dab angle

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Angle**.
- 2 Move the **Angle** slider to the right to rotate the dab counterclockwise. Move the slider to the left to rotate the brush clockwise.

To set brush dab angle range

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Angle**.
- 2 Move the **Ang Range** slider to the right to increase the range of angles that can appear in a dab. Move the slider to the left to reduce the range of angles that can appear in a stroke.

Setting this slider to 360° allows for any angle in your stroke.

To set angle variation using jitter

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Angle**.
- 2 Move the **Angle Jitter** slider.

To set brush angle increment

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Angle**.
- 2 Move the **Ang Step** slider to the right to produce fewer angles between dabs. Move it to the left to create more angles between dabs.

Spacing controls

When a brushstroke uses a dab-based dab type, Corel Painter creates the stroke with a series of dabs. By adjusting the spacing between those dabs, you can control the continuity of the brushstroke.

The **Spacing** control allow you to set the distance between brush dabs in a stroke. The **Min Spacing** slider specifies the minimum number of pixels between dabs. If you don't want a continuous stroke, you can adjust the **Min Spacing** to create a dotted or dashed line. Each dot or dash represents one brush dab.



Brushstrokes with Min Spacing set to 2.0 (top) and 10.5 (bottom)

Continuous Time Deposition controls whether you must move a brush before a medium is applied. With **Continuous Time Deposition** enabled, the medium begins flowing at the first touch.

Brushes that use rendered dab types take full advantage of this setting, which causes the medium to pool realistically when the stroke is slowed or paused. Brushes that use dab-based dab types require a full pause in the stroke before the medium begins to pool. You use **Continuous Time Deposition** mostly with airbrush tools.

With **Continuous Time Deposition** disabled, you must move a brush before the medium flows.

Boost allows you to optimize the performance of brushstrokes. However, a high-boost level may produce a less accurate brushstroke that appears a bit jagged. This setting applies only to specific brush dab types, such as **Flat** and **Camel hair**.

To set spacing between brush dabs

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Spacing**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Increase the distance between dabs	Move the Spacing slider to the right.
Decrease the distance between dabs	Move the Spacing slider to the left until the dabs begin to overlap. Overlapping increases the density of the stroke and makes it look more continuous.
Set the size of the dab to equal the spacing	Move the Spacing slider to the right to 100% . For example, a dab that is 10 pixels across is repeated every 10 pixels.

To set minimum dab spacing

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Spacing**.
- 2 Move the **Min Spacing** slider to the right to increase the minimum spacing between dabs. Move it to the left to decrease the minimum spacing between dabs.

To set continuous time deposition

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Spacing**.
- 2 Enable the **Continuous Time Deposition** check box.

To boost brushstrokes

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Spacing**.
- 2 Move the **Boost** slider to the right to increase brush performance. Move it to the left to decrease brush performance.

Changing dab profiles

The Dab Profile panel displays a selection of dab profiles that you can apply to your brushes. Each brush tip profile shows a cross-section of density distribution across the diameter of the dab. You can think of a brush tip profile as a bell-curve graph representing the density spread across the brush dab.

Different media have different density distributions. Changes in the density distribution produce different marking qualities in a brushstroke. For rendered airbrush dab types, the brush tip profile controls the concentration of the spray.

Each Corel Painter brush uses one of the following brush tip profiles.

Profile	Description
Pointed Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with rapid falloff to the edge.
Medium Profile 	Has a wide area of greater density at the center, with rapid falloff to the edge.
Linear Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with even falloff to the edge.
Dull Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with high density weighting to the edge.
Watercolor Profile 	Provides maximum density at the outer edge in a ringlike fashion, with medium internal density. This tip may be used with the rendered dab types to yield a hollow dab or a spray concentration.
1-Pixel Edge 	Provides maximum density throughout, with rapid falloff at the edge, producing a 1-pixel, anti-aliased edge.

Artists' Oils brush tip profiles

There are six brush tips designed specifically for **Artists' Oils** brushes. You can also use any brush tip, listed in the table above, with **Artists' Oils** brushes.

Artists' Oils profile	Description
Soft Round 	Provides maximum density throughout, with rapid falloff at the edge.
Pointed Rake 	Provides a range of bristle lengths, with bristles longer in the center and tapering in length toward the edge.
Flat Rake 	Provides a range of bristle lengths and maximum density throughout, producing pronounced, even bristling.
Flat 	Designed for Artists' Oils palette knives, it provides maximum density throughout, with rapid falloff at the edge.
Chisel 	Designed for Artists' Oils palette knives, its maximum density is off-center, with uneven falloff.
Wedge 	Designed for Artists' Oils palette knives, it provides maximum density at one edge, with consistent falloff to the other edge.

Hard Media Profiles

There are six tip profiles designed specifically for the **Hard Media** variants.

Hard Media profile	Description
Pencil Profile 	Provides a sharper tip when perpendicular to the tablet and a wider, softer tip when at an angle.
Medium Profile 	Has a wide area of greater density at the center, with rapid falloff toward the edge.

Hard Media profile	Description
Linear Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with even falloff toward the edge.
Pointed Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with rapid falloff toward the edge.
Dull Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with high-density weighting toward the edge.
1-Pixel Edge 	Provides maximum density throughout, with rapid falloff toward the edge, producing a 1-pixel, anti-aliased edge.

To choose a brush tip profile

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Dab Profile**.
- 2 In the **Dab Profile** panel, click a brush tip profile icon.

Real Watercolor controls

The Corel Painter **Real Watercolor** brush controls help you achieve very realistic watercolor brushstrokes. The controls simulate working with a watercolor brush, watercolor paper, pigments, and a glass of water. You can adjust pigment levels and water consistency to achieve natural flow and pigment settling effects. The following section describes the **Real Watercolor** brush controls in more detail.

Brush controls

The **Real Watercolor** brush-related controls let you set the amount of water and pigment that the brush deposits on the paper.



Brushstrokes set at a lower Wetness setting (left) and higher Wetness setting (right)

Water controls

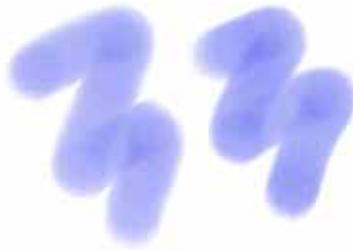
The **Real Watercolor** water-related controls let you adjust the water viscosity, or thickness, in order to control the way it flows and spreads on the surface of the paper. For example, if the water viscosity is high, it will produce a runny effect and the water will flow and spread easily. If the water viscosity is low and thick, it will have a tendency to pool, instead of flow. You can also adjust the speed at which the water dries, which influences how and where the pigment settles on the paper.



Brushstrokes set at a lower Viscosity setting (left) and higher Viscosity setting (right)

Flow controls

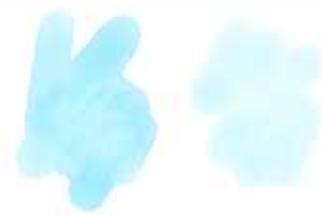
The **Flow** controls let you enable and choose flow maps, so you can introduce an additional surface texture that promotes greater water displacement. For more information, see “Getting started with flow maps” on page 419. You can also adjust the **Flow Resistance** to control the effect the paper grain or flow map texture has on the direction of the water flow.



*Brushstrokes set at a lower **Flow Resistance** setting (left) and higher **Flow Resistance** setting (right)*

Pigment controls

The **Pigment** controls let you adjust how much pigment is deposited on the paper after the water evaporates and how quickly the pigment settles on the paper. You can also specify the degree to which water is able to lift dry pigment from the paper.



*Brushstrokes set at a higher **Settling Rate** (left) and a lower **Settling Rate** (right)*

Paper controls

With the **Paper** controls, you can adjust how the **Real Watercolor** brushes interact with paper texture and grain. You can adjust the paper roughness, which affects all other paper settings.

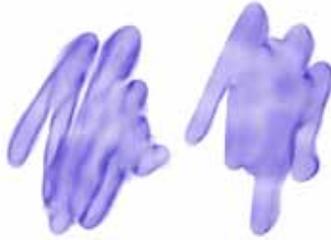


*Brushstrokes set at a lower **Roughness** setting (left) and higher **Roughness** setting (right)*

In addition, you can set the rate at which the paper grain can absorb water and control the amount of pigment that settles into the valleys of the paper grain when it dries.

Wind controls

The **Wind** controls let you control the angle at which water flows on the paper. You can also specify the amount of wind force exerted on the water.



*Brushstrokes set at a lower **Angle** and **Force** settings (left) and higher **Angle** and **Force** settings (right)*

Diffusion controls

The diffusion controls allow you to manage how and when the pigment is diffused on the paper. You can specify that diffusion be precisely applied to ensure accurate water flow. You can also delay diffusion so the effect is applied only after you complete a brushstroke. In addition, you can choose to suspend diffusion temporarily. This lets you apply multiple brushstrokes to the paper before applying the diffusion, to apply the effect to all brushstrokes at once. You can also specify the number of flow steps to be completed during animation. This controls the rate at which the visual flow of the pigment refreshes onscreen. For example, you can specify a lower number of steps for smaller brushes and a higher number of steps for bigger brushes.

To adjust the Real Watercolor controls

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Watercolor**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Set the amount of water the brush deposits on the paper	In the Brush area, move the Wetness slider to adjust the amount of water.

To	Do the following
Set the amount of pigment the brush deposits on the paper	In the Brush area, move the Concentration slider to adjust the amount of pigment.
Adjust the water thickness to control the way it flows and spreads on the surface of the paper	In the Water area, move the Viscosity slider to adjust the thickness.
Adjust the speed at which the water dries	In the Water area, move the Evaporation Rate slider to adjust the effect.
Adjust the degree to which the flow map surface, or the paper texture, affects the direction of the water flow	In the Flow area, move the Flow Resistance slider to adjust the effect.
Adjust the amount of pigment deposited on the paper after the water evaporates	In the Pigment area, move the Settling Rate slider to adjust the amount of pigment.
Control how quickly the pigment settles on the paper	In the Pigment area, move the Weight slider to the left to achieve a lighter pigment or to the right to achieve a heavier pigment. A lighter weight pigment flows with the water longer, whereas a heavier pigment settles onto the paper very quickly.
Specify the degree to which water is able to lift dry pigment from the paper	In the Pigment area, move the Pickup slider to adjust the amount of pigment pickup.
Adjust the paper roughness	In the Paper area, move the Roughness slider to the left to decrease the paper roughness or to the right to increase the paper roughness. This impacts flow resistance, dry rate, and pigment granulation.
Adjust the rate at which the paper grain can absorb water	In the Paper area, move the Dry Rate slider to the left to decrease the speed of absorption or to the right to increase the speed of absorption.

To	Do the following
Control the amount of pigment that settles into the valleys of the paper grain when it dries	In the Paper area, move the Granulation slider to adjust the effect.
Control the angle at which water flows on the paper	In the Wind area, move the Angle slider to adjust the angle.
Specify the amount of wind force exerted on water, which affects the way it flows on the paper	In the Wind area, move the Force slider to adjust the force.



You can optimize the performance of **Real Watercolor** and **Real Wet Oil** brushes by temporarily disabling **High Quality Display**. Click the **Magnifier** tool  in the toolbox, and click the **High Quality Display** button on the property bar.

To apply a flow map when using a Real Watercolor brush

- 1 In the Brush library panel, choose a Real Watercolor brush variant.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Watercolor**.
- 3 In the **Flow** area, enable the **Flow Map** option to set the **Source**.



To maximize the effect of flow maps, you need to ensure that the **Wetness** control is set high and the **Evaporation Rate** control is set low.

To control Real Watercolor diffusion

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Watercolor**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Apply diffusion precisely to ensure accurate water flow	Enable the Accurate Diffusion check box.
Delay diffusion until the brushstroke is complete	Enable the Delay Diffusion check box.

Suspend diffusion temporarily

Enable the **Pause Diffusion** check box or click the **Pause Diffusion** button  on the property bar to suspend the diffusion. You need to disable the check box to perform the diffusion.

Specify the speed at which the pigment is revealed onscreen

Move the **Animation Step** slider to the left to lower the speed of the animation or to the right to increase the speed.

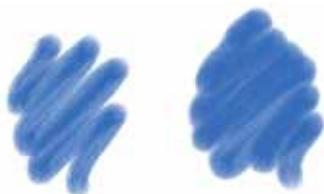
Specifying a lower **Animation Step**, such as 0, produces a smoother effect.

Real Wet Oil controls

The **Real Wet Oil** brush variants help you achieve realistic oil brushstrokes. For example, you can control paint viscosity and color concentration, similar to mixing oil paint and a medium. The following section describes the **Real Wet Oil** brush controls in more detail.

Brush controls

The **Real Wet Oil** brush-specific controls let you set the amount of liquid and paint that the brush deposits on the canvas.



Brushstrokes set at a lower Wetness setting (left) and higher Wetness setting (right)

Liquid Flow controls

The **Liquid Flow** controls let you adjust the liquid viscosity, or thickness, in order to control the way it's applied to the canvas. For example, if the liquid viscosity is high, the paint spreads easily and looks smooth. If the liquid viscosity is low and thick, the paint does not spread as easily and creates the illusion of texture.



Brushstrokes set at a lower Viscosity setting (left) and higher Viscosity setting (right)

You can also adjust the speed at which the liquid evaporates, which influences how the paint dries on the canvas.



Brushstrokes set at a lower Evaporation Rate (left) and higher Evaporation Rate (right)

Flow controls

The **Flow** controls let you enable and choose flow maps, so you can introduce an additional surface texture to promote greater liquid displacement. For more information, see “Getting started with flow maps” on page 419. You can also adjust the flow resistance to control how paint spreads on the canvas or flow map.



*Brushstrokes set at a lower **Flow Resistance** setting (left) and higher **Flow Resistance** setting (right)*

Paint controls

The **Paint** controls let you modify the look and feel of paint on the canvas. For example, you can adjust the opacity of the paint deposited on the canvas after the oil dries. You

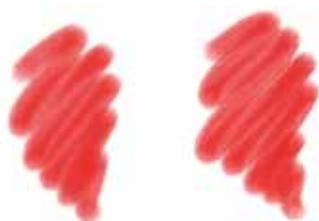
can also specify how easily the paint blends and the degree to which oil is able to lift dry paint from the canvas.



Brushstrokes set at a lower Settling Rate (left) and higher Settling Rate (right)

Canvas controls

With the canvas controls, you can adjust how the **Real Wet Oil** brushes interact with canvas texture and grain. For example, you can adjust the canvas roughness, which affects all other canvas settings.

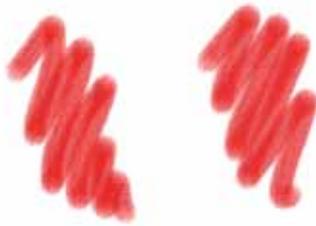


Brushstrokes set at a lower Roughness setting (left) and higher Roughness setting (right)

In addition, you can set the rate at which the paper grain can absorb liquid and control the amount of paint that settles into the valleys of the canvas grain when it dries.

Wind controls

The **Wind** controls let you to set the angle at which the paint spreads on the canvas. You can also specify the amount of wind force exerted on the paint.



*Brushstrokes set at a lower **Angle** and **Force** settings (left) and higher **Angle** and **Force** settings (right)*

Diffusion controls

The **Diffusion** controls allow you to manage how and when the paint is diffused on the canvas. You can specify that diffusion be precisely applied to ensure accurate paint dispersion. You can also delay diffusion so the effect is applied only after you complete a brushstroke. In addition, you can choose to suspend diffusion temporarily. This lets you apply multiple brushstrokes to the canvas before applying the diffusion, to apply the effect to all brushstrokes at once. You can also specify the number of flow steps to be completed during animation. This controls the rate at which the visual flow of the paint refreshes onscreen. For example, you can specify a lower number of steps for smaller brushes and a higher number of steps for bigger brushes.

To adjust the Real Wet Oil controls

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Wet Oil**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Set the amount of oil the brush deposits on the canvas	In the Brush area, move the Wetness slider to adjust the amount of liquid.
Set the concentration of paint the brush deposits on the canvas	In the Brush area, move the Concentration slider to adjust the amount of pigment.
Adjust the oil thickness to control the way it spreads on the surface of the canvas	In the Liquid Flow area, move the Viscosity slider to adjust the viscosity effect.
Adjust the speed at which the paint dries	In the Liquid Flow area, move the Evaporation Rate slider to adjust the effect.

To	Do the following
Adjust the degree to which the flow map surface, or the paper texture, affects the direction of the water flow	In the Flow area, move the Flow Resistance slider to adjust the effect.
Adjust the opacity of the paint deposited on the canvas after the oil dries	In the Paint area, move the Settling Rate slider to the left to decrease the amount of paint (more opacity) or to the right to increase the amount of paint (less opacity).
Control how easily the paint colors mix on the canvas	In the Paint area, move the Blend Rate slider to the left to decrease the blending capacity or to the right to increase the blending capacity.
Specify the degree to which oil is able to lift dry paint from the canvas	In the Paint area, move the Pickup slider to adjust the amount of paint pickup.
Adjust the canvas roughness	In the Canvas area, move the Roughness slider to the left to decrease the canvas roughness or to the right to increase the canvas roughness. (This impacts flow resistance, dry rate, and paint granulation.)
Control the effect canvas grain has on the direction of the paint flow	In the Canvas area, move the Flow Resistance slider to adjust the flow resistance.
Adjust the rate at which the canvas grain can absorb paint	In the Canvas area, move the Dry Rate slider to adjust the speed of absorption.
Control the degree to which paint settles into the valleys of the canvas grain when it dries	In the Canvas area, move the Granulation slider to adjust the effect.
Control the angle at which paint spreads on the canvas	In the Wind area, move the Angle slider to adjust the angle.
Specify the amount of wind force exerted on paint, which affects the way it spreads on the canvas	In the Wind area, move the Force slider to adjust the force.



You can improve the appearance of the visual flow of paint onscreen by clicking the **Magnifier** tool  in the toolbox, and disabling the **High Quality Display** button on the property bar.

To apply a flow map when using a Real Wet Oil brush

- 1 In the Brush library panel, choose a Real Wet Oil brush variant.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Wet Oil**.
- 3 In the **Flow** area, enable the **Flow Map** option to set the **Source**.



To maximize the effect of flow maps, you need to ensure that the **Wetness** control is set high and the **Evaporation Rate** control is set low.

To control Real Wet Oil diffusion

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Wet Oil**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Apply diffusion precisely to ensure accurate water flow	Enable the Accurate Diffusion check box.
Delay diffusion until the brushstroke is complete	Enable the Delay Diffusion check box.
Suspend diffusion temporarily	Enable the Pause Diffusion check box to suspend the diffusion. You need to disable the check box to perform the diffusion.
Specify the speed at which the paint is revealed onscreen	Move the Animation Step slider to the left to lower the speed of the animation or to the right to increase the speed. Specifying a lower Animation Step , such as 0, produces a smoother effect.

Computed Circular controls

The **Computed Circular** controls allow you to specify the tip profile of brushes using the **Computed Circular** dab type. For example, you can customize the dab opacity and hardness, which controls the color density at the outer edge of the dab.

To customize a Computed Circular dab profile

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Computed Circular**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Modify dab opacity	Move the Dab Opacity slider to the left to reduce the opacity. Move it to the right to increase the opacity.
Control the color density at the edge of the dab	Move the Dab Hardness slider to the left to reduce the color density and create a soft dab. Move it to the right to increase the color density and create a hard dab.

Hard Media controls

The **Hard Media** controls let you customize drawing and sketching tools with more precision. You can adjust several Hard Media variants, which include blenders, pencils, chalks, Conté, crayons, pastels, markers, and erasers. The Hard Media controls can be used only with the **Circular**, **Captured**, and **Eraser** dab types. For more information, see “Hard Media” on page 427.

Bristle controls

The **Bristle** controls allow you to adjust the appearance of bristle brushes, such as **Camel Hair**, **Flat**, **Palette Knife**, and **Bristle Spray**. You can specify the number of bristles, or bristle density (**Feature**). You can also control how far the bristles spray out, or fan out, when applying brushstrokes (**Spread**). This control is linked to the **Tilt** expression. For example, the more you tilt the stylus, the greater the bristles will fan out.

You can also specify that bristles scale relative to the size of the brush. This ensures that the feature is distributed proportionally to match the size of the brush.

To adjust bristle controls

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Bristles**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Specify the number of bristles	Move the Feature slider. The higher the setting, the denser the brush bristles.
Adjust the fanning of the bristles	Move the Spread slider. This control is linked to the Tilt expression.

To scale bristles with the brush size

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Bristles**.
- 2 Enable the **Scale Feature with Brush Size** check box.



You can also scale a brushstroke's features with the brush size by clicking the **Scale Feature with Brush Size** button  on the Brush property bar.

You can also disable the scaling option in all areas by choosing **Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences ▶ General** (Mac OS) or **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ General** (Windows), and enable the **Disable feature scaling when resizing brush**.

RealBristle controls

RealBristle controls let you choose a brush tip profile, adjust the brush, and determine how the brush interacts with the surface of the canvas. For more information about **RealBristle** controls, see “Modifying RealBristle settings” on page 458.

Static Bristle controls

The **Static Bristle** controls help you create the look of a real brushstroke, complete with the striations that hairs on a real brush make. Use the **Static Bristle** controls to design the individual bristles in a single brush dab.

You can also preview a “soft” view of the dab to display how the bristle dabs change. For more information, see “To switch the brush size preview mode” on page 342.

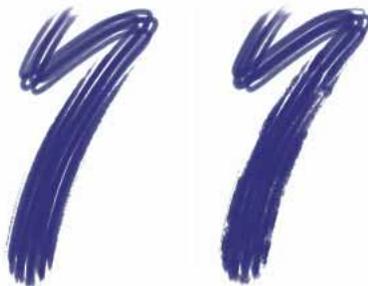
If you choose **Rake** as the stroke type, you can adjust brush scale and contact angle. For more information, see “Rake controls” on page 392.

The **Thickness** slider controls the diameter of separate bristles.



Brushstrokes with Thickness set to 17% (left) and 87% (right)

Clumpiness lets you control how bristles adhere to each other by applying a random variance to the thickness of each bristle, which makes some of the bristles look like they are clumping together. **Clumpiness** is proportional to **Thickness**.



Brushstrokes with Clumpiness set to 0% (left) and 100% (right)

The **Hair Scale** lets you control the density of bristles in the brush dab and, therefore, the number of bristles in the dab.



Brushstrokes with Hair Scale set to 410% (top) and 990% (bottom)

Scale/Size lets you control the degree of size variation applied to the bristles of a brush. At 0%, there is no size change applied to the bristles. Setting this slider to a value greater than 0% creates a set of scaled iterations of the dab.



Brushstrokes with Scale/Size set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom)

At a **Scale/Size** setting of 100%, when the brush size changes, the bristles scale in proportion to the size. At a **Scale/Size** setting of 8%, when the brush size changes, the bristles remain a constant absolute size. The **Scale/Size** control is invalid if a size range is not specified (that is, if **Min Size** is set to 100%).

To set bristle thickness

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Static Bristle**.
- 2 Move the **Thickness** slider to the left to reduce the density of the medium left by the stroke. Move it to the right to increase brush density.

When the slider is moved fully to the left, the brush leaves a faint stroke — even if **Opacity** is set to 100%.

To set clumping of bristles

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Static Bristle**.
- 2 Move the **Clumpiness** slider to the left to reduce bristle clumping. Move it to the right to increase bristle clumping.

To set bristle density

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Static Bristle**.
- 2 Move the **Hair Scale** slider to the left to reduce the amount of bristle density and create a fine-hair brush. Move it to the right to increase density.

To scale bristles according to brush size

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Static Bristle**.
- 2 Move the **Scale/Size** slider to the left to reduce the degree of size variation. Move it to the right to increase size variation.

Airbrush controls

The **Airbrush** controls allow you to adjust the amount and the displacement of the media that is applied by an airbrush.

Feature lets you set the spacing in between individual paint droplets.

Flow controls how much media is applied by an airbrush stroke. The **Flow** control acts like the needle control on a real airbrush. Because the airbrush dab types deposit many small dabs to create their spray-paint look, you might need to cut down on the flow to speed up the airbrush.

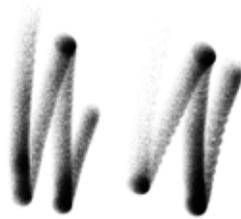
You can also link an **Expression** setting to both the **Flow** and **Feature** controls. This lets you link the controls to a stylus or mouse movement. You can choose different **Expression** settings for each. For example, you can link **Flow** to the **Pressure** expression and link **Feature** to the **Tilt** expression.

You can also adjust the **Min** setting to specify the range of variability that you want the expression to apply. The **Min Flow** and **Min Feature** settings represent a percentage of the **Flow** and **Feature** settings and they must be linked to an expression to have an

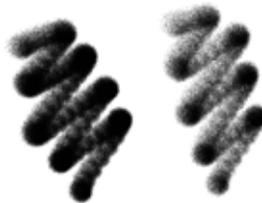
effect. For example, if you link the **Pressure** expression to the **Flow** control, set the **Flow** slider to 40% and set the **Min Flow** slider to 50%, the amount of flow will vary from 20% to 40% every time you apply pressure with the stylus.

Spread controls how paint spreads out as it is applied. In other words, it sets the size of the cone of spread from the tip of the airbrush or spray can. A good range for the **Spread** setting is 30% to 40%. Narrow settings for **Spread** and **Angle** can cause problems. Narrow settings for **Spread** and **Tilt** can cause paint to be deposited away from the cursor.

Flow Jitter and **Feature Jitter** let you adjust the amount of variation that you want these controls to apply when using the airbrush, which produces more realistic results.



Broad Wheel Airbrush brushstrokes without Flow Jitter (left) and with Flow Jitter (right)



Finer Spray Airbrush brushstrokes without Feature Jitter (left) and with Feature Jitter (right)

To adjust the Airbrush feature spacing

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Airbrush**.
- 2 Move the **Feature** slider to adjust the paint droplet spacing. The higher the setting, the farther apart the paint droplets will appear.

You can also

Adjust the amount of variation that is applied to Feature	Move the Feature Jitter slider.
Link the features settings to a specific stylus or mouse movement	Choose an option from the Expression list box.
Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply	Move the Min Feature slider.
Adjust the angle of the Direction expression	Move the Direction slider.



When adjusting **Feature Jitter**, make sure the **Min Feature** slider is not set to 100%. Setting the **Min Feature** to 100% stops **Feature Jitter** from occurring.

To set paint spread

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Airbrush**.
- 2 Move the **Spread** slider to the left to reduce the amount of spread, or to the right to increase the amount of spread.

To set ink flow

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Airbrush**.
- 2 Move the **Flow** slider to the left to reduce the smallest amount of media applied with a stroke, or to the right to increase it.

You can also

Adjust the amount of variation that is applied to Flow	Move the Flow Jitter slider.
Link the flow settings to a specific stylus or mouse movement	Choose an option from the Expression list box.
Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply	Move the Min Flow slider.
Adjust the angle of the Direction expression	Move the Direction slider.



When adjusting **Flow Jitter**, make sure the **Min Flow** slider is not set to 100%. Setting the **Min Flow** to 100% stops **Flow Jitter** from occurring.

Artists' Oils controls

The **Artists' Oils** controls are divided into three critical components: **Paint**, **Brush**, and **Canvas**. You can control **Artists' Oils** brush size and opacity with a tablet expression. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

The **Grain** slider on the **General** panel affects the look of **Artists' Oils** by controlling the level at which paper absorbs paint. When the **Grain** slider is set to 0%, the paper absorbs a very limited amount of paint; no paper grain is visible in the stroke and the paint color appears lighter. When **Grain** is set to 100%, the paper completely absorbs the paint; no paper grain is visible, and the paint color appears darker. Grain is visible with **Artists' Oils** when **Grain** is set between 1% and 99%. As an **Artists' Oils** brush runs out of paint, paper grain becomes more visible, so **Amount** also affects how much grain appears.



Artists' Oil brushes hold a finite amount of paint. As the paint runs out, the stroke becomes fainter.

Paint

Amount determines how much paint is loaded before each new brushstroke. The more paint you load, the longer the brushstroke lasts.

Viscosity controls the rate of paint transfer to the canvas. The higher the viscosity, the faster the brush runs out of paint, creating shorter brushstrokes.

Blend controls how the paint color mixes with paint already on the canvas. High blend levels allow paint on the brush to blend easily with existing paint.

Brush

Bristling controls the amount of bristling at the tail and tip of a brushstroke. For example, you can adjust bristling to increase the irregularity of the brush bristles.

Clumpiness controls brush bristle fineness. For example, you can increase the amount of brush hair variation, or clumpiness.

Trail-off determines the length of a brushstroke tail when the brush is running out of paint. This doesn't change the length of the brushstroke, just the look of the end of the stroke. For example, you can adjust the trail-off to produce a longer trail-off effect of the brushstroke tail.

Canvas

Wetness determines the wetness of the paint on the canvas. This affects how paint from a brushstroke interacts with paint already on the canvas.

Painting in Dirty Mode

Painting in **Dirty Mode** allows you to further replicate the experience of using artists' oil paints in the real world. In this mode, any paint remaining on the brush upon completion of a brushstroke is left to interact with paint loaded for the next brushstroke. When you select another color, the brush is cleared of remaining paint.

To set the amount of Artists' Oils paint loaded

- 1 With an **Artists' Oils** brush selected, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Artists' Oils**.

If the controls on the **Artists' Oils** panel are not available (appear gray), the selected **Oils** brush variant is not supported by the **Artists' Oils** controls. For example, any **Oils** brush variant name that begins with **Real** are supported brush variants.

- 2 Move the **Amount** slider to the right to increase the amount of paint loaded for each brushstroke.

To set the viscosity of Artists' Oils paint

- 1 With an **Artists' Oils** brush selected, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Artists' Oils**.

If the controls on the **Artists' Oils** panel are not available (appear gray), the selected **Oils** brush variant is not supported by the **Artists' Oils** controls. For example, any **Oils** brush variant name that begins with **Real** are supported brush variants.

- 2 Move the **Viscosity** slider to the right to increase the rate at which paint is transferred to the canvas.

It is important to note that higher viscosity settings make for a shorter brushstroke.

To set Artists' Oils paint blending

- 1 With an **Artists' Oils** brush selected, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Artists' Oils**.

If the controls on the **Artists' Oils** panel are not available (appear gray), the selected **Oils** brush variant is not supported by the **Artists' Oils** controls. For example, any **Oils** brush variant name that begins with **Real** are supported brush variants.

- 2 Move the **Blend** slider to the right to increase the blending of brushstroke paint and existing paint.



You can also set how **Artists' Oils** paint blend on the **Blend** slider on the **Artists' Oils** property bar.

To set Artists' Oils brush bristling

- 1 With an **Artists' Oils** brush selected, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Artists' Oils**.

If the controls on the **Artists' Oils** panel are not available (appear gray), the selected **Oils** brush variant is not supported by the **Artists' Oils** controls. For example, any **Oils** brush variant name that begins with **Real** are supported brush variants.

- 2 Move the **Bristling** slider to the right to increase the length of the bristling and the tip and tail of the brushstroke.

To set Artists' Oils brushstroke trail-off

- 1 With an Artists' Oils brush selected, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Artists' Oils**.

If the controls on the **Artists' Oils** panel are not available (appear gray), the selected **Oils** brush variant is not supported by the **Artists' Oils** controls. For example, any **Oils** brush variant name that begins with **Real** are supported brush variants.

- 2 Move the **Trail-off** slider to the right to increase the length of brushstroke trail-off.

To set canvas wetness for Artists' Oils

- 1 With an Artists' Oils brush selected, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Artists' Oils**.

If the controls on the **Artists' Oils** panel are not available (appear gray), the selected **Oils** brush variant is not supported by the **Artists' Oils** controls. For example, any **Oils** brush variant name that begins with **Real** are supported brush variants.

- 2 Move the **Wetness** slider to the right to increase the mixing of brushstroke color and existing color.



You can also set how **Artists' Oils** paints blend on the **Blend** slider on the **Artists' Oils** property bar.

To paint in Dirty Mode

- 1 With an Artists' Oils brush selected, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Artists' Oils**.

If the controls on the **Artists' Oils** panel are not available (appear gray), the selected **Oils** brush variant is not supported by the **Artists' Oils** controls. For example, any **Oils** brush variant name that begins with **Real** are supported brush variants.

- 2 Enable the **Dirty Mode** check box.

Impasto controls

The **Impasto** brush controls let you modify and create brush variants that give the illusion of depth. The controls allow you to choose different methods for applying and controlling the appearance of depth. For more information, see “Impasto” on page 467 and “Adjusting and creating Impasto brushes” on page 469.

Some **Impasto** controls work in conjunction with **Expression** settings. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

Digital Watercolor controls

Digital Watercolor controls let you create effects similar to those of watercolor brushes without requiring a separate layer.

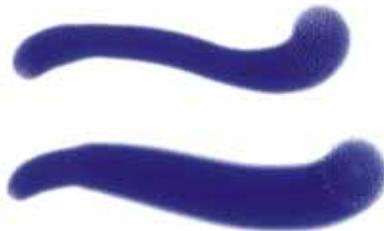
You can use **Diffusion** to create soft, feathery edges on the brushstrokes.

Wet Fringe controls the amount of pooling of water and paint at the edges of **Digital Watercolor** brushstrokes. For more information about wet fringe, see “Working with Digital Watercolor brushes” on page 416.

Water controls

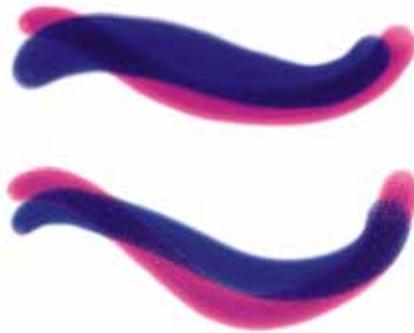
Water controls work with **Watercolor** layers. A **Watercolor** layer is automatically created when you apply a stroke with a **Watercolor** brush. The layer can be edited from the **Layers** panel.

Wetness controls the dilution and the spread of paint. As **Wetness** is increased, the resulting stroke expands over a larger area, eliminating the appearance of brush hairs.



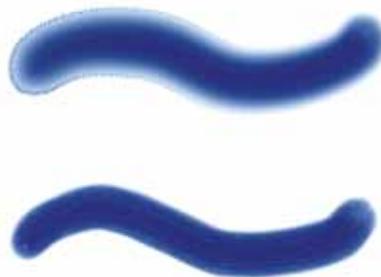
Brushstrokes with Wetness set to 0 (top) and 40 (bottom)

Pickup controls how much dry paint gets picked up during diffusion. Lower values mean that there is no mixing or leaching of paints. Higher values produce more leaching.



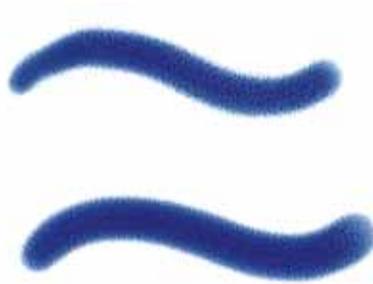
Brushstrokes with Pickup set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom)

Dry Rate controls the rate at which water dries during diffusion. Lower values cause greater spread; higher values reduce the amount of spread.



Brushstrokes with Dry Rate set to 1% (top) and 50% (bottom)

The evaporation threshold (**Evap Thresh** slider) controls the minimum amount of water that can still diffuse. Lower values cause greater spread; higher values reduce the amount of spread.



Brushstrokes with Evap Thresh set to 1% (top) and 50% (bottom)

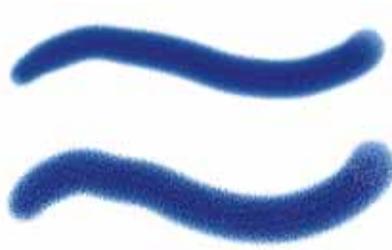
The diffusion setting (**Diffuse Amt** slider) controls the amount of paint diffused. Using high diffusion creates soft edges that feather into the grain, as though you were painting on wet absorbent paper. Using low diffusion is similar to painting on dry paper.



Brushstrokes with Diffuse Amt set to 0% (top) and 8% (bottom)

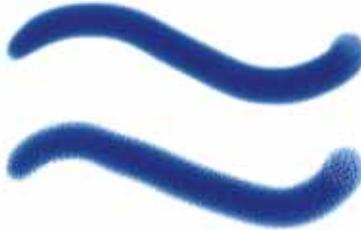
The capillary factor (**Cap Factor** slider) controls the grain's effect on diffusion. Lower values result in a smoother edge.

The grain soak-in (**Grn Soak-In** slider) controls the amount of paint that soaks into the grain when paint is drying. You can lower both capillary factor and grain soak-in values to reduce grain effects.



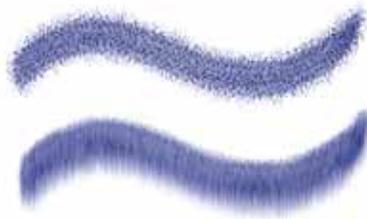
Brushstrokes with Grn Soak-In set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom)

Enable the **Accurate Diffusion** check box to use a smaller diffusion window. Disabling **Accurate Diffusion** results in a larger, less accurate window being used.



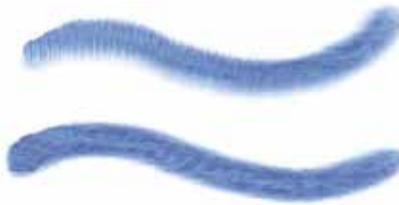
Brushstrokes with Accurate Diffusion enabled (top) and disabled (bottom)

You can specify the amount of wind force exerted on the diffusing particles. Set the **Wind Force** to zero to turn off directional diffusion.



Brushstrokes with Wind Force set to 0% (top) and 25% (bottom)

You can specify wind direction, which controls the direction in which the particles diffuse. This can be used to simulate tilting of a wet watercolor image to introduce the paint migration effects of gravity.



Brushstrokes with Wind Angle set to 270° (top) and 180° (bottom)

To adjust watercolor controls

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Water**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Adjust wetness	Move the Wetness slider to the left to create a more uniform brushstroke, or to the right to have the water flow more in the direction of the wind.
Set paint pickup	Move the Pickup slider to the right to increase the amount of leaching, or to the left to reduce it.
Set the dry rate	Move the Dry Rate slider to the right to reduce the amount of spread, or to the left to increase it.
Set the evaporation threshold	Move the Evap Threshold slider to the right to reduce the amount of spread, or to the left to increase it.
Set the diffusion amount	Move the Diffuse Amt slider right to create soft edges that feather into the grain, or to the left to emulate painting on dry paper.
Set the effect of grain on diffusion	Move the Cap Factor slider to the right to create rougher edges, or to the left to create smoother, more continuous results.

To	Do the following
Set grain soak-in	Move the Grn Soak-In slider to the right to create rougher surfaces, or to the left to create smoother, more continuous results.
Set accurate diffusion	Enable the Accurate Diffusion check box.
Set wind force	Move the Wind Force slider to the right to increase wind force, or to the left to decrease it.
Set wind direction	Move the Wind Angle slider to the right to increase angle.
Delay diffusion	Enable the Delay Diffusion check box. Diffusion begins when you finish the brushstroke.



When you enable the **Delay Diffusion** check box, you increase the speed of **Watercolor** brush variants.

Liquid Ink controls

Liquid Ink controls work with **Liquid Ink** layers. You can use the **Liquid Ink** controls to specify qualities such as type, smoothness, and volume of a brushstroke. You can adjust the **Liquid Ink** controls when you select a **Liquid Ink** brush.

Liquid Ink is divided into two basic properties: **Ink** and **Color**. The **Ink** component provides the form of the brushstroke, while the **Color** component applies color to the **Ink** form. The **Ink** and **Color** components can be used together or controlled separately.

The following describes the available Ink types.

Example

Description



Ink Plus Color applies the currently selected color to the Ink form.



Ink Only applies only the ink component.



Color Only applies only the color component.



Soften Ink Plus Color applies color to an ink form, causing inks and colors to blend into one another.



Soften Ink Only applies only the ink component.

Example**Description**

Soften Color Only applies only the color component.



Resist repels ink.



Erase deletes ink and color.



Presoftened Ink Plus Color is applied in conjunction with surface depth effects.

Smoothness controls the “tack” of the brushstrokes. Lower values result in coarser brushstrokes. Higher values cause brushstrokes to appear smoother.



Brushstrokes with Smoothness set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom)

Volume controls the height of the brushstroke, or the amount of medium applied to the image. Higher values result in thicker strokes.



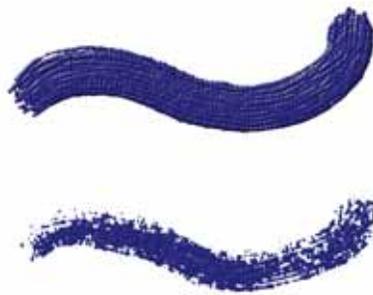
Brushstrokes with Volume set to 100% (top) and 500% (bottom)

You can also use the **Expression** settings to link **Volume** to various stylus or mouse movements. For example, you can link **Volume** to the **Wheel** expression to control the amount of spray from the **Liquid Ink** airbrush by adjusting the wheel on the airbrush stylus. The wheel on the stylus acts like a needle control on a real airbrush.

In addition, you can adjust the **Min Volume** setting to specify the range of variability that you want the expression to apply. The **Min Volume** setting represents a percentage of the **Volume** setting and it must be linked to an expression to have an effect. For example, if you choose the **Wheel** expression on the **Liquid Ink** panel, set the **Volume** slider to 40%, and then set the **Min Volume** slider to 50%, the volume will vary from 20% to 40% every time you use the stylus wheel to apply spray.

You can use the **Depth** controls to give **Liquid Ink** brushstrokes the appearance of height. For more information about **Depth** controls, see “Impasto controls” on page 373.

Rand Vol controls the randomness in volume within the brushstroke. A value of zero results in a perfectly smooth brushstroke.



Brushstrokes with Rand Vol set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom)

Rand Size controls the randomness in size within a brushstroke. A value of zero results in a perfectly smooth brushstroke.



Brushstrokes with Rand Size set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom)

The bristle fraction (**Bristle Frac slider**) controls the thickness of the bristles. Higher values cause the bristles to stick together and result in a smoother brushstroke. Lower values cause the individual brushstrokes to become visible.



Brushstrokes with Bristle Frac set to 3% (top) and 20% (bottom)

Rand Br Vol controls the variation in bristle height. A value of zero signifies that all the bristles are of equal height.



Brushstrokes with Rand Br Vol set to 0% (top) and 75% (bottom)

Rand Br Size controls the variation in bristle width. A value of zero signifies that all the bristles are of equal width.



Brushstrokes with Rand Br Size set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom)

To choose an ink type

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Choose a liquid ink type from the **Ink Type** list box.

To set smoothness

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Adjust the **Smoothness** slider.

Lower values result in coarse brushstrokes. Higher values cause brushstrokes to blend into one another and appear smoother.

To set ink volume

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Adjust the **Volume** slider.

Higher values result in thicker strokes.

To apply an expression to ink volume

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Choose an option from the **Expression** list box.

You can also

Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply

Move the **Min Volume** slider.

Adjust the angle of the **Direction** expression

Move the **Direction** slider until the desired angle is achieved.

Reverse the effect of an **Expression** setting

Click the **Invert** button .

To set random volume

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Adjust the **Rand Vol** slider.
Lower values result in more uniform brushstrokes.

To set random size

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Adjust the **Rand Size** slider.
Lower values result in more uniformly sized brushstrokes.

To set bristle fraction

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Adjust the **Bristle Frac** slider.
Higher values result in strokes in which individual bristles are less visible.

To set random bristle volume

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.
- 2 Adjust the **Rand Br Vol** slider.
Higher values result in a greater variation in the length of brush bristles.

To set random bristle size

1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.

2 Adjust the **Rand Br Size** slider.

Higher values result in a greater variation in the length of brush bristles.

Stroke Jitter controls

The **Stroke Jitter** controls introduces a randomized jitter to the brushstroke. Instead of appearing directly along the stroke, dabs appear randomly outside the brushstroke path. You can also set an **Expression** setting to further control the **Stroke Jitter** effect. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.



Brushstrokes with Stroke Jitter set to 0 (top) and 3.13 (bottom)

You can also find feature-specific jitter controls on the following brush control panels: **Opacity**, **Grain**, **Size**, **Angle**, **Airbrush**, **Impasto**, and **Color Expression**.

To set stroke jitter

1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Stroke Jitter**.

2 Move the **Stroke Jitter** slider to the left to decrease deviation from the stroke path, or to the right to increase the deviation.

You can also

Adjust the angle of the **Direction** expression Move the **Direction** slider until the desired angle is achieved.

Reverse the effect of an **Expression** setting Click the **Invert** button .

Well controls

The **Well** controls determine how a brush conveys its medium (color) to the paper. The **Resaturation**, **Bleed**, and **Dryout** controls work together to determine how much color a brush has at the start and finish of a stroke.

Resaturation lets you control the amount of color that is replenished in a stroke. If it is set at zero, the brush does not produce any color. When **Resaturation** is less than 10% (and **Bleed** is less), a brushstroke fades in gently. When the **Resaturation** slider is set at zero and **Bleed** is set high, an airbrush can move underlying colors, as when just the airbrush hose is used to blow paint around on the canvas.



Brushstrokes with Resaturation set to 25% (top) and 100% (bottom)

Bleed lets you control how much the brush colors smear underlying colors, including the paper color. When **Bleed** is higher than resaturation, more color bleeds than covers, so the stroke never reaches full opacity.



Brushstrokes with Bleed set to 55% (left) and 1% (right)

You can also apply an **Expression** setting to the **Resat** and **Bleed** controls to link them to a stylus or mouse movement. You can choose different **Expression** settings for each.

For example, you can link **Resat** to the **Pressure** expression and link **Bleed** to the **Velocity** expression.

You can also adjust the **Min** setting to specify the range of variability that you want each expression to apply. The **Min Resat** and **Min Bleed** settings represent a percentage of the **Resat** and **Bleed** settings and they must be linked to an expression to have an effect. For example, if you link the **Pressure** expression to the **Resat** control, set the **Resat** slider to 40% and set the **Min Resat** slider to 50%, the amount of resaturation will vary from 20% to 40% every time you apply pressure with the stylus.

Brush Loading affects how dab-based brushes interact with underlying pixels and works in conjunction with **Resat** and **Bleed**. When **Brush Loading** is active, brushes can pick up existing colors, hair by hair. This capability offers truer color interaction, astounding color-variations, smearing, and better cloning results. For more information about dab-based brushes, see “General controls: Dab types” on page 322.

When **Brush Loading** is not active, brushes interact with previously applied colors by sampling underlying pixels and then loading the brush with one new color — the average of those colors that were sampled. When you use **Brush Loading**, it’s best to use a very low setting for spacing. For more information, see “Spacing controls” on page 346.

The **Dryout** control determines how quickly a brush runs out of medium. **Dryout** is measured in pixels. Moving the slider to the left causes a brush’s reservoir to empty more quickly. This can produce brushstrokes that fade out gently. If **Dryout** is set high, the brush never runs out of color.

Dryout works in conjunction with **Bleed**, so **Bleed** must be set above zero if you want to take advantage of **Dryout**. You can modulate the **Dryout** effect by changing the **Bleed** setting.



Brushstrokes with Dryout set to 724 (left) and 22026 (right)

To set resaturation

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Well**.
- 2 Move the **Resaturation** slider to the left to reduce the amount of color replenished in a stroke. Move it to the right to increase the amount of color.

You can also

Link the size settings to a specific stylus or mouse movement	Choose an option from the Expression list box.
---	---

Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply	Move the Min Resat slider.
---	-----------------------------------

Adjust the angle of the Direction expression	Move the Direction slider.
---	-----------------------------------

To set color bleed

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Well**.
- 2 Move the **Bleed** slider to the left to reduce the amount of interaction with underlying pixels. Move it to the right to increase the interaction.

You can also

Link the size settings to a specific stylus or mouse movement	Choose an option from the Expression list box.
---	---

Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply	Move the Min Resat slider.
---	-----------------------------------

Adjust the angle of the Direction expression	Move the Direction slider.
---	-----------------------------------

To set brush dryout

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Well**.
- 2 Move the **Dryout** slider to the left to shorten the distance the brush can move before it dries out. Move it to the right to lengthen the distance.

To enable brush loading

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Well**.
- 2 Enable the **Brush Loading** check box.

Mouse controls

In theory, a mouse has no pressure information. A mouse button is either on (button down), or off (button up). However, the Corel Painter **Mouse** controls let you simulate the following stylus settings:

- **Pressure** (how hard you would be pressing with a stylus)
- **Tilt** (how close to vertical the stylus is held)
- **Bearing** (the compass direction in which the stylus is pointing)
- **Rotation** (to simulate using a flat-tip stylus that supports 360-degree rotation)
- **Wheel** (how much ink is sprayed).

For more information, see “Using a stylus vs. a mouse” on page 118.

You can record and save brushstrokes created with a stylus and then have Corel Painter use the saved settings for the stroke when you switch to a mouse. For more information about using saved brushstrokes to further enhance mouse functionality, see “Recording and playing back brushstrokes” on page 129.

To set pressure for the mouse

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Mouse**.
- 2 Move the **Pressure** slider.
A 100% setting uses maximum pressure.

To set tilt for the mouse

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Mouse**.
- 2 Move the **Tilt** slider.
A 90° setting indicates that if a stylus were in use, it would be perpendicular to the tablet.

To set bearing for the mouse

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Mouse**.
- 2 Move the **Bearing** slider.
A setting of 0° indicates that if a stylus were in use, it would be pointing left.

To set rotation for the mouse

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Mouse**.
- 2 Move the **Rotation** slider.
A 360° setting simulates a stylus that completes a 360° barrel rotation.



Rotation is supported only when you are using a brush with the **Expression** setting set to **Rotation**. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

To set ink flow for the mouse

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Mouse**.
- 2 Move the **Wheel** slider.
A setting of 100% indicates that maximum flow is in effect.

Smoothing controls

The **Smoothing** controls allow you to soften the appearance of brushstrokes.

Damping smooths otherwise jagged brushstrokes for brushes that use rendered dab types. Higher values make the stroke smoother. (**Damping** suspends a stroke in an area by using calculations to even out edges and reduce jaggedness.)

High values of **Damping** round out corners of a stroke. A value of 50% works best. Higher values might be necessary for jittery input devices such as a mouse.

Cubic Interpolation smooths jagged brushstrokes by adding points to dab paths, primarily for brushes that use dab-based dab types. Unlike **Damping**, which uses mathematical calculations to smooth jagged edges, **Cubic Interpolation** inserts additional points into dab paths, which are used to replot brushstrokes.

Cubic Interpolation is best for dab-based dab types, while **Damping** is best for rendered dab types.

To set smooth rendered dab strokes

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Smoothing**.
- 2 Move the **Damping** slider to the right to even out jagged strokes. Move it to the left to allow for more ragged transitions between points on the stroke.

To set smooth strokes by adding path points

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Smoothing**.
- 2 In the **Cubic Interpolation** area, move the **Points** slider to the right to add points and even out jagged strokes. Move it to the left to decrease the number of additional points.

Image Hose controls

The **Image Hose** controls let you design nozzles designated **Rank 1**, **2**, and **3**. For more information, see “Image hose” on page 435.

The settings for each rank consist of the **Expression** settings plus the **Sequential** setting. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

Rank 1

The **Rank 1** control lets you assign an input to locate **Rank 1** imagery within an **Image Hose** nozzle.

Rank 2

The **Rank 2** control lets you assign an input to locate **Rank 2** imagery within an **Image Hose** nozzle.

Rank 3

The **Rank 3** control lets you assign an input to locate **Rank 3** imagery within an **Image Hose** nozzle.

To choose expression settings for ranks

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Image Hose**.
- 2 Choose a setting from each of the **Rank** list boxes.

To pick out nozzles from the index in order, you can choose **Sequential** from any of the **Rank** list boxes.



For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

Rake controls

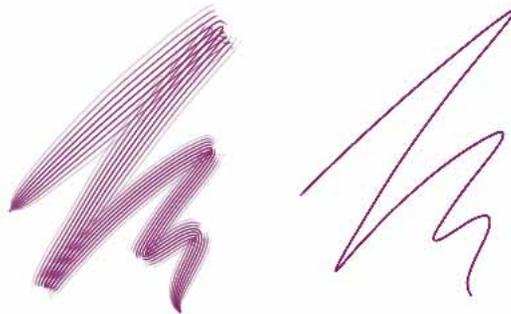
The **Rake** controls let you control the sophisticated features of a **Rake** stroke, which maintains the angle of the brush head as the stroke changes direction. As the brush turns, bristles come in and out of contact with the painting surface.

The **Contact Ang** slider adjusts how much of the brush touches the painting surface — in other words, the number of rake “tines” that touch the canvas at any one time.



*Brushstrokes with **Contact Ang** set to 180° (left), 125° (middle), and right 0° (right), with a **Brush Scale** setting of 450%*

Brush Scale controls the spacing between individual bristles that compose the **Rake**. The size of each dab is determined in the **Size** brush control panel. For more information, see “Spacing controls” on page 346.



*Brushstrokes with **Brush Scale** set to 2500% (left) and 0% (right)*

When you turn a real brush to paint a curve, bristles at the edges move in and out of contact with the painting surface, depending on the brush’s location on the curve (inside

or outside). **Turn Amount** simulates this bristle displacement by controlling the displacement of inside and outside bristles.



Brushstrokes with Turn Amount set to 0% (left) and 150% (right)

The **Bristle** controls set the number of bristles or dabs used for **Rake** stroke types.

The **Spread Bristles** control dynamically adjusts brush scale on the basis of stylus pressure. The harder you press, the more the brush fans out. If you want to maintain the spread, regardless of pressure, disable the option.



Brushstrokes with Spread Bristles enabled (left) and disabled (right)

Soften Bristle Edge makes a brush's outer dabs semitransparent. This option is particularly effective when used with **Turn Amount**.



Brushstrokes with Soften Bristle Edge disabled (left) and enabled (right)

To set brush contact angle

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Rake**.
- 2 Move the **Contact Ang** slider to the left to create a low contact angle (few of the dabs are in contact with the paper). Move the slider all the way to the right to create a high contact angle (all the dabs are in contact with the paper).

To set brush scale

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Rake**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Bring the scale closer to equaling the dab width	Move the Brush Scale slider to the right. When the scale is 100% , the stroke width equals the dab width multiplied by the number of dabs.
Cause dabs to overlap	Move the Brush Scale slider to the left. When the scale is less than 100% , the dabs overlap. Overlapping dabs create a natural, subtle stroke when used with Turn Amount and Soften Bristle Edge .

To set bristle displacement

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Rake**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Increase the degree to which the displacement changes are based on the direction of the brush	Move the Turn Amount slider to the right.
Decrease the degree to which the displacement changes are based on the direction of the brush	Move the Turn Amount slider to the left.

To adjust the number of Rake brush bristles

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Rake**.
- 2 Move the **Bristle** slider to adjust the number of bristles.

To set bristle spacing

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Rake**.
- 2 Enable the **Spread Bristles** check box.

To soften bristle edge

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Rake**.
- 2 Enable the **Soften Bristle Edge** check box.

Multi controls

You can set the number of bristles used for brushes set to the **Multi** stroke type. For more information, see “General controls: Stroke types” on page 328.

To adjust the number of Multi brush bristles

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Multi**.
- 2 Move the **Bristles** slider to adjust the number of bristles.

Cloning controls

The **Cloning** controls are specific to brushes that use the cloning method and affect other brushes only when the **Clone Color** option is enabled.

The **Clone Color** control directs a brush to pick up color from a source image. **Clone Color** takes averaged samples of color from the clone source, resulting in an approximation of the original. The **Clone Color** option is also available on the **Color** panel. For information about using different clone types, see “Cloning color” on page 209.

The **Clone Type** control lets you choose between several cloning variations. These variations are arranged according to the number of reference points used. With two or more reference points, you can apply a transformation (rotate, skew, scale mirror, and perspective) during cloning. For complete information on using the different clone types, refer to “Image cloning and sampling” on page 149.

The **Obey Source Selection** option uses any selection in the clone source region to constrain painting in the destination. If a transform **Clone Type** is used, the selection is appropriately transformed. This option is available only with the **Cloning** method.

When **Copy Source Selection** is enabled, the **Cloner** brush reproduces the source selection information in the destination selection. This option is available only with the **Cloning** method.

With the **4-Point Tiling** check box enabled, your clone source is tiled in a repeating pattern.

- **Normal (0)**, or zero-point, cloning references the upper-left corners of the source and destination documents and patterns. This means that the pixels of the destination document correspond directly to the pixels of the source document. This type of cloning, in which no transformations occur, is valid only between documents. This type of cloning is the basic type of cloning between documents.
- **Offset (1)** cloning offsets the image from the source. The source and destination areas can be at different locations in the same or different documents. Offset cloning is basic point-to-point cloning and is useful for retouching photographs. For more information, see “Performing offset sampling” on page 163.
- **Rotate & Scale (2)** cloning rotates and scales the source image using two reference points.



Rotate & Scale cloning. Note that the source and destination reference points are numbered and connected by a line.

- **Scale (2)** cloning scales the source image using two reference points. The distance between the two destination points, in relation to the distance between the two source points, determines the scaling transformation.



Scale cloning.

- **Rotate (2)** cloning rotates the source image using two reference points. The line between the two destination points in relation to the line between the two source points determines the rotation transformation.



Rotate cloning.

- **Rotate & Mirror (2)** cloning rotates and mirrors (flips) the source image using two reference points.



Rotate & Mirror cloning.

- **Rotate, Scale, & Shear (3)** cloning rotates, scales, and shears (slants) the source image using three reference points. The relative positions of the three source and destination reference points determine the transformation effect.



Rotate, Scale, Shear cloning.

- **Bilinear (4)** cloning applies a bilinear warp to the source image using four reference points. The relative positions of the four source and destination points describe the bilinear transformation.



Bilinear cloning.

- **Perspective (4)** cloning applies perspective to the source image using four reference points. The relative positions of the four source and destination points describe the perspective transformation.



Perspective cloning.

When you work with brushes using the **Cloning** method, you can modify the **Variability** to control the offset of the clone based on the location of the source image. When **Variability** is set at zero, the pixels of the source and destination images correspond precisely. Using a cover brush at full **Opacity** (and no **Grain**) simply re-creates the source image.



Brushstrokes with Variability set to 0 (top) and 12 (bottom)

Introducing a degree of randomness disturbs the pixel-to-pixel correspondence. The resultant variations in the image distance the clone from its photographic source, which can contribute to a Natural-Media appearance.

The **How Often** controls allow you to set the period between random offsets.



Brushstrokes with How Often set to 0 (top) and 15 (bottom)

Random Clone Source randomly samples the source document and then places strokes on the clone destination. There is no correspondence between the samples taken from the source and where they are placed on the clone. The result is a random pattern of the predominant colors and edges of the source. The brush and stroke determine the nature of the pattern.

You might use **Random Clone Source** with a faint stipple brush to add “noise” to an image. In this case, the clone source image merely contains the noise colors that you wish to add.



Brushstrokes with Random Clone Source disabled (left) and enabled (right)

To set clone color

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Cloning**.

- 2 Enable the **Clone Color** check box.

To set clone type

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 2 Choose a type from the **Clone Type** list box.

To constrain painting in the destination

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 2 Enable the **Obey Source Selection** check box.

To reproduce the source selection information in the destination selection

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 2 Click the **Copy Source Selection** check box to enable or disable the option.

To tile clone source

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 2 Enable the **4-Point Tiling** check box.

To set clone location variability

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Increase the range (distance) that the sample can be offset	In the Clone Location area, move the Variability slider to the right.
Limit offset so that source and destination images correspond more precisely	In the Clone Location area, move the Variability slider to the left.



Clone location sliders have no effect when **Clone Color** is enabled in the **Color** panel. They have an effect only when a Clone method is used.

To set the period between random offsets

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Offset a greater number of samples and give the clone image a rough, distorted look	In the Clone Location area, move the How Often slider to the left.
Offset samples less frequently and keep the clone image more coherent	In the Clone Location area, move the How Often slider to the right.

To choose the Random Clone Source option

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Cloning**.
- 2 Enable the **Random Clone Source** check box.

Color Variability controls

Color variability allows you to create brushstrokes of more than one color. Color variability can be set for HSV or RGB mode, and it can be based on the current gradient or color set.

To display the Color Variability panel

- Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Color Variability**.

To set color variability in HSV mode

- 1 In the **Color** panel, choose a main color.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Color Variability**.
- 3 Choose **in HSV** from the list box.
- 4 Adjust the **Hue Variability**, **Saturation Variability**, and **Value Variability** sliders to control hue, saturation, and value ranges for color variability:
 - Moving the $\pm H$ slider to the right increases the number of hues in the resulting brushstroke. These colors are the ones adjacent to the selected color on the color wheel.

- Moving the $\pm S$ slider to the right increases variability in the color intensity of the brushstroke.
- Moving the $\pm V$ slider to the right increases variability in the brightness of the brushstroke.

You can try different hue, saturation, and variability settings with any of the brushes to produce interesting results.



When you save a brush variant, the current color variability setting is also saved.



When working with brushes like the **Van Gogh** and **Seurat** variants of the **Artists** brush category, you can add a natural, almost 3D appearance to your webpage images by increasing the hue, saturation, and value settings.

To set color variability in RGB mode

- 1 In the **Color** panel, choose a main color.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Variability**.
- 3 Choose **in RGB** from the list box.
- 4 Move the $\pm R$, $\pm G$, and $\pm B$ sliders to control color variability of red, green, and blue values.

To set color variability based on the current gradient

- 1 In the **Color** panel, choose a main color.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Variability**.
- 3 Choose **from Gradient** from the list box.
Color variability is now based on random colors from the current gradient.

To set color variability based on the current color set

- 1 In the **Color** panel, choose a main color.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Variability**.
- 3 Choose **from Color Set** from the list box.
Color variability is now based on random colors from the current color set.

To ignore color set variability

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Variability**.
- 2 Enable the **Ignore color variability from color sets** check box.

Color Expression controls

Color Expression determines whether Corel Painter should use the main or additional color in an image. Using **Color Expression**, you can introduce input (such as direction) which controls output when you apply two-color brushstrokes. You can also adjust the amount of variation applied to **Color Expression** by adjusting **Color Jitter**.



Digital Airbrush brushstrokes without Color Jitter (left) and with Color Jitter (right)

To set Color Expression controls

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Expression**.
- 2 In the **Color Expression** panel, choose one of the following options from the **Expression** list box:
 - **None** — applies no adjustment to the color expression
 - **Velocity** — adjusts the color expression based on the dragging speed
 - **Direction** — adjusts the color expression based on the direction of the stroke, and according to the value you set with the slider or in the box
 - **Pressure** — adjusts the color expression based on stylus pressure
 - **Wheel** — adjusts the color expression based on the wheel settings on an airbrush stylus, specifically the Wacom Intuos Airbrush stylus
 - **Tilt** — adjusts the color expression based on the angle of the stylus from the tablet
 - **Bearing** — adjusts the color expression based on the direction in which the stylus points

- **Rotation** — adjusts the color expression based on the rotation of the stylus
- **Source** — adjusts the color expression based on the luminance of the clone source
- **Random** — adjusts the color expression at random

If you want to switch the main and additional colors, click the **Invert** button .

If you chose **Direction** from the **Expression** list box, move the **Direction** slider until the desired angle is achieved.

To set color variation using jitter

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Expression**.
- 2 Move the **Color Jitter** slider.



Jitter brushes

Corel Painter includes a collection of Jitter brushes that let you introduce a range of random behaviors to brushstrokes to produce more realistic results. You can use the preset Jitter brush variants and adjust them as needed. You can also save these customized brushes as new Jitter brush variants.

This section contains the following topics:

- Choosing a Jitter brush variant
- Controlling the behavior of Jitter variants

Choosing a Jitter brush variant

Corel Painter includes several preset Jitter brush variants. You can use the variants as they are or customize them by using the Jitter controls to build your own Jitter brushes.



*An example of the **Artist Impressionist** brush variant (no Jitter) (left) and the **Artist Impressionist Blender Jitter** brush variant (right) that has **Opacity Jitter** and **Color Jitter***

The Jitter brush variants are found in many different brush categories. The following table lists the Jitter brush variants found in each of these brush categories.

Brush category	Jitter brush variant
Airbrushes	Coarse Spray Jitter
Artists	Coarse Sargent Brush Jitter Impressionist Blender Jitter Sargent Super Jitter
Blenders	Coarse Smear Blender Jitter Grainy Blender Impasto Jitter
Chalk and Crayons	Real Chalk Jitter
Cloners	Impasto Cloner Jitter Etch
F-X	Fog Jitter Furry Airbrush Jitter
Gel	Gel Fractal Jitter
Gouache	Gouache Rake Jitter
Image Hose	Color Hose Jitter
Impasto	Captured Impasto Blender Jitter Coarse Impasto Jitter Heavy Impasto Stamp Jitter
Markers	Worn Marker Jitter
Oils	Dense Impasto Block Jitter
Palette Knives	Pointed Palette Knife Brush Jitter Pointed Palette Knife Plow Jitter
Pattern Pens	Pattern Chalk Jitter Squiggly Pattern Chalk Jitter
Real Watercolor	Light Fringe Jitter Real Wet Jitter Sponge
Sponges	Grainy Jitter Sponge

To choose a Jitter variant

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click one of the categories that are listed in the above table.
- 3 Click a Jitter brush variant.



You can also quickly find all Jitter brush variants by typing **jitter** in the Search bar, and pressing **Enter**.

Controlling the behavior of Jitter variants

You can control the amount of Jitter a brush produces. The Jitter controls that you can modify are determined by the Jitter brush variant that you choose. For example, if you choose the **Coarse Spray Jitter** brush variant from the **Airbrushes** category, you can adjust the following Jitter controls: **Size Jitter** (**Size** brush control panel), **Feature Jitter** and **Flow Jitter** (**Airbrush** brush control panel), **Opacity Jitter** (**Opacity** brush control panel), and **Stroke Jitter** (**Stroke Jitter** brush control panel).

To quickly find the Jitter brush controls for a selected brush, you can let Corel Painter generate a group of all the relevant brush controls panels for your selected brush variant. This narrows down your search for Jitter controls by limiting the number of brush control panels that are available for your selected brush. For more information, see “Displaying advanced brush controls dynamically” on page 301.

The following table lists all of the brush control panels that include Jitter controls and where you can find more detailed information about these brush controls in the Help.

Brush control panel with Jitter controls	For more information, see
Opacity	“Opacity controls” on page 334
Grain	“Grain controls” on page 336
Size	“Size controls” on page 340
Angle	“Angle controls” on page 342
Airbrush	“Airbrush controls” on page 366
Impasto	“Impasto controls” on page 373

**Brush control panel with
Jitter controls**

For more information, see

Color Expression

“Color Expression controls” on page 405

Stroke Jitter

“Stroke Jitter controls” on page 385



Watercolor

Corel Painter features different tools and controls that allow you to produce natural-looking watercolor effects. The tools include watercolor brushes that are stored in the following brush categories.

Brush category	Description
Real Watercolor	The Real Watercolor brushes allow you to apply pigment to the paper in a very realistic way. They include brush control options that allow you to precisely control water and paper interactions. The Real Watercolor brushes are applied to the Watercolor layer.
Watercolor	The Watercolor brushes are designed to produce natural-looking effects. They include brush control options that allow you to control color diffusion and some water and paper interactions. The Watercolor brushes are applied to the Watercolor layer.
Digital Watercolor	The Digital Watercolor brushes let you apply watercolor effects directly to the canvas or a default layer, without the need for a Watercolor Layer. However, the brush control options for Digital Watercolor are limited.

You can also alter the appearance of watercolor by changing the paper texture and modifying the brush controls.

This section contains the following topics:

- Working with the Watercolor layer
- Watercolor brushes and paper texture interaction
- Working with Real Watercolor brushes
- Working with Watercolor brushes
- Working with Digital Watercolor brushes

Working with the Watercolor layer

Both the Real Watercolor and Watercolor brushes paint into a watercolor layer, which enables the colors to flow and mix and absorb into the paper. In Corel Painter, you can edit the Watercolor layer as you would any other layer without changing anything in the image layer. For example, you can draw pencil outlines in the image layer and then overlay watercolor shading without smudging the pencil lines.



You can sketch on one layer and paint with watercolors on a separate Watercolor layer.

You can transfer, or lift, information from the canvas to the Watercolor layer. This is useful if you want to apply Watercolor effects to a photograph. You can also wet the Watercolor layer, which activates a diffusion process.

To create a new Watercolor layer

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.
- 2 In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button , and choose **New Watercolor Layer**.



If you select a Real Watercolor or Watercolor brush variant from the Brush library, a Watercolor layer is automatically created when you apply a brushstroke to the document window.

To transfer the canvas to a Watercolor layer

- 1 Open the image that you want to convert to a watercolor in the document window.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.

If the image contains multiple layers, you can drop all of the layers onto the canvas by clicking the Layer options button  in the Layers panel, and choosing **Drop All**.

- 3 In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button , and choose **Lift Canvas to Watercolor Layer**.

Once the layer content is lifted from the canvas, the canvas is blank.

To wet the Watercolor layer

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.
- 2 In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button , and choose **Wet Entire Watercolor Layer**.

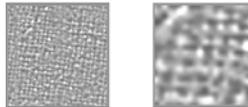


To work with a dry surface, click the Layer options button  in the Layers panel, and choose **Dry Watercolor Layer**.

Watercolor brushes and paper texture interaction

The watercolor brushes interact with paper texture and grain — the colors flow, mix, and are absorbed into the paper. The luminance information of the paper grain is used to determine how the paint diffuses into the paper. It also affects how the pigment settles onto the paper when it dries.

You can experiment by adjusting the sliders in the **Papers** panel to see their effect on the watercolor brushes. The **Scale** slider controls the size of the grain. The **Contrast** slider, as it applies to the Watercolor layer, controls the height of the grain surface. Adjusting the **Contrast** slider to the right increases the height of the grain and adds more texture as a result. For more information, see “Controlling brightness and contrast of paper grain” on page 139.



*The **Scale** slider controls the size of the paper grain. The image on the left is set to 50% and the image on the right is set to 200%.*

In addition, the Real Watercolor brushes include controls that allow you to further control the paper interaction. For more information, see “Working with Real Watercolor brushes” on page 414.

Working with Real Watercolor brushes

The Real Watercolor brush variants let you produce very realistic watercolor brushstrokes because they replicate real world watercolor media. Corel Painter simulates the look and feel of blending pigments with water so they interact with paper in a very natural way. When working with Real Watercolor brushes, the brushstrokes are applied to the Watercolor layer.

Using Real Watercolor brush variants

You can get started quickly with the Real Watercolor brushes by choosing one of the available brush variants. However, you can also customize a brush variant by using the **Real Watercolor** brush controls. For more information, see “Real Watercolor controls” on page 350.

To choose a Real Watercolor brush variant

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **Real Watercolor** brush category, and click a brush variant.

To customize a Real Watercolor brush variant

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Watercolor**.

For more information about each of the **Real Watercolor** controls, see “Real Watercolor controls” on page 350.

Working with Watercolor brushes

The Watercolor brush variants produce natural-looking watercolor effects. When working with Watercolor brushes, the brushstrokes are applied to the Watercolor layer. All Watercolor brush variants, except **Wet Eraser**, interact with the canvas texture.

Stylus pressure affects the width of the brushstroke for all Watercolor brush variants except **Wet Eraser**. Increased pressure widens a brushstroke; less pressure narrows a stroke.

If too many strokes are made within a short period, particularly with slow-drying brushes, the application can become slower. In this situation, it is best to wait for the drying process to finish before continuing.

Watercolor Dab Types

For more information about Watercolor Dab Types, see “General controls: Dab types” on page 322.

Water Controls

When you select a Watercolor brush, you can adjust the **Water** controls which allow you to specify various settings for the Watercolor brushes. For example, you can adjust brush size, control diffusion, and determine how the paper texture will interact with the brushstrokes. For more information, see “Water controls” on page 373.



A watercolor stroke before (left) and after (right) diffusion.

To choose a Watercolor brush variant

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **Watercolor** brush category, and click a brush variant.

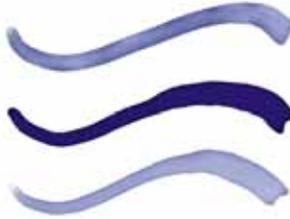
To customize a Watercolor brush variant

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Water**.

For more information about each of the **Watercolor** controls, see “Water controls” on page 373.

Working with Digital Watercolor brushes

The Digital Watercolor brushes paint directly on both the Canvas layer or a default layer so you can create effects similar to those of Watercolor brushes without using a separate layer.



*You can use Digital Watercolor brushes to create effects similar to those produced with Watercolor brushes, without having to create a separate layer. Settings such as **Diffusion**, **Opacity**, and **Wet Fringe** control the appearance of the stroke.*

Digital Watercolor Diffusion

Digital Watercolor brushes also use diffusion to create soft, feathery edges on the brushstrokes. You can adjust the amount of diffusion by using the controls on the property bar.

Wet Fringe

The **Wet Fringe** slider controls the amount of water pooling and paint at the edges of Digital Watercolor brushstrokes. You can dynamically adjust the wet fringe on any Digital Watercolor brushstroke before you dry it. Dynamically adjusting the **Wet Fringe** affects every wet Digital Watercolor brushstroke, which remains wet until you dry it.

When you're satisfied with the wet fringe, it's a good idea to dry Digital Watercolor brushstrokes. This allows you to dynamically adjust the **Wet Fringe** on future Digital Watercolor brushstrokes without affecting existing brushstrokes that you're satisfied with.

To choose a Digital Watercolor brush variant

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **Digital Watercolor** brush category, and click a brush variant.

To adjust diffusion

- 1 With a Digital Watercolor brush variant selected, adjust the **Diffusion** slider on the property bar.
Drag the slider to the right to increase diffusion, or to the left to decrease diffusion.
- 2 Apply one or more strokes with a Digital Watercolor variant.
If you would like to restrict the diffusion to a region, make a selection with any selection tool. The diffusion effect will apply only within the selection.



The Diffusion slider is also accessible from the **Digital Watercolor** panel. You can open the panel by choosing **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Digital Watercolor**.

To adjust wet fringe

- 1 Apply one or more strokes with a Digital Watercolor variant.
If you would like to restrict the diffusion to a region, make a selection with any selection tool. The pooling effect will apply only within the selection.
- 2 On the property bar, adjust the **Wet Fringe** slider on the property bar.
Drag the slider to the right to increase pooling, or to the left to decrease pooling.



You can also adjust wet fringe before applying brushstrokes by adjusting the **Wet Fringe** slider.

The **Wet Fringe** slider is also accessible from the **Digital Watercolor** panel in the Brush Controls palette. You can open the panel by choosing **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Digital Watercolor**.

To dry Digital Watercolor brushstrokes

- Choose **Layer ▶ Dry Digital Watercolor**.



After you dry a **Digital Watercolor** brushstroke, you can no longer adjust its wet fringe.



Applying and adjusting flow maps

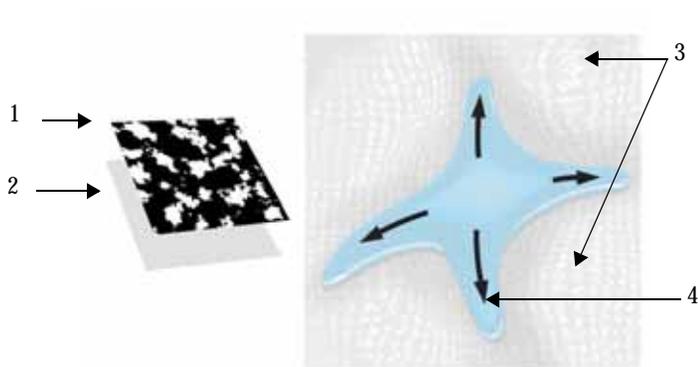
Flow maps are designed to maximize the creative potential of the Real Watercolor brushes by adding a textured surface that helps direct the flow of paint.

This section contains the following topics:

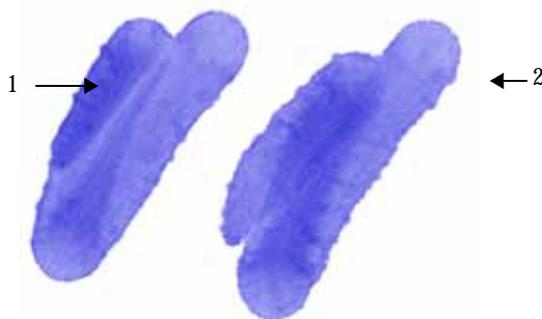
- Getting started with flow maps
- Choosing flow maps and compatible brush variants
- Enabling flow maps and controlling flow resistance
- Customizing flow maps

Getting started with flow maps

You can use flow maps when working with Real Watercolor brushes to create textured surfaces that help direct the flow of paint. Flow maps are similar to paper textures; however, the surfaces that they create have higher peaks and deeper valleys that allow for greater water displacement. The flow map relief encourages the paint to flow and settle in unique and irregular patterns. You can use flow maps in combination with paper texture to retain the paper grain.



A flow map (1) works with paper texture (2) to add relief to the image and encourage water displacement. The elevated areas (3) in the flow map help direct the flow of water (4).

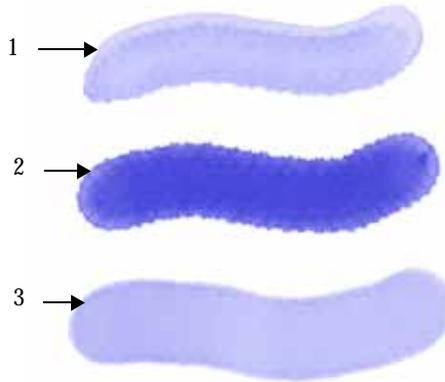


*The **Wet Flowmap Fringe** brush variant is used with paper texture (1). The same brushstroke is used in combination with paper texture and the **Gravel** flow map (2).*

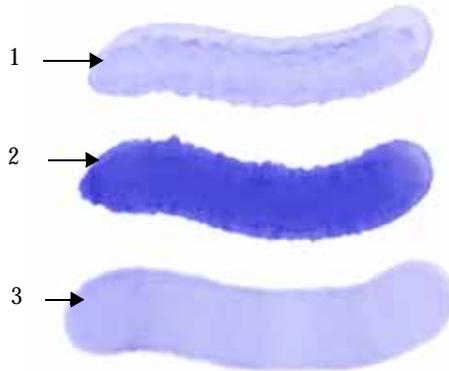
Although flow maps are intended for Real Watercolor brushes, you can also use them with Real Wet Oil brushes.

Choosing flow maps and compatible brush variants

To quickly get started with flow maps, you can choose one of the flow map brush variants. They are available under the Real Watercolor brush category. These brush variants enable flow maps by default. You can experiment and choose a different flow map to produce the effect you like.



*Brushstrokes using the **Melted Flowmap** (1), **Noisy Flowmap Fringe** (2), and **Wet Flowmap Fringe** (3) brush variants with the **Fine Dots** flow map selected.*



*Brushstrokes using the **Melted Flowmap** (1), **Noisy Flowmap Fringe** (2), and **Wet Flowmap Fringe** (3) brush variants with the **Gravel** flow map selected.*

To choose a flow map brush variant

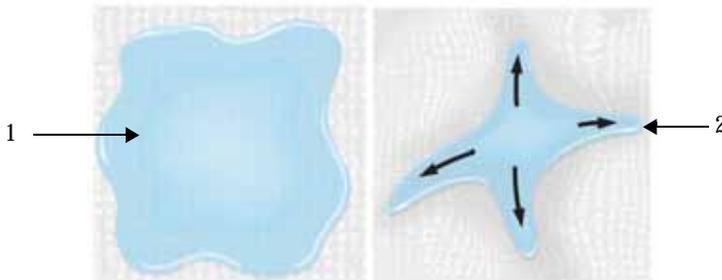
- 1 From the Brush library panel, choose the **Real Watercolor** brush category.
- 2 Choose one of the following brush variants:
 - **Noisy Flowmap Fringe**
 - **Wet Flowmap Fringe**
 - **Melted Flowmap Fun**

To choose a flow map

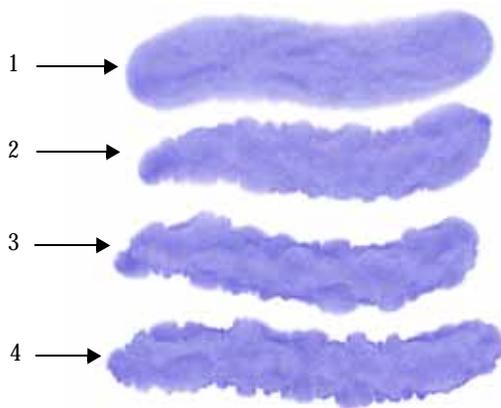
- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Flow Map Panels ▶ Flow Map Libraries**.
- 2 Click a flow map swatch.

Enabling flow maps and controlling flow resistance

You can choose an existing Real Watercolor brush variant and then manually enable flow maps. You can also adjust the flow resistance of a brush to enhance the flow map interaction. Flow resistance lets you control the degree to which the flow map surface, or the paper texture, affects the direction of the water flow.



When the flow resistance is set low, the water flows freely across the canvas (1), when the resistance is set high, the flow is obstructed (2).



*Brushstrokes using the **Noisy Flowmap Fringe** brush variant set at a flow resistance of 0 (1), 33 (2), 66 (3), and 100% (4) with the **Clouds** flow map selected.*

To enable flow maps and control flow resistance

- 1 In the Brush library panel, choose a Real Watercolor brush variant.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Watercolor**.
- 3 In the **Flow** area, enable the **Flow Map** option to set the **Source**.
- 4 Move the **Flow Resistance** slider to adjust the resistance.

Moving the slider to the right increases the effect.



To maximize the effect of flow maps, you need to ensure that the **Wetness** control is set high and the **Evaporation Rate** control is set low.



You can also adjust the flow resistance of the Real Wet Oil brush variants by choosing **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Real Wet Oil**.

Customizing flow maps

You can create a custom flow map from scratch or modify an existing flow map. You can create a flow map by using an existing paper texture or by capturing an area of an image. You can modify the scale, contrast, and several other settings of a flow map the same way that you would paper texture. For more information, see “Paper Texture and

Grain” on page 209. It is important to note that flow maps benefit from increased scale and contrast; therefore, if you create a flow map from a paper texture or image, you should increase the scale and contrast.



An area of an image was selected (1) to create a flow map (2).

To create a flow map from a paper texture

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Paper Libraries**.
- 2 Click a paper texture swatch.
- 3 Choose **Window** ▶ **Flow Map Panels** ▶ **Flow Maps**.
- 4 In the **Flow Maps** panel, click the Flow Maps options button , and choose **Create From Current Paper**.

If you want to rename the flow map, right-click the swatch in the **Flow Map Libraries** panel, and choose **Rename Flow Map**.

To capture a flow map from an image

- 1 Open or create an image.
- 2 Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 3 Drag in the document window to select the area of the image.
- 4 In the **Flow Maps** panel, click the Flow Maps options button , and choose **Capture Flow Map**.

If you want to blend the distinction between tile borders, drag the **Crossfade** slider to the right in the **Capture Flow Map** dialog box.

- 5 Type a name in the **Save As** text box.

The flow map is added to the currently selected library.



You can also capture a flow map from the **Flow Map Libraries** panel by clicking the **Capture Flow Map** button .

To customize a flow map

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Flow Map Panels** ▶ **Flow Maps**.
- 2 In the Flow Maps panel, perform one or more actions from the following table.

To	Do the following
Invert the flow map effect	Click the Invert Toggle button  .
Resize the flow map pattern	Move the Flow Map Scale slider  .
Control the contrast of the flow map	Move the Flow Map Contrast slider  . A higher setting alternates the flow map pattern from high to low more quickly and with fewer intermediate levels than a lower setting.
Control the brightness of the flow map	Move the Flow Map Brightness slider  .



Hard Media

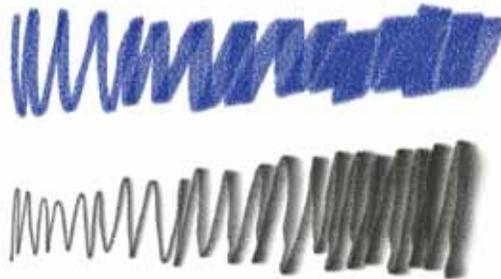
Corel Painter lets you simulate many different types of traditional hard media, such as pencils, pens, and markers. The hard media brush controls and variants give you a wide range of options for creating drawings, sketches, and renderings. You can use the preset variants or create your own collection of customized Hard Media brush variants.

This section contains the following topics:

- Choosing a Hard Media variant
- Modifying Hard Media profiles
- Controlling the behavior of Hard Media variants
- Previewing Hard Media dabs

Choosing a Hard Media variant

Corel Painter includes a vast array of preset Hard Media brush variants. You can use the variants as they are or customize them by using the **Hard Media** controls to build your own Hard Media toolkit. For information, see “Controlling the behavior of Hard Media variants” on page 431 and “Modifying Hard Media profiles” on page 429.



*You can modify select chalk (top) and pencil (bottom) variants using the **Hard Media** controls.*

The Hard Media brush variants are found in many different brush categories. The following table lists the Hard Media brush variants found in each of these brush categories.

Brush category	Hard Media brush variant
Pencils	Real 2B Pencil Real 6B Soft Pencil Real 2H Drafting Pencil Real 4H Hard Pencil Real Soft Colored Pencil Real Sharp Colored Pencil
Erasers	Real Pointy Eraser Real Soft Eraser Real Hard Eraser
Pens	Real Fine-Point Pen Real Variable-Width Pen Real Drippy Pen Real Variable-Tip Pen
Chalk and Crayons	Real Soft Chalk Real Fat Chalk Real Hard Chalk
Charcoal and Conté	Real Hard Conté Real Soft Conté
Pastels	Real Soft Pastel Real Hard Pastel
Blenders	Real Pointy Blender Real Stubby Blender
Sumi-e	Real Sumi-e Wet Brush Real Sumi-e Dry Brush
Markers	Most of the Marker variants

To choose a Hard Media variant

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click one of the following brush categories:

- Pencils
- Erasers
- Pens
- Chalk and Crayons
- Charcoal and Conté
- Pastels
- Blenders
- Sumi-e
- Markers

3 Click a Hard Media brush variant.

Modifying Hard Media profiles

You can modify Hard Media profiles to change the shape and size of the dabs that you apply to the canvas. By changing the profile, you can simulate the real-world hard media that have different shapes, sharpness, or thickness. Using the **Hard Media** controls, you can change the size, and choose one of six profiles to modify the shape.

Hard Media profile	Description
Pencil Profile 	Provides a sharper tip when perpendicular to the tablet, and provides a wider, softer tip when at an angle.
Medium Profile 	Has a wide area of greater density at the center, with rapid falloff toward the edge.
Linear Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with even falloff toward the edge.
Pointed Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with rapid falloff toward the edge.
Dull Profile 	Provides maximum density at the center, with high-density weighting toward the edge.

Hard Media profile

Description

1-Pixel Edge



Provides maximum density throughout, with rapid falloff toward the edge, producing a 1-pixel, anti-aliased edge.

When changing the shape, you can use the **Squeeze** controls to specify the vertical and horizontal ranges of the dab. For example, tilting the tool while drawing can change the dab shape from round to elliptical. You can also change the size of the tip.

The Hard Media controls are usable only with the **Circular**, **Captured**, and **Eraser** dab types. For more information about dab types, see “General controls” on page 322.

You can also save your customized Hard Media variant. For more information, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315.

To choose a Hard Media tip profile

- 1 With a **Hard Media** variant selected, choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Hard Media**.
- 2 Click the Hard Media tip profile that you want to use.

To set the Hard Media tip size

- 1 With a **Hard Media** variant selected, choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Size**.
- 2 Move the **Size** slider to the right to increase the size of the tip, or move the slider to the left to decrease the size of the tip.

To set the Hard Media tip shape

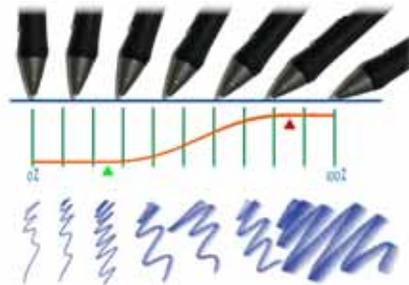
- 1 With a **Hard Media** variant active, choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Hard Media**.
- 2 In the **Squeeze** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **V Min** — sets the amount of squeeze applied to the dab on the vertical axis. This setting represents the dab at its smallest.
 - **V Max** — sets the amount of squeeze applied to the dab on the vertical axis. This setting represents the dab at its maximum size.

- **H Min** — sets the amount of squeeze applied to the dab on the horizontal axis. This setting represents the dab at its smallest.
- **H Max** — sets the amount of squeeze applied to the dab on the horizontal axis. This setting represents the dab at its maximum size.

Controlling the behavior of Hard Media variants

Corel Painter lets you control how a Hard Media variant behaves when you apply strokes to the canvas. The **Stepping** slider controls the transition between narrow and wide sections of a stroke. Moving the slider to the right makes the transition appear more abrupt, and moving it to the left makes the transition smoother.

The **Transition Range** sliders lets you determine the angle at which you transition from a fine point to a wider stroke when tilting your stylus. This control lets you simulate the look and feel of hard media such as pencils or markers. A real-world example of this would be holding a sharp pencil perpendicular to a piece of paper. When you draw at a 90° angle, you produce a very narrow or hard line. If you tilt your pencil to a 60° angle, you produce a wider or softer line.



At the top of the image, a stylus is shown tilting at different angles and the stroke that corresponds with the angle is displayed at the bottom of the image. The graph in the middle of the image identifies the start (green arrow) and the Finish (red arrow) of the Transition Range.

The **Hard Media** controls are usable only with the **Circular**, **Captured**, and **Eraser** dab types. For more information, see “General controls” on page 322.

To set the Hard Media size step

- 1 With a **Hard Media** variant active, choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Hard Media**.

- 2 Move the **Size Step** slider to the right to produce fewer angles between dabs, or move it to the left to create more angles between dabs.

To set the Hard Media transition range

- 1 With a **Hard Media** variant active, choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Hard Media**.
- 2 Move the **Start** slider to set the angle at which the transition will start.
Moving the slider to the right increases the angle; moving the slider to the left decreases the angle.
- 3 Move the **Finish** slider to set the angle at which the transition will finish.
Moving the slider to the right increases the angle; moving the slider to the left decreases the angle.

Previewing Hard Media dabs

As you modify the Hard Media variants, you can preview your changes to see how they affect the dab shape and size in the **Dab Profile** panel. You can toggle between different views of the dab, including the Hard Media view. For more information about these views, see “Changing dab profiles” on page 348.

To choose a brush dab preview option

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Dab Profile**.
- 2 In the **Dab Profile** panel, click the **Brush Dab Preview Window** until the desired preview appears.



Markers

Corel Painter includes a **Markers** brush category to simulate the professional markers that are used by illustrators, graphic designers, industrial designers, and architects for drawing and creating renderings.

This section contains the following topics:

- Getting started with markers
- Customizing markers

Getting started with markers

The brush variants in the **Markers** category replicate traditional markers used for drawing and creating renderings.

You can choose any of the following rendering marker variants from the **Markers** brush category:

- Chisel tip marker
- Dry chisel tip marker
- Fine tip marker
- Flat rendering marker
- Leaky marker
- Pointy rendering marker
- Round tip marker
- Scratchy dry tip marker
- Sharp marker
- Variable chisel tip marker

The strokes that you make with the Marker variants closely reflect those of traditional, high-quality markers, mainly because of the way the Marker variants interact with the

canvas. For example, the **Flat Rendering Marker** in Corel Painter allow color buildup and pooling. One continuous brushstroke at a constant speed lays down one consistent color. However, if you lift the stylus, or release the mouse button, the color builds up, as it would with conventional markers. The Marker variants also let you overlay strokes, and because the applied color is somewhat transparent, the underlying colors show through.

The color builds up only when you either lift your stylus up from the tablet or let go of the left mouse button. Slowing down or stopping does not cause build up.



With a marker, you can build up or pool color.

To choose a marker variant

- 1 Click the Brush selector on the **Brush Selector** bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click the **Markers** brush category, and click a marker brush variant.

Customizing markers

You can customize a preset Marker variant by using various brush controls, such as **General** controls or **Size** controls. In addition, you can change the look of Markers more precisely by using the **Hard Media** controls that are specifically designed for modifying drawing media, such as markers and pencils. For more information about the Hard Media options, see “Hard Media” on page 427. For more information about customizing brushes, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315.

You can also save your customized Marker variant. For more information, see “Saving and deleting brush variants” on page 304.



Image hose

The Image hose lets you paint with images instead of painting with color. The images flowing from the hose change as you make a brushstroke. You can modify the appearance of the default Image hose elements or create your own set of images so you can paint with a unique image series.



The Image hose feature allows you to paint with images.

This section contains the following topics:

- Using the Image hose
- Adjusting Image hose opacity and grain
- Adjusting the size and spacing of image hose elements
- Indexing nozzle files
- Understanding nozzles, ranks, and indexing
- Creating a 1-Rank nozzle
- Creating a 2-Rank nozzle
- Creating a 3-Rank nozzle
- Loading and managing nozzle files
- Creating a nozzle from a movie

Using the Image hose

To start painting with the Image hose, you need to choose the **Image Hose** category from the Brush library, select an Image hose variant, and then choose the imagery that you want to apply. The imagery is stored in a nozzle file. For example, you can load images of any description — leaves, bark, grass, stones, people, or whatever you want. When you paint with these image elements, you can build them into coherent shapes, such as a tree, hill, cobblestone street, or crowd of people.

As with other Corel Painter brushes, the Image hose has several variants. These built-in variants combine nozzle control factors (indexing rules) with brush settings to create different hose effects.



The Nozzle Libraries panel.

Variants are divided into two types — **Spray** and **Linear** — according to the placement of images in relation to the stroke. **Spray** variants scatter images. **Linear** variants place images directly on the stroke path. Variants also differ in the way they link the size and angle of images to factors such as stylus tilt, pressure, and position.

A variant's name contains important information. For example, the variant's name **Linear-Size-P Angle-D** indicates that this is a **Linear** variant that links the size of images you paint to the stylus pressure (P) and places them at an angle based on the direction (D) of the stroke. The letters R, W, and B in variants' names signify Random, Wheel, and Bearing. For more information, see "Color Expression controls" on page 405 and "Understanding nozzles, ranks, and indexing" on page 443.

You can use these variants as a starting point and then adjust the brush and nozzle controls to deliver the images just as you want them. For more information, see "Adjusting Image hose opacity and grain" on page 437 and "Adjusting the size and spacing of image hose elements" on page 439.

You can also control the image output by increasing stylus pressure, so you can paint larger or more colorful images, or by changing the direction of the stroke, so you can change the angle of the images.

To use the Image hose

- 1 Choose the **Brush** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click the **Image Hose** brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 4 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.
- 5 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, choose a nozzle from the list box.
- 6 Make a brushstroke on the canvas.



The Image hose deposits 24-bit images with an 8-bit mask. The mask enables you to layer the images gently, without aliased edges or artifacts.

Adjusting Image hose opacity and grain

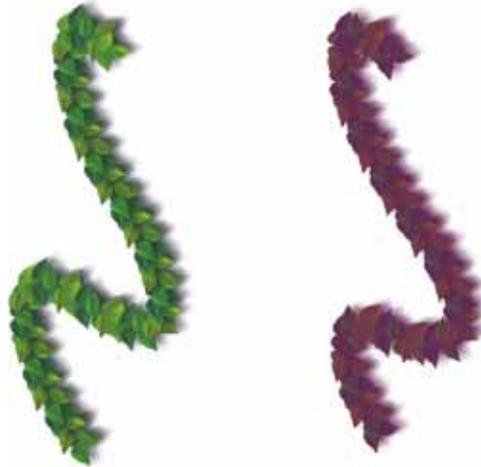
You can change the appearance of the image hose elements by adjusting opacity or grain. For example, you can adjust opacity to add transparency to the nozzle images to allow the background colors to show through.



You can change the opacity of Image hose strokes. Settings shown are 100% opacity (left) and 20% opacity (right).

You can also adjust grain, which let's you mix the additional color with the nozzle images. If the **Grain** slider is set to 100%, the nozzle images remain unaffected. As you

move the slider to the left, more of the additional color appears in the elements. This is a handy way to adjust the shading of image elements.



*You can turn down the **Grain** to mix in the additional color. Settings shown are 100% grain (left) and 39% grain (right).*

To adjust the opacity of image hose elements

- On the property bar, move the **Opacity** slider.



You can also randomize the effect by choosing **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ General**. In the **Opacity** area of the **General** panel, choose **Random** from the **Expression** list box.

To adjust the grain of the image hose elements

- 1 In the **Color** panel, double-click the **Additional Color** swatch.
- 2 Choose a color from the **Colors** dialog box.
- 3 On the property bar, move the **Grain** slider.

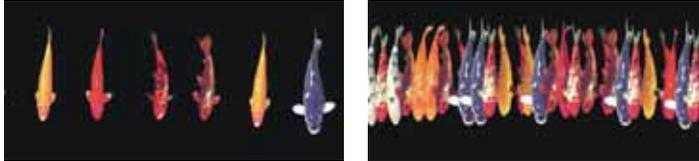


You can also randomize the effect by choosing **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ General**. In the **Grain** area of the **General** panel, choose **Random** from the **Expression** list box.

Adjusting the size and spacing of image hose elements

You can scale the size of image elements that are applied by the Image hose. At 100%, the images are the same size as they are in the nozzle file.

You can also control the space between images.



*The **Spacing** slider controls the spacing of the images. Settings shown are 85% (left) and 20% (right).*

Because spacing is based on the diameter of the brush, the **Size** settings also affect image spacing. For example, increasing the brush size adds space between the images applied with the hose.

The **Min Size** slider also affects the size of images applied by the Image hose. When set to stylus pressure or direction, the **Min Size** setting determines the range in which the images you apply will vary in size. For more information, see “Spacing controls” on page 346 and “Size controls” on page 340.

You can also randomize the proximity of images to the stroke path by increasing jitter.

To adjust the scale of the image hose elements

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.
- 2 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the Nozzle options button , and choose **Set Nozzle Scale**.
- 3 Type a value in the **New Scale** box.



You can also resize the scale of the elements by adjusting the **Size** slider on the property bar, just as you would with other brushes.

To adjust the spacing between image hose elements

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Spacing**.
- 2 Move the **Spacing** slider.

3 Move the **Min Spacing** slider.

To randomize the spacing between Image hose elements

- On the property bar, move the **Jitter** slider to the right.

Indexing nozzle files

A nozzle file can contain any number of images. Usually, the images are similar and form a logical series — that is, the images progress along some order. For example, the images might increase in size or advance in angle. It is not necessary for images to progress in a logical series, but the Image hose is more effective when they do.

“Indexing” refers to the method used to select particular images from the many images in a nozzle file. You can apply indexing rules to control the sequencing of nozzle images. For example, you can set up the nozzle so that by pressing harder with a pressure-sensitive stylus, you paint with larger images.

Ranks and indexing rules

Image nozzle files can be created with one, two, or three image progressions known as “ranks.” Corel Painter offers these three rankings, so each nozzle file can be identified as a 1-Rank, 2-Rank, or 3-Rank nozzle. For more information, see “Creating a 1-Rank nozzle” on page 446.

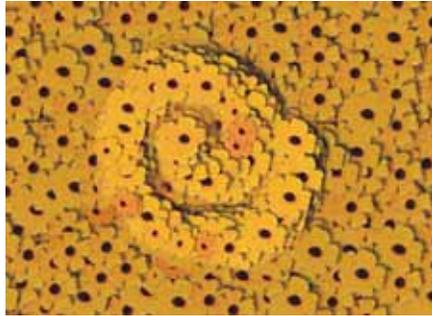
The following indexing rules are available for each rank in Corel Painter:

- **None** returns one element only — the last in the rank.
- **Velocity** indexes images from the rank based on the speed of the stroke. A faster stroke delivers elements from later in the rank. Velocity is often used with a mouse to mimic pressure. Velocity can be difficult to control. For this reason, you might want to use it in a rank with few elements.
- **Direction** indexes images from the rank based on the direction of the stroke. The first item in the rank corresponds to a left-to-right stroke (toward 3 o’clock). As the stroke direction progresses counterclockwise, the Image hose delivers subsequent images from the rank. The number of elements in the rank determines the directional change required to index a different element. For example, a nozzle file that contains 72 images at progressive angles delivers a different item at every 5° of stroke direction (360° divided by 72 equals 5°).



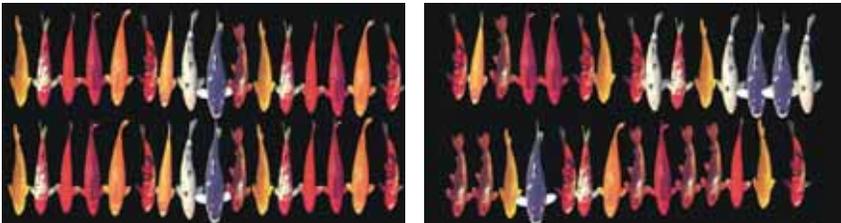
This Arrow nozzle is an example of indexing based on Direction.

- **Pressure** indexes images based on stylus pressure. Greater pressure selects images from later in the rank. **Pressure** works only with pressure-sensitive tablets. **Pressure** is a great control for requesting images from a nozzle. For example, if you set up your nozzle file to progress from small to larger images, heavier strokes deliver larger images.
- **Wheel** indexes images based on the wheel setting on an airbrush stylus.
- **Tilt** indexes images based on the tilt of the stylus. Not all stylus models convey this information. This control does not work with a mouse.
- **Bearing** indexes images based on the position of the stylus. Not all stylus models convey this information. This control does not work with a mouse.
- **Rotation** indexes images based on the rotation of a flat-tip stylus that supports 360-degree rotation.
- **Source** delivers images based on the luminance of pixels in the clone source (or current pattern if you have not set a clone source). The pixels of the working document have a direct correspondence with the pixels of the clone source image. As the luminance increases, **Source** delivers images from later in the rank. For best results, the clone source should have the same dimensions as the document in which you're working. For more information, see, "Painting in the clone" on page 159. Depending on the nozzle you're using, **Source** can be quite useful. For example, if the source image is black on the left and progresses through gradations to white on the right, the Image hose delivers images from the start of the rank at the left of the document, in the dark area. As the brush moves to the right into the lighter area, the Image hose delivers images from later in the rank. To take advantage of this feature, you may want to create a special source image for the single purpose of controlling the Image hose. The clone source image or pattern for controlling the Image hose may be grayscale. Remember, Corel Painter uses only the luminance values.



Indexing based on Source.

- **Random** selects images from the rank at random. Randomness can add irregularity of color and texture to the areas you paint with the Image hose. This contributes to the aesthetics of the painting, because minor irregularities occur in natural structures.
- **Sequential** indexes images in the order they appear in the rank — moving left to right, and top to bottom.



Left: sequential indexing. Right: random indexing.

To change the indexing rule

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Image Hose**.
- 2 For each rank in the nozzle, choose an indexing rule from the list box.

If you choose **Direction**, adjust the **Direction** slider.

If you want to invert the effect of the indexing rule, enable the **Invert Rank** check box. For example, if you choose **Pressure** for an indexing rule, greater stylus pressure selects images from later in the rank. Inverting the rank produces the opposite result — greater stylus pressure delivers images from earlier in the rank.



The indexing rules for **Rank 2** and **Rank 3** have no effect on a **1-Rank** nozzle.

Understanding nozzles, ranks, and indexing

You can create custom nozzles for the Image hose by choosing a series of images and then applying ranks and indexing rules. After saving a custom nozzle, you can load it so you can use it in an image. For more information, see “Loading and managing nozzle files” on page 452.

You can create a simple nozzle (**1-Rank**) or, as your Image hose requirements become more exacting, you can create complex nozzles (**2-Rank** or **3-Rank**) that involve two or three progressions — for example, images getting larger and changing angle. In this case, you’ll use one input factor to determine image size and use another factor to determine image angle.

Introducing the rank indexing system

A **1-Rank** indexing system is simply a numbered sequence. You can locate any element in the sequence by specifying its number — for example, “Item 3.”

A **2-Rank** indexing system uses two perpendicular indexes. The first rank extends horizontally and the second extends vertically. Again, you’ll vary input to locate an item for either rank. You can think of indexing in the two ranks as “selecting a column” and “selecting a row.” The Image hose delivers the image that is located where the selected column and row intersect. For this to work properly, you must use different indexing rules (input factors) for selecting in each rank.

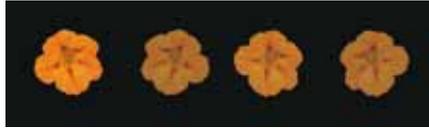
A **3-Rank** indexing system extends the **2-Rank** model. The third rank is created by repeating the **2-Rank** “set.” Within the selected set, the **1-Rank** and **2-Rank** indexing (described above) is used. You must use different indexing rules for selecting in each rank.

A **3-Rank** indexing system can be used with calendar dates. Any day — past, present, or future — can be located by specifying the month, day, and year. For example, “February 25, 1962 (2/25/1962).”

Designing nozzles: 1, 2, or 3 ranks

A nozzle file contains a series of images arranged in a regular grid. Usually, the images are progressive in terms of size, shape, angle, or color. Progression is not necessary, but

it increases the sophistication of the Image hose. For example, a nozzle file with images progressing in size can be set up so that greater stylus pressure paints incrementally larger images.



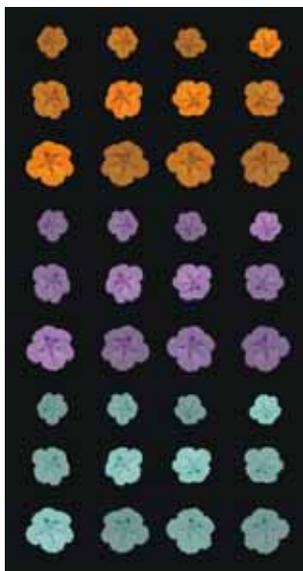
A 1-Rank nozzle progresses in one dimension. In this example, changing angle is the first rank.

If you want a two-dimensional progression, such as having image elements increasing in size and changing angle, you need to set up your images as a 2-Rank nozzle file. Painting with a 2-Rank nozzle, you can control where your image comes from in terms of both progressions. In this case, you use a different input factor to control the location of the image elements in each rank.



A 2-Rank nozzle progresses in two dimensions. In this example, changing angle is the first rank, and changing size is the second rank.

You can extend the nozzle to a third progression, creating a 3-Rank nozzle. Again, you use a separate indexing rule (input factor) to control the location in each rank. If you use one indexing rule to control two ranks, some image elements become unavailable. In the following image, **Rank 3** is a progression in color. You might control this final rank with randomness, velocity, or source — depending on your plans for the image.



Color is the third rank in this 3-Rank nozzle.

It is recommended that you consider how you will control each rank before you build a nozzle. The way you lay out the images can limit the ways you can control the indexing. Before you begin building a nozzle, you must decide which rank level you need as well as how many elements you want in each progression. For more information, see “To change the indexing rule” on page 442.

Preparing images

Regardless of the rank level of the nozzle you are making or the method you use to build it, the following tips will help you develop the individual images.

Each element in an Image hose nozzle must be selected. The selection allows you to paint with images of irregular shape. Only what is inside the selection will flow from the Image hose.

You might want to work by creating a silhouette of the image shape as a selection, and then fill in the color information later. With soft edges to the selection, you can create images that are anti-aliased automatically. This improves the continuity across an area of hosed images.

You can create Image hose nozzles from layers. As you create image elements, turn them into layers. If the layer looks good when dropped on different backgrounds, the image

will look good as a nozzle element. Building a nozzle from layers offers advantages in convenience as well.

Another technique is to float the image on a black background and add a drop shadow. This will enhance the appearance of three dimensions, as image elements build up in layers. When all elements have the shadow in the same position, the light source appears the same across the painted area. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479.

Creating a 1-Rank nozzle

To create a **1-Rank** nozzle, you need to create the images that you want to include in the nozzle. Each image needs to be created on a separate layer. You must then select and group the individual layers. You can then save the nozzle file in the RIFF format. To use the new **1-Rank** nozzle, you load it in the nozzle library. For more information, see “Loading and managing nozzle files” on page 452.

In a **1-Rank** nozzle, the images do not need to be in one line. Corel Painter wraps images onto several lines to create a document of reasonable shape. Corel Painter follows a mathematical rule in reconstructing the rank of images. This rule is contained in the nozzle definition. For more information, see “To build a 2-Rank nozzle” on page 449.



Nozzles are most useful when they deliver similar images with some irregularity — for example, butterflies on flowers.

To create a 1-Rank nozzle from layers

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Layers**.
- 2 Click the **New Layer** button .
- 3 Create an image element to be used as a nozzle.
The alignment of layers in the document doesn't affect the nozzle-building process.
- 4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 to create additional image elements.
Rearrange the layer hierarchy to create the progression you want in the nozzle. The top layer on the list will be the first element in the nozzle sequence. Moving down the list advances through the element progression.
- 5 Hold down the **Shift** key, and select the layers that you want to add to the nozzle.
- 6 Click the **Layer Commands** button , and choose **Group Layers**.
All items are now part of the same group.
- 7 Choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Nozzles**.
- 8 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzle options** button , and choose **Make Nozzle From Group**.
Corel Painter creates a new, untitled image. This is your nozzle file.
- 9 From the menu bar, choose **File ▶ Save**.
Save the file to the .RIFF format.



Creating a nozzle from layers.

Creating a 2-Rank nozzle

If you want to create a **2-Rank** nozzle, such as a nozzle with a two-dimensional progression, you need to set up the nozzle images accordingly. Unlike **1-Rank** nozzles, nozzles of two and three ranks cannot be created from a layer group. You must build these nozzles manually. The indexing system requires the nozzle images to fit in a grid. You can create a nozzle file by setting up a grid and placing an image element at the center of each cell.

The cell size is based on the smallest rectangle that will hold the largest image element (including its selection). To make sure that your images fit in the grid, copy your largest image element to a layer. After you have set up the nozzle images in the grid, you can build your nozzle. For more information, see “Creating and deleting layers” on page 485.

To determine the grid cell size and nozzle dimensions

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Layer Adjuster** tool , and choose the layer with the largest image element that you want to include in the nozzle.
Corel Painter displays the pixel width and height of the layer's content in the **Navigator** panel. To display the **Navigator** panel, choose **Window ▶ Navigator**.
You might want to use slightly larger values for the grid cell size.
Determine the number of elements that you want in each rank.
- 2 Multiply the number of items in **Rank-1** by the cell width.
This value is the nozzle's width.
- 3 Multiply the number of items in **Rank-2** by the cell height.
This value is the nozzle's height.

To create the grid

- 1 From the menu bar, choose **File ▶ New**, and enter the nozzle's width and height in the **Width** and **Height** boxes.
You must enter the nozzle's width and height that you calculated in steps 3 and 4 of “To determine the grid cell size and nozzle dimensions” on page 448.
- 2 From the menu bar, choose **Canvas ▶ Grid ▶ Grid Options**.
- 3 In the **Grid Options** dialog box, set the **Horizontal spacing** and **Vertical spacing** to the values of the cell width and height, and click **OK**.

You need to enter the cell width and height from step 1 of “To determine the grid cell size and nozzle dimensions” on page 448.

4 Show the grid by choosing **Canvas ▶ Grid ▶ Show Grid**.

The grid should describe the number of elements you want in each rank — **Rank 1** horizontally and **Rank 2** vertically.

To build a 2-Rank nozzle

1 Place one image element in the center of each grid cell.

Follow an appropriate progression based on your intentions for controlling this nozzle.

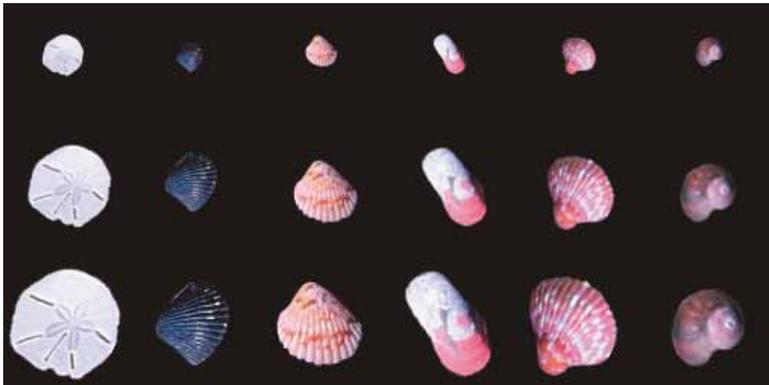
The easiest way to do this is with layers. When you bring image elements into the grid as layers, they bring their layer masks with them. If the image elements are layers in different files, it is easier to open the files one at a time.

2 From the menu bar, choose **Window ▶ Layers**.

3 In the **Layers** panel, select all layers.

4 Click the Layer options button , and choose **Drop and Select**.

5 From the menu bar, choose **File ▶ Save As**, and save the file in RIFF format.



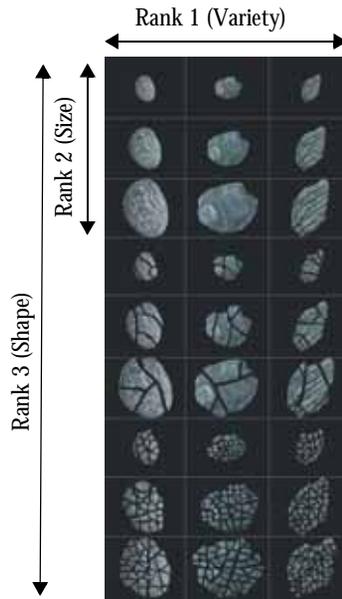
In this finished 2-Rank nozzle, variety is the first rank, and size is the second rank.



To paint with your new nozzle file, you’ll need to load it first. For more information, see “To load a 1-Rank nozzle file” on page 452.

Creating a 3-Rank nozzle

You can create a 3-Rank nozzle using the grid method.



*This nozzle file has three items in **Rank 1**, three items in **Rank 2**, and three items in **Rank 3**.*



Painting with the 3-Rank nozzle "Broken Shells."

To create a 3-Rank nozzle

- 1 Build or open a 2-Rank file.

- 2 Determine the number of elements you want in the third rank.
- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Navigator** to display the **Navigator** panel, and check the height of the current nozzle file.
- 4 Multiply the number of items in the third rank by the height of the file.
The result will be the height of your **3-Rank** nozzle file.
- 5 Choose **Select ▶ Reselect**.
- 6 Choose **Select ▶ Float**.
- 7 Choose **Edit ▶ Copy**.
Now you must extend this file vertically to accommodate the items in the third rank.
- 8 In the **Layers** panel, select the canvas.
- 9 From the menu bar, choose **Canvas ▶ Canvas Size**.
- 10 To set the canvas to the height of your **3-Rank** nozzle, add the correct number of pixels in the **Add: pixels to bottom** box.
The value you need is the difference between the height of the **3-Rank** nozzle calculated in step 4 and the height of the open **2-Rank** nozzle.
Now you can develop images for each item (set) in the third rank.
- 11 Choose **Edit ▶ Paste**, and position the pasted layer in the area you added.
The images should be centered in the grid cells.
If necessary, modify the images in this layer.
- 12 Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox, and select both layers in the **Layers** panel.
- 13 Click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Drop and Select**.
- 14 Choose **File ▶ Save**, and save the file in RIFF format.
If you previously defined this file as a nozzle, you must edit the definition to describe the three ranks you created.
- 15 Choose **File ▶ Get Info**, and edit the nozzle definition in the **File Information** dialog box.
For example, the nozzle definition “Image hose 3 by 3” describes a **2-Rank** nozzle with three image elements (items) in **Rank 1** and three image elements in **Rank 2**. Suppose the new nozzle has three image elements in **Rank 3**. To paint with images from all three ranks, you need to change the nozzle definition to “Image hose 3 by 3”.



To paint with your new nozzle file, you first need to load it. For more information, see “To load a 1-Rank nozzle file” on page 452.

Loading and managing nozzle files

To paint with a custom nozzle file, one that isn't available in a nozzle library, you need to load it in the application. You can also store custom nozzle files by adding them to a nozzle library.

To load a 1-Rank nozzle file

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.
- 2 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzles options** button , and choose **Load Nozzle**.
- 3 Choose a nozzle from the **Open** dialog box, and click **Open**.
- 4 You can now paint with the nozzle.

To load a 2-Rank or 3-Rank nozzle file

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.
- 2 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzles options** button , and choose **Load Nozzle**.
- 3 Choose a nozzle from the **Open** dialog box, and click **Open**.
- 4 In the **Item Width** and **Height** boxes in the **Nozzle Definition** dialog box, enter the values you set in the nozzle file. These values describe the grid cell size.
If you are not sure about these values, first open the nozzle file, and choose **File** ▶ **Get Info**. The **File Information** dialog displays all the information you need. For example, “Image hose 3 by 2 items (height 100, width 100)” indicates that this is a **2-Rank** nozzle, with three image elements in **Rank 1** (horizontal progression) and two image elements in **Rank 2** (vertical progression). Item width and height are 100 pixels each (grid cell size of 100 by 100 pixels).
- 5 In the **Index Rank** box, enter 2 for a **2-Rank** nozzle and 3 for **3-Rank** nozzle.
- 6 In the **Rank** columns, enter the number of image elements used in each rank of the nozzle file.
If this is a **2-Rank** nozzle file, enter 1 in the **Rank 3** column.

If the values you enter do not describe the file, Corel Painter won't accept them. In other words, the "number of items" in **Rank 1** (horizontal progression) multiplied by the "item width" must equal the width of the nozzle file; the "number of items" in **Rank 2** (vertical progression) multiplied by the "item height" must equal the height of the nozzle file.

Remember, you still need to describe the indexing rule for each rank.



Corel Painter needs the information you enter in the **Nozzle Definition** dialog box to index images correctly.

To add a nozzle to the library

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.
- 2 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzles options** button , and choose **Load Nozzle**.
- 3 Locate your nozzle file in the dialog box, and click **Open**.
If necessary, enter the values to define the number of elements, their size, and rank.
- 4 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzles options** button , and choose **Add Nozzle to Library**.
- 5 In the **Save Nozzle** dialog box, name the nozzle.

To retrieve and edit a nozzle

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.
- 2 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzles options** button , and choose **Check Out Nozzle**.
- 3 In the **Check Out Nozzle** dialog box, type a value in the **Scale** box.
Corel Painter opens the nozzle file in an image window.
- 4 Choose **Select** ▶ **Reselect**.
- 5 If necessary, edit the file.
Make sure to keep the selections.
- 6 Choose **File** ▶ **Save As**, and save the file to the folder you want.
If you want to protect your original nozzle, save the file under a different filename.
- 7 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.

- 8 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzles options** button , and choose **Load Nozzle**, and select the nozzle you just saved.
- 9 To put the nozzle back in the library, click the **Nozzles options** button , and choose **Add Nozzle to Library**.

Creating a nozzle from a movie

Corel Painter lets you create an Image hose nozzle from a movie. This allows you to transform each frame of a Corel Painter movie into Image hose imagery. The frame size describes the item size. If you're creating a movie just to turn it into a nozzle, set the frame size just large enough to hold your largest image element. You can use the selection in each frame to control the shape of the images.

The **Make Nozzle From Movie** command automatically creates a **1-Rank** nozzle. If you want, you can use this technique to create a **2-Rank** nozzle.

To make a nozzle file from a movie

- 1 Open the movie you want to turn into a nozzle file.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Nozzles**.
- 3 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the **Nozzle options** button , and choose **Make Nozzle From Movie**.

An untitled image file appears containing each movie frame.

- 4 If you didn't create selections in a frame of the **Frame Stack**, you can create the selections now.

Remember, each image element must be included in the selection.

- 5 Save the file in RIFF format.
You can now load and use this file as you would any **1-Rank** nozzle file.

To make a 2-Rank nozzle from a movie

- 1 Choose **File ▶ New**, and start a movie.

The frame size (canvas width and height) should be just large enough to hold your largest image element.

The total number of frames must equal the number of elements in **Rank 1** multiplied by the number of elements in **Rank 2**. For example, for a 2-rank nozzle

with three items in **Rank 1** and three items in **Rank 2**, the movie needs to contain nine frames.

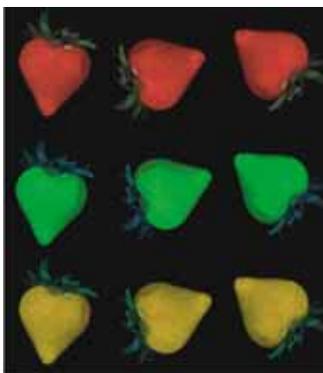
- 2 Add an image element to the first frame. You can add image elements by using selections or layers.
- 3 In the **Layers** panel, click the Layer options button , and choose **Drop and Select**.
- 4 Move to the second frame, and add an image element. Edit the image element if necessary, and repeat step 3 before moving to the next frame.
- 5 Continue adding image elements to the remaining frames. Make sure to apply the **Drop and Select** command before moving to a new frame.

You need to arrange image elements in sets according to the second rank. In the following example, the second rank progression for the new nozzle is changing color. The movie is organized in three color sets. Frames 1 to 3 form the red set; frames 4 to 6, the green set, and frames 7 to 9, the yellow set. Each set is the first rank progression (changing angle) for the new nozzle and contains images that are the same color but are placed at a different angle.



The image elements in this movie are arranged in color sets according to the second rank.

- 6 In the **Frame Stacks** panel, click the **Rewind** button  to return to the first frame of the movie.
- 7 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Nozzles**.
- 8 In the **Nozzle Libraries** panel, click the Nozzles options button , and choose **Make Nozzle From Movie**.
A new file appears.



The resulting nozzle file from the movie in the previous example.

9 From the menu bar, choose **File ▶ Get Info**.

The **File Information** dialog box holds the information Corel Painter uses to index in this file.

10 Edit the statement to describe the nozzle index you created.

For example, the statement “Image hose 9 items” describes a **1-Rank** nozzle with nine image elements. To describe a **2-Rank** nozzle with three items in **Rank 1** and three items in **Rank 2**, you need to change the statement to “Image hose 3 by 3 items”.

11 Save the file.

To paint with the new nozzle file, you need to load it first. For more information, see “To load a 2-Rank or 3-Rank nozzle file” on page 452.



Do not allow empty frames at the end of the movie.



RealBristle brushes

RealBristle brushes bring a new level of realism to the digital painting experience by simulating the natural movement of an artist's brush. The resulting brushstrokes and their interaction with the canvas more closely reflect the look and feel of working with a traditional art brush.



*RealBristle Painting System.
Artwork by Cher Threinen-Pendarvis.*

RealBristle brush variants are based on brush variants from different brush categories, such as **Acrylics**, **Oils**, and **Watercolor**.

When you work with RealBristle brushes, enabling the **Enhanced Brush Ghost** option gives you more visual feedback about your brush. For more information, see “Setting up the drawing cursor” on page 114.

This section contains the following topics:

- Getting started with RealBristle brushes
- Modifying RealBristle settings

Getting started with RealBristle brushes

RealBristle brush variants are stored in various brush categories. They consist of a broad range of bristle-based brushes that let you apply brushstrokes to the canvas or a layer.

To choose a RealBristle brush variant

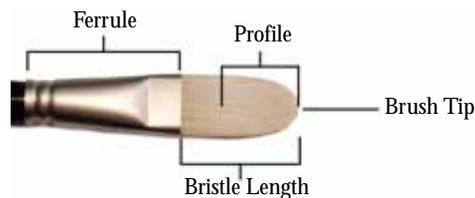
- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the **Brush library** panel, click a brush category that contains a **RealBristle** variant, and click a **RealBristle** brush variant.

You can find **RealBristle** brush variants in brush categories such as **Acrylics**, **Oils**, and **Watercolor**. Their names begin with the word “Real.”

Modifying RealBristle settings

You can work with a preset RealBristle brush variant or customize a preset brush and save it as a new brush variant. The **RealBristle** panel gives you easy access to settings that let you modify a brush variant.

The following diagram outlines some key terminology used to describe RealBristle brushes and their settings.



The RealBristle panel

The **RealBristle** panel contains the following settings:

Roundness — lets you control the rounding along the width of the brush and overall shape of the brush. With a round brush, lower values flatten the brush to create an elliptical shape (can be flattened to a minimum thickness of 10% of the diameter). With a flat brush, lower values create a brush with more angular corners (90 degree edges as opposed to rounded edges).



*The brush on the left approximates the rounded edges created by a flat brush with a **Roundness** setting of 100%; the brush on the right approximates a round brush with a **Roundness** setting of 100%.*

Bristle length — lets you control the length of the bristles, from the end of the ferrule to the tip of the brush. The bristle length is calculated by multiplying the brush size value by the bristle length value you choose. For example, if your **Brush size** setting is 20, and your **Bristle length** setting is 2, the length of the bristles is 40.



*The brush on the left approximates a brush with a **Bristle length** setting of 1; the brush on the right approximates a brush with a setting of 2.*

Profile length — lets you control the length of the profile as a percentage of the overall length of the bristles.



*Although quite different in shape, both brushes have a **Profile length** of approximately 50%.*

Bristle rigidity — lets you control the flexibility of the bristles. Lower values create a more flexible brush, similar to a sable hair brush; higher values create a more rigid brush, similar to a hog hair brush.



*The brush on the left approximates a **Bristle rigidity** setting of approximately 90%; the brush on the right approximates a setting of approximately 30%.*

Fanning — lets you control how the bristles spread out from the ferrule. Lower values keep the bristles closer together, creating a more pointed tip; higher values spread the bristles out.



*The brush on the left represents a **Fanning** setting of 100%; the brush on the right represents a setting of 0%.*

Friction — lets you control how smoothly the bristles move across the canvas. This setting works in conjunction with the **Rigidity** setting. Lower values produce smoother strokes; higher values produce more textured, splayed brushstrokes.

Height — lets you control the minimum distance between the ferrule and the canvas. **Higher** values let you paint with the tip of the brush only; lower values let you compress the bristles against the canvas, causing the bristles to splay in different directions.



*The brush on the left represents a **Height** setting of 100%; the brush on the right represents a height setting of 50%.*

To open the RealBristle panel

- Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ RealBristle**.

To customize a RealBristle brush variant

- 1 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category that contains a **RealBristle** variant, such as **Acrylics**, **Oils**, and **Watercolor**, then click a **RealBristle** brush variant.
- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ RealBristle**.
If the selected brush variant is a true **RealBristle** brush, the controls in the **RealBristle** panel are available.
- 4 In the **RealBristle** panel, enable the **Enable RealBristle** check box.
- 5 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Dab Profile**.
- 6 In the **Dab Profile** panel, click the brush tip profile that you want to use.
- 7 In the **RealBristle** panel, adjust any of the **Brush** sliders.
- 8 In the **RealBristle** panel, adjust any of the **Surface** sliders.



By enabling the **Enable RealBristle** check box, you can create **RealBristle** brushes from any brush variant that uses the following **Dab** types: **Camel Hair**, **Flat**, **Palette Knife**, or **Bristle Spray**.



Liquid Ink

Liquid Ink brushes in Corel Painter create liquid paint effects that simulate traditional ink-based media.

This section contains the following topics:

- Working with Liquid Ink brushes
- Adjusting attributes of the Liquid Ink layer
- Using Liquid Ink controls

Working with Liquid Ink brushes

To work with Liquid Ink brushes, you need to create a **Liquid Ink** layer. **Liquid Ink** layers are displayed in the **Layers** panel.

To create a new Liquid Ink layer

- 1 Choose **Window** ► **Layers** to display the **Layers** panel.
If the **Layers** panel is not expanded, double-click the **Layers** panel tab.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Layers** options button , and choose **New Liquid Ink Layer**.



When you apply a brushstroke to the document window using a **Liquid Ink** brush, a **Liquid Ink** layer is automatically created.

To choose a Liquid Ink brush variant

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 2 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.

- 3 In the **Brush** library panel, click the **Liquid Ink** brush category and click a brush variant.

Adjusting attributes of the Liquid Ink layer

You can experiment with the **Liquid Ink** layer settings to control the appearance of depth and adjust the threshold of the edges of the ink.

To adjust Liquid Ink layer attributes

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, double-click the **Liquid Ink** layer you want to modify.
- 2 Click the **Layers options** button , and choose **Layer Options**.
- 3 In the **Liquid Ink Layer Attributes** dialog box, perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Name the layer	Type a name in the Name box.
Adjust the position of the layer	Type values in the Top and Left boxes.
Add layer notes	Type layer information in the Notes box.
Increase or decrease the width of the brushstroke	Adjust the Threshold slider.
Increase or decrease the height, or three-dimensional appearance, of the brushstroke	Adjust the Amount slider.

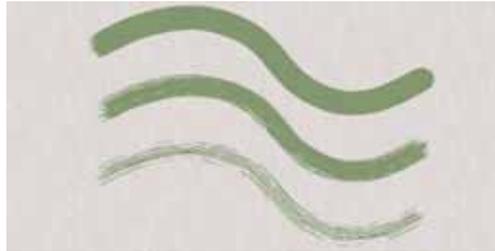
Using Liquid Ink controls

You can adjust the **Liquid Ink** controls. For example, you can select **Liquid Ink** brush type, size, smoothness, and stroke volume. For more information, see “Liquid Ink controls” on page 378.

Size

The **Feature** slider lets you determine the space between bristles. You can experiment with the **Feature** slider and its effect on different **Liquid Ink** brushes; the higher the setting, the farther apart the bristles appear. Lower settings produce more solid strokes.

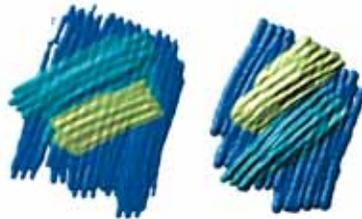
With **Liquid Ink** brushes, the adhesion of the bristles minimizes the appearance of individual bristles.



The Feature slider and its effect on Liquid Ink brushstrokes.

Expression

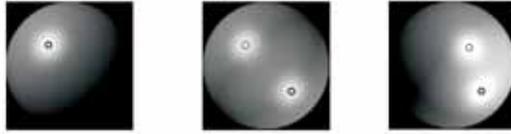
You can use the **Expression** settings to vary Liquid Ink effects. For example, you can vary the stroke volume by adjusting controllers such as **Direction** or **Velocity**. You can also use the **Pressure** controller to create layered Liquid Ink strokes. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.



Light pressure is used to apply overlapping strokes (left). Increased pressure produces a heavier layering effect (right).

Lighting effects

You can use the **Surface Lighting** controls to add light sources and change lighting angles to give the appearance of height to a Liquid Ink brushstroke. For more information, see “Applying preset lighting effects” on page 612.



By adjusting lighting angles and adding multiple light sources, you can add height to Liquid Ink brushstrokes.

To customize a Liquid Ink brush variant

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Liquid Ink**.

For more information about each of the **Liquid Ink** controls, see “Liquid Ink controls” on page 378.



Impasto

Impasto is a painting technique that involves using a brush or palette knife to apply thick paint on a canvas and retain visible brush or knife marks. This painting method is used to add texture, dimension, and movement to a painting. In Corel Painter, the **Impasto** brushes allow you to simulate the appearance and texture of traditional impasto. You can also control the impasto effect by manipulating the surface lighting to increase or decrease the perceived depth of the brushstrokes.

This section contains the following topics:

- Applying, displaying, and clearing impasto
- Adjusting and creating Impasto brushes
- Adjusting Impasto lighting and depth
- Blending impasto with other layers

Applying, displaying, and clearing impasto

Before applying Impasto brushstrokes, you need to set the canvas to display the impasto depth and lighting information. The canvas stores the impasto information for the entire image, which includes the Impasto brushstrokes that you apply to individual layers. If the impasto information is hidden, the brushstrokes appear smooth and flat.



An image with impasto information hidden (left) and displayed (right).

You can choose one of the available Impasto brush variants from the **Impasto** brush category. You can also transform other brush variants into Impasto brushes. For more information, see “Adjusting and creating Impasto brushes” on page 469.

You can clear the impasto information from the canvas at any time. You can also hide the impasto information before clearing it in order to preview the end result.

To display or hide impasto information

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**.
- 2 In the **Navigator** panel, click the **Open Navigator Settings** button , and choose **Show Impasto**.
If you want to deactivate the **Impasto** view, click the **Open Navigator Settings** button  in the **Navigator** panel, and choose **Hide Impasto**.



You can also activate the impasto view by choosing **Canvas** ▶ **Surface Lighting**, and enabling the **Enable Impasto** check box.

To quickly apply an Impasto brushstroke

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**.
- 2 In the **Navigator** panel, click the **Open Navigator Settings** button , and choose **Show Impasto**.
- 3 Click the **Brush Selector** on the **Brush Selector** bar.
- 4 In the **Brush library** panel, click the **Impasto** brush category, and click an **Impasto** brush variant.
- 5 Paint on the canvas or layer.



If you save a file that contains Impasto brushstrokes on multiple layers to the Adobe Photoshop (PSD) format, do not drop the layers to the canvas before saving. If you drop the layers before saving, you may lose some of the impasto information.

To clear the impasto information

- Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Clear Impasto**.

Adjusting and creating Impasto brushes

The **Impasto** brush controls let you modify Impasto brush variants, or transform other brush variants into Impasto brushes. The controls let you set drawing and depth methods, set the amount of depth applied, and the modify brush interaction. The impasto settings act identically to other brush settings, in that they're saved as part of a brush variant or applied to any active brush. For more information, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315.

Setting an impasto drawing method

The impasto drawing methods control the amount of color and depth that the brush applies to the canvas. When you change the drawing method, it affects the next brushstroke that you apply to the canvas.

Setting an impasto depth method

The impasto **Depth Method** lets you choose a control medium for applying depth. Corel Painter uses the luminance (brightness) information in the control medium to determine how much depth is applied within a stroke. Light areas of the medium receive more depth; dark areas receive less. Black areas appear flat.

For example, when you use **Paper** as the **Depth Method**, the bright and dark areas of the paper grain determine where grooves and bumps appear in the brushstroke.



This Impasto brushstroke is produced when Paper is used as the Depth Method.

The impasto depth method option is not supported by all brush types.

Controlling the depth interaction of a medium

If the brush variant that you chose allows you to select a **Depth Method**, you can also adjust various settings that alter the way the brushstrokes interact the canvas and other brushstrokes.

You can invert the depth method to apply the negative of the source in a brushstroke. For example, if you invert the depth using **Weaving Luminance**, light areas of the weave become dark and vice versa.

You can also apply negative depth, which allows you to use a brushstroke to excavate, or dig into the paint.



The Negative depth option forces impasto to excavate (left). Normally, impasto raises ridges and bumps (right).

In addition, you can specify how Impasto interacts with previously applied brushstrokes. For example, you can adjust the **Plow** setting so when a brushstroke with a high **Plow** value encounters another Impasto brushstroke, it displaces the depth of the existing brushstroke. In essence, the brushstroke “plows” through existing brushstrokes. This technique produces realistic effects.



The effects of high (left) and low (right) Plow settings.

You can apply one of the nine depth **Expression** settings to control the flow of depth based on stylus pressure, velocity, or bearing. You can also invert the depth **Expression** setting to create a different effect. For example, if you set depth **Expression** to **Pressure** and the **Invert** option is enabled, less depth is applied as you press harder, just as it would if you were using a real brush. For more information, see “Expression settings” on page 317.

You can also adjust the **Min** setting to specify the range of variability that you want the expression to apply. The **Min Depth** setting represents a percentage of the **Depth** setting and it must be linked to an expression to have an effect. For example, if you choose the **Pressure** expression on the **Impasto** panel, set the **Depth** slider to 20%, and then set the **Min Depth** slider to 50%, the depth will vary from 10% to 20% every time you apply pressure to the stylus.

You can also increase the variation of depth that is applied by adjusting the **Opacity Jitter**.

To choose an impasto drawing method

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Impasto**.
- 2 From the **Draw to** list box, choose one of the following options:
 - **Color and Depth** — applies brushstrokes with color and depth
 - **Color** — applies brushstrokes with color only, depth is disabled
 - **Depth** — applies grayscale brushstrokes to represent the highlights and shadows created by depth, color is disabled

To control the appearance of depth

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Impasto**.
- 2 From the **Depth Method** list box, choose one of the following:
 - **Uniform** — applies brushstrokes with even depth and little texture
 - **Erase** — removes depth while applying color, which allows you to remove unwanted **Impasto** brushstrokes. To erase depth, you must select the **Color and Depth** option from the **Draw To** list box. The amount of depth removed depends on the **Depth** value that is set. If you want to remove all depth, set the **Depth** slider to 0.
 - **Paper** — uses the selected paper grain to control the appearance of depth
 - **Original Luminance** — uses the clone source luminance to control depth. For more information, see “Using clone source or pattern luminance to create texture” on page 620.
 - **Weaving Luminance** — uses the selected weave pattern to control the appearance of depth
- 3 Drag the **Depth** slider to the right to increase depth, or to the left to decrease it. If you set a high value, you produce brushstrokes that have deeper grooves.



The impasto depth method option is not supported by all brush types.

You can create Impasto brush variants using only dab-based dab types, such as **Circular**, **Static Bristle**, and **Computed Circular**.

When a brushstroke with a high **Plow** value encounters another **Impasto** brushstroke, it displaces the depth of the existing brushstroke. In essence, your brushstroke “plows” through existing brushstrokes.



For a realistic effect, try varying **Depth** inversely with **Pressure**. Set the **Expression** list box to **Pressure**, and enable the **Invert** option. This lets you apply paint more thickly when you press lightly, but more thinly when you press firmly, just as if you were using real paint.

To control the depth interaction

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Impasto**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table:

You can also

Invert the appearance of impasto depth	Enable the Invert check box.
Change the direction of impasto depth so you can dig into the paint	Enable the Negative Depth check box.
Link the depth settings to a specific stylus, or mouse, movement	Choose an option from the Expression list box.
Set the percentage of variability that you want the expression to apply	Move the Min Depth slider.
Invert the appearance of the depth expression	Click the Invert Depth Expression button.
Adjust the amount of variation that is applied to Depth	Move the Depth Jitter slider.
Specify the transitions in the brushstroke texture	Move the Smoothing slider to the right to increase the effect, or to the left to decrease it. A high smoothing value produces brushstrokes with less texture.
Control how much depth a brushstroke displaces when it intersects with other brushstrokes	Move the Plow slider to the right to increase the effect, or to the left to decrease it.



When a brushstroke with a high **Plow** value encounters another Impasto brushstroke, it displaces the depth of the existing brushstroke. In essence, your brushstroke “plows” through existing brushstrokes.



For a realistic effect, try varying **Depth** inversely with **Pressure**. Set the **Expression** list box to **Pressure**, and enable the **Invert** option. This lets you apply paint more thickly when you press lightly, but more thinly when you press firmly, just as if you were using real paint.

When adjusting **Depth Jitter**, make sure the **Min Depth** slider is not set to 100%. Setting the **Min Depth** to 100% stops **Depth Jitter** from occurring.

Adjusting Impasto lighting and depth

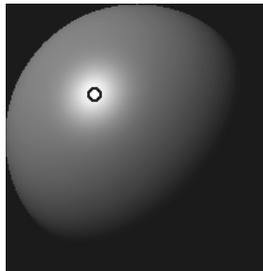
Corel Painter offers surface lighting controls that let you manipulate the overall depth effect that impasto creates. The changes that you make to the surface lighting can increase or decrease the depth, or perceived thickness, of the brushstroke. These controls are global — they affect all the Impasto brushstrokes on all layers.



You can modify the impasto effect by increasing the appearance of depth.

Setting light position and color

You adjust surface lighting by adding, removing, or changing the position of a light source. The lighting sphere shows all of the possible surface angles and how the lights illuminate them. The light indicators on the sphere show the current positions of all of the light sources. You can adjust the brightness of the sphere, so that it's easier to see light positions. It does not affect the lights themselves. You can also show or hide the light indicators on the sphere.



The lighting sphere with a light indicator.

In addition, you can change the color of a light source. For example, you can have multiple colored lights interact with the depth to produce different textural effects. You should keep in mind that each light interacts with all the Impasto brushstrokes, so be careful not to set up colored lights that clash with the colors in your composition or light sources that create unwanted shadows.



The image above uses two different colored light sources.

Setting light properties

You can adjust the appearance of depth, in addition to the intensity and brightness of a light source. The adjustments that you make to surface lighting affect all Impasto brushstrokes. To change the depth of individual brushstrokes, you can vary stylus settings or build up media. For more information, see “Blending impasto with other layers” on page 475. Just as the right lighting can bring out the deep-textured look of a brushstroke, the wrong lighting can wash out the effect altogether.

To add, remove, or modify a source

- 1 Choose **Canvas ▶ Surface Lighting**.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Add a light source	Click on the lighting sphere where you want to add a new light source. A new light indicator (small circle) appears where you click.
Delete a light source	Click on a light indicator and press Delete .

To	Do the following
Change the light position	Drag a light indicator to a new position on the sphere.
Change the light color	Click a lighting indicator, click the Light color button, and then choose a color from the Color dialog box.

To modify surface lighting to adjust depth

- 1 Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Surface Lighting**.
- 2 In the **Appearance of Depth** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Amount** — increases or decreases the visibility of brush striations in brushstrokes. The highest value displays more striations to create the illusion of more texture and increased depth, whereas the lowest value displays less striations to create the illusion of a smooth texture and no depth.
 - **Picture** — controls how much color appears in the image. At its lowest value, all color is washed out, leaving only the highlights.
 - **Shine** — controls how much highlight appears on the surface of brushstrokes. Higher Shine values make the brushstroke look metallic.
 - **Reflection** — maps a clone source image or pattern onto the texture at a variable percentage. For more information, see “Creating reflection maps” on page 624.

To adjust the intensity and brightness of a light source

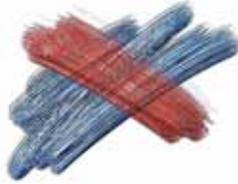
- 1 Choose **Canvas** ▶ **Surface Lighting**.
- 2 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls how much light the light source contributes to the overall lighting color
 - **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light over the surface
 - **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest

Blending impasto with other layers

You can control how Impasto brushstrokes blend with images on other layers by selecting a **Composite Depth** method in the **Layers** panel.

The **Composite Depth** menu provides the following methods for combining **Impasto** brushstrokes:

- The **Add** method, which is the default **Composite Depth** method, combines depth information between layers. Brushstrokes on different layers build up where they overlap. If the composite depth method is set to **Add** and you paint with an Impasto brush variant on a layer, the composite depth setting does not change.



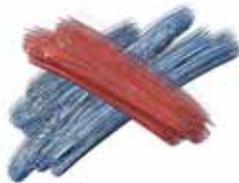
An example of the Add composite depth method.

- The **Subtract** method removes depth information between layers. Impasto brushstrokes on top layers create grooves in the image data beneath them. If the composite depth method is set to **Subtract** and you paint with an Impasto brush variant on a layer, the composite depth method does not change.



An example of the Subtract composite depth method.

- The **Replace** method uses layer masks to replace the depth information from lower layers with information from top layers. Wherever brushstrokes overlap, only the top brushstrokes are visible; the lower brushstrokes are completely covered. If the composite depth method is set to **Replace** and you paint with an Impasto brush variant on a layer, the composite depth method does not change.



An example of the Replace composite depth method.

- The **Ignore** method prevents Impasto brushstrokes from interacting with image data on different layers. With the **Ignore** method active, the display of depth for the layer is turned off. This makes it possible to disable display of depth for individual layers. If the composite depth method is set to **Ignore** and you paint with an Impasto brush variant on a layer, the method changes back to **Add**.

You can set a different composite depth method for every layer in a document. For more information, see “Blending layers by using composite methods” on page 510.



Layers

Layers provide one of the great advantages of creating images in a digital workspace — the freedom to experiment with different compositions and effects without risking an unwanted, permanent edit. The Corel Painter file format preserves layers when you save a document, so you can easily make changes at a later time.

This section contains the following topics:

Creating layers

- Getting started with layers
- Displaying the layers panel
- Creating and deleting layers
- Converting selections into layers or floating objects
- Naming and adding notes to layers

Selecting, transforming, and manipulating layers

- Selecting layers
- Copying and duplicating layers
- Moving layers
- Transforming layers
- Aligning layers
- Locking layers
- Showing or hiding layers
- Changing layer order
- Viewing layer position
- Grouping layers
- Dropping layers with the canvas

Working with layer content

- Painting on layers
- Preserving layer transparency
- Adjusting layer opacity
- Adding drop shadows to layers
- Blending layers by using composite methods

Working with layers masks

- Creating and deleting layer masks
- Applying layer masks
- Loading layer masks to selections
- Selecting and viewing layer masks
- Enabling and disabling layers masks
- Copying layer masks
- Inverting layer masks
- Editing layer masks

Saving, storing, and sharing layers

- Importing and exporting layers
- Working with reference layers
- Storing layers as images in the Image Portfolio

Getting started with layers

A layer is an object that serves as a container for image data. You can use layers to build an image one element at a time. This allows you to modify and manipulate the content of a layer independently of other layers and the canvas. Likewise, you can work on the canvas without interfering with any of the other layers. For example, if you introduced an element to an image by using a layer and you don't like the result, you don't have to clear the entire canvas — just modify or remove the affected layer.

When you add content, such as brushstrokes to a layer, the areas of the layer that have no content are transparent. This allows you to see the content of layers below and the canvas. In Corel Painter, you can control the behavior of layer transparency. For more information, see “Preserving layer transparency” on page 507.



Think of layers as sheets of clear material, such as acetate. Painting on a layer obscures the image below it. Areas of a layer that don't contain images remain transparent.

Understanding layers and the canvas

To better understand the role of layers in Corel Painter, it's important to understand the role of the canvas. When creating a new image in Corel Painter, a blank canvas displays in the document window, which serves as the foundation, or background layer, of the image. Although the canvas displays in the Layers panel, you cannot modify the canvas like other layers. For example, you cannot delete, reorder, unlock, transform, or group the canvas. In addition, unlike layers, the canvas is not transparent because it stores the paper color. Therefore, if you convert the canvas to a layer, even areas that appear transparent retain the paper color. For more information, see “To convert the canvas to a layer” on page 488.

Layer categories and types

Corel Painter includes different layer types that are pixel-based, media-based or vector-based. It also includes dynamic and reference layers. The type is determined by the data the layer contains.

The Corel Painter default layer is pixel-based. You can use most brush variants on pixel-based layers, with the following exceptions: Watercolor and Liquid Ink brushes. These brush variants require media-based layers. Pixel-based layers also play a role in more specialized functions, such as building an image hose nozzle, embedding a URL in an image, or creating an animation.

Vector-based layers contain shapes or text. When you create a shape with one of the shape tools (**Pen**, **Quick Curve**, **Rectangular Shape**, or **Oval Shape**) or text using the **Text** tool, Corel Painter automatically adds a new layer to the document. Each new shape or text block becomes a separate layer; you can group multiple shapes together or merge them into a single shape.

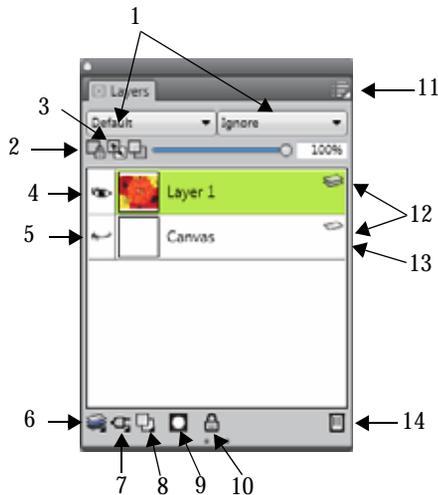
Some features in Corel Painter can be applied only to default, pixel-based layers. If you want to use these features on shapes, Watercolor layers, Liquid Ink layers, dynamic layers, and so on, you must convert them to default layers.

The following table describes each of the layer types.

Layer type	Description
Default	Stores the paint applied by most brush variants. You can also apply effects to pixel-based default layers.
Floating object	Stores layer selections so you can edit layer content. For more information, see “Converting selections into layers or floating objects” on page 486.
Watercolor	Stores the paint applied with the Watercolor and Real Watercolor brushes and enables them to mix and flow together. When you apply a Watercolor brush to the canvas, or to a standard layer, a new Watercolor layer is automatically created. For more information, see “Working with the Watercolor layer” on page 412.
Liquid Ink	Stores the brushstrokes of Liquid Ink brushes. When you apply one of the Liquid Ink brushes to the canvas or to an image layer, a new Liquid Ink layer is automatically created. For more information, see “Working with Liquid Ink brushes” on page 463.
Reference	Stores low-resolution representations of other layers, which lets you manipulate standard layers more easily. For more information, see “Working with reference layers” on page 526.
Dynamic	Lets you apply effects to the underlying image. Some dynamic layers, such as Glass Distortion and Equalize , interact with the underlying images in a specific area to produce effects. Other dynamic layers, such as Liquid Metal , interact with the underlying images as you apply brushstrokes. For more information, see “Dynamic Plug-ins” on page 647.
Shape	Stores any shapes that you create using one of the shape tools. When you create a shape, a new vector-based shape layer is automatically created. For more information, see “Getting started with shapes” on page 750.
Text	Stores single blocks of text that were inserted with the Text tool. When you add text, a vector-based text layer is automatically created. For more information, see “Aligning text” on page 780.

Displaying the layers panel

All layers in a document are listed in the **Layers** panel. The **Layers** panel allows you to display manage the order of layers. It also includes commands and controls for selecting, hiding, locking, deleting, naming, and grouping layers. You can access the various layer commands and controls by using the buttons at the bottom of the panel.



Layer panel components

1. Composite Method list box	8. New Layer button
2. Preserve Transparency button	9. New Layer Mask button
3. Pick Up Underlying Color button	10. Lock Layer button
4. Show Layer icon	11. Layer options button
5. Hide Layer icon	12. Layer list
6. Layer Commands	13. Canvas
7. Dynamic Plugins	14. Delete Layer button

The **Layers** panel displays icons that identify layer types and characteristics. The following table lists the icons that appear in the **Layers** panel.

Icon	Description
	Canvas
	Pixel-based layer
	Shape layer
	Floating object
	Reference layer
	Dynamic layer
	Watercolor layer
	Liquid Ink layer
	Text layer
	Layer group
	Expanded group
	Visible layer
	Hidden layer
	Locked layer

In the **Layers** panel, you can also set layer opacity and choose a composite method. For information, see “Adjusting layer opacity” on page 508 and “Blending layers by using composite methods” on page 510.

The **Navigator** panel displays information about the dimensions and position of layer content. For more information, see “Navigating images and viewing image information” on page 63.

To display the Layers panel

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.

If the panel is not expanded, double-click the **Layers** panel tab.

To convert to a default layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the layer that you want to convert.

You can convert **Shape**, **Watercolor**, **Liquid Ink**, and dynamic layers into default layers.

- 2 Click the Layer options button , and choose **Convert To Default Layer**.

Creating and deleting layers

You can add a default layer to an image at any time. When you apply a brush stroke by using a **Watercolor** and **Liquid Ink** brush, the appropriate layer is automatically generated. You can also add additional **Watercolor** or **Liquid Ink** layers when required. You can delete layers, but you cannot delete the canvas.

When you create a layer, the new layer is placed directly above the selected layer in the **Layers** panel. If the selected layer belongs to a group, the new layer is added to the group. If a layer group is selected, the layer is placed above the group. You can also change the order in which layers are displayed. For more information, see “Changing layer order” on page 500 and “Grouping layers” on page 502.

To create a new layer

- Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Create a layer	In the Layers panel, click the New Layer button  .

To	Do the following
Create a watercolor layer	In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button  , and choose New Watercolor Layer .
Create a Liquid Ink layer	In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button  , and choose New Liquid Ink Layer .



If you choose a Watercolor, Real Watercolor, or Liquid Ink brush, a new layer for that brush type is automatically created when you apply a brushstroke to the document window.

To delete a layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select one layer or multiple layers.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - Click the **Delete** button  at the bottom of the **Layers** panel.
 - Click the Layer options button , and choose **Delete Layer**.
 - Right-click a layer, and choose **Delete Layer**.



You can also delete shape layers by selecting the shape and pressing **Delete** (Mac OS) or **Backspace** (Windows).

You cannot delete the canvas layer.

Converting selections into layers or floating objects

In Corel Painter, you can convert a selection that was made on the canvas into a layer. You can also convert a selection that was made on a layer into a floating object. You can convert selections that were made with the **Rectangular Selection**, **Oval Selection**, **Lasso**, or **Magic Wand** tool. You can also duplicate a selection to convert it to layer or floating object.

Converting a selection to a layer is also a useful way to convert the entire canvas to a layer. For example, you can convert a photo into a layer and then apply effects to it.

Layer-based selections function in the same way as selections on the canvas — you can use them to constrain brushstrokes, to isolate an area of the layer for applying an effect, or to choose an area of the layer to cut or copy. For more information, see “Selections and Transformations” on page 543.

When you convert a canvas-based selection to a layer, a new layer appears in the **Layers** panel. However, when you convert a layer-based selection, a **Layer Floating Object** appears as an item below the parent layer in the **Layers** panel.

You can move floating objects around a layer to create new compositions. Each layer in a document can have only one floating object at a time. You can drop a floating object to merge it with the layer, but many operations automatically drop (or merge) the floating object back to its parent layer.

Floating objects are created by making a selection on a pixel-based layer. Shapes cannot be floating objects because they are vector-based. However, you can turn a shape into a pixel-based layer. For more information, see “To convert a shape to a pixel-based layer for painting” on page 768.

When you save a document to RIFF format, Corel Painter preserves all floating objects. However, saving a document in a non-RIFF format automatically drops floating objects onto their parent layers.

To convert a selection to a layer or floating object

- 1 Create a selection on the canvas or a layer with a selection tool.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Convert the selection to a layer or floating object	Choose Select ▶ Float or click the selection with the Layer Adjuster tool  .
Duplicate the selection as a layer or floating object	Hold down Option (Mac OS) or Alt (Windows), and click the selection with the Layer Adjuster tool  .



When you rotate, scale, distort, or flip a selection using the **Transform** tool , the selection is automatically committed to a layer. For more information, see “Preparing selections for transformations” on page 565.

To convert the canvas to a layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the canvas.
- 2 Choose **Select ▶ All**.
- 3 Choose **Select ▶ Float**.

To reposition or drop a floating object

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the floating object.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Reposition a floating object	In the document window, drag the floating object to the new location with the Layer Adjuster tool  . Then, press the arrow keys to move the floating object one pixel at a time.
Drop a floating object	Click the Layer Commands button  , and choose Drop .

Naming and adding notes to layers

As you add more layers and groups to a document, it can become difficult to remember which image data each layer contains. By assigning descriptive names to layers and groups, you can keep track of the separate pieces of an image. You can also assign more descriptive information to a layer by adding notes to it.

Corel Painter assigns each layer or group a default name when you create it. This name references the object's type and creation order. For example, pixel-based layers are titled **Layer 1**, **Layer 2**, and so on. A shape's title is based on the tool you use to create it — **Rect #** for the **Rectangular Shape** tool, **Oval #** for the **Oval Shape** tool, and **Shape #** for the **Pen** and **Quick Curve** tools.

To name a layer or group

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, double-click a layer or group.
- 2 Type a new name in the text box.



You can also rename a layer by clicking the Layer options button , choosing **Layer Attributes**, and typing a name in the **Name** box. You cannot rename the **Canvas** layer.

To add a layer description

- 1 Select a layer or group.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - Choose **Layers** ▶ **Layer Attributes**.
 - Click the Layer options button  in the **Layers** panel, and choose **Layer Attributes**.
- 3 Type in the **Note** box.



You cannot add notes to a layer if you enable the **WWW Map Clickable Region** check box for image mapping.



You can also add notes for pixel-based layers and reference layers, by double-clicking the item in the **Layers** panel, or selecting an item and pressing **Return** (Mac OS) or **Enter** (Windows).

Selecting layers

In Corel Painter, you have different options for selecting individual and multiple layers. You must select layers to make changes such as moving, aligning, and painting. If no layers are selected when making changes, you may make unwanted changes to the canvas.

Layer Adjuster tool and Auto Select Layer option

You can select layers with the **Layer Adjuster** tool if the **Auto Select Layer** option is enabled.

When you choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool from the toolbox, the property bar displays layer-related options including the **Auto Select Layer** button . This option lets you select layers automatically with the **Layer Adjuster** tool by clicking an area of layer content in the document window.

By default, the **Auto Select Layer** option is disabled. This means that the layer selection is “locked in” — the **Layer Adjuster** tool affects only the selected layer or layers. In other words, without enabling the **Auto-Select Layer** option, you cannot select a layer by clicking it in the document window; you must select a layer by clicking it in the **Layers** panel.

Layers panel

You can select a layer, multiple layers, or a layer group from the **Layers** panel. Because the **Layers** panel lists all image layers, it’s a useful tool for browsing and selecting layers. For more information, see “Displaying the layers panel” on page 483.

Displaying layer indicators

You can also display layer indicators, which are handles that display at the corners of a selected layer’s content. The layer indicators provide a visual representation of the layer’s bounding box. For more information, see “Moving layers” on page 493.



Show the layer indicators to mark the corners of a selected layer.

To select a layer

To

Select a single layer

Do the following

Do one of the following:

- Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox, enable the **Auto Select Layer** button  on the property bar, and then click anywhere in a layer’s content.

To	Do the following
Select multiple layers	<p>Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Layers panel, hold down Command + Shift (Mac OS) or Ctrl + Shift (Windows), and click each layer you want to select. • Choose the Layer Adjuster tool  from the toolbox, enable the Auto Select Layer button  on the property bar, and then drag over the layers you want to select in the document window.
Select all layers in a document	<p>Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button , and choose Select All Layers. • Press Ctrl + Shift + 1.



You can also press the **F** key to activate the **Layer Adjuster** tool.

If you are working with a shape, you can switch to the **Shape Selection** tool  by double-clicking a shape with the **Layer Adjuster** tool.

To deselect layers

- In the **Layers** panel, click the **Canvas**.



You can also deselect a single layer by clicking the **Layer options** button  in the **Layers** panel, and choosing **Deselect Layer**.

To show layer indicators

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select a layer.
- 2 Click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Show Layer Indicators**.



To hide the layer indicators, click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Hide Layer Indicators**.

Copying and duplicating layers

You can copy individual layers in the same image or between images. You can also duplicate layers in order to quickly replicate image elements. In addition, you can simultaneously copy the contents of multiple layers by using a selection.

To copy and paste a layer

- 1 Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Click the **Auto Select Layer** button  on the property bar.
- 3 In the document window, click the layer that you want to copy.
- 4 Choose **Edit ▶ Copy**.
- 5 Choose **Edit ▶ Paste**.

To duplicate a layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, choose a layer.
- 2 Choose **Layer ▶ Duplicate Layer**.

A duplicate layer is created on top of the original layer. Drag the new layer to reveal the original layer in the document window.



You can also duplicate a layer by choosing the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox, clicking the **Auto Select Layer** button  on the property bar, holding down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and clicking the layer.

To copy a layer to a new document

- 1 Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Click the **Auto Select Layer** button  on the property bar.
- 3 In the document window, click the layer that you want to copy.
- 4 Choose **Edit ▶ Copy**.
- 5 Choose **Edit ▶ Paste In New Image**.



You can also copy a layer by opening the document where you want to copy the layer, clicking the **Auto Select Layer** button  on the property bar, and dragging the layer to the other document.

To copy a selection from multiple layers

- 1 Make a selection.

The selection must include elements from multiple layers.

- 2 Choose **Edit ▶ Copy Merged**.



You can also copy from multiple layers by pressing **Command + Option + C** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Alt + C** (Windows).

Moving layers

When a layer is selected, you can move its content anywhere in the document to create a new image layout.



The pink rose was added to an individual layer. The rose layer (left) was repositioned on top of the white roses (right).

Think of a layer's content as being contained by an invisible bounding box. This bounding box is a rectangle that marks the left, right, top, and bottom edges of the layer's content. When you move or align a layer, you work with the dimensions and position of this bounding box, not with the entire area of the layer. This allows you to easily position the contents of a layer in relation to the canvas.



This layer contains a brushstroke. The content area is defined by an invisible bounding box (indicated by a dashed outline in the image).

The layer indicators provide a visual representation of the bounding box. For more information, see “Selecting layers” on page 489.

To move or nudge a layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the layer or group you want to move.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Move a layer	Click the Layer Adjuster tool  in the toolbox, and drag the selected layer in the document window.
Move a layer one pixel at a time	Click the Layer Adjuster tool  in the toolbox, click the layer in the document window, and press the Arrow keys to move the selected layer one pixel at a time.
Move a layer to a new document window	With two or more documents open in the application window, click the Layer Adjuster tool  in the toolbox, and drag the selected layer to another document window.

To move a layer to a specific location

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select a layer or group.
- 2 Click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Layer Attributes**.
- 3 In the **Position** area, type values in the following boxes:

- **Top** — defines the distance in pixels from the top edge of the canvas to the top edge of the layer's content. Increase to move the layer down, or decrease to move the layer up.
- **Left** — defines the distance in pixels from the left edge of the canvas to the left edge of the layer's content. Increase to move the layer to the right, or decrease to move the layer to the left.



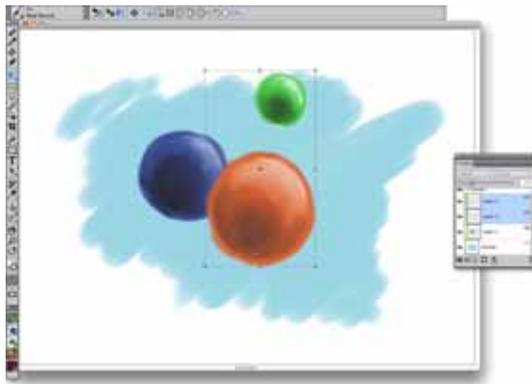
If you use negative values, or values larger than the canvas dimensions, the layer is placed partially or wholly outside the canvas.



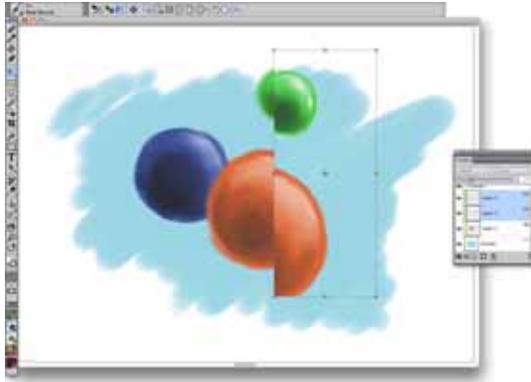
You can also open the **Layer Attributes** dialog box for pixel-based and reference layers by double-clicking the item in the **Layers** panel, or by selecting an item and pressing **Return** (Mac OS) or **Enter** (Windows).

Transforming layers

You can apply transformations to layers individually or multiple layers simultaneously, which also includes transforming layer groups. For more information about the various methods of transformation, see “Selections and Transformations” on page 543.

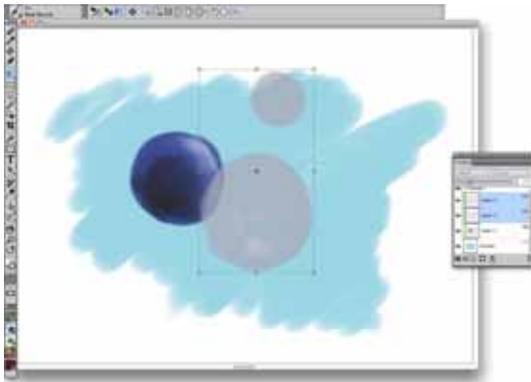


An example of selecting multiple layers for performing a transformation.



An example of applying a transformation across multiple selected layers.

To speed up the process of applying transformations to multiple layers or a layer group, you can enable the **Fast Preview Mode**. During the transformation, only a grayscale rendering of the layers displays in the document window, instead of full-color details. You can turn off the **Fast Preview Mode** to reveal the full-color results. For example, you may want see the transformed layers in full-color before committing the transformation.



Fast Preview Mode displays the selected layers in grayscale to perform the transformation more quickly.

In addition, you can apply a transformation to a selection across multiple layers. For more information, see “Creating path-based selections” on page 546.

To transform one or multiple layers

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, do one of the following:
 - Click a layer.
 - Click a layer group.
 - Hold down **Command** + **Shift** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** + **Shift** (Windows), and click each layer you want to select.
- 3 In the toolbox, click the **Transform** tool .
If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .
- 4 On the property bar, click one of the following:
 - **Move** button 
 - **Scale** button 
 - **Rotate** button 
 - **Skew** button 
 - **Distort** button 
 - **Perspective Distortion** button 
- 5 Perform the transformation.
- 6 On the property bar, click the **Commit Transformation** button .



When applying a transformation to a layer group, the transformation is applied to all layers within a layer group, including hidden layers or layers that do not appear to be selected.

Transformations are not applied to locked layers.

To enable or disable Fast Preview of transformations

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Transform** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Fast Preview Mode** button .

Aligning layers

You can align layers horizontally or vertically. When aligning layers, Corel Painter calculates the “destination” point for alignment. For example, if you align layers to the

left, the destination is the leftmost point of all selected layers. If you align horizontally to the center, the destination is the midpoint between the leftmost edge and the rightmost edge of the selected layers.

Next, Corel Painter aligns the corresponding edge of each selected layer's bounding box with the destination point. For example, if you align layers to the left, each layer is moved so that the left edge of its bounding box lines up with the destination point. If you align horizontally to the center, each layer is moved so that the horizontal midpoint of its bounding box lines up with the destination point.



The left edge of the image is the leftmost point of all the layers (left). The layers are aligned horizontally to the left so that all the layers line up with the leftmost point (right).

To align layers

- 1 Select the layers or groups that you want to align.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Objects** ▶ **Align**.
- 3 In the **Align Shapes** dialog box, enable any of the following **Horizontal** options:
 - **Left** — aligns the left edges of the layers' content
 - **Center** — aligns the midpoints of the layers' content horizontally
 - **Right** — aligns the right edges of the layers' content
 - **None** — preserves the existing horizontal alignment
- 4 Enable any of the following **Vertical** options:
 - **Top** — aligns the top edges of the layers' content
 - **Middle** — aligns the midpoints of the layers' content vertically
 - **Bottom** — aligns the bottom edges of the layers' content
 - **None** — preserves the existing vertical alignment

Locking layers

You can lock layers to avoid accidentally changing them. When a layer is locked, you cannot select it with the **Layer Adjuster** tool  in the document window. You can, however, move a locked layer or shape by nudging it.

To lock or unlock a layer

- 1 Select the layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, click the **Lock Layer** button .
 - Click the Layer options button , and choose **Lock** or **Unlock**.

The **Locked Layer** icon  appears next to a locked layer in the **Layers** panel.



The canvas is always in a locked state, therefore, it cannot be unlocked.

Showing or hiding layers

You can control the view of an image in the document window by changing the layer visibility settings. This is helpful in both compositing an image and applying effects. For example, you can hide one layer to gain better visibility of the layer below it. Or, you can set up different states of an image to create rollover effects for use on the Web. For more information, see “Creating rollovers” on page 853.



In the example on the right, the layer containing the background is hidden; in the example on the left, the layer containing the background is visible.

Layer visibility settings stay active when you print or save documents to certain file formats. In other words, the content of hidden layers does not print and is not saved. However, saving a document in RIFF or PSD format preserves hidden layers as part of the document. For more information, see “Importing and exporting layers” on page 525.

To show or hide a layer or the canvas

- In the **Layers** panel, click the eye icon next to the layer name or the canvas.

When the eye is shut , the layer is hidden in the document window. When the eye is open , the layer is visible in the document window.

Changing layer order

The layer order determines how the layers in a document interact. When you create a new pixel-based layer, it appears on top of the existing layers (when the canvas is selected) or on top of the selected layer. New Watercolor, Liquid Ink, and dynamic layers are always created on top of existing layers. Depending on its transparency, masking, and compositing characteristics, the layer will obscure or otherwise affect the underlying layers.

A document's layer order is reflected in the **Layers** panel. The bottom layer is always the canvas.



In this example, the picture of the brush is contained in a layer. The brush layer is displayed in the top position (left) and in the bottom position (right).

To change the order of layers

- 1 Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, select the layer you want to reposition.
- 3 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do one of the following
Move a layer to the bottom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From the menu bar, choose Layers ▶ Move to Bottom.• On the property bar, click the Move to Bottom button .
Move a layer to the top	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From the menu bar, choose Layers ▶ Move to Top.• On the property bar, click the Move to Top button .

To	Do one of the following
Move a layer down one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the menu bar, choose Layers ▶ Move Down One Layer. • On the property bar, click the Move Down One Layer button .
Move a layer up one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the menu bar, choose Layers ▶ Move Up One Layer. • On the property bar, click the Move Up One Layer button .



When you have nonoverlapping layers in a document, the **Move Up One Layer** and **Move Down One Layer** commands may move the selected layer past multiple layers. This is because nonoverlapping layers are considered to be at the same level. The **Move Up One Layer** and **Move Down One Layer** commands move the selected layer (or layers) above or below the next level. To move a layer to a position between nonoverlapping layers, drag it in the **Layers** panel.

Viewing layer position

You can display information about the size of a layer's content and its position on the canvas in the **Navigator** panel. Think of the area of a layer that contains images as being marked by a bounding box. For more information, see "Selecting layers" on page 489. The **Navigator** panel displays the dimensions and position of the bounding box, not the entire area of the layer. This makes it easy to determine the exact size and location of a layer's content in the document.

The following table describes the information displayed in the **Navigator** panel.

Position indicator (measured in pixels)	Description
X	X-coordinate of the pointer on the canvas
Y	Y-coordinate of the pointer on the canvas
W	Width of the layer's content

Position indicator (measured in pixels)	Description
H	Height of the layer's content
T	Top edge of the layer's bounding box, which is measured from the top edge of the canvas.
L	Left edge of the layer's bounding box, which is measured from the left edge of the canvas.
B	Bottom edge of the layer's bounding box, which is measured from the top edge of the canvas.
R	Right edge of the layer's bounding box, which is measured from the left edge of the canvas.

In the document window, you can also view indicators that mark the corners of the selected layer's content. For more information, see "To show layer indicators" on page 491.

To displaying layer position information

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**.

If the panel is not expanded, double-click the **Navigator** panel tab.

Grouping layers

Grouping layers enables you to control layers as a unit. A group can contain any combination of layers: pixel-based layers, Watercolor layers, Liquid Ink layers, vector-based shapes, and dynamic layers.

You can move, rename, hide, show, lock, and set options for a group just as you do for a single layer. However, you cannot paint across layers in a group or change the composite method for a group; you must collapse the group into a single layer if you want to paint on it.

To work with individual layers in a group, you must open the group. To regain control of the group as a unit, you must close the group. Collapsing a group reduces its contents to a single layer.

If you select a layer within a group in the **Layers** panel and then proceed to create a new layer, the new layer is added to the group. If the group is selected, the layer is placed above the group.

To create a group

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the layers you want to group.
For more information, see “Selecting layers” on page 489.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - Click the **Layer Commands** button , and choose **Group Layers**.
 - Click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Group Layers**.The layers are collected under a group item in the **Layers** panel.



If you select nonsequential layers (layers not next to each other in the list), Corel Painter creates the group at the position of the topmost layer. To select nonsequential layers, in the **Layers** panel, hold down **Shift** and click each layer you want to select.

To open or close a group

- In the **Layers** panel, click the arrow to the left of the group.
When the arrow points down ▼ and you can see the group items, the group is open. When the arrow points to the right ► and the names of the group members are hidden, the group is closed.

To add or remove a layer in a group

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, open the destination group.
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Add a layer to a group	Drag a layer to the group.
Remove a layer from a group	Drag the layer out of the group.



You can create a nested group by dragging a closed group to the open destination group.

To ungroup layers

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the group.
If the group is open, close the group.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - Click the **Layer Commands** button , and choose **Ungroup Layers**.
 - Click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Ungroup Layers**.

To collapse a group

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the group.
- 2 Click the **Layer Commands** button , and choose **Collapse Layers**.
If the group contains shapes, **Liquid Ink** layers, or dynamic layers, the **Commit** dialog box is displayed. Click **Commit All** to convert the items to pixel-based layers before collapsing the entire group.



If you want to collapse a group containing a **Watercolor** layer, you must first convert the **Watercolor** layer to a default layer and change its composite method to **Default**. For more information, see “Blending layers by using composite methods” on page 510.



You can also collapse layers by clicking the **Layer options** button , and choosing **Collapse Layers**.

If you have enabled the **Commit and don't ask again** check box in the **Commit** dialog box, you can reinstate the display of the **Commit** dialog box when collapsing layers by choosing **Corel Painter X3** menu ► **Preferences** (Mac OS) or **Edit** ► **Preferences** (Windows), then clicking **General** from the **Preferences** list of categories, and enabling the **Show Commit dialog when converting to layer** check box.

Dropping layers with the canvas

You can drop a layer or layer group to merge its contents with the canvas. Dropping a layer is a permanent change. Once layers are dropped, you can no longer access the layers' content separately from the canvas. You can drop specific layers or you can drop all layers at once, this also known as flattening an image.

When you drop a layer, you can choose to create a selection based on the layer contents. If the layer has a layer mask, the mask is used to make the selection. For more information, see “Creating and deleting layer masks” on page 518 and “Selections and Transformations” on page 543.

To drop a layer

To	Do the following
Drop specific layers	In the Layers panel, select the layers (or groups) that you want to drop, and do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click the Layer Commands button , and choose Drop.• Click the Layer options button , and choose Drop.
Drop all layers	In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button  , and choose Drop All .
Make a selection by dropping a layer	In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button  , and choose Drop and Select .

Painting on layers

Painting on layers, instead of painting directly on the canvas, allows you build an image gradually and with more control. For example, if you add a series of brushstrokes to a layer and you’re not satisfied with the result, you can delete the layer and start over. You can paint on layers using any of the Corel Painter brushes. The purpose of this section is to provide you with tips and techniques for painting on layers.

Pick up colors from underlying layers

When painting using brush variants that push paint, rather than apply paint, you can choose to pick up colors from underlying layers. For example, if you have red paint on the top layer, and blue paint on the bottom layer, you can use the **Subtle Palette Knife** brush variant to blend the red and blue paint. In most cases, brush variants that allow you to blend colors within an individual layer will also support the picking up of colors on underlying layers.

Brush methods and painting on layers

The Natural-Media environment allows brushstrokes on different layers to interact with each other. However, mixing brushstrokes that use the **Cover** and **Buildup** methods on the same layer can produce unexpected results. This is caused by a conflict between the brush method and the layer's composite method.

- Brushes that use the **Buildup** method — such as those in the **Felt Pens** or **Pencils** category — work best on layers that use the **Gel** composite method. In fact, when you use the **Buildup** method to paint on a blank layer, Corel Painter automatically sets the layer's composite method to **Gel**.
- Brushes that use the **Cover** method work best on layers that are set to the **Default** composite method.

For more information, see “Blending layers by using composite methods” on page 510 and “General controls: Methods and subcategories” on page 329.

General tips for painting on layers

The following are tips for painting on layers:

- You can use Watercolor brushes only on Watercolor layers.
- You can use Liquid Ink brushes only on Liquid Ink layers.
- You must collapse a layer group before painting, because you cannot paint on grouped layers. For more information, see “Grouping layers” on page 502.
- You must commit a shape to a pixel-based layer before painting. Corel Painter prompts you to commit a shape if you attempt to paint on it. After you commit the shape, you cannot re-access the shape's vector controls. For more information, see “Converting shapes to image layers” on page 768.
- You can protect areas of a layer from painting by creating a selection or preserving transparency. For more information, see “Selections and Transformations” on page 543 and “Preserving layer transparency” on page 507.
- You can control what parts of a layer are visible and hidden by creating a layer mask. For more information, see “Creating and deleting layer masks” on page 518.

To paint on a layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select a layer.
- 2 Click the Brush selector on the Brush selector bar.
- 3 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category and brush variant.
- 4 Paint on the layer in the document window.

The **Preserve Transparency** button in the **Layers** panel affects what areas of a layer you can paint on. For more information, see “Preserving layer transparency” on page 507.

To pick up color from underlying layers

- In the **Layers** panel, click the **Pick Up Underlying Color** button .

Preserving layer transparency

Areas of a layer that don't contain images are transparent. In Corel Painter, you can preserve these transparent areas of a layer. When you preserve layer transparency, it affects which areas of a layer you can create images on. It also affects the results of erasing or deleting images on a layer.

By default, the **Preserve Transparency** setting is disabled, which lets you paint anywhere on the layer. When the setting is enabled, the transparent areas are preserved, and you are confined to painting on areas of the layer that already contain images.



*The results of painting on a layer with **Preserve Transparency** disabled (left) and enabled (right).*

If you want to paint on a shape, you must first commit the shape to a pixel-based layer. For more information, see “Converting shapes to image layers” on page 768.

A good way to think about preserving transparency is in terms of a layer mask. As described in “Creating and deleting layer masks” on page 518, a layer mask defines the visible areas of a layer.

Preserving transparency provides a powerful selective editing capability to create interesting effects by altering the strokes you've already applied. For example, you can enable the setting to fill a set of hand-drawn letters with a pattern, a color gradient, or other brushstrokes.

Preserving transparency also affects the results of cutting or erasing on a layer.

- When **Preserve Transparency** is disabled, erasing or deleting images restores transparency to the area and reveals the underlying image.
- When **Preserve Transparency** is enabled, erasing or deleting images reveals the document's paper color. In effect, erasing or deleting with **Preserve Transparency** enabled is the same as painting or filling with the document's paper color.



*Erasing part of a layer (the woman's hair) with the **Preserve Transparency** check box disabled restores transparency (left). When the option is enabled, erasing reveals the paper color (right).*

You can create a layer mask based on the layer's transparency. A layer mask defines which areas of a layer are visible in the document window. For more information, see "Creating and deleting layer masks" on page 518.

To preserve layer transparency

- In the **Layers** panel, click the **Preserve Transparency** button .



You can also load a layer's transparency to a selection. In the **Layers** panel, hold down **Control** and click the layer (Mac OS), or right-click the layer (Windows), and choose **Select Layer Content**. You can also click the Layer options button  in the **Layers** panel, and choose **Create Mask From Transparency**. For more information, see "Selections and Transformations" on page 543.

Adjusting layer opacity

You can adjust a layer's opacity to create different levels of transparency. The **Opacity** slider covers a range of 0% (completely transparent) to 100% (completely opaque).

To change a layer's opacity

- 1 Select the layer you want to change.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, do one of the following:

- Move the **Opacity** slider .
- Type a percentage in the **Opacity** box, and press **Return** (Mac OS) or **Enter** (Windows).



The example on the left shows the background layers at 100% opacity. The example on the right shows them at 50% opacity.

Adding drop shadows to layers

You can add a drop shadow to a single layer or to a group to enhance the appearance of an image. Drop shadows are also helpful for developing Image Hose nozzles.

When you add a drop shadow, Corel Painter creates a new layer for the shadow and groups it with the original. This enables you to select and modify the drop shadow layer independently from the original layer.

To add a drop shadow

- 1 Select a layer or group.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Objects** ▶ **Create Drop Shadow**.
- 3 In the **Drop Shadow** dialog box, type values in the following boxes:
 - **X-Offset** and **Y-Offset** — specifies the distance, in pixels, from the center of the layer image to the shadow
 - **Opacity** — specifies the degree to which the shadow covers underlying images. Setting **Opacity** to 100% obscures underlying images; lower values create a more transparent shadow.
 - **Radius** — specifies the amount of blur at the edge of the shadow. The radius is half the distance across the blurred region. If you set **Radius** to zero, you create a sharp-edged shadow.
 - **Angle** — specifies the direction of the blur.
 - **Thinness** — specifies the amount of blur applied perpendicular to the **Angle**. If a blur shows streaks, increase **Thinness** to soften it.

If you want to merge the drop shadow layer with the image layer, enable the **Collapse to one layer** check box.

Blending layers by using composite methods

Composite methods control how layers interact with the underlying image. You can change composite methods to create special effects without changing the actual images that make up a document.

Corel Painter provides two types of composite settings:

- **Composite Method** sets the standard composite method.
- **Composite Depth** controls how a layer's image data interacts with depth information on the canvas and other layers.

For example, if the canvas contains Impasto brushstrokes, the **Composite Depth** setting determines what happens when these brushstrokes intersect with brushstrokes on the layer. For more information, see “Blending impasto with other layers” on page 475.

You can set a different composite method for every layer in a document. Keep in mind the role of the underlying image in creating an effect — you might achieve an unexpected result if the underlying image is solid black or white.

The best way to understand the different composite methods is by seeing them in action. Quickly cycle through a layer's composite methods to create new and interesting versions of your image. For a comparison of Corel Painter composite methods and Adobe Photoshop blend modes, see “Importing and exporting layers” on page 525.

The available composite methods are described in the following table:

Composite method

Example

Default

Allows the layer to cover and hide the underlying image



Gel

Tints the underlying image with the layer's color. For example, a yellow layer gives the underlying image a yellow cast. Corel Painter automatically sets a layer's composite method to **Gel** if you paint on it with a brush that uses the **Buildup** method.



GelCover

Uses a combination of the **Default** method and the **Gel** method. The edges of the layer's content tint the underlying image with their color (the **Gel** method). The rest of the layer covers the underlying image (**Default** method).

If you save a file that uses a **GelCover** composite method layer to the PSD file format, the **GelCover** information will be lost.



Composite method

Example

Colorize

Replaces the hue and saturation of the canvas pixels with the hue and saturation of the layer pixels.

You can use this feature to convert a color image to grayscale, or a grayscale image to color. A black layer turns the underlying color image into a grayscale image. A colored layer adds color to an underlying grayscale image.



Reverse-Out

Allows the layer to invert the colors beneath it. This method is a great way to remove text. Place a layer over black text to turn it white.

A color's inverse, also known as its complementary color, is the color on the opposite side of the color wheel.

With **Reverse-Out**, the colors in the layer are ignored; the layer content becomes transparent and reveals the inverse of the colors beneath it.



Shadow Map

Blocks light, letting you create shadows without changing the image



Composite method

Example

Magic Combine

Combines the layer with the underlying image based on luminance. The parts of the layer that are lighter than the underlying image are visible. The parts that are darker are replaced by the lighter area of the underlying image.

One way to use this method is to fill text. With a photograph as the top layer and black text as the underlying image, choosing **Magic Combine** fills the text with the image.



Pseudocolor

Translates the layer's luminance into hue. You can use this method to turn a grayscale layer into a spectrum of color.



Normal

Works like the **Default** method; the layer covers the underlying image. The **Normal** method is the default mode in Photoshop.



Composite method

Example

Dissolve

Combines the image color with the layer color based on opacity



Multiply

Combines colors to create a darker color



Screen

Combines colors to create a lighter color



Composite method

Example

Overlay

Combines colors while preserving the highlights and shadows of the image color



Soft Light

Darkens or lightens colors depending on the luminance of the layer color



Hard Light

Multiplies or screens colors, depending on the luminance of the layer color



Composite method

Example

Darken

Colors with the image color or the layer color
— whichever is darker



Lighten

Colors with the image color or the layer color
— whichever is lighter



Difference

Subtracts one color from the other,
depending on which color has a greater
brightness value



Composite method

Example

Hue

Creates a color by combining the luminance and saturation of the image color with the hue of the layer color



Saturation

Creates a color by combining the luminance and hue of the image color with the saturation of the layer color



Color

Creates a new color by combining the luminance of the image color with the hue and saturation of the layer color. This method is the opposite of Luminosity.



Composite method

Example

Luminosity

Creates a new color from the hue and saturation of the image color and the luminance of the layer color. This method is the opposite of **Color**.



To change a layer's composite method

- 1 Select a layer.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, choose a composite method from the **Composite Method** list box.



You can also choose a composite depth method from the **Composite Depth** list box. For more information, see “Blending impasto with other layers” on page 475.

Creating and deleting layer masks

You can create a new, blank layer mask, or you can create a layer mask based on the layer's transparency. A layer mask based on transparency is white wherever the layer has content, and black in other areas. Intermediate levels of gray are partially transparent. For more information, see “Preserving layer transparency” on page 507.

You can delete layer masks you no longer need. You can also clear a layer mask without deleting it, leaving you with a blank mask.

Layer masks let you define what areas of a layer are visible in the document window. Masking originated as a technique for creating color separations, where sheets of masking material were hand-cut to define the color regions in an image. In the

Corel Painter digital workspace, the layer mask is a powerful tool for controlling image composition and effects.

Layer masks vs. channels

A layer mask is similar to an alpha channel. Both are grayscale images that you can create and edit. Although the **Channels** panel provides access to both channels and layer masks, their characteristics and functions are different:

- A layer mask is attached to a layer, but an alpha channel is independent.
- The canvas can have up to 32 alpha channels; each layer can have only one layer mask.
- Channels don't influence the visibility of the canvas image; a layer mask defines what areas of a layer's image are visible.
- An alpha channel, when loaded, protects designated areas of an image; a layer mask does not provide protection.
- A channel is enabled by loading it to a selection. A layer mask can be enabled and disabled at any time, and it can also be loaded to a selection.

For more information, see “Creating and copying channels” on page 529.



A layer mask for the butterfly layer is created based on its transparency. Black areas are transparent; white areas reveal the image.

To create a blank layer mask

- 1 Select a layer.
 - 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Create Layer Mask** button .
- The blank layer mask icon displays next to the layer name in the **Layers** panel.



The layer mask icon varies in appearance depending on how you're viewing the layers. If you are displaying layers as **No Thumbnails**, the icon is the same as the **Create Layer Mask** button . If you're viewing layers as any size of thumbnail, a small-scale representation of the mask displays as the icon.



You can also create a layer mask by choosing **Layers ▶ Create Layer Mask**.

To create a layer mask based on transparency

- 1 Select a layer.
- 2 Choose **Layers ▶ Create Layer Mask From Transparency**.

The layer mask icon displays next to the layer name in the **Layers** panel.



You can create layer masks based on transparency for pixel-based layers only. Other layers must first be converted to default layers by clicking the **Layer options** button  in the **Layers** panel, and choosing **Convert To Default Layer**.

Earlier versions of Corel Painter used layer visibility masks. If you have a file with a modified visibility mask that was created with an earlier version of Corel Painter, use this procedure to load the visibility mask to a layer mask.

To delete or clear a layer mask

- Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Delete a layer mask	<p>Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose Layers ▶ Delete Layer Mask. • In the Layers panel, select the layer mask and click the Delete button . • In the Layers panel, select the layer mask, click the Channel options button , and choose Delete Layer Mask. • In the Channels panel, click the Channel options button , and choose Delete. • Click the Delete button  at the bottom of the Channels panel.
Clear a layer mask	In the Channels panel, click the Channel options button  , and choose Clear .

Applying layer masks

If you like the result of a layer mask, you can apply it. This permanently removes the hidden parts of the layer and deletes the layer mask.

To apply a layer mask

- 1 Select a layer mask.
- 2 Choose **Layers ▶ Apply Layer Mask**.

Loading layer masks to selections

Although a layer mask does not protect areas of a layer from being edited, you can load a layer mask to a selection. The selection provides protection to the hidden parts of the layer. For more information, see “Selections and Transformations” on page 543.

To load a layer mask to a selection

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select a layer that has a layer mask.

- 2 **Control** + click the layer mask icon (Mac OS), or right-click the layer mask icon (Windows), and choose **Load Layer Mask To Selection**.

Selecting and viewing layer masks

Before you work with a layer mask, you must select it. You can also view a layer mask as a grayscale image. Selecting a layer mask and viewing it are distinct operations — you can select a layer mask without viewing it. You can also hide a layer mask.

To select a layer mask

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, choose a layer that has a layer mask.
The layer mask is displayed in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Channels** panel, click the layer mask.
 - In the **Layers** panel, click the layer mask icon next to the layer name.

To select a transparency mask from the Layers Panel

- In the **Layers** panel, perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Select the transparency mask for a layer	Press Command (Mac) or CTRL (Windows), and click the title or preview icon of a layer or layer group.
Add the transparency mask for a layer to another layer	Press Shift + Command (Mac) or Shift + CTRL (Windows), and click the title or preview icon of a layer or layer group.

To view a layer mask

- 1 Select a layer with a layer mask.
- 2 In the **Channels** panel, click the layer mask.
In this mode, the RGB image is hidden.

To hide a layer mask

- In the **Channels** panel, click the eye icon  next to the layer mask item, so that the icon changes to a closed eye .

Enabling and disabling layers masks

You can disable a layer mask to you view the entire layer, but you can re-enable it at any time.

To enable or disable a layer mask

- Select a layer mask.

To	Do the following
Enable a layer mask	Choose Layers ► Enable Layer Mask .
Disable a layer mask	Choose Layers ► Disable Layer Mask . A red 'X' is displayed over the layer mask icon.

Copying layer masks

You can copy a layer mask to an alpha channel or copy a channel to a layer mask. The name of a layer mask in the **Channels** panel reflects the name of the layer (*[Layer Name]* [Layer Mask]). Although you cannot change the name of a layer mask, it automatically updates if you change the layer name.

To copy a layer mask to a channel

- 1 Select a layer mask.
- 2 In the **Channels** panel, click the Channel options button , and choose **Duplicate**.
- 3 In the **Duplicate Channel** dialog box, choose **New** from the **Destination** list box.



You can also copy a layer mask to an existing channel, which replaces that channel. To do this, choose the channel to be replaced from the **Destination** list box.

To copy a channel to a layer mask

- 1 Select a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Click the **Create Layer Mask** button .
A blank layer mask is created.
- 3 In the **Channels** panel, select the channel you want to copy.
- 4 Click the **Channel options** button , and choose **Duplicate**.
- 5 In the **Duplicate Channel** dialog box, choose the layer mask from the **Destination** list box.
Corel Painter copies to the layer mask the portion of the channel that coincides with the layer content.

Inverting layer masks

You can invert a layer mask to make dark pixels light, and light pixels dark.

To invert a layer mask

- 1 Select a layer mask.
- 2 In the **Channels** panel, click the **Channel options** button , and choose **Invert**.

Editing layer masks

When you select a layer mask, you can edit it as you would edit a channel. You can paint in a layer mask; apply effects to it; fill it with a color, pattern, gradient, or weave; and feather it. You do not have to view a layer mask to edit it; you can select the layer mask, make changes to it, and view the resulting image immediately.



A layer mask before (left) and after (right) feathering.

When you edit a layer mask, you are making modifications to the mask, not to the layer's image. You can use shades of gray only; no colors are available. This is because the layer mask is a grayscale image that is separate from the RGB image.

The paint and effects you apply to a layer mask are reflected as follows:

- Applying white removes areas from the mask and reveals more of the layer.
- Applying black adds to the mask, which conceals more of the layer.
- Applying an intermediate gray value makes the mask semitransparent.

Importing and exporting layers

You can save your Corel Painter document in the RIFF format with “live” layers — the layers continue to function when you reopen the file. RIFF is the only format that preserves layers in their original state.

If you export a Corel Painter document in PSD (Photoshop) format, all layers convert to standard Photoshop transparent layers. Photoshop does not preserve groups; each layer in a group becomes its own Photoshop layer. For more information, see “Grouping layers” on page 502.

The following table describes how Corel Painter layer composite methods are covered to blend modes in Photoshop:

Corel Painter Composite Method	Photoshop Blend Mode	Corel Painter Composite Method	Photoshop Blend Mode
Gel	Darken	Overlay	Overlay
GelCover	not converted	Soft Light	Soft Light
Colorize	Color	Hard Light	Hard Light
Reverse-Out	Normal	Darken	Darken
Shadow Map	Multiply	Lighten	Lighten
Magic Combine	Lighten	Difference	Difference
Pseudocolor	Normal	Hue	Hue
Normal	Normal	Saturation	Saturation
Dissolve	Dissolve	Color	Color
Multiply	Multiply	Luminosity	Luminosity
Screen	Screen		

For more information, see “Blending layers by using composite methods” on page 510. If you save a file to a file format other than RIFF or PSD, the layers drop (or merge) into a single background image.

Working with reference layers

Reference layers get their image content from an external source — either a pixel-based layer in the current document or a separate file. They provide a low-resolution representation of the original image that you can quickly manipulate in ways that would otherwise require more time. Working with a reference layer allows you to resize, rotate, or slant a layer onscreen by dragging its handles. The changes are immediately displayed in the document window. When you finish making changes, you can commit the reference layer back to a standard layer. Corel Painter examines the source image to restore the original resolution.

You cannot edit the image data in a reference layer. If you try to paint on or apply effects to a reference layer, Corel Painter prompts you to commit it back to a pixel-based layer.

You can create a reference layer by basing it on an existing layer or by placing an image. For more information, see “Opening and placing files” on page 59.

To create a reference layer

- 1 Select a layer.
- 2 Choose **Layer ▶ Convert To Reference Layer**.

The layer’s icon in the **Layers** panel changes to an eight-handled shape , and an eight-handled box marks the boundary of the layer’s contents in the document window.

To modify a reference layer

- Select a reference layer.

To	Do the following
Resize a reference layer in one direction	Drag a side handle.

To	Do the following
Resize a reference layer in more than one direction at once	Drag a corner handle. If you want to maintain the layer proportions, hold down Shift as you drag. The pointer changes when you position it over a corner handle  .
Rotate a reference layer	Hold down Command (Mac OS) or Ctrl (Windows), and drag a corner handle. The pointer changes when you position it over a corner handle  .
Skew a reference layer	Hold down Command (Mac OS) or Ctrl (Windows), and drag a side handle. The pointer changes when you position it over a side handle  .

To commit a reference layer

- In the **Layers** panel, right-click a reference layer, and click **Convert To Default Layer**.

The conversion process might take a few seconds, depending on the size and quality of the layer.

Storing layers as images in the Image Portfolio

The **Image Portfolio** is a convenient place to store layers as images so you can use them again.

You can create your own **Image Portfolio** libraries to organize images by category. When you're creating a library, keep in mind that the smaller the library, the easier it will be to see its contents at a glance.

You can also move items between **Image Portfolio** libraries. For more information, see "Working with libraries" on page 45.

To display the Image Portfolio panel

- Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Images**.

If the **Image Portfolio** panel is not expanded, double-click the **Image Portfolio** panel tab.

To add a layer to the Image Portfolio

- 1 Select a layer.
- 2 In the toolbox, click the **Layer Adjuster** tool .
- 3 In the **Image Portfolio** panel, click the **Image Portfolio options** button , and choose **Add Image To Portfolio**.

The layer is cut from the current document.

- 4 In the **Save Image** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** box.



The **Image Portfolio** holds only pixel-based layers. If you want to add a shape, Watercolor, Liquid Ink, or dynamic layer to the **Image Portfolio**, you must first convert it to a default layer. In the **Layers** panel, click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Convert To Default Layer**.

To use an image from the Image Portfolio

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Images**.
- 2 Double-click an item in the **Image Portfolio** panel to add it to the document window.



Corel Painter places the Image Portfolio item on a new layer.



Alpha Channels

Alpha channels, also referred to simply as channels, let you store and edit path-based and pixel-based selections in an active document. Corel Painter stores only the current selection by default, therefore, when you make a new selection, your previous selection is automatically lost. However, by saving the selection as an alpha channel, you can retain the selection information and load it in the image whenever you need it.

The alpha channel is a grayscale image that stores 8 bits of information per pixel, which means that each pixel can be assigned one of 256 levels of gray — from 0 (black) to 255 (white). White areas of the channel are selected, and black areas of the channel are protected. Intermediate levels of gray are partially protected. For example, areas that are 50% gray will allow 50% of the brushstroke or effect to get through the channel to the image.

This section contains the following topics:

- Creating and copying channels
- Generating channels automatically
- Importing and exporting alpha channels
- Selecting and viewing channels
- Setting channel attributes
- Deleting and clearing channels
- Editing channels

Creating and copying channels

You can create a channel from a selection, create a blank channel, or create a new channel by copying an existing channel. The channels are saved with the image and remain part of the file. Channels remain inactive (for canvas control) until you load them

as selections in the image. For more information, see “To load a selection from an alpha channel” on page 558.

Corel Painter lets you create up to 32 alpha channels. The channels are listed in the **Channels** panel and are available for selecting, displaying, and modifying.



*The **Channels** panel displays all of the alpha channels that are stored in the current document.*

To create a channel from a selection

- 1 Click a selection tool in the toolbox and make a selection.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Channels**.
- 3 In the **Channels** panel, click the **Save Selection as Channel** button .
- 4 Type a name in the **Name** box.



To apply an alpha channel as a selection, you must load it as a selection in the document window. For more information, see “To load a selection from an alpha channel” on page 558.



You can also open the **Channels** panel by pressing **Command + 5** (Mac) or **Ctrl + 5** (Windows).

To create a blank channel

- In the **Channels** panel, do one of the following:
 - Click the Channel options button , and choose **New**.

- Click the **New Channel** button .

To copy a channel

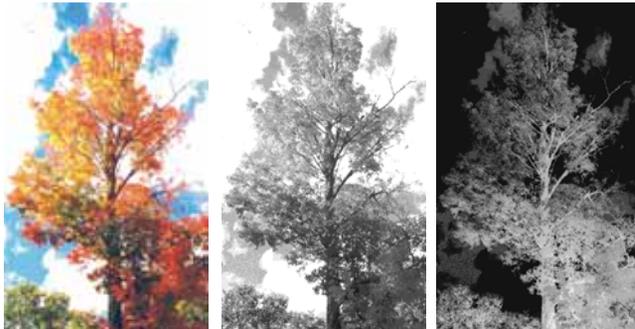
- 1 In the **Channels** panel, choose a channel from the list.
- 2 Click the **Channel options** button , and choose **Duplicate**.
- 3 In the **Duplicate Channel** dialog box, choose **New** from the **Destination** list box.



You can also copy a channel to an existing channel, so that the existing channel is replaced. To do this, choose the existing channel from the **Destination** list box.

Generating channels automatically

Corel Painter can automatically generate a channel based on the light and dark areas of a number of sources, including paper, pattern, and clone source. For example, you can create a selection based on the luminance values of a clone. You can also create a channel based on a range of colors. These methods are similar to automatically generating pixel-based selections. For more information, see “Creating pixel-based selections” on page 549.



An image (left), the channels created using image luminance (middle), and inverted image luminance (right).

To generate a channel based on luminance

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, do one of the following:
 - To generate a new channel, choose the **RGB** channel from the list.

- To replace a channel, choose it from the list.
- 2 Click the Channel options button , and choose **New From**.
 - 3 In the **New From** dialog box, choose one of the following options from the list box:
 - **Paper** — uses the current paper texture to create the channel
 - **3D Brush Strokes** — creates a channel based on the difference between the current image and the clone source. If no clone source is selected, Corel Painter uses the current pattern.
 - **Original Selection** — works only when performing offset sampling between documents. It allows you to create a channel in the sampling destination document that is based on a selection made in the sampling source document. For best results, the dimensions of the source and destination documents should match. You must establish a link between an offset sampling source and destination document for this option to be available. For more information, see “Performing offset sampling” on page 165.
 - **Image Luminance** — creates a channel based on the current image’s light and dark areas. For **Image Luminance** to be effective, the image must have high contrast. Images with low contrast produce a semisolid channel, without clear delineation between the selected and protected areas.
 - **Original Luminance** — produces a channel based on the clone source’s light and dark areas. This option lets you import an image to the channel. If no clone source is selected, Corel Painter uses the current pattern.
 - **Current Color** — creates a channel based on pixels of the current main color. Areas of the current color are protected; the rest of the image is selected. You might want to use the **Dropper** tool to pick a color from the image before using the **Current Color** option.

If you want to invert the channel, click the **Invert Channel** button .



Like a grayscale image, a channel can have 256 values in it. Inverting a channel is equivalent to creating the negative of a grayscale image. For example, a pixel with 80% luminance will have 20% luminance when inverted. A pixel with 30% luminance will have 70% luminance when inverted.

To generate a color-based channel

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, do one of the following:
 - To generate a new channel, choose the RGB channel from the list.
 - To replace a channel, choose it from the list.

- 2 Click the Channel options button , and choose **New From Color Range**.
- 3 With the **Color** dialog box open, click in the document window to pick a color.
- 4 The color you select is the middle of the range of colors used to create the channel.
- 5 In the **Color** dialog box, adjust the **H Extents** (hue), **S Extents** (saturation), and **V Extents** (value) sliders.
These sliders control the selected range. You can drag the limits of the range in either direction.
- 6 Adjust the **H Feather** (hue), **S Feather** (saturation), and **V Feather** (value) sliders to control the feathering at the edges of the color space extents.
This helps soften the edges of the channel.
If you want to invert the channel, click the **Invert Channel** button .



The channel displays as a red overlay on the image in the **Preview** window of the **Color** dialog box. You can drag in the **Preview** window to display other parts of the image.

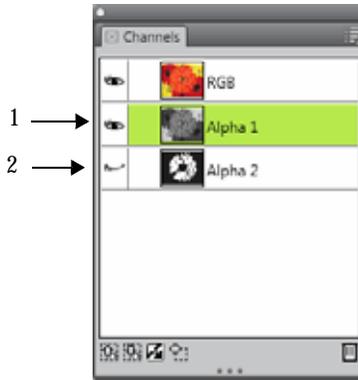
Importing and exporting alpha channels

When you save a file to the Corel Painter file format (RIFF), the alpha channels that are stored in the file are retained. They are also retained when exporting Corel Painter files in the Adobe Photoshop (PSD) format. In addition, if you import an Adobe Photoshop file that contains alpha channels in Corel Painter, the alpha channels are supported.

It is important to note that when you open RGB-based Adobe Photoshop files in Corel Painter, anything in the alpha channels (#4 and above) appear as a channel in Corel Painter. Conversely, when you export your Corel Painter file in the Photoshop format, all channels are placed into channels #4 and above.

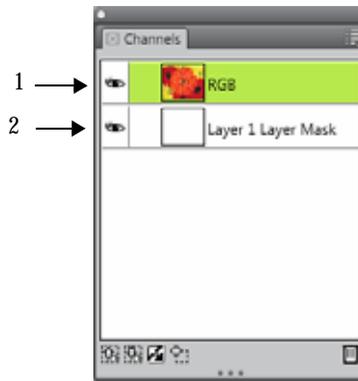
Selecting and viewing channels

You can select and view all alpha channels that are stored in the active document from the **Channels** panel. Selecting and viewing a channel are distinct operations — you can view a channel without selecting it, and you can select a channel without viewing it. If you want to edit a particular channel, you must select it.



*You can view or hide a channel by clicking the eye icon next to the channel's thumbnail in the **Channels** panel. When the eye is open (1), the channel displays in the document window. When the eye is closed (2), the channel is hidden.*

The Channels panel also lists the RGB color image. In addition, if a layer is selected, and the layer has a layer mask, the Channels panel also lists the layer mask. For more information, see “Creating and deleting layer masks” on page 518.



*The **Channels** panel displays the **RGB** color image (1) and the **Layer Masks** of selected layers (2).*

You can view the RGB image and more than one channel, but your editing applies only to the one item selected in the **Channels** panel — either the RGB image or a channel.



Left: The “wings” channel and the RGB image are displayed. Right: The “wings” and “body” channels are displayed as red overlays on the RGB image. The eye icons for both channels and for RGB are open.

Corel Painter offers two ways to view a channel — as a colored overlay on the image or in grayscale. Colored overlays are red by default, but you can change the color. For more information, see “To set channel attributes” on page 536.

To display the channels panel

- Choose **Window ▶ Channels**.

If the panel is not expanded, double-click the panel tab.

To select a channel

- In the **Channels** panel, choose a channel from the list.



When you want to work on the image again, choose RGB from the list.

To view or hide a channel

To

Do the following

View a channel as a colored overlay

In the **Channels** panel, click the eye icon  next to the channel's thumbnail. In this mode, the RGB image is always displayed.

To	Do the following
View a channel as a grayscale image	In the Channels panel, make sure the channel is hidden (eye closed ) and not selected, and click the channel name. In this mode, the RGB image is hidden.
Hide a channel	Click the eye icon  next to the channel item to close the eye  .



A channel protecting the wings and body is displayed in grayscale. The RGB image is hidden.

Setting channel attributes

You can change the appearance of channels by modifying their display attributes, which helps to distinguish one channel from another. These attributes do not affect the function of the channel; they affect only how the channel displays in the document window.

Corel Painter names new channels incrementally: Alpha 1, Alpha 2, and so on. Renaming a channel makes it easier to find a specific channel, especially if you have several in the document.

To set channel attributes

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, choose a channel from the list.
- 2 Click the Channel options button , and choose **Channel Attributes**.
- 3 In the **Channel Attributes** dialog box, drag the **Opacity** slider to set the channel display strength.
- 4 Click the **Color** chip, and choose a display color in the **Color** dialog box.

If you want to see the color overlay in grayscale, choose black.

A channel is easiest to use as an overlay when its color contrasts strongly with the predominant hue of the RGB image. You might want to use a different color for each channel.

5 Click **OK**.

6 Enable one of the following options to specify where the color overlay displays:

- **Masked Areas**
- **Selected Areas**

If you want to rename the channel, type a name in the **Name** box.



If you want the channel displayed at its full intensity, move the **Opacity** slider to 100%. Choose a lower value to display the channel more transparently so you can follow the underlying RGB image as you edit the channel.

Deleting and clearing channels

If you've finished working with a particular channel you can delete it. You can also clear a channel without deleting it, leaving you with a blank channel.

To delete a channel

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, choose a channel from the list.
- 2 Click the **Delete** button  at the bottom of the **Channels** panel.



You can also delete a channel by clicking the **Channel options** button , and choosing **Delete**.

To clear a channel

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, choose a channel from the list.
- 2 Click the **Channel options** button , and choose **Clear**.

Editing channels

You can edit a channel by modifying the size, shape, or opacity of its protected area, which ultimately becomes the protected area of the selection. The changes that you make to the channel do not directly affect the image until you load it as a selection. For more information, see “To load a selection from an alpha channel” on page 558.

Because the alpha channel is a grayscale image, you edit the channel by applying only white (to remove protected areas), black (to add protected areas), and shades of gray (to create semi-protected areas); no colors are available.

You can apply changes by selecting a brush and painting the changes in the channel.



In this example, the channel has a few stray areas that are unprotected (left). The stray areas were transformed into protected areas by applying black brushstroke (right).

In addition, you can apply effects, such as feathering to soften the transitions between light and dark areas. This introduces a bit of opacity to the channel.



A channel — before and after feathering.

You can also invert a channel to convert a protected area into an unprotected area.



A channel — before and after inversion.

In addition, you can introduce interesting effects by filling a channel with a pattern, gradient, or weave. For more information, see “Working with color fills” on page 229.

To paint in a channel

1 In the **Channels** panel, display and select the channel you want to work with.
If you want to paint only on a specific area of the channel, make a selection.

2 Choose the **Brush** tool  from the toolbox.

3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.

4 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and brush variant.

The **Pen** and **Airbrush** brush categories make good choices.

5 In the **Color** panel, choose one of the following:

- **Black** — adds to the protected area
- **White** — removes from the protected area
- **Grey** — applies a semi-protected area

When you paint in the channel, hue is irrelevant. The channel carries 8 bits of information and you need only set a level in that range. The value scale is between black and white.

6 Paint in the document window.

7 In the **Channels** panel, click the eye icon  next to the RGB channel’s thumbnail to display the channel in grayscale.

You can also

Control the brush opacity

Adjust the **Opacity** slider on the property bar.

You can also

Change the brush size

Type a value in the **Size** box, or adjust the slider.

To apply an effect to a channel

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, display and select the channel you want to work with.
If you want to apply the effect to a specific area of the channel, make a selection.
- 2 Choose an effect from the **Effects** menu.

To feather a channel

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, display and select the channel you want to work with.
- 2 Click the Channel options button , and choose **Feather**.
- 3 In the **Feather** dialog box, type a number of pixels.

To invert a channel

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, choose a channel from the list.
- 2 Click the **Invert Channel** button .

To fill a channel with a pattern

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, display and select the channel you want to work with.
If you want to fill only a specific area of the channel, make a selection.
- 2 Click **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Patterns**.
- 3 In the **Patterns** panel, click a pattern swatch.
- 4 Choose **Edit** ▶ **Fill**.
- 5 In the **Fill** dialog box, enable the **Pattern** option.
If you want to change the opacity, adjust the **Opacity** slider.

To fill a channel

- 1 In the **Channels** panel, display and select the channel you want to work with.
- 2 Choose the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox.

- 3 On the property bar, click the **Fill Image** button .
- 4 From the **Fill** list box on the property bar, choose one of the following:
 - **Current Color** — fills with the current color (a shade of gray). For information, see “Working with color fills” on page 229.
 - **Gradient** — fills with the selected gradient. For information, see “Applying gradients” on page 693.
 - **Source Image** — fills using the current clone source image. If you haven’t defined a clone source, Corel Painter fills with the current pattern. For information, see “Filling an area with a sampled image” on page 177.
 - **Weave** — fills with the selected weave. For information, see “Applying weaves” on page 727.
- 5 Open the **Fill** selector on the property bar, and click a swatch from the media library panel.
- 6 Click the area of the channel you want to fill.
If the result is not what you want, undo the fill, change the settings, and try again.

You can also

Specify the range of grey to be filled	On the property bar, type a value in the Tolerance box, or adjust the slider.
Specify the fill opacity for pixels outside the tolerance range	On the property bar, type a value in the Feather box, or adjust the slider.
Soften the edge of the fill	Enable the Anti-Alias button  on the property bar. Anti-aliasing is desirable when Feather is zero or extremely low.



The **Paint Bucket** tool applies a fill only to a visible channel. Make sure the channel’s eye icon  is open before using the **Paint Bucket** tool.



You can return to the default **Paint Bucket** tool settings by clicking the **Reset Paint Bucket Tool** button  on the property bar.



Selections and Transformations

Corel Painter includes various tools for selecting an area of the canvas to mark it for special treatment. You can make selections to change an area, to protect an area from change, or to apply a transformation.

This section contains the following topics:

Creating and saving selections

- Getting started with selections
- Creating path-based selections
- Creating pixel-based selections
- Creating selections from layers
- Choosing the protected area of a selection
- Saving selections as alpha channels

Viewing and modifying selections

- Working with the Selection Portfolio
- Viewing selections
- Inverting selections
- Softening the edges of selections
- Stroking selections
- Modifying the borders of selections
- Expanding or contracting selections
- Adding to or subtracting from selections

Transforming selections

- Preparing selections for transformations
- Moving selections
- Transforming a duplicate selection

- Scaling and rotating path-based selections
- Skewing and distorting path-based selections
- Canceling transformations

Getting started with selections

You can use selections to isolate an area of the canvas to apply effects or transformations, while protecting the unselected areas from the changes.

Selection types

Corel Painter supports two types of selections: path-based and pixel-based. The method that you use to create a selection determines its type.

- Path-based selections are defined by a closed path, for example a circle or a square. You can make path-based selections by using the **Rectangular Selection**, **Oval Selection**, **Lasso** tool, or by converting a shape. Path-based selections support many transformations that pixel-based selections do not. In addition, it's the only type of selection that you can store in the **Selection Portfolio**.
- Pixel-based selections are defined at the pixel level. You can create a pixel-based selection by using the **Magic Wand** tool. Corel Painter also includes options for auto-generating selections based on various image or clone characteristics.

You can convert a pixel-based selection to a path-based selection. For more information, see “To convert a pixel-based selection to a path-based selection” on page 549.

Selection methods

The following table describes the various methods for using selections.

To	Description
Constrain brushstrokes	Protects the area inside or outside the selection from painting
Transform	Moves, scales, rotates, skews, or distorts an area
Apply an image effect	Applies an effect to only an isolated area. You can also set different levels of protection within a selection to create partial intensity of the effect.
Cut or copy	Removes, moves, or duplicates an area

To	Description
Copy to a new layer	Copies or moves an area to a new layer
Stroke the selection	Applies a brushstroke along a selection's border
Create a channel	Saves a selection to a channel

Selection tools

The following table describes all of the available selections tools.

Tool		Description
Rectangular Selection		Creates rectangular and square selections (path-based)
Oval Selection		Creates oval selections (path-based)
Lasso tool		Creates freehand selections (path-based)
Polygonal Selection tool		Selects an area based on different points set in an image which are anchored by straight line segments (path-based)
Magic Wand tool		Selects pixels of similar color by clicking or dragging in an image (pixel-based)
Transform tool		Modifies path-based selections by using different transformation modes
Selection Adjuster tool		Selects, moves, and manipulates path-based selections

Selection storage

In Corel Painter, each new selection automatically replaces the current selection, therefore, you need to store a selection in order to reuse it. Corel Painter includes two options for storing the selections that you want to reuse.

Option	Description
Alpha channels	Stores both path-based and pixel-based selections for the current document. You can modify alpha channels by combining them with the current selection.
Selection Portfolio	Stores path-based selections in a library to make them accessible from any document

Creating path-based selections

You can create path-based selections that are rectangular or oval. If you need more flexibility, you can create freehand selections by using the **Lasso** or the **Polygonal Selection** tools. The **Lasso** tool creates selections based on freehand segments. The **Polygonal Selection** tool selects an area with more precision by setting different points on the image and anchoring them using straight-line segments.

You can apply transformations only to path-based selections. However, you can convert any pixel-based selections to path-based selections in order to perform transformations. It's important to note that when converting a pixel-based selection, the modified selection is reduced to only two levels of protection: the inside or the outside of the selection is protected. For more information, see “Choosing the protected area of a selection” on page 554.

In addition, if you select multiple layers prior to performing a transformation on a path-based selection, the transformation applies to the selected area across any layers that are currently selected. For example, if you select a layer group, the selection and transformation is applied to all layers within that group. Therefore, make sure to select only the desired layers before performing a transformation.

You can also select the entire canvas or create path-based selections by converting shapes or pixel-based selections. Converting a shape to create a path-based selection is useful for selecting an area that is identical to an existing shape or text.

To make an oval or a circular selection

- 1 Choose **Window** ► **Layers**.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, do one of the following:
 - Click a layer.
 - Click a layer group.

- Hold down **Command + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Shift** (Windows), and click each layer you want to select.

3 Perform a task from the following table.

To select	Do the following
An oval area	Choose the Oval Selection tool  from the toolbox. Drag in the document window to select an area.
A circular area	Choose the Oval Selection tool  from the toolbox. While dragging the selection in the document window, hold down the Shift key.



Whenever you create a selection, Corel Painter deactivates the previous selection.

To make a rectangular or square selection

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Layers**.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, do one of the following:
 - Click a layer.
 - Click a layer group.
 - Hold down **Command + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + Shift** (Windows), and click each layer you want to select.
- 3 Perform a task from the following table.

To select	Do the following
A rectangular area	Choose the Rectangular Selection tool  from the toolbox. Drag in the document window to select an area.
A square area	Choose the Rectangular Selection tool  from the toolbox. While dragging the selection in the document window, hold down the Shift key.

To make a freehand selection

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, do one of the following:
 - Click a layer.
 - Click a layer group.
 - Hold down **Command** + **Shift** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** + **Shift** (Windows), and click each layer you want to select.
- 3 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Make a freehand selection	Choose the Lasso tool  from the toolbox. Draw a freehand border around the area that you want to select in the document window.
Make a freehand selection with straight-edged segments	Choose the Polygonal Selection tool  from the toolbox. Click where you want to set the anchor points of the polygon selection, and double-click to set the last anchor point.



If you draw an open path with the **Lasso** tool , the endpoints are connected automatically with a straight line before the selection is created. When using the **Lasso** tool  or **Polygonal Selection** tool , you can switch from one tool to another by pressing **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows).

To select the entire canvas

- Choose **Select** ▶ **All**.

To convert a shape to a selection

- 1 Select the shape that you want to convert.
The shape must be closed.
- 2 Choose **Shapes** ▶ **Convert To Selection**.
The outline of the shape creates the selection path. Everything within the outline is fully selected.



You can also convert the current selection to a shape. For more information, see “To convert a selection to a shape” on page 769.

To convert a pixel-based selection to a path-based selection

- 1 Create a pixel-based selection.

For more information, see “Creating pixel-based selections” on page 549.

- 2 Choose **Select ▶ Transform Selection**.

Corel Painter generates paths from the outlines of the pixel-based selection. You can now use the **Transform** tool  for transformations.

Creating pixel-based selections

Corel Painter offers various methods for making pixel-based selections. The **Magic Wand** tool  selects groups of pixels according to color. You can adjust the settings to control the range of colors, and you can also choose to include only adjacent colors (contiguous) or only nonadjacent colors (noncontiguous).

In addition, there are ways to auto-generate pixel-based selections by using various image, clone, and color characteristics. For example, you can create a selection based on the luminance values of a clone.

Pixel-based selections provide 256 levels of protection to the canvas. Each pixel in the selection sets a level of protection for its corresponding color pixel in the RGB image. Opaque areas of the selection provide 100% protection and prevent brushstrokes and effects from marking the canvas. Clear areas of the selection provide no protection and allow brushstrokes and effects to mark the canvas. Brushstrokes and effects are partially applied to areas where the selection is shaded or semitransparent. As a result, you can paint and apply effects with varying levels of intensity within a selection.

You can move pixel-based selections, but you cannot resize or rotate them. To apply transformations to pixel-based selections, convert any pixel-based selections into path-based selections. For more information, see “To convert a pixel-based selection to a path-based selection” on page 549.

To select an area by using the Magic Wand tool

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Magic Wand** tool .

- 2 On the property bar, adjust the **Tolerance** slider to control the amount of variance allowed from the selected color with higher values creating a larger range of colors.
- 3 In the document window, do one of the following:
 - Click to select the color in the middle of the range of colors that you want to use for the selection.
 - Click and drag over an area to define the range of colors that you want to use for the selection.

It may take a moment for the selection to be calculated and loaded.

You can also

Create a selection with contiguous pixels	On the property bar, click the Contiguous button.
Create a new selection	On the property bar, click the New Selection button  and click in the document window.
Add to the current selection	On the property bar, click the Add To Selection button  and click the areas you want to add.
Remove an area from the current selection	On the property bar, click the Subtract From Selection button  and click the areas you want to add.



The default tolerance for selections is 32. This can be adjusted from 1 to 255. If you add to the current selection, you add to the range of values that the **Magic Wand** tool selects rather than create an additional selection with a unique seed color.



You can restrict a selection to a rectangular area by pressing **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows), and dragging a bounding rectangle in your image.

You can restore the default settings by clicking the **Reset Tool** button  on the property bar.



Adding to a selection by using the Magic Wand tool.

To auto-generate a selection based on image characteristics

- 1 Choose **Select** ▶ **Auto Select**.
- 2 From the **Using** list box, choose one of the following options:
 - **Paper** — creates a selection by using the current paper texture
 - **Image Luminance** — creates a selection based on the light and dark areas of the current image
 - **Current Color** — creates a selection of pixels based on the current main color. Before using this option, you can pick a color from the image by using the **Dropper** tool .

If you want to invert the selection, enable the **Invert** check box.

To auto-generate a selection based on clone characteristics

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source Panel**.
- 2 In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and choose the image that you want to set as the clone source.
- 3 Choose **Select** ▶ **Auto Select**.
- 4 From the **Using** list box, choose one of the following:
 - **3D Brush Strokes** — creates a selection that is based on the difference between the current image and the clone source. If no clone source is selected, the current pattern is used.
 - **Original Luminance** — produces a selection in the current document based on the light and dark areas of the clone source. If no clone source is selected, the current pattern is used.

If you want to invert the selection, enable the **Invert** check box.

To auto-generate a color-based selection

- 1 Choose **Select ▶ Color Select**.
- 2 Click in the document window to pick a color.
- 3 In the **Color Select** dialog box, adjust the **H Extents** (hue), **S Extents** (saturation), and **V Extents** (value) sliders to control the range of colors.
These sliders control the selected range. You can drag the limits of the range in either direction.
- 4 Adjust the **H Feather** (hue), **S Feather** (saturation), and **V Feather** (value) sliders to control the feathering at the edges of the color space extents.
Feathering helps soften the selection edge.
- 5 The **Preview** window shows the selected area as a red overlay on the image. Drag in the **Preview** window to see other parts of the document.

Creating selections from layers

You can create a selection from a layer, multiple layers, or layer group. You can also add the transparency mask of a layer, or layer group, to a previous selection. To modify a layer-based selection, you can subtract or intersect the transparency mask of a layer, or layer group, with a previous selection. Intersecting includes only those parts that are common to all selected layers. For more information, see “Getting started with layers” on page 480.

To create a selection from a layer

- With the **Layers** panel open, perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Select the content of a layer	Choose Select ▶ Select Layer Content . You can also select the content of a layer from the Layers panel, by holding down Command (Mac) or Ctrl (Windows), and clicking the title of the layer that you want to select.

To	Do the following
Select the content of a group of layers	Choose Select ▶ Select Group Content . You can also select the content of a layer group from the Layers panel, by clicking the group, and then holding down Command (Mac) or Ctrl (Windows), and clicking the title of the layer group that you want to select.
Add the transparency mask of the layer or layer group to the previous selection	In the Layers panel, hold down Shift + Command (Mac) or Shift + Ctrl (Windows), and click the titles of the layers that you want to add.
Subtract the transparency mask of the layer or layer group from the previous selection	In the Layers panel, hold down Option + Command (Mac) or Alt + Ctrl (Windows), and click the title of the layer that you want to subtract.
Intersect the transparency mask of a layer or layer group with the previous selection	In the Layers panel, hold down Shift + Option + Command (Mac) or Shift + Alt + Ctrl (Windows), and click the title of the layer that you want to intersect.
Create a selection from a Dynamic, Shape, or Text layer	In the Layers panel, click the Layer options button  , and choose Convert To Default Layer . Choose Select ▶ Load Selection . In the Load Selection dialog box, choose the transparency of the selected layer from the Load From list box, and enable the Replace Selection option.



You can also create a selection from a layer by choosing **Load Selection** from the **Select** menu. In the **Load Selection** dialog box, choose the transparency of the selected layer from the **Load From** list box, and enable the **Replace Selection** option.

Choosing the protected area of a selection

The drawing mode determines whether the inside or the outside of a selection is protected when you paint.

To specify the protected area of a selection

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Navigator**.
- 2 Click the **Open Navigator Settings** button , choose **Drawing Mode**, and then choose one of the following options:
 - **Draw Anywhere** — disables protection by the selection. Brushstrokes are allowed anywhere on the canvas. The selection is active only for applying effects and using the **Cut** or **Copy** command.
 - **Draw Outside** — protects the area inside the selection
 - **Draw Inside** — protects the area outside selection. This drawing mode is similar to using a stencil in that only the selected region accepts brushstrokes.

Saving selections as alpha channels

You can create alpha channels to store multiple selections in a document. An alpha channel is a temporary storage area for both path-based and pixel-based selections. To reuse a selection in other documents, you can store the selection in the **Selection Portfolio**. It is important to note that the **Selection Portfolio** stores only path-based selections. For more information see, “Working with the Selection Portfolio” on page 558.

You can create an alpha channel from the current selection to copy its editable and protected areas. You can also combine a new selection with one that was previously stored in an alpha channel. To reactivate a selection that was previously saved as an alpha channel, simply load it in the image. Loading a selection reactivates it on the canvas, where it controls painting and image effects.

Combining selections when saving or loading alpha channels

When you save or load alpha channels, you can combine the current selection with an existing alpha channel by adding, subtracting, or intersecting with the selection. Adding to a selection combines it with the existing channel. Subtracting a selection cuts it out of the existing channel. When intersecting a selection, you include only those parts that are common to the selection and the existing channel.

In the following set of owl images, the artist created and saved selections for each area that she wanted to work with separately — the eyes, the beak, and the outline. To show the selections clearly in these images, the selections were saved to channels, reloaded, and displayed as red overlays. For more information, see “To view or hide a channel” on page 535.

The following images show the step-by-step creation of a precise "face" selection that excludes the beak and eyes. The purpose of the precise selection of the face is to control the brushstrokes and constrain effects.

The image



The eye and beak channels (saved selections) are loaded and added. The combined selection is saved to the “eyebeak” channel.



The “outline” channel is loaded.



The “eyebeak” channel is loaded and subtracted from the “outline” channel. The resulting selection is saved to the “head” channel.



A “face” selection is drawn roughly by using the Lasso tool. The eyes, the beak, and a portion of the background are included.



The “head” channel (the outline with eyes and beak subtracted) is loaded and intersected with the rough “face” selection. This step removes the eyes, beak, and background portion. The resulting selection is saved to the “face” channel.



To save a selection to a new alpha channel

- 1 Create a selection.
- 2 Choose **Select ▶ Save Selection**.
- 3 Choose **New** from the **Save To** list box.

If you want to specify a name, type a name in the **Name** box.



Alpha channels are pixel based, therefore, any path-based selections are saved as pixel-based selections.

If you do not specify a name, the new channel is named incrementally with the previous channel: Alpha 1, Alpha 2, and so on.



You can also save a selection to a channel by clicking the **Save Selection As Channel** button  in the **Channels** panel.

To combine a selection with an existing alpha channel

- 1 Create a selection.
- 2 Choose **Select ▶ Save Selection**.
- 3 Choose a channel from the **Save To** list box.
- 4 In the **Operation** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **Replace Mask** — replaces the channel with the current selection
 - **Add to Mask** — combines the current selection with the chosen channel
 - **Subtract From Mask** — subtracts the current selection from the chosen channel

- **Intersect With Mask** — determines the intersection of the selection and the chosen channel, and saves the intersection to the channel



You can also save a selection to a channel by clicking the **Save Selection As Channel** button  in the **Channels** panel.

To load a selection from an alpha channel

- 1 Choose **Select** ▶ **Load Selection**.
- 2 Choose a channel from the **Load From** list box.
- 3 In the **Operation** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **Replace Selection** — replaces the current selection with the chosen channel
 - **Add To Selection** — adds the channel to the current selection
 - **Subtract From Selection** — subtracts the channel from the current selection. In other words, the channel is “cut away” from the selection.
 - **Intersect With Selection** — determines the intersection of the channel and the current selection. This intersection becomes the new selection.



You can also load a selection from an alpha channel by clicking the **Load Channel As Selection** button  in the **Channels** panel.

Working with the Selection Portfolio

You can store any of the path-based selections that you want to reuse in the **Selection Portfolio**, which is a library for storing selections. You can add your selections to the default library, or create your own library. For more information, see “Working with libraries” on page 45. You can also browse and use any of the available sample selections in the **Selection Portfolio**.

To store a selection in the portfolio

- 1 Create the path-based selection you want to store.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Selections**.
- 3 In the toolbox, click the **Selection Adjuster** tool .
- 4 In the **Selection Portfolio** panel, click the **Selection Portfolio options** button , and choose **Add Image To Portfolio**.

5 In the **Save Selection** dialog box, type a name for the selection.

To use a selection from the portfolio

- Double-click a selection in the **Selection Portfolio** panel.

The selection replaces the previous selection and appears in its original position on the canvas, provided that the document dimensions are the same.

Viewing selections

You can turn a selection off and reactivate it later. In addition, options are available for controlling the display of the selection marquee, which is the visible border of the selection.

To turn off a selection

- Choose **Select ▶ None**.



You can also turn off a selection by clicking outside it with the **Oval Selection** tool , the **Rectangular Selection** tool , or the **Lasso** tool .

To reactivate a selection

- Choose **Select ▶ Reselect**.



This command is available only if you have previously turned off a selection.

To hide or show the selection marquee

- From the menu bar, choose one of the following:
 - **Select ▶ Hide Marquee**.
 - **Select ▶ Show Marquee**.



The drawing mode remains in effect even when the marquee is hidden. For more information, see “Choosing the protected area of a selection” on page 554.

Inverting selections

You can invert a selection, which deselects the previously selected area and selects the previously unselected area.



The marquee indicates that the flower is selected (left). After inverting the selection, the marquees, that surround both the canvas and the flower, indicate that everything but the flower is selected (right).

A pixel-based selection can include 256 values, like a grayscale image. An inverted pixel-based selection is equivalent to the negative of a grayscale image. For example, a pixel that has 80% luminance will have 20% luminance when inverted.

To invert a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Selection Adjuster** tool , and then click a selection.
- 2 From the menu bar, choose **Select ▶ Invert Selection**.



To produce a unique effect, you can nudge the selection by a few pixels by using the **Selection Adjuster** tool, clicking the selection, and then pressing an arrow key on your keyboard a few times. This technique works only when the selection is directly on the canvas, it does not work if the selection is on a layer.

Softening the edges of selections

You can soften the edges of a path-based selection by anti-aliasing or feathering. Anti-aliasing smooths the edges of a selection by modifying the color transition between the pixels. Feathering, on the other hand, softens the edges by gradually increasing the transparency of the pixels along the edge of the selection.

To apply anti-aliasing to a selection

- 1 Create a selection by using one of the selection tools.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Anti-alias** button .

To feather the edge of a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Selection Adjuster** tool , and then click a selection.
- 2 From the menu bar, choose **Select ▶ Feather**.
- 3 In the **Feather Selection** dialog box, specify the number of pixels that you want to feather.



When the selection marquee is shown, feathering may be difficult to see. It is easier to see the effect of feathering if you save the selection to a channel and view the channel. For more information, see “To view or hide a channel” on page 535.

Stroking selections

You can apply a brushstroke to a path-based selection. Corel Painter uses the current brush variant, brush size, color, and paper texture to apply a stroke along the border of a selection. Stroking selections is an excellent way to make brushstrokes follow specific contours.

Setting the drawing mode controls whether brushstrokes are placed inside, outside, or on both sides of the selection border. For more information, see “Choosing the protected area of a selection” on page 554.

To stroke a selection

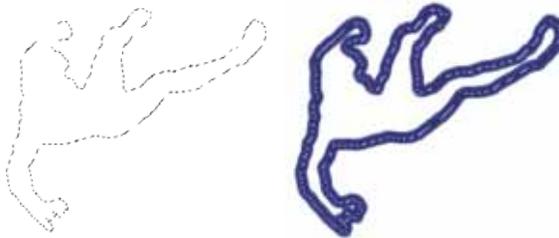
- 1 Create a path-based selection.
- 2 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool .
- 3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 4 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.
- 5 Click a color in the **Color** panel.
- 6 On the property bar, type a value in the **Size** box, or adjust the pop-up slider.

- 7 Click the drawing mode icon in the lower-left corner of the document window, and choose a drawing mode.
- 8 From the menu bar, choose **Select ▶ Stroke Selection**, and repeat the command to build strokes.

You can use different brushes while building strokes.



To produce a unique effect, you can nudge the selection by a few pixels by using the **Selection Adjuster** tool, clicking the selection, and then pressing an arrow key on your keyboard a few times. This technique works only when the selection is directly on the canvas, it does not work if the selection is on a layer.



*Stroking a selection while using the **Draw Anywhere** drawing mode lets you apply strokes to both sides of the selection border.*

Modifying the borders of selections

You can modify the border width of path-based selections. You can also smooth a selection border by removing sharp edges, rounding corners, and straightening the outline path.

To modify the border of a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Selection Adjuster** tool , and then click a selection.
- 2 From the menu bar, choose **Select ▶ Modify ▶ Border**.
- 3 In the **Border Selection** dialog box, specify the number of pixels for the width of the border.



Border selection with airbrush strokes applied.

To smooth a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Selection Adjuster** tool , and then click a selection.
- 2 From the menu bar, choose **Select ▶ Modify ▶ Smooth**.
- 3 Repeat the command from the previous step until the path is sufficiently smooth.



Selection before (left) and after (right) smoothing.

Expanding or contracting selections

You can expand or contract a selection by a set number of pixels.

To expand or contract a selection

To	Do the following
Expand a selection	Choose Select ▶ Modify ▶ Widen . In the Widen Selection dialog box, specify the number of pixels.
Contract a selection	Choose Select ▶ Modify ▶ Contract . In the Contract Selection dialog box, specify the number of pixels.

Adding to or subtracting from selections

You can adjust the size and shape of a selection by adding or subtracting selection areas.

To add to a selection

- 1 Create a selection by using one of the selection tools.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Add To Selection** button .
- 3 Select the area that you want to add.

If you are using the **Oval Selection** tool  or the **Rectangular Selection** tool , you can select a circular or square area by holding down **Shift** while dragging.



You can also add to a selection by holding down **Shift** and selecting the area that you want to add. If you are using the **Oval Selection** tool  or the **Rectangular Selection** tool  and you want to select a circular or square area, you need to release **Shift** for a moment and then hold down **Shift** again while dragging.

When making selections, you can use any combination of selection tools, including the **Magic Wand** tool . If you combine pixel- and path-based selections, the result is a pixel-based selection. For more information about creating pixel-based selections with the **Magic Wand** tool, see “To select an area by using the Magic Wand tool” on page 549.



Adding to a path-based selection.

To subtract from a selection

- 1 Create a selection by using one of the selection tools.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Subtract From Selection** button .

3 Select the area that you want to subtract.

If you are using the **Oval Selection** tool  or the **Rectangular Selection** tool , you can select a circular or square selection by holding down **Shift** while dragging.



You can also subtract from a selection by holding down **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows) and selecting the area you want to subtract. If you are using the **Oval Selection** tool  or the **Rectangular Selection** tool  and you want to select a circular or square area, you need to hold down **Option + Shift** (Mac OS) or **Alt + Shift** (Windows) while dragging.



Subtracting from a path-based selection.

You can also load selections from the **Selection Portfolio**, a library of ready-to-use selections. In addition, you can use Boolean operations to combine existing selections with alpha channels.

Preparing selections for transformations

Before attempting to transform a selection, it's important to determine if it's path-based or pixel-based because the selection type determines which transformations you can perform. For example, path-based selections support many transformations that pixel-based selections do not. However, you can convert a pixel-based selection to a path-based selection to apply transformations to it. For more information, see “To convert a pixel-based selection to a path-based selection” on page 549.

To prepare a selection for a transformation, you can set the reference point around which the transformation is performed. The reference point is located at the center of the selection by default.

You can also apply transformation simultaneously across multiple layers. For more information, see “Transforming layers” on page 495.

To determine the selection type

- In the toolbox, click the **Selection Adjuster** tool , and then click a selection.
 - If the selection displays handles, the selection is path-based.
 - If the selection does not have handles, it is pixel-based.

To set the reference point for a transformation

- 1 For a selection made by using the **Selection Adjuster** tool , choose the **Transform** tool  from the toolbox.
If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .
- 2 Point to the center of the selection’s bounding box.
- 3 Drag the **Reference Point** to new location on the canvas.
You can place the **Reference Point** outside the selection.



You can reset the **Reference Point** to its default location by clicking the **Reset Reference Point** button  on the property bar or choosing the **Edit ▶ Transform ▶ Reset Reference Point**.

Moving selections

You can move both path-based and pixel-based selections to a new location on the canvas.

To move a selection

- 1 For a selection made by using the **Selection Adjuster** tool , choose the **Transform** tool  from the toolbox.
If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Move** button .

- 3 While staying within the bounding box, click the selection, and then drag it to a new position on the canvas.

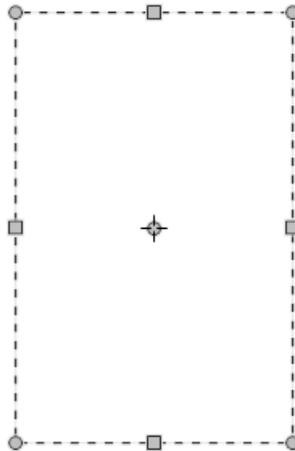
To display the layers in full-color before committing the transformation, click the **Fast Preview** button on the property bar.

- 4 On the property bar, click the **Commit Transformation** button .

If you prefer, you can apply the transformation by pressing **Enter**.



You can move a pixel-based selection with the **Transform** tool ; however, if a portion of the selection moves off the canvas, it is subtracted from the selection.



*To reposition a selection, use the **Move** tool, and drag the selection to a new position. A rectangular marquee appears while you are dragging the selection.*

Transforming a duplicate selection

You can transform a copy of a selection or the contents of an active layer.

To transform a duplicate

- 1 Hold down **Option** (Mac) or **Alt** (Windows), and choose the **Transform** tool  from the toolbox.

If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .

- 2 On the property bar, click a transformation mode.

The transformation is applied to copied content.



You can also transform a duplicate by clicking **Command + Shift + Option + T** (Mac) or **CTRL + Shift + Alt + T** (Windows).

Scaling and rotating path-based selections

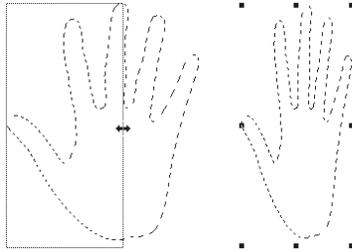
You can scale or rotate path-based selections. Scaling lets you change the dimensions of a selection. You can also scale an object proportionally by preserving its aspect ratio.

To scale a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Transform** tool .
If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, then select the **Transform** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Scale** button .
- 3 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Scale a selection in one dimension	Drag a side, top, or bottom handle. On the property bar, click the Commit Transformation button  .
Scale a selection in two dimensions	Drag a corner handle. On the property bar, click the Commit Transformation button  .
Scale while maintaining the selection's shape, or "aspect ratio"	Hold down Shift while you drag a corner handle. On the property bar, click the Commit Transformation button  .
Scale around the reference point while maintaining the selection's shape, or "aspect ratio"	Hold down Alt + Shift (Windows) or Option + Shift (Mac), and drag a corner handle. On the property bar, click the Commit Transformation button  .

To	Do the following
Scale around the reference point	Hold down Alt (Windows) or Option (Mac), and drag a corner handle. On the property bar, click the Commit Transformation button  .



Drag a side handle to scale horizontally.



You can also scale a selection by choosing **Edit ▶ Transform ▶ Scale**, and specifying the horizontal and vertical scale percentages in the dialog box.

To rotate a selection

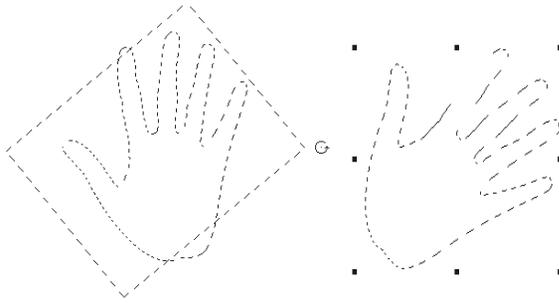
- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Transform** tool .

If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Rotate** button .
- 3 Move the pointer outside the border of the selection's bounding box.
- 4 Drag a corner handle.

If you want to constrain the rotation by 15-degree increments, hold down **Shift** while dragging.
- 5 On the property bar, click the **Commit Transformation** button .



You can also **Rotate** a selection by choosing **Edit ▶ Transform ▶ Rotate**, and specifying the rotation angle in degrees in the dialog box. A positive number rotates clockwise; a negative number rotates counterclockwise.



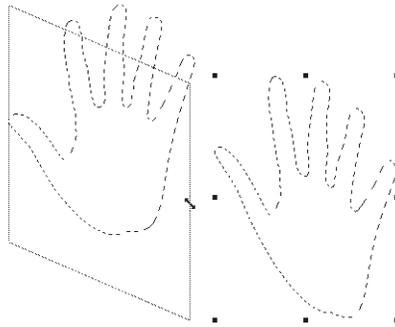
Rotating a selection.

Skewing and distorting path-based selections

You can skew and distort path-based selections. Skewing slants the vertical and horizontal dimensions of a selection non-proportionally. Distorting a selection lets you move the sides or corners of a selection in different directions. For example, you can crush or stretch the selection. In addition, you can use perspective distortion to give an object the appearance of depth. Skewing distortion allows you to achieve a 3D look.

To skew a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Transform** tool .
If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Skew** button .
- 3 Move the pointer outside the border of the selection's bounding box.
- 4 Drag a side handle.
If you want to skew only the selected side, hold down **Alt** (Windows) or **Option** (Mac) while dragging the side handle.
- 5 On the property bar, click the **Commit Transformation** button .



Skewing a selection.

To distort a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Transform** tool .

If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Distort** button .
- 3 Drag a corner handle.

If you want to constrain the distortion to the horizontal or vertical axis, hold down **Shift** while dragging a corner handle.

If you want to distort the selection relative to the **Reference Point**, hold down **Alt** (Windows) or **Option** (Mac) while dragging a corner handle.
- 4 On the property bar, click the **Commit Transformation** button .



A selection before (left) and after (right) distorting.

To distort perspective in a selection

- 1 In the toolbox, click the **Transform** tool .

If the **Transform** tool is not displayed in the toolbox, click and hold the **Layer Adjuster** tool  to open the flyout, and then choose the **Transform** tool .

2 On the property bar, click the **Perspective Distortion** button .

3 Drag a corner handle.

If you want to constrain the distortion to the horizontal or vertical axis, hold down **Shift** while dragging a corner handle.

4 On the property bar, click the **Commit Transformation** button .



A selection before (left) and after (right) perspective distorting.

Canceling transformations

If you are not satisfied with the transformation, you can cancel it and return the selection to its previous state.

To cancel a transformation

- Click the **Cancel Transformation** button  on the property bar, or press **Esc**.



Common options for effects

Corel Painter includes a wide array of effects that you can use to alter images. The effects are organized in four main categories:

- Tonal control
- Surface control
- Focus
- Esoterica

To control each of the effects, you need to modify their individual settings. However, the effects do have some options in common.

This section contains the following topics:

- Fading effects
- Applying recently used effects
- Changing effects with open panels
- Applying effects using source luminance

Fading effects

You use the **Fade** control to undo a percentage of the last effect applied to the image. You can use this feature to control the intensity of an effect.



Fade was applied to the image (right) to undo a percentage of the last effect (left).

To fade an effect

- 1 Choose **Edit ▶ Fade**.

To apply **Fade**, you must have previously applied an effect to the image.

- 2 In the **Fade** dialog box, move the slider.

If you change your mind, choose **Edit ▶ Undo**.

Applying recently used effects

At the top of the **Effects** menu, Corel Painter displays the last two effects you applied. This lets you quickly reapply frequently used effects. You can also use keyboard shortcuts to apply the last two effects.

To reapply a recently used effect

- Do one of the following:
 - Choose **Effects**, then choose one of the options at the top of the menu.
 - Press **Command + /** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + /** (Windows).



You can also apply a shortcut key to the **2nd Last Effect** command by clicking **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ Customize Keys**. Clicking the **Effects** category in the **Application Commands** list, clicking the **2nd Last Effect** command to select it, and typing a shortcut key in the **Shortcut** column.

Changing effects with open panels

To experiment with an effect, you must display all required panels before choosing an effect. For example, the **Color Overlay** effect combines the selected paper texture and main color to define the overlay. If the **Papers** and **Color** panels are open when you choose the effect, you can change paper grains and colors to create different overlays before applying the effect to your image. Any changes in the paper or color appear in the **Preview** window in the **Color Overlay** dialog box. You can move an effect's dialog box around on your screen, if necessary, for full access to other panels.

Applying effects using source luminance

With Corel Painter, you can apply some effects to an image by using the luminance values of a specified source, which can include an external source or the luminance of the image itself. The intensity of the effect on the image is based on the light and dark values of the source. A larger degree of change to the light areas of the source, and a smaller degree of change is applied to dark areas. For example, when you choose **Paper** as a source, the effect is applied according to the light and dark areas of the paper selected in the **Paper Libraries** panel. You can also choose a pattern or external image (clone source) as a luminance source.

The luminance source options are listed in the **Using** list box and they vary between effects. The luminance options can include:

- **Paper**
- **Image luminance**
- **Original luminance (pattern or clone source)**
- **3D Brushstrokes**
- **Alpha channel or layer mask** (Note: This option is available only if your document has a channel or a layer with a layer mask.)

These options are explained in greater detail in the Help for each of the effects. The best way to see how these options affect your images is to try them.



Using focus and esoterica effects

Corel Painter includes **Focus** effects for sharpening, softening, motion blurring, and distorting image. It also includes a collection of **Esoterica** effects, which let you transform images in various ways.

This section contains the following topics:

Focus effects

- Applying Smart Blur
- Applying Camera Motion Blur
- Applying Depth of Field
- Applying Glass Distortion
- Applying Motion Blur
- Sharpening focus
- Softening focus
- Applying Zoom Blur

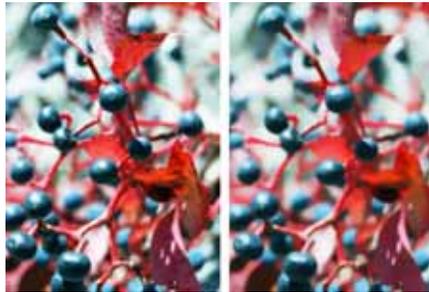
Esoterica effects

- Applying Marbling
- Automatically cloning an image
- Applying the Auto Van Gogh effect
- Applying Blobs
- Creating custom tiles
- Applying Grid Paper
- Applying Growth effects
- Applying Highpass
- Applying the Maze effect
- Placing elements

- Applying the Pop Art Fill effect

Applying Smart Blur

The **Smart Blur** effect softens the appearance of an image by smoothing out the colors and sharp details. The effect produces a result that is similar to applying soft brushstrokes. You can use **Smart Blur** to quickly apply a painterly effect to an image.



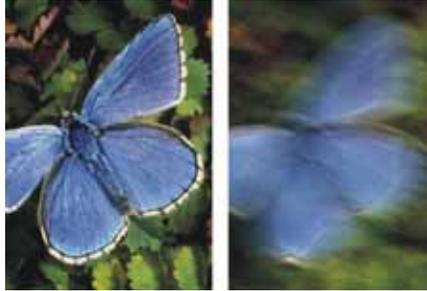
Before (left) and after (right) using Smart Blur.

To apply Smart Blur

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Smart Blur**.
- 3 In the **Smart Blur** dialog box, adjust the **Amount** slider.

Applying Camera Motion Blur

The **Camera Motion Blur** effect creates a blur similar to what you'd get in a photograph by jostling the camera during a long exposure. It's particularly effective with an image showing lights on a dark background.



Before (left) and after (right) using Camera Motion Blur.

To apply Camera Motion Blur

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Camera Motion Blur**.
- 3 In the document window, drag to create the blur motion.

The direction and intensity of the blur is determined by your cursor movement. For example, fast movement produces a different blur than slow. A longer drag path increases the amount of blur. Straight, curved, and zigzag movements also produce different effects.
- 4 In the **Camera Motion Blur** dialog box, adjust the **Bias** slider to move the origin of motion along the drag path.

Applying Depth of Field

This effect creates a blur similar to the distance from the plane of camera focus in photography. You can specify the radius of the blurring effect in the image.



*The “M” is a floating shape. The blur on the shadow was created by using **Depth of Field**.*

There are five different methods for applying **Depth of Field**:

- **Uniform Color** — applies the effect uniformly to the image
- **Paper** — applies the effect by using the paper texture luminance (brightness) as a mapping model. More of the effect is applied to the dark areas in the paper grain; less of the effect is applied to the light areas. If you want to experiment with the effect, keep the **Papers** panel open while you apply the effect. This way you can switch to different papers and modify the paper controls.
- **Image Luminance** — uses the image’s luminance as the model for the effect. More of the effect is applied to dark areas in the original image; less color is applied to light areas.
- **Original Luminance** — uses the luminance of the clone source (or a pattern) as the model for the effect. More of the effect is applied to dark areas in the clone source (or pattern); less color is applied to light areas.
- **Alpha Channel or Layer Mask** — sets the values in the channel or layer mask as the model for the effect. More of the effect is applied to dark areas in the layer mask or channel; less color is applied to light areas. You can use this method only if you have a saved alpha channel or a layer mask in your image.

To apply **Depth of Field** uniformly

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Depth of Field**.
- 3 Choose **Uniform Color** from the **Using** list box.

- 4 Adjust any of the **Depth of Field** controls. For information, see “Depth of Field controls” on page 582.

To apply Depth of Field by using paper luminance

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Depth of Field**.
- 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
Darker regions of the source receive greater blur.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Depth of Field** controls. For information, see “Depth of Field controls” on page 582.

To apply Depth of Field by using image luminance

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Depth of Field**.
- 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
Darker regions of the source receive greater blur.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Depth of Field** controls. For information, see “Depth of Field controls” on page 582.

To apply Depth of Field by using clone or pattern luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.

- To use a pattern, choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
 - 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Focus ▶ Depth of Field**.
 - 4 Adjust any of the **Depth of Field** controls. For information, see “Depth of Field controls” on page 582.

To apply Depth of Field by using layer mask or channel luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a layer mask, choose **Window ▶ Layers**, and click the layer that contains a layer mask in the **Layers** panel.
 - To use an alpha channel, choose **Window ▶ Channels**, and click the alpha channel in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Focus ▶ Depth of Field**.
- 4 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
Darker regions of the source receive greater blur.
- 5 Adjust any of the **Depth of Field** controls. For information, see “Depth of Field controls” on page 582.

Depth of Field controls

- **Min Size** — sets the minimum radius of the blur regions
 - **Max Size** — sets the maximum radius of the blur regions
- The maximum size must be greater than the minimum size.

Applying Glass Distortion

The **Glass Distortion** effect creates the kind of distortions you would see if you were looking at your image through a sheet of glass. You can make your image appear as if it is behind the pebble glass of a shower door, or you can distort your image beyond recognition.

Glass Distortion works by relocating the pixels of the image based on a displacement map. The map is created by combining displacement information from a source with a preset map type.



Before (left) and after (right) applying Glass Distortion.

There are five sources of displacement information:

- **Paper** uses the information in a paper texture to displace pixels. More displacement is applied to light areas of the texture, and less to dark areas. Paper texture is good for creating the pebbled glass effect. Unless you want frosted glass, you'll probably want to increase the scale of the paper.
- **3D Brushstrokes** uses the difference in luminance between the brushstrokes applied to the clone and the current document
- **Image Luminance** uses the light and dark areas in the current document to determine the intensity of distortions
- **Original Luminance** uses the clone source's luminance. Use a tessellation as the clone source to produce a bumpy glass effect.
- **[Alpha channel]** or **[Layer mask]** uses the luminance of a channel or layer mask. More distortion appears in the light areas of the channel. You must have a saved alpha channel or layer mask to use this source.

To create a controlled distortion map, choose an alpha channel or a layer mask as a source. For example, gradations in the channel lead to a progressive distortion effect. Shapes in the channel produce distortions with distinct outlines.

To apply glass distortion by using paper luminance

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Focus ▶ Glass Distortion**.
- 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Glass Distortion** controls. For information, see “Glass Distortion controls” on page 586.

To apply glass distortion by using 3D brushstrokes

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Choose **File ▶ Clone**.
- 3 Apply brushstrokes to the clone.
- 4 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 5 Choose **Effects ▶ Focus ▶ Glass Distortion**.
- 6 Choose **3D Brush strokes** from the **Using** list box.
- 7 Adjust any of the **Glass Distortion** controls. For information, see “Glass Distortion controls” on page 586.

To apply glass distortion by using image luminance

- 1 To apply the effect to:

- The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Focus ▶ Glass Distortion**.
 - 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
 - 4 Adjust any of the **Glass Distortion** controls. For information, see “Glass Distortion controls” on page 586.

To apply glass distortion by using clone or pattern luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window ▶ Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Focus ▶ Glass Distortion**.
- 4 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 5 Adjust any of the **Glass Distortion** controls. For information, see “Glass Distortion controls” on page 586.

To apply glass distortion by using layer mask or channel luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a layer mask, choose **Window ▶ Layers**, and click the layer that contains a layer mask in the **Layers** panel.
 - To use an alpha channel, choose **Window ▶ Channels**, and click the alpha channel in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.

- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the Layers panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Focus ▶ Glass Distortion**.
 - 4 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
 - 5 Adjust any of the **Glass Distortion** controls. For information, see “Glass Distortion controls” on page 586.

Glass Distortion controls

- **Softness** — controls the transitions between displaced colors
Increasing the **Softness** setting creates more intermediate steps, which produces a smoother distortion. If you experience aliasing in a glass distortion, try increasing the **Softness** setting.
- **Refraction (Map type)** — displaces pixels in the same way that an optical lens bends light. This is the best map type for creating distortions that you’d expect from looking through glass.
- **Vector Displacement (Map type)** — moves pixels in a specific direction
- **Angle Displacement (Map type)** — moves pixels in different directions
- **Amount** — controls the degree of displacement. Moving the slider to the right increases the distortion.
- **Variance** — creates multiple variations in the neighborhood of the displacement. The result of increasing variance depends on the type of image and other settings.
- **Direction** — controls the direction of displacement. The 3 o’clock position corresponds to 0°. The Refraction map type is not dependent on direction.
- **Inverted** — inverts the selected source
- **Quality** — changes the quality of the distortion

Applying Motion Blur

This effect makes an image appear as if it has been blurred by movement. You can control the angle, radius, and direction of the blurring effect.



The Motion Blur effect.

To apply a Motion Blur effect

1 To apply the effect to:

- The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
- A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.

2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Motion Blur**.

In the **Motion Blur** dialog box, adjust the following sliders:

- **Radius** — sets the amount of blur. Moving the slider to the right makes the image look as though it's moving faster.
- **Angle** — sets the direction in which the image appears to travel. A setting of 0° blurs in the direction of 3 o'clock.
- **Thinness** — blurs the image in a direction perpendicular to the angle you choose with the **Angle** slider.

Sharpening focus

The **Sharpen** effect heightens contrast by intensifying highlights and shadows. You can create sharper images by using either the **Gaussian** or **Circular** aperture options.

Gaussian aperture sharpens the red, green, and blue components of color; **Circular** aperture sharpens an image based on luminance.



Before (left) and after (right) applying Sharpen.

To sharpen focus

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Sharpen**.
- 3 In the **Sharpen** dialog box, enable an aperture option.
- 4 Use the following guidelines to adjust the sliders:
 - **Amount** — determines how much of the edge of an element is affected
 - **Highlight** — determines the intensity of the bright areas. Move the slider to the right to brighten the highlights.
 - **Shadow** — determines the depth of the shadows. The higher the percentage, the darker the shadows.

If you chose the **Gaussian** aperture option and you want to sharpen only selected colors, enable any combination of the **Red**, **Green**, or **Blue** check boxes.

Softening focus

The **Soften** and **Super Soften** effects increase the transition from one part of an image to another by enhancing the anti-aliasing of the brushstrokes. You can apply the **Soften** effect to images by using either the **Gaussian** or **Circular** aperture options. The **Gaussian** aperture is useful for creating smooth, optical blurs or defocusing; the **Circular** aperture is useful for creating shadow maps cast by a circular light source like the sun.

The **Super Soften** effect lets you soften images by specifying the radius of pixels that you want to soften.

To soften focus

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Soften**.
- 3 In the **Aperture** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **Gaussian**
 - **Circular**
- 4 Adjust the **Amount** slider.

The farther the slider is to the right, the more steps there are between image elements, which creates more blurring.

To soften by specifying pixel values

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Super Soften**.
- 3 Type a pixel value in the **Soften** box.

This value determines the radius of pixels that are softened. The lower the value, the more subtle the effect.

You can also

Wrap around the effect	Enable the Wrap Around check box.
Preview the effect	Enable the Preview check box.
Clear the effect	Click Reset .

Applying Zoom Blur

This effect creates a blur by zooming in on, or out from, an area. The greater the distance from the zoom point, the more the image is blurred. This effect lets you call attention to a particular area of the image.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Zoom Blur.

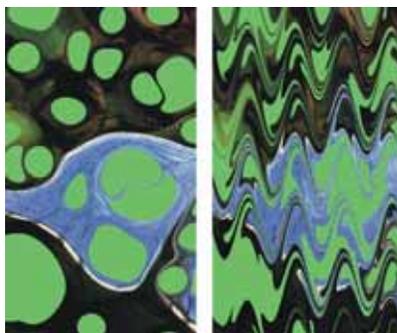
To apply Zoom Blur

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Focus** ▶ **Zoom Blur**.
- 3 In the document window, click the image to specify the zoom point.
- 4 Adjust the **Amount** slider to determine the amount of blur.

If you want to create the blur by zooming in, enable the **Zoom In** check box. If you want to create the blur by zooming out, disable the **Zoom In** check box.

Applying Marbling

The **Marbling** effect creates intricate distortions of an image, following a technique that dates back to the 12th century. Marbling is created by dragging a fork, or rake, across an image, which produces an effect similar to a fork dragging through a mix of chocolate syrup and melted ice cream.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Marbling effect.

Each time you drag a rake across an image, you create a step. You can create marbling “recipes” that include several steps — each one using a different rake, direction, and waviness. You can save marbling recipes and reuse them.

Marbling works best with patterns or textures. Using the **Blobs** effect is an excellent way of creating the raw materials for marbling; filling with a pattern is another. For more information, see “Applying Blobs” on page 596.

To create a marbling recipe

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Apply Marbling**.
- 3 In the **Direction** area, enable an option for the rake stroke.
- 4 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Spacing** — adjusts the distance between rake teeth, which controls the number of teeth in the rake. When the slider is all the way to the right, the rake has one tooth.
 - **Offset** — moves the rake in a perpendicular direction to the path direction, which adjusts the position of the rake lines
 - **Waviness** — changes the amplitude (height) of the waves. When this slider is set to zero, the path is straight.
 - **Wavelength** — determines the distance between wave peaks

- **Phase** — moves the wave in the rake direction. This lets you set where in the curve (peak, downslope, valley, or upslope) the rake begins in the image.
- **Pull** — controls how much the rake distorts the image. Lower values produce thin, short distortions. Higher values create stronger distortions.
- **Quality** — lets you control the smoothness in the marbled image. Low settings produce an aliased effect. The marbling looks rough with scattered pixels. Increasing the **Quality** setting adds anti-aliasing, making color distortions appear smoother and more fluid.

As you adjust the sliders, the dotted lines in the preview window show the rake path.

5 Click **Add Step**.

6 Repeat steps 3 to 5 for each rake step you want to create.

The **Apply Marbling** dialog box displays the current step number and the total number of steps in the recipe. You can move between steps by clicking the forward and backward arrow buttons.



Selections can help you control the marbling when you have a particular effect in mind. For example, the rake path normally begins from the edge of the image. If you want the rake path to begin in the center of a blob, select an area that begins at the blob's center.

Steps are applied in order, so subsequent steps are based on the result of each previous one.

The final look of the marble largely depends on whether you start horizontally or vertically, and whether you work with a fine comb or a coarse rake.

Each step you add increases the time it takes to apply the recipe.

To modify, save, or load a recipe

- Perform an action from the following table:

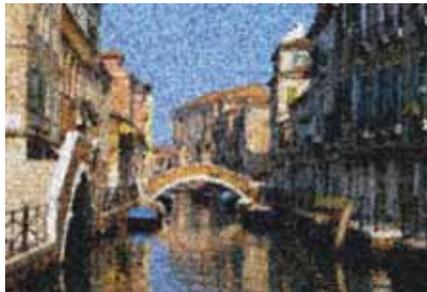
To	Do the following
Replace a step	In the Apply Marbling dialog box, click Replace . The current step is replaced, based on the current settings.
Clear a recipe	In the Apply Marbling dialog box, click Reset . The current recipe is deleted.

To	Do the following
Save a recipe	In the Apply Marbling dialog box, click Save . In the Save Marbling dialog box, specify a name.
Load a recipe	In the Apply Marbling dialog box, click Load . In the Marbling Recipes dialog box, choose a recipe.

Automatically cloning an image

You can use the **Auto Clone** effect to automatically apply brush dabs to your image. The types of dabs depend on which brush you select. The color is picked up from the clone source. Unlike most other effects, **Auto Clone** has no dialog box, using the current brush settings and the clone color instead.

The best way to produce a Natural-Media version of an image is to first clone it and then choose a brush that produces artistic dabs. The **Driving Rain** variant of the **Cloner** brush category works well for generating a hand-drawn look. The **Seurat** variant of the **Artists** brush category also works well.



In this example, the Seurat variant was used with the Auto Clone effect.

If you apply **Auto Clone** to a large area, the paint may fill smaller rectangular tiles one at a time. If you click to stop **Auto Clone**, it won't automatically finish the final tile of the overall selected area. To fill in non-rectangular areas, you can use **Auto Clone** with a selection. For more information, see “Getting started with selections” on page 544.

When you use **Auto Clone** with the **Felt Pen Cloner** variant, or other tools that turn black as you repeat strokes, areas darken rapidly. You can slow down the color buildup when using **Auto Clone** by dimming the original image.

Another way to automate cloning is by recording and playing back individual brushstrokes, which is especially useful for filling in backgrounds. For more information, see “Recording and playing back brushstrokes” on page 129 and “Image cloning and sampling” on page 149.

To automatically fill an area with cloned brushstrokes

1 Open an image file to use as a clone source.

2 Choose **File ▶ Clone**.

If you want to apply the effect to only a portion of your image, choose a **Selection** tool from the toolbox and make a selection.

3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.

4 In the Brush library panel, click the **Cloners** brush category, and then choose a brush variant such as **Driving Rain Cloner** or **Impressionist cloner**.

Not all **Cloners** are compatible with **Auto Clone**. If you choose an incompatible variant, the **Auto Clone** effect is disabled.

5 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Auto Clone**.

Dabs of paint are automatically applied to the selected area.

6 Click anywhere in the image to turn off **Auto Clone**.



If you apply **Auto Clone** to a large area, the paint may fill areas sparsely. When you click to stop **Auto Clone**, it stops at that point. It won't continue to fill the selected area. To fill an area completely, you must let the **Auto Clone** continue.



You can transform a variant into a cloner, so you can use it with **Auto Clone**, by clicking the **Clone Color** button  in the **Color** panel.

You can generate more color variety in the dabs by setting the $\pm H$, $\pm S$, and $\pm V$ sliders in the **Color Variability** panel to 15% each. You can open the **Color Variability** panel by choosing **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Color Variability**.

Applying the Auto Van Gogh effect

You can use the **Auto Van Gogh** effect to create a Van Gogh–like rendition of an image. To apply **Auto Van Gogh**, you must first clone the image and then choose the **Auto Van Gogh** variant from the **Artists** brush category.



The Auto Van Gogh effect.

The effect requires two passes. The first pass determines the angles of the brush dabs. The second pass applies the dabs. The image is then rendered in a set of directional brushstrokes.

To apply Auto Van Gogh to an image

- 1 Select the image you want to clone.
- 2 Choose **File** ▶ **Quick Clone**.
- 3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 4 In the Brush library panel, click the **Artists** brush category, and then click the **Auto Van Gogh** brush variant.
- 5 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Auto Van Gogh**.



You can generate more color variety in the dabs by setting the $\pm H$, $\pm S$, and $\pm V$ sliders in the **Color Variability** panel to 15% each. You can open the **Color Variability** panel by choosing **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **Color Variability**.

Applying Blobs

The **Blobs** effect creates a pattern similar to oil floating on water. The effect distorts underlying image as if it were liquid and places blobs, that are based on color, clipboard content, or a pattern, on the image.

You can use one of three sources to fill in the blobs. You can produce blobs that look like bubbles by creating a circular selection that's shaded like a sphere, and then copying it to the Clipboard.



Before (left) and after (right) applying a Blob effect created from Clipboard contents.



A Blob effect created from the current color source.

Blobs create a nice basis for the **Apply Marbling** effect because they create interesting color patterns. You may want to apply this effect to your original image before **Apply Marbling**. For more information, see “Applying Marbling” on page 590.

To apply a blob effect

- 1 Perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Fill blobs with Clipboard contents	Copy an image to the Clipboard. You can copy images outside of Corel Painter.
Fill blobs with the current color	Choose a color in the Color panel.
Fill blobs with a pattern	Choose a pattern in the Patterns panel.

- 2 Open the image.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Blobs**.
- 5 Type a value in the **Blobs** box.
- 6 Specify the minimum and maximum sizes of the blobs.
- 7 Choose one of the following options from the **Fill Blobs With** list box:
 - **Paste Buffer** — fills blobs with the current contents of the Clipboard
 - **Current Color** — fills blobs with the color currently selected in the **Color** panel
 - **Pattern** — fills blobs with the pattern currently selected in the **Patterns** panel
 Each time you apply the effect, a different seed number is generated in the **Seed** box.

You can also

Set the number of anti-aliasing steps	Type a value in the Subsample box.
Enter a value for randomizing blobs	Type a value in the Seed box.

Creating custom tiles

Corel Painter transforms images into tiles based on a preset pattern, like bricks or hexagons, or from a paper pattern, clone source, or channel. If you use a preset pattern, the tiles are uniform in size and cover the entire image evenly.

The color of each tile is determined by applying the average color of the image pixels it covers.



Before (left) and after (right) applying tiles generated from a preset pattern.

When you generate tiles from either a paper pattern, clone source, or channel, tiles are based on light and dark concentrations in the selected source. In this case, the shape of the tiles is varied and may not cover an image evenly.



Tiles generated from a paper pattern.

The **Custom Tile** effect functions differently from the **Make Mosaic** and **Make Tessellation** effects. For more information, see “Creating a mosaic” on page 706.

To apply custom tiles

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Custom Tile**.
- 3 Choose one of the following patterns from the **Using** list box:
 - **Brick**

- Hex
- Square
- Triangle
- Cross
- 12-6-4
- 12-6-4 V2

- 4 Adjust any of the **Custom Tile** controls. For information, see “Custom tile controls” on page 600.



The original grout appearance (left) is changed by blurring (right).

To apply custom tiles by using clone or pattern luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window ▶ Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Custom Tile**.
- 4 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.

- 5 Adjust any of the **Custom Tile** controls. For information, see “Custom tile controls” on page 600.

To apply custom tiles by using paper luminance

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Custom Tile**.
- 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Custom Tile** controls. For information, see “Custom tile controls” on page 600.

To apply custom tiles by using layer mask or channel luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a layer mask, choose **Window ▶ Layers**, and click the layer that contains a layer mask in the **Layers** panel.
 - To use an alpha channel, choose **Window ▶ Channels**, and click the alpha channel in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Custom Tile**.
- 4 Choose the channel or layer mask from the **Using** list box.
- 5 Adjust any of the **Custom Tile** controls. For information, see “Custom tile controls” on page 600.

Custom tile controls

- **Brick Width** and **Brick Height** — adjusts the size of bricks

- **Angle and Scale** — adjusts the tile orientation and size of built-in tile shapes
- **Blur Radius** — sets the sampling radius for blurring the crack or grout color. Increasing the **Blur Radius** adds more neighboring colors to the crack pixels in each pass.
- **Blur Passes** — sets the number of times the crack pixels are blurred. More passes mix more tile color into the cracks. Blurring occurs only when **Blur Passes** is greater than zero.
- **Threshold** — draws the line between light and dark. Everything above the **Threshold** value becomes tiles, and everything below becomes grout.
- **Use Grout** — adds grout between the tiles
- **Color** — sets the grout color
- **Thickness** — controls the width of the cracks between tiles or the grout lines (if grout is enabled)

Applying Grid Paper

The **Grid Paper** effect adds a grid of horizontal lines, vertical lines, rectangles, or dots to an image.

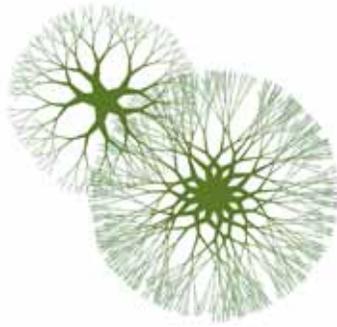
Unlike the grid overlay, which is a transparent layer that floats as a reference above an image, **Grid Paper** becomes part of an image. It is best to apply **Grid Paper** to a blank canvas and then apply color to the canvas or layers.

To apply Grid paper

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Grid Paper**.
- 2 Choose an option from the **Grid Type** list box.
- 3 Set the grid dimensions by entering values in the following boxes:
 - **Horizontal Spacing** — determines the amount of space between horizontal lines
 - **Vertical Spacing** — determines the amount of space between vertical lines
 - **Line Thickness** — sets the width of grid lines
- 4 Click the **Grid Color** chip, and choose a color from the **Color** dialog box to set the grid color.
- 5 Click the **Background** chip, and choose a color from the **Color** dialog box to set the background color.

Applying Growth effects

The **Growth Effect** generates branchlike designs from a central point and adds them to your image. The designs resemble architectural renderings of trees.



Examples of Growth patterns.

Growth patterns are created from the current main color. You have access to the **Color** panel while the **Growth** dialog box is open, so you can change the main color at any time.

To create growth patterns

- 1 In the **Color** panel, choose a color.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Growth**.
- 3 Enable any of the following check boxes:
 - **Hard Edges** — creates growth patterns with hard edges; disable to create growth patterns with soft, feathery edges
 - **Fractal** — creates open-ended (fractal) patterns; disable to create nonfractal patterns, which are closed on the outside by a ring
- 4 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Flatness** — reshapes the growth pattern like a lens effect. Move the slider to the left for a concave lens effect. Move the slider to the right for a “fish-eye” lens effect.
 - **Thinout** — affects how the size of the growth pattern is distributed from the center to the outside edges. At settings over 100%, the outside edges become thicker. At settings under 100%, the edges become finer and more delicate.

- **Random** — affects how symmetrical the growth patterns appear. Lower values generate straight-line, geometrical designs. Higher values generate distorted, crooked designs.
 - **Thickness** — uniformly adjusts the weight of the lines within the design. Move the slider to the left for thinner lines, and to the right for thicker lines. The growth pattern cannot be made thinner than one pixel.
 - **Branch** — determines how many branches come from the center to the outside edge. The range is 1 through 20.
 - **Max Level** — determines the number of levels or sublevels that appear in the tree. Specifically, **Max Level** determines how the branches split to the outside edge.
 - **Fork** — adjusts the overall intricacy of the outermost branches
 - **Fork Ratio** — is like **Fork**, but it affects only the tips of the outermost branches
- 5 Without closing the **Growth** dialog box, drag to create a growth pattern in the document window.
- 6 Do one of the following:
- To apply the current growth pattern, click **OK**.
 - To discard all patterns, click **Cancel**.



The sliders in the **Growth** dialog box affect both fractal and nonfractal growth patterns in a similar way, with the exception of **Fork** and **Fork Ratio**, which affect only fractal growth patterns.

Applying Highpass

The **Highpass** effect suppresses low-frequency areas containing gradual or smooth transitions of brightness levels. This leaves high-frequency areas, or just the edges of an image, containing stark shifts between brightness levels.

Highpass uses either the **Gaussian** or **Circular** aperture options. **Gaussian** aperture affects the red, green, and blue components of color; **Circular** aperture uses image luminance. You can make the highpass more pronounced by using the **Equalize** effect.



The Highpass effect introduces stark shifts between brightness levels.

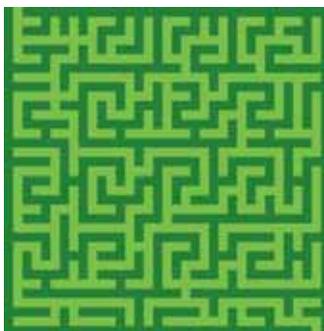
To apply a Highpass effect

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Highpass**.
- 3 In the **Highpass** dialog box, choose an aperture option.
- 4 Move the **Amount** slider to determine how much to suppress the low-frequency areas.

This value defines a radius, in pixels, around each pixel in the selected image area. Moving the slider to the left suppresses larger amounts of low-frequency information. Moving the slider to the right suppresses smaller amounts of low-frequency information.

Applying the Maze effect

The **Maze** effect generates an image of a maze. Typically, you'll create a maze in a new, blank image. Each maze has one "solution" — that is, an open path from the entrance to the exit.



The Maze effect produces interesting designs.

You can capture a portion of the maze as a pattern or paper texture, or use the maze as a source for other effects. Mazes must be rectangular and cannot be applied to non-rectangular selections.

To apply a Maze effect

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Maze**.
- 2 Enable any of the following check boxes:
 - **Patterned** — constrains barriers to the horizontal
 - **Display solution** — displays the path from the entrance to the exit
- 3 Type a value in the **Seed** box to generate a random maze pattern.
- 4 Type a value in the **Thickness** box to set the width of barriers and paths.
- 5 Click the **Maze Color** chip, and choose a maze color from the **Color** dialog box.
- 6 Click the **Background** chip, and choose a background color from the **Color** dialog box.

Placing elements

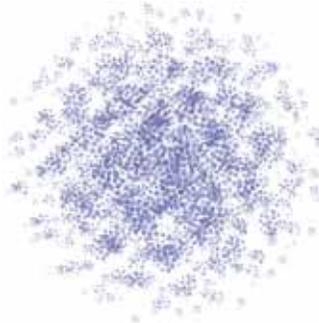
Place Elements is an effect designed to automate the application of brush dabs. It's particularly useful when applying it with an Image hose brush variant. For more information, see “Using the Image hose” on page 436.



An example of the Place Elements effect used with the Image hose.

The **Place Elements** effect creates a virtual sphere within the confines of a selection rectangle. When the selection is square, the sphere is perfectly round; when the selection is rectangular, the sphere is elongated or flattened.

A number of points are created at random locations on the sphere. The points are then distanced from each other, and a brush dab is placed at each point. Each dab's appearance is adjusted according to its location on the sphere.



An example of the Place Elements effect used with a brush.

To place elements

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use an Image hose, choose an Image hose brush variant from the Brush library, and then choose a nozzle from the Nozzle selector on the Media Selector bar.
 - To apply paint dabs, select a brush from the Brush library. Not all brush variants are supported by **Place Elements**.

2 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Color**.

3 In the **Color** panel, do one of the following:

- If using an Image hose brush variant, set the additional color to black.
- If using another brush variant, set the main color.

If using the Image hose, the effect automatically controls mixing of the additional color with nozzle elements to produce depth shading. Shadows tend toward black, so black is a good color to use.

4 Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox.

5 Drag to create a selection.

This selection determines the location and size of the effect.

6 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Place Elements**.

7 Adjust any of the following sliders:

- **Iterations** — controls the spacing of iterations. In each iteration, the points distance themselves from each other on the surface of the virtual sphere. The points start at random locations, so if you set zero as the number of iterations, the placement of the points is completely random. Higher numbers of iterations increase the regularity of the spacing.
- **Points** — sets the number of points to create on the virtual sphere. Each point correlates to an image element placed.
- **Radius Fraction** — determines the size of the virtual spheres created at the second and third levels. The first-level radius is multiplied by the fraction amount to determine the radius of the second-level spheres.

The fraction is used again between the second and third levels. Higher values (above 1.0) increase overlapping of the spheres. Lower values (below 1.0) preclude overlapping (when sufficient iterations are used to distribute the points).

- **Oversizing** — controls the diameter of the first-level virtual sphere in relation to the selection marquee. At a setting of 2.5, the sphere fits within the selection. Higher settings shrink the sphere. Lower settings stretch it beyond the selection.
- **Ambient Amount** — controls the use of the additional color in elements that appear on the virtual sphere away from the light source. This is how the clump of placed elements exhibits coherent three-dimensional shading when black is used as the additional color. The default setting is 0.7, which produces good shading results. Increasing the value brings in more of the additional color. Decreasing it reduces additional color mixing.

8 In the **Levels** area, enable one of the following options:

- **1** — specifies that each point receives only one element

- **2** — specifies that each point receives an element and then is used as the center for another virtual sphere on which point iteration and element placement repeats
- **3** — extends sphere creation and element placement once more

The number of elements increases rapidly with more than one level. For example, if you choose 12 points and three levels, you'll create $12 + (12 \times 12) + (12 \times 12 \times 12) = 1,884$ elements. Of course, many of these elements will probably be covered by later placements.



If you choose two or three levels, you can prevent overlapping elements by enabling the **Cull Interiors** check box. This removes points that occur inside other spheres, before elements are placed. This option increases processing time for the effect.

Applying the Pop Art Fill effect

This effect lets you cover an image with pseudo-halftone dots so you can create a Pop Art image.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Pop Art Fill effect.

To apply a Pop Art Fill

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Pop Art Fill**.
- 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.

If you want to work with an inverted version of the source, enable the **Inverted** check box.

- 4 Adjust the **Scale** slider to set the dot size.
- 5 Adjust the **Contrast** slider to mix in the luminance of the control medium.
- 6 Click the **Dab Color** chip and choose a dot color from the **Color** dialog box.



Using lighting and surface texture effects

Corel Painter includes a collection of effects that let you control image lighting and surface texture.

For general information about using effects, see “Common options for effects” on page 573.

This section contains the following topics:

Lighting effects

- Applying preset lighting effects
- Adding, deleting, and repositioning light sources
- Adjusting light properties

Surface texture effects

- Using paper to create texture
- Using 3D brushstrokes to create texture
- Using image luminance to create texture
- Using clone source or pattern luminance to create texture
- Creating embossed effects
- Using channels and layer masks to create texture

Adjusting surface texture using lighting effects

- Creating reflection maps
- Adjusting texture lighting

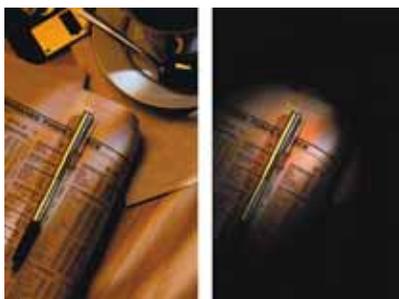
Other surface effects

- Applying the Apply Screen effect
- Applying the Color Overlay effect
- Applying the Dye Concentration effect

- Applying the Express Texture effect
- Applying a warp effect
- Applying the Woodcut effect
- Applying the Distress effect
- Applying the Serigraphy effect
- Applying the Sketch effect

Applying preset lighting effects

Corel Painter includes a series of preset lighting effects that you can apply to your images. The lighting effects allow you to quickly change the intensity or direction of the image lighting. You can apply a preset lighting environment without making any changes, or you can use it as a starting point for customized lighting. For more information, see “Adding, deleting, and repositioning light sources” on page 613 or “Adjusting light properties” on page 614.



Before (left) and after (right) applying a preset lighting effect.

To apply preset lighting effects

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Lighting**.
- 3 In the **Apply Lighting** dialog box, click a preset thumbnail.
The lighting effect displays in the preview window.

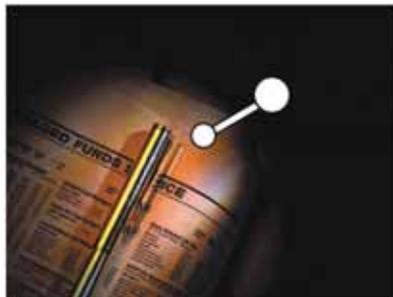


If you apply an effect to a shape, dynamic layer, text layer, or reference layer, you must first commit the layer to an image layer.

Adding, deleting, and repositioning light sources

You can add one or more light sources to an image to create unique lighting effects. Adding a light source is similar to hanging your artwork in a gallery and adjusting spotlights to illuminate it. You can also delete and reposition light sources.

When you add a light source, a new indicator appears in the preview window of the **Apply Lighting** dialog box. The preview window displays the current position of each light source and the angle of its projection. You can use the light indicators to move and direct light sources. The large part of the light indicator controls the light source (the point from which the light is shining). The small part of the indicator controls the light direction (the point toward which the light is shining).



The small circle (left) controls the light direction. The large circle (right) controls the light source.

In addition, you can change the light properties, such as intensity and spread. For more information, see “Adjusting light properties” on page 614.

To add, delete, and reposition a light source

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.

2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Lighting**.

3 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Add a light source	Click anywhere in the preview window.
Delete a light source	Click an indicator, and press Backspace .
Move a light source	Drag the large end of the indicator to the point where you want the light to originate.
Change the direction of a light	Drag the small end of the light indicator until the light is pointing in the desired direction.

Adjusting light properties

You can adjust light properties such as brightness, distance, elevation, and color. Light properties have a cumulative effect. For example, if you turn up a light's brightness, you might need to adjust exposure.

To adjust the light properties

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Lighting**.
- 3 In the preview window, click an indicator to select it.
- 4 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
 - **Distance** — controls how far the light is from the image. If you move the light source closer, you can compensate for the increased light by adjusting the **Exposure** slider.
 - **Elevation** — sets the light's angle in relation to the canvas. At 90°, the light is shining straight down, and at 1°, it's nearly horizontal.
 - **Spread** — sets the angle of the light cone

- **Exposure** — controls the image's brightness, as in photography. Moving the slider to the left decreases exposure and darkens the image; moving it to the right increases exposure and lightens the image.
- **Ambient** — controls the surrounding light in an image. If you have no light indicators in the preview window, the ambient lighting controls the overall lightness of the image. Moving the slider to the left darkens the overall lighting; moving it to the right increases the light.

You can also

Change the light color

Click the **Light Color** chip, choose a color from the **Color** dialog box, and click **OK**.

Change the ambient light color

Click the **Ambient Light Color** chip, choose a color from the **Color** dialog box, and click **OK**.

Using paper to create texture

You can add texture to an image by incorporating paper texture. This allows you to give the appearance of depth to brushstrokes. Corel Painter uses the paper surface and grain to produce the effect. You can choose a specific paper texture, or Corel Painter applies the currently selected paper texture to the image by default.

If you want open to experiment with the effect, keep the **Papers** panel open while you apply the effect. This way you can switch to different papers and modify the paper controls.



Before (left) and after (right) creating texture by using paper grain.

To create surface texture by using paper

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Surface Texture**.
- 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.

If you want to apply an inverted paper texture, enable the **Inverted** check box.
- 6 Adjust the **Softness** slider to control the amount of distortion created by the texture.

Increasing softness creates more intermediate steps, which produces a smoother distortion.
- 7 In the **Appearance of Depth** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Amount** — controls how much surface texture is applied to the image. Moving the slider all the way to the right applies the maximum amount.
 - **Picture** — controls how much of the color from the original image is applied to the texture. At 100%, the full color of the picture shines through. Moving the slider to the left displays more black, leaving only the shine.
 - **Shine** — controls how much highlight appears on the surface of the texture. Higher **Shine** values make the texture look metallic.
 - **Reflection** — maps a clone source image or pattern onto the texture at a variable percentage
- 8 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
 - **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
 - **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest

Using 3D brushstrokes to create texture

You can create the illusion of textured brushstrokes by applying the 3D Brushstrokes effect to an image. To use this effect, you need to clone the image, apply brushstrokes to the clone using cloners, and then apply the effect to the image. Corel Painter then

uses the difference in luminance between the clone source and the image to produce the texture.



An example of an image before (left) the 3D Brushstrokes method is applied to the image (right).

If you use this method, the look of the brushstrokes on the clone determines how realistic the final 3D brushstrokes appear. So, you may want to set up a more complex brush before painting. For example, you can apply a paper texture to the stroke. Many of the brush variants reveal the paper texture automatically in their brushstrokes.



An example of 3D Brushstrokes with paper texture.

You can apply a paper texture when you first create an image, and then paint or draw over it to make a textured canvas for your brushstrokes. However, the texture is erasable, so you might not end up with the same texture across the document surface. As a rule, you add the paper texture as the last step in producing artwork.

You can also use advanced brush settings to make realistic brushstrokes. For example, you can use the **Brush Loading** option to move underlying colors as you make brushstrokes. For more information, see “Using brush loading” on page 162. You can also apply other settings, like **Bleed**, or adjust brush size to create complex brushstrokes. For more information, see “Adjusting brushes with brush controls” on page 315.



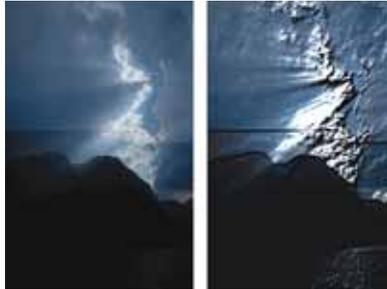
*An example of 3D Brushstrokes with **Brush Loading** (left) and **bleed** (right) settings applied.*

To apply 3D brushstrokes to an image

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Choose **File** ▶ **Quick Clone**.
- 3 Apply brushstrokes to the clone.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Surface Texture**.
- 5 Choose **3D Brushstrokes** from the **Using** list box.
If you want to apply an inverted texture, enable the **Inverted** check box.
- 6 Adjust the **Softness** slider to control the amount of distortion created by the texture.
- 7 In the **Appearance of Depth** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Amount** — controls how much surface texture is applied to the image. Moving the slider all the way to the right applies the maximum amount.
 - **Picture** — controls how much of the color from the original image is applied to the texture. At 100%, the full color of the picture shines through. Moving the slider to the left displays more black, leaving only the shine.
 - **Shine** — controls how much highlight appears on the surface of the texture. Higher Shine values make the texture look metallic.
 - **Reflection** — maps a clone source image or pattern onto the texture at a variable percentage
- 8 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
 - **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
 - **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest

Using image luminance to create texture

You can use the currently selected image's luminance, or lightness, to produce surface texture. Light parts of the image create dents; whereas darker parts create raised areas. The overall effect gives an embossed look to the image.



Before (left) and after (right) adding texture based on image luminance.

To create surface texture by using image luminance

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Surface Texture**.
- 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
If you want to apply an inverted texture, enable the **Inverted** check box.
- 4 Adjust the **Softness** slider to control the amount of distortion created by the texture.
- 5 In the **Appearance of Depth** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Amount** — controls how much surface texture is applied to the image. Moving the slider all the way to the right applies the maximum amount.
 - **Picture** — controls how much of the color from the original image is applied to the texture. At 100%, the full color of the picture shines through. Moving the slider to the left displays more black, leaving only the shine.
 - **Shine** — controls how much highlight appears on the surface of the texture. Higher Shine values make the texture look metallic.
 - **Reflection** — maps a clone source image or pattern onto the texture at a variable percentage

- 6 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
 - **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
 - **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest

Using clone source or pattern luminance to create texture

You can add texture to an image by using the luminance of a clone source or a pattern. The method uses the light and dark areas in the clone source or pattern to produce the illusion of dents and bumps. To experiment with different looks, you can change the clone source or pattern.



The clone source luminance helps produce a textured effect.

Any image effects or brushstrokes that you apply to the clone source result in different textures. For example, you can create raised areas in the clone by darkening the area in the source image.

To create surface texture based on clone source or pattern luminance

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.

- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the Layers panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Apply Surface Texture**.
 - 5 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
If you want to apply an inverted texture, enable the **Inverted** check box.
 - 6 Adjust the **Softness** slider to control the amount of distortion created by the texture.
 - 7 In the **Appearance of Depth** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Amount** — controls how much surface texture is applied to the image. Moving the slider all the way to the right applies the maximum amount.
 - **Picture** — controls how much of the color from the original image is applied to the texture. At 100%, the full color of the picture shines through. Moving the slider to the left displays more black, leaving only the shine.
 - **Shine** — controls how much highlight appears on the surface of the texture. Higher Shine values make the texture look metallic.
 - **Reflection** — maps a clone source image or pattern onto the texture at a variable percentage
 - 8 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
 - **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
 - **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest

Creating embossed effects

You can generate an image that appears embossed by cloning the image and then using the luminance of the clone source to produce the effect. You can control the height of the texture, as well as the lighting, color, and material properties of the embossing.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the embossed effect.

To create an embossed effect

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Choose **File ▶ Clone**.
- 3 Choose a color other than black from the **Colors** or **Color Sets** panel.
If you want the embossed image to be white, select all, and then press **Delete** (Mac OS) or **Backspace** (Windows).
- 4 Choose **Edit ▶ Fill**.
- 5 In the **Fill** dialog box, enable the **Current Color** option.
- 6 Adjust the **Opacity** slider to set the opacity of the fill.
- 7 Click **OK** to fill the clone file with color.
- 8 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Apply Surface Texture**.
- 9 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
The preview window shows how the embossed image will look.
- 10 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
 - **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
 - **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest
- 11 Enable a **Light Direction** option to change the location of highlights and shadows.
If you want to change the light color, click the **Light Color** chip, and choose a color from the **Color** dialog box.

Using channels and layer masks to create texture

Corel Painter lets you produce surface texture based on an alpha channel or a layer mask. You can use this method only if you added an alpha channel, or a layer that contains a layer mask, to the image.

When you apply the texture to a channel, the area that surrounds the edges of the channel appears raised. When you apply texture to a layer mask, the layer mask acts as a boundary for the texture and the texture appears around the edges. For more information, see “Creating and deleting layer masks” on page 518.



Before (left) and after (right) adding texture based on a saved alpha channel.



Before (left) and after (right) adding texture based on a layer mask.

To create surface texture based on a channel or layer mask

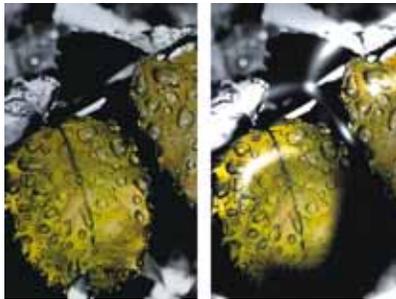
- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select a layer or the canvas.
If you want to use a layer mask, you must select the layer to which the layer mask is attached. Make sure that the layer mask is not blank.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Surface Texture**.
- 3 Choose the channel or layer mask from the **Using** list box.
If you want to apply an inverted texture, enable the **Inverted** check box.
- 4 Adjust the **Softness** slider to control the amount of distortion created by the texture.

Increasing softness creates more intermediate steps, which produces a smoother distortion.

- 5 In the **Appearance of Depth** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Amount** — controls how much surface texture is applied to the image. Moving the slider all the way to the right applies the maximum amount.
 - **Picture** — controls how much of the color from the original image is applied to the texture. At 100%, the full color of the picture shines through. Moving the slider to the left displays more black, leaving only the shine.
 - **Shine** — controls how much highlight appears on the surface of the texture. Higher Shine values make the texture look metallic.
 - **Reflection** — maps a clone source image or pattern onto the texture at a variable percentage
- 6 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
 - **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
 - **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest

Creating reflection maps

A reflection map is an image that is mapped onto a texture to produce the illusion that it's reflecting light from the surrounding environment. You can use either a pattern or a clone source image as a reflection map. Choosing a pattern allows you to quickly apply a realistic reflection. Reflection maps are useful to create the appearance of chrome or polished metal.



Before (left) and after (right) applying a typical reflection map.

You can control how much of the image appears in the texture. If you add a reflection map to a clone, the clone source is mapped onto the texture. Otherwise, Corel Painter uses the current pattern as the reflection map.

You can use the **Image Warp** effect to approximate the reflection from a curved surface. For more information, see “Applying a warp effect” on page 637.

To create a reflection map from a clone source

- 1 Open an image or create a new image to use as the reflection.
If you want to approximate the reflection from a curved surface, apply the **Image Warp** effect.
 - 2 Choose **File ▶ Clone**.
 - 3 Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and select the area that you want to be reflective.
 - 4 In the toolbox, click the **Selection Adjuster** tool .
 - 5 Right-click the selection and choose **Layer Via Copy**.
A new layer is created.
 - 6 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Canvas**, and then select the layer you just created.
 - 7 Click the **New Layer Mask** button .
- Using a layer mask simplifies the process because the layer mask exactly matches the shape of the reflection area. For more information, see “Creating and deleting layer masks” on page 518.



A selected image area, ready to become reflective.

- 8 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Apply Surface Texture**.

- 9 Choose the layer mask from the **Using** list box.
- 10 Adjust the **Reflection** slider to control the amount of reflection you want.
- 11 Adjust the **Softness** slider to control the mapping from the edges of the layer's image.
Increasing softness gives a rounder, more 3D look to the surface.



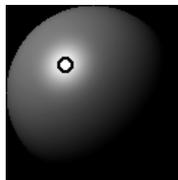
The resulting chrome-plated butterfly.

Adjusting texture lighting

Lighting determines a large part of the final look of a texture. Bad lighting can obscure details in a pattern or surface. Good lighting, however, can add interesting highlights and enhance reflections.

You can add and delete image light sources. You can also set light properties, such as change their position or direction. You can choose from preset direction options, which represent eight different preset lighting angles, or create a custom lighting setup by working in the sphere.

The lighting sphere shows all possible surface angles and how they are illuminated. The light indicators on the sphere show the current positions of each light source.



The lighting sphere with a light indicator.

You can control the brightness of the sphere so that it's easier to see light positions. It does not affect the lights themselves.

You can also change the following light properties: brightness, concentration, and exposure. In addition, you can change a light's color.

To adjust texture lighting

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Apply Surface Texture**.
- 3 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Add a light	Click an area on the lighting sphere. A new light indicator (a small circle) is added to the lighting sphere.
Delete a light	Click a light indicator, and press Delete (Mac OS) or Backspace (Windows).
Move a light source	Drag the light indicator on the lighting sphere.

- 4 Adjust any of the **Apply Surface Texture** controls. For information, see “Apply Surface Texture controls” on page 627.



The **Show Light Icons** check box lets you hide or show the light indicators.

Apply Surface Texture controls

- **Brightness** — controls the light intensity
- **Conc (concentration)** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
- **Exposure** — adjusts the overall lighting amount from darkest to brightest

Applying the Apply Screen effect

You can simulate the appearance of a silk-screened print by using the **Apply Screen** effect. This effect lets you combine image luminance, the selected paper texture, and the three selected colors, to produce a multi-color rendition of the image. When you use this effect, anti-aliasing is automatically applied to the image.



Before (left) and after (right) using Apply Screen using the image luminance.

To apply a screen

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Apply Screen**.
- 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Choose three colors by clicking each color chip and choosing a color from the **Color** dialog box.
- 5 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Threshold 1** — determines how much of the second and third colors displays in the image

Moving the slider to the left increases the amount of the third color. Moving it to the right increases the amount of the second color.

- **Threshold 2** — determines how much of the first color displays in the image

Moving the slider to the left decreases the amount of the first color. Moving it to the right increases the amount of the first color.

Applying the Color Overlay effect

You can simultaneously add color and texture to an image by using the **Color Overlay** effect. This effect allows you to coat an image with color. You can control the opacity

and intensity of the color. To use the **Color Overlay** effect, you need to choose a color that you want to apply and then choose the method for applying the effect.

There are five different methods for applying color:

- **Uniform Color** — adds a flat tint to the image
- **Paper** — overlays a color using the paper texture as a mapping model. More color is applied to light areas in the paper grain; less color is applied to dark areas. If you want open to experiment with the effect, keep the **Papers** panel open while you apply the effect. This way you can switch to different papers and modify the paper controls.
- **Image Luminance** — uses the image's brightness as the model for the color overlay. More of the effect is applied to light areas in the original image; less color is applied to dark areas.
- **Original Luminance** — uses the luminance of the clone source (or a pattern) as the model for the color overlay. Light areas in the clone source produce more color in the image.
- **Alpha Channel or Layer Mask** — sets the values in the channel or layer mask as the model for the color overlay. More color is applied to the light areas of the channel or mask; less color is applied to dark areas. You can use this method only if you have a saved alpha channel or a layer mask in your image.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Color Overlay effect using the Paper method.

To apply a uniform tint to an image

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color**.
- 2 Choose a color from the **Color** panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.

- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the Layers panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Color Overlay**.
 - 5 Choose **Uniform Color** from the **Using** list box.
 - 6 Adjust any of the **Color Overlay** controls. For information, see “Color Overlay controls” on page 631.

To use image luminance to apply a color overlay

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Color**.
- 2 Choose a color from the **Color** panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Color Overlay**.
- 5 Choose **Uniform Color** from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Color Overlay** controls. For information, see “Color Overlay controls” on page 631.

To use paper texture to apply a color overlay

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Color**.
- 2 Choose a color from the **Color** panel.
- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**.
- 4 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 5 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 6 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Color Overlay**.
- 7 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.

- 8 Adjust any of the **Color Overlay** controls. For information, see “Color Overlay controls” on page 631.

To use clone source or pattern luminance to apply a color overlay

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window ▶ Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Color**.
- 4 Choose a color from the **Color** panel.
- 5 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Color Overlay**.
- 6 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 7 See “Color Overlay controls” on page 631.

To use a layer mask or channel to apply a color overlay

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a layer mask, choose **Window ▶ Layers**, and click the layer that contains a layer mask in the **Layers** panel.
 - To use an alpha channel, choose **Window ▶ Channels**, and click the alpha channel in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Color Panels ▶ Color**.
- 3 Choose a color from the **Color** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Color Overlay**.
- 5 Choose the layer mask or alpha channel from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Color Overlay** controls. For information, see “Color Overlay controls” on page 631.

Color Overlay controls

- **Opacity** — controls the translucency of the effect
- **Dye Concentration**— allows the paper to absorb the color

- **Hiding Power** — allows the color to cover what lies beneath it

Applying the Dye Concentration effect

You can adjust the dye concentration in an image to control color intensity and play with surface texture. For example, use this effect to lighten an underexposed photo or to darken an overexposed one. You need to choose a method for applying the effect. Some methods, such as **Paper**, generate more texture than other methods, such as **Uniform Color**. There are five different methods for applying dye concentration:

- **Uniform Color** — allows you to adjust only color density
- **Paper** — adjusts color by using the paper texture as a mapping model. If you want open to experiment with the effect, keep the **Papers** panel open while you apply the effect. This way you can switch to different papers and modify the paper controls.
- **Image Luminance** — uses the image's brightness as the model for the color adjustment
- **Original Luminance** — uses the luminance of the clone source as the model for the adjustment
- **Alpha Channel or Layer Mask** — sets the values in the alpha channel or layer mask as the model for the dye concentration adjustment. You can use this method only if you have a saved channel or a layer mask in your image.

To uniformly adjust dye concentration

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Dye Concentration**.
- 3 Choose **Uniform** color from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Dye Concentration** controls. For information, see “Dye Concentration controls” on page 634.

To adjust dye concentration using image luminance

- 1 To apply the effect to:

- The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Dye Concentration**.
 - 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
 - 4 Adjust any of the **Dye Concentration** controls. For information, see “Dye Concentration controls” on page 634.

To adjust dye concentration using paper luminance

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Paper Panels ▶ Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Dye Concentration**.
- 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Dye Concentration** controls. For information, see “Dye Concentration controls” on page 634.

To adjust dye concentration using clone source or pattern luminance

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window ▶ Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Dye Concentration**.
- 4 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 5 Adjust any of the **Dye Concentration** controls. For information, see “Dye Concentration controls” on page 634.

To adjust dye concentration using a layer mask or alpha channel

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a layer mask, choose **Window ▶ Layers**, and click the layer that contains a layer mask in the **Layers** panel.
 - To use an alpha channel, choose **Window ▶ Channels**, and click the alpha channel in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Dye Concentration**.
- 3 Choose the layer mask or alpha channel from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Dye Concentration** controls. For information, see “Dye Concentration controls” on page 634.

Dye Concentration controls

- **Minimum** — controls the depth of the texture. The lower you set the **Minimum** slider, the higher the contrast between the peaks and valleys. The higher you set the **Minimum** slider, the flatter the image appears.
- **Maximum** — controls the amount of dye on the peaks of the texture
If you think of texture as peaks and valleys, the **Maximum** slider controls the amount of dye on the peaks, and the **Minimum** slider controls the amount of dye in the valleys.

Applying the Express Texture effect

You can apply the **Express Texture** to generate a high-contrast version of an image in grayscale, which creates a visual effect similar to a custom halftone screen, like a mezzotint or line screen. When you use this effect, anti-aliasing is automatically applied to the image.

You need to choose a method for applying the effect. There are five different methods for applying **Express Texture**:

- **Paper** — adjusts light intensity by using the paper texture as a mapping model. If you want open to experiment with the effect, keep the **Papers** panel open while you apply the effect. This way you can switch to different papers and modify the paper controls.
- **Image Luminance** — uses the image’s brightness as the model for the adjustments
- **Original Luminance** — uses the luminance of the clone source as the model for the adjustment

- **Alpha Channel or Layer Mask** — sets the values in the alpha channel or layer mask as the model for the adjustments. You can use this method only if you have a saved channel or a layer mask in your image.



An image with the Express Texture effect applied.

To apply Express Texture using image luminance

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Express Texture**.
- 3 Choose **Image Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Express Texture** controls. For information, see “Express Texture controls” on page 636.

To apply Express Texture using paper texture

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.

- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Express Texture**.
- 5 Choose **Paper** from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Express Texture** controls. For information, see “Express Texture controls” on page 636.

To apply Express Texture using clone source or pattern luminance

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.
 - To use a pattern, choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Express Texture**.
- 4 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
- 5 Adjust any of the **Express Texture** controls. For information, see “Express Texture controls” on page 636.

To apply Express Texture using a layer mask or alpha channel

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a layer mask, choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**, and click the layer that contains a layer mask in the **Layers** panel.
 - To use an alpha channel, choose **Window** ▶ **Channels**, and click the alpha channel in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Express Texture**.
- 3 Choose the layer mask or alpha channel from the **Using** list box.
- 4 Adjust any of the **Express Texture** controls. For information, see “Express Texture controls” on page 636.

Express Texture controls

- **Gray Threshold** — determines where the threshold is, between pure black and pure white
- **Grain** — determines how deeply the texture penetrates the surface

- **Contrast** — determines the number of levels of black and white. For example, low contrast generates pure gray, medium contrast produces levels of grayscale, and high contrast produces a black and white screen.

Applying a warp effect

Corel Painter offers different options for warping images. The **Image Warp** effect lets you distort the surface of an image as if it were a sheet of pliable film. You can make images look as though they're reflected in a fun house mirror.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Image Warp effect.

You can also use the **Quick Warp** effect to create some basic distortions, like stretch or bulge. These distortions are useful for preparing images for reflection maps when applying surface texture. For more information, see “Creating reflection maps” on page 624.

Quick Warp lets you create five types of distortions:

- **Sphere** — warps the image spherically, like a reflection on a polished silver ball



An example of the Quick Warp effect using Sphere distortion.

- **Bump** — warps the center of the image toward you, making it appear convex



An example of the Quick Warp effect using Bump distortion.

- **Valley** — warps the center of the image away from you, making it appear concave
- **Swirl** — distorts the image in a spiral
- **Ripple** — distorts the image in concentric rings, like the rings created when you drop a stone into a pool of water

You can apply **Image Warp** and **Quick Warp** to the canvas, selections, and layers. However, **Image Warp** allows you to better target areas for warping, which is useful if you need to warp only a small portion of an image.

To warp an image using Image Warp

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Image Warp**.
- 3 In the **Image Warp** dialog box, enable one of the following options:
 - **Linear** — pulls the selected area as if you were pulling from the top of a cone
 - **Cubic** — pulls a flat surface outward
 - **Sphere** — pulls a surface as if it were a lens
- 4 Adjust the **Size** slider.

This slider controls the size of the area affected by dragging the cursor. The higher the number, the smaller the affected area.

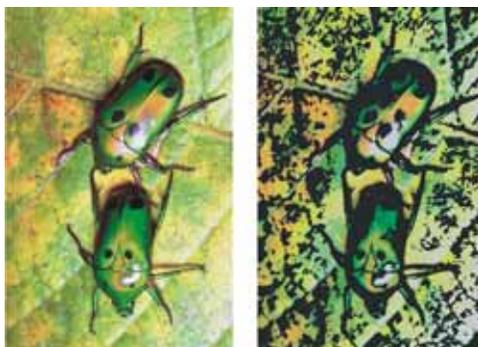
- 5 In the preview window, drag to distort the image.
A circle displays as you drag, which indicates the area affected.

To warp an image using Quick Warp

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Quick Warp**.
- 3 In the **Quick Warp** dialog box, enable one of the following options:
 - **Sphere** — warps the image spherically, like a reflection on a polished silver ball
 - **Bump** — warps the center of the image toward you, making it appear convex
 - **Valley** — warps the center of the image away from you, making it appear concave
 - **Swirl** — distorts the image in a spiral
 - **Ripple** — distorts the image in concentric rings, like the rings created when you drop a stone into a pool of water
- 4 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Power** — controls the intensity of the **Sphere** and **Ripple** effects
 - **Angle Factor** — controls the appearance of twisting and swirling in all effects

Applying the Woodcut effect

You can apply the **Woodcut** effect to create an image that appears like a woodcut or linoleum block print. You can specify either black and white or colored **Woodcut** effects. You can also save preset **Woodcut** effects to apply to other images.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Woodcut effect.

To apply a black and white Woodcut effect

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Woodcut**.
- 3 Enable the **Output Black** check box to use the black part of the effect in the final image.
- 4 Disable the **Output Color** check box if you want to use black and white only in the final image.
- 5 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Black Edge** — determines the detail of the black edge. Larger values produce thick, black edges around objects. Smaller values produce more intricate edges.
 - **Erosion Time** — determines the number of erosion iterations performed on the black edge. The higher the erosion, the simpler the edge.
 - **Erosion Edge** — controls the amount of smoothing on the black edge. Larger values produce a rounded appearance of the black edge.
 - **Heaviness** — determines the amount of black in the final image

To apply a colored Woodcut effect

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.

- A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the Layers panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Woodcut**.
 - 3 Enable the **Output Color** check box to use the color part of the effect in the final image.
 - 4 Disable the **Output Black** check box if you want to use color only in the final image.
 - 5 Enable one of the following options:
 - **Auto Color** — computes the color set from the original image's colors automatically
 - **Use Color Set** — uses a predefined color set
 - 6 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **N Colors** — determines the number of colors used in the effect, ranging from 2 to 256
 - **Color Edge** — determines the thickness of a colored edge applied to the image boundaries. Moving the slider to the right increases edge thickness, which is measured in pixels. The edge color is selected by choosing a color swatch below the preview window.



You can change the colors in a color set by clicking a color and then clicking a new color in the **Color Sets** panel.

To save a **Woodcut** effect as a preset

- 1 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Woodcut**.
- 2 In the **Woodcut** dialog box, modify any of the settings.
- 3 Click **Save**.
- 4 In the **Save Preset** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** box.

Applying the **Distress** effect

You can apply the **Distress** effect to generate a high-contrast, black and white rendering of an image. You can control the edges, smoothness, variability, and threshold of the effect. The effect interacts with either the currently selected paper grain, pattern, clone source, layer mask, or channel.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Distress effect.

To apply the Distress effect using paper luminance

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 2 Choose a paper swatch from the **Papers** library panel.
If you want open to experiment with the effect, keep the **Papers** panel open while you apply the effect. This way you can switch to different papers and modify the paper controls.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Distress**.
- 5 Choose **Grain** from the **Using** list box.
- 6 Adjust any of the **Distress** controls. For information, see “Distress controls” on page 643.

To apply the Distress effect using clone source or pattern luminance

- 1 Open an image.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - To use a clone source, choose **Window** ▶ **Clone Source**. In the **Clone Source** panel, click the **Open Image** button , and **Open Source** to choose a clone source.

- To use a pattern, choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**, and click a pattern swatch from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
 - 4 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Distress**.
 - 5 Choose **Original Luminance** from the **Using** list box.
 - 6 Adjust any of the **Distress** controls. For information, see “Distress controls” on page 643.

To apply the Distress effect using a layer mask or alpha channel luminance

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - To use a layer mask, choose **Window ▶ Layers**, and click the layer that contains a layer mask in the **Layers** panel.
 - To use an alpha channel, choose **Window ▶ Channels**, and click the alpha channel in the **Channels** panel.
- 2 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Distress**.
- 4 Choose the layer mask or channel from the **Using** list box.
- 5 Adjust any of the **Distress** controls. For information, see “Distress controls” on page 643.

Distress controls

- **Edge Size** — determines the size of the edge enhancement
- **Edge Amount** — determines the amount of edge enhancement
- **Smoothing** — determines the roundness of the edge between black and white
- **Variance** — determines the amount of grain added to the edge
- **Threshold** — determines how much black is in the image

Applying the Serigraphy effect

With the **Serigraphy** effect, you can use photographs to generate images that appear silk-screened or like woodblock cuts. When applying the effect, Corel Painter saves each color reduction as a separate layer, so you can edit each layer individually.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Serigraphy effect.

To apply Serigraphy effects

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Serigraphy**.
- 3 In the **Serigraphy** color dialog box, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Smoothing** — determines the smoothness of the black edge
 - **Threshold** — determines the total amount of color difference from the center color
 - **Dist Weighting** — determines the amount of color distance from the center color
 - **Hue Weighting** — determines how much hue contributes to the effect
 - **Sat Weighting** — determines how much saturation contributes to the effect
 - **Lum Weighting** — determines how much luminance contributes to the effect
- 4 Click the **Match Color** chip, and choose a color from the **Color** dialog box.
This is the center color — the color on which the effect will be based.
- 5 Click the **Fill Color** chip, and choose a color from the **Color** dialog box.

This color is used on the new layer.

6 Click **Create Serigraphy Layer**.

7 Click **Done**.



You can also specify **Match** and **Fill Colors** by clicking a color in the image.

Applying the Sketch effect

You can use the **Sketch** effect to generate a black and white pencil outline of a photograph. You can then use the outline as a guide for applying color, which is a useful technique for starting a painting. For more information, see “Choosing a painting workflow” on page 108.

To store the settings for the effect, you can create a preset. This allows you to quickly apply the settings to another image.



Before (left) and after (right) applying the Sketch effect.

To apply the Sketch effect

- 1 To apply the effect to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Sketch**.
- 3 In the **Sketch** dialog box, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Sensitivity** — determines sensitivity to detail. Low values detect only the main edges. High values detect the main edges as well as thin lines, such as the lines around a person’s eyes.

- **Smoothing** — determines how much noise is filtered out. Higher values result in wider, lighter, and blurrier lines.
- **Grain** — determines how much of the paper grain is revealed in the sketch marks. Move this slider to the right to show more of the paper grain.
- **Threshold** — removes noise after edge detection. **Threshold high** is used to flag light pixels which may be just noise in the image. **Threshold low** is used to test surrounding pixels.

To save a sketch effect as a preset

- 1 Choose **Effects ▶ Surface Control ▶ Sketch**.
- 2 In the **Sketch** dialog box, modify any of the settings.
- 3 Click **Save**.
- 4 In the **Save Preset** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** box.



Dynamic Plug-ins

Dynamic plug-ins are a category of floating layers that give you the ability to manipulate, transform, and adjust underlying images non-destructively. In other words, you can apply and modify the dynamic plug-effects any number of times without altering the source image.



*The **Liquid Metal** dynamic plug-in lets you introduce metallic droplets to an image by using a dynamic layer.*

This section contains the following topics:

- Getting started with dynamic plug-ins
- Modifying and deleting dynamic layers
- Committing dynamic layers to default layers
- Applying the Brightness and Contrast dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Burn dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Tear dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Bevel World dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Equalize dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Glass Distortion dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Kaleidoscope dynamic plug-in

- Applying the Liquid Lens dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Liquid Metal dynamic plug-in
- Applying the Posterize dynamic plug-in

Getting started with dynamic plug-ins

Dynamic plug-ins allow you to apply effects to images without altering the original image. For example, you can add a burnt effect to the edge of an image or increase the image brightness. The Dynamic plug-ins are accessible from the **Layers** panel.

When you apply an effect using a dynamic plug-in, a dynamic layer is automatically generated in the document. Like all floating objects, dynamic layers appear in the layer list in the **Layers** panel, where they are identified by the plug icon . You can select, move, group, hide, show, and lock dynamic layers, as well as change their display order, opacity, and composite method, as you would with other layers. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479.

The steps for applying dynamic plug-ins vary slightly depending on which dynamic plug-in you choose. For most dynamic plug-ins, you can apply the effect to:

- a constrained area by making a selection in the document window
- a selected layer
- to the content of the entire canvas

If you apply the effect to a selection, the dynamic layer conforms to the dimensions and location of the selection. If you apply the effect to the canvas, the dynamic layer is the same size as the canvas. For a few dynamic plug-ins, such as **Kaleidoscope**, you can specify the size of the new layer before you create it. For more information, see “Applying the Kaleidoscope dynamic plug-in” on page 659.

When you save the file in RIFF format, the dynamic layer retains its dynamic nature. Therefore, if you plan on modifying the dynamic layer in the future, you should save the file to RIFF.

To access the dynamic plug-ins

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button  to display a list of dynamic plug-ins.

Modifying and deleting dynamic layers

After creating a dynamic layer, you can change its settings. You can also delete a dynamic layer at any time.

To change a dynamic layer's settings

- 1 Select the dynamic layer in the document window or in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Double-click the dynamic layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 3 In the dialog box, change any settings.

To delete a dynamic layer

- In the **Layers** panel, select the dynamic layer, and click the **Delete** button .



You can also delete a dynamic layering by choosing **Edit ▶ Undo**.

Committing dynamic layers to default layers

At some point, you may want to finalize the effect and commit the result to a default layer. This allows you to work with the image in ways not possible when the effect is held in a dynamic layer.

Committing a dynamic layer captures its current appearance to a pixel-based layer. After a dynamic layer is committed, you can no longer adjust the effect. The following operations automatically generate a prompt to commit a dynamic layer:

- painting on a dynamic layer
- applying an additional effect or dynamic plug-in
- dropping a dynamic layer
- collapsing a group that contains a dynamic layer
- saving to a non-RIFF format

To commit a dynamic layer to a default layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, choose a dynamic layer.
- 2 Click the Layer options button , and choose **Convert To Default Layer**.

Applying the Brightness and Contrast dynamic plug-in

The **Brightness and Contrast** dynamic plug-in creates a layer that lets you adjust the brightness and contrast of the image beneath it.



The Brightness and Contrast dynamic layer affects all images beneath it.

To create a Brightness and Contrast dynamic layer

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**.
 - Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and then drag in the document window to select an area.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Brightness and Contrast**.
- 3 In the **Brightness/Contrast** dialog box, drag the sliders to adjust the image contrast and brightness.

Corel Painter automatically creates a new layer when you apply the dynamic plug-in.



If you don't like the results, you can click **Cancel** or you can click **Reset** to restore the default settings.

You can also use the **Opacity** slider  in the **Layers** panel to adjust the effect.

Applying the Burn dynamic plug-in

The **Burn** dynamic plug-in lets you add a burn effect to the edges of a selection or layer. You can adjust the amount and character of the burn.



Different Burn settings produce different results.

To burn a layer or selection

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**, and choose **Select ▶ All**.
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose a layer.
 - Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and then drag in the document window to select an area.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Burn**.
- 3 In the **Burn Options** dialog box, adjust any of the following sliders and controls:
 - **Burn Margin** — specifies the width of the burn effect in relation to the layer's size
 - **Flame Breadth** — specifies the width of the scorched region. The burn color appears in the scorch.
 - **Flame Strength** — specifies how much of the layer is consumed by the burn. Increasing **Flame Strength** shrinks the layer.
 - **Wind Direction** — changes the burn amount for different sides of the layer
 - **Wind Strength** — determines how much change the **Wind Direction** control imparts
 - **Jaggedness** — specifies the amount of irregularity in the burnt edges

If you apply the effect a selection, Corel Painter X3 automatically creates a new layer when you apply the dynamic plug-in.

If you apply the effect to an existing layer, Corel Painter converts the layer to a dynamic layer.

You can also

Use the current paper to vary the dye concentration in the scorch region

Enable the **Use paper texture** check box.

You can also

Burn the interior edges as well as the exterior edges of the selection	Enable the Burn interior edges check box. Disable this check box to protect the interior edges.
Display changes before applying them to the image	Enable the Preview check box.
Prevent Corel Painter from applying the settings to the image	Enable the Off check box.
Change the scorch color	Click the Burn Color chip, and choose a color in the Color dialog box.
Set the current settings as default	Click the Save As Default button.
Restore the default settings	Click the Reset button.



You can view only the dynamic layer by hiding the canvas in the **Layers** panel.

You can apply a **Burn** to a specific area of the canvas by selecting the area, right-clicking the selection and choosing **Layer via Copy**, then applying the effect to the new layer.

You can use the **Revert to Original** command in the **Layers** panel menu to restore a source image to its original condition. For more information, see “Modifying and deleting dynamic layers” on page 649.

Applying the Tear dynamic plug-in

The **Tear** dynamic plug-in lets you apply a torn-paper effect to the edge of a selection or layer. You can also control the amount of tearing that the effect produces.



You can tear a little (left) or a lot (right).

To apply the Tear dynamic plug-in

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**, and choose **Select ▶ All**.
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose a layer.
 - Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and then drag in the document window to select an area.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Tear**.
- 3 In the **Tear Options** dialog box, set the following sliders and controls to adjust the tear effect:
 - **Margin** — specifies the width of the tear effect from the edge of the layer
 - **Strength** — specifies how much of the layer is torn away
 - **Jaggedness** — specifies the amount of irregularity in torn edges

If you apply the effect a selection, Corel Painter automatically creates a new layer when you apply the dynamic plug-in.

If you apply the effect to an existing layer, Corel Painter converts the layer to a dynamic layer.

You can also

Tear the interior edges as well as the exterior edges	Enable the Tear interior edges check box. Disable this check box to protect interior edges.
Display changes before applying them to the image	Enable the Preview check box.

You can also

Prevent Corel Painter from applying the settings to the image

Enable the **Off** check box.

Change the tear color

Click the **Tear Color** chip, and choose a color in the **Color** dialog box.

Set the current settings as default

Click the **Save As Default** button.

Restore the default settings

Click the **Reset** button.



You can view only the dynamic layer by hiding the canvas in the **Layers** panel. Use a rough paper texture to create a better tear by clicking the **Paper** selector in the toolbox and choosing a paper texture from the list.

You can use the **Revert to Original** command in the **Layers** panel menu to restore a source image to its original condition. For more information, see “Modifying and deleting dynamic layers” on page 649.

Applying the Bevel World dynamic plug-in

The **Bevel World** dynamic plug-in lets you create three-dimensional (3D) objects by adding bevel effects, or angled edges, to selections or layers. You can control both bevel shape and lighting to create unique effects.



Examples of various bevel profiles.

For example, you can even use **Bevel World** to create a 3D button with text on it. First, create the background button, and then add text to float over the button. You can then group the text and button together and collapse the layer group.

You can also change the 3D appearance of the bevel by adjusting the lighting.

To apply a bevel effect

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose a layer.
 - Choose a selection tool  from the toolbox, and then drag in the document window to select an area.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Bevel World**.
- 3 In the **Bevel Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Bevel Width** — specifies the width of the bevel in relation to the layer diameter
 - **Outside Portion** — controls the portion of the bevel that appears outside the layer
 - **Rim Slope** — specifies the angle of the rim (innermost portion) of the bevel
 - **Cliff Portion** — specifies the horizontal distance between the base and the rim
 - **Cliff Height** — specifies the vertical distance between the base level and rim level
 - **Cliff Slope** — specifies the angle of the cliff (middle portion) of the bevel
 - **Base Slope** — specifies the angle of the base (outermost portion) of the bevel
 - **Smoothing** — controls the roundness of the transitions between base, cliff, and rim as well as the sharpness of the resulting ridges
- 4 In the **Light Controls** area, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Light Direction** — specifies the angle of the light source
 - **Light Height** — specifies the light's angle in relation to the canvas. At 90°, the light is shining straight down, and at 1°, it's nearly horizontal. With **Light Height** set to 90%, the **Light Direction** setting has no effect. When set to 90% or less, the light rotates around the center.
 - **Brightness** — controls the light's intensity
 - **Scatter** — adjusts the spread of the light's shine over the surface
 - **Shine** — controls the prevalence of highlights
 - **Reflection** — controls how much of the source image is visible in the bevel. If you are working with a clone, the clone source is mapped onto the surface at a variable percentage.

You can also

Prevent Corel Painter from applying the settings to the image	Enable the Off check box.
Add beveling on the interior edges of the bevel area	Enable the Bevel Interior Edges check box.
Change the color of the outside portion	Click the Outside Color chip, and choose a color in the Color dialog box. This control applies only when Outside Portion is greater than zero.
Change the light color	Click the Light Color chip, and choose a color in the Color dialog box.
Set the current settings as default	Click the Save As Default button.
Restore the default settings	Click the Reset button.



You can use the **Revert to Original** command in the **Layers** panel menu to restore a source image to its original condition. For more information, see “Modifying and deleting dynamic layers” on page 649.

Applying the Equalize dynamic plug-in

The **Equalize** dynamic plug-in creates a layer that lets you adjust the contrast in underlying images. It does this by adjusting black and white points and distributing the brightness levels throughout the entire range of available levels.



The Equalize dynamic layer is applied to a rectangular selection.

The **Equalize** dynamic plug-in creates a histogram showing the number of pixels for each brightness level value. **Equalize** allows gamma adjustment, which lightens or darkens an image without changing highlights or shadows.

To create an Equalize dynamic layer

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**.
 - Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and then drag in the document window to select an area.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Equalize**.
- 3 In the **Equalize** dialog box, adjust the contrast by dragging the small black and white markers under the histogram.
Any values in the image located to the right of the white marker become black; any values to the left of the black marker become white.
- 4 Drag the **Brightness** slider to adjust only the midtones of an image and leave the white and black areas untouched.
Corel Painter automatically creates a new layer when you apply the dynamic plug-in.



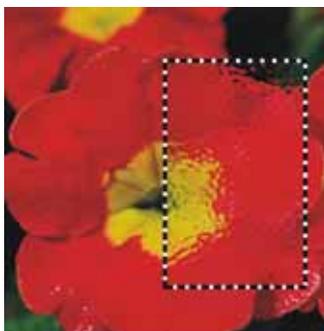
If you don't like the results, click **Reset** to restore the default settings.



You can also use the **Opacity** slider in the **Layers** panel to adjust the effect.

Applying the Glass Distortion dynamic plug-in

The **Glass Distortion** dynamic plug-in creates a layer that simulates the appearance of viewing the image through textured glass. You can move the layer in the document to view the distortion over different parts of an image.



A section of an image with Glass Distortion applied.

To create a Glass Distortion dynamic layer

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**.
 - Choose a selection tool from the toolbox, and then drag in the document window to select an area.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Glass Distortion**.
- 3 In the **Glass Distortion Options** dialog box, choose one of the following displacement sources from the **Using** list box:
 - **Paper** — uses the selected paper texture. **Paper** texture is good for creating the pebbled glass effect. Unless you want frosted glass, you'll probably want to increase the scale of the paper.
 - **Current Selection** — uses the currently selected area in the document window
 - **Image Luminance** — uses the current document's luminance
 - **Original Luminance** — uses the clone source's luminance

Image pixels are displaced, based on the light and dark areas of the source.

- 4 To modify the distortion effect, adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Softness** — controls the transitions between displaced colors. Increasing softness creates more intermediate steps and produces a smoother distortion. If you experience aliasing in a glass distortion, try increasing the softness.
 - **Amount** — controls the degree of displacement. A higher amount leads to more distortion.
 - **Variance** — creates multiple variations in the neighborhood of the displacement. The result of increasing variance depends on the type of image and other settings.

Corel Painter automatically creates a new layer when you apply the dynamic plug-in.

You can also

Inverts the selected source	Enable the Inverted check box.
Display changes before applying them to the image	Enable the Preview check box.
Set the current settings as default	Click the Save As Default button.
Restore the default settings	Click the Reset button.



You can also use the **Opacity** slider in the **Layers** panel to adjust the effect. You can drag the **Glass Distortion** layer or selection in the document window to distort other areas of the image.



*The **Glass Distortion** dynamic layer using **Paper** (left) and **Image Luminance** (right) displacement sources.*

Applying the Kaleidoscope dynamic plug-in

The **Kaleidoscope** dynamic plug-in creates a square layer that produces kaleidoscopic effects from underlying images. The traditional kaleidoscope is a hollow tube with a set of mirrors and colored chips at one end. You peer into the other end and enjoy the highly symmetrical patterns that the mirrors create from the colored chips. When you add a **Kaleidoscope** dynamic layer, you first specify its size. You can move the layer over different parts of an image to produce different effects.

To create a Kaleidoscope dynamic layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Kaleidoscope**.
- 2 In the **Kaleidoscope** dialog box, specify the size of the dynamic layer.
Kaleidoscopes must be square, and no smaller than 8 pixels by 8 pixels, and no larger than 500 pixels by 500 pixels.
- 3 Drag the **Kaleidoscope** layer to different areas of the image to alter the effect.



Move the Kaleidoscope layer to produce different effects.



To preserve the **Kaleidoscope** layer, you need to save the image in RIFF format.

To create and capture a Kaleidoscope pattern

- 1 Drag the **Kaleidoscope** layer on the canvas until it displays an image that you like.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, select the **Kaleidoscope** layer.
- 3 Click the **Layers** panel menu arrow, and choose **Drop and Select** to commit the layer.
- 4 Choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 5 Click the **Patterns** panel menu arrow, and choose **Capture Pattern**.
For more information, see “Patterns” on page 677.



When you create a pattern from a **Kaleidoscope** layer, the selection is dropped to the canvas and cut out. If you want to preserve the original image and the **Kaleidoscope** layer so that you can continue working with the effect, save the image in RIFF format before you choose **Drop and Select**. As an alternative, you can set the number of **Undo** levels high enough so that you can back out of the steps to restore the original image.

Applying the Liquid Lens dynamic plug-in

Liquid Lens creates a dynamic layer that lets you distort and smear the underlying image. You can create “fun house” mirror effects, melting images, and more. You can also erase any of the changes that you make.

Liquid Lens tools

You can apply different distortion effects by using any of the following tools:

Liquid Lens tool	Example
The Circle tool creates circular rings of distortion. Drag in the direction you want the distortion to move. Size and Spacing have no effect on the Circle tool.	 



Liquid Lens tool

Example

The Left Twirl tool distorts in counterclockwise spirals.



The Right Twirl tool distorts in clockwise spirals.



The Bulge tool distorts outward, pushing images out.



Liquid Lens tool

Example

The Pinch tool distorts inward, drawing images closer.



The Brush tool distorts in the direction you drag.



To create a Liquid Lens dynamic layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**.
- 2 Click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Liquid Lens**.
- 3 In the **Liquid Lens** dialog box, choose a Liquid lens tool.
- 4 Adjust any of the following sliders:
 - **Amount** — controls the degree of distortion applied. With the slider close to zero, you create minimal distortion. Negative values create distortion counter to the stroke direction, so that the image appears broken up.
 - **Smooth** — changes the blending between the distortion stroke and the unaffected images



Higher values create a smooth, continuous distortion (right). Lower values create individual dabs of distortion (left).

- **Size** — changes the diameter of the distortion tool and the size of rain, which scatters distortion droplets in the layer



Examples of how the Size slider affects distortion.

- **Spacing** — changes the distance between distortion dabs



Low spacing makes a smooth, continuous stroke (left); high spacing lets the dabs appear individually (right).

- 5 Drag in the document window to create distortion.
If you don't like the distortion, click **Clear**.

You can also

Simulate a melting image by scattering distortion droplets downwards in the layer

In the **Liquid Lens** dialog box, click **Rain**, then click anywhere in the image to stop the rain.

If **Smooth** and **Size** settings are very high, the rain might continue for a moment after you click.

Restore the default settings

Click the **Reset** button.



You cannot use **Undo** to restore the image to its previous state, however, you can use the **Eraser** tool in the **Liquid Lens** dialog box.



You can move the **Liquid Lens** layer to different regions of the document to distort other images.



Rain melts the image.

To erase Liquid Lens distortion

- 1 In the **Liquid Lens** dialog box, choose the Eraser tool .
- 2 Adjust the **Size**, **Spacing**, and **Smooth** sliders to modify the **Eraser** tool settings. Higher settings on the **Smooth** slider create softer transitions from the erased area to the remaining distortion.
- 3 Drag in the document window.
The original underlying image returns.



Remove distortion by using the Eraser tool.

Applying the Liquid Metal dynamic plug-in

The **Liquid Metal** dynamic plug-in lets you paint on a layer with liquid and metal. This text uses the term “metal” to refer to the media applied — even if the settings create an effect more like water.

You can apply droplets of liquid that distort the underlying image through refraction. You can also create globs of shiny metal that flow together and move like mercury. The **Refraction** slider sets the difference between water and metal, which lets you achieve intermediate effects. Negative metal can be used to create holes in metal.



*The **Liquid Metal** dynamic plug-in creates either liquid metal or translucent, refractive liquid.*

A stroke of metal is made up of a series of discrete droplets. You can select one or several droplets and move them or change their properties.

The “handles” show the droplet’s circle and center point. Showing the handles on the droplets isn’t necessary for selecting them, but it can make your work easier. The droplets applied in the last stroke are automatically selected. Each new stroke deselects the droplets of the previous one.

The **Undo** feature is not available when working with metal; however, you can remove selected metal, the last metal applied, or all metal on the layer.

Metal is highly reflective. You can customize the look by using a clone source or a pattern as a reflection map. For more information, see “Image cloning and sampling” on page 149 and “Patterns” on page 677.

Liquid metal tools

You can apply metal with the Brush tool, the Circle tool, or the Rain feature. You can adjust the size of your brush or rain droplets. The Brush is the default applicator. You can use the Brush tool to paint with metal. You can use the Circle tool to create circles of metal. The Rain feature lets you scatter metallic droplets on the layer.

Liquid Metal tool

Example

You can create strokes of metal by using the Brush tool.



Liquid Metal tool

Example

You can create circles of metal by using the Circle tool.



You can create randomly falling metal raindrops by applying the Rain feature.

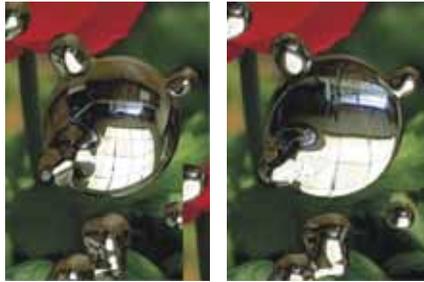


To create a Liquid Metal dynamic layer

- 1 In the Layers panel, choose the Canvas.
- 2 Click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Liquid Metal**.
- 3 In the **Liquid Metal** dialog box, choose one of the following tools:
 - Circle tool 
 - Brush tool 
- 4 Choose one of the following metal types from the **Map** list box:
 - **Standard Metal**
 - **Chrome 1**
 - **Chrome 2**
 - **Interior**
 - **Clone Source**

5 Adjust any of the following sliders:

- **Amount** — controls the emphasis of the metal effect from the **Refraction** slider and applies to all droplets in the layer. To create water effects, you can set the **Amount** to -0.5 so the droplets magnify the underlying images.



Reflection and Refraction invert when you move the Amount slider to either extreme.

- **Smooth** — changes the perimeter range, which determines the droplet's tendency to “join” its neighbors



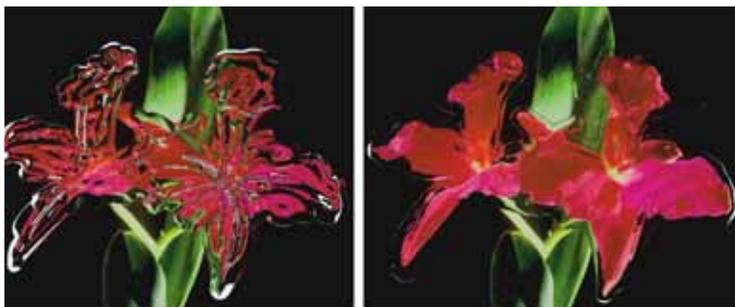
*Low settings on the **Smooth** slider keep droplets distinct (left); higher settings make the droplets flow together (right).*

- **Size** — changes the diameter of the selected droplets that you apply by using the Brush tool or Rain. It does not affect the Circle tool.
- **Volume** — adjusts visibility along the perimeter



Decreasing volume below 100% shrinks the visible portion of the droplet, “drying it up” (left). Increasing volume beyond 100% extends visibility beyond the droplet circle into the perimeter range (right).

- **Spacing** — adjusts the spacing between droplets in strokes created with the Brush tool



A stroke with low spacing (left): the droplets flow together. A stroke with high spacing (right): each droplet is distinct.

- **Refraction** — controls droplet appearance. The slider represents a scale between reflection and refraction.



*Low refraction means high reflection (left). High refraction creates translucent, refractive liquid. As **Refraction** nears 100%, the metal becomes transparent. The droplets look like a simple liquid — oil or water (right).*

6 Drag in the document window to apply the metal.

If you want to clear the effect and start again, click **Clear**.

You can also

Makes the droplets appear more round and three-dimensional

Enable the **Surface Tension** check box.

Scatter metal droplets in the layer

In the **Liquid Metal** dialog box, click **Rain**, then click anywhere in the image to stop the rain.

If **Smooth** and **Size** settings are very high, the rain might continue for a moment after you click.

Restore the default settings

Click the **Reset** button.



The **Map** type that you choose applies to the entire layer. You can change the type at any time.

To create negative metal

- Press **Option** (Mac OS) or **Alt** (Windows), and drag with the Circle tool  or Brush tool  over existing metal droplets.

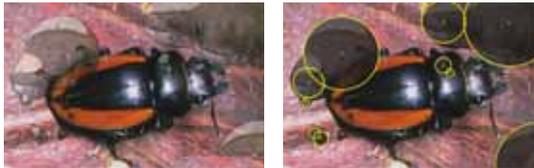
You will create holes in your metal. As you drag through positive pools, the negative metal will divide and separate the existing metal.

To remove metal

To	Do the following
Remove the last metal applied	Press Delete (Mac OS) or Backspace (Windows).
Remove the selected metal droplets	In the Liquid Metal dialog box, click the Metal Selector tool  , select the metal, and press Delete (Mac OS) or Backspace (Windows).
Remove all metal on the layer	In the Liquid Metal dialog box, click Clear .

To show metal droplet handles

- In the **Liquid Metal** dialog box, enable the **Display Handles** check box.



*When you enable the **Display Handles** check box (right), you can see the droplet circles and center points.*

To select metal droplets

- 1 In the **Liquid Metal** dialog box, choose the **Metal Selector** tool .
- 2 Perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following
Select a single droplet	If the Display Handles check box is enabled, click the center point handle of a droplet. If handles are not displayed, click anywhere on a droplet.
Select a group of droplets	Drag across the droplets you want to select.
Add droplets to a selection	Hold down Shift , and click additional droplets to add to the selection.

To

Do the following

Subtract droplets from a selection

Hold down **Shift**, and click droplets to subtract from the selection.



When a droplet is selected, the center point handle is displayed as a solid.



Drag over the droplets you want to select.

To move metal droplets

- 1 In the **Liquid Metal** dialog box, choose the **Metal Selector** tool , and select the droplets that you want to move.
- 2 Drag the center of one of the droplets to move the selected group.
Notice how the droplets seek to join other droplets they encounter. You can control this tendency by adjusting the **Smooth** slider.



You can drag the center of one of the droplets to move the selected group.

To adjust the size of the Liquid Metal brush

- 1 In the **Liquid Metal** dialog box, choose the **Metal Selector** tool , and click outside the droplets to deselect all.
- 2 Move the **Size** slider to the desired value.
- 3 Click the **Brush** tool , and paint, or click **Rain**.



You can also adjust the size of existing metal by selecting the droplets and moving the **Size** slider.

To apply a clone source or pattern to the Liquid Metal reflection

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - Choose a pattern by clicking the **Pattern selector** from the **Media Selector** bar, and clicking a pattern from the list.
 - Set a clone source.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**.
- 3 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Liquid Metal**.
- 4 In the **Liquid Metal** dialog box, choose **Clone Source** from the **Map** list box.
- 5 Adjust any settings.
- 6 With the **Circle** tool  or **Brush** tool , drag in the document window to apply the metal.
If you want to clear the effect and start again, click **Clear**.



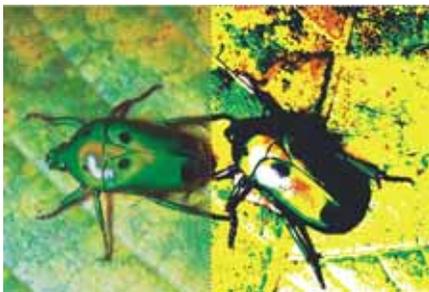
If no clone source has been specified, Corel Painter uses the current pattern as the reflection map.



The same piece of metal changes appearance when a pattern is used as the reflection map.

Applying the Posterize dynamic plug-in

The Posterize dynamic plug-in creates a layer that reduces the number of color levels in the images it floats over.



A Posterize dynamic layer modifies the right half of this image.

To create a Posterize dynamic layer

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - In the **Layers** panel, choose the **Canvas**.
 - Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and then drag in the document window to select an area.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, click the **Dynamic Plug-ins** button , and choose **Posterize**.
- 3 In the **Posterize** dialog box, specify the number of color levels you want.

The maximum number of color levels is 128. The value applies to each color channel — red, green, and blue.

Corel Painter automatically creates a new layer when you apply the dynamic plugin.



Patterns

With Corel Painter, you can apply patterns to an image by filling or painting. In addition, you can customize patterns by modifying sample patterns or by creating them from scratch.

All patterns, including both the sample and custom patterns, reside in libraries. You'll find more libraries, with additional materials, on the Corel Painter DVD and on the Corel website. For more information, see "Working with libraries" on page 45.

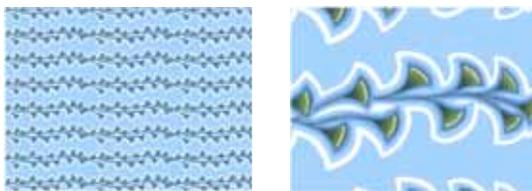
This section contains the following topics:

- Applying pattern fills
- Painting with patterns
- Creating and editing patterns
- Creating seamless patterns
- Creating fractal patterns

Applying pattern fills

Corel Painter lets you apply preset pattern fills to images. A pattern is a repeating design, and the smallest unit of a pattern is known as a "tile." When you fill an area with a pattern, the tile, which is rectangular, is repeated across the selected area.

You can adjust the appearance of a pattern in various ways. For example, you can change the tile size, also known as the scale, and offset tiles in a fill. When you offset the tiles, you adjust the horizontal or vertical position of the first pattern, relative to the top of the object, which affects the rest of the pattern fill.



Left: A pattern scaled at 20%. Right: The same pattern scaled at 100%.



Left: The pattern offset set to 50% produces a seamless pattern. Right: The pattern offset set to 100% increases the pattern tile visibility. The tiles also appear misaligned.

To apply a pattern as a fill

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Patterns**.
- 2 Click the Pattern selector, and click a pattern in the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 To apply a pattern to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 4 Choose the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox.
- 5 In the document window, click the canvas, selection, or layer.

You can also

Specify the range of colors to be filled

On the property bar, type a value in the **Tolerance** box or adjust the slider.

Specify the pattern opacity for pixels outside of the tolerance range

On the property bar, type a value in the **Feather** box or adjust the slider.

You can also

Soften the edges of the pattern

On the property bar, click the **Anti-Alias** button .

Anti-aliasing is desirable when the **Feather** setting is set to zero or extremely low.



The image must be larger than the tile in order for the tiling to be visible in an image.



You can also choose a pattern from the Pattern Selector in the toolbox or by choosing **Edit ▶ Fill**.

To adjust the appearance of a pattern

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 2 Click the Pattern selector, and click a pattern in the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Enable one of the following options:
 - **Rectangular Pattern Type**  — places the tiles in a rectangular grid for fills. This option disables the **Pattern Offset** slider.
 - **Horizontal Pattern Type**  — offsets the tiles in subsequent rows
 - **Vertical Pattern Type**  — offsets the tiles in subsequent columnsIf applicable, adjust the **Pattern Offset** slider  to control the amount of offset.
- 4 Adjust the **Pattern Scale** slider  to control the size of each tile in the pattern. After you set these options, the pattern is ready to use.

Painting with patterns

Corel Painter lets you paint patterns directly onto an image using a brush that uses the rendered dab type. When painting with a pattern, you can apply the pattern as is, or you can modify its appearance. For example, you can paint a pattern with a mask, which generates a pattern with a transparent background. You can also paint subtle patterns by using opacity, which produces a translucent effect.

Painted pattern type	Example
Pattern	
Pattern with mask	
Pattern with opacity	

To paint with a pattern

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Patterns**.
- 2 Click the Pattern selector, and click a pattern in the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Choose **Window** ▶ **Brush Control Panels** ▶ **General**.
- 4 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 5 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category and a brush variant.
If the **Source** list box in the **General** controls panel is not available (appears gray), the selected brush category does not support patterns. For example, the **Pattern Pens** brush category supports patterns.
- 6 From the **General** controls panel, choose a dab type from the **Dab Type** list box.
If the **Source** list box in the **General** controls panel is not available (appears gray), the dab type does not support patterns. For example, the **Projected** and **Rendered** dab types support patterns.
- 7 From the **Source** list box in the **General** controls panel, choose one of the following options:
 - **Pattern** — paints with a pattern containing no mask information
 - **Pattern with Mask** — paints using the mask data contained in the pattern (not all patterns contain mask data)

If you want to change the size of the painted pattern, you should resize the brush instead of scaling the pattern. To achieve the best results, set the **Pattern Scale** to 100%.
- 8 Paint in the image.



You can also paint with a pattern by choosing a brush variant from the **Pattern Pens** category.



If you have not set a clone source, Corel Painter uses the current pattern in any operation related to clone source colors or luminance. This means you can paint with a pattern by using a **Cloner** brush.

When painting with a pattern, keep in mind that direction matters.

Corel Painter flips the pattern you're painting when you change directions, so apply strokes in the same direction to achieve a uniform effect.

To paint with pattern opacity

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 2 Click the Pattern selector, and click a pattern in the **Pattern** library panel.
If you want to resize the pattern tile, adjust the **Pattern Scale** slider.
- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Controls ▶ General**.
- 4 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 5 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category and a brush variant.
If the **Source** list box in the **General** controls panel is not available (appears gray), the selected brush category does not support patterns. For example, the **Pattern Pens** brush category supports patterns.
- 6 From the **General** controls panel, choose a dab type from the **Dab Type** list box.
If the **Source** list box in the **General** controls panel is not available (appears gray), the dab type does not support patterns. For example, the **Rendered** dab types support patterns with opacity.
- 7 In the **General** controls panel, choose **Pattern As Opacity** from the **Source** list box.
Pattern As Opacity is the only computed dab type that responds to methods (**Cover** and **Buildup**), allowing it to respond to **Graininess**.
- 8 Apply a brushstroke to the image.



You can also paint with a pattern by choosing a brush variant from the **Pattern Pens** category.



Corel Painter applies the current color, using luminance in the pattern to control opacity. Light colors in the pattern are rendered as transparent (or as having very low opacity). Dark colors in the pattern are rendered as very dark (or as having high opacity).

Creating and editing patterns

You can create a pattern from scratch or from an existing image. When creating a pattern from an existing image, you can base the pattern on the entire image or a selected area. You can also create a pattern from a mask, which produces a pattern with a transparent background. The image or selection that you choose is converted into a tile that, when repeated, generates a pattern.



A pattern tile was created by applying brushstrokes to the canvas.

If you want to edit an existing pattern, or if a pattern preview isn't detailed enough, you can open the pattern tile in its own window so you can view the pattern closely to modify it. For example, you can manipulate a pattern to be a half-drop design, traditionally used in wallpaper designs.

After creating a pattern tile, you may want to refine it so that it tiles seamlessly. For more information, see “Creating seamless patterns” on page 685.

Images that you turn into patterns are saved in the RIFF format, and they maintain their pattern characteristics even after you save and reopen them. You can switch libraries whenever you want to use a different set of patterns. For more information, see “Working with libraries” on page 45.

Creating patterns on layers

You can use the same techniques to create patterns on layers as you do to create them on the canvas. However, a pattern's wrap-around features do not apply to layers. This is because the canvas has edges, but layers do not — they are unlimited in size. If you shift a pattern on a layer, the pattern does not wrap around.

To create a pattern from scratch

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **New**.
- 2 Type values in the **Width** and **Height** boxes.
If you want to create a pattern, you should set a small canvas size, such as 400 pixels by 300 pixels at 300 ppi.
- 3 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Patterns**.
- 4 In the **Patterns** panel, click the Pattern options button , and choose **Define Pattern**.
- 5 Apply brushstrokes to the canvas.
If you apply a brushstroke to the edge of the canvas, wrap-around colors are enabled so that you can drag a brushstroke off one edge of an image, while simultaneously applying the brushstroke to the other side of the image.
- 6 Click the Pattern options button , and choose **Add Image to Library**.
- 7 In the **Save Image** dialog box, type a name for the pattern.



You can also create a pattern by choosing **Edit** ▶ **Fill**, modifying the pattern, and then choosing **Add Image to Library**.

To create a pattern from an image

- 1 Open the image file you want to use in creating a pattern.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Patterns**.
- 3 In the **Pattern** panel, click the Pattern options button , and choose **Define Pattern**.
- 4 Click the Pattern options button , and choose **Add Image to Library**.
- 5 In the **Save Image** dialog box, type a name for the pattern.



You can also create a pattern by choosing **Edit ▶ Fill**, modifying the pattern, then choosing **Add Image to Library**.

To create a pattern from a selection

- 1 Open the image file you want to use in creating a pattern.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 3 Choose the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 4 Drag in the document window to select the area that you want to save as a pattern tile.
- 5 In the **Pattern** panel, click the **Pattern options** button , and choose **Capture Pattern**.
- 6 In the **Capture Pattern** dialog box, enable one of the following options:
 - **Rectangular Tile** — places the tile in a rectangular grid for fills. This option disables the **Bias** slider.
 - **Horizontal Shift** — offsets the tiles in subsequent rows
 - **Vertical Shift** — offsets the tiles in subsequent columnsIf applicable, adjust the **Bias** slider to control the amount of offset.
- 7 Type a name in the **Name** text box.
- 8 Click **OK** to save the pattern tile to the current library.



You can also create a pattern that is based on a 4-point clone source, such as perspective or bilinear. For more information, see “Applying transformations when sampling” on page 165.

To create a masked pattern

- 1 Open the image file that you want to use in creating a pattern.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 3 Choose the **Lasso** tool  from the toolbox.
- 4 Draw a freehand border around the area that you want to convert to a masked pattern in the document window.
- 5 In the **Pattern** panel, click the **Pattern options** button , and choose **Capture Pattern**.

- 6 In the **Capture Pattern** dialog box, enable one of the **Rectangular Tile** option.
- 7 Type a name in the **Name** text box.
- 8 Click **OK** to save the masked pattern to the current library.



To quickly apply a pattern mask, click the Brush Selector. In the Brush library panel, choose the **Pattern Pens** category, and then choose the **Pattern Masked Pen** variant.



You can apply pattern masks by using any brush variant that supports them. For more information, see “Painting with patterns” on page 679.

To edit a pattern

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 2 Click the Pattern selector, and click a pattern in the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Click the Pattern options button , and choose **Check Out Pattern**.
Corel Painter opens the selected pattern tile in its own document window.
- 4 On the canvas, modify the pattern tile image.
- 5 Click the Pattern options button , and choose **Add Image to Library**.
- 6 In the **Save Image** dialog box, click **OK** to save the pattern to the library.

If you want to rename the pattern, type a new name in the **Save As** text box. For example, you may want to modify a default pattern, but keep a copy of the default pattern intact.

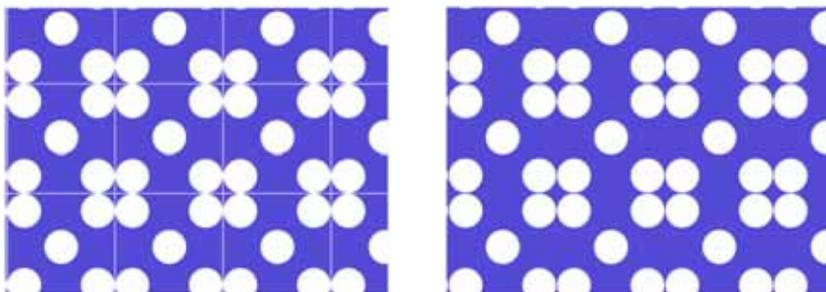


The **Check Out Pattern** mode supports wrap-around colors. When you drag a brushstroke off one edge of an image, the brushstroke is simultaneously applied to the other side of the image. This allows you to quickly modify the edges of an individual pattern tile.

Creating seamless patterns

Patterns are created by repeating a rectangular image tile across an area. Ideally, the pattern tiles should seamlessly blend into one another so that the eye doesn't distinguish the tile edges. Corel Painter allows you to generate seamless patterns by modifying the

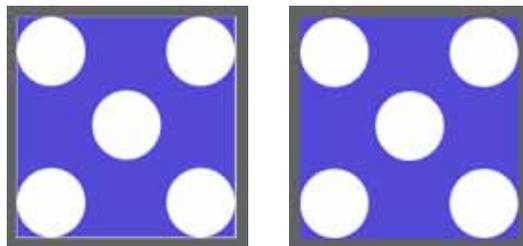
edges of a pattern tile before applying the pattern. However, you can also fix a pattern's seams by directly modifying the pattern fill.



*Left: The pattern tile includes a visible white edge, which delimits each tile.
Right: The white edge was filled with the background color to produce a seamless pattern.*

To achieve seamless tiling, Corel Painter gives documents defined as pattern tiles two special characteristics: wrap-around colors and wrap-around seams.

- The wrap-around colors feature lets you to drag a brushstroke off one edge of an image, while simultaneously applying the stroke to the other side of the image. This allows you to quickly modify the edges of an individual pattern tile.
- The wrap-around seams feature lets you shift the edges of pattern tiles to the center of the image, where their tonal differences are more apparent and easier to correct. This allows you to modify a pattern after applying it as a fill.



*Left: The pattern tile before the edges were modified. Right: The same pattern tile after the edges were painted by using the **Straight Cloner** brush and the wrap-around colors feature.*

To ensure a seamless pattern, you can also apply an effect, such as the **Glass Distortion** effect, the **Super Soften** effect (with the **Wrap Around** check box enabled), and most of the **Tonal Control** effects. Some effects, such as **Apply Surface Texture**, can result in a noticeable seam. For information, see “Applying Glass Distortion” on page 583.

To create a seamless pattern from a pattern tile

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 2 Click the Pattern selector, and click the pattern whose tile you want to fix from the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Click the Pattern options button , and choose **Check Out Pattern**.
The pattern tile appears in a document window.
- 4 Use any color brush to paint out the edge lines, or use a brush with a **Water** or **Drip** method to smear across the lines.
- 5 Click the Pattern options button , and choose **Capture Pattern**.
- 6 In the **Capture Pattern** dialog box, type a name in the **Name** box.



To preserve detailed images, set the **Straight Cloner** brush to clone from somewhere inside the image. For more information, see “Painting in the clone” on page 159.

You can also copy a selection to a layer and move it over the edge. To produce clean transitions, feather the layer, and reduce opacity. Drop the layer when you’re satisfied with the result. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479.

To create a seamless pattern from a pattern fill

- 1 Open a new blank document.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Patterns**.
- 3 In the **Patterns** panel, click the Pattern selector, and click the pattern whose seams you want to modify in the **Pattern** library panel.
- 4 Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
- 5 Choose the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox, and click the canvas.
- 6 In the **Patterns** panel, click the Pattern options button , and choose **Define Pattern**.
- 7 In the toolbox, click the **Grabber** tool .
- 8 Hold down the **Shift** key and drag inside the image to display where the tile’s horizontal and vertical edges meet.
- 9 Do any of the following:

- Use any color brush to paint out the edge lines, or use a brush with a **Water** or **Drip** method to smear across the lines.
- Use the **Straight Cloner** brush to paint out the edge lines to preserve image details. For more information, see “Painting in the clone” on page 159.



You can also copy a selection to a layer and move it over the edge. To produce clean transitions, feather the layer, and reduce opacity. Drop the layer when you're satisfied with the result. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479.



The changes that you make to a pattern fill are not reflected in the original pattern tile.

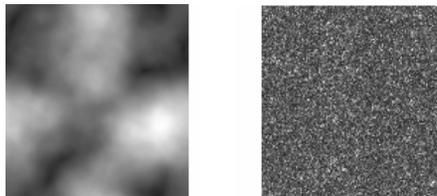
Creating fractal patterns

You can create interesting landscapes by using fractal patterns. You can also convert a fractal pattern into a paper texture and save it to the **Paper** library. For more information, see “Working with paper texture and grain” on page 133.

Using Fractal Pattern controls

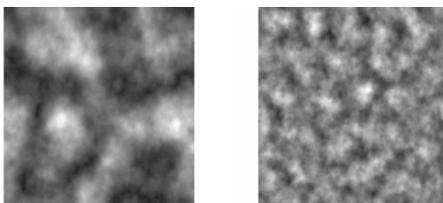
When you create fractal patterns, the following controls allow you to fine-tune your creation:

- **Power** controls the intricacy of the pattern's definition, as if you were “zooming” in and out on a textured surface with a microscope.



*The **Power** slider determines the degree of detail. The image on the left is set to -200% and the image on the right is set to 0%.*

- **Feature Size** defines the number of prominent features within the tile.



The **Feature Size** slider determines the number of repetitions per tile. The image on the left is set to 90% and the image on the right is set to 20%.

- **Softness** adjusts the edge softness of the pattern.
- **Angle** changes the direction from which you view the fractal.
- **Thinness** emphasizes the direction suggested by the lines of the fractal pattern. Thinner lines produce a more linear look.
- **Size** determines the size of the tile you are creating. If your computer has a lot of memory, you can make a large file with a high resolution. If you do not have a lot of available memory on your computer, some of the size options may not be available.



Low **Thinness** settings display the fractal as streaks. Use the **Angle** slider to change the direction of streaking.

Corel Painter uses four channels to store graphic information: Red, Green, Blue, and Alpha. When creating fractal patterns, you can place information other than color values in these channels, which allows you to visualize this information in different ways.

To create fractal patterns

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Patterns**.
- 2 In the **Patterns** panel, click the **Pattern options** button , and choose **Make Fractal Pattern**.
- 3 The **Make Fractal Pattern** dialog box appears.

4 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Control the intricacy of the pattern	Move the Power slider to the right to zoom out and see many small patterns, or move it to the left to zoom in and see fewer large patterns.
Modify the number of prominent features within the tile	Move the Feature Size slider to the right to decrease the repetitions per tile, or move it to the left to increase the number of repetitions per tile.
Adjust the edge softness of the pattern	Move the Softness slider to the left to decrease the softness, or move it to the right to increase the softness.
Change the direction from which you view the fractal	Move the Angle slider to the left to decrease the angle, or move it to the right to increase the angle.
Create a more linear pattern by emphasizing the direction suggested by the lines of the fractal pattern	Move the Thinness slider to the left to increase the appearance of lines, or move it to the right to decrease the appearance of line.

5 In the **Size** area, enable the option that corresponds to the size of the tile that you want to create.

6 From the **Channel** list box, choose one of the following options:

- **Height as Luminance** — displays pseudo-height information as luminance. White areas are represented as peaks, and dark areas become depressions. Images generated with this option can be used with the **Apply Surface Texture** effect.
- **Gradient Bearing** — uses the Red channel to display the bearing of the down angle of a height field
- **Surface Normal** — uses the Green and Blue channels to represent the X and Y components of the surface normal (angle perpendicular to the surface at a given point) of the height field (Green= X, Blue= Y)

Creating the new pattern may take some time. When the pattern file is ready, it appears in a new document window.

7 In the **Patterns** panel, click the Pattern options button , and choose **Capture Pattern**.

8 In the **Capture Pattern** dialog box, type a name in the **Name** box.



The **Gradient Bearing** and **Surface Normal** options for viewing a fractal texture are offered for purely aesthetic reasons. One way to take advantage of them is to create color variations of the texture with the **Adjust Colors** feature.



To colorize a fractal pattern, you can replace the grayscale tones with colors from a gradient fill by using the **Express in Image** feature. For information, see “To replace image colors with gradient colors” on page 696.

To convert a fractal pattern into a paper texture

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Patterns**.
- 2 In the **Patterns** panel, click the Pattern selector, and click a pattern in the **Pattern** library panel.
- 3 Click the Pattern options button , and choose **Check Out Pattern**.
The fractal pattern is displayed in a new image window.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control**, and adjust image elements such as brightness, contrast, and luminance.
For more information, see “Equalizing images” on page 264.
- 5 Choose **Select** ▶ **All**.
- 6 Choose **Window** ▶ **Paper Panels** ▶ **Papers**.
- 7 In the **Papers** panel, click the Pattern options button , and choose **Capture Paper**.
- 8 In the **Save Paper** dialog box, set the crossfade to 0.00.
- 9 Type a name in the **Name** box.



Gradients

A gradient is a type of fill that displays a smooth progression of two or more colors and adds the illusion of depth to an image. Gradient fills are also known as blends or fountain fills. Corel Painter offers a wide selection of preset gradients, but you can also create gradients.

This section contains the following topics:

- Applying gradients
- Replacing image colors with gradient colors
- Adjusting gradients
- Creating and editing gradients
- Saving gradients

Applying gradients

Corel Painter allows you to apply a gradient to an image by filling an area, such as the canvas, a selection, layer, or channel. For more information, see “Selections and Transformations” on page 543, “Layers” on page 479, and “Alpha Channels” on page 529.

When applying a gradient as a fill, you can apply one of four gradient types: linear, radial, circular, and spiral.



Left to right: Linear, radial, circular, and spiral gradients.

You can also apply a gradient in a fluid way by painting it onto an image with a brush and dab type that support gradient painting. For more information, see “General controls: Dab types” on page 322.

To apply a gradient as a fill

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Gradients**.
- 2 Click the **Gradient** selector, and click a gradient from the **Painter Gradients** library panel.
- 3 Click one of the following gradient types:
 - **Linear Gradient** 
 - **Radial Gradient** 
 - **Circular Gradient** 
 - **Spiral Gradient** 
- 4 Perform a step from the following table.

To apply a gradient to	Do the following
The canvas	Click the Canvas in the Layers panel.
A selection	Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
A layer	Click a layer in the Layers panel.
A channel	Click a channel in the Channels panel.

- 5 Click the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox.
- 6 In the document window, click the selected area, layer, or channel.

You can also

Specify the range of colors to be filled	On the property bar, type a value in the Tolerance box, or adjust the slider.
Specify the gradient fill opacity for pixels outside of the tolerance range	On the property bar, type a value in the Feather box, or adjust the slider.

You can also

Soften the edges of the gradient fill

On the property bar, click the **Anti-Alias** button .

Anti-aliasing is desirable when the **Feather** setting is set to zero or extremely low.



You can also apply a **Gradient** by choosing the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox, choosing **Gradient** from the **Fill** list box on the property bar, then clicking the selected area, layer, or channel.

You can also modify the gradient fill opacity by choosing **Edit ▶ Fill**, and adjusting the **Opacity** slider in the **Fill** dialog box. Decreasing the gradient opacity increases the transparency of the gradient fill.

To paint a gradient

1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Gradients**.

2 In the **Gradients** panel, click the **Gradient Selector**.

3 Click a gradient in the **Painter Gradients** library panel.

4 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ General**.

5 Click the **Brush Selector** on the **Brush Selector** bar.

6 In the **Brush** library panel, click a brush category, and a brush variant.

If the **Source** pop-up menu in the **General** controls panel is not available (appears gray), the selected brush category or variant does not support gradients. For example, the **Pattern Pens** brush category supports gradients.

7 From the **General** controls panel, choose a dab type from the **Dab Type** pop-up menu.

If the **Source** pop-up menu in the **General** controls panel is not available (appears gray), the selected dab type does not support gradients. For example, the **Line Airbrush**, **Projected**, and **Rendered** dab types support gradients.

8 From the **Source** pop-up menu in the **General** controls panel, choose one of the following options:

- **Gradient** — applies the current gradient across the width of the stroke
- **Gradient Repeat** — repeats the current gradient along the length of the stroke

9 Paint in the document window.



Painting with a gradient by using Gradient (left) and Gradient Repeat (right).



When painting with a gradient, only the **Linear** gradient type is supported. Direction matters when you paint with a gradient. Corel Painter flips the gradient when you change direction. To achieve a uniform effect, apply strokes in the same direction.

Replacing image colors with gradient colors

You can replace an image's colors with those of a gradient. This effect applies gradient colors to the pixels of the image, based on their luminance values. For more information, see "Using image luminance to create texture" on page 619.



You can choose an image (left) and replace its colors with the colors of a selected gradient (right).

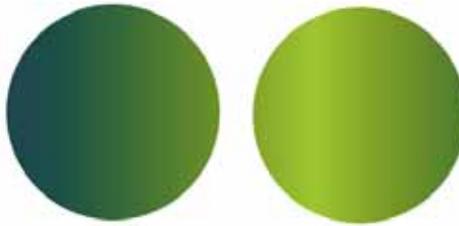
To replace image colors with gradient colors

- 1 Open the image that you want to use.
Select part of the image, or use the entire image.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Gradients**.
- 3 Click the **Gradient** selector, and click a gradient from the **Painter Gradients** library panel.

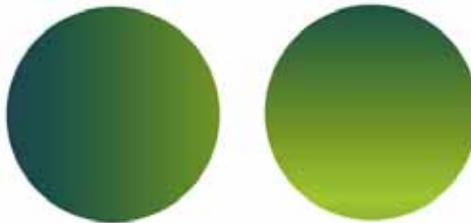
- 4 Click the Gradient options button , and choose **Express In Image**.
- 5 In the **Express in Image** dialog box, adjust the **Bias** slider to define how the gradient is mapped.
Corel Painter replaces the colors in the image with the colors in the gradient, based on matching luminance.

Adjusting gradients

You can adjust gradients to control the display of the gradient colors. For example, you can change the order of the colors and the angle of the gradient.

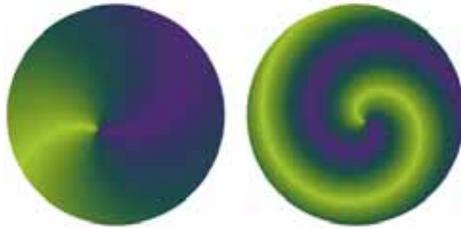


The gradient order set to display from Left to Right (left) and Right to Left (right).



The gradient angle set to display at a vertical angle (left) and at a horizontal angle (right).

You can also modify the spirality of the gradient. For example, a higher amount of spirality produces a tighter spiral effect.



The gradient with low spiral tension (left) and high spiral tension (right).

To gradient direction

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Gradients**.
- 2 In the **Gradients** panel, click one of the gradient order buttons:
 - **Left to Right Gradient** 
 - **Mirrored Right to Left Gradient** 
 - **Double Left to Right Gradient** 
 - **Right to Left Gradient** 
 - **Mirrored Left to Right Gradient** 
 - **Double Right to Left Gradient** 

To change a gradient angle

- In the **Gradients** panel, drag the **Set the Angle of the Ramp** slider  to adjust the gradient.
If you prefer, type an angle in the corresponding numeric value box.

To modify the spiral gradient appearance

- 1 From the **Gradients** panel, click the **Spiral Gradient**  button.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

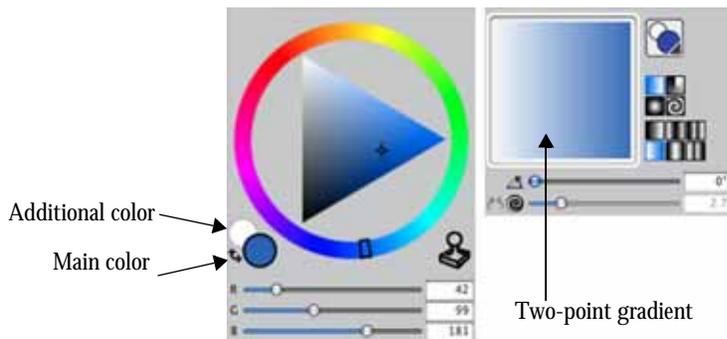
To	Do the following
Increase the spiral tension	Drag the Scale the Spiral Rate of the Ramp slider  to the right.

To	Do the following
Decrease the spiral tension	Drag the Scale the Spiral Rate of the Ramp slider  to the left.
Change the direction of the spiraling effect	Click the Spirality Direction button  .

Creating and editing gradients

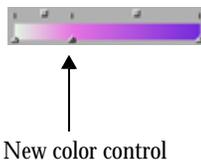
Although Corel Painter comes with libraries full of gradients, you can create custom gradients or edit existing gradients.

You can create very simple to very complex gradients. For a simple two-point gradient, you choose a main and an additional color, and then Corel Painter generates the gradient colors between them.



A two-point gradient (right) generated from the main and additional colors (left).

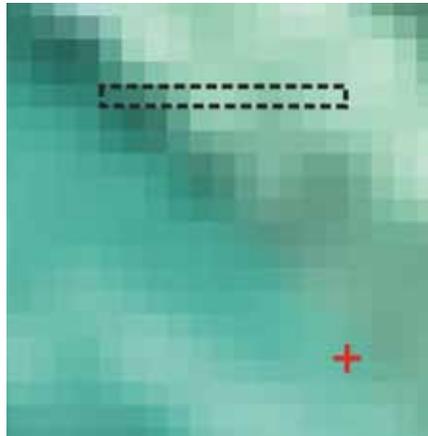
You can also create a new gradient by editing an existing gradient. For example, you can modify the gradient color blend or add additional colors to a gradient, which are also known as color control points.



A new color was added to the gradient by adding a color control point to the color ramp bar.

In addition, you can modify the gradient hue to change the appearance of a particular gradation of color.

You can use any existing image as a source for creating new gradients. For example, you can capture the colors in a photo of a sunset, or paint your own range of colors as the content of a gradient.



To create a perfect blend between a series of colors, it is better to work with a row of single pixels than a large piece of an image.

You can save all of your new and modified gradients in the Gradient Library so you can use them in future projects. For more information, see “Working with libraries” on page 45.

To create a two-point gradient

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color Panels** ▶ **Color**.
- 2 From the **Color** panel, click the **Main Color** (front) swatch , and choose a main color.
- 3 Click the **Additional Color** (back) swatch , and choose an additional color.
- 4 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Gradients**.
- 5 Choose **Two-Point** from the **Gradient Selector**.
- 6 Click the Gradient options button , and choose **Save Gradient**.
- 7 In the **Save Gradient** dialog box, type a name for the gradient in the **Save as** box.

To edit a gradient

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Gradients**.
- 2 Click the **Gradient** selector, and click a gradient from the **Painter Gradients** library panel.
You can modify only default gradients. You cannot edit the customized gradients that you saved to the **Painter Gradients** library.
- 3 Click the Gradient options button , and choose **Edit Gradient**.
- 4 In the **Edit Gradient** dialog box, drag a color control point to modify the color transition.



Drag a color control point to adjust the color transition at a specific point in the gradient.



To modify a two-point gradient, you can add additional color control points by clicking in the color ramp bar where you want to set the control points.

You can blend the gradient color ramp by disabling the **Linear** check box and dragging the **Color Spread** slider to control the color smoothness at each color control point.

To add color to a gradient

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Color panels ▶ Color**.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Gradients**.
- 3 Click the **Gradient** selector, and click a gradient from the **Painter Gradients** library panel.
- 4 Click the Gradient options button , and choose **Edit Gradient**.
- 5 In the **Edit Gradient** dialog box, click in the color ramp bar where you want to set the control point.
The control point is added, without affecting the color.
- 6 Click the new color control point to select it.
- 7 In the **Color** panel, choose the color you want to add to the gradient.



You can press **Option** + click (Mac OS) or **Alt** + click (Windows) in the color ramp bar to create a control point that is set to the current color.

You can delete a control point by clicking a control point and pressing **Delete** (Mac OS) or **Backspace** (Windows).

To change the gradient hue

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Gradients**.
- 2 Click the **Gradient** selector, and click a gradient from the **Painter Gradients** library panel.
- 3 Click the Gradient options button , and choose **Edit Gradient**.
- 4 In the **Edit Gradient** dialog box, click a square box above the color ramp bar.



The Color hue options allow you to change the hue of the blend within that segment.

- 5 Select an option from the **Color** list box:
 - **RGB** — blends the red, green, and blue components of the two colors
 - **Hue Clockwise** — blends the endpoint colors by rotating around the color wheel clockwise
 - **Hue Counterclockwise** — blends the endpoint colors by rotating around the color wheel counterclockwise



To understand this concept better, refer to the standard display of the **Color** panel (**Hue Ring** and **Saturation/Value Triangle**), and note the order of the colors on the **Hue Ring**. Notice that as you change parameters within the **Edit Gradient** dialog box, gradient previews are updated in the **Gradients** panel.

To create a gradient from an image

- 1 Click the **Rectangular Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Drag in the document window to select a horizontal or vertical area, making the selection as narrow as possible.

If the selection is horizontal, Corel Painter creates the gradient from the first row of pixels starting at the upper left.

If the selection is vertical, Corel Painter creates the gradient from the first column of pixels, starting at the upper left.

- 3 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Gradients**.
- 4 In the **Gradients** panel, click the Gradient options button , and choose **Capture Gradient**.
- 5 In the **Save Gradient** dialog box, type a name for the gradient in the **Save as** box. The new gradient is saved in the current library. In the future, you can choose it by name from the **Painter Gradients** library panel.



After a gradient is captured, it can no longer be edited. To change a captured gradient, change the artwork from which it was captured, and then recapture the gradient.

Saving gradients

You can save the gradients that you create for future use. When you save a gradient, it is stored in a library. You can load alternate libraries of gradients to increase your choices. For more information about working with libraries, see “Working with libraries” on page 45.



All gradients are stored in the Painter Gradients library.

To save a gradient

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Media Control Panels ▶ Gradients**.
- 2 Click the Gradient options button , and choose **Save Gradient**.
- 3 In the **Save Gradient** dialog box, enter a name for the gradient.



Once you save a gradient, it can no longer be edited. To change a captured gradient, change the artwork from which it was captured, and then recapture the gradient.



Mosaics and tessellations

Mosaic is a decorative art technique that involves creating images by assembling colored tiles and setting them on a surface by using grout. A tessellation is also a form of mosaic that involves repeating a geometric shape, without overlaps, to create an image. In Corel Painter, you create images by using mosaic or tessellation effects.

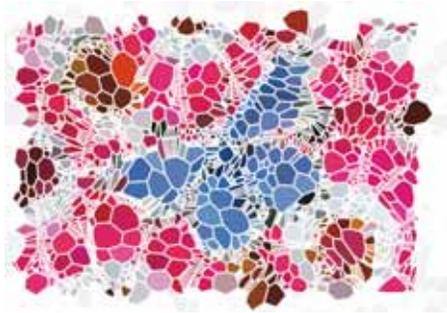
When you create a mosaic in Corel Painter, it's similar to applying color by using brushstrokes, however, instead of applying paint to the canvas, you're laying down tiles. You can create a mosaic from scratch or from an existing photo by using a clone source. You can also integrate mosaic effects in an existing image.

You can erase and/or reshape tiles to create the perfect mosaic design.



You can apply tiles to the canvas to create a mosaic.

You can use the tessellation technique to generate a mosaic to create an effect that resembles stained-glass. Tessellating divides your image into polygonal shapes and then converts the shapes into tiles.



You can use the tessellation technique to create a stained-glass like effect.

You can alter the appearance of mosaics and tessellations in many ways. For example, you can give it a three-dimensional (3D) appearance to mosaics or add points to tessellations to increase the number of shapes.

This section contains the following topics:

- Creating a mosaic
- Selecting and removing tiles
- Specifying tile and grout color
- Adjusting mosaic tile dimensions and randomness
- Filling an area with tiles
- Creating 3D tiles
- Re-rendering mosaic tiles
- Stroking and filling a selection with mosaic tiles
- Adding mosaic effects to an image
- Creating tessellations

Creating a mosaic

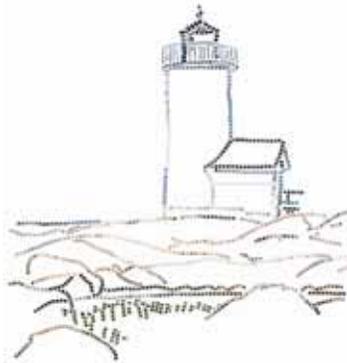
You can create a mosaic from scratch or from a clone source. When you create a mosaic, it is applied directly to the canvas. You cannot apply mosaic tiles inside a layer.

After you exit the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, you can treat this rendered image just like any photograph or painting. You can paint it, apply effects to it, select portions of it, or increase the canvas size. You can also integrate mosaic effects into an existing image. For information, see “Adding mosaic effects to an image” on page 721.

After you apply tiles to a mosaic, you can select, deselect, or remove tiles to change their color or apply effects to them. For information, see “Selecting and removing tiles” on page 709 and “Specifying tile and grout color” on page 711.

When creating mosaics, you can follow these helpful guidelines:

- Use your first few courses of mosaic tiles to delineate the most important contours of your subject — just as if you were drawing with a pencil. Describe the most important lines of your scene first. Additional courses of tiles should follow the initial contours.



Tiles applied to the outline of an image.

- Use larger tiles in areas of flat color and smaller tiles in regions where you must add more detail. In flat-color areas, you may want to introduce some color variability for a more realistic effect. Tiles used in traditional mosaics rarely have uniform color.
- Each mosaic tile is stored as a resolution-independent object within the Corel Painter image database. This means that if you resize an image composed of mosaic tiles, your image can be displayed at the same quality as if it had been created at a higher resolution originally.
- If you're working with a clone, tracing paper is enabled by default to help you follow the source image.



You can create a mosaic from a clone with tracing paper turned off to hide the clone source image.

- If you want to continue working on the mosaic at a later date, you need to save mosaic in the RIFF format. RIFF is the only file format that saves resolution-independent mosaic tile objects. Saving in any other format prohibits you from resuming working on the mosaic. All file formats will save the rendered image of the mosaic tiles on the canvas. For more information, see “Saving and backing up files” on page 76.

To create a mosaic from scratch

- 1 Start a new document by choosing **File ▶ New**.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Make Mosaic**.
- 3 In the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, click the **Apply Tiles** button .
- 4 Drag in the document window to apply tiles.
If you want to continue working on the mosaic, keep the **Make Mosaic** dialog box open.



You can also specify that Corel Painter automatically fill an area with tiles by using the **Stroke Selections** and **Fill Selection** commands from the **Options** list box in the **Make Mosaic** dialog box. For more information, see “Stroking and filling a selection with mosaic tiles” on page 719.

To create a mosaic from a clone source

- 1 Choose **File ▶ Open**, and locate the file that you want to clone.
- 2 Choose **File ▶ Quick Clone**.
- 3 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Make Mosaic**.
- 4 Click the **Clone Color** button  in the **Colors** panel.
- 5 In the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, click the **Apply Tiles** button .
If you don't want to work with **Tracing Paper**, disable the **Use Tracing Paper** check box.
- 6 Drag in the document window to apply tiles.
If you want to continue working on the mosaic, keep the **Make Mosaic** dialog box open.



You can monitor the progress of the clone-based mosaic by viewing the image with the **Use Tracing Paper** check box enabled. This lets you see a faded out version of the clone source.

Selecting and removing tiles

You can select and deselect tiles so you can add or modify them. You can also remove individual tiles, a selection of tiles, or remove all tiles from the document at once. If you remove all tiles from the document, Corel Painter clears the canvas, leaving only the grout color.

Similar to working with real ceramic tiles, you cannot merge or overlap Corel Painter mosaic tiles. You can place them close to each other, but you can't make them occupy the same space. Corel Painter adjusts the shape of the tiles to fit them close to one another while maintaining the grout line spacing. So, when you want to re-lay the tiles in an area, you must remove the existing tiles.

To select tiles

To	Do the following
Select tiles	In the Make Mosaic dialog box, click the Select Tiles button  . Drag across the tiles you want to select. Red borders appear on selected tiles.
Select contiguous tiles of the same color (no variability allowed)	In the Make Mosaic dialog box, click the Select Tiles button  . Press Command + Control (Mac OS), or Ctrl (Windows), and drag across part of a line of tiles, so that the whole line of tiles is selected. A magic wand appears as you select the tiles.
Select every tile	With the Make Mosaic dialog box displayed, press the A key.

To deselect tiles

To	Do the following
Deselect an individual tile	In the Make Mosaic dialog box, click the Select Tiles button  . Click on a tile that is already selected to deselect it.
Deselect all tiles	With the Make Mosaic dialog box displayed, press the D key.

To remove tiles

To	Do the following
Remove specific tiles	In the Make Mosaic dialog box, click the Remove Tiles button  . Click or drag across the tiles you want to remove.
Remove all tiles	In the Make Mosaic dialog box, from the Options list box, choose Reset Mosaic .

Specifying tile and grout color

When creating a mosaic from scratch, you can adjust the tile color by adjusting the value, hue, or randomize color variability to build visual interest. You can adjust the color for individual tiles or for larger areas across the mosaic. The tile color is determined by the main color selected in the **Colors** panel.

If you're creating a mosaic from a clone source, the tiles are based on the clone source colors. For more information, see “To create a mosaic from a clone source” on page 709.

Normally, each tile is given a single color. If you want more options for coloring tiles, render the tiles to a channel. You can then convert the channel to a selection to paint directly on the tiles, apply effects, or fill them with a pattern, weave, gradient, or image. For more information, see “Creating 3D tiles” on page 717.

In a mosaic, any area that is not covered by tiles is considered grout. A default grout color is assigned to the mosaic background when you begin working, but you can change the color.

To change the color of selected tiles

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Make Mosaic**.
- 2 In the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, click the **Select Tiles** button .
- 3 Click or drag across the tiles you want to select.
- 4 Red borders appear on selected tiles.
- 5 Choose a color from the **Colors** panel.
- 6 Press one of the following keys to apply the described color change to the selected tiles:
 - **C (Color)** — changes the tiles to the current main color
 - **T (Tint)** — applies a small amount (10%) of the current main color. Repeat to accentuate.
 - **V (Vary)** — adds color variability, based the settings in **Brush Controls Panels** ▶ **Color Variability**

To change tile color individually

- 1 In the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, click the **Change Tile Color** button .
- 2 Choose one of the following color adjustment modes from the menu:
 - **Color** — changes the tiles to the current main color

- **Darken** — applies a small amount of black
- **Lighten** — applies a small amount of white
- **Tint** — applies a small amount (10%) of the current main color
- **Vary** — adds color variability based on the settings in **Brush Controls Panels ▶ Color Variability**.

3 Click individual tiles you want to change or drag across a group of tiles.

To apply color variability to tiles

1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Control Panels ▶ Color Variability**.

If the **Color Variability** panel is not expanded, double-click the panel tab.

2 Choose a color variability method from the list box.

3 Move the sliders or type values in the boxes to adjust the color variability settings.



If the **Color Variability** panel is not open, you must first close the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, display the **Color Variability** panel, and then reopen the **Make Mosaic** dialog box.

To change the grout color

1 In the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, click the **Grout** color chip.

2 Choose a color in the **Color** dialog box.



Changing the grout color automatically re-renders the mosaic, which erases any part of the image that is not a tile or grout.

Adjusting mosaic tile dimensions and randomness

You can change the shape of mosaic tiles by adjusting the tile dimension and grout spacing. You can also control the uniformity of tile shapes by setting the degree of randomness. Increasing randomness makes the shapes more erratic, each different from the last. For example, if the length dimension is 10 pixels, a length randomness of 25% creates tiles that are randomly given a length in the range of 7.5 to 12.5 pixels.

To adjust tile dimensions

1 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Make Mosaic**.

2 Choose the **Dimensions** option from **Settings** list box.

3 Adjust any of the following dimension sliders:

Dimension control

Description

Width

Sets the width of the tiles in pixels.

In this example, the width is set to 3.5 pixels (top) and 30.4 pixels (bottom).



Length

Sets the length of the tiles in pixels.

In this example, the length is set to 4.1 pixels (top) and 24.2 pixels (bottom).



Dimension control

Description

Pressure

Determines how tile dimensions are affected by stylus pressure, which allows you to control the width variance under differently weighted strokes.

With the **Pressure** slider set to zero, a light stroke produces narrow tiles, and a heavier stroke creates wider tiles.

Increasing the **Pressure** slider also increases the effect of pressure on the width of the tiles and prevents the creation of narrow tiles in response to a light stroke. Setting **Pressure** to 100% creates uniformly wide tiles, regardless of the pressure.

In this example, the **Pressure** slider is set to 0% (top) and 100% (bottom).



Grout

Sets the spacing between tiles in pixels.

In this example, the spacing between tiles is 0% (top) and 15% (bottom).



To adjust tile dimensions

- 1 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Make Mosaic**.
- 2 Choose the **Randomness** option from **Settings** list box.
- 3 Adjust any of the following dimension controls:

Randomness control

Description

Width

Allows the tile width to vary by a set percentage.

The lowest setting, 0%, produces no variability and the highest setting, 100%, produces the most variability.

In this example, **Width** randomness is set to 92%.



Length

Allows the length of a tile to vary by a set percentage.

The lowest setting, 0%, produces no variability and the highest setting, 100%, produces the most variability.

In this example, the **Length** slider is set to 98%.



Randomness control

Description

Cut

Controls the variability of the angle of the tile ends.

The lowest setting, 0%, produces no variability and the highest setting, 100%, produces the most variability.

In this example, the **Cut** slider is set to 90°.



Grout

Controls the variability of the length of space found between tiles.

The lowest setting, 0%, produces no variability and the highest setting, 100%, produces the most variability.

In this example, the **Grout** randomness is set to 100%.



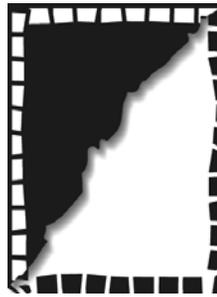
Filling an area with tiles

You can use different modes to fill an area of a mosaic with tiles. You can use the **Start with Triangle** mode to fill a wedge-shaped area by applying a brushstroke that starts with a triangular shaped tile.



The Start with Triangle mode creates a perfect wedge in the “V.”

You can use the **Respect Edge of Image** mode to automatically insert a space at the perimeter of the image so that the tiles you insert at the edge of the image do not pass the edge.



The white tiles that surround the image respect the edge, while the black tiles do not.

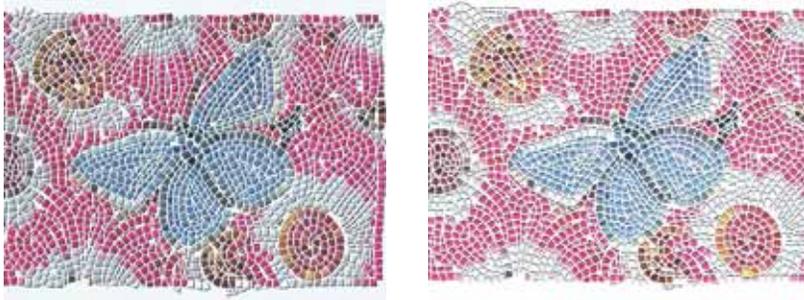
To choose a method for filling an area with tiles

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Make Mosaic**.
- 2 From the **Options** list box, choose one of the following options:
 - **Start with Triangle**
 - **Respected Edge of Image**
- 3 Drag in the document window to apply tiles.

Creating 3D tiles

You can create mosaics with a 3D appearance by rendering tiles into a mask. This technique places the tile shapes in a new channel named **Mosaic Mask** (in the **Channels**

panel), which allows you to add depth to the tiles by using surface texture to create a 3D appearance.



You can render tiles to a mask to create a look of 3D tiles.

With the tiles in a channel, you can also load the mosaic pattern as a selection or you can invert the channel to use the grout as a selection. The result can be particularly interesting when you work with a tessellated mosaic.

To give mosaic tiles a 3D look

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Make Mosaic**.
- 2 Drag in the document window to apply tiles.
When the mosaic is complete, you can proceed to step 3.
- 3 Choose **Render Tiles into Mask** from the **Options** list box.
- 4 Click **Done**.
- 5 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Surface Control** ▶ **Apply Surface Texture**.
- 6 In the **Apply Surface Texture** dialog box, choose **Mosaic Mask** from the **Using** list box.
- 7 Adjust the **Amount** or **Softness** sliders to achieve the level of relief that you want.
In most cases, the best results are obtained with the **Picture** slider set at 100%. For more information, see “Using 3D brushstrokes to create texture” on page 616.
Because Corel Painter uses the tile shapes from the channel, the resulting surface texture gives the tiles a realistic 3D appearance.

Re-rendering mosaic tiles

If you change the resolution of a document that contains a mosaic, you need to re-render the mosaic to ensure the mosaic resolution matches that of the document. This command re-creates the mosaic from the grout color and the tile object information. Re-rendering fills the image with the grout color and then re-renders the mosaic tiles at the resolution of the document. It is important to note that the re-rendering process erases any image that is not a tile or grout.

To re-render tiles

- 1 Open an image that is the size you want.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Make Mosaic**.
- 3 Create a mosaic and click **Done**.
- 4 Choose **Canvas ▶ Resize**.
- 5 In the **Resize** dialog box, disable the **Constrain File Size** check box, and set the resolution to a higher value.
- 6 When Corel Painter finishes resizing, you'll notice that the tiles have blurred. You can correct this problem by re-rendering the mosaic.
- 7 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Make Mosaic**.
- 8 Choose **Re-render Mosaic** from the **Options** list box.
- 9 Click **Done**.

Corel Painter replaces the resized, blurry tiles with tiles rendered at the higher resolution.

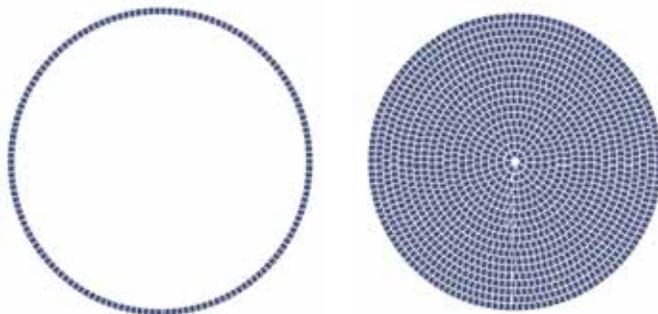


After you choose **Re-render Mosaic**, Corel Painter erases any part of the image that is not a tile or grout.

Stroking and filling a selection with mosaic tiles

You can stroke or fill path-based selections that were created with the **Rectangular Selection**, **Oval Selection**, and **Lasso** tools with mosaic tiles. If you want to stroke or fill a channel-based selection with mosaic tiles, you need to use the **Transform Selection** command to convert a channel-based selection to a path-based selection. For more information, see “Getting started with selections” on page 544.

Stroking and filling a selection are appropriate only when you change a parameter between operations — for example, if you change the tile color or dimensions. The **Stroke Selection** command applies a single row of tiles as an outline along the selection path. To fill an entire selection with tiles, you can make the selection using the **Lasso** tool. To fill an oval or rectangular selection, you must first use the **Stroke Selection** command to apply tiles to the selection path, and then use the **Fill Selection** command to fill the rest of the selection.



*To fill an oval or rectangular selection, you must first use the **Stroke Selection** command to apply tiles to the selection path (left), and then use the **Fill Selection** command to fill the rest of the selection (right).*

To create a mosaic in a selection

- 1 Set up the area you want to tile as an active selection.
- 2 Choose **Effects ▶ Esoterica ▶ Make Mosaic**.
- 3 In the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, choose **Dimensions** or **Randomness** from the **Settings** list box.
- 4 Choose the color for the tile and the grout.
- 5 Use the **Options** list box to select the command you want:
 - **Stroke Selections** — creates one row of tiles along each selection path
 - **Fill Selection** — applies multiple rows of tiles, working in from the path until the selected area is filled with tiles

The **Fill Selection** command works with selections made using the **Lasso** tool . To fill an oval or rectangular selection, you must first choose the **Stroke Selection** command, and then choose the **Fill Selection** command.



In some cases, Corel Painter might not put a tile in every space. You can fill openings by choosing the **Apply Tiles** tool  and applying the tiles.

If you want to change the tiling of an area, you can use the **Remove Tiles** tool  to clear it. Then you can reapply tiles manually.

Adding mosaic effects to an image

You can add mosaic effects to an image that already contains brushstrokes, layers, or objects. However, because mosaics are applied directly to the canvas, you need to incorporate mosaic effects carefully or you could lose some of the existing content.

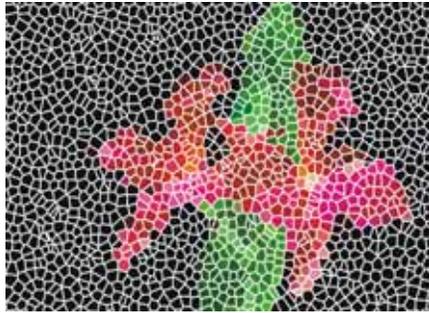
When you create a mosaic, the entire canvas is automatically covered with the grout color. This obliterates images that are currently on the canvas, but leaves objects that hover above the canvas, such as layers and shapes. These objects are not deleted, but they do cover up the mosaic that you're working on.

If you want to incorporate a mosaic with another image, you have several options:

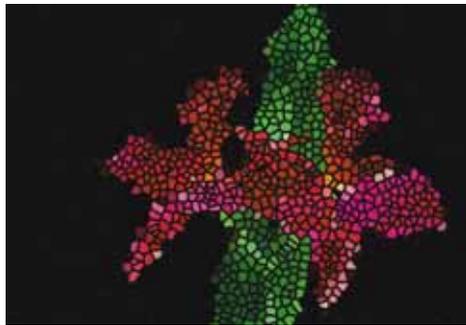
- Using selections — You can add the mosaic effect to a portion of an image by filling a selection with a mosaic effect. For information, see “Stroking and filling a selection with mosaic tiles” on page 719.
- Using multiple documents — You can create the mosaic in its own document. When you're satisfied with the result, float and copy the mosaic to the document where you want to composite it. For more information, see “Converting selections into layers or floating objects” on page 486.
- Using layers — You cannot add a mosaic to a layer. However, you can float the non-mosaic portion of the image using a layer. Create the mosaic on the canvas and when you're satisfied with the mosaic, you can drop the layers.

Creating tessellations

A tessellation is a type of mosaic that is made up of nonrectangular tiles. With Corel Painter, you can create a tessellation from scratch or from a clone source. A tessellation that is based on a clone source is a powerful option. The tessellation points are distributed according to the luminance of the clone source. Lighter regions receive a greater density of points, so the shapes are smaller.

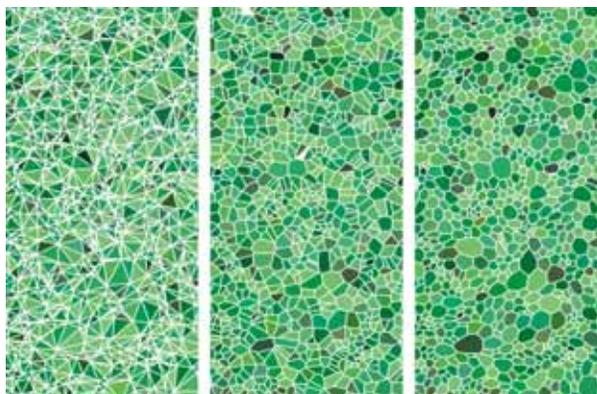


You can create a tessellation from a clone source.



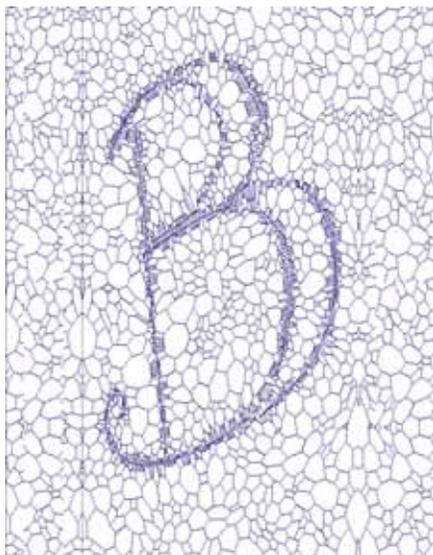
A finished tessellation resembles stained glass.

When creating a tessellation, Corel Painter divides the canvas into shapes, such as triangles, cracks, or pieces, which become the mosaic tiles. The shapes themselves are sets of points, connected by line segments. You can control the type of shape, the number of points, and their distribution.



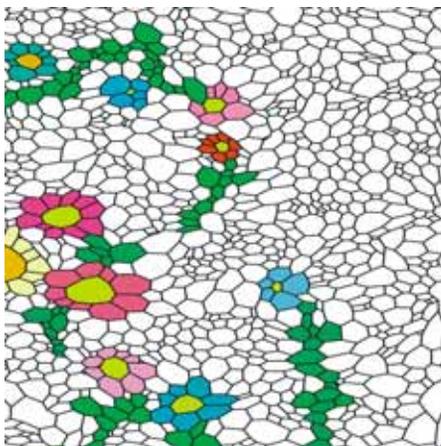
You can base your Tessellation on Triangles, Cracks or Pieces.

You can also add points to a specified area to create a different effect.



Adding points in the shape of a letter. The letters appear as a swath of smaller polygons.

After creating a tessellation, the shapes appear as mosaic tiles that are given the main color and are surrounded by grout lines. You can change the color of the tiles.



You can set the tile color to white, the grout color to black, and then fill in the tessellation with color.

To create a tessellation

- 1 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Make Mosaic**.
- 2 Choose **Dimensions** from the **Settings** list box.
- 3 Adjust the **Grout** slider to set the grout line thickness.
- 4 Click the grout color button and select a color.
- 5 Click **Done**.
- 6 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Make Tessellation**.
- 7 Choose one of the following tile shapes from the **Display** list box.
 - **Triangles**
 - **Cracks**
 - **Pieces**
- 8 Choose one of the following from the **Options** list box:
 - **500 Random Points** — generates a tessellation by using random points
 - **500 Evenly-Spaced Points** — generates a tessellation by using evenly-spaced points

Corel Painter forms polygons by connecting the points according to the display type.

You can also

Add points by stroking the tessellation

With the **Make Tessellation** dialog box open, click or drag in the tessellation where you want to add more intensity.

Clear all tessellation points

Choose **Reset** from the **Options** list box.



You can add additional points by repeating the command **500 Random Points** or **500 Evenly-Spaced Points** from the **Options** list box.

You can also add points by alternating between dragging and using an add-points commands. The points accumulate and the total number of points appears in the lower corner of the **Make Tessellation** dialog box.

To create a tessellation from a clone source

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Open**, and locate the file that you want to clone.
- 2 Choose **File** ▶ **Quick Clone**.
- 3 Click the **Clone Color** button  in the **Colors** panel.
- 4 Choose **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Make Tessellation**.
- 5 Choose one of the following tile shapes from the **Display** list box.
 - **Triangles**
 - **Cracks**
 - **Pieces**
- 6 From the **Options** list box, choose one of the following:
 - **500 Clone-Spaced Points** — generates a tessellation by using a clone source. Darker image areas produce a greater density of points.
 - **500 Inverse Clone-Spaced Points** — generates a tessellation by using a clone source. Lighter image areas produce a greater density of points.



You can also adjust the grout spacing by choosing **Effects** ▶ **Esoterica** ▶ **Make Mosaic**, and adjusting the **Grout** slider.



You can continue stroking to add higher concentrations of polygons in very specific areas. This way, you can create specific patterns or shapes.

It is possible to create a huge number of points. More points mean more polygons, which increase the time it takes to convert to a mosaic. Keep this in mind to avoid overwhelming your system.

To color tessellations

- 1 In the **Make Mosaic** dialog box, select the **Change Tile Color** tool .
- 2 From the list box below the **Change Tile Color** tool, choose **Color**.
- 3 In the **Colors** panel, choose a bright main color.
- 4 Drag to create a stroke in the document, or click individual tiles.
Colored, tessellated tiles appear beneath your stroke.



You can also base the color on the color in a clone source if you enable **Clone Color** in the **Colors** panel.



Weaves

Corel Painter includes an assortment of weave samples that you can apply as fills. You can also edit a weave sample to make it your own. In addition, Corel Painter includes a powerful programming language that allows you draft custom weave patterns from scratch.

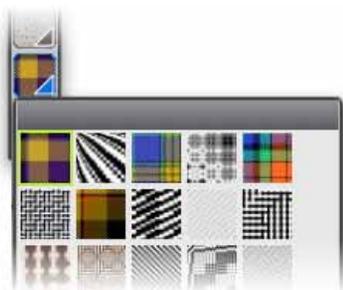
Weaves reside in default libraries. You'll find more libraries, with additional materials, on the Corel Painter DVD and on the Corel Web site. For more information, see "Working with libraries" on page 45.

This section contains the following topics:

- Applying weaves
- Editing and saving weaves
- Creating weave patterns
- Using the Edit Weave dialog box
- Defining warp and weft expressions
- Defining warp and weft color expressions
- Designing the tie-up
- Reference: Expression operators

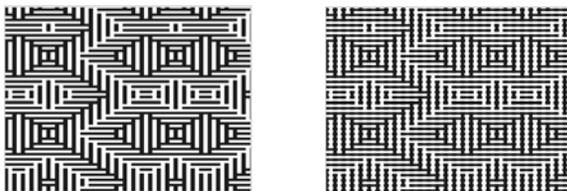
Applying weaves

You can choose a weave from the **Weave** panel, or from one of the **Weave** libraries that are included with Corel Painter, and apply it as a fill. For more information, see "Working with libraries" on page 45.



The Weave Library is accessible from the Media Selector bar.

You can also display a weave as two-dimensional or show the interwoven threads three-dimensionally, complete with shadows.



Left: A weave displayed as two-dimensional. Right: The same weave displayed as three-dimensional produces a more jagged effect.

To apply a weave as a fill

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Weaves**.
- 2 Click the **Weave** selector, and click a weave in the **Painter Weaves** library panel.
- 3 Click one of the following buttons:
 - **Two-Dimensional Weave**  — produces a weave that looks like blocks
 - **Three-Dimensional Weave**  — produces a weave that looks like textured fabric
- 4 To apply a weave to:
 - The canvas — Click the **Canvas** in the **Layers** panel.
 - A selection — Click a selection tool from the toolbox, and drag in the document window to select an area.
 - A layer — Click a layer in the **Layers** panel.
- 5 Choose the **Paint Bucket** tool  from the toolbox.

- 6 In the document window, click the canvas, selection, or layer.

Editing and saving weaves

You can edit a sample weave from the **Weaves** panel to make it your own. For example, you can scale the weave or modify the thickness of the threads.

After altering the scale, thickness, or color of a weave, you can save the changes as a new weave to the **Weaves** library for future use. For more information, see “Working with libraries” on page 45.

To adjust weave scaling and thickness

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Weaves**.
- 2 Click the **Weave** selector, and click a weave in the **Painter Weaves** library panel. The weave appears in the **Weave Preview Window**.
- 3 Click the **Three-Dimensional Weave** button .
For most weaves, the preview does not change until you adjust the scale and thickness values.
- 4 Move the **Horizontal Scale** slider  and **Vertical Scale** slider  to the right to increase the scale or to the left to decrease the scale.
- 5 Move the **Horizontal Thickness** slider  and **Vertical Thickness** slider  to the right to increase the thickness or to the left to decrease the thickness.



Thickness sliders affect only the three-dimensional display. When you select a two-dimensional display, the thickness sliders have no effect.

To edit weave colors

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Color panels** ▶ **Color Sets**.
- 2 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Weaves**.
- 3 In the **Weaves** panel, click the **Weave** selector, and click a weave on the **Painter Weaves** library panel.
- 4 Click the **Weave Options** button , and choose **Get Color Set**.
The color set for the selected weave appears in the **Color Set Libraries** panel.

Click a color on the **Color** panel.

Hold down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows), and then click the color swatch that you want to replace on the **Color Set Libraries** panel.

- 5 On the **Weaves** panel, click the **Weave Options** button , and choose **Put Color Set**.

If you fill an image with the modified weave colors, Corel Painter applies the new color set.

To save a weave

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Weaves**.
- 2 Click the **Weave options** button , and choose **Save Weave**.
- 3 In the **Save Weave** dialog box, type a name for the weave.



If you want to preserve the default weave, type a new name for the modified weave. If you don't type a new name, Corel Painter saves the modified weave using the default weave's name.



The new weave pattern appears in the current **Painter Weaves** library.

Creating weave patterns

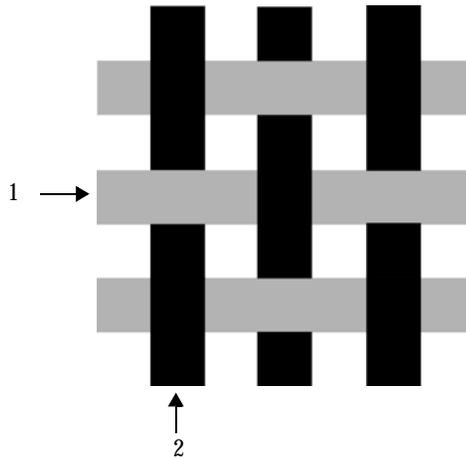
Corel Painter lets you create weave patterns to simulate fabrics, such as wallpaper, carpet, clothing, and furniture, using the **Edit Weave** dialog box combined with the Corel Painter weaving language.

In this section, actual weaving terminology is used so that weavers can become familiar with these techniques more easily.

Introduction to weaving

A weave consists of vertical threads (warp) and horizontal threads (weft) that are interlaced on a loom to form a fabric. Each warp thread is connected to exactly one harness in the loom. The harnesses are connected in a pattern to treadles. Pressing a treadle raises a set of harnesses, lifting the associated warp threads. A weft thread is then passed horizontally through the loom. The particular set of harnesses that are raised determines which warp threads are in front of the weft thread and which are behind.

For the next weft thread, a different treadle is pressed, raising a different set of harnesses and, hence, a different set of warp threads.



An example of a simple weave using 1) grey horizontal weft threads and 2) black vertical warp threads.

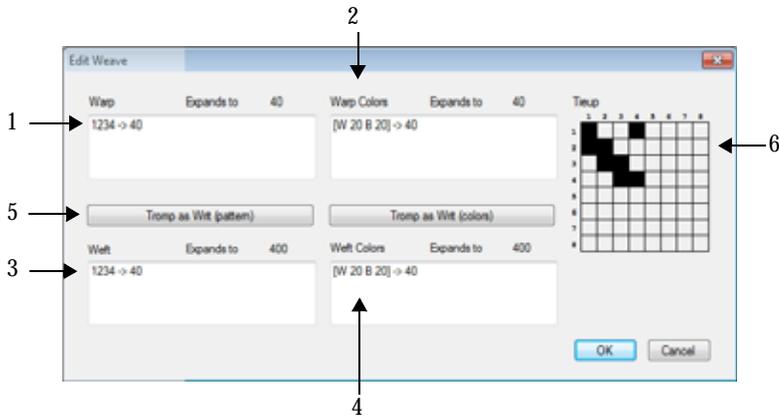
In traditional weaving, you need to follow a draft to create a weave. A draft is a set of instructions for setting up a loom to produce a weave. The draft contains the following details:

- warp threading definition — describes how to set up the loom for threading the vertical threads (number of threads, sequence, and color)
- weft threading definition — describes how to set up the loom for treadling the horizontal threads (number of threads, sequence, and color)
- tie-up — instructs the weaver which of the warp rows to use when weaving a given weft thread

In Corel Painter, the **Edit Weave** dialog box allows you to draft a weave pattern. For information, see “Using the Edit Weave dialog box” on page 731.

Using the Edit Weave dialog box

You can draft a weave using the **Edit Weave** dialog box, which is intended for an 8-harness, 8-treadle loom.



Edit Weave dialog box: the numbers above correspond to the numbers in the following table, which describes the main components of the dialog box.

Component	Description
1. Warp	The values in the Warp area specify the threading sequence of the vertical threads in the weave.
2. Warp Colors	The values that appear in the Warp Colors area control the color and number of vertical threads in the weave.
3. Weft	The values in the Weft area specify the treadling sequence of the horizontal threads in the weave.
4. Weft Colors	The values that appear in the Weft Colors area control the color and number of horizontal threads in the weave.
5. Tromp as Writ	The Tromp as Writ button allows you to copy the warp values and apply them to the weft threads.
6. Tieup	The Tieup area allows you to control the interlacing of the threads by determining which warp rows to use when weaving a weft thread.

To access the Edit Weave dialog box

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Control Panels** ▶ **Weaves**.
- 2 In the **Weaves** panel, click the **Weave options** button , and choose **Edit Weave**.

Defining warp and weft expressions

The warp and weft expressions use the information in the tie-up to extend and evolve the weave into larger, more complex patterns. For more information, see “Designing the tie-up” on page 736.

Warp and weft expressions in traditional weaving

In traditional weaving, the warp expression represents the threading sequence, in other words, it describes which warp threads are connected to which harnesses. The weft expression is the treadling sequence that determines which treadle is pressed (and therefore which harnesses are raised) for each successive weft thread.

The following table describes which warp threads are connected to which harnesses for the warp sequence 234123:

Connect warp thread	To harness
#1	#2
#2	#3
#3	#4
#4	#1
#5	#2
#6	#3
The sequence repeats for subsequent threads.	
#7	#2
#8	#3
#9	#4

The threading sequence above, 234123, has a length of 6, which indicates that the pattern runs for 6 threads before repeating.

The following table describes which treadle is pressed (and therefore which harnesses are raised) for each successive weft thread for the weft sequence 654:

Press treadle	For weft thread
#6	#1

Press treadle	For weft thread
#5	#2
#4	#3
The sequence repeats for subsequent threads.	
#6	#4
#5	#5
#4	#6

Warp and weft expressions in Corel Painter

In Corel Painter, you need to use the weave pattern expression language to generate a weave. You may find working with the pattern expression language more logical than working with very complex expanded sequences. For more information see, “Reference: Expression operators” on page 737.

The following table includes an example of a traditional pattern expression expressed in the Corel Painter pattern language.

Traditional expression	Pattern language expression
1223334444333221	(1-4-1)[](1-4-1)

To define a warp or weft expression

- In the **Edit Weave** dialog box, type an expression in the **Warp** box.

As you type a warp or weft sequence, the “Expands to n” message above the panel displays the length n (number of digits) of the expression. This describes the number of threads in the sequence.

If Corel Painter cannot resolve the expression, the expansion length message displays “!” (error).



If you want to copy the **Warp** expression to the **Weft** expression, click the **Tromp as Writ (pattern)** button.

Defining warp and weft color expressions

You can use one color for all the warp threads and another for all the weft threads, or you can set up a sequence of colors for each.

When defining thread color sequences using the pattern expression language, you must identify the colors alphabetically. Therefore, you are limited to 26 colors of thread in the weaving.

Using the warp and weft color panels, you can create expressions that describe the color sequences that you want. You can also use any letters that you like and then change the associated color later by modifying the color set. For more information, see “To edit weave colors” on page 729.

The following table includes an example of a simple color sequence expressed in the Corel Painter pattern language.

Thread color sequence	Description
[B 8 D 4]	Use color B for 8 threads, use color D for 4 threads.

To define a warp or weft color expression

- In the **Edit Weave** dialog box, type an expression in the **Warp Colors** box.

To display the weave color set

- In the **Weaves** panel, click the **Weave options** button , and choose **Get Color Set**.

The color set for the selected weave appears in the **Color Set Libraries** panel in its own color set library.

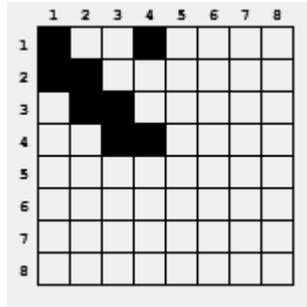
To display the letter associated with a color set color

- 1 In the **Weaves** panel, click the **Weave options** button , and choose **Get Color Set**.
- 2 In the **Color Set Libraries** panel, click the **Color Sets options** button , choose **Color Set Library View ▶ List**.

Scroll to the newly created color set to view the letters associated with the weave colors.

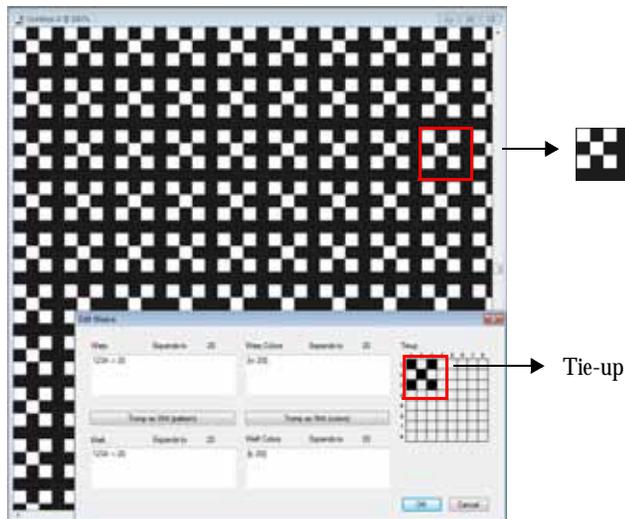
Designing the tie-up

The purpose of the tie-up is to describe which of the warp rows to use when weaving a given weft thread. It works in conjunction with the warp and weft expressions to generate the weave pattern.

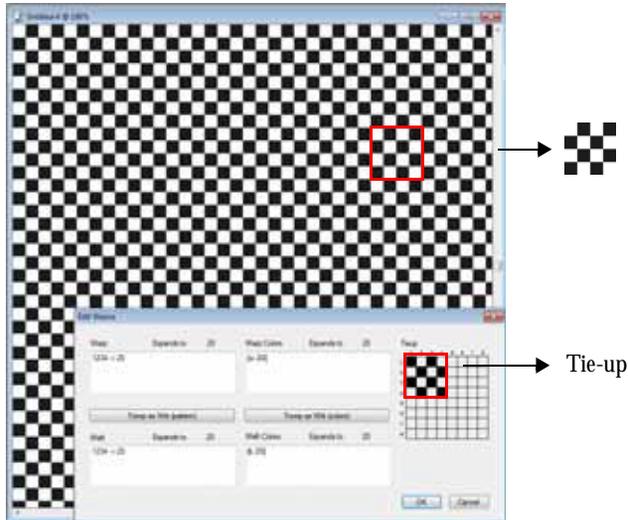


The tie-up describes which threads are in front at which point in the weaving process.

In the Edit Weave dialog box, the tie-up is a grid that measures 8 threads wide by 8 threads high. A black cell indicates that the warp thread should be placed in front of the weft. A white cell indicates that the weft thread should be placed in front of the warp.



In this tie-up, the white cells instruct the weft thread (black) to be placed in front of the warp thread (white) in the weave pattern. Notice that the white cells that are positioned in the fourth row and column cause the weft thread (black) to be more prominent in the weave pattern.



In this tie-up, alternate black cells that are positioned in the fourth row and column instruct the warp thread (white) to be placed in front of the weft thread (black). Notice that the addition of the black cells in the fourth row and column produces a checkerboard effect.

To modify the tie-up

- In the **Edit Weave** dialog box, click a cell in the grid.
 If you click a white cell, the cell changes to black, which places the warp thread in front of the weft.
 If you click a black cell, the cell changes to white, which places the weft thread in front of the warp.

Reference: Expression operators

You need to learn how to use the weaving pattern language expression operators to effectively draft a weave pattern.

The Weaving Pattern Expression Language is designed around a group of values, called the domain of the pattern. For the warp or weft sequences, the domain is made up of the numbers 1 through 8, which correspond to the harnesses and treadles in the tie-up.

Patterns wrap around on their domain so the number one higher than 8 is actually 1, and the number one lower than 1 is actually 8. This is called modular arithmetic. For example, some are found in the sequences 5678123 or 3218765.

The following table defines a few commonly used terms.

Term	Definition
Operands	In all examples, the operands used for the operators are numeric sequences. However, the operands may be other patterns created from other operators. In this case, use parentheses to distinguish operands.
Expansion	Refers to the actual warp or weft numeric sequence created when the expression is translated from the shorthand pattern language.
Length	Describes the number of elements in the expanded sequence. For example, (1-4-1)[(1-4-1) expands to 1223334444333221, which has a length of 16.

BLOCK

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> block < count>	[]

The left operand is a sequence of any length. The right operand is a pattern of digit characters for specifying block lengths from 0 to 9.

If either operand is shorter than the other, it is extended (via repeating) to exactly the length of the other operand.

Then, with equal length operands, each element of the left operand is repeated individually by the value of the corresponding digit in the right operand.

The length of the expansion is the sum of the digits in the (possibly lengthened) right operand.

Individual elements of the right operand (lengths) can be replaced by {number} for counts from 1 to 127.

Example	Expansion
1234 [] 2	11223344
34512 [] 23	334445511122
12345678 [] 87654321	1111111122222223333334444455556666778
12 [] 123494321	122111222211111111112222111221
123 [] 1{12}3	1222222222222333

Block Expressions

Block expressions may be used in an interleaved format. This is particularly useful for color sequences like those used in the Scottish tartan plaids. For example, one of the Drummond color sequences is expressed as follows:

[G 8 R 2 G 2 R 56 G 16 B 2 G 2 B 2 G 36 R 2 G 2 R 8 |].

REPEAT

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> repeat < count>	rep, *

The left operand is a pattern of any length. The right operand is an integer count. The expansion is the < pattern> repeated < count> times.

Example	Expansion
1234567 repeat 3	123456712345671234567

EXTEND

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> extend < count>	ext, ->

The left operand is a pattern of any length. The right operand is an integer that is interpreted as a length. The left operand is reshaped to be the length as specified by the right operand. If the left operand is shorter than the desired length, it is repeated out to the right length. If the left operand is longer, it is merely trimmed.

Example	Expansion
123 -> 8	12312312
123456787654321 -> 10	1234567876

CONCAT

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> concat < pattern>	,

The left and right operands are both patterns of any length. The result is the left operand concatenated with the right operand. Note that when a pattern is spelled out (e.g. 1234), the concat operation is implicit between each of its members (i.e. 1234 is equivalent to 1,2,3,4). The concat operator is used only when needed — for example, to separate parenthetical operands.

Example	Expansion
(1-4),(4-1)	1234321
1-8,(1-8 [] 2)	123456781122334455667788

INTERLEAVE

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> interleave < pattern>	int, ~

The left and right operands are both patterns of any length. If either operand is shorter than the other, it is extended (via repeating) to exactly the length of the other operand. Then, the operands are interleaved. Interleaving alternates the elements of the left operand with the elements of the right (like lacing your fingers together). The expansion contains the first element of the left, the first element of the right, the second element of the left, the second element of the right, and so on.

Example	Expansion
123 interleave 76	172637
12345678 ~ 4321	1423324154637281

Example	Expansion
123456787654321 ~ 121221222	112231425261728272615241322211

UPTO

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> upto < pattern>	< , -

The “-” may be used as an upto operator only when the last element of the left operand is strictly less than the first element of the right operand.

The left and right operands are both patterns of any length.

The expansion is the left operand concatenated with the sequence between the last element of the left operand and the first element of the right operand, concatenated with the rest of the right operand.

Upto wraps around on the domain. For example, 7 upto 2 expands to 7812.

The upto operator may be followed immediately (with no intervening characters) by any number of tick marks ('). A tick mark indicates to cycle through the domain before running up to the right operand. The number of tick marks sets the number of cycles.

Example	Expansion
1-8	12345678
1-"5	123456781234567812345
123-765	123456765
2< 1	23456781
13 upto" 5812	13456781234567812345812

DOWNTO

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> extend < count>	ext, ->

Operator usage: < pattern> downto < pattern> Short form: > , -

The “-” may be used as an downto operator only when the last element of the left operand is strictly greater than the first element of the right operand.

The left and right operands are both patterns of any length.

The expansion is the left operand concatenated with the descending sequence between the last element of the left operand and the first element of the right operand, concatenated with the rest of the right operand.

Downto wraps around on the domain. For example, 2 downto 7 expands to 2187.

The downto operator may be followed immediately (with no intervening characters) by any number of tick marks ('). A tick mark indicates to cycle through the domain before running down to the right operand. The number of tick marks sets the number of cycles.

Example	Expansion
8-1	87654321
1-8-1	123456787654321
5-"1	543218765432187654321
567-321	567654321
2> 1	21
13 downto" 5812	132187654321876543218765812

TEMPLATE

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> template < pattern>	temp, :

The right and left operands are patterns of any length.

Template allows texturing (sub-articulation) of a master pattern (the left operand) with a texture pattern (the right operand).

The first element of the template is taken as the root. All other elements in the template sequence are considered with respect to their difference from the root. For example, if 342 is the template pattern, the first element (3) is the root (r). The second element (4) is r+ 1, and the third element (2) is r-1. The template is then r, r+ 1, r-1.

This template is then applied to each element in the left operand, with the element's value replacing the root.

Remember that the values wrap around on the domain.

Example	Expansion
1-8 temp 121	121232343454565676787818
1-8 : 12121	1212123232343434545456565676767878781818
12321 temp 878	878181212181878
12321 : 3	34543

PALINDROME

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> palindrome	pal,

This operator takes only one operand, the left operand. That operand can be a pattern of any length. The resultant expansion is the left operand concatenated with itself backwards.

However, the center element is not repeated, and the last element of the result is dropped automatically. This is essential when the palindromed sequence is repeated and helps to remove flaws from a weaving draft.

A palindrome word is the same, spelled backwards or forwards, like “madam.”

Example	Expansion
1-8	12345678765432
1223334444555	12233344445555444433322

PERMUTE

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> permute < permutation>	perm

The left operand is a pattern of any length. The right operand is a permutation vector.

The left operand is extended to a length that is an integer multiple of the right operand's length.

Then the left operand is permuted in chunks of the right operand's length. The organization of the permutation pattern is used to reorganize the elements in each chunk of the pattern.

For example, a permutation of 312 puts “the third element first, the first element second and the second element third.”

Example	Expansion
123456787654321 permute 312	312645778465132
1-8 perm 1324	13245768

PBOX

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> pbox < permutation>	none

The left operand is a pattern of any length. The right operand is a permutation vector. Its length will be adjusted, if necessary, (by trimming or repeating) to equal the length of the left operand.

Then, the organization of the permutation pattern is used to reorganize the elements of the pattern.

Pbox maintains the length of the left operand pattern.

Example	Expansion
123456787654321 pbox 21436587	214365878563412
1-'8 pbox 4-18-5	4321876543218765

UPDOWN

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> updown < pattern>	< >

The left and right operands are both patterns of any length. If either operand is shorter than the other, it is extended (via repeating) to exactly the length of the other operand.

Then, UPDOWN generates alternating ascending and descending runs. An odd number of runs is always generated. The expansion contains the ascending run from the first element of the left operand to the first element of the right operand, followed by the descending run from there to the second element of the first operand, etc. The operation is complete with the ascending run from the last element of the left operand to the last element of the right operand.

The updown operator may be followed immediately (with no intervening characters) by any number of tick marks ('). A tick mark indicates to cycle through the domain before completing the up and down runs. The number of tick marks sets the number of cycles.

Example	Expansion
1234 updown 5678	12345432345654345676545678
12 <> ' 567	12345678123454321876543234567812345654321876543212 3456781234567

DOWNUP

Operator usage	Short form
< pattern> downup < pattern>	> <

The left and right operands are both patterns of any length. If either operand is shorter than the other, it is extended (via repeating) to exactly the length of the other operand.

Then, DOWNUP generates alternating descending and ascending runs. An odd number of runs is always generated. The expansion contains the descending run from the first element of the left operand to the first element of the right operand, followed by the ascending run from there to the second element of the first operand, etc. The operation is complete with the descending run from the last element of the left operand to the last element of the right operand.

The downup operator may be followed immediately (with no intervening characters) by any number of tick marks ('). A tick mark indicates to cycle through the domain before completing the up and down runs. The number of tick marks sets the number of cycles.

Example	Expansion
1234 downup 5678	18765678121876781232187812343218
12 >< ' 567	18765432187656781234567812187654321876781234567818 765432187

ROTATE

Operator usage

Short form

< pattern> rotate < number>

rot, #

The left operand is a pattern of any length. The right operand is an integer (which may be negative) that is interpreted as a length. Rotate takes the set of elements specified by < number> from the start of the pattern and moves them to the end. A negative number takes a set of elements from the end of the pattern and moves them to the beginning.

Example

Expansion

12345678 rotate 3

45678123

1-4-1 rotate -3

3211234

REVERSE

Operator usage

Short form

< pattern> reverse

rev, `

This operator takes only one operand, the left operand. That operand may be a pattern of any length. The resulting expansion is the left operand written backwards.

Example

Expansion

1-8 reverse

87654321

1223334444555`

5554444333221

Precedence Ordering

When several operators are used in an expression, they are evaluated in order of precedence. That is, some operations are performed before others. The precedence levels for the pattern language are shown in the following:

- upto, downto, concat
- downup, updown
- repeat, extend, template, interleave,
- permute, pbox
- palindrome

When two operators have the same precedence, left to right ordering is followed.

Example	Interpreted as
1-4-2	((1 upto 4) downto 2)
1234[]4321	((1234 block 4321) palindrome)
1-4 block 4-1	((1 upto 4) block (4 upto1))
(1-4),(4-1)	((((1 upto 4) palindrome) concat ((4 upto 1) palindrome)) palindrome)

- If precedence does the wrong thing, or if it is unclear, use parentheses to bring out the intended order of evaluation.



Shapes

Shapes are vector-based objects that you can draw, modify, and fill. They can be open shapes, such as lines and curves, or closed shapes, such as circles and squares. You can create and edit shapes with the precision of a drawing program and integrate them with the Natural-Media environment in Corel Painter.



An image created with shapes.

This section contains the following topics:

Creating shapes

- Getting started with shapes
- Drawing shapes
- Drawing lines and curves
- Setting preferences for drawing shapes

Selecting and modifying shapes

- Selecting a shape
- Modifying shape outlines and fills
- Adding, deleting, and moving anchor points
- Adjusting curvature
- Cutting and joining shape segments

Converting shapes

- Converting shapes to image layers
- Converting selections to shapes

Transforming shapes

- Resizing, rotating, skewing, and flipping shapes
- Duplicating shapes
- Combining shapes
- Blending shapes
- Saving a shape outline as a selection

Sharing shapes

- Acquiring and exporting Adobe Illustrator shapes

Getting started with shapes

In Corel Painter, you work mainly with bitmaps, also known as raster images. Shapes, however, are vector objects. You can work with them in Corel Painter in much the same way you work with vector objects in drawing programs like CorelDRAW® and Adobe Illustrator. For more information, see “Acquiring and exporting Adobe Illustrator shapes” on page 778. Vector graphics are made up of lines, curves, objects, and fills that are all calculated mathematically.

Corel Painter draws shapes in an anti-aliased fashion. This anti-aliasing gives objects a smooth edge, as opposed to the jagged edges apparent in some drawing programs. Some clipart objects actually look like photographic elements when they are imported into Corel Painter and displayed with anti-aliasing.

Anti-aliased shapes are typically slower to appear on the screen in Corel Painter than are aliased objects in drawing programs, so you may want to use your drawing program for most of your object creation. You can then import the vector artwork into Corel Painter, tweak it with the drawing tools, and add some Natural-Media effects.

When you create a shape in Corel Painter, the shape appears on a special shape layer. To maintain all of the editing properties of a shape, the shape must remain on the shape layer. However, you convert the shape to a pixel-based default image layer, so you can apply effects, transformations, or use painting tools. For more information, see “Converting shapes to image layers” on page 768.

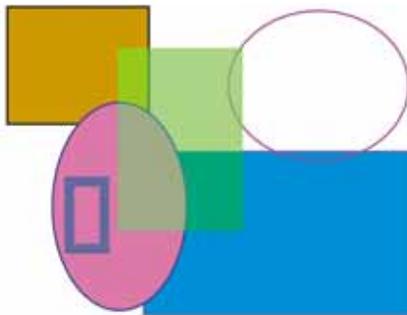
You can also convert shapes to selections and vice versa. The tools for adjusting shapes allow precise control over the outline path, so you may want to use shapes to create some of your selection paths. For more information, see “Converting selections to shapes” on page 769.

When you save a file that contains a shape in the RIFF format, Corel Painter maintains shapes as vector objects on separate layers. In other formats, shapes merge with the canvas. In the Photoshop (PSD) format, shapes are converted to bitmaps and are assigned to appropriate layers.

Drawing shapes

You can draw shapes by using the **Rectangular Shape** or **Oval Shape** tools.

As you create shapes, Corel Painter gives them default attributes for stroke and fill. However, you can change the default settings for shapes. For more information, see “Setting preferences for drawing shapes” on page 757.



Shapes created with the Rectangular Shape tool and Oval Shape tool.

To draw a rectangle or square

- 1 Choose the **Rectangular Shape** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Toggle Stroke Color** button, then click the **Select Stroke Color** button, and choose an outline color.
- 3 On the property bar, click the **Toggle Fill Color** button, then click the **Select Fill Color** button, and choose a fill color.
- 4 Perform a task from the following table.

To draw	Do the following
A rectangle	Drag in the document window to draw the shape.
A square	While dragging in the document window, hold down the Shift key.



The property bar and the **Navigator** panel display information about the shape. To display the **Navigator** panel, choose **Window ▶ Navigator**.

You can toggle between the **Shape Selection** tool and any of the shape design and editing tools by holding down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows). Toggling makes it convenient to quickly select a wing handle or anchor point before editing it.

To draw an oval or circle

- 1 Choose the **Oval Shape** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Toggle Stroke Color** button, then click the **Select Stroke Color** button, and choose an outline color.
- 3 On the property bar, click the **Toggle Fill Color** button, then click the **Select Fill Color** button, and choose a fill color.
- 4 Perform a task from the following table.

To draw	Do the following
An oval	Drag in the document window to draw the shape.
A circle	While dragging the in the document window, hold down the Shift key.

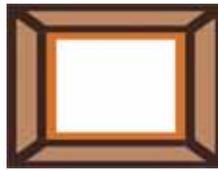


The property bar and the **Navigator** panel display information about the shape. To display the **Navigator** panel, choose **Window ▶ Navigator**.

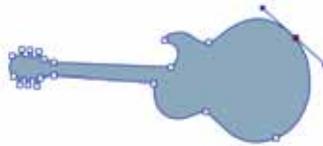
You can toggle between the **Shape Selection** tool and any of the shape design and editing tools by holding down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows). Toggling makes it convenient to quickly select a wing handle or anchor point before editing it.

Drawing lines and curves

You can draw straight lines or smooth, flowing curves by drawing freehand. You can combine the lines and curves to create shapes. The lines and curves that you draw are known as Bézier lines.



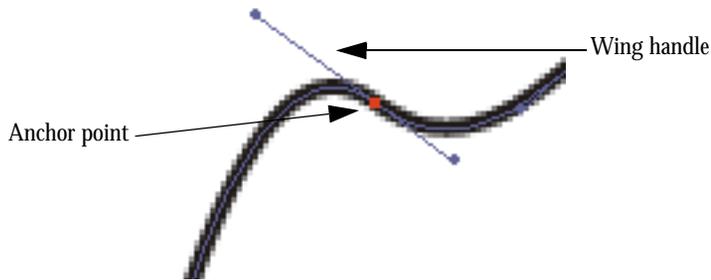
Shapes created with straight line segments.



Shapes created with curved line segments.

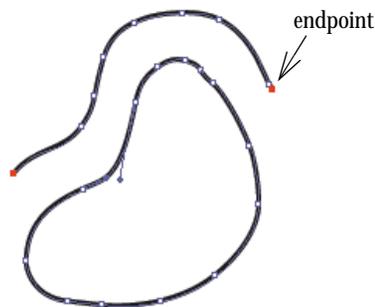
Working with Bézier lines

Bézier Lines can be straight or curved, and they consist of anchor points connected by line segments (or paths). When the path is a curve, “wings” extend from the anchor points. The wings are represented by a straight line and are tangent to the curve. The wings have control “handles” on them. By dragging the wing handle, you can change the curvature of the line segment.



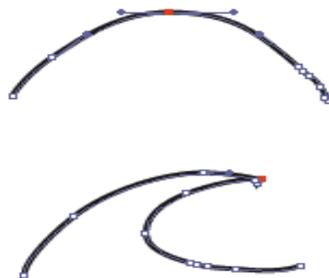
Paths can be modified by using anchor points and wing handles.

Shapes can be open (with endpoints) or closed (without endpoints).



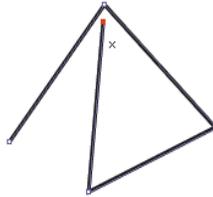
Open paths contain endpoints; closed paths do not.

Anchor points can be either *smooth* or *corner* points. A smooth point allows you to manipulate the segments on both sides of an anchor point by dragging a handle. A corner point restricts the manipulation of the segments to the one side of the anchor point that has a handle. You can also convert between smooth and corner points. For more information, see “To convert a smooth or corner point” on page 35.



An anchor point can be a smooth point (top) or a corner point (bottom).

You can easily adjust shapes after you create them. For more information, see “Editing Shapes” on page 31.



Clicking creates anchor points connected by straight line segments.



Dragging curves the segments between points.

To draw a line segment

- 1 Choose the **Pen** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Select Stroke Color** button, and choose a color.
- 3 Perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Draw a straight line segment	Click where you want to start the line segment, and then click where you want to end it. Corel Painter draws a straight line between the two points.
Draw a curved line segment	Draw a straight line segment, and then drag the endpoint to create a curve. The angle and length of the wing determine the curvature of the path. The farther you drag, the longer the wing and the deeper the curve.

- 4 Repeat step 2 as often as necessary, combining straight and curved segments until you have the shape you want.

- 5 Finish the shape by doing one of the following:
 - Close the shape by clicking or dragging the first anchor point.
 - Close the shape by clicking the **Close Shape** button  on the property bar.
 - Hold down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows) to temporarily access the **Shape Selection** tool , and click outside the shape to deselect it.



You can constrain the placement of the points by snapping to the grid. For more information, see “Using the grid” on page 198.

Each click or drag adds to the path. If you unintentionally add to the path, press **Delete** (Mac OS) or **Backspace** (Windows) to remove the last anchor point.

To add to an open shape path

- 1 Click an endpoint with the **Pen** tool .
- 2 Click or drag where you want to add an anchor point.



You can add to a path from an endpoint only. You cannot add to a closed path, or to the middle of an open path.



You can also select an endpoint by holding down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows) and clicking the endpoint or dragging a marquee over it.

To draw a freehand shape

- 1 Choose the **Quick Curve** tool  in the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Select Stroke Color** button, and choose a color.
- 3 Click where you want to start the shape or line, and drag.

As you drag, a dotted line appears. When you stop dragging, the **Quick Curve** shape appears.

If you want to close the shape, finish at the same point where you began or right-click the shape and choose **Close**.



You can add to either endpoint of a **Quick Curve** shape by selecting the endpoint and dragging out from it. To select an endpoint, hold down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows), and click the endpoint or drag over it.



Draw freehand shapes with the Quick Curve tool.

Setting preferences for drawing shapes

You can set the default appearance for all new shapes that you draw by modifying the shape preferences. For example, you can set the color for the shape outline and fill. You can also modify the appearance of Bezier handles and various elements such as outlines and wings, to make it easier for drawing.

To set preferences for drawing shape outlines

- 1 Choose a shape tool from the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Open Shape Attributes** button.
- 3 In the **Set Shape Attributes** dialog box, perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Apply an outline to a shape	Enable the Stroke check box.
Remove an outline from a shape	Disable the Stroke check box.
Change the outline color	In the Stroke area, double-click the color chip and choose a color from the Color dialog box.
Adjust the outline opacity	In the Stroke area, move the Opacity slider.
Adjust the outline width	In the Stroke area, move the Width slider.

To	Do the following
Modify the appearance of endpoints of open shapes	In the Stroke area, click one of the following Line Cap buttons: Projecting  , Round  , or Butt  .
Modify the appearance of corners where two line segments connect	In the Stroke area, click one of the following Line Join buttons: Miter  , Round  , or Bevel  .
Set the miter limit to smooth out the sharpness of lines that join at a sharp angle	Move the Miter Limit slider.

To set preferences for filling shape

- 1 Choose a shape tool from the toolbox.
- 2 On the property bar, click the **Open Shape Attributes** button.
- 3 In the **Set Shape Attributes** dialog box, perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Apply a fill	Enable the Fill check box.
Remove a fill	Disable the Fill check box.
Change the fill color	In the Fill area, double-click the color chip and choose a color from the Color dialog box.
Fill overlapping areas of multiple shapes	Click the Fill Overlaps  button.
Leave overlapping areas unfilled	Click the Don't Fill Overlaps  button. Multiple overlaps alternate between filled and not filled.
Adjust the fill opacity	In the Fill area, move the Opacity slider.



You can also adjust shape flatness by adjusting the **Flatness** slider.

To set preferences for shape tools

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter 12** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Shapes**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Shapes**.
- 2 Perform a task from the following table.

To	Do the following
Control the size of the anchor points and the direction of the wing handles	In the Drawing Options area, enable the Big Handles check box. This can make them easier to grab and drag. If you want big points, enable this option.
Set the color of the wings, Bezier, and handles	In the Colors area, click Colors - Wing/Bezier/Handle , and choose a color.
Set the color of the selected anchor points	In the Colors area, click Colors - Selected Point/Anchor , and choose a color. The unselected anchor points appear “hollow.”

Selecting a shape

You need to select a shape before moving or modifying it. When a shape is selected, you can see the shape’s outline path and anchor points. You can also select a shape layer to modify it. For more information, see “Selecting Layers” on page 472.

To select shapes

To	Do the following
Select a shape	Choose the Shape Selection tool  from the toolbox, and click a shape.
Select multiple shapes	Hold down Shift , and click the shapes with the Shape Selection tool  .



If you are using the **Layer Adjuster** tool, you can switch to the **Shape Selection** tool  by double-clicking a shape.

Modifying shape outlines and fills

You can choose the color, opacity, and width of the path outlining the shape, which is also known as a stroke. You can also control the way line ends are drawn and joined. In addition, you can apply a fill to a shape by choosing the color and opacity of the fill.

Stroke and fill attributes apply to both open and closed shapes. Before filling an open shape, Corel Painter closes the shape by connecting the endpoints with a straight line.

The **Flatness** slider controls how many straight lines the program uses to approximate a curve when printing. PostScript output devices create curved lines by linking a series of short, straight lines that progress in angle. The smaller the flatness setting, the greater the number of straight lines, and the more accurate the curve.

You can also change the default shape attributes. For more information, see “Setting preferences for drawing shapes” on page 757. In addition, you can paint a shape after the shape has been committed to a pixel-based image layer. For information, see “Converting shapes to image layers” on page 768.

To modify a shape’s outline attributes

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and click a shape.
You can select multiple shapes by holding down **Shift** while clicking the shapes.
- 2 Right-click the shape and choose **Set Shape Attributes**.
- 3 In the **Set Shape Attributes** dialog box, perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Apply an outline to a shape	Enable the Stroke check box.
Remove an outline from a shape	Disable the Stroke check box.
Change the outline color	In the Stroke area, double-click the color chip and choose a color from the Color dialog box.
Adjust the outline opacity	In the Stroke area, move the Opacity slider.
Adjust the outline width	In the Stroke area, move the Width slider.

To	Do the following
Modify the appearance of endpoints of open shapes	In the Stroke area, click one of the following Line Cap buttons: Projecting  , Round  , or Butt  .
Modify the appearance of corners where two line segments connect	In the Stroke area, click one of the following Line Join buttons: Miter  , Round  , or Bevel  .
Set the miter limit to smooth out the sharpness of lines that join at a sharp angle	Move the Miter Limit slider.

4 Click the **Set New Shape Attributes** button.

To set shape fill attributes

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and click a shape.
You can select multiple shapes by holding down **Shift** while clicking the shapes.
- 2 Right-click the shape and choose **Set Shape Attributes**.
- 3 In the **Set Shape Attributes** dialog box, perform an action from the following table:

To	Do the following
Apply a fill	Enable the Fill check box.
Remove a fill	Disable the Fill check box.
Change the fill color	In the Fill area, double-click the color chip and choose a color from the Color dialog box.
Fill overlapping areas of multiple shapes	Click the Fill Overlaps  button.
Leave overlapping areas unfilled	Click the Don't Fill Overlaps  button. Multiple overlaps alternate between filled and not filled.
Adjust the fill opacity	In the Fill area, move the Opacity slider.

4 Click **Set New Shape Attributes**.



You can also fill a shape by choosing **Edit ▶ Fill** command or the **Paint Bucket** tool . Because these methods apply pixel data to the region, Corel Painter first converts the shape to a pixel-based layer. For more information, see “Applying a color as a fill” on page 230. After you commit the shape, you cannot re-access the shape-specific controls.

To set shape flatness

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and click a shape.
You can select multiple shapes by holding down **Shift** while clicking the shapes.
- 2 Right-click the shape and choose **Set Shape Attributes**.
- 3 In the **Set Shape Attributes** dialog box, adjust the **Flatness** slider.
- 4 Click **Set New Shape Attributes**.



Usually, it is not necessary to change the flatness setting. You may want to change it to adjust for a particular high resolution printer or to avoid a PostScript *limitcheck* error. Check with your output service to find out if they have a recommended flatness setting.

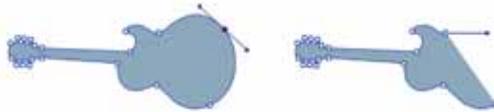
A change in flatness appears only in your output, not on your screen.

Adding, deleting, and moving anchor points

You can add anchor points to create new vertices or curves. You can also delete anchor points to change the shape of the path or to smooth a contour that has unnecessary points. This might occur when you draw with the **Quick Curve** tool or create a shape from a selection.



*Use the **Add Point** tool to add anchor points to the path.*



Use the Remove Point tool to delete anchor points.

You can also move one or several points by averaging, which moves two or more anchor points with respect to each other. Averaging is useful when you need to join the endpoint of one curve to the endpoint of another. Averaging the endpoints in both directions brings them precisely on top of each other. Now, when you join the endpoints, Corel Painter merges them to a *single point*, through which the path continues. If you don't average points that are near each other, Corel Painter joins them with a *segment*.

To add or delete an anchor point

- With the **Shape Selection** tool , select a shape.

To	Do the following
Add an anchor point	Choose the Add Point tool  in the toolbox, and click where you want to add the point.
Delete an anchor point	Choose the Remove Point tool  in the toolbox, and click the anchor point you want to delete. The anchor point is deleted, but the path remains connected.



You can quickly switch to **Shape Selection** tool  by holding down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows).

To move anchor points

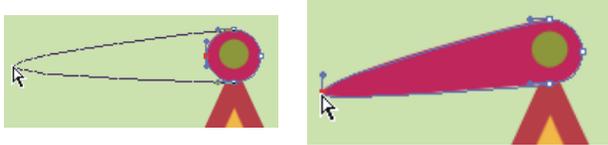
- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Click an anchor point to select it, or marquee select a point by dragging over it.

If you want to select several points, marquee select them by dragging over them. All anchor points within the marquee are selected, including those from other shapes.

If you want to add to the selection, hold down **Shift** and select more points.

3 Drag the point to a new location.

If you have selected several points, dragging one moves them all.



Drag an anchor point to move it.

To average anchor points

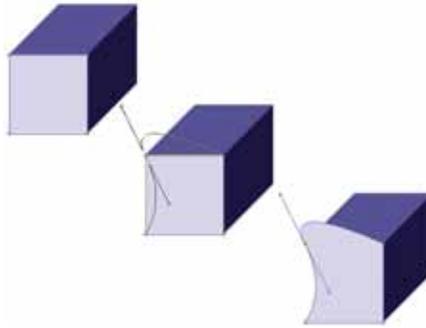
- 1 With the **Shape Selection** tool , select the anchor points you want to average. It is often easiest to drag a marquee around the points you want.
- 2 Choose **Shapes ▶ Average Points**.
- 3 In the **Average Points** dialog box, enable an option to determine the axis for the averaging.

Adjusting curvature

The angle and length of the wing determine the curvature of the segments on either side of the anchor point. The longer the wing, the deeper the curve.

The result of moving a wing depends on whether the anchor point is defined as a smooth point or a corner point. Two connecting curves (or straight lines) share one anchor point, which can be a smooth or corner point. The wings on smooth and corner points behave differently.

When you drag the handle on one wing of a smooth point, the curves on both sides of the point change. With a smooth point, you adjust the angle of the wings concurrently.



A corner point is converted to a smooth point.

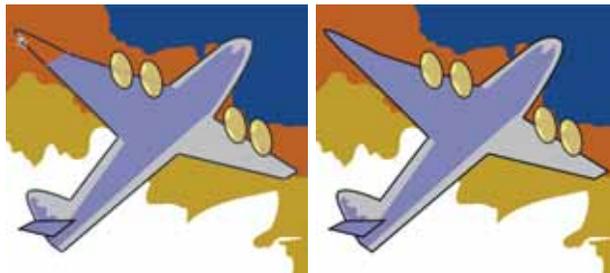
When you drag the handle on one wing of a corner point, only the curve on that side of the point changes. With a corner point, you can adjust the angle of the wings independently.

To adjust a curve

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Click a shape to select it.
If an anchor point's wings are not displayed, drag over the anchor point to display them.
- 3 Drag a wing handle to set the curve you want.



You can also adjust a curve by dragging a line segment with the **Shape Selection** tool .



Use the Shape Selection tool to drag a wing handle.

To convert a smooth or corner point

- 1 With the **Shape Selection** tool , select an anchor point.
If the anchor point's wings are not displayed, drag over the anchor point to display them.
- 2 Choose the **Convert Point** tool  from the toolbox.
- 3 Click one of the anchor point's wing handles.



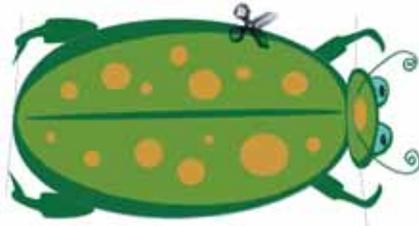
After converting a point, you must use the **Shape Selection** tool  for further adjustments. If you try to adjust an anchor point with the **Convert Point** tool , the anchor point will be converted again.

Cutting and joining shape segments

You may want to open a shape so that you can add new curves or connect to another open shape. You can do this with the **Scissors** tool. You can also connect any two endpoints — of the same shape or of different shapes. This lets you close an open shape or attach one shape to another.

To cut a shape

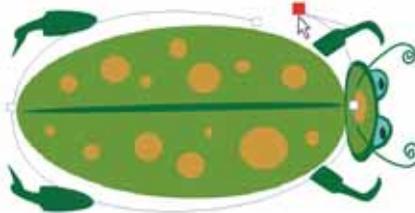
- 1 Choose the **Scissors** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Click where you want to split the shape (you cannot click an endpoint).
The hot spot of the **Scissors** tool is where the blades cross. Position the cross on the line.
The scissors snap closed momentarily, and two new anchor points are created.



The Scissors tool opens and closes to cut the path.

- 3 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and drag the new anchor points or segments.

The new anchor points are on top of each other, and both are selected. If you try to drag one of the new anchor points with the **Shape Selection** tool and both move, deselect them, then drag one point away.



After a path is cut, it can be moved.

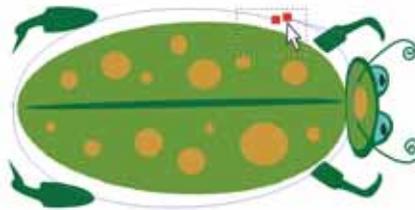
To join endpoints

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Select the two anchor points you want to join.

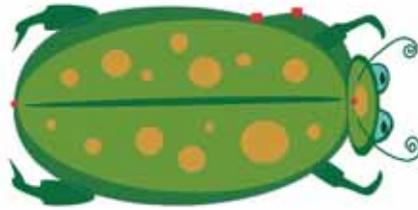
You can do this either by marquee selecting both points, or by clicking the first point and then holding down **Shift** and clicking the second point.

- 3 Choose **Shapes** ▶ **Join Endpoints**.

A straight line is created between the two points.



Use the Shape Selection tool to select two endpoints.



Use the Join Endpoints command to connect two endpoints.

Converting shapes to image layers

In Corel Painter, the shapes that you create are added to shape layers. If you want to alter a shape by painting, applying effects, or transforming, you must convert the shape to a pixel-based image layer. You can convert an individual shape or a group of shapes to an image layer.

Shape layers vs. image layers

Some of the options and controls for working with pixel-based image layers also apply to shapes. For example, you can move shapes in the same way you move image layers, and you can change the composite method to control how the shape interacts with the underlying image. Shapes also follow the same layering rules as pixel-based image layers, and you can manipulate them in many of the same ways. However, shapes differ from pixel-based image layers by the type of data they contain. Shapes are vector objects; pixel-based image layers are constructed of pixels. If you want to apply brushstrokes, transformations (using the **Transform** tool), or effects to a shape, you must convert the shape to a pixel-based layer. Moreover, if you attempt to perform any of these actions with a shape selected, Corel Painter automatically displays a warning message to instruct you to commit the shape to an image layer. After you commit the shape to an image layer, you cannot re-access the shape-specific controls.

For more information, see “Layers” on page 461.

To convert a shape to a pixel-based layer for painting

- 1 Click the shape in the **Layers** panel.
- 2 Click the Layer options button , and choose **Convert To Default Layer**.
If you want to confine the painting to only the shape, enable the **Preserve Transparency** button  in the **Layers** panel.



You cannot paint on a shape using **Watercolor** brushes or **Liquid Ink** brushes, because they automatically create their own special layers.

In some cases, Corel Painter will prompt you to convert a shape. For example, if you attempt to apply an effect to a shape, Corel Painter asks if you want to commit the shape to an image layer.



You can also convert a shape to an image layers by choosing **Shapes ▶ Convert To Layer**.

Converting selections to shapes

You can convert a selection to a shape to edit its contour. When you are satisfied with the contour, you can convert the shape outline back to a selection. For more information, see “To convert a shape to a selection” on page 424.

If you are scaling, rotating, or skewing a selection path, use the **Selection Adjuster** tool. If you must edit the profile of the curve, convert the selection to a shape.

Working from a selection path also lets you create shapes based on regions of the image. For example, if you used the **Magic Wand** tool to select a region of common color, you could convert the Magic Wand selection path to a shape. When the selection is pixel-based, Corel Painter may create multiple shapes.



You can convert a selection to a shape.

To convert a selection to a shape

- 1 Choose a selection tool from the toolbox and create a selection in the image.
- 2 Choose **Select ▶ Convert To Shape**.

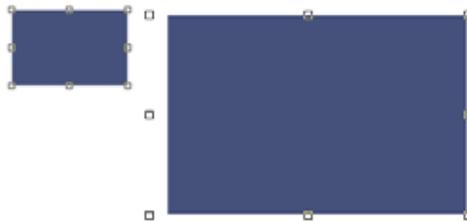
Corel Painter converts the selection to a shape, giving it the default shape attributes. The new shape appears in the **Layers** panel.



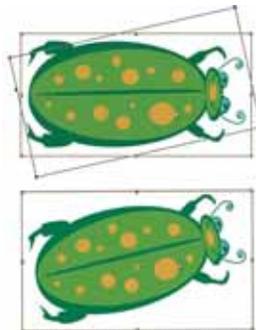
For best results, the selection should be path-based. If the selection is pixel-based, from the menu bar choose **Select ▶ Transform Selection** to convert it to a path-based selection.

Resizing, rotating, skewing, and flipping shapes

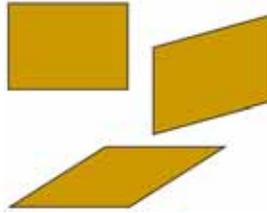
Corel Painter lets you resize, rotate, flip, or skew an individual shape, or a group of shapes. Before you can work with a shape, you must select it.



Resizing a shape



Rotating a group of shapes.



A rectangle (upper left) is skewed by dragging a side middle handle (upper right) and by dragging the top middle handle (bottom).

To resize a shape

- 1 Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Select the shape or group you want to resize.
A selection rectangle appears around the shapes. The rectangle has a handle on each corner and side.
- 3 Drag one of the handles to resize the selected shape.
To resize in one dimension, drag one of the side handles. To resize in both dimensions, drag one of the corner handles.



You can maintain the proportions by holding down **Shift** as you drag.

To rotate a shape

- 1 Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Select the shape or group you want to rotate.
A selection rectangle appears around the shapes. The rectangle has a handle on each corner and side.
- 3 Hold down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows) and drag a corner handle.
This command works for both shapes and pixel-based layers.

To skew a shape

- 1 Choose the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox.
- 2 Select the shape or group you want to skew.
- 3 Hold down **Command** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl** (Windows), and drag a middle handle.

To flip a shape

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and click a shape.
- 2 From the **Edit** menu, choose one of the following options:
 - **Flip Horizontal**
 - **Flip Vertical**



You can also flip a shape by first selecting it with the **Layer Adjuster** tool . Then, to flip horizontally, drag a top or bottom handle past the opposite handle. To flip vertically, drag a side handle past the opposite handle.

Duplicating shapes

Duplicating creates an identical copy of the selected shape. Corel Painter also lets you duplicate shapes by using compound transformations. Transformed duplicates are created according to the options you set.

To duplicate a shape

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and click a shape.
- 2 Choose **Shapes ▶ Duplicate**.

To change duplication settings

- 1 Choose **Shapes ▶ Set Duplicate Transform**.
- 2 In the **Set Duplicate Transform** dialog box, specify any of the following settings:
 - **Translation** — controls where Corel Painter creates duplicate shapes in relation to the original. The offset values are in pixels. When **H. Offset** and **V. Offset** are both zero, the duplicate is created precisely on top of the original. If both values are 100, the duplicate appears 100 pixels lower and 100 pixels to the right. Negative values offset the duplicate up and to the left, respectively.
 - **Scaling** — controls the size of duplicates in relation to the original. The scale values are percentages.
 - **Constrain Aspect Ratio** — maintains the aspect ratio of the shape. If you want to create distorted duplicates, disable this option and specify different percentages for horizontal and vertical scaling.
 - **Rotation** — lets you specify a number of degrees to rotate duplicates. Positive values rotate counterclockwise, and negative values rotate clockwise.

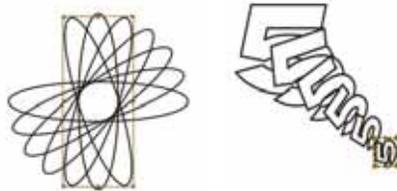
- **Slant** — controls the degree of slant applied to duplicates. Positive values slant duplicates to the right. Negative values slant them to the left. Slant accepts values between -90° and 90° . However, as values approach the extremes, the duplicate shape becomes a streak.

To create a transformed duplicate

- 1 Select the shape you want to transform.
- 2 Choose **Shapes ▶ Duplicate**.

Corel Painter creates a duplicate shape according to the specifications you've set.

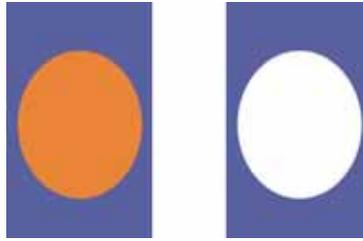
This duplicate is now the selected shape. You can choose the **Duplicate** command again, or press **Command +]** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl +]** (Windows), to repeat the transformation on the new shape.



The oval shape was duplicated by using rotation only (left). The number 5 shape was duplicated by using translation, scaling, and rotation (right).

Combining shapes

You can combine shapes in various ways to achieve particular results. You can compound two or more shapes to create a single shape. The resulting shape takes on the attributes of the shape on the topmost layer. If the shape is filled, any overlapping areas are not filled. Compound shapes can be used to cut a void in one shape using another shape. You can release a compound shape, which reverts it to the original shapes.



The rectangle and the oval are combined to create a compound shape.

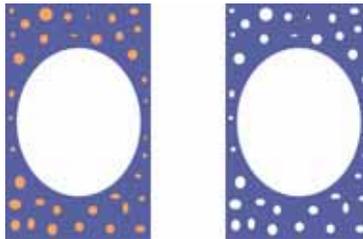
You can also compound shapes to create a shape group, which allows you to manipulate multiple shapes as a single unit.

To create a compound shape

- 1 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool , hold down **Shift** and select both shapes, or drag over the shapes to marquee select them.
- 2 Choose **Shapes ▶ Make Compound**.



You can combine a shape with a compound shape to create a nested compound shape.



The resulting compound shape can itself be used again to create another compound shape.

To release a compound shape

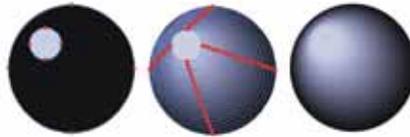
- 1 Select a compound shape.
- 2 Choose **Shapes ▶ Release Compound**.

Blending shapes

You can blend single shapes, or groups of shapes, so that they appear to be one shape morphing into another. Blending creates intermediate shapes between two or more selected shapes. It is also used to simulate shading on irregular shapes. Blending applies to stroke and fill attributes as well as to the shape size.

You can blend a shape group with another group, but you can't blend a single shape with a group.

Blending groups with other groups offers interesting effects, especially if the groups are blends themselves.



The small circle is blended with the large circle to create a shading effect.

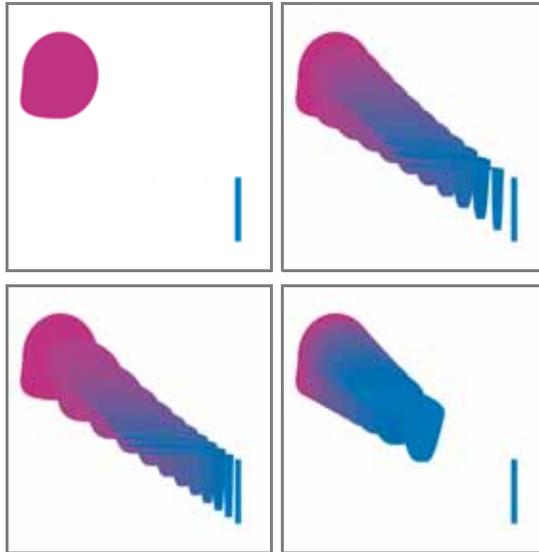
To blend shapes

- 1 Position the shapes you want to blend.
You can arrange the shape layers in the **Layers** panel. Blends will progress from lower to higher layers.
- 2 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 3 Hold down **Shift**, and select the shapes you want to blend.
- 4 Choose **Shapes** ▶ **Blend**.
- 5 In the **Blend** dialog box, type a value in the **Number of Steps** box to control how many intermediate shapes are created.
- 6 In the **Spacing** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **Equal** — blends shapes with equal spacing
 - **Decrease toward end** — starts blending with wide spacing and decreases toward the end of the blend
 - **Increase toward end** — starts blending with small spacing and increases toward the end of the blend
 - **Increase toward/from middle** — widens spacing in the middle and decreases toward both ends
- 7 In the **Color** area, choose one of the following options:

- **RGB** — progresses color directly over the course of the blend
 - **Hue CW** — progresses color clockwise in the color wheel to reach the destination color
 - **Hue CCW** — progresses color counterclockwise in the color wheel to reach the destination color
- 8 Type a value between 0.01 and 100 in the **Perspective Factor** box to control the spacing of intermediate shapes.

With a **Perspective Factor** of 1.0, the shapes are spaced evenly. With a **Perspective Factor** of less than 1.0, shapes are closer at the beginning of the blend and farther apart at the end of the blend. With a **Perspective Factor** greater than 1.0, shapes are farther apart at the beginning of the blend and closer at the end of the blend.

- 9 Enable any of the following check boxes:
- **Arc Length Matching** — blends shapes containing a different number of anchor points
 - **Align Shape Start Points** — bases the orientation of intermediate shapes on the orientation of the start and end shapes. When disabled, Corel Painter bases the orientation of intermediate shapes on the starting point (first anchor point) of the start and end shapes. This can create a “tumbling” appearance in the intermediate shapes.



Clockwise from the top left picture: Two shapes with no blending; blending with a perspective factor of 1.0; blending with a perspective factor of 4.0; and blending with a perspective factor of 0.1.

Saving a shape outline as a selection

You can save the outline of a shape as a selection. Corel Painter doesn't have a shapes library. However, because of the close relationship between shape outlines and selection paths, you can save shape outlines as selections in the Selection Portfolio. Then, you can easily convert the saved selection to a shape. For more information, see "Using the Selection Portfolio" on page 439. For information about converting selections to shapes, see "To convert a selection to a shape" on page 29.

To save a shape outline as a selection

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Media Library Panels** ▶ **Selections**.
- 2 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox, and click a shape.
- 3 Choose **Shapes** ▶ **Convert To Selection**.
- 4 In the **Selection Portfolio** panel, click the Selection options button , and choose **Add Selection to Portfolio**.

- 5 In the **Save Selection** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** box.

Acquiring and exporting Adobe Illustrator shapes

Corel Painter lets you work with shapes that were created in Adobe Illustrator and saved to the AI format (version 3 or earlier). You can also export shape data to the Adobe Illustrator (AI) format.

Exporting to the AI format saves only the shapes, not the canvas or any other layers in the document. Transparency and compositing methods are lost when shape data is exported to the AI format.

If both Corel Painter and Adobe Illustrator are running on your computer, you can copy content from Adobe Illustrator and paste it in Corel Painter.

To acquire shapes from Adobe Illustrator

- 1 Before acquiring the shape in Corel Painter, you need to ensure that the AI file was saved as Adobe Illustrator version 3 or earlier.
- 2 In Corel Painter, choose **File** ▶ **Acquire** ▶ **Adobe Illustrator File**.
- 3 In the **Adobe Illustrator File** dialog box, select the Adobe Illustrator file, and click **Open**.



Adobe Illustrator layers are supported in Corel Painter, but several Adobe Illustrator shape elements, such as patterns, placed images, gradients, masks, and text are not supported. If the file includes text, you must convert text to outlines when saving the file.

To export shapes to Adobe Illustrator

- 1 Choose **File** ▶ **Export** ▶ **Adobe Illustrator File**.
- 2 In the **Export as Illustrator File** dialog box, specify a location and filename, and click **Save**.



Adding text

Corel Painter lets you position and manipulate editable text on your image.

This section contains the following topics:

- Adding text to images
- Aligning text
- Adjusting text kerning and leading
- Stretching, rotating, and skewing text
- Adding drop shadows to text
- Applying effects to text
- Applying curves to text
- Converting text layers
- Dropping text

Adding text to images

You can add text to an image by using the **Text tool T**. The text that you add is then stored in a text layer, which is automatically created for you as soon as you place the text cursor on the canvas. Each text layer holds a single text block. The text layer is visible in the **Layers** panel, and is represented by a **T** icon .

The text layer lets you work with your image without changing any text attributes. However, you can select the text layer and edit it at any time. The text remains fully editable until you drop it onto the canvas. For more information, see “Dropping text” on page 787.

To add text to an image

- 1 Choose the **Text tool T** from the toolbox.

2 Click anywhere in the document window, and type.



You can also format text by choosing options from the property bar.

You can also format text by choosing **Window ▶ Text**, and choosing options from the **Text** panel.

Formatting text

You can format text by changing the font, point size, and color. You can also perform these tasks from the property bar or from the **Text** panel, where you'll find additional text controls. The changes that you make are applied to all of the text in the text layer.

To change the font, point size, and color of text

- 1 Choose the **Text** tool **T** from the toolbox.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.

To	Do the following
Choose a font	On the property bar, choose a font from the Font list box.
Choose a point size	On the property bar, choose or type a point size in the Point Size box PT .
Choose a color	On the property bar, click the Color picker, and choose a color.



You can also format text by choosing **Window ▶ Text**, and choosing options from the **Text** panel.

Aligning text

You can align a text block to the left, right, or center. The text baseline origin is used as the reference point for the text alignment.

To align text

- 1 Choose the **Text tool** **T** from the toolbox.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.
- 3 On the property bar, enable one of the following buttons:
 - **Align Left** 
 - **Align Center** 
 - **Align Right** 



You can also align text by choosing the **Layer Adjuster** tool  from the toolbox, clicking the text on the canvas, and clicking one of the alignment buttons in the **Text** panel.

Adjusting text kerning and leading

You can fine-tune the spacing between letters by adjusting the kerning. You can also adjust the amount of space between lines of text by adjusting the leading. You may want to change the leading from the default setting which is set at 100%.

To kern text

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Text**.
- 2 Choose the **Text tool** **T** from the toolbox.
- 3 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.
- 4 In the **Text** panel, adjust the **Tracking** slider .

To adjust leading

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Text**.
- 2 Choose the **Text tool** **T** from the toolbox.
- 3 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.
- 4 In the **Text** panel, adjust the **Leading** slider .

Stretching, rotating, and skewing text

You can change the appearance of text by stretching, rotating, or skewing the text. Stretching text affects both the horizontal and vertical size. As you stretch vertically, the text appears thinner and taller. As you stretch horizontally, the text appears flatter and shorter.

Rotating pivots the text from the end point of the text block. Depending on the alignment of the text, it pivots from the lower-left corner, lower-right corner, or center. You can also skew the text by slanting the text to the right or left.



Rotated text (right).

To stretch, rotate, or skew text

- 1 Select text using the Layer Adjuster tool .
- 2 Choose a task from the following table:

To	Do the following
Stretch text	Drag a handle in the direction you want to stretch the text.
Rotate text	Hold down Command (Mac OS) or Ctrl (Windows), and drag one of the corner handles.
Skew text	Hold down Command (Mac OS) or Ctrl (Windows), and drag one of the center handles on either side of the text.



If the bounding box is not shown, click the Layer options button  and choose **Show Layer Indicators**.

Adding drop shadows to text

You can apply a drop shadow to text. You can choose between two drop shadow styles: external, which places the shadow behind the text, or internal, which places the shadow inside the text.

You can also change the composite method for text or the drop shadow of text. For more information, see “Blending layers by using composite methods” on page 510.

To add a drop shadow to text

- 1 Choose the **Text tool T** from the toolbox.
- 2 In the **Layers panel**, select a text layer.
- 3 On the property bar, enable one of the following buttons:
 - **External Shadow T** — makes your letters look as though they’re casting a shadow onto a sheet of paper held beneath them
 - **Internal Shadow T** — makes your letters look like cutouts held above a sheet of paper that is the same color as the text
 - **No Shadow T** — removes a shadow



You can also add a shadow by choosing one of the shadow buttons in the **Text panel**.

Applying effects to text

You can alter the appearance of text or text drop shadows by applying different effects. You can apply a composite method to text, as you would with other types of layers, to control how the text interacts with the underlying image.

You can also adjust opacity, which controls the transparency of text or shadows. Your text’s shadow should be semitransparent. You can also use opacity to fade the color of text.

In addition, you can add either a focus blur or a directional blur to text and shadows. Focus blurs make text fuzzy. You can use the focus blur to soften the edges of text characters. With directional blurs, you can specify the direction in which the blur occurs.

To apply a composite method to text

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Text**.
- 2 Choose the **Text** tool **T** from the toolbox.
- 3 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.
- 4 In the **Text** panel, click on the following buttons:
 - **Text Attributes** **T**
 - **Shadow Attributes** **T**
- 5 Choose an option from the **Composite Method** list box.

To adjust text opacity

- 1 In the **Text** panel, click on the following buttons:
 - **Text Attributes** **T**
 - **Shadow Attributes** **T**
- 2 In the **Text** panel, move the **Opacity** slider  to the left to increase transparency or to the right to increase opacity.

To blur text

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select the **Text** layer or the **Shadow** layer.
- 2 In the **Text** panel, click on the following buttons:
 - **Text Attributes** **T**
 - **Shadow Attributes** **T**
- 3 Adjust the **Blur** slider **T**.
If you want to apply a directional blur, enable the **Directional** check box, and adjust the **Directional Blur** slider **T**.
The first half of the slider adds a left-to-right blur on the text; the second half adds an up-and-down blur.

Applying curves to text

You can apply a curve style and modify the path (baseline) along which your text will flow. The baseline created by a curve style is a Bézier curve, meaning that the shape can

be controlled by using control handles and anchor points. For more information, see “Drawing lines and curves” on page 753.

There are four curve styles to choose from:

Curve Style

Example

The **Curve Flat** style flows along a straight line.



The **Curve Ribbon** style flows the text along a curve and keeps the letters in an upright position. When you apply the **Curve Ribbon** style, you can use the **Shift** key and the **Rotate** tool to control how the text moves around the baseline.



The **Curve Perpendicular** style places the text along the curve, with each letter perpendicular to the curve.



The **Curve Stretch** style actually changes the shape of the letters to fill in the space that would be left when the curve bends. For example, if text is set on a circular path, Corel Painter makes the tops of the letters heavier and thicker to fill in space.



You can control how the text is centered on the baseline. You can also move the center point by dragging on the slider or by changing the alignment. **Dragging the Centering slider** also changes where the text starts and stops on a line. The **Centering slider** has no effect on the **Curve Flat** style. After you apply a curve style, you can change the curve of the path.

To set a curve style and change centering

- 1 Choose the **Text tool** **T** from the toolbox.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.
- 3 In the **Text** panel, click a curve style icon:
 - **Curve Flat** 
 - **Curve Ribbon** 
 - **Curve Perpendicular** 
 - **Curve Stretch** 
- 4 Drag the **Centering slider**  to the right or left.
The text moves along the curve.



You can also change the alignment of text on a path by clicking a text layer in the **Layers** panel and clicking an alignment button in the **Text** panel. For more information, see “To align text” on page 781.

To change the text path

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Layers**.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.
- 3 Choose the **Shape Selection** tool  from the toolbox.
- 4 Click an end point on the path.
Drag the handles to change the shape of the path.

Converting text layers

You can convert a text layer into a standard layer so that you can apply effects such as gradations, blends, or surface textures. For example, you can also apply surface control

textures to give the text a three-dimensional appearance. For more information, see “Adjusting light properties” on page 614.

You can also convert a text layer to shapes, which allows you to move and edit individual characters. For more information, see “Shapes” on page 749.

To convert a text layer to a standard layer

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, choose a text layer.
- 2 Click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Convert To Default Layer**.



If the text has an outside or an inside shadow, then two layers — one for the text and one for the shadow — are created within a group.

To convert a text layer to shapes

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, choose a text layer.
- 2 Click the **Layer options** button , and choose **Convert Text To Shapes**.

The text layer is replaced by a group of shape layers.



Text shadows and blurring effects are not converted when you use this command.

Dropping text

While you are working with text, it resides on a layer and is not yet a part of the image. When a text layer is dropped, it integrates with the canvas and can no longer be edited.

To drop a text layer onto the canvas

- 1 In the **Layers** panel, select a text layer.
If you want to select more than one text layer, highlight several layers and group them.
- 2 Click the **Layer Commands** button  at the bottom of the **Layers** panel, and choose **Drop**.



Working with animation and digital videos

Corel Painter lets you create animations frame-by-frame from scratch, as well as open existing digital videos (QuickTime or AVI) for editing frames. Whichever workflow you choose, you can use Corel Painter's Natural-Media brushes and effects to create or modify animation frames. You can also use features, such as onion skinning or cloning, in the creation of animations.

This section contains the following topics:

- Choosing an animation workflow
- Creating frame-by-frame animation
- Opening a Corel Painter movie
- Importing QuickTime and AVI files
- Selecting movie frames
- Editing frame content
- Applying effects to a single frame
- Previewing animations
- Using onion skinning
- Animating with layers
- Adding, deleting, and erasing frames
- Repeating frames
- Inserting movies
- Rotoscoping
- Applying scripts to movies
- Exporting movies as QuickTime
- Exporting a movie as an AVI movie
- Importing and exporting numbered files
- Exporting animated GIFs

Choosing an animation workflow

Corel Painter offers different animation workflows. They are as follows:

- Create animation frames from scratch
- Edit digital video frames
- Create animations by cloning
- Create animations by tracing
- Create animations from layers

Customizing an animation-specific color set

You can customize a color set for the animation to better control the use of color. For example, you wouldn't want the colors of your characters shifting between frames. Using a particular color set prevents this from happening. You might want to set up an image of each character with annotations to specify which colors to use in which areas.

Not all colors are suitable for video.

You can't display different sections of a movie at different rates. What you can do is create sections separately at different rates and then modulate them to the same rate before joining them. This is the kind of work you'll do in your video-editing application.

For more information, see "To set the preview rate" on page 797.

Frame stacks panel

In Corel Painter, digital video and animation files are known as movies or frame stacks. Whether you're working with an imported digital video or building an animation from scratch, you can select and navigate frames from the **Frame Stacks** panel.

The **Frame Stacks** panel appears whenever you open or create a movie file and it must stay open while you work with a movie.



*The number of frames displayed in the **Frame Stacks** panel is determined by the number of onion skin layers. A red triangle appears above the current frame.*

You work in one frame at a time — the one appearing in the document window. The **Frame Stacks** panel helps you navigate the frames in the stack and choose which frame to modify.

Each frame in a frame stack can have one layer. For example, if you add an item from the image portfolio onto a frame, Corel Painter places the image on a layer. You can move the image around the layer. However, when you move between frames or close the file, Corel Painter drops all layers — the layer is deleted, and the layer's content is flattened onto the background canvas. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479 for more information about working with layers.

The **Frame Stacks** panel displays thumbnails of several frames. The frame numbers appear under the thumbnails. The current frame is shown with a red triangle over it.

The number of thumbnails is determined by the layers of onion skin you've chosen. By default, **QuickTime** and **AVI** files are opened with two layers of onion skin. For more information on onion skinning, see “Using onion skinning” on page 797.

Setting movie file sizes

Keep in mind that video and animation can produce huge files. When planning a project, be careful not to overestimate your available disk space. For an idea of disk requirements, consider this example: Each 640 by 480-pixel, 24-bit color frame is 1.2 MB. At this size, a 12-fps, 30-second animation would consume more than 400 MB of disk space.

To calculate the disk space required for a frame stack

- 1 Using pixels as the unit of measurement for width and height, calculate the number of bytes required to save the frame stack with the following formula:
$$(\text{Frame Width}) \times (\text{Frame Height}) \times (\text{Bytes per Pixel}) \times (\text{Number of Frames})$$
- 2 Divide the product of the formula in step 1 by 1,024 to convert to kilobytes.



Bytes per pixel is determined by the storage type. For example, 24-bit color with an 8-bit alpha channel uses 4 bytes per pixel. For more information about storage types, see “Creating frame-by-frame animation” on page 792. When you save a movie as QuickTime or AVI, the file size can be reduced by compression. For more information on compression, see “Exporting movies as QuickTime” on page 805 and “Exporting a movie as an AVI movie” on page 806.

Creating frame-by-frame animation

In Corel Painter, you can build animations one frame at a time. Then, when you complete a series of frames, also known as a frame stack, you can preview them as a movie.

The first step in creating a new animation is to create a movie. You can specify options such as the number of frames and the frame size. You can also choose how many onion skin layers you want to display. Onion skinning allows you to see multiple frames at the same time. You can view up to five frames at a time: the current frame and four other frames adjacent to it. This will help you determine where the next frame of motion should be drawn. For more information, see “Using onion skinning” on page 797.

Once you create a movie file, a blank frame displays in the document window so you can begin adding content by using brushes, and other tools. Once you complete a frame, you can use the navigation tools in the Frame stacks panel to display the next frame in the sequence, or whichever frame you want to work on next. You can play back the animation over and over as you create it, to be sure you have the correct flow of movement. The Frame stack panel must stay open when creating or editing movies. For more information, see “Editing frame content” on page 796.

In Corel Painter, movies are saved to the Painter framestack file format (.FRM), which stores a series of images, each equal in size and resolution.

To create a new movie

- 1 Choose **Movie** ► **New Movie**.
- 2 Type a filename in the **Movie Name** text box.
- 3 In the **Canvas Settings** area, type values in the **Width** and **Height** boxes.
The standard digital video frame is 640 by 480 pixels, which is a 4:3 aspect ratio. Many people work at sizes consistent with this aspect ratio.
- 4 Type a value in the **Resolution** box.
- 5 In the **Movie Settings** area, type a value in the **Number Of Frames** box.
You can also add, or remove, frames at a later time.
- 6 In the **Layers Of Onion Skin** area, enable the number of onion skin layers that you want.
The number of onion skin layers determines the number of frames displayed in the **Frame Stacks** panel. For more information, see “Using onion skinning” on page 797.

- 7 In the **Storage Type** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **8-bit Gray** — displays 256 levels of gray
 - **8-bit Color** — displays system palette for 256 colors
 - **15-bit Color With 1-bit Alpha** — displays 32,768 colors and a layer for a channel
 - **24-bit color With 8-bit Alpha** — displays 16.7 million colors and a layer for an anti-aliased channel
- 8 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, use the controls to specify a location to save the file.
- 9 Click **Save**.

The movie file is saved to the Painter Framestack .FRM format.

When the movie opens, the **Frame Stacks** panel appears, and the document window displays the first frame of the movie.

You can also

Choose a paper color	Click the Color chip, and choose a color from the Color dialog box.
Choose a paper texture	Click the Paper chip, and choose a paper texture from the Papers Textures panel.



The storage type lets you specify the color depth for saving each frame. This applies to the saved frame stack, not to your work in the current frame. For example, choosing 256 colors as the storage type still allows you to work with a selection and 24-bit tools in the document window for the current frame. As soon as you change frames, however, the image is saved in the 256-color format, and the selection is lost. If you want to maintain selections in saved frames, you'll need to choose the 15-bit or 24-bit storage type. These storage types allow you to take advantage of compositing options that require a selection layer.

To create frame-by-frame animation

- 1 With the **Frame Stacks** panel open in the document window, navigate to frame 1.
- 2 In the toolbox, click the **Brush** tool.
- 3 Click the Brush Selector on the Brush Selector bar.
- 4 In the Brush library panel, click a brush category, and click a brush variant.

If you prefer, you can choose a different brush.

5 Paint the animation frame in the document window.

6 In the **Frame Stacks** panel, click the **Step Forward** button .

Changing frames automatically saves the frame. You cannot undo changes after the frame is saved.

Repeat steps 5 and 6 until you complete all frames.



You can view previous and future frames while working in the current frame with the onion skin view. You can enable the onion skin view by clicking **Movie ▶ Show Onion Skin Layers**.

Opening a Corel Painter movie

You can open movies (frame stacks) that were previously created in Corel Painter so you can edit them.

To open a Corel Painter movie

1 Choose **File ▶ Open**.

2 In the **Open** (Mac OS) or **Select Image** (Windows) dialog box, locate the .FRM file, and click **Open**.

When a file is selected, the dialog box displays the frame size, file size, and number of frames. If a preview is available, it displays a thumbnail of the first frame.

3 In the **Open Frame Stack** dialog box, choose the number of onion skin layers you want to appear in the **Frame Stacks** panel.

The number you choose also determines the number of thumbnails visible in the **Frame Stacks** panel.

4 Click **OK**.

The **Frame Stacks** panel appears and the document window displays the first frame in the stack.

Importing QuickTime and AVI files

You can import QuickTime or AVI digital videos so you can edit them using any of the Corel Painter brushes, textures, and effects. When you import a QuickTime or AVI file,

Corel Painter automatically converts it into a frame stack. A frame stack is a series of images, each equal in size and resolution.

Corel Painter does not provide features for working with audio.

When you're finished editing the digital video in Corel Painter, you can save it as a QuickTime, AVI, or animated GIF file. You can then open the QuickTime or AVI file in a video-editing application to add sound effects and other finishing touches.

For efficiency, import only the video frames that you plan on editing. For example, if you have a two-minute video clip and you want to paint on the first 10 seconds, don't import the entire clip in Corel Painter. Instead, separate the first 10 seconds in a video editing application and import only those frames. After finishing that clip in Corel Painter, you can open the frames in the video editing application and join them to the other frames.

You can also import movies that are saved as a series of numbered files. For more information, see "Importing and exporting numbered files" on page 808.

To open a QuickTime or AVI movie

- 1 Choose **File** ► **Open**.
- 2 In the **Open** (Mac OS) or **Select Image** (Windows) dialog box, locate the movie, and click **Open**.

When a file is selected, the dialog box displays the frame size, file size, and the number of frames. If a preview is available, it displays a thumbnail of the first frame.

- 3 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** (Mac OS) or **File Name** (Windows) box, and click **Save**.

The **Frame Stacks** panel appears, and the document window displays the first frame of the movie.



When you open a QuickTime or AVI movie, Corel Painter makes a frame stack copy of the movie. This ensures that the original file does not change. Frame stacks are uncompressed, so you need an adequate amount of disk space to create them. For example, a 1-MB QuickTime or AVI movie can become a 20-MB frame stack.

Selecting movie frames

You can select a frame by clicking its thumbnail in the **Frame Stacks** panel. You can also easily jump to any frame in a movie.

To select a frame

- Do one of the following
 - In the **Frame Stacks** panel, click the frame's thumbnail.
 - Choose **Movie ▶ Go To Frame**, and type the frame number in the **Go To Frame** dialog box.

Editing frame content

Frames can be added to, or deleted from, a movie. You can also erase the contents of a frame while leaving the frame in the movie. These changes cannot be undone, so it's best that you create your animation in segments and combine them when you are finished.

Applying effects to a single frame

You can paint on, or apply effects to, any frame in a movie. You can do anything in a frame that you can do in a single image: paint with a brush, add layers, or apply an effect to a selection or to the entire image. Frames are automatically saved when you select another frame, and the changes cannot be undone.

To paint on or apply an effect to a single frame

- 1 In the **Frame Stacks** panel, go to the frame you want to work in.
To go to a frame, you can click on the thumbnail of the frame or click the **Step Forward** button  to advance to the frame. The selected frame appears in the document window.
- 2 Modify the image in the document window.
- 3 When you're ready to work on the next frame, click the **Step Forward** button . Changing frames automatically saves the frame. You cannot undo changes after the frame is saved.

Previewing animations

The **Frame Stack** panel provides the tools you need to preview and navigate animations. For example, you navigate to various frames in the stack for editing purposes or play the animation to preview how the frames link together. You can also set the preview frame rate to control how many frames display per second.

To preview an animation

- In the **Frame Stacks** panel, perform an action from the following table.

To	Do the following	Keyboard shortcut
Play the frame stack	Click the Play button  .	
Stop playing the frame stack	Click the Stop button  .	Command + . (Mac OS) or Ctrl+ . (Windows)
Return to the first frame in a stack	Click the Rewind button  .	Home
Move back one frame	Click the Step Reverse button  .	Page Down
Advance to the next frame	Click the Step Forward button  .	Page Up
	When a frame is the last in the stack, Corel Painter adds a new frame to the end and advances.	
Advance to the last frame in the stack	Click the Fast Forward button  .	End

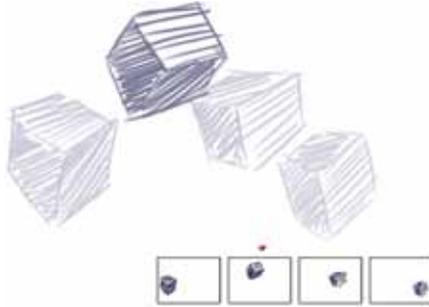
To set the preview rate

- In the **Frame Stacks** panel, adjust the **Playback** slider.

Using onion skinning

Onion skinning is a feature animators use to view previous and future frames while working in the current frame. Traditional animators work on an onion skin paper that allows them to see a sequence of frames through transparent layers. They then draw

successive frames, using the previous frames for reference. Seeing the several images superimposed helps increment the action evenly.



*Onion skin view (with **Show Onion Skin Layers** on). Each frame in the frame stack represents one onion skin layer.*

Corel Painter lets you work with two to five onion skin layers. You can specify the number of onion skin layers when you first open a frame stack, or create a movie. To change the number of onion skin layers, you must close the file and reopen it.

The **Frame Stacks** panel displays a linear view of the onion skin layers. Each thumbnail represents one onion skin layer, and the thumbnail of the current frame has a red triangle above it.

You can change the current frame by clicking any thumbnail in the **Frame Stacks** panel. This lets you view a frame in any position of the onion skin sequence. For example, if you want to display the reference frames before the current frame, set the current frame to the far-right position in the panel. If you want to display the frames before and after the current frame, set the current frame to the middle thumbnail in the panel.

To show onion skin layers

- Choose **Movie ▶ Show Onion Skin Layers**.

In the document window, the current frame appears darkest. Each frame moving away is progressively fainter.

Animating with layers

One of the simplest ways to create animation in Corel Painter is to add an item from the **Image Portfolio** panel across a series of frames. This is the most basic example of

animating with layers. Adding multiple layers allows you to make more complex animations.

You can also group layers and move them simultaneously, but be careful. When you leave a frame, Corel Painter drops the layers in that frame. When a layer is dropped, its contents are merged with the canvas and can no longer be accessed separately. For this reason, you may want to work from the background forward; start by animating what's farthest from your point of view. For more information, see "Dropping layers with the canvas" on page 504.

You can also rotate a layer. Rotating a layer can degrade its on-screen image quality, but this does not affect its printed quality.

To create motion with layers

- 1 Choose **Movie ▶ New Movie**.
- 2 Type 1 in the **Frames** box.
- 3 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, choose a location, enter a name for the file, and click **Save**.
- 4 In the **New Frame Stack** dialog box, enable one of the **Layers Of Onion Skin** options.
- 5 Choose **Window ▶ Media Library Panels ▶ Images**.
- 6 Double-click an item in the **Image Portfolio** panel to add it to the document window.
A new layer is created.
- 7 Position the layer to the far left of the document window.
- 8 Click the **Step Forward** button  in the **Frame Stacks** panel.
A new frame is added and becomes the current frame. The layer in the previous frame is merged with the canvas. In the new, current frame, the layer is active.
- 9 On the keyboard, press the arrow keys to move the portfolio image.
- 10 Repeat steps 6 and 7 for as many frames as you want to add.
- 11 In the last frame, deselect the layer.
- 12 Click the **Play** button  in the **Frame Stacks** panel.
The portfolio image moves across the screen.
Scrolling a background is another example of a cycled action. Commonly, a subject remains in one place while the background slides by.

Adding, deleting, and erasing frames

You can add frames at the end or beginning of a movie, or in between any frames in the stack. You can also delete frames from a movie and all subsequent frames are renumbered as necessary. In addition, you can clear the frame contents, but retain the paper color. You cannot undo the actions of deleting and erasing frames, so it's best that to create animations in small segments and then combine them when you are finished. For more information, see "Inserting movies" on page 801.

To add frames

- 1 Choose **Movie ▶ Add Frames**.
- 2 In the **Add Frames** dialog box, type the number of frames in the **Add** box.
- 3 Enable an option for frame placement.
For example, to add six blank frames before frame 10, type 6 in the **Add** box, enable the **Before** option, and type 10 in the **Frame** box.

To delete frames

- 1 Choose **Movie ▶ Delete Frames**.
- 2 In the **Delete Frames** dialog box, enter the range of frames to delete.

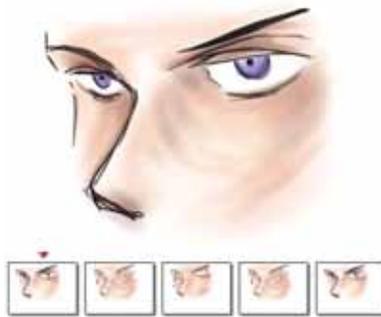
To erase frames

- 1 Choose **Movie ▶ Erase Frames**.
- 2 In the **Erase Frames** dialog box, enter the range of frames to erase.

Repeating frames

You can repeat actions to create an animated cycle. You can also repeat the last frame at the end of the stack.

Take, for example, a blinking eye. For this type of action, draw the cycle once, and repeat it as many times as needed.



This example shows a blinking eye as an animated cycle. You draw the frames once, and then repeat them.

To create a clean cycle, the beginning and ending images must be the same. For example, in an animation of a blinking eye, the eye would be open at the beginning and the end. This way, when the end of one cycle is “hooked up” to the beginning of the next, the action continues smoothly.

To repeat the last frame

- 1 In the **Frame Stacks** panel, click the **Fast Forward** button .
- 2 Choose **Movie ▶ Clear New Frames** to disable this command.
The check mark beside the **Clear New Frames** command is removed.
- 3 Click the **Step Forward** button  in the **Frame Stacks** panel.



You can add blank frames at the end of a movie with the **Step Forward** button  when the **Clear New Frames** command is enabled.

Inserting movies

You can combine movies by inserting the frames of one movie into another. You can insert a movie before or after a specific frame, at the start of a movie, or at the end of a movie.

You can insert only Corel Painter movie files (.FRM). You cannot insert frames from QuickTime, AVI, or numbered files. However, if you open a QuickTime or AVI file in

Corel Painter, you can save it to the .FMR format in order to insert it into another Corel Painter movie.

To insert a movie

- 1 Choose **Movie ▶ Insert Movie**.
- 2 Enable an option in the **Insert Movie** area.
- 3 In the **Select Movie** dialog box, locate the movie you want to insert.
- 4 Click **Open**.



The movie you insert must have the same frame size (width and height) as the current movie. You will also get better results if both movies use the same frame rate.

Rotoscoping

Rotoscoping is the process of painting on a movie, applying effects to a movie, or compositing a portion of the images from one movie with the images of another. This is often done to make the action of a person filmed in one place appear on a background filmed in another. You can also use rotoscoping to remove an element from a video clip, as shown below in the frames from a short movie of an owl on a roost. After the video was captured digitally, it was imported it into Corel Painter, and the roost was removed frame by frame, using the masking tools.



(1) The frame shows an owl perched on a roost. (2) The frame shows the owl without the roost. (3) The frame shows the mask used to hide the roost.

Rotoscoping is also useful for adding a background to an animation. The process is the same whether you work with digitized video or painted animation cells.

Rotoscoping is the ability to paint on and apply effects to existing movies.

Applying scripts to movies

The **Script** feature lets you repeat the same actions for each frame in a movie. For example, you might want to apply an effect like Glass Distortion to a video clip. You can record a script that applies the Glass Distortion effect to a single image and then, with a single command, apply that script to the entire movie. A script can contain almost any action — a single command, a series of commands, or the many steps in creating an original drawing. You'll devise scripts based on the needs of your project.

You cannot undo changes after applying a script to a movie. Before applying a script to a movie, you should become familiar with scripting and experiment with a separate sample image. You might want to work with a copy of the movie, or you might apply the script to a short sample movie to test it. For complete information on working with scripts, see “Using scripts to automate tasks” on page 813.

Using scripts to set grain position

You can use a script to apply a surface texture (paper grain) to an entire movie. In this case, you have several options for the position of the grain in each frame. You can put the grain in exactly the same position, move the grain randomly, or move it linearly by a set number of pixels.

Using scripts to apply brushstrokes

You can apply a recorded brushstroke to a movie. Corel Painter divides the stroke into as many segments as there are frames and places the segments in successive frames. This feature is most useful when used with the Image Hose. When you apply a brushstroke to a movie using the Image Hose brush, one or more Nozzle images are deposited on each frame. If the Nozzle file is an animated sequence — for example, a person walking — Corel Painter can drop successive images on successive frames. Play the movie back, and the person walks across the document window. For this to work, you must set up the Nozzle file appropriately and have the right Image Hose brush size. For more information, see “Using the Image hose” on page 436.

To create a script for a movie

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the Script options button , and choose **Record Script**.
- 3 Perform the actions you want included in the script, and click the **Stop** button  in the **Scripts** panel.

- 4 In the **Script Name** dialog box, type a name for the script in the **Save as** box.

To apply a script to a movie

- 1 Open the movie to which you want to apply the script.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 3 In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Script options** button , and choose **Apply Script To Movie**.
- 4 In the **Apply Script To Movie** dialog box, double-click a script.

Corel Painter applies that script to each frame in the stack. If you have few small frames in your movie, and the script is not a complicated one, the script can be applied quickly. If the movie has several large frames, a complicated script could take a long time.



You can apply only scripts that do not create new images.

To set grain position with a script

- 1 Record a script that applies surface texture or dye concentration to an entire image.
- 2 Choose **Movie ▶ Set Grain Position**.
- 3 In the **Set Grain Position** dialog box, enable one of the following options:
 - **Grain Stays Still** — allows the grain to remain in the same position throughout the movie
 - **Grain Moves Randomly** — moves the grain as the movie plays. To use this option, you must disable the **Record Initial State** option when recording your script. In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Script options** button , and choose **Script Options**. In the **Script Options** dialog box, disable the **Record Initial state** check box.
 - **Grain Moves Linearly** — increments the grain movement. Specify the number of pixels you want the grain to move horizontally and vertically from one frame to the next.
- 4 Click **OK**.
- 5 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 6 In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Script options** button , and choose **Apply Script To Movie** to apply the grain script. Each frame is textured according to your selected method.

To apply a brushstroke script

- 1 Choose **Brushes ▶ Record Stroke**.
- 2 Create a brushstroke in the document window.
- 3 Open a movie file.
- 4 Choose **Movie ▶ Apply Brush Stroke To Movie**.

Exporting movies as QuickTime

You can export a movie as a QuickTime movie on either the Macintosh or Windows platform.

QuickTime supports several compression schemes. The following descriptions should help you choose one; however, you'll probably want to experiment with different compressors and settings to identify the best settings for your work. You may also have additional compression methods available.

- The **Animation** method works well with areas of continuous tone. If you set the **Quality** in the **Compression Settings** dialog box to Best and make every frame a key frame, this compressor is lossless. For most Corel Painter animations, this compressor is a good choice.
- The **Cinepak** method produces acceptable motion and image quality at remarkably small file sizes. It is the preferred format for CD delivery and transfer across the Internet. **Cinepak** can take a long time to compress, and it can be difficult to find the best compression settings for certain image types and frame rates.
- The **Graphics** method is limited to 256 colors. It compresses the file at a greater ratio than the Animation compressor, but does not play as quickly.
- The **None** option uses no compression, so the images retain all of their quality. With a large frame size, some computers might not be fast enough to play at a high frame rate.
- The **Photo-JPEG** method allows high compression ratios while maintaining excellent image quality. However, it does not play at high rates. JPEG is an international standard for image compression.
- The **Video** method is designed for recording and playing back digitized video at high rates. Because of the spatial compression method it uses, the Video compressor does not provide optimal results for images with large areas of continuous tone, such as those in most animations.

The compression ratio is inversely proportional to image quality. The **Quality** slider allows you to set an optimum level between the amount of compression and image quality. For most work in Corel Painter, it is best to set the **Quality** slider to **High**.

You can specify the number of frames you want displayed per second and, with some compression methods, the frequency of key frames. Key frames are used in temporal compression methods. Each key frame is stored in its entirety. The next set of frames, up to the next key, are saved only as changes.

With some compression methods, you can also limit the speed of data transmission with the **Limit Data Rate** option. The data rate limit overrides the **Quality** setting, if necessary, to keep the compressed movie within the set limit.

To export a Corel Painter movie as a QuickTime movie

- 1 Choose **File** ► **Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save Movie** dialog box, enable the **Save Movie As QuickTime** option.
- 3 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, choose a location, enter a name for the file, and click **Save**.
- 4 In the **Compression Settings** dialog box, choose a compression method from the list box.
- 5 Specify the options you want.

Exporting a movie as an AVI movie

If you are using a Windows operating system, you can export your movie as an AVI movie.

The AVI format supports several compression schemes. The following descriptions should help you choose one; however, you'll probably want to experiment with different compressors and settings to identify the best settings for your work. You may also have additional compression methods available.

- The **Cinepak** method produces acceptable motion and image quality at remarkably small file sizes. It is the preferred format for CD-ROM delivery and transfer across the Internet. **Cinepak** takes a long time to compress, and it can be difficult to find the best compression settings for certain image types and frame rates.
- The **Microsoft Video 1** method is designed for recording and playing back digitized video at high rates.

- The **Full Frames** (Uncompressed) method uses no compression, so the images retain all of their quality. With a large frame size, some computers might not be fast enough to play at a high frame rate. This is the preferred format for transferring Corel Painter movies to AVI-editing applications.

The compression ratio is inversely proportional to image quality. In the **Video Compression** dialog box, the **Compression Quality** slider allows you to set an optimum level between the amount of compression and image quality.

Key frames are used in temporal compression methods. Each key frame is stored in its entirety. The next set of frames, up to the next key, are saved only as changes. With some compression methods, you can specify the frequency of key frames with the **Key Frame Every [Number] Frames** option.

With some compression methods, you can also limit the speed of data transmission with the **Data Rate** option. The data rate limit overrides the **Quality** slider setting, if necessary, to keep the compressed movie within the set limit.

Understanding frame rate

Frame rate describes the number of image frames displayed per second (fps). The frame rate can determine not only how big a file your animation is, but also how smooth the motion appears.

When you save a movie as an AVI file, you can specify the rate of display. This doesn't necessarily mean that what you specify is what you'll experience. Factors like frame size, compression method, and computer speed can prevent some movies from achieving their set rate. If your animations will be viewed on the computer only, frame rates of 8, 10, and 12 fps are good choices. If your animations will be viewed elsewhere, you should consider the following frame rates:

- The frame rate of film is 24 fps.
- The frame rate of National Television System Committee (NTSC) video is 30 fps (29.97 fps in broadcast video). NTSC is the video standard used in the United States.
- The frame rate of Phase Alternating Line (PAL) video is 25 fps.

These frame rates are sufficient to produce smooth, continuous motion with filmed or video-recorded subjects.

Animation drawings contain far less detail than live-action images. The difference in the level of detail allows animations to be produced at frame rates significantly lower than those designed for live action. Because of the smoothness of color fills and continuity between images, animations can look quite nice at rates between 10 and 15 fps.

You must consider frame rates to know how many drawings are needed to make actions smooth, natural, and consistent throughout the project.

The computer can display frames at any reasonable rate. The **Frame Stacks** panel provides control over frame display rates. You can preview an animation at a rate of 1 to 40 fps.

To export a Corel Painter movie as an AVI movie

- 1 Choose **File** ► **Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save Movie** dialog box, enable the **Save Movie As AVI** option, and specify the number of frames per second.
- 3 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, choose a location, enter a name for the file, and click **Save**.
- 4 In the **Video Compression** dialog box, choose a compression method from the **Compressor** list box.
- 5 Specify the options you want.
- 6 For some compression methods, you can click **Configure** to specify additional options.

Importing and exporting numbered files

Corel Painter supports importing and exporting numbered files. Numbered files are any series of files that are the same size and resolution, and named following a specific style, which includes a number at the beginning or end of each file name. For example, the first frame might be called “Movie01,” the second frame “Movie02,” and so on.

When you export a movie as numbered files, you can import the numbered files into an application that may not support other movie formats. When exporting, you specify the filename for the first file. You must include zeros so that all numbered files have the same number of digits. For example, to create numbered files from 1 to 24, include “01” in the filename. To create numbered files from 89 to 110, include “089” in the filename.

Importing numbered files is an excellent method of bringing an animation from another 3D or animation program into Corel Painter. The file format of the numbered files you are importing must be supported by Corel Painter, and the number of digits in each filename must be the same. When you import numbered files, you create a new frame stack, and you are prompted to choose a number of onion skin layers and a storage type. For more information, see “Creating frame-by-frame animation” on page 792.

To export a movie as numbered files

- 1 Choose **File ▶ Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save Movie** dialog box, enable the **Save Movie As Numbered Files** option, and click **OK**.
- 3 In the **Save (Mac OS)** or **Save Numbered File As (Windows)** dialog box, choose a location and file format, enter a name for the first file, and click **Save**.
You must begin or end the filename with a number — for example, “01Movie” or “Animation14.”

To import numbered files

- 1 Choose **File ▶ Open**.
- 2 Enable the **Open Numbered Files** check box in the **Open (Mac OS)** or **Select Image (Windows)** dialog box.
- 3 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Select the first numbered file. When “Choose Last Numbered File” appears under the **Open Numbered Files** check box, select the last numbered file, and click **Open**.
 - (Windows) Select the first numbered file, and click **Open**. Then, select the last numbered file, and click **Open**.
- 4 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, choose a location to save the imported movie, enter a filename, and click **Save**.
- 5 In the **New Frame Stack** dialog box, choose a number of onion skin layers and a storage type, and click **OK**.
Corel Painter sequences the images into the frames of a new frame stack.

Exporting animated GIFs

Corel Painter lets you export a frame stack as an animated GIF file. The animated GIF format is ideal for displaying simple animations on the web.

You can use a GIF as a link anchor or as an image map. However, you cannot use it as a background.

There are many options available when you save images to a GIF file.

You can apply transparency to the animation and choose a background option. However, you must set up a selection for each frame. For more information, see “Getting started with selections” on page 544.

The **Disposal Method** options let you specify what happens to an image after it has been displayed (and its frame delay has passed), and before the next image is displayed. The disposal method is significant only when you use transparency that differs between frames.

Loop In the client browser, the animation appears one frame at a time during download. In most cases, this is significantly slower than the intended display rate. After all frames have been downloaded, the browser will loop the animation (if the loop option is used) with the specified delay between frames. Because the animation plays from the browser’s cache, it’s much faster.

If your movie is intended for the web, you should consider reducing its file size so the movie is small enough to download within in a reasonable amount of time. You can minimize file size by doing any of the following:

- Reduce the frame size. You choose the frame size when you create a new movie. If you import an existing animation or video, you cannot resize the frames.
- Limit the number of frames because each frame increases the file size.
- Limit the number of colors. When you reduce the number colors in the image, you are also reducing the size of the color palette, which leads to smaller files.

To export a frame stack as an animated GIF

- 1 With the frame stack open, choose **File ▶ Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save Option** area, enable the **Save Movie As GIF Animation** option.
- 3 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, choose a location, type a filename, and click **Save**.

The **Save as GIF options** dialog box appears.

- 4 Enable an option in the **Number of Colors** area.
- 5 In the **Imaging Method** area, enable one of the following options:
 - **Quantize To Nearest Color** — reduces the number of similar colors in the image, without affecting the overall image. This is useful for images with broad areas of a single color.
 - **Dither Colors** — simulates a greater number of colors when only a limited number of colors are available

- 6 In the **Animation** options area, type a value in the **Frame Delay** box to specify a pause (in 100ths of a second) between each frame.
- 7 In the **Disposal Method** area, choose one of the following options:
- **Default** — uses the client browser’s default disposal method
 - **None** — leaves the image on-screen while rendering the next frame over it
 - **Background** — Restores to the background color the region covered by the image
 - **Previous** — displays the imagery of the previous frame to the region covered by the image

You can now use your browser to open the file and view the animation. You can place the animation on a web page using the same HTML image tag you’d use for a simple GIF file.

You can also

Gradually display images in the web browser as they load	In the Misc Options area, enable the Interlaced option.
Enable server-side image map	In the Map Options area, enable the NCSA or CERN option.
Enable client-side image maps	In the Map options area, enable the Client Side Map File option.
Apply transparency	In the Transparency area, enable the Output Transparency option, and then enable a background option. Adjust the Threshold slider to specify the selection mask value at which the image becomes transparent.
Repeat the animation	Enable the Loop check box, and type the number of times to repeat the animation. If you want it to repeat indefinitely, type 0.



If you do not set a frame delay, the frames appear as quickly as the system can load and display them. The display of each image (especially with larger frames) varies between computer systems, so the actual animation display rate may be lower. You can use frame delay to approximate a particular frame rate. For example, you capture some one-quarter size video at 8 frames per second (fps). You want 8 frames to appear in one second, so divide one second

(100 hundredths of a second) by 8. The result is $100/8 = 12.5$. Discard the decimal portion and enter 12 as the frame delay. Discarding the decimal is the only allowance for the time required to display each image. For a large frame size, you might want to allow more time for display.

If the animation in the browser window stops playing, it's probably finished the set number of loops. In some browsers, you can get it started again by resizing the window. In all browsers, you can get it started again by reloading the page.



Using scripts to automate tasks

You can use scripts to speed up repetitive tasks, combine multiple or complex actions, or make an option more easily accessible.

This section contains the following topics:

Working with scripts

- Getting started with scripts
- Displaying the Scripts panel
- Recording and playing scripts
- Enabling and playing background scripts
- Creating resolution-independent scripts
- Editing, renaming, and deleting scripts
- Converting scripts to movies
- Importing and exporting scripts

Managing script libraries

- Importing and exporting script libraries
- Creating and deleting script libraries

Getting started with scripts

Using a script is similar to using the speed-dialing feature on a phone. On many phones, you can set a frequently dialed number to a speed-dial button; then, the next time you need to dial that number, you can save time by pressing its speed-dial button. Similarly, a script lets you set the actions that you want to repeat; then, the next time that you need to repeat those actions, you can save time by playing the script.

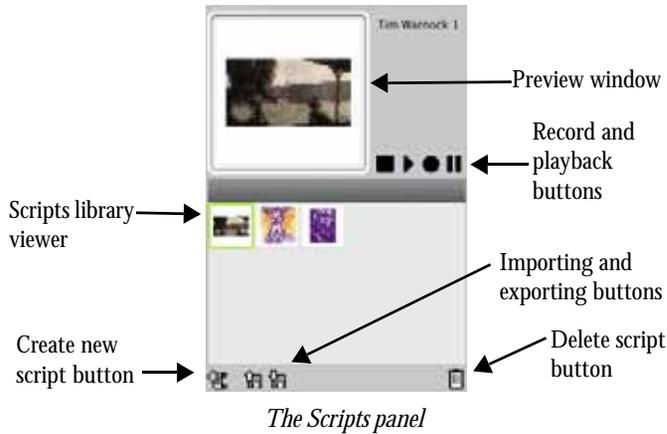
You can record anything in a script — from a single edit command to an entire work session.

There are a number of ways to take advantage of scripting:

- You can record a script to replace repetitive tasks.
- You can use background scripts to backup up your work, which gives you the ability to revert to any stage in the project by playing the script and stopping it at the stage you want. This technique is similar to using multiple levels of undo. For more information, see “Enabling and playing background scripts” on page 817.
- You can play back a script at a different resolution. You can record at a low resolution, then automatically produce the same results at a higher resolution. For information, see “Creating resolution-independent scripts” on page 818.
- You can record a script that plays back using the current art materials. For example, you can record a script of a pencil drawing, then open a new document, choose a different paper texture, color, and brush, and play back the script. Then, you can watch Corel Painter repeat your drawing with the selected art materials. For more information, see “Recording and playing scripts” on page 815.
- You can record a script to use it as a tutorial so you can show someone the step-by-step process used to create an image. It’s like looking over the artist’s shoulder. You can then convert the script to an .avi movie to share techniques with others. Every action you take becomes a frame in the movie. For more information, “Converting scripts to movies” on page 820.
- You can use scripts with movies. When you have an operation that you want to apply to each frame in a movie, record the set of commands in a script. You can then apply the script to the entire movie as one command. For more information, see “Applying Scripts to Movies” on page 779.

Displaying the Scripts panel

The **Scripts** panel supplies the basic tools for recording, playing, and editing scripts. It also gives you access to the Scripts library viewer, which is for storing and managing the scripts and script libraries that you create.



The Script options button  in the Scripts panel gives you several commands to choose from.

To show or hide the Scripts panel

- Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.

Recording and playing scripts

Scripts allow you to record every action you make so you can repeat them with only one click of a button. For example, if you need to apply color adjustments to a collection of images, you can record a script while performing the process for the first image, and then play the script to apply the changes to the other images in the collection. From the Scripts panel, you can access the basic functions for recording and playing scripts.



Script buttons, from left to right: Stop, Play, Record, and Pause.

When recording scripts you have the option of recording the initial state of the application. This includes the tools and art materials that you use during the session, including brushes, colors, and paper textures. Corel Painter plays the session using the materials that you recorded. If you disable this option, Corel Painter uses the tools and art materials selected at the time you play back the script. For example, you can use a

different brush, color, and paper texture each time you play the script to produce different results.

To prepare for a script recording session, you may find it useful to write down the individual steps that you want to perform so you don't forget any steps while recording. However, you can edit or delete a script if you're not satisfied with the result. For more information, see "Editing, renaming, and deleting scripts" on page 819.

To record a script

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Record** button .
The **Record** button appears red while recording.
- 3 Perform the actions that you want to record.
- 4 Click the **Stop** button .
- 5 In the **Script Name** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** box.
Corel Painter automatically adds an icon for the script in the **Scripts** library viewer.



You can record a script that enables you to change art materials on playback by clicking the **Script options** button , choosing **Script options**, and disabling the **Record Initial State** option.

When you create a new script, it is automatically saved to the currently selected library. You can move a script from the library panel by dragging a resource from one library to the library where you want to add the resource.

To play a script

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, choose a script from the **Scripts** library viewer.
To load another script library, click the **Script options** button , and choose **Import Script Library**.
- 3 Click the **Play** button .
The button appears green during playback.

You can also

Stop the script

Click the **Stop**  button.

Temporarily interrupt the script

Click the **Pause** button .



You can also use **Command + .** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + .** (Windows) to stop a script from playing.



If the script requires brushes, papers, patterns, or other materials that are stored in alternate libraries, these libraries must be open during playback.

Enabling and playing background scripts

You can enable Corel Painter to automatically record background scripts. The background script starts recording all of the operations that you perform from the moment you open the application until you close the application. Background scripts are saved in the **Scripts** panel with a timestamp, along with the other scripts that you create. You can specify how long Corel Painter saves background scripts before deleting them.

You can play background scripts, however, unlike custom scripts, you cannot edit background scripts.

To enable background scripts

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter** menu ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **General**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **General**.
- 2 Enable the **Auto-record script** check box.
- 3 Specify the number of days for which you want Corel Painter to store background scripts in the **Auto-save scripts for** box.



Because Corel Painter always saves your script data, the data can build up in your Corel Painter Script Data file.

To play a background script

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, choose a background script from the **Scripts** library viewer. Background scripts are listed by the date and time they were created.
- 3 Click the **Play** button ▶.

Creating resolution-independent scripts

You can create a resolution-independent script that allows you to record a script that automatically adjusts to the resolution of the image in which you're playing the script. When you're creating the script, you can get smoother, more responsive performance by working at low resolution. Then, when you play back the script at a higher resolution, you get the benefit of a higher quality image.

The record-to-playback scaling ratio is limited. A factor of 4 is probably too much. For best results, you may need to experiment.

To record a resolution-independent script

- 1 Before you start recording, open a new document at the resolution in which you want to work.
- 2 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 3 Before painting or drawing, choose **Select ▶ All**, or press **Command + A** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + A** (Windows).

This action creates a reference rectangle that is part of the recording. The rectangle must be recorded to play a session back into a higher resolution file later.
- 4 In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Record** button ●.
- 5 Deselect the reference rectangle by doing one of the following:
 - Choose **Select ▶ None**.
 - Draw inside the selected area.
 - Press **Command + D** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + D** (Windows).
- 6 Proceed with recording the script.

To play a script at a different resolution

- 1 Create a new document with the resolution at which you want to play the script.

If you want the resulting image to be a higher resolution than the original, create a document with proportionally larger dimensions. For example, if the original document is 500 X 500 pixels, make the new document 1000 X 1000 pixels to double the size.

If the destination document has a different aspect ratio from the original, the image created by the script will be proportionally distorted.

- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the resolution-independent script you recorded in the **Scripts** library viewer.
- 3 Before playing the script, choose **Select ▶ All**, or press **Command + A** (Mac OS) or **Ctrl + A** (Windows) in the new document. The rectangle recorded at the outset of the original script is referenced to the selected rectangle in this document.
- 4 Click **Play**.

The original script replays into the new document. All brushes, paper textures, and related functions are appropriately scaled for the new resolution.

Editing, renaming, and deleting scripts

Corel Painter lets you modify scripts in different ways. You can edit script instructions in order to change a recorded action sequence. You can also rename and delete scripts.

You can edit a script by opening the **Script** list, which displays the script as a series of instructions that contain parameters, most of which are editable. You can also edit a script by exporting the script (.txt file) and then opening the file in a text editor. For more information, see “Importing and exporting scripts” on page 822.

To edit script parameters

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the script that you want to edit from the **Scripts** library viewer.
- 3 Click the **Scripts** options button , and choose **Edit Script**.
Corel Painter displays a list of the script’s instructions in the **Edit Script** dialog box.
- 4 Double-click the instruction line that you want to edit.
- 5 Double-click a parameter within the instruction.
- 6 In the parameters dialog box, make the necessary changes.

- 7 Close the dialog box.
- 8 In the **Edit** script dialog box, click **Done** to save the changes to the script.



The open script becomes the current script and is displayed in the Scripts library viewer. If you choose another script from the Scripts library viewer, the open script does not change.



You can also edit a script by exporting the script and then opening the script file in a text editor. You can export a script by clicking the Scripts options button  in the **Scripts** panel, and then choosing **Export Script**.

To rename a script

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, choose a script from the Scripts library viewer.
- 3 Click the Script options button , choose **Script Library View** ▶ **Rename Script**.
- 4 Type a new name in the **Save As** box.

To delete a script

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, choose a script from the Scripts library viewer.
- 3 Click the **Delete** button .

Converting scripts to movies

You can convert a script into a Corel Painter movie, which you can save as a QuickTime or AVI file. Every action you perform in the script becomes a frame in the movie. For more information, see “Exporting a movie as an AVI movie” on page 806 and “Exporting movies as QuickTime” on page 805.

If the script is resolution-independent, you can replay the session into a movie using different dimensions. For more information, see “Creating resolution-independent scripts” on page 818. However, if the script is resolution dependent and the new image window is larger, the script plays back in the upper-left corner of the movie. If the new

image is smaller than the script dimensions, only the upper-left portion of the scripted session appears in the movie.

You can also apply a script to a movie. For example, you can record a script that applies the **Motion Blur** effect to a single image. Then, with a single command, you can apply the script to each frame of a movie. You can also use a script to set grain position in a movie. For more information, see “Applying scripts to movies” on page 803 and “Creating resolution-independent scripts” on page 818.

To convert a script into a movie

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click a script in the Scripts library viewer.
- 3 Open a new image at the size you want the movie to be.
- 4 In the **Scripts** panel, click the Script options button , and choose **Script Options**.
- 5 In the **Script Options** dialog box, enable the **Save Frames on Playback** check box.
This option creates a movie on playback.
- 6 Type the number of tenths of a second that you want between frames.
The lower the number, the more frequently a frame is created and the more fluid the movie is. More frames, however, use more disk space.
- 7 In the **Scripts** panel, click **Play**.
- 8 In the **Enter Movie Name** dialog box, type a name in the **Filename** box, choose a destination folder, and click **Save**.
- 9 In the **New Frame Stack** dialog box, enable an option in the **Layers of Onion Skin** area.
- 10 In the **Storage Type** area, enable an option for storing color.
Corel Painter plays the script into the **Frame Stacks** dialog box.



Not all actions can be converted into a movie. For example, a script that contains a **File ▶ New** command will not be converted.

Importing and exporting scripts

You can import and export scripts. For example, you can import a script that was created by someone else, or export a script to share it with others. Corel Painter scripts are exported as .txt files. In addition, you can import or export script libraries. For more information, see “Importing and exporting script libraries” on page 822.

To import a script

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Import a script** button .
- 3 Choose the drive and folder where the script is stored.
- 4 Click the script file.
- 5 Click **Open**.

To export a script

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Export the currently selected script** button .
- 3 In the **Export script** dialog box, choose the drive and folder where you want to store the script.
- 4 Click **Save**.

Importing and exporting script libraries

You can import multiple scripts at once if they are stored in a script library. This includes script libraries that were created in a previous version of Corel Painter. You can also export script libraries. In the **Script** library viewer, you can open and view multiple libraries at once.

To import a script library

- 1 Choose **Window** ▶ **Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the **Script options** button , and choose **Import Script Library**.
- 3 Choose the drive and folder where the library is stored.

- 4 Choose the library.
- 5 Click **Open**.

The imported library displays at the bottom of the panel window.

To import a script created in a previous version of Corel Painter

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the Script options button , and choose **Import Legacy Script Library**.
- 3 Choose the drive and folder where the library is stored.
- 4 Choose the library.
- 5 Click **Open**.

The imported library displays at the bottom of the panel window.

To export a script library

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the Script options button , and choose **Export Script Library**.
- 3 In the **Choose Library** dialog box, choose the library that you want to export from the **Library** list box.
- 4 Choose the drive and folder where you want to store the library.
- 5 Click **Save**.

Creating and deleting script libraries

You can store and organize scripts to make it easier for you to locate and access them. When you create a new script, it is automatically saved to the currently selected script library. However, you can move a script to a new library. If you no longer need a script library, you can delete it.

To create a script library

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.

- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the Script options button , and choose **New Script Library**.
- 3 In the **New Library** dialog box, type a name in the **Save As** box.
- 4 A header bar for the new library appears at the bottom of the library panel and its title appears in the list of available libraries. The new library also contains one swatch by default.

To delete a script library

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Scripts**.
- 2 In the **Scripts** panel, click the Script options button , and choose **Remove Script Library**.
- 3 In the **Choose Library** dialog box, choose a library from the **Library** list box.
- 4 Click **Yes**.



Printing images

You can print Corel Painter images on a wide variety of printers, including PostScript, Windows Graphics Device Interface (GDI), and QuickDraw, and high-resolution imagesetters.

This section contains the following topics:

- Specifying the page layout and image size
- Printing your work
- Saving a file in EPS format for printing
- General notes on printing

Specifying the page layout and image size

You can manually adjust the page size, orientation, and margin settings to match the standard paper settings for printing. You can also print an image that is larger than a selected page size by automatically resizing the image to fit the page. For example, you can automatically resize a 12-by-12-inch image to fit on an 8.5-by-11-inch page.

To manually adjust page layout for printing

- 1 Choose **File** ► **Page Setup**.
- 2 In the **Paper** area, choose a preset page size from the **Size** list box.
- 3 In the **Orientation** area, choose one of the following options:
 - **Portrait** — Sets the page's height to be greater than its width
 - **Landscape** — Sets the page's width to be greater than its height
- 4 In the **Margins** area, specify values in the **Left**, **Right**, **Top**, and **Bottom** boxes.

To automatically resize an image to fit the page

- 1 Choose **File ▶ Print**.
- 2 Click the **Painter 13** tab.
- 3 Enable the **Size to Fit Page** check box.



To print images larger than the page size, you must enable the **Size to Fit Page** check box.

Printing your work

In Corel Painter, you can choose various preferences for printing images. The preferences that you choose depend on several factors: the type of output device to be used, whether the printed output will be in color or in black and white, and whether you are printing separations.

You can also print an image to a file, so you can send the file to a print service provider for printing.

To set printer properties

- 1 Choose **File ▶ Print**.
- 2 On the **General** page, click **Preferences**.
- 3 Set any properties in the dialog box.

To print an image

- 1 Choose **File ▶ Print**.
- 2 On the **General** page, choose a printer from the **Select Printer** area.
- 3 Enable an option in the **Page Range** area.
- 4 Type a value in the **Number of copies** box.
- 5 Click **Print**.

You can also

Print a grayscale version of the image

Choose the **Painter 13** tab, and enable the **Print Grayscale** check box.

You can also

Print to a non-PostScript printer	Choose the Painter 13 tab, and enable the Color QuickDraw (Mac OS) or GDI Printing (Windows) option.
Print an image to a color PostScript device	Choose the Painter 13 tab, and enable the Color PostScript option.
Print separations	Choose the Painter 13 tab, and enable the Separations option. The output consists of four pages, one each for cyan, magenta, yellow, and black. You can print separations from Corel Painter with PostScript devices, including high-resolution imagesetters. Corel Painter places a color bar, registration marks, and the color name on each of the four separated plates.
Print an image to a black-and-white PostScript laser printer	Choose the Painter 13 tab, and enable the B & W PostScript option.

To print to a file

- 1 Choose **File** ► **Print**.
- 2 On the **General** page, enable the **Print to file** check box.
- 3 Click **Print**.
- 4 In the **Print to file** dialog box, type a filename in the **Output File name** box.

Saving a file in EPS format for printing

You can save files in EPS-DCS format for printing. It is important to note that you cannot reopen EPS-DCS files in Corel Painter. Therefore, you should also save a copy in another format first so that you can reopen it in Corel Painter.

When saving to EPS-DCS, you can enable an output preview, such as color preview, Corel Painter uses the loaded ICC profiles to control separation. If the output preview is disabled, Corel Painter uses the default separation tables. For more information, see “Understanding color management” on page 235.

The images that you save as encapsulated PostScript (EPS) files conform to the Desktop Color Separation (EPS-DCS) format.

To save a file in EPS format for printing

- 1 Choose **File** ► **Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save Image As** dialog box, choose **PostScript EPSF** from the **Format** (Mac OS) or **Save as type** (Windows) list box, and click **Save**.
- 3 In the **EPS Save Options** dialog box, enable the **Hex (ASCII) picture data** check box to change the data format.

Enabling this check box allows another method of storing PostScript information, but it approximately doubles the size of the saved file. Some programs require this option to be enabled.

- 4 Enable one of the following output preview options:
 - **No preview**
 - **Black and white preview**
 - **Color preview**

You may need to enable the **Black and white preview** option to print EPS files on some laser printers. Although the preview or display is in black-and-white, the color information remains intact.

If you are creating a document that is destined for printing as well as online viewing (for example, a PDF file), enable the **Color preview** option.



Corel Painter uses the device's default screening information to produce high-quality color separations. If the **No preview** option is enabled when you save a file in EPS format, Corel Painter uses the Color Studio separation tables with your device's default screening.

General notes on printing

This section includes general information about printing images.

Proofs

If you're sending your images to a print service provider for printing, it is recommended that you first obtain proofs. You can use proofs from a black-and-white printer to check page size and image placement. Proofs from a color printer provide a general impression

of what your final image will look like. Keep in mind that the proof is not an accurate representation of a final print produced by an offset printing process. The final output is affected by a combination of the print process, inks, and paper types used.

Color management is not enabled by default. If you want to use color management while working on or printing a document, you must first set up color management for your system. For more information, see “Color management” on page 235.

Printing shapes

In Corel Painter, you can interleave shapes with layers in the **Layers** panel, which can affect how your document is printed. Shapes are vector objects, as opposed to pixel-based, which makes them resolution-independent. On a PostScript printer, shapes are usually turned into PostScript paths and are printed at the full printer resolution.

When you use PostScript Level I or II to print shapes, some effects, such as transparency and certain composite methods, cannot be reproduced. You must rasterize the shapes on the canvas before printing.

Any object in a lower position in the **Layers** list “touched” by a rasterized shape must also be rasterized to preserve the effect. For example, if you have a shape with transparency on top of a number of other shapes, all shapes below it must be rasterized to preserve the transparency on the canvas even if the overlap area is small. Similarly, if part of an image from a layer is placed over a shape, the shape must be rasterized to be correctly printed.

If you want to print shapes at the full resolution of your printer, ensure that the shapes do not overlap with raster layers, that they are not transparent, and that their composite method is set to **Default**.

Printing composite images

Printing a composite image that contains many layers and shapes can be time-consuming. You can print a single-layer version of the image much more quickly.

Instead of flattening a composite image by dropping each layer to the canvas, you can clone the file to produce a flattened image, which you can then print. This method lets you preserve the layers in the saved RIFF file in case you want to change them later. For more information, see “Cloning images” on page 149.

Notes for users of Adobe Photoshop

If you have previously worked with Adobe Photoshop, you may notice the differences in the tools and terminology of Corel Painter. This section describes these differences and provides additional tips to help you move smoothly between these applications.

This section contains the following topics:

- Comparing terminology in Corel Painter and Adobe Photoshop
- Comparing tools in Corel Painter and Adobe Photoshop
- Frequently asked questions from users of Adobe Photoshop

Comparing terminology in Corel Painter and Adobe Photoshop

Certain terms and concepts in Corel Painter differ from those of similar features in Adobe Photoshop. The following table lists some common terms in Photoshop with their equivalent terms in Corel Painter.

Adobe Photoshop term	Corel Painter term
Action	Script
Adjustment layer	Layer
Animation	Movie
Blending mode	Composite method
Indexed color mode	Web-safe color palette
Smart Object	Reference layer
Layer effect	Dynamic plug-ins
Layer style	Composite method
Palette	Panel
Selection	Selection
Snapshot	Clone

Comparing tools in Corel Painter and Adobe Photoshop

The following table lists Adobe Photoshop tools and the corresponding Corel Painter tools. Many of these tools create similar results but operate slightly differently. For that reason, we also provided a link to a corresponding help topic that describes the Corel Painter tool.

Adobe Photoshop tool	Corel Painter tool	For more information
Actions palette	Scripts panel	See “Displaying the Scripts panel” on page 814.
Blur tool	Focus effect	See “Using focus and esoterica effects” on page 577.
Burn tool	Burn tool 	See “Dodging and burning” on page 270.
Clone Stamp tool	Rubber Stamp tool 	See “Performing offset sampling” on page 163.
Crop tool	Crop tool 	See “Cropping images” on page 73.
Dodge tool	Dodge tool 	See “Dodging and burning” on page 270.
Drop shadow	Drop shadow	See “Adding drop shadows to layers” on page 509.
Elliptical Marquee tool	Oval Selection tool 	See “Creating pixel-based selections” on page 549.
Eyedropper tool	Dropper tool 	See “Sampling colors from images” on page 208.
Filter Gallery	Effects menu	See “Common options for effects” on page 573.
Freeform Pen tool	Quick Curve tool 	See “Drawing lines and curves” on page 753.

Adobe Photoshop tool	Corel Painter tool	For more information
Gradient tool	Gradients panel Gradient fill, available with the Paint Bucket tool 	See “Applying gradients” on page 693.
Hand tool	Grabber tool 	See “Repositioning images” on page 72.
Lasso tool	Lasso tool 	See “Creating path-based selections” on page 546.
Magic Wand tool	Magic Wand tool 	See “Creating pixel-based selections” on page 549.
Move tool	Move mode of Transform tool 	See “Moving selections” on page 566.
Paint Bucket tool	Paint Bucket tool 	See “Exploring painting media” on page 110.
Path Selection tools	Shape Selection tools 	See “Selecting a shape” on page 759.
Pen tool	Pen tool 	See “Drawing lines and curves” on page 753.
Polygon Lasso tool	Polygonal Selection tool 	See “To make a freehand selection” on page 548.
Rectangular Marquee tool	Rectangular Selection tool 	See “Creating path-based selections” on page 546.
Type tool	Text tool T	See “Adding text to images” on page 779.

Frequently asked questions from users of Adobe Photoshop

When I open Photoshop (PSD) files, which elements are preserved and which are lost or modified?

The following table lets you know what changes to expect when you open a PSD file in Corel Painter.

Adobe Photoshop element	When the PSD file is opened in Corel Painter
Alpha channels	Alpha channels are preserved.
Blending modes	Most blending modes are preserved as composite methods. If no equivalent composite method exists for a particular blending mode, the blending mode is converted to the Default composite method.
Color	If the file does not use the RGB color model, you are prompted to convert the file to the default RGB color profile in Corel Painter. To avoid this step, you may want to convert your files to the RGB color model in Photoshop before opening them in Corel Painter. For more information, see “Color management” on page 235.
Layers	Layers and layer masks are preserved. Layer effects and adjustment layers are not supported. To preserve the results of using these elements, you may want to merge or flatten them in Photoshop before opening the file in Corel Painter. Shape layers, layer clipping paths, and clipping groups are not preserved.

When I save files to the PSD file format, which elements are preserved and which are lost or modified?

The following table lets you know what changes to expect when you save a file to the PSD file format.

Corel Painter element	When saved to PSD file format
Color	RGB options are available when you save to the PSD file format.

Corel Painter element	When saved to PSD file format
Impasto	Most Impasto brushstrokes are preserved if you save the individual layers in the PSD file. If you drop the layers before saving, you may lose some of the Impasto information.
Layers	All layers are converted to standard Photoshop transparent layers. All Corel Painter layer composite methods are converted to Photoshop blend modes. For information about comparing Corel Painter composite methods with Photoshop blending modes, see Importing and exporting layers.
Masks	Layer masks are preserved in the PSD file.
Shapes	Shapes are converted to bitmaps and assigned to appropriate layers.
Text	Text is converted to a bitmap and assigned to the appropriate layer.



Setting preferences

Corel Painter preferences allow you to customize the program to complement your work style and to achieve optimal performance. The purpose of this section is to describe all Corel Painter preferences and, when applicable, provide references to more detailed information.

This section contains the following topics:

- General preferences
- Interface preferences
- Performance preferences
- Shapes preferences
- Cloning preferences
- Connection preferences

You can also find set preferences for setting up the drawing cursor, brush tracking and customizing keyboard shortcuts. For more information, see “Setting up the drawing cursor” on page 114, “Brush tracking and calibration” on page 115, and “Customizing keys” on page 89.

General preferences

The general preferences affect various aspects of Corel Painter. For example, you can specify preferences for saving documents, controlling brushes, and saving. The following tables categorize, list, and describe all general preferences.

Brush preference	Description
Align constrained brushstroke to canvas	Matches the brush rotation angle to the canvas rotation angle.

Disable feature scaling when resizing brush	Disables the Scale feature with brush size option in all areas of the application.
--	---

Use legacy brush resizing control	Reverts to the Corel Painter legacy dynamic onscreen brush sizing control.
--	--

Brush size increment	Lets you set the brush size increment value in pixels. For more information, see “Setting basic brush attributes” on page 297.
-----------------------------	--

Align Brush to Path tolerance	Determines how close the brushstroke must be to the path or shape for automatic alignment to occur. For more information, see “Aligning brushstrokes to paths and shapes” on page 124.
--------------------------------------	---

Paint hidden shape	Aligns a brushstroke with a hidden shape or path.
---------------------------	---

Layer preference	Description
-------------------------	--------------------

Show Commit dialog when converting to layer	Displays a dialog box every time you need to commit content to a layer. Enable this check box if you previously enabled the Commit and don't ask again check box in the Commit dialog box. For more information, see “Grouping Layers” on page 421.
--	---

Saving preference	Description
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Create backup on Save	Creates a backup file every time you save a document. For more information, see “Saving and backing up files” on page 76.
------------------------------	---

Auto-record script	Enables the automatic saving of Corel Painter background scripts.
---------------------------	---

Auto-save scripts for	Controls how long Corel Painter saves background scripts before deleting them. For more information, see “Enabling and playing background scripts” on page 817.
------------------------------	--

Product update preference	Description
Notify me of available product updates	Notifies you automatically when a product update is available for Corel Painter X3.

Wacom	Description
Enable Multi-Touch (compatible Wacom device required)	Enables support for Wacom Intuos 5 touch tablets.

To access the general preferences

- Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** menu ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **General**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **General**.

Interface preferences

The following table describes the Corel Painter preferences for modifying the display of the application interface. For example, you can modify the appearance of the drawing cursor or the interface colors.

Cursor preference	Description
Cursor Type	For more information, see “Setting up the drawing cursor” on page 114.
Enhanced brush ghost	Displays a representation of the brush variant onscreen to give you information about the size, tilt, bearing, and rotation of your pen.
Brush ghost	Displays a representation of the brush variant onscreen to give you information about the size.
Iconic	Allows you to change the cursor icon that displays onscreen and modify its orientation.
Single pixel	Displays the drawing cursor icon as a single pixel.

Workspace preference	Description
Units	Lets you choose the unit of measurement used by the application's various sliders and other measurement options.
Background Color	Sets the window background color.
Default View Mode - Windowed	Sets the default workspace view to display all standard tools in the workspace.
Default View Mode - Full Screen	Sets the default workspace view to hide your computer's desktop and view the document window without scroll bars.
Toolbox Layout	Sets the orientation and layout of the toolbox in the document window.
Media Layout	Sets the orientation and layout of the Media Selector bar in the document window.

To access the interface preferences

- Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** menu ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Interface**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Interface**.

Performance preferences

You can set various performance preferences to optimize Corel Painter. For example, you can change memory options such as the amount of RAM used by the application or specify the volume name (Mac OS) or drive (Windows) that you want to assign as a scratch disk.

To ensure the optimal performance of scratch disks, consider the following:

- Choose a drive that does not contain the files that you are currently working on.
- Choose a different drive than the one used by the operating system's virtual memory.
- Defragment the scratch disk drive on a regular basis.

The performance preferences are described in the following table.

Performance preference	Description
Memory Usage	Changes the percentage of RAM memory used by Corel Painter, which is set to 80% by default. You can dedicate as much as 100% of the memory to Corel Painter. The lowest percentage you can choose is 5%.
Painter Memory Extender (Mac only)	Allows Corel Painter to detect and use your Mac system's additional memory to improve speed and performance. To enable the Mac Memory Extender , your system must have more than 4 GB of available RAM and you must also allocate more than 4 GB of the available memory to Corel Painter (by adjusting the Memory Usage slider).
Multicore Usage	Allows you to specify the number of cores that you want Corel Painter to use. If you use all of the computer's available cores, it may impact the performance of any applications that you have running in the background.
Scratch Drive	Allows you to specify the volume name (Mac OS) or drive (Windows) that has free memory to allow Corel Painter to perform an operation if your computer runs out of RAM.
Undo Levels	Allows you to undo and redo up to 256 levels of changes. The number of Undo levels applies across all open documents. For example, if you set 5 undo levels and have two open documents, undoing three operations on the first document leaves you with only two undo operations on the second document. In addition, setting multiple undo levels uses a significant amount of disk space. If you perform multiple operations on the entire image, the whole image must be saved for each undo.

Performance preference	Description
Smooth objects when zooming	Applies smoothing to the current view to minimize pixelation when zooming.
Increase screen drawing speed when zoomed out	Increases the speed at which the screen is drawn when you are viewing an image at less than 100% magnification. Enabling this option may decrease accuracy.

To specify performance preferences

- Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** menu ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Performance**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Performance**.

Shapes preferences

The shapes preferences allow you to set the default fill and stroke for creating new shapes. You can also change the appearance of the Bézier handles when drawing or the wing, point, path, outline, and anchor colors.

Shape preference	Description
On Draw - Fill with current color	Fills both open and closed shapes with the currently selected color when drawing.
On Draw - Stroke in current color	Outlines both open and closed shapes with the currently selected color when drawing.
On Close - Fill with current color	Fills the shape with the currently selected color when the shape paths are closed.
On Close - Stroke in current color	Outlines the shapes with the currently selected color when the shape paths are closed.
Big handles	Controls the size of the anchor points and the direction of the wing handles to help you grab and drag them easily. If you want big points, enable this option.

Shape preference	Description
Colors - Wing/Bézier/Handle	Sets the color of the wings, Bézier, and handles.
Colors - Outline/Path	Sets the color of the shape outline paths.
Colors - Selected Point/Anchor	Sets the color of the selected anchor points. The unselected anchor points appear “hollow.”

To change shape preferences

- Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3 ▶ Preferences ▶ Shapes**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit ▶ Preferences ▶ Shapes**.



If you set default preferences for the shape outline and fill color by using the **Set Default Shape Attributes** dialog box, the settings in the **Preferences** dialog box are ignored.

Cloning preferences

The **Cloning** preferences let you customize the cloning and **Quick Clone** behavior. For example, you can choose to always use the last selected cloner brush variant or automatically open the **Clone Source** panel. For more information, see “Using Quick Clone” on page 154.

Quick Clone preferences	Description
Close source image	Closes the clone source image automatically when the image is cloned. The clone source is embedded in the clone document, but the original image is closed.
Open Clone Source panel	Displays the Clone Source panel automatically when Quick Clone is used.
Clear Canvas	Lets you start cloning with a blank canvas.
Turn on Tracing Paper	Activates Tracing Paper .

Switch to cloner brushes	Activates the last Cloner brush variant.
Clone color	Uses the current brush variant to clone the underlying color. To enable the Clone Color check box, you must disable the Switch to cloner brushes check box.
Cloning preferences	Description
Show Edit Source Image dialog box	Displays a dialog box every time you switch to the Source Image window from the clone document window. The dialog box warns you that any source image editing needs to be updated, saved, exported, or discarded.

To change Cloning preferences

- Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Cloning**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Cloning**.

Connection preferences

The **Connection** preferences allow you to connect Corel Painter to the Corel Cinco for Painter companion application.

Corel Cinco for Painter is a companion app that lets you control Painter remotely from your iPad by opening and using any custom palettes that you created in Corel Painter. For more information, see “Corel Cinco for Painter” on page 5.

Connection preferences	Description
Allow Companion Application to Connect to Painter	Allows you to connect Corel Painter to the Corel Cinco for Painter companion application.
Service Name	Gives your copy of Corel Painter a unique name.

Authentication Code

Ensures that only a legitimate user can access your copy of Corel Painter from a remote application.

To change Connection preferences

- Do one of the following:
 - (Mac OS) Choose **Corel Painter X3** menu ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Connections**.
 - (Windows) Choose **Edit** ▶ **Preferences** ▶ **Connections**.



Web

Corel Painter includes various options for creating images for the web.

This section contains the following topics:

- Choosing web-safe colors
- Working with posterize using color set
- Choosing web-friendly brushes
- Creating transparent GIFs
- Creating animated GIFs
- Creating rollovers
- Creating image maps
- Creating server-side image maps
- Creating web page backgrounds
- Creating web buttons

Choosing web-safe colors

Using a web-safe color table becomes important when you expect to deliver your web page to viewers who use monitors displaying 256 or fewer colors. On such a monitor, web browsers dither colors that aren't found in the web-safe palette. So, depending on your audience, making sure that some or all of your image conforms to the web-safe palette can make good sense.

To select a web-safe color palette

- 1 Click the Options button  in the **Color Sets** panel, and choose **Open Color Set**.
- 2 In the **Select Color Set** dialog box, select the **Hexadecimal** folder within the **Color Sets** folder.

3 Choose a hex file from the list, and click **Open**.

The selected color palette displays in the **Color Sets** panel.

Working with posterize using color set

You can use the **Posterize Using Color Set** option to force your image to use the default color set. **Posterize Using Color Set** can help make colors in your resulting image ready for delivery to the web — without a lot of dithering or shifting of colors.

Posterizing means adjusting the number of color levels an image contains. Corel Painter can automatically constrain all the colors in your image to a web-safe, 216-color palette. Although the **Posterize Using Color Set** option is not designed to be a highly sophisticated method of reducing color (it offers you no control over exactly how color reduction is performed), **Posterize Using Color Set** can be a real time-saver.

In addition, you can constrain the colors you use to the default or another Corel Painter web-safe palette, utilize new web-safe single color brushes and keep the number of colors in your image to a minimum.

It's important to note that exporting to GIF format can compromise the color set values used when **Posterize Using Color Set** has been performed. For best results in those cases:

- First, save your reduced-color image in a 24-bit format, like Windows Bitmap, TIFF, or PICT. This maintains the benefits of defining web-safe colors in Corel Painter.
- Next, open the image in a tool that supports indexed color to save the GIF — one that offers “constrain to color set” features.
- Finally, save the image to GIF format. The web-safe colors from Corel Painter are maintained and your image is ready to go right on the web.

To use posterize using color set to adjust color levels

- 1 Select an area of your image you want affected or select nothing if you want the entire image affected.
- 2 Make sure the proper color set is active.
- 3 Select **Effects** ▶ **Tonal Control** ▶ **Posterize Using Color Set**.

Choosing web-friendly brushes

Corel Painter includes brushes that are designed for creating images for the web, you can choose what to consider. Web artists are pulled between the desire for beautiful images and the need for small image file sizes, with faster download times.

Bitmapped images can be roughly divided into two general types — images with areas of flat color and continuous-tone images. Continuous-tone images (which most of the normal features in Corel Painter produce) are best saved as JPEG images. Images with flat areas of color are best saved as GIF images. The more regions of flat color contained in an image, the more compressed (smaller) the resulting GIF file.

The strength of Corel Painter is its Natural-Media brushes; however, Corel Painter is also versatile in the creation of flat color suitable for GIF images on the web.

One-color brushes

You can set the brush controls to create areas of flat color, while keeping all the feeling and nuance of a Natural-Media brush. These brush edges are aliased, meaning they have jagged edges. For example, if a brush color is black, there are no intermediate gray pixels at the brush's edge. There is either black or the background color. In addition to a flat color, this brush type responds to paper texture.



Magnified detail of the stroke is shown to the left of each W-stroke. In this image, the identical brush and stroke is applied using a different paper texture.

To make a brush with a flat-edged appearance, change the method to **Cover** and the subcategory to **Grainy Edge Flat Cover**. If you have created some of your own brush variations in Corel Painter, you can convert them to web-friendly brushes, too.

To change the brush method and subcategory

- 1 Choose **Window ▶ Brush Controls ▶ General**.
- 2 From the **Method** list box, choose **Cover**.
- 3 From the **Subcategory** list box, choose **Grainy Edge Flat Cover**.
The result is the current brush with a web-friendly hard edge.
- 4 Save your creation as a variant.
For more information, see “Saving and deleting brush variants” on page 304 and “Creating and deleting brush categories” on page 306.



Brushes that require a particular method, such as **Wet**, **Eraser**, or **Plug-in**, will not work as well with the **Cover** method. If you use another brush method, you will not be working with a one-color brush.

To load Corel Painter web-friendly brushes into a library

- 1 Click the **Brush Selector**.
- 2 In the Brush library panel, click the Brush library options button , and choose **Import Brush Library**.
- 3 In the **Select Brush Library** dialog box, locate the web brushes library on the DVD.
- 4 Click **Open**.

Creating transparent GIFs

Corel Painter lets you create web-ready transparent GIFs. If designed correctly, GIFs with transparent areas are very effective when displayed over background colors or tiles.



A GIF with a transparent background (the airplane) is displayed over a blue background image.

In Corel Painter, the method of defining transparency during GIF export is to define the transparent areas based on the content of the selected layers. The edges of the floating elements on the layers help define the transparent areas. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479.

When saving to the GIF file format, you can reduce the number of colors, which translates into smaller files.

To create a transparent GIF from a layer or group of layers

- 1 From the **Layers** panel, select a layer or group of layers.
To output transparency in a GIF, you need an active selection.
- 2 Choose **Select ▶ Select Layer Content**.
- 3 Choose **File ▶ Save As**.
- 4 Choose **GIF** from the **Save As Type** list box.
- 5 Specify a location and filename, and click **Save**.
- 6 In the **Save As GIF options** dialog box, enable the **Output Transparency** check box to make the selected area the only part of the canvas displayed on your web page.
- 7 Enable one of the following options:
 - **Background is WWW gray** — sets the transparent color to 75% gray
 - **Background is BG color** — sets the transparent color using the additional color specified in the **Colors** panel. Note that this setting does not refer to the HTML page’s background color.

- 8 In the **Preview** window, verify that the selected area is correctly masked and that the transparent area is correctly positioned. Transparent areas are designated with a grid.

If necessary, drag in the **Preview** window to view all parts of the image.

- 9 Choose one of the following imaging methods:
 - **Quantize To Nearest Color** — causes Corel Painter to look at each pixel and pick the nearest color. This is useful when the image you are saving has broad areas of a single color.
 - **Dither Colors** — causes Corel Painter to apply a stippled effect to the colors chosen to generate a more accurate, less banded result. Unfortunately, **Dither Colors** can reduce the effectiveness of GIF file compression.



The RIFF format contains image data that is lost when saving to GIF or JPEG. To edit the file later, save a RIFF copy before saving to the GIF or JPEG file format.

Creating animated GIFs

Corel Painter can open a QuickTime movie, which can be painted on, then saved as an animated GIF. Additionally, you can create a new movie or animation from scratch in Corel Painter and save it as an animated GIF, QuickTime, or Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) movie.

For information about creating movies, see “Working with animation and digital videos” on page 789.

Reducing the number of colors

Web designers are always seeking a careful balance when creating graphics for the web. Artwork and images must be as rich and vibrant as possible while remaining small and easily downloadable.

One way of keeping an image’s file size small is to reduce the number of colors used to create that graphic element. Reducing the number of colors used reduces file size and, therefore, download time.

A web artist may end up saving multiple versions (varying in the number of colors used) of the same graphic element. These versions must then be placed on a page, loaded to the page, and viewed to determine if the quantity of colors used is acceptable. This whole process can be time-consuming and confusing.

In Corel Painter, you can make this decision during the process of saving the image to GIF format, by using the Preview window on the **Save As GIF Options** dialog box.

To visually reduce the number of colors

- 1 Choose **File ▶ Save As** and name your image file.
- 2 Choose the **GIF** file format, and click **Save**.
- 3 Click **OK** to dismiss the layer warning, if displayed.
- 4 In the **Save As GIF Options** dialog box, in the **Number Of Colors** area, enable the **256 Colors** option.
- 5 Enable the **128 Colors** option.
In the preview window, the image appears in 128 colors.
- 6 Continue reducing the number of colors in the graphic until you find the minimum number of colors necessary for adequate display on your web page.
- 7 Enable the **Quantize To Nearest Color** option if you want Corel Painter to look at each pixel and pick the nearest color. Enable **Dither Colors** if you want Corel Painter to apply a pattern to the colors chosen to generate a more accurate, less banded result.
- 8 You can now either save the graphic element to place on the web page or return to Corel Painter to work on the design and color balance.



The RIFF format contains data about your image that is lost when you convert it to GIF. If you want to edit the file later, save a RIFF copy before you generate a GIF version.

Creating rollovers

Rollovers are interactive objects that can change in appearance when you click or point to them. They are often used as navigation tools on the web. For example, you can make a button change color when it is clicked or display text when you point to it.

The rollover effect is accomplished in the web browser using JavaScript image swapping. The idea is simple: each rollover area uses two or more separate images of the same dimensions. In response to a user action (like moving the pointer over the image), one image is quickly replaced by another.



A rollover in the Mouse Out state (left) and the Mouse Over state (right).

In effect, this creates a simple animation, and each of the separate images can be thought of as frames in that animation. For our purposes, we refer to each frame as a “state.” Corel Painter supports three possible states for each rollover:

- The **Mouse Out** state displays the default image. Corel Painter displays it when the page first loads, and also when the pointer moves off the rollover. If the web browser doesn’t support JavaScript image swapping, this image is the only one that will be displayed.
- The **Mouse Over** state displays an image when the pointer moves over the rollover.
- The **Mouse Click** state displays an image when the user clicks the rollover. When the user releases the mouse button, the **Mouse Out** image is displayed again.

Tips for creating rollovers

Before creating a rollover, you must carefully analyze your image.

- Which image areas should have rollover effects?
- Which rollover state combinations will be used for each area?
- How will you create the rollover states for each of these areas?

The third item in this list deserves special note. Since each rollover area must have two or three separate states, you must decide how you will represent each of these states.

The most common method of representing states is to use multiple layers (one for each state), and then hide and show them, as necessary. Another option is to use Shapes or Dynamic Text, and then redefine their attributes (color, opacity, size, and so on) for each state.

Hold down **Option** and click (Mac OS), or hold down **Alt** and click (Windows) to control alignment when duplicating layers for use in rollovers. If in doubt, check layer alignment by double-clicking each layer and verifying the **Position ▶ Top** and **Position ▶ Left Fields**. Make any necessary adjustments in alignment by typing numbers into these fields.

Creating image maps

An image map is a web feature that lets you jump to different locations by clicking on specific areas within an image.

There are two types of image maps:

- Client-side image maps store image map information right in your HTML document. URL information appears at the bottom of the browser window when a cursor is moved over the mapped areas.
- A server-side image map works differently. Image map information is saved in a separate file that is stored on a server and accessed by a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script. Coordinate information, not URL information, is displayed at the bottom of the browser window when a cursor is moved over a mapped area.

Client-side image maps are faster and more efficient because all the image information is present in the HTML for the page. A server-side image map, in contrast, requires an extra round trip of information between the browser and the web server. However, client-side image maps are not supported by very old browsers.



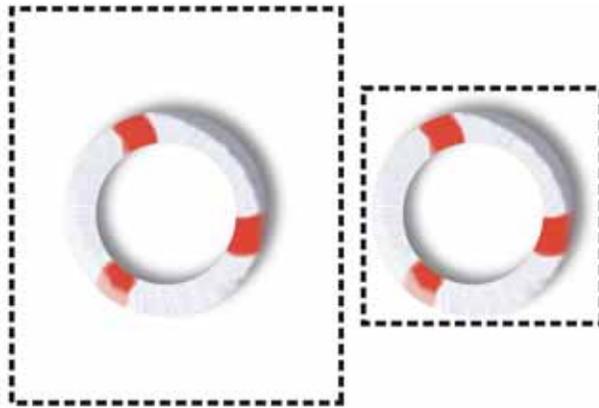
When a hotspot is clicked (left), the browser jumps to the page referenced by that link (right).

Client-side image mapping

A client-side image map is an image that has “hotspots” directly associated with URL information. When a hotspot is clicked, the browser jumps to the page referenced by that link information.

A client-side image map recognizes circular and rectangular “hotspots.” Therefore, Corel Painter treats a circular area as a circle and a rectangle as a rectangle. Oval areas are exported as rectangles.

Image maps are created using layers. The size of the layer determines the clickable area. For more information, see “Layers” on page 479.



The size of the layer determines the size of the clickable area, or hotspot.

Server-side image mapping handles circles and ovals differently. With server-side mapping, you can export ovals. For more information on server-side image maps, see “Creating server-side image maps” on page 857.

To define a client-side image map

- 1 Select or create a layer or shape in the exact place in your image where you want a link created.

If you can't see the layer's marquee, click the Layer options button  in the Layers panel, and choose **Show Layer Indicators**.

- 2 Click the Layer options button , and choose **Layer Attributes**.
- 3 In the **Layer Attributes** dialog box, specify a name for the layer.
- 4 Enable the **WWW Map Clickable Region** check box.

- 5 In the **URL** box, specify a URL to associate with this portion of your image, for example, <http://www.corel.com>.
- 6 Click **OK** to return to the image.
- 7 Deselect the layer, then define the next area of your image map.
If there are two or more overlapping areas in an image map, the topmost one takes priority.
- 8 Export your image to the GIF or JPEG file format. In the **Save As GIF Options** or **Save as JPEG Options** dialog box, enable the **Client Side Map File** check box to indicate that Corel Painter should export an HTML file containing the image map definition.



The RIFF format contains data about your image that is lost when you convert it to GIF or JPEG. If you want to edit the file later, save a RIFF copy before you generate a GIF or JPEG version.

When a client-side image map is exported, Corel Painter exports both the image and an HTML file. You can then open the HTML file in a text or HTML editor and copy the code into another web page.

To define a default URL for an image map

- 1 To define a default, or base, URL to use when a user clicks outside of defined hotspot areas in an image map, choose **File ▶ Get Info** when no layers, shapes, or plug-ins are selected.
The **File Information** dialog box is displayed.
- 2 Select **WWW Map Default URL**.
- 3 Enter a URL address.
- 4 Click **OK**.

If you don't provide a default URL, clicking outside the defined hotspot areas has no effect.

Creating server-side image maps

In Corel Painter, you can define a layer as a clickable region. Corel Painter saves this image map information within a separate text file, which you can upload to your web server. It can then be accessed by a CGI script.

Because server-side image mapping is becoming obsolete, be sure to read the previous section on client-side image mapping support.

To create a server-side image map

- 1 Select or create a layer or shape in the exact place in your image where you want a link created.
- 2 In the **Layers** panel, select a layer in the **Layer** list.
- 3 Click the Layer options button , and choose **Layer Attributes**.
- 4 In the **Layer Attributes** dialog box, specify a name for the layer.
- 5 Enable the **WWW Map Clickable Region** check box.
- 6 In the **URL** box, specify a URL to associate with this portion of your image, for example, <http://www.corel.com>.
- 7 Click **OK** to return to the image.
- 8 Deselect the layer, then select the next hotspot in your image map. Try to avoid overlapping hotspot areas within an image map.
You can set a default base URL to use if the user clicks outside of your defined hotspot areas.
- 9 Export your image to the GIF or JPEG file format. In the **Save As GIF Options** or **Save As JPEG Options** dialog box, enable either the **NCSA Map File** check box or the **CERN Map File** check box, depending on which format is recommended by your Internet Service Provider.
When you save the image, Corel Painter creates an additional text file that describes the clickable regions and their associated URLs.
- 10 Store both files (the image file and its associated image map definition file) on your web server, as directed in the documentation for your image mapping CGI script/program. Both files must be present for the server-side image map to work.

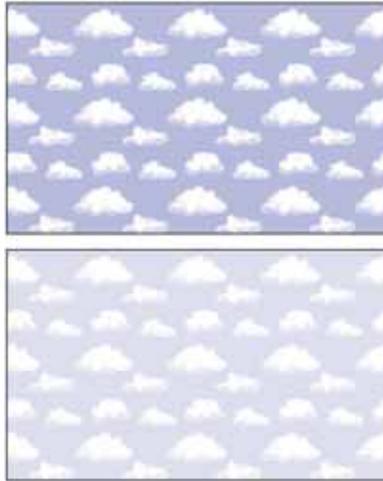


The RIFF format contains data about your image that is lost when you convert it to GIF or JPEG. If you want to edit the file later, save a RIFF copy before you generate a GIF or JPEG version.

Creating web page backgrounds

Corel Painter offers tools for creating web page backgrounds.

An effective web page background should be subtle and unobtrusive. This is particularly important if the background is used behind text. You can lighten patterns by using the **Edit ▶ Fade** command, to make them more suitable for displaying behind text.



*Choose **Edit ▶ Fade** to lighten the pattern.*

Controlling background color

Using a background color closely matched to your background image takes no additional download time and creates a pleasing transition. For example, suppose your page loads a dark green seamless background tile. The tile takes a little time to download. While it's loading, the browser displays the page, using the page background color (which, if not explicitly defined, is usually gray or white). This can cause a jarring visual transition. Depending upon the text color used, it can even make a page impossible to read until the background image has finished loading.

Using HTML, you can achieve a solid background color for a page, table, or Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) element. Although Corel Painter can't assist you with actually setting the background color in your HTML code, you can use Corel Painter to determine the hexadecimal format of a color, which is used in HTML.

Using tiled backgrounds

When a background image is smaller than the boundaries of the display area for a page, table, or Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) layer, web browsers automatically repeat the

image, effectively creating a tiled pattern. Corel Painter makes it easy to create tiling background images for use in web pages.

The CSS features in modern browsers let you apply background tiles to more elements than ever before. In the past, you could apply them only to a page itself, or possibly to a table. Now, with CSS, layers or block-level elements — anything you can display on its own line in traditional HTML layout — can have a background image. Since authors are no longer limited to using tiled backgrounds for just pages, possibilities open up for the creative use of tiles behind such elements as borders, call-out boxes, or sidebars.

You can use any image or selection to define a pattern. An image designed for use as part of a pattern is normally created so that it tiles seamlessly. That is, the eye should not be able to distinguish the edges between tile repetitions. Corel Painter has features that can help you create seamless tiles, which you can then use as interesting web backgrounds. For information about creating, editing, saving, and filling with patterns, see “Patterns” on page 677.

The **Glass Distortion** effect, the **Super Soften** effect (with the **Wrap Around** check box enabled), and most of the **Tonal Control** effects preserve the seamless quality of the pattern. Some effects, such as **Apply Surface Texture**, can result in a noticeable seam, so experiment.



Example of using seamless and non-seamless tiles in a pattern

A way to partially avoid seams that occur with effects such as **Apply Surface Texture** is to apply the effect several times at lower strengths (by reducing the **Amount** slider). Shift the pattern a little (using Shift-Spacebar) between each application. This tends to “distribute” the seams and make them less noticeable.

Tile dimensions should be as small as practical, but should probably never go below 20 x 20 pixels. If a tile is too small, it actually takes the browser longer to render it over a large area.

When you've finished creating your tile, save the image in RIFF format, in case you must work with it later in Corel Painter. Then, save it in either JPEG or GIF format for later use on the web.

Web backgrounds should, ideally, be saved as GIFs, with as few colors as possible, to reduce file size. You can also use JPEGs, but JPEGs often have larger file sizes. As a rule of thumb, any background tile over 20 KB is probably too large. For more information about saving an image in GIF or JPEG format, see "Saving and backing up files" on page 76.

Creating tiles with the make fractal pattern command

Another easy way to design seamless tiles is to take advantage of the neat effects you can create with the **Make Fractal Pattern** command. **Make Fractal Pattern** is a pattern generator that creates organic patterns, which can make interesting background tiles. The patterns it generates can be filled with color and even enhanced with a paper texture. For more information, see "Creating fractal patterns" on page 688.

Color Overlay, the **Watercolor** brushes, and **Cloning** are other options you can apply to a pattern. Beautiful, complex effects can also be achieved by applying **Glass Distortion** to a pattern created with **Make Fractal Pattern**.

Creating web buttons

Corel Painter has a wide array of features that help you create web buttons. You can apply textures and effects to your web buttons.

Using shapes and selections

You can create web buttons using shapes or by choosing a selection from the Selection Portfolio. For more information, see "Drawing shapes" on page 751. For information about using selections, see "To use a selection from the portfolio" on page 559.

Using 3D techniques

You may want to use one or more of the texturing options in Corel Painter to create 3D effects. The following sections describe several powerful ways to quickly add 3D effects to the buttons you create.

After you've added a desired 3D effect, try altering the light source to create a second image that represents the button in a different state, or try using the **Hue Shift** slider in the **Effects ▶ Tonal Control ▶ Adjust Colors** dialog box.

Adding shadows

Shadows lend a definite 3D flare to a web page. You can quickly add drop shadows to text, buttons, shapes, and layers. When you apply a drop shadow to a shape, the shape loses its vector quality and becomes a pixel-based layer. For more information about creating drop shadows, see “Adding drop shadows to layers” on page 509.

Applying surface texture

Leading the array of Corel Painter web-friendly tools, the **Apply Surface Texture** feature could easily become a web designer’s best friend. You can use **Apply Surface Texture** to apply 3D effects to web buttons, bars, or other elements.

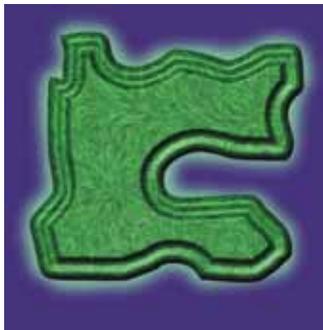
You can use the **Reflection** option to create an effect you would expect to see in objects made of glass or polished metal, like a chrome bumper on a classic car. The **Image Luminance** option gives your buttons an embossed look. For more information about applying surface texture, see “Using paper to create texture” on page 615.

Using the Impasto technique

The Impasto feature lets you create the illusion of depth by applying thick paint to the canvas. You can use the Impasto technique to add a 3D appearance to all or discrete areas of your image. For more information, see “Impasto” on page 467.

Using Bevel World

No discussion of creating web buttons would be complete without mentioning Bevel World. Bevel World is a dynamic plug-in that can add 3D angled edges to your shapes and selections.



You can bevel any element in your painting, then turn it into a 3D button.

Bevel World has controls that affect the 3D bevel shape being applied, as well as controls to adjust lighting. Try experimenting with lighting controls. By changing the lighting on a bevelled surface, you can easily create different states for your web buttons.



*Altering lighting in the **Bevel World** dialog box is an easy way to create images that indicate button states.*

For more information about Bevel World, see “Applying the Bevel World dynamic plugin” on page 654.

You can decide later to change settings, as long as you have not committed the layer. To understand more about committing a layer, see “Committing dynamic layers to default layers” on page 649.

Indicating button states

You can create a rollover effect by displaying a second image when a web button is clicked. This creates two states for the button (“normal” and “clicked”). For more information, see “Creating rollovers” on page 853.

Index

Numerics

1-Pixel Edge brush tip profile	348
for Hard Media	350
1-Rank nozzles	
creating	446
2-Rank nozzles	
building	449
creating	448
making from movies	454
360° brushstrokes	125
3D brushstrokes	
simulating	616
3D techniques	
applying depth of field	579
for mosaic tiles	718
for Web buttons	861
3-Rank nozzles	
creating	450

A

Acrylics brushes	280
actions	
automating	813
repeating in movies	800
Actions palette	832
Add Point tool	26
using	763

Add to Selection button	
using	564
additional color, choosing	204
Adjust Colors effect	258
Adjust Selected Colors effect	261
adjuster tools	
keyboard shortcuts for	102
adjusting	
colors	249
hue	258
saturation	258
selected colors	261
value	258
Adobe Illustrator files	
acquiring shapes from	778
exporting shapes to	778
Adobe Photoshop	
using layer styles	52
Adobe Photoshop files	
opening, notes on	833
saving	80
saving layers as	525
saving, notes on	834
Adobe Photoshop users	
Corel Painter tour for	49
FAQs from	833
notes for	831

Airbrush brush controls	366	Angle brush controls	342
Airbrush dab type	325	animated GIFs	
airbrushes	281	creating	809, 852
adjusting flow	128	exporting movies as	809
adjusting spread	127	animations	789
conic sections	126	calculating required disk space	791
controlling droplet size	128	considering frame rate	807
controls for	366	creating	790
painting with	126	frame delay	811
stylus settings	127	keyboard shortcuts for	104
varying edges	127	using color sets in	790
aligning		annotating colors	226
brush to path	838	anti-aliasing	
brushstrokes	124	selections	561
layers	497	Apply Color tool	211
text	780	sizing	212
alpha channels	529	Apply Screen effect	628
auto-generate	531	Apply Surface Texture effect	615
clearing	537	using 3D brushstrokes with	616
combining with selection	557	Artist brushes	281
deleting	537	Artists' Oils	
editing	538	brush controls	369
importing	533	brush tip profiles	349
loading selection from	558	aspect ratio	
selecting	533	setting for cropping	73
setting attributes	536	Auto Clone effect	593
viewing	533	Auto Select command	
anchor points	762	selecting areas with	551
adding	763	selecting from a clone	551
averaging	764		
converting	766		
deleting	763		
joining	767		
moving	763		

Auto Van Gogh effect	595
auto-cloning	160
automating actions	813
background scripts, auto-saving	817
auto-painting	
brush size	145
photos	144
randomness	145
restoring details	147
Smart settings	144
Smart stroke painting	144
Stroke settings	146
Stroke type	145
Auto-Painting panels	38
descriptions	38
using	144
auto-recording	
scripts	838
Auto-Save Scripts preference	817
auto-saving	
preferences for	838
scripts	838
AVI files	
exporting	806
opening	795
B	
background color	
setting	840
vs Additional Color	50
background scripts	
saving automatically	817
backgrounds	
creating for Web pages	858
creating transparent	850
tiled	859
backing up files	
preferences for	838
backup files	
creating when saving	77
creating with scripts	813
saving preferences	838
setting preferences	76
Bevel World dynamic plug-in	654
controlling bevel	655
controlling light	655
using for Web buttons	862
beveling	
layers or selections	655
Web buttons	862
Bézier lines	753
creating shapes with	755
bleed, brushstroke	386
blend modes	
converting from composite methods ..	525
blenders	282
blending	
Impasto with layers	475
layers, with composite methods	510
shapes	775

Blobs effect	596	browsing for documents (Mac OS)	61
BLOCK expression operator	738	brush calibration	116
Blur tool	832	setting	117
blurring		Brush Calibration brush controls	321
Camera Motion Blur effect	578	brush categories	
Motion Blur effect	586	creating	306
Smart Blur effect	578	definition	20
text	783	exporting	309
Zoom Blur effect	590	hiding	302
brightness		importing	309, 311
adjusting	251	list of	280
adjusting for paper grain	139	renaming	304
matching across images	266	restoring	306
Brightness and Contrast dynamic plug-in	650	brush control panels	
Brightness/Contrast effect	251	changes to	15
Bristle Spray dab type	325	closing	317
Bristles		descriptions	35
brush controls	362	opening	316
bristles		shortcut for opening all	317
adjusting number	395	brush controls	
modifying spacing	395	Airbrush	366
RealBristle variant length	459	Angle	342
RealBristle variant rigidity	459	Artists' Oils	369
scaling with brush size	366	bristle controls	362
setting clumping	366	Brush Calibration	321
setting density	366	Cloning	396
setting displacement	394	Color Expression	405
setting edge softness	395	Color Variability	403
setting thickness	365	Computed Circular	362
		Dab Profile	348
		Digital Watercolor	373
		displaying advanced	301
		exploring	316
		Expression	317

for Jitter brush variants	409	opening	309
General	322	Brush library panel	
Hard Media	362	displaying	32
Image Hose	391	modifying	302
Impasto	373	using	295
Liquid Ink	378	Brush Loading feature	387
Min setting	317	cloning with	162
Mouse	389	painting with multiple colors	228
Multi	395	brush methods	329
Rake	392	for painting on layers	506
Real Watercolor	350	for Web-friendly brushes	850
RealBristle	363	troubleshooting	131
size	340	Brush Preview panel	
smoothing	390	opening	319
Spacing	346	Brush Selector bar	49
Static Bristle	364	choosing brushes with	296
stroke attributes	337	description	23
Stroke Jitter	385	moving or docking	33
water	373	showing or hiding	32
Well	386	brush size	
brush dabs		scaling features with	838
adjusting bristles	364	brush tip profiles	348
angling	342	airbrushes	127
changing tip profile	350	Artists' Oils	349
creating	313	choosing	350
previewing	319	modifying Hard Media	429
sizing	297	Brush tool	24
spacing	346	applying Liquid Lens with	663
types of	322	applying Liquid Metal with	667
brush ghost		erasing image areas with	124
displaying	839	keyboard shortcuts for	100
brush libraries	45, 273	painting in channels with	539
creating and deleting	307	stroking selections with	561
importing	309		
loading Web-friendly brushes into	850		

brush tracking	116	displaying	301
setting	117	displaying controls dynamically	301
Wacom Intuos tablet	82	exporting	309
brush variants		grain controls	297
calibrating	321	grain settings	333
copying	304	grain, setting	299
definition	20	importing	309
deleting	305	managing	279
exporting	309	media pooling	125
Hard Media	427	media source	333
hiding	302	methods and subcategories	329
importing	309	modifying bristles	364
Jitter	407	multicore support for	334
modifying	317	new in Painter X3	296
moving	303	one-color	849
renaming	304	opacity	334
restoring	306	opacity, setting	297, 299
restoring default settings	306	organizing	301
saving and deleting	304	saving and deleting	304
selecting	296	saving looks	312
brushes		scale, setting	394
adjusting grain	336	searching for	295
aligning to path	838	selecting	295
basic attributes	297	shape, setting	345
calibrating, with brush controls	321	shaping	345
categories, list of	280	size controls	340
contact angle	394	size, setting	298
copying	304	sizing using legacy controls	838
creating categories	306	stroke attributes	337
creating dab	313	stroke types	328
custom icons for	307	tip profiles	348
customizing	315	understanding	279
dab profiles	348	Web-friendly	849
dab types	322		
deleting categories	306	brushstrokes	
		360°	125
		3D	616

aligning	124
applying	120
applying straight	120
applying to selections	561
applying, mouse settings for	119
applying, to movies	805
blending Impasto	475
boosting	347
constraining	122, 837
controlling angles	342
damping	390
expression setting	317
fading	122
jitter	385
merge modes	337
optimizing	347
perspective	186
perspective-guided	189
playing back	129
previewing	319
Rake	392
randomizing grain	337
recording	129
resizing	340
saving	130
scaling	298
setting alignment tolerance	125
straight lines	121
troubleshooting	131
two-color	209
types	328
undoing	122
using data from	131

Buildup brush methods	331
Bulge tool	
applying Liquid Lens with	662
Burn dynamic plug-in	650
Burn tool	27
darkening tone with	270
burning	270
layers or selections	651
C	
Calligraphy brushes	292
Camel Hair dab type	324
Camera Motion Blur effect	578
canvas	
applying gradients to	694
changing color	57
clearing Impasto	468
definition	20
description	24
displaying Impasto	468
dropping text layers onto	787
flipping	71
flipping with layers	71
merging layers with	504
painting	111
presets	58
protecting from selection	554
repositioning	63
resizing	73
resizing with images	75
resolution	56
rotating	68
selecting	548

size	56
texture, changing	57
transferring to Watercolor layer	412
workflow for painting	110
Canvas menu	
keyboard shortcuts for commands	95
Captured dab type	323
Chalk brushes	282
channels	529
applying effects to	540
applying gradients to	694
copying	529, 531
copying layer masks to	523
copying to layer masks	524
creating blank	529
creating from selections	529
creating texture with	623
editing	538
feathering	540
filling	540
filling, based on color	540
generating automatically	531
generating texture with	623
hiding	536
inverting	540
loading selections from	554
painting in	539
placing mosaic tiles on	717
saving selections to	530
saving selections to new	557
selecting	533
viewing	533
vs. layer masks	519
Channels panel	
description	23, 38
displaying	535
editing channels with	533
managing channels with	533
Charcoal brushes	283
Chisel brush tip profile	349
Circle tool	
applying Liquid Lens with	661
applying Liquid Metal with	668
circles, creating	751, 752
Circular dab type	323
client-side image maps	856
default URL for	857
defining	856
Clone color	209
clone document (definition)	21
clone luminance	
adjusting colors with	263
adjusting with	260
clone painting techniques	160
clone source	
adding	156
adding perspective	173
adding perspective to	173
adding using Clone Source panel	156
creating mosaics from	709
creating reflection maps from	625
creating tessellation from	725
creating texture with	620
definition	21

editing	157
exporting	157
filling areas with	177
moving reference points	174
painting	159
rotating	170
rotating and mirroring	171
rotating and scaling	171
rotating, scaling, and shearing	172
scaling	169
selections	174
setting	150
setting color	159
tiling	168
to create texture	620
transforming	174
updating	157
using luminance	258
warping	173
working with	150
working with multiple	155, 156
Clone Stamp tool	832
cloner brushes	284
choosing	161
multi-point variants	165
painting with	159
transforming brush variants into	161
Cloner tool	27
choosing brush for	161
performing offset sampling with	164
using	159
cloning	149
applying transformations	165
automatically	160, 593
between documents	164
brush controls	396
brush controls for	396
brush methods	332
clone color	159
color	209
displaying crosshairs cursor	153
editing source images	157
exporting clone source images	157
image sources	150
images	149
images, with Brush Loading	162
images, with Van Gogh effect	595
methods	159
perspective	168
point-to-point	163
preferences	154
preferences for	843
reference points for	168
rotating source	170
saving clone source images	157
set reference point	174
setting clone source	150
tracing paper	151
underpaintings	144
updating source images	157
using cloner brushes	159
using Quick Clone	154
with crosshair	150
with multiple clone sources	155
within documents	163
CMYK	
specifying default color profile	241
color	201
adding to color sets	224

adding to gradients	701	paper, changing	207
adjusting	249, 258	picking up from underlying layers	507
adjusting for video	269	posterizing	268
adjusting levels	848	reducing in Web graphics	852
adjusting selected	261	renaming in color sets	226
annotating	226	replacing in color sets	225
applying as fills	230	replacing with gradients	696
changing canvas	57	resetting on Mixer panel	219
changing for Impasto lights	474	sampling	208
changing light	614	sampling from Mixer pad	215
choosing	202	sampling multiple	215
choosing additional	204	saving on Mixer panel	217
choosing from Color panel	203	setting variability	228
choosing from color sets	221	sorting in color sets	222
choosing main	204	swapping main and additional	205
choosing with temporal colors palette	207	text	780
cloning	209	using in movies	790
controlling in Web page backgrounds	859	variability controls	403
correcting	249	Web-safe	847
creating color sets	223	color annotations	226
creating overlays	628	creating	227
deleting from color sets	225	deleting	227
displaying	225	hiding	227
filling channels based on	540	renaming	227
filling channels with	540	showing	227
fills, using	229	color cast	
finding in color sets	221	correcting	249
generating channels from	532	Color composite method	517
generating selections from	552	color correction	
hiding	225	advanced setting	256
inverting	267	Freehand	255
loading multiple	228	hue, saturation, and value	258
loading on Mixer panel	219	using color curve	254
managing	235		
matching across images	266		
mixing	214		

color engines, choosing	244	choosing hue from	203
Color Expression brush controls	405	creating color sets with	223
Color Expression panel		discovering	50
displaying	405	displaying	203
color expression, setting	228	hiding color wheel	205
color fills		hiding information	205
applying	230	resizing	205
applying pixel-based	231	setting color values with	205
color management	235	Color panels	
assigning color profiles	242	descriptions	35
color policies	244	color policies	244
color profiles	238	creating	244
converting CMYK to RGB	241	color profiles	238
creating presets	246	assigning or removing	242
definition of	235	CMYK	241
embedding color profiles	240	converting	243
monitor calibration and profiling	237	creating policies	244
previewing images	242	embedding	240
reasons for using	236	previewing	242
removing color profiles	242	RGB	240
rendering intents	238	soft-proofing	242
RGB color profiles	240	Color selector	28
soft-proofing	239	color set libraries	273
soft-proofing images	242	adding	274
understanding	235	creating	274
Color merge mode	338	deleting resources	277
Color Overlay effect	628	exporting	273
color palettes		importing	273
Web-safe	847	modifying display of	276
Color panel	35	moving resources	277
choosing color from	203	removing	274
choosing colors	202	renaming resources	277

color sets	
adding colors to	224
adding Mixer swatches to	218
choosing colors from	221
creating	223
customizing layout	222
deleting colors from	225
displaying color names	223
displaying, for weaves	729
editing	224
exporting	224
finding colors in	221
from Mixer pad	218
from Mixer panel	217
hiding color names	223
ignoring color variability	405
importing	221
opening	221
posterizing Web graphics with	848
posterizing with	268
renaming colors in	226
replacing colors in	225
resizing swatches	222
reverting to default	226
setting color variability based on	404
sorting colors in	222
using	220
using, for movies	790
using, for warp and weave expressions	735
Color Sets panel	35
displaying	221
color swatches	
Mixer pad	217
color tools	24, 25
color variability	
brush controls	403
setting	228
color wheel	
hiding in Color panel	205
colored pencils	291
Colorize composite method	512
Colorize merge mode	338
combining	
layers with canvas	504
selections	554
selections with alpha channels	557
shapes	773
commands	
assigning to keys	89
committing	
dynamic layers	649
reference layers	527
composite depth	
Impasto	475
composite images	
printing	829
composite methods	
blending layers with	510
changing for layers	518
converting to blend modes	525
definition	21
compositing	
mosaics with other images	721

Composition panels		Corel Painter files to Adobe Photoshop files	834
description	38, 39	fractal patterns to paper textures	691
composition tools	27, 28	layers to default layers	485
working with	179	pixel-based selections to path-based	549
compound shapes	773	scripts to movies	820
creating	774	selections to shapes	769
releasing	774	shapes to pixel-based layers	768
compression		shapes to selections	548
support for LZW	61	smooth or corner points	766
Computed Circular brush controls	362	text layers to shapes	786
Computed Circular dab type	324	text to default layers	786
customizing profiles	362		
CONCAT expression operator	740	copying	
connecting		brushes	304
to Corel Painter for Cinco	844	channels	531
constraining		channels, to layer masks	524
brushstrokes	837	layer masks to channels	523
fills	232	layers	492
freehand brushstrokes	122	selections from multiple layers	493
Conte brushes	283	Corel Corporation	7
Continuous Time Deposition control	346	Corel Painter for Cinco	
contrast		preferences for	844
adjusting	251	Corel Painter for Cinco, enabling connection	5
adjusting for paper grain	139	Corel Painter interface	19
Convert Point tool	26	vs. Adobe Photoshop interface	49
converting		corner points	
CMYK to RGB	241	converting	766
color profiles	243	correcting colors	249
colors to video legal colors	269	advanced	256
composite methods to blend modes	525	basics	249
		Correct Colors effect	249
		curve	254
		equalizing images	264

Cover brush methods	331
crayons	282
Crop tool	25
constraining to a square	73
cropping images with	73
setting aspect ratio	73
crosshair	
for cloning	150
Cubic Interpolation control	390
cursor icon	
changing	839
crosshairs cloning cursor	153
preferences	839
curvature, adjusting in shapes	764
curve	
correcting colors with	254
curves	
adjusting in shapes	765
custom palettes	
adding items to	44
closing	43
creating	42, 43
Custom Palette Organizer	44
deleting	45
importing	45
opening	43
placing menu commands on	44
renaming	44
saving	45

Custom tile controls	600
Custom Tile effect	597
customizing	
brushes	315
color-set layout	222
Hard Media variants	429
Impasto brushes	469
markers	434
RealBristle brush variants	461
shortcut keys	89
tiles	597
workspaces	46

D

Dab Profile brush controls	348
dab types	322
Camel Hair	324
Captured	323
choosing	327
Circular	323
Computed Circular	324
dab-based	323
definition	20
eraser	323
rendered	324
single-pixel	323
Static Bristle	323
dab-based dab type (definition)	20
dabs, brush	
adjusting	315
creating	313

dampening brushstrokes	390	Difference composite method	516
Darken composite method	516	Difference merge mode	338
Darken merge mode	338	diffusion, adjusting	
darkening image tone	270	Digital Watercolor	417
Default composite method	511	Real Watercolor	355
default layers		Real Wet Oil	361
converting layers to	485	watercolor	377
Default merge mode	338	Digital Watercolor brushes	284
default settings		adjusting diffusion	417
displaying	49	adjusting wet fringe	417
restoring Painter	48	choosing variants	416
default workspace, reverting to	47	controls for	373
depth		description	411
adjusting for Impasto	475	drying brushstrokes	417
adjusting for Liquid Ink layers	464	using	416
applying to mosaic tiles	718	Digital Wet brush method	332
applying to surface texture	615	directional grain, enabling	140
applying to Web buttons	862	Dirty Brush Mode tool	211
Impasto	469	Dirty Mode, painting in	370
interaction	469	Dissolve composite method	514
using Expression setting	472	Dissolve merge mode	338
Depth of Field		distorting	
controls	582	images with Glass Distortion effect ...	583
effect	579	images with Liquid Lens	661
deselecting		images, with warp effects	637
layers	491	perspective in selections	571
selections	559	selections	571
tiles	710	Distress effect	641
		divine proportion	192
		guide, moving	194
		hiding	192

presets, choosing	194	dodging	270
presets, creating	194	dots per inch	
presets, deleting	194	vs pixels per inch	56
settings	193	DOWNTO expression operator	741
settings, saving as presets	194	DOWNUP expression operator	745
showing	192	dpi vs ppi	
Divine Proportion panel	38	screen appearance	58
using	192	drag-and-drop features	85
Divine Proportion tool	27	drawing	
using	192	circles	751, 752
docking		freehand lines	121
panels and palettes	39	ovals	751, 752
property bar	31	rectangles	751, 752
document window	22	shapes	751
documentation	1	shapes, preferences for	757
conventions of	2	squares	751, 752
increasing text size	4	straight lines	121
documents		drawing cursor	114
canvas size and resolution	56	choosing icon	114
closing	81	setting brush ghost options	115
copying layers between	492	drawing methods, Impasto	469
creating	56	drawing modes	
custom canvas presets	58	for selections	554
emailing	80	in Navigator panel	65
opening and placing	59	drawing speed	
repositioning	72	increasing	67
resolution	58	increasing when zoomed out	842
saving as templates	62		
switching views	62		
Dodge tool	27		
lightening tone with	270		

Drip brush methods	331	deleting	649
Drop Shadow tool	832	Equalize, creating	657
drop shadows		Glass Distortion, creating	658
adding to layers	509	Kaleidoscope, creating	660
adding to text	783	Liquid Lens, creating	663
Dropper tool	24	Liquid Metal, creating	668
equalizing images with	265	Posterize, creating	675
sampling colors with	208	dynamic plug-ins	647
dropping		accessing	648
floating objects	488	getting started with	648
layers	504	E	
text layers onto canvas	787	edges	
drying Digital Watercolor brushstrokes ..	417	airbrush, varying	127
Dryout control	387	brushstroke	118
Dull brush tip profile	348	selection, softening	560
for Hard Media	350	underpainting	143
duplicating		Edit menu	
channels	531	keyboard shortcuts for commands	95
layers	492	Edit Weave dialog box	731
selections	567	accessing	732
shapes	772	effects	
shapes, settings for	772	applying recently used	574
shapes, transformed	773	applying, to channels	540
Dye Concentration effect	632	applying, to movie frames	796
dynamic brush resizing	297	common options	573
dynamic layers	482	fading	573
Brightness and Contrast, creating	650	grayscale	634
changing settings	648	Impasto	473
committing	649	keeping panels open	575
creating	648	lighting	611
creating selections from	553	mosaic	706
		surface texture	611
		Tessellation	721

using luminance	575	image areas	123
Effects menu		Liquid Lens distortions	665
keyboard shortcuts for commands	97	Esoterica effects	577
elements		Auto Clone	593
Esoterica effect	605	Auto Van Gogh	595
placing	605	Blobs	596
Elliptical Marquee tool	832	Custom Tile	597
emailing images	80	Grid Paper	601
embedding color profiles	240	Growth	602
embossing effects	621	Highpass	603
endpoints, joining	767	Marbling	590
EPS files		Maze	604
managing	827	Mosaic	706
printing	827	Place Elements	605
saving	80	Pop Art Fill	608
saving, for printing	827	Tesselation	721
Equalize dynamic plug-in	656	exporting	
Equalize effect	264	Adobe Photoshop files, notes on	834
equalizing images	264	AVI movies	806
with Correct Colors effect	264	brush categories	309
with Equalize effect	264	brush variants	309
Eraser brush methods	331	clone source images	157
Eraser dab type	323	color set libraries	273
Eraser tool	25	color sets	224
erasing image areas with	123	flow map libraries	273
erasing Liquid Lens with	665	gradients libraries	273
erasers	285	image libraries	273
erasing		libraries	273
frames from movies	800	looks libraries	273
		movies, as animated GIFs	809
		movies, as numbered files	809
		nozzles libraries	273
		paper libraries	273
		pattern libraries	273
		QuickTime movies	805

script libraries	273, 822
selection libraries	273
shapes	777
texture libraries	273
weave libraries	273
workspaces	46, 47
Express Texture effect	634
expression brush settings	317
expression operators	737
precedence ordering of	746
expression, color	228
EXTEND expression operator	739
Eyedropper tool	832
F	
F/X brushes	285
factory defaults	
restoring	48
restoring brushes	306
fading	
brushstrokes	122
effects	573
FAQs	
from Adobe Photoshop users	833
fast preview	
layers	495
feathering	
channels	540
selection edges	561
feature jitter	366
features	
drag-and-drop	85
new in X3	9
file formats	
choosing	77
supported	60
File menu	
keyboard shortcuts for commands	94
files	
backing up	76
choosing formats	77
embedding color profiles	240
numbered	808
opening	59
placing	59
printing to	826
saving and backing up	76
saving shapes	777
Fill Selection command	
using with mosaics	719
filling	
areas with sampled images	177
channels	540
channels, based on color	540
controlling leakage	232
with pattern tiles	678
fills	
applying colors as	230
applying weaves as	728
color, working with	229
constraining	232
gradients	693

patterns	677	importing and exporting	273
setting attributes for shapes	758, 761	modifying display of	276
undoing	232	moving resources	277
Filter Gallery	832	panel	36
fingerwheel		removing	274
adjusting flow with	128	renaming resources	277
adjusting mouse settings for	120	Flow map panel	36
Flat brush tip profile	349	flow maps	419
Flat dab type	325	controlling flow resistance	422
Flat Rake brush tip profile	349	creating from image	423
flattening		creating from paper	423
images	504	customizing	423
layers	244	enabling	422
flipping		getting started	419
canvas with layers	71	working with	421
canvas, individually	71	flow, airbrush	128
images	70	flyouts	3
layers	71	accessing tools in	29
selections	71	focus	
shapes	770	sharpening	587
floating object layers	482	softening	588
floating objects	486	Focus effects	577
creating	487	Camera Motion Blur	578
dropping from layers	488	Depth of Field	579
duplicating	487	Glass Distortion	583
repositioning on layers	488	Motion Blur	586
flow jitter	366	Sharpen	587
flow map libraries	273	Smart Blur	578
adding to	274	Soften	588
creating	274	Super Soften	588
deleting resources	277	Zoom Blur	590
		fonts	
		choosing	780

resizing	780
foreground color vs Main Color	50
fractal patterns	
converting to paper texture	691
creating	688
creating, controls for	688
in tiles	861
frame delay	811
frame rate	
setting for movie previews	797
understanding	807
frame stacks	
calculating disk space for	791
exporting as animated GIFs	810
opening	794
Frame Stacks panel	790
frames	
adding to movies	800
applying effects to	796
deleting from movies	800
painting on	796
repeating	801
selecting	797
Freeform Pen tool	832
Freehand	
color correction	255
freehand brushstrokes	
applying	120
constraining	122

freehand lines, drawing	121
freehand selections	548
freehand shapes, drawing	756
Freehand Strokes button	
drawing freehand lines with	121
frequently asked questions	
from Adobe Photoshop users	833
G	
gamma curves	
adjusting	249
adjusting using Equalize effect	264
Gel brushes	286
Gel composite method	511
Gel merge mode	338
GelCover composite method	511
GelCover merge mode	338
General brush controls	322
dab types	322
methods and subcategories	329
multicore support	334
source, opacity, and grain	333
stroke types	328
general preferences	
accessing	839
description	837
GIF files	
animated	852
creating	850
exporting movies	809
reducing color	853

saving	79	replacing image colors with	696
transparent	850	saving	703
Glass Distortion dynamic plug-in	657	setting color variability based on	404
Glass Distortion effect	583	spiral, adjusting	698
controls	586	two-point, creating	700
glossary of terms	19	types of	693
Gouache brushes	286	Gradients library panel	36
Grabber tool	28	grain	
repositioning documents with	72	adjusting for brushes	336
gradient libraries	45, 273	adjusting jitter	336
adding	274	behavior, adjusting	139
creating	274	brightness, adjusting	139
deleting resources	277	brush attributes	297
importing and exporting	273	contrast, adjusting	139
modifying display of	276	direction, adjusting	139
moving resources	277	Image Hose	437
removing	274	inverting	137
renaming resources	277	randomizing for brushes	337
Gradient Selector, accessing	29	scaling	137
Gradient tool	833	setting for brushes	299
gradients	693	setting for brushstrokes	337
adjusting	697	setting in movies	804
angle, adjusting	698	working with	133
applying	693	grayscale images	
color, adding	701	printing	826
creating	699	viewing channels as	536
creating, from images	702	grid	198
direction, adjusting	698	activating	198
editing	699	creating for 2-Rank nozzles	448
filling channels with	540	printing gridlines	199
hue, changing	702	setting up for 2-Rank nozzles	448
painting with	695	settings	198
		snapping items to	199

Grid Paper effect	601
gridlines	
printing	199
grouped layers	
adding layers to	503
closing	503
collapsing	504
creating 1-Rank nozzles from	446
creating transparent GIFs from	851
naming	488
opening	503
removing layers from	503
ungrouping	504
grouping	
layers	502
panels into palettes	40
shapes	773
grout	
color, specifying mosaic	711
size, adjusting	714
size, adjusting randomly	716
Growth effect	602
guides	196
color, setting	197
creating	196
hiding	196
locking	197
perspective	186
removing all	197
removing one	197
repositioning	196
showing	196
snapping items to	197

snapping to rulers	197
unlocking	197

H

Hand tool	833
Hard Light composite method	515
Hard Light merge mode	338
Hard Media	427
brush tip profiles	429
choosing variants	428
controlling variants	431
controls for	362
customizing variants	429
list of variants	427
modifying profiles	429
previewing dabs	432
setting size steps	431
squeezing brush tip	430
tip profiles for	349
Hard Media controls	
using with markers	434
header bar	2
Help	1
increasing text size	4
using	1
Highpass effect	603
HSV values	
setting in Color panel	205
hue	
adjusting	258
choosing	203

Hue composite method	517	image libraries	273
Hue merge mode	338	adding to	274
Hue Shift slider	261	creating	274
		deleting resources	277
icons		importing and exporting	273
creating for brushes	307	modifying display of	276
Image Hose	287	moving resources	277
brush controls for	391	removing	274
changing indexing rules	442	renaming resources	277
creating 1-Rank nozzles	446	image luminance	
creating 2-Rank nozzles	448	adjusting colors with	260
creating 3-Rank nozzles	450	adjusting selected colors with	263
creating nozzles from movies	454	image maps	855
designing nozzles for	443	client-side	856
editing nozzles	453	server-side	857
getting started with	436	Image Portfolio libraries	
grain	437	organizing layers with	527
indexing	443	Image Portfolio panel	
indexing images with	440	adding layers to	528
indexing rules	440	displaying	527
linear variants	436	storing images with	527
loading nozzles	452	using images from	528
nozzles	443	image sampling (definition)	21
opacity	437	Image Warp effect	637
preparing images for	445	images	
randomizing	439	adding text to	779
rank types	440	automatically painting	141, 144
ranking system for	443	blurring	577
ranks	443	burning	270
retrieving nozzles	453	cloning	149
scaling	439	compositing mosaics with	721
spacing	439	correcting and adjusting colors	249
spray variants	436	creating color sets from	223
working with	435		

creating gradients from	702
creating patterns from	683
cropping	73
dodging	270
emailing	80
equalizing	264
erasing areas	123
fitting to page	826
fitting to printed page	825
flattening	504
flipping	70
generating sketches from	645
indexing with Image Hose	440
magnifying	65
matching color and brightness across	266
matching to create underpaintings	143
navigating	63
opening in Mixer pad	216
opening reference	112
outlining	151
preparing for Image Hose	445
printing	825, 826
replacing colors with gradients	696
repositioning	72
resetting orientation	69
resizing	73
resolution	58
restoring detail from	147
rotating	68
sampling colors from	208
scaling with Image Hose	439
storing, with Image Portfolio panel	527
tracing	151
using stored	528
viewing information	63
warping	637

Impasto	467
adding and deleting lights	473
adjusting depth	475
adjusting depth interaction	469
adjusting light source	475
blending with layers	475
brush controls for	373
brushes	287
clearing	467, 468
composite depth	475
creating custom brushes	469
creating effects	473
depth appearance	471
depth methods	469
displaying	467, 468
drawing methods	469
getting started with	467
hiding	468
inverting depth	472
inverting depth methods	469
light color	473
lighting	473
negative depth	472
Plow setting	471
plowing	472
saving to PSD	468, 835
setting drawing methods	471
setting light position	473
setting light properties	474
smoothing	472
supported brush variants	471
using jitter with	469
using on Web buttons	862
importing	
Adobe Illustrator shapes	778
alpha channels	533

brush categories	309, 311
brush libraries	309
brush variants	309
color set libraries	273
color sets	221
custom palettes	45
flow map libraries	273
gradient libraries	273
image libraries	273
legacy libraries	274
libraries	273
looks libraries	273
nozzles libraries	273
numbered files	809
paper libraries	273
pattern libraries	273
QuickTime and AVI files	794
script libraries	273, 822
selection libraries	273
texture libraries	273
weave libraries	273
workspaces	46, 47
interface preferences	839
accessing	840
INTERLEAVE expression operator	740
inverting	
channels	540
colors	267
Impasto depth	472
Impasto depth methods	469
layer masks	524
paper grain	138
selections	560

J

jitter	
using with Impasto	469
Jitter brushes	407
choosing variants	409
controlling variants	409
list of variants	407
Jitter controls	409
jitter controls	
adjusting opacity	334
angle jitter	342
color jitter	405
feature	366
flow	366
flow and feature jitter	366
grain jitter	336
opacity jitter	334
size jitter	340
joining endpoints	767
JPEG files	
saving	77

K

Kaleidoscope dynamic plug-in	659
creating and capturing patterns	660
Kaleidoscope Painting mode	184
controlling display of planes	186
hiding planes	185
toggling	185
kaleidoscope planes	
controlling display of	186
hiding	185

Kaleidoscope tool	27
using	185
kerning text	781
key sets	89
managing	90
keyboard shortcuts	87
closing a document	81
creating key sets from	89
dynamic brush resizing	300
for adjuster tools	102
for animations	104
for brush tools	100
for Canvas menu commands	95
for Edit menu commands	95
for Effects menu commands	97
for File menu commands	94
for layers	105
for Layers menu commands	96
for lighting	105
for Mac OS menu commands	94
for miscellaneous commands	106
for mosaics	105
for panel navigation	98
for panels	93
for screen navigation	98
for Select menu commands	96
for selection tools	101
for shape tools	103
for Shapes menu commands	96
for toolbox commands	91
for Window menu commands	97
reverting	90

L

Lasso tool	25, 545
deactivating selections with	559
keyboard shortcuts for	101
making freehand selections with	548
layer (definition)	20
Layer Adjuster tool	25
keyboard shortcuts for	102
layer group	
transforming	495
layer masks	518
applying	521
clearing	520
copying channels to	524
copying to channels	523
creating	518
creating texture with	623
deleting	520
disabling	523
editing	524
enabling	523
generating texture with	623
hiding	523
inverting	524
loading to selections	521
managing	523
selecting	522
viewing	522
vs. channels	519
layers	479
adding drop shadows	509
adding notes to	488
adding patterns	683

adding to groups	503	merging with canvas	504
adding to Image Portfolio panel	528	moving	493
aligning	497	moving to a new document window ..	494
animating with	798	naming	488
applying gradients to	694	nudging	494
beveling	655	opening Photoshop	51
blending, with composite methods	510	opening Photoshop styles	52
burning	651	ordering	500
composite methods	525	organizing, with Image Portfolio libraries	527
composite methods, changing	518	painting on	505
converting selections to	486	painting on, methods for	506
converting shapes to	768	painting on, vs. canvas	111
converting to default	485	painting tips	506
copying	492	picking up color from underlying	507
copying selections from	493	preferences	838
creating	485	preserving transparency	507
creating 1-Rank nozzles from	446	removing from groups	503
creating color sets from	223	saving	525
creating selections from	552	selecting	489
creating transparent GIFs from	851	selections on	546
deleting	485	setting general preferences for	838
deselecting	491	setting opacity	508
dragging between	85	showing	499
dropping	504	showing indicators	489
duplicating	492	tearing	653
fast preview	495	transforming	495
flattening	244, 504	transforming multiple	495
flipping	71	types of	481
flipping with canvas	71	understanding	480
getting started with	480	ungrouping	504
grouping	502	using luminance	258
hiding	499	viewing	499
information on, displaying	502	viewing position	501
keyboard shortcuts for	105	with mosaics	706
locking and unlocking	498	working with floating objects	486
masking	518		

layers libraries	45	creating brush	307
Layers menu		deleting	275
keyboard shortcuts for commands	96	deleting resources	277
Layers panel		exporting	274
deleting layers with	486	flow maps	273
description	23, 37	gradients	45, 273
displaying	485	images	273
selecting transparency masks from	522	importing	273
understanding	483	importing legacy	274
Layout Grid	179	layers	45
hiding	180	looks	45, 273
moving	182	modifying display of	276
presets, choosing	182	moving resources	277
presets, creating	181, 191	nozzles	45, 273
presets, deleting	182, 191	paper textures	45
settings, adjusting	180	patterns	45, 273
settings, saving as presets	181, 191	removing	274
showing	180	renaming resources	277
Layout Grid panel	39	restoring default	277
using	179	scripts	45, 273
Layout Grid tool	27	selections	45, 273
layout tools	179	textures	273
leading text	781	weaves	45, 273
learning Corel Painter	1	working with	273
Left Twirl tool		library panels	
applying Liquid Lens with	662	displaying swatches	276
libraries	45	hiding swatches	276
adding to	275	modifying display	276
brushes	45, 273	resizing	276
changing display of	276	Lighten composite method	516
color sets	273	Lighten merge mode	338
creating	274	lightening image tone	270
		lighting	
		adding and deleting source	613

adjusting properties	614	tools for	661
ambient	614		
applying presets to	612	Liquid Metal brush	
applying to textures	626	adjusting size	674
brightness	614	Liquid Metal dynamic plug-in	666
color for Impasto	473	controls for	668
controlling direction of	613	tools for	667
effects	611	loading	
elevation	614	color sets on Mixer panel	220
exposure	614	colors on Mixer panel	219
Impasto brushstrokes	473	layer masks to selections	521
keyboard shortcuts for	105	marbling recipes	593
position for Impasto	473	Mixer pad	219
Line Airbrush dab type	326	multiple colors	228
Linear brush tip profile	348	nozzle files	452
for Hard Media	350	selection from alpha channel	558
lines, Bézier	753	selections	554
creating shapes with	755	Web-friendly brushes	850
liquid ink	463	locking	
controlling	464	guides	197
Liquid Ink brushes	288	layers	498
controls for	378	Look Selector, accessing	29
customizing variants	466	looks	
Expression settings	465	accessing	29
lighting effects	465	reusing	313
size settings	464	saving	312
using	463	looks libraries	45, 273
variants, choosing	463	adding to	274
Liquid Ink layers	482	creating	274
adjusting attributes	464	deleting resources	277
creating	463, 486	importing and exporting	273
Liquid Lens dynamic plug-in	661	modifying display of	276
controls for	661	moving resources	277
		removing	274

renaming resources	277
Looks library	
panel	36
luminance	
adjusting colors using	258
creating texture with	619
generating channels from	531
mapping gradients to	696
using with effects	575
Luminosity composite method	518
Luminosity merge mode	339
M	
Mac OS commands	2
keyboard shortcuts for	94
Magic Combine composite method	513
Magic Combine merge mode	339
Magic Wand tool	25, 545
keyboard shortcuts for	101
selecting areas with	549
magnification	
fitting to screen	67
resetting to 100%	67
zooming to specific levels	67
Magnifier tool	28
resetting	67
zooming in with	66
zooming out with	66

main color, choosing	204
Make Mosaic dialog box	706
Marbling effect	590
creating recipes for	590
managing recipes for	590
margins	
setting for page	825
Marker brush method	332
markers	288
brush category	433
choosing variants	434
customizing	434
getting started with	433
using Hard Media controls with	434
Mask brush method	332
mask channels	
opening Photoshop	51
masked layers	
converting text layers to	786
masked patterns, creating	684
masking layers	518
Match Palette effect	266
Maze effect	604
media control panels	
description	36
media library panels	
description	36

media pooling	125	Mirror Painting mode	182
Media Selector bar		controlling display of planes	184
accessing	29	hiding planes	183
orientation	840	toggling	183
media source, choosing	334	Mirror Painting tool	27
Medium brush tip profile	348	using	183
for Hard Media	349	mirror planes	
memory		controlling display of	184
usage preferences	841	hiding	183
Memory Extender		mirroring	
for Mac	841	clones	171
menu bar, description	22	Mix Color tool	211
menu commands	2	sizing	212
keyboard shortcuts for Mac OS	94	Mixer Pad	
merge modes	337	default	213
merging layers with canvas	504	inspirational	213
metal		Mixer pad	
adding droplets to selections	672	changing background	214
adjusting reflection	674	clearing colors	218
applying	668	color swatches	217
creating negative	671	erasing contents	212
moving droplets	673	loading	219
removing	672	opening images in	216
selecting droplets	672	resetting zoom	212
showing droplet handles	672	restoring default	218
subtracting droplets from selections	673	saving as MXS	219
Min setting		saving as PNG	219
used with expression	317	Mixer panel	35
Min Size		changing pad background	214
using with Wacom Intuos tablet	82	clearing pad	218
		color swatches	217
		creating color sets	217
		creating color sets from	223

creating color sets from pad	218	keyboard shortcuts for	105
description	23	random tiles	712
displaying	212	removing tiles	709
loading colors	219	rendering tiles into masks	717
loading pad	219	re-rendering tiles	719
mixing colors in	214	respecting image edges	716
opening images in	216	selecting strokes	719
painting from	215	selecting tiles	710
resetting colors	218	specifying grout color	711
resizing	212	tessellation	721
sampling pad colors	215	tile color	711
saving colors	217	tile dimensions	712
saving Mixer pad	219	variable colors	712
saving pad	219	Motion Blur effect	586
tools for	211	mouse	
using	210	adjusting brushstroke bearing	119
Mixer swatches		adjusting brushstroke pressure	119
adding to color sets	218	adjusting brushstroke tilt	118
mixing		brush control settings	389
colors	214	brushstroke settings for	119
paint	214	fingerwheel settings for	120
modifier keys	2	using, vs. stylus	118
monitors		Mouse brush controls	389
calibrating color	237	Move tool	833
resolution	58	movies	789
using two	81	adding to movies	800
mosaics	705	applying effects to frames	796
compositing with other images	721	applying scripts to	803
creating	706	calculating required disk space	791
creating 3D	717	considering frame rate	807
creating from a clone	709	converting from scripts	820
deselecting tiles	710	creating	792
filling selections	719	creating animated GIFs from	809
filling with tiles	716	deleting frames	800

erasing frame contents	800
erasing frames	800
exporting, as numbered files	809
file formats	794
getting started with	792
importing numbered files	809
inserting	801
inserting movies within	802
modifying	796
navigating	796
onion skinning	797
painting on	796
repeating actions	800
repeating frames	801
rotoscoping	802
scripts for, creating	803
setting preview frame rate	797
using color sets in	790
using in Image Hose nozzles	454
using layers	798
Multi brush controls	395
multicore support	
for brushes	334
setting usage preferences	841
Multiply composite method	514
Multiply merge mode	339
multi-point sampling brush variants	165
Multi-touch	
Wacom Intuos 5	83
multiuser support	
templates	62

N

navigating	
images	63
panels, with keyboard shortcuts	98
screen, with keyboard shortcuts	98
navigation tools	28
Navigator panel	
description	23
displaying	31, 64
hiding info	63
repositioning documents with	72
using	63
viewing info	63
viewing layer position with	501
negative depth	
Impasto	472
Negative effect	267
negative metal	671
new features 12	
Updates 1 and 2	13
new features X3	9
brush search	9, 295
clone source editing	12, 157
enhanced cloning	12, 149
enhanced stroke preview	10, 319
inspirational mixer pads	10, 212
Jitter (brush controls)	11, 409
Jitter brushes	10, 407
Memory Extender (Mac)	12, 840
minimum brush controls	11, 317
new flow maps	11
new papers	11

new patterns	11	creating from movies	454
Perspective Guides	11, 186	designing Image Hose	443
reference image	10, 112	editing in libraries	453
set max colors for color sets	12, 223	Image Hose	443
show onion skin	12, 797	Image Hose ranking	443
Smart Brush Settings	11, 301	loading Image Hose	452
transform across layers	12, 495	retrieving from libraries	453
Normal composite method	513	selecting Image Hose	437
Normal merge mode	339	nozzles libraries	45
notes	3	Nozzles library	
adding to layers	488	panels	36
nozzle files		nudging layers	494
choosing images from	440	numbered files	808
loading	452	exporting movies as	809
making from movies	454	importing	809
nozzle libraries	273, 452	O	
adding nozzles to	453	offset sampling	163
adding to	274	between documents	164
creating	274	within documents	163
deleting resources	277	oil pastels	290
editing nozzles in	453	oils	289
importing and exporting	273	one-color brushes	849
modifying display of	276	onion skinning	797
moving resources	277	onscreen brush resizing	297
removing	274	opacity	
renaming resources	277	adjusting brush	334
retrieving nozzles from	453	brush controls for	335
Nozzle Selector, accessing	29	changing for tracing paper	153
nozzles	436	for brushes	297
adding to libraries	453	Image Hose	437
creating 1-Rank	446	jitter	334
creating 2-Rank	448		
creating 3-Rank	450		

pattern painting	681
setting for brushes	299
setting for layers	508
setting for strokes	337
setting for text	783
opacity brush controls	334
operators, expression	737
Options bar, Painter equivalent	49
options buttons	
accessing for panels	42
orientation	
Divine Proportion guides	193
Media Selector bar	840
page	825
resetting image	69
toolbox	840
origin, ruler	
changing	195
restoring	195
Oval Selection tool	25, 545
deactivating selections with	559
keyboard shortcuts for	101
selecting circular areas with	547
selecting oval areas with	547
Oval Shape tool	26
using	751
ovals, creating	751, 752
Overlay composite method	515
Overlay merge mode	339
overlays	
channels	535

color	628
P	
page	
fitting images to	826
height	57
setting margins	825
setting orientation	825
setting size for print	825
setting up	825
size, changing	57
unit of measure, changing	57
width	57
Paint Bucket tool	24
filling channels with	540
paint, mixing	214
painting	107
brush settings for	115
brushstrokes	120
brushstrokes, alignment for	124
brushstrokes, recording and playback of	129
brushstrokes, settings for	121
choosing a workflow	108
clones	159
drawing cursor for	114
from Mixer panel	215
in channels	539
in Dirty Mode	370
layers	506
media for	110
movie frames	796
on canvas vs. layer	111
on layers	505
on layers, methods for	506
photos	141

shapes	768	PALINDROME expression operator	743
troubleshooting	131	Pan tool	212
with 360° brushstrokes	125	panel (definition)	20
with airbrushes	126	Panel Options menu button	3
with airbrushes, spread settings for	127	panel tab	2
with media pooling	125	panels	
with multiple colors	228	adding to palette	40
with patterns	679	docking	39
with perspective	186	expanding or collapsing	41
with stylus vs. mouse	118	exploring	34
with two-color brushstrokes	209	grouping into palettes	40
paintings, restoring detail to	147	keyboard shortcuts for	93
palette (definition)	20	move in palette	40
Palette Knife dab type	325	navigating, with keyboard shortcuts	98
Palette Knives	290	removing from palette	40
palettes		resizing	276
adding panel to	40	showing or hiding	41
creating from panels	40	using	39
customizing	42	using for effects	575
docking	39, 42	paper	
exploring	34	changing color	207
grouping panels into	40	size	825
managing custom	44	paper (definition)	20
moving panel in	40	paper grain	133
removing panel from	40	brightness and contrast	139
resizing	41	direction and behavior	139
showing and hiding	41	inverting and scaling	137
undocking	42	setting in movies	804
using	39	paper libraries	273
		adding	274
		creating	274
		deleting resources	277

importing and exporting	273	using	137
modifying display of	276	Papers panel	36
moving resources	277	description	23
removing	274	pastels	290
renaming resources	277	path	
Paper Libraries panel	36	aligning brushes to	838
description	23	Path Selection tools	833
paper luminance		path-based selections	544
adjusting colors using	259	converting from pixel-based	549
adjusting selected colors with	262	creating	546
Paper panels		scaling and rotating	568
description	36	skewing and distorting	570
Paper selector	28	paths	
paper textures	133	aligning brushstrokes to	124
applying	134	curving text on	784
capturing	136	shape, adding to open	756
converting to flow map	423	pattern libraries	45, 273
creating	135	adding to	274
creating, from fractal patterns	691	creating	274
deleting from Paper Textures library	137	deleting resources	277
grain brightness	139	importing and exporting	273
grain contrast	139	modifying display of	276
grain inversion	138	moving resources	277
grain randomization	140	removing	274
grain scale	138	renaming resources	277
grain, directional	140	pattern luminance	
renaming	137	adjusting colors with	260, 263
revealing when painting	297	pattern pens	291
to create surface texture	615	Pattern Selector, accessing	29
watercolor brushes	413	patterns	677
Paper Textures library	45	adding to layers	683
deleting paper textures from	137		
opening	137		

adjusting appearance	679	perspective grid, (see Perspective Guides)	11
applying	677	perspective guides	186
creating	682	Perspective Guides tool	28
creating seamless	685	perspective-guided strokes	189
editing	682	Photo brushes	292
filling channels with	540	Photo Enhance settings	
fractal	688	saving as presets	143
from images	683	Photo Painting System	141
from scratch	683	Auto-Painting panel	144
from selections	684	Restoration panel	147
growth	602	Underpainting panel	141
Kaleidoscope type	660	photo tools	27
masked	684	photos	
painting with	679	auto-painting	144
setting opacity	681	creating underpaintings from	141
to create texture	620	opening as reference	112
weave, creating	730	restoring detail from	147
Patterns library panel	36	workflow for painting	108
PBOX expression operator	744	Photoshop, Adobe	
Pen tool	26	notes for users of	831
using	753	Pinch tool	
Pencil tip profile	349	applying Liquid Lens with	663
pencils	291	Pixel Airbrush dab type	326
pens	292	pixel-based layers	481
pens, pattern	291	converting shapes to	768
performance preferences	840	pixel-based selections	544
specifying	842	converting to path-based	549
PERMUTE expression operator	743	creating	549
perspective		pixels	
adding to clones	173	selecting	549
distorting in selections	571		

pixels per inch	58	Pointed Rake brush tip profile	349
definition	20	point-to-point cloning	163
vs dots per inch	56	Polygon Lasso tool	833
Place Elements effect	605	Polygonal Selection tool	25, 545
placing		making freehand selections with	548
elements	605	pooling, media	125
files	59, 61	Pop Art Fill effect	608
planes, kaleidoscope		Posterize dynamic plug-in	675
controlling display of	186	Posterize effect	268
hiding	185	posterizing	
planes, mirror		color	268
controlling display of	184	images for Web	848
hiding	183	with color sets	268
playing		PostScript, printing	827
brushstrokes, last used	130	preferences	
brushstrokes, randomly	130	connection	844
brushstrokes, saved	131	enabling Corel Painter for Cinco	5
resolution-independent scripts	818	for cloning	154
scripts	815	general	837
plowing		interface	839
Impasto	472	multicore support	841
Plug-in brush method subcategories	332	performance	840
plug-ins, dynamic	647	Quick Clone	154
PNG file		setting for Painter	837
saving Mixer pad as	219	setting undo levels	841
Pointed brush tip profile	348	shapes	842
for Hard Media	350	shapes, drawing	757

- presets, canvas 58
- pressure, brushstroke 119
- previewing
 - brush dabs 319
 - brush sizes 342
 - brushstrokes 319
 - color profiles 242
 - with color management 242
- printing 825
 - composite images 829
 - EPS files 827
 - fitting to page 825
 - general information 828
 - grayscale 826
 - gridlines 199
 - images 826
 - images with shapes 829
 - PostScript 827
 - printer properties 826
 - proofs 828
 - resolution and quality 59
 - separations 827
 - setting page size 825
 - to a file 826
- product updates, enabling notifications .. 839
- profiles, dab 348
- programs, dragging between 85
- Projected dab type 326
- proofing images 828
- property bar
 - closing 31
 - description 23

- displaying 30
- docking 31
- moving 31
- opening 31
- resetting tools with 31
- PSD files
 - opening 52
 - opening, notes on 833
 - saving 80
 - saving Impasto brushstrokes 468
 - saving, notes on 834
 - using layer styles 52

- Pseudocolor composite method 513
- Pseudocolor merge mode 339

Q

- Quick Clone
 - customizing 154
 - preferences for 843
 - using 154
- Quick Curve tool 26
 - using 756
- Quick Warp effect 637

- QuickTime files
 - exporting 805
 - opening 795
- quitting 81

R

- Rain feature
 - applying Liquid Metal with 668

Rake brush controls	392	settings for	458
RAM		RealBristle panel	458
preferences	841	Bristle Length setting	459
randomizing		Bristle Rigidity setting	459
image hose elements	439	Fanning setting	460
paper grain	140	Friction setting	460
randomness		Height setting	460
auto-painting	145	opening	461
rank types for Image Hose	440	Profile Length setting	459
ranks		Roundness setting	458
Image Hose	443	recent brushes bar, description	23
Real Watercolor		recipes, marbling	
description	411	clearing	592
Real Watercolor brushes	292	loading	593
choosing variants	414	replacing steps in	592
controls for	350	saving	593
customizing variants	414	recording	
flow maps	421	brushstrokes	130
using	414	notes for layers	489
using variants	414	resolution-independent scripts	818
Real Wet Oil brushes	293	scripts	815
RealBristle brushes	457	rectangles, creating	751, 752
choosing	458	Rectangular Marquee tool	833
choosing variant	458	Rectangular Selection tool	25, 545
choosing variants	458	deactivating selections with	559
controls for	363	keyboard shortcuts for	101
customizing variants	461	selecting rectangular areas with	547, 752
fanning bristles	460	selecting square areas with	547, 752
profile length	459	Rectangular Shape tool	26
setting bristle friction	460	using	751
setting distance between ferrule and canvas	460	reference image	
setting roundness	458	displaying	112

moving	112	saturated	239
sampling colors from	112	rendering markers	433
zooming	112	REPEAT expression operator	739
reference layers	482	resaturation, brushstroke	386
committing	527	reselecting	
creating	526	selection	559
modifying	526	resetting	
resizing	526	zoom level	67
rotating	527	reshaping color curves	254
scaling	527	resizing	
skewing	527	brushes onscreen	297
working with	526	canvas	73
reference points		images	73
for clones	168, 174	shapes	770
for transformations	565	resolution	
reflection maps	624	document	56
creating texture with	624	image	58
registering Corel products	5	images	57
releasing compound shapes	774	of canvas	56
Remove Point tool	26	of images	57
using	763	vs. print quality	59
Rendered dabs		vs. screen appearance	58
definition	20	resolution-independent	
description	326	scripts	818
rendered dabs		resource libraries	273
types of	324	Restoration panel	38
rendering intents		using	147
absolute colorimetric	239	restoring, Painter default settings	48
choosing	244	reusing	
color management	238	effects	574
perceptual	239		
relative colorimetric	239		

selections	558
REVERSE expression operator	746
Reverse-Out composite method	512
Reverse-Out merge mode	339
RGB	
converting from CMYK to	241
specifying default color profile	240
RGB values	
setting color variability based on	404
setting in Color panel	205
RIFF files	
saving	77
saving layers as	525
saving mosaics as	706
Right Twirl tool	
applying Liquid Lens with	662
rollovers	
creating	853
tips for creating	854
ROTATE expression operator	746
Rotate Page tool	28
resetting images with	69
rotating images with	68
rotating	
canvas	68
clones	170, 171
clones, while scaling and shearing	172
images	68
reference layers	527
selections	569
shapes	770

text	782
rotoscoping	802
Rubber Stamp tool	27
cloning with	163
rulers	195
hiding	195
origin, changing	195
origin, restoring	195
showing	195
snapping guides to	197
unit of measure, setting	195

S

Sample Color tool	212
Sample Multiple Colors tool	212
sampling	149
adding perspective to source	173
applying transformations	165
colors from reference image	112
colors, from images	208
colors, from Mixer pad	215
filling with clone source	177
multiple colors	215
offset	163
rotating and mirroring source	171
rotating and scaling source	171
rotating source	170
rotating, scaling, and shearing	172
scaling source	169
selections	174
set reference point	174
transformations	174
warping source	173

saturation	
adjusting	258
Saturation composite method	517
Saturation merge mode	339
Saturation slider	261
saving	
Adobe Photoshop files	80
Adobe Photoshop files, notes on	834
background scripts automatically	817
brush looks	312
brushstrokes	130
clone source images	157
colors on Mixer panel	217
custom palettes	45
documents as templates	62
Encapsulated PostScript files	80
EPS files	80, 827
files	76
GIF files	79
gradients	703
JPEG files	77
layers	525
marbling recipes	593
Mixer pad	219
mosaics	706
preferences for	838
PSD files	80
PSD files, notes on	834
RIFF files	77
selections	554
selections to channels	530
shapes	751, 777
TIF files	79
weaves	729
with embedded color profiles	240
scaling	
brushstrokes	298
clones	169, 171
clones, while rotating and shearing	172
feature with brush size	838
features with brush size	363
images with Image Hose	439
paper grain	138
reference layers	527
selections	568
Scissors tool	26
cutting shapes with	766
scratch-drive preferences	841
screen	
appearance	58
navigating, with keyboard shortcuts	98
zooming to	67
Screen composite method	514
Screen merge mode	339
screens, applying texture with	628
script libraries	45, 273
adding to	274
creating	274
creating and deleting	823
deleting resources	277
exporting	822
importing	822
importing and exporting	273
modifying display of	276
moving resources	277
removing	274
renaming resources	277

scripting	813
scripts	813
adding	816
applying brushstrokes to movies with	803
applying to movies	803
auto-recording	838
auto-saving	838
auto-saving background	817
converting to movies	820
creating for movies	803
deleting	819
editing	819
getting started with	813
libraries	822
moving	816
playing	815
playing resolution-independent	818
recording	815
recording resolution-independent	818
renaming	819
resolution-independent	818
setting grain position for movies with	803
Scripts panel	
description	39
displaying	814
showing and hiding	815
seamless patterns	685
searching	
for brushes	295
Help	4
segments	
cutting	766
joining	766

Select menu	
keyboard shortcuts for commands	96
selecting	
brushes	295
canvas	548
channels	535
frames	797
layer masks	522
layers	489
metal droplets	672
paths	546
shapes	759
tiles	710
Selection Adjuster tool	25, 545
inverting selections with	560
keyboard shortcuts for	102, 103
modifying selection borders with	562
smoothing selections with	563
selection libraries	45
adding to	274
creating	274
deleting resources	277
importing and exporting	273
modifying display of	276
moving resources	277
removing	274
renaming resources	277
Selection Portfolio	
using	558
selection tools	25
keyboard shortcuts for	101
selections	543
adding metal droplets to	672

adding to	564	loading	554
anti-aliasing	561	loading from alpha channel	558
applying gradients to	694	loading layer masks to	521
beveling	655	marquee	559
burning	651	marquee, hiding	559
circular, making	546	marquee, showing	559
combining	554	modifying border	562
combining with alpha channels	557	modifying contents	564
contracting	563	moving	566
converting pixel-based to path-based	549	multi-layer	546
converting shapes to	548	oval, making	546
converting to layers	486	path-based	544
converting to shapes	769	pixel-based	544
copying from multiple layers	493	reactivating	559
creating	544, 546	rectangular	547
creating channels from	530	reference point for transformations	565
creating color sets from	223	reusing	558
creating from layers	552	rotating	568
creating mosaics in	720	sampling	174
creating patterns from	684	saving	554
creating using contiguous pixels	549	saving, to channels	557
creating Web buttons from	861	scaling	568
creating, by dropping layers	505	skewing	570
deactivating	559	smoothing	562
distorting	570	softening edges	560
drawing modes for	554	square	547
duplicating	567	storing	558
expanding	563	stroking	561
feathering edges	561	subtracting from	564
flipping	71	subtracting metal droplets from	673
freehand	548	tearing	653
generating automatically	551	transforming	565
generating color-based	552	viewing	559
generating from a clone	551		
inverting	560		
libraries	273		

selectors	28	creating for brush dabs	314
separations, printing	827	creating Web buttons from	861
Serigraphy effect	644	cutting	766
server-side image maps	857	duplicating	772
creating	858	exporting	777
Shadow Map composite method	512	flipping	770
Shadow Map merge mode	339	grouping	773
shadows		joining endpoints	767
adding to layers	509	painting	768
adding to text	783	preferences for	842
adding to Web buttons	862	printing	829
shape layers	482	resizing	770
creating selections from	553	rotating	770
Shape Selection tool	26	saving	751, 777
selecting shapes with	759	selecting	759
shape tools	26	setting attributes	760
keyboard shortcuts for	103	setting fill attributes	761
shapes	749	setting fill preferences	758
acquiring from Adobe Illustrator	778	setting outline attributes	760
adding to open paths	756	setting preferences	757
adjusting curvature	764	skewing	770
aligning brushstrokes to	124	understanding	750
anchor points	762	understanding layers	481
Bézier lines	753		
blending	775	Shapes menu	
combining	773	keyboard shortcuts for commands	96
compound	773	Sharpen effect	587
converting selections to	769	sharpening focus	587
converting to layers	768	shearing clones	172
converting to selections	548	shortcut keys	87
converting to text layers	786	customizing	89
creating	751	Single-Pixel dab type	323
		size controls	
		adjusting	340

sizing	
brushstrokes	340
canvas	56
Hard Media	430
page	57
Sketch effect	645
skewing	
reference layers	527
selections	570
shapes	770
text	782
Smart Blur	578
Smart Brush Settings	301
Smart Brush Settings, (see	11
Smart Settings	144
Smart Stroke brushes	293
Smart Stroke Painting option	144
using	145
smooth points	
converting	766
working with	753
smoothing	
brush controls	390
display of objects	842
Impasto	472
objects when zooming	67
selections	562
snapping	
guides to rulers	197
items to grid	199
items to guides	197
Soft Light composite method	515
Soft Light merge mode	339
Soft Round brush tip profile	349
Soften effect	588
softening	
focus	588
selection edges	560
soft-proofing	
color management	239
color profiles	242
source, media	333
choosing for brushes	334
spacing	
brush dabs in a stroke	346
images from Image Hose	439
lines of text	781
text characters	781
Spacing brush controls	346
special effects	577
Sponges	293
spread, airbrush	127
squares, creating	751, 752
Static Bristle brush controls	364
Static Bristle dab type	323
storing	
images, with Image Portfolio panel	527
selections	558
Straight Line Strokes button	
drawing straight lines with	121

erasing in straight lines with	123	Woodcut	639
straight lines		surface lighting	
drawing	121	adjusting Impasto depth	475
stretching text	782	adjusting intensity and brightness	475
Stroke Jitter brush controls	385	Impasto	468, 473
Stroke Selections command		surface texture	
using with mosaics	719	applying lighting	626
Stroke settings	145	applying, to Web buttons	862
auto-painting photos with	146	creating 3D brushstrokes	616
strokes		creating embossing	621
perspective	186	creating from paper	615
perspective-guided	189	creating with paper	615
previewing	319	effects	611
resizing	340	generating from channels	623
stylus		generating from clone source	620
setting transition range	431	generating from image	619
using the fingerwheel	128	generating from layer masks	623
using with airbrushes	127	generating from pattern	620
using, vs. mouse	118	reflection maps	624
Subtract from Selection button		swapping main and additional colors	205
using	564	symmetry tools	27
Sumi-e brushes	294	T	
Surface Control effects		Tear dynamic plug-in	652
Apply Screen	628	tearing	
Color Overlay	628	layers	653
Distress	641	selections	653
Dye Concentration	632	TEMPLATE expression operator	742
Express Texture	634	templates	
Image Warp	637	creating	62
Quick Warp	637	multiuser support for	62
Serigraphy	644	opening	62
Sketch	645	saving documents as	62

temporal color palette	
choosing color with	207
displaying	207
using	206
terminology	
Painter	19
vs. that of Adobe Photoshop	831
tessellation mosaics	705, 721
changing tile color	726
coloring	721
creating	721
creating from clone	725
text	779
adding to images	779
aligning	780
blurring	783
changing path	784
choosing font	780
color	780
converting to shapes	786
curving	784
dropping	787
formatting	780
kerning	781
leading	781
opacity	783
options for	779
resizing	780
rotating	782
shadows, adding	783
size in Help window	4
skewing	782
spacing characters	781
spacing lines	781
stretching	782
text layers	482
converting	786
creating selections from	553
dropping onto canvas	787
understanding	779
Text panel	
description	39
Text tool	26
texture	133
adding lighting to	626
applying, to Web buttons	862
changing canvas	57
expressing	634
texture libraries	273
adding to	274
creating	274
deleting resources	277
importing and exporting	273
modifying display of	276
moving resources	277
removing	274
renaming resources	277
TIF files, saving RGB	79
tiles	
adjusting randomness in mosaics	712
color for mosaics	711
creating 3D	717
creating using fractal patterns	861
custom	597
deselecting in mosaics	710
dimensions	712
editing patterns	685
filling mosaic with	716

filling selections with	719	orientation	840
pattern fills	678	repositioning	30
removing from mosaics	709	using flyouts	29
rendering into masks	717	tools	
re-rendering	719	accessing from flyouts	29
selecting for mosaics	709	changing toolbox layout	29, 30
selecting in mosaics	710	comparing vs. Adobe Photoshop	832
using to create seamless patterns	685	Corel Painter	24
tiling		resetting default	31
clones	168	resetting default settings	31
images	597	tracing	
Tinting brushes	294	clone source	151
tip profiles		tracing paper	
Hard Media	429	cloning images with	151
Tonal Control effects		disabling	153
Adjusting Selected Colors	261	enabling	153
Brightness/Contrast	251	opacity, changing	153
Equalize	264	outlining images with	151
Match Palette	266	using with movies	798
Negative	267	viewing images	151
Posterize	268	Transform tool	25, 545
Video Legal Colors	269	distorting perspective in selections with	571
tone		distorting selections with	571
darkening	270	keyboard shortcuts for	103
lightening	270	moving selections with	566
toolbox		rotating selections with	569
changing layout	29, 30	scaling selections with	568
description	24	setting reference point with	566
displaying	28	skewing selections with	570
exploring	24	transforming duplicates with	567
keyboard shortcuts for	91	transformations	543
moving	29	applying when sampling images	165
opening or closing	29	cancelling	572
		distorting selections	570

duplicating selections	567	transparent GIFs, creating	850
locked layers	497	troubleshooting brushstrokes	131
moving selections	566	two-color brushstrokes, creating	209
reference point, setting	565	two-point gradients, creating	700
rotating selections	568	Type tool	833
sampling	174	U	
scaling selections	568	Underpainting panel	38
skewing selections	570	using	141
when cloning	165	underpaintings	141
transforming		adding edge effects	143
duplicated shapes	773	cloning	144
layer groups	495	creating	142
layers	495	matching color and tone	143
selections	565	methods for creating	142
selections across layers	546	saving settings as presets	143
transparency		undoing	
creating layer masks from	520	brushstrokes	122
preserving on layers	507	fills	232
transparency masks		setting levels	841
adding to selections	553	unit of measure	
copying between layers	522	changing	57
intersecting with selections	553	for rulers, setting	195
selecting, from Layers panel	522	setting	840
subtracting from selections	553	Universal Jitter, (see Jitter controls)	11
		unlocking	
		guides	197
		layers	499
		updating	
		software	839

UPDOWN expression operator	744
UPTO expression operator	741

V

value	
adjusting	258
Value slider	261
variants	
Hard Media	427
Jitter	407
vector shape layers	481
video	789
applying legal colors	269
importing	794
Video Legal Colors effect	269
View Mode selector	28
viewing	
document window	62
full-screen document window	62
viewing modes	62
choosing default	840
switching	63
toggling	63

W

Wacom	
enabling Multi-Touch	839
Wacom Intuos	
fingerwheel	119
support for	82
using airbrush wheel	83

using Expression with	82
using Min Size with	82

Wacom Intuos 5	
Multi-touch	83

warp expressions	
color, defining	735
defining	733

warping	
clones	173
images	637

Water brush controls	373
----------------------------	-----

Watercolor	
description	411

watercolor	
choosing variants for flow maps	421
effects	411
flow maps	419

Watercolor brush tip profile	348
------------------------------------	-----

Watercolor brushes	295
choosing variants	415
customizing variants	415
using	414
using Water controls	415
using, with paper textures	413

Watercolor layers	482
creating	412, 486
transferring canvas to	412
using	412
wetting	413

weave libraries	45, 273
adding to	274
creating	274

deleting resources	277
importing and exporting	273
modifying display of	276
moving resources	277
removing	274
renaming resources	277
Weave Selector, accessing	29
weaves	727
applying	727
color sets, displaying	729
creating patterns from	730
editing	729
expression operators for	737
filling channels with	540
saving	729
scale, adjusting	729
thickness, adjusting	729
tie-ups	736
warp expressions, defining	733
warp expressions, defining color for ...	735
weft expressions, defining	733
weft expressions, defining color for	735
Weaves library panel	36
Weaving Pattern Expression Language ..	737
Web animations	809
Web buttons	
adding shadows to	862
applying 3D techniques to	861
applying surface texture to	862
creating	861
indicating rollover states	863
using Bevel World plug-in for	862
using Impasto feature on	862
Web features	847
Web graphics	
color reduction in	852
GIF files	850
image maps	855
Web page backgrounds	858
controlling color in	859
creating fractal pattern tiles	861
designing	858
using tiled	859
Web-based resources	5
Web-friendly brushes	849
Web-safe colors	847
Wedge brush tip profile	349
weft expressions	
color, defining	735
defining	733
Well brush controls	386
Wet brush method	332
wet fringe, adjusting	417
wetting Watercolor layers	413
What's new X3	9
features	9
Window menu	
keyboard shortcuts for commands	97
Windows commands	2
Woodcut effect	639
workflows, painting	
starting with a photo	108

starting with a sketch	109
starting with blank canvas	110
workspace tour	19
for Adobe Photoshop users	49
workspaces	
components of	19
creating	46
creating and deleting	46
customizing	46
exporting	47
importing	47
importing and exporting	46
importing legacy	46
opening	47
preferences for	840
restoring Painter default	48
reverting to default	47

X

X and Y coordinates

using to navigate an image	63
viewing	32

Z

Zoom Blur effect	590
------------------------	-----

Zoom tool	212
-----------------	-----

zooming

drawing speed	67
high quality display	67
images	63, 65
in	66
out	66
to fit screen	67
to specific magnification levels	67