

# Lightroom Mobile

REFERENCE GUIDE

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# TOOLS: WHEN & HOW TO USE THEM

## LIGHT

**Exposure** - Use the Exposure slider to adjust the overall brightness of the image. Increase exposure to brighten a dark image and decrease exposure to darken a bright image.

**Contrast** - Adjust the Contrast slider to enhance the difference between the light and dark areas in your image. Increasing contrast can make the image pop, while reducing contrast can create a softer look.

**Highlights** - Use the Highlights slider to recover or reduce the brightness in the highlight areas. Lowering highlights can help in reducing any overexposed parts of the image.

**Shadows** - Adjust the Shadows slider to recover or enhance details in the darker areas of the image. Increasing shadows can bring out more details in the shadows.

**Whites** - Fine-tune the brightest points in the image using the Whites slider. Adjust this to set the appropriate limits for the bright areas.

**Blacks** - Fine-tune the darkest points in the image using the Blacks slider. Adjust this to set the appropriate limits for the dark areas.

## COLOR

**Temp** - The temperature slider helps in adjusting the warmth or coolness of the overall image. Moving towards the warmer side (yellow/orange) enhances warmth in the image, while moving towards the cooler side (blue) imparts a cooler tone.

**Tint** - The tint slider helps in correcting unwanted green or magenta color casts in your image, particularly noticeable in skin tones or neutral areas.

**Vibrance** - Use the Vibrance slider to adjust the intensity of the less saturated colors in the image without oversaturating the already saturated colors. It's great for enhancing the overall color richness while protecting skin tones.

**Saturation** - Adjust the Saturation slider to control the intensity of all colors in the image. Increasing saturation makes the colors more vibrant, while decreasing it makes the colors more muted.

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## EFFECTS

**Texture** - Use the Texture slider to enhance the fine details and textures in your image without affecting larger elements. This is particularly useful for landscapes, textures, or portraits to bring out finer details in skin, hair, or backgrounds. By reducing the texture you can help soften skin.

**Clarity** - Use the Clarity slider to enhance mid-tone contrast, making the image appear sharper and more detailed. It's effective for landscapes, architectural shots, or any image where you want to emphasize textures.

**Dehaze** - Use the Dehaze slider to reduce the effects of haze or fog in your image, making distant objects clearer and the overall scene more defined.

**Grain** - Grain can add a film-like texture to your digital photos, giving them a more organic and artistic feel.

## DETAIL

**Sharpening** - Use sharpening to enhance the overall sharpness of images that appear soft or slightly blurry, either due to camera shake or other factors during the capture.

**Noise Reduction** - Apply noise reduction to images shot at with less than ideal lighting situations, as these images tend to have more noticeable noise. Noise is especially prevalent in low-light conditions when you've raised the exposure of the image.