Printing

Assigning (**targeting) an image's highlight and shadow values is necessary** because **most output devices (usually printing presses) cannot print detail in the blackest shadow values (near level 0) or the whitest highlight values (near level 255).**

Specifying the minimum shadow level and maximum highlight level helps to bring the important shadow and highlight details **within the gamut of the output** device. For instance, a typical printing press might not be able to hold a dot smaller than 5%,

If you are printing an image on a desktop printer and your system is color-managed, ***you don't need to set target values.*** *The Photoshop color management system automatically makes adjustments to the image you see on the screen so that it prints properly on your profiled desktop printer.*

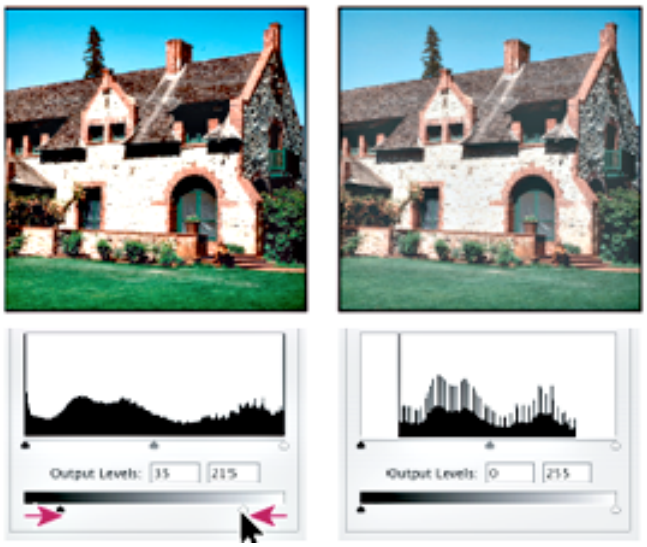
Using Levels to preserve (target) highlight and shadow details for printing

1) Levels > Output Levels sliders let you set the shadow and highlight levels to compress the image into a range less than 0 to 255, assuming you know the press characteristics.

Example: suppose there are important image details in the highlights with a value of 245, and the printing press that you're using won't hold a dot smaller than 5%.

2) You can pull the highlight slider to **level 242 (which is a 5% dot on the press)** to shift the highlight detail from 245 to 242. Now, the highlight detail will safely print on that press.

Generally, it is not a good idea to use the Output Levels sliders to target images with specular highlights. Your specular highlight will look gray rather than blow out to pure white.
Use the highlight eyedropper for images with specular highlights.



Resolution for commercial printing
First Review Half-tones
Screen frequency
Newspapers 75 lpi
Magazines 150 lpi
Art books 225 lpi
Resolution is calculated based on screen frequency
What is the best? about 2 to 2.5 x screen frequency

Choose Image > Image Size.
Click Auto

For Screen, enter the screen frequency for the output device. The screen value is used only to calculate the image resolution, not to set the screen for printing. *To specify the halftone screen ruling for printing, you must use the Halftone Screens dialog box, accessible through the Print command.*

For Quality, select an option:

Draft Produces a resolution that is the same as the screen frequency (no lower than 72 pixels per in.

Good Produces a resolution 1.5 times the screen frequency.

Best Produces a resolution 2 times the screen frequency.

Printing with Color Management

If you are serious about printing, you will have downloaded and installed a printer profile that can adjust the output for a particular printer. See the options in the PS Print dialog box.