

Photoshop Blending Options Cheat Sheet

For the sake of this example we'll be using two different images to clearly illustrate the blending options!

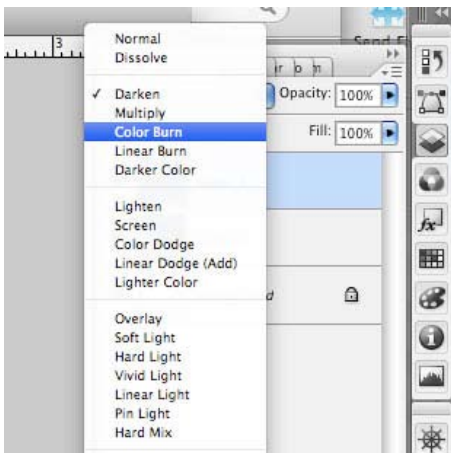


Image 1: A simple tree!



Image 2: A Hot Air Balloon.

One by one, we will go through each blending option. Without moving the images or changing the placement. Some results may be hideous, but the purpose of this exercise is to provide you with a visual example of each of the blending options located in this palette.





Darken: Darkens the areas that overlap.



Multiply: Combines the hues of the overlapping images.



Color Burn: Accentuates the brighter areas of the photos.



Linear Burn: Accentuates and darkens the lighter areas.



Darker Color: Shows the darkest common color in both images.



Lighten: Overlaying parts of the images are lightened and washed-out.



Screen: Similar to the "Lighten" mode, but creates a brighter sheen.



Color Dodge: Still brighter than the "Screen" mode.



Linear Dodge: Washed out further.



Lighter Color: Removes the darker images within the composition.



Overlay: The top image is lightly displayed over the image.



Soft Light: Similar to the "Overlay" mode except lighter.



Hard Light: Shows the drastic difference between the top layer images.



Vivid Light: Colors are show in their brightest hues.



Linear Light: Brighter lights colors on the top layer.



Pin Light: Removes and combines similiar colors between the layers.



Hard Mix: Colors are combined and then exaggerated.



Difference: Great for creating mystifying night scenes.



Exclusion: The inverse of the difference mode.



Hue: Breaks the composition down into basic colors.



Saturation: Determines the vividness of the composition's colors.



Color: Changes color below the top image to reflect the image's hues.



Luminosity: Creates a dark, yet vibrant color layer on the bottom image.