

STATE
LIBRARY
QUEENSLAND

Welcome

- Check in and get set up on a computer. The password is edgeuser (all lowercase)
- Please ensure that you have already signed up for an Adobe Account at <https://account.adobe.com> – you will need this to access Adobe programs.

STATE
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QUEENSLAND



Creative workshop series

Design your own Tarot cards



Acknowledgement of country

We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their continuing connection to land and as custodians of stories for millennia.

We respectfully acknowledge the land on which we all meet today, and pay our respects to elders past, present and emerging.

Health & Safety

- Exit points
- Lab Risk Assessments
- Safe operating procedures



Workshop Overview

Two part series

Workshop 1

- Introduce you to the concept of Tarot in the context of Dearly Departed.
- Adobe Photoshop and illustrator
- Guide you through a process of concept development and design to get you started on your tarot journey
- Continue your designs outside of the workshop and make choices about printing approaches

Workshop 2

- Transfer our designs to InDesign
- Learn how to set up print files for a digital printer
- Create your own personalized display approach for your Tarot cards.

- Three Card Spread -

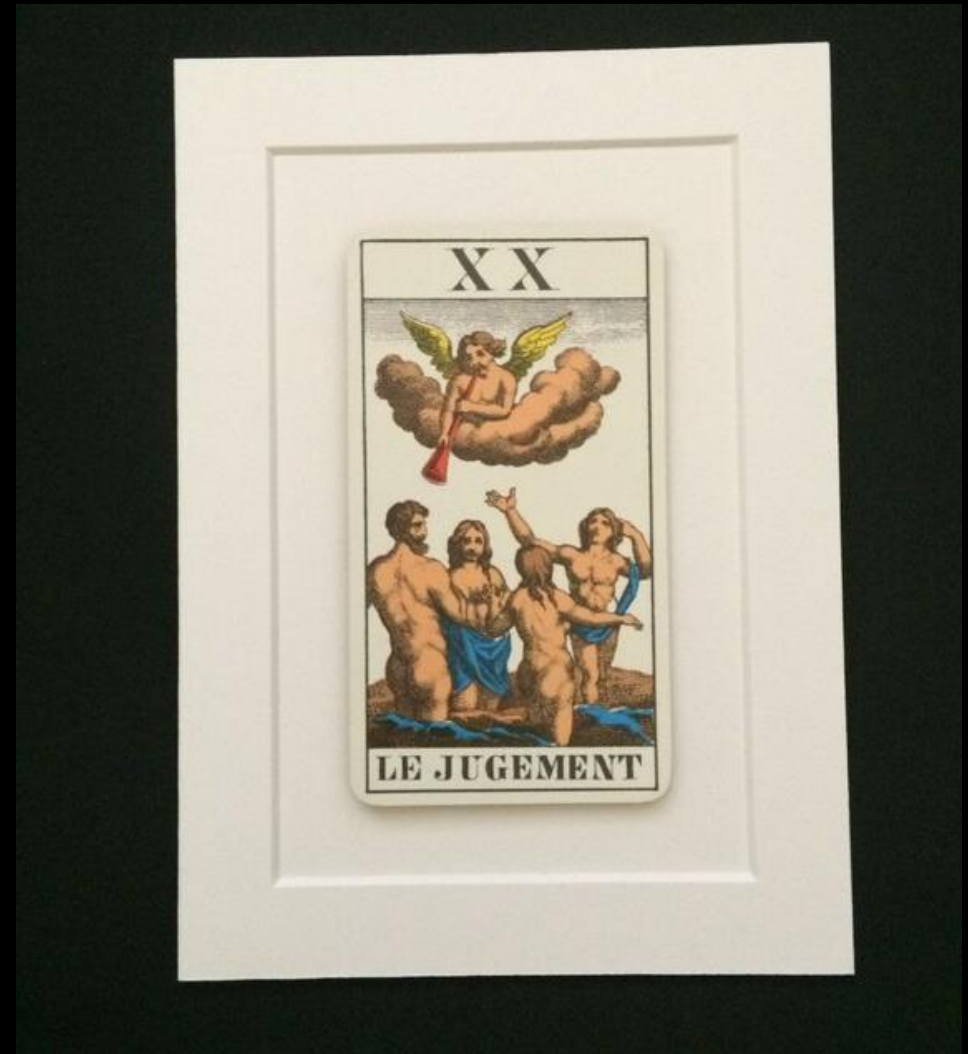


What you'll create

You will create 3 tarot cards that capture three key moments, movements or framing for your life journey.

- Past, present, future
- Challenge, Opportunity, Outcome
- Three items or ideas to carry with you
- Three phases

Outcomes



Today

3 movements / moments

1

Framing and self reflection

Introduction to tarot cards,
and key principles of
design.

Research into the visual
language that most
interests you.

Guided self reflection
activities

2

Digital tools

Introduction to two digital
programs to give you tools
to create your cards

- Photoshop
- Illustrator

3

Regroup and planning

Refining your design
approach and direction

Feedback and consultation

Setting goals for session 2

Our tools



Photoshop

For raster image editing, photo manipulation, and digital art, allowing users to edit, enhance, and create complex visuals using pixels.

Use this if you are interested in collage, using existing images, more visual pictorial design



Illustrator

creating **vector-based artwork**, such as logos, illustrations, typography, and marketing assets, that can scale infinitely without losing quality.

Good for line work, logos, artworks, icons and typography



InDesign

Desktop publishing software used to design and lay out complex, multi-page documents for both print and digital media. It is primarily used for creating books, magazines, brochures, flyers, interactive PDFs, and newspapers, offering precise control over typography and layout.

(session 2)

Framing and self reflection

Movement 1

DEPARTED

death in life



Social and emotional wellbeing

This workshop will reference objects and concepts associated with death and dying.

These can evoke emotions, memories, or personal reflections. You are encouraged to take breaks whenever needed in the workshop, should you need to take some time for yourself.

The QR code to the right contains information about services that offer free and confidential non-urgent support.



<https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/support>



DEARLY DEPARTED

Death is a universal experience. It will come to us all. Yet the way we confront, discuss, experience and ultimately reckon with death, and the realities of dying, varies enormously. Culturally diverse traditions and practices around death offer unique insights into how communities around the world honour and mourn their loved ones, shaping vastly different experiences and understandings of life's final chapter.

Throughout the 20th century, death became a quiet taboo; something rarely spoken of, despite touching every life. Positioned at the powerful intersection of history, art and emotion, *Dearly Departed* encourages audiences to reflect on what it means to live well, die well and honour those who came before us. It reframes death not as an ending, but as a profound and enduring part of Queensland's living story.

Innovative, accessible, and deeply human, *Dearly Departed: death in life* invites visitors into a bold exploration of mortality across Queensland's past, present and future. Through rich historical insight, evocative artistic interpretation and interactive design, the exhibition sparks meaningful conversation about life, death and the memories we hold.

The Channelled Galaxy Oracle
2023
Sharne Young

A 44-card oracle deck designed by Sharne Young. It features a collection of channelled short stories and conversations from all over the Galaxy, written by Sharne and her mother, Diane Young. The stories come from the past, the future, and the present and are channelled from ancient memory, visitations from Spirit or from astral experiences in other dimensions and timelines. The stories are channelled divinations with hidden messages of hope, healing and insight for humanity.



What are Tarot?

Tarot first known as *trionfi* and later as **tarocchi** or **tarocks**) is a set of playing cards used in tarot games and in fortune-telling or divination. From at least the mid-15th century, the tarot was used to play trick-taking card games such as Tarochchini. From their Italian roots, tarot games spread to most of Europe, evolving into new forms including German Grosstarok and modern examples such as French tarot and Austrian Konigrufen.

The tarot consists of 78 cards, 22 triumph or 'Major Arcana' cards and 56 pip or 'Minor Arcana' cards. The Major Arcana includes: archetypal figures – the Emperor, the Devil and the Fool; astrological elements – the Sun, Moon, and Star; and other eclectic symbols such as Strength, the Tower and Death.

- **Major Arcana** (22 cards)
- **Minor Arcana** (56 cards)
- **Court cards**

Rather than using the French suits of spades, clubs, hearts and diamonds that are more commonly known in England, tarot cards use the Italian suits of swords, cups, coins, and batons or wands. In tarot today, the suits are understood to represent aspects of life or the four elements – swords (thoughts or air), cups (emotions or water), coins/pentacles (material aspects or earth), and batons/wands (actions or fire). It is possible that they once represented classes of society – aristocracy, clergy, merchants and peasants respectively.



History of Tarot

The elusive origin of tarot has been variously traced back to India, Egypt, and to the invention of papermaking and playing cards in China and Korea in the early 12th century. It was not until the 15th century that tarot entered Europe, most likely through the ports of Venice at the height of maritime trade. Tarot, like other card games, was a product of cross-cultural exchange as they were used by merchants, traders, and seafarers seeking a form of entertainment on their long voyages.

Amongst the oldest surviving tarot cards are four rare 15th century hand-painted and gilded Italian tarot cards from the V&A's collection.



Tarot evolution



The artist Isa Beniston's Gentle Thrills Tarot deck. Courtesy of Gentle Thrills

The search for meaning and direction, it seems, has never gone out of style and feels especially urgent at present. And even if you don't believe in the cards, they do seem to possess an imaginative power that, amid so much uncertainty, can be hard to access in ourselves. Who wouldn't welcome any kind of indication as to where we may be headed right about now?

New York Times 2025



Fortunes of the Forest
2017
Caitlin Franzmann

Ecodivination



‘Fortunes of the Forest’ is a deck of 40 divination cards created during Caitlin’s six-month artist residency at Karawatha Forest Discovery Centre, Brisbane in 2017. Each card depicts an image of a plant, insect or mineral found in Karawatha Forest photographed by Man Cheung.

The cards and interpretations highlight unique qualities of the forest ecosystems, interweaving ethnobotanical, biological, and spiritual stories to guide the reader. Since 2017, Caitlin has performed intimate one-on-one and group readings nationally and internationally and has been joined by dancer Amaara Raheem and Indigenous legal scholar Dr. Christine Black to extend the readings into movement scores, storytelling, conversation and text.

Core design principles

Composition of a card design

The arrangement of visual elements in a tarot card is crucial for its overall aesthetic and impact. Composition refers to how the different components are positioned and balanced within the card's frame. A well-designed tarot card not only communicates its intended message but also provides meaningful insights.

Tarot cards draw on the elements of design.

The Elements of Design

(the tools to make art)

Line		Horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, dotted, broken thick, thin.
Shape		2D (two dimensional)/ flat Geometric (square, circle, oval, triangle) Organic (all other shapes)
Form		3D (three dimensional), Geometric (cube, sphere, cone), Organic (all other forms such as: people, animals, tables, chairs, etc).
Colour		Refers to the wavelengths of light. Refers to hue (name), value (lightness/darkness), intensity (saturation, or amount of pigment), and temperature (warm and cool). Relates to tint, tone and shade.
Value		The lightness or darkness of an image (or part of an image).
Texture		The feel, appearance, thickness, or stickiness of a surface (for example: smooth, rough, silky, furry).
Space		The area around, within, or between images or parts of an image (relates to perspective). Positive and negative space.



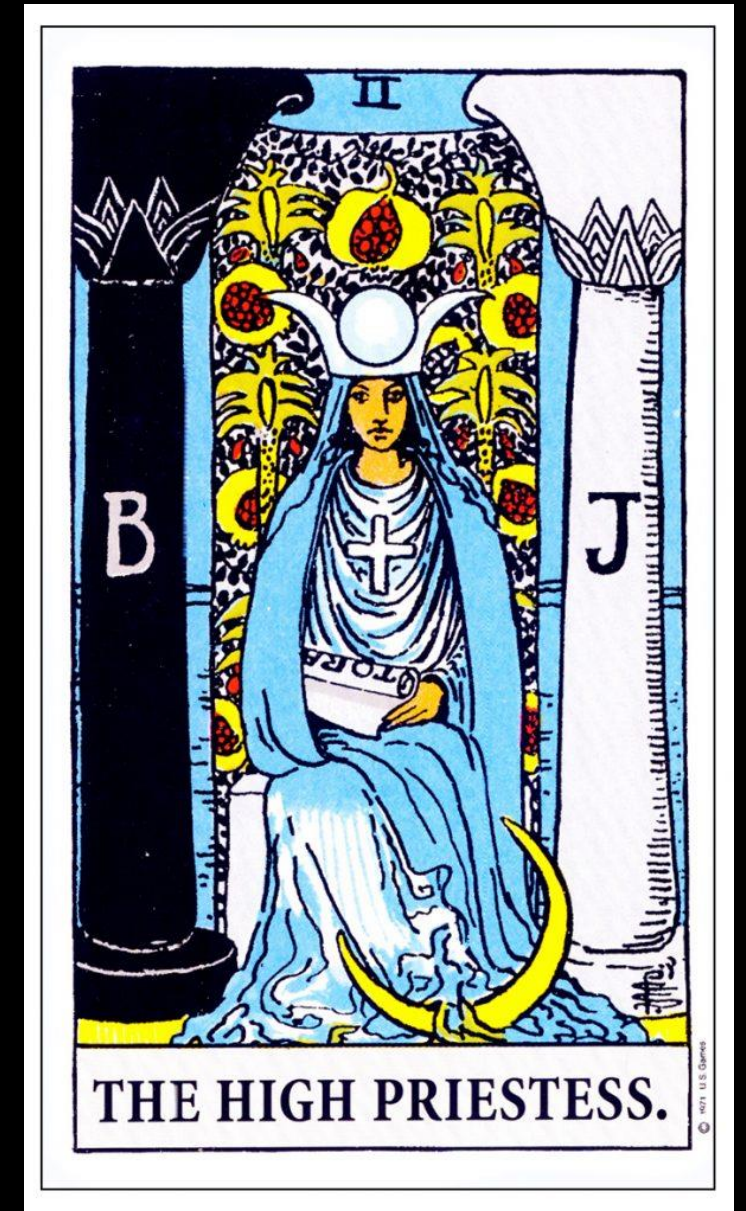
Core design principles

Axes: Centre Line and Rule of Thirds

Axes are invisible lines that divide a composition based on key geometric points. In any design, the primary axes include the vertical and horizontal centre lines, which intersect at the midpoint of the surface, ensuring an even distribution of elements.

Additional axes are drawn through areas that divide the surface into thirds and along the diagonals connecting the corners. In tarot art, where the format tends to be narrow and elongated, it's common to align significant symbols along a central axis.

Many tarot card compositions utilize slender, vertically oriented frames with a figure centred on this axis. A classic example is the High Priestess tarot card, which features a central figure closely aligned with the vertical axis.



Core design principles

Positive and Negative Space

Positive space refers to the areas occupied by objects or figures, while negative space encompasses the empty regions surrounding them. In tarot art, effective use of negative space helps to maintain clarity and focus, ensuring the tarot reader can easily understand the card's message. Incorporating gaps, openings, and areas for the eye to rest within a composition can significantly enhance the visual impact.



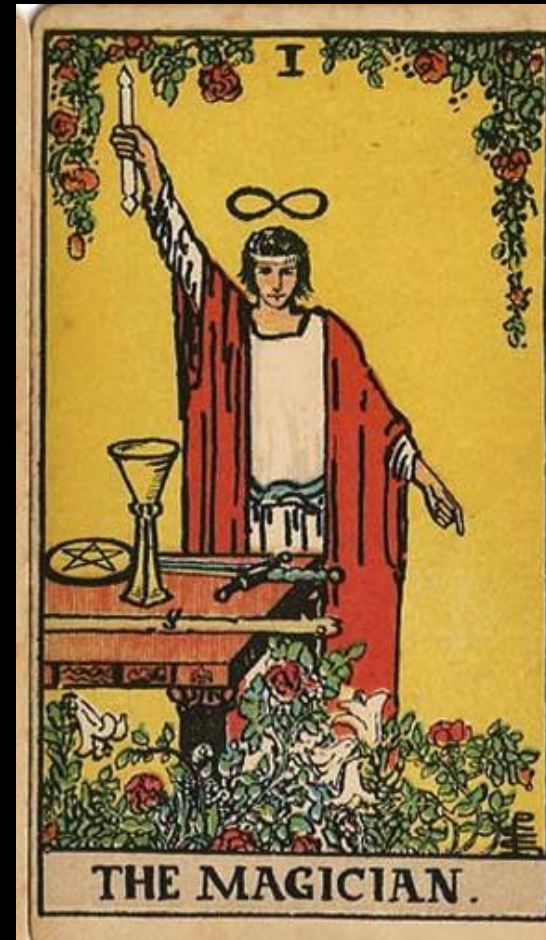
Core design principles

Space and Geometry

The underlying geometry of a composition can add depth and complexity, enhancing the appeal of a seemingly flat, two-dimensional axis.

Diagonals and triangles inject energy and movement, while curves and arches create a sense of harmony and balance. Squares and rectangles evoke stability, and circles and ovals symbolize completeness.

In tarot art, these geometric shapes play a crucial role in storytelling and guiding the viewer's attention. The triangular arrangement is particularly common, as it conveys motion and suggests action—themes that align with the broader concepts of change and relationships in many tarot decks.



Core design principles

Perspective

"Distance" in composition refers to the perceived proximity or remoteness of objects from the viewer's perspective.

The foreground contains elements that seem closest and most immediately visible, while the background consists of those appearing farther away. The midground includes anything between the foreground and background.

Tarot card artists use this sense of distance to create the illusion of depth and space, as seen in the Judgment tarot card, where there's a clear distinction between the foreground and background. Some cards embrace pronounced depth, while others keep all elements on the same plane, demonstrating a flatter perspective.

These choices are deliberate and require careful thought during the design process to ensure they align with the intended narrative and visual impact.



FOUR OF PENTACLES



SIX OF SWORDS

What makes an effective design?

- Symbolism
- Readability
- Strong silhouette

Different visual tarot styles



Traditional

Consists of a 78 card deck divided into Major (22) and Minor (56) Arcana.

The most popular traditional deck is the 1910 Rider-Waith-Smith. Key suits include Wands, Cups, Swords and Pentacles



Contemporary

These cards reimagine traditional symbolism for modern life, featuring diverse, and often minimalist artwork focused on self-discovery rather than purely fortune-telling,



Abstract

These decks use non-representational art – geometric shapes, colour fields, and surrealist forms rather than traditional figures to evoke intuitive, psychological and emotional interpretations

Activity

Take 10 minutes

Search the web for examples of different tarot decks and designs to find what style speaks to you the most.

Experiment with googling variations of:

‘Traditional tarot cards’

‘Contemporary tarot cards’

‘Abstract tarot cards’

Find three examples to share that show aesthetic direction, design principles, or concepts that you are interested in exploring in your card design.

Your design task

You will create and print three tarot cards that capture three key moments, movements or framing for your life journey. These prompts/framing could include:

- Past, present, future
- Challenge, Opportunity, Outcome
- Three items or ideas to carry with you
- Three phases of life you will /have moved through
- Archetypes or symbols that reflect your cultural experience
- Three figures of importance in your life

Reflective activity – Step 1

Journey and moments mapping

Draw a map of your key major moments and turning points in life (that you are happy to share, mark, map out).

You could consider:

- Places of importance
- Moments of importance
- People of importance
- Values that emerged from experiences

Anything else that arises as important for your journey



Symbolism

Traditional symbolism forms in Tarot



TeachMeTarot website

General symbolism within the
Tarot

<https://teachmetarot.com/part-1-minor-arcana/lesson-3/symbolism/>



Tarot Card Meanings List

Information on the meaning of
the 78 Tarot cards

<https://labyrinthos.co/blogs/tarot-card-meanings-list>

Reflective activity – Step 2

Translating ideas into imagery and symbolism

Taking moments from your journey, start to consider how you might visualize and what three key things you would like to capture in your tarot.

You will create and print three tarot cards that capture three key moments, movements or framing for your life journey. These prompts/framing could include:

- *Past, present, future*
- *Challenge, Opportunity, Outcome*
- *Three items or ideas to carry with you*
- *Three phases of life you will /have moved through*
- *Archetypes or symbols that reflect your cultural experience*
- *Three figures of importance in your life*

Digital Tools

Movement 2



ADOBE PHOTOSHOP

Setting up your card

Standard
Tarot Card



70mm

120mm

Standard
Playing Card



64mm

89mm

Set up your card file to be 76mm x 126mm (this allows for 3mm bleed around the outside of the card).

Registered at the G.P.O., Brisbane, for transmission by post as a Newspaper.

Full index page 25

The Queenslander

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

6d

Postage: Commonwealth, N.Z., New Guinea, Mandated Territories, and Fiji 2d; Britain and Ireland, 2d 4d (all see route 1d); U.S.A. 3d; Foreign Countries 6d

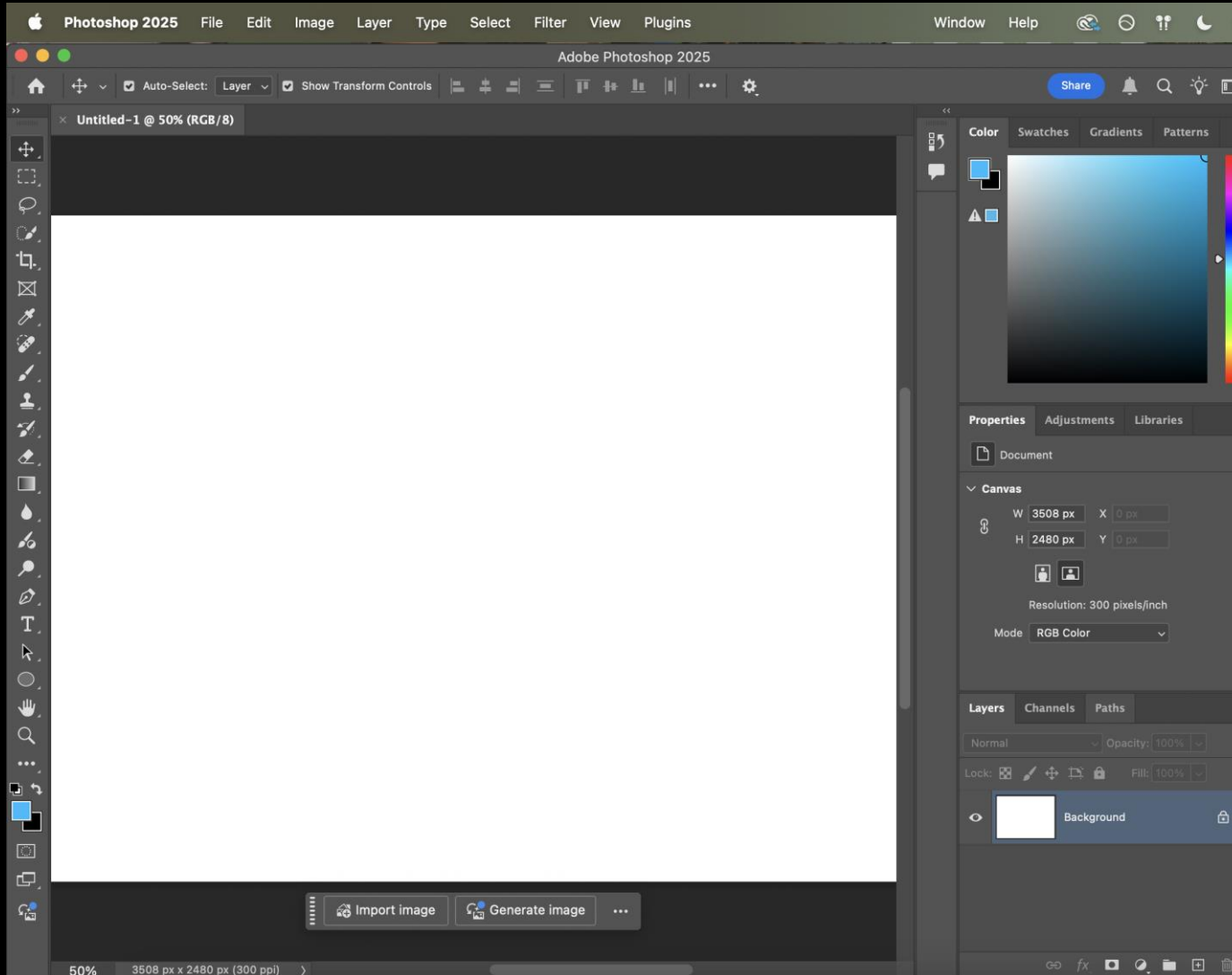
Jan. 17, 1929



The Edge - SLQ Collection

- Introduction to The Edge and its resources
- Overview of State Library of Queensland's Collection
- How you can use Collection items for research and referencing
- https://onesearch.slq.qld.gov.au/discovery/search?vid=61SLQ_INST:SLQ

Photoshop Workspace



- Introduction to the Photoshop workspace.
- Explanation of key panels: Layers, Tools, and Properties.
- Demonstration of how to navigate menus and tools.

Photoshop Workspace

Navigating the Workspace

Now that we have our files open, let's have a look at our workspace:

The Menu Bar shows the File, Edit, Image, and other menus that give you access to a variety of commands, adjustments, and panels.

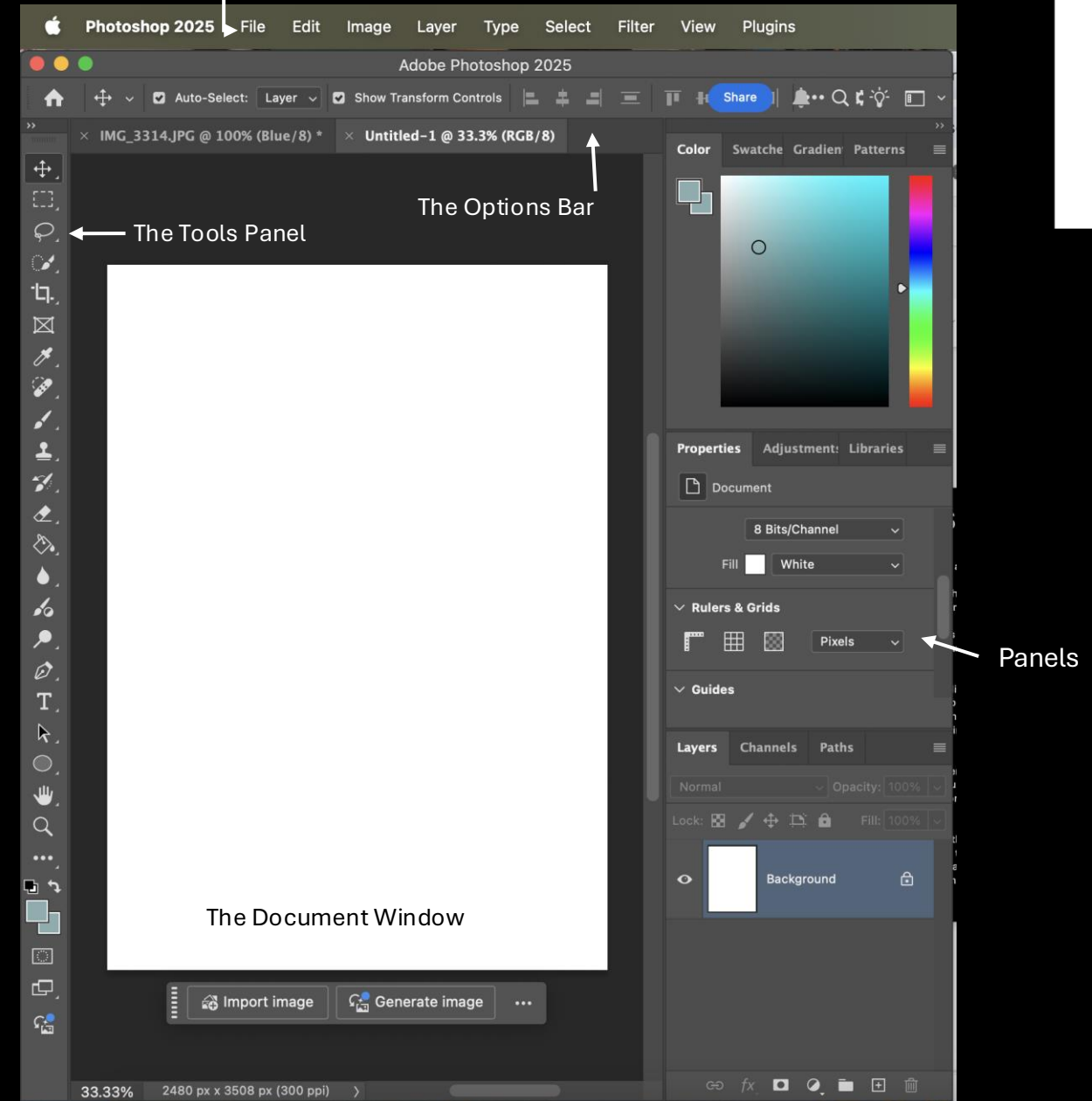
The Options bar (beneath the menu bar) displays a range of options for the tool you are currently working with. When you change tools, the options here will change.

The Tools panel (on the left) contains tools for editing images and creating artwork. Some tools show a small triangle in the bottom right-hand corner - this indicates that related tools are hidden underneath what is currently shown. To access related tools in a group by clicking and holding a tool in the panel.

Panels (on the right) include Color, Layers, Properties, and other panels that contain controls for working with images. You can find the full list of panels under the Window menu, but today we'll primarily be working with 'Layers' and 'Properties'.

The Document Window (in the middle) displays the file you're currently working on. Multiple open documents show up in tabs in the Document window. If you want, you can click and drag on a tab to separate it, so that you can view more than one document at the same time.

Menu Bar



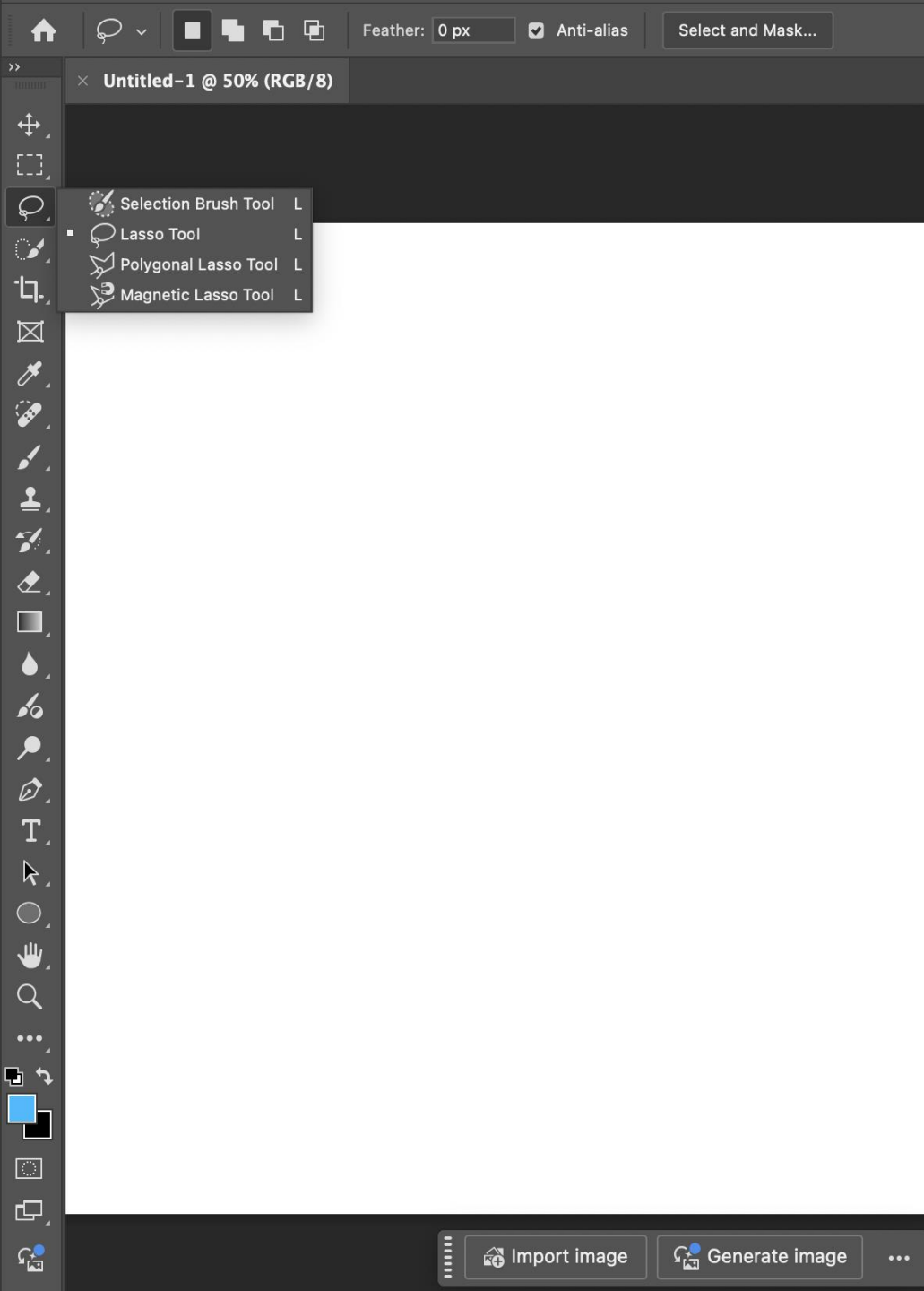
Photoshop Workspace

The menus are located at the top of the interface and house most of the Photoshop functions within them. Most of the commonly used functions can also be accessed via shortcuts as well.

- **File:** This menu houses various functions like creating, opening, saving, exporting files as well as exiting the program and bridging with other adobe software.
- **Edit:** The Edit Menu houses functions that allow you to cut, copy, past, transform content and undo actions as well as customise certain settings of Photoshop itself.
- **Image:** This menu allows you to make changes to the image and canvas properties like size and resolution. It will also let you adjust the colour mode of the whole file.
- **Layer:** This menu houses all the options that involve layers. You can add, rename, duplicate, merge, delete layers within this menu as well as more relevant functions.
- **Type:** This menu will allow the manipulation of text-based content in Photoshop and is generally greyed out unless you are working on a text layer.
- **Select:** This is the menu that has the functions to control and create selections. Most of the functions like growing, shrinking, feathering or refining selections will be greyed out until a selection is made.

Photoshop Workspace

- **Filter:** This menu houses all the various built-in filters that Photoshop already has as well as access to the filter gallery.
- **View:** This menu will allow you to change how Photoshop elements are displayed. Useful functions like zooming in and out or changing screen layouts are housed here as well as the options for showing and manipulating rulers, guidelines and grid lines.
- **Window:** The window menu houses the check list for all the toolbars you can have visible on the Photoshop interface. If the layers window or Tools windows seems to be had been toggled off, this is where you can you find them.
- **Help:** This is the menu that houses all the helpful links that aim to answer Photoshop related questions. It also has information on the Photoshop software you are using.



Basic Tools and Shortcuts

- Demonstration of essential tools: Move, Selection, Brush, Eraser, and Zoom tools.
- Explanation of shortcuts for efficiency.
- Hands-on practice with guidance.

The Toolbar

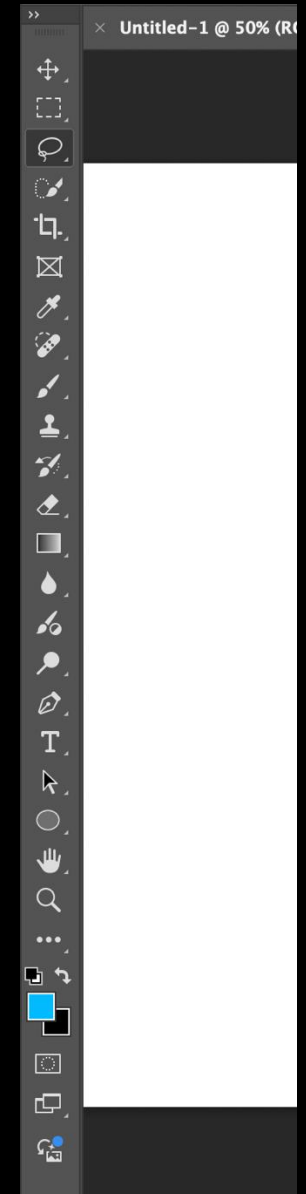
The toolbar is where all the tools live. The most common ones are brushes, eraser, selections, paint bucket and text tools. You can select them by left clicking on the buttons that represent what they do. Some tools also have a little triangle at the bottom left of their icon which means you will get extra tools if you left click and hold the button down while selecting them. Below are the explanations of a few commonly used tools with their shortcuts within brackets.

Move Tool (V): This tool allows you to move the selection or image around on the current layer. You can also access this tool by keeping the ctrl/command key pressed (will revert back to original tool after button release).

Marque Selection Tools (M): This is one of the tools to make selections. You can choose the shape of the selector.

Lasso Tool (L): This is another tool for making selections.

Brush Tool (B): This tool allows you to paint using different brush shapes. Also check the options bar for opacity, flow and brush shape options. You can bring up the brush options by right clicking on the screen while having the brush tool selected. This is also the place for importing new brushes.



The Toolbar – Continued

Eraser (E): This tool works just like the brush tool, but instead of colouring in, it will erase images in accordance with the shape of the brush selected. The different shapes can be accessed the same way as brushes, right click while having the eraser tool selected.

Paint Bucket (G): This tool allows you to fill up entire layers or selections with a certain colour or pattern.

Text Tool (T): This tool allows you to create text on your imagery. The text will be created on a separate vector layer by default. Needs to be rasterized before you can edit it certain Photoshop features. To do this, right click the layer and click Rasterize Type.

Hand Tool (H): This tool will allow you to move around your image if you are zoomed in too much or it is too big for the screen. You can also select this tool by keeping the spacebar held down (will revert back to original tool on spacebar release).

Zoom (Z): This is the tool that allows you to zoom in and out. It is set to zoom in by default but you can toggle zoom out by holding down the alt key.

Colour Boxes: These are at the bottom of the toolbar and will depict what colours you will paint with. You can change them by clicking on the boxes. **IMPORTANT:** Right clicking on the screen will bring

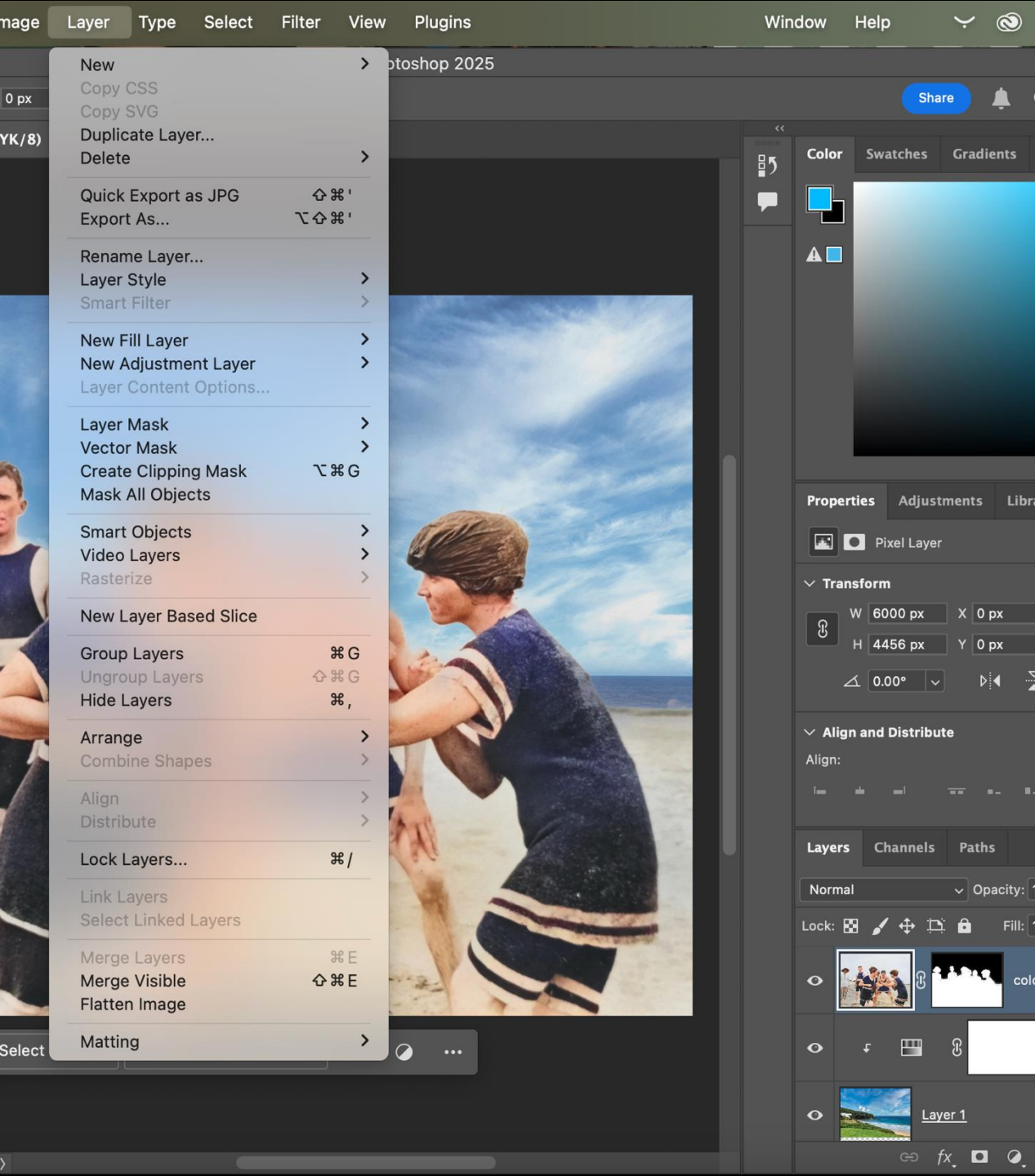


Basic Tools and Shortcuts

Here is the most popular shortcuts for both Windows and macOS

Result	Windows	macOS
Start Help	F1	Help key
Undo/Redo		F1
Cut	F2	F2
Copy	F3	F3
Paste	F4	F4
Switch to Zoom In	Control + spacebar	Command + spacebar
Switch to Zoom Out	Alt + spacebar	Option + spacebar

For a full list of all available shortcuts and customisation options check out the following website:
<https://helpx.adobe.com/au/photoshop/using/default-keyboard-shortcuts.html>

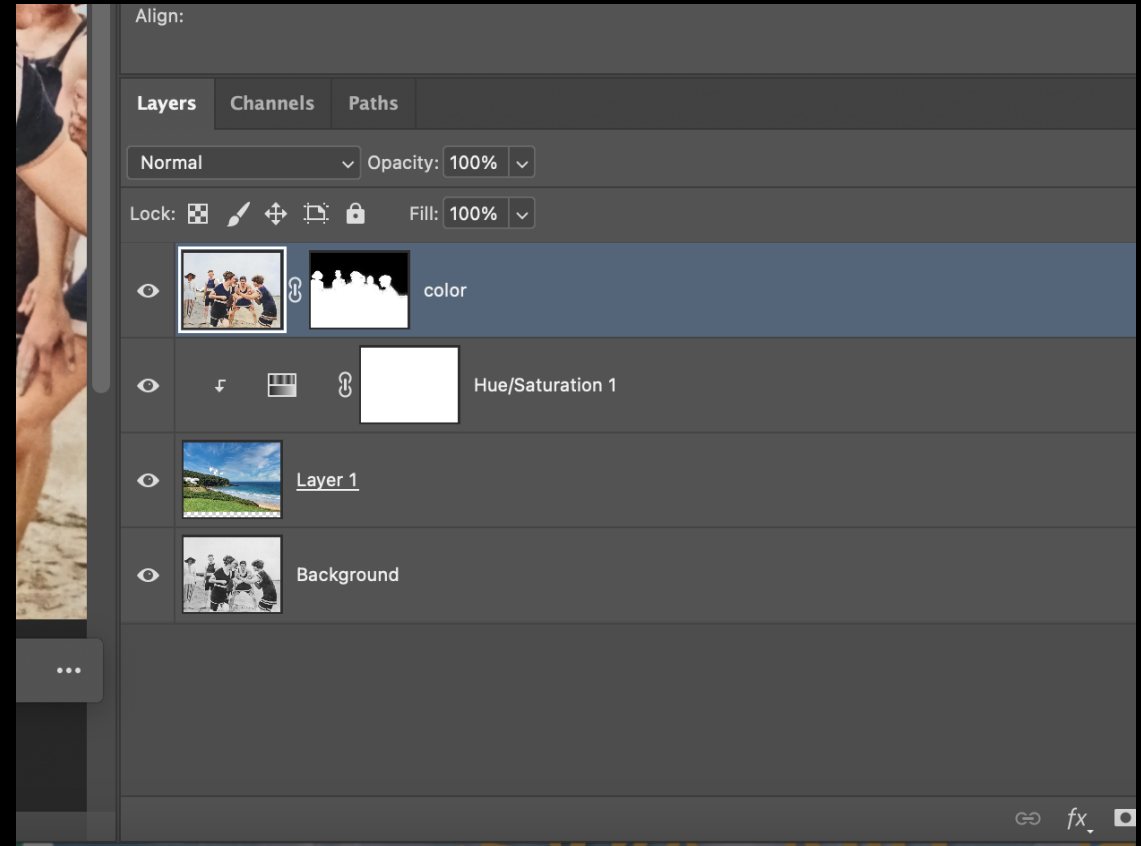


Understanding Layers

- Explanation of the importance of layers in Photoshop.
- Demonstration of how to create, edit, and organise layers.
- Hands-on practice: adding images to separate layers.

Understanding Layers

- The existence of Layers is one of the core features that makes Photoshop as amazing as it is. Layers allow for non-destructive editing and offer a range of benefits for managing image complexity without interfering with what you have already create.
- The layers are displayed under the Layer window on the interface (if it's not activated, press F7 as a shortcut or go to the Windows Menu and click Layers so it has a check next to its name).
- **IMPORTANT:** You should always be aware of the layer you are working on. The active layer will be highlighted within the layer window.



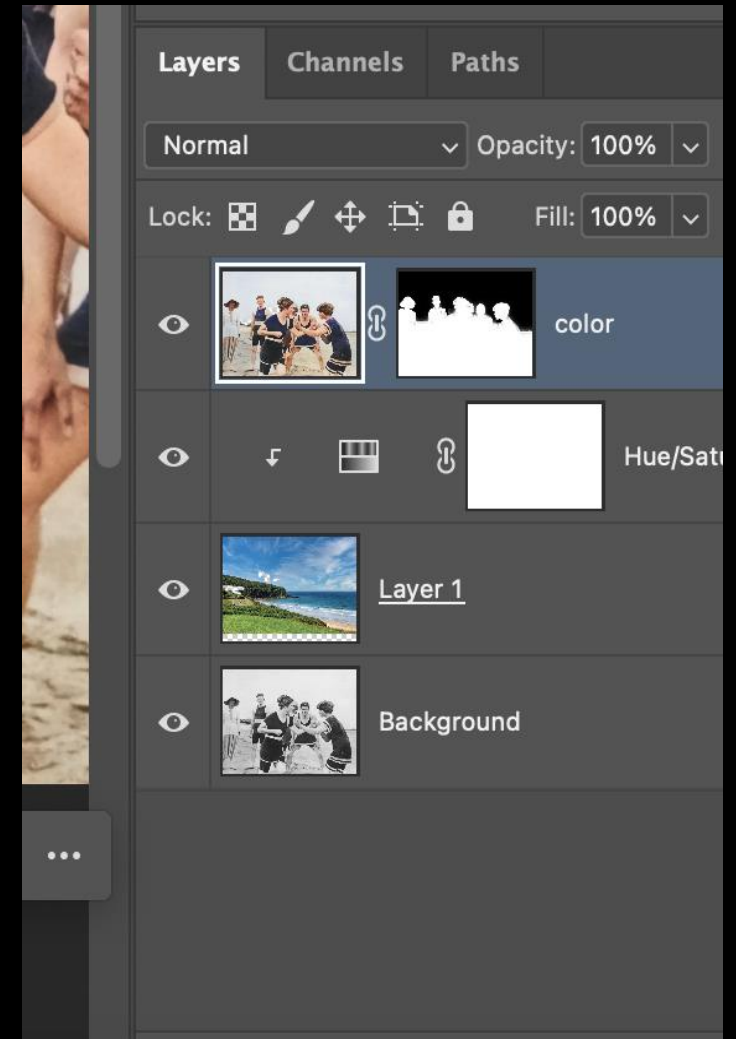
Understanding Layers

Creating a New Layer: This can be done in a few ways. Layer Menu → New → Layer (Shortcut: ctrl/command + shift + N) will create a popup where you can name it and specify some details. You can also do this by clicking the button resembling a page at the bottom of the layer window.

Reordering Layers: You can left click and drag the Layers within the layer window to reorder them above each other.

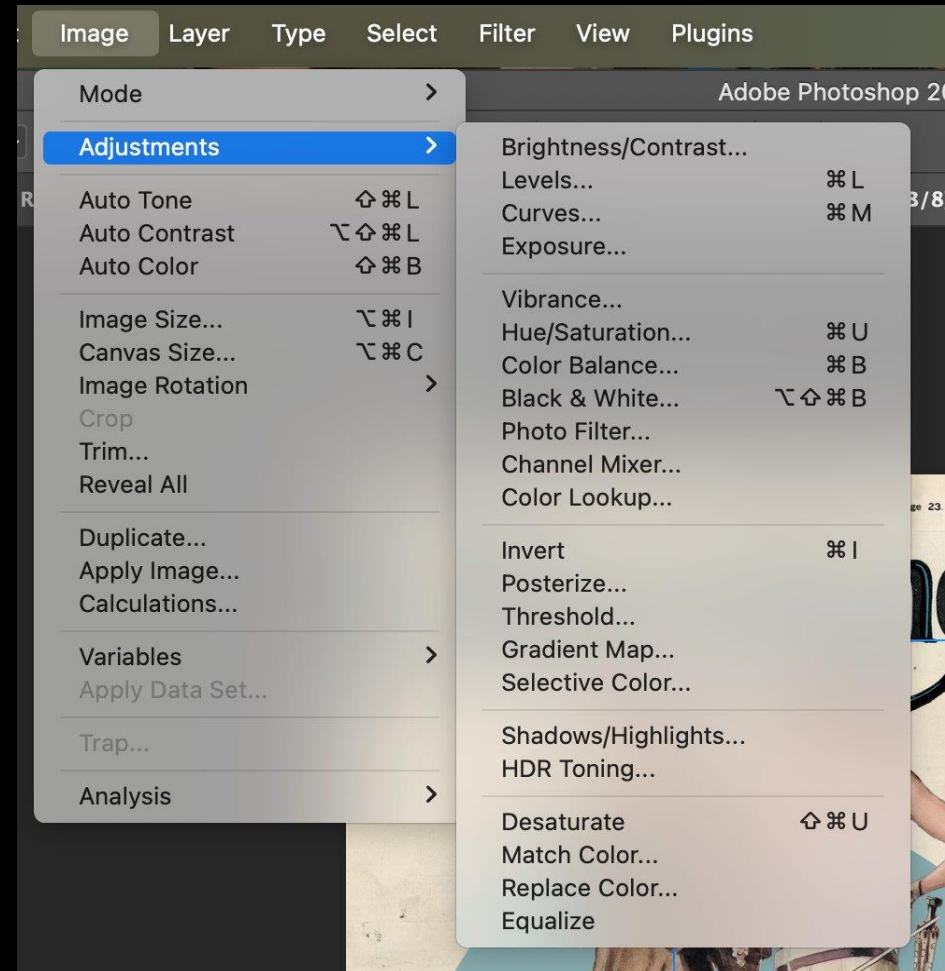
Grouping Layers: You can group layers within a folder as well. This will make editing easier if a lot of layers are necessary. To create a group, you can go to Layer Menu → New → Group or click the button that looks like a folder at the bottom of the layer window. You can then drag layers onto the folder to put them in the group. Or out of a folder to remove them from it.

Deleting Layers/Groups: You can go to Layer → Delete → Layer/Group to get rid of them. You can also drag them down to the trash bin at the bottom of the layer window. Note that there must be at least one layer in any given file, so you cannot delete the last existing layer or the group containing that layer.



Simple Edits and Adjustments

- Demonstration of basic photo editing: cropping, resizing, and color adjustments (Brightness/Contrast, Saturation, etc.).
- Hands-on practice: making adjustments to the sample images.
-



Simple Edits and Adjustments

Photoshop has several basic photo editing options to choose from.

Cropping:

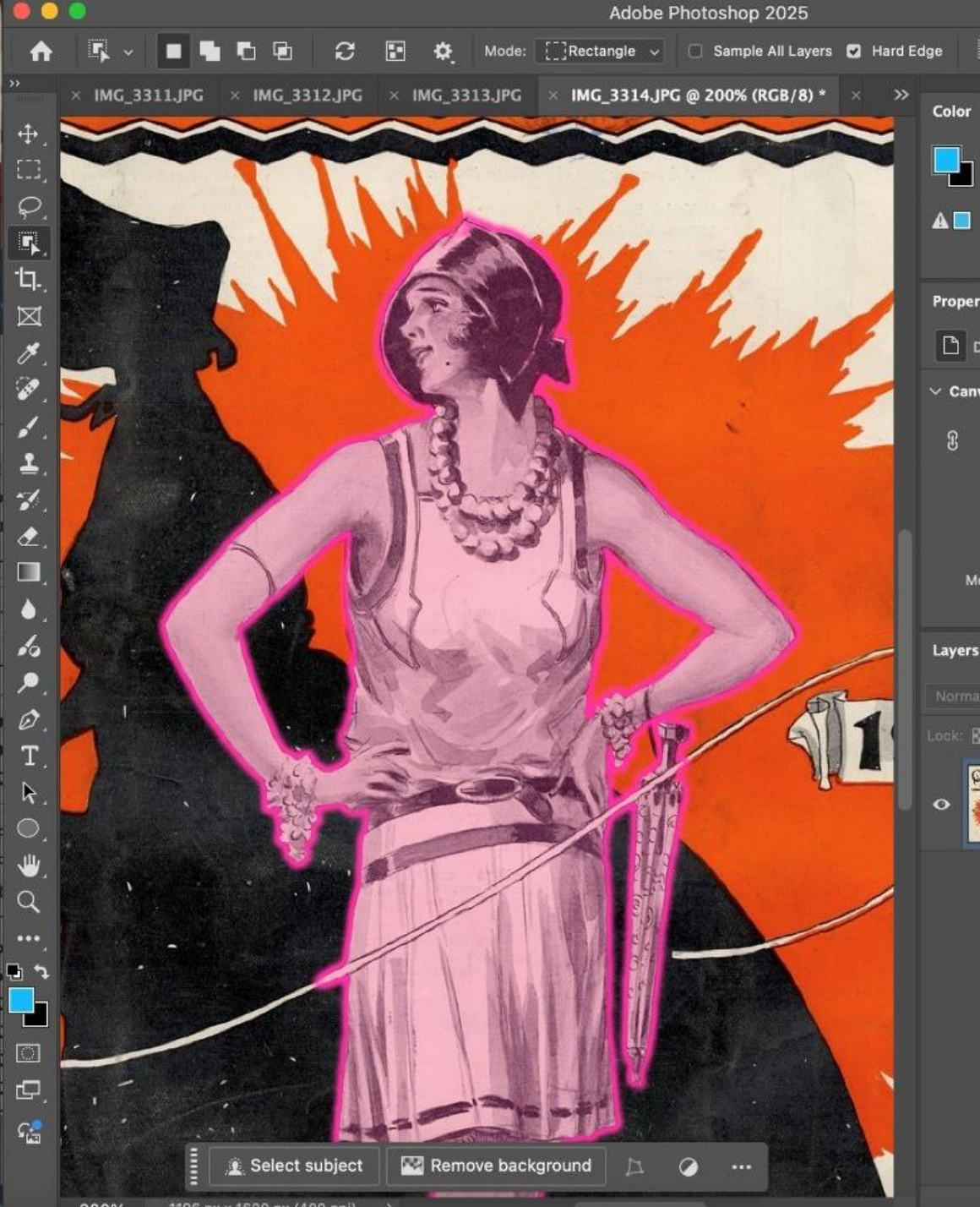
- Click on the Crop tool (C) and then you can adjust the box using the handles or arrow keys to crop to your desired size and then hit the check mark that appear in the top right of the screen.
- You can also set specific aspect ratio from the options bar.

Resizing:

- Go to Image > Image size.
- Enter the new width and height value, you can choose from pixels, inches or centimeters.
- Or selected from a pre-defined sizes in the "Fit To" drop down.
- Click OK to accept the changes.

Colour Adjustments:

- Use an adjustment layer for non-destructive editing, select this layer type when creating a new layer.
 - Levels - Alter the tonal range of an image by moving the sliders.
 - Curves – Provide more precise control over the tones of an image via a graph.
 - Hue/Saturation - Modify the colour/intensity of the hues within an image.
 - Colour balance - Edit the colour balance of an image, correct colours or balance the colour tone of the image.



Introduction to Selections and Masks

- Explanation of different selection tools: Marquee, Lasso, and Quick Selection.
- Demonstration of creating masks and non-destructive editing.
- Participants practice selecting and masking elements from images.

Introduction to Selections

The selection tool can be found in the toolbar on the left-hand side of the work plane.

-  Rectangle marquee tool - Draws square or rectangle borders
-  Elliptical marquee tool – Draw round or elliptical borders
-  Lasso tool - Allows you to draw freehand selections borders
-  Polygonal lasso tool - Multiple straight edged segments selection borders
-  Magnetic lasso tool - A selection border that automatically snaps to edges when you drag over the photo
-  Magic wand tool - Selects similar pixels of similar colour
-  Quick selection tool - Make selections based on colour and texture when you click or click and drag on an area
-  Object selection tool - Automatically selecting objects or regions in an image, like people, cars, trees, etc

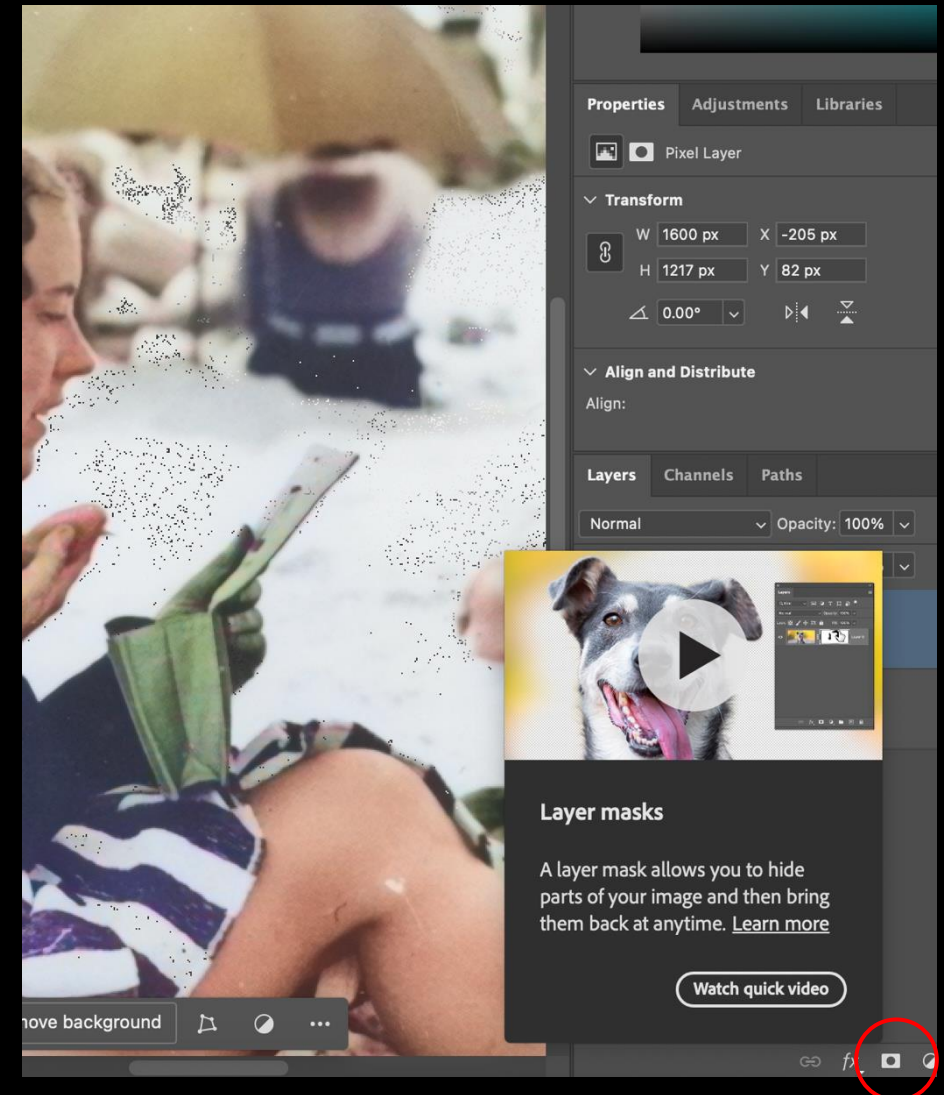
Introduction to Masks

Using masks and non-destructive editing, these ensure that the original pixels of the photo are not changed and allow for easy editing.

Masks allow you to conceal or reveal different areas of an image.

To create a mask:

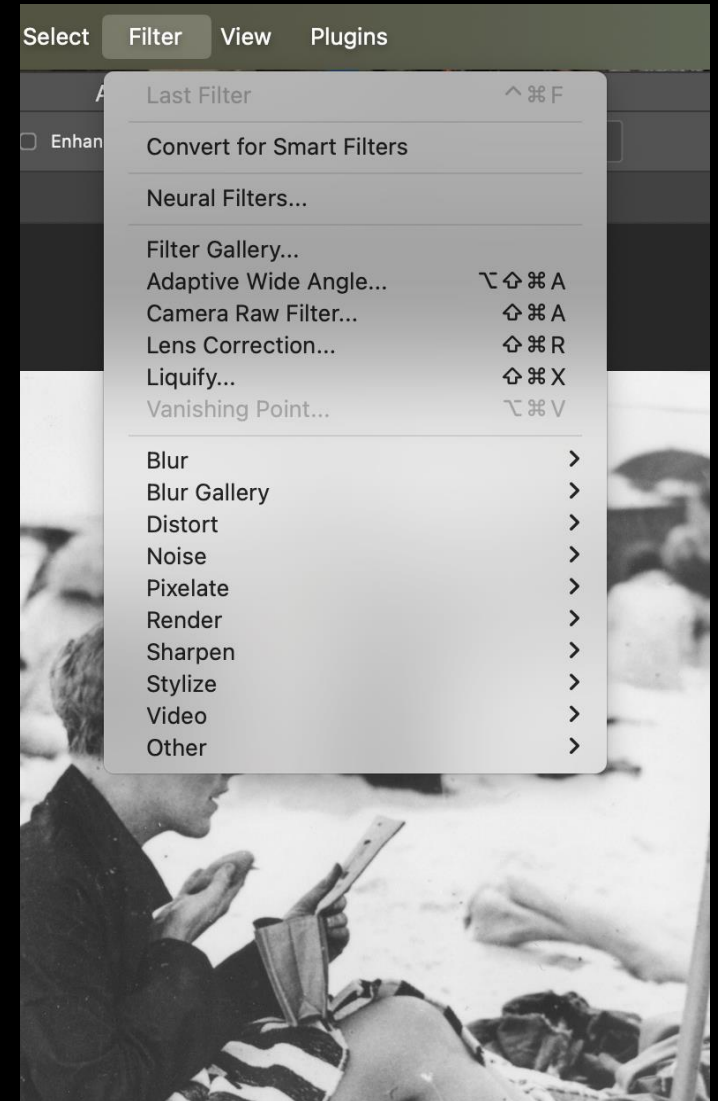
- Select a layer and select "Add Layer Mask" icon at the bottom of the layers panel. A white thumbnail will appear.
- Masks use black and white colour areas. Black will hide the area while White will reveal the area. You are also able to invert this layer to swap the effect of the visible/hidden areas.
- To blend the mask, you can use the blend modes or the opacity. Blend modes can be found in the layer panel, some of these include Darken, Lighten and Multiply each having a different effect.
- More information on adjustment layers and smart filters/objects will be explained later.

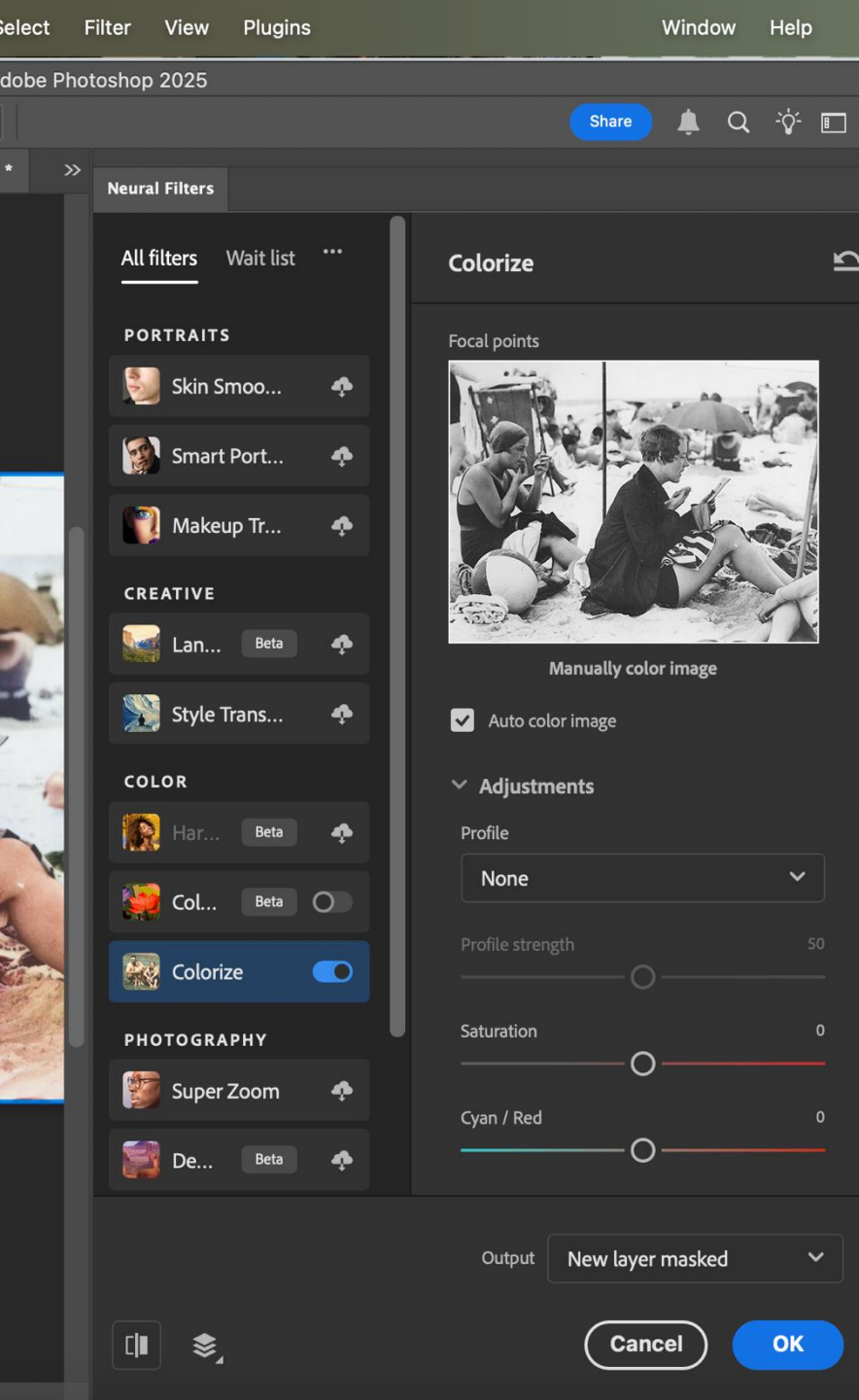


Applying Filters and Effects

Filters

- Filters are functions within Photoshop that allow you to manipulate your images in very specific ways.
- Photoshop also has something called Smart filters, which are non-destructive edits and are applied to Smart Objects. Smart filters will be stored in the Layers panel for easy changes to be made.
- Filters can be found under the Filter Menu.
 - You can apply a filter to the entire layer, to do this ensure you have the full layer selected.
 - You can apply a filter to a section by only having this area selected using the selection tool.
 - Smart filters can only be applied to a Smart object/s that are selected.
- Smart Objects:
 - Right-click on an image layer in the Layers list and select "Convert to Smart Object".
 - This option can also be found in the context menu.





Applying Neural filters (AI)

Neural filters use machine learning to quickly and easily change the image

- To access neural filters by clicking on the filters > neural filters.
- This will open the Neural Filters panel, to view all the available filters then select All filters, if a filter has a cloud icon next to it this means it will need to be downloaded before it can be used. Click on the icon to download the filter.
- Toggle on your chosen filter.
- Once turned on you can then make adjustments via the options panel on the right.
- You can preview the changes from the filters by clicking the preview button in the lower left hand.
- You can also reset any applied filters by clicking on the back arrow that appears in the options tab. (If you hover over it, it will say "Reset parameters").
- Click ok to save the selection or cancel to exit.
- Saving the output as a new layer will allow for further non-destructive editing or for this example save out as a New Layer Masked.

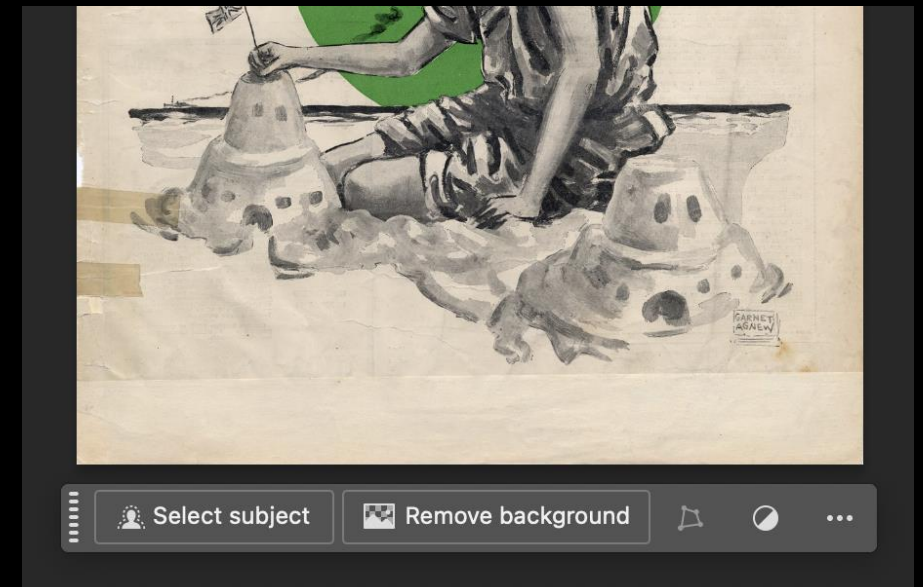
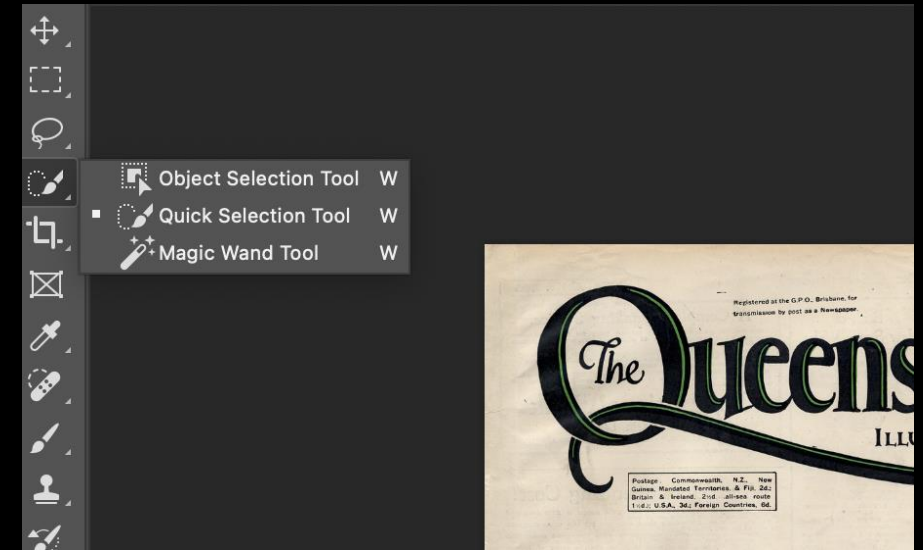


Final Project: Create a Simple card design with a Queenslander cover

- Create a composite image using the skills learned (layers, selections, filters).

Final Project: Create a Simple Composition Collage with Queenslander Cover

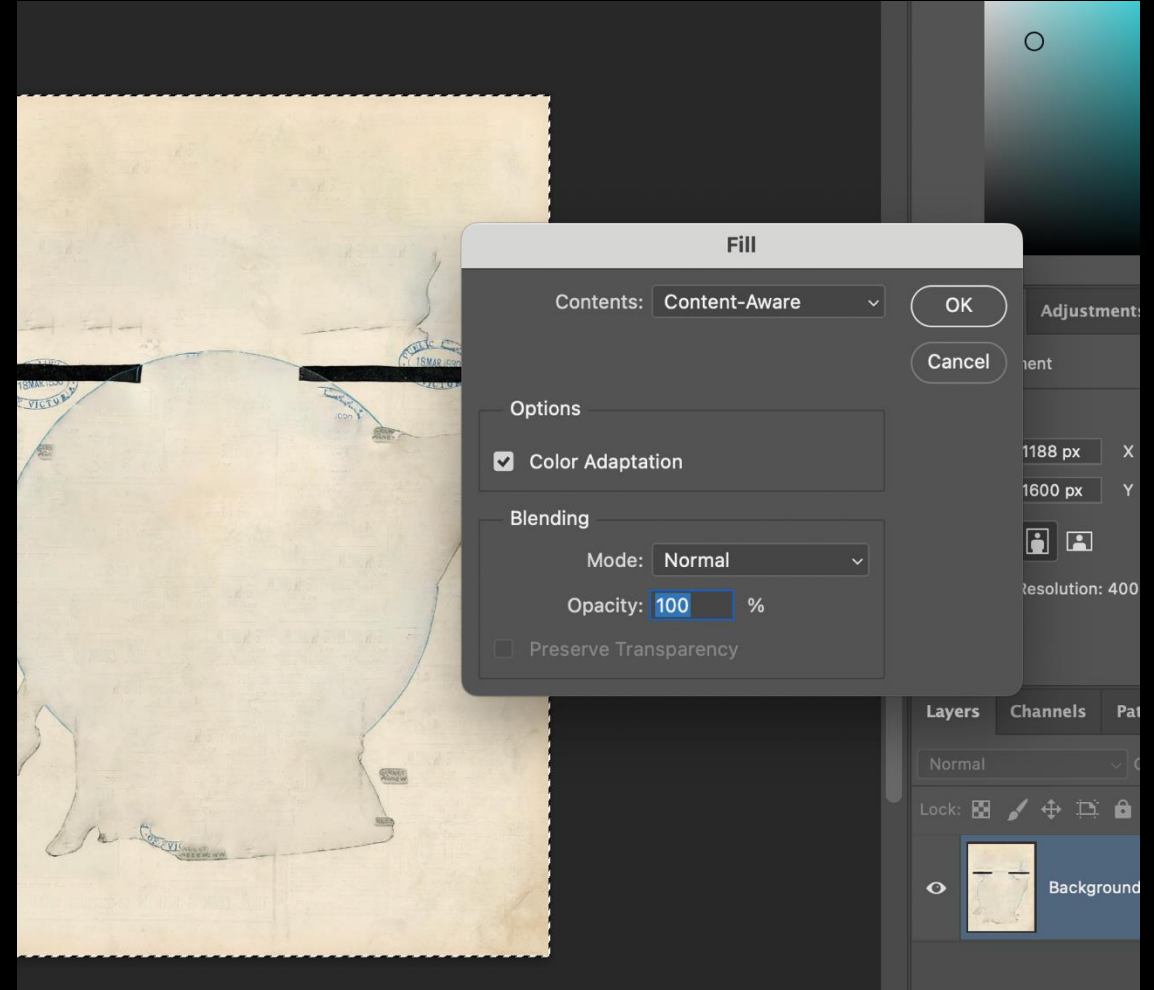
- **Find Covers:**
 - Use the **State Library catalogue via One Search** OR Flickr to find various *Queenslander* magazine covers that you like.
 - Download or save the covers you'd like to include in your collage.
- **Open in Photoshop:**
 - Import each selected cover into Photoshop.
- **Cut Out Elements:**
 - Use the **Object Selection Tool** and **Quick Selection Tool** to select the elements you want from each cover (e.g., images, text, illustrations).
 - Copy and paste each selected element onto a **Tarot card document**.
- **Refine Your Selections:**
 - Use the **Eraser Tool** to clean up rough edges.
 - You can also use **Select Subject** (available at the bottom of the workspace) to automatically refine your selection for more accurate cut-outs.



Final Project: Create a Simple Composition Collage with Queenslander Cover

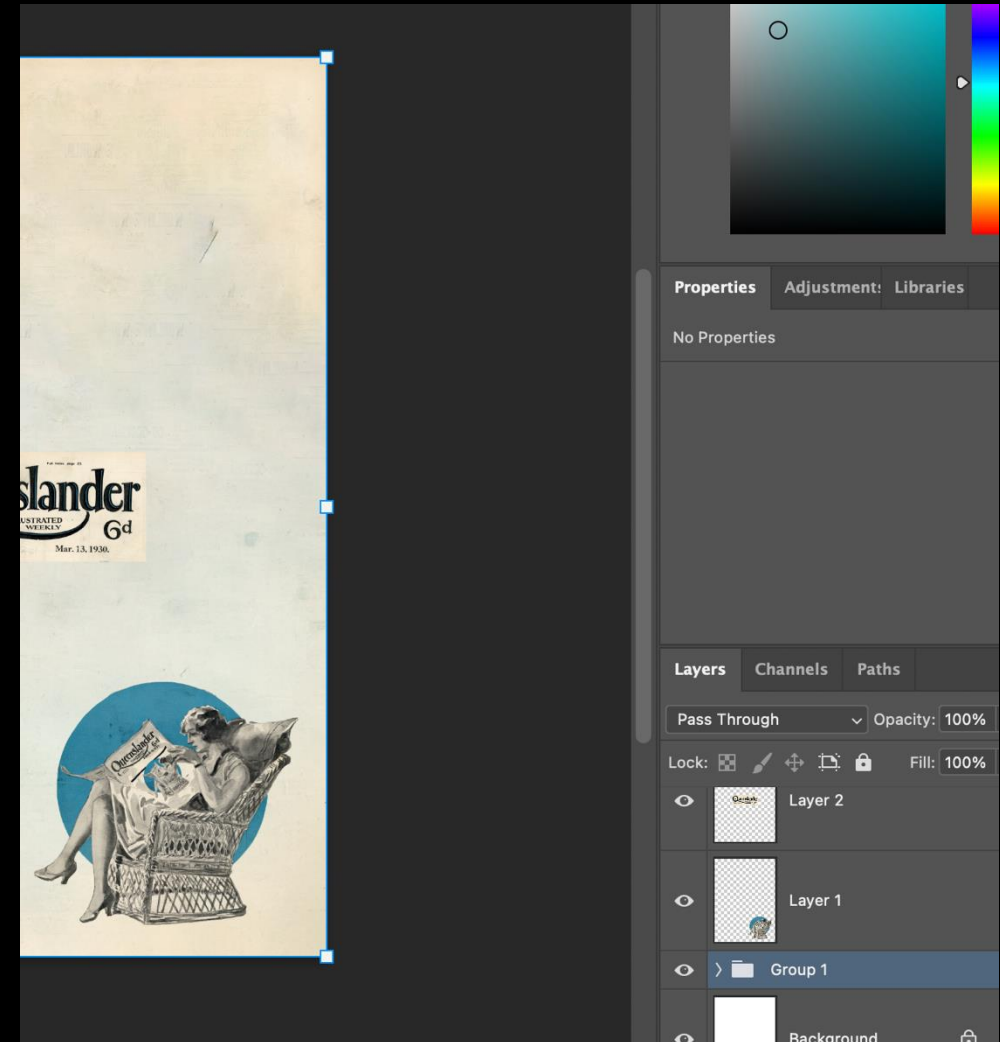
To create a background layer, we will use the cover of *The Queenslander* and the Queenslander logo.

- **Add the Logo:**
 - Use the **Selection Tool** to select and copy the Queenslander logo.
 - Paste the logo onto your new layer.
- **Prepare the Background:**
 - Select all the foreground subjects on the Queenslander cover.
 - Delete them using the **Content-Aware Fill** option. This will use AI to automatically fill the removed areas with similar textures and colours from the surrounding background.
- **Finalise the Background:**
 - Once you're happy with the result, copy the entire background layer.
 - Paste it into your new document.
 - Create a group layer titled "**Background**" to keep your layers organised.



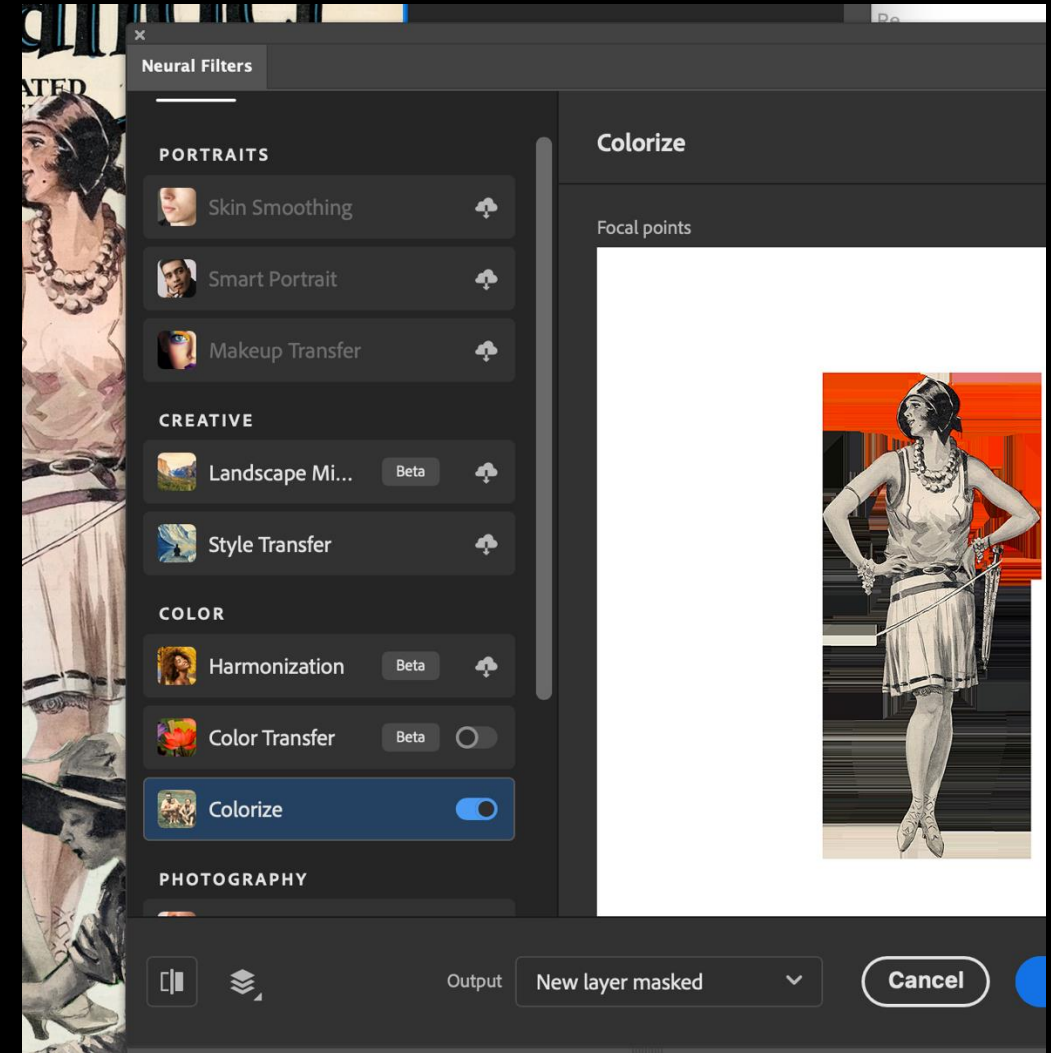
Final Project: Create a Simple Composition Collage with Queenslander Cover

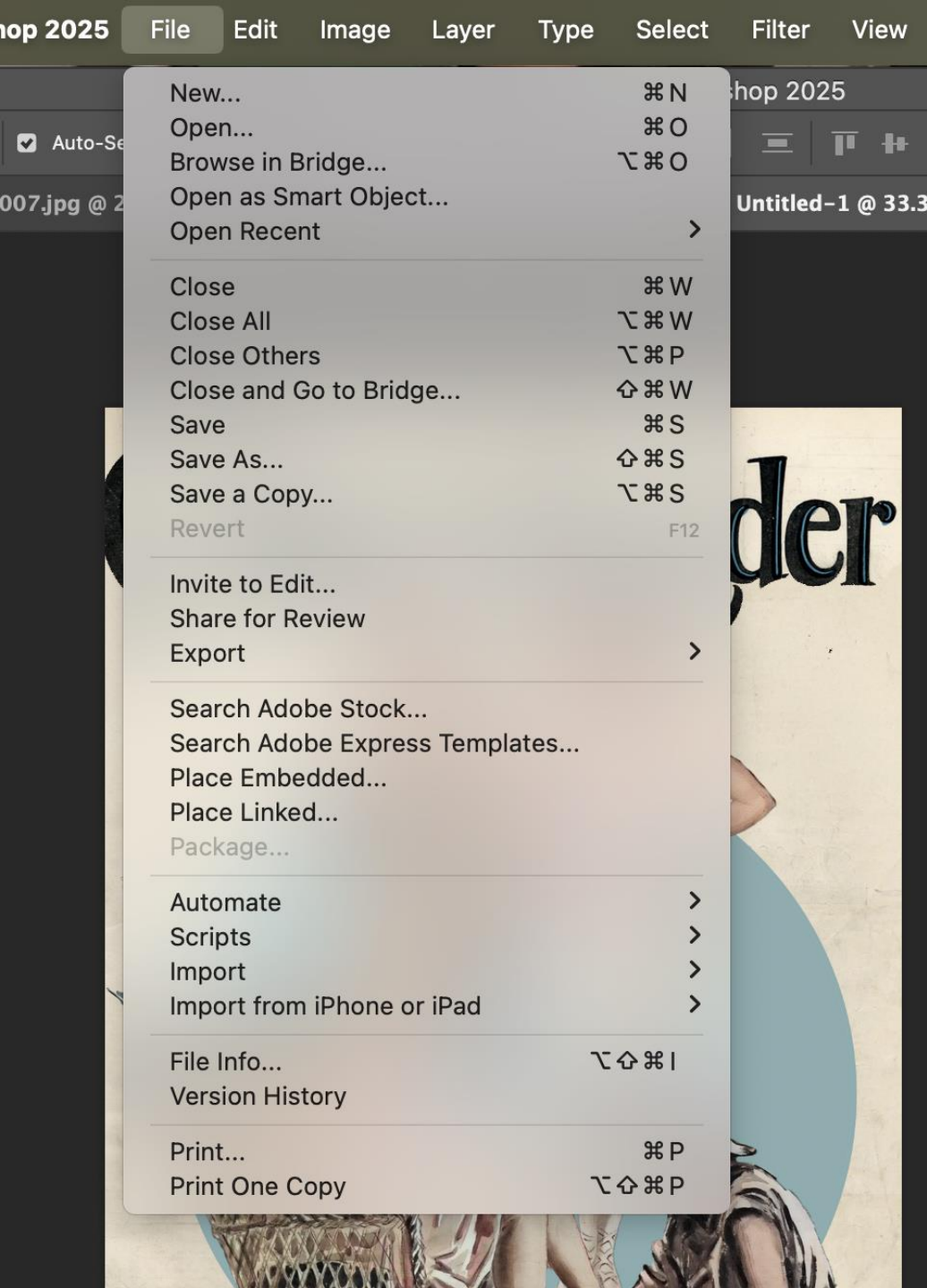
- **Paste Your Elements:**
 - In your new A4 document, paste all the cut-out pieces from the *Queenslander* covers.
 - Begin arranging them into a composition that feels visually balanced and appealing to you.
- **Stay Organised:**
 - **Name your layers** as you go to keep things tidy and manageable.
 - You can change the **layer order** by dragging layers up or down in the Layers panel to control which elements appear on top.
- **Keep Building:**
 - Continue bringing in more elements and arranging them until you're happy with your collage.
- **Experiment with Filters:**
 - Try out different **filters** and **effects** to add texture, unify your composition, or create a particular mood or style.



Final Project: Create a Simple Composition Collage with Queenslander Cover

- **Explore Filters:**
 - Try out the various filters we covered during the workshop.
 - Adjust **Hue/Saturation**, or add **blur** and **distortion**.
 - Use **Brush Strokes** or **Artistic filters** from the **Filter Gallery** to give elements a painterly effect.
- **Use Neural Filters:**
 - Experiment with **Neural Filters** to colourise black-and-white images.
 - Try **style transfer** effects for a more creative, unique look.
- **Play with Shapes:**
 - Use the **Shape Tool** to create circles, rectangles, or custom shapes.
 - Fill shapes with colour, layer them, and move them around to add interest or enhance your background.
- **Refine Your Composition:**
 - Keep adjusting and moving your elements until you're happy with your final collage.
 - Feel free to **remove the logo** or create a **new background** if it better suits your design.





Saving your project

When saving your images, there are several formats available, from the standard Photoshop file format, to a number of other raster image types:

- .psd is the standard Photoshop format. When you save in this file format, you can pick up exactly where you left off. This file type can only be read by Photoshop.
- .tif is intended for high quality images with minimal loss of image data. The file format is typically very large as a result. Primarily used for printing.
- .jpg is popular because of its ratio of quality to file size. It uses image compression to pack as much information into the smallest file size, and you can adjust the level of compression within the save options. High quality .jpgs can be used for printing also.
- .png is primarily for screen display. The format also supports transparency.
- .gif is primarily used for screen display. The format also supports transparency. (You can also create animated gifs in Photoshop too!)

When saving your file/s, consider their intended purpose and pick your file type accordingly. It is always recommended that you save a .psd version so that you can go back and make changes should you ever want to, as all other raster file types will 'flatten' all of your layers into one.

Break



ADOBE ILLUSTRATOR

Overview of digital tool

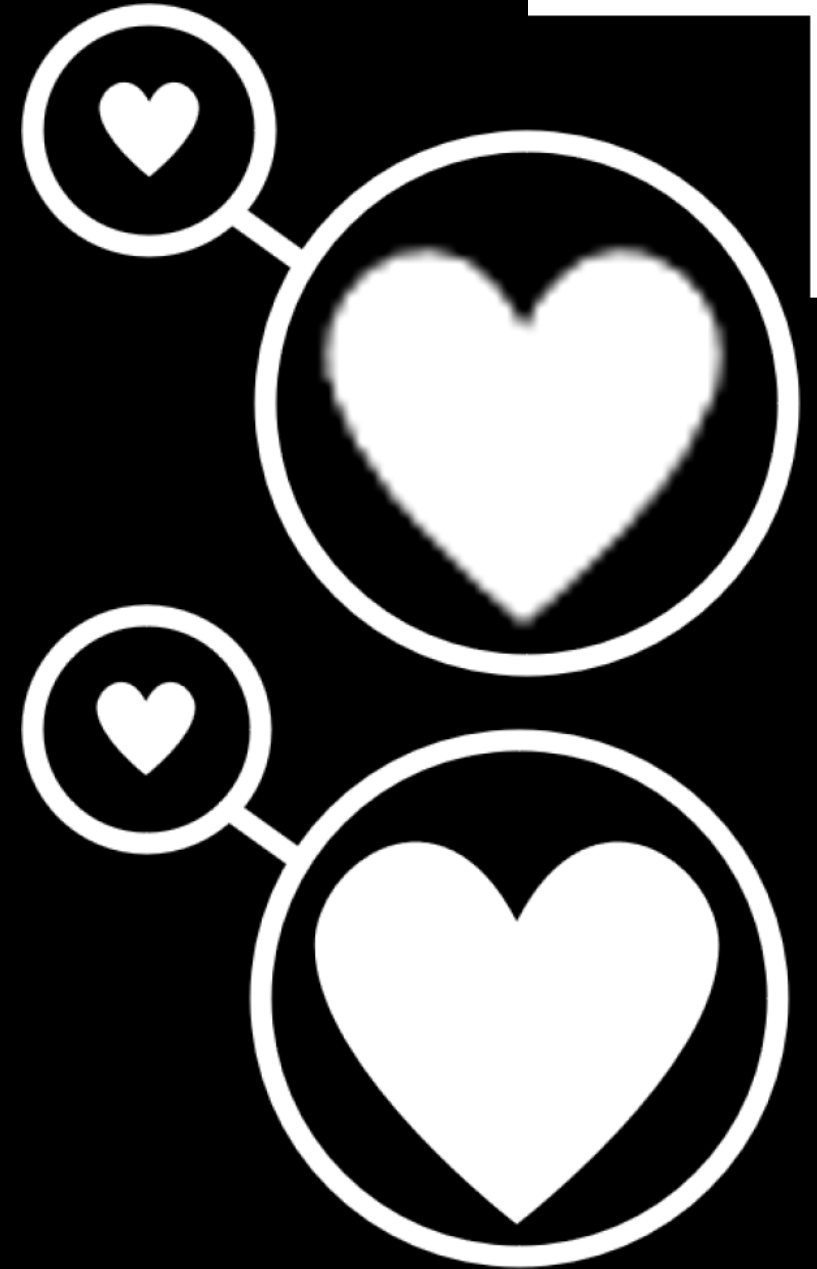
Today's Goals:

- Get hands-on experience with this professional design industry software for vector design
- Learn key aspects of:
 - Document set-up
 - Using basic design tools
 - Making your design suitable for digital fabrication

Adobe Creative Suite

- Photoshop – raster images
- Illustrator – vector images
- InDesign – desktop publishing and layouts, eg for books, magazines, brochures, etc.

While you can import raster resources into Illustrator files, and you can export your images as raster images, Illustrator is primarily focused on Vector design.



Why use Illustrator?

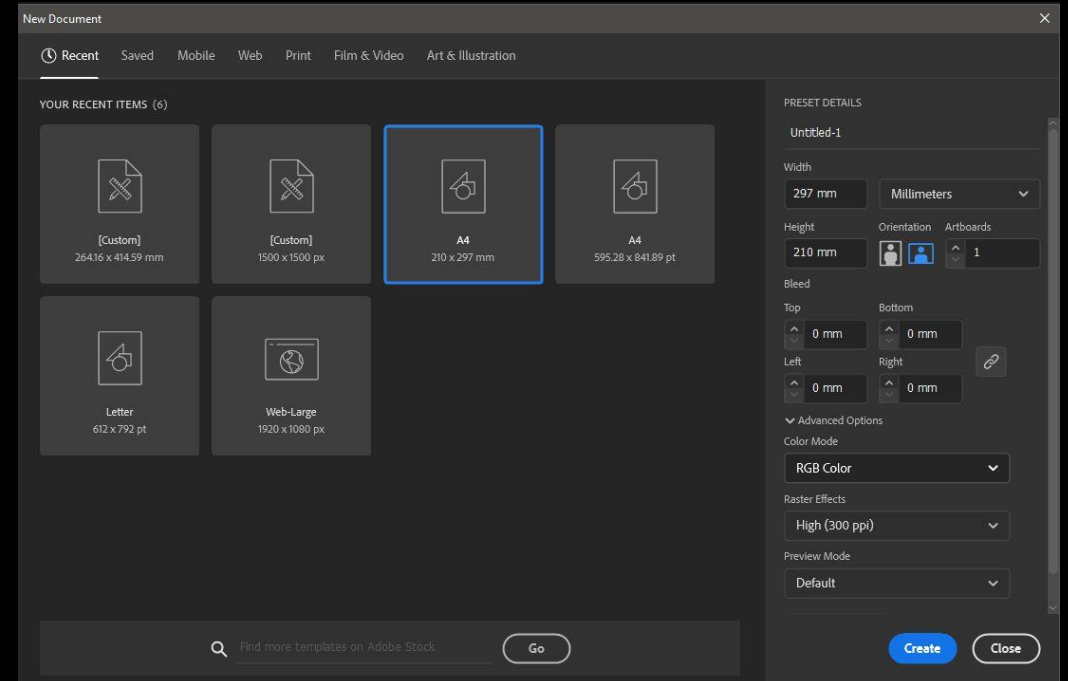
- It's an industry standard for vector design.
- It's specifically designed for vector design that can be scaled up and down without any degradation.
- Perfect for logos, icons, illustrations and branding that can work at any size.

Let's Dive in!

- First steps:
 - Opening Illustrator
 - Creating your first document
 - Navigating the interface

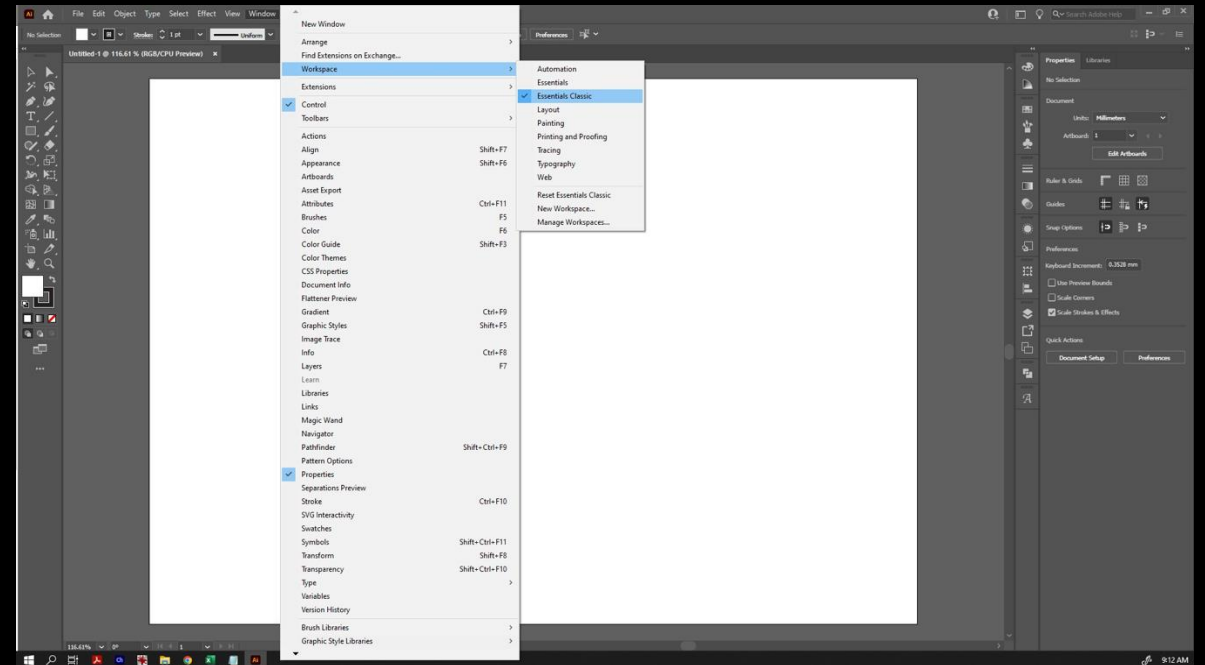
Creating your new file

- Open Adobe Illustrator and sign in using your Adobe Account.
- Click 'create new'.
- Select a size and units of measurement.
- Put bleed at 3mm.
- In Colour Mode, select 'CMYK'. This should always be the choice for digital printing.
- When you are happy with your selection, click 'Create'.

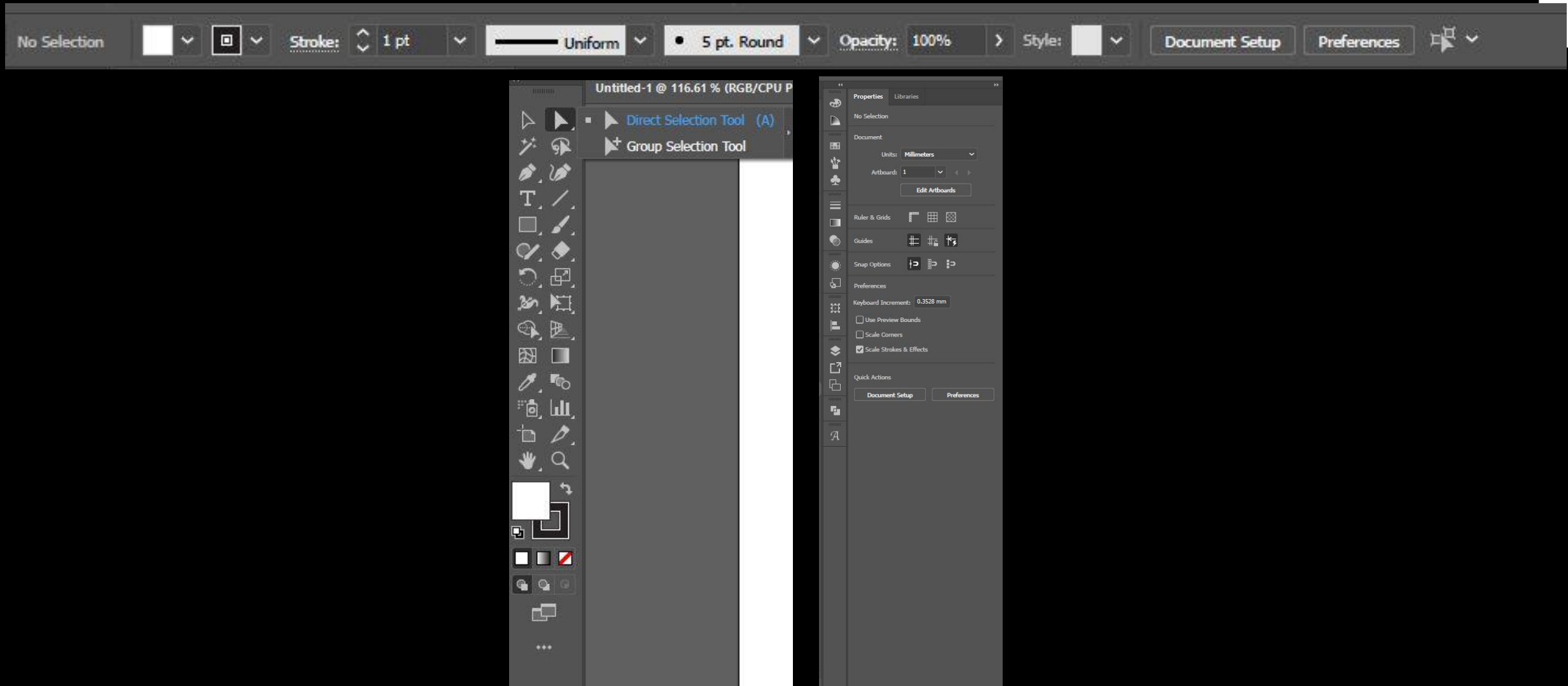


Set up your workspace

- We are going to use the 'Essentials Classic' workspace under Window > Workspace > Essentials Classic.
- Different workspaces give you different options for a variety of design cases.
- Let's also make sure rulers are visible by going to Window > Rulers > Show Rulers.
- Turn Smart Guides on.



Navigating the Workspace



Basic Tools: Selection Tool

The Selection Tool lets you select and manipulate any object by dragging or clicking on it. It is the black arrow in the top left of the toolbar.

Click on an object to select it. If your object is unfilled, you will have to click the edge instead. Select multiple objects by holding down shift and clicking each one, or drawing a bounding box around them.

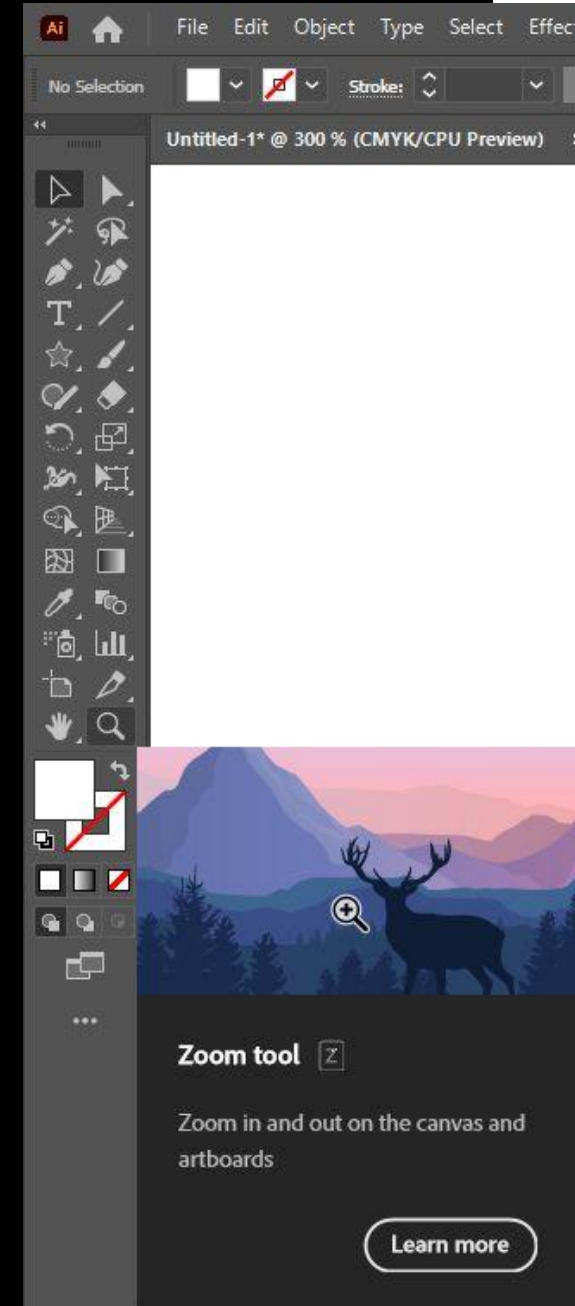
Click and drag the squares at the edges or sides of the bounding box to make it larger or smaller.

Hover your selection tool just outside the squares at the edges or sides of the bounding box and your cursor will change to a double-arrow symbol to rotate your object.

Basic Tools: Zoom Tool

While creating your design, you may frequently want to zoom in and out to see things close up. The Zoom tool is in the Left Toolbar and represented by the magnifying glass.

- To zoom in, simply click on the area you want to zoom to.
- To zoom out, hold down alt as you click on the area you want to zoom out from.
- You can also use the shortcuts ctrl- or ctrl+ to zoom in and out no matter what tool you have selected.



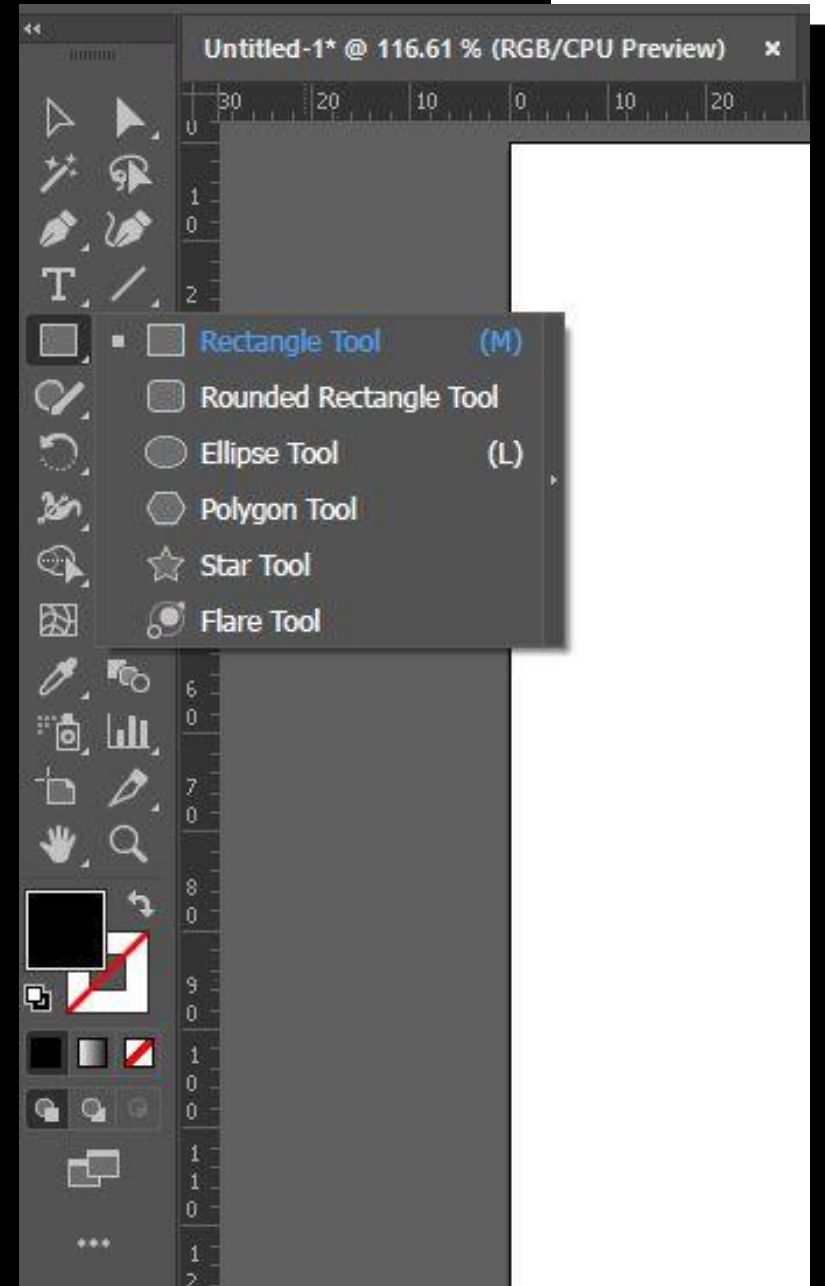
Basic Tools: Shape Tool

Click and hold to bring up the other options under the Rectangle Tool, and select one - eg, the ellipse tool.

You can click and drag to create your shape - when you release the mouse button, your shape will become an object.

Hint: holding 'Shift' as you click and drag will constrain the proportions to the 'ideal' shape.

You can also click on your artboard once and you can input the exact dimensions. When you click 'OK', it will create your object.



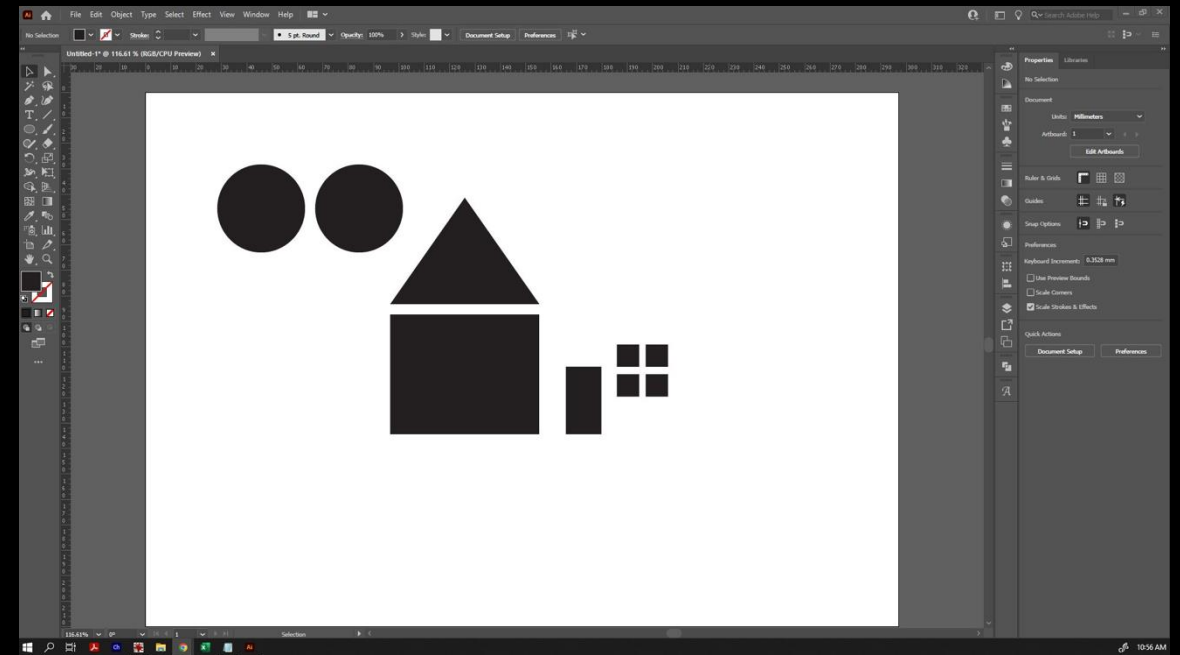
Shape Tool (Cont.)

Certain shape tools will have additional options - eg, the Polygon Tool will allow you to set both the radius and the number of sides.

If you click and drag to create shapes using the polygon tool, you can use the up and down keys (while still holding down your mouse button) to change the number of sides, and 'Shift' will force it into perfect proportion and orientation.

Using the dialogue box, you can type in your number of sides manually.

Try to make the shapes pictured!

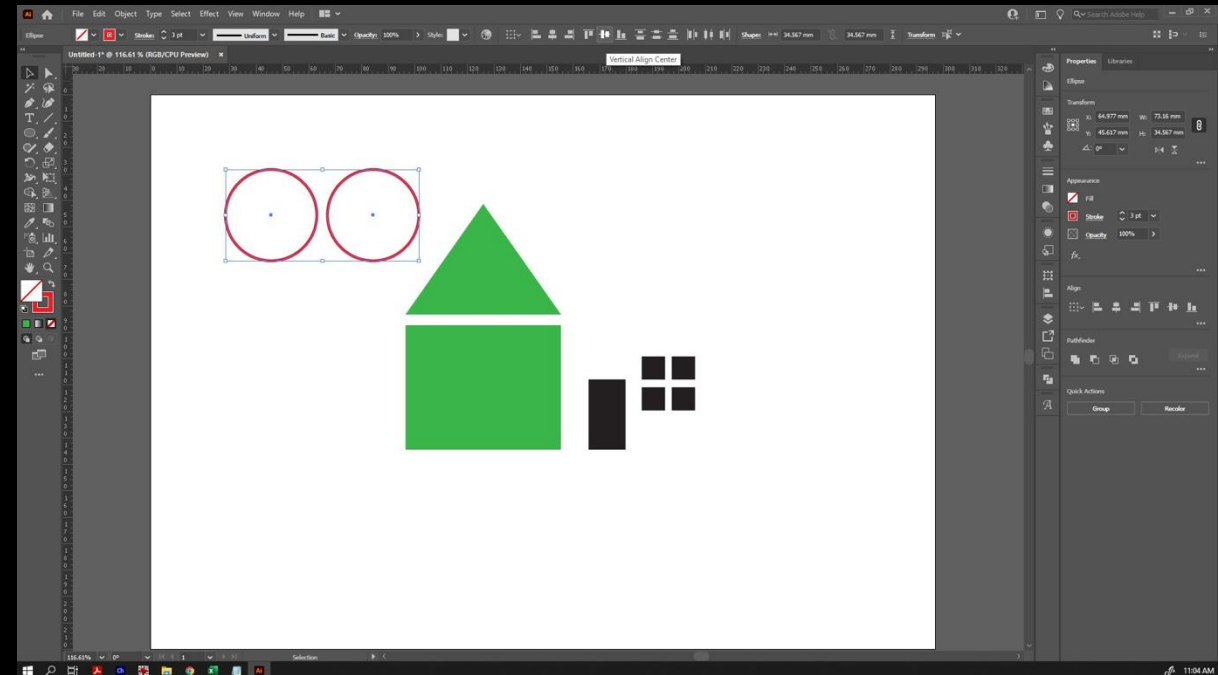


Altering shapes (Fill/Stroke)

To alter your shapes, you will have to use the selection tool again.

In the top toolbar, you can find options to change the appearance of your shapes once selected.

Eg, you can change the 'Fill' and 'Stroke' colours of an object with the top two squares on the toolbar, and change the thickness of the Stroke too.

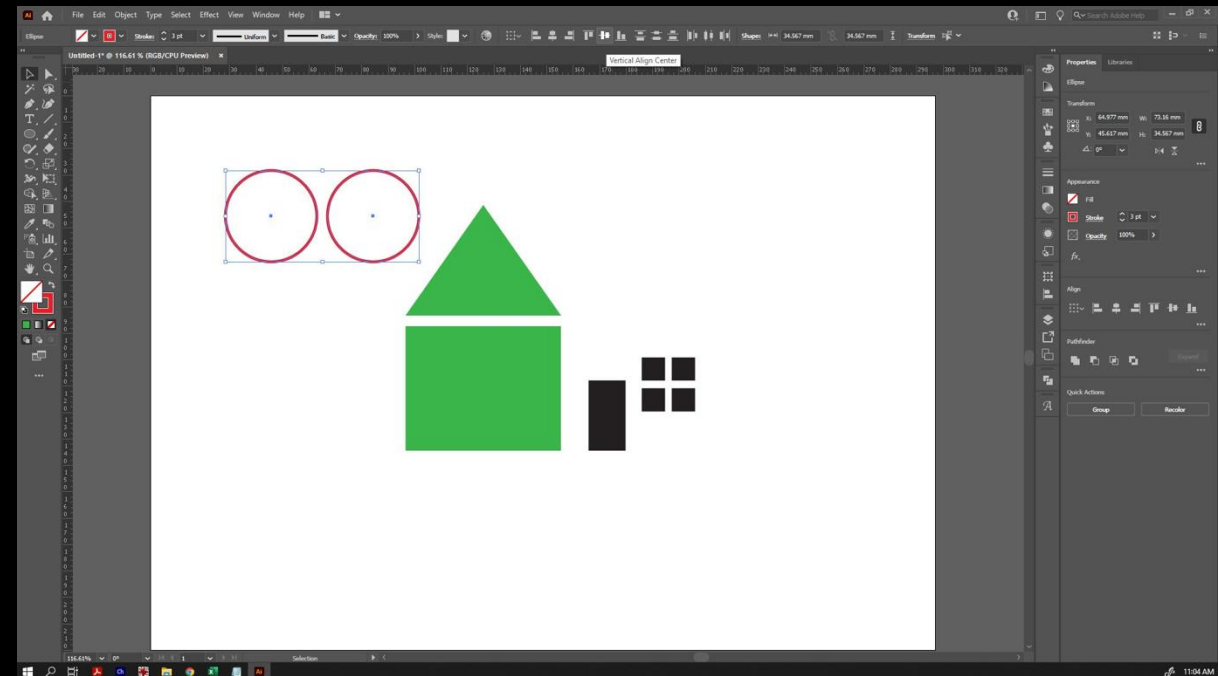


Altering shapes (Alignment)

You can also align shapes in various ways - eg, align all the top, bottom or centre points on the horizontal or vertical axis.

Distribution tools are also available to evenly space your objects in either orientation if you have 3 or more shapes selected.

These are very helpful when you want to design things very precisely.

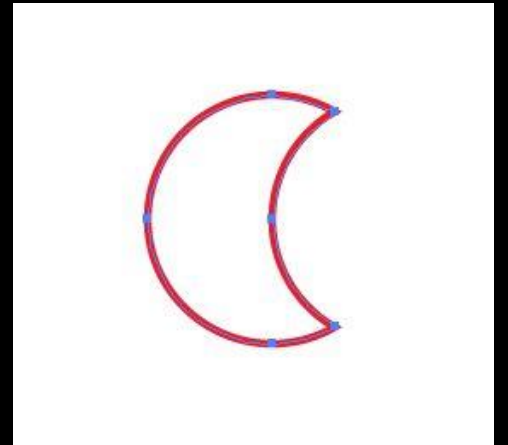
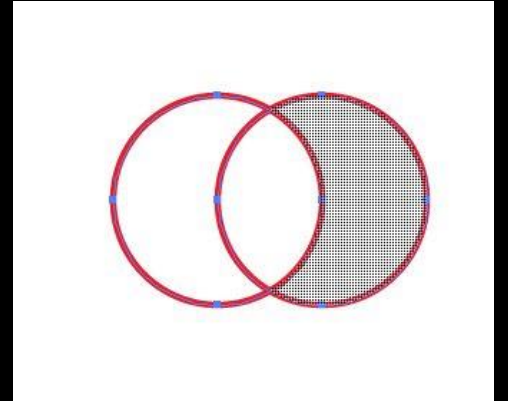
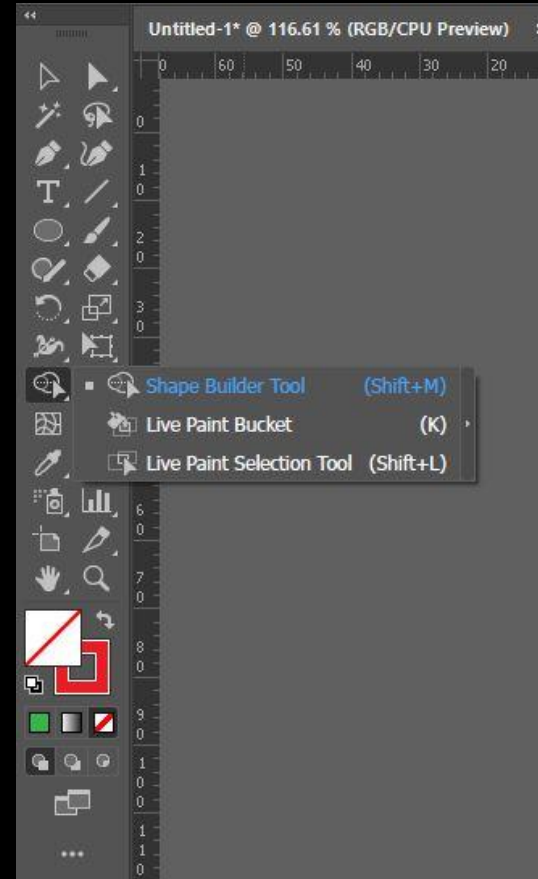


Shape Builder

We can use the Shape Builder tool to build more complex shapes from basic ones.

With overlapping shapes selected, choose the 'Shape Builder' tool from your toolbar.

You can click and drag over a shape to join sections together. Hold down 'Alt' to remove sections instead.



Experiment!

Play with the shapes we've drawn - try changing the scale or shape and draw more shapes and/or line segments to create something more complex, then use the Shape Builder tool to add or minus pieces together.

It is easy to create a solid house with a window and door cut out using just the shapes we've drawn already.

You've now created a single complex shape from several simple ones - and you would be able to cut this shape on a laser cutter or a vinyl plotter very easily.



Direct Selection Tool

You can make your simple shape more complex or dynamic with the Direct Selection tool (the white arrow).

When you click on your object with the Direct Selection tool, you will see the path that makes up the object's shape.

From here, you can grab the path or any of the anchor points to move them around.

The small circles indicate where you can give your anchor a rounded corner.

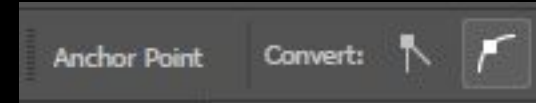


Converting Anchor Points

You can also convert your anchor points from sharp corners to curves by selecting the option from the top toolbar.

Click and drag the handles that appear on curved anchor points to change the angle of the curve. Hold Alt if you want to change just one side of a handle.

The Pen Tool is the next step up, allowing you to draw unique shapes from the outset, but it does take some getting used to!

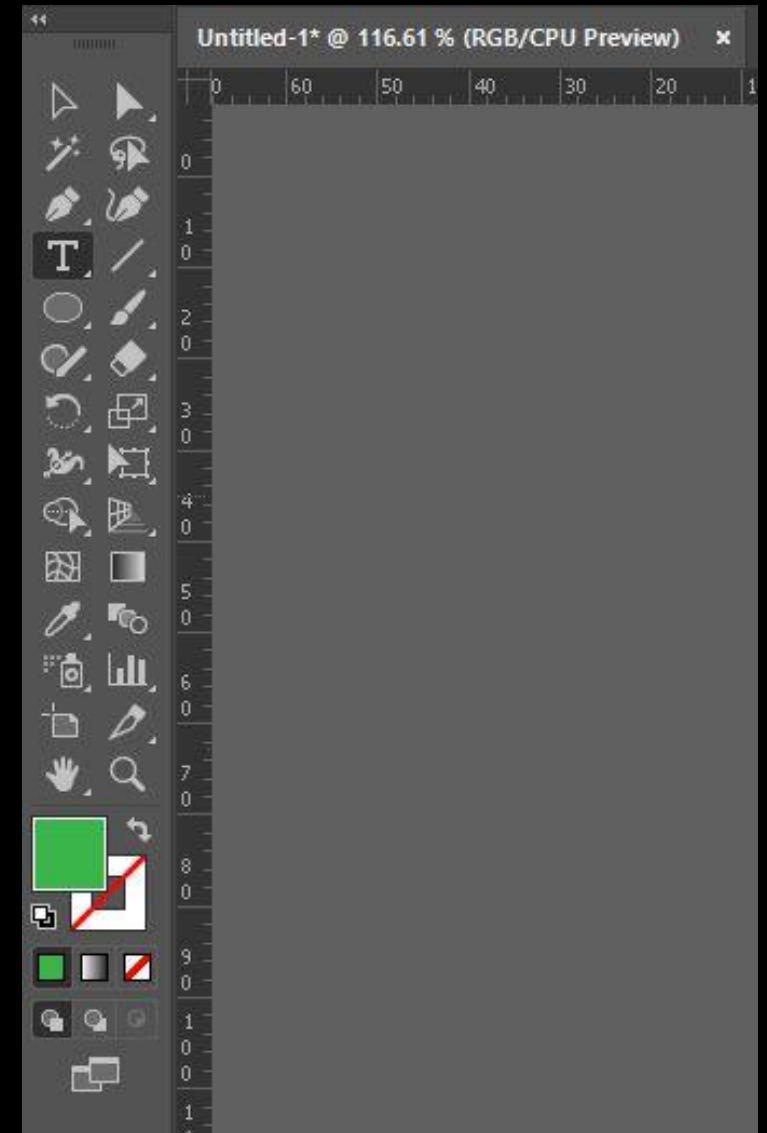


Text

To create text, simply choose the 'Text' tool from the left toolbar and click anywhere on the artboard to start typing.

Once you have typed whatever you want to, you can go back to the selection tool again, and use that to make it bigger/smaller/etc.

You will notice at this point that our top toolbar has changed to show some options pertaining to text. From there, we can change the font, alignment, etc. Pick a script style font on this occasion.



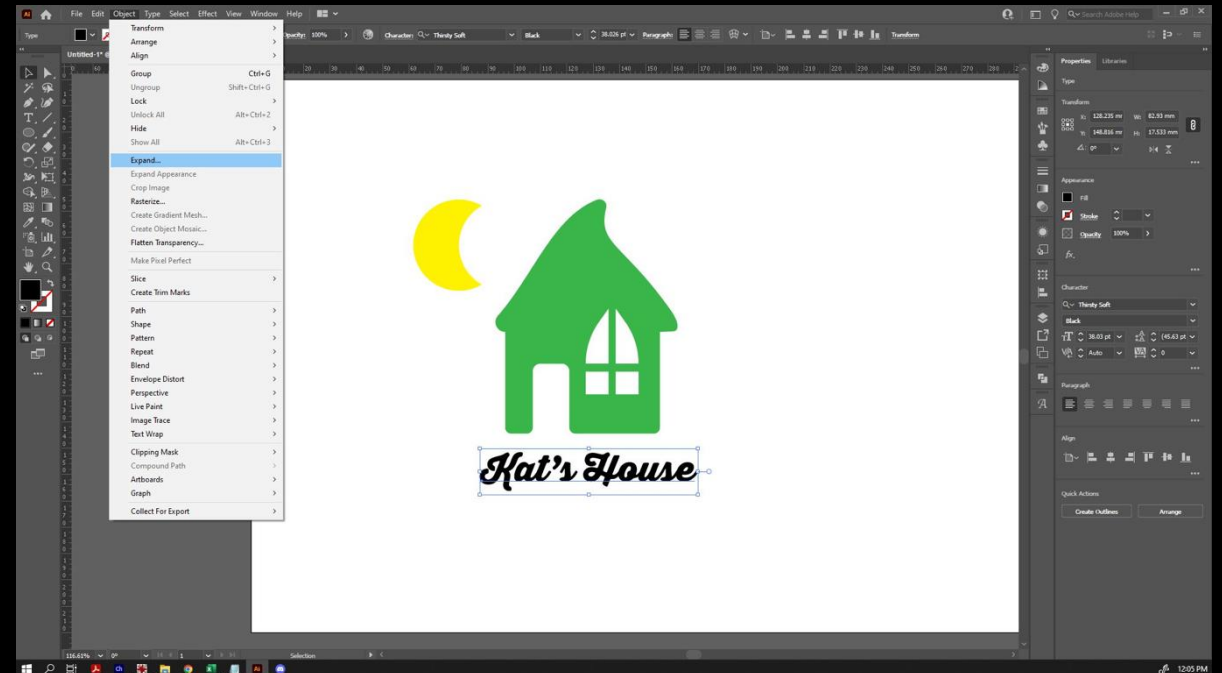
Text (Cont.)

Text behaves differently from other shapes we've made - because the text is still editable as text. You will see that it is underlined, rather than outlined.

To make it editable as a shape (rather than text), you need to create outlines.

Go to Object > Expand in the top menu, to expand your text.

Tip: Expand is a one-way action. You cannot unexpand to edit your text again.



Join text with the Shape Builder

Expanding creates a separate object for every letter.

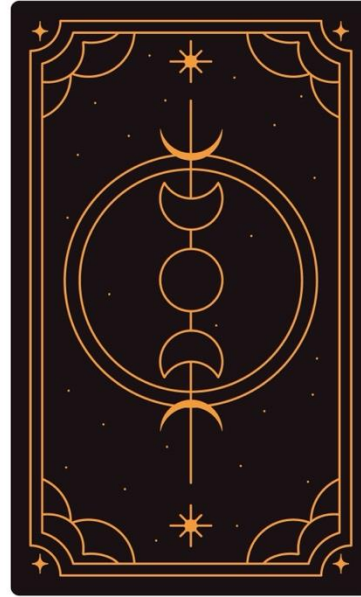
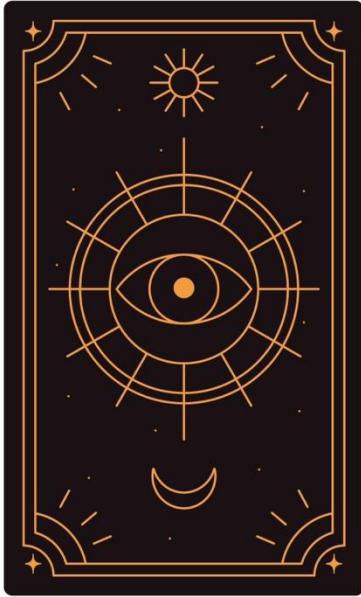
You can then edit as needed.



Regroup and Planning

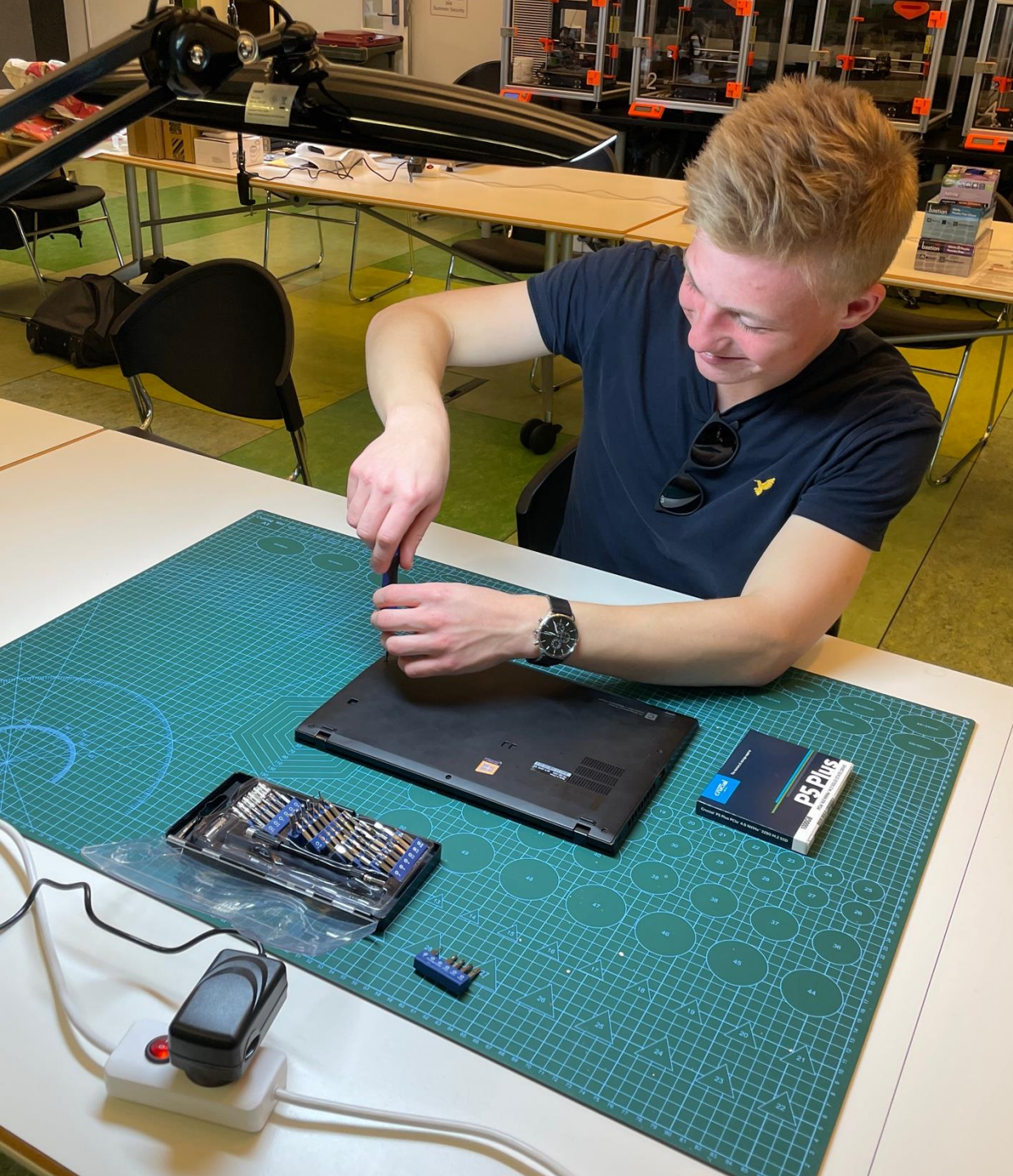
Movement 3

Back of card design



In preparation for Week 2

- Keep working on your tarot card designs. You can use the digital tools you learnt today, or you could use tactile approaches like illustration or collage that is scanned and then moved into photoshop or illustrator.
- Consider how you want to display your cards (framed, 3 card stand).
- Consider the design on the back of the card.



OPEN LAB

Open Lab sessions are a chance to meet up with like-minded makers and tinkerers at The Edge. Facilitators are available to support your creative needs in the space.

Bookings are required to use the equipment. You will be able to book equipment with your SLQ account once you have completed the relevant induction/s. Open Lab hours:

Wednesday 12pm – 5pm

Thursday 1.30pm – 8pm

Saturday 12pm – 5pm

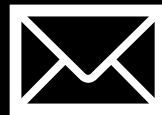
For more info and to book, head to <https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/visit/spaces/edge>

THANKS FOR ATTENDING

Please complete our survey that will be sent out via Eventbrite.

Tag us on socials @statelibraryqld

Contact us on appliedcreativity@slq.qld.gov.au





slq.qld.gov.au