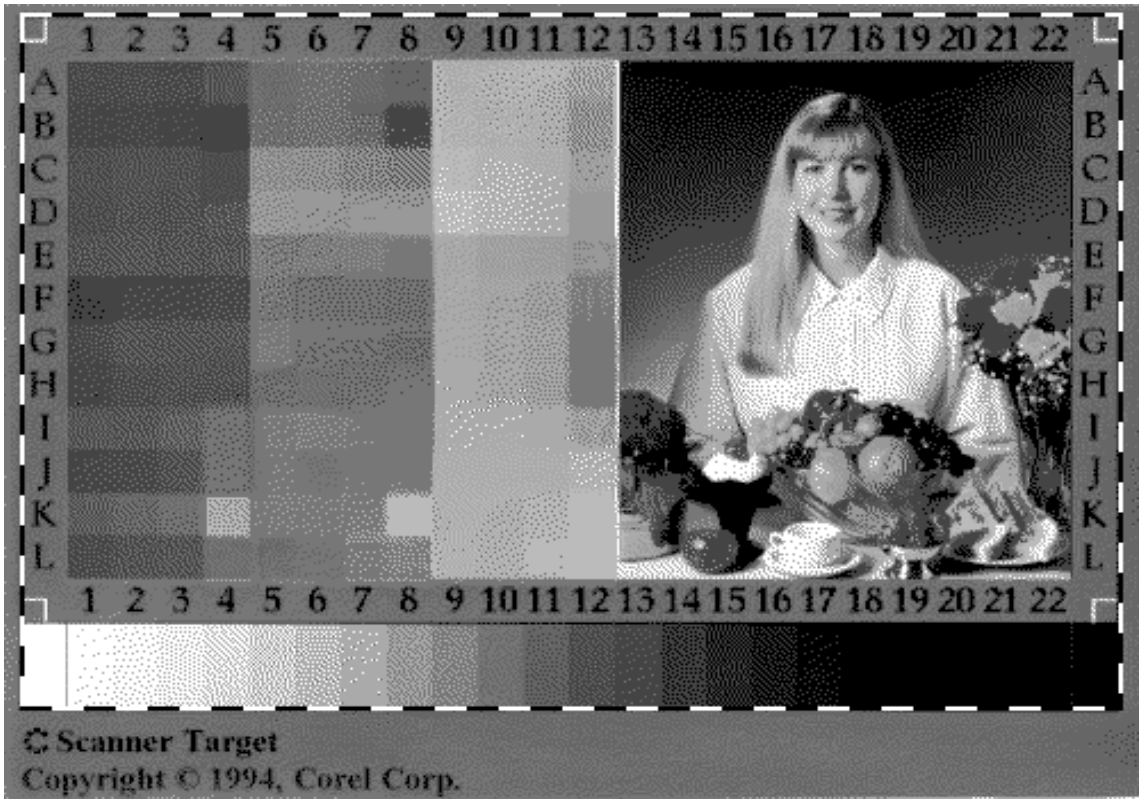

Figure 5.4: Scan doted area of CorelDraw 5 calibration target

Format	Comment
BMP	1, 4, 8, 16 and 24 Bit, Windows V3 and OS/2 format, RLE4, 8, 24 compression
DataTypes	OS 3.0 DataTypes
DCX	only the first image is printed
GIF	supports 87a and 89 format
IFF ILBM	including HAM, HAM8, EHB,...
IFF DEEP	24 Bit RGB and RGBA, supports compression
JPEG	8 Bit and 24 Bit JFIF, progressive JPEG
PCX	1,2,4,8 and 24 Bit images
PGM	8-bit
PNG	incl. interlaced
PPM	24-bit
Targa	supports all known RGB, RGBA types incl. compression
TIFF	1-64 Bit, RGB, RGBA, CMYK, YCbCr with None, PackBits, RLE, JPEG, G3, G4, LZW and Next compression, Strips or Tiles, Packed or separate color

With the exception of DataTypes, most picture file formats are processed directly `from disk`. This means that you don't need a lot of memory to be able to calibrate your scanner. So if supported by your scanner software, you can scan the calibration target in any resolution directly to disk and than run `ScanTarget`. It doesn't matter if the scanned image is 200 or just 2 MByte in size. Usualy 2 MByte free RAM are enough for calibrating your scanner.

You should repeat this calibration procedure from time to time as scanners do change colors with time. A good idea is to calibrate at least every 10 days. Note that all settings made in `ScanTarget` are stored in a file named `ScanTarget.prefs`. So usualy you only have to setup `ScanTarget` only once.