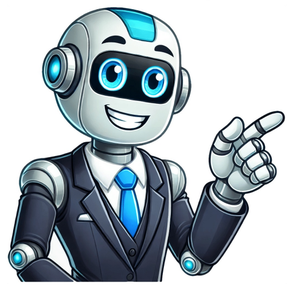
I'm not a bot



GIMP is a software with which you can edit your photos and images on a professional-level for free. It’s an open-source tool that has a big and engaged community that allows the application to grow with plugins that expand the already vast array of features even further. GIMP interface is similar to its most important, paid competitor - Adobe Photoshop, so for users who are complete beginners to such programs, it may take a moment to familiarize themselves with all the editing options they offer. You can also look online for overviews that explain the software UI and different available tools. Like one might expect, GIMP has all the tools needed for basic photo editing, like cropping, horizontal or vertical straightening, and contrast or brightness adjustments. However, it’s a complete software with more advanced features as well, so you can take advantage of working with layers, different color spaces (RGB, CMYK, HSV), filters and effects for color adjustments, or automating the processing of photos in bulk, just to mention a few. Due to its open-source nature, the capabilities of GiMP can be extended through plugins that have been developed by the strong and numerous community surrounding this software since 1995. If you’re considering photo or image editing, there are two primary choices on the market. While Adobe Photoshop is the most popular one, it also requires a monthly or annual subscription in order to use its features. However, GIMP is directed to both novice and advanced users and comes for free, even though it has similarly vast editing options as its paid competition. When you download GIMP, it comes in multiple languages, can be installed on all desktop operating systems, and supports importing and exporting files in various formats: JPG, PNG, BMP, PDF, TIFF, GIF, ICO, EPS, or even PSD from Photoshop. You can also use GIMP to edit RAW camera files, but in order to do so, you need to download a plugin first. When editing images or photos, you can utilize over 160 different filters and effects or work individually with various options such as white balance, exposure, contrast, saturation, color inversion, or color temperature. GIMP also has a lot of tools for selecting portions of the image, including geometric shapes, magic wand, freehand, or selection by color. And that’s not all — there are tools such as brushes, text fields and fonts, image transformation, cutting, and clipping that can be helpful not only in photo editing but also in graphic design. With these features, you can achieve the exact effect you’re looking for in your project. Similarly to Photoshop, GIMP also uses layers which, instead of editing the whole image, allow you to change different aspects of the photos independently on separate, superimposed levels. You can arrange and modify each layer as needed through GIMP’s layer management feature and quickly switch between different looks or tweak them to find the best solution. The interface of this program can be customized to remove or hide tools you’re not using, rearrange the order and number of windows, and, as a result, increase your efficiency when using GIMP. Additionally, more advanced and technical users can utilize the built-in script manager that supports Perl, Python, and other coding languages so that they can modify multiple photos or images at the same time or automate some editing. You can download GIMP for free, and the software doesn’t have any limits as it’s an open-source project available to everyone. Given how many editing options it offers and that it can be used by both professionals and amateurs, it’s a great choice. Especially since the other option, Adobe Photoshop, requires a monthly/annual subscription to use it. Windows (7 or higher, also Windows Portable), MacOS, and Linux are all the operating systems to which you can download GIMP and use it. However, sadly, there is no online service accessible through a website or a version of the software available for mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets. The most obvious alternative to GIMP is obviously Adobe Photoshop. It offers the same editing capabilities and layer management, but it has a bit cleaner UI, making it easier for amateurs to use. While its service comes at a price, it’s the number one choice of professionals in various industries and departments, whether we consider media, press, marketing, visual services, design, or others. Part of the reason for this might be that Photoshop works smoothly and allows easy handoff to other Adobe products such as Lightroom, Illustrator, or After Effects. Photoshop comes to all desktop operating systems but also to iPads. If you’re looking for an online service with advanced features, try Photopea with a free license. It supports multiple file formats (PSD, JPEG, PNG, DNG, GIF, SVG, PDF, or raster and vector graphics) but can be accessed through a website and doesn’t require an installation. Please note that in order to offer free services, it supports its business through advertising, but if you want to, you can purchase a premium version that has no ads. For all those looking for professional tools, check out Affinity Photo. While it comes at a price after a 7-day trial, it’s a refined software that can be fully integrated into Windows, macOS, and iPads. Apart from standard features needed for professionals, it also offers nondestructive image editing and advanced options for processing RAW files from cameras. Krita would be a good choice for all users looking for different open-source software. It can be installed on Windows, macOS, and Linux but also has a portable version. While its purpose can be more angled towards digital art and 2D animation, it offers a simpler interface that can be easier for those just starting out and has enough features to handle photo editing. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The current stable release of GIMP is 3.0.4 (2025-05-18). Show downloads for GNU/Linux | macOS | Microsoft Windows | All (we think your OS is … Well, we don't actually know. Either JavaScript is disabled, or I am not working quite right… So I am showing you all the options) Install GIMP flatpak

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Once again, if your distribution does not have proper support, you can always fall back to using the following command line: Systems without flatpak or AppImage support GIMP can also run on Solaris and is available for the BSD family of systems such as FreeBSD and OpenBSD. Please refer to the documentation for your Unix-like system on the installation of software. Security SHA256 hash sum for GIMP-3.0.4-aarch64.AppImage: 86c8a72bbcf7a2a838a591d33e610cf82b73a264084086d9936162affcde41b4 SHA256 hash sum for GIMP-3.0.4-x86_64.AppImage: 192e0920424a19730e57517a2f9d885a001c77b3a1cc0878ce4d44a2e294b3cb Check these on VirusTotal: GIMP-3.0.4-aarch64.AppImage and GIMP-3.0.4-x86_64.AppImage Download GIMP 3.0.4for Intel via BitTorrent Download GIMP 3.0.4for Intel directly Show downloads for ARM64 (Apple Silicon) Download GIMP 3.0.4for Apple Silicon via BitTorrent Download GIMP 3.0.4for Apple Silicon directly Show downloads for x86_64 Warnings and information Supported OS: macOS 11 Big Sur or newer !IMPORTANT! ⚠ App Store: GIMP team does not provide any package on Apple's App Store at the moment. Any downloads on the store are created by third party and is not in anyway connected to the GIMP team. ☢ These are vanilla builds without any third-party add-ons. Just open the downloaded DMG and drag and drop GIMP into your "Applications" folder. Security SHA256 hash sum for gimp-3.0.4-arm64.dmg: bc3002d9221ebed220b9687378275d139b4fd0ea066fe3a2b5788ef2ee4377f3 Check it on VirusTotal: gimp-3.0.4-arm64.dmg SHA256 hash sum for gimp-3.0.4-x86_64.dmg: 9a2dc5c194212f9f7b8ab6752c7aaad5c5e38cb211ec526593f4d6d720b76c3f Check it on VirusTotal: gimp-3.0.4-x86_64.dmg Older Downloads Previous installers for macOS/OSX can be found on download.gimp.org. Third Party Downloads Third party packages are not officially supported by the GIMP project. Therefore you should report issues to the packagers first, before reporting to the GIMP team. We only list some of these package systems here because they are widely used FLOSS projects, though we won't list projects providing very outdated versions. Macports An easy way to compile and install GIMP and other great Free software on your Mac is by using Macports. The installer allows you to choose from a large directory of packages. To install gimp using Macports, you simply do sudo port install gimp once you have Macports installed. Last we checked, the GIMP port file pointed to the current stable release and we have reports from people who've built GIMP successfully this way. Homebrew Homebrew is similar to Macports and provides packages (aka formulas) to install, either by compiling them from source or by using pre-made binaries. There are indications that there is now a formula for GIMP, installable with: brew tap homebrew/cask && brew install --cask gimp. NOTE! Please be aware that it was announced recently that Homebrew is using analytics. To turn this off, run: brew analytics off You can read more about this on Brew Analytics. Download GIMP 3.0.4 via BitTorrent Download GIMP 3.0.4 directly GIMP 3.0.4 on Microsoft Store Warnings and information Supported OS: Windows 10 or newer This is an all-in-one installer containing the following versions of GIMP: x86 32-bit, x86 64-bit and ARM 64-bit. It will automatically install the appropriate one. BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer file sharing system. It works by downloading GIMP from a distributed network of BitTorrent users, and may improve download speed dramatically. Choosing this option will download the torrent file for the GIMP installer. You may need to install a torrent client to make use of this file. Learn more... Security The SHA256 hash sum for gimp-3.0.4-setup.exe is: 385e36fe577cbdbfc71ba79d6c046d6f4eaabc01effd7f067bf15fd98410b2a1 Check it on VirusTotal: gimp-3.0.4-setup.exe Older Downloads Previous v3.0 installers for Windows can be found on download.gimp.org. GIMP releases are also available as source tarballs from gimp.org and its mirrors, containing the source code to compile for your system: Hashes of latest releases to check the integrity of the tarballs gimp-3.0.4.tar.xz (sha256): 8caa2ec275bf09326575654ac276afc083f8491e7cca45d19cf29e696aecab25 gimp-3.0.2.tar.xz (sha256): 546ddc30cb2d0e79123c7fcb4d78211e1ee7a6aace91a6a0ad8cbcbf6ea571a2 gimp-3.0.0.tar.xz (sha256): 93f1ca3d9d1bd8cac0e52c49fb886cbbe4b28222ee835bf1319e3287901d2d20 gimp-2.10.38.tar.bz2 (sha256): 50a845eec11c8831fe8661707950f5b8446e35f30edfb9acf98f85c1133f856e gimp-2.10.36.tar.bz2 (sha256): 3d3bc3c69a4bdb3aea9ba2d5385ed98ea03953f3857aafd1d6976011ed7cdbb2 gimp-2.10.34.tar.bz2 (sha256): 84004642d351b398a4293cd7fd3592044a944f05bb52850ee6068f247c657aa3 gimp-2.10.32.tar.bz2 (sha256): 3f15c70554af5dcc1b46e6dc68f3d8f0a6cc9fe56b6d78ac08c0fd859ab89a25 gimp-2.10.30.tar.bz2 (sha256): 88815daa76ed7d4277eeb353358bafa116cd2fcd2c861d95b95135c1d52b67dc gimp-2.10.28.tar.bz2 (sha256): 4f4dc22cff1ab5f026feaa2ab55e05775b3a11e198186b47bdab79cbfa078826 gimp-2.10.24.tar.bz2 (sha256): bd1bb762368c0dd3175cf05006812dd676949c3707e21f4e6857435cb435989e gimp-2.10.22.tar.bz2 (sha256): 2db84b57f3778d80b3466d7c21a21d22e315c7b062de2883cbaaeda9a0f618bb gimp-2.10.20.tar.bz2 (sha256): e12f9f874b1a007c4277b60aa81e0b67330be7e6153e5749ead839b902fc7b3c gimp-2.10.18.tar.bz2 (sha256): 65bfe111e8eebffd3dde3016ccb507f9948d2663d9497cb438d9bb609e11d716 gimp-2.10.16.tar.bz2 (sha256): cbf9fe9534b913a9487b00cd9710cbc569bfd71fdd2f8c321547701a7d70cbeb gimp-2.10.14.tar.bz2 (sha256): df9b0f11c2078eea1de3ebc66529a5d3854c5e28636cd25a8dd077bd9d6ddc54 gimp-2.10.12.tar.bz2 (sha256): 7d80b58e0784120d57d327294f6a1fda281ff51a61935c2cd764da281acaac71 gimp-2.10.10.tar.bz2 (sha256): 12d1f243265c7aee1f2c6e97883a5c90ddc0b19b4346cf822e24adbb6c998c77 gimp-2.10.8.tar.bz2 (sha256): d849c1cf35244938ae82e521b92b720ab48b8e9ed092d5de92c2464ef5244b9b gimp-2.10.6.tar.bz2 (sha256): 4ec8071f828e918384cf7bc7d1219210467c84655123f802bc55a8bf2415101f gimp-2.10.4.tar.bz2 (sha256): ffb0768de14a2631b3d7ed71f283731441a1b48461766c23f0574dce0706f192 gimp-2.10.2.tar.bz2 (sha256): 1cb0baaecdefe44d371a15f2739a1bcbce4682336b4ccf8eb7b587ce52c333eb gimp-2.10.0.tar.bz2 (sha256): 7fcc96fb88cb0a0595d2610f63a15dec245bb37bf9db527d37a24fb75e547de2 For instructions on how to build GIMP from source code, you will want to read our developer website. You may want to read the Release Notes for GIMP 3.0. GIMP's user manual can be dowloaded separately on the documentation website either as language-specific Windows installers or as source tarball. The manual can also be browsed online Development snapshots Pssst... want to check out our nightly development builds? Test these on our development downloads page . System Requirements 2 GB RAM (4 GB recommended) 1 GHz processor 2 GB free disk space Display resolution: 1024×768 Installation Steps Download the installer for your system Run the installer package Follow the installation wizard Launch GIMP and start creating! GIMP for Windows 7 - A full-fledged graphic editor that allows you to improve existing images or start creating yourself. The program has high-class tools that allow you to add richness of the picture, remove unnecessary elements from the background, work with several layers, develop layouts and collages.The application interface is designed in such a way as to maximize the user's position: an ordered system of tools, a convenient information window, pop-up hints. You can free download GIMP official latest version for Windows 7 in English.DOWNLOAD FREESoftware License: FreeWareLanguages: English (en)Publisher Software: The GIMP TeamGadgets: Desktop PC, Ultrabook, Laptop (Acer, ASUS, DELL, Lenovo, Samsung, Toshiba, HP, MSI)Operating System: Windows 7 Ultimate / Enterprise / Professional/ Home Premium / Home Basic / Starter / Service Pack 1 (SP1) (32/64 bit), x86GIMP new full version 2025Related SoftwareOperaiTunesInkscapeDriver EasySkypeTux PaintReviews Open source raster graphics editor For other uses, see Gimp (disambiguation). GNU Image Manipulation ProgramGIMP version 3.0Original author(s)Spencer Kimball, Peter MattisDeveloper(s)GIMP Development TeamInitial release2 June 1998; 26 years ago (1998-06-02)Stable release3.0.4[1] / 18 May 2025; 8 days ago (18 May 2025) Repositorygitlab.gnome.org/GNOME/gimpWritten inC, C++, Python, SchemeOperating systemLinux, macOS, Windows, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Solaris, AmigaOS 4Available in82 languages[2]List of languagesAmharic, Arabic, Asturian, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian, Bosnian, Brazilian Portuguese, Breton, British English, Bulgarian, Burmese, Canadian English, Catalan, Central Kurdish, Chinese (China), Chinese (Hong Kong), Chinese (Taiwan), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Dzongkha, Esperanto, Estonian, Finnish, French, Galician, Georgian, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Kabyle, Kannada, Kashubian, Kazakh, Khmer, Kinyarwanda, Kirghiz, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Low German, Macedonian, Malay, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Norwegian (Bokmål), Norwegian (Nynorsk), Occitan, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Romanian, Russian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Cyrillic script), Serbian (Latin script), Sinhala, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Tamil, Tatar, Telugu, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, Valencian, Vietnamese, Xhosa, YiddishTypeRaster graphics editorLicenseGPL-3.0-or-laterWebsitegimp.org The GNU Image Manipulation Program, commonly known by its acronym GIMP (/gimp/ GHIMP), is a free and open-source raster graphics editor.[3] It is commonly used for photo retouching, image editing, free-hand drawing, and converting between different image file formats. GIMP is freely available on Windows, Linux and macOS. It is licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL 3.0 or later). The project is supported by a community of volunteers. Users are encouraged to contribute.[4] GIMP supports plugins and scripting, allowing users to extend its features and automate tasks. While it is not primarily designed for drawing, some artists and creators still use it for that purpose.[5] In 1995, Spencer Kimball and Peter Mattis began developing GIMP as a semester project at University of California, Berkeley for the eXperimental Computing Facility.[6] The software was originally named the General Image Manipulation Program. Kimball and Mattis formed the acronym GIMP by adding the letter G to "-IMP," inspired by a reference to "the gimp" in the 1994 film Pulp Fiction.[7] GIMP's first public release, version 0.54, came out in 1996.[8][9] It attracted many users, and a community of contributors grew around it. These contributors produced tutorials, shared artwork, and introduced improved workflows and techniques.[10] During a visit to UC Berkeley in 1997, Richard Stallman of the GNU Project spoke with Kimball and Mattis about changing "General" in the program's name to "GNU".[11] Stallman approved, and GIMP became part of the GNU software collection.[12] The initial release worked only on Unix-based systems such as Linux, SGI IRIX and HP-UX.[6][13] Since then, GIMP has been ported to other operating systems, including Microsoft Windows (1997, GIMP 1.1)[13] and macOS. A GUI toolkit called GTK (at the time known as the GIMP ToolKit) was developed to facilitate the development of GIMP. The development of the GIMP ToolKit has been attributed to Peter Mattis becoming disenchanted with the Motif toolkit GIMP originally used. Motif was used up to GIMP 0.60.[9][14] Wilber, the official mascot of GIMP, was created using GIMP by Tuomas Kuosmanen, known as tigert, on September 25 1997.[15] Over time, other GIMP developers contributed additional accessories for Wilber, which are included in the Wilber Construction Kit. The kit is available in GIMP's source code at /docs/Wilber_Construction_Kit.xcf.gz. GIMP is primarily developed by volunteers as a free and open source software project associated with both the GNU and GNOME projects. Development takes place in a public git source code repository,[16] on public mailing lists and in public chat channels on the GIMPNET IRC network.[17] New features are held in public separate source code branches and merged into the main (or development) branch when the GIMP team is sure they won't damage existing functions.[16] Sometimes this means that features that appear complete do not get merged or take months or years before they become available in GIMP. GIMP itself is released as source code. After a source code release, installers and packages are made for different operating systems by parties who might not be in contact with the maintainers of GIMP. The version number used in GIMP is expressed in a major-minor-micro format, with each number carrying a specific meaning: the first (major) number is incremented only for major developments (and is currently 3). The second (minor) number is incremented with each release of new features, with odd numbers reserved for in-progress development versions and even numbers assigned to stable releases; the third (micro) number is incremented before and after each release (resulting in even numbers for releases, and odd numbers for development snapshots) with any bug fixes subsequently applied and released for a stable version. Previously, GIMP applied for several positions in the Google Summer of Code (GSoC).[18][19] From 2006 to 2009 there have been nine GSoC projects that have been listed as successful,[18] although not all successful projects have been merged into GIMP immediately. The healing brush and perspective clone tools and Ruby bindings were created as part of the 2006 GSoC and can be used in version 2.8.0 of GIMP, although there were three other projects that were completed and are later available in a stable version of GIMP; those projects being Vector Layers (end 2008 in 2.8 and master),[20] and a JPEG 2000 plug-in (mid 2009 in 2.8 and master).[21] Several of the GSoC projects were completed in 2008, but have been merged into a stable GIMP release later in 2009 to 2014 for Version 2.8.xx and 2.10.x. Some of them needed some more code work for the master tree. Second public Development 2.9-Version was 2.9.4 with many deep improvements after initial Public Version 2.9.2.[22][23] Third Public 2.9-Development version is Version 2.9.6.[24] One of the new features is removing the 4 GB size limit of XCF file.[25][26] Increase of possible threads to 64 is also an important point for modern parallel execution in actual AMD Ryzen and Intel Xeon processors. Version 2.9.8 included many bug fixes and improvements in gradients and clips.[27] Improvements in performance and optimization beyond bug hunting were the development targets for 2.10.0.[28] MacOS Beta is available with Version 2.10.4.[29] The first release candidate for version 3.0, RC1, was released on 6 November 2024.[30] After several more months of development, version 3.0 was completed and released on 16 March, 2025.[31] This represented the completion of seven years of development to complete a major overhaul of many of GIMP's features and dependencies. GIMP developers meet during the annual Libre Graphics Meeting.[32] Interaction designers from OpenUsability have also contributed to GIMP.[33] The current version of GIMP works with numerous operating systems, including Linux, macOS and Windows. Many Linux distributions, such as Fedora Linux[34] and Debian,[35][36] include GIMP as a part of their desktop operating systems. GIMP began to host its own downloads after discontinuing use of SourceForge in 2013.[37] The website later repossessed GIMP's dormant account and hosted advertising-laden versions of GIMP for Windows.[38] In 2022, GIMP was published on the Microsoft Store for Windows.[39] Further information: Comparison of raster graphics editors Animation Showing Brushes, Patterns, Gradients Created in GIMPTools used to perform image editing can be accessed via the toolbox, through menus and dialogue windows. They include filters and brushes, as well as transformation, selection, layer and masking tools. GIMP's developers have asserted that it has, or at least aspire to it having, similar functionality to Photoshop, but has a different user interface.[40] There are several ways of selecting colors, including palettes, color choosers and using an eyedropper tool to select a color on the canvas. The built-in color choosers include RGB/HSV/LAB/LCH selector or scales, water-color selector, CMYK selector and a color-wheel selector. Colors can also be selected using hexadecimal color codes, as used in HTML color selection. GIMP has native support for indexed color and RGB color spaces; other color spaces are supported using decomposition, where each channel of the new color space becomes a black-and-white image. CMYK, LAB and HSV (hue, saturation, value) are supported this way.[41][42] Color blending can be achieved using the Blend tool, by applying a gradient to the surface of an image and using GIMP's color modes. Gradients are also integrated into tools such as the brush tool, when the user paints this way the output color slowly changes. There are a number of default gradients included with GIMP; a user can also create custom gradients with tools provided. Gradient plug-ins are also available. GIMP selection tools include a rectangular and circular selection tool, free select tool, and fuzzy select tool (also known as magic wand). More advanced selection tools include the select by color tool for selecting contiguous regions of color—and the scissors select tool, which creates selections semi-automatically between areas of highly contrasting colors. GIMP also supports a quick mask mode where a user can use a brush to paint the area of a selection. Visibly this looks like a red colored overlay being added or removed. The foreground select tool is an implementation of Simple interactive object extraction (SIOX), a method used to perform the extraction of foreground elements, such as a person or a tree in focus. The Paths Tool allows a user to create vectors (also known as Bézier curves). Users can use paths to create complex selections, including around natural curves. They can paint (or "stroke") the paths with brushes, patterns, or various line styles. Users can name and save paths for reuse. There are many tools that can be used for editing images in GIMP. The more common tools include a paint brush, pencil, airbrush, eraser and ink tools used to create new or blended pixels. The Bucket Fill tool can be used to fill a selection with a color or pattern. The Blend tool can be used to fill a selection with a color gradient. These color transitions can be applied to large regions or smaller custom path selections. GIMP also provides "smart" tools that use a more complex algorithm to do things that otherwise would be time-consuming or impossible. These include: Clone tool, which copies pixels using a brush Healing brush, which copies pixels from an area and corrects tone and color Perspective clone tool, which works like the clone tool but corrects for distance changes Blur and sharpen tools The Smudge tool can be used to subtly smear a selection where it stands Dodge and burn tool is a brush that makes target pixels lighter (dodges) or darker (burns) Animation showing three docked and tabbed dialogs: layers, channels, and paths An image being edited in GIMP can consist of many layers in a stack. The user manual suggests that "A good way to visualize a GIMP image is as a stack of transparencies," where in GIMP terminology, each level (analogous to a transparency) is called a layer.[43] Each layer in an image is made up of several channels. In an RGB image, there are normally 3 or 4 channels, each consisting of a red, green and blue channel. Color sublayers look like slightly different gray images, but when put together they make a complete image. The fourth channel that may be part of a layer is the alpha channel (or layer mask). This channel measures opacity where a whole or part of an image can be completely visible, partially visible or invisible. Each layer has a layer mode that can be set to change the colors in the image.[44] Text layers can be created using the text tool, allowing a user to write on an image. Text layers can be transformed in several ways, such as converting them to a path or selection.[45][46] Droste effect using Mathmap plug-in GIMP has approximately 150 standard effects and filters, including Drop Shadow, Blur, Motion Blur and Noise. GIMP operations can be automated with scripting languages. The Script-Fu is a Scheme-based language implemented using a TinyScheme interpreter built into GIMP.[47] GIMP can also be scripted in Perl,[48][49] Python (Python-Fu),[50][51] or Tcl, using interpreters external to GIMP.[52] New features can be added to GIMP not only by changing program code (GIMP core), but also by creating plug-ins. These are external programs that are executed and controlled by the main GIMP program.[53][54] MathMap is an example of a plug-in written in C.[citation needed] There is support for several methods of sharpening and blurring images, including the blur and sharpen tool. The unsharp mask tool is used to sharpen an image selectively – it sharpens only those areas of an image that are sufficiently detailed. The Unsharp Mask tool is considered to give more targeted results for photographs than a normal sharpening filter.[55][56] The Selective Gaussian Blur tool works in a similar way, except it blurs areas of an image with little detail. GIMP-ML is an extension for machine learning with 15 filters.[57] The Generic Graphics Library (GEGL) was first introduced in GIMP 2.6 to improve how the software processes images. Initially GIMP used GEGL for high bit-depth colour operations, helping reduce data loss when adjusting colours.[58] GIMP 2.8 was limited to 8-bit color, which is much lower than the 12-bit or higher depth that most digital cameras produce. GIMP 2.10 introduced full support for high bit-depth color, and hardware acceleration was enabled through OpenCL for some tasks.[59] GIMP 3.0 introduces non-destructive filters, allowing users to apply effects without permanently changing the original image. This means they can be edited, toggled on or off, or removed after being applied. Third-party filters are also supported, though they will not be retained if the necessary plugins are missing.[60] CTX is a rasterizer for vector graphics introduced in GIMP 3.0. It allows certain simple shapes, such as lines and circles, to be converted into vector objects.[61][62] GIMP supports importing and exporting with a large number of different file formats.[63] GIMP's native format XCF is designed to store all information GIMP can contain about an image; XCF is named after the eXperimental Computing Facility where GIMP was authored. Import and export capability can be extended to additional file formats by means of plug-ins. XCF file size is extended to more than 4 GB since 2.9.6 and new stable tree 2.10.x.[citation needed] File formats Import and export GIMP has import and export support for image formats such as BMP, JPEG, PNG, GIF, TIFF[64] and HEIF,[65] along with the file formats of several other applications such as Autodesk flic animations, Corel PaintShop Pro images, and Adobe Photoshop documents. Other formats with read/write support include PostScript documents, X bitmap image, xwd, and Zsoft PCX. GIMP can also read and write path information from SVG files and read/write ICO Windows icon files. Import only GIMP can import Adobe PDF documents and the raw image formats used by many digital cameras, but cannot save to these formats. An open source plug-in, UFRaw (or community supported fork nUFRAW), adds full raw compatibility, and has been noted several times for being updated for new camera models more quickly than Adobe's UFRaw support. Export only GIMP can export to MNG layered image files (Linux version only) and HTML (as a table with colored cells), C source code files (as an array) and ASCII art (using a plug-in to represent images with characters and punctuation making up images), though it cannot read these formats. Lifewire reviewed GIMP favorably in March 2019, writing that "[f]or those who have never experienced Photoshop, GIMP is simply a very powerful image manipulation program," and "[i]f you're willing to invest some time learning it, it can be a very good graphics tool."[66] Version Latest version Initial release Significant changes and notes Old version, not maintained: 1.0 1.0.3 1998-06-05 Initial stable version. Switch from Motif to GTK+ 1.x. Support for image layers. Introduction of the XCF file format. New memory manager with disk caching of tiles to support large images. New plug-in/extension API and introduction of the Procedural Database (PDB). Introduction of Script-Fu. Old version, not maintained: 1.2 1.2.5 2000-12-25 Improvements to the user interface Old version, not maintained: 2.0 2.0.6 2004-03-23 Switch to GTK+ 2.x graphical toolkit. Introduction of tabs and docks system, improvements to Script-Fu scripting, text re-editing, CMYK color support. Old version, not maintained: 2.2 2.2.17 2004-12-19 Plugin support, keyboard shortcut editor, previews for transform tools. New GIMP hardware controllers support. Improvements to drag and drop and copy and paste to other applications. The last major version to support Windows 98/Me. Old version, not maintained: 2.4 2.4.7 2007-10-24 Color management support, scalable brushes, new and rewritten selection tools and crop tools. Many user interface changes including full screen editing and a new icon theme. Increased file format support. Improved printing quality. Improved interface for external device input. Old version, not maintained: 2.6 2.6.12 2008-10-01 Partial implementation of GEGL, and first iteration of UI re-design. The last major version to support Windows 2000. Old version, not maintained: 2.8 2.8.22 2012-05-03 Single-window mode. Multi-column dock windows. Other UI improvements. Save/Export separation. Layer groups. Tools drawn with Cairo. On canvas text editing. Simple math in size entries. Various improvements. The last major version to support Windows XP and Vista. Old version, not maintained: 2.10 2.9.2 2018-04-27 GEGL port. New and improved tools. File format support improvements. Better color management. Layers blending improvements. Metadata improvements. Improved UI with new themes. On-canvas gradient editing. Wayland support on Linux. Support for new image format's (OpenEXR, RGBE, WebP, HGT). Basic HiDPI support. 2.10.4 2018-07-04 Simple horizon straightening. Asynchronous fonts loading. 2.10.6 2018-08-19 Vertical text layer. New filters. 2.10.10 2019-04-07 Line art detection. 2.10.18 2020-02-24 New 3D transform tool. 2.10.24 2021-03-29 File format improvements (HEIF, PSP, TIFF, JPEG, PNG, PDF, DDS, BMP, PSD). "Negative Darkroom" for negatives.[67] Re-added support Windows Vista. 2.10.32 2022-06-14 Features backported from 2.99.8, like TIFF support improvements and JPEG XL support. 2.10.34 2023-02-27 Features backported from 2.99.14. File format improvements. Template selector in Canvas Size dialog backported from 2.99.6. Improved color-picking. Various macOS improvements. GEGL and babl improvements. Experimental ARM builds for Windows.[68] 2.10.36 2023-11-05 Support for ASE and ACB palettes. FG to transparent transition. Better image ratio support for GIFs. Various bugfixes and other enhancements. The last major version to support Windows Vista, 7, 8 and 8.1. 2.10.38 2024-05-05 Features backported from 2.99.x. Improved support for Windows tablets. Latest version: 3.0 3.0.2 2025-03-16 [31] Complete port from unmaintained old GTK+ 2.x to maintained GTK+ 3, non-destructive editing, better HiDPI and Wacom support, Wayland support on Linux, multiple layer selection support, extensions in Python 3, JavaScript, Lua and Vala. XCF saving of native GIMP data improvements. Future version: 3.2 — TBA key objectives: non-destructive filters, animation and multi page support, macros with script recording, extensions, space invasion, canvas and tools.[69][70][71] Legend:Old version, not maintainedOld version, still maintainedLatest versionLatest preview versionFuture version Because of the free and open-source nature of GIMP, several forks, variants and derivatives of the computer program have been created to fit the needs of their creators. While GIMP is cross-platform, variants of GIMP may not be. These variants are neither hosted nor linked on the GIMP site. The GIMP site does not host GIMP builds for Windows or Unix-like operating systems either, although it does include a link to a Windows build. CinePaint, formerly Film Gimp, is a fork of GIMP version 1.0.4, used for frame-by-frame retouching of feature films. CinePaint supports up to 32-bit IEEE-floating point color depth per channel, as well as color management and HDR. CinePaint is used primarily within the film industry due mainly to its support of high-fidelity image formats. It is available for BSD, Linux, and macOS. GIMP classic is a patch against GIMP v2.6.8 source code created to undo changes made to the user interface in GIMP v2.4 through v2.6.[72] A build of GIMP classic for Ubuntu is available.[73] As of March 2011, a new patch could be downloaded that patches against the experimental GIMP v2.7. GIMP Portable is a portable version of GIMP for Microsoft Windows XP or later that preserves brushes and presets between computers.[74] GIMPshop was a derivative of GIMP that aimed to replicate Adobe Photoshop in some form.[75] Development of GIMPshop was halted in 2006. The lead developer, Scott Moschella, abandoned the project after somebody registered the domain name "gimpshop.com" and claimed to be an official site taking donations, despite having no affiliation with Moschella. GimPhoto is a fork that features a Photoshop-esque UI, similar to GIMPshop. Further modifications are possible with the GimPad tool. GimPhoto stands at version 24.1 for Linux and Windows (based on GIMP v2.4.3) and version 26.1 on macOS[76] (based on GIMP v2.6.8). Installers are included for Windows 7, 8.1, and 10; macOS 10.6+; Ubuntu 14 and Fedora; as well as source code. Only one developer is at work in this project, and as a result, fast updates are rare and there are no plans to update it to GIMP 2.8.x or above. McGimp was an independent port for macOS that aimed to run GIMP directly on this platform, and integrated multiple plug-ins intended to optimize photos.[77] Seashore is a port for macOS, which aims to have a simpler UI based on Cocoa.[78] Glimpse is a discontinued[79] fork of GIMP, started due to complaints over the word "gimp" being derogatory towards disabled people.[80] An animated GIF generated by GAP plugin GIMP's functionality can be extended with plugins. Notable ones include: GIMP-ML, which provides machine learning-based image enhancement.[81] GIMP-ML with python 3 is next target in development.[82] GIMP Animation Package (GAP), official plugin for creating animations. GAP can save animations in several formats, including GIF and AVI.[83] Resynthesizer, which provides content-aware fill. Original part of Paul Harrison's PhD thesis,[84] now maintained by Lloyd Konneker.[85] G'MIC, which adds image filters and effects.[86] Free and open-source software portal Libre Graphics Meeting List of computing mascots Comparison of raster graphics editors List of free and open-source software packages List of 2D graphics software ^ GIMP Team (18 May 2025). "GIMP 3.0.4 Released". Retrieved 19 May 2025. ^ "Module Statistics: GIMP". l10n.Gnome.org. GNOME Project. Archived from the original on 31 January 2022. Retrieved 7 March 2022. ^ Peck, Akkana (2006). Beginning GIMP: From Novice to Professional. Physica-Verlag. p. 1. ISBN 978-1-4302-0135-9. ^ Get Involved - Gimp.org ^ "GIMP User Manual: Creating a Basic Shape". Docs.Gimp.org. Archived from the original on 8 March 2023. Retrieved 12 April 2023. ^ a b Kimball, Spencer; Mattis, Peter. "How It All Started". Archived from the original on 25 June 2020. Retrieved 18 June 2020. ^ Beane, Zachary (1 January 1997). "Spencer Kimball & Peter Mattis". Gimp Gazette. Archived from the original on 11 November 2020. Retrieved 29 March 2020. It took us a little while to come up with the name. We knew we wanted an image manipulation program like Photoshop, but the name IMP sounded wrong. We also tossed around XIMP (X Image Manipulation Program) following the rule of when in doubt prefix an X for X11 based programs. At the time, Pulp Fiction was the hot movie and a single word popped into my mind while we were tossing out name ideas. It only took a few more minutes to determine what the 'G' stood for. ^ "Prehistory – before GIMP 0.54". Gimp.org. 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