A silver gelatin print (or silver emulsion) is produced on paper coated with a gelatin emulsion containing light-sensitive silver salts. Gelatin silver prints are generally "developed-out" instead of "printed-out;" the paper registers a latent image that only becomes visible when developed in a chemical bath. Developed at the end of the 19th century, gelatin silver printing has been the dominant black-and-white photographic process of the 20th century.

A pigment print involves any one of a number of photographic processes (such as carbon prints and gum bichromate prints) that utilize pigments and bichromated colloids rather than light-sensitive metal salts in the creation of print images.

A digital print derives from a digital based image printed directly to a variety of media (paper, cardboard, cloth, etc.) via a laser or an inkjet printer.