



**Friday 3 February**

## Member photo discussion for February meeting

The February meeting will highlight a popular activity from last year.

Members are asked to bring in prints of photos they would like to show and be discussed. The club will then break up into groups and analyze the photos with a critical eye.

So here is the deal:

- Up to 3 photos
- Do not have to be recent
- Any subject
- Prints – larger the better
- In addition, a digital copy on a flash drive

Members should keep in mind that this is learning exercise. Some guidelines for looking at a photo from a critical perspective can be found on page 2. Clark Mishler's key elements of a good photograph can also be found on that page.

The aim is to show how an ordinary photo can become a good photo, and how a good photo can become a great photo.

Photos will be shown on the screen later in the meeting and John Williamson will try to demonstrate with one or more photos ways to improve them. As such, members should also bring them in digital format on a memory stick so that they can be presented on screen.

To start the meeting we will have a slide show of the assignment photos "People".

As usual the start time for our meeting is 9:15 sharp. Members are encouraged to come earlier to meet with the Mentors and discuss any photography news and issues.



**"Brookstreet Sunrise2 by Fraser Campbell**

## Send in your "People" pictures

Now that the holiday season is over you should have lots of photos with people in them.

The people theme is quite broad and can include sports events, portraits, candid grand kids and more. Share your experiences by letting us see your photos.

The photos will be shown at our February meeting and some will also be published in the February

*shutterBUG*. The deadline for submissions is Sunday 29 January.

### WINTER

Winter is the assignment theme for the March meeting but you should be starting to take those photos now. In fact, you can get a head start by taking photos for any of the future assignments once they are published in the chart below.

The aim is to get you taking photos.

## How to submit your photographs

We want you to send in your pictures for the monthly assignments and also for inclusion in our gallery on the Club website. So how to do that and what are the "rules"

1. Shoot your pictures at the largest resolution that your camera is capable of producing.

2. Use an email program and "Attach" your image directly. Do not use your web based image sharing mechanism. They often produce small sized images and fuzzy picture results.

3. Send your images to [cameraclub@kanataseniors.ca](mailto:cameraclub@kanataseniors.ca)

4. If you want your pictures included on our Photo Gallery, you must include your name as part of the image name  
Shot as:

**IMG0912.jpg** (straight out of the camera)  
Renamed as:

**Snow Angels by John Williamson.jpg**  
Only photos identified with a title and the name of the photographer will be forwarded to the webmaster for inclusion in the Gallery.

5. Photoshop is allowed and encouraged.

Month	Assignment	Deadline	To be shown
January	People	29 Jan.	3 February
February	Winter	26 Feb.	2 March
March	Open	1 April	6 April
April	Spring	19 April	4 May

# Some guidelines for how to critique photographs

(Extracted from

[http://www.ehow.com/how\\_2030593\\_critique-a-photograph.html](http://www.ehow.com/how_2030593_critique-a-photograph.html))

1. First look at the composition or content in the photograph. What is the centre of interest in the picture? Where did the photographer place it in the frame? Did the photographer get close enough to the subject to include only what is important, or are there wasted parts of the picture with elements that do not add to the message of the photo?
2. Next, observe the background in the photograph. How did the photographer represent the background in regards to focus and depth of field? How does the background add or distract from the message of the photo?
3. Now take a look at the technical camera work involved in the photograph. Is the subject sharp and clearly in focus? Is the photo exposed properly? A properly exposed photo will have some texture in the shadows. Are details missing because of over or under exposure?
4. Then look at the craftsmanship the photographer exhibits. Does the physical photo have spots, stains, or scratches? Is it placed nicely in a frame or elaborately displayed? Is there evidence that the photograph was made with care in the process?
5. Finally, offer your own personal feelings on the photograph. What do you like about the selected subject? Is it an emotional shot, a story, a statement a humorous photo? What would you do differently if you had the chance to take the same photograph?

Collecting the opinions and critiques of unbiased second parties is crucial to develop better communication in your photos, but it is also just as important to critique your own photos. Discover what it is you like or dislike about your art and expound on it.

## Elements of photography from Clark Mishler (Alaska video)

- Angle of view
- Backlight
- Diagonals
- Motion
- S Curves
- Patterns
- Selective Focus
- Contrasts
- Colour
- Stop Action
- Frames
- Silhouettes
- Scale
- Negative Space
- Dark-Light-Dark
- Human Element
- Crop]
- Camera Tilt
- Rule of Thirds
- Humour



“Arizona Sunset” by Marg Jackman



“Christmas Fur Tree” by Ann King



“Sicilian gents” by Martha Bohm



“Arboretum Dawn” by Doug Brittain

## Removing red eye from your photos

By [Dave Johnson](#), PCWorld

Removing red eye from your photos is not only one of the most common things you might want to do, it's also among the easiest. As you probably know, red eye strikes in low light, when your subject's eyes naturally dilate to let in as much light as possible. When you fire your camera flash, the light passes through the open pupils and bounces off the back of the eye, looking red.

To minimize the possibility of red eye take your picture outdoors, or inside near a window where there's natural lighting. At night, brighten the room by turning on all the lights you

can.

But sometimes red eye is unavoidable. If your subject has evil red spots where the eyes should be, you can get the red out in a single step with Adobe Photoshop Elements by choosing *Enhance, Auto Red Eye Fix*. Most of the time, this works amazingly well.

Sometimes, your pets can suffer from red eye as well. I love Corel Paint Shop Pro for this sort of job: There's a powerful red eye tool built in (Adjust, Red Eye Removal) that has templates for animal eyes as well as human.



Photoshop Elements Red Eye fix

## Marg's Hints and Tips

### COLD WEATHER SHOOTING MEANS EXTRA BATTERIES

Digital camera batteries don't last nearly as long in cold weather. So if you are going out shooting in the snow, you had better bring at least one or two backup batteries for your camera or it could be a very short shoot. This particular photographer explains that he goes out of his way to avoid using flash as he says he is a natural light freak, so his batteries last a good long time and he seldom has to change batteries during a shoot. However, he has at least one backup battery for both his cameras and although he does not use them often, when he does need them, they have been a shoot saver. If there is a must-have accessory, it's an extra battery.

### PLASTIC BAGS

Of note also, don't forget to pocket a plastic bag before venturing out into the cold with your camera. Before you go back into the house make sure your camera is in that bag. Leave it there until it warms up to room temperature and in this way you will avoid condensation forming inside your camera. This also works if you are in very humid conditions and coming back into very chilling air conditioning.

### SHOOTING WILDLIFE? AIM FOR THEIR EYES

Okay, that headline doesn't sound great when you say it out loud (it sounds like we are actually shooting with a gun, rather than taking photos). But it's right on the money. When you are shooting wildlife photography, your point of focus needs to be on the animal's eyes. If they are not in focus, it doesn't matter what else is. Oftentimes you will be capturing wildlife in motion (or in flight as the case may be), and that's where it's especially important to make certain the eyes are in focus. If you are using a panning technique (where you follow the moving animal with your lens), make sure your focal point is the eyes. Everything else can be blurred, but keep those eyes tack sharp and you'll have a winner.

[www.kanataseniors.ca](http://www.kanataseniors.ca)

then select **Activites** and then **Camera Club**

# Inside Shootout

Friday 10 February  
9:00 a.m.

Standard Life Building  
301 Moodie Drive (Bells Corners)



## Turn stabilization off when using a tripod

By [Dave Johnson](#), [PCWorld](#)

Image stabilization technology in cameras and in lenses has revolutionized digital photography, enabling photographers to get dramatically sharper photos without hauling around a tripod.

### What Is Image Stabilization?

When shopping for lenses for your digital SLR, you might have noticed that image stabilization goes by a few different names, but the lenses all tend to work the same way: Motion sensors in the lens generate feedback that directs optical elements to compensate for small movements, like the sort that occur when you hold a camera.

Of course, some cameras have image stabilization built into the body instead of the lens. The key difference is

is that the motion sensors direct the camera's sensor rather than optics in the lens.

### When to Use Image Stabilization

Sounds great, right? You might be tempted to leave something like that on all the time. In reality, these motion sensors are a little too sensitive for 24/7 operation. If you mount a camera with image stabilization on a tripod, then you should generally flick the switch to off.

### What happens if you don't?

The sensors tend to interpret artefacts in the sensor's data as motion, and send instructions to the sensor to compensate. This produces an effect called *ghost motion*. The result is that the image stabilization system introduces motion blur.

So when using a tripod turn image stabilization off.



"Marksburg Castle"  
by Bob Douglas



"Duomo Siracusa Sicily"  
by Frank Bohm



"Lone soldier"  
by Sue Carey