



Friday 1 June

Lots of photos and 'Lightroom' demo at meeting

Our last meeting of the season on Friday 1 June has lots of variety and will be of interest to our members as well as newcomers.

Our meetings start at 9:15 and are held in hall C at the Seniors Centre.

A staple of our meetings is the showing of member submissions in a slide show. These are compiled by John Williamson and shown at the start of the meeting and again later so that we can learn more details and provide comments.

This meeting will feature two slide shows. The first will show the results of the May assignment on the topic of "Looking Up – Looking Down". The second will show the results of the shootout by members at the Kanata Park on the hill near the Centrum.

On the software side, John will show the features of the new Adobe Lightroom program. Marg Jackman will go over her "Hints and Tips" and President Ken Wilson will review the year and outline some of the things that we are considering for next year.



"Red Squirrel" by Fraser Campbell

Send in your May assignment and 'shoot out' photos by Sun 27 May

This month there are two categories of photos to send in.

The May assignment of "Looking Up – Looking Down" should provide a lot

diversity. It could be flowers, children, architecture – in fact almost any subject could be adapted to this category.

The shoot out at the Kanata civic park too provided many options for the more than a dozen members who came out.

Finally it is not too early to think about summer. This year we are making the category "Open". So you have a lot of leeway.

We will be looking for photos for our 14 September meeting and also for the Open House at the Kanata Seniors Centre on 7 September.

Submission instructions are on page 2.

Visit our web site for the latest info

Our web site is updated regularly with submitted photos in the gallery, past issues of the ShutterBUG and other information.

There is an almost hidden feature on our Web Page that many may be missing. Really missing – because it was temporarily removed from the web site. Now it is back.

At the bottom of the page is a section called "Other Resources". If you click on the "Useful Links PDF" you will find the page with all the tips and links.

This feature is a gold mine of tips, articles, stores, pod cast and more.

Do visit, the web site can be found at http://www.kanataseniors.ca/camera_club.html

Month	Assignment	Deadline	To be shown
May	Look up/down	27 May	1 June
May 11	Park shoot out	27 May	1 June
Summer	Open	9 Sept.	14 Sept.

Use a Fast Shutter to Get a Sharp Photo

One of the easiest ways to ruin a photo is by shooting with a shutter speed that's too slow, so you get dreaded camera shake. The antidote is pretty simple: Shoot with a faster shutter speed. But how fast is fast enough? There's actually a handy rule of thumb that has served photographers for 75 years: The shutter speed should be no slower than the inverse of the lens's focal length.

What?

That's not as complicated as it might sound. Suppose you are shooting with a camera that has a 50mm lens. You can safely capture a sharp photo if the shutter speed is 1/50 second or faster. If you have a 200mm lens, the shutter speed should be 1/200 second or faster. And remember that for this guideline to work, you should refer to the lens's "35mm equivalent" focal length.

Eliminate Red Eye by avoiding the flash

Do you get a lot of red-eyed people in your photos? That happens when the light from your flash reflects off the retina in the back of your subject's eyes, giving them that tell-tale demonic glow.

Now that you know why it happens, you can avoid it. You can avoid shooting in dark situations. You can turn off your flash and rely on ambient light. Increase your camera's ISO to make the most of the available light. Or (if you have a digital SLR), you can mount an external flash on a bracket to get it further from the lens.

How to submit your assignment photos

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.
3. Send your images to 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: **Invisible Tulips by John Black.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. Processing of your image in Photoshop is allowed and encouraged.



"Vinca" by Bill Williams



"New Leaf" by Peter van Boeschoten



"Two Crocuses" by Ingrid Weniger



"Spring" by Sue Carey

*All the photos in this edition are
from the "Spring" assignment*

Marg's Hints and Tips

DON'T WAIT FOR RAIN - FAKE IT.

This one may sound cheesy at first, but you will be shocked how well this works. Instead of waiting for a rainy day to shoot, take a little spray bottle with you, fill it with water, and spray the flowers yourself. Just a couple of quick spritzes with the spray bottle and you have some lovely drops of water on your petals, and no one will know you didn't wait patiently for Mother Nature to intervene. Get a small enough bottle and you can carry it in your camera bag. If you are carrying this bottle full, make sure to seal it in a plastic bag before you put it in your camera bag.

STOPPING THE WIND

If you are shooting flowers outdoors, you're bound to run into the natural enemy of flower photography - wind. There's nothing more frustrating than standing there, tripod set, camera aimed and focused, and you're waiting for the wind to die down enough to get the shot. This is especially bad if you're shooting macro, where the slightest movement spells disaster. Switch to shutter priority mode (where you control the shutter speed and your camera takes care of adjusting the rest to give you a proper exposure), then increase the shutter speed to at least 1/250 of a second or higher. This will generally freeze the motion caused by wind.

If the higher shutter speed doesn't do the trick, then you have to go to plan B, which is making the wind the subject. Use a slow shutter speed, so you can see the movement of the flowers (you will actually see trails as the flower moves while your shutter is open), and you'll "see" the wind, creating an entirely different look.



"Spring in Bloom" by James Wiper



"Spring 2" by Phyllis Steele

Change the metering mode for better photos

Want to take better pictures? Lots of ways to do that – composition, content, lighting, and lots of others. At some point in time it starts to be how to use and understand the physical controls and “steer” the camera yourself. You know – getting off of the Auto setting.

One of the important elements in doing this is the light metering mode that is available on all of the advanced models and on many of the point and shoot cameras as well. Most of these cameras use four symbols and buried away somewhere in your camera's manual is an explanation of these symbols and what they do.

Now the complicating factor here is that you cannot adjust these settings unless you are out of the Auto setting anyway. So start off by setting your camera to P or programmable mode. This should give you the ability to change any of the settings on your camera. One more point to note is that different manufacturers use different symbols, so be sure to check your manual!

Automatic exposure is a standard feature on all digital cameras. The metering system measures the amount of light in a frame and determines the best exposure. Many cameras have more than one metering mode and each evaluates a scene in a different way.

Center-weighted is the metering system of choice on compact digital cameras that do not offer other metering modes.

Centre Weighted Metering

Exposure metering is averaged over the entire frame with emphasis placed on the central area. Center-weighted



Anne Beverley Photography

“Hatching Moment” by Anne Jones

metering is used for general and portrait photography, when it's important to have the central portion of the scene properly exposed.

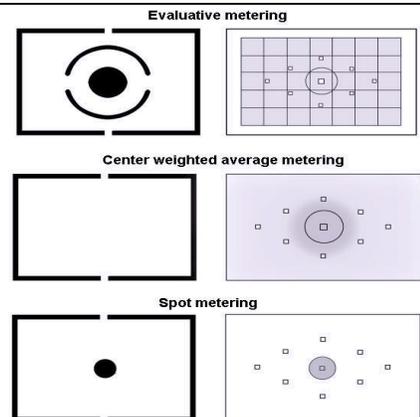
Matrix (evaluative) Metering

A complex metering system whereby a scene is split up into a series of zones. Overall exposure is based on evaluating each zone individually and taking an average of the total light readings. After the light is measured, the camera determines the best exposure.

Spot Metering

Spot metering covers just less than four percent of the viewfinder area. It takes a precise exposure reading only at the very center of the frame and disregards the rest.

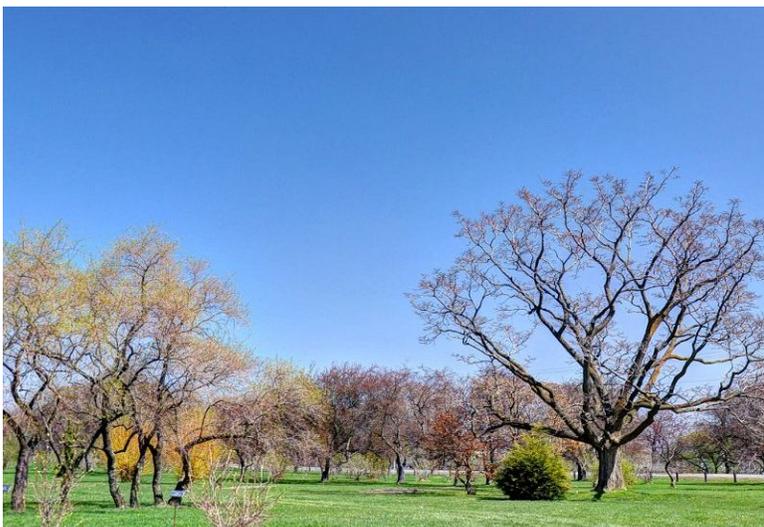
A spot meter is used when there are extremes in the brightness of a scene.



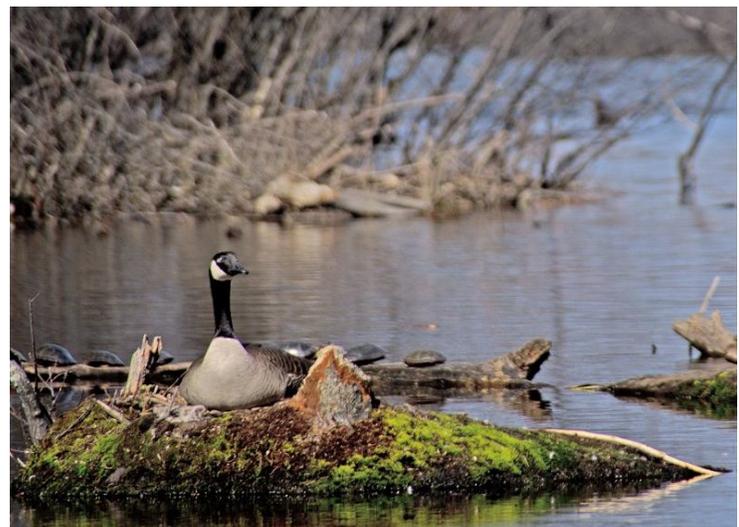
A camera uses the light information coming from only the grey areas to determine the exposure. The darker color means more weighting.

More information at:

<http://www.digicamhelp.com/camera-features/camera-modes/metering/>



“Springtime in Experimental Farm” by Amy Lo



“Nesting Goose” by Herb Fels