



“Goose Family” by Mike Maheux

Friday 13 September

Lots of photos and tips to start our fall season

Our first meeting this fall on Friday 13 September has lots of variety and will be of interest to our many returning members as well as newcomers.

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

This meeting will feature the key elements which make a great photograph. There will also be an instructive video of the aspects to look for in a photograph to have it stand out from the ordinary.

President Ken Wilson will welcome new members, go over some of our previous successes and outline some of the new initiatives which will be implemented this year.



Ken Wilson

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.

Marg Jackman regularly provides a series of useful tips in her monthly commentary.

John will also be going over the club website and highlight some of the many resources which are available for learning more about photography and the software which can be used to enhance them.

Deadline moved up for combined slide show

We need you to submit your photos for the meeting and Open House

As we come to the close of summer we would like to show your assignment photos at the Open House on Friday 6 Sept. and at our next meeting a week later.

Our assignment for the summer was “Superstitions”, “Hot Time”, “Your Backyard”, and “Open”. Thus there should be no excuse for not submitting your photos. The deadline for submissions is Sunday 1 Sept. so that we can show them at the Open House and also to start our 13 Sept. meeting.

Many of our recent submission have been from the same participants. We hope that we will see some entries from our newer members.

Submission details are on page 2 but note you are limited to a total of 3 photos taken over the summer.

There is no need for a fancy camera, just get out there and shoot. *The shutterBUG* will make every effort to include your photo in print.

WE ALSO NEED PRINTS

Each year the Seniors Centre hosts an Open House in which all the clubs demonstrate their activities.

This year it will be Friday 6 Sept.

As part of our display we feature a wall with photographs and also an extensive slide show on a monitor.

We need your photos to exhibit. The print photos can be of anything you have taken during the past year. You can submit up to 3 prints.

The prints should be large (e.g. 8x10). These can be dropped off at the front desk anytime before the Open House.

To summarize:

- One slide show for both events
- Submit digital photos by Sunday 1 Sept
- Prints should be dropped off before the Open House.

Month	Assignment	Deadline	To be shown
Summer	Superstitions, Hot Time, Your Backyard, Open	1 Sept.	Fri. 13 Sept.
Sept.	Patterns/Repetition	29 Sept.	Fri. 4 Oct.
Oct.	Diagonals	27 Oct.	Fri. 1 Nov.

Various camera modes provide flexibility

Even your most basic point and shoot will have at least these camera modes:

- **Manual** mode where you can specify everything.
- **Automatic** mode where the camera will make a best guess.
- **Programmed** mode where certain characteristics are pre-determined.

Generally speaking, you'll want to stay away from programmed mode and anything to do with adding effects to the photo – these can always be controlled better with manual mode, or applied afterwards. For example, if you take a photo with the black and white setting on a compact camera, you're simply destroying data that you can never get back again.

On a DSLR, you'll find a few other modes, and it's important you understand those too. These modes allow you to set a particular variable and let the camera work out the best values for the others.

Av: Aperture Value. This is the most widely used mode for general shooting and gives you control over the Aperture. The camera will calculate the best shutter speed and exposure to use.

Tv: Time Value. This gives you control over the shutter speed, allowing you to capture either motion or a single moment. The camera will calculate the best aperture and exposure values to use.

These two modes are where you'll spend most of your time if you're a beginner to DSLR photography.

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. Rename it.

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. In the body of your email indicate the photo you want in the final slideshow.



"Serenity" by Wayne Kerr



"Birds" by Amy Lo



"Canada Geese Goslings" by Louise Robert



“Ready to Launch Nest” by J. Pedley

Club website has great info and is worth a regular visit

The photo club web site is a trove of information. With a pull down menu you can access all the old newsletters.

In addition with another pull down menu you can view 20 galleries of members' photos of assignments and shootouts. As each new assignment is concluded it will be added to the gallery. Once in the gallery you need only click on the thumbnail image to see it larger. This also brings up details such as the ISO, exposure, etc.

Finally a third pull down menu brings up past meeting resources such as presentations links, handouts etc.

There is also a section which explains how photos should be submitted.

One of the most useful areas is at the bottom under Other Resources -- useful web links. This feature is a gold mine of tips, articles, stores, pod cast and more.

The website is easily accessible from the www.kanataseniors.ca site and then it is just a matter of clicking on Activities followed by Camera Club.

All the photos in this edition were shown at our June meeting



“Duck Family” By Peter van Boeschoten

Marg's Hints and Tips

How to tell your subjects what to wear. Part 2.

We have seen the recommended list, now this time we add the WHY. By stressing the benefit to the subjects, or why they would want to do it, they will "get" it in a big way.

- wear solid coloured clothing so that we see all of your faces and no one person stands out. If you wear stripes or flowers, you will stand out from the rest of your group.
- choose muted tones that are a bit subdued. Reds, oranges and yellows will make you look larger.
- choose similar tones for your top and bottom(both dark or both light) so that one doesn't look bigger than the other. White top, dark pants will make your top bigger. White pants, dark top will make your butt look bigger.
- choose 1-3 colours for your group portrait, with similar tones. So that we see people first and you portrait looks stunning. Wedding group photos look so good because they are all wearing the same colours and thus stand out.
- choose a top with sleeves at least to the elbow because your arms take up more skin area than your face and will draw attention and it may also make your arms look larger.
- choose long pants for men/ladies or a skirt below the knee for ladies so that your legs don't take attention from your faces and you will be able to sit and bend without showing too much leg.
- choose dark socks and footwear (unless it's a barefoot photon the beach) because white just sticks out like a sore thumb and that's all you'll notice in your portrait.
- keep jewellery simple and minimalistic because too much draws attention from your face.
- do your hair the way you'd normally do while wearing these clothes. So tell them "it is because your portrait will be more timeless and represent more closely who you are, not just what you look like".
- if getting a haircut or new hairdo, make your appointment at least 2 weeks prior. Fresh haircuts rarely look their best the same or next day. Ladies need time to practice working it, men need to grow it out just a little.

You may notice most of the "good" examples here are wearing dark clothes. That's pretty common as most people have heard that dark or black clothes make you look slimmer. To some degree that's true. But light clothes can work too if everyone in the group does similar, the one person in dark clothes would stand out. Little kids in denim and white tops and bare feet is super cute, as is little girls in white sun dresses. Don't be afraid of other colours or tones, just keep them similar. The thing is once you get them on board and understanding the logic behind it – the why – they will go to great lengths to make it work because they know it is for their own benefit.

Autofocus tips to get sharp pictures

The Autofocus in most cameras is meant to be revolutionary. So why would you need autofocus camera tips? Well let me guess...

- You took your time lining up the shot, but your subject is blurred.
- A moving subject is blurred but the background is in focus.
- The part you wanted in focus is blurred.
- The focussing in the camera is slow.

Don't panic, generally it isn't the camera but human error. For this we need to break it into 2 categories, "Point and Shoot" cameras and SLR's. The focussing and autofocus camera tips for each of these types of camera are quite different.

Autofocus Camera Tips - Point and Shoot or Compact Cameras

The problem with these types of cameras is actually quite common, but you can get around it.

Smaller compact cameras, especially digital, have what is known as shutter lag. This means that no matter how hard you press the shutter, it will not take the photograph until it thinks the subject is in focus.

This can be up to 2 seconds, by which time, your subject may have moved a little. This is emphasised more

the closer you are to the subject.

- Step back a bit from your subject, hold the camera still, and "Squeeze" the shutter button
- Keep the central focussing point in the middle of the frame, over the part you want in focus
- If your subject is moving, do your best to move the point in the camera with them, this helps the cameras autofocus system
- If your subject is still, YOU stay still. If light is low your camera will set a slow shutter speed leaving you open to camera shake.
- If you have one and are able to use it, a tripod is the best solution along with using the camera's self-timer. It eliminates ALL camera shake.

Autofocus Camera Tips - SLR or Digital SLR Cameras

Using one of these cameras means you have a greater chance of taking blurred photographs than if you were using a compact camera.

For one, the lens can accidentally switch to manual focus by "nudging" the switch on the side of the lens (I have done this on a few occasions).

Secondly, most modern SLR's have many focussing points in the cameras viewfinder, personally, I switch these off. In between focussing and taking the photograph, the subject only has to

move a little and the ultra-sensitive focussing points will divert to a different part of the picture.

If you use AI Servo mode, the points will continuously focus on the subject as it moves. Great if you get the hang of it, but if not enough points are on the subject, yes you guessed it, the camera will focus on something else.

Using "one-shot" mode is safer, but once the camera has focussed it stays focussed on that point so PRESS THE SHUTTER quickly. If you don't and again the subject moves, it could be thrown out of focus.

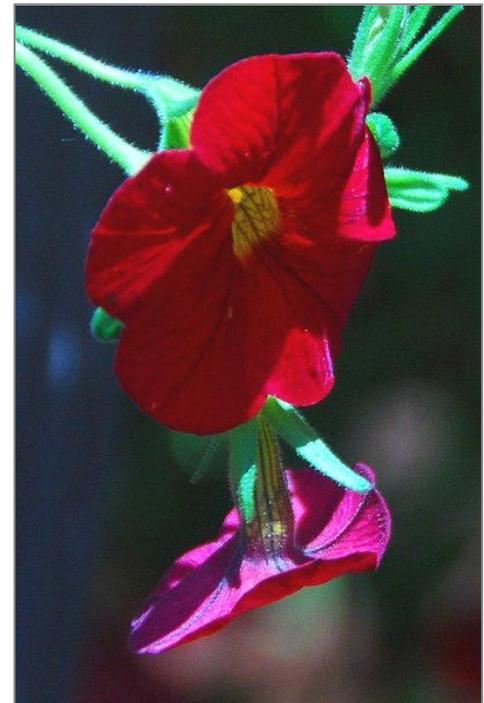
- Use mostly One Shot focussing
- Set your camera to use just the CENTRAL focussing point
- Line up this point over your subjects eyes, or the part you want in focus
- Partly depress the shutter button to focus on that point
- Re-frame the picture and shoot as quickly as possible
- Do this 3 or 4 times (If using digital) to get at least one PIN sharp
- Use a tripod if possible
- Use a fast shutter speed if possible
- Use a small aperture if possible (f.8, f.11, f.16) the smaller the "Hole", the greater the depth of field. I.e. The more of the picture from back to front is in focus
- Stand still and **Practice, Practice, Practice**



"Tulips Galore" by Alice Guenther



"Hawk" by Tracy Pike



"Red flower" by Ken Wilson