



Next Meeting June 5th at 9:15

At the June meeting we will review the pictures from the "Worm's Eye View" assignment and the two shootouts, present the committee picks from the "Ponds and Rivers" assignment, and Marg will present her hint & joke.

We will say goodbye to several of the club coordinators who are "retiring". The coordinators will solicit feedback from members on future direction.

Have a great summer and keep your camera handy so you can shoot lots of pictures on our three summer topics: Sumer Fun, Night Shots, and Abandoned.



Tips For Summer Photos

Does summer mean picnics, building sand castles at the beach, car rides with the top down, or playing Frisbee with the dog? Do you think of blue skies, blazing heat and cornfields? Is summer a time to spend at the cottage with your family, fishing, swimming in the lake and roasting marshmallows on the campfire? Does it mean eating ice cream, soaking up the air conditioning at the mall and wearing flip flops? These activities can all be turned into iconic images that capture the mood of summer. The most important thing is for you to make your images personal and to photograph the subjects that represent summer to you.

Before you start, here is a list of equipment that you may need for both Outdoor and Beach Photography:

Outdoor Recommended Equipment:

A lens hood to prevent flaring, a polarizer filter and/or a ND (neutral density) filter to reduce reflection and cut down on glare on everyday summer surfaces, such as the surface of water and your subject's sunglasses, and also boost saturation and bring out the sky. A tripod for sharp photographs in low light, a flash to illuminate people and dark spots in an image. A wide-angle lens to capture panoramic views and dramatic clouds. A standard lens, such as 50mm, F 1.8 or F 2 is useful because it can take good portraits and work quickly in low light conditions without resorting to flash. A telephoto lens is useful if you need to capture animals from far way, especially one with IS (Image Stabilization), for when they are in action.

Recommended Beach Equipment:

Protective gear such as UV filter, camera bag, plastic housing to keep sand and water out. A polarizer filter for all the

How To Submit Your Assignment Photos

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 without resizing.
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 to: **Snowy Beach by John Williamson.jpg**
5. Use of Photoshop or other programs to edit your pictures is encouraged.
6. Indicate in the text of your email which photo you want in the review portion at the end of our meeting.



above reasons. A separate powerful flash device or a circular reflector are useful, many of the latter can be folded away for storage. If you plan to shoot in Black and White, a red 25 filter will increase the drama of the sky, by increasing the contrast of the clouds.

While sunscreen is a must for photographers, keep it away from those colourful, shiny cameras, as you may discover the paint actually flaking away after it comes in contact with sunscreen.

Before you take a photograph ask yourself if it's really interesting. Is it throwing a unique shadow? Does the light hit it in a way that will catch viewer's eyes? Will it cause viewers to ask a question (other than "Why would you photograph that?") Taking a great photograph doesn't generally happen by accident. Ansel Adams once said a great photograph is one that expresses what one feels, in the deepest sense, about what is being photographed. This summer, challenge yourself to contemplate each shot, think about whether or not the subject is interesting enough to take the time to photograph. By doing this, you will have less overall shots, and more "keepers".

Think back to your childhood summer, what do you remember? Exciting voyages of discovery on your new bike perhaps? Or maybe day trips to the beach, meeting an elephant at the zoo, or exploring an ancient castle with an ice cream quickly melting over your hand? Your grandchildren are creating their childhood memories now and shooting them would make a great summer project for you, that they will thank you for in about 20 years. If you don't have youngsters in the family, why not create your own memories and shoot them?

The "Sun Over Your Shoulder" Rule is Bogus.

You may have heard of the "Sun Over Your Shoulder" rule, which basically states that when you're shooting people outdoors, you put the sun behind you (over your shoulder), so you're subjects faces are lit. This is a perfectly fine rule for people taking snapshots, but it is the worst thing you can do for your group portrait (besides the "tall people in the back" thing).

If you want more professional-looking shots of people outdoors, the last thing you want is the bright sun blasting them straight in the face (although that's exactly what your average person does), so everyone is squinting, trying to shield their eyes, and turning away from the camera. Worse, it puts harsh, direct, unflattering light on them.

Instead, position your subjects with the sun behind them (not behind you), so it puts a nice rim light effect around them (outlining their hair), and then use a tiny bit of flash (keep the brightness of our flash low) to put just enough light into their faces to make them blend in with the natural light that surrounds them.



From the Orchid Show 2 by Frank Jonker



Cardinal in Tree by Anne Jones

Around the Web

There's a great article on the [Luminous Landscape](#) web site from Alain Briot on composition. With the release of Lightroom 6 there are plenty of videos on the new capabilities including this one from Brian Matiash on the [new panorama stitching feature](#). The [Digital Photography School](#) blog had a great tutorial on [mastering the clone stamp tool](#).

During the May 1 meeting a member recommended the quarterly magazine PHOTOnews and said that paper copies were available for free at Henry's. Back issues of the magazine, galleries of submitted photos and lots more are available at the [PHOTOnews web site](#).

If you're looking for ideas for the "Abandoned" summer assignment, this recent episode from [Street Focus](#) on [Urban Explorations \(URBEX\)](#) will be useful.

If you have links to interesting web sites that you would like to share with the members of the club, please email them to cameraclub@kanataseniors.ca attention shutterBUG.

Month	Assignment	Deadline	Shown
May	Worm's Eye View	May 31	Jun. 5
Summer	Summer Fun / Night Shots / Abandoned	Sep. 6	Sep. 11
Sep.	Fall Fairs	Sep. 27	Oct. 2

Marg's Hints and Tips

Night Shots

1. Use a tripod to keep your camera steady during long exposures. Use the camera's built-in self timer or a cable release.
2. Shoot in RAW to retain the most information.
3. A flashlight is useful when you want to draw attention to or simply lighten up an important part of your foreground. Plus it lights up your camera so you can adjust your settings, and if you are really in the dark, a flashlight can help you find your car.
4. Use bug spray in warmer weather, especially near woods and water. There is no point making yourself an attractive meal for the local bugs as you will be sitting or standing in the same spot for an extended period of time.
5. Don't use flash, which is only effective for 5-6 ft in front of your camera, and will only underexpose the primary subject of the picture.
6. Rely on your histogram to check exposure. It may look OK in the dark, but in most cases will be underexposed and be a very noisy image, so expose to the Right.
7. Long exposures can drain your battery, so bring a spare.
8. Most camera's have trouble using Auto Focus at night. Turn on Live View, increase your ISO to see subject more clearly, pick something to focus on, zoom in, manually focus, turn off Live View, reset your ISO to 100-200 and you are ready to go.
9. Use a shutter speed of 5 seconds to 15 seconds. Long-

er shutter speed = "my photo is too dark, I need more light". When taking a photo just after sunset when there is still a lot of light, you may only need 3.2 seconds, but 30 more minutes later to get the same exposure, you need to increase your speed up to 10 seconds. At dusk, moving vehicle trails with an exposure around 15 seconds usually does the trick.

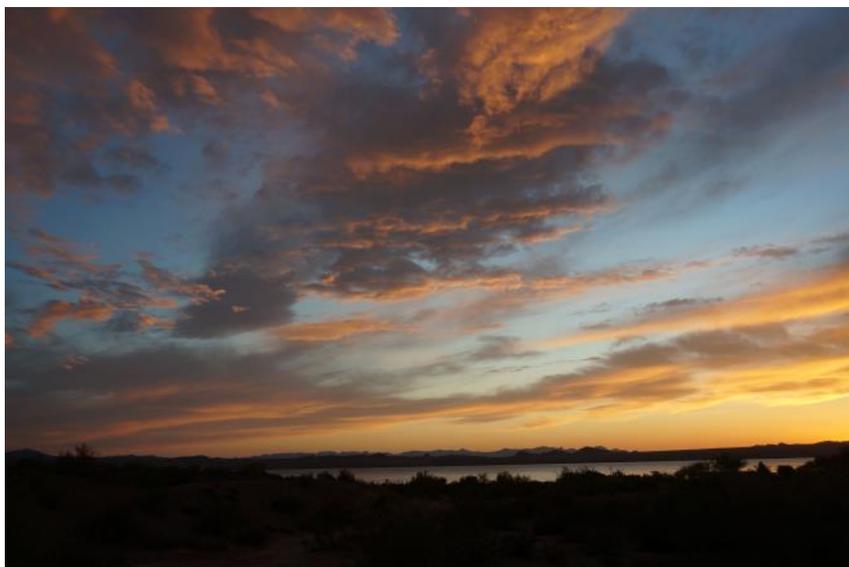
10. Shoot your aperture wide open (f 1.4 - f 4), depending on the lens. Wide open = more light, which works well if you want a fountain to be in focus and the buildings behind it slightly blurred. Use a smaller aperture (f 9 and higher), if you want everything in focus. eg. landscapes, cityscapes, car trail lights and motion blur, water and star trails. This will also give street lights a "star like effect".

11. ISO set higher allows the use of faster shutter speed. If you plan to use ISO 100 for 2 seconds at f 8, alternatively you can use ISO 400 for 1/2 second at f 8.

12. Always bracket your shots.



Night Shot 3 by Phyllis Steele



Havasu sunset by Ken Wilson



Elusive Cardinal by Frank Jonker

Gallery of April "Ponds & Rivers" Pictures



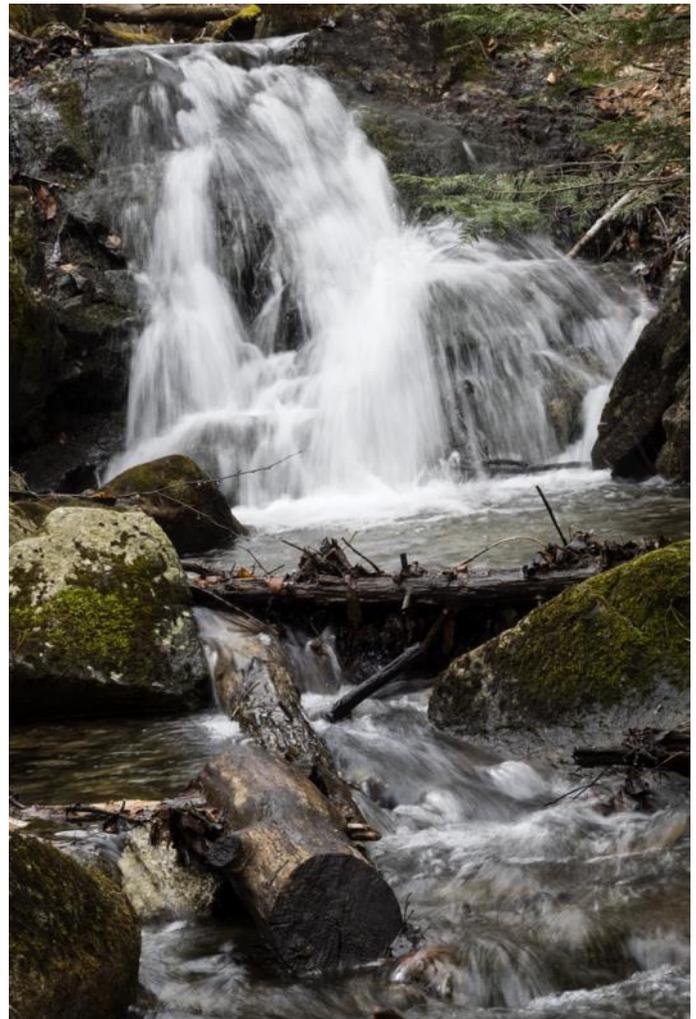
Pond Reflection by Amy Lo



Mother Nature at her Best by Marg Jackman



Ropes by Ann Williams



Spring run off by Carol Brown



The Butchart Gardens Pond by Tracy Pike