



Friday 1 March

Monitor colour one of 3 topics at next meeting

The camera club has another busy and informative program lined up for its 1 March meeting. The meeting starts at 9:15 sharp in Hall C.

Club guru John Williamson will lead a session to show how you can accurately colour correct and calibrate your monitor so that the print results will be the same as shown on your monitor.

John will also get into some of the features and advantages of shooting your photos in "Camera RAW" mode. Finally John will use PhotoShop Elements to show how to colour correct your photos.

We will be starting the meeting with our usual slide show of members' photos of this month's theme "Open". There will also be a slide show of the photos taken during the shoot-out at Hazeldean Mall in February.

Marg Jackman will present her "Hints and Tips" and President Ken Wilson will outline some of the upcoming events.

As usual the 'mentors' will be there to man their "Help Desk" both before the meeting and during the coffee break. Visitors are always welcome.

Club website has useful information

The photo club web site is a trove of information.

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. Other tabs get you to the photo gallery and previous newsletters.

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

Month	Assignment	Deadline	To be shown
Feb.	Open	24 Feb.	Fri. 1 Mar.
Mar.	Use of Light/Open	31 Mar.	Fri. 5 Apr.
Apr.	Beginnings/Open	28 Apr.	Fri. 3 May



"Great Grey Owl" by Barrie Thomas

Submit photos for assignments

The monthly photo assignments are there to encourage you to take photos. For our upcoming meeting in March the category is "Open".

You can thus submit any photo

taken within the last 3 months.

Photos from the recent Hazeldean Mall photo shoot will provide an opportunity to submit a further 3 photos.

Members may not realize it but many of the submitted photos were taken with ordinary point-and-shoot cameras. There is no need for fancy and expensive equipment. The aim is to get you out taking photographs. That is how we can learn from each other.

The table on the left shows the upcoming assignment categories and you can start shooting now for any of them.

Details on how to submit photos can be found on page 3.

Remember that at the end of each meeting there will be a more detailed photo review but featuring only one photo from each photographer.

Understanding your camera's ISO control

By Dave Johnson, PCWorld

A few weeks ago, I wrote that photography is often called "painting with light." In response, a reader asked me what you do when there isn't any--light, that is. Your job as a photographer is often to make the most of whatever light you have access to. I've explained how to get the best results with your flash, but there's a way to maximize the natural light in your scene as well: Using your camera's ISO control.

ISO in a Nutshell

I get a lot of questions about ISO--many photographers don't seem to understand exactly what it does. Your camera's ISO control determines how sensitive the camera's sensor is to light. On most cameras, ISO starts at 100 and goes up from there; the higher the number, the more sensitive the sensor will be.

Of course, that begs the question: Why wouldn't you always just leave the ISO as high as it can go all the time?

That's because ISO is a bit of a mixed bag. Higher ISO values give your camera a better light response, so you can take sharper photos with shorter shutter speeds in low light, but this comes at the expense of more digital noise in your photo. On the same camera, a picture captured at ISO 800 will tend to look noisier--random pixels that resemble grain on an old film camera or static on a television screen--than a photo shot at ISO 100. On the left is an enlarged detail of a photo taken at ISO 1000. Notice the rough, sandpaper-like quality of everything in the scene, including the wall and the girl's complexion.

Use ISO Strategically

It's a good idea to always shoot with the lowest possible ISO you can get away with. On many cameras, that means dialing in ISO 100 and leaving it there unless you have a good reason to increase it.

What kinds of reasons? Imagine you're outdoors late in the day trying to take some photos and your flash won't illuminate the scene because it's too large or far away. In that case, crank up the ISO until the camera stops giving you a slow shutter warning. I'd suggest going with the lowest ISO that'll give you a satisfactory photo in order to avoid introducing too much noise in the image. But don't fret too much about this: It's a lot better to capture a sharp photo with some noise in it than a shaky photo that was shot too slow for the available light.

You might also be able to rely on your camera's Auto ISO setting. Check your camera's user guide for details. On many cameras, you can set the ISO to Auto and it'll dial the ISO up and down on its own when you shoot in certain modes.

Part of an article from PC World

http://www.pcworld.com/article/251624/understanding_your_cameras_iso_control.html#tk.nl_dfx_t_cbstories



"Railing - Hogs Back" by Adrienne Diorio



"Mill of Kintail Ontario" by Frank Bohm



"Evening Moguls" by Richard Keeler



"Full Moon" by Louise Robert

How to submit your assignment photos

In the future all submitted photos will be in the opening slide show and also be included in the web page photo gallery. However, only one photo will be included for the end of meeting member review. To make that happen, you must indicate in the body of your email submission the photo you wish to have included in the end of meeting slide show/discussion.

SUBMITTING YOUR PHOTOS

1. Shoot your pictures at the largest resolution possible.
2. Use an email program and "Attach" your images directly.
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.
e.g. **Snowdrift by Joe Green.jpg**
5. In the body of your email indicate the photo you want in the final slideshow.



"Stop" by Stuart Moxley

Marg's Hints and Tips

WINTER

Following on previous hints about winter photography, I have found an interesting article giving more in-depth information.

You already know about moisture condensation being a primary hazard during winter, so continuing on this theme here is another. Attempting to blow a speck of dust or snowflake off the lens will result in a thin coating of fog or ice on its surface. The same applies to the camera body. A good quality lens brush is recommended for this purpose.

Metal parts of the camera that conduct heat away from your face or hands can be covered with a thin layer of foam packing material. Use cotton "gaffers" tape, which will not harm the camera's surface. With tripod legs the best solution is adapting the special foam padding designed for motorcycle handlebars. It's very neat and will last forever, unlike pipe insulation which must be taped on. Another article suggests taping duct tape to your tripod so your hands do not touch bare metal. Tripods can be frustrating to set up in deep snow. The farther apart the legs are spread, the less they penetrate the snow, making the whole setup unstable. In deep snow extend all the legs to full length, spread them slightly, then push the whole tripod into the snow far enough to obtain a reasonable degree of stability.

Remember if you are cold, you won't be able to concentrate on photography. Dress in layers to control body temperature, using fabric that keeps insulation value when wet and wicks away body moisture. You lose 50% of your body heat through the head so make sure you wear a wool or fleece toque. Boots that are insulated with gators or over-boots will give you comfort. Good mitts with liners are a plus. You can layer here too, wearing dexterous polypropylene gloves under a heavier over-mitt.

Do not breathe on the camera, lens, viewfinder or filters unless you want a thin film of ice to coat the surface. Hold your breath while looking through the viewfinder. Take care of your power, making sure to keep your batteries warm.

Member lauds photo school

By Catherine Edmonds

Last fall I won the "Henry's School of Imaging" prize. – a credit for \$80.00 towards a lesson.

Last Sunday I went over for my lesson in advanced Point and Shoot.

I really enjoyed it. Ten people attended with about 15 cameras between us. The instructor – George Karam – explained just what these cameras will do and showed us exactly how to find and set the features up. Hurray! The menu and the functions were demystified. The whole lesson was relaxed and fun.

The School of Imaging gives many different classes. Classes for beginners with simple camera to advanced classes for people with more exotic cameras. I would recommend that it is a good place to go to find out everything about your camera. Henrys will also give you a one on one class if you ask them.

Meetings have four tables

At our meetings we have up to four tables set up. One is set up for registration and info items. We also have a table where those who want to bring in their prints for display.

The mentors also usually have a table which they call "the Help Desk".

Finally we have a table for those who want to sell, trade or give away equipment or magazines which they no longer need.

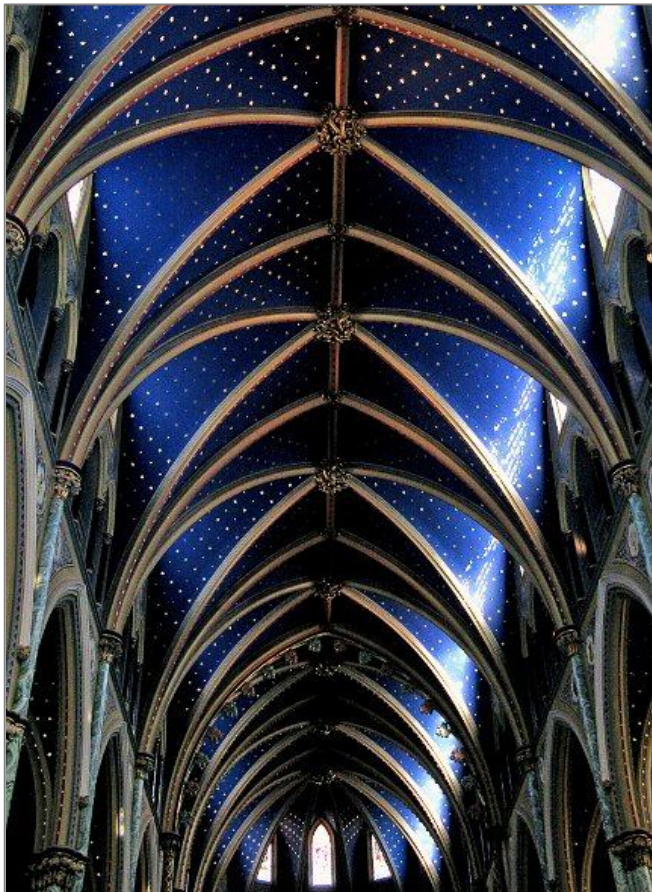
Do check off your name on the Registration table. It gives us a count and also ensures that we have your name and email address correctly.



"Five" by Ingrid Weniger



"Rural Almonte" by Martha Bohm



"Majestic Splendour" by Marg Jackman



"Live Oak" by Tracy Pike