



May 2014

Friday 2 May following the slide show and Henry's

Next meeting bring your camera for a shoot-out

The Camera Club has another busy and informative program lined up for its May 2nd meeting. The meeting starts at 9:15 sharp in Hall C.

The meeting will feature two key elements: a presentation from staff from Henry's Camera and also a shoot-out in



in the local area.

As usual we will start the meeting with a slide show of member photos with the assignment for this month – "People".



"View from Kerak Castle" by Martha Bohm

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
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

5. Photoshop is allowed and encouraged.

Note that only photos identified with a title and the name of the photographer will be forwarded to the webmaster for inclusion in the Gallery.

How to choose a camera

The Henry's team will this time go over the various things you should look for when buying a new camera. Everything from lenses, to batteries to price points should be covered. Whether you are looking for a simple point-and-shoot or a higher end SLR camera there will be good information to help you make a choice about a future camera purchase.

Local shootout

Shortly after our short meeting we will go out behind the Seniors Centre to Alice Wilson Woods for a shoot-out. This will allow for a wide range of subjects – rocks, flowers, trees and more.

[With the very late spring this year there is a small possibility that we may have to pick an alternate location or delay the shoot-out to later. We will let you know at the meeting.]

"People" assignment due Sunday 27 April

Our April theme of 'people' should be an easy one and thus there should be no excuse to get out and take some photos.

'People' photos could be anything from the grand kids to sporting events to portraiture. Use your imagination and share your photos for the slide show and the web site photo gallery.

The photos will be shown at our May meeting and some will also be published in the May *shutterBUG*. The deadline for submissions is Sunday 27 April.

You can also start to prepare for the 3 topics for the June meeting shown below.

Month	Assignment	Deadline	To be shown
Apr	People	27 Apr	Fri 2 May
May	Open	1 June	Fri 6 June
May	Outdoor shootout	1 June	Fri 6 June
May	Bestphoto (past 12 months)	1 June	Fri 6 June



“Canal Winter” by Mary Milito

Perspective in photography

It's all about your point of view

Photographers often fall into the bad habit of shooting everything we see from eye level. We are walking around, something catches our eye and we take the picture right from where we are standing. If you want to make an immediate impact in your photography you need to get out of your eye level rut.

Get Low: Get your camera down towards ground level and see how it impacts your perspective. This will allow you to feature the foreground in your composition. Getting low can make your

subject appear taller or more imposing and powerful.

Get up high or look up high: A higher view provides a sense of scale. With tall subjects, looking up from below will accentuate their height and size.

Go for the Lateral: You need to remind yourself to move. Walk around your subject, consider the background and foreground. Your first view and your first angle are often not the best available, so take the time to investigate others. Watch different interactions occur and disappear between objects

3 tips for silhouettes

1. ANGLE:

Get Low: If you can't get low enough, get your subject higher.

Full Bodies: Subject should be full length.

Sky Dominates: The horizon should be towards the lower third of the image.

Light Source: The subject should be between you and the light source.

2. SEPARATION

Emotion: Silhouette must capture more emotion than you do in a portrait.

Meaning: Viewer needs to be able to understand in an instant what's happening in the picture. The edges are sharp and clearly defined.

3. EXPOSURE:

Expose For The Sky: Set your camera to meter off the sky. Make sure it is not overexposed.

No Blinkies: Check your histogram for blinkies. There should not be any.

Our mentors are there to help you with your camera questions

Since its inception, the club has had education as its theme. As such a number of members are there to help others with specific or general topics about your camera or photography.

They are available at 8.30 am before each meeting or during coffee break.



“Slide” by Wendy Gallant



“Guitar's curve” by Amy Lo



“s-curve” by Sue Carey



“Path” by Ed Lascelle

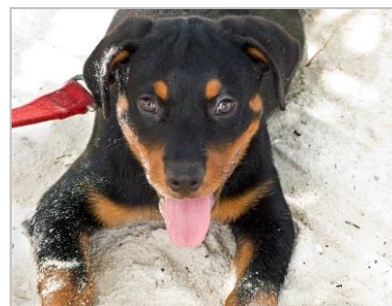


“The Desert Snake” by J. Pedley



“Dale Chihuly Alchemy III” by Elizabeth Wallis

Marg's Hints and Tips



Taking summer photography to a new level

One of the keys to successful outdoor photography is to be prepared. If you are at the beach, protect your lens and camera from sand and water by using an UV filter to protect the lens and electrical tape around the area where your lens fits into the camera body, and whatever you do, do not change your lens, memory card or battery near the sand or water spray. In bright light you should always carry a lens hood to prevent flaring and a polarizer filter to reduce reflections and bring out the sky. The use of fill flash helps when your subjects are in bright light and have shadows on their faces from hats, sunglasses etc. Two more things that may help are a circular reflector or a white towel which will bounce back light onto your subject cutting down the amount of shadows on the face.

A wide angle lens is best to capture panoramic views and dramatic clouds. A standard lens, such as a 50 mm F1.8 or F2 is also useful because it can take great portraits and can work quickly in low light conditions without resorting to flash (many churches and public buildings do not allow flash). A telephoto lens is useful to capture animals from far away.

Always carry an extra memory card and batteries with you whenever you are outside and away from easy access to supplies.

Look for points of interest to make your shots different. If you are at the water's edge or facing a tourist attraction, turn around and see what the scene is behind you. You will often be surprised. Look for patterns, footprints in the sand. Use your imagination and observe, but most of all, have fun.

Visit our web page at

www.kanataseniors.ca

then select **Activites** and then

Camera Club

Visit the help desk before the meeting and at coffee break

Some tips for photographing spring flowers

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

Despite lingering snow in some parts of the U.S., springtime is almost upon us. With the season comes flowers, and this week I have some tips you apply to capturing the beauty in your backyard garden, public park, or hiking trail. If the daffodils are starting to bloom in your neighbourhood, here are some tips for you.

Keeping Your Flower in Focus

There's no single right way to shoot flowers, but the most common approach is to use a macro lens or your camera's close-up mode. Macro photography allows you to fill the frame with the most interesting parts of the flower while "weeding out" the background.

Macro photography, especially when shooting flowers, has a unique set of challenges. First and foremost, the depth of field is quite narrow--depending upon how close you are to the subject, it can be less than an inch. That means you need to think about the composition of your shot. Do you want a lot of the flower to be in sharp focus, or only part of it? Is it okay for



a lot of the frame to be blurry?

If you want to keep as much in focus as possible, you should consider all the ways that you can control depth of field. As you probably know, your camera's aperture is the primary way you control depth of field. For close-up flower photography, I highly recommend switching your camera to Aperture Priority mode. The larger the f-number, the deeper your depth of field will be (but, unfortunately, the longer your exposure time). You'll need to balance the depth of field with the shutter speed so that you don't accidentally introduce camera shake or blur in your shot.

A less obvious way to control depth of field is the lens's focal length. If you are using a zoom lens, try setting it wider. Bottom line: the longer the focal length, the shorter the depth of field.

Keeping Your Flowers Sharp

Now that you know what you need to do to keep it all in focus, we should talk about how to freeze the action. No, the flowers aren't going anywhere--at least, not unless you're planning to photograph [triffids](#)--but they are one of the most infuriatingly unstable subjects you will ever try to photograph.

First, let's talk about making you stable. As usual, I recommend using a tripod (or at least a monopod). Especially if you are shooting at a high f-number to maximize your depth of field, you're going to be saddled with a relatively low shutter speed, which can easily cause camera shake. Put the camera on a tripod.

But flowers tend to move as well, and the tripod won't do much to prevent that. Even a gentle breeze can cause petals to flutter in the wind. You already know that you can minimize the effect of wind by shooting at a faster shutter speed--either by sacrificing depth of field or by increasing ISO. In addition, you can practice patience, and wait for the wind to settle down before pressing the shutter release. Many a day my family has camped out waiting for me to press the shutter four or five times over the course of an hour, waiting for the right moment between gusts.

A better option? Carry something to block the wind. It can be as simple as a large piece of paper or poster board, or one of those flexible reflectors you can buy at a camera shop. Either way, ask a helper to block the wind so you can take a few photos.

Keep the Colors Sharp

Finally, how do you get good exposure? I could write an entire book on this subject, but the most important rule is to avoid the midday hours. When the sun is directly overhead, you'll get a lot of high-contrast shots with areas that are dramatically over- and under-exposed, depending upon where shadows appear in your shot. And bright sunlight is not your friend when trying to preserve the delicate colors and many nuanced tones in flower petals.

Instead, you will actually get your best photos on overcast days, or when the sun is low in the sky--early or late in the day. Your best photos will often be when you shoot in the shade, so there's no direct sunlight on your flower.

From PC World Digital Focus



"The S Route" by Shirley LeClair