



HIGH DESERT PHOTOGRAPHERS

www.highdesertphotographers.com

February 2014 SNAP SHOTS NEWSLETTER

Meetings: 7:00 pm
2nd and 4th Thursdays
at: [Perfect Light Camera & Supply](#)
Located: next to Verizon in the Teton
Village Mall
2169 E 17th St. in Idaho Falls

LIGHT is February's photo theme for the club.

UPCOMING EVENTS:

- 13th Feb – Shoot Night
- 27th Feb – Critique Night

Camera Trivia: Which country claimed partial credit for the introduction of black and white photography?

1. France
2. The United States
3. Germany

Are you looking for photo opportunities? Check out the Photo Ops link on our web page

"White Egret" by Carl Ball



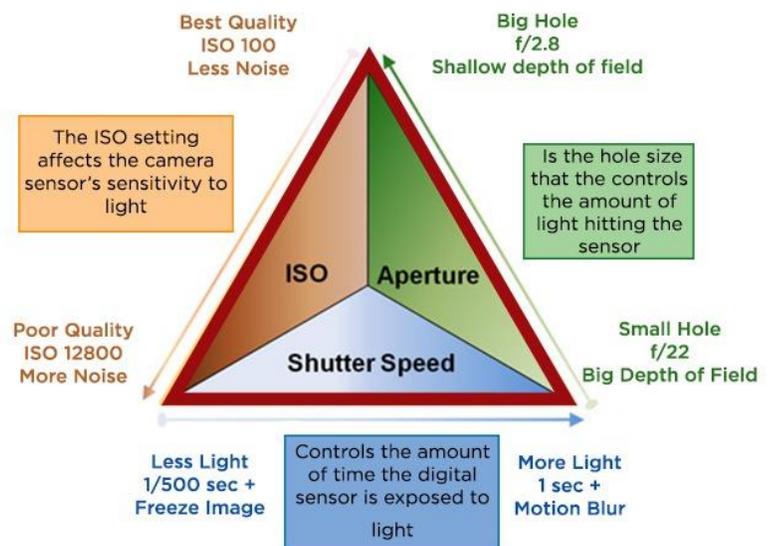
©Carl M. Ball

LIGHTING – The Exposure Triangle

One of the most valuable things you will ever learn about your camera is the **EXPOSURE TRIANGLE** or the camera settings that allow the desired amount of light on a subject you are photographing. Each of the three aspects of the triangle relate to light and how it enters and interacts with the camera. The three elements are:

- **ISO** – the measure of a digital camera sensor's sensitivity to light
- **Aperture** – the size of the opening in the lens when a picture is taken
- **Shutter Speed** – the amount of time that the shutter is open

It is at the intersection of these three elements that an image's exposure is worked out. Most importantly – a change in one of the elements will impact the others. This means that you can never really isolate just one of the elements alone but always need to have the others in the back of your mind.



To knock photographs out of the park each photographer really needs to take that camera out of Auto mode and learn how to use the camera in manual mode. To learn how you can use Aperture,

"Future Cowboy" by Anita Pratt



"Building of Glass" by Anita Burke



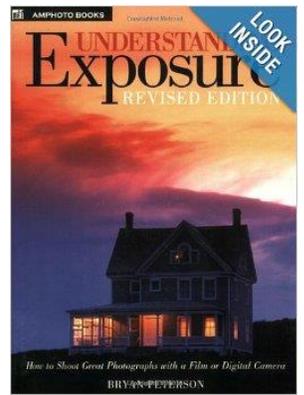
"Things Are Looking Up" by Ernie Tate



"Bighorn Sheep" Val Stark



ISO and Shutter speed correctly, I highly recommend a book by Bryan Peterson called "Understanding Exposure." In it Bryan illustrates these main elements that need to be considered when playing around with exposure by calling them 'the exposure triangle'.



Mastering the art of exposure is something that takes a lot of practice. In many ways it's a juggling act and even the most experienced photographers experiment and tweak their settings as they go. Keep in mind that changing each element not only impacts the exposure of the image but each one also has an impact upon other aspects of it (ie changing aperture changes depth of field, changing ISO changes the graininess of a shot and changing shutter speed impacts how motion is captured).

The great thing about digital cameras is that they are the ideal testing bed for learning about exposure. You can take as many shots as you like at no cost and they not only allow you to shoot in Auto mode and Manual mode – but also generally have semi-automatic modes like aperture priority and shutter priority modes which allow you to make decisions about one or two elements of the triangle and let the camera handle the other elements.

For our February 13th meeting we will have a shoot night where we will practice using our cameras in manual mode. Some of our exposures may be up to 15 or 20 minutes long and it is important to understand how to change the settings on your camera to account for the ambient lighting. This includes street lights, moving car lights and an almost full moon. Here is an example of what we will be doing.



Ref: <http://digital-photography-school.com/learning-exposure-in-digital-photography>



A wild leopard taken during a January 2014 Africa Photo Safari that Perfect Light Camera hosted.

CLUB NEWS: FEBRUARY 13th is Shoot Night! We will meet off Pancheri Drive near the river to shoot light orbs. Please dress warm (hats, gloves and long johns). You will need your tripod and a shutter release cable. A wide-angle lens would be best, but you can experiment with others! If it snows, you will need to bring a rain sleeve or something to keep your camera and lens dry. I will need a couple of folks to help with the orbs. If you want to help please wear all black clothing. Please learn how to set your camera to the following. We will tweak these settings to account for the ambient lighting and the desired exposure.

- Manual mode
- ISO 200
- f12
- Bulb Mode – shutter speed
- Manual focus mode on lens

WEBSITES OF INTEREST:

Denis Smiths Ball of Light Photography
<http://www.balloflight.com.au/>

The Ultimate Beginner's Introduction to Exposure
<http://photography.tutsplus.com/tutorials/the-ultimate-beginners-introduction-to-exposure--photo-3028>

Photo Tutorial — Paint A Ball Of Light At Night
<http://500px.com/blog/156/photo-tutorial-paint-a-ball-of-light-at-night>

Understanding Exposure - ISO, Aperture and Shutter Speed Explained
<http://www.exposureguide.com/exposure.htm>

Local Camera Stores
<http://www.perfectlightstore.com>
<http://www.farrsjewelry.com>

Camera Repair
<http://www.idahocamera.com>

Camera Reviews and Comparisons
<http://www.dxomark.com>

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CLUB DUES

Dues for 2014 must be paid in full before you can participate. Please bring your checks, made out to *High Desert Photographers* to a meeting:

\$20 - Person
\$30 - Family

Trivia Answer: France. Around the year 1800, Thomas Wedgwood made the first known attempt to capture the image in a camera obscura by means of a light-sensitive substance. He used paper or white leather treated with silver nitrate. Although he succeeded in capturing the shadows of objects placed on the surface in direct sunlight, and even made shadow-copies of paintings on glass, it was reported in 1802 that "[t]he images formed by means of a camera obscura have been found too faint to produce, in any moderate time, an effect upon the nitrate of silver." The shadow images eventually darkened all over because "[n]o attempts that have been made to prevent the uncolored part of the copy or profile from being acted upon by light have as yet been successful." Wedgwood may have prematurely abandoned these experiments because of his frail and failing health; he died aged 34 in 1805.



"Boulevard du Temple", a daguerreotype made by Louis Daguerre in 1838, is generally accepted as the earliest photograph to include people. It is a view of a busy street, but because the exposure time was at least ten minutes the moving traffic left no trace. Only the two men near the bottom left corner, one apparently having his boots polished by the other, stayed in one place long enough to be visible. Robert Cornelius, self-portrait, Oct. or Nov. 1839, approximate quarter plate daguerreotype. The back reads, "The first light picture ever taken."

[Nicéphore Niépce's earliest surviving camera photograph, circa 1826: View from the Window at Le Gras \(Saint-Loup-de-Vareannes, France\)](#)

One of the oldest photographic portraits known, made by Joseph Draper of New York, in 1839 or 1840, of his sister, Anna Katherine Draper. The oldest surviving permanent photograph of the image formed in a camera was created in 1826 or 1827 by the French inventor Joseph Nicéphore Niépce. The photograph was produced on a polished pewter plate. The light-sensitive material was a thin coating of bitumen, a naturally occurring petroleum tar, which was dissolved in white petroleum, applied to the surface of the plate and allowed to set before use. After a very long exposure in the camera (traditionally said to be eight hours, but possibly several days), the bitumen was sufficiently hardened in proportion to its exposure to light that the unhardened part could be removed with a solvent, leaving a positive image with the light regions represented by hardened bitumen and the dark regions by bare pewter. To see the image plainly, the plate had to be lit and viewed in such a way that the bare metal appeared dark and the bitumen relatively light.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_photography

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**HDP Members who are FLICKR Membrs:**

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