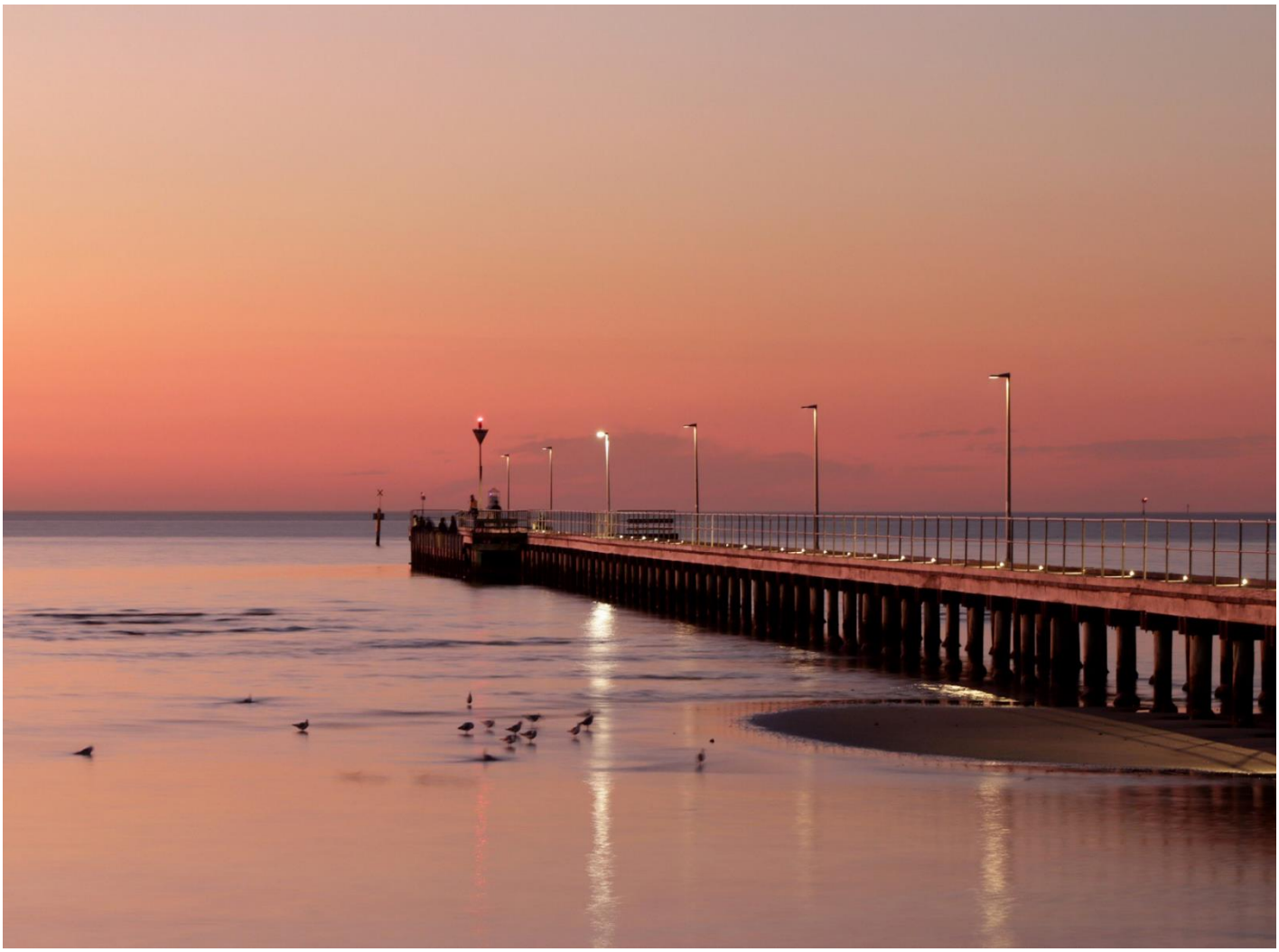
Snapshot

Newsletter of Nepean Camera Club October 2024



“In the Pink” Marnie Fitzsimons

October Program

DATES	EVENT	ACTIVITY
Tuesday October 1	Club Meeting	
Tuesday October 15	**Closing Date for Piers and Seascape Competition**	
Wednesday October 16	Photoshoot	Coolart Bird Hides Coffee to follow *This shoot combines photoshoot and morning coffee gathering*

flickr **In Focus**

NCC Rosebud August Stats

Flickr Stats

All time views 40375.

5216 photos viewed in August

Thursday 26th September 2024

Lock Out

As they say even the best laid plans can go astray. Such was the case with the September social gathering as The Peninsula Club had clearly forgotten to open its doors at 10.00 am.

Not to be deterred our gathering started catching up on the footpath.

Finally, inside the photography chatter and many other topics prevailed.

Please note that for October and November we have combined the social gathering and the photoshoot into the one day.

Hasting Wetlands Photoshoot 18th September 2024

A Windy Day

Following Lyn Haywood's enlightening presentation on "bird photography" we were all rearing to go at the Hastings Wetland "birds in flight photoshoot."

A good gathering of club members assembled at the wetlands and trooped along the boardwalk valiantly peering into the wetland for that elusive species. A bird of any sort. Jeff reports he sat watching a white face heron for some 20 minutes waiting for it to do something miraculous, like fly. Unfortunately, nothing happened.

Marnie and Robbie spotted a lovely Blue Wren, photographing it in focus, was the day's challenge. It appears the tree branches were easy to focus on but not so for this lovely bird.

It became quite evident that both the bird and human species just don't like cold windy days. With the birds going to ground and the humans for coffee

Thank goodness for a lot of laughter and engaging stories of the missed shot over coffee.

"Walking on Water".

Mike

A Brief Explanation of The Two Photography Formats We Use the Most

RAW

A camera raw image file contains unprocessed or minimally processed data from the image sensor of either a digital camera, a motion picture film scanner, or other image scanner.[1][2] Raw files are so named because they are not yet processed, and contain large amounts of potentially redundant data. Normally, the image is processed by a raw converter, in a wide-gamut internal colour space where precise adjustments can be made before conversion to a viewable file format such as JPEG or PNG for storage, printing, or further manipulation. There are dozens of raw formats in use by different manufacturers of digital image capture equipment.

Rationale

Raw image files are sometimes incorrectly described as "digital negatives". Like transparency film and unlike negative film, raw image pixels contain positive exposure measurements. The raw datasets are more like undeveloped film : a raw image can be developed by software in a non-destructive manner to reach a complete image that resolves every pixel in an RGB colour space. Raw development adjustments include colour, contrast, brightness and details recovery. A given raw dataset can be developed many times with different adjustments.

In contrast, developing an exposed film transforms it irreversibly; thus, development cannot be repeated. If the film is negative, the printing process must invert the image to a positive result.

Like undeveloped photographic film, a raw digital image may have a wider dynamic range or colour gamut than the developed film or print. Unlike physical film after development, the Raw file preserves the information captured at the time of exposure. The purpose of raw image formats is to save, with minimum loss of information, data obtained from the sensor.

Raw image formats are intended to capture the radiometric characteristics of the scene, that is, physical information about the light intensity and colour of the scene, at the best of the camera sensor's performance.[3] Most raw image file formats store information sensed according to the geometry of the sensor's individual photo-receptive elements (sometimes called pixels) rather than points in the expected final image: sensors with hexagonal element displacement, for example, record information for each of their hexagonally-displaced cells, which a decoding software will eventually transform into the rectangular geometry during "digital developing".

JPG or JPEG

JPEG (short for Joint Photographic Experts Group) is a commonly used method of lossy compression for digital images, particularly for those images produced by digital photography. The degree of compression can be adjusted, allowing a selectable trade-off between storage size and image quality. JPEG typically achieves 10:1 compression with little perceptible loss in image quality. Since its introduction in 1992, JPEG has been the most widely used image compression standard in the world and the most widely used digital image format, with several billion JPEG images produced every day as of 2015.

The Joint Photographic Experts Group created the standard in 1992.[7] JPEG was largely responsible for the proliferation of digital images and digital photos across the Internet and later social media.[8][circular reference] JPEG compression is used in a number of image file formats. JPEG/Exif is the most common image format used by digital cameras and other photographic image capture devices; along with JPEG/JFIF, it is the most common format for storing and transmitting photographic images on the World Wide Web.[9] These format variations are often not distinguished and are simply called JPEG.

The MIME media type for JPEG is "image/jpeg", except in older Internet Explorer versions, which provide a MIME type of "image/pjpeg" when uploading JPEG images. JPEG files usually have a filename extension of "jpg" or "jpeg". JPEG/JFIF supports a maximum image size of 65,535×65,535 pixels, hence up to 4 gigapixels for an aspect ratio of 1:1. In 2000, the JPEG group introduced a format intended to be a successor, JPEG 2000, but it was unable to replace the original JPEG as the dominant image standard.

Members in the Spotlight

"You don't take a photograph, you make it." - Ansel Adams

"Raven" Jeff Nankervis

”Daisy” Joy Clayton

“Magpies” Alan Thexton

“Winter Stroll” Danny Byrne

“Hastings” Pan Constanti

”Five in the Sky” Lynn Nankervis

Tech Check
Monochrome

What is a monochrome image and which subjects work best?

What is a monochrome image?
A monochromatic image is perhaps typically thought of as a black and white image, but while black and white is monochrome, it's not exclusively so. The term literally means 'one colour', so an image only made up of blue tones or even orange tones would be considered monochrome, too. While the range of light can vary in a monochrome image, the hue should not.

How do I shoot a monochrome photo?
Certain lighting conditions or subjects might give you a monochrome (single-hued) result, but often 'coloured' monochrome is created from a full-colour digital image that has been processed to black and white and then toned. Of course, this creative technique predates digital, with black and white film prints being chemically toned sepia, selenium or cyan.

Andrew James

LEFT: This shot of yarn is a natural monochrome image, by virtue of the subject's colouration. MIDDLE: A monochrome black-and-white image. RIGHT: Monochrome sepia, with brown tones.

Can any digital image become a monochrome image then?
Yes, you can convert any digital file – jpeg or raw – from colour to black and white to create something that is monochrome, whether you choose to tone it further or not. You can also set your camera to shoot monochrome, rather than colour. However, not all images suit monochrome, so either use it wisely or shoot in raw format, so you keep all the colours anyway.

PORTRAITS
AVOIDING RED-EYE

HOW TO SHOOT...
PORTRAITS

Digital Camera

AVOIDING RED-EYE

Sometimes you just have to use flash and if it's on the camera, then red-eye can occur.

- **What is red-eye?**
  This unwanted effect is caused by the flash light reflecting off the blood in the back of the eye behind the retina.
- **Try red-eye reduction mode**
  This flash feature fires a rapid series of pre-flash to reduce the size of the pupil and minimise the impact of red-eye.
- **Use fill-flash**
  This setting uses less flash power and is primarily for filling out shadows, so it creates less of a red-eye effect.

Wendy Evans

Get your subject to turn their head so the reflected light doesn't go straight back into the camera.

ACTION
SAILING SHIPS

HOW TO SHOOT...
ACTION

Digital Camera

SAILING SHIPS

KIT CHECKLIST...
Wide-angle lens or telephoto

FOR YOUR FIRST SHOT, TRY...

1/800 sec | f/16 | ISO 200

TIPS FOR GETTING A GREAT SHOT...

- How close you can get will dictate the focal length of the lens to use. A wide-angle will exaggerate the boat's prow.
- Compose your shot with the boat heading into the frame, with space to move into. Focus on the boat's front.

Future

To keep more of the boat in focus, use a narrow aperture for increased depth of field.

2024 Long Shoot Beechworth and Yackandanda

We've had a very positive response to our Long Photo Shoot planned from 18 - 22 November at Beechworth.

There are still vacancies at Lake Sambell Caravan Park situated within short walking distance from town. Contact phone no.: 03 5728 1421.

Many photo opportunities are waiting for you and a large number of cafes, restaurants and vineyards are inviting you to a convivial get together.

Disposal of unwanted NCC items

The following items have been graciously stored by a club member . The time has come to move them on. They are being offered for sale to members. We are seeking a modest donation in return for them. Please let Lynn, Danny or Mike know of your interest.

Fold up portable tables (2)

Three drawer filing cabinet

Brother Printer, NO cables!