

Wairarapa Camera Club



Natural History

Winning Prints

“Juvenile NZ Fur Seals” Glenys Robertson

“ Button Woodtuft” Kevin Hooper

“ Fuchsia” Mike Buck

July 2010



Calendar

25th June Greytown Music Group – Robert Ibell and Catherine McKay to Perform 4pm Start 54 Wood Street, Adults \$20pp To Book Phone Ed and Juliet Cooke 06 304 8096 or 06 304 9497

7–9 pm Mondays 19th + 26th July, 2nd + 9th August. Digital Photography, the basics and beyond. With Geoff Walker.

Register through: Kim Teofilo Wairarapa REAP PO Box 442 340 Queen Street Masterton 5840. phone: 06 377 1379 or 0800 WAI REAP email: reception@waireap.org.nz

Letter From The Editor

Hi to all members...

Its great to see so many prints in the last couple of competitions. I know it costs money and takes time to get those photos mounted but it really makes a difference. The Natural History competition is a little more challenging for many so it was really good to see so many entries.

Each week I intend to post a link to a website that I like. The internet is such a great tool for learning photography, there is so much out there and most of it is free (If you don't include your Telecom bill !)

This week the link is to <http://www.luminous-landscape.com>

This site has some really good essays and tutorials and is a real favourite of mine. Check out the 'Understanding Series' to learn more about basic photography concepts – its very well written and split into topics.

Regards *Nik*

Natural History - Winning Projected Image

“Damsel fly”

By Kevin Hooper



Competition Results

Prints

Juvenile NZ Fur Seals	Glenys Robertson	H	Winner
Kokako	Glenys Robertson	C	
Tomtit	Glenys Robertson	C	
South Island Robin	Glenys Robertson	M	
Goldfinch Nest A	Janette Falleni	M	
Mute Swan	Janette Falleni	HC	
Goldfinch Nest B	Janette Falleni	C	
Tauhou The Silvereye	Janette Falleni	HC	
Poplar Mushroom	Nik Player	HC	
Common Foxglove	Nik Player	C	
Pigeon (Kereru)	Nik Player	M	
Common Wasp	Nik Player	M	
Holding Tight Pohutukawa	Les Wong	M	
Red Billed Gull	Les Wong	HC	
Fur Seal	Les Wong	C	
Ants	Karen McCosh	C	
Hibiscus	Karen McCosh	HC	
Skylark	Karen McCosh	A	
Bumble Bee	Karen McCosh	M	
Tea Tree Flower #1	Bruce Levy	M	
Tea Tree Flower #2	Bruce Levy	HC	
Wooly Inky Cap	Bruce Levy	C	
Emperor Gum Moth Cocoon	Bruce Levy	C	
Monarch Butterfly	Kay Halligan	HC	
Common Blue Butterfly	Kevin Hooper	M	
White Faced Heron	Kevin Hooper	HC	
Chocolate – Button Woodtuft	Kevin Hooper	H	Winner
Golden-Tailed Spiny Ant	Kevin Hooper	A	
Belgian Hare	Sid Hayes	C	
Goldfinch	Sid Hayes	A	
Skylark	Sid Hayes	M	
Australasian Harrier Hawk	Sid Hayes	HC	
Autumn Fungi – “Shaggy Ink Cap”	Mike Buck	C	
Grey Squirrel	Mike Buck	A	
“Fuchsia” Flower	Mike Buck	H	Winner
“Kowhai”	Mike Buck	HC	

Projected Images

Australasian Gannet	Glenys Robertson	M	
Bellbird	Glenys Robertson	M	
Speargrass	Glenys Robertson	HC	
Monarch Butterfly	Kay Halligan	M	
Pukeko Purple	Kay Halligan	HC	
Takahe	Kay Halligan	A	
Weka	Kay Halligan	C	
Damselfly	Kevin Hooper	H	Winner
German Wasp	Kevin Hooper	C	
Superb Fairy Wren	Kevin Hooper	M	
White Clover Seed	Kevin Hooper	HC	
Asian Paper Wasp	Bruce Levy	M	
Australian Water Dragon	Bruce Levy	M	
Golden Orb Spider	Bruce Levy	C	
Jelly Fungus	Bruce Levy	HC	
Common Wasp	Nik Player	HC	
Emperor Moth Larvae	Nik Player	C	
Red Billed Gull	Nik Player	HC	
Stewart Island Weka	Nik Player	C	
Canadian Dandelion	Karen McCosh	M	
Niuean Shore Crab	Karen McCosh	C	
Pink Coral	Karen McCosh	C	
Red Sunflower	Karen McCosh	C	
Aseroe Rubra Fungi	Gary Anderson	M	
Giant Dragonfly	Gary Anderson	A	
The Monarch Butterfly	Gary Anderson	HC	
The Silver-eye or Waxeye	Gary Anderson	M	
Gazing Grasshopper	Emily Burgess	C	
Majestic Midwinter Marigold	Emily Burgess	M	
Slinking Skink	Emily Burgess	C	
Sun Soaked Seals	Emily Burgess	M	

Club Info

To learn more about photography, to share your skills and experience or simply to enjoy photographic time with like-minded people, come to a meeting or contact us at

info@wairarapacameraclub.org

Meetings start at 7:30 pm on the first Tuesday of every month from February to November, at the Education Centre next to Parkview Motors in Dixon Street, Masterton.

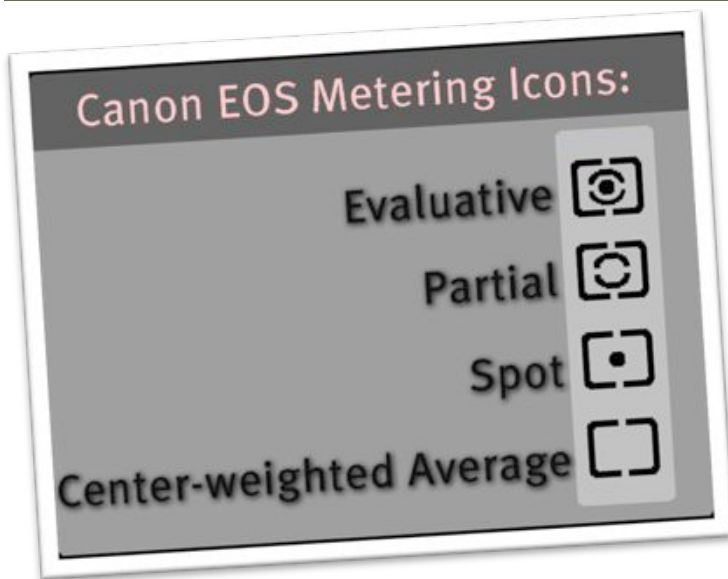
WCC, PO BOX 502, Masterton

www.wairarapacameraclub.org

All questions, submissions and general information regarding this newsletter should be made to the Editor, Nik Player.

nikplayer@me.com

1 Point	A	Accepted
2 Points	C	Commended
3 Points	M	Merit
4 Points	HC	Highly Commended
5 Points	H	Honours



Technical Corner

This month in technical corner we will look at your cameras built-in light meter and the different modes available. All DSLRs offer a range of metering modes to choose from, so it's useful to know the differences between them and when to use them.

Metering Modes

All metering modes base the readings they give on mid-tones.

- **Multi-Point.** This is usually the default mode on your DSLR. Canon calls it 'Evaluative' and Nikon's is called 'Matrix' metering, but both operate in a similar way. It works by taking a number of readings from different areas of the frame and combining them to produce the best overall exposure. As these readings are taken from different areas of the frame, this metering mode can often recognise (and take account of) bright or dark backgrounds to give a more effective exposure than the simpler centre-weighted option. This is the mode you will use the most.

- **Centre-weighted.** This takes an average reading from across the whole frame, but biases the overall exposure toward the light reading from the centre of the frame than from the edges. This is fine for average scenes and where your subject is central, but bright or dark areas can easily fool the

metering, especially if they're close to the middle of the photograph. For example, this can be useful for portraits on a bright day where you want the face to be metered correctly.

- **Spot-metering** takes a reading from a tiny part of the image (around 2-3% of the frame), and assumes this point will be a mid-tone. If you point the camera at a highlight or shadow area, the meter will give the wrong overall exposure reading. Arguably this is the most accurate and reliable metering mode when you learn to use it effectively –

comparing exposure readings for highlight and shadow areas, then working out the brightness range of the scene and adjusting the exposure to suit.

Some Canon DSLRs, such as the EOS 350D, don't offer a spot-metering option. Instead they have a similar mode known as partial metering, which works just like spot-metering, but instead takes a reading from a larger area of the frame (around 9%), so is less precise.



Photography Tips

“Connect”

To start with you'll want all the usual standard stuff like a great composition, great light, perfect exposure, etc., but what else? Lots of people make technically perfect photos every day don't they ? There are other aspects of photographic imagery that you'll want to think about if you really want to connect people and your photographs.

1. Before you decide to make an image, know your audience. Think about the story you want to tell with your camera from their point of view and not just yours. If you're photographing horses for children, you might want to photograph from a low angle. Kids aren't six feet tall and see the world from their eye level. Think of their perspective, not just technically – but also figuratively.

2. Making striking images that cause people to stop and pause isn't for the weak hearted. You need to take risks sometimes. I'm not suggesting that you try to be different just for sake of it. What I am suggesting is that whatever your wildest ideas are then these should get a chance to see the light of day sometimes. Be brave, make great images and take a risk that not everybody will like them.

3. Be provocative. This is more than taking chances. This is pushing the edge. This is visiting the place where you might be uncomfortable. This is selecting compelling subjects that may be edgy. Again, I am not simply saying that you should go be different because being different is cool. There is a time and place for everything though so choose your time and place carefully !

4. Be true to yourself. This may be the most important step. Many people make the mistake of thinking they have to reinvent the wheel in order to be cool or stand out. They simply do the opposite of what everyone else is doing thinking that will make their work special. It doesn't, it generally means they are missing the real opportunity in front of them. The real opportunity to shine is to make something that represents you and your vision and the story YOU want to tell. Be authentic if you want to stop people dead in their tracks. You want to stand out for the right reasons not just because you have done something different.

Remember when you saw a photograph that just grabs your attention? I'd call that “connecting” with the image. How do you do that? How do you create a photograph that “connects” with people in such a way?

5. Make photographs that cause people to be curious. If your photo could ask a question of its viewer, what question would that be? I know that may seem like a strange thing to say but if you can translate it, you can make compelling images. Leaving things unanswered can also make people think longer about your image and thus begin to connect with it.

The image below ‘Doll Face’ connected with many people because it was edgy but made people uncomfortable. The usual reaction was “wow that is awesome, but it is kind of creepy too” The judge of our competition didn't like it though so it didn't do well at all, a risk you have to take sometimes I guess ☺

