



THE

# LAST FRAME

OCTOBER - 2001

St. Albert Photo Club's Monthly Newsletter



Derald Lobay's picture of a rainbow in Utah was picked as 'Best of Show' from October's Sky Phenomenom competition.

## OCTOBER RESULTS

### Colour Prints:

- 1) Derald Lobay
- 2) Eric Klaszus
- 3) Maryann Peterson

### Colour Slides:

- 1) Sieg Koslowski
- 2) Derald Lobay
- 3) John Van Veen

### Monochrome Prints:

- 1) John Van Veen

### Altered/Manipulated:

- 1) Al Popil

### Current Standings:

- John Van Veen 7
- Derald Lobay 5
- Sieg Koslowski 5
- Al Popil 3
- Gary George 3
- Eric Klaszus 2
- Maryann Peterson 2

## A SPOOKTACULAR TURNOUT FOR SKY

October's competition, 'Sky Phenomenom' had one of the better turnouts for a competition. Over 30 entries were submitted, making for a long night. Hopefully the enthusiasm carries over into November's competition.

Nature photographer Tom Webb offered a lot of tips and tricks for doing nature work. As October's

guest speaker his images of butterflies and birds showed off his dedication for nature and for photography. A well presented showcase of his work.

Ouch. I made a mistake in last month's issue. I credited Seig Koslowski with capturing first place in the Summer Project Wind. First place was actually Gary George.

## Exposure

Exposure is perhaps the biggest bugaboo in photography.

Correct exposure is the way you want your photographs to look. If you like having under exposed highlights and over exposed shadows then you have achieved the proper exposure for that photograph. However, if the tone is lighter than you wanted it to be, you have overexposed the film.

When the tone is darker than desired you have underexposed the film. If you simply shoot at the setting the camera suggests, you may or may not get back a photograph looking the way you wanted it to be. Your goal is to achieve good exposures repeatedly regardless of the lighting conditions. In order to achieve this, think in f-stops. This is either

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November's Contest:  
Green

November's Guest Speaker:

Tech Tips:  
Sunny 16 and tilting

January Competition:  
Insects

Christmas Party:  
December 12



# EXPOSURE

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halving or doubling light. Shutter speeds (a time value that controls movement) and apertures (controls depth of field) work in f-stops to control the amount of light striking the film. An increase in shutter speed (time) demands an equal and opposite change in the aperture to compensate for the light loss.

Opening up refers to increasing the amount of light striking the film. Stopping down cuts or reduces the amount of light reaching the film. The final factor that will determine the final exposure is the film speed. This is known as the photographic triangle. For example, if your initial exposure of 1/125 of a second at f/8 is changed to a shutter speed of 1/60 of a second, then your aperture will have to be stopped down to f/11 to maintain constant exposure.

## Exposure - Light and Dark Subjects

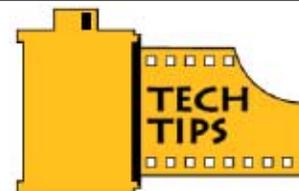
How do you meter subjects that are very light or very dark? When the camera's

light meter is pointed at a scene that contains a lot more light or dark tones than usual, the camera will expose it as if it were a middle tone. In effect, the camera wants to make every scene it meters equivalent to a medium tone. If you shoot as the camera's meter indicates, a predominantly dark scene will be made lighter and a pristine white subject will be recorded as dull and grayish. The camera in its quest for medium tones, grossly under exposes light subjects and over exposes dark ones. Thus, with a light subject you need to open up the exposure one, two or even more stops to give the subject more exposure. With dark subjects, you need to stop down a similar amount to give the subject less exposure.

In most cases there is an easy way to determine how much to change the exposure, and surprisingly, it is the same for both light and dark subjects. To do

this, find an area in the same light as your subject that has mostly middle tones. Take a reading of that area with your camera's meter and then use the settings suggested by that reading to take the picture. For example, focus on your non-medium tone subject, then swing the camera to the side (be careful not to change focus since this will affect the length of the lens, altering the amount of light reaching the camera's meter) and meter a medium-toned area in the same light as your subject. Once the meter reading is taken, re-compose the scene and shoot using the settings as determined by the medium-toned area reading. You may need to fine-tune your exposure to keep detail in white (down 1 stop); to keep detail in black (up 1 stop); or meter off the palm of your hand which is 1 stop brighter than mid-tone so open 1 stop.

**Submitted by Derald Lobay.**



To make this image I set my camera on a tripod and opened the shutter for a



**Photo/J. Harrington**  
few seconds Before closing the shutter I slowly tilted camera toward the ground which caused the lights in the picture to streak to the top of the frame. The ground under the camera was dark and therefore had no effect.

### Sunny 16 Rule

What is the "Sunny 16" rule? General exposure for a sunny day is 1/(film speed) for the shutter speed and an aperture of f/16. If you are photographing outside on a sunny day using 100 speed film the exposure would be 1/125 of a second to have the scene captured as you generally perceive it. Always keep in mind the proper exposure rule. The sunny 16 rule can help you check your camera's exposure meter by setting the aperture to f/16 and shutter speed to the sunny 16 rule. Meter a good blue sky. This reading should agree with the sunny 16 setting.

<p>ST. ALBERT PHOTO CLUB VOL: 1, ISSUE: 3 PUBLISHED MONTHLY SEPTEMBER - JUNE</p>	<p>PRESIDENT DERALD LOBAY</p>	<p>SECRETARY GARY GEORGE TREASURER MARY ANN PETERSON</p>	<p>PROGRAMME DIRECTOR DAVE JOHNSTON</p>	<p>CLUB CONTACT DOUG POON (780) 459-7627 E-MAIL: dpoon@telusplanet.net</p>
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# THE LAST FRAME

CLUB MEMBERS WINNING MONTHLY PICTURES



1st Place Print - Derald Lobay



1st Place Monochrome - John Van Veen



2nd Place Print - Eric Klaszus



1st Place Altered - Al Popil



3rd Place Print - Maryann Peterson



1st Place Slide - Sieg Koslowski