



Llantwit Major Photographic Club

24th May 2022

Edit Profile

Ad Tools

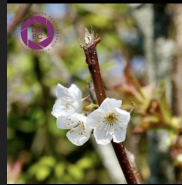
Insights

Story Highlights

Keep your favourite stories on your profile



New



Homework #8

Natalie Rogers



Graham Brain



Pamela Lewis



Geoff Poole





Alison Deere



Fiona Barnard



Kirsten Evans



Kim Waite





Peter
Dennis



James Wild



Chloe Monaghan



Neil Aubin





The Night Sky

Ed Cloutman

Break

Hints

UV filters



HOYA

SUPER

PRO 1

77mm

UV(0)

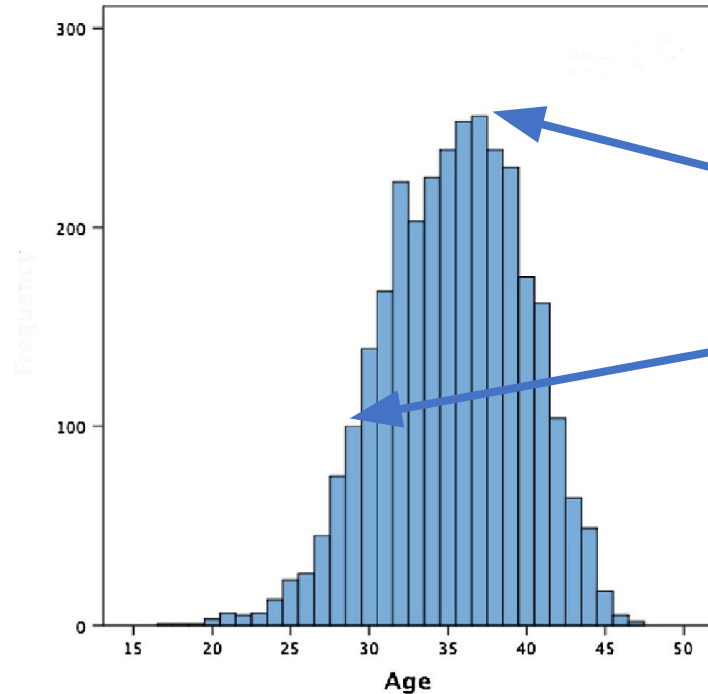
MADE IN JAPAN



Skills

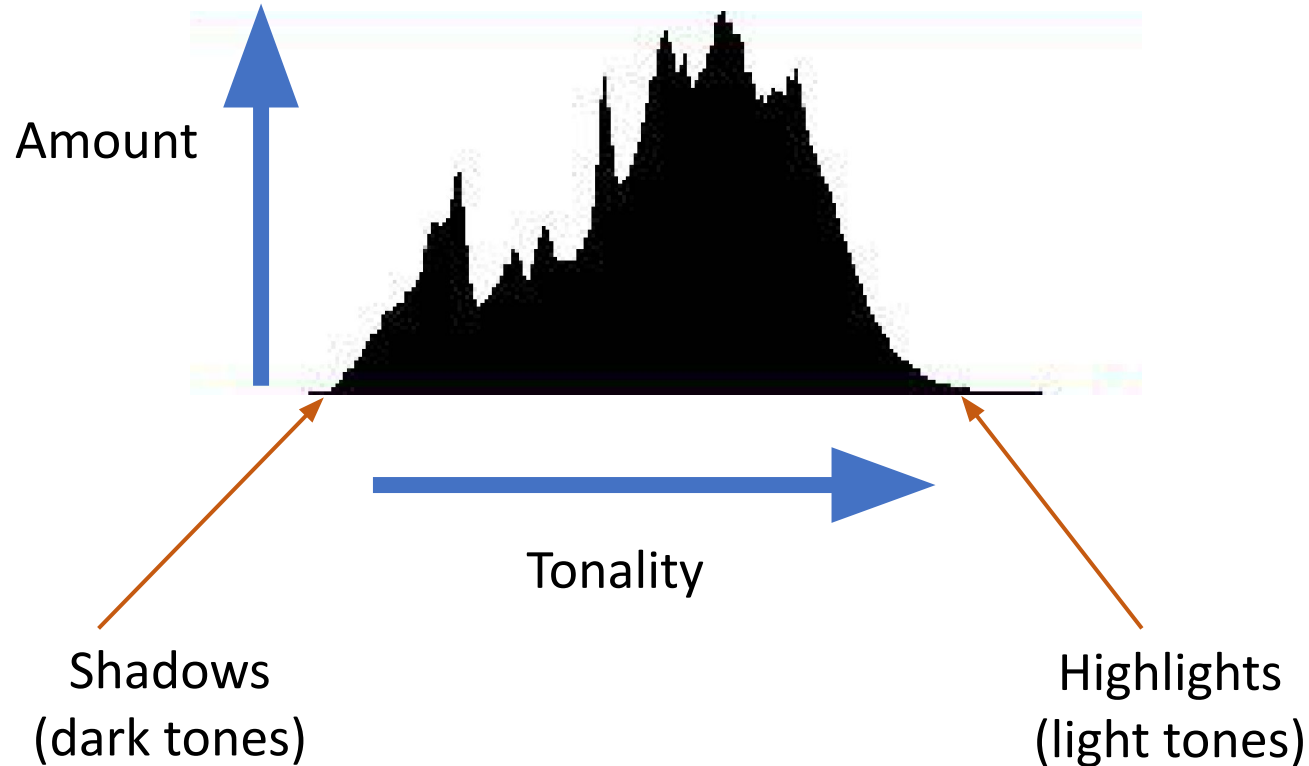
Histogram

A histogram is just a pictorial way of showing how a particular characteristic is distributed.



For example, in this histogram, there were 250 people of age 36 years but only 100 of age 28 years.

In photography, a camera histogram might look like this:



Where is the camera histogram?

- You may find it using the Info button on your camera
- Or in the Menu or Shooting Menu
- Or you may have an option to show it regularly or quickly in your image preview



You can also find the image histogram in your editing software



Why is the histogram useful?

Camera histogram

- It tells you how much shadow and highlights are in the image
- It tells you how much contrast is in the image
- This may help you decide whether the exposure is correct, or whether a different approach is required to capture the image you want

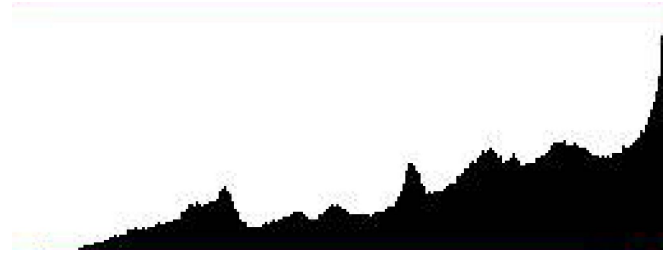
Editing software

- It helps you to decide what processing is needed
- It helps you control the distribution of shadows, mid tones and highlights in all or part of your image



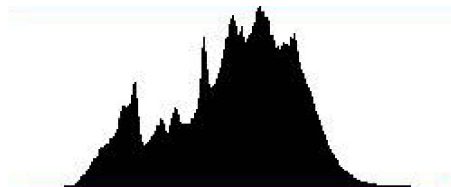
- Lots of shadow areas.
- Blacks may be ‘blocked up’
- Restoring detail in these areas may be difficult or impossible in post-processing.....

Retake image with increased exposure



- Lots of bright areas.
- These may be ‘burnt out’
- Restoring detail in these areas is usually difficult or impossible in post-processing.....

Retake image with reduced exposure



What about an image that has lots of shadow and very bright areas?



- Illuminate the shadows - e.g. with flash
- Darken the bright areas – e.g. using a graduated filter for sky areas
- Take multiple images at different exposures and blend them e.g. HDR
- Sacrifice the shadows to get the right exposure for the highlights, try to correct in post-processing
- Sacrifice the highlights (!) to get the right exposure for the shadows
- Change the taking position, or e.g. crop in post-processing

Too much faff?

- Underexposed areas can often be recovered in post-processing, especially if Raw files have been used, when the loss of quality may not be noticeable. You could underexpose regularly e.g. if sky areas are included.
- Do try to avoid blown out highlights, as they are often distracting. Instead of a histogram, your camera may show blown out highlights in the image preview, eg with a black or red flashing area. Reduce the aperture or shutter speed and try again!
- In non-contrasty situations, your camera should meter perfectly and no checking is needed.

Homework #9 - Dramatic Clouds



Post one image onto the Facebook group & tag it with #LMPC009

All entries by 5pm Sunday 5th June please

Please take NEW images and don't just send out old images - this is about practicing skills



Not on facebook? Email them to lmpc-email@googlegroups.com using #LMPC009 as the subject.

Club meeting #10 - 7th June 2022

What to expect!

- Club members night!
- 3-4 x 20 min sessions
- Skill/hints/homework