



Please Turn off Your Mobile Phones

Llantwit Major Photographic Club #17 - 8 November 2022



How was it for you?





	Llantwit Major Photography Club					
	Welcome	About ~	News	Programme	Galleries ~	Members Area ~
	About us					
	Documentation					

Club documentation

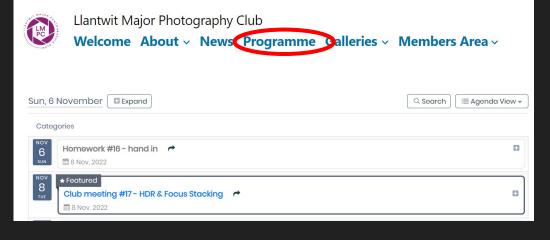
The following documents describe some key principles, approach and policies of the club.

Constitution

Health and Safety Policy

Data Protection Policy

+ New members galleries



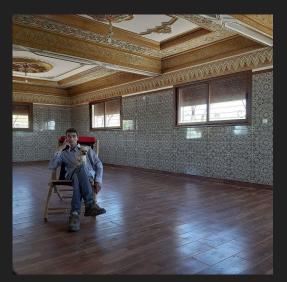
The AGM





Reminder

Critique #2 - Kickoff Theme - Empty Closing date 13th November 2022







??



Homework



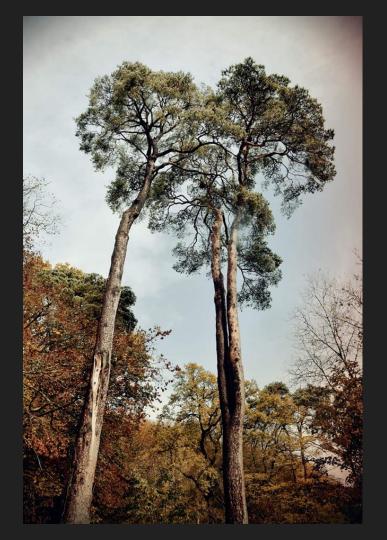
Richard Skinner



Eric Roy



Geoff Poole



Chloe Monaghan



Cled Lewis



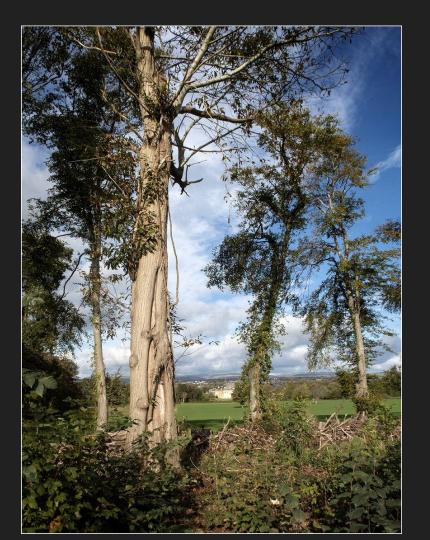
Andy Mont



Cheryl Chappell



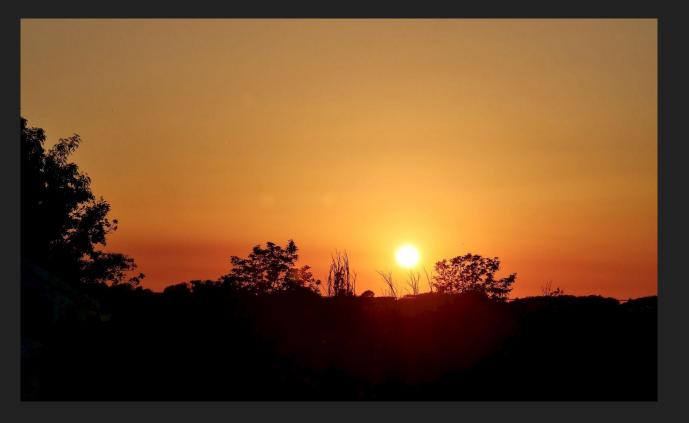
Kelley Howlett



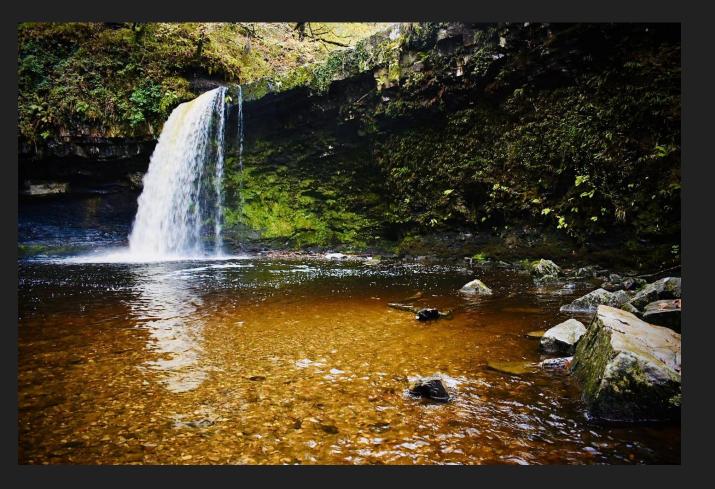
Peter Dennis



Jane Cook



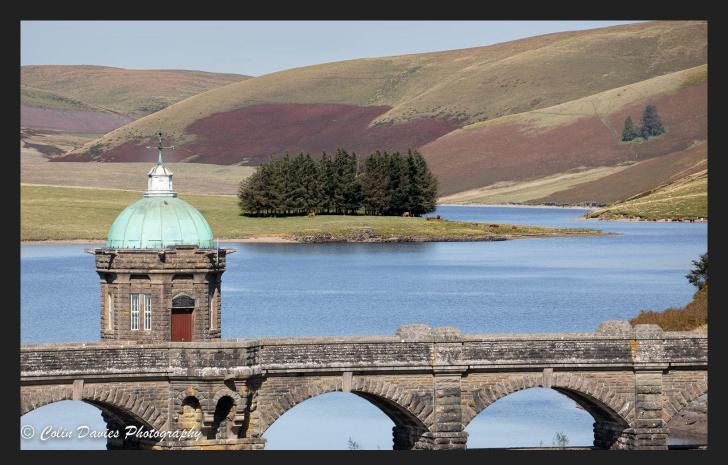
Pamela Lewis



Alison Deere



Rachael Hughes



Colin Davies



John Dudley





High Dynamic Range Neil Aubin

What is it?

- "Multi-exposure High Dynamic Range capture"
- A technique to represent significant range of light/luminosity within a scene
- One aim of HDR is to present a similar range of luminance to that experienced through the human visual system (eyes + brain)



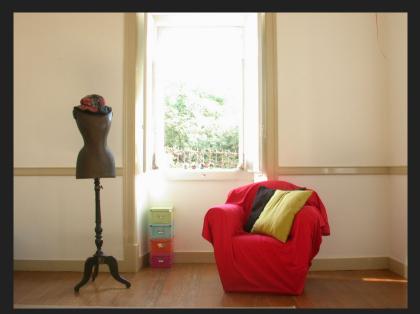






Comparison

- The human eye can typically cover a range of around 24 f-stops
- Even high end, full frame DSLRs only get to around 15 f-stops
- The human eye is remarkable...
 - The human eye, through non-linear response, adaptation of the iris, and other methods, adjusts constantly to a broad range of luminance present in the environment.
 - The brain continuously interprets this information so that a viewer can see in a wide range of light conditions.





How is it done

- Multiple images taken at different exposures
- Combined together in software
- Auto Exposure Bracketing
- My preference are 3 images: -1, 0, +1 steps







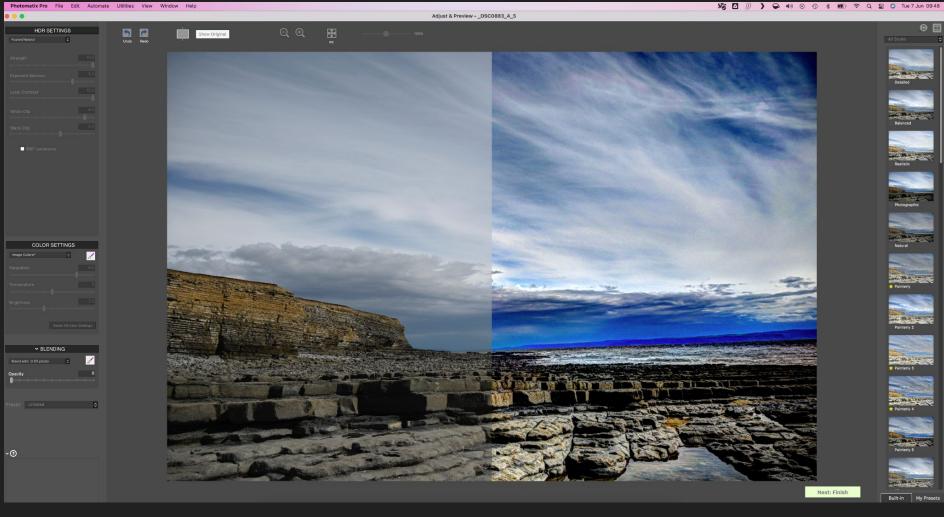




What software?

- Examples: Photoshop, Capture One, Lightroom, Aurora HDR, EasyHDR, HDR PhotoStudio, Nik Collection, HDR Efex Pro, Photomatix Pro, SNS-HDR, Affinity Photo, Dynamic Photo HDR, GIMP, Luminance HDR, Oloneo PhotoEngine, PTGUI, Picturenaut 3, FDRTools, etc
- I use Photomatix Pro.
- Many have try before you buy.
- Free = Luminance HDR, Picturenaut 3, FDRTools, easyHDR BASIC 2, GIMP





70 settings, 40 presets

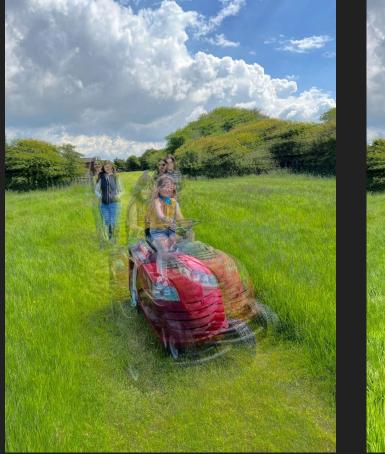
Common problems/effects

- Alien looking
- Movement / Ghosting
- Color vs mono
- Halo effects

Alien looking



Movement/ Ghosting





Color vs mono









Good for...

- Architecture, Landscape
- Moody
- Abstract
- Wide light range scenarios
- Estate agents!

Not so good for...

- Documentary/accuracy
- People
- Action + lack of light
- Fauna/movement e.g. breezes



Demo











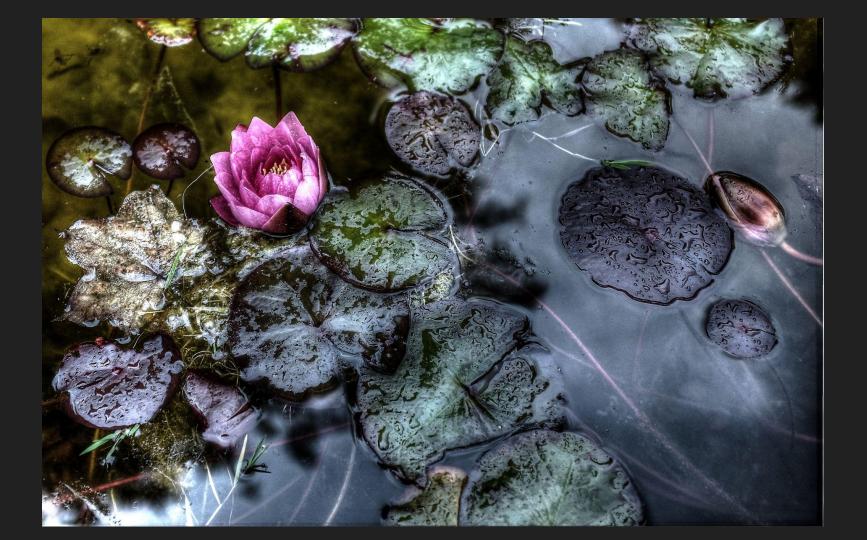












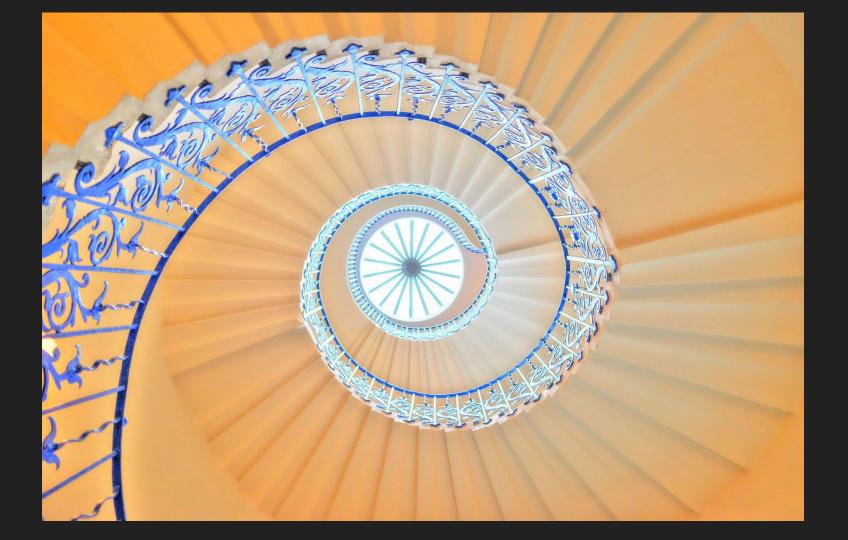








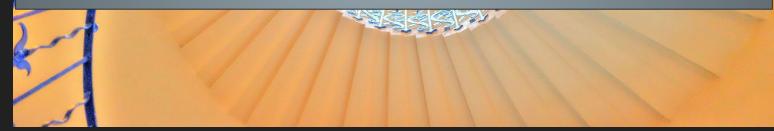






More examples on my website www.myeyespy.com

Thank you



Lots more examples on my website www.myeyespy.com

Thank you



Llantwit Major Photographic Club

8th November 2022

Focus Stacking

• Combine a number of images, focused at different points, into <u>one</u> completely sharp image.

- Combine a number of images, focused at different points, into <u>one</u> completely sharp image.
- To enable sharp focus from the very close to the far background.

- Combine a number of images, focused at different points, into <u>one</u> completely sharp image.
- To enable sharp focus from the very close to the far background.
- With an **ultra-wide-angle lens** (17mm or wider) where you have elements in the foreground that are very close to your lens, like rocks or flowers, and elements in the midground and background such as waterfalls or mountains.

- Combine a number of images, focused at different points, into <u>one</u> completely sharp image.
- To enable sharp focus from the very close to the far background.
- With an **ultra-wide-angle lens** (17mm or wider) where you have elements in the foreground that are very close to your lens, like rocks or flowers, and elements in the midground and background such as waterfalls or mountains.
- With a **telephoto lens** when you are trying to frame a distant subject in a scene where there are elements are at different distances and you want to get everything in focus.

- Combine a number of images, focused at different points, into <u>one</u> completely sharp image.
- To enable sharp focus from the very close to the far background.
- With an **ultra-wide-angle lens** (17mm or wider) where you have elements in the foreground that are very close to your lens, like rocks or flowers, and elements in the midground and background such as waterfalls or mountains.
- With a **telephoto lens** when you are trying to frame a distant subject in a scene where there are elements are at different distances and you want to get everything in focus.
- In macro photography when you want your images in focus all the way through.

• Why not just use a low f-stop, say f-22?

- Why not just use a low f-stop, say f-22?
- In extreme close up images even at f-22 may not make everything sharp.
- Lighting conditions may not allow for it.
- Often the 'sweet spot' of your lens is around f-5.6 to f-11.
- Using these mid range f-stops will give you the sharpest image.
- The advantage of focus stacking will give you a very precise control over your image.















This example is made up from 9 images.

Image by Mark Lunn

• Two parts to producing a focus stacked image:

- Two parts to producing a focus stacked image:
- Shooting

- Two parts to producing a focus stacked image:
- Shooting
- Post processing

Focus Stacking – Shooting

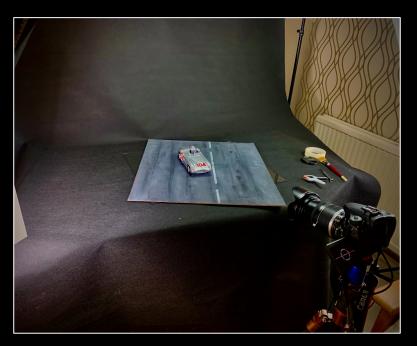
• A camera that can be used in Manual Mode

- A camera that can be used in Manual Mode
- A tripod

- A camera that can be used in Manual Mode
- A tripod
- Remote shutter release/time delay shutter release









Frame up shot and lock off camera on tripod.

Switch lens to Manual Focus (MF)

Switch Stability to off.

Take a light reading to set your exposure, either from a light meter or camera light meter and set your aperture & shutter speed.

Set camera to manual (M).



Using the focus ring on the lens, focus on the nearest point of the object.

It helps to use the fold out screen & use its zoom in function to get a closer look. You can check if your focus point is pin sharp.

Stand back, wait a few seconds, then take the shot using the remote shutter release.



Next..

Don't touch anything! Except the focus ring. Refocus slightly behind your first focus point.

Use the fold out screen and its zoom in function again to find a pin sharp focus point.

Try to imagine a series of receding slices through your object.

Stand back, then take the shot.



Repeat this until you have taken several 'slices' at a number of points until you reach the back of your object or scene.

Depending on your image and F-Stop you can take as little as three or four images but I find around seven to ten images works for me.

Taking more than this may slow your computer to a crawl when we comes to processing the image.

Focus Stacking – Post Processing

Focus Stacking – Post Processing

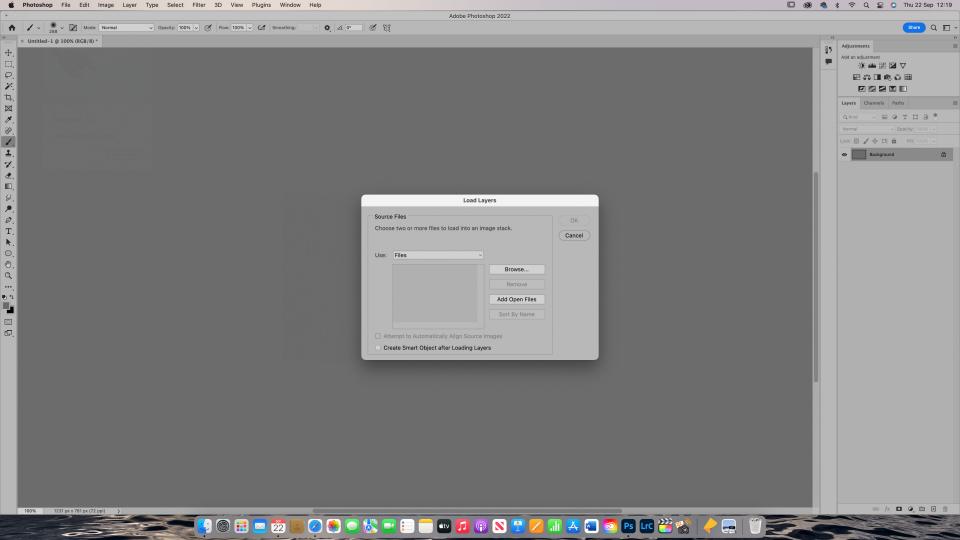
• Lots of software available to focus stack your images

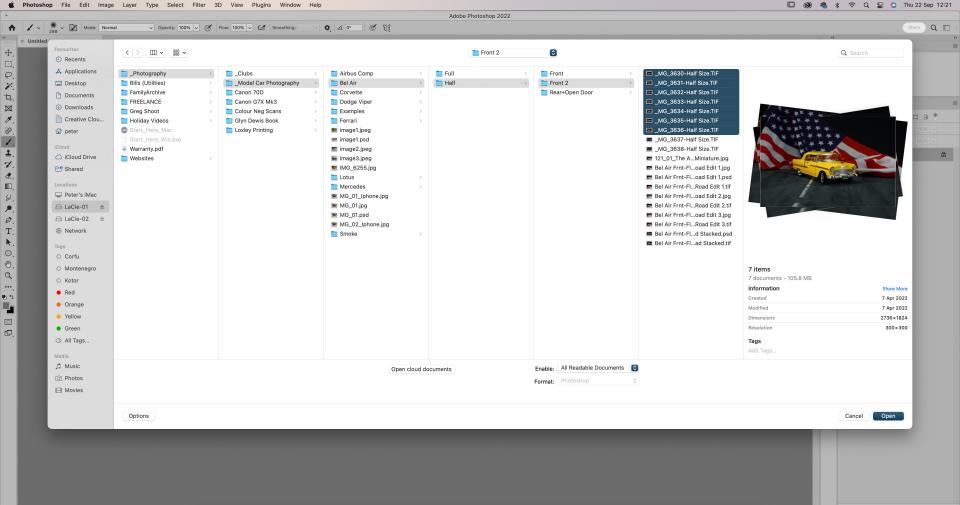
Photo Shop Photo Shop Element Light Room ON1 Photo RAW Helicon Focus Zerene Stacker

	Photoshop File Edit Image Layer Type Select Filter 3D View Plugins Window Help	🚔 🖇 🙃	Q 🚍 🔕 Thu 22 Sep 12:19
• •			
A	/ v 268 v 🖉 Mode: Normal V Opacity: 100% v 🧭 Flow: 100% v 🧭 Smoothing: v 🏘 🛆 0*		Share Q 🔳 🗸
**	✓ 228 ✓ ✓ Ø Opacity: 100% ✓ Ø Flow: 100% ✓ Ø Status: Ø Status: ✓ Ø Status: Ø Status: ✓ Ø Status: Ø Status:	Adjustm	ents
 .		Add an ad	ljustment
Ш,			ý 🕮 🖼 🖬 🔽 🗸
φ. ***			ೆ 🔲 🔹 🕥 🎟
		E	2 2 2 1 1
ч., IXI		Layers	Channels Paths
*		Q, Kind	- — • т п д 📍
		Normal	✓ Opacity: 100% ✓
1			🖌 🕂 🏥 🏛 🛛 Fill: 100% 🗸
≛,		•	Background
И.			
æ,			
Π,			
Ψ.			
~.			
9. 9. 9. T.			
R.			
0			
Ð. Q			
Q			
æ,			
	100% 1231 px x 781 px (72 pp))		eo fx, 🗖 🥥 🛅 🗄 📋

🗯 Photoshop	File Edit Image Layer	Type Select Fil	r 3D View Plugins Window Help	🔲 🔞 🤹 🛠 🗢 Q 🔛 😋 Thu 22 Sep 12:19
	New	жN	Adobe Photoshop 2022	
↑ / ~ 26	Open Browse in Bridge	#0 ~~*0	🕑 Flow: 100% 🗸 🕼 Smoothing: 🗸 🗘 0° 🖉 🕃	Share Q 🔲
» × Untitled-1		2000		
 .	Open Recent	>		Adjustments
· • • · ·	Close	₩W		Add an adjustment
€3,	Close All	~₩W		in a shekara ta shekara
<i>₽.</i>	Close Others Close and Go to Bridge	\7. # P � # W		
P.	Save	*** **S		
*D.,	Save As	0 # S		
	Save a Copy	\%S		Layers Channels Paths a
Ø.,	Revert	F12		Q Kind V 🖬 🖉 T 🛄 🔒 📍
	Export	>		Normal V Opacity: 100% V
<u>Ø.</u>	Generate	>		
1.	Invite			Lock: 🔣 🥖 🕂 🖬 🗗 Fill: 100% 🗸
 <!--</td--><td>Search Adobe Stock</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Background</td>	Search Adobe Stock	1		Background
1.	Place Embedded			
2 ,	Place Linked			
	Package			
■,	Automate	>		
ŵ.	Scripts	> Im	ge Processor	
.	Import Import from iPhone or iPad	, De	ate All Empty Layers	
Ø,			ten All Layer Effects	
T,	File Info Version History		ten All Masks	
R.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	S	pt Events Manager	
	Print Print One Copy	06 P		
0,	Print One Copy		d Files into Stack d Multiple DICOM Files	
⊕,			a Multiple Dicom Files	
Q				
		Br	wse	
1 1				
0				
æ,				

- U 🕲 🖽 📼 💆 🞯 🖉 🎨 🗢 👯 📼 😑 🧰 💋 🖗 😒 😭 💋 💷 🧔 Ps 🗤 🎬 🥔 😓 🖤



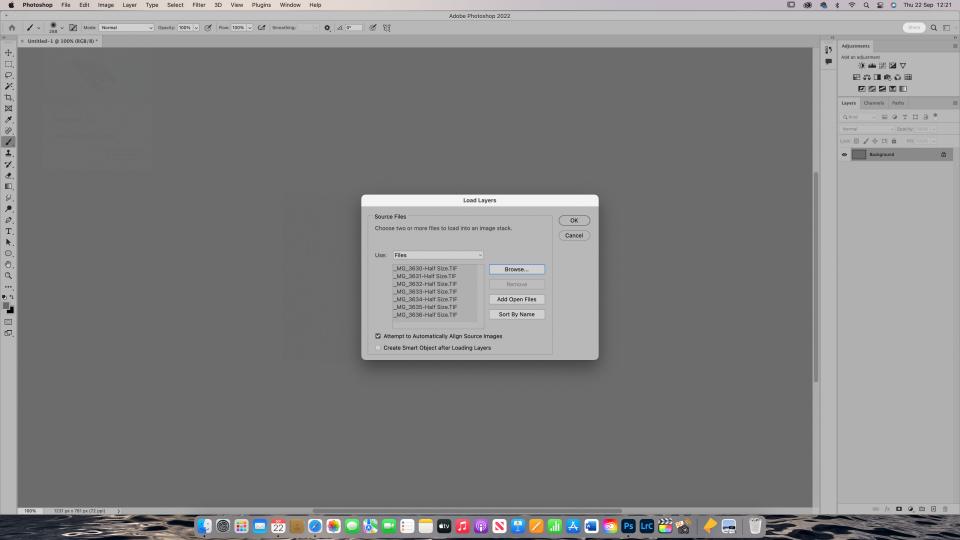


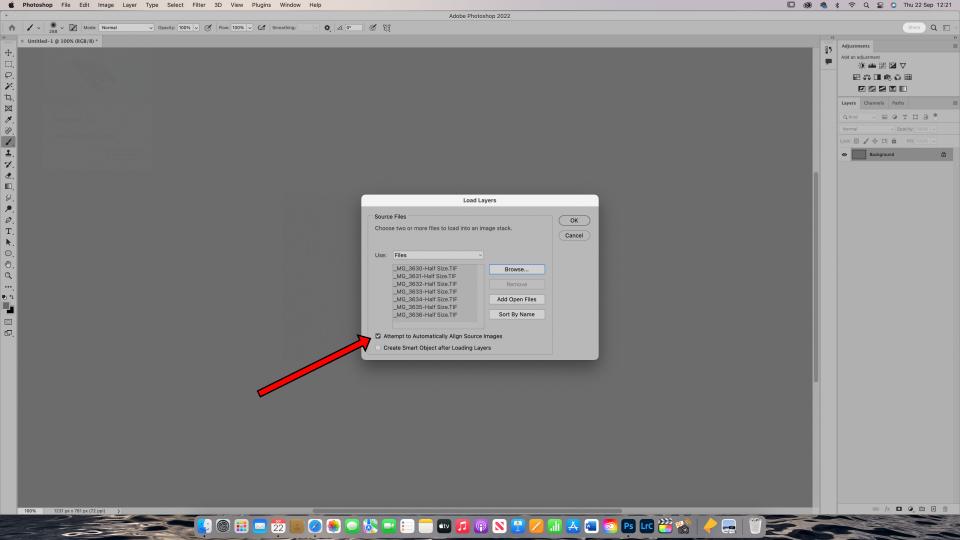
📝 🗶 🗩 🔃 🚍 💷 🞵 🖗 🚿 🏆 💋 💷 📉 💿 🖻 Lrc 🎬 🏀 🥠 💭 🗊

100% 1231 px x 781 px (72 ppi)

🛞 탪 🖂 🔁 (

00 fx 🖸 🍳 🛅 💽 🌐







| 🖉 🛞 💽 👯 🔜 😑 🥽 💷 🗾 🖗 N 🖫 💋 📶 🐥 📼 🥺 Ps Luc 🦉 🏀 | -

100% 2736 px x 1824 px (300 ppi) >

6

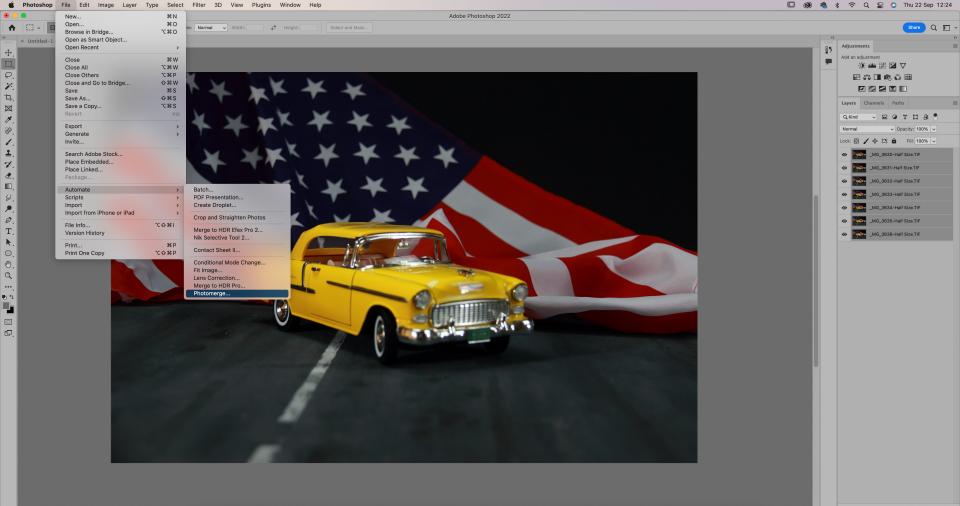
22



/ 🖉 😤 💽 法 📰 😑 🧰 💋 🖓 🚫 🖺 💋 📶 🔺 📼 🥘 Ps Luc 🦉 🏀

100% 2736 px x 1824 px (300 ppi) >

22

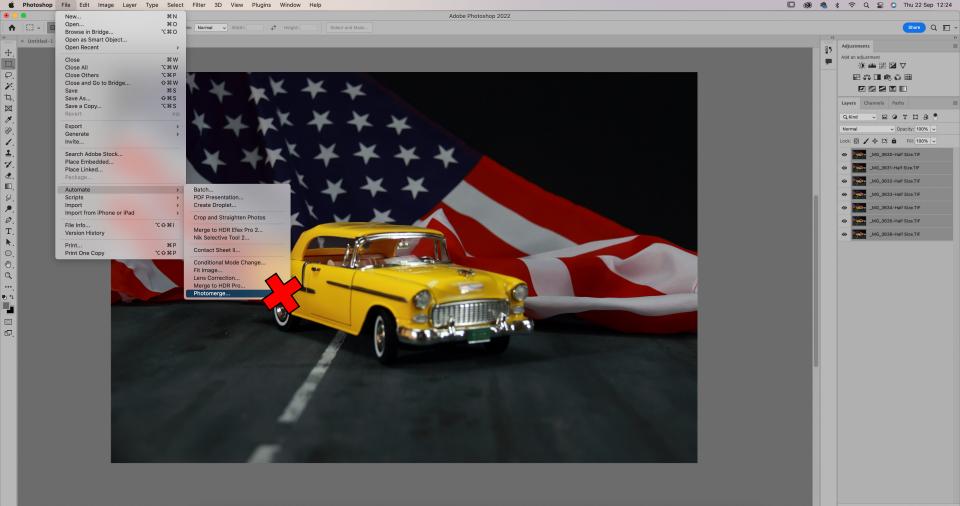


· 🖉 🏶 🗩 😓 📰 📰 💷 💶 🖗 🚫 😭 💋 💷 🗛 📼 🥸 🗠 🕊 🛸 🥠 🚑

100% 2736 px x 1824 px (300 ppi) >

22

GÐ fx 🖾 🥥 🛅 🛨 🏛



· 🖉 🏶 🗩 😓 📰 📰 💷 💶 🖗 🚫 😭 💋 💷 🗛 📼 🥸 🗠 🕊 🛸 🥠 🚑

100% 2736 px x 1824 px (300 ppi) >

22

GÐ fx 🖾 🥥 🛅 🛨 🏛



· 🖉 🍔 🗩 👯 📰 😑 🧰 💶 🖗 🛛 🖓 🔀 🖓 🔼 💷 🦉 🖻 🗷 😤 🍪 🔺

100% 2738 px x 1825 px (300 ppi) >

22

 \sim

GÐ fX 🛄 🍳 🛅 🛨 🏥

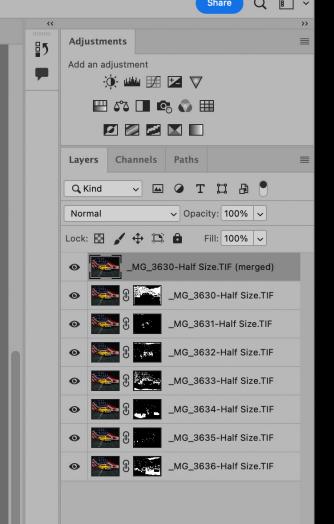


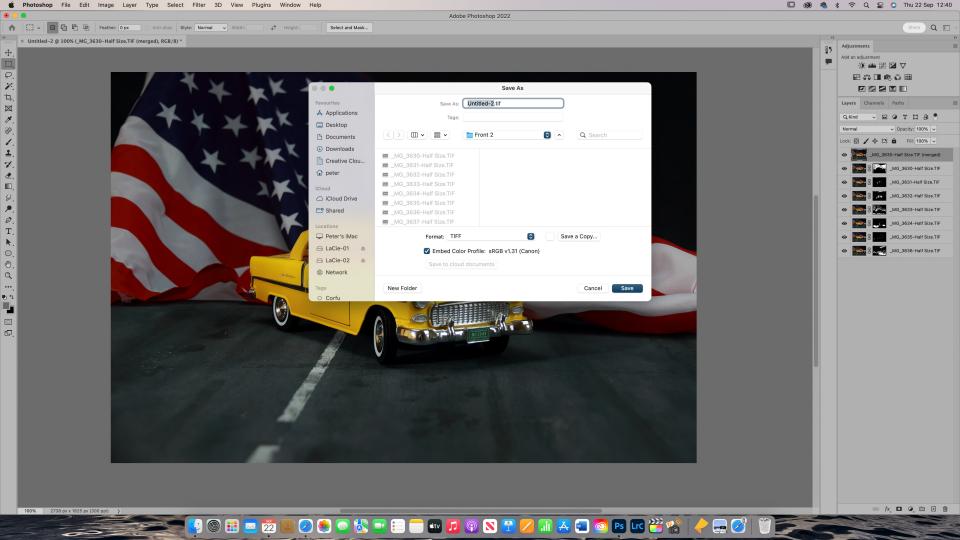
































































Llantwit Major Photographic Club

8th November 2022

Thank you for listening



Skills - Macro

noun: macro-photography

 photography producing photographs of small items larger than life size.









So what stuff do I need ?







Particular terminology ;-

Minimum Focal Distance MFD

Magnification

Working distance

Camera settings ? (Light available is the issue)

Experimentation is the best teacher

Aperture - 1 stop less than smallest (depth of field is tiny)

Speed - Is it moving? Can you use a tripod? How slow can you go?

ISO - highest for quality? 400? 600?

Flash!







ACTION ASSIGNMENT!

- 1- Study the sample photographs:
 - A- Begin with objects that don't move. This will help you learn how to place focus, work with minimal depth of field (DOF), and achieving a sharp picture.
 - B- Proper focus placement is critical in macro photography. For subjects that don't move, use a tripod. Keep the f/stop closed down. However, do not go to the smallest f/stop. Use the aperture just before the smallest. If the smallest f/stop on your lens is f/22 – then use f/16.
 - C- Excellent macro photography typically examines common objects from an unusual angle. This is part of what makes these photos exciting. Be prepared to get onto the ground.
 - D- The use of a tripod is difficult with moving subjects. Instead, brace the camera tightly to your face and tuck the elbows in. Set your focus ring. Use your upper body as a focusing tool by gently moving it forward and backward. When the proper part of the subject comes into focus, freeze your body, and release the shutter.
 - E- Part of the fun in macro photography is to highlight common subjects very closely. Make sure that your shutter speed is fast enough to create a sharp picture. Pay attention to your lighting, especially backlighting. Use reflectors or electronic flash if necessary.

CREATING SKILLFUL MACRO PHOTOGRAPHY



Macro photography is not 'close-up' photography. It is defined as a photograph in which the size of a small subject is

reproduced onto the negative or image sensor at 1/2 life size to 5X life size.

KEY LESSON: The simplest way to get to macro magnifications is with a macro lens. You can also use extension tubes, a reversal ring, or a bellows. Depth of field is crucial; do not use an aperture wider than f/16. Shutter speed is also crucial; use a tripod or increase ISO.

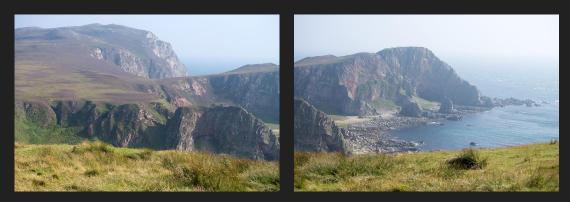


PS!	Thes	hese settings can vary widely. This is a starting point.		
oting Mode		A/Av	Metering mode Center weighted	
itter Speed		1/125 th or faster	Format	RAW + JPG
erture		f/11 to f/22	White balance	AWB AUTO
		400 And adjust as necessary for shutter speed		
IS		Use a tube, reversal ring, or filter if necessary.		
		A bellows is not recommended for beginners		

Hints and Tips Panorama

Panorama - a simple method without a tripod

- 1. Decide where to start and end the panorama. 2 or 3 shots should be OK.
- 2. Choose focal length suggest not wide-angle or telephoto.
- 3. Determine ISO, exposure settings and point of focus.
- 4. Set manual ISO and manual exposure (Suggest at least 1/125 sec and f/8 or smaller)
- 5. Focus using auto , change to manual to lock.



Move camera carefully and Take 2 or 3 overlapping shots.

And then.....

Just blend the 2 or 3 images in e.g. Photoshop or Photoshop Elements. Crop as necessary. The final result is a very high quality panorama (41Mb in this case).



Homework #17 - Macro



Not on Facebook? Use the Upload option on the LMPC website, in the members only menu.

Or you can use lmpc-files@googlegroups.com email address

Post one image onto the Facebook group & tag it with #LMPC017

All entries by 5pm Sunday 20th November please

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



Club meeting #18 - 22nd November

What to expect...

- Photographing
 People
- Practical bring your cameras!

