



LADYSMITH
CAMERA CLUB

April 2012 AGM Newsletter

16 members present, 3 guests

Brad Grigor's Presentation - Pixels, Resizing and Resolution

An image is a set of pixels. The pixel dimensions are not resolution. Resolution is when the pixels have to be mapped into a space. Pixels are usually counted per inch.

You can change the resolution to see how big you can print the image. If your printer prints at 300 dpi you may want to send it to the printer at that rate. (no inherent resolution)

The larger you print the lower the resolution. In Photoshop you can check the resample box and the pixel count can be changed. If you alter the pixels you alter the information on the picture. When you increase the pixel number the computer generates pixels (upsampling). Reducing the pixel number is downsampling. We call both these resampling. Resampling will degrade your image. Only do this at the end if you have to because it is usually not reversible. You would need to resample to submit to most photo clubs or competitions. A crop tool can be a way to resize. You can use the Image size dialog.

Sean Sherstone's Presentation - Lenses

Sean presented videos from Vincent Laforet and Blake Whitman. Vincent Laforet, a photographer based in New York was the first still photographer to jump on the video train. His video Reverie, was seen around the world. Fusion is a combination of pictures and videos. He changed from still photography to video. In the video you will see what lenses to use. The larger the focal length the more the image becomes compressed. 85mm gives a more pleasing effect. You can find these videos online and they are very informative and interesting.

Behind the Glass

Video 1 - An introduction to Lenses - Various lenses are suited for specific applications. Let's have a look at some common lenses and what they do.

16mm- An ultra wide lens, this bad boy distorts heavily, emphasizing objects in the foreground by making them look a lot larger than the background. Dynamic, but use with caution!

28mm- Standard for documentary and photojournalism to shoot cowboy shots, otherwise known as medium shots.

35mm- Another standard for documentary filming, also tight enough to shoot portraits.

50mm- Standard for cinema/video, it approximates the human eye's typical focal length.

85mm- A popular portrait, or "beauty" lens. Capable of making everyone look lovely!

200mm- The top of the scale for most people, this is a telephoto lens. Their inherent shallow depth of field makes them useful in eliminating unwanted foreground and background objects by simply throwing them out of focus. Great for sports photography!

Video 2 - Focal Length

Focal length is an important aspect to keep in mind when you're deciding which lens to use to shoot your video. Different focal lengths will affect how your subjects appear in the shot and can even sway a viewer's opinion of your subjects.

Video When you use different lenses, you'll notice that even if you don't move the camera, the subjects in that image get larger or smaller. The longer the lens, the more compressed your image gets meaning things in the background will appear much larger than if you were using a wide-angle lens.

- **Wide angle lens - 16mm** emphasizes the foreground and de-emphasizes the background. Be careful of image distortion while using this lens.
- **Standard lens - 50mm** shows the foreground and background subjects as just about the same sizes.
- **Telephoto lens - 200mm** has very little depth of field and highly compresses your image.

Shooting a dialogue scene can be tricky if you don't know which lens to use. To get a natural feel in your dialogue scenes, it's best to stick to mid-range lenses that don't distort or compress your subjects too much.

- A **11mm** lens is very wide and will distort the edges of your shot. Parts of your subjects will appear exaggerated and might look cartoony.
- A **200mm** lens will make your subjects appear very close isolate them in the shot.
- A **50mm** lens shows gives your subjects room so they can be easily placed in their scene. A 50 mm lens also won't distort your subjects, so they'll stay natural looking.

Video 3 - Depth of Field

Depth of Field refers to the part of the image that is in focus. A deep DOF allows both the foreground and background to appear in focus, while a shallow DOF will only allow focus on a single area or subject.

F-stop

Describes the size of the aperture opening. The lower the f-stop number, the bigger the aperture and the more light is able to reach the image sensor. A low f-stop (large aperture) results in a shallow DOF. A high f-stop (smaller aperture) gives a deep DOF. To dive into this further, take a look at our lesson on f-stop and aperture here.

Shallow vs. Deep

Shallow depth of field means that a subject is in focus but objects in front and behind it appear out of focus. Less DOF is often desired when shooting portrait, close-up and macro shots.

Deep depth of field means that all or most of the picture is in focus from front to back. It is often used for capturing subjects in the distance. This is also preferable for documentary work, as you don't know how the subject will move and it is easier to pull focus.

AGM

Executive Report given by Sean Sherstone, President (see attached)

Budget Report given by Brad Grigor, Treasurer (see attached)

Proposed Budget (see attached)

Proposed Bylaw Amendments(see attached):

Student Members - The consensus was that it would entice young people for fresh progressive ideas. If this resolution passes Brad will send out an advertisement

Motion - Brad Grigor moved to adopt this bylaw

Seconded by Pat Haugen

All in favor - Majority-Passed

Guests - One member suggested that it could be interpreted as 2 guests free for the whole year. Reword each individual/family and student membership shall be granted 2 guest passes each year which entitles them to bring 2 guests without having to pay the customary drop-in fee prescribed in paragraph 4(b). This provision shall be administered by recording the number of guests on the back of the hosting membership card.

Motion - Brad Grigor moved to adopt the guest revision

Seconded by Brian Turner

All in favor - Majority - Passed

Note - Suggestion to have a donation jar on the table

Provisions for Winding Down

Discussion over Paragraph 13 ii) If we were out of money then we could not pay our debts.

To pay debtors is in the default plan, a checklist if you have to wind down. You don't have zero funds before you call a wind down. The 30 days seems a tight schedule. The transition of the executive is actually from April to September unless someone steps down and the position cannot be filled.

Motion - Brad Grigor moved to adopt the provisions for winding down

Crystal Moffat seconded.

In Favor - Majority - Passed

Motion - Who wants to change it from 30 to 60 days paragraph 13 a) i)

All in Favor - Majority - Passed

Elections

President - No nominations

Vice President - No nominations (Vacant as of now)

Treasurer - Crystal Moffat acclaimed

Recording Secretary - No nominations

Director at Large - Brian Turner acclaimed

Rand Collins may be available to run for a position, will know in 30 days

Pat Haugen will consider Recording Secretary

Linda Granger had shown interest in Recording Secretary

The Program Committee Chair Charlie Schaal is stepping down.

Neil Newton is willing to help the Program Chair.

Adjourned 9:15pm

News and Announcements

Membership dues for 2011-12 are now due. Brad Grigor is receiving cheques or you can use PayPal on the website.

Club badges are still available.

Next Meeting:

Tuesday, May 22, 2012, 7 pm at the Hardwick Hall, High Street at 3rd Avenue in Ladysmith.

May Guest Speaker:

Wendy and Bruce Carey-Underwater
Photography

Theme Shoots :

May – “Motion”

Ladysmith Camera Club Executive

President: Sean Sherstone

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Vice-President: Vacant

Treasurer / Media Liaison: Brad Grigor

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Website: <http://ladysmithcameraclub.com/>

Facebook:

<http://www.facebook.com/ladysmithcc>

Meetings : 7:00 pm, 4th Tuesday of every month; Hardwick Hall of First United Church, 228 High St.@3rd Ave., Ladysmith, BC.

Photo Submissions

To submit photos for the Theme shoot and Open categories, send your photos as email attachments to:

info@ladysmithcameraclub.com

The photos should be resized to 1920 pixels maximum width and 1050 pixels maximum height. (These sizes are determined by the data projector.) The images should be named as follows: yourname_image name_ category.jpg.

Submission deadline: Friday before the Tuesday meeting.

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