

COMPETITIONS

OPEN ENTRY DATES 2014

February 11
April 8
June 10
August 12

SET SUBJECTS ENTRY DATES 2014

March 11 Photo Journalism
May 13 Portrait
July 8 Triptych
September 9 Weather

OTHERS ENTRY DATES

Highland Trophy September 16
Final Night October 14
Presidents Challenge October 31

All entries for Digital competitions are to be sent to Guy
competition@aerial.co.nz

Jack Sprosen Memorial Trophy for Digital Audio Visual Sequences
Entries close Thursday 31st October

National Photojournalism
Entries close 31 July 2014

Nelson Triptych Salon
Entries close 31 August 2014

EVENTS

Southern Regional Convention
Venue: St Andrews College - Merivale
Christchurch "A city of surprises" 3-4-5th October 2014
Hosted by the Rangiora Photographic Society

Central Regional Convention Friday 7 November to Sunday 9 November
2014 Hosted by the Hutt Camera Club



Shutter Flutters

SEPTEMBER 2014



The Rock - by Owen Tutty

PROGRAMME

September

- 2 Judging 4th Open
- 9 Showing NZ PJ Competition
- 16 Guest Speaker - Jo Grams Professional Photographer
- 24 Committee Meeting

October

- 7 Judging set subject - Weather
- 14 Questions and Answers and Totorial - Wendy
- 21 Showing of Themed Set
- 29 Committee Meeting



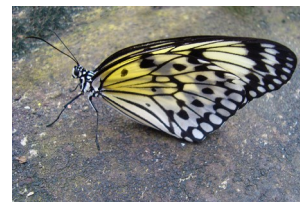
Guy Fowkes Night



Full Steam Ahead



In the Crap Again



Butterfly



Cicada

New Brighton Photographic Club

P O Box 18-546
New Brighton
Christchurch
www.newbrightonphotoclub.org.nz

Meets

1st, 2nd & 3rd Tuesday
Of every month at 7:30pm
Ascot Community Centre
12 Ascot Avenue
Parklands

Contacts

President: Wendy Gibbs ph (03) 9818594
Secretary: Carolyn Collins ph.(03) 3824212.
Email nbpc.photo@gmail.com
Shutter Flutters Jo Aldridge
pljaa@xtra.co.nz

Committee Meets

4th Wednesday of the month

**New Members and Visitors
Are Very welcome**



Roosting

CAMERA CONTROLS

In all but certain specialized cameras, the process of obtaining a usable exposure must involve the use, manually or automatically, of a few controls to ensure the photograph is clear, sharp and well illuminated. The controls usually include but are not limited to the following:

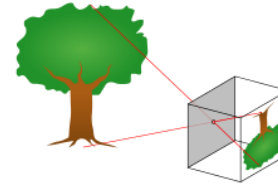
Control	Description
Focus	The position of a viewed object or the adjustment of an optical device necessary to produce a clear image: in focus; out of focus.
Aperture	Adjustment of the lens opening, measured as f-number, which controls the amount of light passing through the lens. Aperture also has an effect on depth of field and diffraction – the higher the f-number, the smaller the opening, the less light, the greater the depth of field, and the more the diffraction blur. The focal length divided by the f-number gives the effective aperture diameter.
Shutter speed	Adjustment of the speed (often expressed either as fractions of seconds or as an angle, with mechanical shutters) of the shutter to control the amount of time during which the imaging medium is exposed to light for each exposure. Shutter speed may be used to control the amount of light striking the image plane; 'faster' shutter speeds (that is, those of shorter duration) decrease both the amount of light and the amount of image blurring from motion of the subject and/or camera.
White balance	On digital cameras, electronic compensation for the color temperature associated with a given set of lighting conditions, ensuring that white light is registered as such on the imaging chip and therefore that the colors in the frame will appear natural. On mechanical, film-based cameras, this function is served by the operator's choice of film stock or with color correction filters. In addition to using white balance to register natural coloration of the image, photographers may employ white balance to aesthetic end, for example white balancing to a blue object in order to obtain a warm color temperature.
Metering	Measurement of exposure so that highlights and shadows are exposed according to the photographer's wishes. Many modern cameras meter and set exposure automatically. Before automatic exposure, correct exposure was accomplished with the use of a separate light metering device or by the photographer's knowledge and experience of gauging correct settings. To translate the amount of light into a usable aperture and shutter speed, the meter needs to adjust for the sensitivity of the film or sensor to light. This is done by setting the "film speed" or ISO sensitivity into the meter.
ISO speed	Traditionally used to "tell the camera" the film speed of the selected film on film cameras, ISO speeds are employed on modern digital cameras as an indication of the system's gain from light to numerical output and to control the automatic exposure system. The higher the ISO number the greater the film sensitivity to light, whereas with a lower ISO number, the film is less sensitive to light. A correct combination of ISO speed, aperture, and shutter speed leads to an image that is neither too dark nor too light, hence it is 'correctly exposed', indicated by a centered meter.
Autofocus point	On some cameras, the selection of a point in the imaging frame upon which the auto-focus system will attempt to focus. Many Single-lens reflex cameras (SLR) feature multiple auto-focus points in the viewfinder.

SOME HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Precursor technologies

Photography is the result of combining several technical discoveries. Long before the first photographs were made, Chinese philosopher Mo Di and Greek mathematicians Aristotle and Euclid described a pinhole camera in the 5th and 4th centuries BCE.

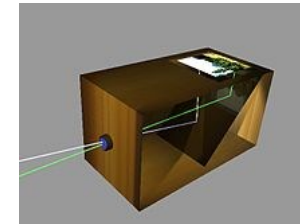
Campbell, Jan (2005) [Film and cinema spectatorship: melodrama and mimesis](#). Polity. p. 114. ISBN 0-7456-2930-X



Principle of a pinhole camera: light rays from an object pass through a small hole to form an inverted image.

In the 6th century CE, Byzantine mathematician Anthemius of Tralles used a type of camera obscura in his experiments.

Campbell, Jan (2005) [Film and cinema spectatorship: melodrama and mimesis](#). Polity. p. 114. ISBN 0-7456-2930-X



A drawing of a camera obscura

Albertus Magnus (1193-1280) discovered silver nitrate and Georg Fabricius (1516-71) discovered silver chloride. Techniques described in the Book of Optics are capable of producing primitive photographs using medieval materials.

Allen, Nicholas P. L. (11 November 1993) ["Is the Shroud of Turin the first recorded photograph?"](#) *The South African Journal of Art History*, 23–32

Earliest known surviving heliograph engraving, 1825, printed from a metal plate made by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce with his "heliographic process". The plate was exposed under an ordinary engraving and copied by photographic means. This was a step towards the first permanent photograph from nature taken with a camera obscura, in 1826



COMPETITION RESULTS: Open

Judge - Scott Fowler

Projected Images

Arid	Graham Dean	Gold
Look at Me	Anique Holm	Gold
Roosting	Rondi Teisen	Gold
Full Steam Ahead	Darren Stephenson	Gold
Crocuses at Mona Vale	Carol Bremner	Gold
A Gift for You	Katrina Michie	Silver
Guy Fox Night	Anique Holm	Silver
Karekare	Graham Dean	Silver
Lucias	Katrina Michie	Silver
Murchison Barn	Rondi Teisen	Silver
Mysterious Girl	Katrina Michie	Silver
Red Stag	Andy Rae	Silver
Shag Rock	Graham Dean	Silver
Steam Punk Gentleman	Wendy Gibbs	Silver
Working Late	Peter Warren	Silver
Cleanse Your Hands	Darren Stephenson	Silver
Gold Field	Doris Tutty	Silver
Pinnacle	John Hoeben	Silver
Rockin Robin	Karina O'Brien	Silver
Ariki Falls	Paul Koster	Silver
Murchison Fungi	Paul Koster	Silver
Helleborus Orientals	Marilyn Kidd	Silver
Spur Winged Plover	Marilyn Kidd	Silver
An Old Past Time	Brian Clark	Silver
Bathing in the Warm Sun	Brian Clark	Silver
Majestic	Gill Williams	Silver
Petrified Wood	Carol Brenmer	Silver
Old World Charm	Rosemary Simpson	Bronze
Princess	Andy Rae	Bronze
That Pose	Peter Warren	Bronze
Tower Bridge	Peter Warren	Bronze

Continued on page 6



Steam Punk Gentleman



Puzzled



Royal Giggle



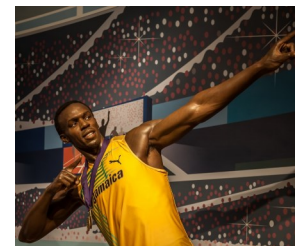
Mysterious Girl



Lucias



Protest



That Pose



Princess



An Old Pasttime

10 BEGINNER TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHY by Trista Michaud-Hachey

I am an amateur photographer. I photograph in my spare time because it is my passion. Here are 10 tips that I think will improve your photography. As with anything, there are rules in photography, but sometimes when you break them, you get unique and interesting photos. Keep this in mind as you read through these tips.

- 1 Eyes are important. When taking photos of anything with eyes, you must focus on them. When we look at photos, we are immediately drawn to eyes, so they should be in focus.
- 2 Keep the sun behind you. Don't take photos of anything when you are looking into the sun unless you want a silhouette or are using a flash or reflector. You will not get good photos since our camera believes that you are taking photos of something very bright and try to darken it.
- 3 Cameras are not smarter than you! If you often get grainy photos, it is because you have low light, and the camera uses a high ISO setting to correct this (a camera needs less light to get a clear photo with higher ISO). Use the flash or set the camera to ISO 200, which is a good general setting. Lighting is viewed very differently by humans and cameras. Our eyes adjust properly for bright and poor light, while cameras do not. Digital cameras are great for testing lighting out. Before taking shots of people, try different areas and directions for light and see how this affects the photos.
- 4 Use the golden hours. Most photographers know (but beginners might not) that the most beautiful light for taking photos is near dawn and dusk. It is hardest to take photos in the middle of the day because of the harsh shadows. You will get very dark and very light areas in the same photo.
- 5 Try a tripod. Tripods make it easier for compose a photo, and if there is low light, you will get blurry photos without a tripod and without flash. The shaking of your hands is enough to make your images blurry. You really need a quick release on your tripod, because if it is not easy to get your camera on and off the tripod, you won't use it.!
- 6 Remember the thirds rule. Try not to center your subject; place it off to one side.
- 7 Pose people naturally. My favorite images are candid shots when people don't know you are taking their photo. Sometimes you do want formal photos. I have found that it is good to start off with people posing themselves as they are comfortable. Then, if you give them little suggestions about position, they look more natural. When people are diagonal to you (not straight on), it makes a better composition.
- 8 Fill the frame. Get close to your subject. You don't want lots of distracting elements around your subject, so make it fill the photograph.
- 9 Sometimes color distracts. If you are taking photos of patterns or shapes, sometimes the surroundings are distracting, especially if they are bright colors. Changing these photos to black and white can make your focus more clear. Someone once told me to always take photos in color, because you can change them to monochrome if it suits you. However, if you take it in B&W, there is no easy way to change it to color.
- 10 Take your "good" photos, then break the rules. Take the shots you want to print out to remember an occasion, then try things that aren't supposed to work. Some of the best photos break the rules. Sometimes you will be pleasantly surprised at your results.

About the Author:

This article was written by Trisha Hachey (tristaphotos dot.com).
The best thing to make you a better photographer is practice, practice, practice.



Karekare



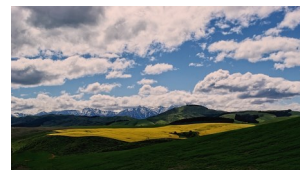
Ariki Falls



Lyell Graveyard



Petrified Wood



Gold Field



Heleborus Orient



Murchison Fungi



Shag Rock



Akaroa Harbour



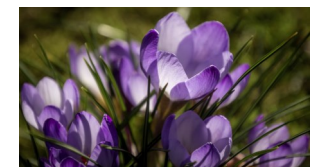
Pinnacle



Arid



Bathing in the Warm Sun



Crocuses at Mona Vale

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Projected Images

Xanthocryptus
 novozealandicus
 Butterfly
 Cicada
 In the Crap Again
 Simply Stunning
 The Rock
 Lyell Graveyard
 Akaroa Harbour
 Protest
 Puzzled
 Royal Giggle

Geoff Tutty	Bronze
Jo Aldridge	Bronze
Karina O'Brien	Bronze
Darren Stephenson	Bronze
Karina O'Brien	Bronze
Owen Tutty	Bronze
Paul Koster	Bronze
Gill Williams	Bronze
Carissa Trotter	Bronze
Carissa Trotter	Bronze
Carissa Trotter	Bronze

Prints

After Light
 42014A7
 Catching Train #428
 Country Mansion
 Watery Elegance
 Catlins
 Motueka Marina
 Rows of Dust
 Sea Spray & Kelp at Catlins
 The Richtersueld
 Woodend Beach
 Fish Graphics
 Grains of Love
 New York City Rush Hour

Graham Dean	Silver
Graham Dean	Silver
Wendy Gibbs	Silver
Peter Seymour	Silver
Wendy Gibbs	Silver
Paul Koster	Silver
Margaret Maitland	Silver
Margaret Maitland	Silver
Marilyn Kidd	Silver
John Hoeben	Silver
Paul Koster	Silver
John Hoeben	Silver
Carissa Trotter	Silver
Gill Williams	Silver

Pebble on Fossilised Wood
 at Curio Bay
 Roots
 Tiger Woods Plays Ball
 I'm Yours
 Shades of Colour
 The Colour of Summer

Wendy Gibbs	Bronze
Graham Dean	Bronze
Carissa Trotter	Bronze
Carissa Trotter	Bronze
Gill Williams	Bronze
Gill Williams	Bronze



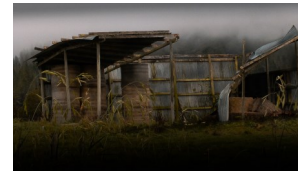
A Gift for You



Red Stag



Working Late



Murejison Barn



Old World Charm



Towerbridge



Simply Stunning



Cleanse Your Hands



Majestic



Look at Me



Rockin robin



Spur Winged Plover