

# Photographing (the landscape)

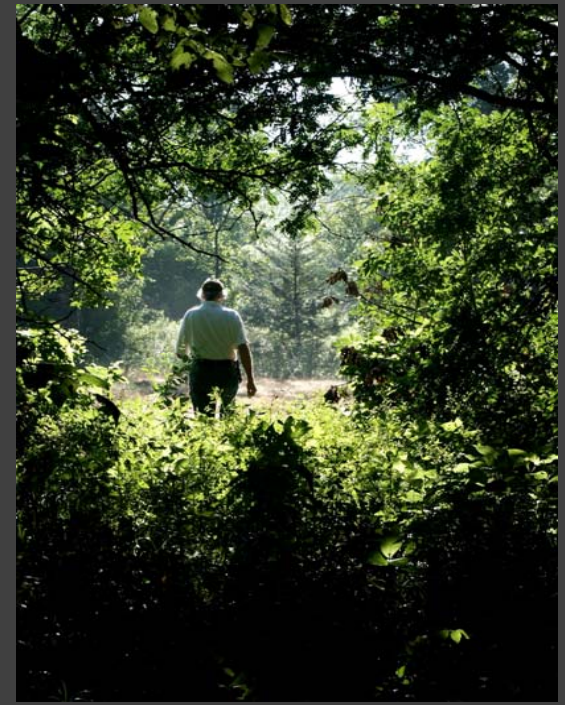
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STOP . . . LOOK . . . AND SEE

# Stopping . . . Looking . . . and Seeing

This take time and intentionality

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# STOP . . . Back up

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# Making and Taking the Time . . .

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# Outline:

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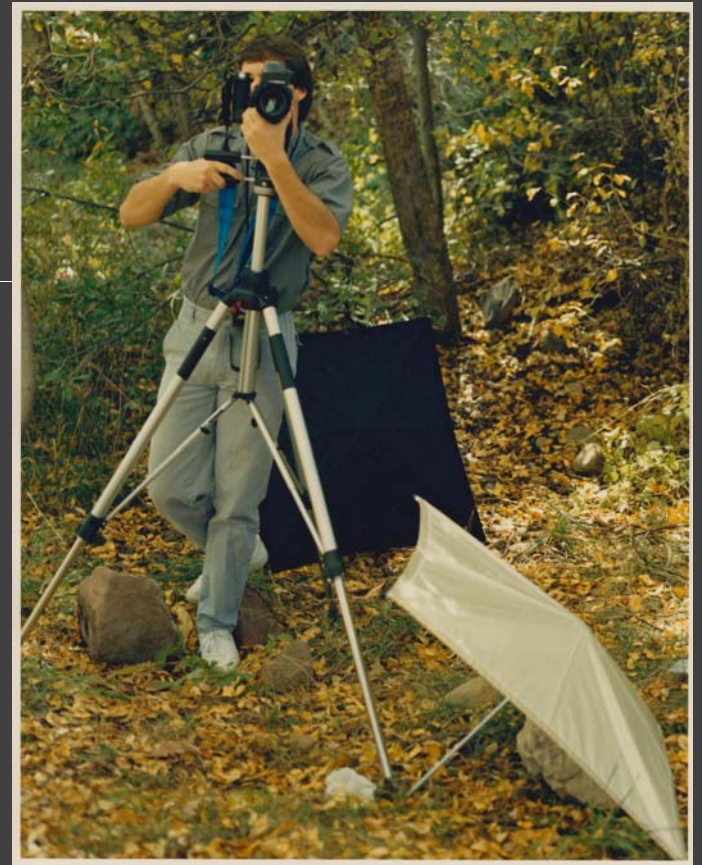
1. Introduction
2. What makes a good photograph
3. Working with Light
4. Framing the Shot
5. Focus
6. Photography today



# 1. Introduction . . .

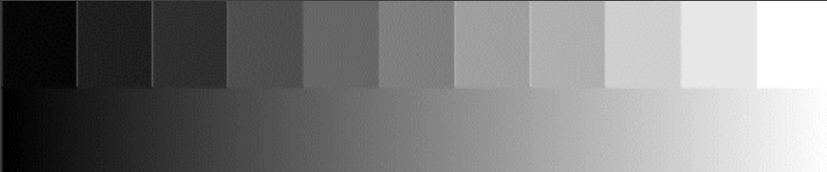
A bit about my background

- taught photography class in HS
- attended Colorado Mountain College in Glenwood Springs, CO.
- learned 4x5 zone system



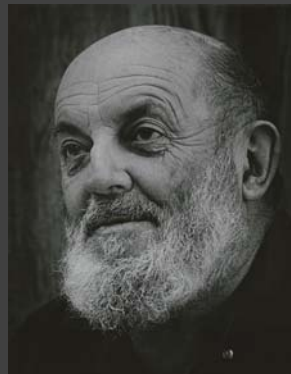


# Learning the “Zone” system



0	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
0	026	051	077	102	128	153	179	204	230	255

ANSELL ADAM'S ZONE SYSTEM AND GRAYSCALE VALUES



Ansel Adams, 1902 – 1984

Development of the Zone System &  
“Reciprocity Failure”

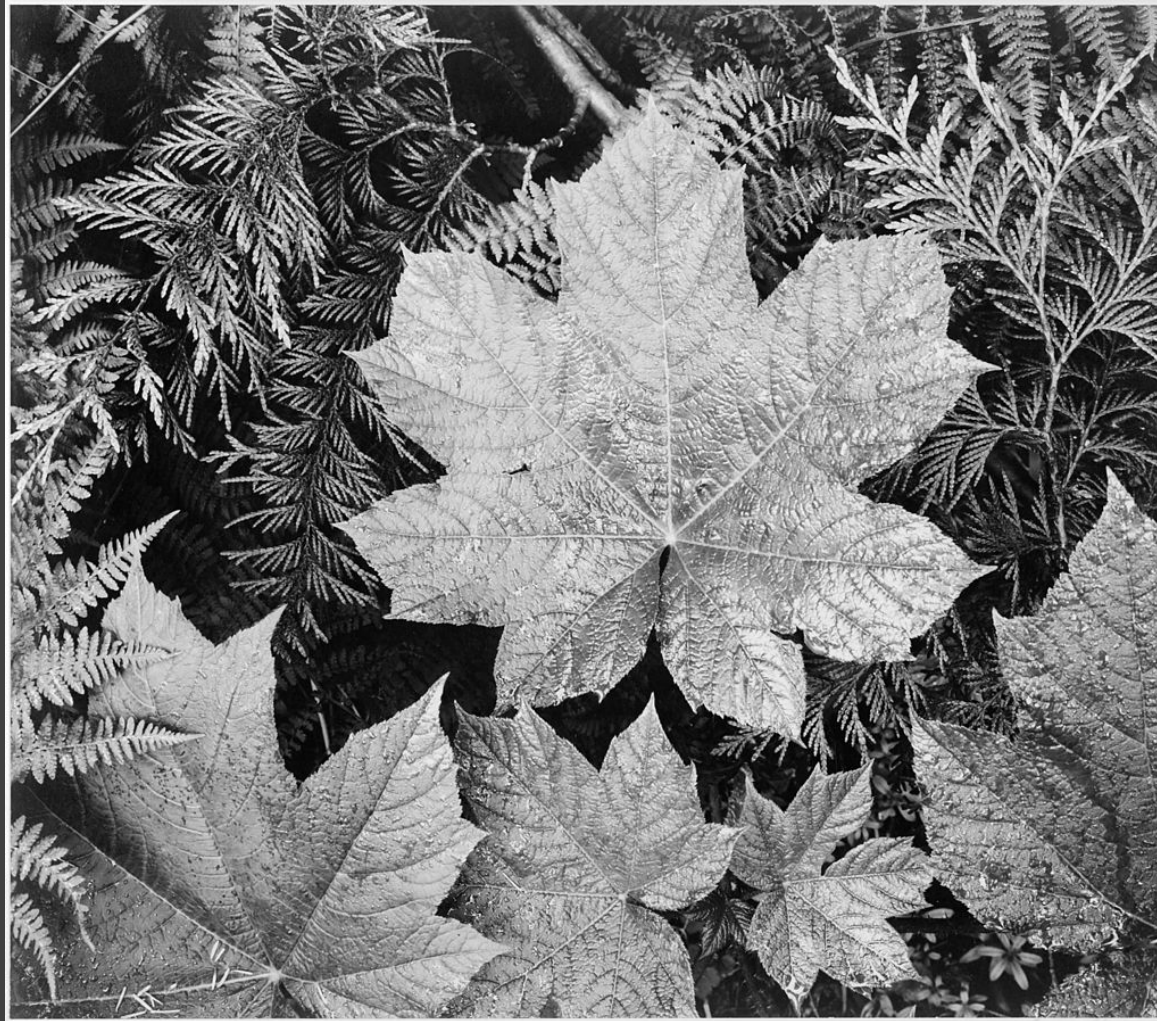
Source:  
Anseladams.com

<http://www.prophotoshow.net/2011/10/29/photography-zone-system-for-digital-and-film/>





The Tetons and the  
Snake River (1942



Close-up of leaves In  
Glacier National Park  
(1942)



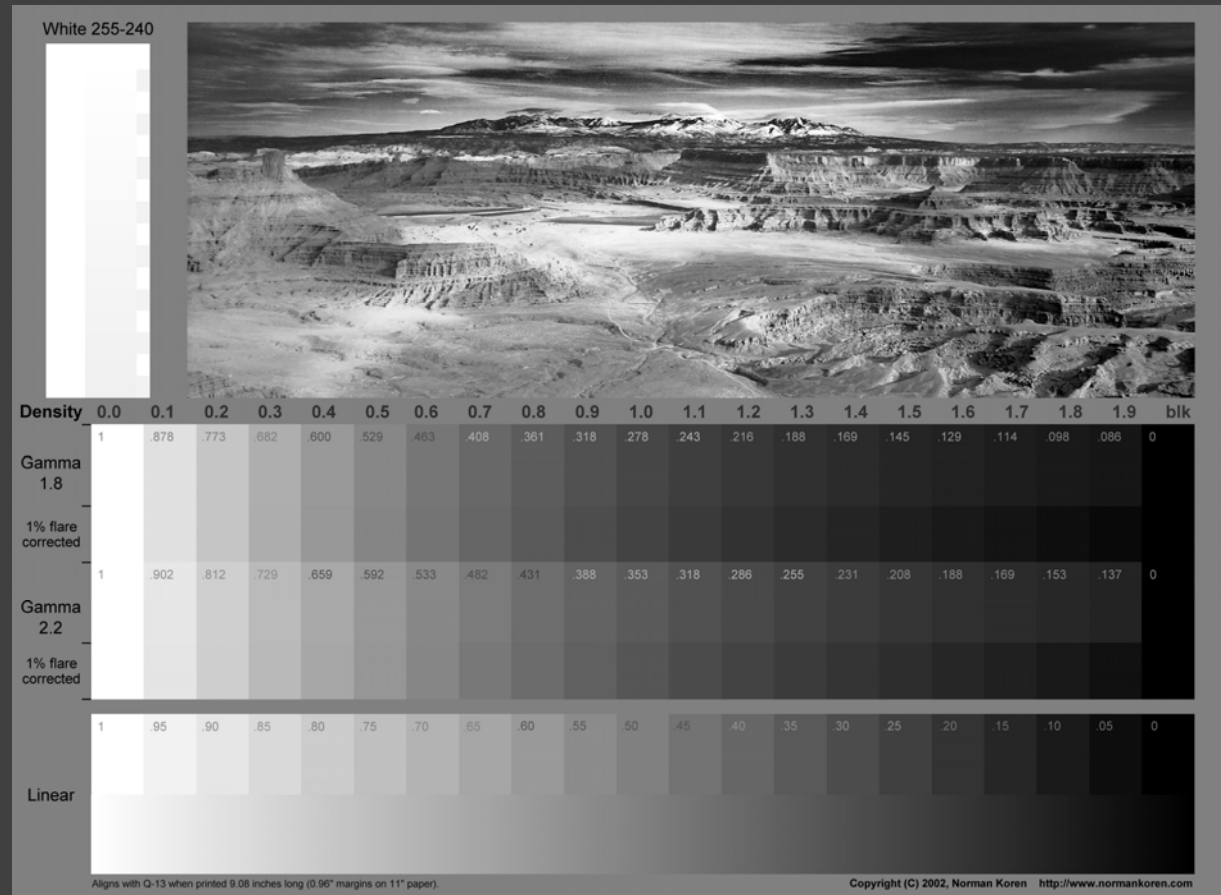


<http://www.art-days.com/ansel-easton-adams-trees/>





<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/ansel-adams-in-color-145315674/?no-ist>



<http://www.kenrockwell.com/tech/format.htm>

<http://izzigadgets.com/blog/learn-6-easy-steps-to-take-better-iphone-photos/>





## 2. What makes / defines a good photo?

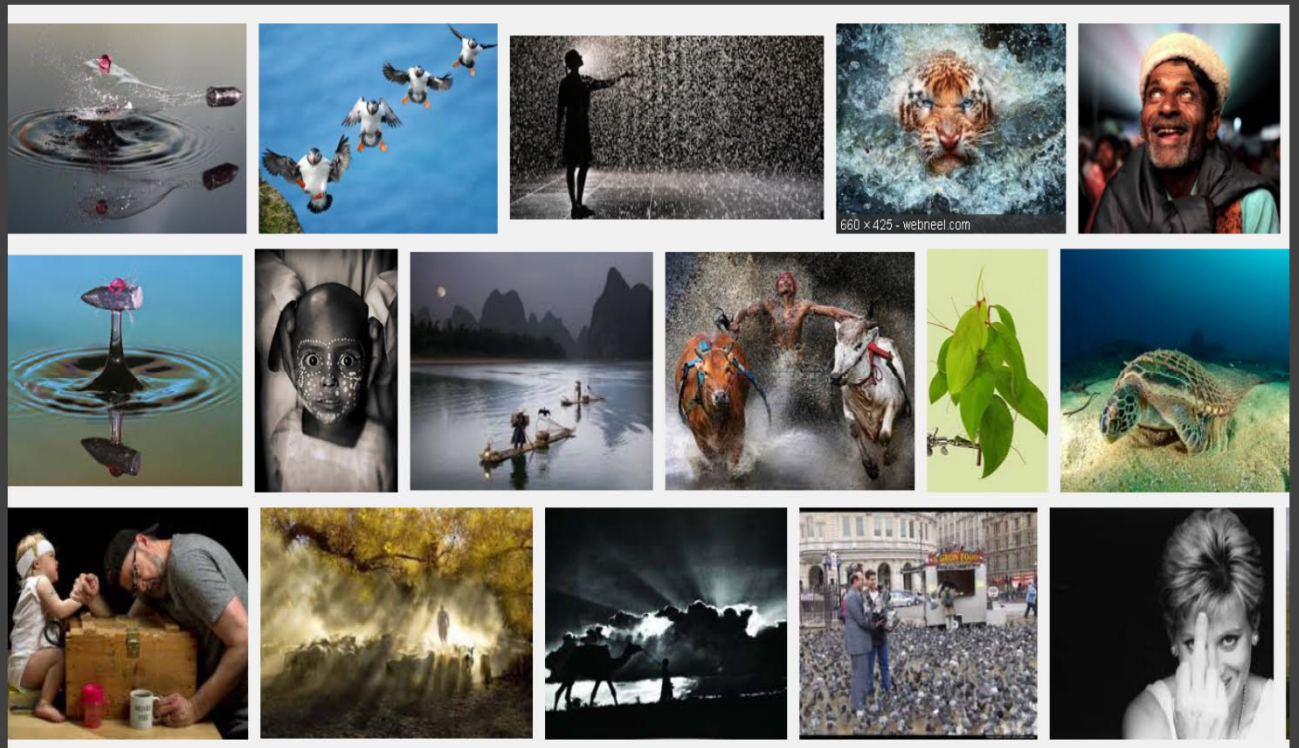
Think

Engages

Inspires

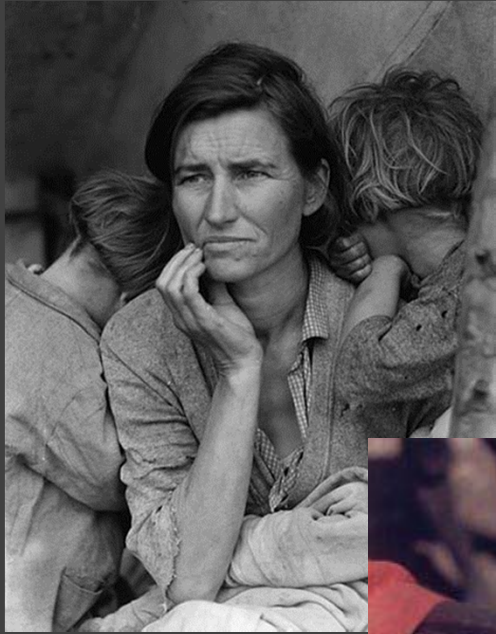
Space and Time

Connects you to scene











All “Iconic”  
photographs  
drive a strong  
emotional  
context and  
response



# Which is “enjoyable” viewing

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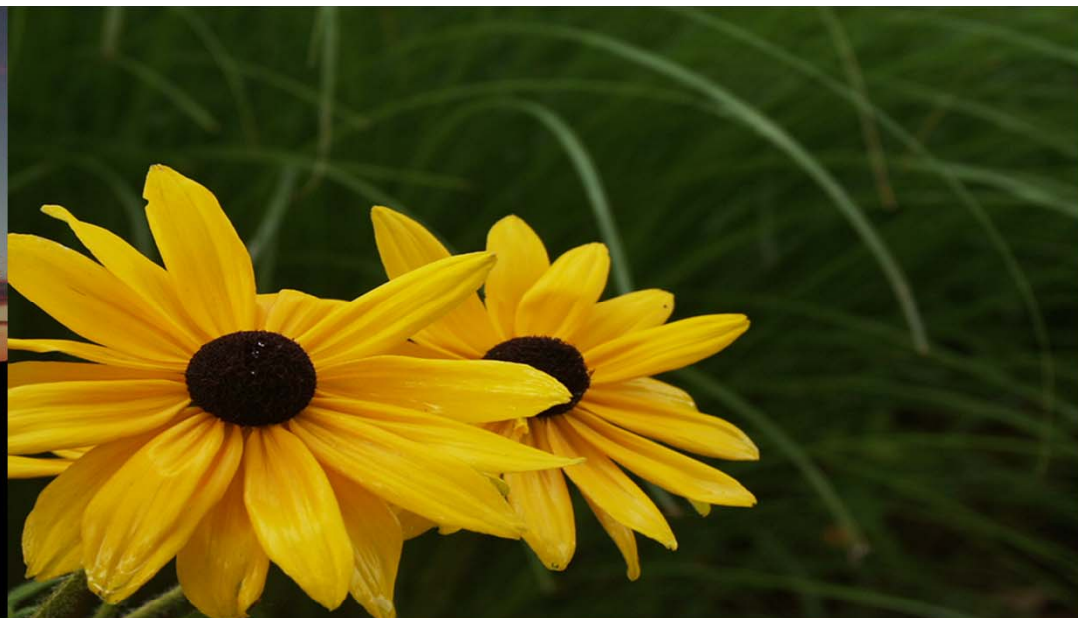
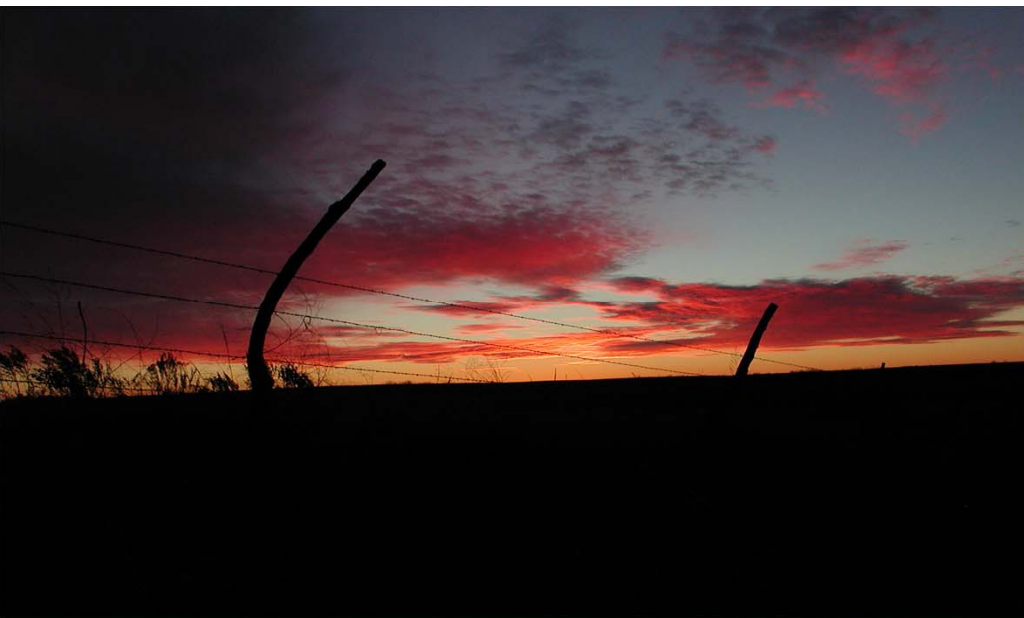


New Research Says There Are Only Four Emotions:

1. Happy
2. Sad
3. Afraid/surprised
4. Angry/disgusted

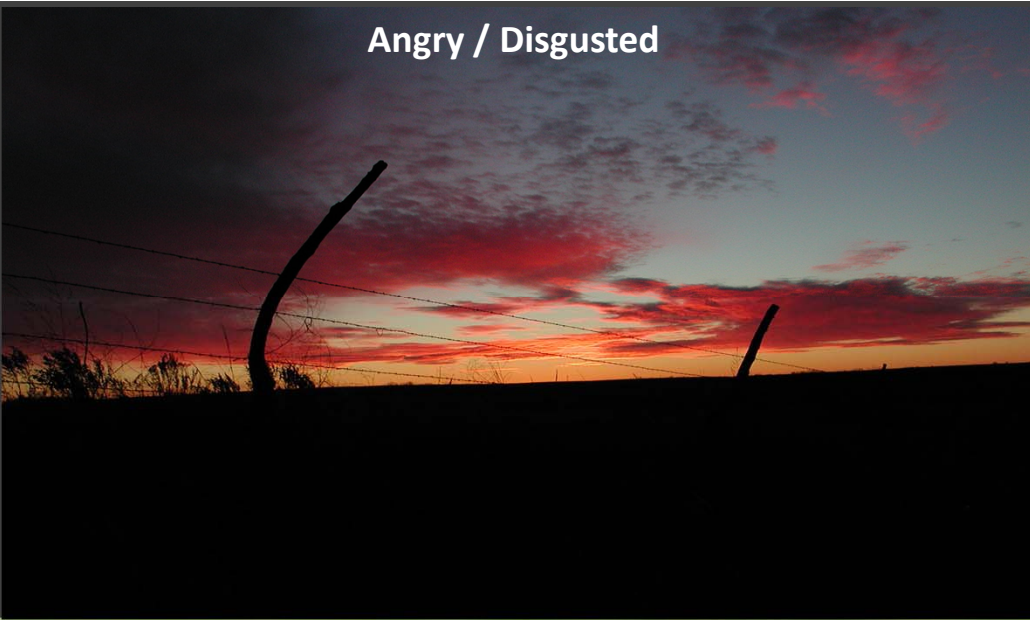


<http://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2014/02/new-research-says-there-are-only-four-emotions/283560/>





**Angry / Disgusted**



**Sad**

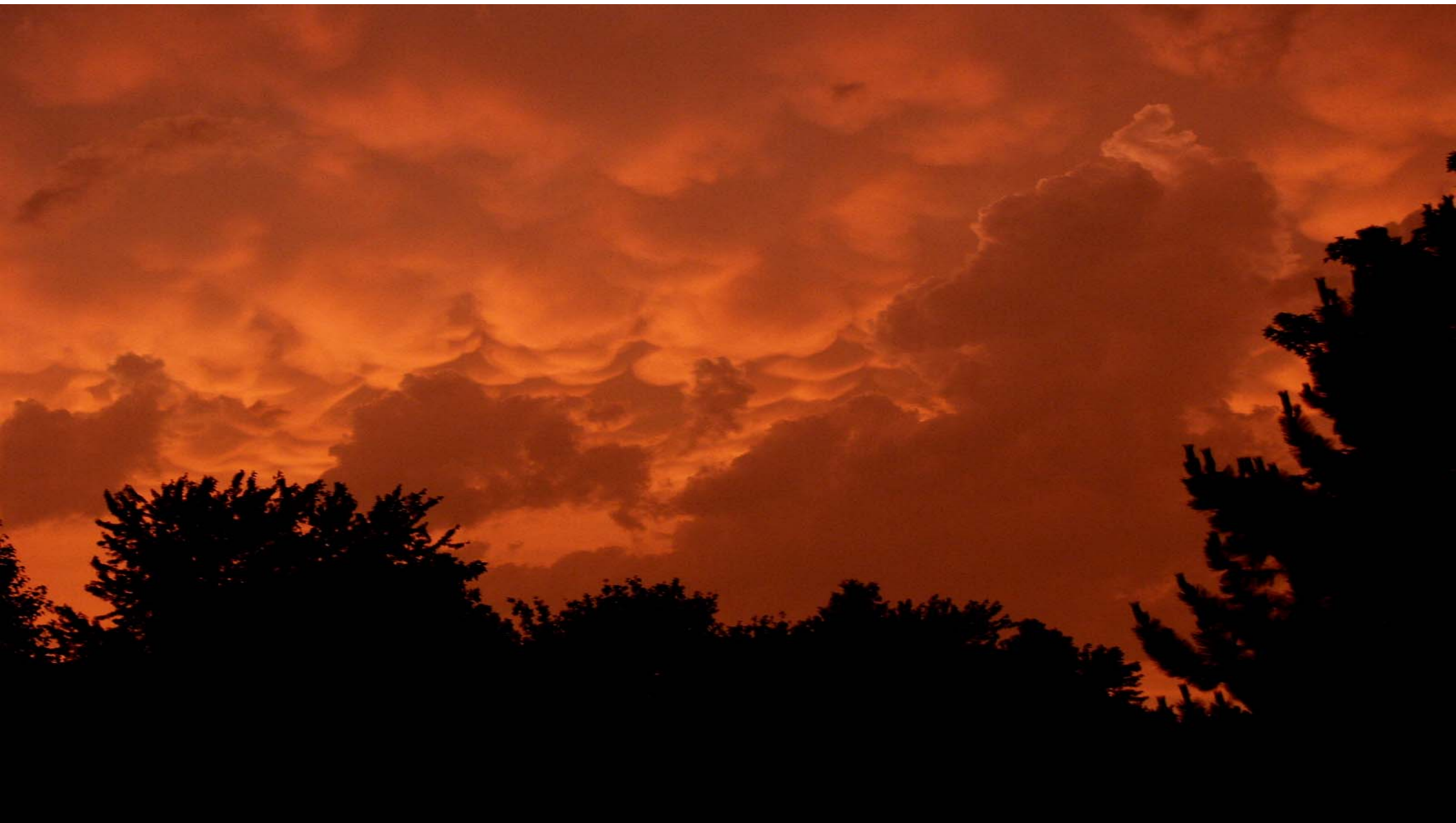


**Happy**



**Afraid / Surprised**















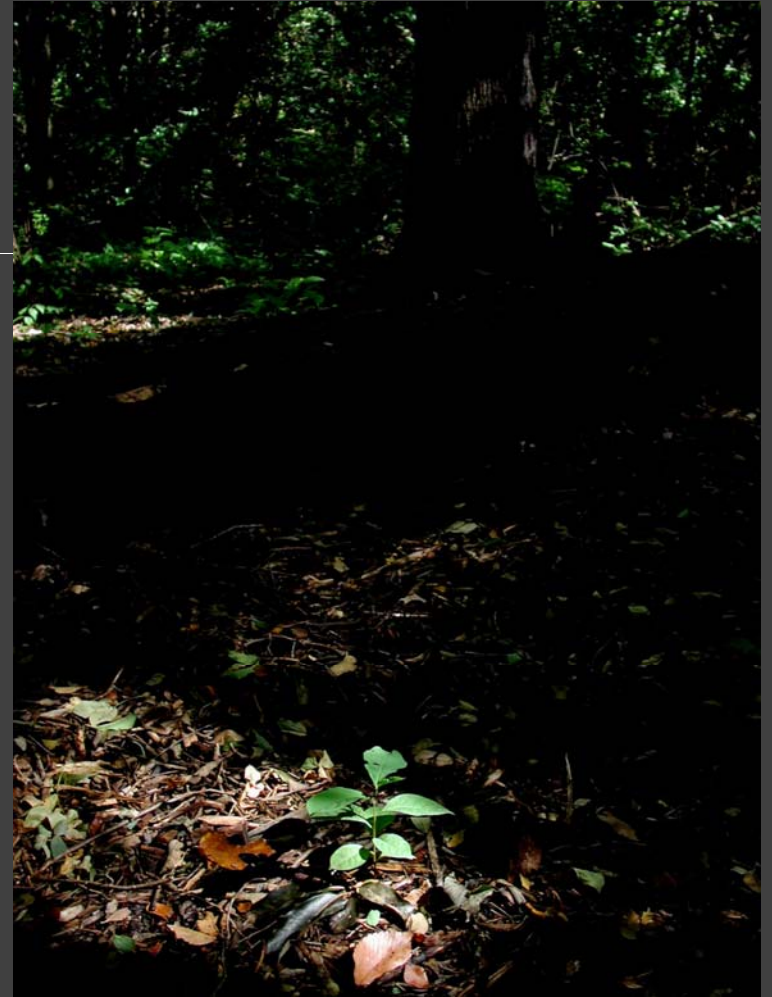




# 3. Working with light

Its all about the “light”

- back lighting
- front lighting
- “Sweet” light
  - Magical time pre/post sunup and sundown















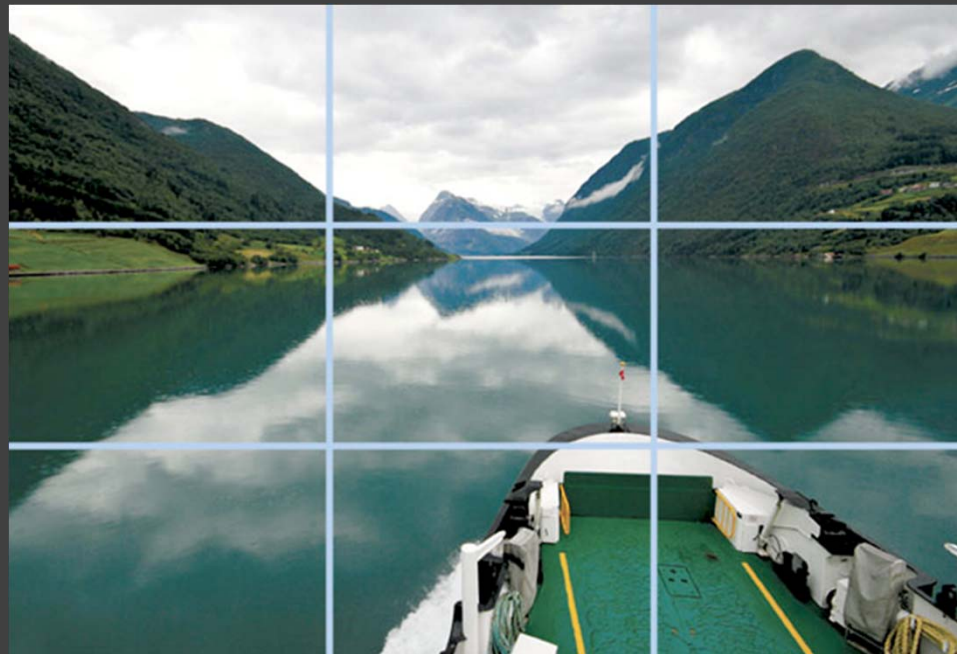






## 4. Framing / Composing the shot

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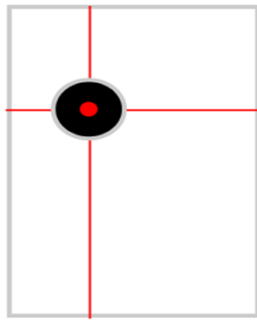






# PLACEMENT AND DIRECTION

(PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SUBJECT PLACEMENT)

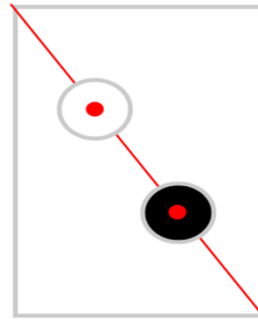


## RULE OF THIRDS:

The simplest case. Align the subject or graphic line in or along the Rule of Thirds guide.

This is a common and pleasing composition. Lots of space is given for a flow in a rightwards or downwards direction. If the subject is a lighthouse on a bluff, this dramatizes the distance to fall from the top of it, and the airy view.

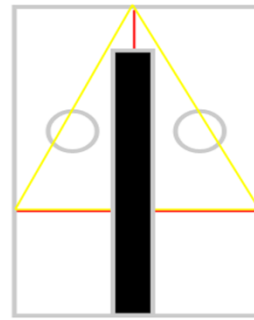
A variant exists with power points spaced slightly tighter around the centre, following the Golden Mean ratio instead of Thirds.



## DIAGONAL:

Used for leading lines and is often paired with RoT for subject placement. Two subjects on a diagonal often imply a relationship like a comparison or contrast.

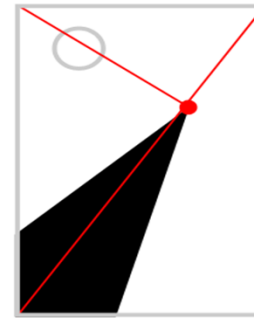
Diagonals can be used with shallow depth of field to let the secondary subject give context to the first. They can also imply that time has passed, such as two subjects in different ascension of stairs, or a direct contrast as in the example.



## SYMMETRY:

The main subject is placed along a symmetric centre. Secondary subjects are mirrored in the division or balanced in relation to it; thus, secondary subjects should be equal in meaning to maintain balance.

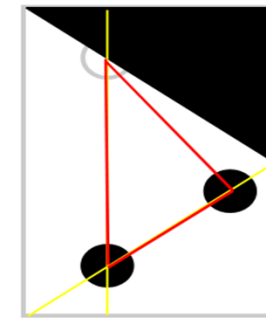
This example also uses a triangular composition. Symmetry usually implies unity and stability in the subjects but an overall direction of motion may be implied by leading lines or the context - e.g. a rocket travels upwards.



## GOLDEN TRIANGLE:

A more advanced form of RoT that takes leading lines and areas into account; the focus is in Rule of Thirds position, the lines make sense of the surroundings. This composition is about making use of corners and the connecting geometry between subjects.

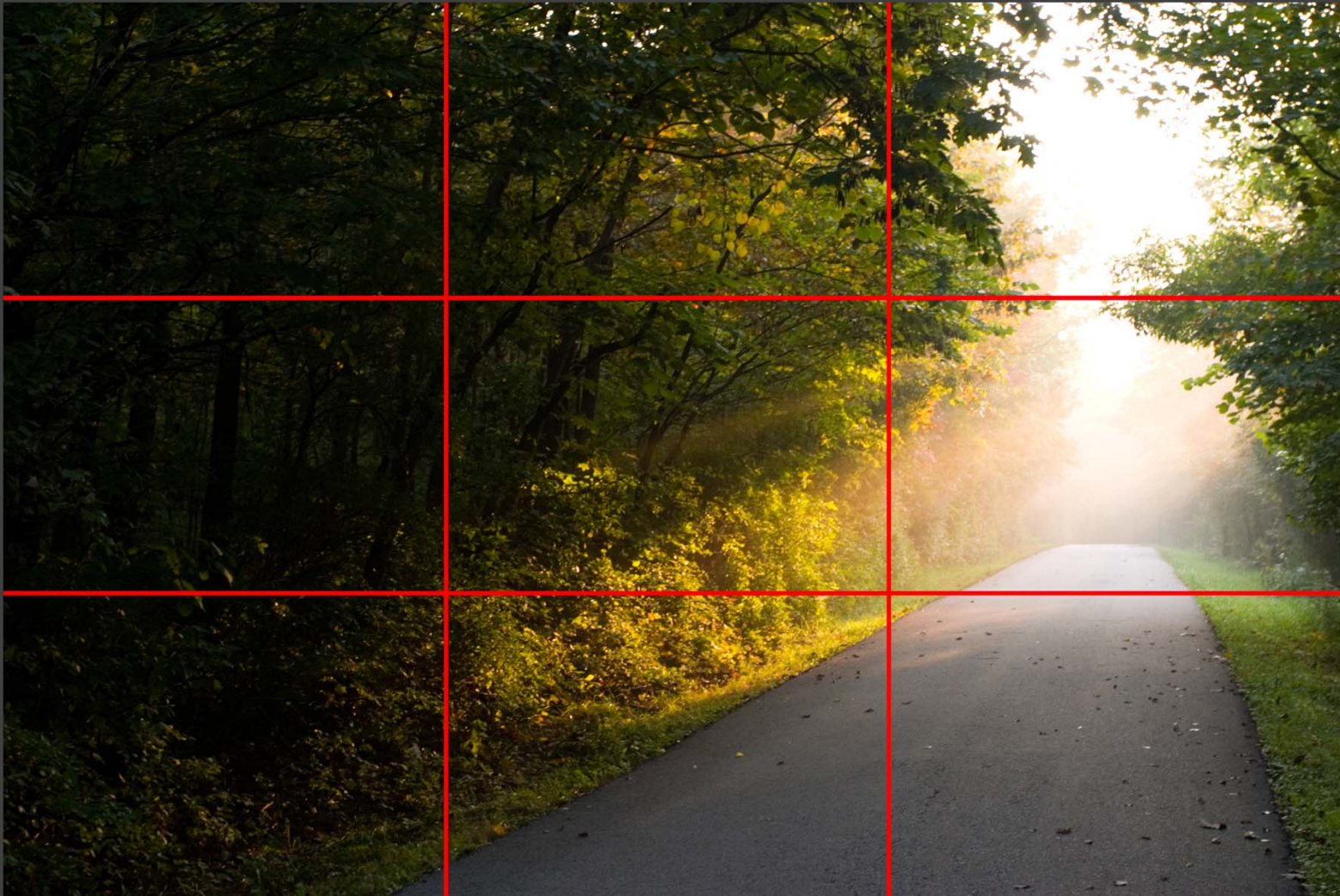
The straight line is often considered "fast", and the triangle by the point is often considered "anchored" or "static".



## TRIANGULAR:

A closed curve is formed by three dividers or the lines between subjects. This curve leads the eye around the frame, but can also be used to pick out primary subjects along it.

Extending the lines of the triangle should result in an intersection with a compositional point, like a corner or Rule of Thirds position.



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composition\\_%28visual\\_arts%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composition_%28visual_arts%29)

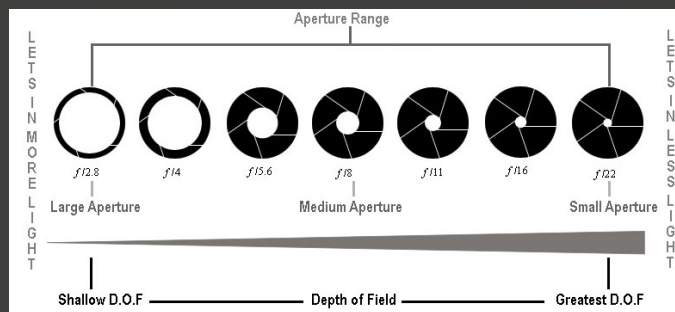


## 5. Focus

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<http://cynebula.deviantart.com/art/Blurry-Passing-332482439>





# 6. Applying some of these concepts . . .

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STOP . . . LOOK.... And SEE

What makes a good photograph

- Emotional context
  - Happy, Sad, Afraid, Angry

Working with Light

Framing the Shot

Focus

Working with Intentionality

- STOP back up
- Making and taking the time





















DSC04327



DSC04329



DSC04330



DSC04331



DSC04332



DSC04333



DSC04334



DSC04335



DSC04336

DSC04330.JPG  
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Dimension: 3888 x 2592  
pixels



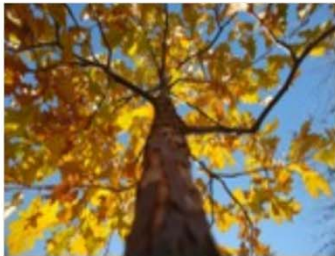
DSC04337



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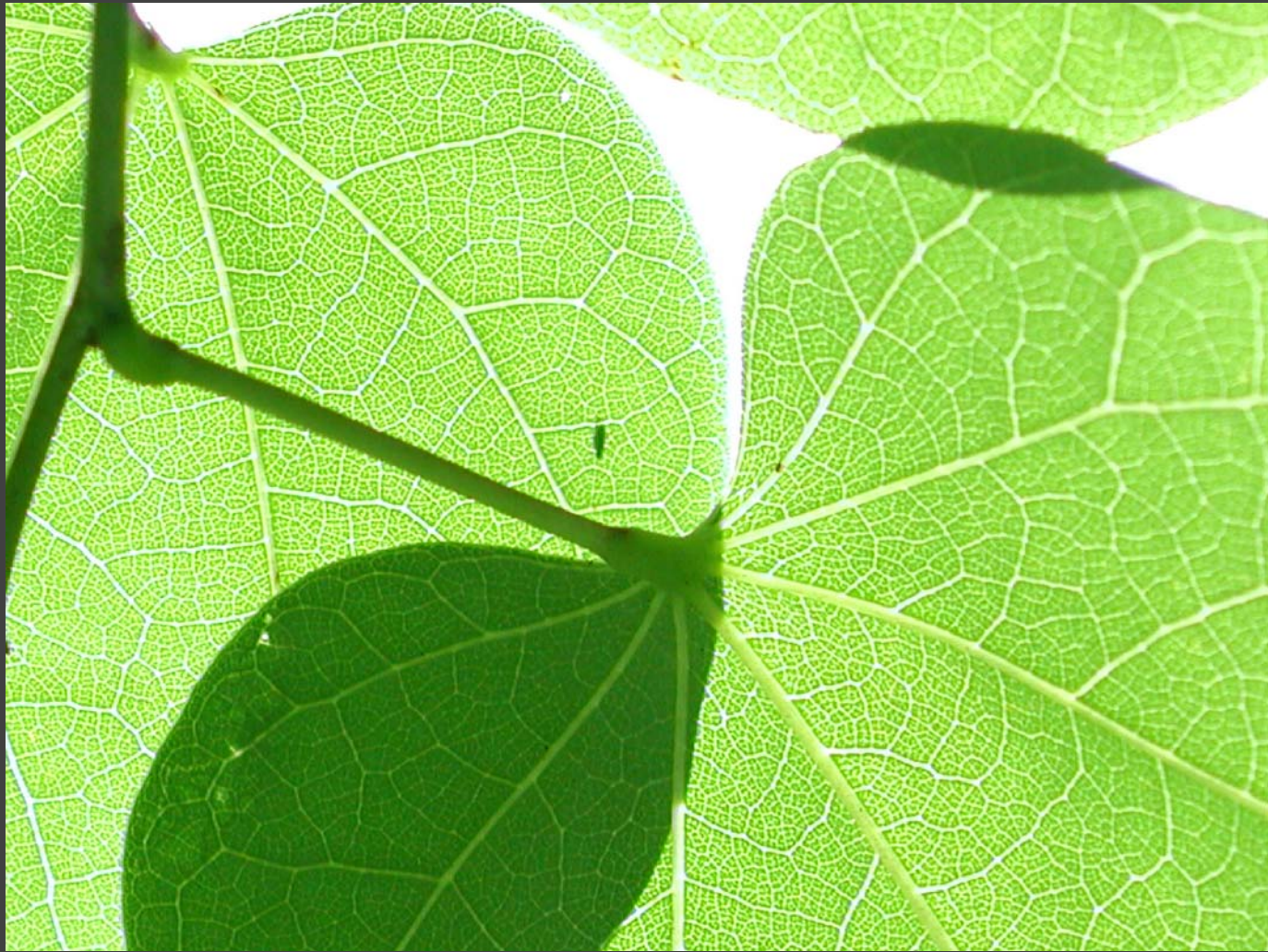




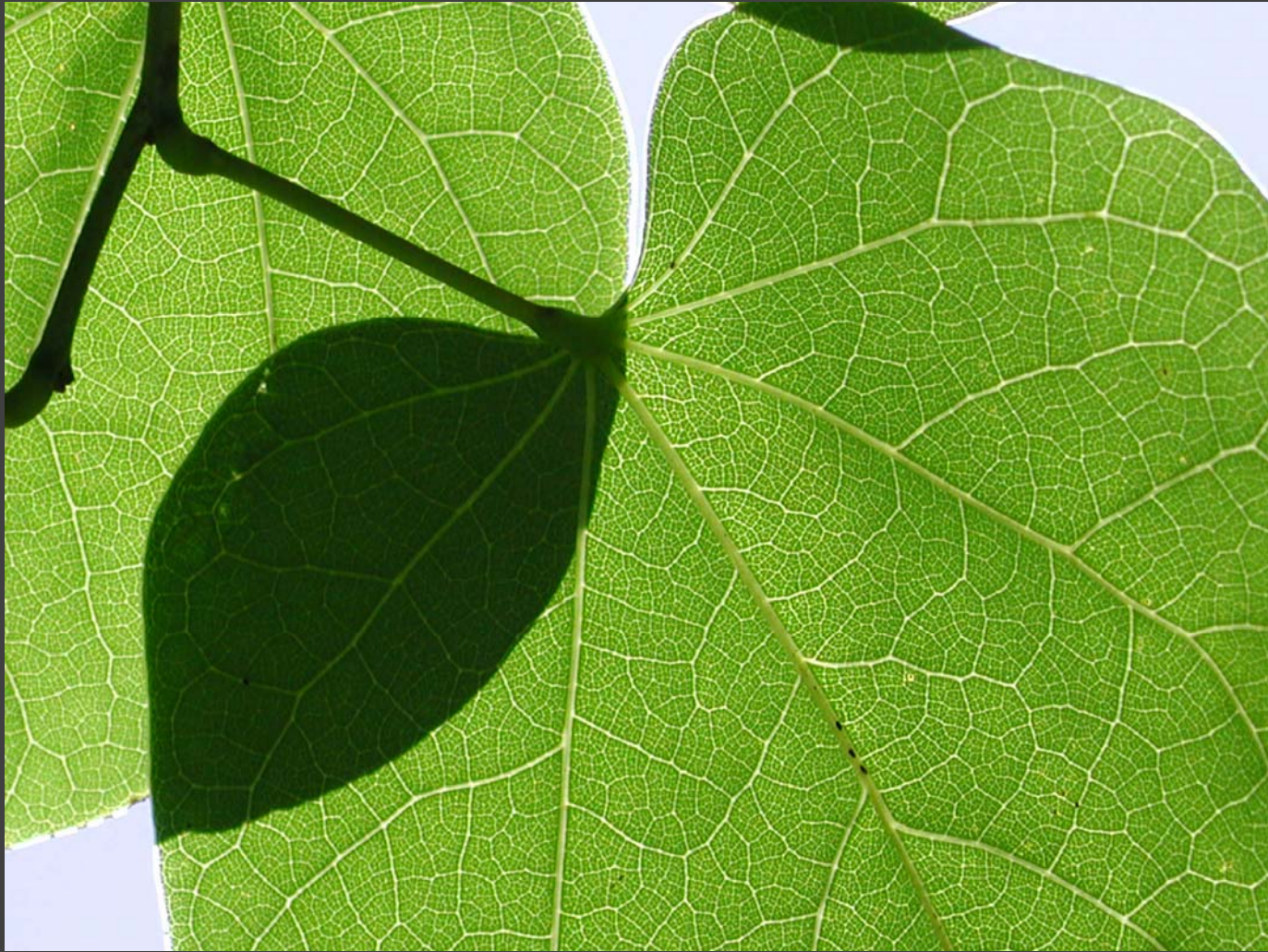


















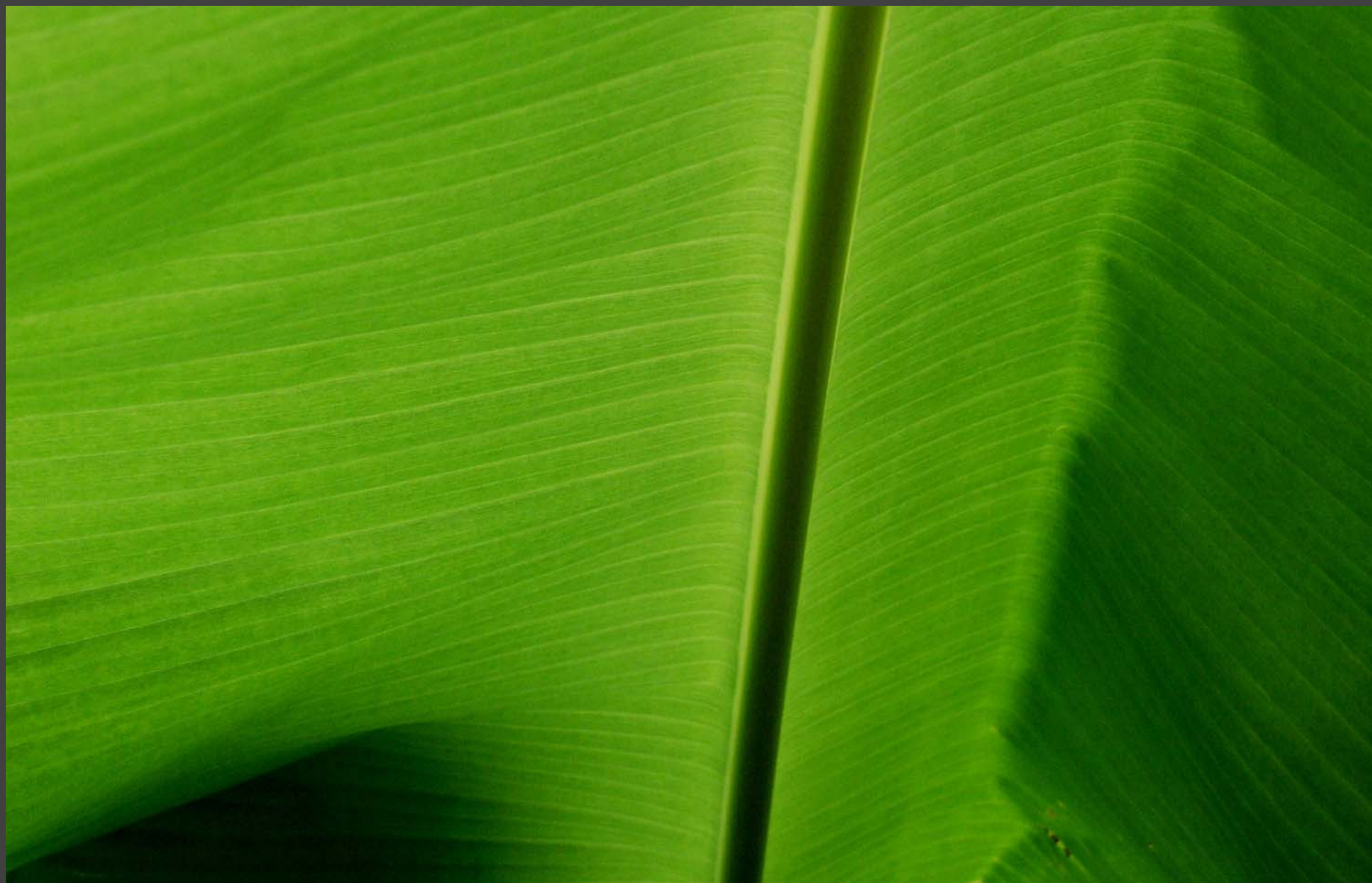








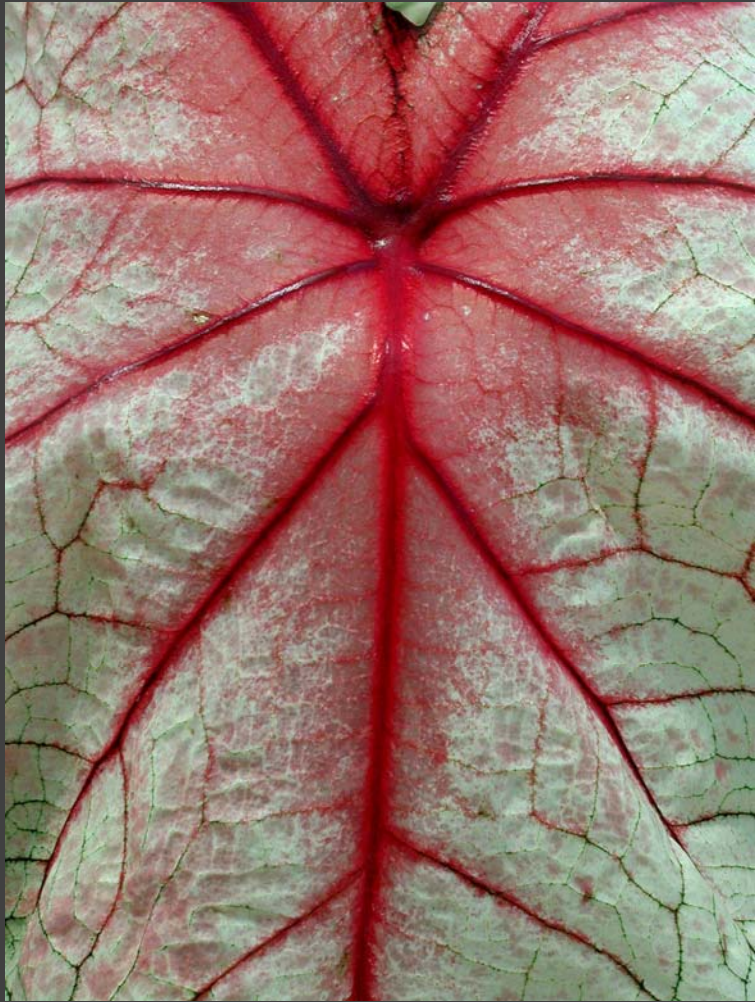






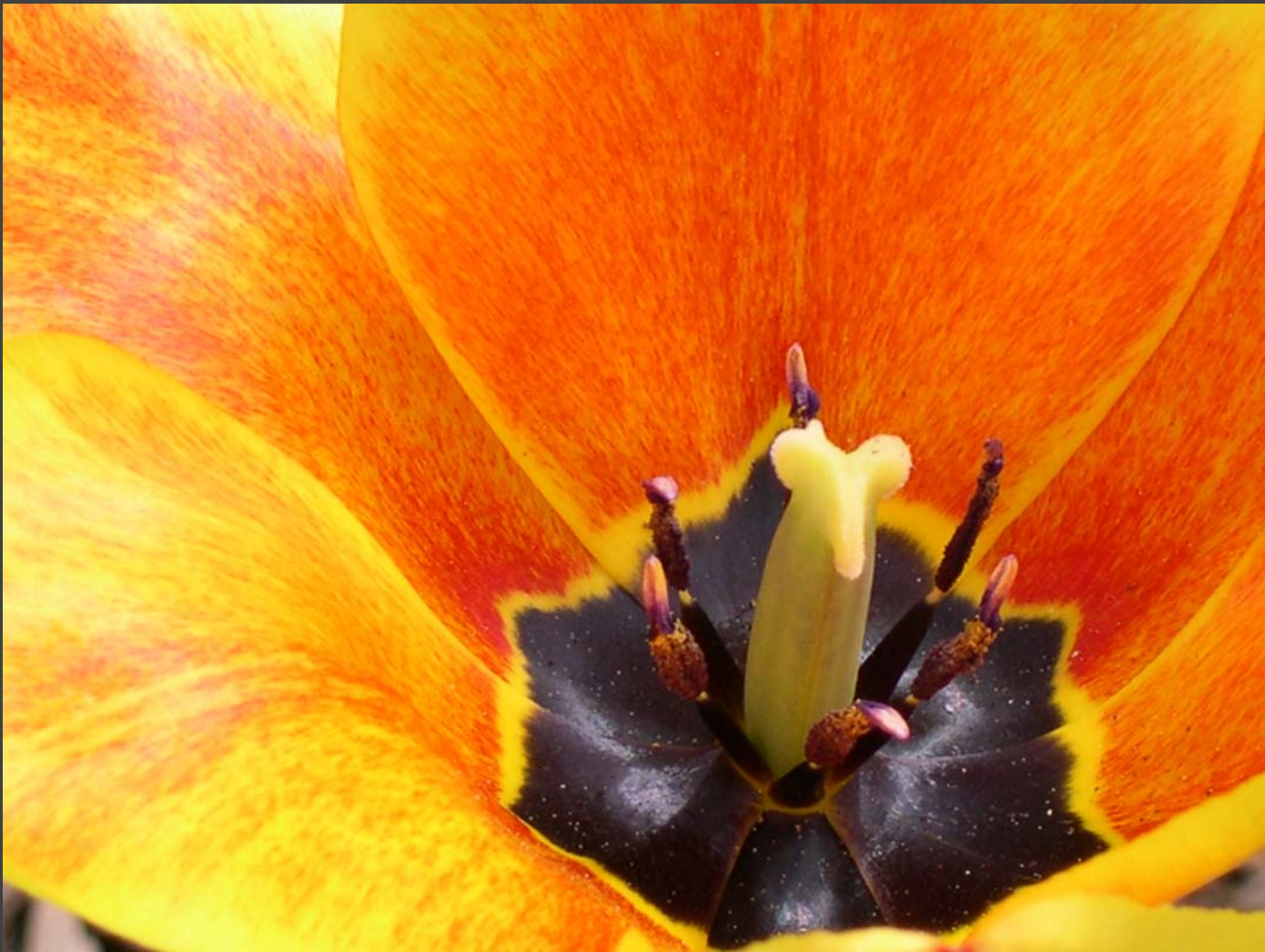




















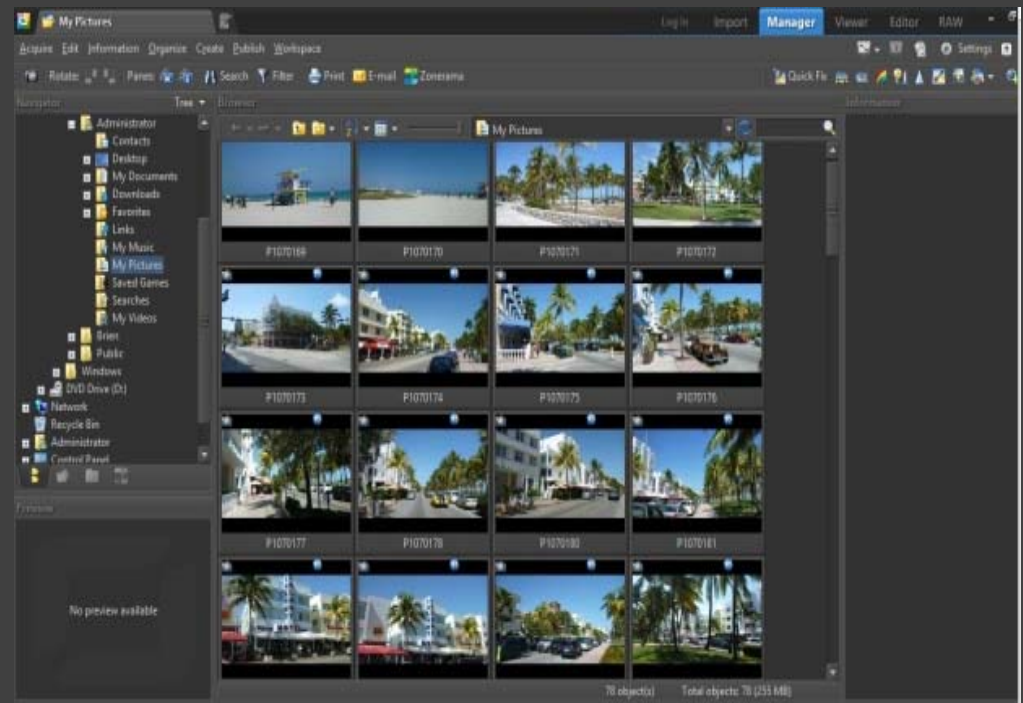








## 6. Photography today . . . sky is the limit!



<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/five-apps/five-inexpensive-digital-photography-applications/>

# BACK UP YOUR DATA . . .

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# Stopping . . . Looking . . . and Seeing

This take time and intentionality

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# THANK YOU!

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