Photographing (the landscape)

STOP . . . LOOK . . . AND SEE
Stopping . . . Looking . . . and Seeing

This take time and intentionality
STOP . . . Back up
Making and Taking the Time . . .
Outline:

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

Ansel Adams, 1902 – 1984
Development of the Zone System & “Reciprocity Failure”

Source: Anseladams.com

The Tetons and the Snake River (1942)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ansel_Adams
Close-up of leaves in Glacier National Park (1942)
Must Have Camera Apps for iPhone

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
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/
3. Working with light

It's all about the "light"
- back lighting
- front lighting
- "Sweet" light
  ◦ Magical time pre/post sunup and sundown
4. Framing / Composing the shot
PLACEMENT AND DIRECTION

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 cliff, this dramatizes the distance to fail 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
5. Focus

http://cynebula.deviantart.com/art/Blurry-Passing-332482439
6. Applying some of these concepts . . .

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
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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This take time and intentionality

THANK YOU!

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