

Lance Lee Photography
902.830.1966

SACKVILLE PHOTO CLUB-FEBRUARY 4TH, 2009

1. Trying to get really good image quality. Exposure, Focus, Sharp.

a. Exposure. *A good exposure doesn't mean it is ready to print.*

1. What is a good exposure?

- “Expose to the right”, use something white if you can.
- You want the right side of the histogram mountain between $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ from the right side of the histogram.
- In most cases the LCD images should look a little too bright, but test this.

2. Different types of metering.

- Matrix metering = most common type of exposure guessing.
- Centre weighted average = centre weighted guessing.
- Spot metering = very narrow guessing.
- Hand held/incident meter = a measured guess

3. How do you meter?

- M/Shutter Priority/Aperture Priority.
- Three different ways of doing the exact same thing.
- What are the advantages of each?
 - M: Consistency, good when flash is the main exposure.
 - Av/A: want to control aperture, tripod work.
 - Tv/S: want to keep your shutter speed up, for handholding.

4. The approach

- Make the first guess, review histogram, adjust, review again.....
- It is important to be able to quickly & easily “tweak” exposure.

b. Focus

- Centre point, focus and recompose.
- Pick the specific point, then focus.
- One Shot vs. Continuous.

2. Post processing-with colour negative film the lab did this, now we do it.

- Steps: Exposure, Contrast, colour balance/WB. I like Curves.
- The mark of a good exposure: Needs little work, naturally has good contrast with rich colours.

<http://www.cambridgeincolour.com/tutorials/photoshop-curves.htm>

3. Lighting

- The basic concept: You want large, diffused light coming from in front of, or slightly to the side, of the subject. The light should be straight on or only slightly above the horizontal.
- The direction of the light is referenced only from the subject's face.
- Using hotshoe flashes.