



**Capturing Nature's Palette: Photography Tips for Garden Lovers.
Presenter: Doug van Wolde**

Presenter: Doug van Wolde

- Professional Photographer for 36 years
- First camera when I was 9. Kodak 126.
- First SLR in Grade 9. Brought my camera everywhere. At school often. Yearbook contributor.
- Worked in 3 photo labs in Markham and 1 studio during and after high school.
- Bought my first medium format camera in 1987.
- Access to very cheap processing and printing. (film is the cheapest step in photography, be sure to capture the moment)

Presenter: Doug van Wolde

- Shot commercial, product, property, business portrait, family portraits, corporate events and more.
- Then the bottom fell out of the studio business because everyone had a camera and "thought" they could DIY.
- Changed careers but still kept on shooting for news, magazines, POS, real-estate.
- Started shooting digital in 1998.
- Switch to fully DSLR in 2001.
- Now a Website Developer for 23 years.
- Many of my clients need product photography, so the tie-in is perfect for me.



AI, Not Photographers

Photography Relevant Because of AI

- More than ever, photography is being made relevant because of AI (Artificial Intelligence).
- AI image creation is not best practice for websites.
- Original and authentic images that tell a story and contribute something of value to visitors is what people (and Google) want.
- The images you create are original. Your story, perspective, reality.

Today's Session

- Facts and Opinions
- Knowledge about the technical photography
- Give you the skills to improve your image capture abilities.
- The fundamentals
- Light Bulb moment





What is a camera?

Definition of a Camera

- A camera is a device used to capture images
 - Still photographs
 - Moving images - videos
- The camera allows light to enter through a lens at the front of the device
 - Focus the light onto a light-sensitive surface inside the camera
 - Film in traditional cameras
 - Electronic sensor in digital cameras
- This exposure to light creates a latent image on the film or produces an electronic image

Definition of a Camera

- Smart phone, DSLR, Photocopier.



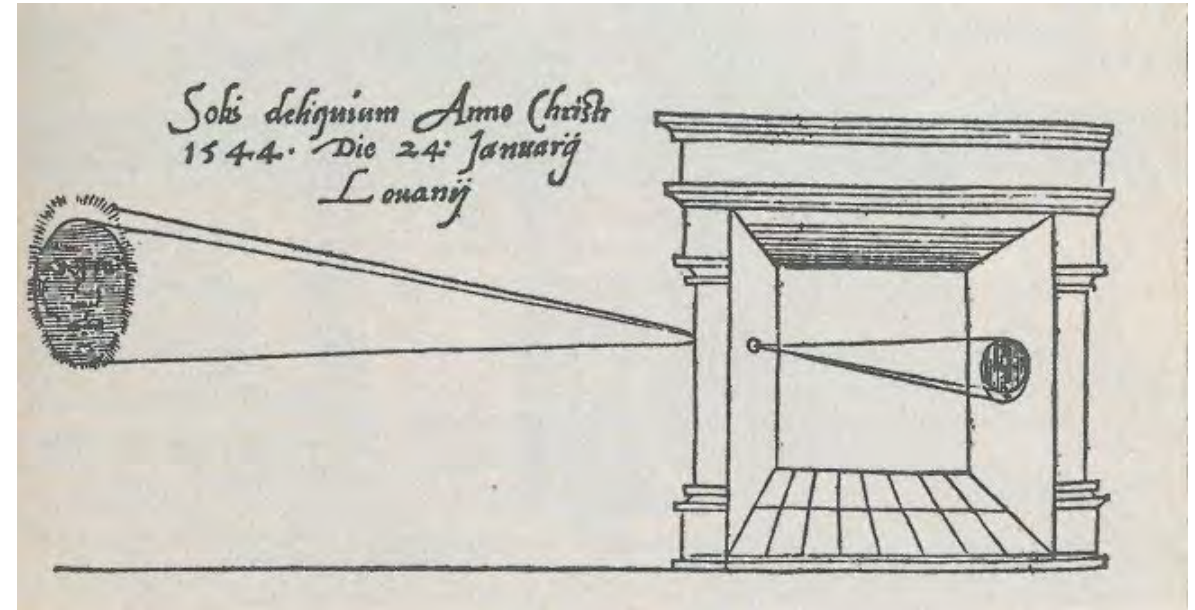


What are the exposure settings?

3 Exposure Settings

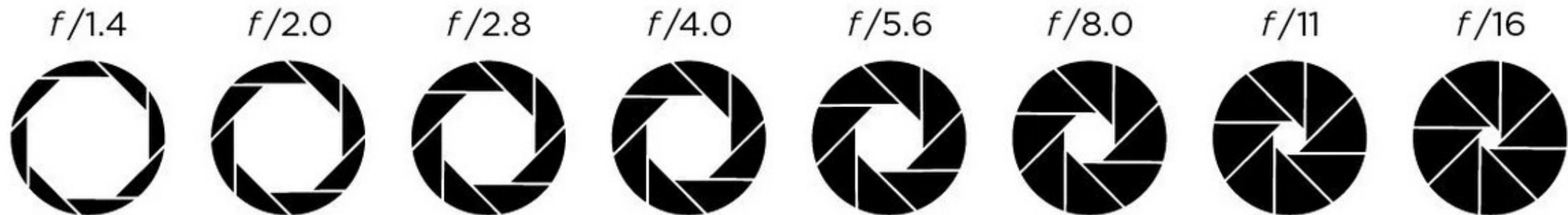
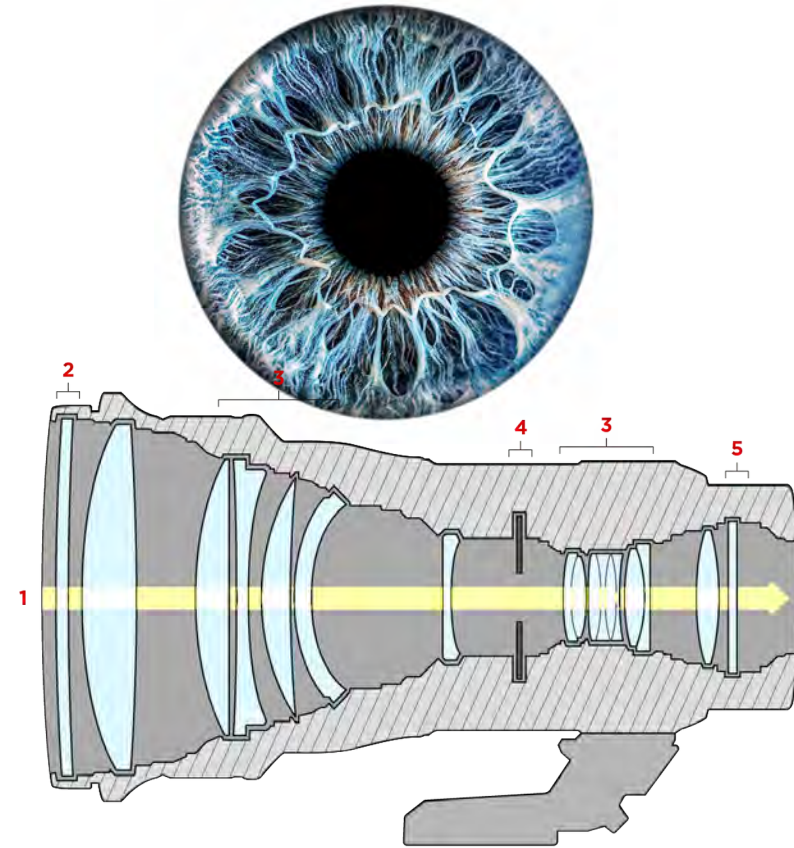
1. Aperture
2. Shutter Speed
3. ISO

- Control of your camera.
- Manipulate the settings to achieve a desired result.
- All of the cameras today work the same way the first camera did, and the way film cameras did.



Aperture

- Iris of the eye = aperture = (controls intensity of light)
- The Aperture controls the intensity of light that reaches your smartphone/camera sensor
- Camera aperture is measured in f-stops
- Depth of field. The amount of area in focus in front of and behind the subject.



Shutter Speed

- The shutter controls the length of time the sensor/film is exposed to light.
- Motion blur.
- Minimum hand-held speed generally $1/30^{\text{th}}$ of a second.



1/500



1/250



1/125



1/60



1/30



1/15



1/8



1/4



1/2

ISO

- The acronym ISO stands for “International Organization for Standardization”.
- ASA and DIN were used prior to 1974
- It refers to a standard of measurement of light sensitivity.
- In a film camera you would buy a roll according to the the ‘speed’ of film you need. In a digital camera, you simply pick the ISO

ISO 100 (low ISO, slow)

ISO 200

ISO 400

ISO 800

ISO 1600

ISO 3200

ISO 6400 (high ISO, fast)

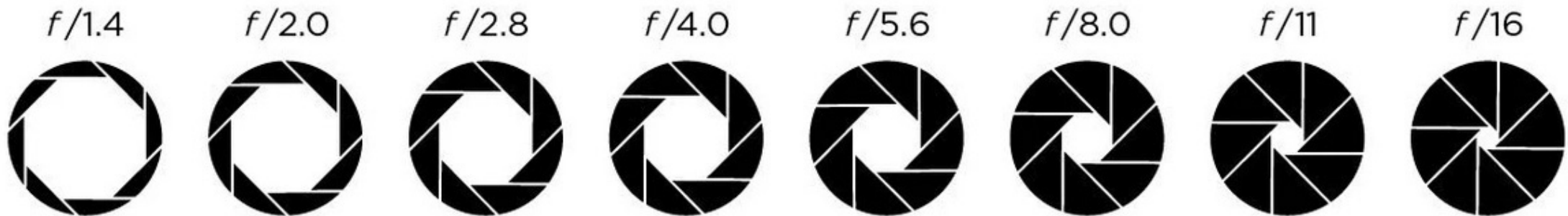
- The higher the ISO, the more Grain/Noise

A photograph of a field of dried, brown flower heads on thin stems. The focus is sharp on the flower heads in the foreground, while the background is blurred, demonstrating a shallow depth of field. The text "Depth of Field" is overlaid in white on the lower left portion of the image.

Depth of Field

Depth of Field

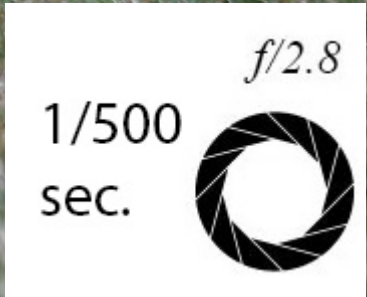
- The amount of area in focus in front of and behind the subject.
- Directly controlled by Aperture
- The wider the Aperture (small number f-stop) the less depth of field





Depth of Field

Depth of Field



Depth of Field

f/4
1/250
sec. 

Depth of Field

f/5.6
1/125
sec. 

Depth of Field



Depth of Field

1/30
sec.


f/11

A black circular icon representing a camera aperture, showing several blades forming a spiral shape.

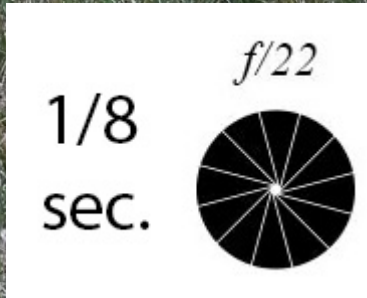
Depth of Field

1/15
sec.

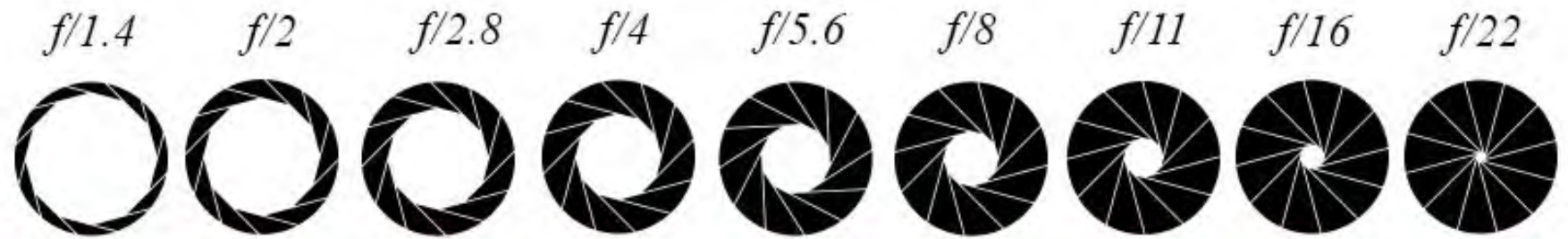
f/16



Depth of Field



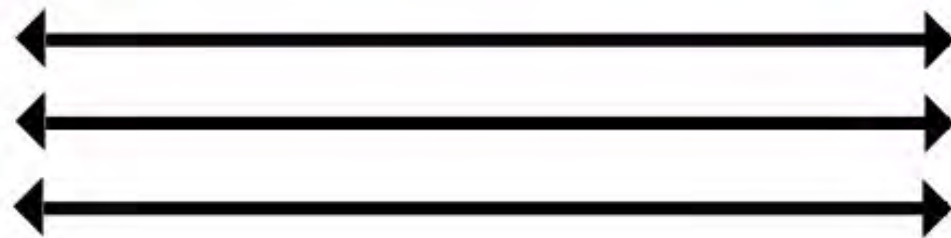
Aperture



Large Aperture

More Light

Wide Open



Small Aperture

Less Light

Stopping Down



The Right Exposure

Getting Exposure Right

- Exposing the film or sensor surface is just like cooking an egg.
 - It takes energy to cook an egg.
 - It takes energy to expose (cook) the film(sensor).
- Properly cooked egg.
 - 6 minutes on high heat
 - 10 minutes on medium heat
 - 14 minutes on low heat
- Properly exposed film.
 - $1/500^{\text{th}}$ of a second at f/2.8
 - $1/60^{\text{th}}$ of a second at f/8
 - $1/8^{\text{th}}$ of a second at f/22



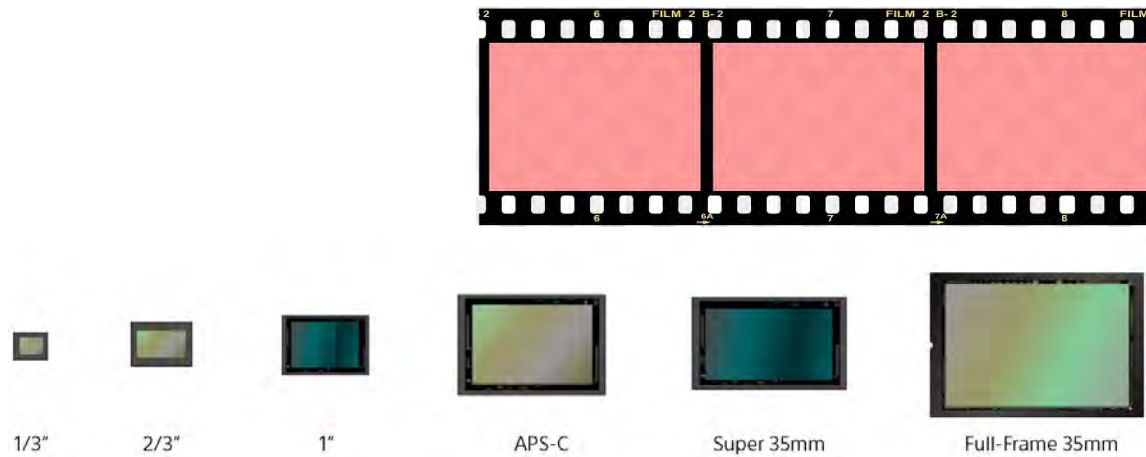
Getting Exposure Right

- There are many combinations of intensity and duration.
- Each combination achieves a properly cooked egg.
 - Higher heat, less duration.
 - Lower heat, more duration.
- Light = Energy.
- Film is sensitive. Sensor surface is sensitive.
- Each combination achieves a properly exposed surface.
 - Wider Aperture, less duration (faster shutter).
 - Smaller Aperture, more duration (slower shutter).



Getting Exposure Right

- Your camera has a built in light meter
- Smartphone exposure is automatic
- Try manual settings




Tools and Techniques

Use a Tripod

- **Stability:** Especially important in low-light conditions, long exposures, or when using telephoto lenses.
- **Long Exposures:** Capturing movement without blurring the entire image, such as in night photography or capturing flowing water.
- **Macro Photography:** Steadiness required for macro photography, where even minor movements are magnified.
- **Low Angles:** Without holding the camera, making it easier to capture unique perspectives.



A photograph of a field of purple coneflowers (Echinacea) at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, pink, and blue, with some clouds. The flowers are in various stages of bloom, with some fully open and others just starting. The foreground flower is in sharp focus, while the background flowers are blurred.

Use a Flash

Tools and Techniques

Turn Flash on in daylight

- **Shadows Reduction:** Bright sunlight can create harsh shadows, especially under objects. Using a flash helps lighten these shadows, reducing their intensity and providing a more balanced exposure.
- **Highlighting Details:** Flash can bring out details that might otherwise be lost in shadowed areas, adding depth and clarity to the image, especially important for close-up shots of subjects like flowers or textures.
- **Backlit Scenes:** The foreground often appears too dark when the subject is backlit. A flash can balance the lighting, ensuring that the foreground is as well-lit as the brightly lit background.



Macro

Tools and Techniques

Macro lens

- Useful lens for garden photography
- Most smartphones have a macro mode
- Short minimum focusing distance means larger image capture on the sensor.



Zoom

Tools and Techniques

To zoom or not to zoom?

- Zoom to frame your subject
- Does not bring subject closer, appears closer, however it becomes compressed.
- Aperture Limitations, need more light to compensate
- Move closer to your subject and try different angles.

Tools and Techniques

Image stabilization

- **Reduced Blur:** This feature minimizes camera shake effects, especially in low-light conditions or when using slow shutter speeds, resulting in clearer images.
- **Enhanced Low-Light Performance:** Allows for longer exposure times without needing a tripod, improving photo quality in low-light environments.
- **Versatility in Shutter Speed:** Enables the use of slower shutter speeds without blur, which is useful for creating motion blur effects while keeping the main subject sharp.
- **Increased Flexibility:** Allows for more flexibility in shooting conditions, making it easier to capture sharp images on the go or in challenging environments.

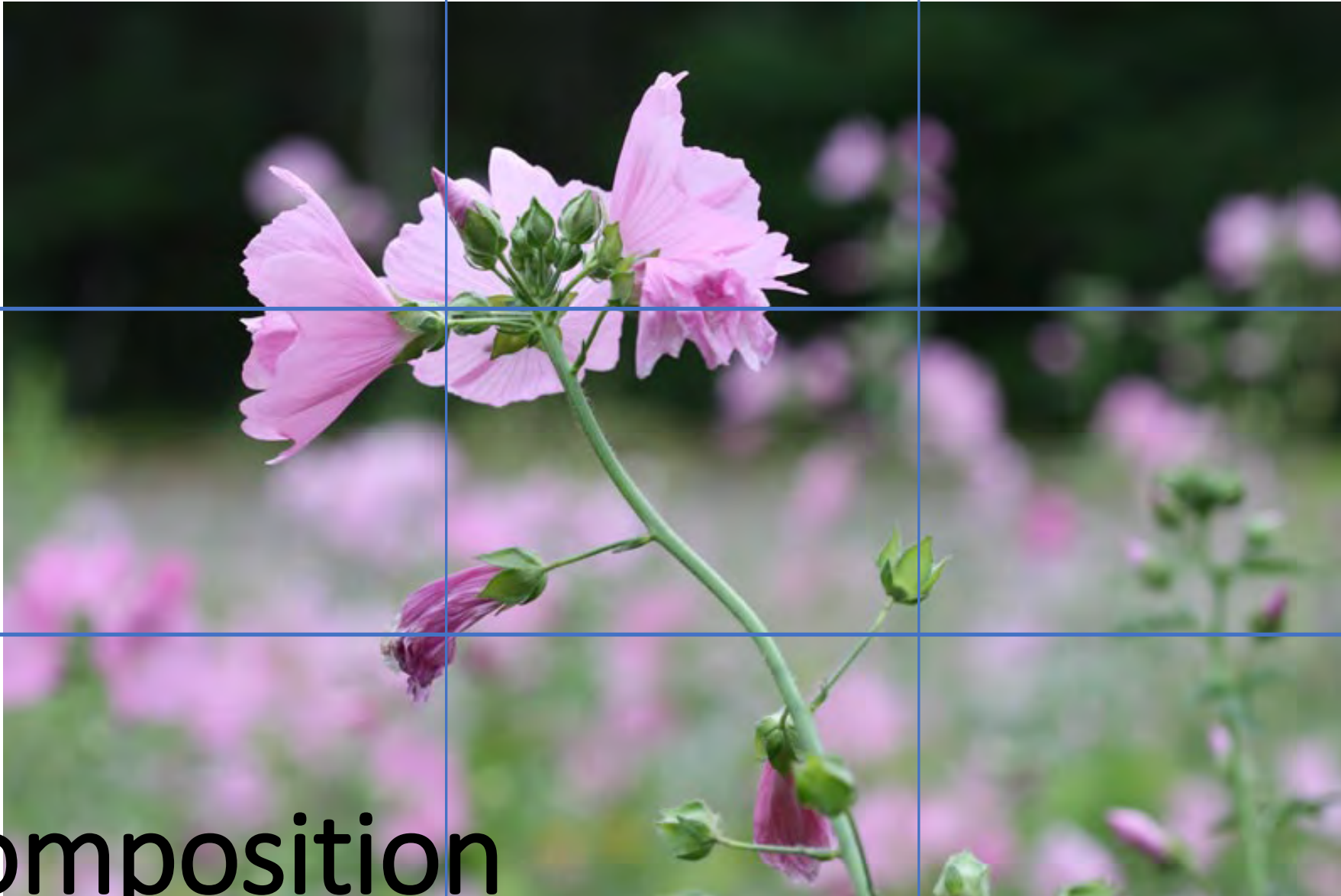


Aspect ratio

Tools and Techniques

Aspect ratio

- Landscape
 - Most computer and TV screens, optimizing for media consumption.
 - Wider view, suitable for capturing landscapes and scenic images
- Portrait
 - Preferred for mobile device viewing, aligning with the natural holding position
 - Dominant on social media platforms like Instagram Stories, TikTok, and Snapchat.
- Where will your image be seen?
 - Take the photo for where you believe your image will be used.



Composition

Tools and Techniques

- Composition and subject placement
- **Rule of Thirds:** Place your subject along the lines or at the intersections of a 3x3 grid to create a balanced and interesting shot.
- **Background:** Keep the background simple to avoid distraction, or use it creatively to complement the subject.
- **Fill the Frame:** Get closer to your subject or zoom in to fill the frame and focus on details.
- **Simplify:** Less is often more in composition; don't hesitate to remove unnecessary elements that don't serve the image.

Tools and Techniques

- Photoshop Vs. Photography
- Capturing a good photograph at the outset preserves the authenticity and quality of the image
- It provides a solid foundation that even the best Photoshop skills can't replicate, as editing can degrade image quality and can't always compensate for issues like poor focus, excessive noise, or incorrect composition.
- **Getting it right in-camera saves time and respects the artistry and skill of photography.**





Wrap Up

Wrap Up

- Take lots of pictures.
- Film is the cheapest step in photography, true in 1987.
- Digital has made taking pictures even less expensive.
- Don't miss capturing the moment.
- Overshoot, you can always delete later,
- You'll regret it if you missed the shot because of wind, blinking, background or other elements which make up your perfect composition.

Share Your Creations

- Enter Competitions
 - Horticultural Societies
 - Agricultural Fair
- Printing at Walmart
 - Next day prints 29¢
 - Make greeting cards
- Photos on Flickr.com
 - Online photo community
 - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/douvan/>

Contact for Support

Doug van Wolde

doug@wego.ca

905-655-9346



**Website
Developers Inc.**

douvan.com
photography