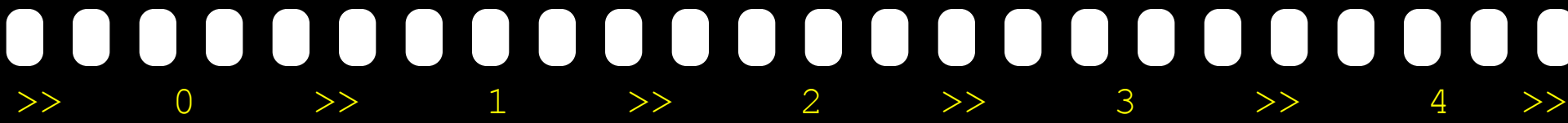




Foundations for Art and Design Through Photography

Part II

light





Charles Harbutt (1960)

light

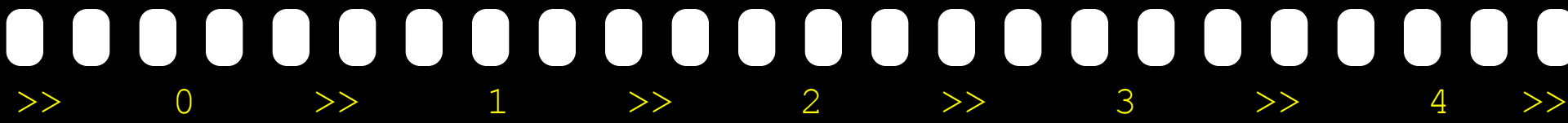


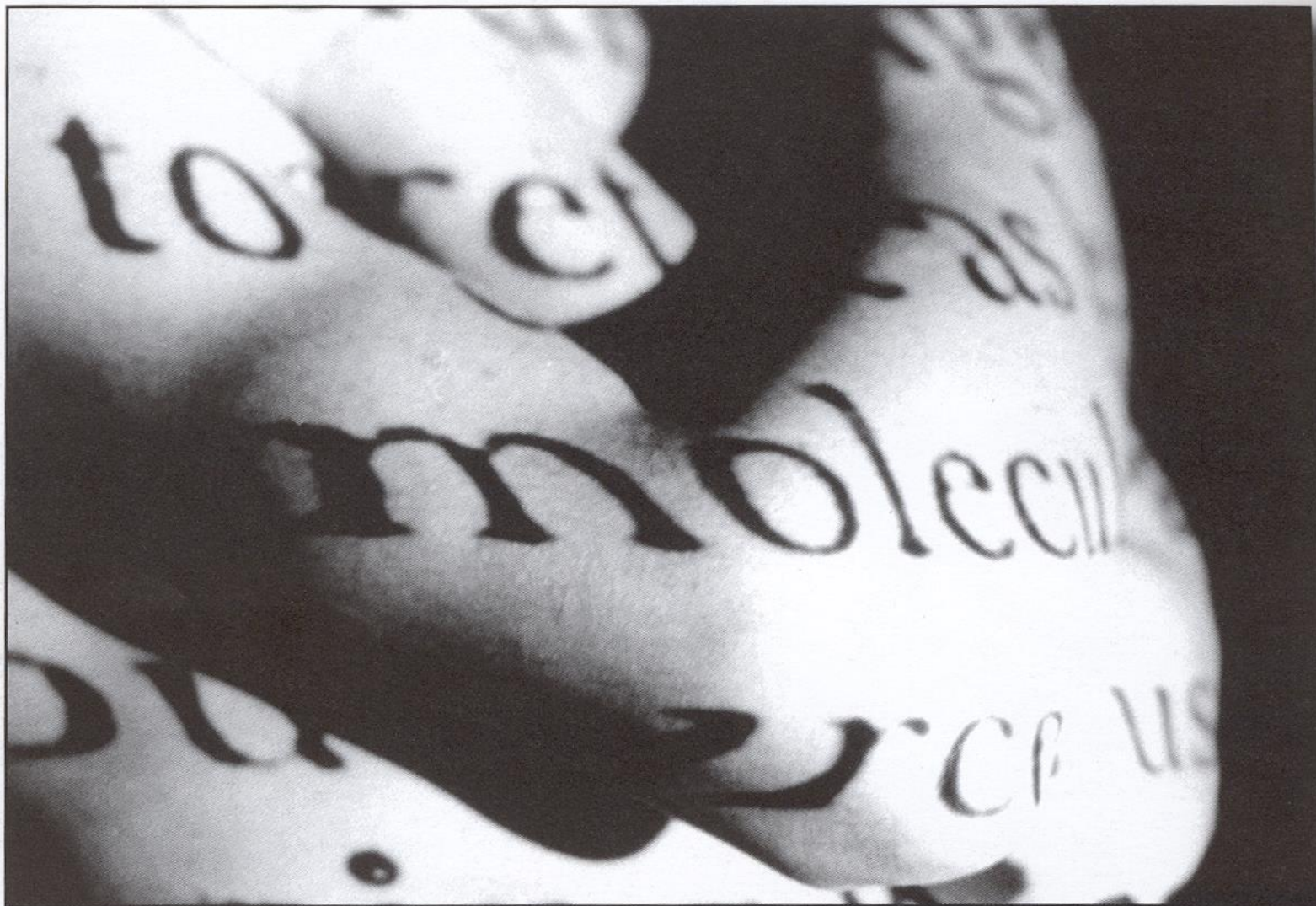
Hands - Ashley Dagg-Heston



aims

- To develop knowledge and understanding of how the quality and direction of light can change character and mood.
- To develop an awareness to the limitations of the film and image sensors in recording subject contrast.





Projection - Student photograph



Where is the light coming from?

What type or quality of light is being used?

What effect does this light have on the subject and the background?

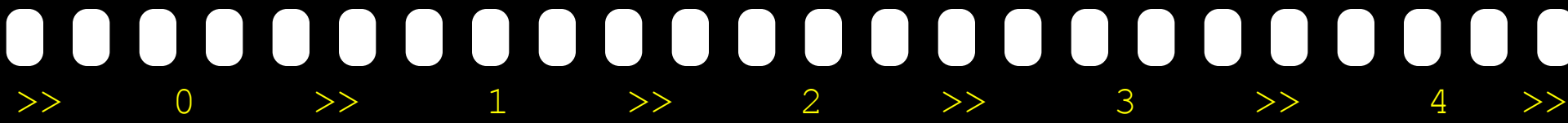




Quality of Light

The smaller the light source, the harder the light appears.

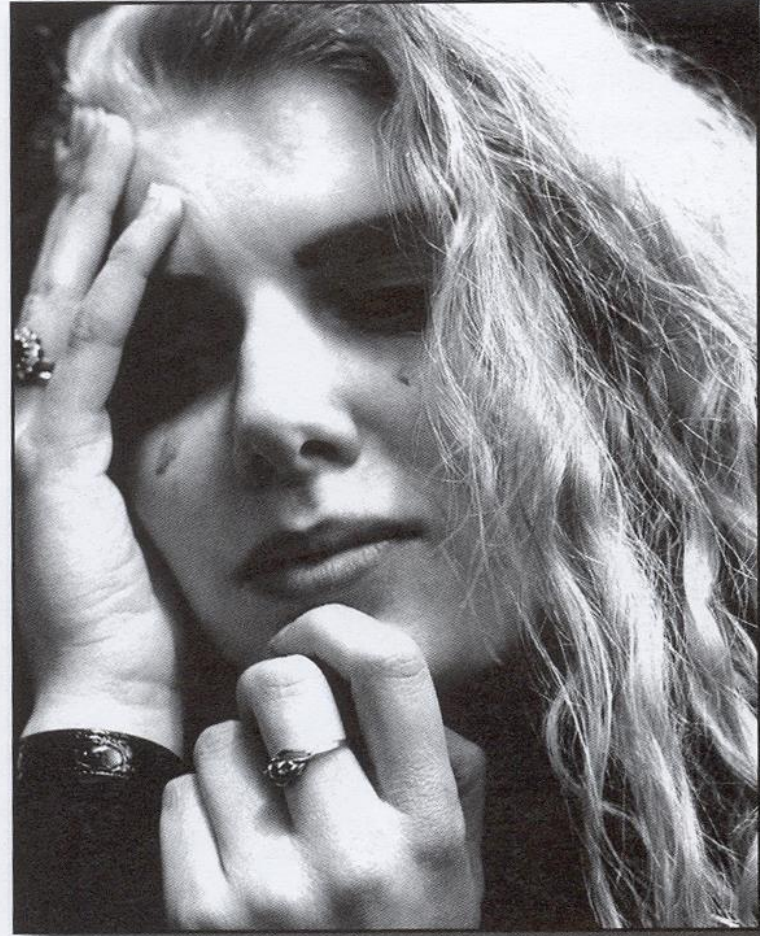
The larger the light source, the softer the light appears.



Activity one



Claire - Lorraine Watson



Claire - Lorraine Watson



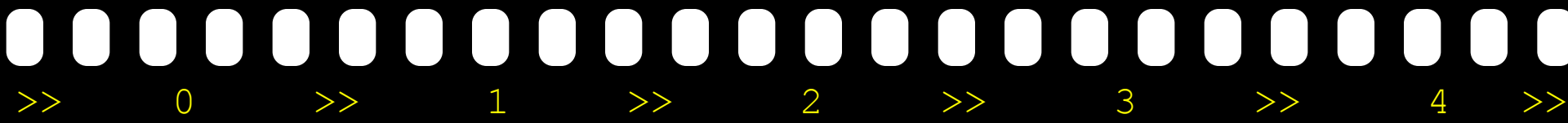
Limitations of the capture medium

The human eye can register detail in a wide range of tones simultaneously. Film and digital image sensors (as of yet) are not able to do this.

Increasing exposure will reveal more detail in the shadows and dark tones.

Decreasing exposure will reveal more detail in the highlights and bright tones.

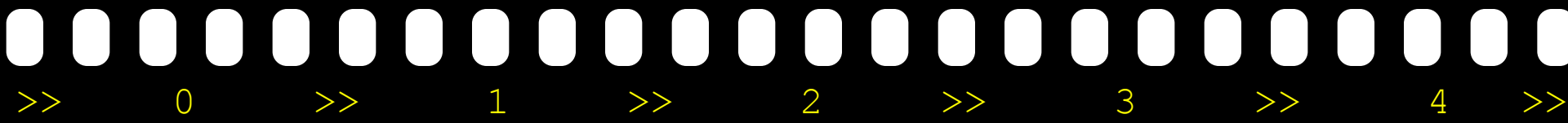
If a subject is hit by harsh directional light increase the exposure by one stop.






Exposure Compensation

When you take a light meter reading, you are taking a reading of the average between the light and dark tones you have framed. It is only accurate when there is an even distribution of tones, when the dominant tone is neither dark nor light. It is very important that you **compensate** or adjust the exposure when the framed area is influenced by a dark or light or very bright tone. If your subject is in front of a very bright light – you can either get a silhouette or a subject that is revealed. In these situations you have to override the meter and increase the exposure to avoid underexposing your subject.



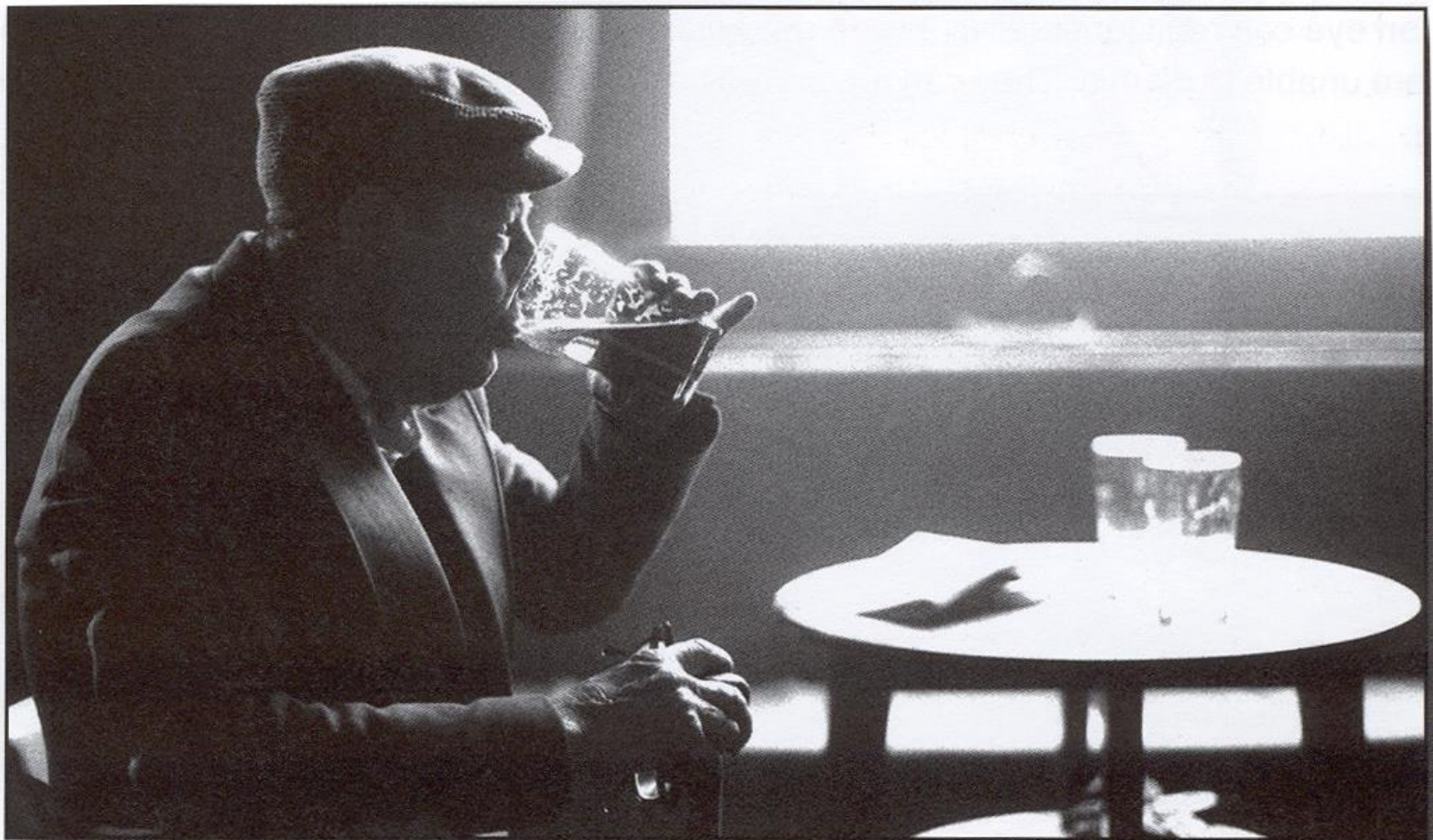


Most cameras mostly take light meter information from the center of the viewfinder. Here are some things to do to compensate for your readings:

Move in close so that your chosen subject fills the frame and set the exposure. Move back to your chosen camera position and take the shot at the same setting.

Point the center of your viewfinder away from the bright light, set the exposure and reposition the camera.

Activity three



The Rhondda - Mark Galer



1000
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250
125
60
30
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8
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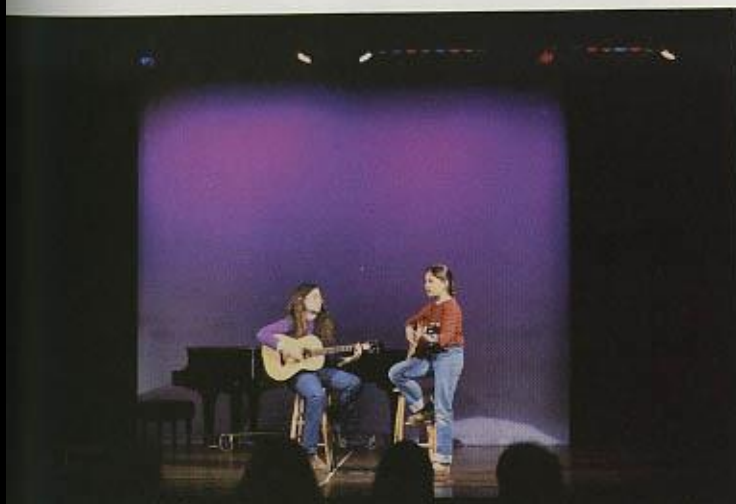


2.8 at 1/250

The problem here is the opposite of that caused by the sky in the first image. The dark background so dominates the frame that the meter measurement overexposes the figure (above, left). A close-up reading of the man's face gave correct exposure.



f/8 at 1/250





11 at 1/250

The bright sky occupying half the picture produced an initial reading that underexposed the sheep and the farm above, (left). Aiming the camera lower to exclude the sky gave a correct exposure for the main subjects (right).



1/8 at 1/250



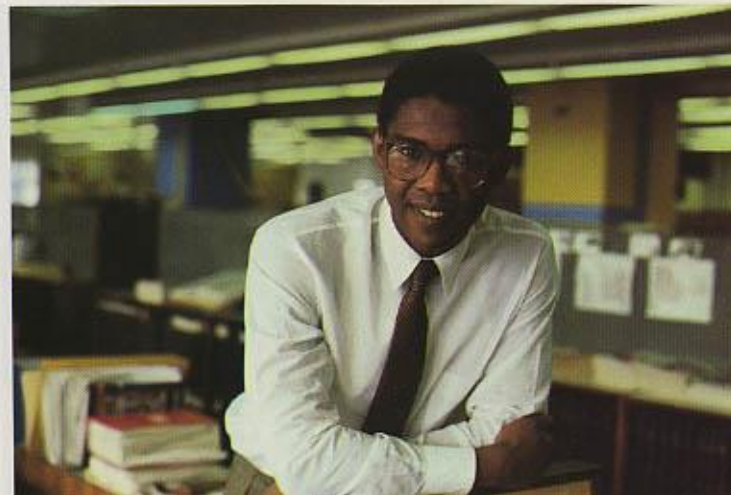
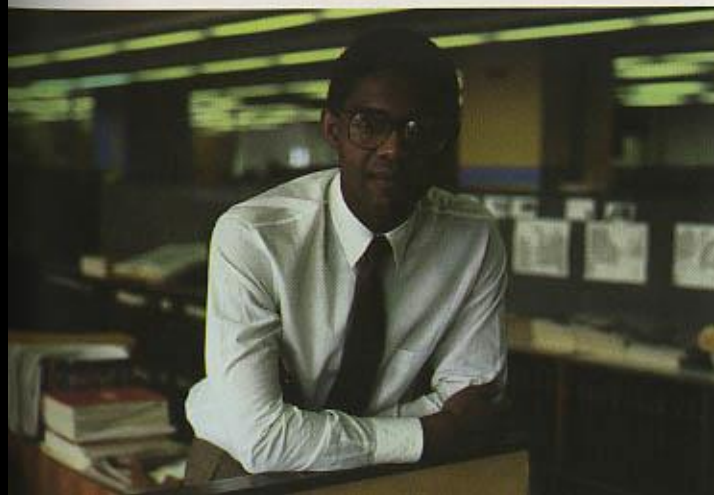


at 1/30 second

white subject reflected so much light that the meter
ally recommended an underexposure that dulled it to
y (above, left). A reading from an 18 per cent gray card
e an exposure that revealed true whites (right).

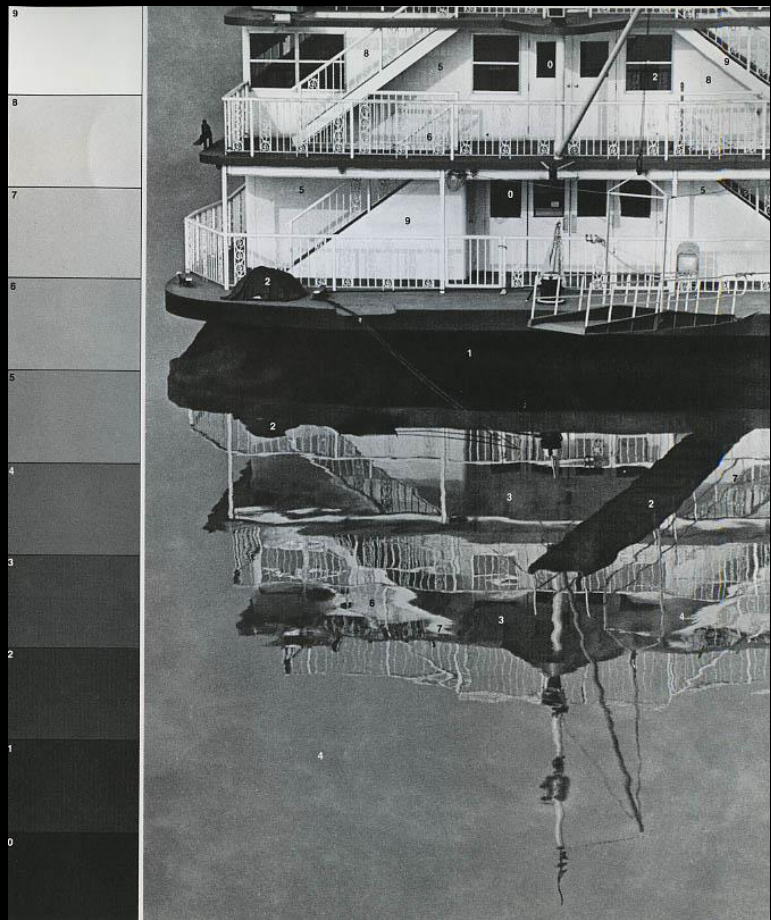


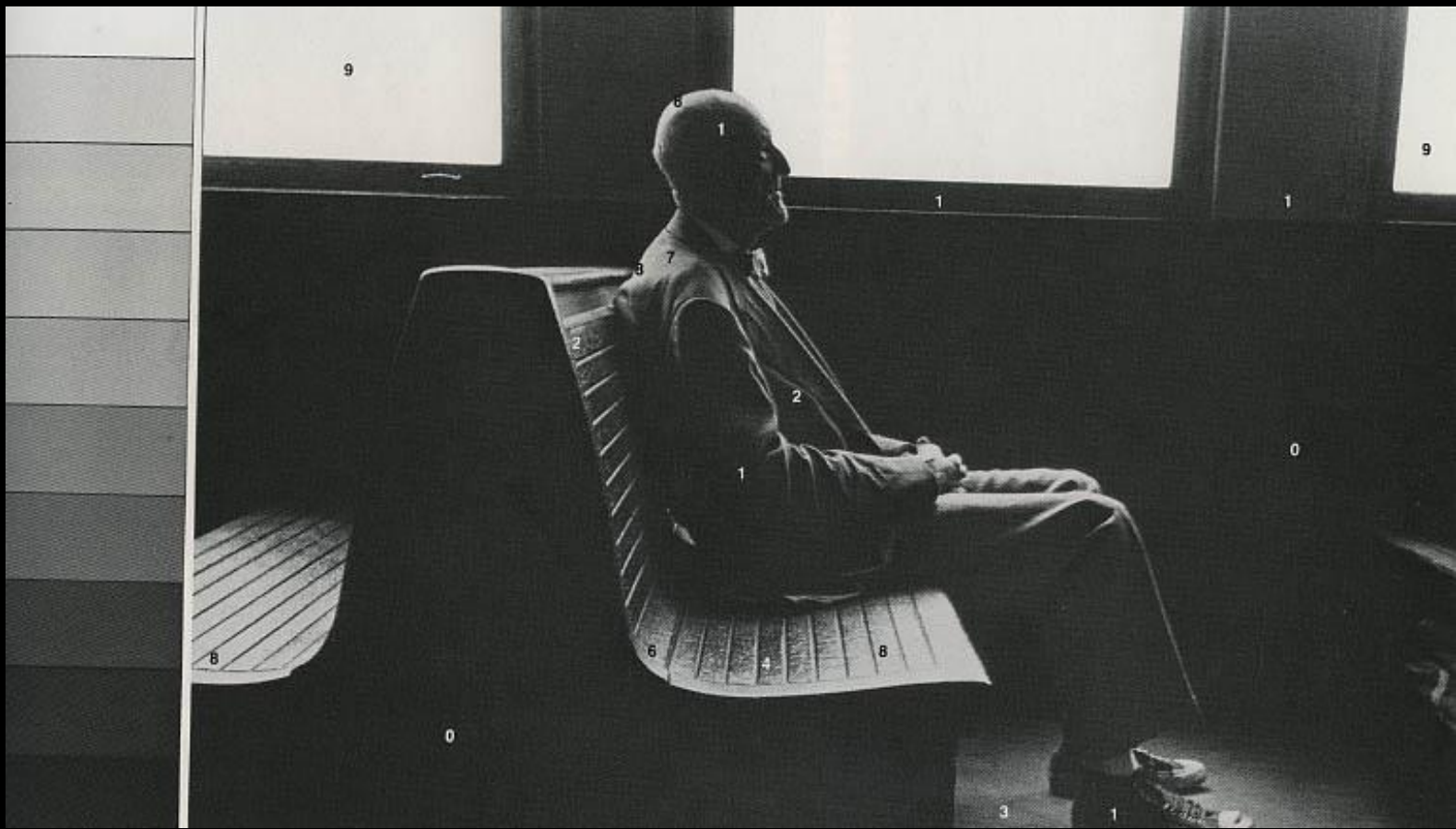
f/4 at 1/30 second



Contrast



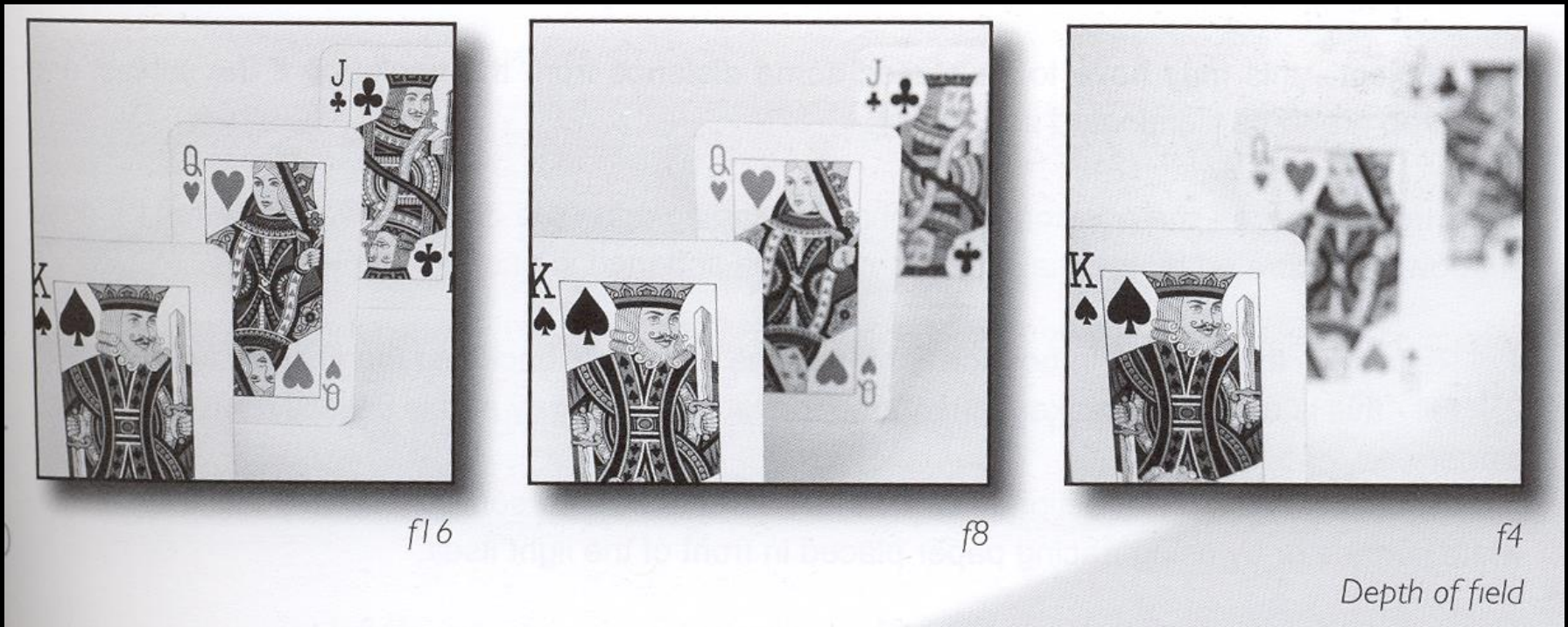




Depth of Field

- The widest apertures (f2, f4) give the least depth of field.
- The smallest apertures (f11, f16) give the most depth of field.

Activity 4



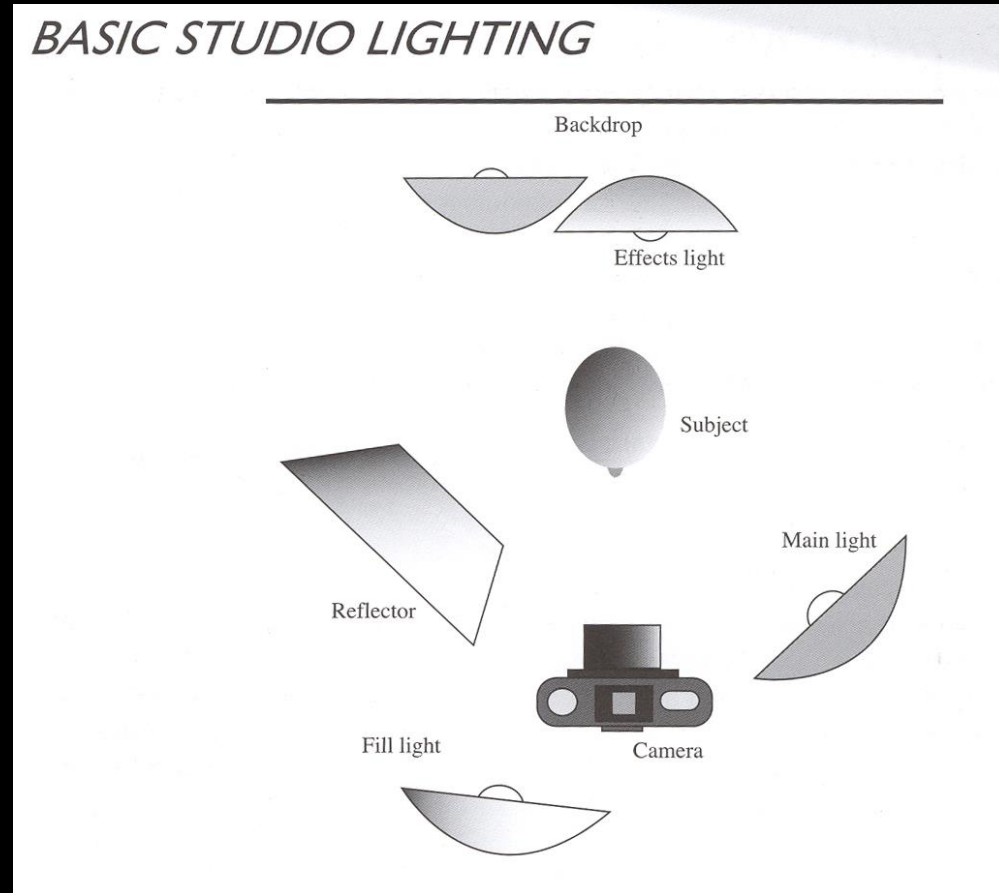
Basic Studio Lighting

- Main light source – the position is optional depending on the desired effect. If deep shadows are created by the main light they can be softened in one of these ways :

reflector –used to bounce light from the main light into the shadow areas.

fill – a weaker light or one moved further away to appear weaker, usually positioned by the camera.

diffusion – hard source light can be softened at the source by bouncing it off a white surface or by placing tracing paper in front of the light itself.



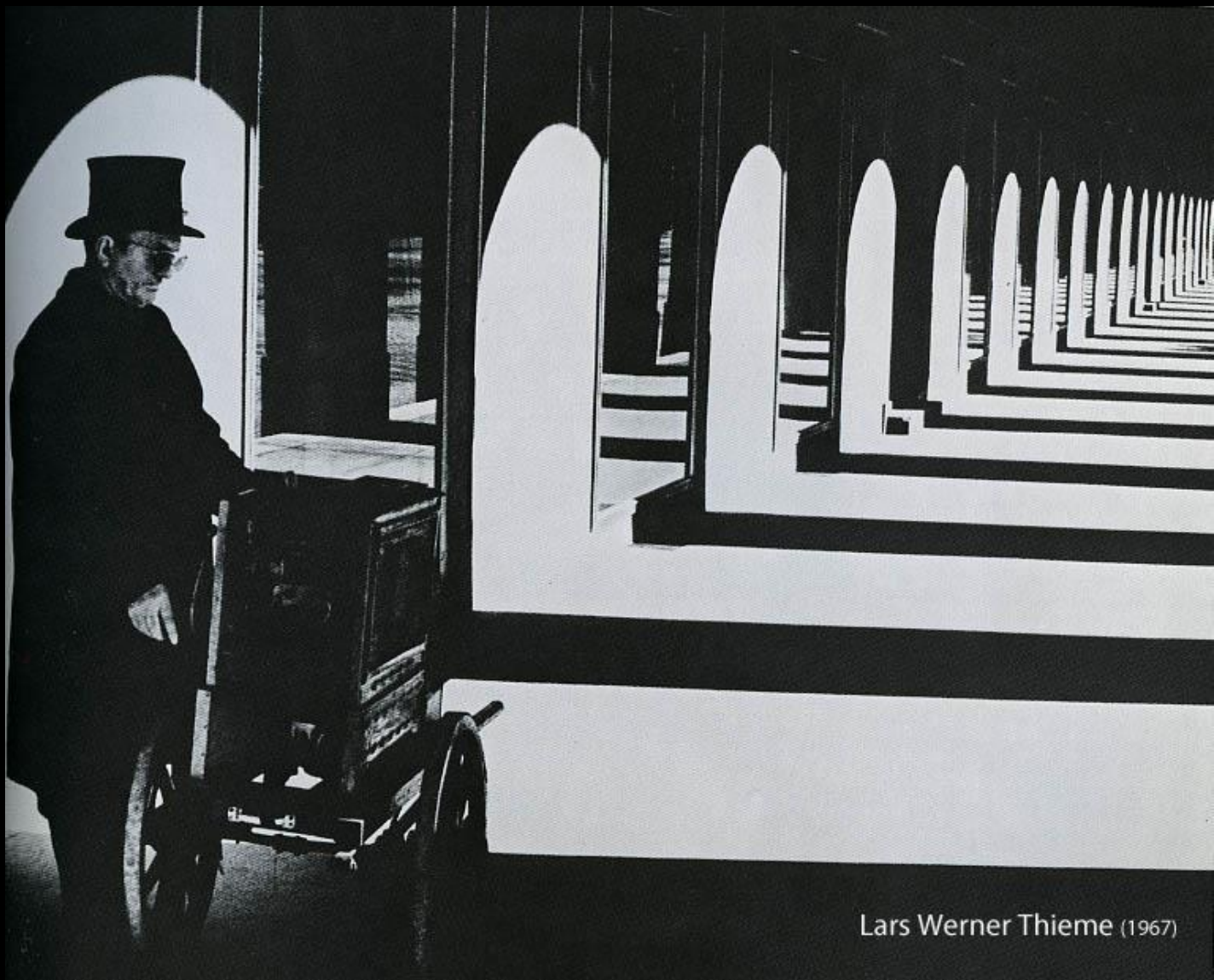
Examples



George Krause (1963)

Irwin Dermer (1966)





Lars Werner Thieme (1967)



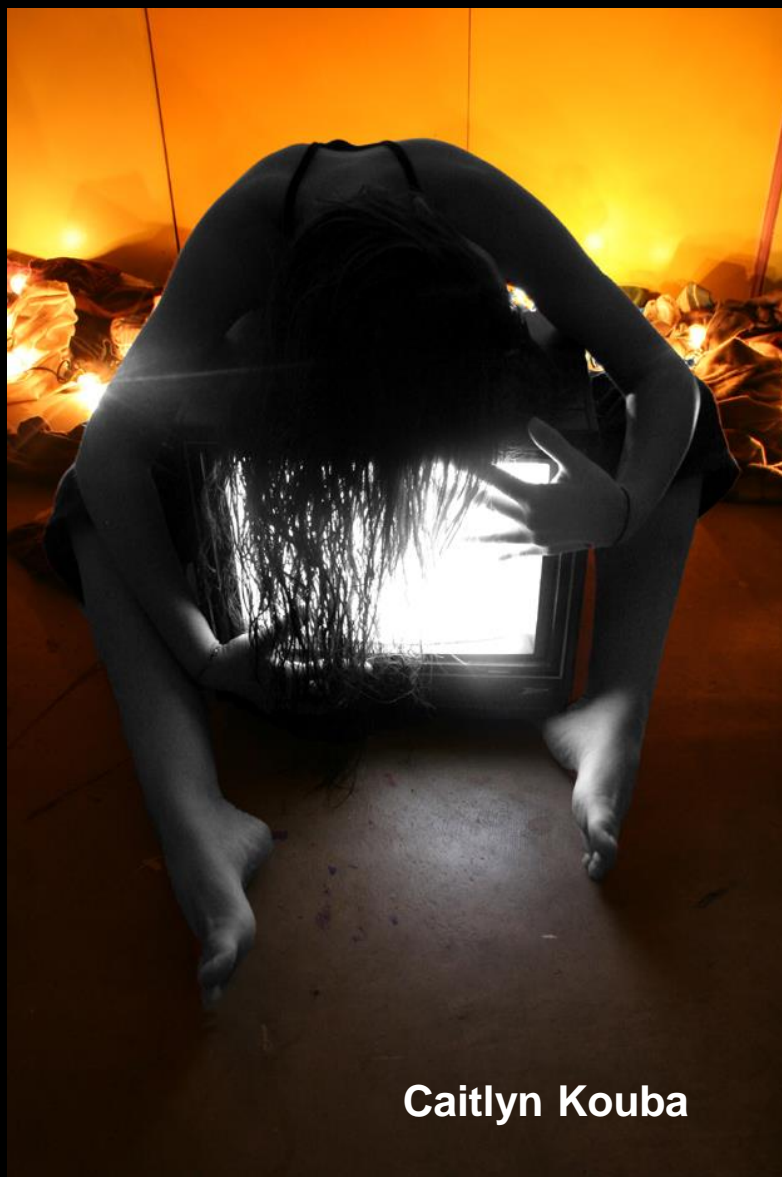
Shelyce Seymour



Caitlyn Kouba



Caitlyn Kouba



Caitlyn Kouba



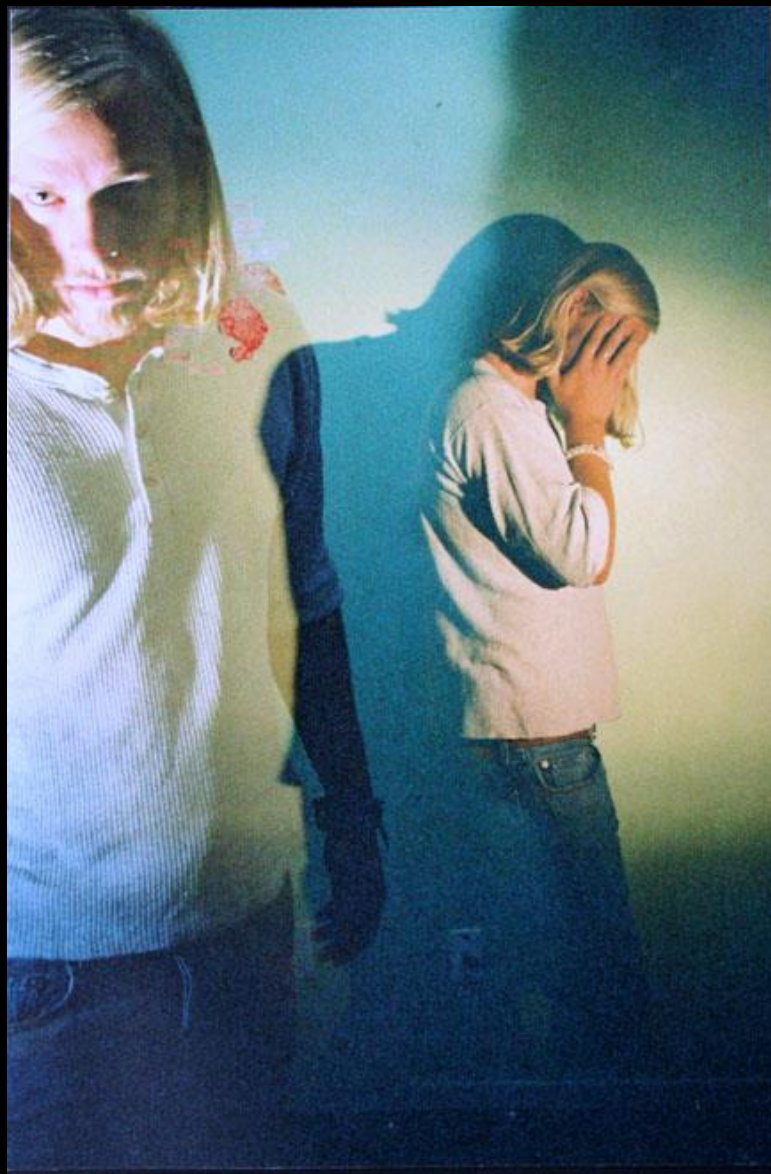
Caitlyn Kouba



Caitlyn Kouba



Christy
Stanton



Janelle Delia



Janelle Delia



Chris Barthe



Chris Barthe



Chris Barthe



Ari Friedman



Ari Friedman

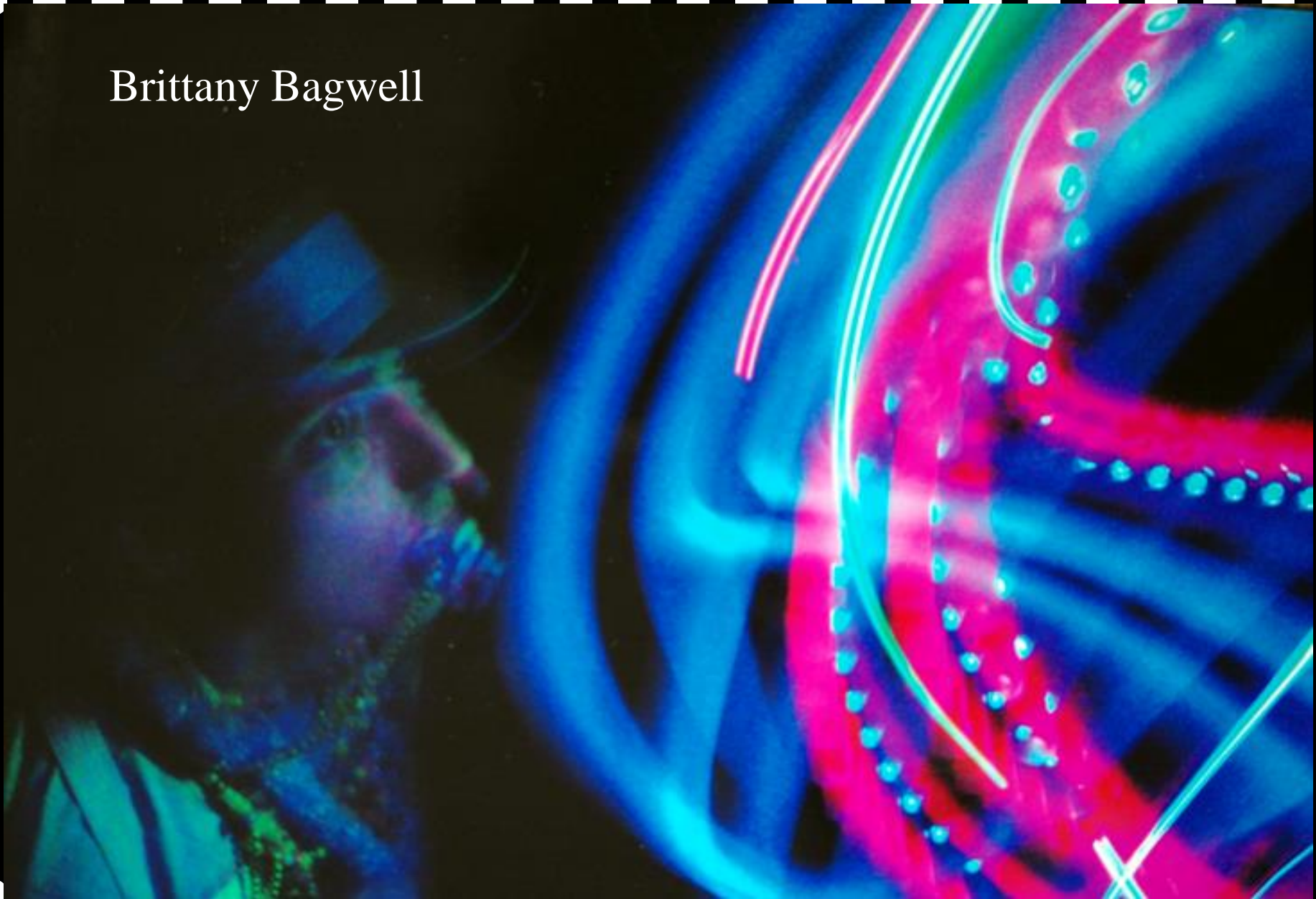


Kyle Bradshaw



Brittany Bagwell

Brittany Bagwell



Brittany Bagwell





Brittany Bagwell

Jessica Page





Kayla Alvarez

Johnny Agulia





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**Katelyn
Everett**



**Katelyn
Everett**



**Katelyn
Everett**





Derek Wicks

Brett Fick





Raquel Arreola



Caitlin Kouba



Doug Herrera



Doug Herrera



Casey Mundo



Casey Mundo



Casey Mundo



Photo by
Janaye Culton



Danica
Ito



John Longyear



Danya
Migdali



Danya
Migdali



Danya Migdali



Justy
Bublitz



KK Curran



Lucy
Qi



Jim Ketaily

Hannah
Newmark

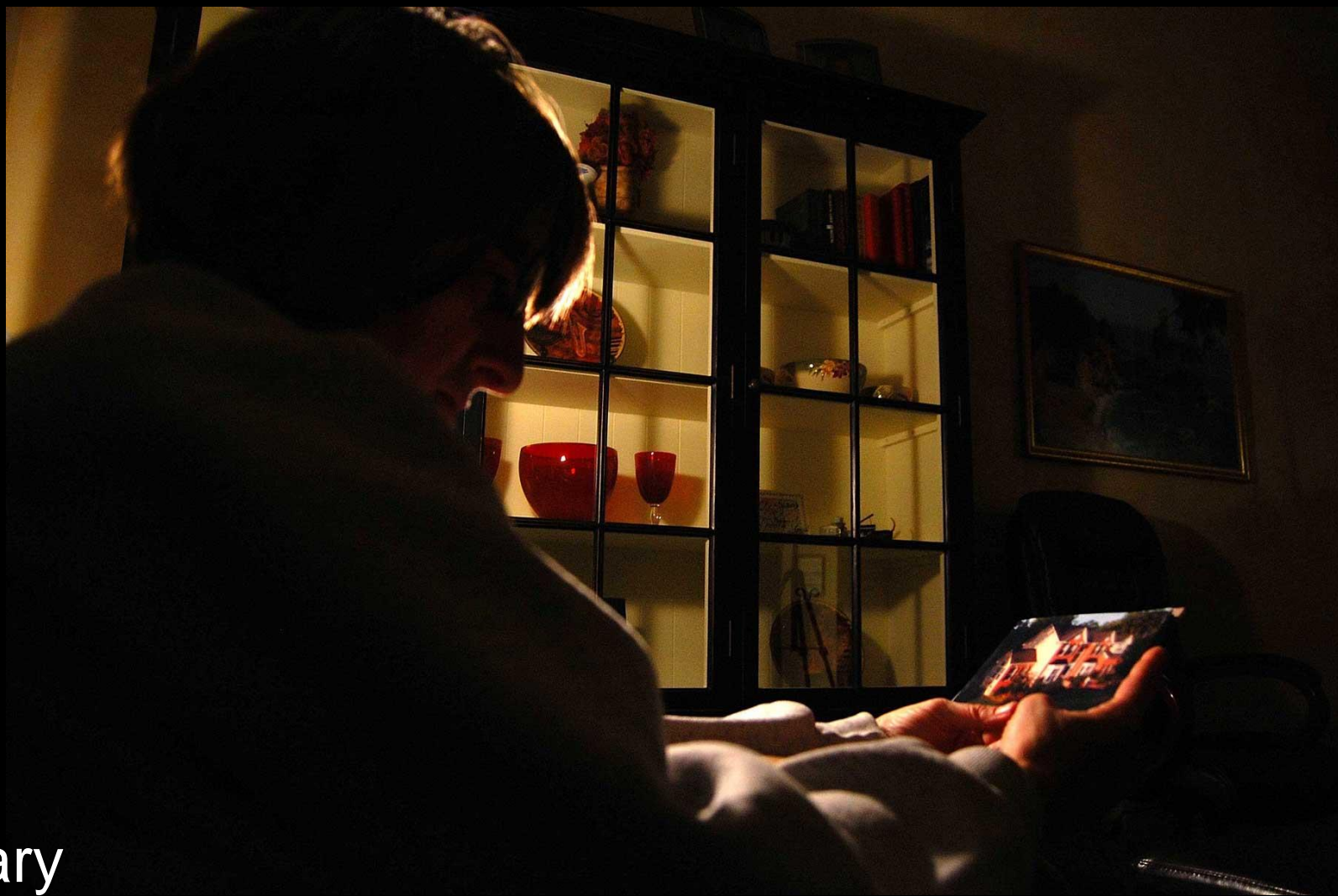




Hannah
Newmark

Lexi Mesko





Hilary
Morefield

Hilary
Morefield



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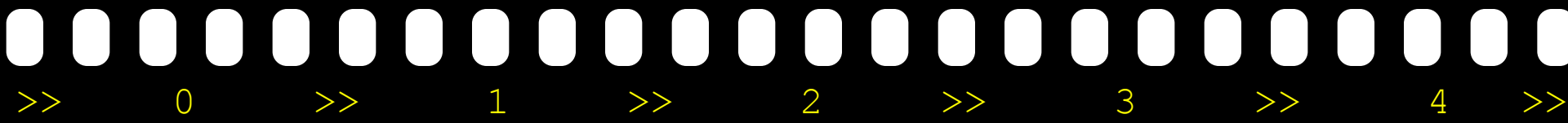


Andrew
Seligman



Diana Bronakowska

AP Photo 2010















Stacey Wayne

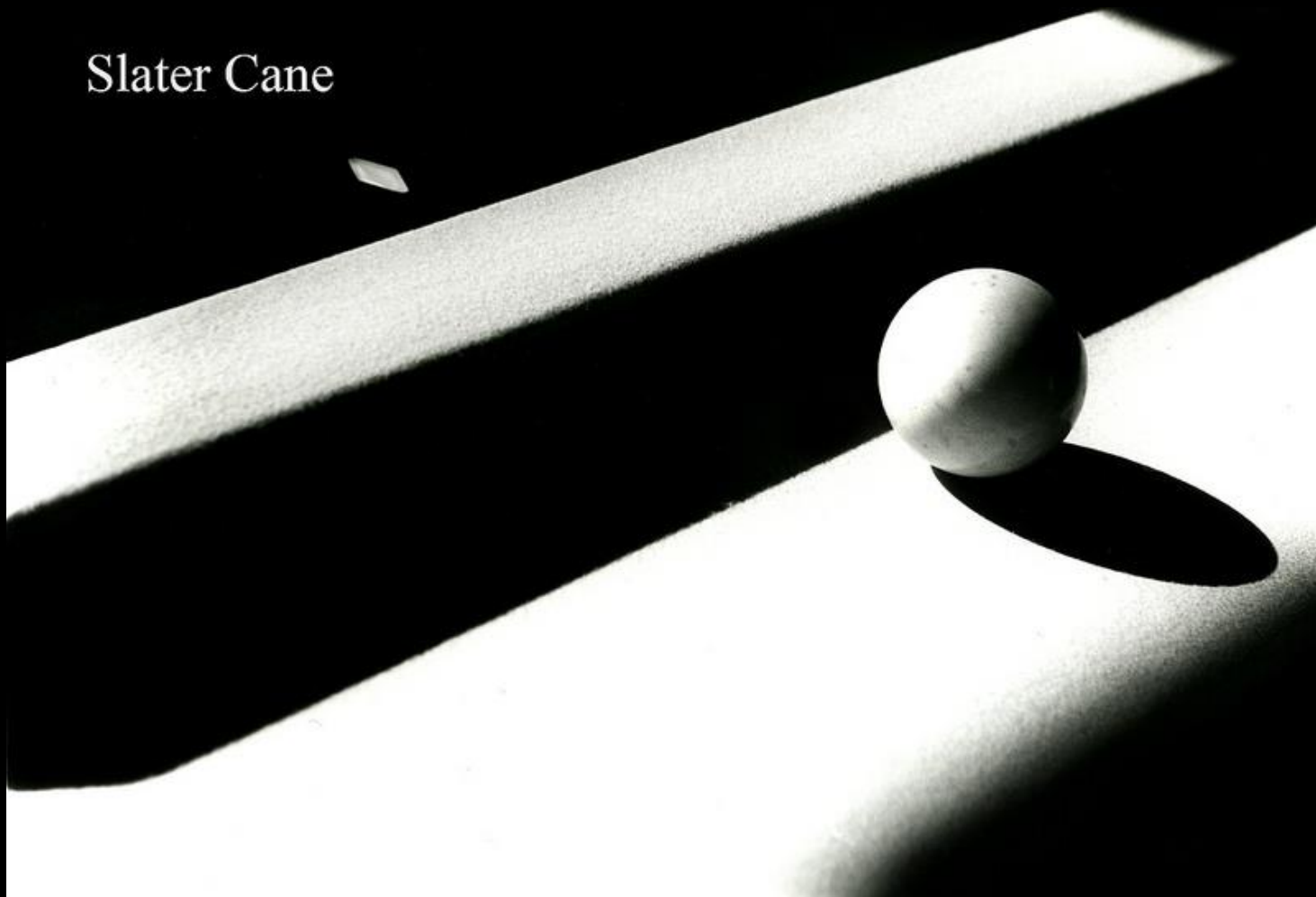


Kelly
MacDowell

Tyler Chandler



Slater Cane





George Graziano



Nick Ponticelli







Kierra Landon

KEVIN DAVILA



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Daniel Lacey





Stacey Wayne