# Foundations for Art and Design Through Photography

Part III time

## This is a CFT Assignment

(Choice From Text)

#### aims

- To develop an understanding of how a photograph can describe a subject over a period of time as selected by the photographer.
- To develop an appreciation of how the selected period of time or 'shutter speed' can affect the visual outcome of the print.

### THIS SHOOT IS ABOUT THE SHUTTER

Is it is not time as a concept, but rather showing the passage of time with the camera shutter

#### The Decisive Moment

Henri Cartier-Bresson in 1954 described the visual climax to a scene which the photographer captures as being the 'decisive moment'.

In the flux of movement a photographer can sometimes intuitively feel when the changing forms and patterns achieve balance, clarity, and order and when the scene becomes for an instant, a well-designed picture.

Activity one

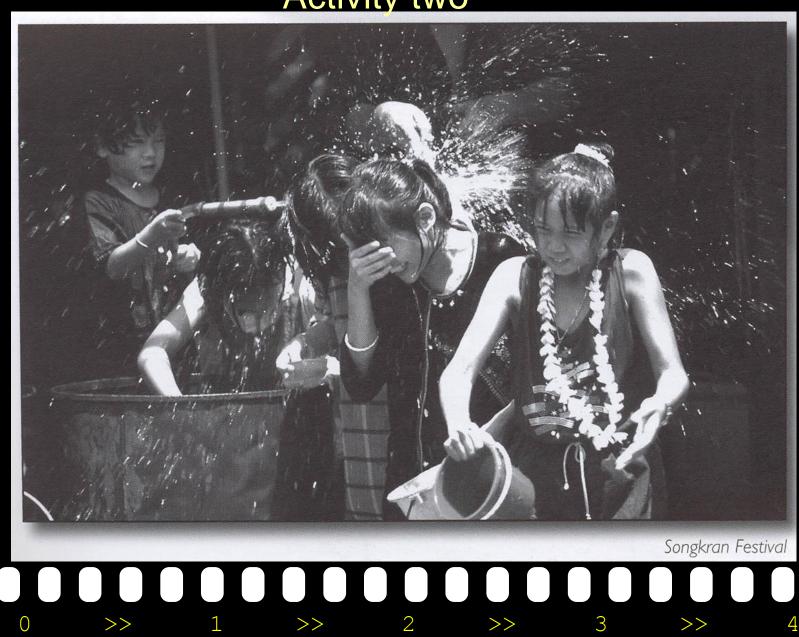


Greek Girl - Henri Cartier-Bresson/Magnum

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THE DECISIVE MOMENT

Activity two





#### **Activity Three**

 Shoot images with fast shutter speeds (above 1/125 sec.)

Shoot Images with slow shutter speeds

The photos they ask to shoot can be from your past photos or can be some of your final images you for this shoot

#### Slow Shutter Speeds

To use slow shutter speed you must use a tripod. Movement blur can be created using a standard lens beginning with speeds of 1/30. Without a tripod camera shake can occur. If you have no tripod you might be able to avoid this blur by bracing yourself, resting elbows on a solid surface, breathing gently, and slowly releasing the shutter rather than using a sharp action to do this.

**Activity four** 



#### Photographic Techniques

Very Long exposures — You will need tripod and cable release, use smallest aperture possible, and use a slow film such as 50 ISO or choose a low ISO on your digital sensor.

Slow shutter speeds — Hold or mount camera on tripod, use speeds of 1/60 or slower. If using a tripod background can be sharp, if panning then the background will produce most of the blur. Can also use camera shake to intentionally create blur.

Fast shutter speeds — For this you need a large aperture, you might need to add more illumination in order to get the fastest shutter speed to stop the action/movement.

Multiple exposures – reduce aperture by one stop if two exposures, and two stops for four exposures unless you are using a dark background, this can also be achieved using flash with a dark background if camera is on a tripod and the flash is refired.



Charlie Sublet



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#### Photographic Techniques Continued

Zooming - Only with a lens that can alter its focal length such as a zoom, zoom in or out while you are taking the photograph using a slow shutter speed 1/15 or slower.

Manipulation in the darkroom – A stationary subject or one that has been frozen using a fast shutter speed can be blurred by moving the print slowly during the final seconds of exposure in the darkroom or by using David Hockney's 'joiner' technique.





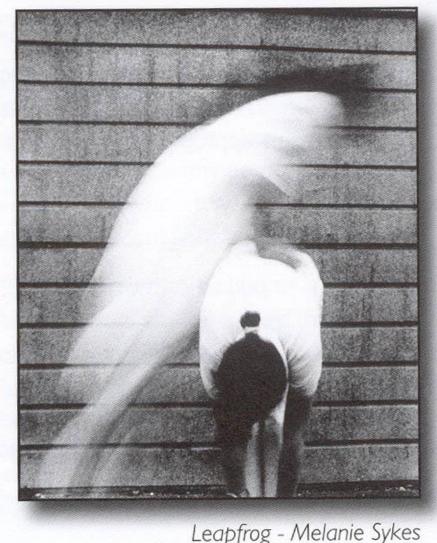






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The camera was mounted on a tripod and set to f11 for a 1/8 second exposure.

Leapfrog - Melanie Sykes

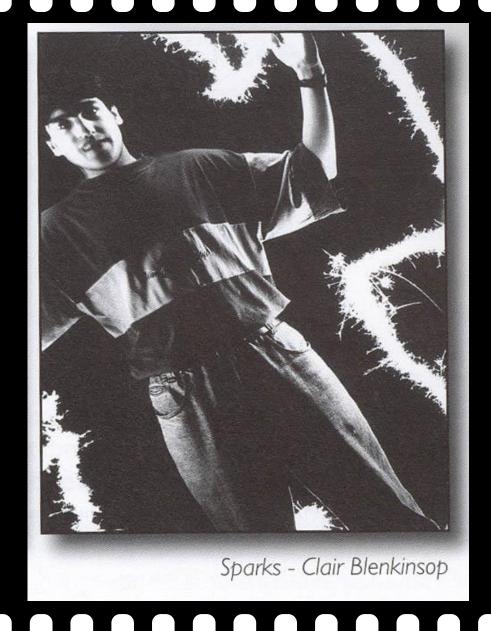








The camera's shutter was held open on the B setting in a dark studio while another person traced the outline of the model with a sparkler.



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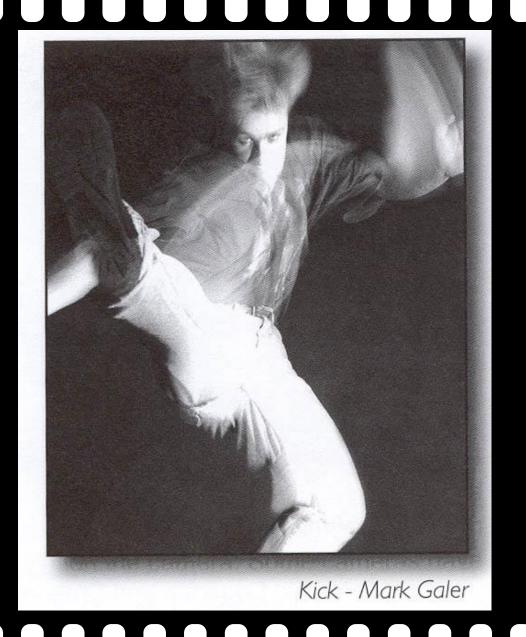
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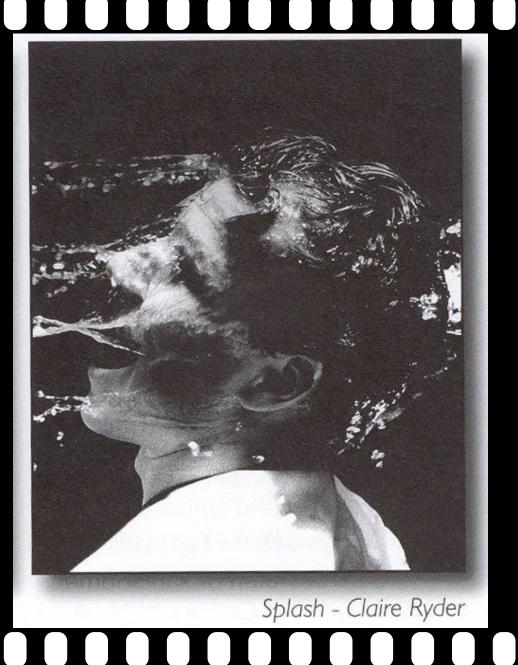
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This slow sync flash effect was created by setting the camera's shutter to 1/15, using a 500 watt tungsten light and the flash placed slightly to the side of the subject.





Two 1000 watt lights were used to obtain this fast 1/500 second exposure. Back lighting was essential to illuminate the water against the dark background.

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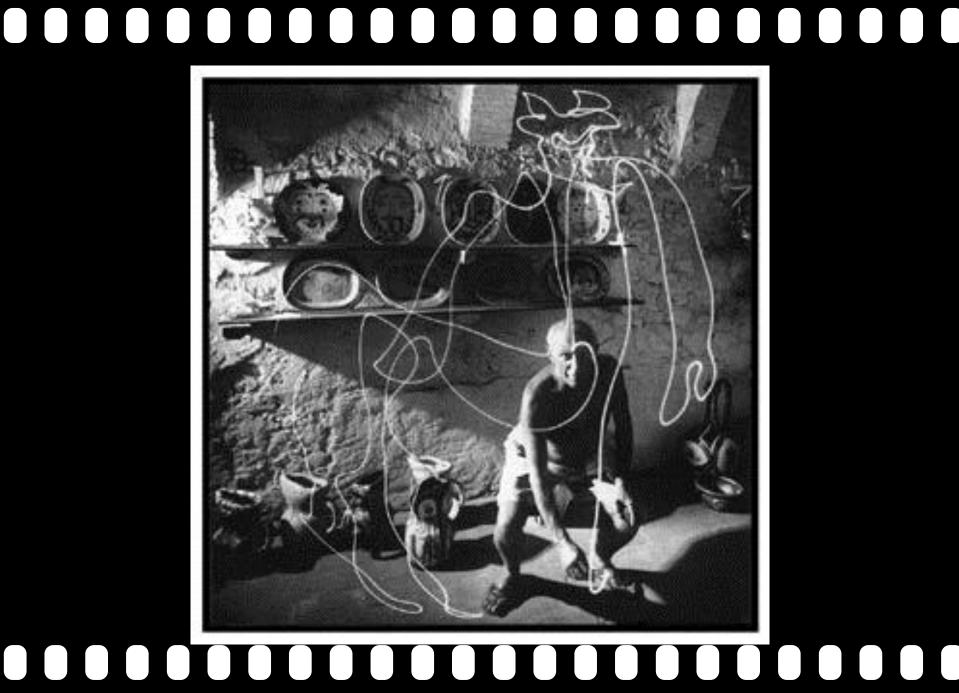
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#### Examples



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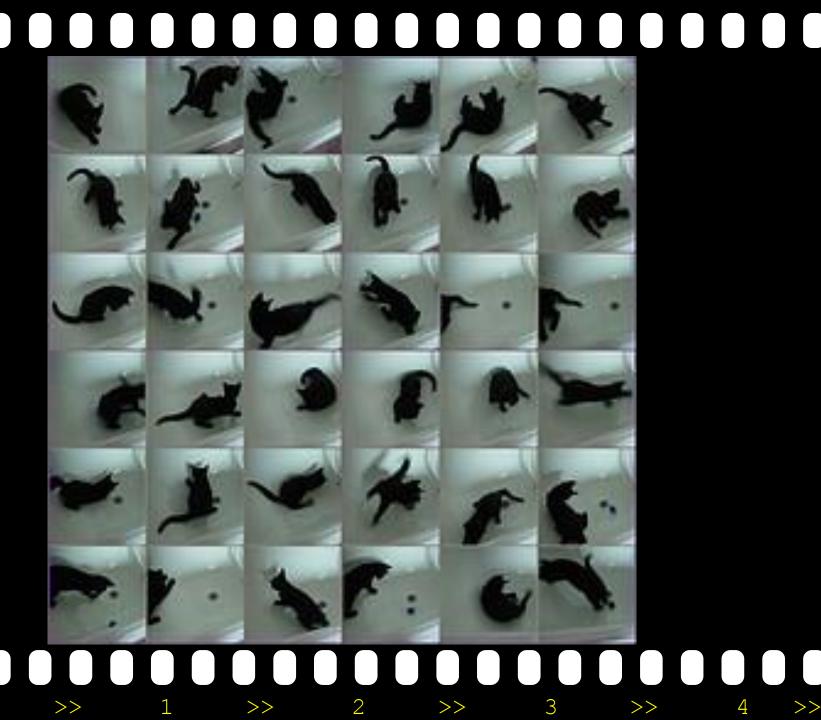
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Cassie Kobrin



Jamie Engelking



Steven Bradley





Mitch Engelking



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Steven Bradley

## Romark Weiss

2009

Time/Shutter Exposures

























































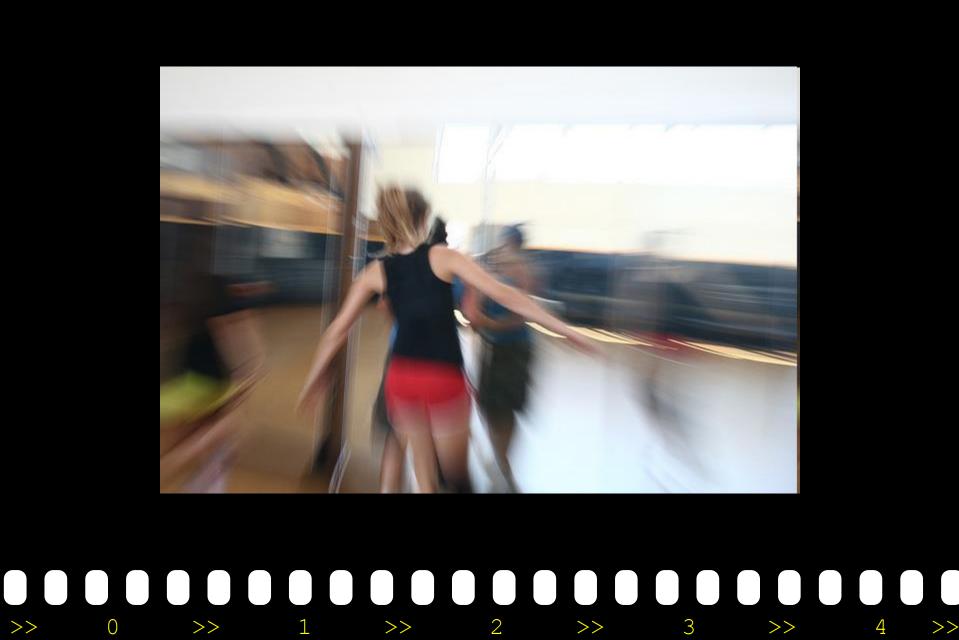


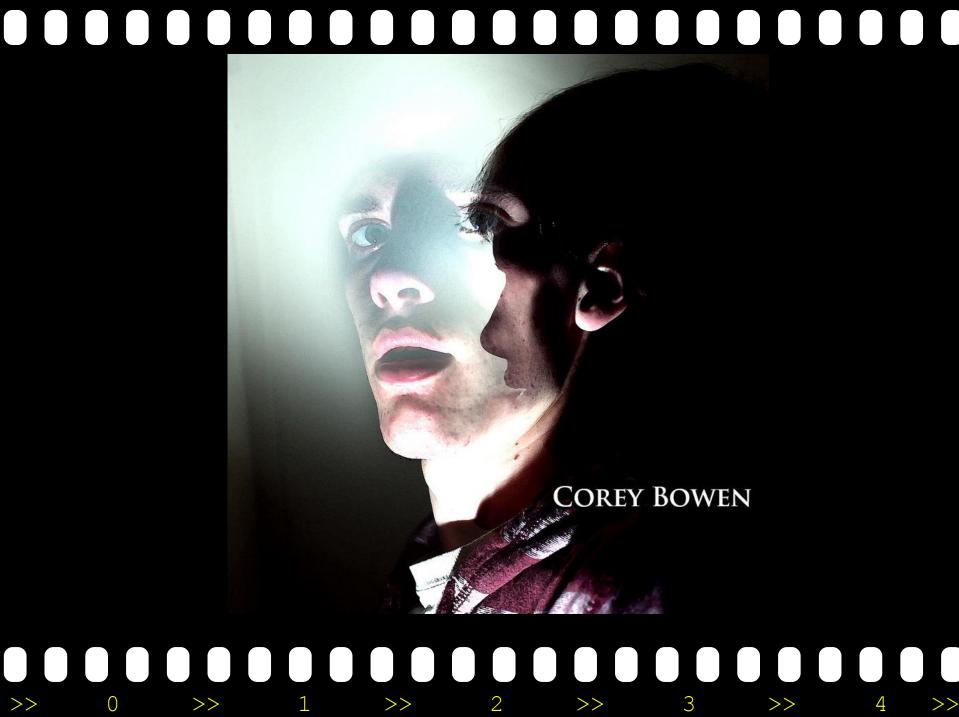












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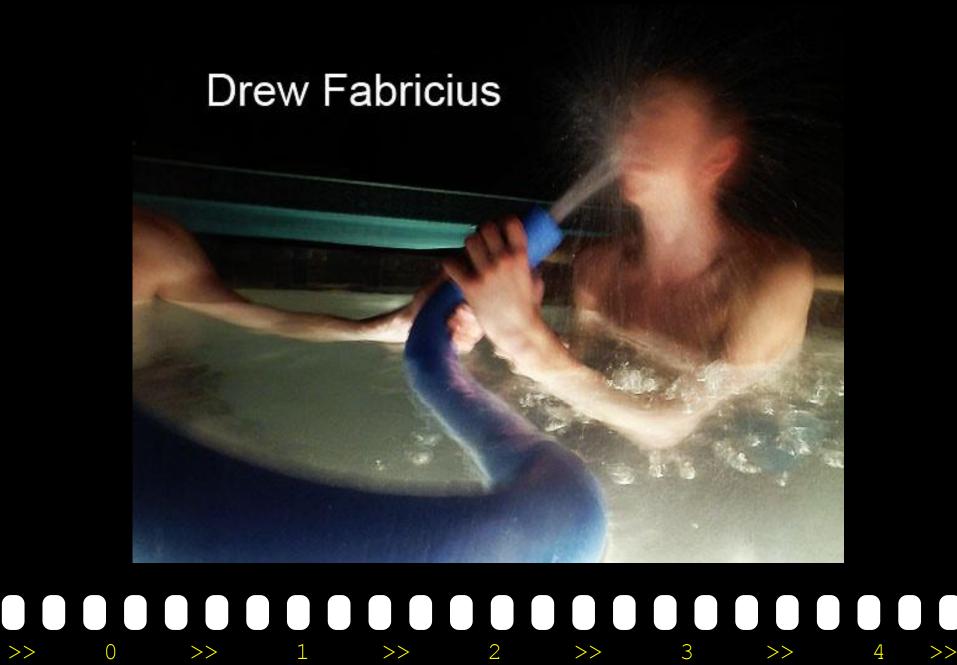






























## This is about the shutter



## This is, well, not so much

