

Newsletter

InFocus at DVCC

22nd March 2025



Caption

This week's meeting - Jumpers and Collars



A reference to Wallace and Grommit say Deacon, Charlie, Alex and Ted - collectively known as Jumpers and Collars who came along so we could do some very quick portraits and then some action shots of the band.

Described as an up and coming Indie band hailing from Doncaster this was their first venture into the photography 'studio' and didn't they do well. Thanks

to Marsha and her connections for sourcing the band for us.

Lighting was difficult as the stage lights didn't really illuminate the stage that much - but as we say we live and learn - and that required us to make best use of our skills to balance exposure by adjusting speed, aperture and ISO.

It was also good to see that, where possible, members opted to used different focal length lenses to either get in close to the action of capture the scene as a whole.

Please share your best images (no more than 20) so we let the band have them to assist them in promoting themselves.

We hope you enjoyed this action packed evening which was to say the lease something different. Still life anyone ?



Focus

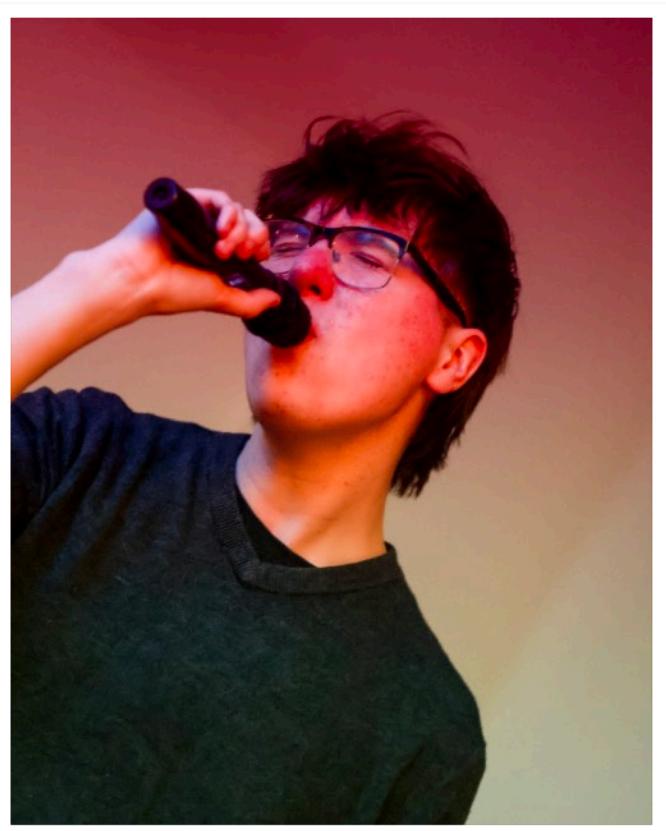
*Behind the scene (BTS) shots help us to promote the club and they need to show activities of the club as a whole. However it must be stressed, and everyone must take heed, that not all members wish to be included in BTS shots, and this is more so when BTS shots are candid and are not shared with club as a whole.

Sometimes we, even as photographers, can feel uncomfortable when having photos taken of ourselves - especially when they are candid shots and are taken without express permission. It is vitally important that all members feel comfortable in our camera club and it is equally important that the actions of club members do not make people feel uncomfortable.

Please respect your fellow photographers.

*Portraits: Recently we've had a number of people coming along to be models for us - one thing that we'd like to explore is portraits of "older folk". So if you know of anyone that would like to help out with having their portraits taken let us know,

This week's gallery ... Music!



Images may be cropped to meet space of newsletter , so not necessarily as the photographer intended.

Quiz: Something a bit different this week as its quiz time

1. **What does "ISO" control in photography?**
A) White balance. B) Image sharpness. C) The camera's sensitivity to light. D) The depth of field
2. **What is the main function of the aperture in a camera lens?**
A) It determines the shutter speed. B) It controls the depth of field and light entering the camera.
C) It focuses the image. D) It increases the camera's resolution
3. **What happens when you increase the shutter speed?**
A) More light enters the camera. B) Motion blur is reduced. C) The depth of field increases. D) The image becomes noisier
4. **Which of the following is considered a prime lens?**
A) 18-55mm. B) 24-70mm. C) 50mm f/1.8. D) 70-200mm
5. **What is the purpose of the "rule of thirds" in composition?**
A) To help balance an image visually. B) To ensure perfect exposure. C) To adjust white balance. D) To increase ISO
6. **Which type of light is typically best for portrait photography?**
A) Midday sunlight. B) Soft, diffused light (e.g., golden hour). C) Fluorescent office light. D) Harsh direct sunlight
7. **Which file format retains the most image detail for post-processing?**
A) JPEG. B) PNG. C) RAW. D) GIF
8. **What is the effect of using a small f-number (e.g., f/1.8) on a lens?**
A) It creates a deep depth of field. B) It makes everything in the frame sharp. C) It creates a blurred background (shallow depth of field). D) It increases motion blur
9. **What is the reciprocal rule in photography?**
A) The shutter speed should be at least double the focal length. B) The ISO should always be the same as the shutter speed. C) The depth of field should match the aperture number. D) The shutter speed should be at least the reciprocal of the focal length
10. **What is bokeh?**
A) A type of camera setting. B) The quality of the out-of-focus areas in an image. C) A specific type of lens flare. D) A high dynamic range effect
11. **What is the main advantage of using a full-frame camera over an APS-C camera?**
A) Full-frame cameras are always lighter. B) Full-frame cameras produce better images in low light. C) APS-C cameras have better depth of field. D) Full-frame cameras have smaller sensors
12. **What does white balance adjust in an image?**
A) The brightness of the photo. B) The colour temperature to ensure accurate whites. C) The contrast between shadows and highlights. D) The sharpness of the image
13. **Which of the following is NOT a type of camera sensor?**
A) CCD, B) CMOS, C) LCD, D) Foveon
14. **What does a polarizing filter do?**
A) Reduces reflections and enhances colours. B) Increases contrast in night photography. C) Helps with infrared photography. D) Increases the ISO sensitivity
15. **What is the inverse square law in photography?**
A) The closer a light source is to a subject, the softer the shadows. B) Light intensity decreases proportionally to the square of the distance. C) The amount of blur increases with faster shutter speeds. D) ISO and aperture have an inverse relationship
16. **Which of the following is a characteristic of diffused light?**
A) Strong shadows and high contrast. B) Even illumination with soft shadows. C) A bluish colour cast. D) Increased image noise

17. **What is ETTR (Expose to the Right) in digital photography?**
 A) A technique to underexpose for detail retention. B) A method for ensuring colours are accurate. C) A strategy to expose an image as brightly as possible without clipping highlights. D) A rule for balancing ISO and shutter speed

18. **Which colour space contains the widest range of colours?**
 A) sRGB, B) Adobe RGB, C) ProPhoto RGB, D) CMYK

19. **What is the purpose of chromatic aberration correction in photography?**
 A) To fix overexposed areas in an image. B) To correct colour fringing caused by lens imperfections. C) To adjust the sharpness of the entire image. D) To remove motion blur

20. **In high-speed sync (HSS) flash photography, what advantage does HSS provide?**
 A) Allows for faster autofocus. B) Enables flash to be used at shutter speeds higher than the camera's

Look ups and Links.

None of these are endorsed by DVCC, they are things I've found on the internet that might (or might not) be helpful and or interesting

Beginners Guide to Lightroom Classic (Photo Editing Tutorial 2024)

[Park Cameras](#)

Adobe Lightroom Full Tutorial for Beginners 2025 | Under 20 MINUTES!

[Lightroom for Beginners](#)

Links to the answers for the quiz

www.dvcc.co.uk ...

Adobe Lightroom and Photoshop

This coming week we are going to share knowledge about using Adobe Lightroom Classic and Adobe Photoshop.

For Lightroom we'll look at

- **Importing and Organizing:** Efficiently import, organize, and catalogue photos using flags, labels and keywords.
- **Basic Editing:** Adjust exposure, contrast, highlights, and shadows for balanced images.
- **Colour Correction:** Use white balance, tone curves, and HSL sliders for colour adjustments.
- **Presets and Profiles:** Apply or create presets for consistent editing styles.
- **Cropping and Straightening:** Enhance composition with crop, rotate, and aspect ratio tools.
- **Exporting:** Optimize settings for web, print, or social media.
- **Non-Destructive Editing:** Leverage virtual copies.

There are alternatives of course to Lightroom and Photoshop, but the principles and editing images images in packages like On1 PhotoRaw, Pixelmator, Luminar, ACDSee, GIMP and the likes are pretty much the same

Calendar of events - Look on the website for the new schedule.

26/03/2025	Wed	WATH	Presentation	Applying different techniques in Lightroom and Photoshop
02/04/2025	Wed	WATH	Presentation	Making use of your photographs