

Newsletter

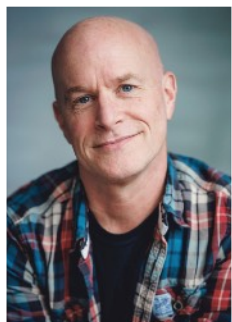
Not the NME at DVCC

16th March 2025



Caption

This week's meeting - Guest Speaker



Our guest speaker, Steve Gerrard joined us via zoom all the way from Canada and amongst his other works he photographed music events and musicians. We learned that, as with a lot of photography you have to watch and try to predict the unfolding of events and be ready to capture *the* image and of course sometimes serendipity comes to the fore.

Some musicians realise the value of photography and 'play up to' the photographers at the start of the set so the band and the photographers get great images. Sometime however the band are only really interested in their "official photographer" despite what those commissioning the images might think.

Chose your lens to suit where you are shooting from, sometime for big concerts it's the 600mm lens with a monopod - not something that I think is going to trouble us at DVCC. Sometimes it's a wider angle to capture the stage as a whole. If you can do so, move around - can you align band members with interesting items on the backdrop, can you move to make sure that musician's benefits the story in your photograph - does the microphone add or detract from the picture. (Couple of unedited but cropped images by me - microphone or not)

Try shooting with your aperture as wide open as possible (small f number) to let light in and more than likely use a higher iso. Talking of light can you take advantage of any stage lights to add atmosphere to your image.



"Thank you, it was a good talk and I was interested in how he [Steve Gerrard] selected his iconic moments"

Rhiannon

Focus

- * This week its practical and we are taking photographs of the band Jumpers and Collars - an up and coming "indie band" from Doncaster. Most of the time the band will be on stage as we try to replicate photography opportunities at concert. There will be a link on the website for you to submit your photographs so we can then send them on to the band for them to use.
- * The Sheffield knock out competition was won by North Cheshire with 20 points, DVCC came equal 10th with 13 points. The winning photograph was taken by Sue Cross of Axeholme camera club - it was taken at the Studio Photography Workshops in Pontefract . Once again, DVCC as a 'social' camera club held its own against 'competition' camera clubs, so well done to our representatives.

This week's gallery ... Music!



David B's capture his grandson in the Crofton Silver Band



Rhiannon captures the sound of music in Locke Park



Whilst Martin shares an image of a colourful trio in Lincoln



Chris Woodcock shares a musical interlude



Chrissy caught this chap in Wurzburg.

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

A teaser for practical event this week - photographing a local band



Musicians in Kelham Island by Monika



DVCC Member Steve Bolton's Facebook pages coverage of local bands and music events in and around Barnsley

Images from Rock the Loch event in Inveraray by Nigel

Look ups and Links.

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

Music Photograph Jeremy Saffer shares his top tips for photographing musicians in a video for B&H

[B&H Event Space musical](#)

Rock and Roll to much for you, look out for more choral and rousing events at Choir Crawl in the Classical Weekend 2025 in Sheffield. Have a chat with Ria

[Street Choirs](#)

Photographing Sarit Hadad Live Concert - True photography story using the Nikon D4 in Hollywood, by Vahagraphy

[Vahagraphy Rock and Roll and Photogrphay](#)

Talking Techniques - How to balance the exposure of you image

To balance exposure in a photograph without getting a blurred image, you need to carefully manage three key settings on your camera:

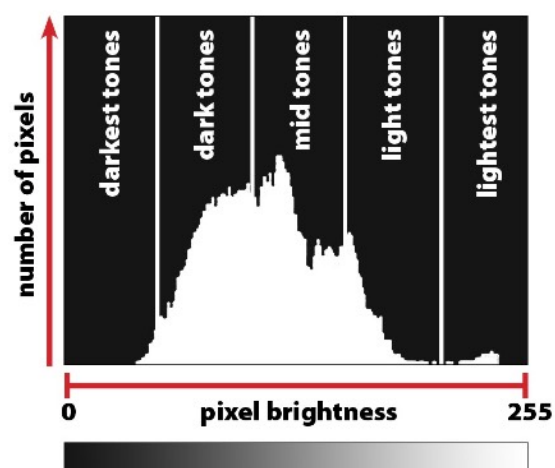
1. **Shutter Speed:** This controls how long the camera's shutter is open. A longer exposure time can result in a blurred image, especially if there's movement. To avoid this, use a faster shutter speed. The general rule of thumb is to use a shutter speed that's at least the inverse of your focal length (for example, if you're shooting at 50mm, try a shutter speed of 1/50 or faster). If you're shooting moving subjects, you may need to go even faster.
2. **Aperture (f-stop):** The aperture controls the amount of light entering the camera. A larger aperture (smaller f-number, like f/1.8) lets in more light and can help you use a faster shutter speed. However, it also affects depth of field (blurriness of the background). You may need to adjust this to ensure you have enough light, but also enough focus on your subject.
3. **ISO:** ISO controls the camera's sensitivity to light. A higher ISO allows you to use faster shutter speeds in low-light conditions, but it also introduces noise or grain into your image. Lower ISO settings (e.g., ISO 100 or 200) give you cleaner images but require more light or longer exposure times.

Steps to Balance Exposure:

1. Choose an appropriate **shutter speed** to avoid motion blur - if you want to eliminate blur :).
2. **Adjust the aperture** to let in enough light while managing depth of field.
3. **Set the ISO** to get enough exposure without introducing too much noise.

By balancing these three settings—shutter speed, aperture, and ISO—you can achieve a well-exposed photo while keeping your image sharp and free of blur. But remember the amount of exposure be that under exposed or over exposed is determined by your artistic intent. So sometimes you have to over expose, and sometimes you need to underexpose so learn about how to use your camera "histogram".

A **camera histogram** is a graph which shows the distribution of tones in an image, showing how the pixels are spread across different brightness levels. The horizontal axis represents the range of brightness values from black (on the left) to white (on the right), while the vertical axis represents the number of pixels at each brightness level. Overexposed means most of the graph to the right, under exposed then most of graph is to the left. Try adjusting iso, speed, aperture to get a smooth curve in the graph with most of it in the middle. (PS this doesn't apply when using studio lights)



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

19/03/2025	Wed	WATH	Practical	Photographing a live music event
26/03/2025	Wed	WATH	Presentation	Applying different techniques in Lightroom and Photoshop
02/04/2025	Wed	WATH	Presentation	Making use of your photographs