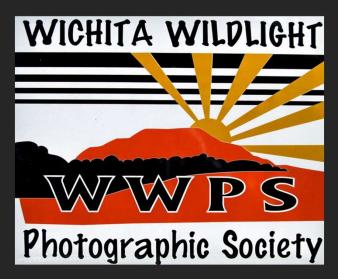
TIPS FOR TAKING GREAT PHOTOS



This program is a presentation of the

Photography club of Lawton, Oklahoma



www.WichitaWildlight.org

a member group of <u>Lawton Arts for All</u>, the organization dedicated to fostering the arts in Southwest Oklahoma



www. LawtonArtsforAll.org

With a little knowledge you can take great photos with any camera!





It's what's in your head,



NOT what's in your hand."



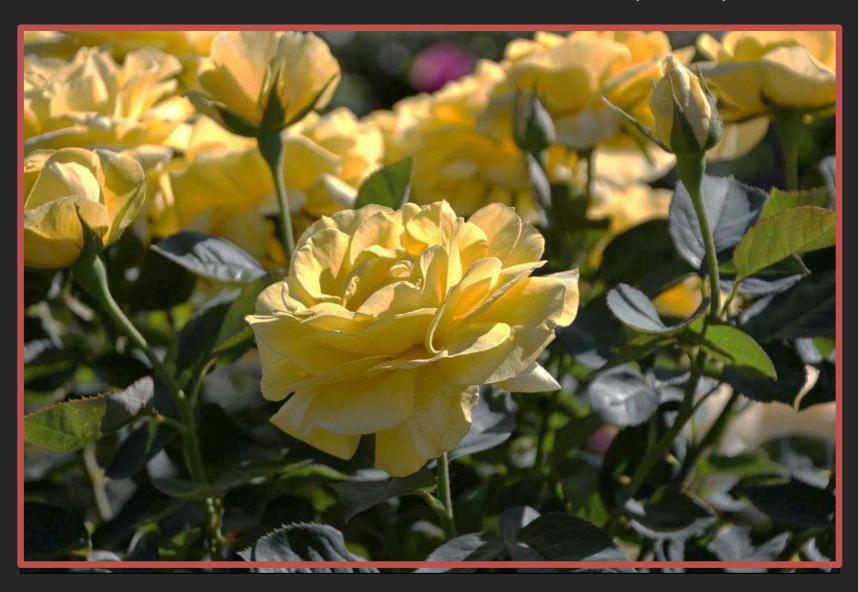
First, get down on your subject's level

photo by John Powers



Get lower for a different perspective

photo by Clem Wehner



Don't shoot down on animals

not this this



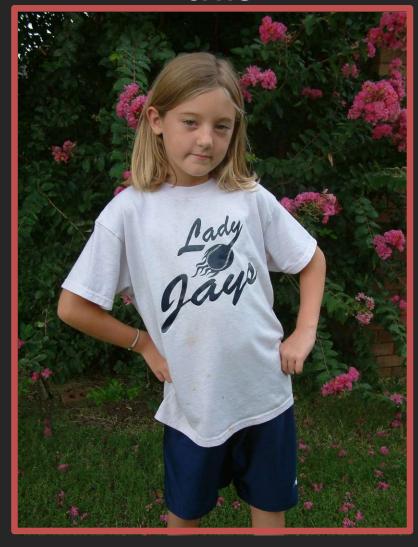


Photos by Clem Wehner

Don't shoot down on people Move yourself down to their level.

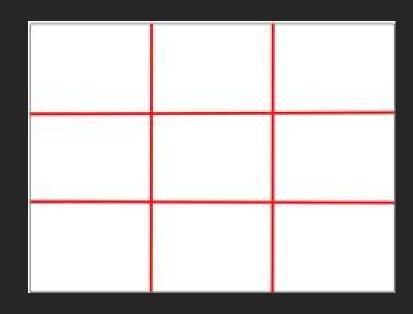
not this

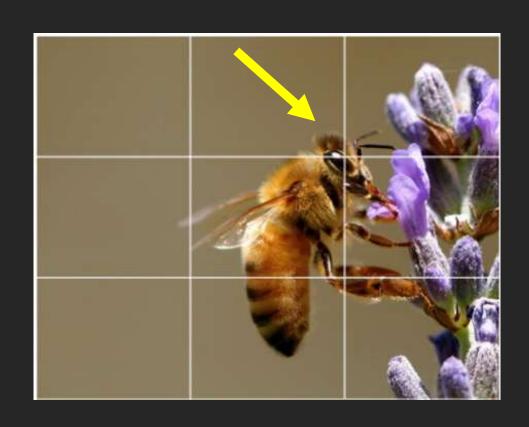




Use "Thirds"

- 1. Divide image (in viewfinder) into thirds each way.
- 2. Place center of interest at an intersection of lines.





Position the subject using Thirds

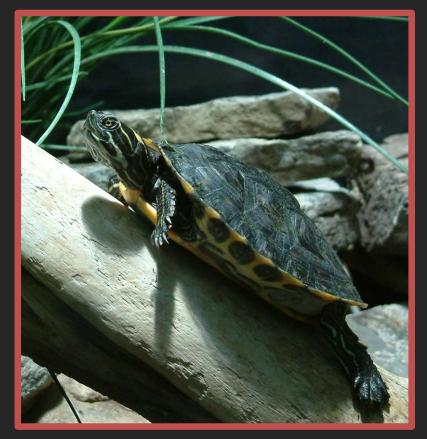
OK better





Using Thirds

OK Better





Using Thirds

Both good

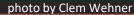




photo by John Powers



Not Thirds, but still good

sometimes, the scene just looks better centered

photo by John Powers



photo by Clem Wehner



Plan placement of subject

Leave room in front of moving subjects

not this





Plan placement of subject

not this





Don't crowd the edge not this





Give the subject room to move not this this





Leave space in front of moving subjects

not this this





If it's supposed to move, leave room

not this





Watch for distractions

Avoid branches, objects thru image, etc.

not these



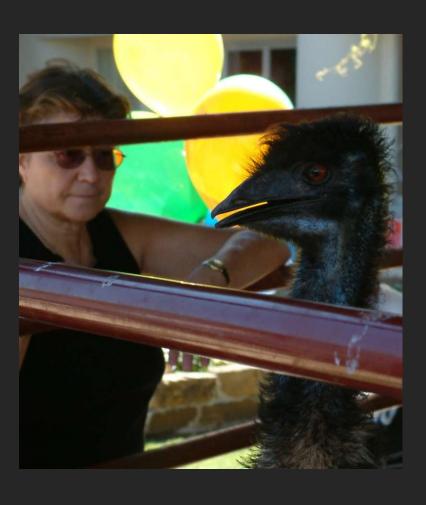




Re-compose to eliminate distractions Move yourself to hide problems

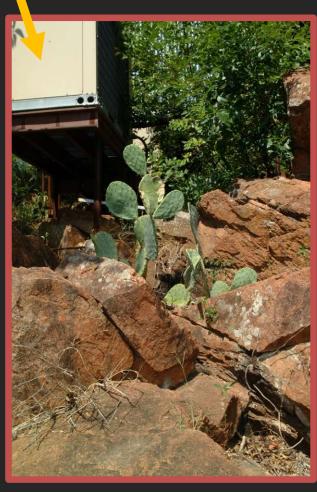
not this



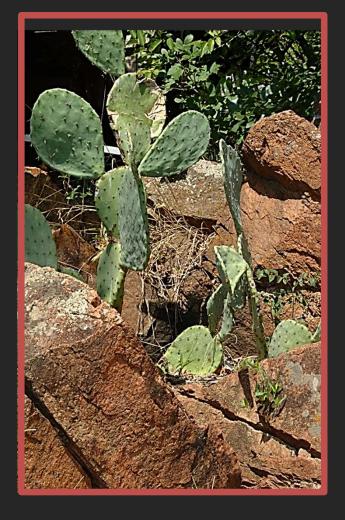


Recompose to eliminate distractions Try zooming in DISTRACTING

not this



this



photos by Clem Wehner

ZOOM IN TO ELIMINATE CLUTTER

SNAPSHOT



PORTRAIT



Generally, the subject should fill about 60% of the scene

Beware of bright objects

They draw attention away from the subject.

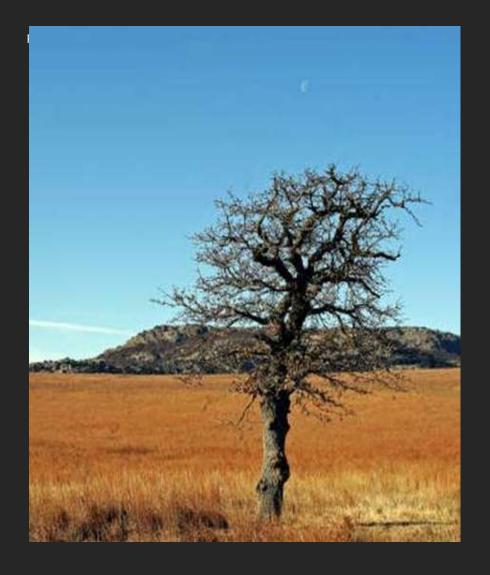




Photos by John Powers

Try vertical and horizontal composition Pick the one you like best.





Try vertical and horizontal composition





photos by Clem Wehner

Compose to give a sense of scale Put something in the foreground.

OK

much better



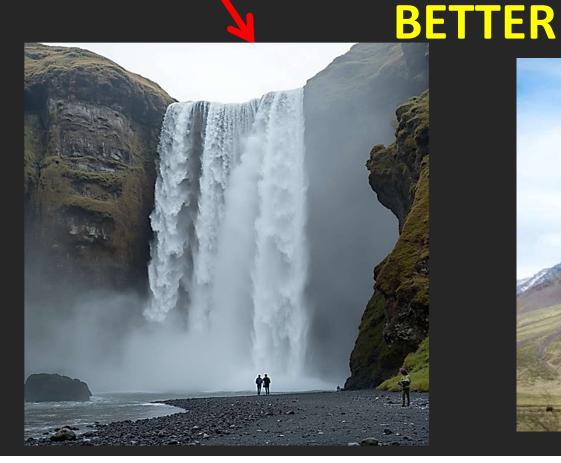


photos by John Powers

Compose to give a sense of scale









Use foreground objects to frame image

OK

Better





Use foreground objects to add interest

OK

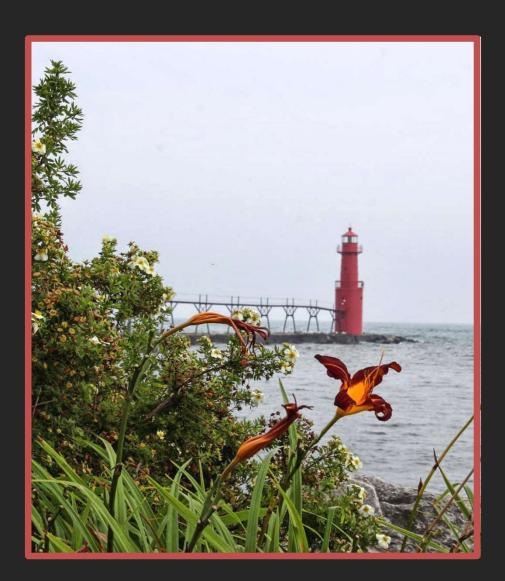
much better

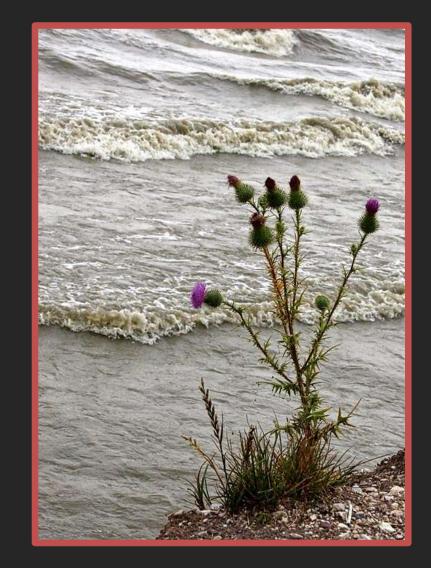




photos by John Powers

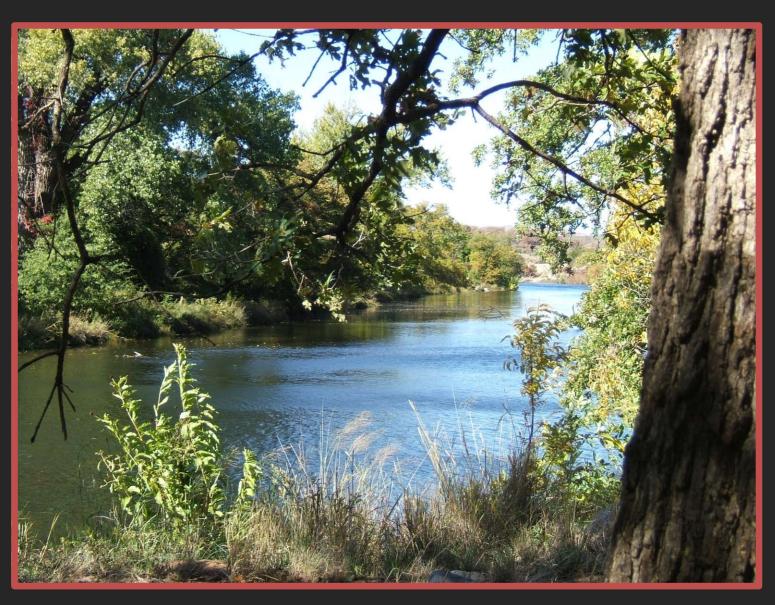
Use foreground objects to add interest





Use foreground objects to show depth

photo by Clem Wehner



Don't put the horizon in center

not this





Put the horizon off center

Upper third

Centered

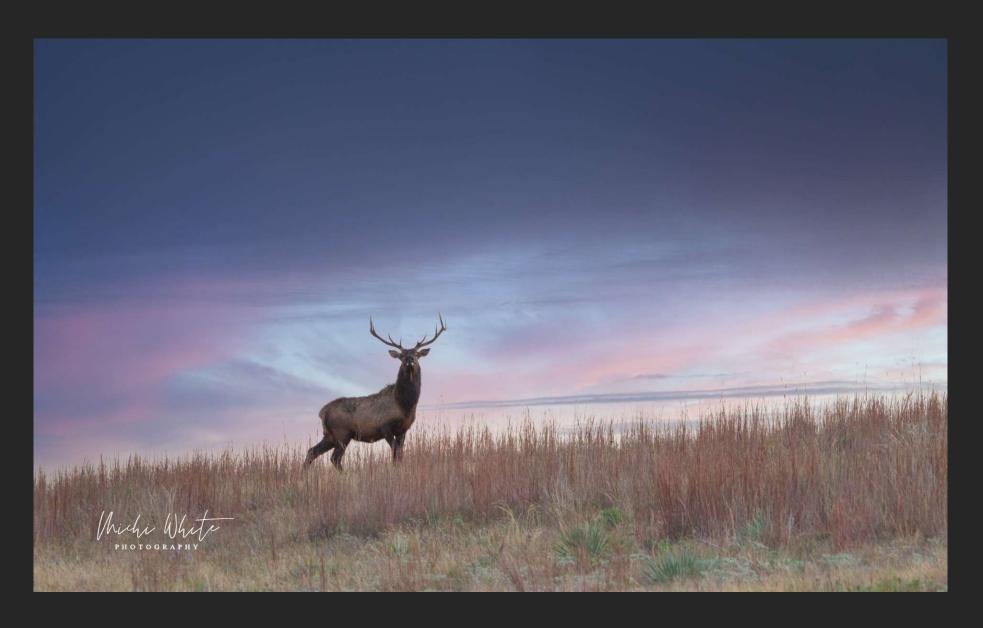


Lower third





Put the horizon off center

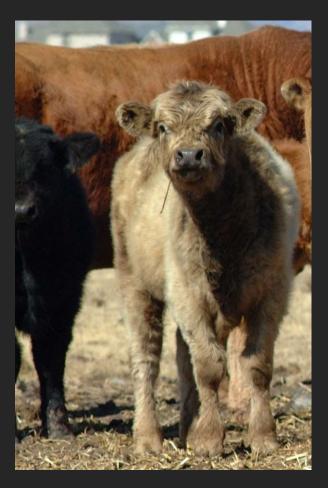


Zoom in to eliminate clutter and distractions

really distracting



much better



Zoom in to emphasize the subject.





photos by John Powers

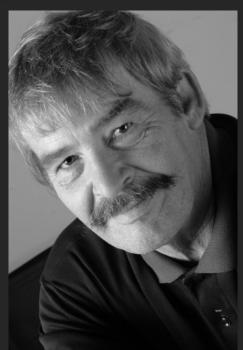
Try some UNUSUAL ANGLES for added interest

photos by Fran Wehner









Use early and late sun for warm colors

First and last two hours of the day are best



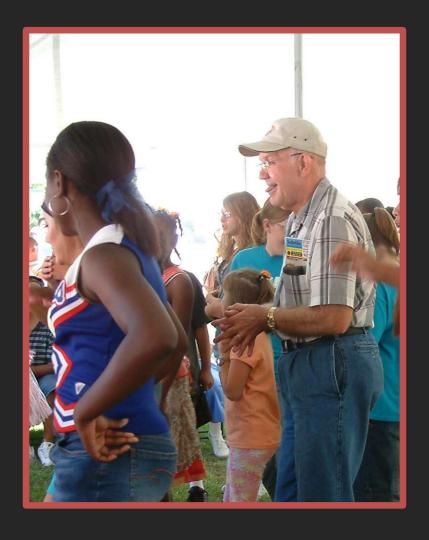


Avoid clutter that detracts from the subject

Not this. (what's the subject?)

Better





Photos by Fran Wehner

Small things make good subjects, too!



Photos by Dawn Muncy



Parts of things can make good subjects

Photos by Dawn Muncy







Open your eyes to the possibilities

Photos by Dawn Muncy





Look for beauty in simple things

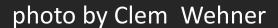
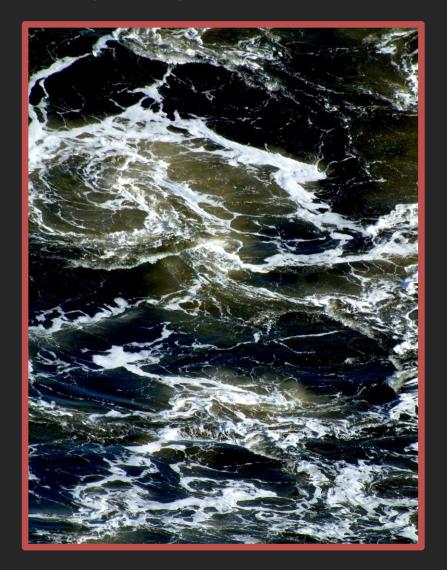




photo by Fran Wehner



Simple beauty might be right at your feet

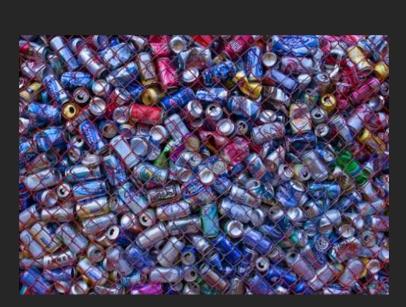


Photo by Dawn Muncy

Simple things can make interesting photos

Photos by Dawn Muncy









Try close-ups of unusual things

photo by Fran Wehner



Try unusual close-ups

photo by Clem Wehner



Zoom in to get special effects







Use your flash, even outdoors in daytime

Digital cameras don't handle dark areas well

Even a little under-exposure results in black without detail



photo by Fran Wehner

Learn the range of your flash

(The typical range of a pop-up flash is only about 10 feet)

too far

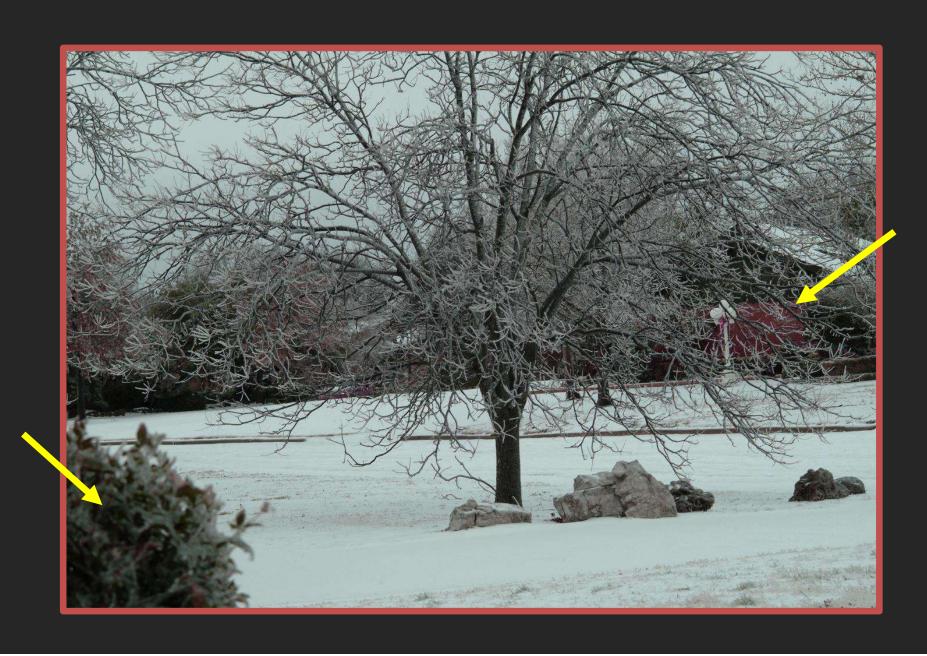
too far





Tip: Take a photo at night to learn the range of your flash

In dull light, include something with a little color



Put a subject in your landscapes

Imagine this photo without the riders—
It's not very interesting



Use natural window light

A north-facing window has the softest light

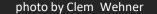


Photo by Fran Wehner

Try indoor photos without flash

Camera on tripod, no flash, long exposure (1/2 sec or longer).

photo by Fran Wehner







The light is softer and warmer WITHOUT flash!

Try black and white photos

It has timeless beauty



Black and White can turn "ordinary" into ART!







Be patient

Good shots come to those who wait!



photos by Clem Wehner



And last, try to tell a story

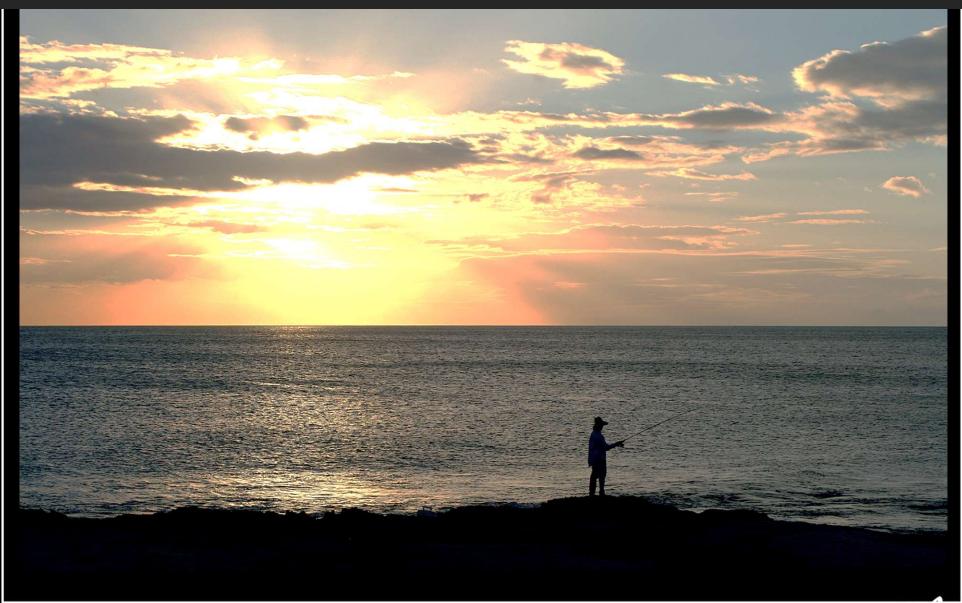
A story adds interest

It's a much nicer image with the people



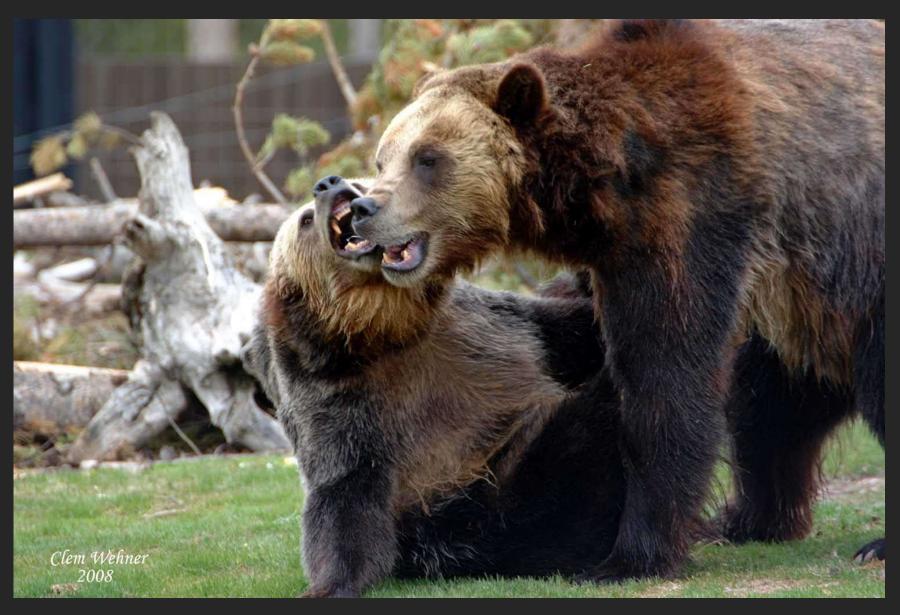
photo by John Powers

... makes it more than just a pretty picture



John Shows

... brings "life" to the image



... makes it memorable

photo by Rebekah Boudoin



This will be a family heirloom image!

Great photographs always have a story to tell



"Photographers are the world's great storytellers."

WANT TO LEARN MORE?

A FREE photography class for the public each month!

See website for details

The Wichita Wildlight Photographic Society

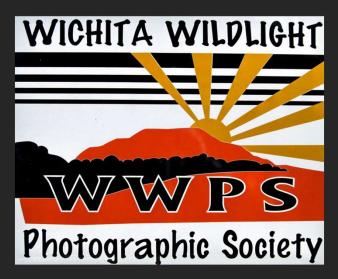
website: www.WichitaWildlight.org

email: WichitaWildlight@gmail.com

Facebook: www.facebook.com/WWPS.org

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The End

Now, go take lots of photos!