



# ***In Camera***

*The Newsletter of the Hawkesbury Camera Club Inc.*

**Wishing you a merry Christmas, Safe & happy New Year!!**

## OFFICE BEARERS

President	Ian Cambourne 0410 457 752
Vice President	Graham Hodgkins 0466 870 109
Treasurer	Paul Hulbert 0402 941 505
Secretary	Marian Paap 0402 116 670

## THE COMMITTEE

Committee	Marianne Hodgkins & Alan Aldrich
Competition Manager	Michelle Nichols
Garden Comp	Alan Aldrich
Newsletter Editor	Marian Paap
Outing Coordinator	Peter Burford
Publicity Coordinator	Rogert Johannsen
Webmaster	Jonathan Auld

## 2016 RETURN

February 3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>WELCOME BACK BBQ</b> Meet at Pughs Lagoon – 6pm BYO food & drinks
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## FROM THE PRESIDENT

This year of 2015 finished the way it started, with good involvement by all members in the club's various activities. Membership continued to be strong with a broad range of knowledge and experience across our members. It was and always is pleasing to see some of our older more experienced members giving their time to assist with the growth and development of newer members.

Our programme continued to maintain a mix of activities such as educational presentations, competition nights and some group outings throughout the year. Two new activities introduced this year were the Evaluation Nights, where members were encouraged to bring some prints and or projected images along, invited to give their thoughts about why they took these images and where they hoped the development of these images would go. All club members present on the nights were then given the opportunity to provide feedback. It was very pleasing to note that all feedback was given and received in a friendly courteous and constructive manner quite often laced with a touch of good humour. We also took our first steps into that mystical world of Portfolios. Rather than just taking a photo of something, our members were guided and mentored every few months along the journey of building a collection or portfolio of images along a common theme, which when completed and presented, all became part of a story greater than just a single image. While these new activities are still quite new to our members, it is felt they will grow in popularity and quality as more members choose to try their hands at them, which has been the general trend in other camera clubs.

Our committee has worked well as a group, always being focused on what was considered to be of the most benefit to most members most of the time.

I sincerely thank them for their time, energies and dedication to making our club function as it has this year and I also thank all club members for their attendance and enthusiasm in our clubs' activities.

*Jan Cambourne*

## HAWKESBURY CHILDREN'S WARD COMPETITION

### 4<sup>th</sup> November 2015 - Photo Selection Day

The Hawkesbury Camera Club recently held its annual Children's Hospital Ward Photo Competition. This Competition now in its 8th Year involves local school children in the task of selecting photos to brighten the walls of the Children's Wards at Hawkesbury Hospital.

The number of photos selected for display by students, has increased over the years from 12 to 18 and this year the number has expanded to 25.

Students from Richmond and Kurmond Public Schools were the visiting judges. At a briefing prior to the start of the Competition students accepted the task of taking on this MISSION IMPOSSIBLE - only selecting 3 images which they felt, would brighten up the walls of Hawkesbury Hospital and put a smile on the face of a sick child.

After voting was completed, students were given the opportunity to explain their reasons for selecting a particular photo. Some very observant, thoughtful and insightful comments were made.

A Q&A session followed, where students met photographers face to face and asked questions about their photograph. Photographers were asked a range of questions from "What was your inspiration for taking this photo?" to "How did you get the pony to hold the Australian Flag in its mouth?"

Visiting student judges were presented with Certificates of Appreciation by Hawkesbury Camera Club President, Mr Ian Cambourne.

This competition would not be possible without the support of some wonderful people. Thanks go to, Bendigo Bank - North Richmond Branch for their sponsorship; Hawkesbury District Health Service Representatives; Students, Parents, Staff and Principals of local Public Schools and members of Hawkesbury Camera Club.



*A judge explains to the MC – Marianne Hodgkins the reason for selecting the photo.*



*Young Judges on the night*



*Meeting the Photographer*

*Photos by Paul Hulbert*

An article in relation to the Children's Ward was published in Hawkesbury Courier on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2015.

The following message was sent by Hawkesbury District Health Service - Marketing & Public Relations Officer Kerry Powers.

*"Congratulations on hosting another successful Hawkesbury Camera Club Children's Ward Competition last Wednesday evening, 4 November 2015. It was such a pleasure to be a part of such a wonderful evening, catching up with you and your fellow photographers. The new format and Mission Impossible theming was excellent this year, as was the high calibre of the competition. It truly is a credit to the Hawkesbury Camera Club that year after year the photographers create new and fresh pieces of art that inspire and delight children and especially the sick children at HDHS."*

*Well done to you and the Hawkesbury Camera Club"*

### 2015 END OF YEAR WINNERS

Congratulations to 'End of Year Competition Winners' and 'Top Point Scorers' for 2015.

### 2015 END OF YEAR COMPETITION RESULTS

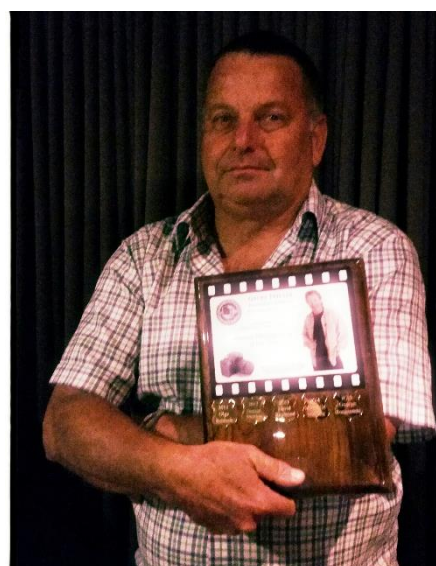
GRADE A	PRINT OF THE YEAR	RUNNER-UP
Colour Print	Graham Hodgkins	Michelle Nichols
Monochrome Print	Michelle Nichols	Graham Hodgkins
GRADE B	PRINT OF THE YEAR	RUNNER UP
Colour Print	Barry Mathews	Marianne Hodgkins
Mono Print	George Romanowski	Ron Rodgers
GRADE A	PROJECTED IMAGE OF THE YEAR	RUNNER-UP
Projected Colour	Lyn Cornish	Jenny Aquilina
Projected Mono	Rogert Johannsen	Lyn Cornish
GRADE B	PROJECTED IMAGE OF THE YEAR	RUNNER-UP
Projected Colour	Ron Rodger	Barry Mathews
Projected Mono	Kathy Cooper	Kathy Cooper

### 2015 OVERALL COMPETITION RESULTS

MOST ACCUMULATED COMPETITION POINTS [Trophy] Jenny Aquilina		
GEOFF PFISTER PERPETUAL AWARD (SHIELD) George Romanowski		
<b>GOLD</b>	400 Points 200 Points 200 Points	Marian Paap Rogert Johannsen Kim Nemetz
<b>SILVER</b>	100 Points 100 Points 100 Points	Marianne Hodgkins Barry Matthews Tina Simm
<b>BRONZE</b>	50 Points	George Romanowski

### 2015 COMPETITION TOP POINT SCORERS

GRADE A	TOP POINT SCORER	RUNNER-UP
Colour Print	Jenny Aquilina	Michelle Nichols
Monochrome Print	Jenny Aquilina	Michelle Nichols
Projected Colour	Jonathan Auld	Rogert Johannsen
Projected Monochrome	Jonathan Auld	Marian Paap
GRADE B	TOP POINT SCORER	RUNNER-UP
Colour Print	Barry Matthews	Ron Rodgers
Monochrome Print	Ron Rodgers	Barry Matthews
Projected Colour	Ron Rodgers	Barry Matthews
Projected Monochrome	Kathy Cooper	Marianne Hodgkins



George Romanowski - GEOFF PFISTER PERPETUAL AWARD



Annual General Meeting (AGM) for 2015 was held on Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> November 2015.

Outgoing President Ian Cambourne thanked members and the Committee for their contribution to HCC throughout 2015.

The following Office-Bearers and the Committee members for 2016 were selected by nominations and vote in accordance with the HCC Constitution-Part 3-The Committee, Clause 14-Composition and Membership of Committee and Clause 15-Election of Committee Members.

**Please Welcome your 2016 Committee**



**President**  
John Hughes



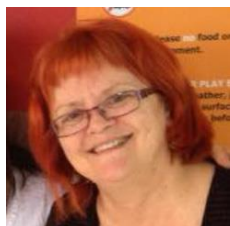
**Vice-President**  
Graham Hodgkins



**Secretary**  
Marian Paap



**Treasurer**  
Peter Burford



**Competition  
Manager**

Michelle Nichols



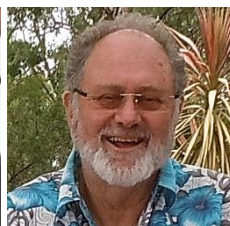
**Garden Comp  
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**Newsletter Editor**

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**Outing  
Coordinator**

Paul Hulbert



**Publicity Officer**

Marianne Hodgkins



**Webmaster**

Jonathan Auld



**Committee Member**  
Charles Sutton



**Committee Member**  
Don Clay



**Committee Member**  
Robert Johannsen

## A QUOTE

"What use is having a great depth of field, if there is not an adequate depth of feeling?"

*American photographer Eugene Smith*

Paul Hulbert

## PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS

**ARTICLE from 'digital photo secrets'**



If you're a raw beginner, you may sometimes find yourself a little in the dark when it comes to the lingo. Pretty much any hobby that you take up is going to be full of slang, expressions, and technical terminology that you're not going to know unless someone explains it to you. Photography is no exception. If you often find yourself scratching your head at words and phrases like "bokeh", "chromatic aberration" and "chimping", this is definitely one guide you'll want to spend some time studying. Compiled here is a list of some of the most common photography expressions, slang words and other terms that you probably won't find in any other hobby.

### Artifact

Artifact is a general term, which is used to describe anything that doesn't naturally appear in a photograph, but impacts the quality of that photograph. You've probably most often heard the word "artifact" used to describe that blocky, pixelated look you get in a low resolution JPEG file, but it can also be used to describe other anomalies such as lens flare, or that weird purple outline that you sometimes see in areas of high contrast.

### Blown-out

When someone tells you that parts of your image are [blown out](#), they're always referring to the highlights. Highlights, of course, are the lightest areas in any photograph. If the highlights are blown-out, that means that any detail that might have otherwise appeared in that part of the image has been lost. This typically happens when you have a high dynamic range in your scene, or areas of very high contrast. When there's too much

contrast in a scene your camera may not be capable of capturing detail in both the highlights and shadows, so it will often blow-out the highlights or make them into areas of detail-less white.



[Blown Out Dandelion](#) by Flickr user Wanna Be Creative

### Bokeh

"Bokeh" is pronounced "Bo-Kay," and it's actually a Japanese word meaning "blur." Most of the time, you will hear the word [bokeh](#) used to refer to those lovely orbs of light that will appear behind your subject when you use a large [aperture](#) and when there are hard points of light in the background. But "bokeh" can also be used to refer to any [background blur](#). Whenever an image has a softly focused background, especially when it is full of irregular shapes and colors, it can be said that your photo has good bokeh.



[Sparkling](#) by Flickr user chibitomu

### Chimping

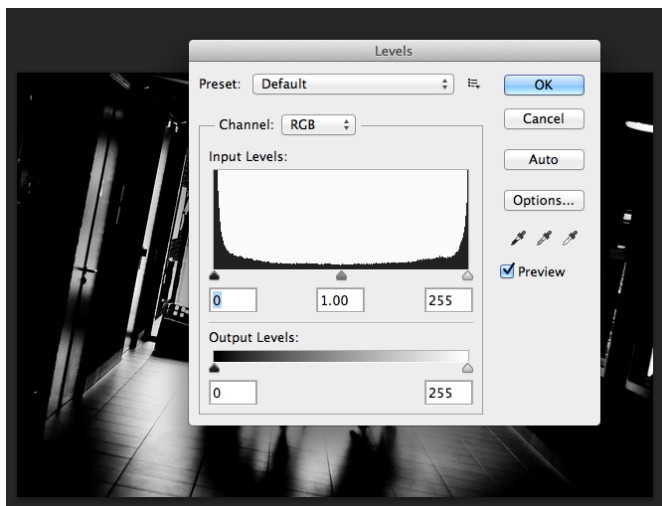
If you've ever been accused of "chimping," then you probably spend too much time looking at your LCD. "Chimping" is a not-so-polite way of describing photographers who lose photo opportunities because they're spending too much time reviewing the images they've already shot. You might be guilty of this if you take a lot of photos of family or friends, or if you shoot travel

pictures, because it can be really tempting to stop taking pictures for a few minutes to see what you got.

The reason why chimping is looked down upon by more “serious” photographers is because when you’re spending all that time looking at your LCD, you’re not taking photos. That’s not to say that you should never look at your LCD—sometimes it’s necessary, especially if you’re experimenting with your settings—but it does mean that you should avoid checking out the photos you just took for the simple reason that you want to see what they look like. You can save that for later, when you get home and you no longer have photo opportunities right in front of you that you might miss.

### Clipping

This is another expression used to describe the highlights in a photograph, although it can also be used when discussing shadows. [Clipping](#) is something you see when you look at your histogram, which is typically visible on your LCD either before you take a shot or just afterwards. When you have clipping in your image you have lost detail in either the shadows or the highlights—this appears as an abrupt end to the [pixels](#) at either end of the histogram, rather than the gradual tapering off that you’ll see for an image that doesn’t have any clipping. The reason why clipping is something you want to avoid in your pictures is because it indicates that there was some detail in those areas that you could have captured if the conditions have been better, or if you had chosen different settings.



### DSLR

You probably think of a DSLR as a camera with interchangeable lenses, which is generally true (though other camera types can also have interchangeable lenses). But the name actually stands for “[Digital Single Lens Reflex](#)” (film cameras were simply called “SLRs.”) That just means that you can view the scene through the same lens that you use to take the photo.

### DoF

This is an abbreviation, and if you don’t already know what it means you will almost certainly recognize its unabbreviated form: [depth of field](#). This term has to do with how much detail you can see between foreground and background before elements start to fall out of focus. Images shot with large apertures (small f-numbers) have less depth of field than images shot with small apertures (large f-numbers).



[January Bokeh { Have a blessed day everyone }](#) by Flickr user ziqua herry

### Dust bunnies

Dust bunnies aren’t just for housecleaning anymore—in the photography world the term “dust bunny” refers to specs that appear on every photo you take. This happens when you’ve got a dirty lens or image sensor. You can clean your image sensor yourself with the right know-how, though I don’t recommend it for the uninitiated. Many cameras also have a “clean image sensor function” which can shake loose some of the less-stubborn particles, but generally speaking when your lens or sensor gets dirty enough you will probably need to send it in for a professional cleaning.

### Fast lens

“Fast” refers to f-stop—if you have a [fast lens](#), that means when you shoot at the maximum available aperture you’ll be able to hand hold your camera even in low light. That wide aperture makes it possible to use a fast shutter speed, which is where the expression “fast lens” comes from.

When checking to see whether or not a lens is fast, you use the maximum aperture to make that determination. Remember that the maximum aperture equals the smallest available f-stop number, so a lens with a maximum aperture of f/1.8 is going to be a whole lot faster than one that has a maximum aperture of f/5.6.





### Fill flash

When someone says you needed to use [fill flash](#), that means you've got black shadows or blown-out highlights on your photo that you could have avoided by adding light to the scene. Your onboard flash will usually work fine as fill flash, which you need when you're shooting in high contrast situations, such as the middle of the day. Using fill flash will bring out the detail in the shadows, which will in turn prevent the highlights from blowing out.



[Fill Flash Can Be Beautiful 1](#) by Flickr user The Digital Story

### Fix it in post

When you hear someone say you can "fix it in post," they mean that you can open a photo up in your favorite piece of post-processing software (such as Photoshop or Photoshop Elements), and make slight corrections to improve things like contrast and color saturation. Remember that there's a fine line between "fixing it in post" and over-processing. While you can apply sharpening, noise reduction and exposure correction, if you go too far you can end up with detail loss, haloing and other quality problems.

### Frame

"Frame" is used a few different ways in photography, but it generally refers to the whole photo, or what will appear in the finished image. "Fill the frame" means that you're using the entire image area for your subject, rather than leaving a large amount of space around him. "Shooting frames" means simply that you're taking pictures—the term comes from the days of film, when a "frame" was one individual measure of a strip of film.

### Glass

If someone tells you you've got a very nice piece of glass, they're referring to the fact that a good lens can often be more important than a quality camera.

### Golden hour

Also called "[the magic hour](#)," "the golden hour" is used to describe that time just before sunset and just after sunrise, when the light is diffused and soft. This time of day is ideal for taking photographs because the shadows aren't as hard and black as they are at other times of the day, and you can capture a more complete range of tones in a single image.



[Golden Hour Girl](#) by Flickr user dolbinator1000

### Halo

Also called "outlining," people talk about halos when they talk about images that have been over-processed. Halos show up when you go too far with [HDR processing](#), when you over-sharpen, or when you adjust the highlights and shadows too far in either direction. To avoid haloing, make sure that you always make your post-processing changes at 100% magnification. That way you can see what's happening to the details as you make your adjustments, and you can stop yourself from going too far.

### HDR

[HDR](#) is a post-processing technique where the photographer shoots three or more versions of the same scene at different exposures—one (or more)

underexposed, one (or more) overexposed, and one at the “correct” exposure. This allows her to capture details in both the highlights and shadows in lighting situations where she might not be able to capture a complete range of tones in a single exposure.



[St. Paul's Cathedral \(Interior I\) :: HDR](#) by Flickr user Danny Xeero

### Histogram

A [histogram](#) is a bell curve that represents the range of tones in an image. Most digital cameras will give you a way to view the histogram for each shot you take, and you can also view it in your post-processing software. A “good” histogram has a complete range of tones from black to white, and is skewed towards the center of the chart. A poor histogram has clipping in the highlights or shadows, and may be skewed to the left or the right.

### JPEG

For most cameras, the two primary file formats are [JPEG and Raw](#). JPEG is the standard image format that is the default for most digital cameras. In JPEG you get a compressed image file, which means you can fit more photos on a single memory card. JPEG is great for hobbyists and beginners and for people who aren't interested in printing large format copies of their photos, but it can be limiting in certain situations. JPEG is a lower quality file format, which means that you don't have as many options for editing and improving a JPEG file as you do for a Raw file.

### Lens flare

You probably already have a basic understanding of [lens flare](#)—it can manifest as beams or orbs of light when you point the camera directly at the sun. Lens flare can also refer to the loss of contrast that you can get when you place the sun directly behind your subject. Lens flare used to be something that people avoided, but it's become a little bit trendy in modern times, especially amongst portrait photographers. If you want to prevent lens flare

you can use a lens hood, or you can simply shield your lens with your hand.



[#017 lens flare fever!](#) by Flickr user Kevin.Fai

### Marching ants

This is a post-processing term. When you hear someone refer to “marching ants,” they're talking about that dotted line that appears whenever you make a selection with the magic wand or marquee tool. The term “marching ants” comes from the appearance of the dotted line, which looks like it's moving around the selection.

### ND grad

This is the shortened name for a popular filter that is often used by landscape photographers. “ND grad” stands for “[graduated neutral density filter](#),” which is a filter that is darker on the top than it is on the bottom. Landscape photographers use an ND grad to darken the sky, especially when there's a lot of dynamic range between the sky and the foreground. This helps prevent those blown out highlights and over-black shadows that can be a problem in high-contrast shooting conditions.





## Noise

When someone says that your photograph is noisy, they're talking about that sandy or gritty texture that you often get when you shoot at higher ISOs. The amount of noise in your photo increases as your ISO increases, though the severity of it is largely dependent on your camera model. Some cameras handle higher ISOs very well, while other cameras can produce noise at very low ISOs.

## OOF

This is an abbreviation for "out of focus." It can be used either negatively or positively, for example, someone might say that your background is "OOF," which just means that your depth of field is shallow. OOF can also be used as a comment on the overall focus of an individual image.

## Pixel peeper

"Pixel peeper" is an unflattering term used to describe people who habitually view images at 100% for the express purpose of finding tiny, otherwise obscure problems. It can also be used to refer to a person who is overly self-critical, and spends a lot of time viewing his own images at 100% in search of noise or other pixel-level errors.

## Point and shoot (P&S)

This is a term used to describe a compact digital camera, which usually has automatic functions that make it easy for beginners to use. The expression comes from the ability to just point one of these cameras at a subject and take a photo, and be reasonably sure it will come out well. [Point and shoot cameras](#) are great for beginners but can be limiting, since many of the more basic models don't allow for fine-tuning of settings.



## Prime lens

A [prime lens](#) is any lens with a fixed focal length, in other words, a lens that doesn't zoom. Prime lenses have a single mm designation such as 50mm or 100mm, while zoom lenses are designated with their lower and upper focal lengths (70–210mm, for example). Prime lenses are typically faster

than zoom lenses and often produce better-quality images, though this is changing as camera technology improves.

## Purple fringing

Also called simply "fringe" or "chromatic aberration," this is an outlining artifact that you can sometimes get in areas of high contrast. Fringe is usually a problem for less expensive lenses, but the flipside is that it's a fairly easy correction in post-processing. Despite the name, purple fringing can really be just about any color, though it is most likely to be seen around the edges in high contrast areas, such as a tree branch shot against the sky.



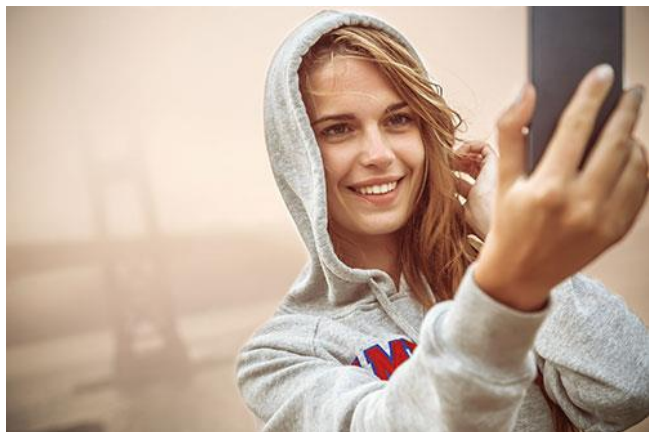
[chromatic aberration](#) by Flickr user suziesparkle

## Raw

"[Raw](#)" sounds a bit philosophical, but it doesn't have anything to do with the content of your photograph. Like JPEG, Raw is a file format. When you shoot in Raw, you're capturing and saving the maximum amount of detail that your camera is capable of. In Raw, you can get a much broader range of tones than you can get in JPEG, and you have more post processing options such as quick and easy white balance correction. Raw is an uncompressed file format, which means that because you're capturing and keeping the maximum amount of detail you'll also be using up a lot more space on your memory card.

## Selfie

A [selfie](#) is a self portrait, usually shot at arm's length (though you can also shoot a selfie with a special product called a "selfie stick.") Selfies are often shot with phone cameras, which allow you to reverse the camera so you can view yourself on the viewfinder before snapping the photo—though any self-portrait can be labeled a "selfie."



### Sharp

“Sharp” refers to how in-focus a shot is, though it can also be used when talking about a lens. A “sharp photo” is one where the edges are clear and well-defined; a “sharp lens” refers to a lens that takes consistently sharp images when the focus is correct (some lenses lose sharpness around the edges of the frame).

### Soft

When someone says your photo is “soft,” they are referring to focus. When an image is “soft” it’s out of focus, either all over or in limited areas. There may be soft details where you didn’t intend them to be, or there may simply be a softening of details in the background (this is also called shallow depth of field).



[Soft Focus Portrait...](#) by Flickr user ming1967

### Spray and pray

“Spray and pray” refers to a shooting technique where the photographer puts his camera in burst mode, points it at something, and keeps his finger on the button in the hope that he’ll capture the photo he wants. It’s usually used in a derogatory fashion, because it implies that the

photographer isn’t thinking through his shot, he’s just hoping that he can blunder into a good one. Most of the time this is accurate—you don’t really want to use spray and pray as your standard shooting technique. It can be helpful, though, to shoot in burst mode in certain situations such as sporting events or other scenes where your subjects are moving quickly.

### Stop

A stop is a measure of exposure. You will hear the term “stop” used to describe differences in aperture, shutter speed and ISO. One stop represents a doubling or halving of exposure. So f/8, for example, is one stop smaller than f/5.6.

### UWA

UWA is an abbreviation for “ultra-wide-angle lens.” These are lenses that give you a very broad field of view—for full frame cameras, an ultra-wide-angle lens is any lens shorter than 24mm; for an APS-C camera it’s any lens shorter than 15mm.



### Wide open

This expression is used to describe a lens that’s being used at its widest available aperture. A 50mm prime lens, for example, which has a maximum aperture of f/1.8, is wide open whenever you’re shooting at f/1.8. A lens that is wide open allows as much light as possible to reach the camera’s sensor. When you shoot wide open you can use a faster shutter speed, which usually allows for handheld shooting in low light.

### Zoom Creep

Zoom creep refers to something that can happen to a super zoom lens when you angle it up or down. A longer lens may zoom in or out on its own when gravity takes over.

## Photograph Composition: Examples & Exercises

This article/ link is packed with examples of photograph composition along with exercises to test whether you've grasped the concepts. Check your skills in seeing, choosing, arranging and framing picture elements.

Composition <http://www.ultimate-photo-tips.com/photograph-composition.html> that is quite practical. This web site has a lot more to offer too.

### END OF YEAR DINNER

The Camera Club celebrated its 2015 program on 14<sup>th</sup> November.

One of our long term member, Peter Burford, kindly offered his residence to hold the BYO BBQ. The heaven opened up as the celebration began, but it didn't stop 24 people attending and having fun on the night.

The night ended with Trivia questions by Alan Aldrich. And the winning team led Jenny Aquilina received the historic 'Peacock' trophy. And now it is in a very safe place and will be pass on to the next winning team in 2016.

Lots of laughs and talks had by all and a very enjoyable social night. Thank you to the host of the evening Peter Burford.



Winning team member Ron Rodgers, Trivia Master-Alan Aldrich, last years' winner- Tina Simm

### MERRY CHRISTMAS & A HAPPY NEW YEAR



Wishing you all a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The Hawkesbury Camera Club congratulate the efforts of members both through photographic successes and contribution to the running of the club.

### Newsletter Contributions

To the Newsletter Editor-Alan Aldrich – [newslettereditor@hawkesburycameraclub.com.au](mailto:newslettereditor@hawkesburycameraclub.com.au)

<http://www.hawkesburycameraclub.com.au/>  
<https://www.facebook.com/HawkesburyCameraClub/>