



Making a Picture

7

Discuss the difference between “taking a picture” and “making a picture.”

List the six basic elements of composition.

Demonstrate the use of compositional techniques to focus viewer attention.

Describe the Rule of Thirds and how it is used in composing a photograph.

Demonstrate the process of creating an image through intentional double exposure.

LEARNING CAMERA TECHNIQUE

Mastering your tools and materials

- Produces technically correct photographs
- Frees you to work on creative aspects

SEEING THE PICTURE

“Taking” a picture vs. “making” a picture

- Conscious control of the process
- Visualization: seeing the final image

SELECTING THE VIEWPOINT

Move around the subject

- Different distances
- Different angles (high/low)

Consider light quality, direction

Consider background elements

COMPOSITION

How picture elements are arranged

- Relative position
- Relative size

Tells viewer what is important

- Center of interest

COMPOSITIONAL ELEMENTS

Point

Line

Shape or pattern

Balance

Emphasis

Contrast

POINT

Small, bright spot

- Draws viewer's eye
- Can be a distraction

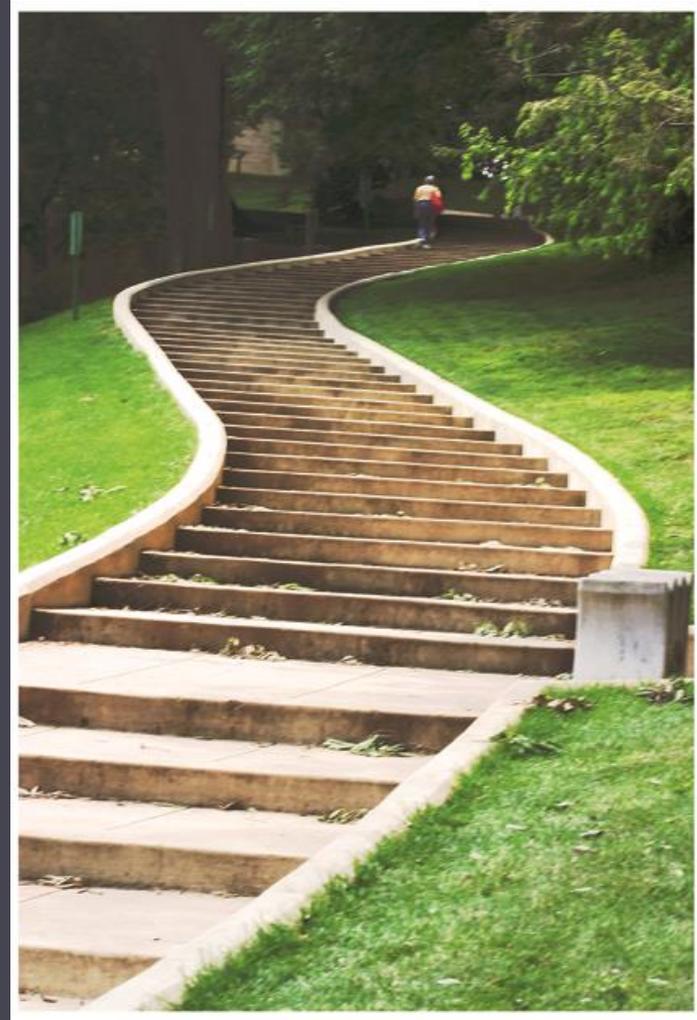


LINE

Directs viewer attention

Creates impression

- Static
- Dynamic



SHAPE OR PATTERN

Shape (individual object)

Pattern (multiple objects)

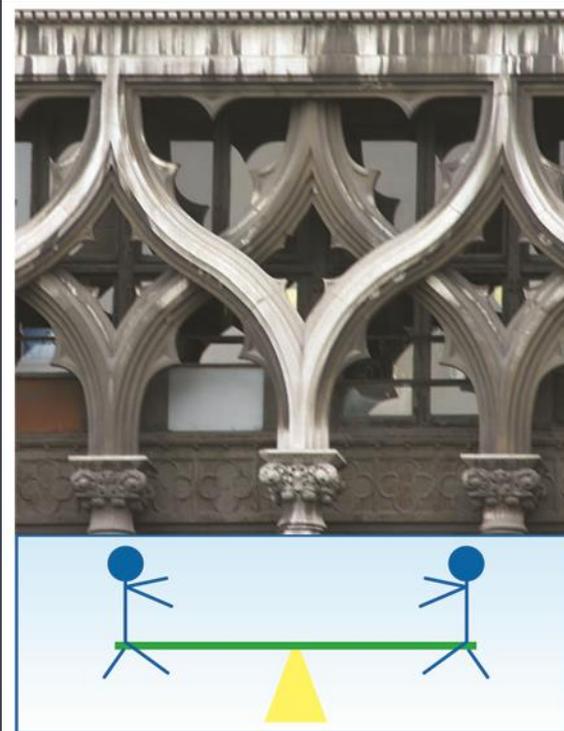
- Rhythm (repeated shapes)



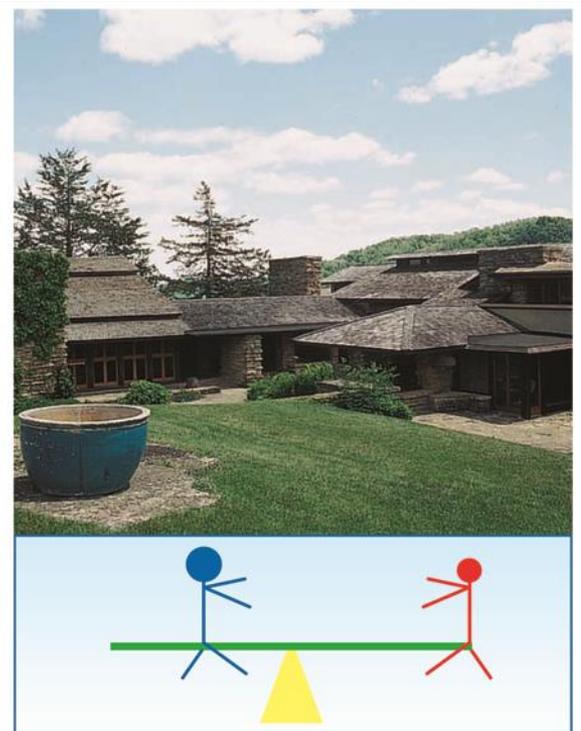
BALANCE

Formal balance

Informal balance



Formal Balance



Informal Balance

EMPHASIS

Makes one element stand out

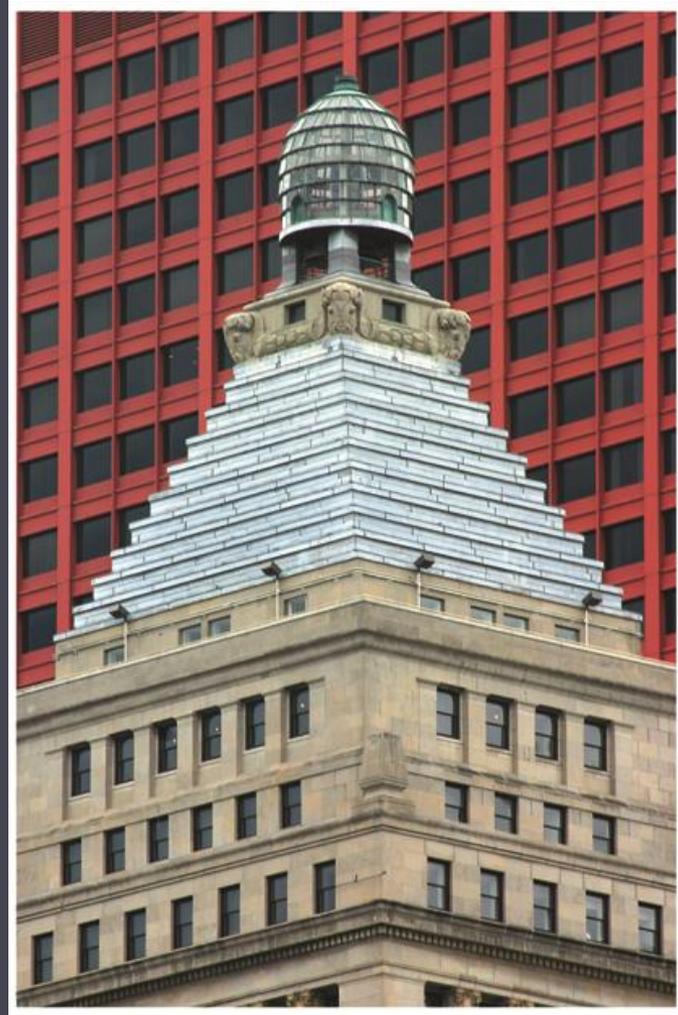
Creates center of interest



CONTRAST

Difference between adjoining elements

- Color, shape, size, texture, etc.



INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION

Selective framing

- “Cropping in camera”
- Moving in close to subject

Excluding distracting elements

Avoiding convergence

EXTRACTING IMAGES

Seeing “pictures within the picture”

- Use zoom lens
- Frame individual shots

FRAMING A SHOT

Landscape mode

- Scenery
- Group pictures

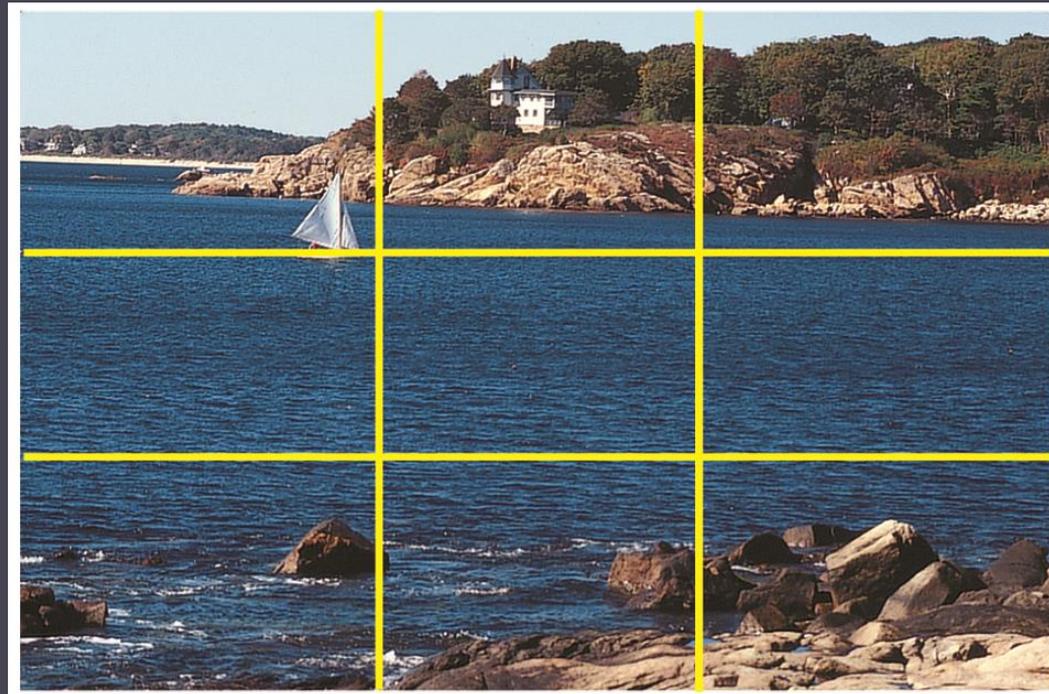
Portrait mode

- Portraits
- Tall buildings
- Individual trees or flowers

RULE OF THIRDS

Compositional tool

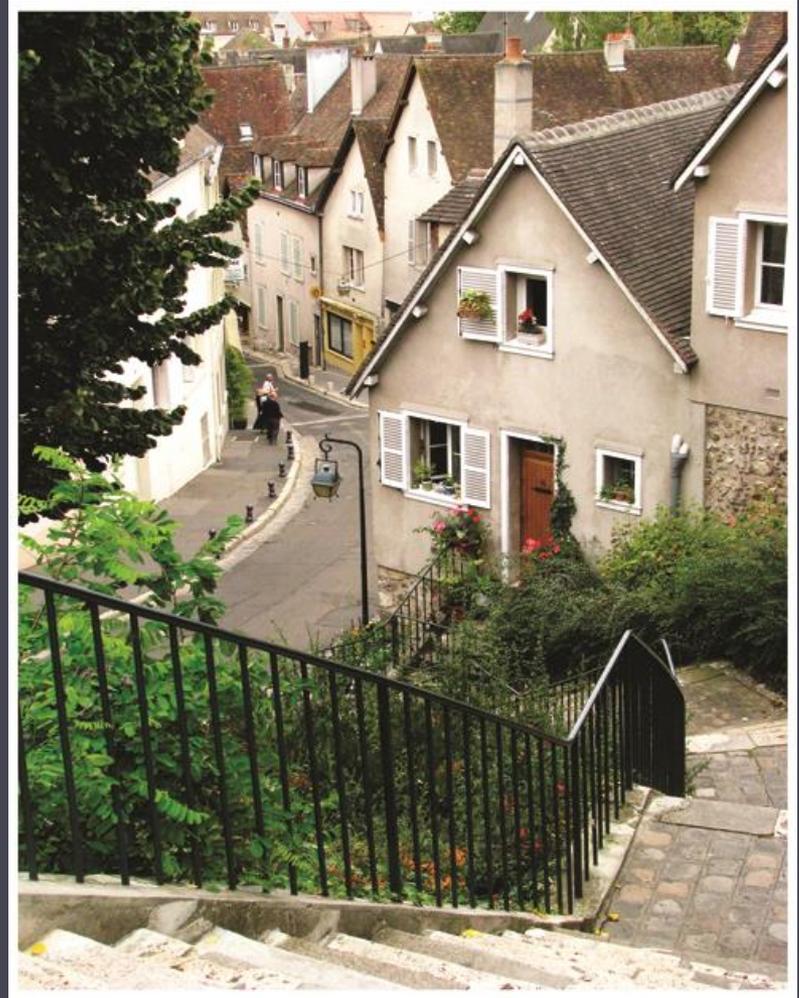
- Place center of interest on an intersection
- Avoid bull's-eye (centered) placement



USING LEADING LINES

Move viewer's eye through image

- Usually from edge to desired point
- Avoid directing viewer out of frame



USING CAMERA ANGLES

Point of view

- High angle (shooting downward)
- Low angle (shooting upward)

USING VISUAL EFFECTS

Deliberate blur

- Panning or zooming

Selective focus

- Sharp subject, soft background
- Depth-of-field preview

Soft-focus filters

- Portrait technique

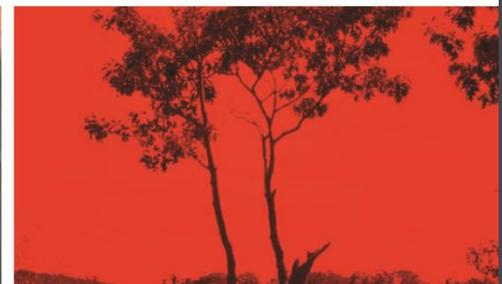
USING SPECIAL EFFECTS FILTERS

Color filters

- Warming, cooling, color-enhancing

Effects filters

- Star, multiple image, center spot, fog



INTENTIONAL DOUBLE EXPOSURE

Film camera method

- Determine exposure
- Divide by number of images

Digital method

- Shoot individual images
- Combine in computer

Multiple exposures create composite images