



NUUSBRIEF **BRANDPUNT**

Uitgawe 32- JULIE 2023

WENNERS van  
JUNIE se kamera  
fotos



Judy Joubert - Caracal - Senior Ope

WENNERS van JUNIE se kamera fotos



Elsa E van Dyk - Clover Bliss Yoghurt - Senior Tema Produktografie



**WENNERS van JUNIE se kamerafotos**



Gerhard Potgieter - Rooiborslaksman - Junior Ope

WENNERS van JUNIE se kamera fotos



Gerhard Potgieter - Croxley Colours - Junior Tema Produktografie



## WENNERS van JUNIE se selfoonfotos



Sarie du Plessis - Winter Nostalgie - Ope

**WENNERS van JUNIE se selfoonfotos**



**Karin van der Mescht - Aligator plant 1 - Tema Rooi**





PSSA IMPALA LYS VIR DIE JAAR 2023 - tot en met Alberton					
Naam	Ster Gradering	Vorige Posisie	Huidige Posisie	Beweging in Posisie	PSSA Punte
Peter Thomas	9 Meester Diamant	43	37	6	132
Melandie Kleinhans	4	51	41	10	129
Nick van der Mescht	4	75	78	-3	77
Diane Goncalves	5	85	108	-23	60
Elsa van Dyk	10 Meester Diamant	163	141	22	44
Marinda van Heerden	4	293	355	-62	15
Michael Feistel	7 Meester Silwer	451	527	-76	8
Albertino Goncalves	6 Meester Brons	462	437	25	11
Gerhard Potgieter	3	575	514	61	8
Karin van der Mescht	5	728	841	-113	2
Johan Potgieter		845	955	-110	1

## Verjaarsdaglys

Trevor Borchers

12 Julie

Amanda Gerber

14 Julie



*ella claire*





## Klubaand Kamera Fototemas

Julie	Makrofotografie
Augustus	Kreatief met kombuisgereedskap/eetgerei
September	Fotos wat 'n storie vertel
Oktober	Straatfotografie
November	Voëls
Desember	5 Bestes vir 2023



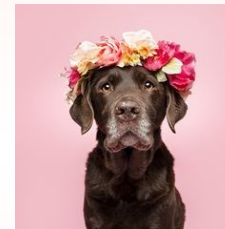
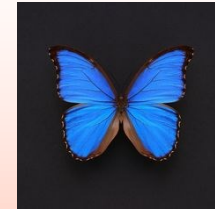
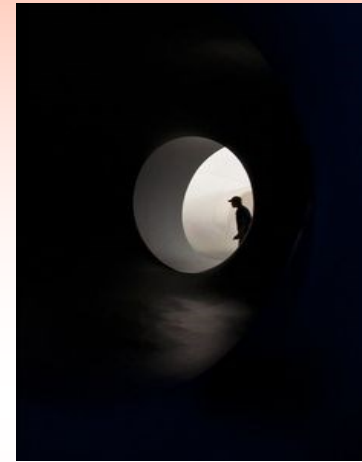
## SALONNE

2023/07/01	HIGHWAY SALON
2023/07/15	SANPARKS SALON
2023/07/29	WITZENBERG SALON
2023/08/12	SANDTON
2023/08/26	MIDLENS
2023/09/09	MARITZBURG



## Selfoon Temas 2023

Julie	Negatiewe spasie
Augustus	Aksiefotos
September	Diere
Oktober	Silhoueët
November	Simmetrie



### Kamerafotos 4

11 JULIE op ZOOM - 19H00 -

TEMA - Makro

+ 3 KAMERAFOTOS (ope )

Naskrif.....**SLUITINGSDATUM 9 JULIE 23h59!!!!!!**



### Selfoonfotos 3

25 JULIE op ZOOM - 19H00 -

TEMA - Negatiewe spasie

+ 2 SELFOONFOTOS (ope)

Naskrif..... **SLUITINGSDATUM 23 JULIE 23h59!!!!!!**

## KLUB VERGADERINGS 2023



# Veels geluk met die volgende bevordering. Wel gedaan.

Dis 'n groot eer dat Peter Thomas bevorder is na 'n 10 Ster status dus 'n Grootmeester. Die fotograaf hier is Peter.

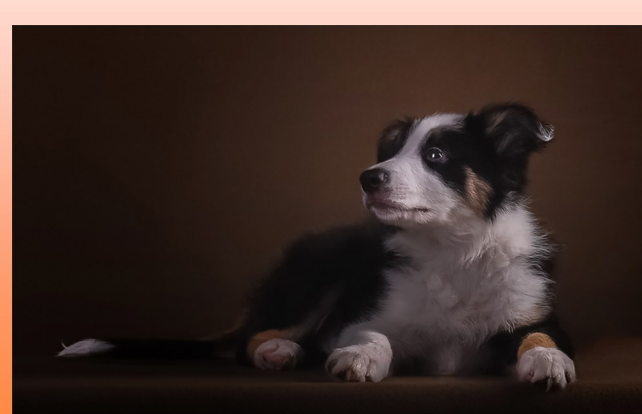
Nou het ons 2 Grootmeesters in ons klub. Wel gedaan Peter. Dit wil gedoen word. Pragtige veelsydige werk.





# Veels geluk met die volgende bevordering. Wel gedaan.

Dis 'n groot eer dat Nick van der Mescht bevorder is na 'n 5 Ster status. Die fotograaf hier is Nick. Wel gedaan Nick. Dit wil gedoen word. Jy het goed gevorder in 'n kort tydtjie. Pragtige werk. Al ons fotografe se werk is uniek en dra 'n persoonlike stempel wat net hulle kan voortbring.



Die volgende inligting is geleen by die onderstaande webblad.

<https://digital-photography-school.com/author/francescoqola/>



## Long Exposure Photography

Long exposure photography is a technique that involves capturing a single image over an extended period of time. By dialing in a [shutter speed](#) that lasts 1/30s, 1s, 10s, or even an hour, it's possible to render moving subjects as beautiful blurs while keeping stationary subjects tack-sharp.

Although it may sound complex, the theory behind long exposure images is actually quite simple. It's all about controlling the amount of time the camera sensor "sees" the world. While stationary subjects remain unchanged regardless of the shutter speed, subjects in motion start to reveal more movement as the exposure time increases. This creates a captivating contrast between sharpness and blur, resulting in images that evoke a sense of fantasy and reality combined.

Let me share a simple example: Imagine you're taking a photo of a wave crashing against a rock. If you use a fast shutter speed, like 1/1000s, the wave will be frozen in mid-action. But with long exposure, you can slow things down and make the wave look like a soft, ethereal mist. The longer you extend the shutter speed, from 1/100s to 1/10s to 1s or even an hour, the more the moving subjects will blur, adding a touch of magic to your final image.





## *When is the long exposure technique useful?*

Simply put, a long exposures approach is perfect if you want to deliberately incorporate blur into your photos. While some blurring can happen naturally in photography, especially in low-light conditions, long exposure photographers intentionally use blur to create captivating, fine-art style images that blend fantasy and reality.

To get the best results, it's important to choose a scene that combines elements in motion with stationary subjects. *This balance is key.* If your scene is constantly moving, like a duck bobbing among the waves, using long exposure will turn the entire shot into a blur. On the other hand, if your scene lacks any motion, such as a leaf resting on a rock, the entire image will appear sharp and won't feature any of the the mesmerizing effects that long exposure snappers adore.

Landscape photographers particularly love the long exposure technique. Why? Because the beauty of landscapes often lies in their mix of movement and stillness. Waves crashing on the shore, clouds drifting across the sky, and trees swaying in the wind provide the perfect blend of elements. By using long exposures, you can capture these scenes in a way that makes clouds appear like painted streaks and moving water transform into a soft, misty flow.

But don't limit yourself to landscapes! Long exposure can enhance a variety of subjects and genres. Whether you're capturing the grandeur of architectural structures, the energy of bustling street scenes, the depth of portraiture, or even the beauty of wildlife, the technique offers endless creative possibilities.

## *Essential gear for long exposure images*

### *A wide-angle lens -*

Wide-angle lenses provide you with a broad perspective, allowing you to incorporate a wide range of elements in your composition. Whether it's capturing the movement of clouds in the background or the graceful flow of waves in the foreground, a wide-angle lens gives you the freedom to include multiple layers and create a sense of depth in your images.

By using a wide-angle lens, you can capture scenes with a three-dimensional feel. The expansive view helps you include captivating foreground, midground, and background elements, adding depth and visual interest to your photos.

### *A tripod -*

Now, let's talk about an absolute essential accessory for long exposure photography: the tripod. When it comes to capturing those mesmerizing long exposure shots, a tripod is non-negotiable.

Why? A tripod will keep your camera rock-steady throughout those extended exposures. Without it, you'll end up with frustratingly blurry shots, no matter how advanced your camera's image stabilization is.

Note: Not all tripods are created equal. It's crucial to invest in a quality tripod that can withstand the elements, especially if you're shooting near the coast where gusts of wind can be quite demanding.

But while you want a tripod that is sturdy, you also don't want to feel like you're lugging around a heavy piece of equipment. Look for a tripod that strikes the right balance between durability and portability, making it easier for you to carry it on your photography adventures.



## *A neutral density filter -*

Neutral density filters are like sunglasses for your camera lens, allowing you to control the amount of light that reaches the sensor. They play a crucial role in long exposure photography, especially when shooting during the day or in bright conditions.

By using a neutral density filter, you can lengthen your shutter speed without overexposing the final image. This means you can capture those mesmerizing long exposures even in broad daylight or during the golden hours.

These filters come in various strengths, typically measured in stops. The higher the number of stops, the darker the filter, and the longer the exposure you can achieve. Common strengths include 3-stop, 6-stop, and 10-stop filters.

When using a neutral density filter, it's important to find a balance between the desired effect and the amount of light reduction. A lighter filter may be sufficient for slightly lengthened exposures, while a stronger filter is needed for ultra-long exposures.

## *A remote release -*

A remote release is technically optional for long exposures, but in my view, it really is a game-changer. It lets you snap your photos without even touching the camera's shutter button.

(Why is this important? Well, every time you press that button, it causes a little shake, which can lead to blurry photos. With a remote release, you can trigger the shutter from a distance, ensuring crisp and clear images every time.)

It's not difficult to use, either; just connect the remote release to your camera, position yourself or step away from the camera, and press the button on the remote to take the shot. This way, you avoid any unwanted movement and achieve the best image quality possible.





## ***Step 1: Study the weather -***

Long exposure photography can rise and fall depending on the weather. If you look at the long exposure shots throughout this article, you'll notice that they almost always feature [clouds](#) as part of intense, eye-catching skies.

Therefore, partly cloudy skies are often best for long exposure photography, though you can also work with mostly cloudy or even moody, overcast horizons. Flat white skies (i.e., clouds with no texture) are best avoided – in general, the long exposure effect will be lost on these scenes, and you'll end up with a drab shot.

Most important of all, a day with a cloudless sky is a good day to have a drink with friends, not to make long exposures. No clouds mean no drama, and as with flat overcast skies, a long exposure won't actually *do* much.



## ***Step 2: Visit the location well in advance -***

In a long exposure photo, the world looks completely different from how you see it with your eyes. You must see a long exposure scene with your mind, imagining the look of moving clouds or the force of the sea. And this takes *time* – certainly longer than it takes to shoot a single, fast-shutter-speed composition.

To address this issue, and to ensure you return home with a strong shot or two, I recommend you [scout the location](#) ahead of time. Think about any moving objects you might encounter, such as clouds, water, or even birds. Try to determine how they'll move on the day of your long exposure photoshoot (you might even take some long exposure test shots).

Also, use a [photo planning app](#) to determine where the sun will be positioned during your final shot, then take steps to avoid putting it in the frame. Why? Well, the sun moves across the sky, so if you include it in your composition, you'll end up with a bright streak of light, which generally does *not* look great in an otherwise magical long exposure shot.

## ***Step 3: Set up your gear -***

At this point in the long exposure shooting process, you'll want to mount your camera on the tripod, then set up any relevant accessories, such as your filter holder (if you plan to use drop-in filters), and your remote shutter release. (As I discussed above, a remote release is hugely helpful, though you can also get away with a remote shooting app on your phone or your camera's self-timer).

Note: While you'll need to install the filter holder on the front of your lens, wait to actually add the filter. This is very important!

## ***Step 4: Compose the image and lock focus -***

Refine your [composition](#), then set your focus.

In general, you'll want to keep the entire shot sharp from foreground to background, so focus at the [hyperfocal distance](#) (about a third of the way into the scene). If you're struggling to determine where to focus, try using a depth-of-field calculator such as [PhotoPills](#).

If you are using manual focus, go ahead and set the lens's focus ring exactly where you want it. If you are using autofocus, position your active autofocus point over your main subject, half-press the shutter button to engage the focus, then toggle your lens from *Autofocus* to *Manual*. That way, the focus will remain locked, even if you accidentally press the shutter button again.





## *Step 5: Set the exposure -*

Now it's time to choose your essential camera settings. First, set your camera to [Manual \(M\) mode](#) or [Aperture Priority \(A/Av\) mode](#) and your [ISO](#) to your camera's lowest native value (probably ISO 50, ISO 100, or ISO 200).

Then set the [aperture](#) to an appropriate value for the scene (for [landscapes](#), I suggest between f/8 and f/11), pick the [shutter speed](#) based on your camera's recommendation, and take a test shot.

Check your [histogram](#) to determine whether you've nailed the exposure (do not trust your display; it is too bright!). The test is complete when you get a correct exposure, so adjust your shutter speed or exposure compensation, then keep shooting until you get the result you want.

(Side note: It's true that there is no universally correct result on the histogram, but there are histograms that are universally incorrect; namely, histograms skewed completely to the right or left side, indicating overexposure or underexposure, respectively.)

Once a test shot is successful, write down the shutter speed you used for that image, then move on to the next step.



## ***Step 6: Add your filter -***

If your filter is very strong (10 stops, for example), you will not be able to see through the viewfinder or Live View. Do not worry, though – if you have followed the guide up to this point, you will notice that we have already made the composition and set the focus. You may be shooting blind, but all is prepared and your camera will see everything perfectly.

## ***Step 7: Switch to Bulb mode -***

**Bulb mode** allows you to discard your camera's thirty-second shutter speed limit, so if your camera has this option, I recommend using it. If your camera doesn't have Bulb mode, or if your filter isn't especially dark and/or you're shooting in strong light, you may not need to make this change.

## ***Step 8: Calculate the right shutter speed and take your long exposure shot -***

You're almost there; how are you holding up? In this step, all you need to do is determine the perfect shutter speed, which requires a simple calculation.

Remember the shutter speed that you noted down from the test shot you took during Step 5? Now you must adjust the shutter speed to compensate for the number of stops introduced by the filter.

For example, if your test shot was 1/15s and you're using a 10-stop filter, you'll need to decrease the shutter speed by 10 stops, for a shutter speed of approximately 60 seconds.

(If you're *not* using a filter, then you'll decrease your shutter speed by zero stops.)

Also, don't let the mathematics intimidate you. On the internet, you can easily find conversion tables and apps for your smartphone that will do the conversion in moments.

Finally, take your photo!





## ***Step 9: Check the histogram again -***

Once you've taken the shot, check the histogram as a final precaution.

If the new histogram is approximately equal to the histogram of the test shot, you've accomplished your mission (feel proud!). But if the new histogram is shifted too far to the right or the left, repeat the shot again, but adjust the shutter speed accordingly.

## **Tips and ideas for amazing long exposure images**

### **1. Don't be afraid to use ultra-long shutter speeds.**

Many long exposure photographers tend to stick to shutter speeds ranging from 1/30s to 20s, and that's totally fine. But here's the thing: By pushing beyond these limits and venturing into the realm of ultra-long exposures, you open up a whole new world of creative possibilities.

When you extend your shutter speed beyond 30 seconds, something magical happens. Clouds start streaking across the sky, resembling delicate brushstrokes on a canvas. Water loses its form and transforms into a dreamy, ethereal blur. And if you're patient enough to use a shutter speed of long minutes or even hours, your images can acquire an enchanting sense of timelessness.

Capturing these ultra-long exposures does require a specific approach. You'll need a powerful neutral density filter to control the amount of light entering your lens, and it's often best to shoot during the golden hours or even at night to avoid overexposure. But even with this inconvenience, the results are absolutely worth it!

### **2. Try capturing light trails**

**Light trails** refer to mesmerizing streaks of light created by moving cars, and they're a great way to add an extra bit of flair to your long exposure photography.

When shooting light trails, it's best to venture out during the nighttime. That's when the headlights and taillights of passing vehicles will be on and visible. Find a road or a busy intersection to compose your shot.

Set your shutter speed to at least 10 seconds or longer. As a car approaches, start your exposure just before it enters the frame and let it continue until it exits. This way, you'll capture the full trail of light left behind.

Experimentation is key here. Adjust your shutter speed as needed to achieve the desired effect. You may need to try a few shots to find the right balance, so take your time, and make sure you frequently check your camera's LCD to determine how to tweak your settings.

### **3. Try a black-and-white conversion**

Long exposure shots have a certain magic to them, and they can look even more captivating when transformed into black and white. The bright streaks created by flowing water and drifting clouds stand out beautifully against the darker surroundings. If you usually shoot in color, why not give black and white a go?

The best part is that you don't have to decide whether to go black and white while you're shooting. You can simply import your image into your favorite post-processing software, click on the black-and-white conversion button (trust me, it's there!), and let the magic happen. You can even play around with the tonal sliders to adjust the level of contrast and make certain elements pop.

Don't be afraid to experiment and see how your long exposure shots transform in black and white. It might just give them a timeless and artistic quality that adds an extra wow factor to your images.



## 4. Shoot breathtaking cityscapes

Cityscape photography is not just about capturing quick snapshots; with the right approach, even an average city skyline can be result in a stunning long exposure image.

Timing is everything when it comes to shooting cities. For the most dramatic results, aim to shoot during the magical moments of sunrise or sunset. These times of the day offer a soft, golden light that can create a dreamy atmosphere. If the sky features a scattering of clouds, these can add a touch of magic by streaking across the frame.

Pro tip: If you can position yourself near a body of water, such as a river or a lake, it will provide a captivating foreground element that complements the buildings in the background.

To capture these breathtaking cityscapes, set up your camera on a sturdy tripod to keep it steady throughout the long exposure. Select a shutter speed that allows for an extended period of light capture, such as several seconds or even minutes. This will create the desired effect of smooth, flowing lights and ethereal streaks. Experiment with different exposure times to find the perfect balance between capturing movement and maintaining sharpness in the stationary elements of the composition.

Don't forget to review and adjust your settings as you go. Take a moment to preview the images on your camera's LCD screen and make any necessary tweaks to achieve the desired result. Patience and persistence are key when it comes to cityscape photography, so don't be afraid to try different angles, focal lengths, or even revisit the location at different times of day to capture the city's ever-changing beauty



## 5. Photograph buildings with cloud streaks

Want to add some architectural magic to your long exposure repertoire? This next idea is all about capturing buildings with mesmerizing cloud streaks in the background.

First things first, find yourself a building with an interesting exterior. Think majestic churches, sleek skyscrapers, or even historic landmarks. The key is to have a subject that stands out and demands attention.

Now, choose a day with a decent amount of clouds. You don't want it to be completely overcast, but a few puffy white ones drifting by will do the trick. These fluffy creatures will become the perfect backdrop for your architectural masterpiece.

To achieve those dreamy cloud streaks, you'll need to slow down your shutter speed substantially. This is where a strong neutral density filter comes into play, allowing you to extend the exposure time without overexposing the shot.

Frame your shot to showcase the building in all its glory. Pay attention to the angles, lines, and unique details that make the structure stand out. Once you have the perfect composition, it's showtime!

Trigger the shutter and watch as the clouds gracefully drift across the sky. Aim for an exposure time of several minutes or more, depending on the desired effect. This will give the clouds enough time to create those beautiful streaks while keeping the building tack-sharp.

Pro tip: Once you've captured the shot, consider converting it to black and white during post-processing. The contrast between the sharp architectural details and the ethereal cloud streaks is bound to leave a lasting impression!



## 6. Bring plenty of batteries

Long exposure photography can be an exhilarating experience, but it can also be a real drain on your camera's battery life. You wouldn't want to miss out on capturing that perfect shot just because your battery decides to call it quits. That's why it's crucial to come prepared with an ample supply of batteries to keep you shooting without interruption.

When you embark on your long exposure adventures, make sure you pack more than enough batteries to keep your camera powered up. While a single battery might last you a decent amount of time for regular photography outings, long exposures can put a heavier demand on power.

It's a good rule of thumb to bring at least two spare batteries with you, and if you're planning an all-day photography escapade, having three or even four extras can be a game-changer. This recommendation holds particularly true if you're using a mirrorless camera that's known for a shorter battery life.

Ensure that your extra batteries are fully charged before you head out. This simple step can save you from the disappointment of discovering that your backup batteries are just as drained as the one in your camera. A little proactive charging goes a long way in keeping your long exposure journey uninterrupted.



