

# FLASH



SEPTEMBER 2024

[WWW.PRETORIAPHOTOGRAPHIC.CO.ZA](http://WWW.PRETORIAPHOTOGRAPHIC.CO.ZA)



Detail Galore  
Fransie Stevens



**PRETORIA PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY**

[www.pretoriaphotographic.co.za](http://www.pretoriaphotographic.co.za)

**Photo-Vault-Online Entries**

[www.photovaultonline.com](http://www.photovaultonline.com)

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ORGANISATION	WEB-SITE LINK
Steve's Digicams (Reviews)	<a href="http://www.steves-digicams.com">www.steves-digicams.com</a>
Digital photography review	<a href="http://www.dpreview.com">www.dpreview.com</a>
Photoanswers (Practical Photography)	<a href="http://www.photoanswers.co.uk">www.photoanswers.co.uk</a>



PPS is affiliated with PSSA

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## NEW MEMBERS

Pine Pienaar our Vice President is the contact for answers on new membership and the workings of the Pretoria Photographic Society. Contact Pine at [pienaar459@gmail.com](mailto:pienaar459@gmail.com)  
As per usual, the annual subscription fees are reduced by half for members who join after March.

## WHAT'S HAPPENING

<b>3 September 2024</b> <b>Hybrid meeting</b>	Photo Café @ NG Church Lynwood Sussex Avenue 19H00
<b>17 September 2024</b> <b>Hybrid meeting</b>	Formal Meeting @ NG Church Lynwood Sussex Avenue 18H45
<b>Judges:</b> August 2024	Joan Fouché Brendan Hohls Hendrik Louw (Centurion)

## PROMOTIONS

PLEASE REMEMBER when you receive a promotion to update the Star Level on PhotovaultOnline before your next entry. These levels should just be a single digit: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

### KNOWING YOUR STATUS IN STAR RATING

Photovault can now generate this information. Please verify your rating to ensure that Photovault is correct. Please contact Sonja de Klerk at [sonsdeklerk@gmail.com](mailto:sonsdeklerk@gmail.com)

## END OF YEAR CATEGORIES 2024

The competition categories for the Junior and Senior streams are:

Landscapes	Outdoors scenes, seascapes, urban/cityscapes.
Visual Art Photography	Achieving an artistic effect through application of creative techniques.
Nature	Living, natural organisms (undomesticated) in their natural habitats. Plants and animals included. <b>Excluded:</b> Scenic/ landscapes/ cityscapes. <b><i>Images may not be manipulated and must conform to the PSSA Ethical Guidelines</i></b>
Macro and Floral	Includes both <b>Macro</b> (Close-up pictures of any subjects) and <b>Floral</b> (Flowers in their natural state or under controlled conditions)
Photojournalism	Newsworthy, story-telling pictures including sport. <b><i>Images may not be manipulated</i></b>
Portraits	Includes both Animal and Human portraits.
Pictorial	Open category. It includes Architecture.
Monochrome	In this category the subject is totally open. Colour images will be disqualified.
Best of the Year	All category winners will compete automatically
Most Versatile Author	Entrants shall submit a panel of five (5) images each selected from five (5) different categories.
Most Golds and COM's	The member who achieved the most Gold and COM awards in monthly competitions, as recorded in the results of the competitions
Article for e-flash	Most articles written for the e-Flash

<b>SET SUBJECTS 2024</b>		
<b>MONTH</b>	<b>SET SUBJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>JANUARY</b>	<b>Monochrome Minimalism in any Genre</b>	Eliminate the clutter with clean lines, empty spaces and only the essential elements
<b>FEBRUARY</b>	<b>Blue sky thinking</b>	Make the special "Blue light" just after sunset or before sunrise the focus of your land, sea, or cityscape.
<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Fine Art Colour Image using negative space</b>	Create a Fine Art Colour Image using negative space. Use artistic freedom to manipulate the image
<b>APRIL</b>	<b>Low Light Photography</b>	Astro, Milky Way, star or light trails, Cityscapes, amusement parks or street photography using only existing light.
<b>MAY</b>	<b>Macro or Closeup Patterns in Nature</b>	Focus on the natural world by filling the frame with your subject. Illustrate patterns, leading lines, or repetition.
<b>JUNE</b>	<b>Panorama</b>	Use symmetry, mirroring, or repetition as an instrument to enhance a Panoramic image.
<b>JULY</b>	<b>Create Silhouettes or shadows</b>	Enhance the characteristics of any living creature in any genre or colour.
<b>AUGUST</b>	<b>Patterns, Repetition or Reflection to enhance Architectural Details</b>	Focus on Patterns, Repetition or Reflection to enhance Architectural Details in an image.
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	<b>Pictorial Landscapes With abandoned buildings as main focal point and subject</b>	Create a Pictorial Landscapes with abandoned buildings as focal point.
<b>OCTOBER</b>	<b>Flowers, leaves or insects as subjects</b>	Put all emphasis on the detail by use of focus stacking, or in contrast create out-of-focus images using movement, colour contrast, negative space and bokeh.

<b>INNING THEMES 2024</b>		
<b>MONTH</b>	<b>INNING THEME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>JANUARY</b>	Solo Pet Portraiture	Only one pet portraiture
<b>FEBRUARY</b>	Reflections, no water	No reflections in water
<b>MARCH</b>	Oil on water in colour	Oily patterns in water
<b>APRIL</b>	Minimalistic Flower	Only flowers and minimalism
<b>MAY</b>	Visual Art	In camera or post edited manipulation is encouraged.
<b>JUNE</b>	Shadows	Shadows must be the main object in your composition
<b>JULY</b>	Double exposure	In camera double exposure
<b>AUGUST</b>	Minimalism in any form	Any genre minimalism
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	Emotions	Emotions in human or animal subjects
<b>OCTOBER</b>	Vintage objects	Focus on vintage objects, tools or any detailed object.

## MONTHLY ENTRIES FOR CLUB COMPETITIONS:

<p><b>Dear PPS club members</b></p> <p>When entering your photos for the formal evenings, could you please remember the following:</p> <p>Only members who have judged the previous month are allowed to enter more images.</p> <p>You are allowed <b>one entry</b> in the <b>SET SUBJECT</b></p>	<p>and <b>four entries</b> in either of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>VISUAL ART</b></li> <li>2. <b>NATURE OR PJ</b> according to PSSA rules</li> <li>3. <b>OPEN</b> – Manipulation allowed</li> </ol>
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## SERVICE TO THE CLUB:

<p>You can serve the club by providing two or more of the services listed below throughout the year. Remember you must provide <b>regular</b> service to the club for it to qualify.</p>	
<p><b>List of services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judging at the monthly competitions.</li> <li>Writing articles for the e-Flash.</li> <li>Writing tutorials for the e-Flash.</li> <li>Assisting with / hosting outings.</li> <li>Assisting with / hosting workshops.</li> <li>Assisting with / hosting tutorials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing snacks and refreshments for informal meetings.</li> <li>Organising a speaker or speaking yourself for either the informal or formal meetings.</li> <li>Photographing the year-end function.</li> <li>Organising the end of year function.</li> </ul>

NATIONAL SALON DATES	2024
AV Makers National AV Salon	8 September
Randburg National Digital Salon	14 September
HPCS National Digital Salon	28 September
Tygerberg Digital Salon	12 October
PSSA Up & Coming	19 October
Krugersdorp Camera Club Digital Salon	26 October
SPC National Digital Salon	9 November
Bethal National Salon	11 January 2025
<p>Visit <a href="http://www.pssa.co.za" style="color: #008080;">www.pssa.co.za</a> for more information and entry forms.</p>	

All salon results administered by Photovault are registered automatically by the system. Please ensure correctness of your details in Photovault regularly. Those salons, not using Photovault still need to be captured manually. Contact Sonja de Klerk if there are any discrepancies, at [ppsannouncements@gmail.com](mailto:ppsannouncements@gmail.com)

We would like to motivate all members to take part in the PSSA salon and international scene where possible. Advancement from 3-star and 4-star require a few salon acceptances. The salon acceptances that are used to calculate promotions have a cut-off date 14 days before the meeting, to allow the competition secretary to update files. Acceptances after this date will be considered the next month.

**SALON ACCEPTANCES**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Benoni Digital Salon**

**Giuseppe Carbonatto**

Mother and cub  
Perfect formation  
Golden Flight  
Thats mine

**Sonja De Klerk**

Catch a petal  
The window washer

**Lloyd Munday**

Enigmatic Eyeballs

**Fransie Stevens**

Sisterhood  
Tree sanctuary

**George Stevens**

White Helmet shrike collecting

**Christelle Swart**

Beautiful Blue



**Casper van Eck**

Search for Meaning

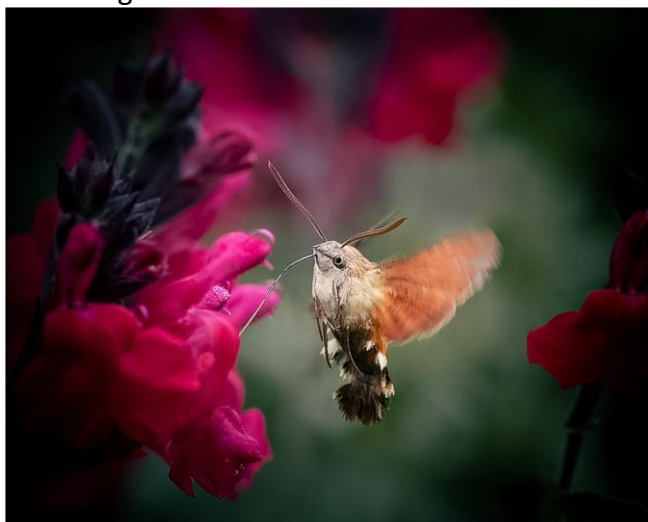
**Santie van Eck**

Ok Let Me Think about it  
Dubai City of Distinction

**6<sup>th</sup> Nelspruit Digital Salon**

**Giuseppe Carbonatto**

Black chested snake eagle  
Golden Flight  
Kgalagadi Storm  
Hummingbird Hawk Moth



**Sonja De Klerk**

Aloe treat  
Curious  
Catch a petal  
Which cat basket  
The window washer

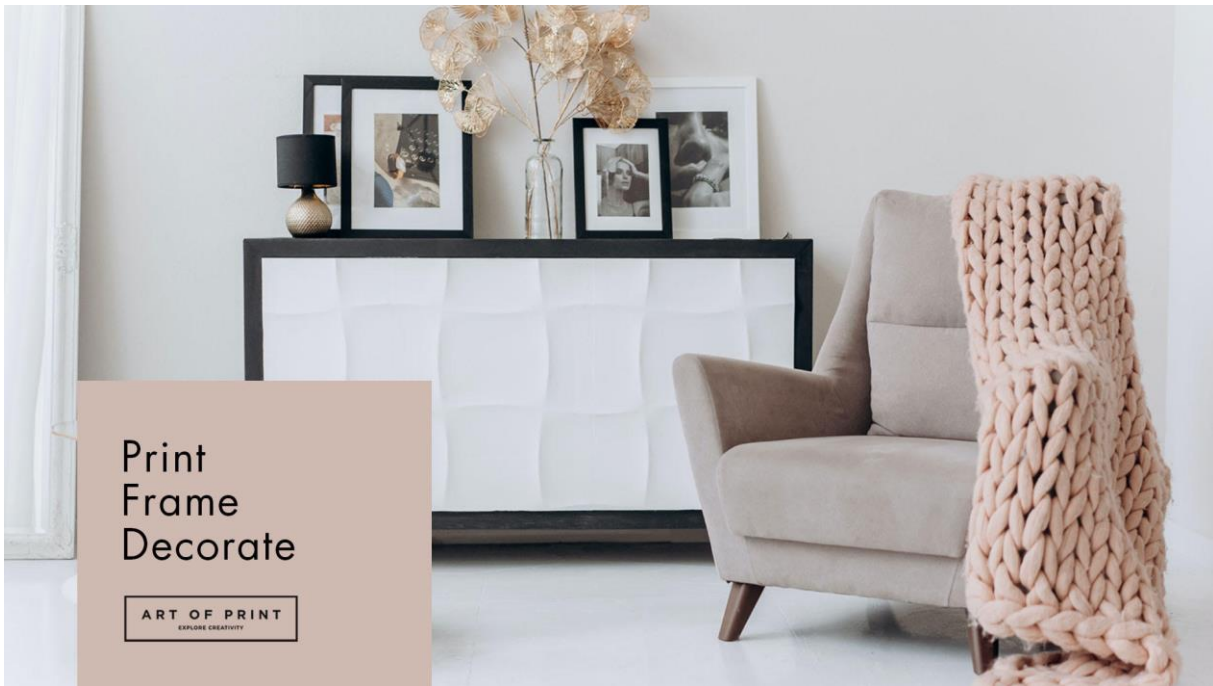


**Four Nations**

**Zhongjie Huan**

Let me see

# Outdoor Photo:



Contact Nr: (012) 348 3693/[www.outdoorphoto.co.za](http://www.outdoorphoto.co.za)



# President's Page - Thelma van der Schyff

## I STACK 'EM AND I TAKE IT SLOW AND WIDE

In my heart I am a photographer doing amazing macro photography. I capture the fly close so that you can see the hairs on its upper lip. I manage part of a face, often with a dull eye.

Apart from photo stacking, another very interesting approach, adding something special to your photo is finding and capturing bokeh. It is presented as circles in your background. To create this, you must first realise that it is created by the lens and not the camera. You will be good with a lens with large maximum apertures. Telephoto and portrait lenses produce the nicest bokeh. A pleasing bokeh is going to be a soft blur where a bad bokeh has a harsher look (double lines and sharp edges on lighter circles)



So, starting, I need multiple images together, taken at different focus points to create that sharp image. The good news is that you do not need expensive equipment. Start small and see if it warrants the expense of an ODP shopping expedition. I have witnessed a friend who built his own “contraption” by taking a box and cutting out the two sides and top and filling it with clear tracing paper. In front he put a small marble slab that is solid and can hold the camera with a macro lens in place with a clamp. A flashlight is positioned on the side as well as from above. Then the first shot is taken, using a remote so that there is absolutely no movement. The camera is moved in the smallest fractions, every time taking a shot. The result is a satisfying shot, in focus from beginning to end. You can of course also use a tripod to securely hold the camera.

Once you have your shots taken, you will need to process them. One way is to use Photoshop. You will then go to “File>Automate>Photomerge”. This will open the Photomerge box. Here you will click on Browse and choose the files you want to use. Once you have chosen your files, make sure

layout is set to Auto and unclick the "Blend Items Together" button. (Google and find out more if you are interested.) Now click "Open" and all your files will be stacked as layers when they open. Every photographer has a wish for magic in a photo. One way of creating this magic is called bokeh. It is presented as circles in your background. To create this, you must first realise that it is created by the lens and not the camera. You will be good with a lens with large maximum apertures. Telephoto and portrait lenses produce the nicest bokeh. A pleasing bokeh is going to be a soft blur where a bad bokeh has a harsher look (double lines and sharp edges on lighter circles).



Do you think focus stacking and bokeh can only work on macro work? Think again. It is a good tool in landscapes.



How great is this landscape? The photographer says it is just a hill of dirt and weeds, but framing it just right, it looks like some small stream, taken with a slow shutter speed.

To add more impact to your images you can implement negative space. I am sure you all remember Lloyd's photo of the tree and the blue wildebeest swishing its tail. By having only a few elements you see more of what is portrayed. This is a case of less is more.



One topic I am hesitant to comment on is cell phone photography. So, apologies to Casper if I brabble and talk underwater Swahili. The thought trending, is that the best camera is the one you have on you. Due to the latest advancements in smartphone technology, we can now slide an astoundingly high-megapixel camera into our back pocket, so we have it wherever we go.

They can take breathtaking photos you would expect to see from the latest DSLRs, while completely replacing dedicated digital cameras. Smartphone cameras feature wide lenses, making them well-suited to shooting the details of landscape photography without compromising the quality of the shot—and that is not all.

When shooting landscape photography on your phone, you want to preserve the quality of your image as much as possible.

It is best to shoot first, then zoom in on your photo in post-processing to not compromise the quality of your shot. The logic is that the further you zoom in when taking the photo, the less detailed your image becomes.

A lot of people simply point-and-shoot their smartphones while forgetting to focus on the **subject** of their shot. Landscape photography is no exception. It is essential to adjust your focus so the focal point of your image is sharp and properly exposed.

Cell phone photography cannot be covered here enough to do it justice. That might be a topic for another time.

To prove a point, Casper graciously agreed to let me use three of his cell phone images as illustration.



The sky really is the limit.

You get the chance to take some great images of flowers, leaves or insects as the set subject for next month. A little challenge is added to that in that you must use focus stacking or bokeh. That makes for a very interesting evening to look forward to.

May you have a great month of photography until our next meeting.

All the best

Thelma

# Winning Photos August 2024:



*Best 2 Star:  
Not Welcome  
Mary-Ann Costello*

*Best 3 Star  
Best non-manipulated  
& Best Junior:  
Rufous naped lark  
after the fire  
Boshoff Steenekamp*





*Best 4 Star  
& Best Open:  
Dunes and Shrubs  
Pine Pienaar*

*Best 5 Star:  
Stream Dynamics  
Johan Hosten*





*Best Set Subject  
& Best Senior:  
How small we are  
Santie van Eck*

*Best Visual art:  
Artistic  
Gerrit van Rooyen*



# Good Set Subject:



*Pisa Baptistery  
George Stevens*

*Aligned the guard  
Hennie Stoffberg*



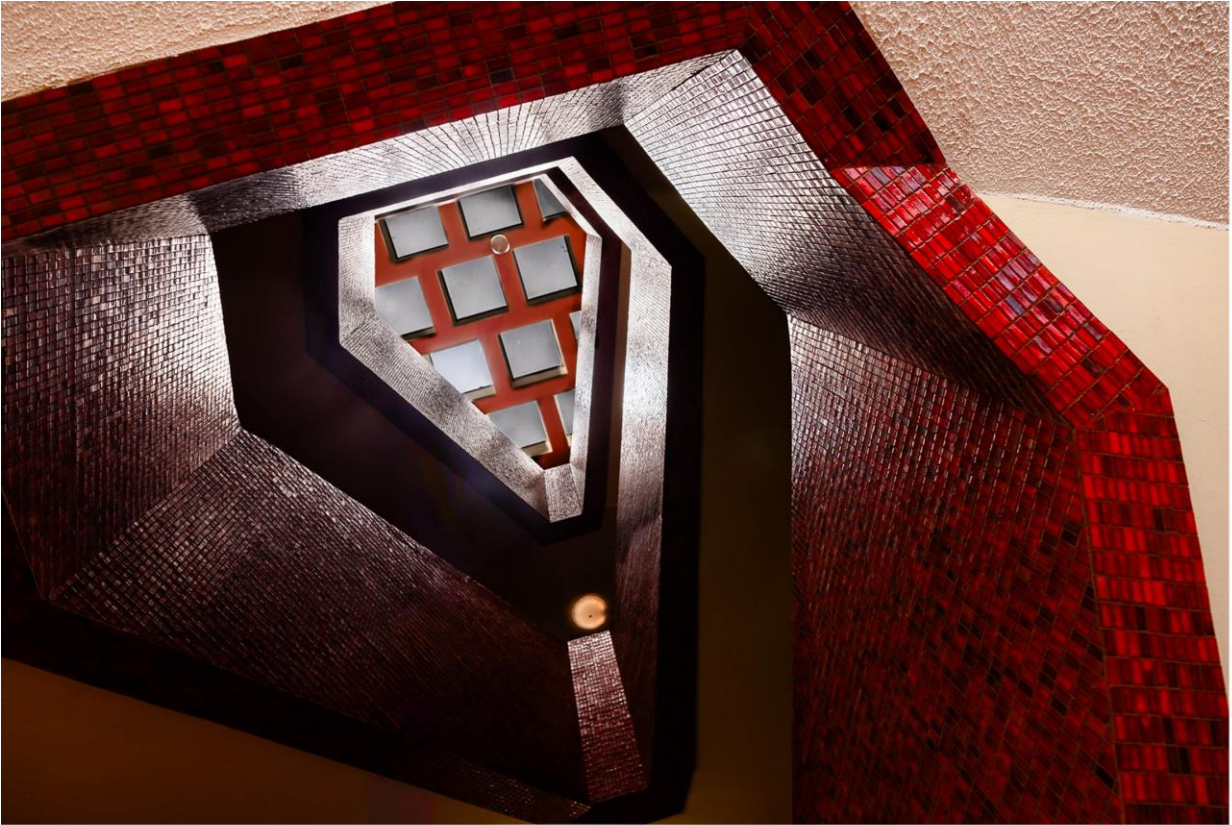




*Harmonic balconies  
Lloyd Munday*

*Triangles  
Johan Hosten*





*Natural sciences building  
Boshoff Steenekamp*

*Detail of Mandela monument  
Gerrit van Rooyen*



## Open & Non-manipulated Images:



*The Wreck*  
*Giuseppe Carbonatto*

*A renovators dream*  
*Giuseppe Carbonatto*





*Away with you  
Thelma v.d. Schyff*



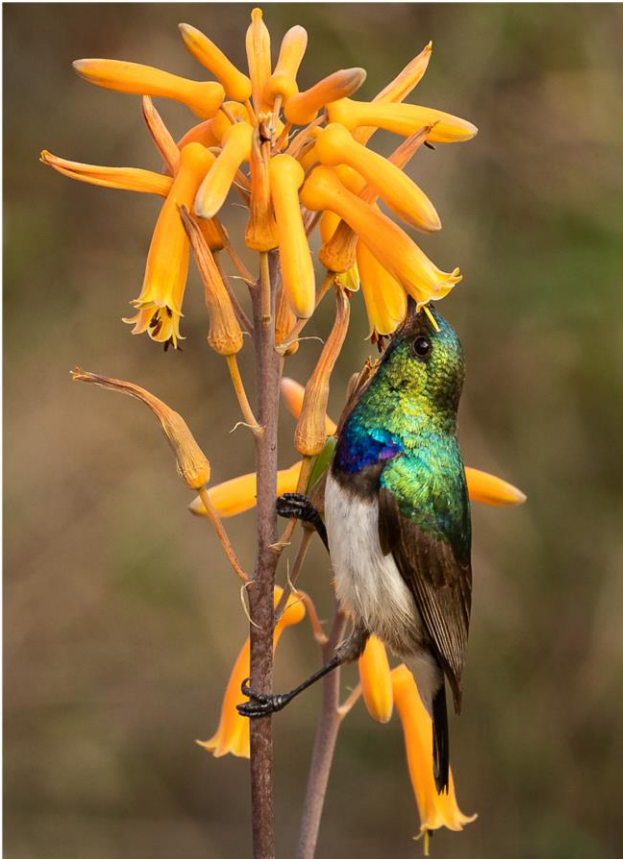
*Tree Sanctuary  
Fransie stevens*

*Last Light of  
a Beautiful Day  
Santie van Eck*

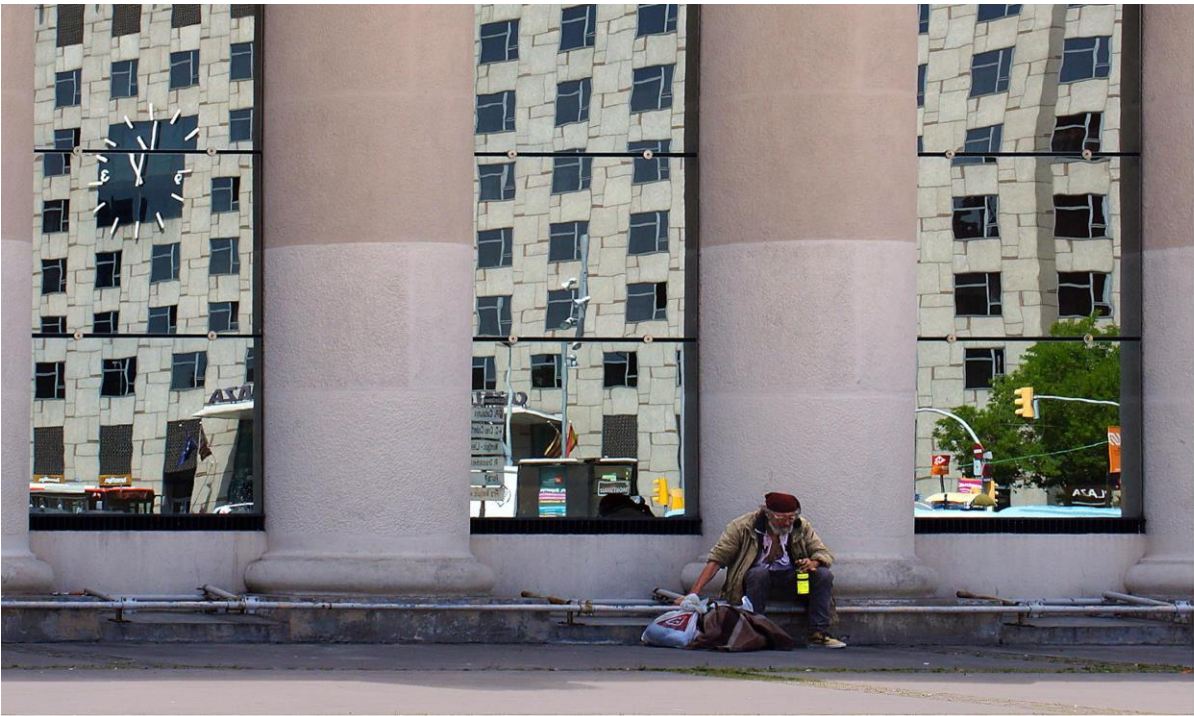




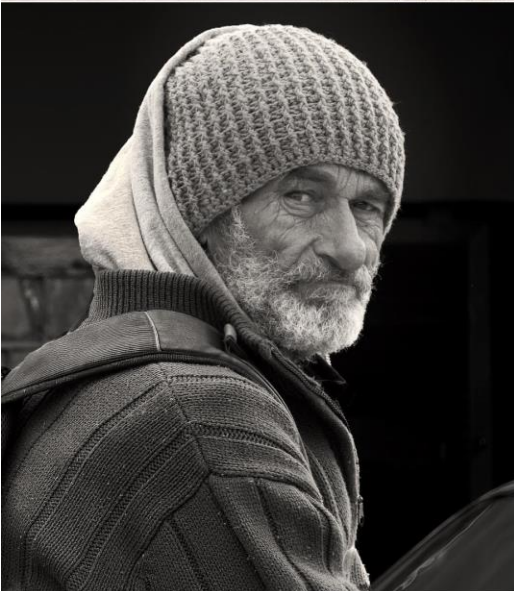
*Perfect formation  
Giuseppe Carbonatto*



*Sunbird Marvel  
Santie van Eck*



*Eleven o'clock Schnapps  
Pine Pienaar*



*The gaze  
Gerrit van Rooyen*

*Crossing blades  
Hennie Stoffberg*





*Pink Beach*  
*Johan Hosten*

*Lead me home*  
*Carina Munday*



# Articles: Conform to the rules! Tony Roberts

This document is written to help members conform to the rules of competitions they enter. It was written using the case study of an entry in 52Frames.com as an illustration.

The competition for the week in which this photo was used had these requirements:

1. Had to be taken in the week of the 52Frames theme
2. The Theme was night photography
3. The preferred subject was Astro.

So, this is how I did it:

I REALLY wanted to meet the extra challenge of Astro, but we suffer major light pollution from a nearby shopping complex. And my chosen subject, Orion, is a daytime object for us now.

So, I decided to create my own night-time Astro image of Orion.

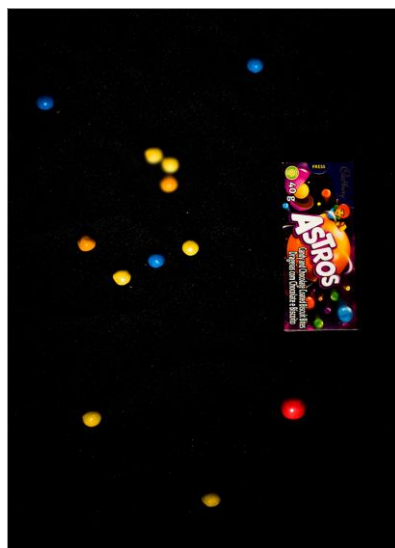
**The pic was taken at night, at 21:43:30, so that is OK.**

**The subject was created with Astros, so that is OK for the extra challenge.**

Orion stands proudly on his head, which is appropriate for our Southern Hemisphere viewpoint. Red Giant Betelgeuse glowers at us from his armpit, his fiery surface oscillating as a warning of something. Three Blue Giants, Rigel, Saiph and Alnilam, glisten as his feet and the middle of his belt. The dagger hangs up (that is down for your northern types) from his belt and is blurred to represent the diffuse open cluster they are.

The box is there for evidence of the Astro integrity. Soon after the photo was taken it became an empty shell.

**Now, if you took the above seriously, or took umbrage, please note that I would have preferred a publication date of 1 April.**





# Different strokes for different folks (2)

## John Tapuch

In the Art world, there are so many different styles and genres of the various famous painters. The same goes for photography. With regards to our recent guest speaker Dirk Heyns, discussing the benefits of acquiring the latest equipment enabling you to photograph images that will be sharper, especially in low light, and providing you are photographing fast moving objects, this certainly makes sense. But the equipment he was alluding to, would set you back at least R100,000 for a Canon R6, with a standard and 100 -500mm lens.

One cannot discount the fact that the standard of images, especially Wildlife, compared to a few years ago, is at another level. Just look at some of the photo entries at salons lately. Which means, that when one submits an image taken with last generation equipment, especially of a moving object, e.g. wild animals etc. one must be very careful that it is pin sharp, as this has become the norm and judges are more critical now than ever.

However, I and other members, only have the last generation equipment and I am quite happy with my lot. I just need to turf out images that are not up to standard. Photos that might have just made it in the past, are now not quite sharp enough.

Another essential element in producing top quality images, is making use of some post processing programmes, where Lightroom is a popular one to use. Therefore, one does not necessarily need have a great photo composition, but rather have a good knowledge in Post Processing. So, if you are quite familiar with your camera and are skilled in the understanding of your software, you should produce some very nice images.

Often this is particularly true in the club scene, especially whilst climbing up the ladder to acquire higher Star achievements. Judges would rather give high marks for a technically well produced image than an aesthetically good one, with a few small technical faults.

Now there are many current photographers, who are turning back to film cameras. I suppose this is because they prefer getting it right manually, in camera, the first time, as it cannot be treated the same as a digital image, processed using post processing. In fact, they are not interested in hi-tech equipment but prefer doing all their adjustments the old fashion way. They are even shooting on medium and even large and extra-large format cameras. They do not like the idea of just shooting away at x frames per second and choosing one that might be suitable. Obviously, with large format cameras, they are restricted to only shooting static objects.

These film photographers take their time, spend hours looking for the right composition and lighting conditions, then take one or two images and hopefully they come out well, once processed. If not, they will have just wasted \$10 (R200) per sheet of 4x5 inch film. They do not always get it right, but once they do, the detail quality of the image is amazing. This I recon, is what makes it such an exciting challenge. Ansel Adams style.

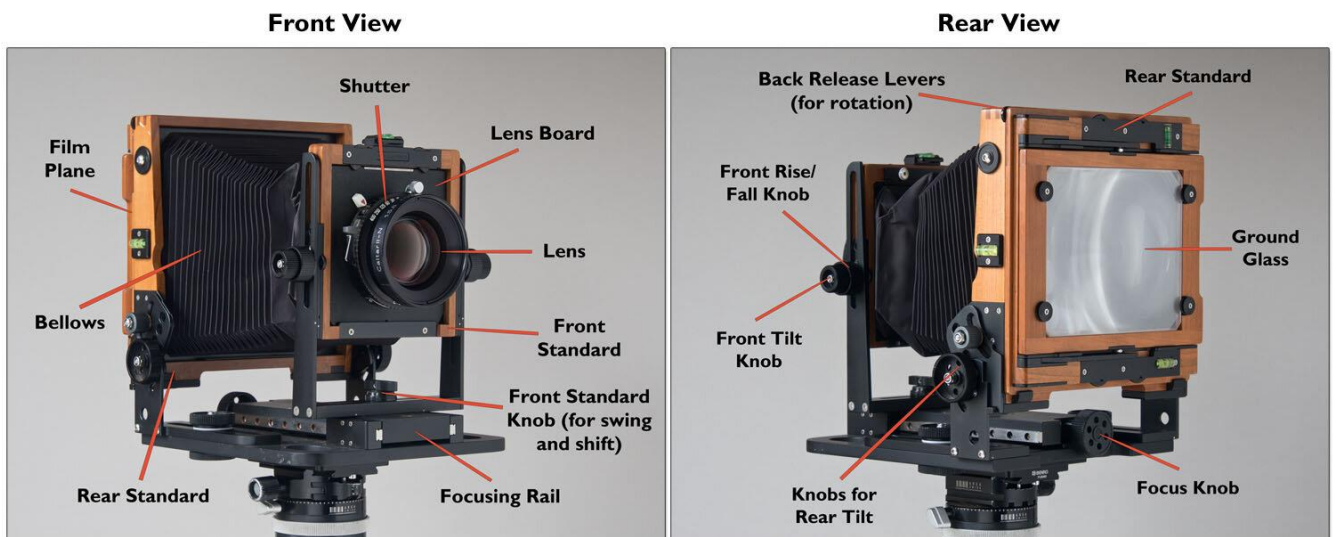
These cameras could alter the lens position (Tilt shift) of the interchangeable lenses, thus preventing converging lines, which is wonderful for photographing architecture and still life objects.

I personally still own both medium and large format film cameras, which I occasionally professionally used in the last millennium, mainly for reproducing hi res copies of valuable art. But, with our current exchange rate, this is far too risky for me to venture down that road today.

Maybe when my ship comes in and I realise that I really need to slow down, I will take out and dust off my old Linhoff 4x5 camera. Hopefully there will still be someone importing this film into the country.

Come to think of it, by that time I will probably be too old and feeble to lug around that contraption with all the accessories.

There are several Large Format photographers on You tube nowadays. One guy, an American who is very laid back and makes some interesting You tube videos, is Shane Dignum. (Old school). He also makes his own wooden cases, furniture etc. He is worth a view.



# Photography Terms Part 2

Discovered by Linda Martin with help from [Expertphotography.com](http://Expertphotography.com)

Greetings eFlashers!

Sounds “raunchy” or at least X-rated!

But here we go with Part 2, the terms involved with Lenses, since apart from the actual camera, the lens is the next most important part of the equation.

## Aperture

An aperture is an iris mechanism. It controls how much light gets through the lens.

It also affects the depth of field.

The f-stop number describes the relative size of the aperture. The f-number (or f-stop) is the ratio of the diameter of the hole of the aperture and the focal length. We write it as “f/” followed by a number—for example, f/2.8.



As the number decreases, the aperture physically gets wider. More light passes, and the depth of field gets shallower. Generally, lower f-numbers mean better low-light capacity. This, is why lenses with lower f-numbers are more expensive.

## Aspherical Lens

An aspherical lens contains an aspherical element. This reduces spherical and other aberrations. They are common in high-end wide-angle and standard lenses.

We recommend paying attention to this photography term if you plan to buy new lenses. These keep your images sharp.

## Fish-Eye Lens

A fish-eye lens produces images with strong barrel distortion. This is due to the angle of view being wider than the sensor squeezing the edges to fit.

They go from 4.5mm to 16mm, depending on the sensor size. They have an angle of view from 100 to 180 degrees.



A Fish-eye shot of tree tops

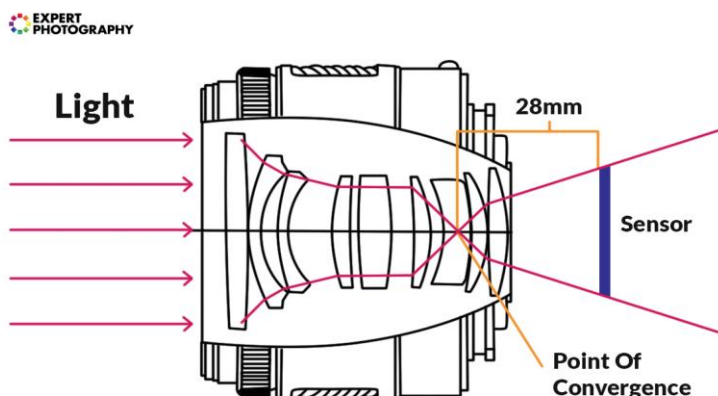
## Focal Length

Focal length is the distance between the principal plane of a lens and the focal point (point of convergence).

(Lenses have a point where light rays converge, which we call the focal point.)

This focal length number is expressed in millimetres (mm) and written on the lens's outside. For instance, a 28mm lens has a distance of 2.8cm between the focal point and the principal plane of the lens.

This determines the lens's angle of view and magnification in photography. This is one of the main parameters that marks and groups the lenses. The number is magnified when using a cropped sensor (APS-C) by the crop factor of that camera.



## **Image Stabilization**

Image stabilization is a technology designed to reduce the effects of camera shake. It compensates for small movements or vibrations. The results are sharper photos and smoother videos.

It does this by using various mechanisms within the camera or lens. This includes optical elements or sensor shifting. These counteract the blur when capturing images or recording videos handheld or in low-light conditions.

Image stabilization was introduced to lenses in the late 90s and the in-camera version in the mid-2010s. Such lenses have a built-in gyroscope and moving lens element(s). In stabilized camera bodies, the sensor moves according to a gyroscope in the body.

This cuts down motion blur by compensating for pan and tilt movements. This technology makes it easier to take photos while holding your camera in your hands. It also lets you take photos with a longer shutter speed.

It doesn't mean you won't have to use a tripod anymore, but it extends your possibilities. Thanks to the built-in image stabilization, you can be more mobile.

## **Lens Distortion**

Lens distortion is the alteration or deformation of an image caused by a camera lens's imperfections or characteristics. It produces a warped or skewed appearance of straight lines or objects within a photo.

This includes the following:

Barrel distortion (standard lens close-up photography)

Pincushion distortion (low-end telephoto lens)

Mustache distortion (wide end of zoom lens)

These come down to the symmetry of a camera lens. These are more common in zoom lenses but can also occur in some prime lenses.

## **Lens Hood**

A lens hood blocks light from the sides, that can cause unwanted reflections and flares. It's a must-have for shooting in bright daylight or towards the sun.

A lens hood can also play a protective role. Smashing a lens hood is always better than smashing your lens' front element. Also, it can stop dust and camera lens fungus from getting inside your lens.

## **Macro Lens**

This type of lens is designed specifically for close-up images. Are you looking to photograph insects, flowers, or something more abstract? If so, this is one of the most important camera terms.

Macro lenses are telephoto lenses with a very close near point. The near point is the closest point to the lens where the subject is still sharp. That's why you can get your lens close to that little ant.

A macro lens can produce a magnification ratio of 1:1 or even higher. The magnification ratio refers to the size of the subject appearing on the camera sensor and the size of it in real life.

This lets you take breathtaking photos of really small creatures and objects.



### **Prime Lens**

A prime lens is a fixed lens that cannot zoom in or out, forcing you to zoom with your feet. Basically, it means that you can't change the focal length of a prime lens. Different fields of photography require different prime lenses.

Prime lenses are often lighter and have better quality than zoom lenses.

### **Spherical Lens**

A spherical lens is the most common type of element in lens making. The curve of aspherical lens is the same across its entire surface. This is what focuses the field of view onto the film plane. It usually creates spherical or optical distortions.

Spherical aberration means your lens won't draw a sharp image in the whole frame. It is not always a problem. For example, when you take portraits, you won't even notice that your image is getting soft towards the edges.

### **Standard Lens**

A standard lens has a focal length approximately equal to the diagonal of the image (the negative). It has a field of view similar to our non-peripheral vision. Lenses with a 50mm focal length are also considered "standard lenses."

### **Super Telephoto Lens**

A super-telephoto lens has an even larger focal length than a standard one. These have a focal length of at least 200mm (full frame equivalent) and a field of view from eight to one degree.

## Telephoto Lens

Telephoto lenses have focal lengths longer than the diagonal size of the image they take. This results in a narrow field of view. You can “bring” faraway objects closer with these lenses.

These lenses have a focal length equivalent of 70mm to 200mm. And they have an angle of view between 30 and 10 degrees.

## Tilt-Shift Lens

Tilt-shift lenses give you extensive perspective and focal control. The position and angle of some lens elements can be independently changed in such lenses.

This lets them be moved and tilted relative to the sensor.

You can correct perspective (useful in architectural photography) and modify the plane of focus. The latter often creates a “miniature effect,” where the scene looks tiny. The effect can be created with Photoshop as well, albeit less precisely.

Tilt-shift lenses are generally expensive.



## Wide-Angle Lens

Wide-angle lenses have an angle of view of 64 and 84 degrees. So, they have a wider view than a standard lens and our vision.

The focal length of wide-angle lenses is shorter than the diagonal size of the image they take (or the film format). The diagonal of a 35mm film (or a full-frame sensor) is approximately 45mm.

A wide-angle lens can have, for example, 24mm focal length. So, we can clearly see that the focal length is shorter than the diagonal.

### **Zoom Lens**

A zoom lens is variable length, meaning you can change its focal length. This lets you change perspective easily.

Although these are more versatile, they often have limited sharpness due to needing more mechanisms inside the lens. Also, these are not operating with as fast a f-stop values as prime lenses.

What is not mentioned is that some lenses such as Super Zooms are incredibly heavy and one has to think really carefully when going on an outing.

It can be a real “pain” to carry an entire kit of lenses about.

Till next month to review more Terminology

**WHY NOT BE SILENT,  
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PHOTOGRAPHER?**

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Michael Almereyda



## PHOTO CAFÉ 2023/2024

<b>SEPTEMBER 2023</b>	<b>OCTOBER 2023</b>
5 September Photo Essay presentations and announcing of winners	3 October Photo Stacking demo by Tony Roberts Rear Front sink flashing by Giuseppe Carbonatto
<b>NOVEMBER 2023</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 2024</b>
7 November Guest speaker: Neville Peterson - Industrial Photographer Francois Venter - Criterium and tips regarding salons	6 February John Dreyer: An expert on drones.
<b>MARCH 2024</b>	<b>APRIL 2024</b>
5 March Johan Greyling on Wildlife photography	2 April Malie van der Vyver to give a presentation on her work
<b>MAY 2024</b>	<b>JUNE 2024</b>
7 May Alta Oosthuizen on processing of photos	4 June Gerry van der Walt is our guest speaker. He leads high end photo safaris for Wild-eye.
<b>JULY 2024</b>	<b>AUGUST 2024</b>
2 July - The external speaker was Dirk Heyns. He has his honours in cage fighting & other action sport photography.	AGM

## OUTINGS/ WORKSHOPS/ PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES 2023/2024

<b>SEPTEMBER 2023</b>	<b>SEPTEMBER 2023</b>
3 September Fire event:  Dea ex Machina – Tony Roberts	9 September - Flower workshop - Jan Cellier Park:  19 September - Rhino of the Mapungubwe Ballet rehearsal  30 September – Klitsgras Drum Beating
<b>OCTOBER 2023</b>	<b>DECEMBER 2023</b>
13 October Gentle Introduction to Drag Hunting at the Inanda Country Base	13 December - Queen Ballet - Monte Casino
<b>MARCH 2024</b>	<b>MAY 2024</b>
The Mercedes Benz Club - 40th Jubilee Run to the Voortrekker Monument 17 March 2024 from 09:00 to 11:30 Old and new Mercedes Benz vehicles will be present. The idea is to have photos taken of the vehicles and members against the beautiful backdrop that is the monument and its grounds.	4 May - SAAF Museum Air show Swartkops 19 May - The Grove Ice Hockey Matches 7:30AM
<b>JUNE 2024</b>	
1 June Medieval Faere Greensleeves	

## PPS Birthday list:

<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>
Marianne Ver Loren van Themaat 1	Vanessa Price 6
Mary-Anne Costello 4	Gurling Bothma 18
Gerrit van Rooyen 19	
<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>
Christelle Swart 6	Casper van Eck 11
Rudi Pothas 13	Carina Munday 24
Fransie Stevens 21	
Linda Martin 22	
<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>
Boshoff Steenekamp 16	Jing Chen 13
Detlef Basel 23	Joan Fouché 16
Frans Fouché 30	Lloyd Munday 18
	Marius Coetzee 30
<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>
Diana van de Wiel 4	Tony Roberts 6
Kagiso Langa 8	Cat Schramm 9
Robin Miles 9	Sonja de Klerk 10
Annelize Brynard 17	Bill Zurich 16
Johan Ver Loren van Themaat 21	George Stevens 16
	Ann Roberts 23
	Brigitte Hansen 25
	Bibi Andrews 27
	Petra Haselmaier
<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>
	John Tapuch 1
	Ken van Wyk 5
	Thelma van der Schyff 8
	Huan Zhongjie 12
	Chantelle J v Rensburg 24
<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>
Santie van Eck 6	Giuseppe Carbonatto 1
Johan Hosten 9	Pine Pienaar 26
Karin du Toit 11	Ann Williams 29
Giel du Toit 15	Marlene Birkholtz 31
Frans Mohr 21	
Bruno Engel 21	

Please send your date of birth to Joan Fouché if your name is not on the list.