

Part 3 of 4 –

To be published in the May Newsletter.

Tips & Hints for taking Photographs: Prints and Digital Images

C. Design

1. Look for the 'Usual' or the 'Unusual' view.
Stand at a place where everyone else does, will likely have the 'best angle and view'.
Seek out a position to stand at that will create a view that has a 'unique angle'.
2. Decide if the subject you are photographing is 'Simple or Complex'.
Simple- is most likely a single object to focus on, and then keep the image 'uncluttered'.
Complex – this has many points of interest and is therefore 'busy'- look for 'symmetry'.
3. Seek out a Contrast or Balance
'Contrast' adds interest, however, too much is overwhelming; consider the 'proportions'.
Seek out a 'Balance' in the view that which appears to look 'Natural' to the eye.

Colour: The Colour Wheel-

Warm Colours – Yellow to Violet Cool Colours – Green to Purple

Primary Colours - Red Yellow Blue Secondary – Orange Green Purple

Certain colours go together which creates a Harmonious view.

However, Value and Proportion are also major factors to consider.

Value - The strength of the colour you are seeing i.e. Pastels vs. Jewel tones.

Proportion - The amount of one or two colours is much greater than the other colours, then the objects in the image may appear 'disproportionate'.

Colour Combinations –

Analogous – Colours which lay Adjacent to each other.

Complementary-Two Colours – Which are Opposite each other.

Split Complementary- One Colour and the Two on each side of the Complementary colour.

Triad –Three Colours equal distance apart – Equal Triangle.

Tetrad – Four Colours Equal distance apart – Square.

Part 3 of 4 – A Power Point Presentation with image examples to be presented at the May meeting.

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For the Kanata-March Horticulture Society,

In conjunction with the 2010 K-MHS Photo Competition. .