

Waikato Photographic Society Inc.

Hamilton's Camera Club

HAMILTON

www.waikatophotosoc.org.nz

COMMITTEE

President: Jacqui Stokes

Secretary: Lynda Mowat LPSNZ

Treasurer: Andre Mutavdzic

Competition Secretary: Val Fabling

Aperture: Margi Parton

Field Trips: Margaret Liddell, Rose Kerin

Computer: Georgia McArthur,

Hartmut Joschonek, Val McArthur

Kay Goosen-Cooper FPSNZ HonPSNZ,

NOTICE OF AGM

**Our AGM is to be held on Tuesday
March 23rd March at 7.30pm.**

If you have any item that you would like presented at the AGM, this needs to be to the secretary by March 2nd.

MEETINGS

7.30pm 2nd & 4th Tuesday of the month

Methodist Church Hall, 6 Bader Street, Melville

PHOTOGRAPHY SKILLS NIGHT

7.30pm 3rd Tuesday of the month

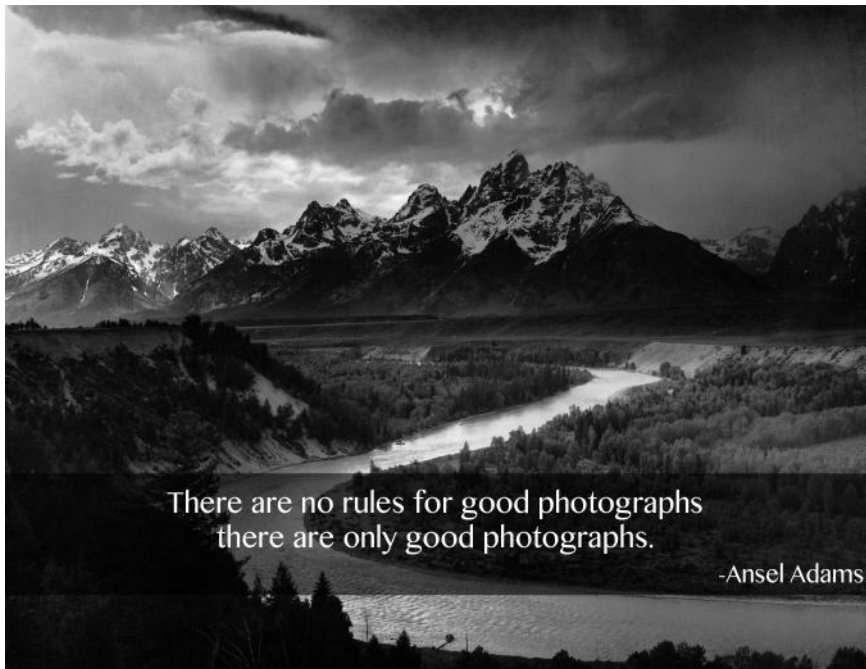
22 Kensington Place, Chartwell

COMPETITION ENTRIES

Due on the 2nd Tuesday of the month.

Either: Bring prints and projected images on disc to the meeting

or email to competition@waikatophotosoc.org.nz with your name on the front of the file.



In December 2020, the End of Year Awards were held. Brian Eastwood MNZIPP was the judge. The photos of the Printed and Projected Images are given in this months Aperture. The photos for the 'All Grades' and 'All Media All Grades' will be in the February Aperture, together with the End of Year Points results.

END OF YEAR RESULTS:

PRINTED IMAGES			
Novice Champion colour	83	Tree and Girl	Hans Hockey
Novice Champion monochrome	84	Knotted	Mike Lorier

Intermediate Champion colour		No entries	
Intermediate Champion monochrome		No entries	

A grade Champion colour	89	Not So Perfect Prefect	Jacqui Stokes
A grade Champion monochrome	97	Moonstruck	Lynda Mowat

PROJECTED IMAGES			
Novice Champion colour	23	HAHAHAHA	Amanda Marshall
Novice Champion monochrome	31	Siah	Amanda Marshall

Intermediate Champion colour	37	Freshly Fallen Snow	Mary Lorier
Intermediate Champion monochrome	36	On Reflection	Mary Lorier

A grade Champion colour	46	Bath Time	Lynda Mowat
A grade Champion monochrome	55	Hornbill	Andre Mutavdzic

ALL GRADES			
Champion Nature Print	88	Gannets, Muriwai	Julie Salisbury
Champion Nature Projected Image	68	Grey Go Away Bird	Lynda Mowat

ALL MEDIA ALL GRADES

Champion Portrait	33	Pukemiro Man	Hans Hockey
Champion Landscape	74	Manarola Hillside Village	Julie Salisbury
Most Creative Image	79	Let's Dance	Hartmut Joschonek



Above: Tree and Girl – Hans Hockey

Right: Knotted – Mike Lorier



Not so Perfect Prefect - Jacqui Stokes



Moonstruck – Lynda Mowat



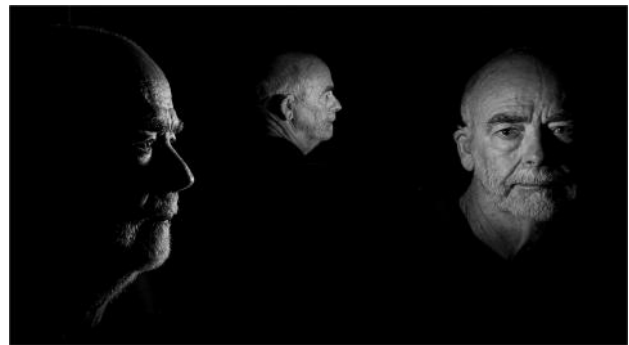
Left: HAHAAHAHA – Amanda Marshall



Above: Siah – Amanda Marshall



Freshly Fallen Snow – Mary Lorier



On Reflection – Mary Lorier



Bathtime – Lynda Mowat



Hornbill – Andre Mutavdzic

TOPICS FOR 2021

Feb	Architecture	July	Nature
Mar	Upside Down	Aug	Photo Manipulation
Apr	Street Photography	Sept	Sky Scapes
May	Geometry	Oct	Self Portrait
June	Colour on Colour	Nov	Juxtaposition

Architecture February

Of course this can entail standing back and taking a whole building, or group of buildings. But the really fascinating part of architecture is looking for the details. Maybe a repeated pattern, or geometric shape within a building. Or just a part of the building – an ornate carving, or detail of windows or doors. Let your seeing eye loose on the subject and amaze us all.

Upside Down March

Let your creativity and fantasy free with your upside-down images. Flip your world and explore your perspective!

Your images for this challenge need to incorporate an upside down element. Whether it be obvious that the photographer was upside down, or that the subject itself is upside down.

Perhaps a dog that likes to laze on it's back, or a bat hanging from the tree. Someone on a trampoline, upside down in the air, or simply a child hanging from a jungle gym. Also look at reflections. Good reflections can produce great upside down images.

This is also a great topic to experiment with illusion, and make it look like something is upside down when in fact it isn't...all down to the creativity of the photographer.

This was a topic in guru shots at one stage, so check out the entries there on this link for more inspiration:

<https://gurushots.com/challenge/upside-down10/rank/top-photographer>

Street Photography April

Street photography is about candidly capturing life in public areas. And contrary to its name, street photography does not have to be done on the streets. You can do street photography anywhere. A good street photo needs a clearly defined subject and good composition, such as using the rule of thirds, leading lines, use of negative space, symmetry, frames, etc. still hold. Try and tell a story with your images. Create photographs where the viewer pauses and asks questions.

Street photography does not necessarily need people but should have some suggestion that people are there. For example, shadows can be used to capture thought-provoking shots, even if you can't see the humans casting them. Also try to photograph things left behind by people. These images leave the viewer wondering what the story is behind the discarded objects.

Try a street portrait if you can summon the courage to talk to people on the street and take an interesting portrait that tells their story. If you are photographing people from a distance it can make a more interesting photo if you can include their face and even make eye contact.

Geometry May

Think of photographing shapes; triangles, squares, rectangles, parallelograms, circles, rhombus' etc. There should be at least one in your photograph, and it / they should be the focus of your picture.

A clearly defined geometrical shape, like a building is considered hard geometry. These sorts of geometrical shapes will mostly be manmade, because of the hard edges. They're also easy to spot once you start looking for geometrical shapes.

Soft geometry is a roughly defined geometrical shape, like a trimmed hedge. The edges aren't as stark as hard geometrical shapes. So, of course, you'll find more soft geometry for photography in nature. Because the shapes aren't as obvious, you have to look more carefully, until you get used to thinking in shapes rather than objects.

For example, start seeing

- mountain peaks and the converging edges of roads as triangles
- or doorways, arches and an alley between buildings as a rectangle to frame a subject

A positive shape is what we think of first when we think of a shape. A positive shape is the shape made by an object. A negative space is the space leftover — or where the objects in the photo aren't. A negative space is the crack in a canyon wall, for example, or a shape created from the outline of two positive spaces.

Colour on Colour June

'Black on black' or 'white on white' are common types of photography but this set subject allows 'red on red', 'blue on blue', etc. For example 'green on green' if you have photographed fern fronds in front of grass or a large leaf. So it is the lighting and shading rather than different colours which make the photograph. The single colouration should be in camera but manipulation is allowed. Although you cannot convert a multicolour photo to black and white and then tint it.

Nature July

This is a wide open subject. (Please note; it does not carry the restrictions that Natural History does) It includes; any plant, flower, tree, grass, shrub etc.

water, sea, sky, snow, ice.

animals including fish, insects and domestic animals.

(However, do not include people)

Any part of the above will be acceptable. (eg. part of a plant, a horse's eye etc)

Photo Manipulation August

IMAGE EDITING involves simple tasks like cropping, resizing, and adjusting the level, colours and contrast.

RETOUCHING is a higher level of editing that requires subtlety e.g removing or softening blemishes in portraits, or removing simple elements that you don't want.

PHOTO MANIPULATION is the art of transforming or altering an image to convey what you want, rather than what the original image may have shown. Suggestions:

- Create a Photomontage ~ a composite photograph achieved by pasting, rearranging and overlapping two or more photographs into a new image.
- Create a double exposure ("in camera" picture effects or programme such as Photoshop)
- Add or take out complex elements.
- Change the image to replicate a famous painter or art style
- Change the background completely.
- Use "in camera" picture effects such as water colour, pop art, partial colour, posterization
- Add overall texture/s
- *Use software such as Nik, Pixel Bender, Flaming pear, Photoshop Filters*

Skyscapes September

From the soft layers of colour of a clear early dawn to the drama of a vibrant sunset.

Summer clouds to a threatening approaching storm.

Any photo in which the sky is the dominant feature. May contain landscape or buildings but these must be subordinate to the sky

Self Portrait October

The self portrait is at its essence a picture that represents you. Often photographers and artists will create a self portrait to try to examine, extract and depict who they are and perhaps express that to others. One could complete this in several ways;

Take a photo of yourself, maybe surrounded by an environment, objects, animals or people that have meaning to you, this may or may not include the camera that the photo is taken with.

Hide or reveal a body part that has positive or negative feelings for you. Often photographers may photograph their eyes or mouth as these are parts of our body used for communication.

Photograph a place or objects that capture something important about the your feelings, ideas, interests or memories

When you looking for ideas about creating a self portrait, ask yourself about:

- my past, present, or future self
- my emotions, strengths or weaknesses
- the me as seen by others
- the memories and experiences that make me who I am
- myself as I wish others would see me
- my beliefs
- my relationships, interests and lifestyle

When creating your self portrait use your creative style to create a photo that really represents you. Try using props, role play, dressing up, or creating silhouettes or shadows. In camera you can use the built in effects, different apertures and playing with double exposures. In post production you can do whatever you want and create something that is truly you using, black and white, abstract colour, single colour, textures, posterisation or any other techniques.

The camera and photo must be set up; including the composition, focus, any settings and lighting by you the photographer. You can use a timer, remote control or hold the camera yourself to take the photo.

Juxtaposition November

The definition of juxtaposition is placing two things together to show contrast with each other or similarities. In photography, we use composition, forced perspectives or props to convey the contrasts in the picture. Photographs can also rely on cultural ideas and identities of the viewers. Juxtaposition occurs when two things are placed side by side for comparison, often to highlight the contrast between the elements.

To create a point of juxtaposition, the picture must contain at least two elements with strong visual weight. The viewer looks at both of these at the same time, coming to a conclusion about the purpose of each element. Have a look at this link by Expert Photography to see 27 examples.

<https://expertphotography.com/27-juxtaposition-examples/>

PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY and FEBRUARY

Jan 23 BBQ at Jacqui Stokes' - 103 Huntington Drive. 5.30 onwards. Buns and meat provided. People to bring a salad or desert. More details to come. Also; bring entries for the first photo competition in February

Feb 2 Committee meeting

Feb 9 Competition night