



## Club Executive

### Club Executive

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## September Agenda

### Cindy Neilson

Welcome back!

### Business/ Reports:

1. Secretary/ Treasurer reports
2. Membership fees
3. Tisdale museum calendar
4. Meeting location – will we continue to meet at the Doghide Gallery?
5. Update on web page – remember to submit photos/ check out books/ access newsletters

### Activities for upcoming meetings:

6. Competitions: Foto Fun information
7. Should we continue to bring 8 x 10's or larger photos? Is it time to change displays?
8. What would the group like to do over the coming year? Some activity suggestions are attached. Other suggestions?
9. Lunch schedule

## In this Issue

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## 2011-12 Monthly Themes

Mth	Theme
Sep	Small/Teeny tiny/Macro
Oct	What is it? (Mystery Photo's)
Nov	Special Effects
Jan	Stones or Stone Work
Feb	Creepy crawly
Mar	Agricultural
Apr	Movement
May	Sunset

**Note: Theme images should be printed 4x6**

**Winners: when your photo is chosen as a winner, send a JPEG copy to Darlene as soon as possible and give your printed copy to Albert.**

## 2012-13 Meeting Lunches

Month	Lunch
Sep	
Oct	
Nov	
Jan	
Feb	
Mar	
Apr	
May	N/A

We don't know if we need May, we may have a photo shoot instead.

## Member to do!

- Send images for the Members' Gallery on the web site (to Gerry)
- Send photos of the covers of photography books that you have and would be willing to lend to other interested

## Bring to next meeting

1. Theme picture (4x6)

## Some Possible Activities for 2012/2013 year

### Photo Challenges:

- 1) Same subject but different:
  - a. Perspective
  - b. Aperture
  - c. Shutter speed
  - d. Lighting
  - e. Time of day
  - f. Others ideas?
- 2) Progressive pictures/ time lapse
  - a. Things growing (children/ flowers/ pets/ etc)
  - b. Seasonal changes
  - c. Daily changes
  - d. Other ideas?
- 3) Multiple shots of an everyday object such as cutlery/ food/ leaves/ etc. How many creative ways can we make an everyday object the focal point of a picture?

### Member Presentations:

- Shooting in RAW
- New/ interesting equipment
- Landscape photography
- Floral/ still life photography
- Animal photography
- Portrait photography
- Other ideas?

**Group photo shoots:** getting together on an afternoon/ evening to take pictures

### Slide Shows:

- Seniors
- Newcomers
- Others?

### Shutterbug Show

### Other Ideas

### THEME SHOOT WINNERS

Remember - When your photo is chosen as a theme shoot winner, there are two things which you are to do:

1. Make sure that BJ receives your digital image as soon as possible - Either email it to her or bring it to the meeting on a memory stick. Please use **JPEG format**.
2. Give your **print copy to Albert** to put on the display board in the Doghide Gallery.

***Thanks for your cooperation with this!***

[General Information Section](#)

## Compositional Rules

***'It's not wise to violate rules until you know how to observe them'***

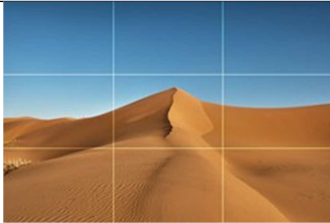
- T.S. Eliot, interview with *The Paris Review (Issue 21, 1959)*

A number of 'rules of composition' or guidelines exist that we can use to improve our images. The most commonly known ones have been formulated over the centuries by artists working in a variety of visual mediums, from architecture to painting and photography. And while we all know the saying, 'rules were meant to be broken', there's clear benefit to understanding just what it is you're 'breaking' in the first place.

In this article, we'll go over three of these established compositional rules, with examples that illustrate their concepts, and discuss why they are useful creative tools.

### Rule of Thirds

Perhaps the most popular technique with which visual artists are familiar is the 'Rule of Thirds'. Simply put, the idea is that significant compositional elements be placed along imaginary lines that break the image into thirds, both horizontally and vertically. Elements of particular interest can be placed at the intersection of these lines, for a more expressive and dynamic composition, as demonstrated in the pair of images below.



This composition is perfectly centered on the sand dune.



Here, the ridge of the dune crest and the horizon were framed along imaginary lines that break the image into a 3 x 3 grid.

The rule of thirds was first [formalized in literature](#) by painter John Thomas Smith in 1797. However, examples of art using this type of composition can be found in artistic traditions dating back to antiquity. East Asian art is particularly well-known for its use of asymmetrical compositions.

So why does using the rule of thirds help to create interesting images?

### Asymmetry

With any of the compositional techniques discussed in this article, we are seeking to highlight certain elements in the image and create a compelling balance between elements.

Creating a 'thirds' composition often introduces asymmetry into an image which helps to create a sense of drama that can be lacking in perfectly symmetrical images. In the image below, you can see that the eyes of both the model and the horse rest along the imaginary grid. And the horse's right eye is located at the intersection of two gridlines. Eyes are obviously strong compositional elements. Our gaze is naturally drawn to the eyes of others. Placing important elements like these - whether a body part or a product for sale - along the thirds grid helps to draw attention to them.



Note the placement of the model's eye and the horse's eyes along the 'thirds grid'. When photographing people or animals, the eyes are generally good compositional elements to highlight

Before we continue, I should point out that while there are obvious benefits to framing your image with the rule of thirds in mind, you can still reap its compositional benefits post-capture by cropping. In fact, the fastest way to train yourself to 'see' in thirds is to spend some time experimenting with crops of your existing images and compare both versions.

### Dynamic balance

In addition to being useful for determining placement of features such as a model's eye, the Rule of Thirds can be used with features that affect that overall balance of the composition. The landscape image at the beginning of the article is an example of this, where the Rule of Thirds was used to determine placement of the horizon line and major geological features.

Here is another example where this rule is used to create balance in a dynamic composition. In this image, the model occupies only the center and right-most thirds of the image. The left-most third of the image is negative space, providing a strong sense of movement through contrast and the progression of tonal values in the image.

For more on this and other reading go to <http://www.dpreview.com/articles/6426089447/compositional-rules>

Thanks Don for this link.

Gerry

### Links

- ❖ [Parkland Photography Club](#)
- ❖ [North Central Internet News](#)

**Note:** Webmaster Tim Shire is pleased with the images sent directly from computers rather than scanned images!

### Upcoming Events

- ❖ Mthly Meeting Sept. 25<sup>th</sup> (7:00pm)