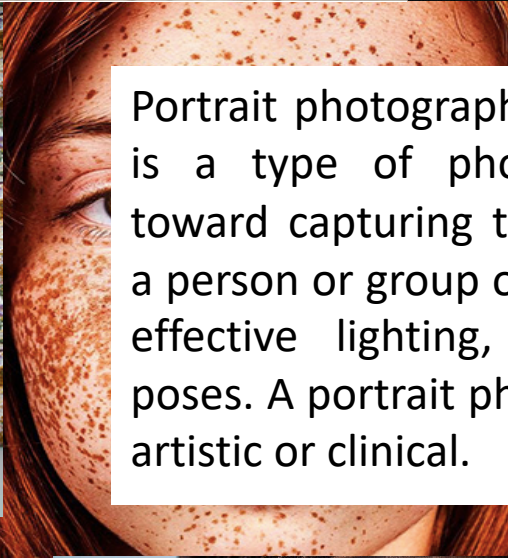
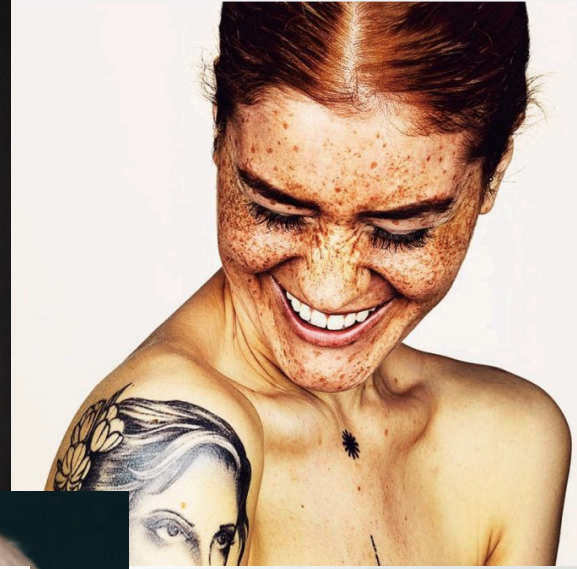


# PHOTO TO GRA PHY

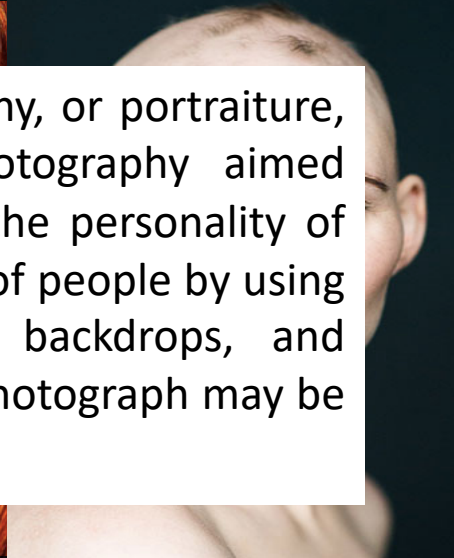
**COMPETITION**

**YEAR 10 STUDENTS**





Portrait photography, or portraiture, is a type of photography aimed toward capturing the personality of a person or group of people by using effective lighting, backdrops, and poses. A portrait photograph may be artistic or clinical.





## WHAT IS COMPOSITION?

The composition of an image is simply the way all the individual subjects within our frame combine to form the final image.

We can alter our composition by moving around, zooming in or out, changing lenses, or even just crouching down.

### Move in Close:

- Eliminate background distractions and show off the detail of the subject.
- Move a few steps closer to the subject, use the zoom or the macro setting on your camera or phone.



### Keep it Simple:

- Move your subject or move yourself to minimize the background interference.
- Cluttered backgrounds will be distracting. Plain backgrounds will emphasize your subjects.



Taking great photos using a smartphone's camera will rely on your composition. **You will have to develop your photographer's eye.** Play with lights, colors, lines, angles, placement of your subject, and the emotions you're trying to convey. These are all important elements in a photo. Good composition completes the package.

## LIGHT

Light has the most critical role in photography. It is the dominant element in what makes photographs exist.



When taking photos, it is essential to know how the light hits your subject. Different times of day have different amounts of lighting. There is harsh sunlight during midday, warm tones during golden hour, cold tones and low light during blue hour, and low light after sunset.

There will be days where the sun can create good shadows. There will be other days when you can take moody images during gloomy rainy days. Take advantage of the inconsistency and let your creativity flow.

Aside from natural light, you can also use artificial lighting. Indoor or studio photographers make use of different lighting equipment to take good photos. Of course, usually, they use DSLR cameras for this kind of photography. Still, if you feel you are up for a change, use a smartphone for studio photography.

## FOCUS

Your subject is the focus of the photograph. Nail your focus, so viewers know which part of the photograph is your subject. Most of the time, it is important that your subject appears sharp in your photo, but there are exceptions to the rule.



## NAIL YOUR FOCUS

Sometimes a motion blur makes the photo more dynamic. It shows action. For example, imagine a photo of a busy street. When all the people are sharp, and in focus, it looks more like it is just crowded. When there are bits of a blur, it shows that there is movement.

## FRAMING

Framing also lets your subject be on the focus. Subjects in a frame immediately put it as an integral part of the image. Creativity is needed when you want to add this element to your photos.

Look around you; there are many things you can use to frame your subjects. You can shoot through a window, a fence, a hole in the wall, or anywhere and anything your eyes see fit.

## EMOTION

Emotion in photographs does not solely rely on people's expressions. You can express moods using your photo even without actual persons making facial expressions.

Colors can set the mood of a photograph. It could be bright, gloomy, fun or moody. Objects in the photograph can clue in the viewers what message you are trying to say. It is like symbolism. A calm blue ocean evokes the feeling of peace and serenity.



This is a reliable way of keeping your subject in focus, but not all the time. Sometimes a subject placed right in the middle makes more impact than when it is slightly to one side.

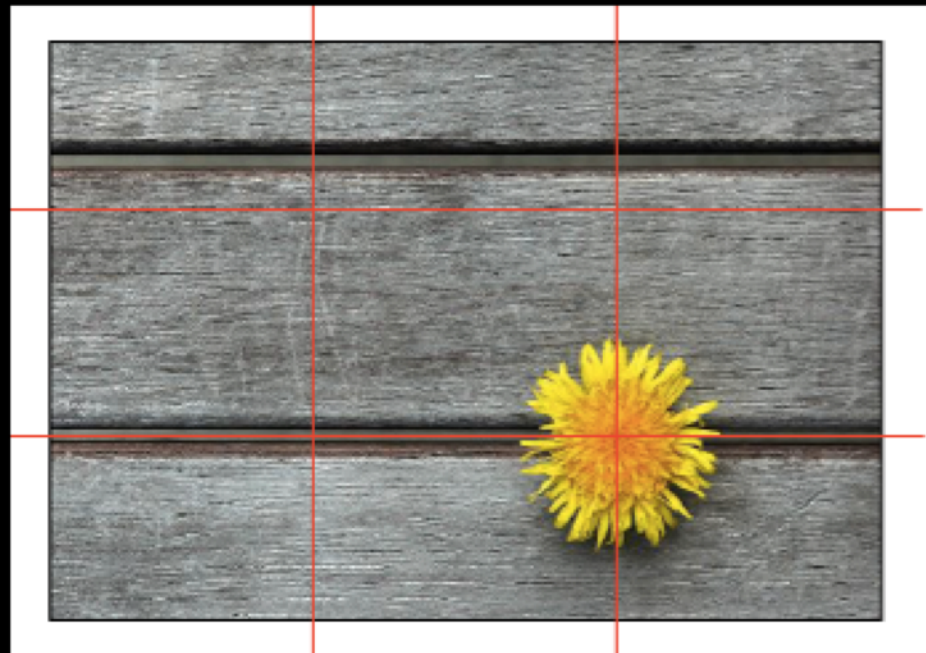
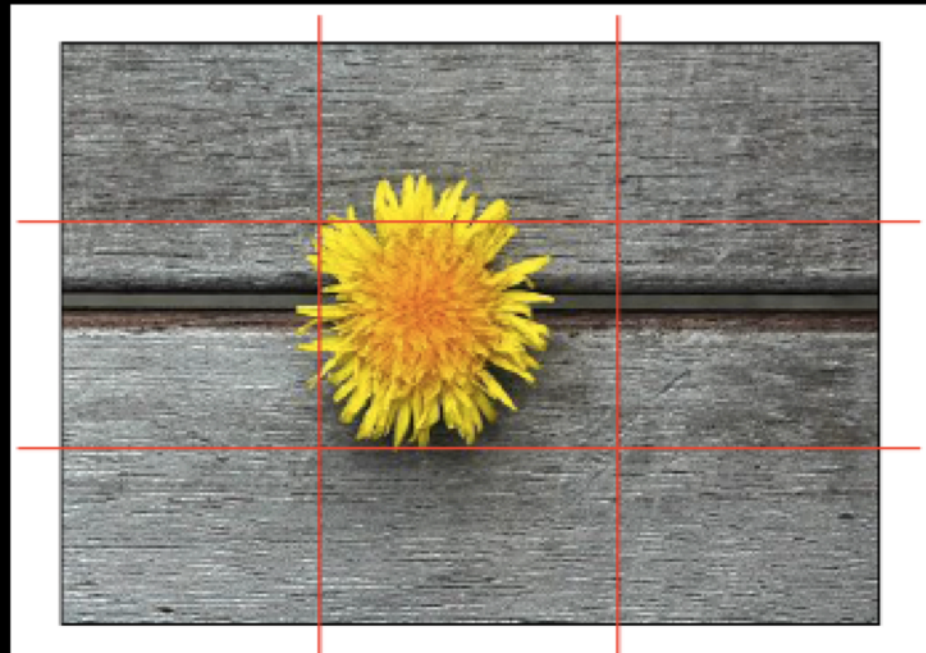
## RULE OF THIRDS

This is probably the most basic thing you will learn when it comes to photography. Imagine two equidistant horizontal and vertical lines dividing your photo into nine. The rule is you place your subject in any of the intersecting points.

- Divide your Picture into thirds horizontally and vertically.



- Place your subject on one of these lines (or intersection points) for a dynamic composition.





## COLORS

The colors in the photograph help in making a photo look more attractive than its original look. It also helps with the tone you are trying to convey. Whether a burst of bright colors or simply black and white, color is a highly important element that spells perfection.

Solid colors make a good background. A plain wall, or maybe the blue sky, can be the background. Place your subject in front, so it stands out.



## CONTRASTING COLORS

It is also important to know that a combination of colors can change your snapshot's overall feel. Photos look nice when the colors complement each other. Completely contrasting colors can also make them look interesting.



## LEADING LINES

To help put the focus on the subject, make use of leading lines. These are lines that will lead your viewers' eyes to the subject of your photo. Imagine a long and straight empty road and put your subject at the end of it.

The straight lines of the road lead your eyes to the subject. It puts your subject as the main focus because the lines draw your eyes to it.

## MOBILE EDITING APP'S

There are apps that you can download for editing purposes. Mobile editing apps may be limited in its capabilities, but it can still give you basic tools to improve your photos. Some apps you can use are **VSCO**, **Snapseed**, or **Instagram**.



GOOD LUCK