

STAR TRAILS

Exposure 4 hours – ASA 100 f3.5 or widest opening

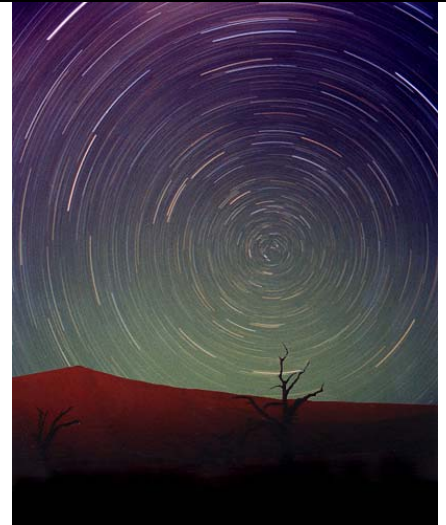
City lights kept to minimum.

Northern Hemisphere – center is North Star

Southern Hemisphere - pointed at southern cross

Dew on the lens can be an issue – moist cold nights should be avoided.

In this particular image there was a ¼ moon, which lit the dune nicely. Full moon nights should be avoided; the moon is bright and will reduce the amount of visible stars.



MULTIPLE EXPOSURES

The possibilities are endless here !

Double Exposures – 1 stop under twice

Eg: light is 1/60 at F8 to properly expose a double 1/125 at F8
 $2/125 = 1/60$ approx.

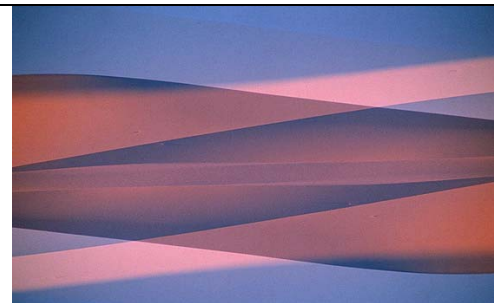
Experiments - one in focus, one out - “the flip” - this particular flip is done digitally but can be done in the camera as well.

More than 2

9 exposures 3 stops under (9 times)

15 exposures 4 stops under (15 times)

These work well in high contrast situations, multi exposure will reduce the amount of contrast due to the overlapping of high lights with shadow areas .. in fact low contrast situations will not work as well .



LIGHTNING

Photographing Lightning is quite easy when working in low light situations.

In low light 2 min F4 ASA 100 film with low levels of city lights; in the country with no lights over-exposure time is really not an issue.

When composing the front of the storm, pick a marker for both the left and right side of the frame; fire and hold the shutter and when lightning strikes between those 2 points it is recorded on film.



Night Time

Nighttime provides some unique possibilities

- Beware of exposure; scenes with lots of black will not meter properly. If you shoot on meter you can anticipate a daytime look.
- Meter off of lights rather than the whole scene.
- Make use of dark areas of your image with multiple exposure
- Rainy evenings make great evening shots, with reflections.
- Slow shutters turn moving lights into lines ☺



MIDDAY PHOTOGRAPHY

It has been known that photographers like to work in the early morning and late evenings. Mid day presents some problems as well as some opportunities.

Reflections are great to shoot midday. The water reduces the amount of contrast that is in the scene being reflected. High contrast scenes are brought to a level of contrast that film can handle nicely

As well, multiple exposures work well when you are overlaying images, which reduces the amount of contrast.



FOG AND MISTS

Safely driving to pre-selected locations is a major issue. Radios off and windows opened help. Drive no faster than it would take you to stop in the distance that you can see.

Mist and fog scenes general require more exposure than what your meter says. Of course it depends upon how much "white" there is in the picture space.

I call it the world at 2.8 because vast backgrounds can be taken out of the picture.



WINTER AND SNOW

Dress for the weather!

Blue skies are reflected in the shadows on the snow. A warming filter will help reduce this effect. Blue is okay. But be aware of the fact that it will be blue. For warm evening light, no warming filter is required

Overall snow scenes need to be over exposed and will be 18% grey when shooting on meter.

In very cold weather, film is prone to becoming brittle, so off with the power winders! Personally, I have never had any problems even to -40F . Camera batteries are more of an issue, spares, switching and keeping one warm at all times is essential.

Again drive carefully!



NEGATIVE SPACE AND USE OF EXTREME LIGHT

This scene was not what my eye saw at all. I could see all the detail in the dune, which was in the shade. I chose to expose for the sky, which was probably -2 or -3 from what my meter was saying.

Patterns off high contrast bands of light also work well in huge range in contrast from high to low. Choices need to be made in exposure, to meter for the highlights or for the shadowed area. Meter for the highlights and the shadows will be black. Meter for the shadows and the highlights will be burned out or white.



MOONLIGHT

On a night with a full moon away from city lights the moon casts ominous shadows.. It is fairly bright. If you can see it you can shoot it !

Mists on a full moon can be quite interesting.

Exposure times will vary depending on cloud cover and amount of mist/fog

2 min at f4 ASA 400 film should do it on a full moon. That would be 16min with ASA 50 velvia ..

Moving water and moving mists record very nicely with the longer exposures.

