

Digital Art & Design III
Photography Research Project
Assignment 15

For this assignment, you are to create and submit a PDF or JPG of a finished infographic that displays your research on a famous photographer.

Driving Question: What impact did this photographer have on photography and how can I incorporate it into my own photography?

Step 1: Chose (1) of the following photographers and research their life, work, style, and impact on photography:

- 1) Richard Avedon - 1923-2004
- 2) Irving Penn - 1917- 2009
- 3) Henri Cartier-Bresson - 1908-2004
- 4) Diane Arbus - 1923-1971
- 5) Garry Winogrand - 1928-1984
- 6) Annie Leibovitz - 1949-
- 7) Brassai - 1899-1984
- 8) Norman Parkinson - 1913-1990
- 9) David Loftus - 1963-
- 10) Edward Steichen - 1879-1973
- 11) Alfred Stieglitz - 1864-1946
- 12) Sarah Moon - 1940-
- 13) Robert Capa - 1913-1954
- 14) Arnold Newman – 1918-2006
- 15) Ansel Adams – 1902-1984
- 16) Yousuf Karsh – 1908-2002
- 17) Alfred Steiglitz – 1864-1946
- 18) Margaret Bourke-White – 1904-1971
- 19) Edward Muybridge – 1830-1904
- 20) Phillippe Halsman – 1906-1979
- 21) Dorthea Lange – 1895-1965
- 22) George Hurrell – 1904-1992
- 23) Steve McCurry – 1950-
- 24) Lewis Hine – 1874-1940
- 25) Jerry Uelsmann – 1934-

Taken from [here](#) and [here](#)

Topics to explore:

1. Full name of individual
2. Date and place of birth & indicate years of life (and if still living)
3. How influenced-by others in field of photography
4. How influenced-by circumstances in life

5. Awards, fellowships, grants, etc. (explain nature of award)
6. Typical subject matter of photographs made by this artist
7. What this artist is trying/ tried to communicate
8. Typical style of work
9. Geographic places this photographer shot
10. Significant contribution(s) to photography (or the art world)
11. What they themselves said/say about their work (quotes OK)
12. What others have said about the work

Questions adapted from Incredible @rt Department

Research tips

A) Before you start your research, read these articles:

[How to Make Your Online Searches Better](#)

[How Research on the Internet, Effectively](#)

B) Organize your information into either a list or small paragraphs.

Step 2: Create a cheat-sheet infographic that displays your research on your chosen photographer. You must use at least (3) sources (you will probably use more than 3), and you must not copy a similar, pre-existing infographic. You must cite your sources at the bottom of your infographic.

How do I create a vector image? I don't know how to use Illustrator.

That's cool, try one of these programs:

[Visme](#)

[Piktochart](#)

[Canva](#)

[Infogram](#)

*You can create and account and **use each of these services for free. You do not need to spend money on the premium options**; just use the free resources that are open to everyone. If you find another program you want to use (there are plenty of others, just are just a few of the more popular ones), feel free to do so. Just make sure that when you're finished, **you save your work and export to either a PDF or JPG. Don't just send me a link to it.** If you have a problem figuring out how to export it, just ask me.*

Step 3: Create (5) original images, to the best of your ability, that mimic the style, subject, and technique of your chosen photographer.

Step 4: Post your infographic and your images (that attempt to mimic your photographer's style) to your blog on your website.

Advanced Version - This is **OPTIONAL**; if this is your first time with vector graphics, this is not for you. However, if you have a lot of experience with Illustrator and/or digital drawing, then give this a shot). Incorporate your research and final project into your presentation and your website.

Creating Vector Images:

How to Create an Infographic using Illustrator

Tutorial 2

Examples:

100 Examples

Photographers' tips and tricks for PERFECTLY CAPTURED WEDDINGS

GOOD WEDDING PHOTOS ARE A COMBINATION OF:
 LIGHT - whatever is available at the time
 LOCATIONS - can be planned
 GOOD ATTITUDE - all about you

STEPS FOR CHOOSING THE RIGHT PHOTOGRAPHER

1. Start looking for a photographer immediately after booking the venue.
2. Decide on the budget, and also what is important for you to get, (e. do you really need a second shooter, or would you be better off getting an album?)
3. Make sure you get photos fully edited, and in large resolution digital format.
4. Choose the style of photography, more formal, or casual, journalistic approach, more but you may regret it in 5-10 years.
5. Avoid heavily processed photos, such as strong vintage effects, which may look cool now but you may regret it in 5-10 years.

TIMING IS EVERYTHING

1. Hired long you think things will take add 10% more time. Check travel times, and if there are any big events on the day of your wedding.
2. Remember, the bigger the bridal party, the more time it takes to move everybody.
3. Allow yourself a few extra minutes during the day to sit down and have a rest. Have some snacks and cold water with you.
4. Create a detailed running order with times and addresses for yourself and your suppliers.

LOCATION LOCATION LOCATION

1. Do not position your ceremony in full sun - you will learn, sweat, squint, and have strong shadows on your face.
2. Choose your favorite view/boathouse for location shoot, but be realistic how long it takes to get there.
3. Have a backup plan for photo locations in case of rain or strong wind and glow on the skin.
4. Do not use wet carpet underneath the couple during the ceremony, it throws a rug.

6 STEPS TO LOOKING GOOD IN PHOTOS

1. Relax when asked. The photographer will take hundreds of photos on the day to get that perfect shot. The photographer will take hundreds of photos on the day to get that perfect shot. The photographer will take hundreds of photos on the day to get that perfect shot.
2. Focus on your feelings, your partner and the bridal party, they will help you relax, don't get stuck with your "cheese" face.
3. Don't turn your face away from the camera if you have a pimple or a zit, which can all be fixed in post processing.
4. Do not frown and make up, to avoid disappointment on the day.
5. If doing make up yourself, remember to do it more strongly than your everyday look.
6. Avoid major treatments two days before, such as hair colouring, tanning, facials, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHER VS VIDEOGRAPHER

Decide whether photos or video is more important to you, and communicate this to both the photographer and videographer. They may both well know which get the priority in standing at the prime spot during important moments, such as the ceremony.

OBJEKTIV
wedding photography
www.objektiv.com.au

HOW TO TAKE PHOTOS IN LOW LIGHT

EXTERNAL FLASH

- When you are taking pictures of people or objects, consider using a diffuser to lesson the harsh shadows.

DSLR

- Camera with manual controls
- High ISO
- Burst shooting capabilities
- Ability to shoot in RAW

LENS

- Preferably with an aperture below f/2.8
- Look for one with image stabilization or vibration reduction

REMOTE SHUTTER RELEASE

- You can shake the camera when you press the shutter release, a remote should help to eliminate that shake.

TRIPOD

- To steady your camera & reduce shake
- Essential for long exposures

HOW TO GUIDE:

- Put your camera in aperture priority mode, this will ensure that you control all available options.
- Crank up ISO. This may result in an image with additional noise, but this can be fixed with some post-processing (shoot in RAW if available).
- Use a large aperture. Larger apertures let in more light.
- Slow down shutter speed. The longer your shutter is open the more light that will get in.
- Use an off camera flash. Try to direct the light so that it doesn't hit your subject straight on, try deflecting the light to soften it.
- Use your camera's exposure compensation capability. The scale on many of today's DSLR's allow from -3 to +3 stops in 1/3 stop increments. Dial the exposure compensation to the positive side to purposefully "overexpose" the photograph.

SETTING'S FOR YOUR CAMERA:

	Tripod	Flash	ISO	Aperture	Exposure
Indoor	-	✓	High	Wide	Fast
Hand Held	X	-	High	Wide	Fast
City Lights	✓	X	Low	Medium	Long
Stars	✓	X	Low	Medium	Long
Light Painting	✓	X	Low	Narrow	Long

QUICK TIPS:

- Shine a light on your subject and auto focus on that, then turn your light and auto focus off and take the picture.
- Do not be afraid to turn up your ISO, crank it up as high as you need, do not worry about the noise, get the shot.
- When using a flash bounce the light off a wall or other object will help to reduce harsh shadows on your subject.
- Motion blur can be a cool effect, experiment with a moving subject and a longer exposure time.
- If your camera, or lens has image stabilization make sure its on.
- Do not be afraid to make a mistake, you can learn a lot from a mistake.
- Hand-held shots should be no slower than 1/60th of a second other wise use a tripod to reduce blur.
- Buy a 50mm lens f/1.8.
- If you aim your camera towards the north star, the stars will appear to spiral.

What is ISO: How sensitive the camera sensor is to light.

What is Shutter Speed (Exposure): How long your shutter is open, allowing light to reach the sensor.

What is Aperture: The diameter of the lens opening, which controls how much light gets to the sensor.

Wide ← → **Narrow**

LIGHT GRAFFITI AND PAINTING WITH LIGHT:

- Wear dark clothing.
- Find a dark location.
- Set your camera shutter speed to a long exposure, 20+ seconds or bulb setting.
- Set your camera on a tripod.
- Press shutter.
- Begin painting with your flashlight, sparkler or glow stick.
- Experiment with aperture, ISO and shutter speed until you get the look you are going for.
- Check your work and try it again if you are not happy.

TAKE A PHOTOS LIKE A SNIPER:

- Brace yourself and your camera against wall, ground or other solid object.
- Relax when you hold the camera, a tense hand will cause you to shake the camera.
- Avoid zooming in on your subject.
- Take a deep breath, and exhale slowly then photograph.
- Gently press the shutter button and leave your figure on it.
- Triple tap your subject (take multiple photos in a short succession).

snapshort