

# Ambassadors

## We have a challenge for you!

# Photographer Challenge



Everyone thinks of the world and their surroundings differently. Document, experiment, and learn the art of photography. Take photos from your point of view and show your family and friends an insight into your mind's eye. Share with us at [gsnnj](https://gsnnj.org).

### Supplies:

- Camera or camera capable phone
- Computer or phone with internet

### Be a photographer!

1. Explore the power of photography
2. Focus on composition - shoot five landscapes
3. Focus on light - shoot five portraits or still lifes
4. Focus on motion - shoot five action shots
5. Tell a story with photography
6. Share @gsnnj

Go to [iphf.org](http://iphf.org), the International Photography Hall of Fame Museum's website, and learn about pioneering photographers, then search for some of their photos online. Take note of what makes these photographs powerful and the techniques used to create them.

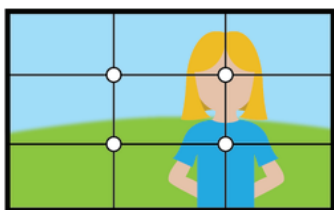
Before jumping in to take photos, research the four elements of composition: Rule of thirds, framing, depth, and lead lines.

Apply what you learned and think about interesting angles, colors, perspectives, lens focus, light sources and motion to create your masterpiece.





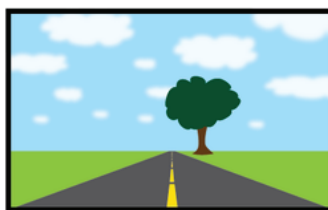
## Photographer Challenge Explained



### RULE OF THIRDS

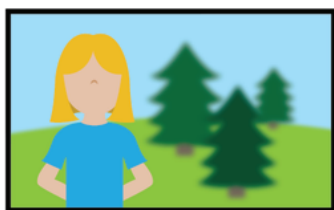
The photo is divided by nine boxes. The subject is in one of the intersecting lines, or the circles.

## PHOTO BASICS



### LEADING LINES

The road in this picture serves as a guide that lead your eyes to the subject of the photo.



### DEPTH OF FIELD

This is when the subject of the photo is completely in focus and the background is blurry. This can be controlled by aperture.



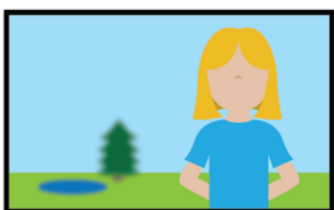
### SHUTTER SPEED & APERTURE

These figures are on your SLR camera screen. The higher the number (1/400), the faster the shutter speed. You are able to shoot faster subjects. As your aperture number gets lower (F2.8), more light is allowed into the lens. More light allows you to shoot in lower light situations.



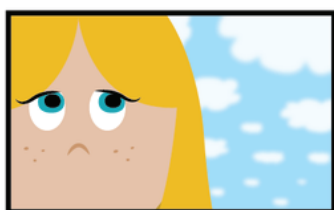
### FRAMING

This is when there are objects around the subject that frame the subject, making your eyes more drawn to it.



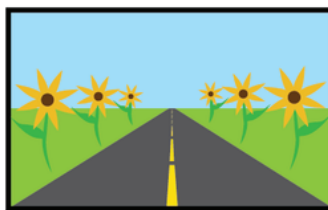
### BALANCE

Placing your main subject off-centre, as with the rule of thirds, creates a more interesting photo. You should balance the "weight" of your subject by including another object of lesser importance to fill the space.



### VIEW POINT

Before shooting your subject, think about where you will shoot it from. The viewpoint has a massive impact on the composition of a photo, and it can greatly affect the message that the shot conveys.



### SYMMETRY

This is when the photo is equally balanced or has a pattern, creating symmetry within the photo. This can be very eye-catching, particularly in situations where they are not expected.

**Composition** is the placement or arrangement of visual elements, such as figures, trees, etc. in a work of art. It is distinct from the subject or the style with which it is depicted.

**Rule of thirds** is a general guideline for how to create an interesting composition which states that any image, painting, photograph, or graphic design should be broken into a grid with two vertical and two horizontal lines, creating nine equally proportioned boxes.

1. Explore and learn
2. Shoot five landscapes
3. Shoot five portraits or still lifes
4. Shoot five action shots
5. Tell a story with your photos through a book or slideshow

