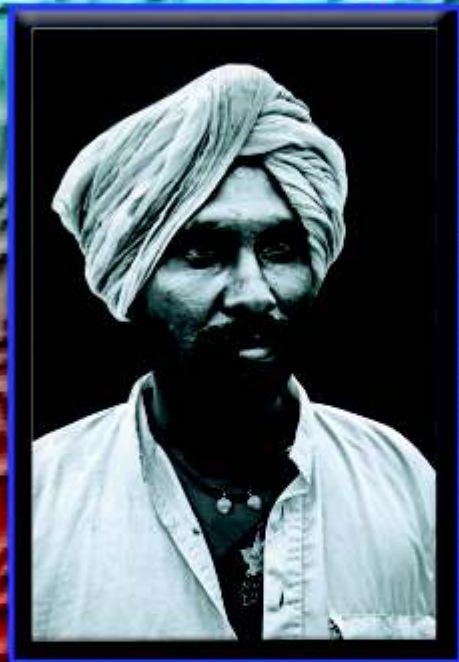




CLICK

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA
RS. 10/-
AUGUST 2010



Vaibhav Jaguste 1st in Outing

Umakant Madan 1st in B/W



Dr. Avanish Rajan 1st in Beginners Col.



Sanket Harchekar 2nd



Vaibhav Jaguste 3rd



Jiten Hadkar Acpt



D. S. Warty Acpt

OUTING AT MATHERAN ON 27th JUNE, 2010.

Judge: Shri Shashank Ranjit

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Salon Participation

Mr. Milind More

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Mon. Competition, Gallery

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Outing Incharge

Mr. Vilas Gholve

Studio Incharge

Mr. Dilip Patil

Library, Environment & Maint.



Deepak Bartakke Acpt



Deepak Bartakke Acpt



S. Mahadik Acpt



Vaibhav Jaguste Acpt



Jiten Hadkar Acpt

BEGINNERS MONTHLY COMPETITION JULY- 2010



Jiten Hadkar 2nd in Col.



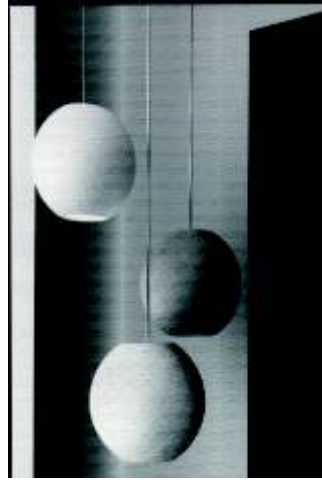
D. S. Warty 2nd in B/W



Sunil Marathe 2nd in B/W



Umakant Madan 3rd



Kalpna Shah Acpt



Vaibhav Jaguste Acpt

Judge:
Shri Shashank
Ranjit



Sanket Harchekar Acpt



Kalpna Shah Acpt



Vaibhav Jaguste Acpt



Prasad Mantri 2nd in Col



Umakant Madan 3rd in Col



Sunil Marathe Acpt



Vaibhav Jaguste Acpt



Deepak Bartakke Acpt



Suresh Gavali Acpt



Mugdha Joshi 3rd in B/W



D. S. Warty Acpt



Jitendra Mhatre Acpt



Jitendra Mhatre Acpt



Jiten Hadkar Acpt



Santosh Mahadik Acpt



Trupti Sawant Acpt

Judge:
Shri Shashank Ranjit



Jitendra Mhatre 3rd in Col.



Jitendra Naik Acpt



Jitendra Naik Acpt



Prithviraj Kapadia Acpt



Aditya Waikul Acpt



Jitendra Mhatre Acpt



Utsav Jhingan Acpt

Our member Mr. S. Banerjee has offered to convert our membership cards into an elegant plastic (thick) cards at a special rate. Those members who are interested may contact the PSI office for details.

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PSI 73rd ANNIVERSARY DAY FUNCTION

Our Society was founded on 29th August 1937 and this year the 73rd ANNIVERSARY DAY FUNCTION will be celebrated on 29th August, 2010 at NCPA at 5.30 pm.

PROGRAMMES - AUGUST 2010

6th Friday - Monthly Competition, Colour Prints, Monochrome Prints & Outing for Mem. & Beginners.

13th Friday - Jumble Sale - Members can sell & buy their old photographic equipments.

20th Friday - Judging of **Landscape Trophy and Photograph of the year**. Submit your prints before 6 p.m. (1st prize prints from September 2009 to August 2010 should be submitted.)
Judges: Shri Sham Manchekar, AFIAP, Shri Vishwas Morye, Hon PSI,
Shri R. B. Pednekar, FFIP

27th Friday - Slide show on 'Portraits' by Hon.Jt.Secretary Shri Prasad Pawaskar.

Outing - On 22nd August at 'Malshej Ghat'. Assemble at Pritam Hotel, Dadar 5.30 am. Fees 300/-.

Gallery - Exhibition on 'People of Kashmir' by Hon.Jt.Secretary Shri Prasad Pawaskar from 27th August, 2010.

Success of Members: In **Sam Circuit - 2010** our Senior Member Shri Shirish Jhaveri had **2 Acpt** in Wildlife Slide Section.

71st Members' Exhibition of Photography 2010

Dear Members, we have the pleasure to announce the **71st Members' Exhibition of Photography 2010** & invite entries for the same. The entry forms will be available at the PSI office.

The Salon Calendar

Last Date of Submission : 4th Oct. 2010.

Judging : 9th Oct. 2010.

Exhibition : 22nd Oct. 2010 to
6th Nov. 2010

Sections

A - Monochrome Prints

B - Color Prints

C - Nature Prints

D - Digital Prints

Panel of Judges :- Shri. Kersi Rabadi
Shri. R. B. Pednekar, FFIP
Shri. Atul Chaubey, AIIPC, IIPC Silver.

Anniversary Landscape Trophy

Donated by Shri. Dilhar C. Bhachech APSA, Hon PSI, AIIPC (S)

Shri. D. C. Bhachech, APSA, Hon. PSI, AIIPC (S) wishes to define Landscape as:

- 1. Portrayal of Beauty that is in Nature.**
- 2. Although the term landscape classically refers to the nature, unpeopled scenes, photographs of this sort may well include people, building and their elements, that provide interest on a sense of scale.**

RULES FOR LANDSCAPE TROPHY:

- 1. Entries may be Monochrome Prints or Colour Prints.**
- 2. A member can submit maximum 4 prints.**
- 3. Prints size : Larger size should not be less then 10" and not more than 16".**
- 4. Last date for the submission of entries at PSI - 19th August 2010, till 06.30 p.m.**

References

1. ^"Strobist page on guide Numbers."
2. ^ "a Metz potato-masher flash with a GN of 54, @50mm, or 76 @ 105mm zoom, iso 100."
3. ^ "a Canon flash with a GN of 58 @ 105mm, ISO 100."
4. ^ "a Nikon flash with a GN of 38 @ 35mm, and 56 @ 105mm, ISO 100."
5. ^ "a Sunpak flash for pocket cameras, with a GN of 20, but no information about what angle of coverage that is measured at, ISO 100."
6. ^"A Nikon flash for smaller cameras with a GN of 30m, "18mm zoom head position", ISO 200."
7. ^"Canon flash with a GN of 190 feet (58m) at 105mm zoom, ISO 100."
8. ^"Mecablitz 76 MZ-5 digital with guide number 249ft (76m) at ISO 100 and 105mm."

The burst of light from an electronic flash is extremely brief, lasting from what is a relatively slow 1/400th or 1/800th of a second to as fast as 1/50, 000th of a second. At the slow end, the action-stopping ability of a flash is less than what is possible with a camera's shutter speed. My Canon EOS 1v, for example, has a shutter speed of 1/8, 000th, and many cameras have shutter speeds of 1/2000th or more.

Fast flash durations come at a cost, however, both in price and in 'power' for lack of a better word. A flash's power is determined by its Guide Number, with low guide Numbers (GN) indicating a weak or less powerful flash than one with a high GN.

For ease of comparison, most flash GNs are rated for an ISO 100 film. If you use a film with a lower ISO the GN will be lower, and, conversely, if you use a higher speed film the GN will be higher. But doubling the ISO does not double the GN, as many might expect.

Perhaps the easiest way to explain this is to describe how a GN is determined. The GN is found by multiplying the flash-to-subject distance by the f-stop required for a correct exposure of the subject at that subject at that distance. Although any distance could be used, 10 foot is the easy standard.

Let's say you obtain an f-stop of f11 by doing your test. This could be done via a flash meter held ten feet from the flash, or it could also be determined by firing a series of exposures and choosing the best one. This wastes some film but is accurate, provided you're shooting a middle-tone subject where changes in exposure can be accurately determined.

If f11 is best, then by simply following the GN formula of $GN = f\text{-stop} \times \text{distance}$, or $GN = f11 \times 10 \text{ feet}$, you'll get a GN of 110 for ISO 100 film. If you use ISO 50 film, the GN is NOT 55. Since ISO 50 is one stop less light sensitive than ISO 100, you'd have an aperture of f8 at ten feet with the same light source. Following the formula, $GN = f\text{-stop} \times 10 \text{ feet}$ or GN of 80.

Just to drive the point home, the GN for ISO 200 film would be 160 since you gain a stop of light with the faster film, so $GN = f16 \times 10 \text{ feet}$ or 160.

There are flashes available that have a GN of 220 or even higher for ISO 100 film, and many flashes with a GN lower than 110. Unfortunately, many manufacturers exaggerate their flash's GN for outdoor situations. If you'd like to check your flash for an accurate GN, do it outdoors where white reflective walls won't bounce light back to your subject or to your meter. I sometimes think that manufacturers test their flashes by firing them through a 10 feet long aluminum pipe to guarantee all the light hits their flash meter! That's not how real photography works.

Higher GN flashes are generally more versatile. They can be used at a greater flash-to-subject distance. For example, if you had three different flash units with GNs of 80, 160, and 220 for ISO 100 film, at f8 the first flash would need to be placed at 10 feet, the second flash at 20 feet, and the third flash at 27.5 feet. How did I get these numbers?

If you transpose the formula, $GN = f \text{ stop} \times \text{distance}$, algebraically to $GN/\text{distance} = f\text{-stop}$, or $GN/f\text{-stop} = \text{distance}$, you can find the exact distance required to use a manual flash for a given f-stop, or, with TTL, the maximum distance a flash can be placed for a given f-stop. It is extremely useful to understand the importance of GN when picking a flash. For my money, I'd rather have a flash that would allow me to fire at close to 30 feet at f8 rather than only 10 feet.

Normally, with TTL flash, we don't worry about the flash-to-subject distance since the camera's flash sensors govern the exposure. The flash's distance scale tells you the minimum and maximum flash distance for any given f-stop within which the flash will properly function. With a high GN flash, this range is much greater.

When doing any flash work where stopping the action is important we have to understand one more concept - flash duration. This is most easily controlled in manual flash mode.

With a flash on manual mode, there is usually a power ratio setting that reduces the flash's output by full stops as it reduced in power by halves. Some flashes go from Full Power to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$, and even $\frac{1}{64}$ and $\frac{1}{128}$ power, where the GN would drop, correspondingly, from 220 as an example, to 160, 110, 80, 56, 40, 28, and 20 at the $\frac{1}{128}$ th power setting.

Some flashes have power ratios that go in thirds of stops rather than full stops. Typically the high and flashes by Nikon, Canon, and Sunpak have these smaller increments on the manual mode setting.

These power settings, or ratios, are determined not by the intensity of the light but by the flashes duration. A flash that fires at Full Power may have a flashes duration of only $\frac{1}{800}$ th sec., while the same flash at $\frac{1}{16}$ th power might have a duration of $\frac{1}{6000}$ th or less. At the lowest power ratio settings a flash might fire as briefly as $\frac{1}{30,000}$ th sec. on manual mode. Thus a low power ratio setting will result in a fast or very brief flash duration.

But how do you know how fast your flash is? What is the flash duration at a given power ratio? Unfortunately, these days that's very difficult to know! The three most recent commercial flashes I've purchased - a Canon 550EX, a Vivitar 285, and a Sunpak 383, had no information in the instruction booklet regarding actual flash duration. Some one just starting in flash might never know that a low power ratio produces a faster flash duration.

Fast flash durations are necessary to stop action, but as the speeds increase as you lower your power ratio settings the power, or GN, drops. In turn, this requires you to have your flash relatively close to your subject if you're using a small aperture.

Let me illustrate how this would apply in a real situation. To stop the wing movements of a flying hummingbird I'd want to use a fast flash. I might also wish to use an aperture of f22 to obtain maximum depth of field. With my 550EX, the GN drops to about 50 at $\frac{1}{8}$ th power and 17 at $\frac{1}{128}$ th power. To use an aperture of f22 I would need to place my flash approximately 2.3 feet from the subject if I used a power ratio setting of $\frac{1}{8}$ th. I derived this by following the formula $GN/f\text{-stop} = \text{distance}$, or $50/22 = \text{approximately } 2.3 \text{ feet}$. That's doable. For a faster flash duration, perhaps as fast as $\frac{1}{30,000}$ th sec. at a $\frac{1}{128}$ th power ratio, I'd now need to be about 9 inches from the subject ($GN/22 = \text{distance}$, or $17/22 = .7 \text{ feet}$). I'd suspect that's a bit too close for a hummer to tolerate or for you to work around when making a composition.

You might ask, why not just use TTL and place the flash 5 feet away? You can't, because it won't work. On TTL, the flash will emit a burst of light at a duration long enough to satisfy an f22 exposure, and that would probably be too slow to stop the hummer's wings.

For the type of work that I often do, using high speed flash to capture, animal action, I need a fast flash duration. Because I also want great depth of field, I'd like to have a high Guide Number as well. Unfortunately, fast flash durations and high Guide Numbers are usually mutually exclusive. but there are some specialty units available that combine the two. In a later column, I'll be discussing these.

Somewhere in your flash manual the maximum duration might be stated. If not, you can make a rough guess by assuming that at Full Power your flash has a flash duration of about $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of second. Each time you dial down one full stop, the duration is halved, so $\frac{1}{2}$ power is $\frac{1}{2000}$ th sec, $\frac{1}{4}$ power is $\frac{1}{4000}$ th, $\frac{1}{8}$ power is $\frac{1}{8000}$ th, $\frac{1}{16}$ power is $\frac{1}{16,000}$ th, and so on.

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