



# CLICK

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

RS. 10/-

MAY 2010



**Sanket Harchekar 1st in Col**



**Vaibhav Jaguste 1st in BW**



**Santosh Mahadik 1st in BW Beginners**



**Mugdha Joshi 1st in Col Beginners**



Kalpana Shah 2nd



Girish Katti Acpt



Ganesh Ambokar Acpt



Ganesh Ambokar Acpt

**OUTING AT MURUD  
ON 21ST MARCH, 2010.**

**Judge:**  
**Prof. Raja Shetge,**  
**HON. G. D. ART (COMM),**  
**APSI, HON. PSI**



Dr. Arun Nayak 3rd in Outing

### Managing Committee

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**Vice President**

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Mr. Vilas Ghose

**Studio Incharge**

Mr. Dilip Patil

**Library, Environment & Maint.**

### MEMBERS MONTHLY COMPETITION APRIL - 2010



Kalpana Shah 2nd in B/W



Umakant Madan 2nd Col

### BEGINNERS MONTHLY COMPETITION APRIL- 2010



Santosh Mahadik 2nd in B/W



Jitendra Mhatre 2nd in Col.



Prasad Pawaskar 3rd



Deepak Bartakke Acpt



Sandeep Wairkar Acpt



Kalpna Shah Acpt



Umakant Madan Acpt



Sandeep Wairkar Acpt



Umakant Madan Acpt



Deepak Bartakke Acpt



Ravindra Deodhar Acpt

Judge:  
Prof. Raja Shetge,  
HON. G. D. ART (COMM),  
APSI, HON. PSI



Vilas Ghlose Acpt



Vaibhav Jaguste Acpt



Ravindra Deodhar Acpt



Sunil Marathe Acpt



Vilas Ghlose Acpt

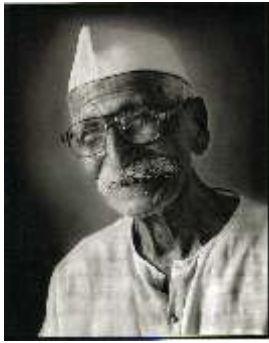


Kalpna Shah Acpt



Prasad Mantri 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.



Aditya Waikul 3rd in B / W



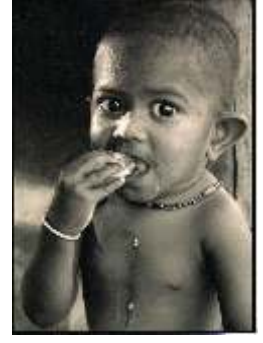
Jiten Hadkar Acpt



Jitendra Mhatre Acpt



Aditya Waikul Acpt



Mugdha Joshi Acpt



Jitendra Mhatre Acpt



Aditya Waikul Acpt



Jitendra Mhatre Acpt



Santosh Mahadik 3rd in Col



Thomas B. Acpt



Viraj Kamat Acpt



Dr. Arun Nayak Acpt



Santosh Mahadik Acpt



Xersis Tampil Acpt



Priyaanka Mathur Acpt



Aditya Waikul Acpt

Judge:  
Prof. Raja Shetge,  
HON. G. D. ART (COMM),  
APSI, HON. PSI

## PROGRAMMES - MAY 2010

**7th Friday-** Monthly Competition, Colour Prints, Monochrome Prints & Outing for Mem. Beginners.

**14th Friday** - Slide Show of Kashmir (Tulip Festival) Outing.

**21th Friday** - Extra Ordinary General Meeting.

**28th Friday** - An Evening with Dr. Mayuri Panse from Pune, (She is award winning Documentary film maker) on topic "How to make Movies with your D SLR"

**Model Evening** - 18th May, Tuesday 2010, 6.00 p. M. Fees Rs. 100/-

**Outing** - 23rd May, 2010 "Kanheri Caves". Gather at National Park, Borivali Gate at 7.30 am

**Workshop-15th & 16th** Digital Workshop by **Shri Atul Chaubey, AIIPC, IIPC Silver**. Fees Rs. 900/-

**Gallery** - From 14th May to 20th May, 2010. An Exhibition of Kashmir (Tulip Festival).

In 64th Bristol International Salon of Photography 2010 our member Shri Samir Mohite, APSI, FFIP had 3 Acpt.

In Pathfinder salon our member Shri Shirish Jhaveri had 3 Acpt.

**THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA** an oldest Institute  
**PHOTOGRAPHY COURSES, LEARN UNDER EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHERS**  
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 Mumbai - 400 001  
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Our Jt Hon Secretary Mr. Prasad Pawaskar Inaugurate Photography Exhibition as Chief Guest at Ahmednagar from right Collector of Ahmednagar Dr. P. Anbalgan, Sculpture artist Shri Pramod Kamble & Cine Artist Prajakta Newaskar on 30th March, 2010.

### Notice of Extra Ordinary General Meeting

Notice as required under the Rule no. 57 of the Society is already issued to the members of The Photographic Society of India that an Extra Ordinary General Meeting will be held on Friday **21st May 2010** at Society's premises at 6.30 p. M. To transact the following business.

1) To amend the Rules of "Rules and Regulations" of the Society.

### INVITATION

#### The Photographic Society of India

Cordially Invite You To Attend The Inauguration Of  
 A Special photography Contest & Exhibition in celebration of  
*50th Anniversary of formation of Maharashtra State*

On Saturday 1st May 2010 at 6.30 p.m.

At PSI Art Gallery.

Exhibition will remain open till Thursday 13th May 2010

MANAGING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

YOUR PRESENCE WILL BE TREATED AS YOUR  
 CONTRIBUTION AND LOVE TOWARDS P. S. I.

## Guide Numbers



It seems many people do not have an understanding of what guide numbers are, and how they are effectively used. A flash unit's guide number is used to determine the proper exposure when shooting manual flash without a flash meter. But with today's advanced flash systems, guide numbers are most often used to compare power output between flashes. Understanding how a guide number is used to create a flash image will help you determine what flash is right for your needs.

Specifically, a flash unit's guide number indicates how much light the unit will emit in relation to a standard film speed.

The higher the guide number, the more powerful the flash. This number is usually indicated in the owner's manual of the flash. It's represented as "GN 118 with ISO 100 film." Just try to keep one thing in mind: you don't necessarily need to buy a flash that reaches the other end of the block to photograph your friend that's standing ten feet in front of you. You might give him bad sunburn with that big gun!

The other use of the guide number is to determine your correct aperture for flash exposure. It is important to know this when using manual exposure with a flash. A lot of the older flashes have some type of chart or scale to determine proper exposure. Of these, quite a few of them have large gaps in the distance scales or are just hard to read. Many newer flash units do not have these scales at all. This can be troublesome if you're using one of the newer flashes from an automatic flash system on a manual camera.

Why use a new flash with your older camera? If you have to ask you haven't looked at new flash heads lately. Many new units are packed with features that will greatly expand the capabilities of your current camera. In many cases you don't have to upgrade your entire camera system to get the benefits of modern flash technology. Exactly what features will or won't work with your camera will vary depending on the camera/flash combination. Your best bet is to find a store that has the flash you're interested in and ask to see both the flash and the manual. Usually there is a chart in the flash manual that spells out feature compatibility on a camera-by-camera basis. Don't take the sales person's word that a particular flash "will work with any camera in the ABC line".

So once you find that new flash, how do you use it? To determine the correct aperture all you need to do is divide the camera to subject distance into the guide number.

Let's assume you have a flash with a guide number of 118 with ISO 100 film. You would focus on your subject and then read the distance on your lens that line up with the focus mark. For the sake of this example let's assume your subject is twelve feet away. Divide your guide number by the distance and you would get your aperture.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Guide Number / Distance} \\ &118 / 12 = 9.8 \\ &\text{or an aperture of } f9.8 \end{aligned}$$

In this example you would get f/9.8 for an aperture. Since most of these numbers you would get will not be exact apertures, you simply set your aperture as close as you possibly can; in this case f8. The exposure latitude of the film will allow you to get a usable image if you are off slightly in your settings. If you're still uncomfortable or want to be extra cautious, you can bracket your exposure. Just remember, the aperture is what controls the exposure with flash photography, so bracket with just the aperture, not the shutter speed, when using flash.

Another thing to keep in mind when using this procedure is when you are increasing your film speed; your guide numbers will double every two stops. This would mean the flash in this example would now have a guide number of 236 with ISO 400 film. This would give you an aperture of  $f/19.6$ . Going to an ISO 800 film, your guide number would jump to 472.

Don't want to do the math (it's OK to admit it)? The manual for most new flash units will contain a small chart or "cheat sheet" you can use.

It's important to remember guide numbers are a recommended starting point and you may need to tweak the exposures to your own personal taste. They will, however, give you good usable image to work with.

Hopefully this information will make it easier to understand the real differences in the power of the flashes, so you don't over or under buy. It's also useful to demystify using a flash manually if you want to use one of today's newer flash units with your older camera. Just remember the following simple formula and you'll be fine in the field.



A modern flash head provides an amazing amount of control set via the LCD display

Value Guide number / distance = f/stop

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The guide number is the product of the maximum flash-to-subject distance and the **f-number** of the **aperture** that will correctly **expose** film or a digital sensor with the specified sensitivity.

$$\text{GN} = \text{distance} \times \text{f-number}$$

This simple relationship holds because the brightness of a flash falls off with the square of the distance, but the amount of light admitted through an aperture decreases with the square of the **f-number**.

The guide number represents an exposure constant for a flash unit. For example, a guide number of 80 feet at ISO 100 means that a target 20 feet away will be correctly illuminated with an aperture of  $f/4$  ( $80 = 20 \times 4$ ) using a sensitivity of ISO 100. For the same guide number and an aperture of  $f/8$ , the light source should be 10 feet from the subject ( $80 = 10 \times 8$ ). <sup>[1]</sup>

Guide numbers do not depend on the focal length of the lens: the distance a flash can illuminate does not depend on the angle of view of the lens. However, some flashes have the capability to "zoom with the camera" and concentrate their light into a narrow beam for use with a telephoto lens. Since the light from the flash is more concentrated, this increases the guide number. Manufacturers typically advertise the guide number for their flashes at the narrowest setting. For instance, the Olympus FL-50 has a guide number of 50m at ISO 100 when set to its narrowest setting, but significantly less when illuminating a wider area.

**To be Cont.**

RNI 14170/67



Kalpana Shah 1st in Outing

To,

**BOOK - POST**

From :

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