



In

Focus



**Color Profile:
sRGB IE91966-2.1**

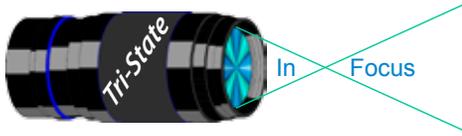
**Color Profile:
Adobe RGB 1988**



**Color Profile:
ProPhoto RGB**



**Crazy Trolls
by Donna Loughry
Canon EOS 60D, F5.0, 1/60, ISO 400**



On the Cover

To Print Or To Display...That Is The Question.

I've been hearing over and over during the Digital Projection Images (DPI) part of our competitions: "That is not what I saw at home." And I have been a very disappointed when I've displayed my images with DPI.

For my part, I've been disappointed with the color. It was not quite what I expected. I've ruled out the laptops and display calibration since this was happening even at the Extension Center. The only thing left is Color Management. For some of you this is a Huh! What's that? For others it is a "Here we go again!"

Briefly Color Management is the way the computer converts the image you have taken using Red/Green/Blue(RGB) from the sensors in your camera & monitor to, usually, the Cyan/Magenta/Yellow/Black(CMYK) of your printer. This conversion can upset the colors in your image. This conversion uses "profiles" (*Name.icc*) which are pieces of code/plugins that contain the complicated conversions of one color to another.

Basically there are three color profiles that I will be addressing here, although there are many, many more. The color profile you use depends on the output you want – printer & paper, internet, or digital projection. This article addresses digital projection.

The three color profiles used most often are sRGB IE91966-2.1, Adobe RGB 1998, and ProPhoto RGB. There is not enough space here to go into great detail. You can do that by searching for "color management" on the computer. Note to remember: A simple definition of gamut can be thought of as the subset of colors from the set of real world colors.

The oldest of the three is "sRGB IE91966-2.1." This was originally proposed as the color profile that would most *approximate* the colors on most monitors with the colors we see in the outside world. This is the profile that is used by most monitors, laptops *and* our digital Projector. The gamut of this profile is about 35% of the real world colors. And it has a tendency to emphasize the yellow color spectrum.

Adobe RGB 1998 was developed by Adobe for the purpose of converting the RGB monitor colors to the CMYK Colors for the printer. It has a wider gamut than the sRGB above. It has a tendency to deaden/flatten purples

& reds but emphasizes cyans & greens.

ProPhoto RGB was developed by Kodak. (from Wikipedia) "It offers an especially large gamut designed for use with photographic output in mind... encompasses over 90% of possible surface colors ...and 100% of likely occurring real world surface colors." It has a tendency to be lighter more saturated, with more yellows and reds.

On the front page are three images. Each is an image using one of the three color spaces. You should be able to see the difference online but may not be able to see that difference in print as they will be converted by the printer software from RGB to CMYK.

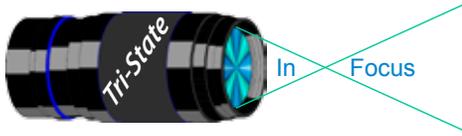
Based on my experimentation with these three profiles, you need to determine the way you are going to ultimately display your image and set your profile *before* you start processing your image - either in your camera or with software during pre-processing.

I've noticed that if I change the color profile after I've processed the image, I usually have to start processing all over again. For Print, I've been successful with using Adobe RGB 1998(or the appropriate paper profile). For DPI, use sRGB IE91966-2.1. I have not done a lot with ProPhoto RGB but plan to experiment with it in the future.

One of these days, I plan to display a series of three images on our projector so that we can see the difference.

Keep in mind: If the profile of the image is different from the projector's profile, colors are interpreted which can lead to disastrous results - i.e. "not what you expected."

Donna



Getting Creative with Drops

Overview

Goal - Turn a drop of liquid into a lens that magnifies the object behind it.

Equipment

Macro lens or equivalent
Camera with Av/Aperture mode and Manual Focus.
Tripod
Liquid (see Liquid below)
Stand for a Plate
Plate for the liquid
Design of some sort on paper or other small object.
Light source.

Several people ask for this as they could not be at the last meeting. It will also be put on the website under the How-to Section.

Donna

Liquid – This should be able to form a rounded drop on the plate.

Water is okay but flattens out.

Glycerin forms a nice rounded drop - depending on the plate.

1 part water to 2-3 parts Glycerin is a compromise.

You can use dropper bottles, spray bottles or a paint brush to apply.

Stand – This will hold the plate with the liquid.

Four legs made from Legos was part of my original setup years ago and works well.

As does a stand made from an erector set. Use whatever you have available.

Ideally the legs should be non-reflective and/or dark.

Should be about 2-4 inches high - higher for larger objects.

Plate - this goes on top of the stand.

Make sure this is really, really clean – dust, steak and scratch free!

Glass is okay but, the water and Glycerin do flatten out a bit too much on it.

Plastic is best – the more non-permeable the better.

Water flattens out some but straight Glycerin forms a nice rounded drop.

Design – This can be anything from a scribble on a piece of paper to a small relatively flat object.

Light source – Bright defused light is best.

If diffusion is not used you will have shadows.

Make sure this is the only source of light. All other sources will show up.

A darkened room will hide all kinds of reflections from the legs of the stand.

Lens – A macro lens is the best.

If you use another lens, make you can focus at a very close distance.

Experiment with it.

If AF is on your Lens, turn it off. You need manual focus.

Camera – Set your camera to AV/Aperture Mode

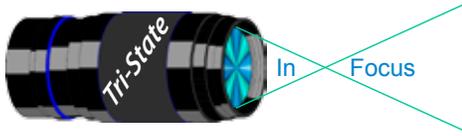
Start out about F11.

Use Liveview if you have it.

Use a remote control if you have it or use a timer.

Tripod – You want your camera to point towards the Plate at about a 45 degree angle.

Note: If you point is straight down, you will not be able to focus the entire drop.



Getting Creative with Drops - Cont.

Process

- 1) Assemble your stand to hold your plate.
The legs should be about 2-4 inches tall.
I found 4 inches to be ideal for the small objects I used.
The shorter the legs, the less of the object you will see in your drop.
Experiment.
- 2) Place your object or design on the table at the feet of the legs.
- 3) Place your light source so that the object is lit but not the plate area of the stand.
- 4) Place your plate on the stand.
Put a single drop on your plate. (You can add more drops later.)
This will be used for setting up & focusing your camera.
- 5) Set your tripod so that the camera is pointing at the single drop.
If using a regular 50 mm lens with closeup lenses, use an angle of about 45 degrees.
If using a macro lens, you can use an angle of about 45 degrees up to about 90 degrees.
i.e. – with 90 degrees you will be looking straight down at the drop.
Experiment with the lenses you have.
- 6) Attach your camera to the tripod.
- 7) Make sure your camera is set to Av/Aperture mode. Start with about F11.
Your depth of field is *very narrow* – *experiment* by changing your aperture.
A large aperture will make the background image blurry.
A small aperture will make the background image sharper.
Distance from camera to plate should be less than 12 inches depending on your lens.
- 8) Move your object so that it is centered in the drop.
- 9) Manually set the focus on your camera so that the image in the drop is as sharp as possible.
Ideally you want the background image on the table to be out of focus with the image in the drop as sharp as possible.
Experiment.
Focus at this point is very important.
- 10) Take your shots with different apertures and different images.
Add more drops in patterns or randomly.
Experiment.

Note about the image – It will be reversed in the drop(s). If you are doing a flower that needs to be flower side up in the final image, then you will need to turn the image 180 degrees during post-processing.

Post Processing

Taking the pictures in raw will enable you to make more adjustments. I recommend Raw+Jpeg.

Because you are so close to the plate with the drop(s), you will see all scratches, streaks & dust etc. in the glass or plastic. These will need to be removed.

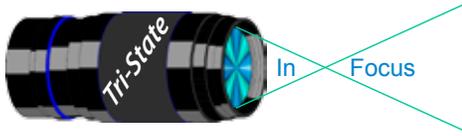
The cleaner the plate is before you start, the less work you will need to do.

Nature – How to do this in Nature.

Example: Find a branch with some flowers behind it. (Just after a storm is great.) Have a spray bottle of 1 part water to 2-3 parts Glycerin handy (for those times when the natural drop disappears.) You can carefully take a picture through the drop of the flowers behind the branch. By focusing on the drop, you will have the branch also in focus as well as the flowers behind the branch. Keep in mind the flowers will be upside down. Your camera angle towards to drop will determine which flowers you see.

Note about Natural Raindrops. While I'm told that water drops are close to being distilled water in the clouds, they do pick up particles and oil as they drop through the atmosphere. If it is rainy outside and you are using the spray bottle, it may not be noticeable. However, if it is dry and sunny, then spray bottle use may be noticeable as a hand of man.

Experiment and have fun!



How to Prepare An Image For Pdi Display.

Many people have asked over and over again “How do I make my image ready for PDI competition?” This is a description of how I do it which seems to be successful for me.

We all have our favorite way of processing our images - from shooting jpegs to shooting in raw files and making some adjustments ourselves. Note that, *if the image you took is bad, no amount of making adjustments will fix it.* That said, when we display an image, the amount of light, color & contrast falls off depending on the distance between the projector and the wall due to the light scatter in the air amongst other issues. Figure the distance between the projector and the wall, is about 10-15 feet.

On my computer with it's monitor, I prepare my image to my satisfaction. Everyone has their own way of preparing/correcting/editing their images with their favorite software. You can adjust these steps to fit the software you use. Note: Step 4 is an optional step that I use for my computer. The rest of the steps are pretty general.

- 1) **Backup.** Save the image as a PSD file at full size so you can redo the entry file as needed.
- 2) Because I use layers in processing my image, I flatten the image and make sure that it still looks good.
- 3) **Resize the image.** In *Photoshop*
 1. (image/image size), in “pixel dimensions”
 2. set the longest side to 750 pixels.
 3. The shorter size should automatically adjust to less than 750 pixels.

In *Photoshop Elements*:

1. Open the image to be re-sized
2. Image>Resize>Image Size
3. A box will open - The top two boxes will show the image size in pixels.
4. Change the largest size to 750.
5. If the Resample box is checked at the bottom all other adjustments will automatically adjust.
- * Review the image to make sure it looks good

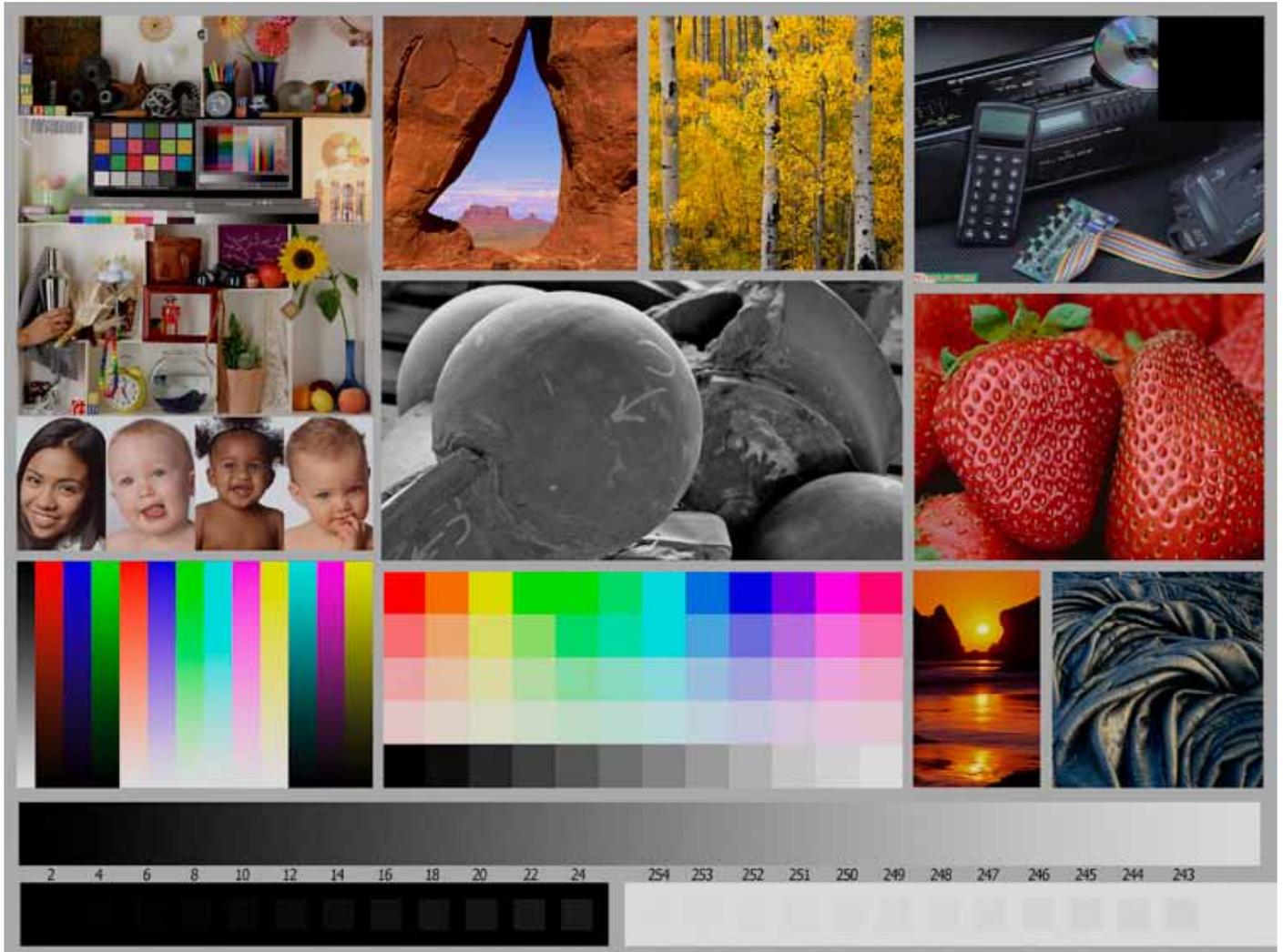
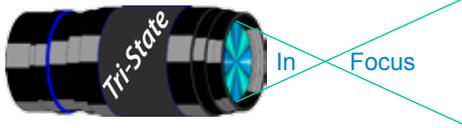
- 4) (*My optional step*) This next step may or may not need to be done with your image. But, I have found with my computer that if what is on my screen is already dark I may not need to do anything. Otherwise, I darken a light image by using a gamma setting of about .90. This is not much of a change but it has kept my images from looking dull and lifeless when projected.
- 5) **Save as a JPG.** I save the image file as a JPG file with baseline “standard” and a quality of 12 (maximum – least amount of JPG compression). JPG files are compressed by nature – you want the least amount.
 - * Remember - you can only open and save a Jpeg file 6 times before you notice pixelation and degradation of image quality.
 - * For the best display, I avoid opening and saving the Jpeg file after this point. If I need to make a correction at this point, I go back to my pre-jpg file to make the correction and then resave it as a jpg.
 - * Yes, the JPG is significantly smaller than your original file. But it is the correct size for sending to Jerry Fritsch for your competition entry.
- 6) **Review your image at 100%.** Photoshop Hint: Double click the magnifying glass in the tool bar to get 100% magnification. This is what will be displayed.

After following this procedure, you have a file that should be ready for PDI display. Send it as an attachment with title to Jerry Fritsch by Thursday Midnight before the Friday meeting.

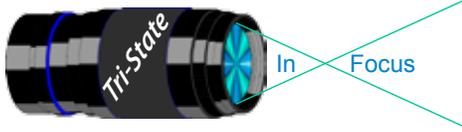
I hope this helps everyone with the process. If you have any questions, feel free to ask.

Donna

Thanks for Bob Ihrig for the Photoshop Elements instructions.



This is the image used to calibrate the Projector for PDI images. *(Note - do not use this image in the newsletter as it has been enlarged and therefore degraded.)* The file of this image is located on our website at <http://www.tristatephotographicsociety.com/Documents/TristateProjector.jpg> Once the image is open, right click on the image and choose "save image as" to save to the directory/folder where you want to keep the image. For any other questions, see Jerry Fritsch.



February Pictorial -
Stone, Wood &/or Metal

Slides - Accomplished

- 1 Jones, Richard Desert Watchtower
- 2 Jones, Margaret Medora Bridge
- 3 Walter, Garry Old Wooden Lures

PDI - Tyro

- 1 McGill, Teresa Tunnel Of Lights
- 2 Reeme, Pete Disney's Splash Mermaid

PDI - Accomplished

- 1 Kempf, Becky Infinity
- 2 Everman, Wilda Ties And Tracks
- 3 Thompson, Dan Black Caddy
- 4 Carpenter, Jerry Hearts
- 4 Jennings, Miriam Yellow Stairs
- 4 Loughry, Donna My Dog, Bolts
- 7 Charette, Nelson Red Bird House

Prints - Tyro

- 1 Griffith, Misty A Time Passed
- 2 Hathorn, Lisa The Bridge And the Crow
- 3 Beck, Ron No Longer Used

Prints - Accomplished

- 1 Kubler, John The Open Door
- 2 McBreen, Jane The Log Cabin
- 3 Deering, John Ancient Home
- 4 Adkins, Julie A Doorway To Heaven
- 4 Ihrig, Bob Corregated
- 6 Hannegan, Steve Shiver Me Timber
- 7 Kraus, Mark Pin And Hasp

February Nature -
Open- Informal

Slides - Accomplished

- 1 Jones, Margaret Tricolored Heron Chick
- 2 Jones, Richard Hiding In Plain Sight
- 3 Voelker, Dale Cumberland Island
- 4 Walter, Garry Poison Dart Frog

PDI - Tyro

- 1 McGill, Teresa Winter Waterfall
- 2 Reeme, Pete Fall In the Smokies

PDI - Accomplished

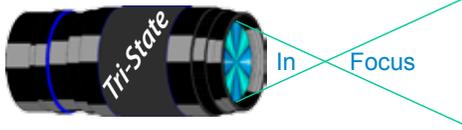
- 1 Carpenter, Jerry I'm Feeling Blue
- 2 Jennings, Miriam Monument Valley
- 3 Kempf, Becky Duck
- 4 Everman, Wilda Love Me, Warts And All
- 5 Charette, Nelson Grasshopper
- 6 Thompson, Dan Cloud Eight
- 7 Jennings, Maurice Dinner

Prints - Tyro

- 1 Griffith, Misty Sun Bathing In the Rockies
- 2 Scheall, Ted Splashing

Prints - Accomplished

- 1 Kraus, Mark Fall Red Belly
- 2 Ihrig, Bob Iron Furnace Cascade
- 3 Adkins, Julie Bring On Spring
- 4 McBreen, Jane Frosted Cone
- 5 Kubler, John Stellar's Sea Eagle
- 6 Sallee, Joy Blue Footed Booby
- 7 Loughry, Donna Ice Sculpture



Please note meeting dates, times and locations will change for the next several months due to construction at the Center. Please check our website for up to date information.

March 2013 Meeting Dates:

Friday, March 08, 2013 - Pictorial - 2nd Friday
Boone County Public Library
Time: 6:30 pm to 8:45 pm

Friday, March 22, 2013 - Nature - 4th Friday
Boone County Public Library
Time: 6:30 pm to 8:45 pm

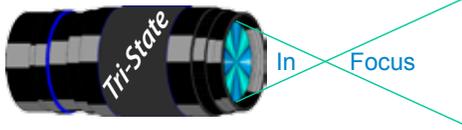
April 2013 Meeting Dates:

Friday, April 05, 2013 - Pictorial - 2nd Friday
Boone County Public Library
Time: 6:30 pm to 8:45 pm

Friday April 26, 2013 - Nature - 4th Friday
Christ Baptist Church
Time: 6:30 pm

Editor's Note:

Deadline for the Next Issue - April 2013
Monday April 1, 2013.



TRISTATE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY COMPETITION CATEGORIES - 2013

Pictorial (1st meeting)		Month	Nature (2nd meeting)	
Open	Informal Prints	January	Trees	Informal Prints
Stone, Wood &/or Metal	Informal Prints	February	Open	Informal Prints
Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints	March	Drops &/or Droplets	Informal Prints
Eyes	Informal Prints	April	Plant Closeup(s)	Informal Prints
Open	Informal Prints	May	Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints
Photographic Equipment	Informal Prints	June	Open	Informal Prints
Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints	July	Spikes &/or Spines	Informal Prints
Americana	Informal Prints	August	Arthropods	Informal Prints
Open	Informal Prints	September	Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints
Wet Subject	Informal Prints	October	Open	Informal Prints
Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints	November	Curves	Informal Prints
Reflections	Informal Prints	December	Open	Informal Prints

Reminder:

*Limit 1 print for Competitions.
A Formal print is Matted only -
no Frames.*

*Additional print(s) will be for
Display and Discussion.*

For PDI (Projected Digital Image)

If you would like to participate in the Projected Digital Images competitions you can email them to Jerry at jafritsch01@yahoo.com up through the Thursday before each Friday meeting. They should be JPEG format (.JPG file type) with the longest side having 750 pixels or less.

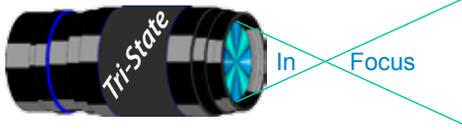
You can re-size the images in your digital processing software, usually under Image, then Image Size. Change the scale to pixels (not inches or cm),

and modify the longest side (height or width) to 750. The other dimension should automatically adjust.

If you don't know how to adjust the size, or can't, feel free to email the image to Jerry. He will adjust the size. For best color results, your JPEG image should also use a sRGB color profile.

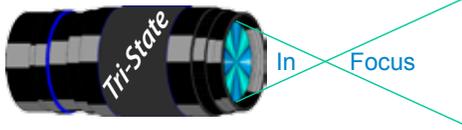
Please include your name, the image title, and if you are competing in Tyro or Advanced categories in the e-mail.

The file used to Calibrate the Projector for PDI images is located on our website at <http://www.tristatephotographicsociety.com/Documents/TristateProjector.jpg> Once the image is open, right click on the image and choose "save image as" to save to the directory/folder where you want to keep the image.



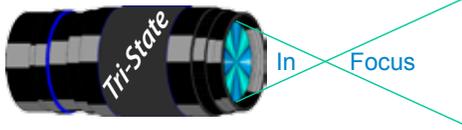
Topics for 2013 with Descriptions

P/N	2013	Topic	Description
Nature	January-13	Tree(s)	Take a photo of any tree or part of a tree.
Pictorial	February-13	Stone, Wood &/or Metal	Something stone, something metal, something wood or any combination of 2 or all three.
Nature	March-13	Drops &/or Droplets	Such as a macrophoto of a single drop through the fog-adorned gossamer web, the seaspray riding the waves, simple rain drops, dew drops on animal or plant, or a rainbow, etc.
Pictorial	April-13	Eyes	An image of the eye of an insect, plant or wild animal, living or non-living.
Nature	April-13	Plant Closeup(s)	Parts of Plants. A very close look of the some part of a plant. Preferably a Macro shot. The focus could be on the Stigma and/or the Stamens with the petals in the background.
Pictorial	June-13	Photographic Equipment	Anything related to photography including but not limited to cameras, lenses, tripods, film, memory cards, filters, flash, lighting products, store bought or homemade, etc.
Nature	July-13	Spikes &/or Spines	Anything that has spikes or spines on it! Definition of Spine: a stiff pointed plant process; such as a modified leaf or leaf part or a sharp rigid process on an animal. Definition of Spikes: a stiff, sharp-pointed piece or part such as the unbranched antler of a young deer or - a flower stalk or thorn.
Pictorial	August-13	Americana	Items or a collection of Items, related to the history, geography, folklore and cultural heritage of the United States.
Nature	August-13	Arthropod(s)	An arthropod is an invertebrate animal having an external skeleton, a segmented body, and jointed appendages. Arthropods include the insects, arachnids(spiders), crustaceans, centipedes, millipedes etc.
Pictorial	October-13	A wet subject	The subject must be visibly wet. This is not a water challenge, so NO swimming. Examples: Dew on a spider web, a child or dog playing in a sprinkler, water drops on flowers or other objects, beads of sweat on an athlete.
Nature	November-13	Curves	A photograph containing curves (a continuously bending line, without angles or any curved outline, form, thing, or part). Such as a curved section of a river, stream, plant or animal etc.
Pictorial	December-13	Reflections	Reflection of any kind.



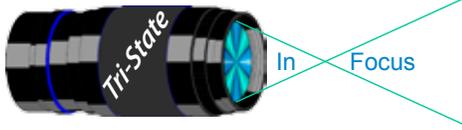
TRISTATE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY COMPETITION CATEGORIES - 2014

<u>Pictorial (1st Meeting)</u>		<u>Month</u>	<u>Nature (2nd Meeting)</u>	
Open	Informal Prints	January	Patterns &/or Textures	Informal Prints
Unusual, Strange or Odd	Informal Prints	February	Open	Informal Prints
Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints	March	Frozen Water	Informal Prints
Triangles	Informal Prints	April	Animal Closeup(s)	Informal Prints
Open	Informal Prints	May	Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints
Mechanical Innards	Informal Prints	June	Open	Informal Prints
Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints	July	Weeds &/or Wildflowers	Informal Prints
Foggy Landscape	Informal Prints	August	Animals that can fly	Informal Prints
Open	Informal Prints	September	Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints
Friendship Park	Informal Prints	October	Open	Informal Prints
Open	<i>Formal</i> Prints	November	Against the Light	Informal Prints
Long Exposure	Informal Prints	December	Open	Informal Prints



Topics for 2014 with Descriptions

P/N	2014	Topic	Description
Nature	January-14	Patterns &/or Textures	Any pattern or texture found in nature, including but not limited to rocks, sand, animal parts, clouds, etc. - both Flora & Fauna.
Pictorial	February-14	Unusual, strange or odd	Self explanatory
Nature	March-14	Frozen Water	Includes, but not limited to, Ice, snow, frost and/or icicles. Show us a solid state of water.
Pictorial	April-14	Triangles	Triangles in the landscape/cityscape etc. such as roof peaks, design elements of a building, portion(s) of food, a traffic sign or musical instrument etc. (NOT included - Triangles such as a triangular arrangement of 3 objects).
Nature	April-14	Animal Closeup(s)	Close up of any animal or part of an animal.
Pictorial	June-14	Mechanical Innards	Insides of any man-made device, including but not limited to tractors, engines, watches, clocks, computers, etc.
Nature	July-14	Weeds and Wildflowers	Any type of weed or wildflower is fine. A single plant or a field full of them is fine (Cultivated plants or fields are not included.)
Pictorial	August-14	Foggy Landscape	Self explanatory
Nature	August-14	Animals that can fly	Any animal that is capable of flight or has the ability to glide in the air. This includes but is not limited to birds, bats, insects, flying fish, flying squirrels, sugar gliders, etc. Subjects do NOT have to be in flight.
Pictorial	October-14	Friendship Park	An image taken at Theodore M. Berry Friendship Park. Note: Map & Directions will be provided.
Nature	November-14	Against the light	An image that shows backlight or a Silhouette.
Pictorial	December-14	Long Exposure Photography	Long-exposure photography involves using a shutter speed equal to or longer than 1/4 of a second. A Long exposure does not have to have blurred elements. For example, a 30 second shot of a city street at midnight may have everything in the frame in sharp focus. Or star trails among stationary tree or rocks, car light trails in a night cityscape, "silky" waterfall or stream.



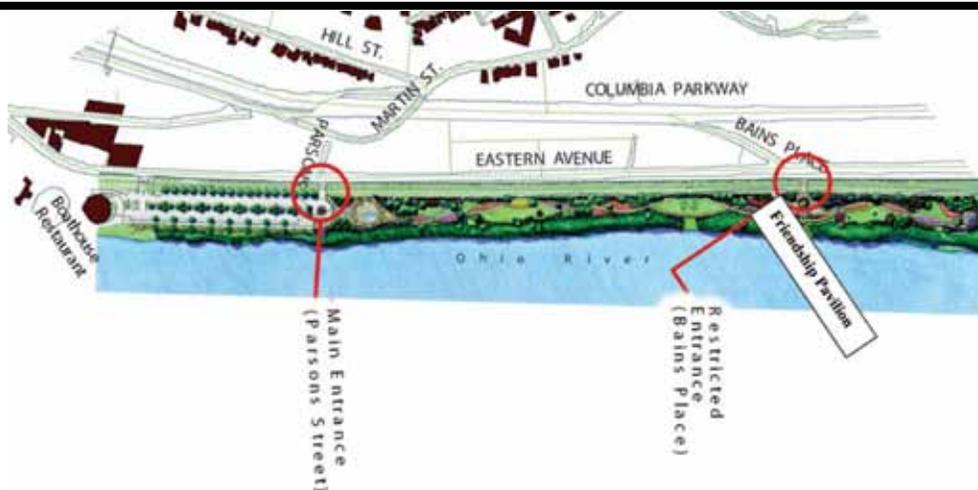
Directions to Friendship Park

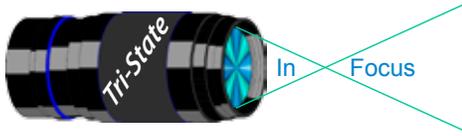
Located on 1135 Eastern Ave. Cincinnati

from the Campbell County Cooperative Extension Service Office (where we have our meetings)

Summary: 7.2 miles

1. Depart 3500 Alexandria Pike, Newport, KY 41076 [3500 Alexandria Pike, Newport, KY 41076] on US-27 [SR-1998] (North) 0.6 mi
2. Keep RIGHT onto I-471 5.8 mi
3. Entering Ohio
4. At exit 6A, turn RIGHT onto Ramp 153 yds
5. Keep LEFT to stay on Ramp 0.1 mi
6. Turn LEFT (South) onto E 3rd St 109 yds
7. Bear LEFT (South-East) onto Eggleston Ave, then immediately turn LEFT (North-East) onto US-50 TRUCK [US-52] 0.6 mi
8. Arrive 1135 Eastern Ave, Cincinnati, OH 45202 [1135 Eastern Ave, Cincinnati, OH 45202]





Website:

<http://www.tristatephotographicsociety.com/>

Facebook:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Tri-State-Photographic-Society-Photo-Club-NKyCincinnati-Area/262631450437635?sk=wall&filter=1>

PSA:

<http://www.psa-photo.org/>

E-mail Address Change Reminder.

If you change your e-mail address there are lots of people to notify, and it is easy to forget someone who needs to know your new address.

Remember to let Bob Ihrig (rdihrig@fuse.net) know of any address change so he can update this on the ListServ. Please put "Tri-State" in the subject box.

2013 Tri-State Officers & Chairpersons

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Vice-President
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Secretary
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