

EXPLORING PHOTOGRAPHY

Leaders' Guide

Ontario 4-H Council

*Leadership & Organization Development,
Agriculture & Rural Division*

4-H 1800 94 LE

*The primary purpose of the 4-H program is
the personal development of youth in rural Ontario.*

THE 4-H PLEDGE

"I pledge
My Head to clearer thinking,
My Heart to greater loyalty,
My Hands to larger service,
My Health to better living,
For my club, my community and my country."

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This project was prepared by
Vivian Webb, Guelph
for the Ontario 4-H Council and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
with Special Thanks to the Advisory Committee:

Sherry Boyce-Found	4-H Resource Specialist	Guelph
Bea Gosselin	Rural Organization Specialist	Waterloo
Kerry Little	Audio Visual Coordinator	Guelph
Heather Lotz	4-H Member	Fergus
Cheryl McLauchlan	4-H Leader	Glanworth
Shirley Morrish	4-H Leader	Devlin
Carol Murphy	4-H Resource Assistant	Guelph
Bob Pritzker	4-H Leader	Stouffville

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BE A "GREEN" 4-H CLUB

The 4-H program uses a lot of paper. Please help us to reduce our costs, and save a few trees, by remembering these tips.

- Only 4-H members (10-21) and leaders should receive 4-H resources.
- If your club plans to do this project again, keep the resource materials so you don't need to reorder.
- If your club has extra resources, please return them promptly to the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food office so they can be used by someone else.

WELCOME TO 4-H

It has often been said that, "Volunteer 4-H leaders are a blend of friend, teacher and parent." What a big order to fill! But you will discover that you have many talents as a 4-H leader. Having an interest in young people and their development and being willing to take up the challenge of 4-H leadership is the first step to success.

This project focuses on photography. However, the development of members as individuals is your real goal. You will get to know the club members and where their interests lie very well. Use this knowledge, your own expertise and imagination to plan a fun, interesting and challenging club program for your members. And enjoy being a 4-H leader!

WHAT ARE MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS A 4-H LEADER?

Before your club begins:

1. Attend a leader training session;
2. Advertise the project and organize a club with a minimum of six members;
3. Review available resources and begin planning the club program; and
4. Familiarize yourself with current provincial and local 4-H policies.

During the club:

1. Attend each meeting and the Achievement Program;
2. Assist members in planning and presenting the club program;
3. Provide a FUN, learning atmosphere;
4. Have members complete enrolment cards or the club membership list and forward to the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food office before the second meeting;
5. Help each member to set and reach goals for personal development;

6. Encourage members to work together as a group;
7. Provide guidance in choosing and completing an Achievement Program; and
8. Evaluate the club program.

4-H CLUB PROGRAM PLANNING

A successful 4-H club doesn't just happen! Careful planning is necessary and very important. As a 4-H leader, you have a responsibility to do the best job you can in providing a fun, learning experience for the 4-H members. Planning will make this a reality.

The 4-H Volunteers' Handbook has lots of valuable information to help you and your members plan a successful club program. Refer to "The 4-H Meeting" section of your handbook for tips on planning successful meetings, effective communication, games, judging and special events. The chart on pages 3 and 4 of this Guide, can be used to record your plans.

4-H CLUB PROGRAM PLANNING CHART

MEETING OR EVENT	DATE	TOPIC ACTIVITY OR TASK	PEOPLE WHO COULD HELP	PRESENTATION IDEAS TO CONSIDER

WHAT IS AN ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM?

- The Achievement Program is an opportunity for members to share the knowledge and skills they have gained during this 4-H project.
- Each member should be involved in some way.
- It should also inform the public about the purpose and goals of the 4-H program.

Achievement Program ideas specific to this project are suggested below. Involve club members in selecting a suitable idea and presentation method and in carrying out the necessary preparations.

Here are some ideas to involve the community in the project achievement program. All these projects could be displayed in a mall/school/senior citizens' centre or somewhere similar to increase community awareness of 4-H.

- Make a photo story about something that is important to your community, such as a council meeting, a parade, the opening of a new business or the fall fair.
- Make a photo essay on how 4-H works in your community or area.
- Show a day in the life of your town with photos.
- Use pictures to show why agriculture is important to everyone in the community.
- Have your club put on workshops, demonstrating some of the different photographic techniques you have learned.
- Volunteer your services to help with a community photography competition. If one doesn't exist, organize and stage a competition.

During any of these activities you might also have the club involved in presentations. Whatever you choose, all members should be involved in some way. Here are some ideas.

- Exhibits and Displays: Include the topic title and club name. Exhibit or display should be self-explanatory. Club members can contribute to the exhibit in preparation, art work, commentary, etc.
- Demonstrations: These should be about 10 minutes in length. Club members may take part in the demonstration, provide set-up arrangements, and prepare handouts or descriptive posters.

Remember to contact the newspapers, radio and other media in your area to let them know about your activities. Give them information on the type of event, the time, date and place and why you are staging the event. Explain to them why the event you are holding is important to your 4-H club and to the community.

RESOURCES

A good meeting requires advance planning but the effort is well worth it. You can make this a club to remember, and have your meetings go smoothly, if you take the time at the beginning to plan what you will need throughout the club.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Looking at pictures in books and magazines can provide a lot of inspiration to any photographer. They don't have to be on photography to be interesting; they can be on art, fashion, nature, buildings, people or places. Looking at books and magazines can give members ideas on new ways of looking at the world around them, and lots of ideas on how to take interesting pictures of that world.

Browse through the magazine rack at your local store, go to the library and be creative in your selection. It would be a good idea to have a few different books or magazines at each meeting for members to look at. Here is a very brief list of books you could look for.

The Joy of Photography. Eastman Kodak Company, 1991.

More Joy of Photography. Eastman Kodak Company, 1988.

Patterson, Freeman. Photography and the Art of Seeing. Key Porter, 1985.

Patterson, Freeman. Photography for the Joy of It. Key Porter, 1986.

Patterson, Freeman. Photography of Natural Things. Key Porter, 1982.

Kodak also publishes a series of Pocket Guides explaining different aspects and subjects of photography. You can buy these at most camera stores.

EXPERT ADVICE

Inviting experienced photographers to the meetings is a good idea because they will be able to give the technical information and practical tips that your members will want to improve their skills.

When you invite a guest speaker, always make sure that you tell him or her something about your club: how many members there are, their ages and interests and their level of experience. There should be some activity during the meeting to reinforce the information that the speaker is giving. Leaders may want to work with the speakers beforehand to come up with something suitable.

Here are some suggestions of people you could ask to speak at your meetings.

- news photographer
- camera store owner or people who work there
- professional photographer
- photography teacher
- photography enthusiast, member of local photography club
- a naturalist with an interest in photography
- parents of club members

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

"PC Photographer" software simulates the physical process of shooting a photograph, developing the film and viewing developed prints. The software provides tutorials, on-line help and experimentation with various lighting situations and camera equipment. It also gives feedback on your finished "photos." The Photo Workshop is a series of interactive exercises from basic to advanced levels. It includes suggestions for follow up activities with a real camera.

The software is available from the A.V. Library, Visual Communications Services, OMAF, 52 Royal Road, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 1G3, (519) 767-3622. Please specify if you require IBM or Macintosh compatible disks. (To run this software you will also need a colour VGA or EGA (256k) or Hercules Mono Graphics Card. 640k user RAM memory. Hard disk drive with a minimum of 1.5Mb free disk space. 3½" or 5¼" floppy disk drive. DOS 3.0 or higher. Microsoft mouse or 100% compatible is recommended. DOS compatible printer is optional.)

ORGANIZING THE CLUB

You do not have to be an expert photographer to lead a 4-H Photography Club. Your leadership skills will help you organize a great club regardless of your photography skills. As a leader you will be able to find the experts who can help your members with the technical information they need.

Photography is a skill that you have to learn by doing. To make it exciting for the members to learn the club moves to a different location for each meeting, to take pictures under different conditions. Successfully preparing and carrying out a schedule of meetings like this will be a challenge to your leadership skills but with planning and imagination you can bring it off successfully.

1. The information in this 4-H project is organized according to the skill level of the members, not their ages. There are three skill levels: novice, intermediate and advanced.

Novice photographers have little or no experience taking pictures. These members will be interested in learning the most basic camera skills such as holding the camera steady, how to focus, getting proper exposure and picture composition.

Intermediate photographers have some experience taking pictures and know something about focusing and composition. They will want to start working at the art of photography, which includes composition tips, changing points of focus, and creative use of light.

Advanced photographers know a lot about photography. They will probably be the most articulate group and will know which skills they wish to concentrate on. This group could be the most free-form of the three and as a leader, your job will be to come up with challenging photo opportunities and appropriate technical information.

2. There are no tests members can take to determine their skill levels. It is up to the leaders and members to decide on the appropriate experience. You may choose to set up a club just for one skill level or a club that combines two or three of the skill levels. If you set

up a multi-skill level club you will need a lot of support and extra leaders. You might want to start with a group of novices and lead them through the three skill levels over a few years — one or two projects for each skill level.

This club has been organized around 6 different themes. All members, no matter what their skill level, will carry out similar exercises but at different levels of understanding and challenge.

Once you have determined the skill level(s) of the members, order the appropriate Members' Manuals. Each member should only require one Members' Manual.

3. The best way for members to improve their skills as photographers is by taking pictures and looking at them critically. Ideally members should take pictures in one meeting and have them developed by the next meeting so they can discuss the pictures and immediately work to improve the necessary skills. However this may not be practical because of the costs of film and developing. Here are some strategies for dealing with this issue.
 - Using a roll of 24 exposures, have 3 members work as a team during the meeting, using one camera. If each member of the team has a camera, make sure all the cameras are used by the end of the six meetings. Each member takes 8 pictures during the meeting and the roll is then ready to be developed for the next meeting. This has several advantages: each member only has to buy and develop 2 rolls of film during the club; each member gets the opportunity to use a greater range of film types and speeds because they are using a new roll of film for each meeting; members can use different types of cameras.
 - If you do not want to use the team approach, have members shoot rolls of 12 exposures and develop them after two meetings. This is a more expensive approach.
 - Buying and developing film can be an expensive business. Check out special offers on developing in your area. Talk to your local film developer and see if you can get a group rate.
 - You can try to raise money for your photography club by setting up a studio on the street, in a mall or at a fair. Offer to take people's portraits with a local celebrity, in a special place or in costume. Think about specializing in pictures of pets or children.
 - If members do not have their own cameras, see about renting or borrowing cameras for them.
4. It is impossible to give exact instructions on how to take a great picture. The light will always be slightly more or less, the colours brighter or duller, the composition different. The purpose of this project is to develop the members' ability to see a good photograph and put the image on film. They should be able to focus their minds as well as their cameras.

With this in mind the project is organized as a series of outings with photographic activities in each meeting. One of the main points to get across to members is that while it only takes a second to snap a good picture, it can take a lot longer to set up a great picture.

5. When members are experimenting with composition, it is always helpful to be able to show them examples of effective and not so effective composition. This is easy if you have an instant camera — just snap a shot and critique the results. If you don't own one yourself, see if one of your members has one you can borrow or consider renting one. If you have a good supply of sample photographs on hand they could also be used.
6. Meetings Two to Six will involve taking field trips. Except for Meeting Six, when members may choose to take night-time photos, most of the meetings will be held during the day. Meeting Two has the option of having the same picture taken at three different times of the day: dawn, noon and late afternoon. Members may want to hold Meeting Three either at dawn or in the late afternoon, depending on the types of animals they are photographing.
7. Consider the overall time frame for the project. It is important for members to have their film developed and discuss the results. Getting film developed takes time. So a club that meets once a week for six weeks probably isn't the best for a photography project.

SPECIAL NOTES FOR THIS PROJECT

1. The Members' Manuals have been designed as reference sources. Members should leave them closed for most of the meeting, allowing them to observe, learn and take part in the discussions and other activities.
2. **REMEMBER TO REFER TO YOUR 4-H CLUB VOLUNTEERS' HANDBOOK.** You will find many useful tips and ideas covering topics such as program planning, successful meetings, parliamentary procedure, effective communicating and presentation methods. Refer to your Volunteers' Handbook before you plan meetings. If you do not have a Volunteers' Handbook, one can be ordered through your OMAF contact.
3. **LOOSE CLOTHING IS ADVISED.** Members need to bend, stretch, crawl and climb as they search for the perfect angle for the picture.
4. **HERE COMES THE JUDGE.** If you decide to critique members' photographs at each meeting, you can use one of these sessions as a judging exercise. You may want to have several judging exercises, using different criteria for each. For example you could judge pictures on composition alone, colour balance, focus, effectiveness of lighting or whether or not it achieved the result the photographer was looking for.
5. **PHOTOGRAPH LOG.** All members are to have a small notebook or pad which they take to every meeting. They will use this to record information about each picture they take, including: location, light conditions, film type and speed, f-stop, exposure settings, accessories used (flash, filters, etc.). This information will be invaluable when evaluating their own photographs and determining what worked and what did not. If members are sharing a camera and film, they will also use it to record the numbers of the pictures they have taken.

ACTIVITY IDEAS

A list of suggestions for activity ideas is included in each skill level manual. Members can select their own topics, as long as they are approved by the leaders. Activities could be done by individuals or by groups of members.

It is up to the club to decide when activities are to be completed. As soon as members have chosen their topics, which should be no later than Meeting Two, leaders should see if there are any that could be presented during the remaining meetings and be sure to schedule them in. Otherwise the club should select a special day or meeting when a report on all activities can be done.

At the bottom of the table of contents page in the Members' Manual you will see the Kids Help Phone logo and number. Kids Help Phone is available to over 7 million children and teenagers throughout Canada.

It is a national, bilingual, confidential, toll free helpline staffed by paid, trained professionals. In response to the problems and concerns of our youth, Kids Help Phone provides a listening ear, emotional support, counselling, information and referrals. Children and teens from anywhere in Canada can call anonymously 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Children and teens can call about anything that is bothering them including — abuse; drugs; alcohol; conflicts with parents, friends or teachers; pregnancy; sexuality; suicide; or parental separation and divorce.

Please mention this number to your members and explain what it is for. Make sure they know that it is free and they don't have to give a name or address.



The Kids Help Phone gets 1000 calls a day... 2000 more get a busy signal. If you or your club or someone you know would like to make a donation to the Kids Help Phone, call 1-800-268-3062.

The 4-H Resource Development Committee of the Ontario 4-H Council reviews and evaluates 4-H resources. Comments and suggestions about 4-H manuals and guides are always welcome. They may be sent to the following address.

4-H Resource Development Committee
c/o Guelph Agriculture Centre
P.O. Box 1030
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 6N1

NOVICE

MEETING ONE

KNOWING YOUR TOOLS

OBJECTIVES

1. To welcome members to the club.
2. To introduce leaders and members.
3. To make members aware of project requirements.
4. To guide members through the election of an executive.
5. To introduce members to new ways of "seeing" with their cameras.

PREPARATION AND RESOURCES

- Members are to bring their cameras, camera manuals and camera case or a shoulder bag of some kind to the first meeting, along with a roll of medium speed, colour print film.
- Obtain:
 - Membership list
 - Enrolment cards
 - Members' Manuals
 - "4-H Club Member Lives Here" signs.
- Invite a camera store owner, a professional photographer or a photography enthusiast to your meeting. Have him/her bring a range of equipment to show members. If you do not invite a guest speaker, arrange to bring in as many camera accessories (tripods, cable release, filters, lenses, camera brush, flashes, camera case, etc.) as you can.
- Visit a camera store to look at equipment.
- Bring in samples of different types of film and negatives from film. Include negatives for cartridge film for both 110 and 126 cameras, colour prints, colour slides, black and white film, tungsten film and 2 1/4" negatives, if you can. If you do not have an instant camera, try to bring in some pictures taken with one to show members how that film works.
- Prepare tags from the back of the Leaders' Guide, page 48, for identifying parts of a camera and their function.
- If you are going to use the team approach towards taking and developing pictures, the teams should be chosen during this meeting and a timetable for developing the film drawn up.

- Depending on the size of your club, you will need four or five objects or collections of objects for members to photograph. Some suggestions: a toy wheel, flowers, basket of fruit, stuffed animal, kitchen utensils, a hat, garden tools, a plant.
- A collection of photographs, books, magazines or calendars should be available for members to look at before and after the meeting.
- Procedures for Meetings, OMAF Factsheet 89-095.

TIME GUIDELINES

Time guidelines have been provided for each of the sections in Meeting One only. Please remember that these are guidelines only. The size and maturity of your group, their specific interests and the way in which you choose to structure your meetings will influence the length of time you spend on each topic.

For future meetings your club should plan on at least two hours of meeting time. This should include club business and some social recreation with the majority of time spent looking at processed photographs and 'on location' shooting.

IN A NUTSHELL	
Getting Started	15 min.
Roll Call	5 min.
Your Camera	15 min.
How It Works	20 min.
Loading Your Camera	10 min.
A New Angle on Pictures	20 min.
A Road Map to Good Meetings	20 min.
Your Best Shot	10 min.
Before the Next Meeting	5 min.
	120 min.

GETTING STARTED (15 minutes)

The first meeting of your club year is perhaps the most important. When you bring your members together, make them feel welcome in the club. Find out what they would like to learn, the experience they would like to gain, the places they would like to visit and other 4-H activities they would like to participate in.

While some of this first meeting deals with club administration, members will have the opportunity to begin to "see" with their cameras.

ROLL CALL (5 minutes)

If you could only take one picture, what would it be?

NOVICE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Don't overwhelm the novice at the first meeting with lots of detail on how the camera works and the functions of the many features. Just cover what they need to know for this meeting to get some hands-on practice. Bits and pieces of the basic information can be reviewed at future meetings too.

YOUR CAMERA (15 minutes)

Before beginning this exercise, remind members that all cameras must be treated carefully and that they are never to touch the glass on the front of the lens.

If you are using the team approach, now is the time to choose team members. They can work on one camera or all of them.

Using the appropriate tags from the back of the Leaders' Guide, page 48, members are to tag the different parts of their cameras. If you have a number of different types of cameras in the club, make this a team exercise. Don't be too concerned if not every camera has the tagged parts. It's up to the members to discover that their camera doesn't have a part. Keep the tagging to a maximum of 5 minutes. Have members refer to camera operator's manual for a labelled diagram of camera parts. Then, as a group, take a look at the cameras and discuss the functions of the parts.

HOW IT WORKS (20 minutes)

Although there are many different types of cameras, they all basically take pictures the same way: light passes through the aperture and lens and hits the film, forming an invisible image on the film. One of the skills of a photographer is in making sure that the right amount of light hits the film.

Have members look through a 110 camera and a single lens reflex and check out the variety of controls that are available. During this exercise, stress that you can take good pictures with any camera.

Then members are to use the focusing controls on their own cameras as well as the exposure controls. Have members practice setting their cameras to take a picture in the room. Members can refer to their camera manuals at any time.

LOADING YOUR CAMERA (10 minutes)

Using their camera manuals, have members load film into their cameras. Not all members may have an opportunity to load film in this meeting but make sure by the end of the club they have all had some practice.

Have members look at different types of negatives. (Make sure the negatives are protected by plastic sleeves.)

A NEW ANGLE ON PICTURES (20 minutes)

Photography is all about seeing. But we can see in many different ways, some of which involve just changing our physical position. That's what we will do here.

If you have not already done so, divide club members into teams. Each team is to take one of the objects and find out the most interesting ways of photographing it. Before they begin, have them look at the subject from the top, the side and from below. Does it look better up close or far away? Should someone hold or wear the object to give it perspective?

Each member is to choose a different angle and take three pictures of the object from that angle. They will have established the correct exposure, or at least approximated it, in "How It Works," unless your location has changed. This is the setting they will use for the first picture. For the second picture, have each member go down one f-stop and make the other necessary adjustments. For the third picture, go up one f-stop from the first picture. This is called bracketing an exposure and most professional photographers do it all the time.

Make sure the members experiment with different f-stops. Make sure they record information on f-stop, aperture setting, conditions, etc. in their photograph logbooks. If a member has a camera that won't permit adjusting the f-stop, have the member select an angle to photograph from, and take the three photographs at different distances from the object.

A ROAD MAP TO GOOD MEETINGS (20 minutes)

It is important for everyone to become familiar with the basics of running a good meeting. Review with members the purpose of an agenda and the executive's responsibilities. Have the club members elect an executive. You may find the 4-H Volunteers' Handbook and the OMAF Factsheet, Procedures for Meetings (89-095) helpful.

YOUR BEST SHOT (10 minutes)

Have members take some fun shots of each other. If you are using teams, they could take pictures of fellow team members. Or perhaps the newly elected executive could pose together. If circumstances permit, members may take pictures outside.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING (5 minutes)

Members are to bring in a landscape photograph that they like. It can be from a magazine, calendar, newspaper or book or one of their own photographs. They should be prepared to explain why they like the photograph.

MEETING TWO

THE LIE OF THE LAND

OBJECTIVES

1. To learn good, basic camera-handling habits.
2. To have members explore landscape photography.

ROLL CALL

Show the landscape photograph you brought and explain why you like it?

GETTING RID OF THE SHAKES page 11

Holding a camera steady is crucial to getting a good picture. Take members through the various ways of steadying themselves when they are taking a picture.

You need a darkened room to take the Camera Steadiness Test, as well as a small mirror, a couple of elastics and a flashlight. If you are holding this meeting outdoors, do it the next time you are inside.

Camera Steadiness Test:

✓ Using elastic bands, secure a small mirror to the front of a camera lens with the mirrored surface facing out. Have a member hold the camera up to his or her eye as if about to take a picture. In a darkened room, have another member shine the flashlight into the mirror, so that the mirror reflects the beam onto an adjacent wall. If the member is holding the camera steady, the spot on the wall should not move. Then have the member press the shutter release as if taking a picture. (The camera should not be loaded with film.) Again, the spot of light on the wall should not move.

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

This is the time to look at pictures members took at the last meeting. You may want to turn this into a judging activity but be careful not to discourage members with too many negative comments. Be sure to mention strengths as well as weaknesses. If you have invited a professional to speak to the group, ask him/her to demonstrate how to judge a photograph.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Landscape/Nature

Any bit of green space, large or small, will provide an interesting landscape to photograph: a conservation area, field, road or street, farmyard or a city park. Or perhaps your members are interested in photographing the manmade landscape of buildings and streetscapes.

Techniques: Holding camera steady: This skill can't be practised too much. If you have the opportunity, practice the Camera Steadiness Test. If not, have members practice the various positions in "Getting Rid of the Shakes," page 11.

Discovering focal range of camera: Members can take a picture with camera focused on infinity, then take a picture with the smallest focal range their camera operates at. Refer to individual camera manual or to focusing ring.

If members have a fixed focus or automatic focus camera, have them take pictures at the maximum and the minimum focusing distance so they begin to get a feel for the range of their camera. Refer to "Focusing," page 7.

Composition: Always begin any discussion of composition by asking what members have decided the subject of the picture is going to be and why it has been chosen as the subject. What is the photographer trying to show? Refer to "What the Camera Sees," page 8, "The Parallax Error," page 9 and "Tips on Taking Landscape Pictures," page 12.



Rule of thirds: This is a standard rule in photography. It works by dividing the frame into thirds, both horizontally and vertically. The "hot spots" of the picture, or the points of major interest, should fall where the lines intersect. For example, a picture is more interesting if the horizon falls either one-third from the bottom or one-third from the top. Although called a 'rule,' it should only be used as a guideline. Sometimes a more dynamic photo can be made by breaking the rule.

Importance of background: Is the background overpowering the subject of the picture? Is there too much clutter in the picture? If so, try another angle. Refer to "What the Camera Sees," page 8.

Framing the shot: A picture looks more interesting and has more depth if you frame it with a tree, a doorway, a window or even a gap in a fence. Refer to "What the Camera Sees," page 8.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR CAMERA page 13

Take some time to demonstrate to members how to clean a camera. Also discuss proper storage methods.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in the best picture they can find of an animal. They can use magazines, calendars, newspapers, books or their own photographs as sources.

MEETING THREE

ANIMAL HOUSE

OBJECTIVES

1. To learn how to take a picture of a live subject.
2. To learn how to capture "personality" on film.

ROLL CALL

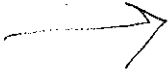
Show the animal picture you brought and explain why you like it. What animal would you most like to take a picture of?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. You could also turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Animals



It takes a lot of planning and patience to take good pictures of animals. You have to know how the animal will behave, what kind of picture you want and be prepared to wait until the right opportunity arises. Younger members may not have the patience to set up shots with pets. It may be best to have them photograph animals in their normal surroundings, such as farm animals, animals in a pet store, at a fall fair or at a zoo. They might also have a lot of fun photographing stuffed animals.

Equipment: Flash (if shooting indoors)

Techniques: Capturing personality.

Range of flash (if shooting indoors). Refer to individual camera manuals and to "Flash Point," page 18 and "Common Mistakes With The Flash," page 18.

Composition: If members are photographing pets, make sure the animals are properly groomed. A picture that shows something of an animal's personality takes thought, preparation and patience. A horse can be shown leaning out a barn door or working in a field. You can show cows coming in for milking or being shown at the fair. Take a picture of a dog chasing a ball or two cats tumbling. The shadows of the bars of a cage look interesting across a tiger's stripes. Refer to "Animal Shots," page 14.

Before bringing in animals, get the lighting conditions right and know where you want to take the picture. Members should work in teams. It makes handling the animals easier. Don't get animals excited by teasing or playing games. Refer to "Let There Be Light," page 17.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in the funniest picture of a person they can find. They can use calendars, newspapers, magazines, books or their own photographs as sources.

MEETING FOUR

SAY CHEESE

OBJECTIVES

1. To try to tell a story with pictures
2. To teach members some of the effects of different lighting.

ROLL CALL

What makes a picture funny? Show the funniest picture that you found of a person.

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

This is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. You could also turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subjects: **People** - portraits of children and adults in a group.

Equipment: Flash, camera, tripod, film, etc.

With a novice club of photographers you will need a patient group of people willing to have their pictures taken. The first groups to approach would be other 4-H members, 4-H parents or family members. You might also consider a service club, Girl Guide or Scout troop, a seniors group. Do not use a group of young children with novice members.

Equipment: Flash

Techniques: Capturing personality

Range of flash. Refer to own camera manuals and to "Flash Point," page 18.

Composition: Candid shots: Take two pictures one right after the other. The second picture is to catch the relaxed look after the first picture has been taken. Refer to "People Pictures," page 15, "Steady Does It," page 16, "Let There Be Light," page 17 and "Flash Point," page 18.

Portraits: Take a portrait in which the subject is shown with something meaningful (a favourite piece of clothing, a ball glove, something from work) that will tell something more about him/her. Refer to "People Pictures," page 15.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in a picture of something moving. They can use magazines, calendars, newspapers, books or their own photographs as sources.

MEETING FIVE

ACTION!

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve members' reflexes with the camera.
2. To expand their understanding of "still" photography.

ROLL CALL

Show the picture you brought of something moving. How do you know it is moving?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures the members took at the last meeting. You could also use this as a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Capturing Movement

Have a variety of movements that members can practice taking pictures of, preferably something that can be staged or done over and over again, like throwing a ball, running, flashing by on a skateboard or a bike. You might want to have a pick up game of baseball or soccer going on and those not playing could take pictures. When they are done, they could join in, letting other members take their turns at being sports photographers.

This meeting can be held indoors or outdoors.

Equipment: Flash

Techniques: Peak of Action: This takes practice and a knowledge of the action. Have members watch the movements, estimating the peak of action during several trial runs before taking the real pictures. Refer to "Action Shots," page 19 and "Flash Point," page 18.

Composition: You can show movement in a photograph either by having the background and the subject in focus (peak of action) or the subject blurred and the background in focus (taking a picture as the moving object passes a point you have chosen).

Whichever method you choose, most times you will want the subject moving into the picture. For example, if you are taking a picture of a person running from your left to your right, place that person in the left one third of your picture. Refer to "Action Shots," page 19.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to plan their trick shots and bring any props they might need.

MEETING SIX

SPECIAL FX

OBJECTIVES

1. To teach members something about perspective.
2. To have fun.

ROLL CALL

What is your favourite special effect from a movie?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the photographs the members took at the last meeting. You could use this as a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Trick photography

This will take some planning and arranging of resources. It can take place indoors or outdoors, depending on your props.



Arrange to have some model toys (trucks, planes) at the meeting to help you set up trick photographs. You may also want a rope and tarps to lay on the ground. Have a planning session beforehand so that members can bring whatever props they need. Refer to "Trick Photography," page 20.

Equipment: Tripod

Techniques: Perspective

Composition: Fooling the eye with perspective: This takes some ingenuity and a steady eye. Here are some examples: (person appearing to stand on another's hand; someone "climbing" a rope; someone about to stomp on a building, etc.) Refer to "Trick Photography," page 20 and "Don't Just Stand There," page 10.

PROJECT WRAP UP

Refer to Leaders' Guide, page 45.

INTERMEDIATE

MEETING ONE

KNOWING YOUR TOOLS

OBJECTIVES

1. To welcome members to the club.
2. To introduce leaders and members.
3. To make members aware of project requirements.
4. To guide members through the election of an executive.
5. To introduce members to new ways of "seeing" with their cameras.

PREPARATION AND RESOURCES

- Members are to bring their cameras, camera manuals and camera case or a shoulder bag of some kind to the first meeting, along with a roll of medium speed, colour print film.
- Obtain:
 - Membership list,
 - Enrolment cards,
 - Members' Manuals and
 - "4-H Club Member Lives Here" signs.
- Invite a camera store owner, a professional photographer or a photography enthusiast to your meeting. Have him/her bring a range of equipment to show members. If you do not invite a guest speaker, arrange to bring in as many camera accessories (tripods, cable release, filters, lenses, camera brush, flashes, camera case, etc.) as you can.
- Visit a camera store to look at equipment.
- Prepare tags from the back of the Leaders' Guide for identifying parts of a camera and their function.
- If you are going to use the team approach towards taking and developing pictures, the teams should be chosen during this meeting and a timetable for developing the film drawn up.
- Depending on the size of your club, you will need four or five objects or collections of objects for members to photograph. Some suggestions; a toy wheel, flowers, basket of fruit, stuffed animal, kitchen utensils, a hat, garden tools, a plant.
- A collection of photographs, books, magazines or calendars should be available for members to look at before and after the meeting.
- Procedures for Meetings, OMAF Factsheet 89-095.

TIME GUIDELINES

Time guidelines have been provided for each of the sections in Meeting One only. Please remember that these are guidelines only. The size and maturity of your group, their specific interests and the way in which you choose to structure your meetings will influence the length of time you spend on each topic.

For future meetings your club should plan on at least two hours of meeting time. This should include club business and some social recreation with the majority of time spent looking at processed photographs and 'on location' shooting.

IN A NUTSHELL	
Getting Started	15 min.
Roll Call	5 min.
Your Camera	15 min.
How It Works	25 min.
A New Angle on Pictures	25 min.
A Road Map to Good Meetings	20 min.
Your Best Shot	10 min.
Before the Next Meeting	5 min.
	120 min.

GETTING STARTED (15 minutes)

The first meeting of your club year is perhaps the most important. When you bring your members together, make them feel welcome in the club. Find out what they would like to learn, the experience they would like to gain, the places they would like to visit, and other 4-H activities they would like to participate in.

While some of this first meeting deals with club administration, members will have the opportunity to begin to "see" with their cameras.

ROLL CALL (5 minutes)

If you could only take one picture, what would it be?

YOUR CAMERA (15 minutes)

Before beginning this exercise, remind members that all cameras must be treated carefully and that they are never to touch the glass on the front of the lens.

If you are using the team approach, now is the time to choose team members. They can work on one camera or all of them.

Using the appropriate tags in the back of the Leaders' Guide, page 48, members are to tag the different parts of their cameras. If you have a number of different types of cameras in the club, make this a team exercise. Don't be too concerned if not every camera has the tagged parts. It's up to the members to discover that their camera doesn't have a part. Keep the tagging part to a maximum of 5 minutes. Have members refer to camera operator's manuals for a labelled diagram of camera parts. Then, as a group, take a look at the cameras and discuss the functions of the parts.

HOW IT WORKS (25 minutes)

Although there are many different types of cameras, they all basically take pictures the same way: light passes through the aperture and lens and hits the film, forming an invisible image on the film. One of the skills of a photographer is in making sure that the right amount of light hits the film.

Have members look through a 110 camera and a single lens reflex and check out the variety of controls that are available. During this exercise, stress that you can take good pictures with any camera.

Then members are to use the focusing controls on their own cameras as well as the exposure controls. Have members practice setting their cameras to take a picture in the room. Members can refer to their camera manuals at any time.

These members might also be interested in fitting and trying different lenses.

A NEW ANGLE ON PICTURES (25 minutes)

Photography is all about seeing. But we can see in many different ways, some of which involve just changing our physical position. That's what we will do here.

If you have not already done so, divide club members into teams. Each team is to take one of the objects and find out the most interesting ways of photographing it. Before they begin, have them look at the subject from the top, the side and from below. Does it look better up close or far away? Should someone hold or wear the object to give it perspective?

Each member is to choose a different angle and take three pictures of the object from that angle. They will have established the correct exposure, or at least approximated it, in "How It Works," unless your location has changed. This is the setting they will use for the first picture. For the second picture, have each member go down one f-stop and make the other necessary adjustments. For the third picture, go up one f-stop from the first picture. This is called bracketing an exposure and most professional photographers do it all the time.

Make sure the members experiment with different f-stops. Make sure they record information on f-stop, aperture setting, conditions, etc. in their photograph logbooks. If a member has a camera that won't permit adjusting the f-stop, have the member select an angle to photograph from, and take the three photographs at different distances from the object.

A ROAD MAP TO GOOD MEETINGS (20 minutes)

It is important for everyone to become familiar with the basics of running a good meeting. Review with members the purpose of an agenda and the executive's responsibilities. Have the club members elect an executive. You may find the 4-H Volunteers' Handbook and the OMAF Factsheet, Procedures for Meetings (89-095) helpful.

YOUR BEST SHOT (10 minutes)

Have members take some fun shots of each other. If you are using teams, they could take pictures of fellow team members. Or perhaps the newly elected executive could pose together. If circumstances permit, members may take pictures outside.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING (5 minutes)

Members are to bring in a landscape photograph that they like. It can be from a magazine, calendar, newspaper or book or one of their own photographs. They should be prepared to explain why they like the photograph.

MEETING TWO

THE LIE OF THE LAND

OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce members to landscape photography.
2. To encourage members to "see" new possibilities of picture-taking.

ROLL CALL

Show your landscape photograph and explain why you like it. Where would you most like to travel to take pictures?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures the members took at the last meeting. You could use this as a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Landscape/Nature

Any bit of green space will do as a location for landscape or nature shots: a conservation area, fenced field, tree-lined road or street, farmyard, city park, pond or river. A greenhouse would be suitable if the members want to concentrate on close-up work.

Members are to look for the art in the landscape, to see the patterns in nature and the big picture, as well as the small. Any of the Freeman Patterson books would be inspirational for this meeting.

Having members take photographs of the same scene at three different times of day will help them become more knowledgeable about the effects of different types of natural light.

Perhaps your members are interested in photographing the man made landscape of buildings and streetscapes.

Equipment: - Tripod
 - Cable release
 - Lenses (have a wide angle lens available if possible)

Techniques: Overlapping shots: Using a normal lens and a tripod, have members take a panorama, with two or three overlapping shots. They may also want to try one of the disposable panorama cameras.

Composition: Finding patterns in the landscape: Lie on your back and look up at the vertical lines of the trees converging overhead. Try it with a wide angle lens. Some patterns take your eye across or into the picture, like a fence, a road, a line of trees. They can draw you towards the subject. Some patterns are more pleasing when they are broken. refer to: "Composition Tips," page 9, "Depth of Field," page 5, "Lenses," page 11 and "Tips for Landscape Pictures," page 13.

Filling the frame: Sometimes you can break the rule of thirds to great effect by filling the frame with a pattern.

The effect of light: Divide the club into teams of three. Each team will decide on a view or subject. Then one member of the team will take a picture of that view or subject at dawn, one at noon and one late afternoon or dusk. Refer to "Controlling Light," page 6 and "Using Natural Light," page 14.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in the best animal shot they can find. They can use books, magazines, calendars, newspapers or their own photographs as sources.

MEETING THREE

ANIMAL HOUSE

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve members' photographic composition skills.
2. To stress the importance of planning and waiting in getting the great picture.

ROLL CALL

Show the animal photograph you selected. What kind of animal would you most like to photograph?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures the members took at the last meeting. You can turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Animals/Wildlife

It takes a lot of planning and patience to take good pictures of animals. You have to know how the animal will behave, what kind of picture you want and be prepared to wait until the right opportunity arises. Some members will probably enjoy photographing animals in their normal surroundings, such as farm animals, animals in a pet store, at a fall fair or at a zoo. Others may want to handle the animals in order to get the shots they want. If this is the case, have the members work in teams to groom and manage the animal during the shoot.

You may also have members who want to take wildlife photographs. The subject matter could range from photographing the activity at the backyard birdfeeder or setting up a blind in the woods. For either of these activities it would be good to invite someone who knows about wildlife or wildlife photography to talk to the group.

Equipment: - Flash
 - Tripod
 - Cable release
 - Lenses, 135mm and longer
 - Shoulder bag
 - Light snack if this will be a long photo session

Techniques: Planning your shot, waiting. (A big part of photographing animals is waiting.)

Composition: It takes planning, patience and knowledge of your subject to get a good shot of an animal, whether it is a formal portrait or a candid shot. You also have to have quick reflexes and a bit of luck.

Animal photography can be more than just capturing an image of an animal on film. You can also try to capture personality. You can do this by taking a picture of an animal in its normal habitat: a horse in a barn or a field, cows in the milking parlour, a dog chasing a ball, birds at nesting sites. Have members decide what sort of shot they want and have them set it up. Members will work best in teams for this exercise.

Wild animals are most active and accessible at feeding times, which is usually very early in the morning or in the late afternoon. If you are planning a field trip to photograph wild animals, invite someone who knows about the wildlife in the area and where they are most likely to be. Refer to "Wildlife Shots," page 16, "Lenses," page 11 and "Using Natural Light," page 14.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in a picture of a person and be prepared to tell the club something about that person from the picture. They can use books, magazines, newspapers or their own photographs as sources.

MEETING FOUR

SAY CHEESE

OBJECTIVES

1. To get members thinking about the story they tell with pictures.
2. To encourage members to be more creative with light.

ROLL CALL

Show the photograph you brought of a person and tell what you learned about the person from the photo. Who would you most like to photograph?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. You can turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: People

Unless your members have experience taking photographs of people, you will need a patient group of sitters who are willing to have their pictures taken. The first choices would be other 4-H members, 4-H parents or family members, church choir, a senior citizens' group, or a service club.

To appreciate the planning that has to go into taking even a candid shot, your group might decide to take pictures at a fall fair or some other special event.

Taking pictures of people offers opportunities to use some different film and lenses. You might want to suggest that some teams use tungsten film, while others use black and white and regular film. Once all the film has been developed you could have the club discuss the different effects of film.

Equipment:

- Flash
- Tripod
- Cable release
- Lenses, 80-135mm
- Tungsten film (special film for indoor lighting: optional)
- Black and white film (optional)

Techniques:

Sidelighting: natural and/or flash

Backlighting: natural and/or flash

Composition: Capturing a mood: The use of light can help capture a mood. Sidelighting shows up shadows on the face and can give a more dramatic photo. Backlighting presents a challenge in choosing the right exposure but can give wonderful effects. Candid or posed. Refer to "People Pictures," page 18, "Using Natural Light," page 14, "Lenses," page 11, "Composition Tips," page 9 and "Controlling Light," page 6.

They might like to try highlighting the subject's hands to emphasize character. Highlight the hands with light, by focusing or by pose. Refer to "Throwing Light on the Subject," page 20.

If possible, have at least one team work in black and white and compare their results with those of the groups that worked in colour. Refer to "The Beauty of Black and White," page 21.

Self-Timer: Members should have fun setting up a shot and using the self-timer to enable the photographer to jump into the photo too. Refer to "Using a Self-Timer," page 21.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in photographs of animals or people showing fast action. They can use calendars, books, magazines, newspapers or their own photographs as sources.

MEETING FIVE

ACTION!

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve members' reflexes with the camera.
2. To expand members' appreciation of "still" photography.

ROLL CALL

Show your action photograph and explain how motion is shown in a still photograph.

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. You can use this as a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Capturing movement

Have a variety of movements that members can practice taking pictures of, preferably something that can be staged or done over and over again, like throwing a ball, running, flashing by on a skateboard or a bike. You might want to have a pick up game of baseball or soccer going on and those not playing could take pictures. When they are done, they could join in, letting other members take their turns at being sports photographers.

This meeting can be held indoors or outdoors.

Equipment: Flash

Techniques: Panning: This takes a lot of practice and a steady hand. Have members do several trial runs before taking the real picture. Refer to "Action Shots," page 22.

Blur: Blur can be used to show movement. To capture blur try one of the methods outlined in "Using Blur," page 23.

Composition: You can show movement in a photograph either by having the background blurred and the subject in focus (panning) or the subject blurred and the background in focus (taking a picture as the moving object crosses your field of vision or by using a shutter speed slower than the speed the object is moving).

Whichever method you choose, most times you will want to have the subject moving into the picture. For example, if you are taking a picture of a person

running from your left to your right, place that person in the left one third of your picture. Refer to "Composition of Movement," page 23.

Catching the peak of action: You have to know your sport to do this. Some sports, like basketball, volleyball, trick skateboarding and high jumping, have a peak of action, where the upward movement stops for a very brief moment before the downward movement begins. If you are ready for it, you can capture that moment. Refer to "Freezing Movement," page 22.

Freezing time: You can make time appear to stand still by using a flash and a fast shutter speed. Refer to "Freezing Movement," page 22.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to come up with ideas for special effects and organize any props they may need.

MEETING SIX

SPECIAL FX

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve members' understanding of light and image.
2. To have fun.

ROLL CALL

What do you think is the greatest challenge about taking pictures at night?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. You can turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Special FX

Taking pictures in the dark can really help members understand the effects of light. What you need is a clear, starry night, fireworks, lighted street or a house or a yard, a great sunset (or sunrise if you're keen), a midway at night, a campfire, or traffic on the highway at night.

Safety is an important consideration when taking pictures at night because you won't be as visible to traffic or other hazards. Leaders and members must take extra care during this meeting.

Equipment:

- Tripod
- Cable release
- Flash
- Lenses (wide angle, telephoto)

Techniques: Long exposure: Requires careful calculation of available light and shutter speed and attention to composition. It allows for creative use of fill-in flash. Refer to "Night-time Photography," page 24 and "Electronic Flash," page 10.

Bracketing: You can increase your chances of taking a good night-time picture by bracketing your exposures.

Composition: Find out if there's something happening in the night-time sky and, if it's a clear night, take a picture of it. Composition is important, even when you're taking pictures in the dark. Refer to "Composition Tips," page 9 and "Night-time Photography," page 24.

PROJECT WRAP UP

Refer to Leaders' Guide, page 45.

ADVANCED

MEETING ONE

KNOWING YOUR TOOLS

OBJECTIVES

1. To welcome members to the club.
2. To introduce leaders and members.
3. To make members aware of project requirements.
4. To guide members through the election of an executive.
5. To introduce members to new ways of "seeing" with their cameras.

PREPARATION AND RESOURCES

- Members are to bring their cameras, camera manuals, camera case or a shoulder bag of some kind and any other equipment they have to the first meeting, along with a roll of medium speed, colour print film.
- Obtain:
 - Membership list,
 - Enrolment cards,
 - Members' Manuals and
 - "4-H Club Member Lives Here" signs.
- Invite a camera store owner, a professional photographer or a photography enthusiast to your meeting. Have him/her bring a range of equipment to show members. If you do not invite a guest speaker, arrange to bring in as many camera accessories (tripods, cable release, filters, lenses, camera brush, flashes, camera case, etc.) as you can.
- Visit a camera store to look at equipment.
- Prepare tags from the back of the Leaders' Guide for identifying parts of a camera and their function.
- Each member will need a wire coat hanger or a piece of wire to form into a large hoop.
- If you are using the team approach for taking and developing pictures, choose teams at this meeting and decide on a timetable for developing the film.
- A collection of photographs, books or magazines should be available for members to look at before and after the meeting.
- Procedures for Meetings, OMAF Factsheet 89-095.

TIME GUIDELINES

Time guidelines have been provided for each of the sections in Meeting One only. Please remember that these are guidelines only. The size and maturity of your group, their specific interests and the way in which you choose to structure your meetings will influence the length of time you spend on each topic.

For future meetings your club should plan on at least two hours of meeting time. This should include club business and some social recreation with the majority of time spent looking at processed photographs and 'on location' shooting.

IN A NUTSHELL	
Getting Started	15 min.
Roll Call	5 min.
Your Camera	15 min.
Useful Accessories	25 min.
The Art of Seeing	25 min.
A Road Map to Good Meetings	20 min.
Your Best Shot	10 min.
Before the Next Meeting	5 min.
	120 min.

GETTING STARTED (15 minutes)

The first meeting of your club year is perhaps the most important. When you bring your members together, make them feel welcome in the club. Find out what they would like to learn, the experience they would like to gain, the places they would like to visit, and other 4-H activities they would like to participate in.

While some of this first meeting deals with club administration, members will have the opportunity to begin to "see" with their cameras.

ROLL CALL (5 minutes)

If you could only take one picture, what would it be?

YOUR CAMERA (15 minutes)

Before beginning this exercise, remind members that all cameras must be treated carefully and that they are never to touch the glass on the front of the lens.

If you are using the team approach, now is the time to choose team members. They can work on one camera or all of them.

Using the appropriate tags in the back of the Leaders' Guide, page 48, members are to tag the different parts of their cameras. If you have a number of different types of cameras in the club, make this a team exercise. Don't be too concerned if not every camera has the tagged parts. It's up to the members to discover that their camera doesn't have a part. Keep the tagging part to a maximum of 5 minutes. Have members refer to camera operator's manuals for a labelled diagram of camera parts. Then, as a group, take a look at the cameras and discuss the functions of the parts.

USEFUL ACCESSORIES (25 minutes)

Advanced members should be quite familiar with how their cameras work, but do ask if there is anything they need clarified.

They will probably want to spend most of this time trying out any of the accessories and gadgets that are available at the meeting. Filters, tripod, motor drive, cable release, flashes and lenses are all good possibilities.

Encourage them to think seriously about their equipment needs before buying additional accessories.

THE ART OF SEEING (25 minutes)

Sometimes we need help to see new possibilities for pictures. Sometimes we need to break the rules, too. Either one of these exercises should help you refresh your eye.

1. Take apart a wire coat hanger or use a length of fence wire and make a hoop. Go outside and toss the hoop on the ground. You must take 12 pictures of whatever is inside that hoop. Don't be afraid to jump up and down as you release the shutter, lie on your stomach, stand on your tiptoes, focus right down to the smallest depth of field possible. Explore the possibilities.
2. Go out the door. Take 26 steps (or any number you chose) in any direction. Take at least 12 pictures from that spot. You can stand up, sit down, lie down, turn around, whatever. Don't be afraid to stretch the rules.

As members are taking their photos, you could draw a quick map showing the location each member took his or her photos from.

A ROAD MAP TO GOOD MEETINGS (20 minutes)

It is important for everyone to become familiar with the basics of running a good meeting. Review with members the purpose of an agenda and the executive's responsibilities. Have the club members elect an executive. You may find the 4-H Volunteers' Handbook and the OMAF Factsheet, Procedures for Meetings (89-095) helpful.

YOUR BEST SHOT (10 minutes)

Have members take some fun shots of each other. If you are using teams, they could take pictures of fellow team members. Or perhaps the newly elected executive could pose together. If circumstances permit, members may take pictures outside. Members may want to use the camera's timer to take a group shot.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING (5 minutes)

Members are to bring in a landscape photograph that they like from their own photographs. They should be prepared to explain why they like the photograph.

MEETING TWO

THE LIE OF THE LAND

OBJECTIVES

1. To challenge members to improve their ability to "see" the landscape around them.

ROLL CALL

Show your landscape photo and explain why you like it. Who is your favourite landscape artist?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. Do they portray the subject in an interesting way? Do they convey what the photographer was feeling? You may want to turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Landscape/Nature

Any bit of green space will do when you are looking for a photogenic landscape: a conservation area, fenced field, tree-lined road or street, farmyard, city park, pond or river. A greenhouse would be suitable if the members want to concentrate on close-up work.

Members are to look for the art in the landscape, to see the patterns in nature and the big picture, as well as the small. Any of the Freeman Patterson books would be inspirational for this meeting.

Having members take photographs of the same scene at three different times of day will help them become more knowledgeable about the effects of different types of natural light.

Perhaps your members are interested in photographing the man made landscape of buildings and streetscapes.

Equipment:

- Tripod
- Cable release
- Lenses (wide angle or fish eye, macro-lens)
- Filters
- Camera bellows or extension tube

Techniques:

- Dramatic detail
- Abstract art

Composition: Lines and patterns: Find a pattern that recedes into the distance, such as a fence, a row of trees, plants, a fallen tree, and focus on the part closest to you. Take a series of pictures of the same subject, starting with the smallest f-stop possible and increasing it by one each time. Refer to "Tips on Taking Landscape Pictures," page 12.

Abstract art in nature: A rose is not always just a rose. Don't label what you are looking at. Experiment with camera position, focus and depth of field and see shapes and patterns you might not have thought possible.

The effect of light: Divide the club into teams of three. Each team is to choose a view or subject. One member is to take a picture of that view at dawn, one at noon and one later afternoon or dusk. If possible each member should take one picture with an appropriate filter and one picture without.

Encourage the advanced photographer to strive for new ways of seeing familiar subjects.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in a photograph of wildlife that they like. If they don't have one of their own they could select one from a book, magazine or newspaper.

MEETING THREE

ANIMAL HOUSE

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve composition skills.
2. To emphasize the importance of planning and patience.

ROLL CALL

Show the wildlife photograph you have selected and explain why you like it. What kind of wildlife would you most like to photograph?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. Do they portray the subject in an interesting way? Do they convey what the photographer was feeling? You can turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Wildlife

The subject matter could range from photographing the activity at the backyard birdfeeder to setting up a blind in the woods. For either of these activities it would be good to invite someone who knows about wildlife or wildlife photography to talk to the group.

Encourage members to research the wildlife they would like to photograph. This will make them more aware of how the animal may behave, better preparing them to capture the animal on film.

Equipment:

- Flash
- Tripod
- Cable release
- Lenses, 135 mm and longer

Techniques: Planning your shot, waiting or stalking.

Composition: It takes planning, patience and knowledge of your subject to get a good shot of an animal. You also have to have quick reflexes and a bit of luck.

Animal photography can be more than just capturing an image of an animal on film. You can also try to capture personality. You can do this by taking an animal photograph that shows something of its habitat. Have members decide what sort of shot they want and think about how to get it.

Wild animals are most active and accessible at feeding times, which is usually very early in the morning or in the late afternoon. If you are planning a field trip to photograph wild animals, invite someone who knows about the wildlife in the area and where they are most likely to be.

Consider setting up a blind at a likely spot for photographing wildlife and have a team occupy it for several hours to see what they can see. Refer to "Wildlife Shots," page 15.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in a candid photograph that they like of a person. If they don't have one in their own collection they could select one from a book, magazine or newspaper.

MEETING FOUR

SAY CHEESE

OBJECTIVES

1. To be creative with lighting.
2. To improve members' self expression.

ROLL CALL

Show the candid photograph you selected of a person and explain why you like it. Can paintings be as "candid" as a photograph?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. Do they portray the subject in an interesting way? Do they convey what the photographer was feeling? You can turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: People

Taking pictures of people offers opportunities to use some different film and lenses. You might want to suggest that some teams use tungsten film, while others use black and white and regular film. Once all the film has been developed you could have the club discuss the different effects of film. Members may also want to experiment with different lenses during their shooting.

During this meeting members will act as the director and subject of their own self portraits. They will be given the opportunity to have a picture taken that they feel tells the world something about themselves. Members can work in teams or, if the equipment is available, each member can use the self-timer on his or her camera.

Equipment:

- Flash
- Exposure meter
- Tripod
- Cable release
- Lenses
- Tungsten film (optional)
- Black and white film (optional)

Techniques:

- Sidelighting: natural and/or flash
- Backlighting: natural and/or flash
- A single light source, such as an oil lamp or soft lighting

Composition: Capturing a mood: Each member is the director and star of this production but they will have to work in teams to set things up. Some members may want to experiment with reflections in mirrors or glass. Refer to "Posed Pictures," page 18, "Bounce Flash," page 18.

Telling a story: don't be afraid to use props or special clothing. Refer to "Posed Pictures," page 18.

If possible have at least one team work in black and white film and compare the results with the teams who worked in colour. Refer to "The Beauty of Black and White," page 19.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to bring in their favourite "action" photograph. If they don't have one of their own they could select one from a book, magazine or newspaper.

MEETING FIVE

ACTION!

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve members' reflexes with the camera.
2. To expand members' appreciation of the possibilities of "still" photography.

ROLL CALL

Show your action photograph and explain how motion is shown in the still photograph.

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures the members took at the last meeting. Do they portray the subject in an interesting way? Do they convey what the photographer was feeling? You can turn this into a judging activity.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Capturing movement

Have a variety of movements that members can practice taking pictures of, preferably something that can be staged or done over and over again, like throwing a ball, running, flashing by on a skateboard or a bike. You might want to have a pick up game of baseball or soccer going on and those not playing could take pictures. When they are done, they could join in, letting other members take their turns at being sports photographers.

This meeting can be held indoors or outdoors.

Equipment:

- Flash
- Tripod
- Cable release

Techniques: Panning: This takes a lot of practice and a steady hand. Have members do several trial runs before taking the real picture. Refer to "Action Shots," page 20.

Timed shutter release: This will require several practice runs so you can plan the correct time between exposures so it corresponds to the pace of the action (the time between exposures for a person climbing stairs will be different than those for a person jumping a hurdle).

Use composition to enhance sense of movement, e.g. holding camera at an angle, using open space and oblique lines/shapes. Refer to "Composition of Movement," page 21, "Rotating the Lens," page 21 and "Oblique Lines," page 21.

Multiple exposure can be used to express movement, too.

Rotating the Lens: If members have the equipment to try this, it should be fun experimenting. Refer to "Rotating the Lens," page 21.

Composition: You can show movement in a photograph either by having the background blurred and the subject in focus (panning) or the subject blurred and the background in focus (taking a picture as the moving object crosses your field of vision or by using a shutter speed slower than the speed the object is moving).

Whichever method you choose, most times you will want to have the subject moving into the picture. For example, if you are taking a picture of a person running from your left to your right, place that person in the left one third of your picture. Refer to "Composition of Movement," page 21.

Catching the peak of action: You have to know your sport to do this. Some sports, like basketball, volleyball, trick skateboarding and high jumping, have a peak of action, where the upward movement stops for a very brief moment before the downward movement begins. If you are ready for it, you can capture that moment. A flash and a fast shutter speed are essential. Refer to "Freezing Movement," page 20.

BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING

Members are to decide on the location for their special effects meeting and make arrangements for any additional equipment props they may need. You may want to have teams in several different places and have another meeting to compare results.

MEETING SIX

SPECIAL FX

OBJECTIVES

1. To have members explore the artistic possibilities of photography.
2. To have fun.

ROLL CALL

Why do you think we are trying some special effects photography?

HEY, LOOK AT THIS!

Now is the time to look at the pictures members took at the last meeting. Do they portray the subject in an interesting way? Do they convey what the photographer was feeling? You can turn this into a judging exercise.

ON LOCATION

Subject: Special FX

Sometimes you have to take pictures in the dark to appreciate how important light is in photography. To paint with a flash you need a very dark, night-time scene anywhere, your camera equipment and an active imagination.

For multiple exposures, any subject will do.

Equipment:

- Tripod
- Cable release
- Separate flash unit

Techniques:

- Painting with a flash
- Multiple exposure

Composition: For painting with a flash, it needs to be very dark so that the flash unit will provide all the light you need for your picture. Cameras have to have a cable release that lets you leave the shutter locked open on the B setting for several minutes. Members then walk around with flash, lighting the scene as evenly as possible. If the camera doesn't have a cable release that allows member to lock on to the B setting, have one member hold it open while another lights the scene. Refer to "Painting with Flash," page 22.

For precise placement when making multiple exposures use a tripod. To help remember the composition, suggest that members do a rough sketch of the first exposure, and add the elements included in each exposure there after. Refer to "Multiple Exposures," page 23.

PROJECT WRAP UP

Refer to Leaders' Guide, page 45.

IT WORKED FOR US!

Your experience in leading this club would be helpful to another leader in your area. You are encouraged to make some comments about the project, what resources you discovered locally and the members' feelings about the project and pass this information on to your 4-H Association. The Resource Development Committee of the Ontario 4-H Council is interested in your comments too. Their address is in your Leaders' Guide, page 10.

Take a few minutes at the last meeting to do an informal evaluation with members. One way to do this is to ask them to complete one/all of the following sentences.

- I joined this club because ...
- I really enjoyed ...
- I didn't enjoy ...
- I had a hard time ...
- My favourite meeting activity was ...
- My least favourite meeting activity was ...
- If I was to take this project again, I would change ...
- I learned ...
- I've changed ...
- I'm glad ...

ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM PLANNING

List all of the tasks that must be done for the Achievement Program. Set deadlines and dates for each task.

PROJECT COMPLETION

A Certificate of Completion and a Project Summary have been included in this Guide, pages 46-47. Your signature on either of these indicates you feel the member has completed the project to the best of his/her ability. Space is provided for you to add some individual comments to offer encouragement to the member. The Project Summary sheet also asks for written feedback from the member and his/her parents/guardians. (The questions on this sheet have been selected from the informal evaluation sentences, listed above.) Select whichever sheet best meets your needs and make copies for the members.

**THANK YOU FOR BEING
A VOLUNTEER 4-H LEADER!**

PHOTOGRAPHY

Congratulations on successfully completing
this 4-H project.

Date

Club Leader's Signature

PROJECT SUMMARY - PHOTOGRAPHY

(complete at the end of the project)

A. Member Comments:

1. I joined this club because ... _____

2. I really enjoyed ... _____

I didn't enjoy ... _____

3. If I was to take this project again, I would change ... _____

4. I learned ... _____

5. I'm glad ... _____

B. Parent/Guardian Comments: _____

C. Leader Comments: _____

This project has been completed satisfactorily.

Member _____

Leader _____

Date _____

Leader _____

CAMERA PARTS

See activity instructions on pages 11 (Nov.), 20 (Int.) and 32 (Adv.)

NOVICE	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Battery	Depth of Field Scale	Self-timer
Film Speed Indicator	Aperture Ring	Hot Shoe Outlet
Shutter Release	Film Speed Dial	Shutter Speed Dial
Film Advance Lever	Focusing Ring	Depth of Field Scale
Film Frame Counter	Rewind Release	Lens Release Button