

# Summer Scavenger Challenge

## Part 1

The results of this Summer Scavenger Challenge will be the basis for the September meeting ...

**Member's Showcase** - we will display and discuss all the projects. This program will be a give and take, a sharing of information between members. There are a total of 8 **printed** images only for this Summer Scavenger Challenge. The prints can be **no smaller than 5x7 or larger than 8x10** and must be **mounted on two 16x20 matt boards**.

While some of our advanced members may think this is too simplistic, by participating and discussing how you photographed the challenges, your information might help someone else learn, so in that vein, please participate.

### Overall guidelines:

First and foremost, for this challenge, all **images must be straight from the camera**, manipulation or post-processing of any kind is not allowed at this time.

Post-processing will be allowed in Part 2 so when you do the challenges, please put thought and creativity into each of them. Part 2 will be given to you in September after we view all the submissions.

Keep a record of all information: including camera, shooting mode, lens, ISO, shutter speed and aperture.

The topic will change for each of the challenges and should be the main focus of your image.

The purpose of each topic is to provide a learning experience that illustrates some particular facet of photography. It should occupy the majority of the image and be explored in a creative manner ... use your imagination ... the possibilities are endless.

1. **Public Art challenge**... for this project, it must be a photo of a **sculpture**. As an example, there are some interesting pieces in the medians along El Paseo that would make good topics. This is a two-part challenge.
  - a. Your first challenge is to take a normal picture of the sculpture.
  - b. Your second challenge is to change your perspective and shoot the picture from a different position other than eye-level ... don't be afraid to get your knees dirty.

\*Note: **Consider the less-seen perspective**

Taking an uncommon perspective adds interest to a photo. An uncommon perspective can be used in many ways, to give many different emotional qualities to a photo, but above all, it attracts attention, due to an uncommonly seen view. Don't limit yourself to standing height, or even knee height. Try putting the camera where you wouldn't obviously expect it. You won't always get a great result, but when you do, it'll have an impact that a "typical" viewpoint cannot.

2. **Color Theory challenge** ... your mission is basically taking a photo that captures a **single color in a new and unorthodox way**, with one single color overwhelming the majority of the image ... by this challenge I do not mean monotone. For this challenge, here some examples of what is expected: a person walking in front of an **orange** wall or a windmill silhouetted against a **blue** sky. Orange and blue are the predominant colors ... creativity is how you capture them.

3. **Converging Lines challenge** ...your challenge is to create a pleasing image using **converging lines**. Lines can add interest to an image, but numerous lines that come together or close together are another tool that leads a viewer's eye into an image. The classic example of converging lines is railway tracks, but the same can be said for roadways, paths, or for that matter, any lines that converge at some point.
  
  4. **Minimalism challenge** ... your challenge is to **make your subject the strongest point of your photo** ... its element is demonstrated in the most simple and **minimal** way as possible ... even though it might take up only a small part of the overall image.
  
  5. **Aperture, Light & Focus challenge** – the object of this challenge is to **learn to adjust the aperture to perfect the light and focus to best choose how much of what you're photographing is in focus**. Set your camera on **Aperture Priority mode** then pick a central subject to photograph. If your central subject is a flower in a garden or field, **be sure that each challenge clearly shows the effect the different f-stops have on depth of field**. This is a 3-part challenge ... the only thing you will change is your f-stop, your distance from you subject will remain the same.
    - a. First challenge: **set your f-stop (aperture) to the lowest number** for the lens you are using according to your camera's manual. The f-stop will show up on your screen. This will open the aperture to let in more light into the lens and decrease the depth of field.
    - b. Second challenge: **move your f-stop halfway between the lowest number and the highest number**. This will close the aperture somewhat to let less light into the lens, and increase your depth of field. For every increase in f-stop number you decrease the light that reaches the "film."
    - c. Third challenge: **move your f-stop to the highest number**. This will allow the least amount of light to reach your "film" and increase your depth of field.
- If you do not have a DSLR, follow the instructions in your camera's manual for shooting in Aperture Priority Mode and setting the f-stops.
  - Note: Learning the ins and outs of your aperture settings will take some work and practice, but it's well worth your time to master it. Knowing how to use aperture to achieve the shots you want is key to becoming a talented photographer.