Individual/Partner/Group Projects

Objective:

*Composition is responsible for the narrative of a photograph. It dictates where everything should stay, the distances between elements, and who is larger, more colorful, or brighter. Its purpose is to create an aesthetically pleasant image but also a roadmap for the viewer.*

Using any program of choice, present the following to the class:

*You may use PowerPoint, MS Word, or any program to help present your element.*

* *Define and make sure audience understands element.*
* *Why is it important in photography.*
* *Provide examples both professional and those you created.*

Matti Hapoja, Peter McKinnon, Duade Patton,

Simon D’etremont, Fro does Photo, Nebulaphotos,

Astrobackyard, Nigel Danson…

* *Create a class challenge and grading criteria.*
* *Collect challenges, grade challenges, and provide individual feedback – a copy goes to teacher.*
* *Do a self-evaluation, or group -evaluation.*
* *Set up tutorial with teacher to review project.*

**Due Dates:**

*Introduce Project December 4 Week*

*Assigned (Sign-up) December 11 Week*

*Element Research December 18 Week*

*Project Update January 22nd, 23rd*

*Project Completion Feb 2nd, 3rd*

*Presentations Start February 5th,6th*

**Element Block A Block B Block F**

**Fundamental Elements**

Photography is a creative and technical art form that involves capturing and creating images using light. The fundamental elements of photography include:

**Light**: Kennedy/Reka/Emma

**Quality**: Refers to the characteristics of light, such as soft or harsh.

**Direction**: Determines the angle from which light strikes the subject.

**Intensity**: The strength or brightness of the light.

**Composition**: Noah/Oscar/Sean. Maddy/Renee/Danielle

**Rule of Thirds**: A guideline suggesting that an image should be divided into nine equal parts,

creating reference points for the placement of key elements.

**Leading Lines**: Lines within an image that lead the viewer's eye to a specific focal point.

**Symmetry and Patterns**: Creating balance and interest through repetition and symmetry.

**Color**: Phillip/Elomora Gabby

**Contrast:** The difference between light and dark colors in an image.

**Color Harmony**: The use of complementary or analogous colors for visual appeal.

**Color Temperature**: The warmth or coolness of the colors in an image, often measured in

Kelvin.

**Focus**: Carter H/Kaleb T, Kylie/Sophia (Horses)

**Depth of Field**: The range of distance in an image where objects appear acceptably sharp.

**Selective Focus**: Emphasizing a specific part of the image by keeping it in focus while blurring

the rest.

**Composition**: Open

**Fore- Middle and Background**: Dividing the frame into these three zones to create depth and

interest.

**Frame within a Frame**: Using elements within the scene to create a natural frame around the

main subject.

**Perspective**: Anna

**Point of View**: The angle from which the photographer shoots the scene.

**Scale and Proportion**: The size and relationships of elements within the frame.

**Timing**: Open Rowan/Amira

**Moment**: Capturing the right moment, often associated with action or emotion.

**Shutter Speed:** Kaileia/Addyson Quinn M

Controlling the amount of time the camera shutter is open to capture motion or freeze action.

**Storytelling**: Open Lucas/Dylan

**Narrative**: Telling a story or conveying a message through the visual elements in the photograph.

**Emotion**: Evoking feelings or reactions from the viewer.

**Post-Processing**: Open

**Editing**: Enhancing or manipulating images using software to achieve the desired final result.

**Color Correction**: Adjusting colors for accuracy and visual appeal.

Understanding and mastering these fundamental elements can help photographers create compelling and visually engaging images. Keep in mind that these elements often interact with each other, and a skilled photographer can use them in harmony to create powerful and meaningful photographs.