Photography #TCDProjectChallenge Instructions:

1. Read through the Lesson Plan.

2. Complete the challenge.

3. Fill out the Lesson Worksheet (include circling your age level, Before and After Self -Evaluation, Life Skills Learned, Leadership (if applicable), Evaluation, Citizenship, Signature and Date).

4. Take a picture during some part of your Challenge.

5. Email your challenge picture and a picture of the front and back of your completed Lesson Worksheet to pmaddy@ksu.edu or text it to785-877-7262.

6. Challenge pictures will be posted (not the worksheet pictures) on our respective county 4-H Facebook pages and our Twin Creeks District Facebook page.

7. Your name will be entered into a drawing for a project prize that will be given at our 2020 Achievement Banquet next fall.

8. Each time you complete a challenge, your name will be entered into a drawing for that project area.

9. You can complete any and all challenges, even if you are not enrolled in 4-H.

10. Challenges are divided into three age groups -- 7 to 9, 10 to 13, and 14 and up.

11. **Pictures of your challenge and lesson worksheets are due by the last day of the month, December 31, 2019.**

12. Printed copies of the challenge can be picked up at your local Extension Office.

13. Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions (pmaddy@ksu.edu or 785-877-5755 or 785-877-7262). I am excited to see your pictures and what you learn through these challenges.

Photography: *Focusing on Light*

Circle Your Age Level:

Age 7 to 9:
  4-H Focus on Photography-1

Age 10 to 13:
  4-H Controlling the Image-2

Age 14 & up:
  4-H Mastering Photography-3

Time: *Varies—30 Min.+*

Goal:

Learn how to communicate mood and feeling through lighting in your photography.

Self-Evaluation BEFORE: Using the rating scale below, answer the following statements:

  1 = not at all
  2 = a little
  3 = a lot.

I know how to…

Assess different lighting available to me during shoot………………1 - 2 - 3

Use lighting to control the mood in my photography………………1 - 2 - 3

Materials Needed:

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Camera or Camera Phone

All Attached Lessons

Optional:

  Reflector
  External Flash

INSPIRE KIDS TO DO

#TCDProjectChallenge

Instructions:

All Youth: Read material and practice techniques from Kansas 4-H the Kansas 4-H Lighting Lesson document (attached).

Ages 7-9: Read material on pages 18-19 and complete steps listed under "Photo Shoot" section to practice using the different types of lighting throughout the day.

Ages 10-13: Read material on pages 22-23 and complete steps listed under "Photo Shoot" section to practice using the different types of lighting throughout the day.

Ages 14+: Read material on pages 18-19 and complete steps listed under "Photo Shoot" section to practice using the light metering methods for your camera.

Tips & Tricks:

For an extra challenge and more practice, try the "More Challenges" section within each 4-H Focus on Photography lesson plan!

#TCDProjectChallenge

Photography: *Focusing on Light*

Life Skills Learned: (*Check all that apply.*)

- ☐ Positive Self-Concept
- ☐ Inquiring Mind
- ☐ Concern for Community
- ☐ Sound Decision-Making
- ☐ Healthy Interpersonal

Leadership (teaching someone what you have learned — Int./Sr. levels.).

- ☐ Taught lesson to other 4-Hers
- ☐ Taught lesson to classmates
- ☐ Other _____
  _____

Evaluation:

Why is photography an important skill to have? _____
_____

How can you use the skills that you learned in the future? _____
_____

What was the hardest part of the activity? _____
_____

Citizenship (community service examples of sharing what you learned.)**:**

- ☐ Share a favorite photo from this lesson with someone
- ☐ Make Christmas card out of photo & share with nursing home residents
- ☐ Share your 4-H related photo with our office to be used in advertising
- ☐ Other _____

Self-Evaluation AFTER: Using the rating scale below, answer the following statements:

1 = not at all
2 = a little
3 = a lot

I know how to…

Assess different lighting available to me during shoot……………..1 - 2 - 3

Use lighting to control the mood in my photography……………..1 - 2 - 3

(Picture of your participation in the challenge.)

_____   _____
Member's Signature   Date

Resources:

4-H Photo Kids Series:

- Level 1—Focus on Photography
- Level 2—Controlling the Image
- Level 3—Mastering Photography

Kansas 4-H Photography Leader Notebook—Lighting Lesson

Patsy L. Maddy, 4-H Youth Development Agent

Jenilee Godsey, Youth Ag - Alyssa Rippe-May, Livestock/Horticulture

Keith VanSkike, Ag & Natural Resources - Karen Shepard, FCS

Stacy Brown, Director & FCS

K·STATE Research and Extension | Twin Creeks District

Kansas 4-H Photography Curriculum
Lighting – Photography, Level 1, Creating an Image

ABOUT THE PROJECT:

- How the type of lighting affects the quality of the picture

- How to compensate for the lighting that is available

- Using fill-in flash to fill in shadows

- Using a reflector to fill in shadows

- New terminology about photographic lighting

ACTIVITY

Today's lesson will explore light and ways we can use it to make good pictures.

Suppose you are camping beside a beautiful lake in the mountains. You brought with you your camera. What else could you possibly need to make a fantastic photograph?

What if it is the middle of the night? Could we take a good picture at that time? What if fog has blocked the view of the mountain? Sometimes weather conditions spoil the view of the subject we want to photograph. Perhaps a thunderstorm has blocked the sun. There are many things about the light striking the subject that we cannot control, but we can learn how to take pictures in a wide range of lighting situations.

There are five main types of lighting that we will discuss. These include:

- Frontlighting

- Backlighting

- Sidelighting

- Toplighting

- Diffused Lighting

Frontlighting is the most commonly used type of lighting. If we were outdoors taking a picture of some friends in the sunshine at nine o'clock in the morning, we could pose our friends so they faced the sun. The photographer would stand facing the subject (with his or her back to the sun) to take the picture.

What facial expression do you expect our subject to make? Do you think frontlighting is good for portraits? Why or why not?

Frontlighting is best for pictures of outdoor scenery and other objects that don't squint! The photographer must always be aware of the feelings of human subjects. Don't make your subject squint into the sun or sit on a hot rock for several minutes waiting for you to reload your camera with film.

Here is an example of front lit photography:

Sidelighting occurs when the light strikes the subject from the side, so that half of the subject is brightly lit, while the other half is in the shadows. Sidelighting shows the shape and texture of objects, such as the shape of our subject's nose and chin. This type of lighting is often used to show the texture of objects, but it may not make the most flattering portraits of people.

With sidelighting, the harsh shadows will show up as very dark or black areas on the picture, so the photographer will sometimes use a reflector to bounce light back into the shadowed area.

Here is an example of side lit photography:
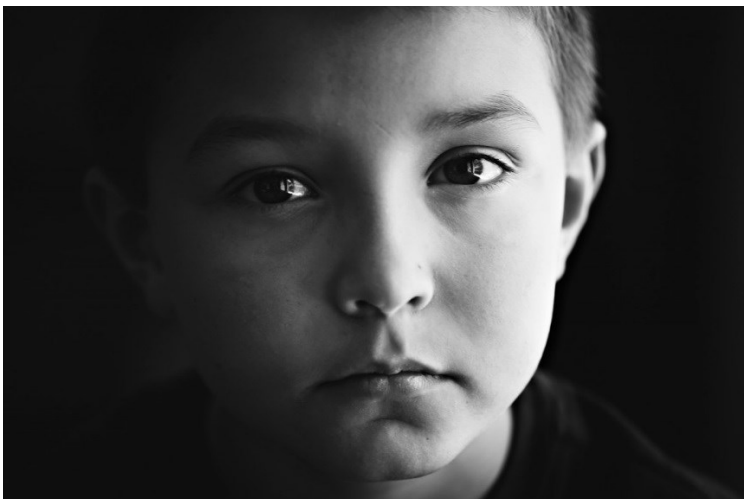
Backlighting occurs when the light source is behind the subject. Early in the morning or late in the afternoon, backlighting occurs when the subject faces away from the sun. The photographer, of course, must face toward the sun to take the picture. Photographers often use backlighting to show subjects as silhouettes. A silhouette is a picture in which the subject is an outline filled in with black color. You have probably seen sunset pictures in which a building or tress is a black silhouette; that is a good example of backlighting.

Portraits made with backlighting can show a halo effect produced by the light shining through the subject's hair.

Backlighting may make the subject's face appear to be in the shadows, but this can be corrected by reflecting light back onto the subject with our white reflector.

Another way to fill in the dark shadows produced by backlighting is to use the flash feature of your camera. Even though we usually think of using flash only indoors, it also is very useful outdoors, even on sunny days. The light from the flash can fill in the dark shadows on our subject's face and make a very nice portrait. We call this technique fill-in flash.

Here is an example of back lit photography:

Toplighting exists when the light source is directly above the subject. A good example would be when the sun is directly overhead during the middle of the day.

As you would see in a top lit photo, the shadows under the nose and the dark areas around the eyes look very harsh and unnatural. Toplighting is probably the least desirable choice for portraits. Also, landscapes lack depth and interesting shadows during the middle of the day.

Here is an example of top lit photography:

Diffused lighting is what we have to work with on a cloud day. Many people think that the sun must be brightly shining to get good photos, but some of the best pictures of people and other subjects can be taken when the bright sunlight is softened or diffused by the clouds.

Another place to find diffused lighting is in the shade of a tree or building. This is sometimes called open shade. In open shade the light from the sky and clouds is bright enough for good pictures, but there will be no harsh shadows. Also, our subject will not need to squint!

Here are a couple examples of diffused lighting photography:

The information in this document was obtained from the Kansas 4-H Photography Leader Notebook, pages 37-40. Lesson titled: Lighting – Photography, Level, 1, Creating an Image.