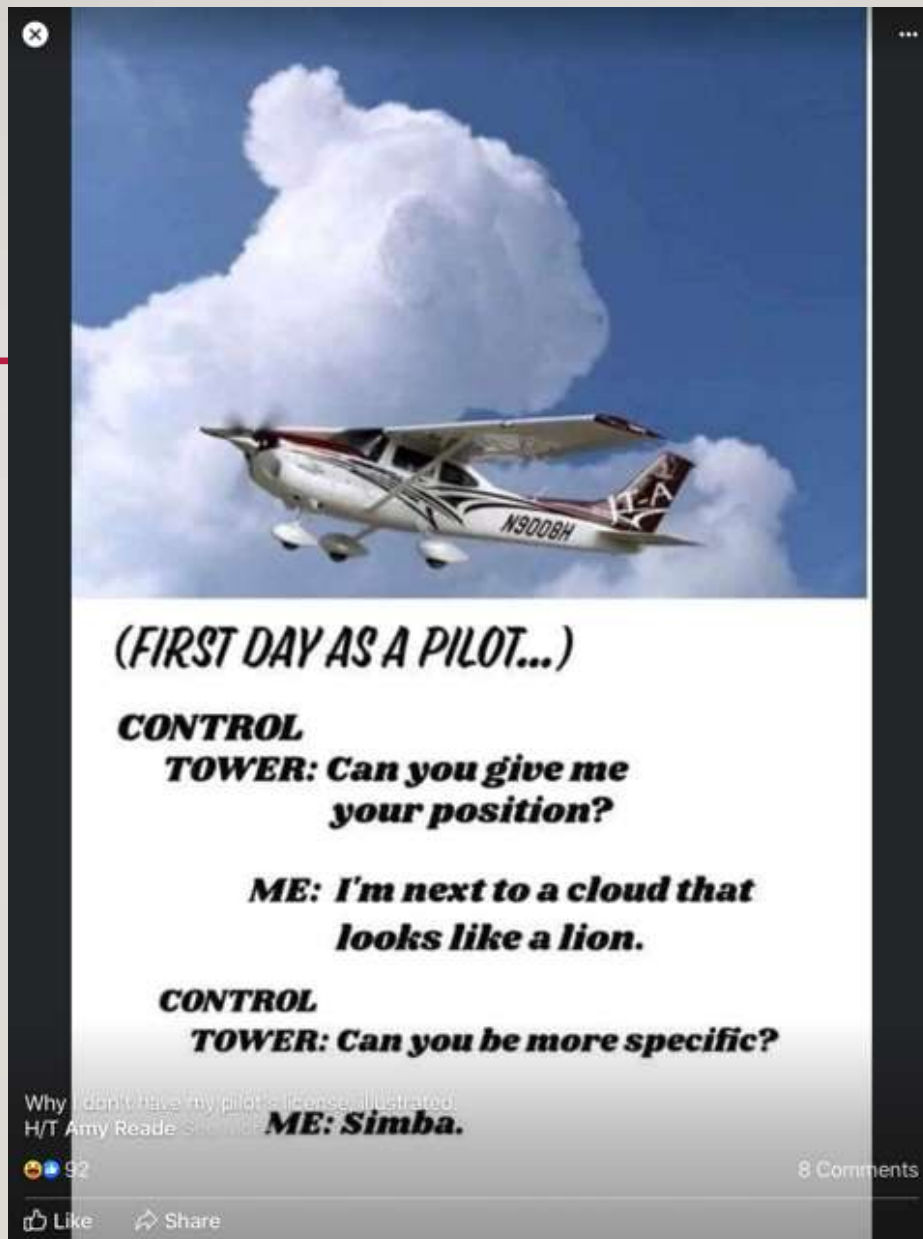


COMPOSING: THE FINE ART OF SEEING

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 2020



2



3 TAKING PICTURES WITHOUT A CAMERA

- We will be talking about capturing images without a camera and refining them in the digital darkroom using Photoshop or Lightroom.



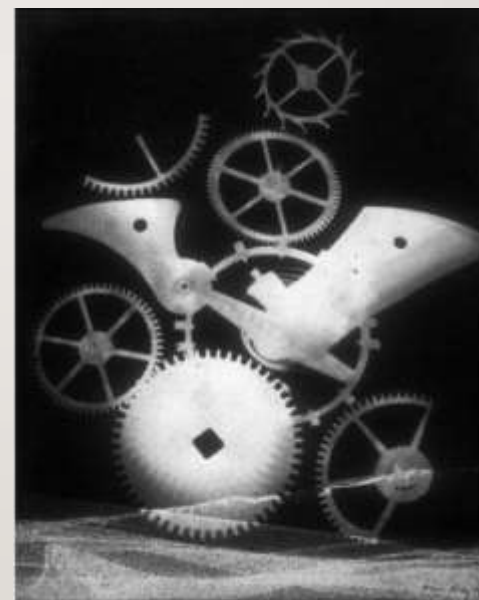
4 WAYS TO PRODUCE AN IMAGE WITHOUT A TRADITIONAL CAMERA (CAMERALESS PHOTOGRAPHY)

- Chemigrams, Luminograms, Digital C Prints, Dye Destruction, Gelatin Silver prints
- Cyanotype, Photograms, Scanography, Creating Art in Photoshop



5 PHOTOGRAMS OR SCANOGRAPHY

- Photograms are made by placing an object in contact with a photosensitive surface in the dark, and exposing both to light. Where the object blocks the light, either partially or fully, its shadow is recorded on the paper.
- The term photogram first appeared in 1925. The artist can't predict the results in the viewfinder and often works in the dark.



7 FLATBED SCANNER AS A DIGITAL CAMERA

- Essentially , a flat bed scanner is a digital camera, although with a few restrictions.
- The part that is sharp is the part that touches the glass
- Depth is restrictive
- Quality of light is different
- Light falls off very quickly

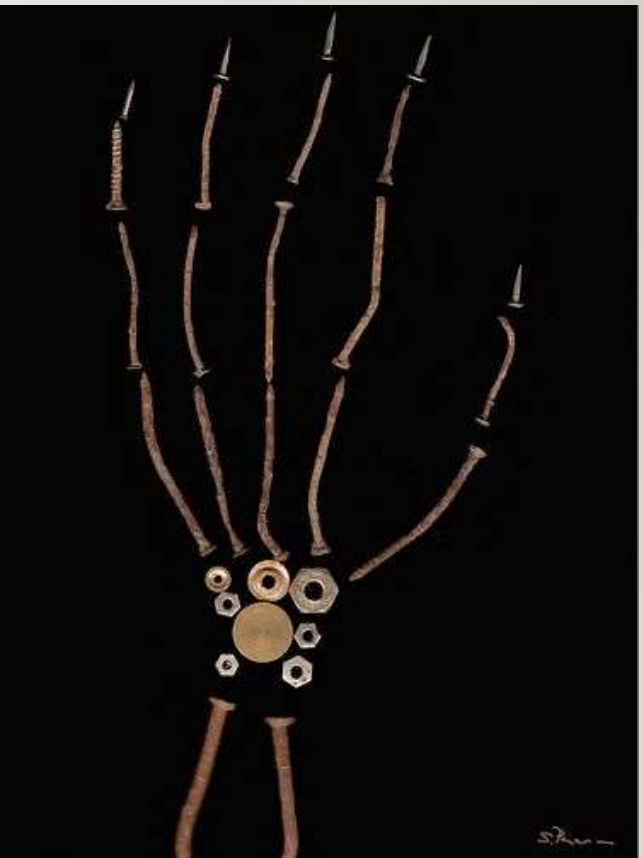
8 TYPES OF PHOTOGRAMS



9 GENERAL STEPS

- Arrange objects on the scanner's glass flatbed with the lid propped open or removed
- Objects can seem to float. Depth of field is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- As you get further from the flatbed glass the focus gets softer.
- Place the subject you want to be sharpest right on the glass.





12



13 FEATHERS

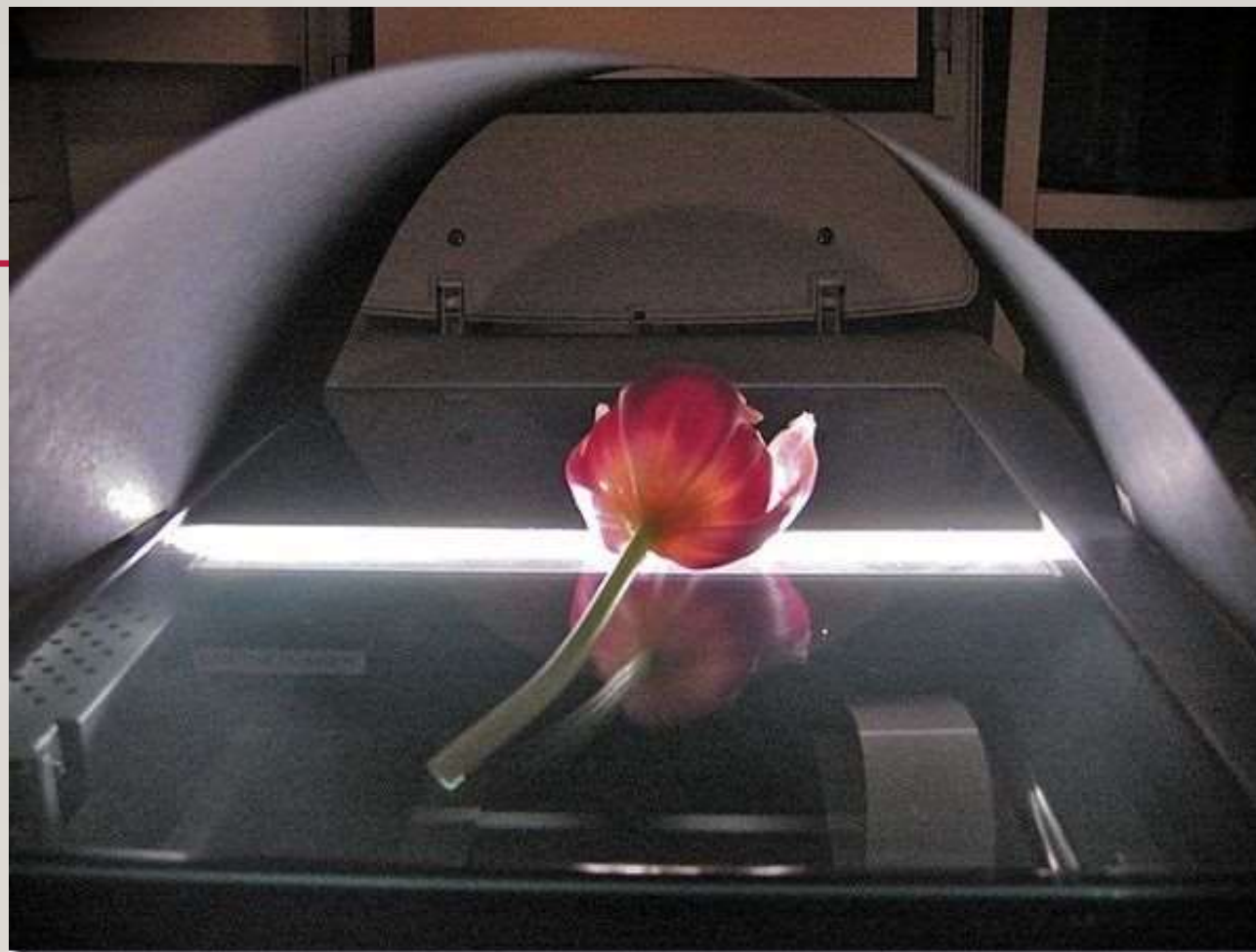


14 IMPORTANT STEPS TO REMEMBER

- Check for dust-everything will be enlarged.
- For flowers, build a black box or scan at night. black adds contrast and drama.
- You can suspend other materials over the glass for the background.
- Tiles, slate, large leaves, foil, glass mirrors, translucent mylar, etc.
- Foreground: scan through lace, rice paper, saran wrap, etc.
- Avoid any props that can scratch the glass or that would get the scanner wet.
- Flowers drop a lot of pollen so keep windex nearby.

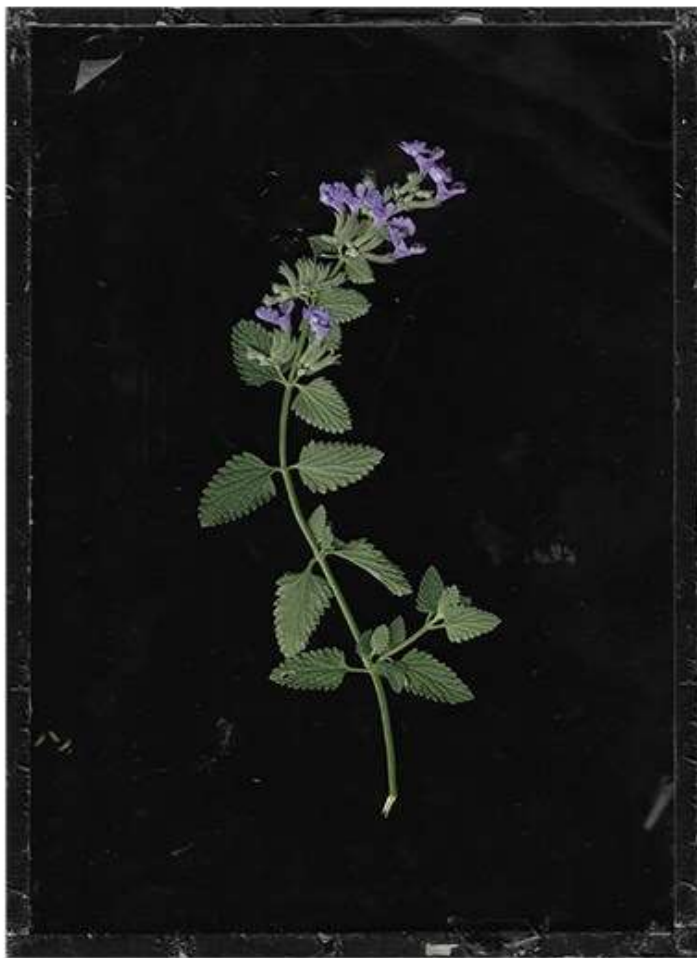


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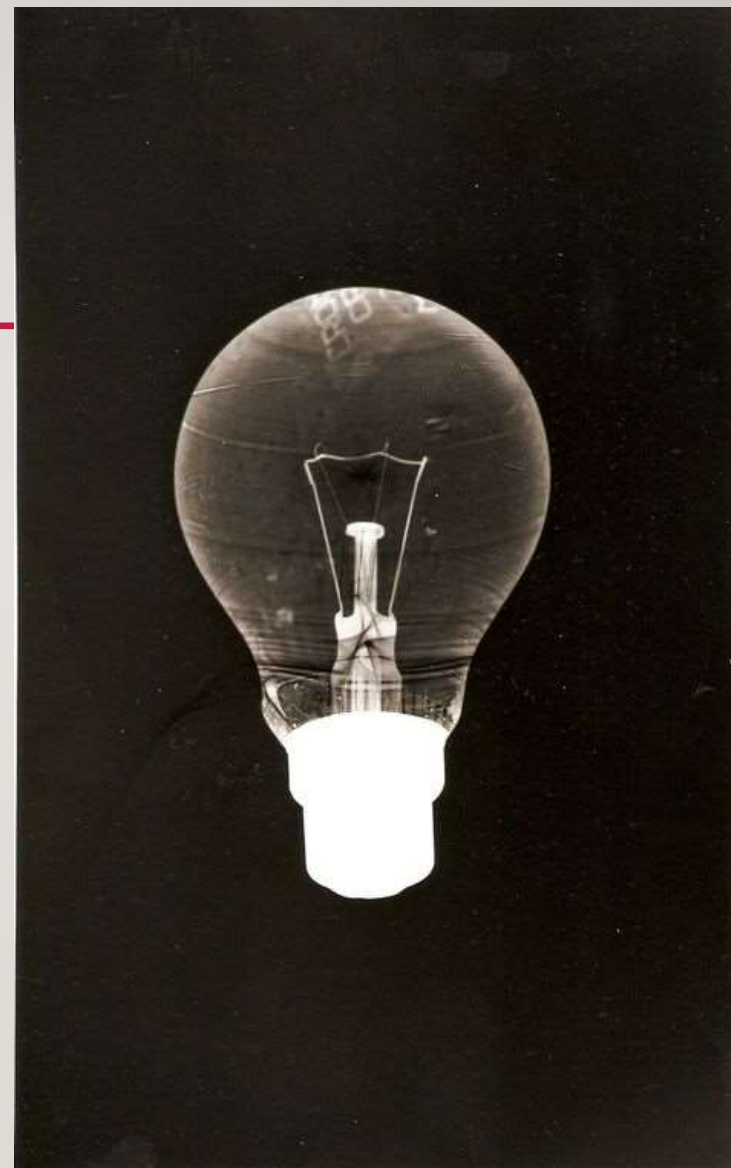
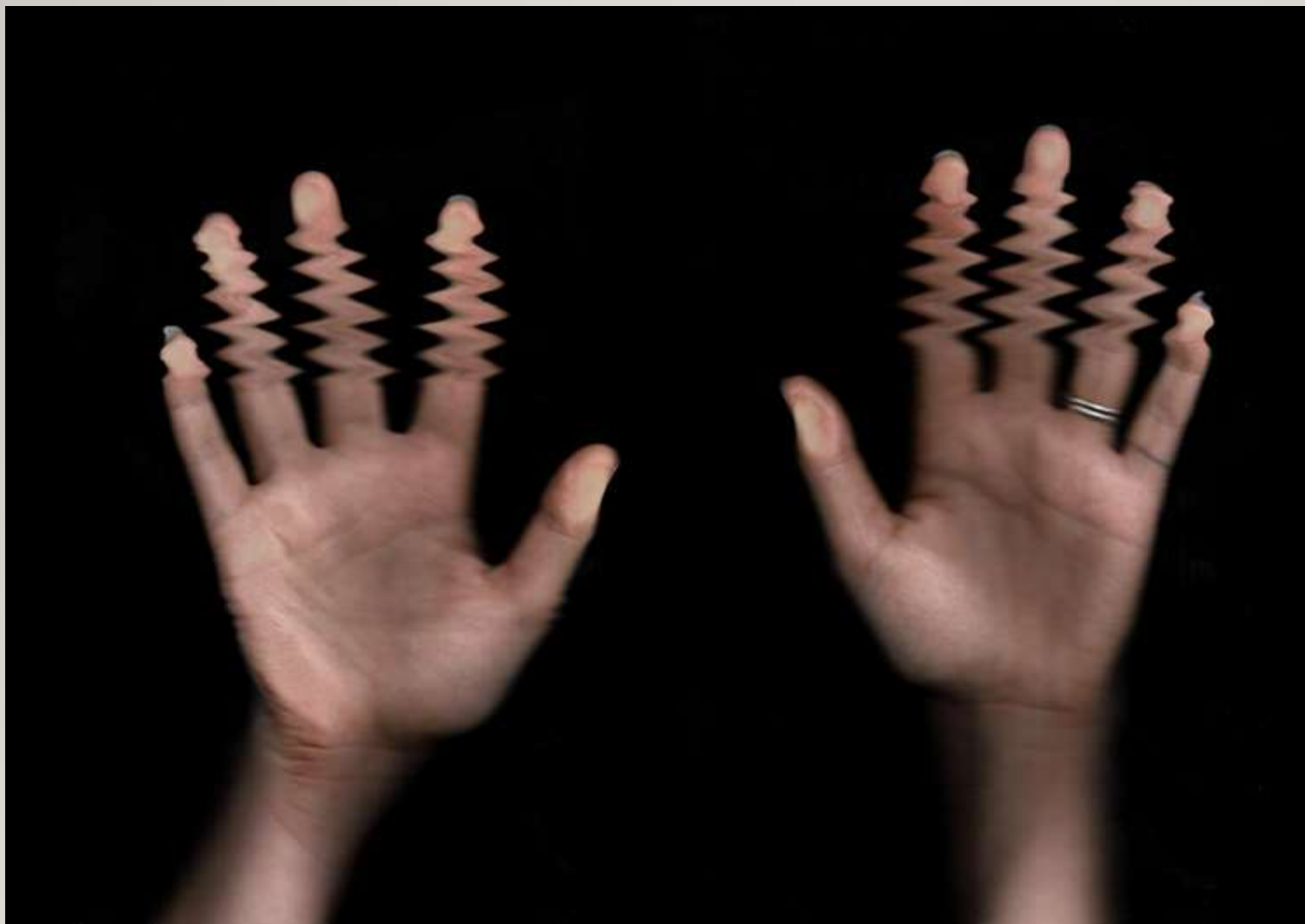
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18 More Hints

- Think of a scanner as an 8.5 x 11 inch sensor! Even today's cameras cannot compete!
- Interesting effects can be created by moving the object during the scan. Moving in the opposite direction to the scanning head will compress the shape of your object, moving it in the same direction will stretch it.
- Use tweezers, chopsticks, qtips, gently and carefully moving things so they don't smear or scratch the glass.
- Remember you can go back and try it again if you don't like your composition.

19



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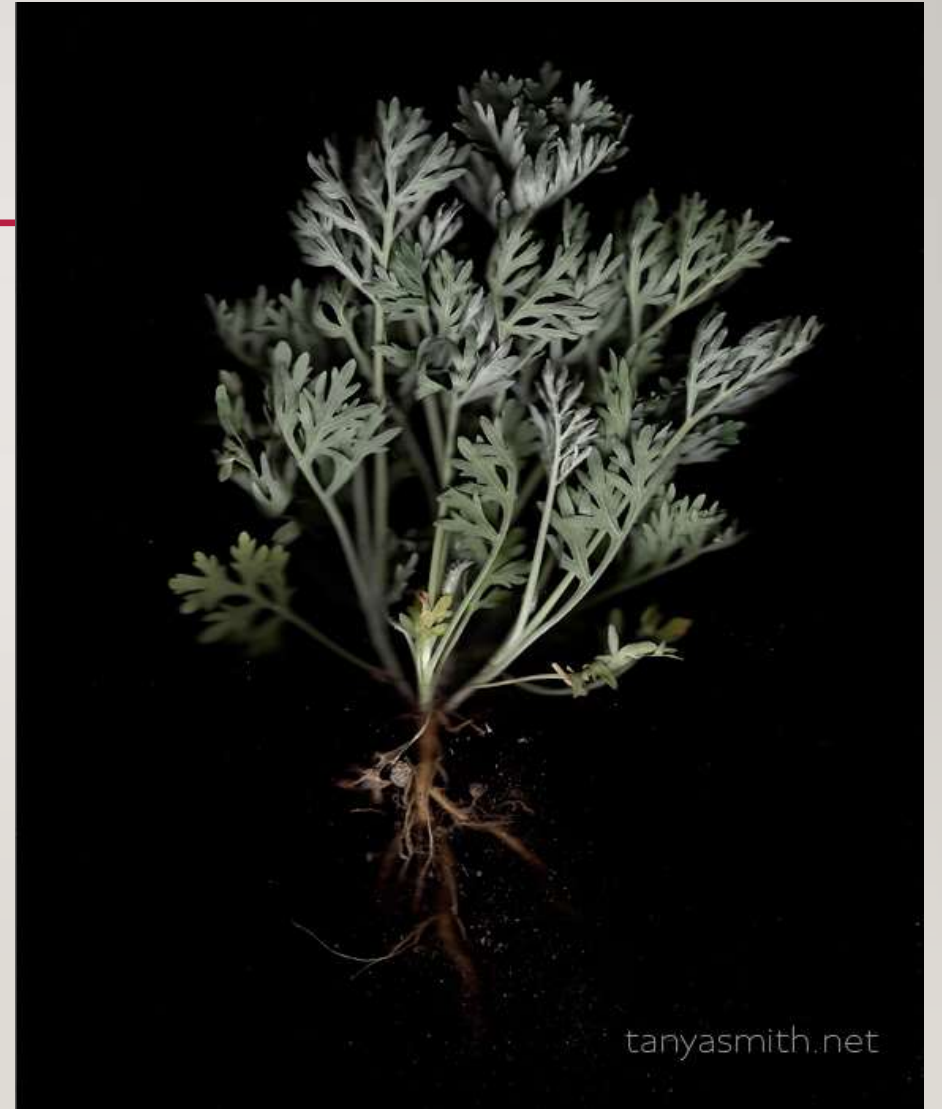
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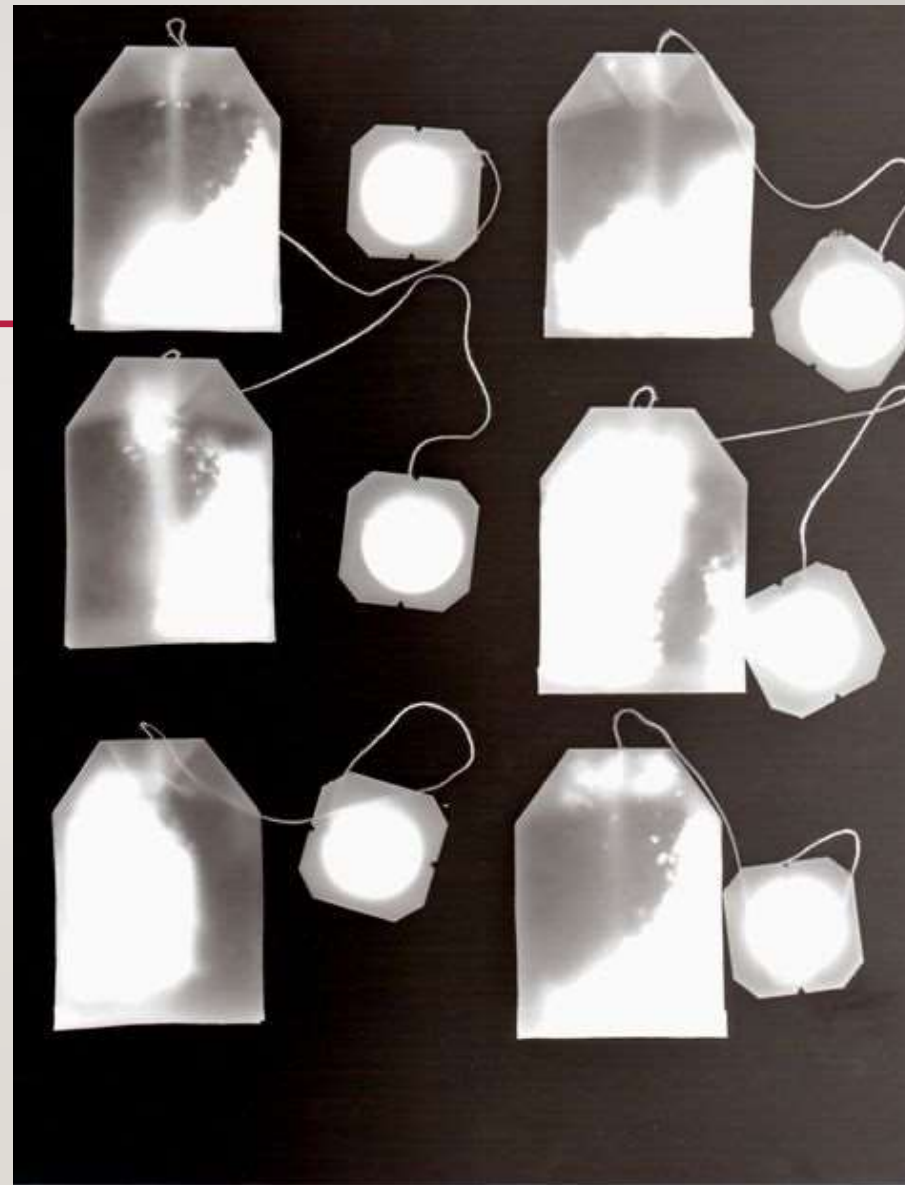
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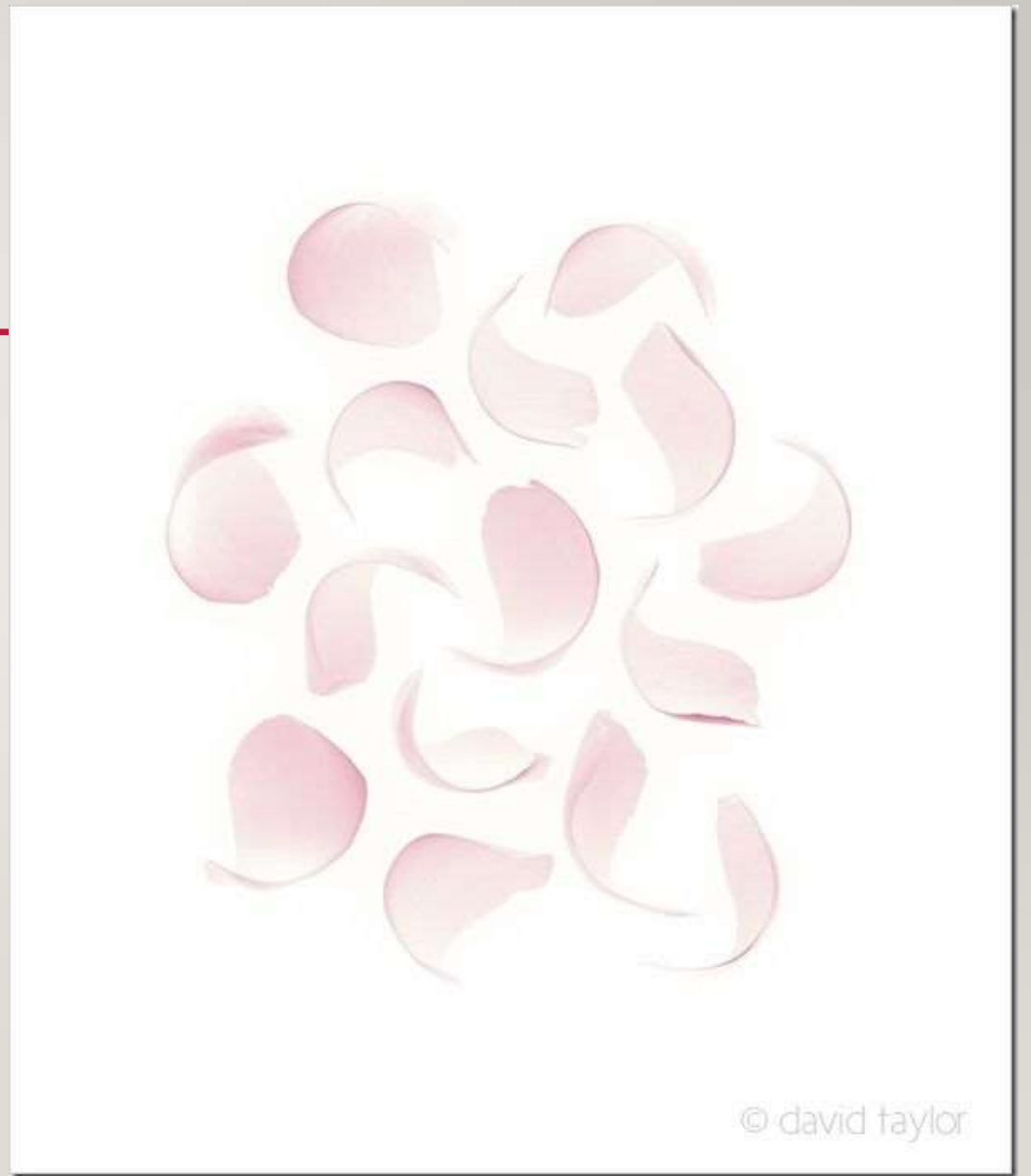
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© david taylor



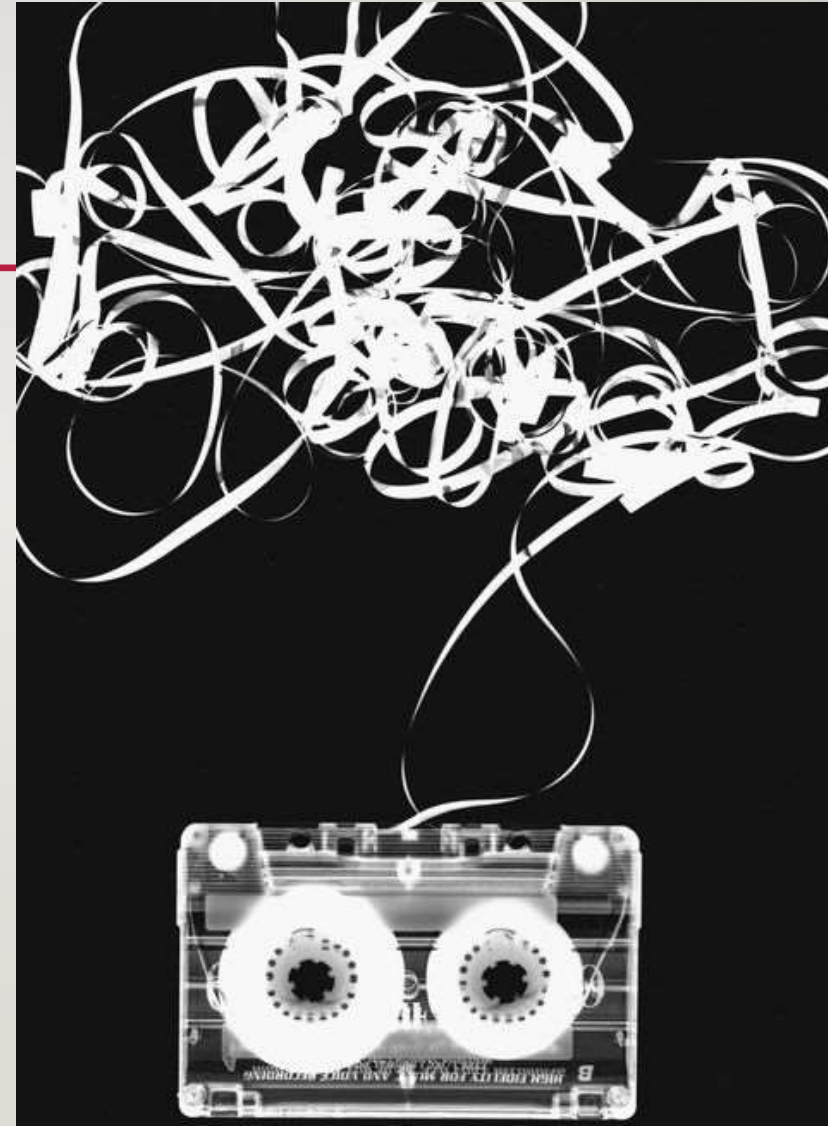
3 | OBJECTS THAT CAN WORK

- Flowers: handle with care: easy to crease petals . Prop up by stems so foreground petals are not flattened out.
- Rocks, body parts, animals, food, pets,
- Hobby equipment , repair and office equipment
- Live critters!
- Ice can't go directly on glass!

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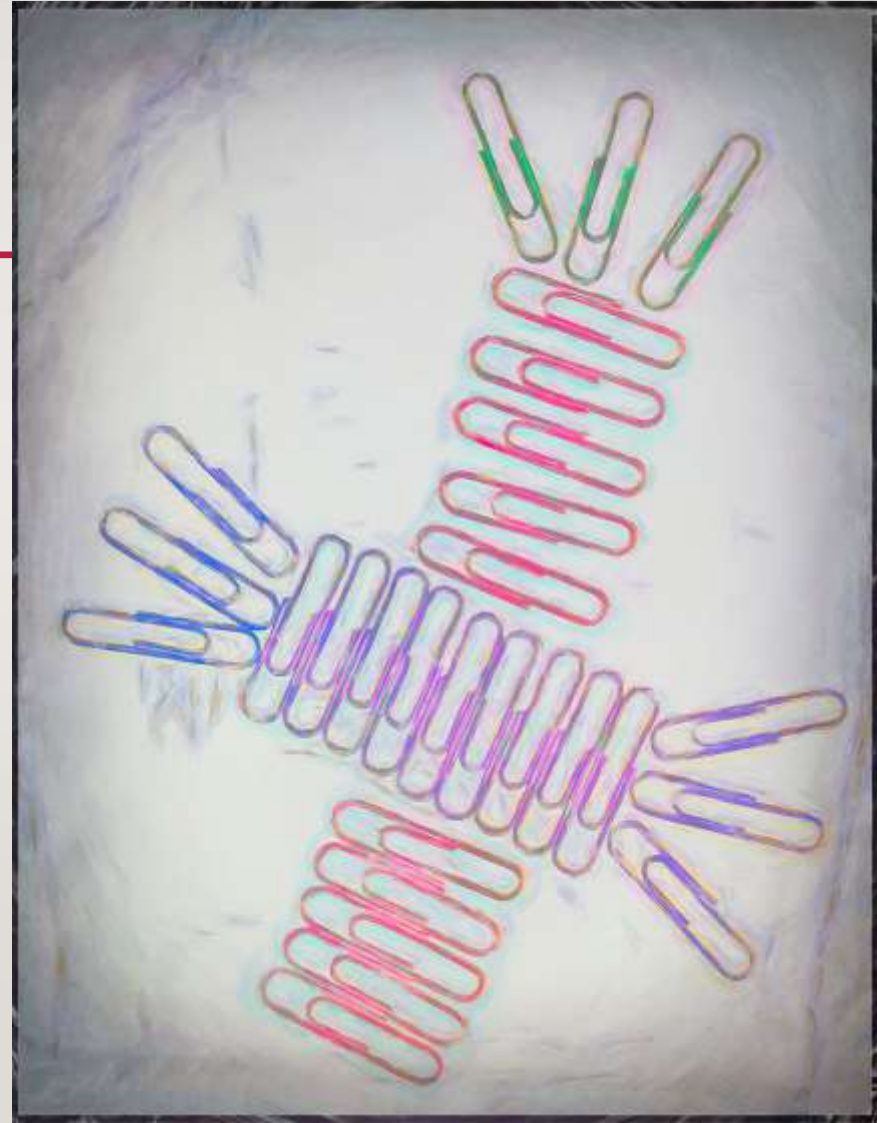
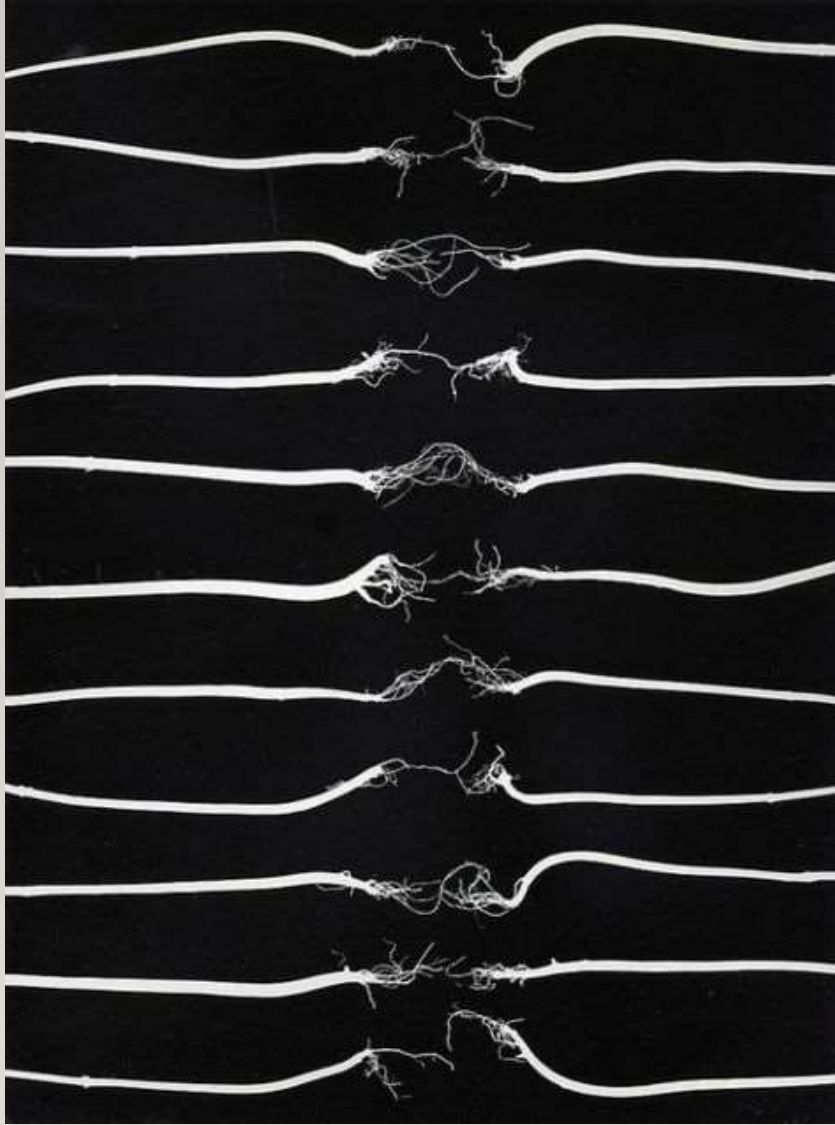


34 LIGHTING

- Has a unique quality to it. More like softer light you experience on an overcast day from many different angles.
- A moving bar of light that seems to wrap itself around objects as it passes by.
- Further from the light, the darker they will be.
- To enhance depth, you can use additional lights, even flashlights.



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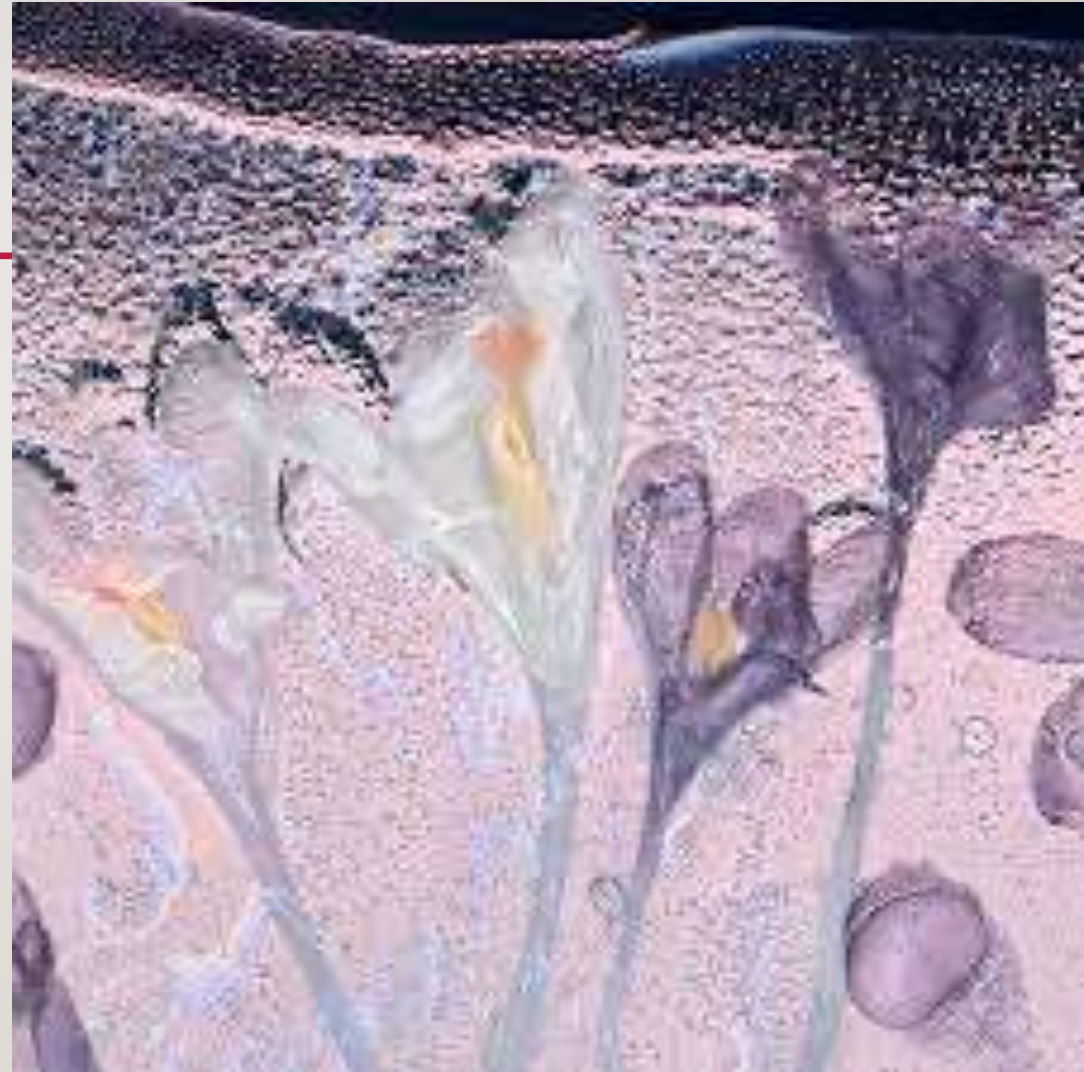
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4



42 CONCLUSION

- Perhaps there is an imaging tool on your desk masquerading as a printer that calls to your imagination?
- Remember it is the artist who makes the picture, not the printer!
- Be the fine photographer!

43 HOMEWORK:

- Have fun playing with your “new” camera that is pretending to be a printer
- Bring 4 images to class in September to share with the class.
- I will post the handout online for you to retrieve if you need it.