

A man with a grey beard and short hair, wearing a red long-sleeved shirt and olive green shorts, is crouching on a large, dark grey rock. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a stunning mountain landscape. In the foreground, a river flows over dark, jagged rocks, creating white water rapids. The river is surrounded by a dense forest of tall, green evergreen trees. In the distance, majestic mountains with snow-capped peaks rise against a blue sky with light, wispy clouds. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a sunny day.

BY DARRELL HARRINGTON

LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY

TOPICS COVERED IN THIS PRESENTATION

- Why Landscape photography?
- When are the best times to photograph landscapes?
- General landscape photography tips
- Photographing lakes / waterfalls / coastline
- Lens Selection
- Panoramas
- Filters

TOPICS NOT COVERED

- Specific f stops or shutter speeds
- Best camera or lens or manufacturer
- Shooting mode

MY TOP 5 REASON TO SHOOT LANDSCAPES?

- It gets you outdoors
- You start to see the world in different ways
- It is a simple genre that you can grow with and learn additional (more complicated) techniques
- It can be therapeutic
- You really don't enjoy sleeping in late, especially while on vacation

SO WHEN ARE THE BEST TIMES
TO SHOOT LANDSCAPES?

Golden Hour

Blue Hour

Golden Hour



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Blue Hour



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GENERAL LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS

- Use a tripod
 - But make sure you pick up and move it
- Change your perspective
 - Vertical / horizontal, Get down low or up high
- Know where are you focusing in the picture
- Use lowest ISO possible
- If you want to show scale include a known object

TIPS CONTINUED

- Embrace bad weather
- Visit same location over and over again
- Use "rules" of composition (thirds, leading lines)
- Foreground vs mid-ground vs back ground
- Keep horizon out of the middle of the photo (except for reflections)
- Keep horizon level

PHOTOGRAPHING WATER

LAKEs / PONDs

WATERFALLs

SHORELINE



BIGGEST THING YOU CAN DO TO IMPROVE YOUR WATER PHOTOGRAPHY



SECOND BIGGEST THING YOU CAN DO TO IMPROVE YOUR WATER PHOTOGRAPHY

Go out when others don't want to be there



Third biggest thing to improve your landscape photography



GENERAL WATER PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS

- Don't be afraid of getting a little wet
- Once you find composition you like take multiple shots (then change your composition again)
- Small changes in angle can make a big difference
- Make sure your tripod is stable before attaching your camera

WATERFALLS



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MY TIPS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING WATERFALLS

- Slow shutter speed down but don't over do it
- Get down low
- Take multiple photos for each composition
- Move closer
- Bring lots of microfiber cloths
- Use a polarizer
- Best time to go is spring or fall
- Use crampons or micro spikes





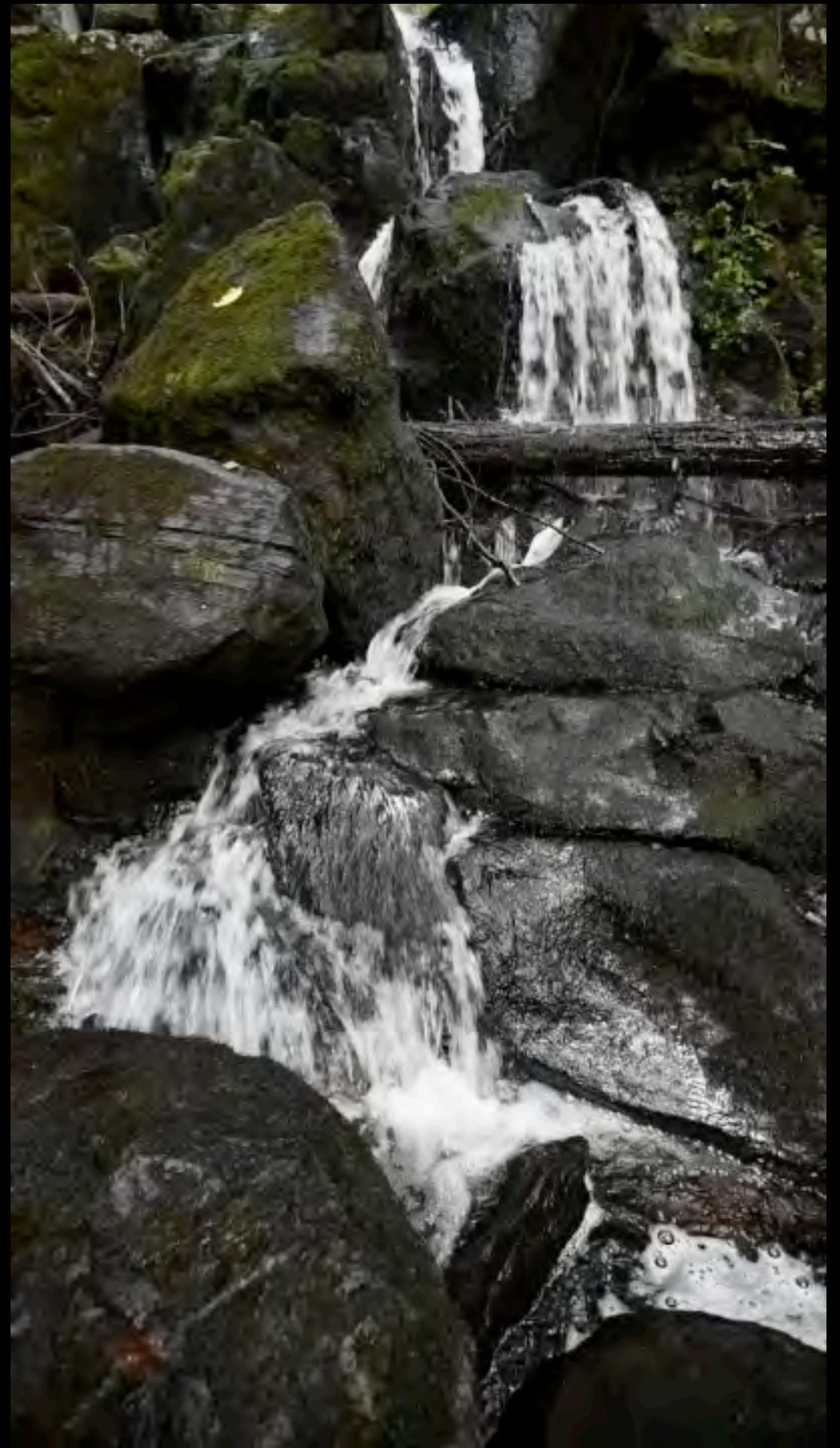
0.5 SEC, F13, ISO 64, 22MM



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HOW AND WHY USE A POLARIZER

- Used to cut down glare
- Helps saturate colors
- Dial to the right to prevent it from falling off



LAKES



MY TIPS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING LAKES

- Use a long exposure to smooth out water
- Include foreground object when possible
 - Rock or log peaking through water
 - Shoreline
 - Rocks along shore
- Calm day = reflections
- Clouds will add drama to your background

1/125 SECOND F 11 ISO 64



300 SEC, F11, ISO 64, 24MM



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COASTLINE



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TIPS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING COASTLINES

- #1 tip Safety first - Know if tide is coming in or out
 - Don't turn your back to the ocean
- Observe water behavior first then set up shot
- Drag shutter similar to waterfalls - slow shutter = motion
- Longer exposure to create cloud like effect
- Compose everything else first then take lots of photos to get water the way you like it
- Shoot while waves are coming in and while they are going out
- Clean your gear when you get back home/hotel

1/6 SECOND, F 14, ISO 100



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1/3 sec, F9, ISO 400, 24mm



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1/4 SECOND, F 16, ISO 64



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210 SECONDS, F16, ISO 64



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LENS SELECTION

WIDE ANGLE VS TELEPHOTO

GOOD AND BAD ABOUT WIDE ANGLE LENS

- Wider field of view



- Objects on edges can appear distorted



- Allows you to physically get closer to an object and get into tight spaces



- Can make far away objects appear small



GOOD AND BAD ABOUT TELEPHOTO LENS

- Narrow field of view
- Isolate subject
- Allows you to reach far away objects
- Little to no distortion
- Compresses objects in scene



48 mm



240 mm

400 mm



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TELEPHOTO VS WIDE ANGLE

- Great for panos



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310 mm

Panoramas



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DEFINED

"**Panoramic photography** is a technique of [photography](#), using specialized equipment or software, that captures images with horizontally elongated [fields of view](#). It is sometimes known as *wide format photography*. The term has also been applied to a photograph that is cropped to a relatively wide [aspect ratio](#), like the familiar [letterbox](#) format in [wide-screen](#) video.

While there is no formal division between "[wide-angle](#)" and "[panoramic](#)" photography, "wide-angle" normally refers to a type of lens, but using this lens type does not necessarily make an image a panorama. An image showing a field of view approximating, or greater than, that of the [human eye](#) – about 160° by 75° – may be termed panoramic. This generally means it has an aspect ratio of 2:1 or larger, the image being at least twice as wide as it is high."

* [Wikipedia](#)

Bla, bla, bla

TECHNIQUE FOR MAKING GOOD PANORAMAS

- Level your tripod
- Shoot vertically
- Overlap each photo by 25-50%
- If you have close foreground use nodal rail
- Use your hand

HELPFUL TOOLS

- L Bracket
- Leveling base
- Nodal Rail





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USE YOUR HAND



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Creating a Pano in Lightroom

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Library | Develop | Map | Book | Slideshow | Print | Web

The screenshot displays the Adobe Lightroom interface. The central area shows a panoramic photograph of a canyon with the filename **_DAH3169-HDR.dng**, capture date **8/3/16 6:04:33 PM**, and dimensions **7341 x 4899**. The left sidebar contains a **Navigator** panel with a tree view of folders and photos, including **Waimaa Canyon** with 777 photos. Below it is a **Collections** panel. The right sidebar features a **Histogram**, **Quick Develop** panel with sliders for **White Balance**, **Exposure**, **Clarity**, and **Vibrance**, and a **Keywording** panel with a **Keyword List** and **Metadata** section. The bottom of the interface shows a grid of photo thumbnails and a **Filter** bar.

SO WHY NOT JUST SHOOT WIDE AND CROP AS A PANO?

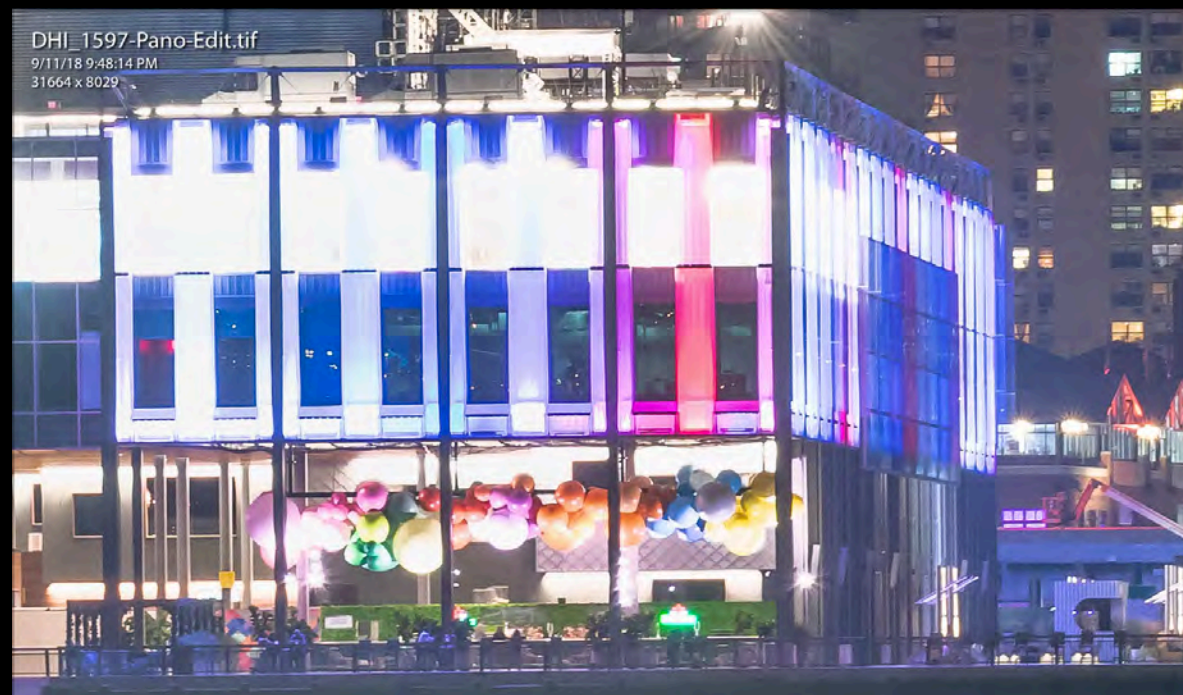
- Less likely to have distortion
- You get much more detail and resolution in the photo
- Allows you to print it really big
- You can get much wider with a pano

PANORAMAS WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH INCREDIBLE DETAIL

This pano is 31,664 x 8,029 pixels or 254 MP



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DHI_1597-Pano-Edit.tif
9/11/18 9:48:14 PM
31664 x 8029

* 24 MP camera = 3266 x 2450

FILTERS

TYPES OF FILTERS AND THEIR USES

- Polarizer
 - Cuts out glare
 - Saturates colors
 - Adds slight amount of ND
 - Great for waterfalls and fall color
 - Use caution when photographing sky with extreme wide angle lens
 - Only beneficial when shooting 90 degrees from sun

ND FILTERS

- Like sunglasses for your camera
- Measured in stops (0.3 per stop)
 - 0.9 = 3 stop, 3.0 = 10 stop
- Used to slow down shutter speed

ND FILTERS

- There are two types and two styles of ND
 - Round screw on
 - Step down rings
 - Square drop in
 - Requires a filter holder
 - This style also allows for graduated filters
 - Also allows for stacking of filters



BENEFITS TO USING ND

- Smooths out water
- Stretches clouds
- Removes moving objects
 - People walking etc
- Can show motion
- Don't purchase cheap filters

420 SECONDS, F11, ISO 64



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OTHER TYPES OF FILTERS

- IR filter
- Effects filters
- Color filters
- UV filter
- Filter wrench



QUESTIONS?