

LIGHT PAINTING 'INSTRUCTIONS'

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Photographic Equipment and Operational Recommendations:

- A sturdy tripod.
- A wide-angle lens is recommended to ensure all the light painting event can be captured. A zoom lens that covers a wide angle to medium focal length works well.
- **The camera needs to be operated in Manual.**
- An ISO of 100 to 400 is recommended. A shutter speed of 15 seconds and an aperture of 5.6 to 8 are good starting points.
- The lens is also operated in Manual. The person using the light painting equipment will shine a head light or torch on their hand or chin, which will allow focusing of the lens. Using Live View with an expanded view is an accurate method for manual adjustment of focus. Note: The photographers MUST not point a white light torch at the light painter; the light is blinding as their eyes are adjusted to the darkness.
- Light painting where painting tools are moved from one point to another are setup using a stick in the sand at the left side and another stick at the right-hand point. This method allows photographers to set up their camera view to include both sticks.
- Shutter Release. Pressing the shutter button can potentially cause motion of your camera, which can blur part of your image. A Remote Shutter Release via Wi-Fi (Pluto Trigger function is one example), or a Cable Release are options. An alternate is to use the self-timer set at (e.g.) 2 seconds of your camera and press the shutter ~2 seconds before the start of a light painting event.
- A head lamp with a red filter or a torch with a red filter for changing settings on your camera, etc. A white light can interfere with photos being taken by other members. Note: Before the start of light painting, a white light can be used for setting up.
- Depending on the Histogram of the first image, the shutter speed and/or aperture can be adjusted (blown out highlights, which are on the right-hand edge of the Histogram, should be avoided). Note: If your camera has a neck strap, tie the strap around the head of your tripod to stop it moving if it is windy (wind can result in vibration of your camera.)

Personal Clothing:

- Rubber boots. Any member that maybe using light painting tools in the water obviously needs to wear rubber boots. Rubber boots are also a good idea for photographers.
- Warm clothing. Consider wearing thermals if the weather is cold and windy, a puffer jacket and a beanie.
- Dark clothing if you could be using light painting tools.

Light Painting Tools:

- Steel wool ignited.
- Blades attached to a torch
- Ball of Light tool
- Light Stick or Light Saber (Star Wars)

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Steel wool; spectacular results

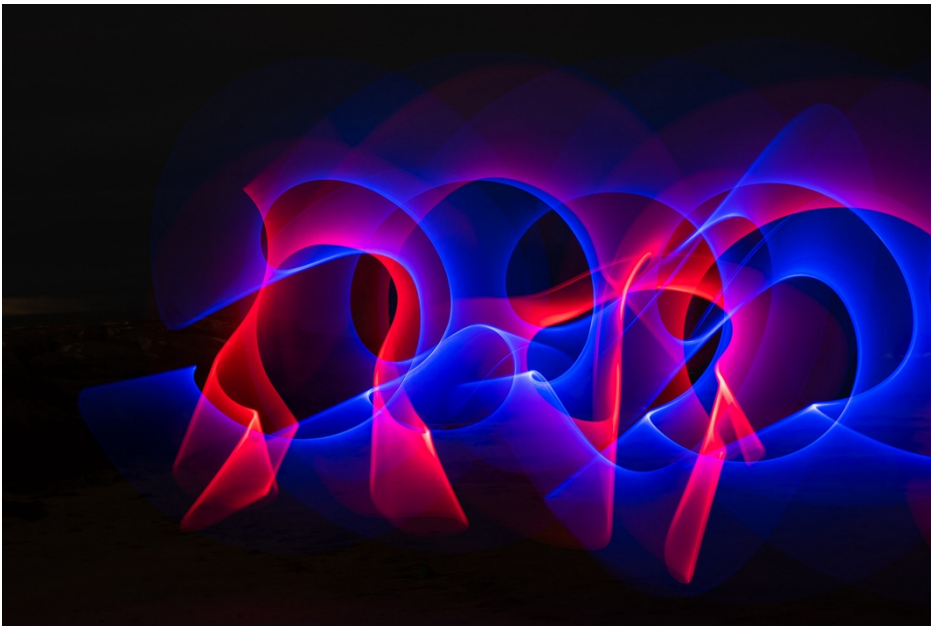


Steel wool; even more spectacular results

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Ball of Light



Painting with Blades