Tue 29 Sep

Shadow and Silhouette challenge is a creative exercise that focuses on the contrast between light and dark.

The goal is to make the subject's shape tell a story, capturing the drama of a silhouette (subject against a bright background) or a distinct, standalone shadow.

Key Differences:

- Silhouette: The light source is behind your subject, underexposing them so they appear as a solid dark shape against a bright, luminous background.
- Shadow: The light source is to the side or in front of your subject, causing them to cast an interesting shape on another surface (like a wall or the ground).

Tue 12 Jan

12 Images from 1 Location challenge.

Choose your location. Your challenge is to compose 12 different images of your location from roughly the same spot using whatever lenses and your mobile that you have with you.

For example:

- A range of images from a panorama to a macro;
- Try different depths of field;
- Different subjects in the field of view;
- Maybe a multiple exposure or in-camera movement;
- Any other creative twist – e.g. edit in software.

Tue 23 Feb

Aspects of Motion

Take 12 images showing a selection of the following aspects of motion:

1. Freezing Action

- **How it works:** Uses a very fast shutter speed to completely eliminate blur.
- **The effect:** Captures split-second moments invisible to the naked eye.
- **Best for:** Sports, wildlife, and expressive dance photography.

2. Panning

How it works: Uses a slower shutter speed while smoothly moving the camera at the exact same pace and direction as a passing subject.
The effect: Renders the moving subject in sharp focus while streaking and blurring the background horizontally.
Best for: Racing cars, cyclists, and running animals.

3. Intentional Camera Movement (ICM)

- **How it works:** Slowing your shutter speed and actively dragging or shaking the camera during the exposure.
- **The effect:** Turns a recognizable scene into an abstract, impressionistic piece of art emphasizing colour, light, and chaotic energy.
- **Best for:** Forest scenes, ocean waves, and vibrant cityscapes at night.

4. Long Exposure

- **How it works:** Securing the camera on a tripod and using a slow shutter speed (ranging from a few seconds to several minutes).
- **The effect:** The background and static elements remain razor-sharp, while any moving elements turn into ethereal blurs.
- **Best for:** Smoothing out crashing water, capturing car light trails, ghostly moving subject or showing cloud movement.

5. Zoom Blurs

- **How it works:** Twisting or adjusting the lens's zoom ring inward or outward during a slower shutter-speed exposure.
- **The effect:** Creates a dynamic, warp-speed visual effect where lines stretch outward or inward toward the centre of the frame.