## **Photographing Your Artwork**

**Artist Resource Center** 

February 23, 2021

### Agenda

- 1. Photos Every Artist Needs
- 2. Photography 101
- 3. Image Best Practices
- 4. Shooting 2D Art vs. 3D Art

# **Photos Every Artist Needs**

#### **Photos Every Artist Needs**

- Product Shots / Online Portfolio
- Jury Photos & Booth Shots
- Headshots & Portraits
- Digital Scans for Prints
- Marketing Images

#### **Product Shots / Online Portfolio**













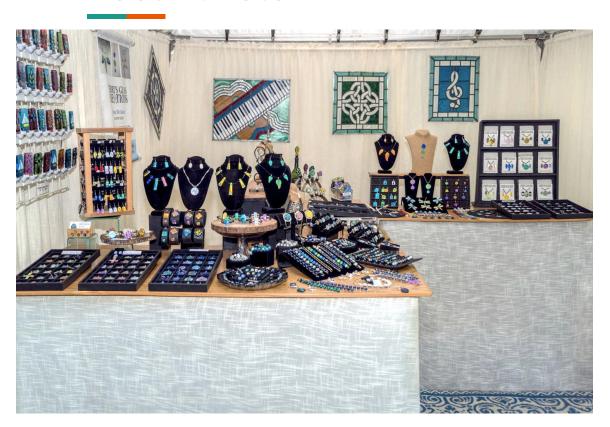
### **Jury Photos**







#### **Booth Shots**







#### **Headshots & Portraits**



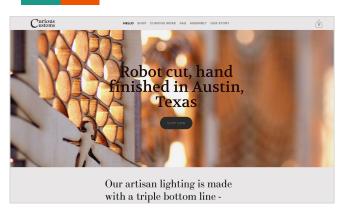




### **Digital Scans**



### **Marketing Images**











# Photography 101

**Exposure**: How bright or dark the image is based on amount of light captured.

**Shutter Speed**: How quickly the shutter opens and closes, impacting exposure and focus.

Aperture: The size of the shutter opening, impacting exposure and depth of field.

Focus: Crisp details and lack of blur, determined by shutter speed and aperture.



Image Source: https://www.creativelive.com/photography-guides/what-is-shutter-speed

**Depth of Field**: How much of an image is in focus, from the foreground to the background.

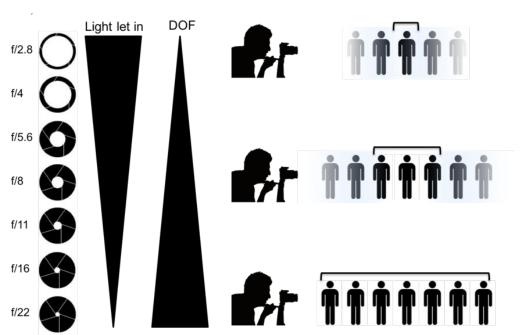






Image Source: http://www.john-rowell.com/blog/2017/2/20/which-aperture-should-i-use

White Balance: Adjusting to capture white as white, correcting for color casts in light.

WB SETTINGS	COLOR TEMPERATURE	LIGHT SOURCES	
	10000 - 15000 K	Clear Blue Sky	
<b>a b</b>	6500 - 8000 K	Cloudy Sky / Shade	
ملاد	6000 - 7000 K	Noon Sunlight	
赤	5500 - 6500 K	Average Daylight	
4	5000 - 5500 K	Electronic Flash	
NII/	4000 - 5000 K	Fluorescent Light	
5005	3000 - 4000 K	Early AM / Late PM	
<b>₩</b>	2500 - 3000 K	Domestic Lightning	
	1000 - 2000 K	Candle Flame	

Image Source: https://www.photominers.com/basics/white-balance/

**Resolution**: Pixels per inch, impacting how much detail is captured and how large an image can be reproduced without showing grain. Determines file size.

 Recommended: 72 ppi for Web and 300 dpi for Print

File Type: JPG, PNG, RAW.

**Aspect Ratio**: Shape as determined by dimensions (1x1, 2x3, 4x5).

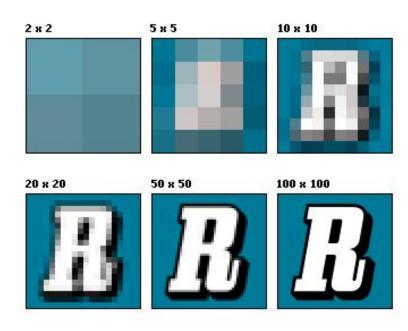


Image Source: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image resolution">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image resolution</a>

### Lighting

**Diffusion**: Soft vs. Hard / Direct vs. Bounced

Color Temperature: Natural vs. Artificial

**Duration**: Strobe / Flash vs. Continuous

Positioning: Front / Back / Side Lighting

#### **Sources of Diffuse Lighting:**

- Bounced Flash
- Softbox or Umbrella
- Overcast or Even Shade



Color Checker & Gray Card



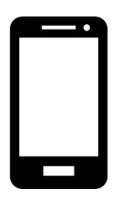


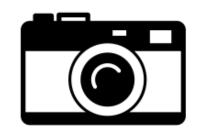


Soft / Diffuse

### **Camera Options**

Factor	Smart Phone	Point & Shoot / Compact	Professional Digital (DSLR or Mirrorless)
Image Quality	Low	Low - Medium	High
Complexity	Low	Medium	High
Flexibility / Control	Limited	Limited	High
Cost	/	\$-\$\$	\$\$\$





#### **Smart Phone**

Factor	Smart Phone
Image Quality	Low
Complexity	Low
Flexibility / Control	Limited
Cost	1

**Lighting**: Best with a lot of natural light. Does not adapt well to poor lighting or added flash.

Settings: Mostly can't control aperture or shutter speed.

**Resolution**: Smaller files, especially without lots of light. Fine for web use, but rarely printing.

Accessories: Can purchase add on lenses or lights.

#### **Point & Shoot**

Factor	Point & Shoot / Compact
Image Quality	Low - Medium
Complexity	Medium
Flexibility / Control	Limited
Cost	\$-\$\$

**Lighting**: Also best with a lot of natural light. May have some settings to accommodate low light.

Settings: Pre-programmed options.

**Resolution**: Medium files. Fine with web. Possibly ok for small print jobs.

**Accessories**: Usually limited to built in features.

#### **Professional Digital**

Factor	Professional Digital (DSLR or Mirrorless)
Image Quality	High
Complexity	High
Flexibility / Control	High
Cost	\$\$\$

**Lighting**: Can handle greater range of lighting and syncs with professional options.

**Settings**: Full control.

**Resolution**: Best for printing, but can scale down for web use.

Accessories: Usually have to buy separate lenses and lights.

### **Editing & Retouching**

**Exposure:** Increase or decrease overall brightness.

White Balance: Correct for any unintended color cast.

**Contrast**: Boost contrast for truer blacks and whites.

Highlights / Shadows: Adjust for greater range of exposure.

**Cropping**: Cut out anything extraneous; Set shape.

**Retouching**: Clean up any blemishes / dirt / fingerprints.







### **Uploading & Storing**

#### **Uploading:**

- Cord or Card Reader
- Wireless Sharing

#### **Storage Options:**

- Dropbox / iCloud / Google
- External Hard Drive

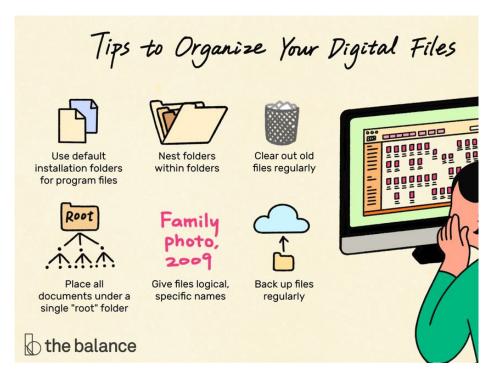
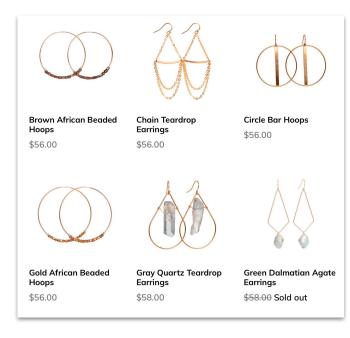


Image Source: https://www.thebalancesmb.com/computer-file-management-tips-2948083

# **Photography Best Practices**

#### **Best Practices**

- In most cases, diffuse lighting is best (soft or no shadows).
- Simple and focused images convey professionalism.
- Aim for a consistent visual style.
- Only use props or models as appropriate.



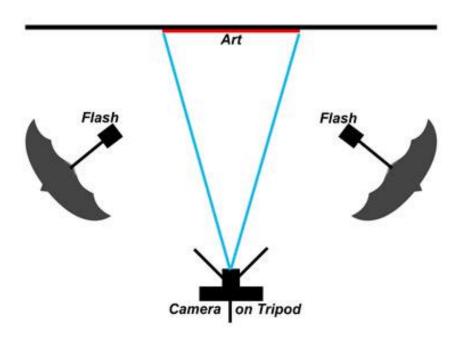
#### **Best Practices**

- Know the audience and purpose.
- Edit for polished photos, but don't misrepresent.
- Correct for distortion or discoloration.
- Follow recommended specs for end use.
- Do your research for inspiration.



# 2D vs. 3D

### **Photography 2D Art**



#### **Considerations:**

- Accurate Color
- Correct Tonality
- Avoid Distortion
- Resolution (for Prints)
- No Glare or Shadows

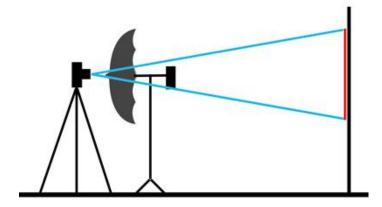


Image Source: https://www.arthousehq.com/so-you-want-to-photograph-your-own-art

### **Photography 3D Art**

#### **Considerations:**

- Accurate Color
- Avoid Distortion
- Highlight Form
- Light Position
- Strategic Shadows
- Avoid Glare
- Convey Scale
- Stagging



Image Source: <a href="https://juliesterling.wordpress.com/2011/01/25/">https://juliesterling.wordpress.com/2011/01/25/</a>

Questions?

annie@craftingexposure.com