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Camera Hounds

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A 4-H Photography Project



*To help you learn to take better pictures and
to learn to develop, print, and enlarge them*



FEDERAL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

OREGON STATE COLLEGE

CORVALLIS

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Club Series C1

Revised May 1959

4-H Camera Hounds

Photography Project

You have successfully completed the SHUTTERBUG 4-H photography project. Now you are ready for new experiences as you enroll as a 4-H CAMERA HOUND.

So far, you have had your negatives and prints processed by someone else. You've learned much about your camera, what it will and will not do, and you've learned how to tell a good photograph from a poor one.

Now, as a 4-H CAMERA HOUND, you will explore the world of photography beyond the limits of your own camera. You will learn:

1. To develop your own film.
2. To contact print your own pictures.
3. To enlarge your better pictures (optional).
4. More about photography as a science and an art.

Materials Needed

1. Your camera. Photography has become a hobby for you. You need a camera of your own. It should be a good camera, though not necessarily an expensive one. We recommend a camera with multiple shutter speeds and diaphragm (f/stop) setting.

2. References. Experience will be your best teacher, but much can be learned from books, periodicals, and other printed materials. You may have been given some materials with this project outline. Other materials are available from your camera dealer and your school and public libraries.

3. A darkroom and its equipment. This may be your own darkroom or one shared with other members of your club. It can be a permanent darkroom, or a place you can convert into a darkroom when needed. Here are the essentials for equipping your darkroom:

Developer and fixer--These are the chemicals that turn your exposed film into pictures. While you're learning, you can get by with the same stock solutions for developing your film and printing your pictures. Your photo dealer will recommend the chemicals to use and the amount of each to buy.

Three enamel, plastic, or glass trays-- You can buy photographic trays, or you can use baking dishes or enamel basins

that are at least 5 by 7 inches in size. Caution: The containers should be used for photography only. Don't "borrow" kitchen containers that will be used again to prepare and serve food. And don't use tin or aluminum containers.

Thermometer--Special photographic thermometers are on the market, but any accurate Fahrenheit thermometer designed for use in liquids will do.

A glass measuring cup or graduate-- This is to measure water in ounces for mixing your chemicals. A tall, thin graduate is better than a short, broad one.

Bottles for storing solutions--Brown bottles, quart-size, in which certain household bleaches and disinfectants are sold, make excellent containers for photographic chemicals. Be sure to wash them thoroughly. Developers break down when exposed to light. Brown bottles keep out light and extend the life of your developer.

A safelight--Ortho-type film, such as Verichrome or Plenachrome, can be developed under a Wratten #2 (red) safelight because ortho films are not sensitive to red. Your camera store has the right type of safelight. It's worth getting so you won't have to work in total darkness. But it's more important to have a proper safelight for printing. Use a Wratten 00 (yellow).

Roll-film developing tank--This is handy because you work in the dark only when putting your film in the tank. Chemicals can be changed in daylight.

A printing box or frame--You can build your own.

Enlarger--Makes your darkroom twice

as much fun. Some enlargers are not expensive and it's possible to build your own, too.

Odds and ends--You'll need a line and clothes pins to hang your film to dry after developing. Scissors to cut the negatives from the roll of film. A squeegee and blotting paper are handy to dry the prints.

Project Requirements

You must fulfill these requirements to complete the project. If you are continuing this project 2 or more years, do these requirements again and do them better.

	<u>Date done</u>	<u>Initials of leader or parent</u>
1. Develop at least 1 roll of film under supervision of your leader or parent who will check you for correct procedure, accuracy, and neatness. You may use tray or tank method.	_____	_____
2. Make contact prints from at least 5 negatives under supervision of your leader or parent. Be sure to test strip each negative	_____	_____
3. Give a demonstration to your club or other group on printing, <u>or</u> developing, <u>or</u> enlarging.	_____	_____
4. Photography is used in science and industry. Prepare a demonstration or illustrated talk on one scientific or industrial use of photography	_____	_____
5. Continue to keep up your photograph album	_____	_____
6. Continue to keep up your file of good photographic negatives	_____	_____
7. Do 5 or more options	_____	_____
8. Complete this project outline, bring your permanent 4-H record book up to date, write your 4-H story for the club year, and fill out a 4-H completion card for this project. Have your club leader check your work and sign your completion card	_____	_____

Options

In addition to the basic activities required for completion of the project, you must choose additional activities--called options--from the list below. Do 5 or more each year. Do at least 2 from each group--Group A, Photography, and

Group B, Personal Development.

As you continue the project for the second or third year, do different options, or repeat options you have completed and do them better.

Group A--Photography

	<u>Date done</u>	<u>Initials of leader or parent</u>
1. Make at least 1 enlargement under supervision of your leader or parent who will judge you on your skill in getting the most pleasing effects from your negative	_____	_____
2. Demonstrate the use of an exposure meter. Explain how to read both incident and reflected light. Determine the correct exposure setting for a particular film and subject.	_____	_____
3. Learn to take time exposures with your camera, and learn about the many interesting effects achieved with time exposures. Take at least 3 different time exposure photographs	_____	_____
4. Learn to take outdoor pictures at night. Show your skill with night photography by taking pictures of at least 3 different nighttime subjects	_____	_____
5. Study portraiture, and take a photo portrait of a person. Take at least 3 different poses of the person, using different lighting for each pose so you will have a selection from which to choose the best portrait	_____	_____
6. Filters for the lens of your camera provide interesting effects, particularly for outdoor scenes. Prepare an illustrated talk for your club on the use of filters. Use pictures you have taken of the same scene, or similar scenes, with different filters and without any filter	_____	_____

7. Beginners have difficulty learning the different grades of printing and enlarging papers. Make a training aid for your club. Select negatives of different contrast and make prints of each negative with different grades of paper. These prints can be used to show the beginner how to pick the right paper for a particular negative

8. Stage a color clinic for your club in which you show and discuss good and poor color slides (your own and others). Tell how the poor slides might have been improved with more or less exposure, better composition, etc.

9. Plan and present an illustrated talk in which you project at least 10 but not more than 30 of your own slides. Your talk should be on a specific subject: i.e., a trip, tour, flower gardens, a style review, livestock show, how-to-do something, etc.

You may have become interested in an aspect of photography not mentioned in any of the above options. If so, select an option of your own with the approval of your club leader or parent.

10. _____

_____

11. _____

_____

Group B--Personal Development

	Date done	Initials of leader or parent
	_____	_____
1. Help organize a 4-H photography club.	_____	_____
2. Become a junior leader of a 4-H photography club.	_____	_____
3. Join a camera club (other than 4-H).	_____	_____
4. Take pictures of 4-H and other events for your local newspaper, school yearbook, 4-H annual, or other publication.	_____	_____
5. Write a news story about your 4-H Photography Club for your school or local newspaper	_____	_____

6. Operate a slide or motion picture projector for a school, church, or other program _____

7. Develop and print pictures for 4-H Club members (except Camera Hounds) for their 4-H records _____

Plan and carry out personal development options of your own with approval of your club leader or parent.

8. _____
 _____ _____

9. _____
 _____ _____

10. _____
 _____ _____

Exhibit

As a 4-H Camera Hound you may exhibit either (1) a group of contact prints or (2) a single enlargement, but not both. Here are the specifications for each class of exhibit:

Group of contact prints

1. Select 4 of the best black and white pictures you have taken this 4-H Club year. Do not exhibit color photos.
2. Two of the 4 must have been taken with artificial light.
3. They must be pictures you took, developed, and printed yourself.



4. Mount your prints on the inside of a manila (file) folder (12 x 18 inches). Mount them any way you choose as long as the folder can be folded shut to carry and opened for display.

5. Enclose the negative of each print in an envelope and attach the envelope to the outside of the folder. Label each print with date taken, camera used, film used, and f/stop and shutter speed. Example: September 3, 1957; Kodak, Verichrome-Pan, 1/100 second, f/8.

6. In the lower left hand corner of your display print your name, age, club, county, number years enrolled in 4-H Photography.

7. Judging will be based on neatness of the exhibit, originality of subjects photographed, composition and degree of skill used in photographing and processing negatives and prints as shown by condition of each negative and quality of each print.

Single enlargement

1. Choose the best black and white picture you have taken this 4-H Club year.

2. Make a contact print of this picture.

3. Make an 8- x 10-inch enlargement of this picture.



4. Mount the enlargement, the contact print, envelope for the negative, and the identification card (described below) on

the inside of a manila (file) folder (12 x 18 inches). Place the enlargement on one panel; prints, envelope, and the card on the other as shown in the illustration.

5. The identification card should have the following information:

Subject or title

Date taken

Camera, film, exposure (Example: Kodak, Verichrome-Pan, 1/100 second, f/8).

Your name, age, club, county, number years enrolled in 4-H Photography.

6. Your exhibit will be judged on neatness, originality of subject, composition of the photograph, sharpness of the negative, and degree of skill used in making the enlargement as determined by comparing the enlargement with the contact print and the original negative.

Suggested Record Form for

Photography Equipment and Materials

Item (camera, film, etc.)	Date obtained	Cost

Picture Record

Roll number	Picture number	Subject	Camera setting	Comments

Add more pages as needed