



## SequaliShoot Photo Challenge begins July 29 and ends July 30, 2023.

SequaliShoot is a 24-hour photograph challenge. Participating photographers are invited to photograph any trail in the City of DuPont trail system (as shown on DuPont trails maps) between noon on Saturday, July 29, and noon July 30, 2023.

We're looking for images that inspire an emotional response and tell a visual story about your experiences on a DuPont trail that would entice someone to visit.

Send your 3 best images NO LATER THAN 5

p.m. Friday, August 4.

Send your images to SequaliShoot Challenger Kate Lynch at [Kate@DuPontWAPhoto.com](mailto:Kate@DuPontWAPhoto.com). Images should be no larger than 2 megabytes each; resolution of 120-150 dpi. It's not necessary to show a time/date stamp on the image but make sure the time on your camera is correct.

Entries will be posted online for People's Choice voting.

Entries will be posted on Kate's business Facebook page for voting beginning midnight on Saturday, August 5, and ending at 11:59 p.m. on Friday, August 11. Kate will email you the direct link once photos are posted. Be sure to share with friends and family to vote for your work:

[www.facebook.com/Kate.Lynch.Photographs/](https://www.facebook.com/Kate.Lynch.Photographs/)

1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and People's Choice awards for youth (17 and younger) and adult (18 and older) categories will be presented in July (date will be announced with award notices).

### Questions?

Contact Kate Lynch at 253-431-3093 or [wordandpicture@gmail.com](mailto:wordandpicture@gmail.com) or Emma Wiegand – City of DuPont – [EWiegand@dupontwa.gov](mailto:EWiegand@dupontwa.gov)



### SequaliShoot Tips:

Get closer – Less-experienced photographers often make the mistake of trying to get too much in a photograph. Get close! If you're photographing your son next to tree, look for different angles instead of backing up and trying to get the entire tree. Maybe lie on the ground and photograph up.

Shoot on the trail at midday – Natural light on our woodland trails is very contrasty – very bright spots and very dark areas. If you shoot late in the day, consider shooting with a tripod so you don't have to shoot at a very high ISO.

[www.DuPontWAPhoto.com](http://www.DuPontWAPhoto.com)

Shoot Puget Sound from the Sequelitchew beach or from higher ground in early morning or late afternoon – The “golden time” for dramatic lighting is early morning (think: great detail of the Olympics) and early evening. We have long days here in summer, so the golden hours are usually 6-9 p.m. Often the best sky color (and water reflections) are right after sunset. Consider shooting with a tripod if you’re shooting that late in the day.

Keep your lens cap off – Photographer and trainer Scott Kelby calls it “the never-ready cap.” Only use the cap when your camera’s in the bag. If you’re worried about scratching the lens, get a lens hood.

Fill flash – Most digital cameras have an on-board flash. Unless you have one that you can manually use as a fill-flash, turn it off. If you have an external flash, that can come in handy in contrasty light. If you have a pop-up flash on a DSLR, consider purchasing a diffuser (about \$10).

**Camera exposures** – If you’re photographing wildlife (including kids and dogs), consider setting your camera on “*shutter priority*” which allows the camera to choose the appropriate aperture setting for 1/250 or 1/125 of a second shutter speed. This is also a good setting to use if you want to change the way running water looks. A fast (1/250) shutter will stop action. A slow (1/30) shutter will make the water look more fluid. If you’re photographing a nature scene, set you camera to “*aperture priority*.” Then you can choose an aperture to give you more depth-of-field (foreground, middle ground, background all in focus).

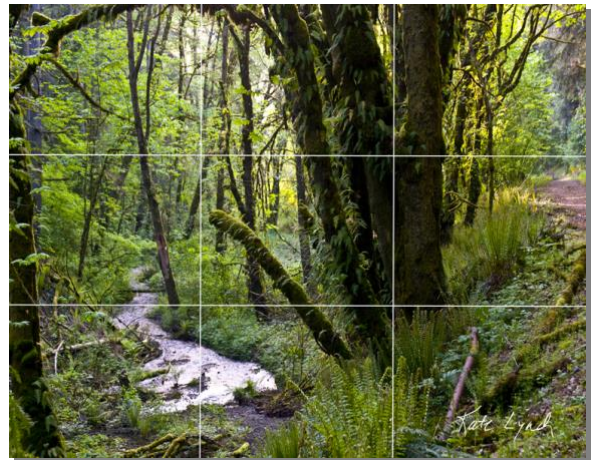
**Four corners** – Unless you’re photographing wildlife, compose your image by looking in all four corners to make sure there aren’t any distracting elements. And consider applying “the rule of thirds” to add interest to your image.

## The Rule of Thirds

The “rule of thirds” dates back to Renaissance painters and is a guideline for composing visual images, such as paintings and photographs. It’s also used for designing landscapes.

Look at an image as divided into 9 equal parts. Then place important elements in the composition along these lines or their intersections. The result adds more energy, tension, and interest to a composition rather than centering a subject.

In the image on the right, the glowing creek is in the lower left third of the frame and a golden glow is in the upper right third of the frame.



## The Exposure Triangle

These three elements determine how a photographic image is made.

Shutter Speed: This is how much time the shutter is open.



Aperture: The size of the lens opening when a picture is taken.

ISO: ISO measures sensitivity to light. For digital, ISO measures sensitivity of the camera’s image sensor. For film cameras, ISO is the film speed. ISO stands for the International Organization for Standardization.

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## Ready to learn more about photography?

Kate Lynch teaches digital photography and photo editing classes locally. See [www.DuPontWAPhoto.com](http://www.DuPontWAPhoto.com) for details.