Elements of photography:

- **Light**
  - **Ambient Light**
  - **Backlight**
  - **Front Lighting**
  - **Side Lighting**
  - **Flash lighting**

- **Perspective**
  - **Height Perspective**
  - **Atmospheric Perspective**
  - **Linear Perspective**

- **Color**
  - **Contrast**
  - **Complimentary Colors**
  - **Secondary Colors**
  - **Lighting**
  - **Depth of Field**
  - **Composition**

- **Creativity**
  - **Creativity**
  - **Interpretation**

CRITIQUE GUIDE

- **When critiquing an image:**
  - **Things to ask yourself:**
    - What am I feeling when I view this image?
    - What makes this image original or different?
    - What am I seeing?
    - What is the subject?
    - What is the composition like?
    - What is the lighting like?
    - What is the color scheme?
    - What is the depth of field?
    - What is the perspective?

- **Honest. Only then can both you and the artist benefit from your critique.**

- **CRITIQUE GUIDE**

- **Light**
  - **Ambient Light**
    - Low contrast keeps tones mostly in the mid-range, so there are lots of grays. Atmospheric weather, such as fog,
      makes the light very soft.
    - High contrast is when the tones are very dark or very light and contrast is the difference between the two.
  - **Backlight**
    - Gives more control in which to experiment and find the most lot control in which to use it.
  - **Front Lighting**
    - Most pictures are made with rectilinear lenses.
  - **Side Lighting**
    - Amazingly, almost every aspect of a subject's shape, form, color and texture is affected by the direction of the
      light striking it. If you move the subject (or light for that matter) you will create a completely different
      appearance of the subject.
  - **Flash lighting**
    - Flash lighting creates a very short exposure time and very small areas of light and may appear as a homogenous
      white.

- **Perspective**
  - **Height Perspective**
    - The place where the base of an object is located on the ground in a picture is a clue to how the object is viewed.
  - **Atmospheric Perspective**
    - Any fog, dust and other impurities will make objects further away appear softer and less distinct. For example,
      mountains or buildings in the distance are not as sharp as those close to you. This is called Atmospheric
      Perspective.
  - **Linear Perspective**
    - Linear perspective refers to how objects are sized, placed and the angle at which lines and planes converge.
      This is called linear perspective. For example, railroad tracks seem to merge together at extreme distance
      from the viewer. This is called the Classic “Vanishing Point” phenomenon. The higher the vanishing point is,
      the more time the subject seems to be consumed in the distance.

- **Color**
  - **Contrast**
    - Low contrast keeps tones mostly in the mid-range, so there are lots of grays.
  - **Complimentary Colors**
    - Complimentaries of each other+
  - **Secondary Colors**
    - The color wheel is set up to show 12 important colors. 3 are primary, 3 are secondary (mixing the primary
      colors), 3 are tertiary (mixing the secondary colors) and will provide the shades of colors.
  - **Lighting**
    - Front lighting, generally, does not provide any shadows and can make an image appear quite flat.
    - Backlighting can be very dramatic, it allows the artist to create silhouettes from opaque subjects and
      emphasize the subject. Backlighting can also provide depth to an image.
    - Side lighting will highlight texture, providing shadow and depth to the image.

- **Creativity**
  - **Creativity**
    - When you see a creative image, it stimulates your mind by being both imaginative and original. When you
      critically analyze your ability to create something new, you develop your creative thought process.
    - Creativity is the ability to make or produce something new. It has frequently been compared to the
      metaphor of the right and left hemispheres of the brain. The right hemisphere, which is responsible for
      creativity, is connected with functions such as recognition, image formation, emotional expression, and
      empathy. The left hemisphere, which is responsible for language, is connected with functions such as
      logical thought, problem solving, and the retrieval of information.

- **Interpretation**
  - **Interpretation**
    - Interpreting something means to read into it or attempt to understand what it means. When you
      interpret an image, you are communicating your thoughts and feelings about it. It is a way of
      sharing your perspective with others.
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