

Flash In The Shade

Jan 27, 2015 TCC Pre-Meeting Workshop

- What will be covered (One Flash)
 - Why Flash In the Shade
 - Equipment I use
 - Types of shade
 - One Flash setup diagrams
 - Examples (to show settings)
- Scope
 - One Flash (maybe light stand, umbrella, some light modifiers - more on this later)
 - With one camera, one Lens, one flash - you can do and learn a lot
 - Also much easier and lighter weight with just one flash.
 - Off Camera Flash
 - Many people leave their flash in the camera hotshot and point their flash head towards their subject, but
 - When taking photos, we're trying to make a three-dimensional subject look like a 3-D subject when viewed on a flat piece of paper or computer screen. The easiest way to do this is to get the light source off the axis of the camera lens so it makes some shadows.

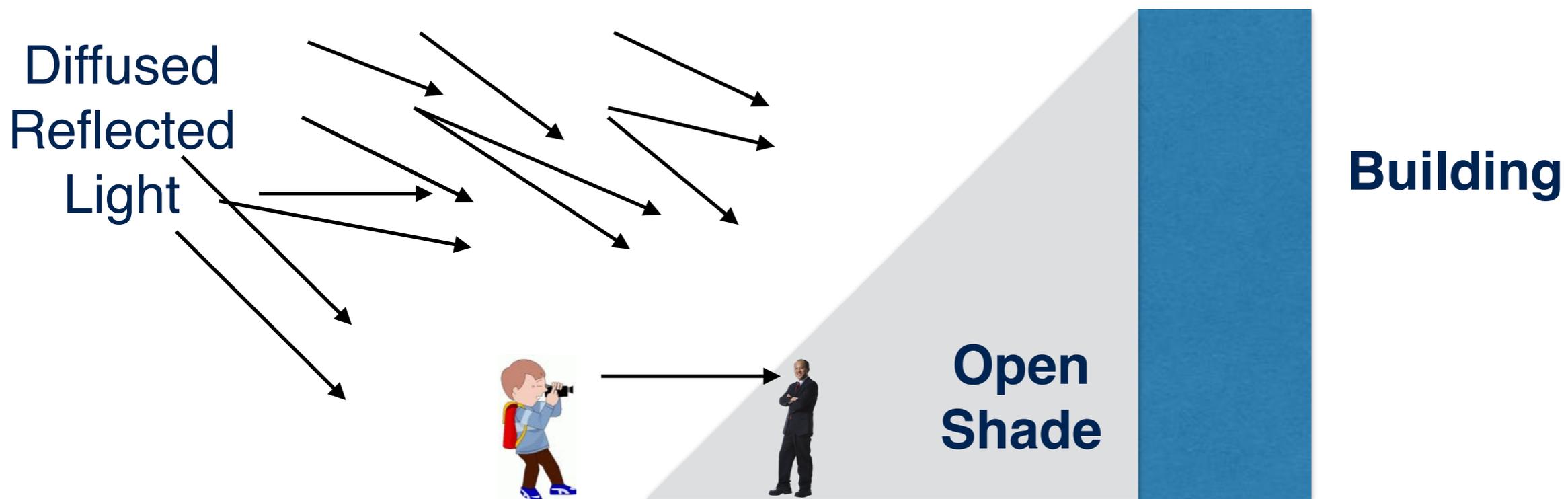
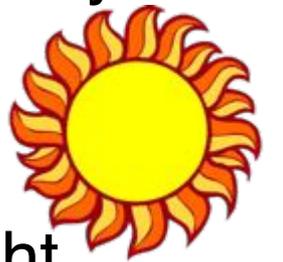
Why Flash in the Shade

- Taking pictures in full sun can be challenging, from taking pictures of cars, portraits, family photos or family events.
- Shade can help soften the harsh light of the sun but all shade is not equal.
- This pre-meeting program will give you some pointers on how to use a small off-camera flash when shooting during harsh sunlight in various types of shade.
- In order to deal with hard sunlight - find shade
 - You can expose correctly using just by the ambient light alone
 - But you can use off-camera flash with a diffuser to get really nice soft light on your subject, nothing dramatic or complicated - just simple flattering light
- Different kinds of shade: Open and Dappled Shade
 - Open - Nothing over head but completely shaded
 - Dappled shade - you can see small patches of sunlight along with the shady spots.



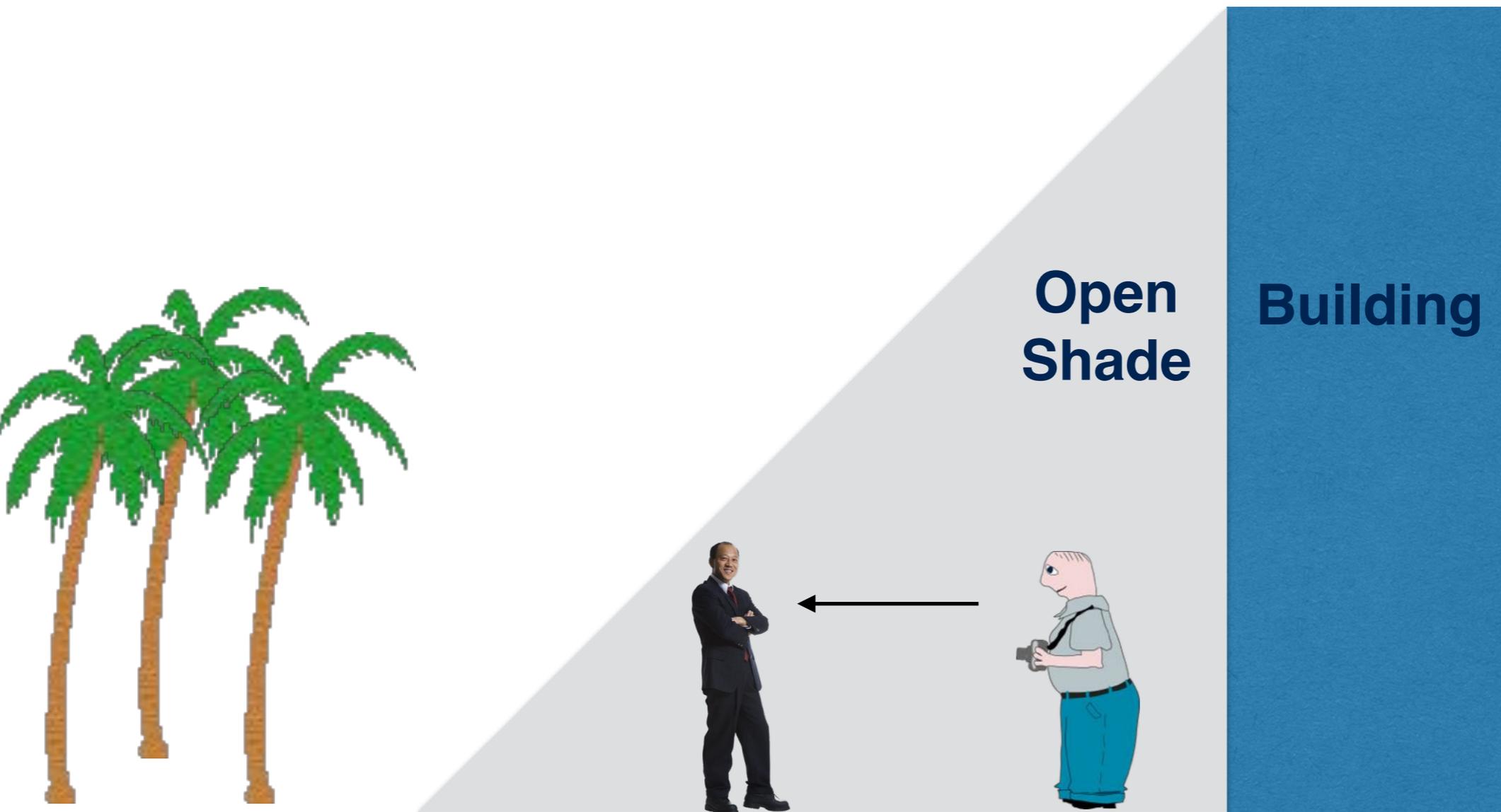
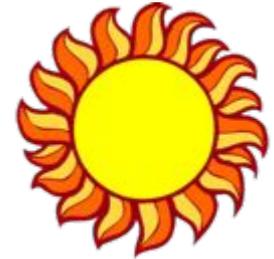
Open Shade

- Open shade is found in an area that is shaded from direct sunlight but is illuminated by reflected light.
- Open shade can be found in a variety of places such as in the shadow of a building, right inside your front door, under a big tree, or even right inside your garage – with the door open of course!
- Open Shade Provides Soft Light:
 - The sky is a much larger light source than the sun; therefore, the light produced by open shade is much softer. It is multidirectional and produces shadows with gradual edges rather than those with hard edges produced by direct sun.



Open Shade

- Also you might not want the building as the background of the picture but want the brightly lit surrounding environment



One Flash Traveling Gear List - Bare minimum

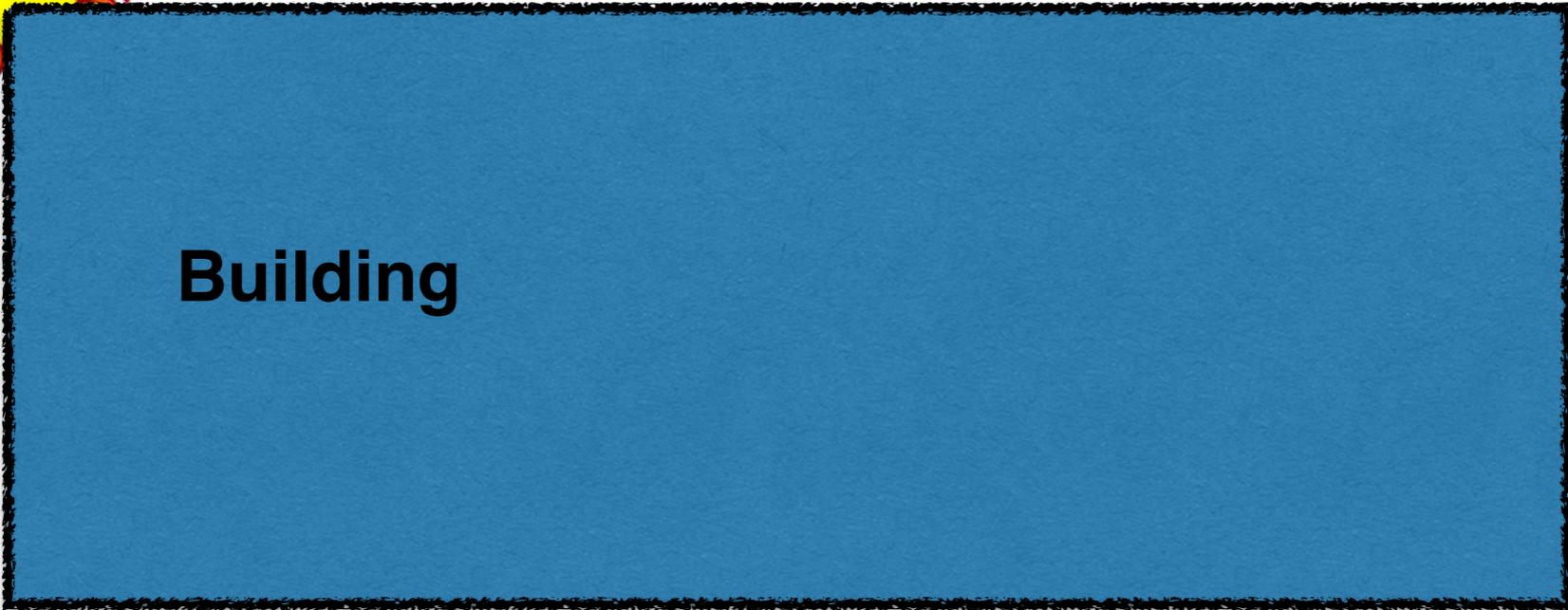
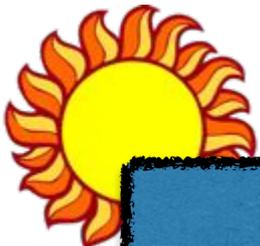
- Camera (with Charged Battery, plus spare battery)
- Usually 2 Lenses (24-105 and 70 -200)
- Memory Cards

- One Flash (with charged Batteries, plus spares)
- RF Transmitter/Receiver System
 - Or Off Camera Chord
- Sto-Fen Omni Bounce Modifier
- Flash Stand
- Flash Bracket that can hold an umbrella
- Umbrella

Key is to Get Flash Off Camera

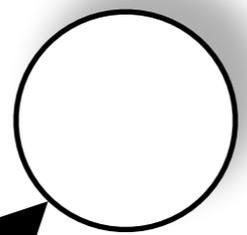
Recommend: Speedlites Handbook by Syl Arena

Flash Setup: Open Shade Toward Building

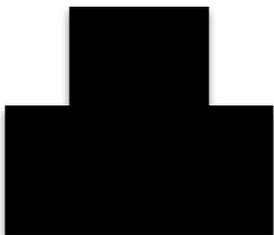
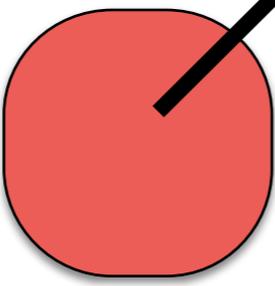


Open shade

Subject

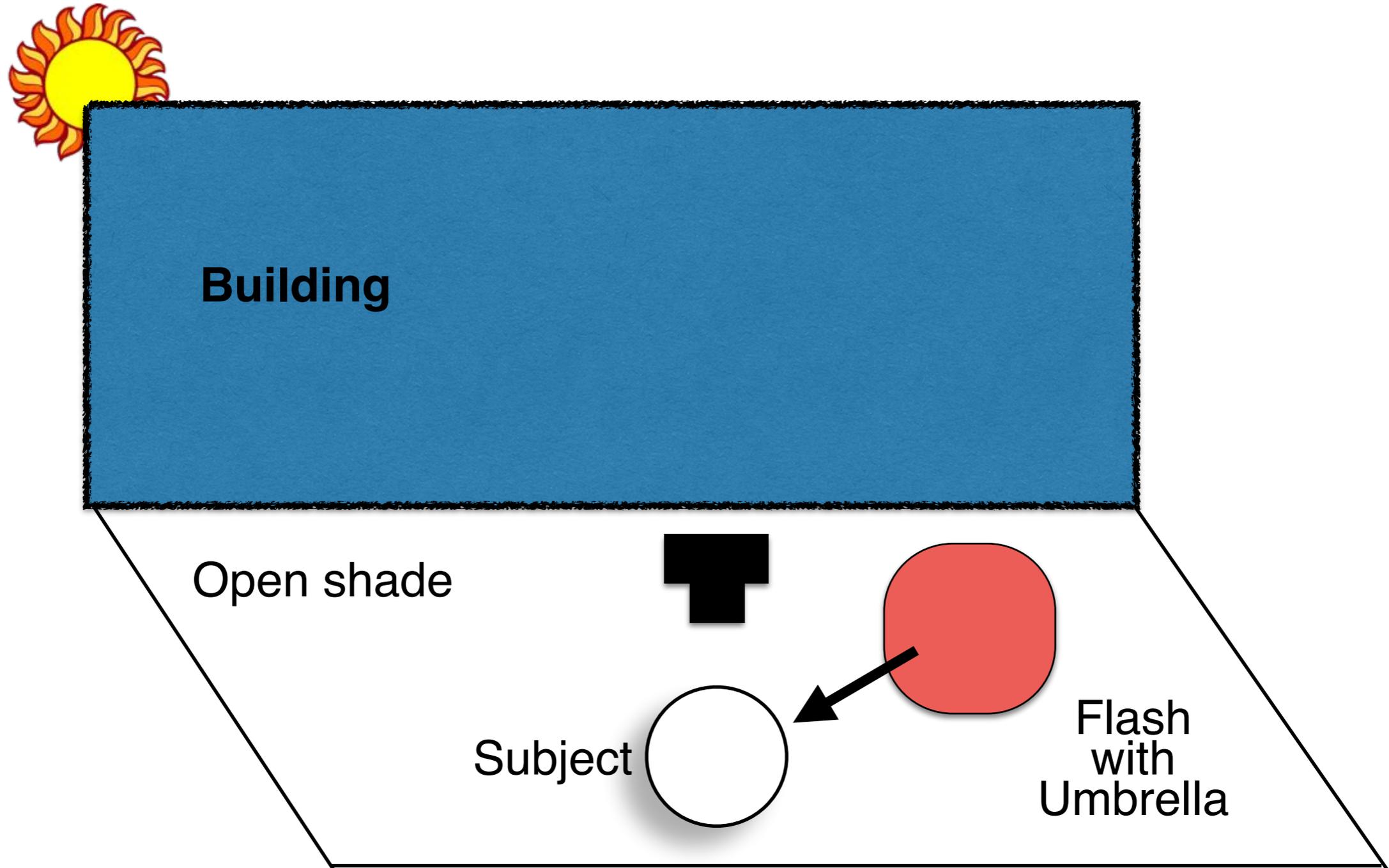


Flash
with
Umbrella



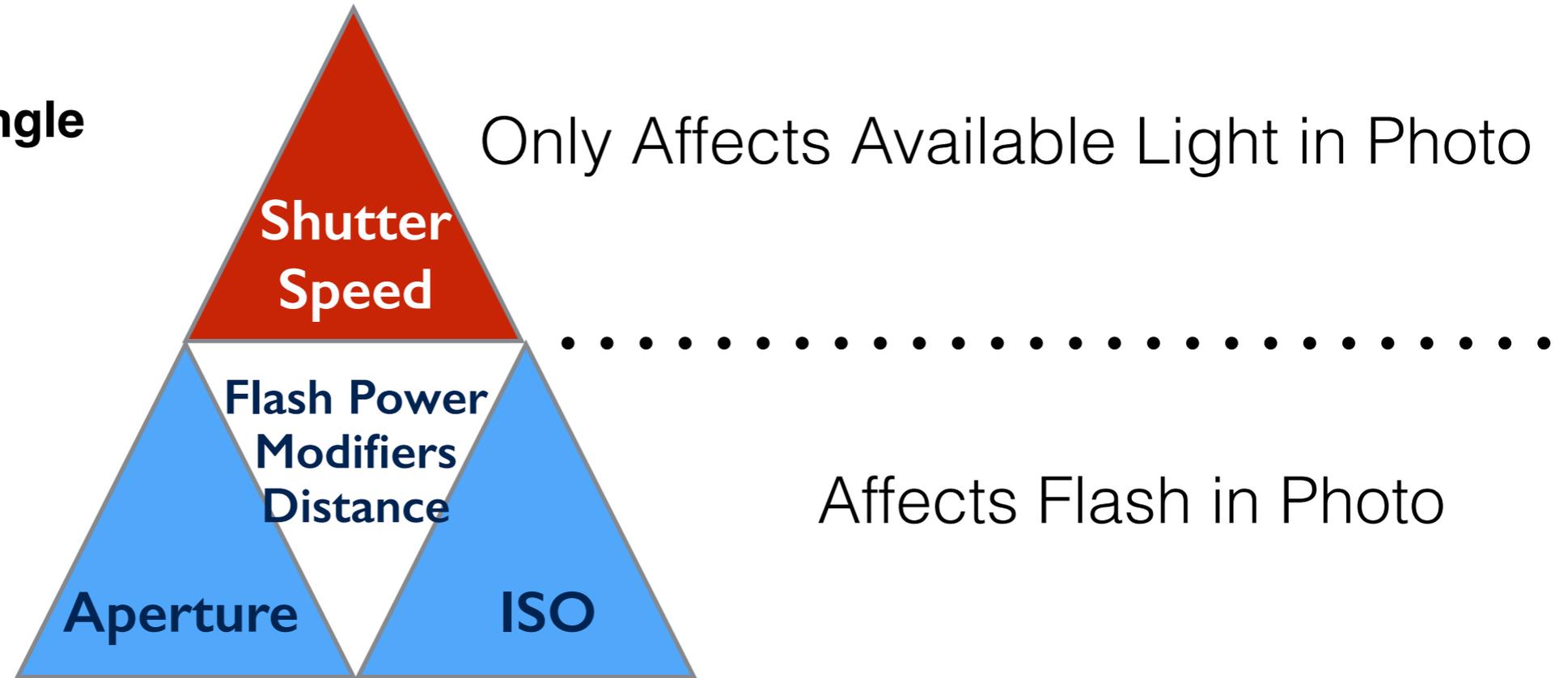
Camera

Flash Setup: Open Shade Away From Building



Camera Flash Settings - Flash Exposure Triangle

Exposure Triangle for Flash



- I Use Manual Initial Settings (ISO 400, SS 1/200, Aperture f/4.5)
- Manual Flash
 - (I will set Flash Power from Camera), start at 1/32 power
 - Usually start at wide Flash zoom then if too much light in foreground I will zoom flash in
- I use Camera LCD Display to look at image and image histogram to see if I have proper exposure

Flash Exercise

If you are interested in learning Off Camera Flash :

Grab your flash and switch the mode from E TTL (Automatic) to Manual.

Dial your flash power to 1/32nd.

Put your flash about 8 feet away from your subject.

Experiment dialing your aperture up and down and your ISO up and down. Do one at a time and you'll notice the difference each makes.

Once you have a recipe that works, move the flash in and out (closer and further away) from your subject and see how the inverse square law affects the amount of light that is landing on your subject.

By doing this in Manual Mode with a consistent flash power you'll start to understand the relationship that the flash, aperture, ISO and distance all have with one another and in short time you'll be much better at off-camera flash

Source: <https://fstoppers.com/bts/simple-tip-mastering-camera-flash-2-min-read-7992>