

WPAI NEWSLETTER



Issue 13, April 2024

Exploring and updating the emerging trends of photography



A big big thank you!

Wildlife Photography Association of India thanks all photographers and well-wishers for your contribution, support, and motivation behind the publication of the 13th Issue of WPAI Newsletter!!!

Wildlife Photography Association of India

WPAI Newsletter

April 2024

Chief Editor : Chitrangad Kumar

Editor : Sarabjit Kaur

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Postal Address -

B-54, Shashi Garden, Gali No.-9, Patparganj,

Delhi-110091 (India)

E-mail: wpaidelhi@gmail.com

Contact :- +91- 9971 4444 99

Cover Photo by – Art of Macro Photography - by Dinesh Verma

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8241 S. Walker Avenue, Suite 104
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E-mail: hq@psa-photo.org
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Preface to the 13th Issue

Welcome to the latest edition of our newsletter! We are happy to enter in the 4th year of publishing WPAI newsletter. ! This newsletter is more than just a collection of news and announcements—it's a platform for connection. In each edition, we aim to bring you closer to the people, events, and ideas that shape our organization and the broader community. From the latest developments in our field to upcoming events and behind-the-scenes stories, we want to keep you in the loop and encourage you to get involved.

Thank you for being part of our journey. We look forward to continuing this conversation with you and hope you enjoy this edition of our newsletter. Stay tuned for more exciting content in the weeks and months ahead!

The Article "Prague-Through my eyes" by Chitragad Kumar is a celebration of the city and a tribute to its enduring charm. It is an invitation to see Prague through a different lens, to feel the energy of its streets, and to be moved by its beauty. Whether you've visited Prague before or are experiencing it for the first time through these pages, I hope this article will inspire you to embrace the city's magic and perhaps even plan your own journey to this remarkable place. The City, which is located on Vitava River. Prague is home to a number of well-known cultural attractions, many of which survived the violence and destruction of 20th-century Europe. Main attractions include Prague Castle, Charles Bridge, Old Town Square with the Prague astronomical clock, the Jewish Quarter, Petřín hill and Vyšehrad. Since 1992, the historic center of Prague has been included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.

"A Strange Phenomenon" Article by Subhash Sapru took us to insight between bare eye and a camera through which one capture a pic. The technology is fast developing thus widening the gap between the functions of human eye and the camera. Whether you are a photographer seeking to explore new techniques, an art enthusiast curious about the deeper meanings behind photographs, or simply someone who enjoys the visual arts, this article will offer a journey into the complex and fascinating world of photography. It will encourage you to trust your eyes while remaining open to the unexpected and it will challenge you to look beyond the surface to discover the deeper stories each image holds.

The legend of Hasan Boğuldu Article by Ozcan Simsek is one of the most important stories of Kaz Mountains. In the heart of Turkey's Kaz Mountains, where the forested slopes meet the cool mountain streams, there lies a waterfall with a story as timeless as the mountains themselves. The legend of Hasan Boğuldu, or "Hasan Drowned," has been passed down through generations, capturing the imagination and hearts of locals and visitors alike. As we explore the legend of Hasan Boğuldu, we will delve into the cultural and historical setting of the Kaz Mountains, examining how local traditions shape the narrative. We will also reflect on the broader themes of love and sacrifice, considering their relevance to our own lives. The place where this legend took place was later declared a national park by local governments and taken under protection.

Konaseema Prabhala Theertham Article by Dr. Ch.V.S.Vijaya Bhaskara Rao explains Prabhala Theertham is a unique festival celebrated in the Konaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, India. This festival is typically observed during the harvest season, particularly around the time of Sankranti. It's an integral part of the cultural and religious heritage of the region, marked by vibrant traditions, rituals, and community gatherings. During Prabhala Theertham, people create effigies, often of mythological characters, and carry them in procession through the streets. This parade is accompanied by music, dance, and other festivities. The effigies are usually made from bamboo and decorated with colorful materials, and the procession culminates in a symbolic act, such as immersing the effigy in water or burning it, depending on local customs. The festival is not just a religious event but also a community

celebration that brings together people from different backgrounds to participate in the joyous activities. It plays a significant role in reinforcing social bonds and preserving the cultural identity of the Konaseema region.

Art of Macro Photography by Dinesh Verma shows us that Photography has always been about seeing the world from new perspectives, capturing the unseen, and immortalizing fleeting moments. Among the many genres of photography, macro photography stands out for its unique ability to reveal the intricate details of our world that often go unnoticed by the naked eye. In macro photography, everyday objects become abstract compositions, and the smallest creatures take on an awe-inspiring presence. A drop of dew transforms into a tiny world; the wings of a butterfly display a mosaic of colors and textures. Through this lens, we see not only the beauty in nature's designs but also a new dimension of creativity and artistic expression. Macro photography requires patience, precision, and a deep appreciation for the details that make up our world. It teaches us to slow down, to look closer, and to find beauty in the smallest things.

The People of The World Through Photography Article by Professor Biswatosh Sengupta aims to set the tone for an article that explores the diversity of people through photography. It emphasizes respect for the subjects, the significance of capturing authentic moments, and the broader themes of unity and understanding. These diverse photographs, captured across the globe, showcase the multifaceted ways humans work to sustain themselves. Our journey as a species has been one of continuous evolution, exploration, and creation. From reaching every corner of Earth to venturing into space, humanity has achieved remarkable feats. We have harnessed nature, cultivated art, and sought wisdom. Through the power of photography, let us celebrate the rich tapestry of human experience and foster a sense of unity amidst our diversity. May this medium continue to inspire peace, happiness, tranquility, harmony, and love among the world's people.

Photographing "Bird in Flight / Action" article by Bhaskar Athavale tells us how Birds have always fascinated us with their ability to soar through the skies, their vibrant colors, and their unique behaviors. Capturing these magnificent creatures in flight or in action is a challenging yet rewarding aspect of wildlife photography. This Article, *Photographing Birds in Flight/Action*, is dedicated to exploring the techniques, patience, and artistry required to successfully photograph birds in their most dynamic moments.

Thanking you
Chitrangad Kumar (Chief Editor)
WPAI Newsletter

Prague Through my Eyes

By Chitrangad Kumar

Prague, often called the "City of a Hundred Spires," has a magical quality that captivates visitors and keeps them coming back. It's a city where history and modernity coexist harmoniously, where cobblestone streets lead to grand cathedrals, and where every corner has a story to tell. This article is a personal journey through Prague as seen through my eyes—an exploration of the places, experiences, and moments that define this enchanting city.



BEAUTIFUL SKY AND BUILDING

A Journey Through Time

The first time I set foot in Prague, I was struck by the sense of stepping into a storybook. The iconic Charles Bridge, with its 30 statues of saints, stretched across the Vltava River, inviting me to walk in the footsteps of centuries of travelers. As I crossed the bridge, the sun was setting behind the spires of Prague Castle, casting a warm glow over the city. It was a moment that felt both timeless and intimate.

Prague's history is palpable. The Old Town Square, with its medieval Astronomical Clock, felt like a living museum. I watched as tourists gathered to see the clock's hourly procession, and I marveled at the intricate Gothic architecture surrounding the square. It was here that I began to understand the layers of

history that make Prague so unique—a city where each building has a story, and each street echoes with the footsteps of the past.



CHARLES BRIDGE TOWER IN DAY



ARTIFACT OUTSIDE CHURCH



TOWER ON SIDE THE ROAD



STATUES OF SAINTS



CHARLES BRIDGE TOWER AT NIGHT

The Beauty of the Lesser Town

While the Old Town is bustling and vibrant, the Lesser Town (Malá Strana) offers a quieter, more intimate experience. As I wandered through its narrow streets, I felt a sense of discovery, as though I was uncovering hidden secrets. The pastel-colored buildings, the charming courtyards, and the historic churches created a picturesque backdrop for leisurely walks.

One of my favorite spots in the Lesser Town was the Wallenstein Garden, a hidden gem with manicured lawns, sculptures, and a tranquil pond. It was a place to sit and reflect, away from the crowds, and to appreciate the slower pace of life in this part of the city.



RESTAURANT NEAR RIVER



BLUE SKY OVER OLD TOWN



ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK-PRAGUE



BEAUTIFUL PAINTED BUILDINGS



TOURIST CLICKING PHOTO



KIDS PLAYING WITH WATER BALLOONS



GIRL PLAYING WITH FIRE



AFTER PERFORMANCE



GIRL WITH HOLA LOOP



WHISTLING



DECORATIVE PIECE



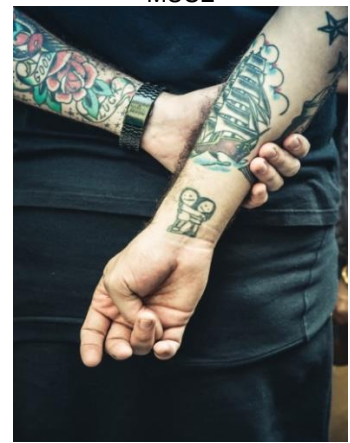
MUSE



LADY WITH YELLOW UMBRELLA



STREET ARTISTS



TATTOO ART

Exploring Prague Castle

Prague Castle is a must-see for any visitor, but for me, it was more than just a historic site—it was a journey into the heart of the Czech Republic. The grandeur of St. Vitus Cathedral, with its soaring Gothic arches and stunning stained glass, left me in awe. As I walked through the castle grounds, I encountered guards in traditional uniforms, musicians playing classical music, and artists painting the cityscape.



HORSE CARRIAGE



RICKSHAW



HERITAGE CAR FOR CITY BUS



HERITAGE CAR FOR CITY TOUR



COLORFUL TRAM



VEHICLE FOR TOUR TRANSFER

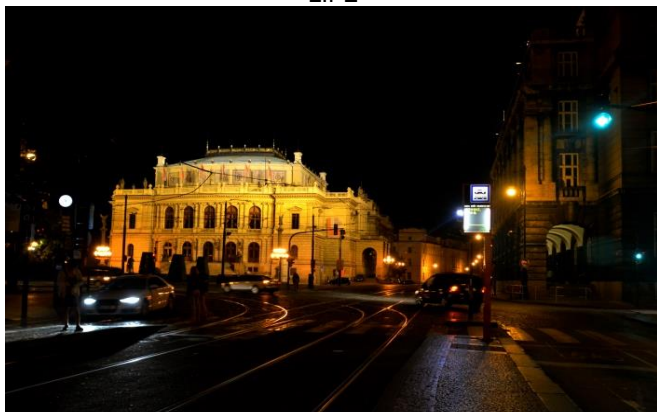
The view from Prague Castle is one of the most breathtaking in the city. From this vantage point, I could see the red rooftops of the Lesser Town, the winding Vltava River, and the distant spires of the Old Town. It was a reminder of the beauty and complexity of Prague—a city that is both vast and intimate.



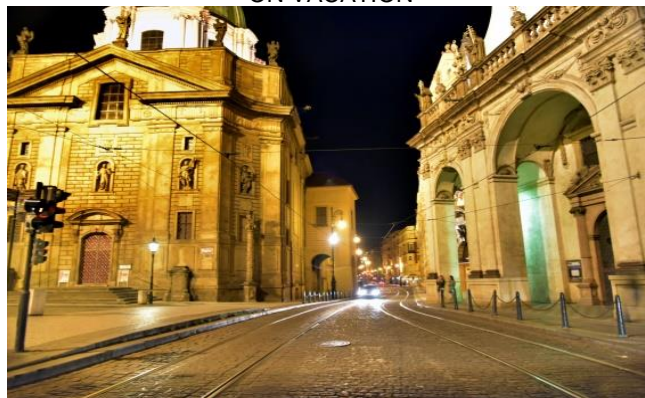
LIFE



ON VACATION



Prague new city at night



new city at night

The Spirit of Prague

What truly makes Prague special is its spirit—the sense of creativity, resilience, and warmth that permeates the city. I found this spirit in the bustling cafes where locals and visitors gathered to enjoy coffee and pastries. I experienced it in the lively markets where artisans sold their crafts and musicians played on street corners.

Prague is a city that embraces art and music. From classical concerts in historic churches to contemporary galleries showcasing modern talent, there's always something happening. I attended a jazz performance in a small club, where the music filled the room and brought people together in a shared experience.

Conclusion

Prague is a city that invites exploration and rewards curiosity. Through my eyes, it's a place of wonder and inspiration, where history and culture converge to create something truly special. Whether you're exploring the historic sites, enjoying the local cuisine, or simply walking along the river, there's a sense of magic that lingers in the air.

This article is just a glimpse into my journey through Prague. The city has so much more to offer, and each visit reveals new layers and experiences. If you ever have the chance to visit, I encourage you to embrace the spirit of Prague and let it inspire you as it has inspired me.

A Strange Phenomenon

By Subhash Sapru

The other day, I happened to come across profile of a fellow bird-photographer who has mentioned a quote by Magnum Photographer Inge Morath as having said, “ *Photography is a strange phenomenon, you trust your eye and cannot help but bare your soul*”. Yes, we trust our eyes without paying too much attention to technical issues as these can interfere with creative aspects. No doubt a good photographer makes image with his feelings and some images do touch our soul.

Inge Morath has rightly expressed her feelings, but her emphasis on trusting our eyes made me ponder over a question does camera sees more than our eyes. If so, how and why. The answer to this question holds more significance for bird photographers and birders who keenly observe not only behaviour and anatomy of birds, but also their morphology.

An inquisitive mind may question similarities as well as differences between the camera and the human eye. Those who have better understanding of functions of optical devices also know that camera sees more than the human eye.

I have seen many birders who first see birds with their bare eyes, then through their binocular or monocular and then make a ‘record’ photo of the bird with the help of a long lens in the given situation so as to observe and study bird’s distinctive markings. They all understand that bare eyes or say ‘unaided eyes’ need modern gadgets to see beyond their limiting factors.

The technology is fast developing thus widening the gap between the functions of human eye and the camera. While the human eye has always remained as such, the technological developments that have taken place since the invention of camera obscura have unfolded a whole new world of visual media. This process is unending and future inventions may be more startling.

When we capture an image, only a visual record is made, which is flat and has two dimensions, but when we see the visual impact remains in our memory for a longer period of time and is of three dimensions--length, height and has depth of field. Also, a camera can create a brighter picture as it has the potential to collect light for a longer period.

We all know both the eye and the camera have a lens and both receive light through an aperture device. They also have a method to interpret that light as an image. In camera we can adjust light through aperture, automatically or manually whereas eyes have pupil, a round area in the iris, which controls light. In both, the camera and our eyes, the light and image are inverted by the receiving mechanism.

In eye, light is received by retina, which is almost of the same size of sensor of a full frame(35mm) camera and is an extension of brain. Light is transmitted to the back portion of brain and image is perceived. It is because of curvature of retina that its edges are about the same distance from the lens as the center. Therefore, unlike camera lenses, the retina has corner sharpness and we also see more in corners. On the other hand the flange distance, the space between where the lens is mounted to the camera body and to the camera’s image sensor, is comparatively larger. The shorter a flange distance, the smaller and lighter a camera body can be. The mirrorless cameras have, therefore, shorter flange distance thus are lighter and smaller than the DSLRs. In case of lenses generally the corners are not as sharp as the center of an image is.

The question remains why camera sees more than our eyes. We know the camera sends every pixel data from sensor to the computer which may result in certain distortions like barrel distortion, colour variation and vignetting. Contrary to it, eyes are not so capable because data passes through optic nerve.

Eyes adjust their sensitivity to see naturally, but cameras have a feature to adjust ISO manually or let it get adjusted automatically.

Camera sensor has regular grid of pixels with every square millimeter having exactly the same number and pattern of pixels. In cameras the field of view depends on the kind of lens. On the other hand, retina, a small central area of about 6 mm, has dense concentration of photo receptors. Interestingly this portion has best resolving ability than any camera.

Although our peripheral vision has high refresh rate, our eye is sensitive to moving objects, but has not much resolution to read letters. The focal length of the human eye is the distance between the retina and the eye lens and this focal length varies from person to person. Not many know that 50 mm camera lens closely matches the human eye as the angle of view created by the 50 mm focal length is almost the same as the viewing angle of the human eye. The built-in technology of eye can't match the ever-improving modern technology of camera.

The old saying goes, 'eyes are the windows to the soul'. Photography makes us trust our eyes, but it is also such a magical phenomenon where silence speaks louder than words. At times its sound is more deafening than words. Let's keep enjoying the sound of silence of this strange phenomenon of photography.

As I conclude, I am reminded of another female photographer, Maggie Steber, who has also rightly said, "The camera can open many doors, but sometimes you need to put it down and live."

+++++

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 barunks@hotmail.com; federationofindianphotography@gmail.com
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The Legend OF Hasan Boguldu

By Özcan ŞİMŞEK

The legend of Hasan Boğuldu is one of the most important stories of Kaz Mountains. The Hasanboğuldu story has a long history and is also known as a love story.

In the local market held on Wednesdays, which has been a tradition for a long time in Edremit Bay, villagers come and sell the products they have grown or worked for. He would also do his shopping by purchasing the products he needed. The basis of this is the story of Hasan Boğuldu .



Özcan ŞİMŞEK

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Hasan And Emine Love Story

Emine, the beautiful daughter of Beyoba Village at the top of Kaz Mountains; He made a living for his family by bringing the products he grew, such as milk, honey, cheese and butter, down from the mountain, a five-hour walk, to the market and sell them. Handsome Hasan from Ova Village also sells vegetables and fruits in the same market. Emine and Hasan meet in this market and fall in love with each other. This is how our Hasan Boğul story begins.

At the market every Wednesday on Wednesdays; Hasan offers Emine watermelon along with the vegetables and fruits he buys.

Hasan's Great Love

Hasan and Emine decide to get married to end their great longing for each other. Emine's family does not like this marriage decision because the groom candidates grew up in the plains. They believe that Hasan will find the Yörük life difficult and will not be able to endure it. Thus, the drama part of the Hasan Boğuldu story is added to the legend.

Hasan's Heavy Test

Seeing that the two young people are determined to marry each other, the family requires Hasan to pass an exam to test his strength. If they can carry a forty kilo (or forty okka ~60 kilogram) sack of salt on their back to the camp near the summit of the Kaz Mountains, five hours away; He will be allowed to marry Emine. As one might wonder, the Hasan Boğuldu legend is not a bed of roses. There is a lot of pain and drama in it. Many factors come into play to prevent Hasan and Emine's love from having a happy ending, and efforts are made to prevent their love. Hasan Boğuldu's story is also adorned with these dramas and has a sad ending. Or we can say that it is engraved in memories as an immortal love.

Forty Kilogram Sack

Hasan, who set off on the road with Emine, carrying a forty kilo sack of salt, begins to slow down and get tired after five or six kilometers, and his knees are giving way. Hasan, a young man from the plains, cannot bear the burden because he grew up gentle and away from heavy work. It collapses where it is.

Emine, unaware of everything, thinks that her lover is behind her and continues walking. When she reaches the village, when she cannot see the man she loves behind her, she turns back and starts

looking for him. When she sees the manuscript she gifted to Hasan floating in the pond, she thinks that she has drowned and commits suicide by hanging herself from a plane tree with the manuscript. Over time, the plane tree whose branches reached the pond where Hasan drowned became Emine plane tree ; The pond is called Hasan Boğuldu drowned pond and carries the trace of that immortal love to this day.



Different Stories Of Hasan Boğuldu Legend

According to another rumor, Hasan and Emine were tired when they reached Beyoba. In the area where Sütüven Waterfall is located, the road mixes with the stream and they continue their way by jumping over stones in the water. But they get very tired, and the young lover's back burns due to the heat and the salt burden on his back. After a while, she can't stand it anymore and collapses. Although Emine tries to encourage her future husband by talking about her dreams of good days in the future, she cannot succeed. Although Hasan says let's run away from here, Emine made a promise to her tribe and has no intention of breaking her promise no matter what.

How could Emine take a man who couldn't carry a sack, which even she could easily lift, to her tribe as a husband candidate? With their backs, our daughter goes on her way without even paying attention to the pleadings. Hasan continues to beg, "I can't go to your village, I can't go to my own village, don't leave me." The girl in love continues on her way and reaches her tribe, of course the begging sounds of her love remain in her ears... She regrets it and intends to go back, but a storm broke out and it rains like the sky is crazy. His family and village notables do not let him go and suggest him to hit the road in the morning.

Unable to sleep, Emine goes to the place where she left her love in the dead of the morning, but she is not there, she cannot find him. He looks around and goes to his mother near Zeytinli Village, but he doesn't see anyone. Returning to Leyla, our daughter's last sounds remain in her ears and she searches

for her loved one in the stream. She searches for days before returning to her village, and after a while, when she finds Hasan's shirt in the pond, she thinks that he has drowned and is devastated.

Out of her mind, Emine screams, cries and is devastated. She goes to the plane tree at the beginning of the pond and hangs herself there after saying, " Hasan, I am coming to you ." The name of the plane tree where he hanged himself is Emine Çınarı, and the name of the pond is Hasan Boğuldu Pond .



There Are Different Stories for Hasan Boğuldu.

According to another rumor, Hasan did not actually drown, he just dropped or left his shirt there. Emine interprets this differently and commits suicide. Afterwards, Hasan comes to the pond and sees Emine committing suicide, and then she also takes her own life.

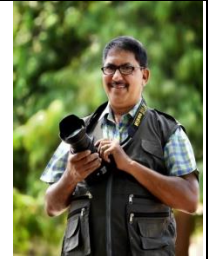
The place where this legend took place was later declared a national park by local governments and taken under protection.



Konaseema Prabhala Theertham

By Dr. Ch.V.S.Vijaya Bhaskara Rao

Ch. V. S. Vijaya Bhaskara Rao, ARPS, EFIAP, PPSA, APSS, MFIP, Hon. FICS, Hon. EFMPA, Hon. FWG, Hon. CPE, Hon. PESGSPC, GPA.PESGSPC, Hon. FPMP, Hon. WPAI, Hon. FAPF, FIIPC, FSoF, IIPC Platinum, PSA ****. Retired Chief Photographer in The Hindu, Vijayawada of A. P in India.. Born in Putrela village, of Krishna District in A.P. I was educated in Putrela Z.P. High School. Later on I did my PG in Nagarjuna University and MCJ in Potti Sriramulu Telugu University, BFA Photography Osmania University. I have Received Honorary Doctorate in Journalism from Global Human Peace University. Then I joined Deccan chronicle and Andhra Bhoomi at Visakhapatnam in 1988. I worked in Indian Express and Andhra Prabha at Hyderabad and Vijayawada. I worked "THE HINDU" from 2000-2019 December 2019 in Vijayawada. Now I am a Guest Faculty in the Photography Department in Acharya Nagarjuna University of Andhra Pradesh in India.



Sankranthi is a three day big festival in Andhra Pradesh of India. Sankranthi festival in combined East Godavari district, especially in Konaseema area has many specialties in Sankranthi celebrations Prabhala Theertham is one of them. The elders say that Konaseema means Vedaasima. Konaseema, born of natural beauty, has many divine places and sightseeing places. But without any temple Jaggannatota in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district has been famous as a holy place for hundreds of years. Here every year on Kanuma Day Prabhala theertham is held in grand manner. Sankranthi Vedaasima Konaseema is dressed like a beauty wrapped in green silk amidst Prabhala Teertham will be held.



SUNRISE



RUN TO WATCH PRABHALU

The pilgrimage Jaggannatota Prabhala Teertham (tall totems) is celebrated in the Vedaasima on the day of the Kanuma Festival (3rd day of Sankranthi Festival). Jaggannatota is a Coconut garden full of Coconut trees. It is the only place Where Ekadasa Rudras turn up at one place . Prabhalu are the replicas of 11 Rudras (Shiva) of 11 Villages in Konaseema region. They are decorated with various flowers, fruits,vegetables, colorful clothes, coconut leaves to a height of about 50 feet and with a width of 30 feet by using bamboo in the name of respective village Gods. As many as 50 villagers from each village of the 11 villages carry them on their shoulders crossing canals, coconut orchards and paddy fields and finally reach Jaggannatota hamlet of Musalapalli village. Farmers allow Prabhalu from their fields with their fields with the belief that the God will bless them. Making of the Prabhalu is in practice from over 400 years, according to a manuscript available in Bhogeswara Swamy Temple of Ambajipeta.

Madhumaṅṅa Bhogeswara Swamy of Mosalapalli held his first meeting with 11 Rudras at Jaggannapeta in 17th century on the day of Kanuma by name Ekadasa Rudras. 11 forms of Lord Shiva met at Jaggannatota for World

peace & Happiness and discussed among themselves about the Weal & Woes of the people in the World and that day blessed the World with happiness & success. It is the first of its kind in the country that the devotees carry them chanting “Assarabha Sarabha” and thousands of people accompany them. The convergence of Ekadasa Rudras brings in peace and prosperity.



DEVOTEES TAKING GROUP PHOTOS



HUMAN CHAIN

The Ekadasa Rudras and villages are: Veereswara Swamy from Gangalakurru Agraharam, Chenna Malleswara Swamy from Gangalakurru, Vygreswra Swamy from Vegeswarapuram, Chenna Malleswara Swamy from Palagummi, Menakeswara Swamy from K Pedapudi, Ananda Rameswara Swamy from Irumanda, Kasi Visweswara Swamy from Nedunuru, Raghavendra Swamy from Mukkamala, Madhumaṅṅa Bhogeswara Swamy from Mukkamala and Abhinava Vyagreswara Swamy Swamy from Pulletikurru villages. Jaggannatota is named after Peddapuram Rular Raja Vasavayi Jagannadha Maharaj, who visited Prabhala and offered prayers to them and from then onwards, the venue is called Jaggannatota. Meanwhile Prabhala Theerdhalu are also conducted in the villages Gollavilli, Sanavilli, Chirathapudi, Pedmudi, Cheyyeru etc. but Jaggannatota is famous which was in vogue from 416 years.



SELFEE INFRONT OF PRABHALU



QUINCH HIS THIRSTY



TWO PRABHALU



SUGAR CANE PIECES



SALES



ONE MOVEMENT OF PRABHALU



A DEVOTEE ADJUST PRABHA



DEVOTEES VISITNG PRABHALU



MOVEMENT



PRABHALU CROSSING CANAL



PEOPLE WATCHING PRABHALU CANAL CROSSING



PEOPLE ENJOY WITH MUDDY WATER



RISKY JOB



FOOD ITEM SALES



ZEEDI MAKING



TOYS SELLERS



BULLOCK CART RIDE



A BOY ATTIRE GANDHI

Art of Macro Photography

By **Dinesh Verma**



Dinesh Verma

Passionate about photography, Dinesh Verma, Regional Manager with a Public Sector Insurance Company, has been pursuing his hobby for quite some time. He loves capturing Nature in any form, be it flowers, landscapes, rain drops, birds. His interest in nature makes him travel to various places. His major area of interest is Macro photography. Portraiture, fashion photography and architectural photography are his new areas of interest.

He has to his credit two Solo Shows at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi and two in Chandigarh.

Apart from this, he has participated in several group shows organized by Photographic Society of Chandigarh and various other group exhibitions at Chandigarh, Karnal, Chennai etc.

He was also part of the 8 member team to visit and shoot in Telangana for a Coffee Table book "Telangana India – A Visual Journey" published by Photographic Society of India, through an initiative of the Department of Art & Cultural Affairs, Government of Haryana under the 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Programme', to which he made major contributions through his photographs.

What is Macro photography?

Close-up means you're just shooting from a short distance from the subject. You can use virtually any lens to achieve close-up photos. Macro means you're taking super close-ups of objects at 1:1 or greater. Meaning, the size of the image on your sensor is equal to the size of the object you are photographing in real life or it's larger than life-sized.



Pic-1

Why Macro photography:

You can create a large detailed image of a small object that is normally too so small and thus not clear to the naked eye like an insect, water drops, interior of a flower etc. You are able to show to the world the minutest beauty that most of the people normally skip.

It is easily manageable anywhere and thus its popularity amongst beginners as well as professionals. One can simply try macro by adding a diopter lens to the front of the existing standard lens which would impart a fair degree of magnification; one can even use extension tubes between the normal lens and the camera body; one can also acquire a set of macro bellows and place them between lens and body or one can try by using a reversing ring that allows one to fit the lens on backwards, which improves the lens' close-up resolution and allows one to focus much more closely. But the best option is, if you are really keen on Macro photography, to buy a macro lens which is far superior to all the options mentioned above.



Pic-2

Working distance:

The distance between the subject and the front end of the lens is referred to as the working distance. A larger working distance will make lighting and composition easier. In macro, the longer the working distance, the easier it is to stay away from the subject which is helpful when the subject is some insect. You will be safer as well as not disturbing to the insect.

Depth of Field:

As one goes closer to the subject, the depth of field becomes smaller and smaller. At the closest distance, you won't even be able to completely focus even a very small object. If shooting an insect or a flower, only a part of it will be in focus even though the whole subject is smaller than a centimetre. Even at higher f number say f22 or higher, the depth of field remains shallow. So you need to take multiple images with different parts of the object in focus and then merge all the images using some focus stacking software.

Requirements:

- You need just a camera and a Macro lens
- Better to use a tripod
- No requirement of a Studio
- Can be done in the comfort of your home
- Props/additional arrangements are optional
- Lighting, background are important but comfortably manageable. Natural window light is one easy option and for background, anything like colourful flowers (artificial or natural) or some green plants can prove to be interesting.

Settings:

The following tips may be helpful in taking macro shots:

- Aperture — for the very small subjects (one inch or smaller), it's best to use a lower aperture setting between f/11 and f/16. But if you are going for Focus Stacking, you can afford to open the aperture more.
- Shutter speed — with magnified macro shots, any movement is amplified in the picture. If using camera handheld, a speed of 1/320 or higher is ideal. On tripod, nothing to worry about if subject is totally still. So better to do it inside a room unless it is totally still outside. However, you should preferably use a Tripod with shutter release to achieve maximum sharpness. Turn on the mirror lockup if you want total sharpness.
- Focal Length — A focal length of around 90-105mm is often regarded as ideal for macro photography (and particularly so for full-frame cameras), as it allows you to get closer but not too close to what you're shooting. In case of insects, it's better to keep distance.
- Use camera lens in manual focus mode as you need to focus on different parts of subject which is not possible with auto focus settings. In case of insects, auto focus mode is preferable.
- Background, arrangement and composition are important. In macro, the background is normally blurred.
- Lighting is the most important part - natural window light or defused/reflected light are the best. Flash light can also be helpful at certain times.
- You may try with back lighting, side lighting or you may experiment by moving light with slow shutter speed.

Technique:

When you are so close to an object and focus on it, you will get only a small part of the object in focus and rest of it will be totally out of focus. If you want whole object or a bigger part of an object in focus, you will have to take multiple shots by shifting focus minutely after each shot, thereby covering complete portion of the object that you want in focus. After taking multiple shots, say 5 to 10 shots, you will need to merge these photographs into one using some Focus Stacking software. The most commonly used software for Focus Stacking is Adobe Photoshop. Other good software is Helicon Focus.



Pic-3

Focus Stacking in Photoshop:

Open all the files you want to merge in Adobe Photoshop.

Go to File --> Automate --> Photomerge

Add open files

Select all the files in Layers window

Go to Edit ---> Auto-Align Layers

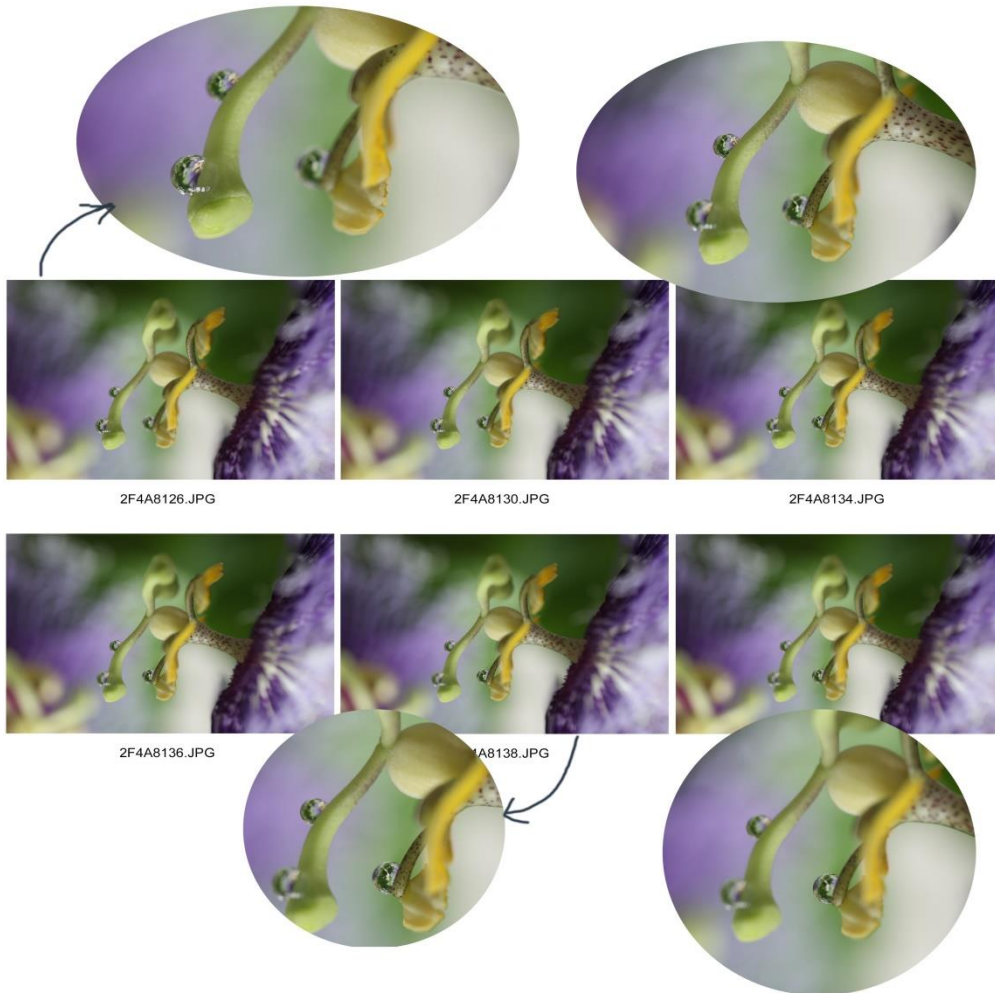
Then, Edit ---> Auto-blend Layers

It merges the focussed parts of all images into the final one.

Merge the layers and save the final focussed image.



Pic-4



Pic-5

In the series of images above, you will notice that only one of the water drops is in focus in different images. If we magnify it further, you will find that either the outer surface or the reflection inside the drops is in focus. You have to merge all these images into one using Focus Stacking software so as to get all the desired parts of the image in focus. After merging all the above images, the final output is shown below:



Pic-6

To capture the complete Fly (Pic -7) in full focus, I had to take 10 shots with different parts in focus and then merged them using Focus Stacking software. Similarly, multiple shots of Dragonfly had to be merged for this photograph (Pic -8).



Pic-7



Pic-8

Macro photography technique can be used for Nature, Product and Food photography. There is lot of fun and creativity in Macro Photography. I hope you will enjoy it.

List of Photographs:

- Pic – 1: Macro shot of water drops on the stamen of Gladiolus flower.
- Pic – 2: Macro shot of water drops on Gerbera flower.
- Pic – 3: Passion flower
- Pic – 4: Reflections in water drops on stem of a plant
- Pic – 5: Six photographs with varying focus points
- Pic – 6: Final output after photo stacking of above six photographs
- Pic – 7: Photo stacked image of a Fly
- Pic – 8: Photo stacked image of a Dragonfly

The People of The World Through Photography

By Professor Biswatosh Sengupta, AFIAP, ESFIAP

Secretary of the Photographic Association of Dum Dum, India

With assistance from Professor Andreas L Andreou, EFIAP/d3, Hon. EFIAP, Cyprus
and Mrs. Kusmi Majumdar, Dip-in-Photo (PAD), EFIAP, EFIP, India.

All human beings are part of the Supreme Soul. In this material world, they possess five basic qualities. While the first three qualities, viz. existence, manifestation, and emotional expression are universal and shared by all, the remaining two - appearance and name - are unique and diverse. These outward characteristics shape individual identities and are influenced by various factors like culture, religion, community, and geographical location.

Around 6 million years ago human beings surfaced in the world initially in some parts of Africa, from apes. After a continuous evolution, modern human beings, the homo-sapiens arrived around 2 million years ago and migrated to other parts of the world. Since then people developed themselves and started thinking beyond mere livelihood, creating art for the satisfaction of the inner soul.

While humans share similarities in body and social structures, their thoughts, beliefs, and behaviours (psychology) make them unique individuals. Art serves as a window into their souls, expressing their inner thoughts and emotions.

Prior to photography, we relied on paintings, literature, and historical accounts to understand past societies. Photography revolutionized this, offering a visual glimpse into the lives and emotions of our ancestors. The "people" genre within photography particularly in Salon thrives on capturing human activities and expressions, reflecting the diverse tapestry of human behaviour and moods throughout history.

Chaired by Prof. Andreas L Andreou of Cyprus, the "People of the World" exhibition organized under the Auspices of FIAP 003/2024 and ISF 2024 showcases 100 works by 100 photo artists from 19 countries. This diverse collection explores the beauty, culture, and shared experiences of humanity across the globe.

Through portraits, landscapes, festivals, and socio-political events, the exhibition celebrates the rich tapestry of human existence. It delves into the multifaceted world of over 8 billion people, encompassing over 7,000 languages, diverse religions, and unique customs. This exploration of cultural and societal diversity highlights the richness of human experience and the individuality that shapes each person. The objective of this write up is to portray the various facets of the people of the world through Photography.

Photography for the people of the world

Photography is a universal medium that transcends cultural and linguistic boundaries, offering a powerful means of expression and communication. Photography helps to portray the various facets of life and the differential in socio-economic and cultural activities along with the natural beauties allowing individuals from all strata to document the richness of the human experiences and cross the geographical boundaries to travel mentally to witness the existence of heterogeneous lifestyle.

Cultural Exchange:- Photography serves as universal languages, enabling people to share their cultural perspectives and experiences. Photographers from different parts of the world contribute to a global conversation, fostering mutual understanding and appreciation for diverse cultures.

International Exhibitions and Festivals: Photographic exhibitions, festivals, and events attract participants and audiences from different corners of the globe. These gatherings provide opportunities for direct interaction, cultural exchange, and the celebration of artistic diversity.

Artistic Expression:- Photography is not only a documentary tool but also a form of artistic expression. Photographers use various techniques and styles to convey emotions, tell stories, and create evocative visual narratives that resonate globally.

On-Line Exhibition of the People of the World

The exhibition comprises images of various genres of people and their lifestyles. The basic form to identify people is by their facial and bodily expressions.



Noëlle Defossefont Pomponne_ France_
Akhas women_ Thaïlande

This picture depicts the ethnicity of an Akhas woman, a group that is found in the parts of the mountains of Thailand, Myanmar, Laos and Yunnan of China. Here the point of attraction is the attire with spectacular head-dresses and heavy ornaments.



Stuppnig Stefan_ Austria_ Nama 4338

Namas are an ethnic tribe of the almost extinct Khoikhoi group of Namibia that originally lived around the Orange River. These indigenous people of South Africa were also known as Hottentots. They lived a nomadic life although they have their indigenous culture that is rich in music and literature.



Eric Zenatti_France_Massai

The Massai people are an ethnic group living in parts of Kenya and Tanzania. They can be identified by the body piercing and stretching of earlobes wearing metal hoops with shaven heads. Maasai Mara, now a national park, is the place from where the Massai people originated.



Umberto Deramo_Italy_Fiver Dance



Monique Corriol_France_Himba Namibie

Himbas are semi-nomadic tribes of Namibia. They live mainly on livestock farming. Both men and women wear traditional clothing made of animal skin. They can be distinguished by their distinctive hairstyle. The pictures show the entertainment time and the mother-child emotion.



Mrina Sem_India_Paysan et son troupeau

This is a typical village scene in India where an old man is managing a herd of cows. The morning light has created a pleasing feeling

The relationship between the man and the animal was always there– for love and affection or livelihood or as a food and eater.



Michel Gilliot_Belgium_Au temps des maharajas

The elephants being a royal animal in India are still a good tourist attraction. Mahouts are in full control over these large animals.

Horse riding is an adventurous sport. Here also the powerful animal is tamed by men showing their supremacy.



Jacques Morel_Canada_Rodéo



This picture is an illustration of typical wild greyish-white horses of Camargue with cowboys. This wasteland is rich in natural animals and birds. A couple of cowboys lead the herd of horses establishing the control of man over animals.

André Gertosio_France_camargue

Man created festivals and religion, that is, believing in the superpower and performing various rituals. It may be in any form or any language.

Throughout the world, people go to Churches, Temples, Masjids or in any other place for worship.



Christos_Konstantinou Acheriotis_Cyprus_Oikoumenikotita



Andreas L Andreou_Cyprus_Communication

It is human only who show followers the path to the Almighty.



Narendu Ghosh_India_Scène de rue

This image illustrates a typical scene of one of the oldest cities in the world, Varanasi, India. The combination of the River Ganga, ghats, historical buildings, temples, sages and above all the people with various activities create magic.

The image portrays the 'Dhunuchi' dance of the biggest festival in the eastern part of India, Durga Puja. UNESCO has included it in its ICH list.



Sanjoy_Bhattacharya_India_Jubilation



Feridun Kismet_Turkey_Dervichs

The Sufi dance of turkey, Dervish, is a devotional dance, initiated by the famous philosopher and poet Jalaluddin Rumi in the 13th century. It is also performed in Egypt as Sufi dance, Tanoura.



Barbara Schmidt_Germany_Femmes en Inde

The rituals are of high importance to devotees.

This picture gives us the fragrance of colourful event in northern France, Carnaval de Dunkerque, with funny costumes and umbrellas.



Marie Louise Bernard_France_Carnaval Dunkerque

For living a mundane life, required activities are performed by every individual.



Bernard Grall_France_Plage Portugal

People understood that 'Health is wealth'. Exercising in the nature rejuvenates mental and physical health.



Pantelis Kranos-Cyprus-Colosseum Rome

The Colosseum of Rome needs no introduction. The picture recorded the popularity of the unique amphitheatre. Without the heterogeneous crowd, it would have been a mere architectural documentation.

In this image, we can see people are out at sea for earning a livelihood. A variety of mollusks is eaten in many countries. Their shells are also used for making jewellery and showpieces.



Pierrick Ménard_France_tri à bord



Hoang Trung Thuy Vietnam_Marché aux poissons

The early morning activities of men are captured with the soft early morning light, mixing the mundane fish market with a poetic ambience.



Ly Hoang Long_Vietnam_Production du sel

People have exploited the sea in as many ways as possible. The author has portrayed the activity of obtaining sea salt artistically by showing the pattern, repetition and keeping the main objects at the golden points.

The Oriental beauty is at work.



Urs Albrecht_Switzerland_Nudelworker



Denis Ulman_France_A toute vapeur

Rest is must in between the hard labourious work.



The activity of weaving a net has been taken aesthetically from the top angle with a vibrant colour combination.

Mrinal Kumar_Bandyopadhyay_India_Fishermen at Work

Men at work. People play with fire as well.



Alain Delmas_France_Dernère coulée 5



A photographer beautifully captures the activities of a group of photographers. The people are miniature in front of the vast nature, even though they are capable of capturing the expansiveness in the small range of celluloid.

Michel Bailly_France_photographes



Klea Kyprianou_Cyprus_The Spiral Staircase

The simple spiral of the staircase, following the Fibonacci series, would have been a mere documentation had people not been there to impose beauty on it.

The colours of life would have faded without people.



Abhoynath_Ganguly_India_Music of colour

Conclusion

These diverse photographs, captured across the globe, showcase the multifaceted ways humans work to sustain themselves. Our journey as a species has been one of continuous evolution, exploration, and creation. From reaching every corner of Earth to venturing into space, humanity has achieved remarkable feats. We have harnessed nature, cultivated art, and sought wisdom. Through the power of photography, let us celebrate the rich tapestry of human experience and foster a sense of unity amidst our diversity. May this medium continue to inspire peace, happiness, tranquility, harmony, and love among the world's people.

Acknowledgements

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Photographing “Bird in Flight / Action”

By Bhaskar Athavale

Every Nature Photographer loves to shoot Birds in Flight. We have all missed plenty of shots trying to select right camera settings. Sometimes shutter speed selected is slow, sometimes not able to focus in time, sometimes bird it's too fast. By that time, we lift our camera ... oh it's gone. Its bit tricky as it gets. Thankfully, there are few key settings & Camera Modes which will really improve your chances of getting good sharp images of Bird in flight / Action shots.

Basic Requirements for Bird photography:

Photographer shall have basic photography knowledge & shall be aware of camera settings in his camera model in detail. Many of the times, in the field, photographers keep on searching particular setting in camera menu. Even if the setting values are shared with them, they don't know how to change the same, resulting in losing the opportunity to shoot.

Photographer shall have basic DSLR which is able to capture at least 5/6 frames per second. For bird in action, one has to shoot at high shutter speeds & if no of frames per seconds are high (in the range of 10/12), chances of getting desired / sharp image from 10 to 12 shots is more than shooting 5/6 shots.

To carry the zoom / prime lens with the minimum focal length ranging from 400mm & above (Higher focal length will have better reach).

Carry fully charged batteries, enough cards for storage, along with you in the field (not in the camera Bag). Sometimes hand-held photography is not possible, then better to carry a sturdy Tripod (Head shall be able to hold the load of camera & lens) on the trip.

When planning a birding trip, hiring a good local Guide is always advantageous. Photographer knowledge is limited compared to local guide. Throughout the season they keep a watch on birding activities, they are aware about latest incidents / arrival of new species / areas where you can get better opportunities to shoot etc. Because of their rich knowledge of birds, they can pre-empt (anticipate) the action in advance, which provides window for photographer to be ready for the shot.

Studying Birds Behaviour / Habits:

Studying the bird behavior, habits will surely improve chances of getting good images. Once you know birds, you can predict their movements. For instance, many birds, especially the larger species like herons or eagles, will relieve themselves just before they fly. Knowing this can give you a split-second warning to capture beautiful takeoff shot.

A lot of this studying will happen, while you are out in the field photographing birds. Just by watching the birds, by identifying their behavioral habits, by seeing what they do and when they do it, you'll accumulate plenty of knowledge.

For instance, the shorebirds tend to run down the beach in a consistent direction, so if you want close-up shots of these small shorebirds, determine their direction, position yourself down the beach, get low on the ground, and wait for them to come to you.

Similarly, Terns (Whiskered / river Tern) both are smart hunters but the Gulls are opportunistic, they don't have ability to catch fish themselves. The moment Tern makes his catch, group of gull's attacks / starts chasing him furiously with the hope that Tern will get afraid off & will drop the fish. This is the opportunity for you to get few flight / action shots.



Bar headed Geese

Few Key points:

The key to a good bird in flight shot is a fast shutter speed else it's going to be a blurry mess. So, switch to Higher Shutter Speeds (1/1000 to 1/2000th sec.) depending upon bird size and distance.

Birds against the sky usually come out under exposed, so to overcome this, change the exposure compensation to perhaps +1/3 to +2/3 as a starting point. So as to get the details of bird.

Set your focus-mode to 'AI Servo' ('AF-C' 'continuous' for some cameras) so the camera is always updating / tracking the focus on the bird.

To Shoot with single AF point for bird in flight is very tricky. It may slip off onto the background, instead one can choose center circle zone /middle five to 9 points as per your camera model. Selecting multiple points (42/65 points in some cameras) is also not advisable as camera may choose to focus on wings instead of head of the bird.

Set your camera's 'drive mode' to 'continuous' (or even 'high speed continuous') so when you hold the shutter button down, the camera will just keep taking photos as fast as it can until you let go, giving you a whole set of different wing positions to choose from.

Depth Of Field (DOF):

As with most wildlife photography, the general rule (unless you are trying for something more specific) is almost always to have the eye of your subject sharp. The same is true for Birds in flight also, however it's important to remember one may not get enough depth of field if small f no (f2.8) is selected. Then you will end up with partly sharp image, hence it's not recommended to shoot on larger apertures (f 2.8 to f 5.6)

A general rule of thumb, to get the maximum chance of getting a sharp image, is to shoot around f/8 or f/9 – provided there is enough light. Photographer can initially start panning on the subject & keeping the focus point as close to the bird's head. Once photographer is confident about his technic / skill he can drop down aperture to f 5.6 in low light condition (with the risk of small DOF). I usually shoot on f/8 and above depending upon bird size and distance.

Camera Modes:

All DSLR's has "Aperture priority", "Shutter Priority" & "Manual Mode" under Mode selection Dial. While shooting Bird in flight, photographer can decide to shoot on any of these modes, which he is comfortable with. In these 3 priority modes out of 3 parameters (Aperture, Shutter speed & ISO) any 2 parameters Photographer has to decide keeping the 3rd one on Auto, so as to get correct exposure at desired settings.

Manual Mode - (M)

(Means Aperture (F no) & shutter speed is selected by photographer & ISO is on AUTO).

Aperture Priority Mode - AV

(Means Aperture (F no) & ISO is selected by photographer & Shutter Speed is on AUTO).

Shutter priority Mode - Tv

(Means Shutter Speed & ISO is selected by photographer & Aperture (F no) is on AUTO).



Catching Falling Fish

In Manual Mode, when ISO is on AUTO, Camera may select higher ISO Value such as 8000, 10000 etc during Low light conditions. The NOISE gets introduced in these High ISO images. To avoid this, one has to set ISO limits (low & high values in Camera Setting menu) so that ISO does not jump above the higher limit value.

During low light, after reaching the Highest allowed ISO value, camera sometimes demands more light (otherwise picture will be under exposed), in that situation one has to drop down f no Or lower the shutter speed.

In Aperture priority Mode, the shutter speed is left on AUTO. In proper daylight, camera may select the Shutter speed value just required to get correct exposure (Shutter Speed may not be 1/1000 or so), in that case one has to drop down f no Or bump up the ISO to get desired shutter speed.

In shutter priority mode, The Aperture is left to Auto. Camera usually selects lens's smallest f no (to have max light inside), In that case, photo has a small Depth of field & results in only part of the bird is in focus & rest is soft / blurry. One has to lift up the f no (for better DOF) & ISO so as get the desired Shutter Speed.

Two additional modes, such as 'Program Mode' (P) & 'Auto' (A) modes are available in Mode selection Dial. These modes are not be used for bird photography. Why? As mentioned above, photographer has to set his camera for specific settings, in 'P' Or 'A' mode camera decides the f no / shutter speed etc as per the outside light conditions and with the help of Advance Algorithm (program) written in software. That is not suitable for 'Bird in flight Photography'.



High Speed Chase

Back Button focusing:

When shutter button is pressed, first it does two functions, one is Focusing and another is metering & then picture is taken (after fraction of a second). This all happens simultaneously. Only focusing function can be assigned to a different button (which is on backside of the camera) is called "Back Button focusing". One must refer to 'Camera Instruction manual' for the procedure to assign focusing function to this button. With the default setting, whenever shutter button is pressed few fractions of second are used for metering / focusing & then picture is clicked but, in this method, you have to keep the shutter button half pressed by first finger so metring is locked & press the Back button for continuous focusing by

thumb. The moment bird has turned his face towards you, fully press the shutter button / shoot immediately. With this method there are less chances of missing the shots. This method needs practice, if you don't find this method comfortable, you can fall back to the default settings.



Falcaon catching prey

Custom / User Mode:

After going through above points, now photographer shall be able to decide what kind of camera settings he is going to use for bird in flight / Action shots. Select the mode & other settings required for Bird in flight as per your choice & then save them as one of the "Custom mode" (if your camera have that facility). Believe me, this is very important & useful. Once you are through with settings, go into the camera menu and find 'Custom Shooting Mode'/ 'User Settings' or similar and select 'Register', 'Store' or 'Save Settings'. (Generally, these custom modes are indicated by C1, C2, C3 on mode dial in most of the cameras).



Peregrine Falcon with Food



Osprey with fish



Shoveler pair



Shell Duck Take off



Wire Tailed Swallow



Spot Bill Trio

How useful it is? Let's take an example. A photographer is shooting a wide angle shot (say landscape), obviously the camera settings are totally different from settings required to shoot Bird in flight. Suddenly photographer realizes that there is bird flying & going to cross him in next 15/20 seconds. Now, in this time window it is impossible to change all the settings required for Bird in flight & opportunity is missed. 'Custom Shooting Mode' is the right solution in such cases. The moment photographer realizes the bird is flying across, without shifting his eye from the viewfinder he can change the Mode dial to the 'Custom Shooting Mode'-C1, C2 or C3 (whichever he has selected / saved earlier) & photographer is ready for the shot. The moment C1, C2 or C3 is selected, camera settings will jump to these 'Bird in flight' settings. If your camera lets you store multiple custom modes (such as 'C1', 'C2 etc), use the last one, why? Because then photographer don't even need to watch whether correct mode is selected, just turn the Mode dial until it stops. I am sure that photographer can do the same in 5/10 seconds comfortably & be ready for the shot.

Summary:

The bottom line is practice, practice, practice. Start off with something large and slow, and work your way down to smaller faster birds. Smooth panning will often be the key factor in increasing your success rates, so the more time you spend improving your ability to track birds in the viewfinder, the better your flight shots will be.



Shoveler take Off

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ITARSI CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 15th July 2024

Recognition no. : – FIAP 2024/232-234, FIP/2024/ 0085-087/ WPAI 2024/017-019 & NIC 004-006/2024

4 Sections – Monochrome (PIDM), Color (PIDC), Nature (ND) & World in Focus (PTD)

Website: <https://newimageclub.org/>

O'RA D FAME CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 30th July 2024

Recognition no. : – FIAP 2024/375-377 FIP/2024/113-115/ WPAI 2024/020-022 & OFC 001-003/2024

4 Sections – Monochrome (PIDM), Color (PIDC), Nature (ND) & World in Focus (PTD)

Website: [https:// O'ra D Fame \(oradfame.com\)](https://O'ra D Fame (oradfame.com))

SAM CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 19th August 2024

Recognition no. : – PSA 2024-1212 & WPAI 2024/023-028

8 Sections – Digital - Monochrome (PIDM), Monochrome – Theme-City Life (PIDM), Color (PIDC),

Color-Theme-People (PIDC), Nature (ND), Wildlife (ND), Photojournalism (PJD) & Photo Travel (PTD)

Website: www.wpaidelhi.com/

KUMBH CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 5th September 2024

Recognition no. : – FIAP 2024/XXX-XXX, FIP/2024/137-139/ WPAI 2024/032-034 & KKPC 004-006/2024

4 Sections – Monochrome (PIDM), Color (PIDC), Nature (ND) & World in Focus (PTD)

Website: <https://kalakumbhdewas.com/>

PINJORE CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 23rd September 2024

Recognition no. : – PSA 2024-XXX & WPAI 2024/035-039 & PCC 004-008/2024

6 Sections – Digital - Monochrome (PIDM), Color (PIDC), Nature (ND), Wildlife (ND), Photojournalism (PJD) & Photo Travel (PTD)

Website: www.panchkulacameraclub.com

NARMADA CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 16th October 2024

Recognition no. : – FIAP 2024/XXX-XXX, FIP/2024/ 154-156/ WPAI 2024/040-042 & NIC 007-009/2024
4 Sections – Monochrome (PIDM), Color (PIDC), Nature (ND) & World in Focus (PTD)

Website: <https://newimageclub.org/>

FOTOCULT CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 16th October 2024

Recognition no. : – FIAP 2024/XXX-XXX, FIP/2024/ 158-160 & WPAI 2024/043-045
4 Sections – Monochrome (PIDM), Color (PIDC), Nature (ND) & World in Focus (PTD)

Website: <https://www.wpaidelhi.com/>

6 STEP CIRCUIT 2024 (International Digital Circuit)

Closing Date: 29th November 2024

Recognition no. : – PSA 2024-XXX, WPAI 2024/046-051 & JCM 007-012/2024

8 Sections – Digital - Monochrome (PIDM), Monochrome – Theme-City Life (PIDM), Color (PIDC),
Color-Theme-People (PIDC), Nature (ND), Wildlife (ND), Photojournalism (PJD) & Photo Travel (PTD)

Website: <https://jcmcircuits.com/>

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Requirements for Articles Submitted to WPAI Newsletter

WPAI Newsletter Timetable

July Edition - Closing date for articles 31st May

October Edition - Closing date for articles 31st August

January Edition - Closing date for articles 30th November

April Edition - Closing date for articles 28th February

***Please send your articles as early as possible to help us ensure WPAI Newsletter goes out on time.**

Criteria for Articles

Try to keep articles to less than 1500 words.

Article must be typed in English language and provided in an electronic document that can be opened in Microsoft word.

Do not send the articles in PDF format!

Photos for Inclusion With Your Article

Maximum of 15 photos.

Must be 1024px on longest dimension, at 96ppi, regardless of photo orientation.

A list of the image files must be provided with any applicable text that is to accompany each image, eg who and what is shown in photo. This list can either be at the bottom of the article or provided in a separate document.

Images must be of a good quality and edited for best presentation, eg colour, cropping etc.

If the position or order of the photos in your article is important, please put the file name in red text in your article and we will endeavour to place it there. Depending on page layout, be aware it may not always be possible to place the photo exactly where you would like it.

** Please understand that the images you send may not always all be included. Space, layout, suitability for all readers and quality will be considered.

** Articles for the "Recommendations From a Local Photographer" mini article section are to be a maximum of 400 words and two photos.

Submission of Articles

If possible, please send all articles and accompanying images via WeTransfer or a similar file transfer system to the Editor of WPAI Newsletter Service.

Direct the file transfer to email address: officewpaidelhi@gmail.com / wpaidelhi@gmail.com

Please do not email photos unless instructed to do so by the WPAI Newsletter Editor

Permissions

It is a requirement that those submitting articles have acquired the necessary permissions to publish the images they are submitting to WPAI Newsletter. Authors of articles must ensure that the material they provide does not breach the copyright of any other party.

Regulations

All those submitting items to WPAI Newsletter for possible publication must ensure they have read the Regulation for Publishing Articles in WPAI Newsletter. All articles submitted for possible publication must be accompanied by a "WPAI Newsletter Author's Agreement" form that has to be filled and signed by the author of the article. These documents are available on the WPAI website at: www.wpaidelhi.com

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