PORTOFOLIO

Digital Photography

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Have you ever heard of the history of photography? History of Photography will focus on the historical developments, trends, styles and trends that shape our understanding of photography. Photography conveyed the image of an object through the action of light or associated radiation. The word, derived from the Greek words photograph ("light") and graphein ("to draw"), was first used in the 1830s.

The first photograph was taken by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce. The person we just mentioned managed to successfully take and record the world's first photograph with Camera Obscura 13 years ago. He first achieved success in his experiments in 1826 with his heliographic visuals called "View from the Window of Le Gras". The result was the famous heliographic image recorded on a tin plate: "View from the Window at Le Gras" (French: "La cour du dolmaine du Gras"), which remains completely intact even today. After heliography was introduced in Paris, different photography methods were rapidly developed all over the world. Portraits of people and landscapes could now be taken faster than painters. Photography has also become a useful resource for painters to draw on in the course of their work.

The History of Photography Timeline

4th Century BC	Aristotle describes the camera obscura
1826	Joseph Nicéphore Nièpce takes the first preserved camera photograph
1839	Daguerre and Niépce present the daguerreotype
ca. 1841	William Henry Fox Talbot develops the negative-positive process
1851	Frederick Scott Archer introduces the collodion process
1889	George Eastman presents the film strip (Kodak)
1925	Leica releases the first small-format camera with 35mm film
1936	Invention of color film (Kodak: Kodachrome, Agfa: Agfacolor)
1948	The first Polaroid camera delivers instant images using quick development process
1956	The first aperture priority camera hits the market (Agfa Automatic 66)
1963	Canon presents the first camera with autofocus
1974	Rollei produces the first fully-automatic camera
End of the 1900s	Transition from analog to digital photography

When we look at this table, we can see the history of photography more clearly. Over the years, with the development of technology, taking photographs has become easier for everyone. Photograph which has become widespread all over the world has become unstoppable. It has frequently shareable, especially on social media. People can capture their special moments, friends, natural landscapes and share them on any social platform they want. Thanks to this development everyone can access wonderful photos.
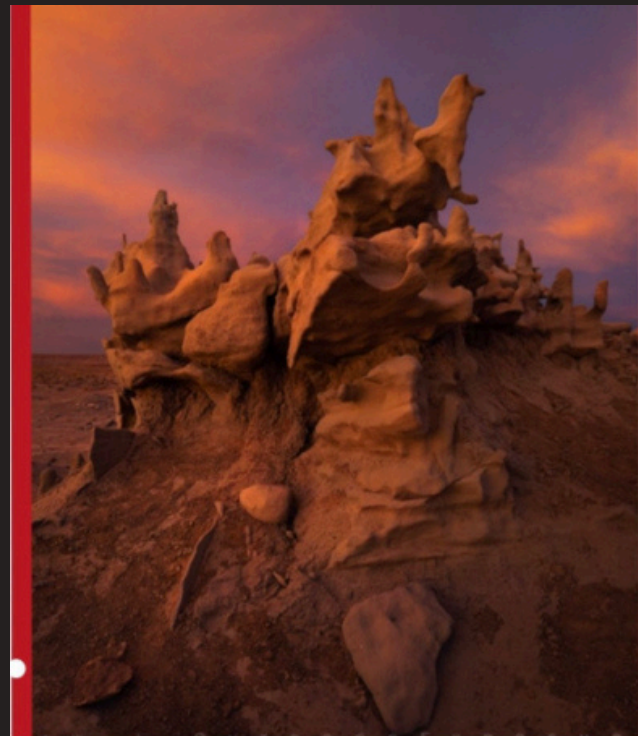
Types of photography

Sport Photography

Sports photography captures the essence of athleticism through dynamic images, often for media or advertising. It relies on fast shutter speeds to freeze action, requiring photographers to anticipate key moments. Location and positioning are crucial for impactful shots, while different sports demand specific gear and settings to address challenges like fast motion and low light.

By Bob Martin

Landspace **Photography**

Landscape photography captures the beauty of natural and human-altered spaces, ranging from vast vistas to detailed close-ups. It often serves to preserve personal experiences in nature, reflects an outdoor lifestyle, and offers an escape from urban life.

By Sean Bagshaw

Travel Photography

Travel photography captures the essence of destinations through various subjects, including portraits, landscapes, food, nature, and architecture. It highlights people and their cultures, the natural beauty of locations, diverse cuisines, wildlife, and notable structures. This genre transports viewers to different places, broadening perspectives and fostering appreciation for global beauty and diversity.

By Elia Locardi

Street Photography

Street photography captures candid moments of daily life in public spaces, showcasing urban authenticity and diverse cultures. It emphasizes spontaneity over staged scenes, featuring subjects like markets, children, and graffiti. The urban environment plays a crucial role, reflecting a city's energy and highlighting the beauty of everyday experiences.

By James Maher

Wedding **Photography**

Wedding photography encompasses various styles: traditional focuses on posed shots, photojournalistic captures candid moments, and fashion-centric emphasizes artistic visuals. It also includes engagement photos, key moments from the wedding day, and can extend to honeymoon adventures, reflecting the couple's journey.

By Ufuk Sarısen

A famous photographer

Ansel Adams in this photograph, Ansel Adams captured prisoners working in the fields with Mountain Williamson behind them.

Famous photographer captured the sunset at lake mcdonald in 1942.

Ansel Adams, who studied piano, pursued music and photography together until 1930, when, influenced by the works of Paul Strad, he decided to concentrate entirely on photography. Imogen Cunningham, Edward Weston, etc. He formed Group F/64 with photographers and applied these rules of movement meticulously. He settled in Yosemete, California, in 1937, and after 1940, he took many photographs in the country's national parks, and became one of the leading names of modern photography, with his photographs that were clear-cut, but also reflected sensitivity: His sharp-lined photographs were unlike those of previous photographers based on association. It is in marked contrast to his works; it even surpasses the realistic detail of 19th-century landscape photographs. He worked exclusively in black and white and used bright light to create intense images.

Ansel Adams took this photo of prisoner girls doing gymnastics in 1943.

Nature Photography

What is nature photography?
Nature photography is a versatile medium which covers landscapes, flora and fauna. The aim of a nature photographer is to capture the beauty and wonder of natural environments – and the animals, plants and flowers living within it.

Within nature photography are four specific niches:

Wildlife photography. From photographing a herd of elephants marching across the Sahara to a hedgehog wandering across your back garden, wildlife photography covers a vast range of animal subjects and settings.

Plant photography. Capturing a field of tulips in full bloom, a lone tree that's shed all its leaves in winter or a close-up of raindrops on a sunflower are all examples of plant or flora photography.

Environment photography. Shooting natural landscapes, whether there's an animal or plant as the background or foreground, is a type of nature photography – as long as the environment is not manipulated.
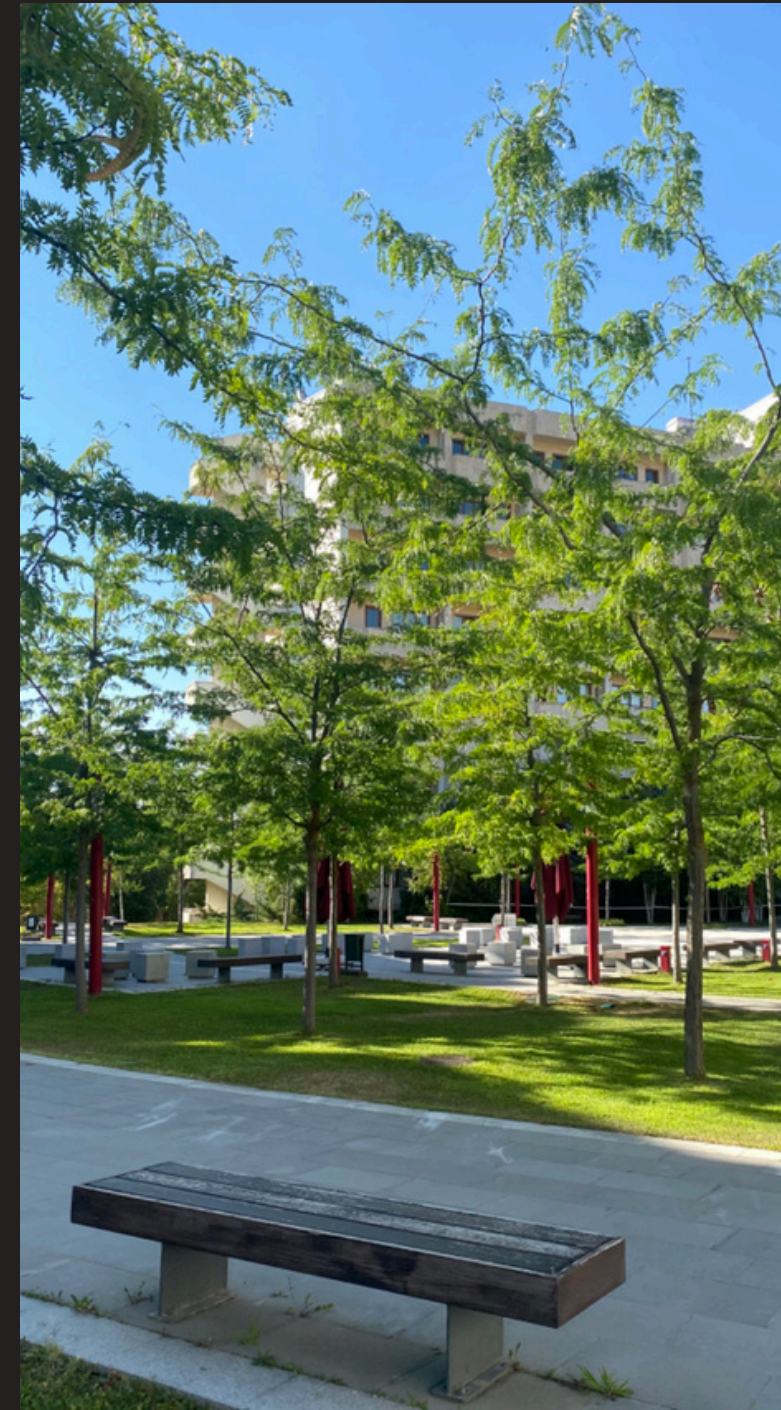
Bird photography. This niche area is full of its own challenges – from how to capture animals moving at such speed to using zoom lenses to make sure you're not scaring your subject away.

Photographing nature presents a unique set of challenges – but offers the potential to tell compelling stories. Whether you're experimenting with shutter speed to catch an animal in motion or trying out different depths of field to get the perfect close-up of a flower, it takes patience and creativity to successfully capture the great outdoors.

Use my nature photography tips to achieve stunning shots of wild animals, plants and landscapes

Your nature photos

Architecture Photography

Architecture photography is a unique blend of artistry and technical skill, focusing on capturing buildings and structures in a way that showcases their design, form, and context. Here are some important features to consider:

1. Composition

- Framing: Use natural elements, lines, and shapes to create compelling frames.

- Symmetry and Balance: Highlight architectural symmetry and balance to create pleasing images.

2. Lighting

- Natural Light: Utilize the golden hour (early morning or late afternoon) for soft, flattering light.

- Artificial Lighting: Explore how the building interacts with artificial lights, especially at night.

3. Perspective and Angles

- Unique Angles: Experiment with different viewpoints—low, high, and oblique angles can dramatically change perception.

- Leading Lines: Use architectural lines to guide the viewer's eye through the image.

4. Details and Textures

- Close-ups: Capture intricate details like textures, materials, and craftsmanship that tell a story about the structure.

- Patterns: Look for patterns in facades, windows, and other architectural elements.

5. Context and Environment

- Surrounding Environment: Include elements of the environment to provide context, like neighboring buildings or landscape features.

- Human Element: Incorporate people to add scale and liveliness to the photograph.

6. Editing and Post-Processing

- Color Correction: Adjust colors to reflect the building's true appearance or to enhance the mood.

- Perspective Correction: Use software to correct distortion from wide-angle lenses, especially in urban environments.

7. Storytelling

-Narrative: Think about what story you want to tell about the building—its history, function, or significance.

- Series: Consider creating a series of images that showcase different aspects of the structure.
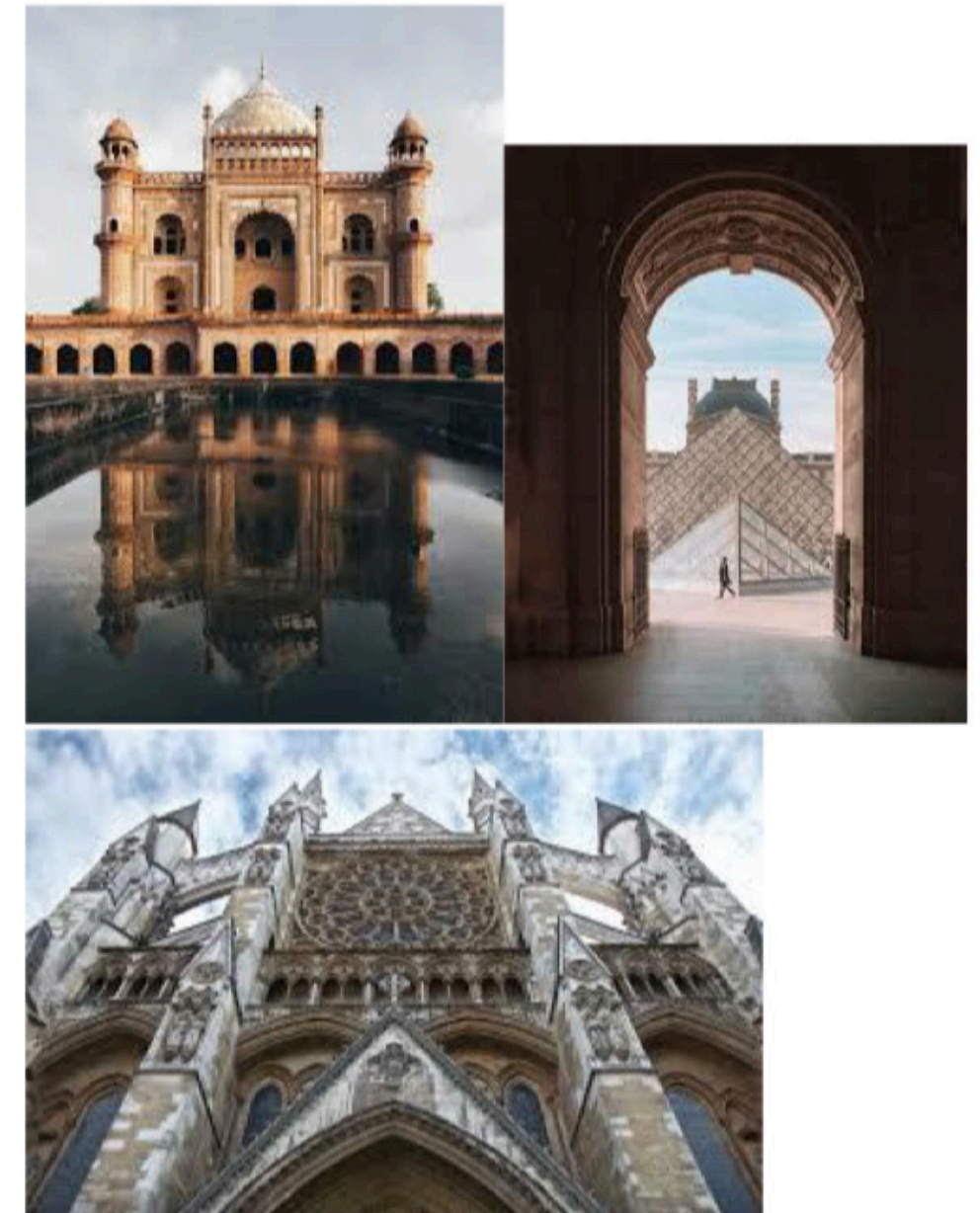
8. Equipment

- Lenses: Wide-angle lenses are essential for capturing large buildings; tilt-shift lenses help control perspective.

- Tripod: Use a tripod for stability, especially in low-light situations or for long exposures.
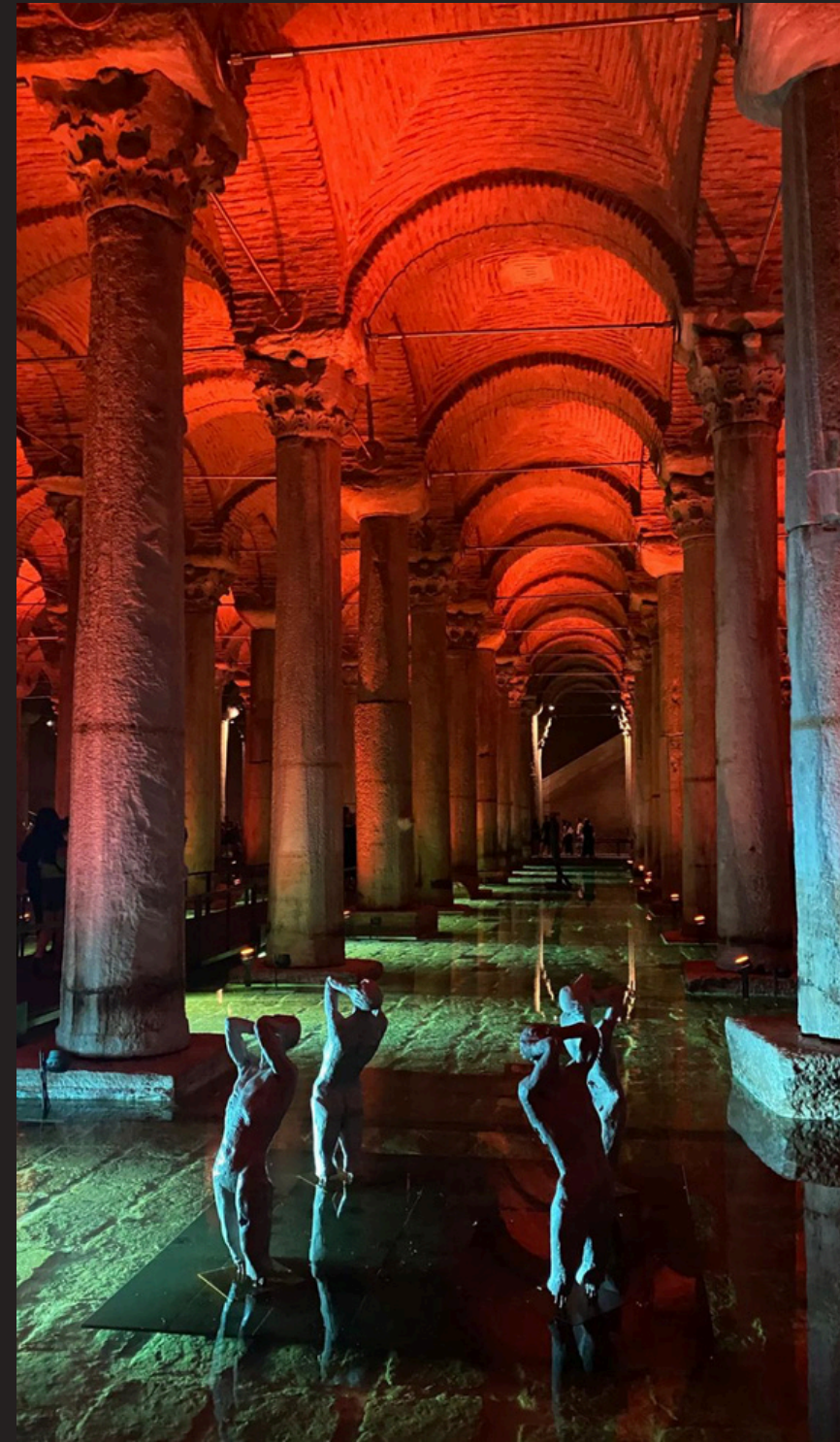
9. Season and Weather

- Seasonal Changes: Different seasons can dramatically alter the mood and appearance of a building.

- Weather Effects: Rain, fog, and snow can add drama and uniqueness to your shots.

10. Cultural Context

- Understanding Architecture: Familiarize yourself with architectural styles and their historical significance to better capture their essence.

Your architecture photo

Portrait Photography

Portrait photography, also referred to as portraiture, is a type of photography in which the subject is one or more people and the aim is to convey something about the subject's identity, personality, or story.
It is usually created with the strategic use of lighting and backdrops, and an important component of portrait photography is understanding how to pose a subject while helping them look natural and comfortable. It's a style of photography that is often commissioned to commemorate milestones or special events, to help individuals market themselves in an increasingly digital world, or even just to create a memory of a certain point in one's life.

Self portrait as a "new woman" by Frances Benjamin Johnston

Un-retouched copy of "Dalí Atomicus" by Philippe Halsman, 1948.

Arbus in her apartment, surrounded by her work, 1971. (Photo Credit: Eva Rubinstein/The New York Times/Redux)

James Van Der Zee (Self Portrait)

Your portrait photos

Street photography

Street photography, a genre of photography that records everyday life in a public place. The very publicness of the setting enables the photographer to take candid pictures of strangers, often without their knowledge. Street photographers do not necessarily have a social purpose in mind, but they prefer to isolate and capture moments which might otherwise go unnoticed.

Street photography is a photographic practice of shooting people in everyday life in everyday environments. These photographers commonly aim to capture spontaneous moments of people in a candid state. Street photography is typically not directed or staged.

Elliott Erwitt

Berenice Abbott
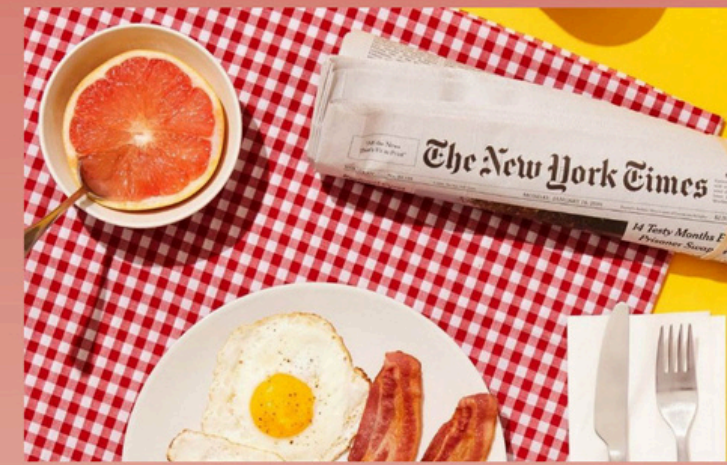
Saul Leiter

Your street photos

Food photography

Food photography is an area of photography where food is photographed as the main subject for still images. A subset of commercial photography, the images are then used in product packaging, cookbooks, billboards, marketing materials, and more. In today's digital market, images are often used for websites, newsletters banners, and social media accounts, too. Because food can be a difficult subject — cooling, melting, or losing lustre quickly — food photography is collaborative: Prop stylists, food stylists, lighting specialists, and designers work to support food photographers for optimum shoot timing.

Joanie Simon

Dan Robb

Libby Bloom

Kimberly Espinel

Your food photos

THANK YOU

That's my portfolio so far.