

# DAPTO CAMERA CLUB NEWSLETTER

February 2017

## Can I take a photograph in public

Can I take a photograph in public that contains images of people I don't know? Can I take a photo of a famous landmark or of the front of someone's house and later sell it?

This information sheet aims to provide you with the answers to these and other questions that may arise when you are taking photographs in and of public spaces. It also aims to provide those you encounter with a statement of your rights to minimize the possibility of harassment or threatened legal action. So carry this in your pocket and be prepared.

It is generally possible to take photographs in a public place

without asking permission. This extends to taking photographs of buildings, sites and people. In a case involving street surveillance photography used as evidence in a criminal case, an Australian judge stated

**"a person, in our society, does not have a right not to be photographed."**

There are, however, some limitations to this statement, which are discussed in this information sheet.

Some photographers have been approached by the police while on the street taking photographs. The police are usually responding to a complaint by some member of the public who is concerned about children being photographed and who have a mistaken belief that the consent of the parents or guardian must be obtained before children can be photographed. Street photographers should be prepared to respond to this situation, either by acknowledging the concerns of the parents and adopting appropriate strategies, such as explaining what you are doing and asking it is OK to take photographs; or

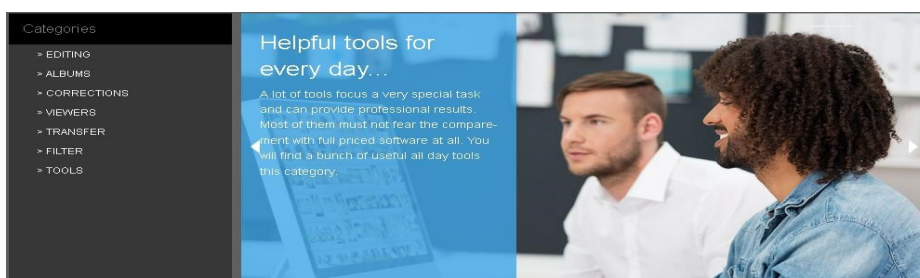
otherwise have the information on street photographer's rights so that you can have a conversation in

which you explain what you are doing and why you have a right to engage in street photography.



READ FULL ARTICLE

[http://www.artslaw.com.au/images/uploads/Street\\_photographers\\_rights\\_2016.pdf](http://www.artslaw.com.au/images/uploads/Street_photographers_rights_2016.pdf)



Site of the month: <http://www.photo-freeware.net/>

## Special Links of Interest:

Viewbug - <http://www.viewbug.com/>

ePHOTOzine - <http://www.ephotozine.com/>

Federation of Camera Clubs [NSW] - <http://www.photographyNSW.org.au/>

Australian Photographic Society - <http://www.a-p-s.org.au/>

Gurushots - <https://gurushots.com/>

Free Lessons with Serge Ramelli - <http://photoserge.com/free-lessons/all>

## Macro lenses are the path to larger-than-life close-ups.



A 60mm macro lens on a M4/3 camera was used for this shot, which is roughly half life size. With a 35mm equivalent focal length of 120mm, this lens provided plenty of working room for taking the shot without disturbing the subject.

Most photographers enjoy shooting close-ups, whether it be of flowers, insects, jewelry or other small objects. But when the subject is really small, it can be difficult to focus on it with normal lenses, which drives them to investigate macro lenses.

There's a lot of misunderstanding about what constituted a 'macro' lens. Many zoom lenses also claim to have 'macro' capabilities, although this is more of a marketing term than a true description of the capacities because few of them can achieve reproduction ratios greater than 1:4 (one quarter life size). Some digicams include 'macro' focusing modes that can capture sharp images of subjects as close as one centimeter from the front of the lens.

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True macro capabilities require the lens to be capable of 1:1 reproduction. In other words, an object that is 20mm high (or wide) will be reproduced at the same size (20mm) on the image sensor. It doesn't matter how large or small that sensor is; the magnification ratio is totally independent of sensor dimensions. Half life-size reproduction – or a 1:2 reproduction ratio – is often included in the 'macro' category, although it's not true macro.

Lenses that provide a 2:1 reproduction ratio – or greater – also qualify as macro lenses because they reproduce subjects at twice life size (a 20mm long object is magnified to 40mm on the sensor). These lenses are usually highly specialized and put in a special high-magnification category.

True macro lenses are capable of 1:1 ('life size') reproduction, independently of the dimensions of the camera's image sensor.

### Macro Lenses

Specialized macro lenses are available to suit all DSLRs and some compact system cameras (CSCs). The focal length of macro lenses ranges

from 30mm to 200mm, and different types of cameras with different-sized sensors will require different macro lenses. The range of focal lengths available is restricted for cameras with sensors smaller than 'full frame' (36 x 24mm).

Options for DSLRs with 36 x 24mm sensors include: 30-60mm – typically used for product photography (eg, jewelry) and small, non-mobile objects;

65-105mm – the standard macro focal length range; ideal for photographing flowers, insects and other small objects;

150-200mm – a better option for mobile insects and other small animals because it provides more working distance (see below).

For DSLRs with APS-C sized sensors, the range of dedicated macro lenses for the smaller format is restricted to focal lengths between 40mm and 100mm. Allowing for the typical 1.5x and 1.6x crop factors, the following options are available:

40mm for product photography and small, non-mobile objects;

60mm for flowers, insects and similar small objects;

85-100mm for mobile insects.

### Alternatives

There are other ways to achieve similar magnifications to true macro lenses, although they aren't necessarily as easy to use and they may compromise image quality. You can increase the distance between the lens and the sensor by attaching either extension tubes or extendable bellows to the back of the lens. This enables the lens to focus closer and provides greater magnification of the image.



## Special Photo Outings this Month.

### Lakellawarra Dragon Boat Racing

This will be held on Saturday the 11th from 10am till 2pm. A great chance to take some great photos.



### The Illawarra Museum [11 Market St, Wollongong]

We will be having a stall there on Sunday the 12th of March from noon till 3pm, so will need help in setting up and manning the display.



### The Win Entertainment Centre

We will be holding a stall there on Saturday the 11th of March from 9.30am till 3pm, so will need help in setting up and manning the display. This is a one stop shop for info and services, so will be accessed by many people.



### Bundanoon Highland Gathering Festival - Bundanoon

Enjoy a street parade with marching pipe bands, Clan Societies, children's decorated floats, The Tartan Warriors: Bundanoon Stones of Manhood, Mary Kiani: Scottish Singer, String Loaded Fiddle Band: Bob MacInnes and Friends: Fiddler performing in the Fiddlers Tent, Scottish Highland and Country Dancing, 120 specialty crafts, souvenirs and food stalls.

### Bass Point Reserve - Shellharbour

Bass Point Reserve is a 72 hectare coastal jewel, located just south of Shellharbour Village and contains one of the few littoral rainforest areas in the Illawarra. The reserve is recognised as one of the most important archaeological sites on the NSW coast and is listed on the Australian Heritage Commission register.



### Wings Over Illawarra 2017 [6th and 7th May]

Relive the past with a spectacular display of classic warbirds and amazing vintage aircraft of yesteryear. Be inspired by the Australian Defence Force as they present the best Australia has to offer. Loud, fast jets and formation flying will delight and provide you with an unforgettable experience as they perform breath-taking manoeuvres above the beautiful Illawarra. Don't miss heart stopping aerial antics, flying displays, fantastic static displays, classic cars and motorbikes, a free Kid's Zone presented by McDonalds Illawarra, souvenirs and simulators - there is no better way to spend an unforgettable day with family and friends!



### Illawarra Light Railway Museum - Albion Park

The whole family will love cheering and waving from the steam train as it travels past the station and navigates its way through the quiet bushland setting in Albion Park. The museum also has tram and miniature train rides that let the children experience a piece of history that was enjoyed at fairgrounds by their parents and grandparents alike.

**A great chance to take some great photos.**



**We are on the web !!**

**[www.daptocameraclub.org.au](http://www.daptocameraclub.org.au)**

**[www.facebook.com/groups/560318574135732/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/560318574135732/)**

## **A Brief Introduction to Copyright in Australia**

### **General Features**

Copyright in Australia is covered by the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth), although regular amendments have been made since that date, usually when dealing with new technologies, or concerns that arise from time to time. Copyright is just one area of the law dealing with Intellectual Property (IP) considerations.

The general rule in Australia, is that the first owner of copyright is the creator of a work, with a primary exception to this being where a work is created by an employee of a business as part of that person's job.

For freelance commercial photography, this means that copyright is automatically held by the photographer. This situation is similar to the USA, and a majority of countries around the world.

Another feature of Australian Copyright law, is that there is no requirement for registration, or even the need to add a copyright notice to a work. A copyright notice is often added however to facilitate the easy recognition of copyright ownership, or to allow tracking the author of a work.

Copyright in a work operates for the lifetime of the author + 70 years.

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<http://btphotography.com.au/photography-copyright-in-australia/>