



Lane Cove Creative Photography

50th Anniversary

In 1970

The Indian Pacific made its inaugural journey

There were Vietnam war demonstrations

The West Gate Bridge collapsed

Pope Paul VI arrived

Germaine Greer published *The Female Eunuch*

IBM introduced floppy disks

The Beatles disbanded

The first Jumbo Jet went into service

and

Lane Cove Camera Club was established

Photography Timeline



1826
First Photograph

1839
Daguerrotype

1850
Hand Colouring

1887
Roll Film

1888
Kodak Box Camera

1898
Kodak 120
Folding Camera

1912
Vesta Pocket
Camera

1914 Kodak
Autochrome

1923
Flash Tube
Invented



1925
Leica 1

1934
35 mm Canister

1935
Kodochrome
Introduced

1942
Kodacolour Film
Introduced

1948
Polaroid Instant
Camera

1952
First SLR Asahi

1957
First Digital
Scanning

1959
First Nikon SLR

1959
First Automatic
Camera



1963
Kodak Instamatic
Introduced

1967
First Pixel Array

1970
Lane Cove
Camera Club

1986
First Megapixel
Sensor

1990
Photoshop 1.0
Released

1992
Photo CD

1994
First Optically
Stabilised Lens

1995
LCCC 25th
Anniversary

1995
First Digital
Camera



1996
Advanced Photo
System

2000
First Mobile
Phone Photos

2005
First Full Frame
Canon EOS 5D

2005
Agfa Files for
Bankruptcy

2007
I-Phone
Introduced

2009
Kodochrome
Discontinued

2010
Sony NEX-5
Mirrorless

2018
Ektachrome
Production Resumes

2020
LCCC 50th
Anniversary

**Five decades have seen
many changes in the
photography world**

1970s

Manual operation



Film



Chemistry



Zoom and fisheye lenses



1970s

Zooming was popular



1970s

So was Fisheye



1970s

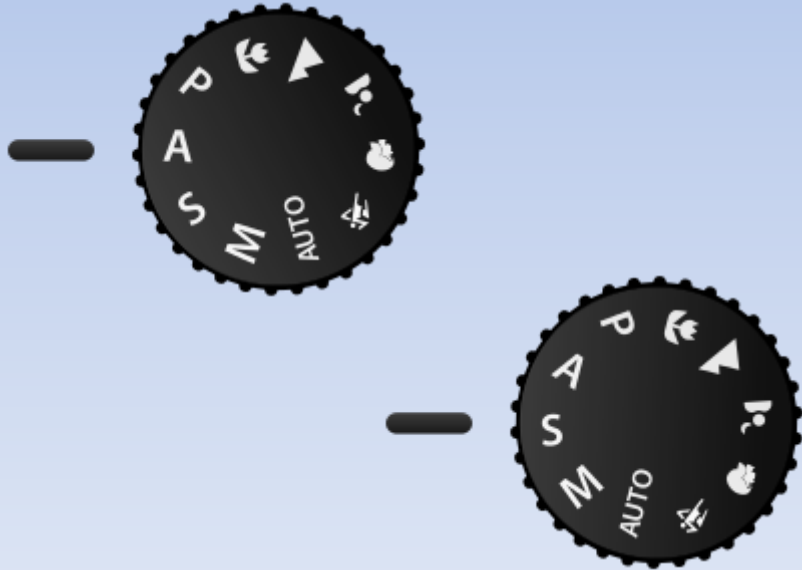
In mid 1970 the Lane Cove Camera Club was formed by a small group of enthusiastic amateur photographers.

The club has developed and flourished over the last 50 years.

1980s

Automation – exposure, shutters

aperture/shutter priority



autofocus



1980s

Grainy images were the fashion



1980s

Photographs were quite stylised

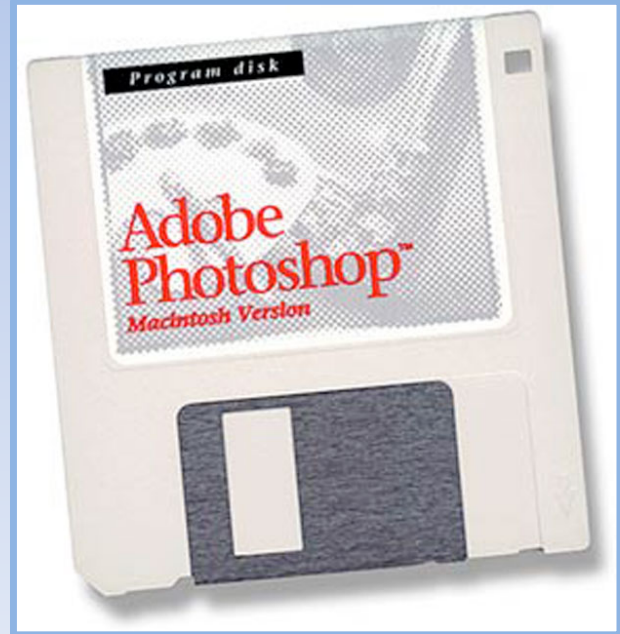


1990s

Introduction of digital



Photoshop 1.0
released in 1990



1990s

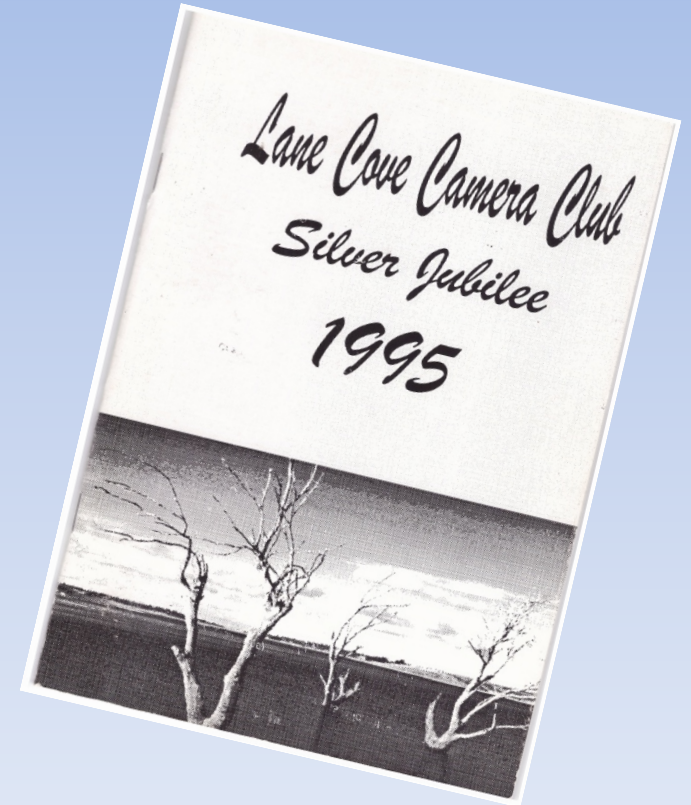
Move from the Darkroom to the Computer room began



1990s

In 1995 our club celebrated its 25th Anniversary.

The highlight of the celebrations was a dinner held at the North Sydney ANZAC Memorial Club, the venue of the inaugural meeting of our club.



2000s

Growth of digital



Demise of film



2000s

At first photographers tended to use digital to replicate film to produce a documentary style



2000s

Creative photographers found new freedoms



2010s

iPhoneography

Selfies

Drone photography



2010s

Proliferation of photography

Sharing of photographs

Social media



Some changes in 50 years:

Mechanics



Electronics

Manual



Automatic

Chemistry

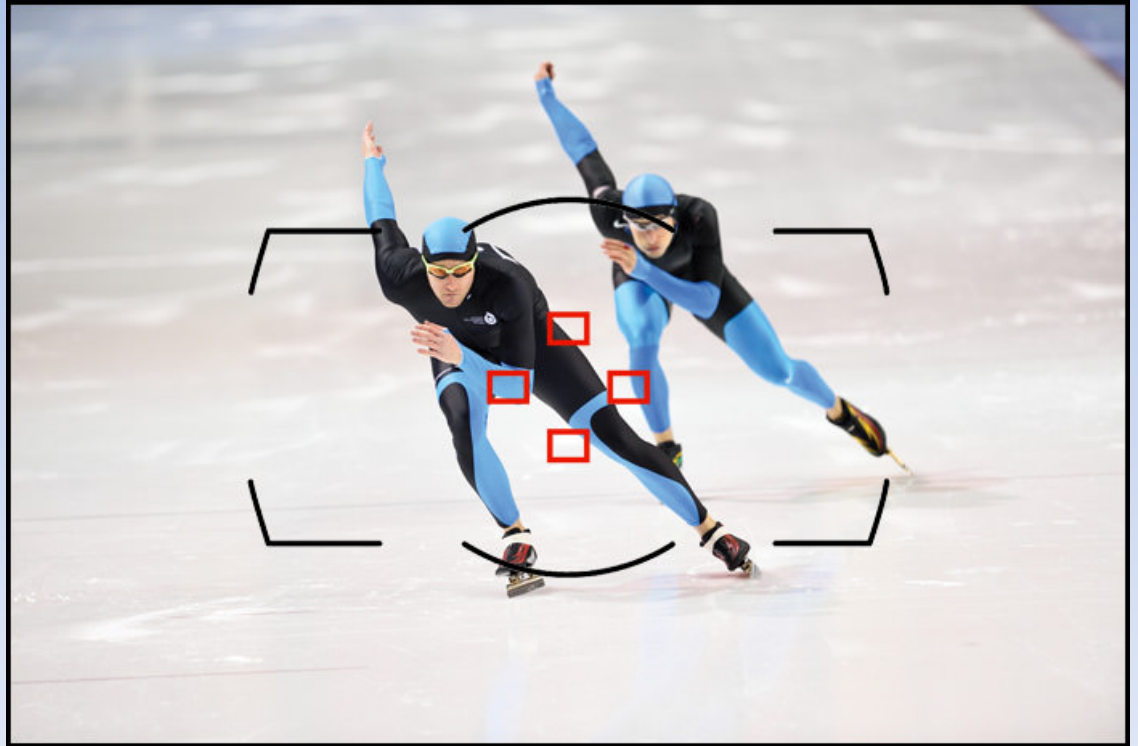


Computers

Manual -> Automatic

Autofocus

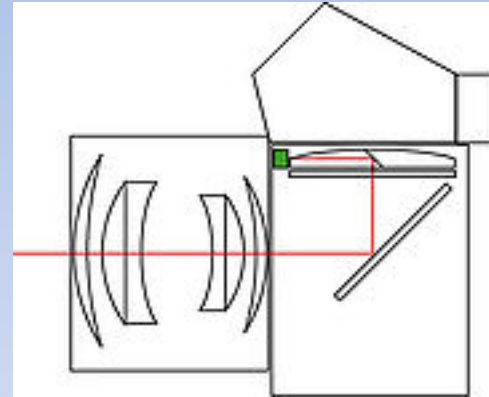
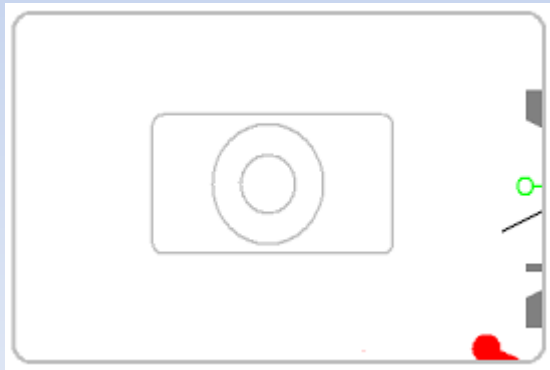
Great for older
photographers
with old
eyesight



Manual -> Automatic

Exposure Metering

By the late 70s TTL exposure metering was available in many cameras

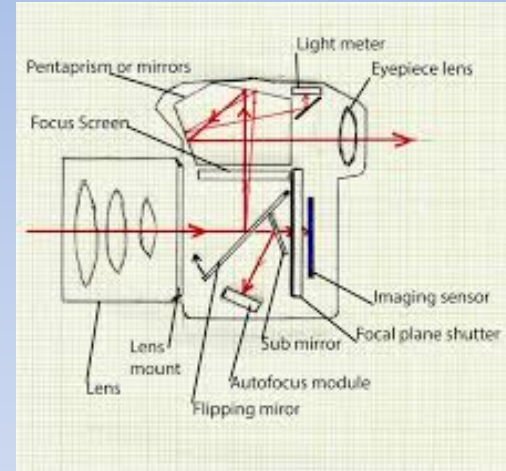
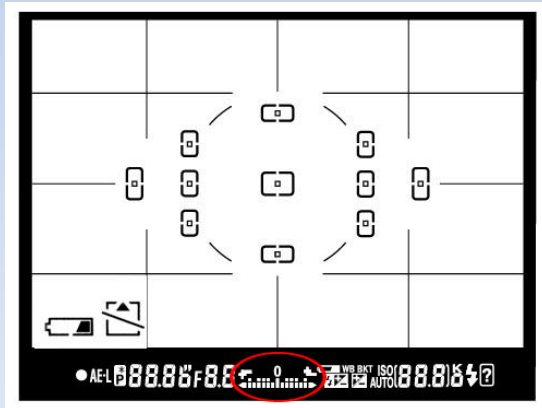


it was relatively simple and was operated by matching a needle

Manual -> Automatic

Exposure Metering

Today exposure metering is far more sophisticated



**Matrix/Evaluative
Centre-weighted
Spot**

Manual -> Automatic

Shutters

In the 70s shutters were mechanical

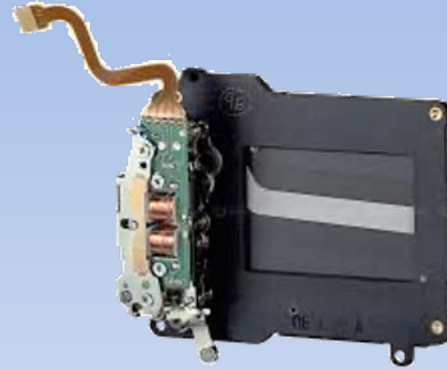


they had a fixed set of speeds

Manual -> Automatic

Shutters

Now shutters are
electronic



they now have a larger
number of speeds usually in
1/3 steps or less

Shutter Speed Chart-1/3 Steps

1/1000	1/800	1/640	1/500	1/400	1/320	1/250	1/200	1/160	1/125	1/100	1/80	1/60	1/50	1/40	1/30
--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------

Chemistry -> Computers

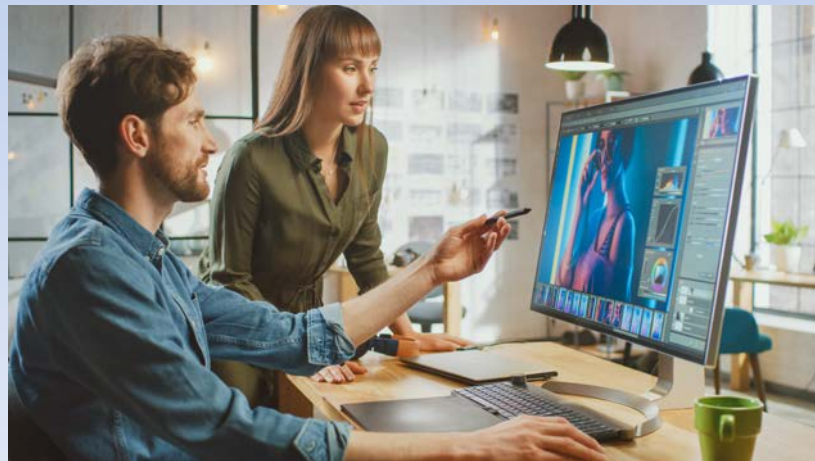
Ease of use

More functionality

Environmental benefits

Quick session set up

Easy spread of work





Back then:

**Film was
the medium
used**

Back then:

**A Canon F1
with lens
cost \$439**





Back then:

**A roll of Kodachrome
cost \$5.29**

**D&P for 36 - 3 ½ x 5
colour prints cost
\$12.27**



Some of the equipment needed to make a print



Making a darkroom print was a complex process

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, customer orders, and supplier invoices. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific forms and the assignment of responsibilities to different staff members.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial performance. This includes comparing current periods with previous ones, as well as analyzing the data by department or product line. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits to verify the accuracy of the records and to detect any potential fraud or errors. It provides a step-by-step guide for conducting these audits, from the selection of samples to the final reporting of findings.

The final part of the document addresses the overall management of the financial system. It discusses the role of the accounting department in providing timely and accurate information to management for decision-making. It also touches upon the importance of maintaining up-to-date financial statements and the need for transparency in reporting. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for all staff members to adhere to the established procedures and maintain the highest standards of financial integrity.

**Many Photoshop filters
and processes are
based on traditional
darkroom techniques**



Dodging

Burning

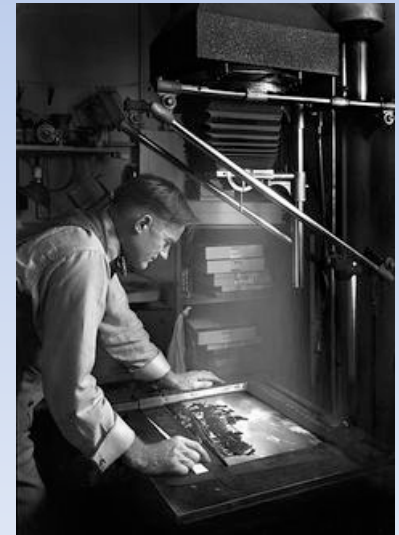
Toning

Solarisation

Masking

Gradients

Feathering



50 Years of Photography

There has been a number of significant changes in photography in both materials and equipment in 50 years.

But the most significant by far has been the move to digital photography.

The Birth of Digital

Kodak's first digital camera developed in 1973 by employee Steven Sasson.



The Birth of Digital

In 1989 Steven Sasson, and a colleague Robert Hills, created the first modern digital SLR. It had a 1.2 megapixel sensor.



The Birth of Digital

In the early stages of development digital backs were made that attached to film cameras.



The Birth of Digital

Many of the first digital cameras were in the Compact format.



The Birth of Digital

The first DSLR body designed from scratch was the 2.7 megapixel Nikon D1.

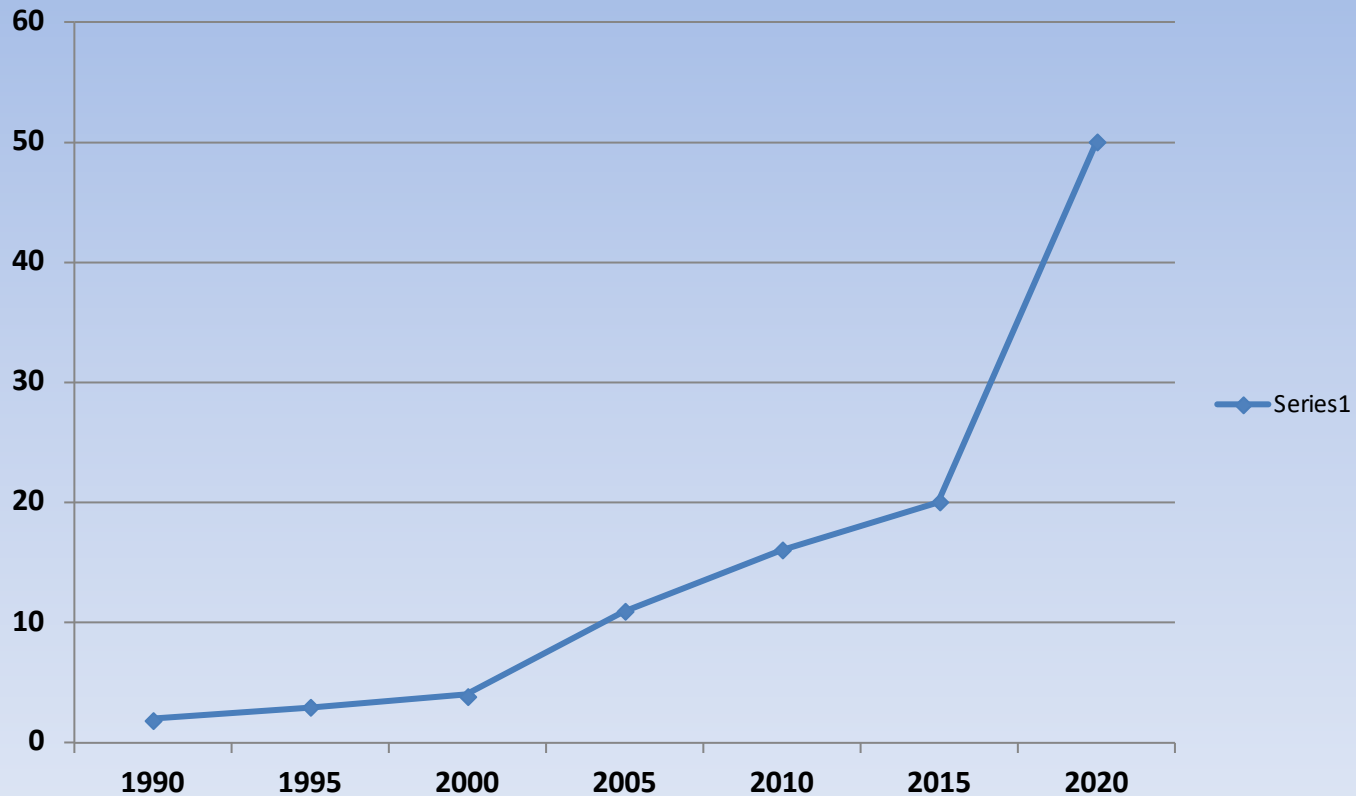


The Birth of Digital

The first interchangeable-lens DSLR aimed at serious amateur photographers was the Fujifilm S1.



Megapixel Size Growth



**What will we see
in the next 50
years?**

Predictions

More Megapixels

Initially cameras will boast more Megapixels but this will become increasing less important as more efficient use of each Megapixel is made – less noise, greater dynamic range

Hewlett Packard estimates that the quality of 35mm film is about 20 megapixels

An HD image for projection is approximately 2 Megapixels

An A3 print at 300 ppi requires approximately 17.4 Megapixels

Any more just gets wasted

Predictions

Demise of the traditional DSLR

In the short term
Mirrorless cameras
will become universal



Then perhaps
wearable cameras



Predictions

Increase use of wireless technology



Predictions

3D Photography - Holograms



Predictions

Smarter Software

Using more and more artificial intelligence software will choose, edit and share our best photos for us, taking humans more and more out of the process



Adobe Camera App



**Looking forward to
the next 50 Years**

Lane Cove Creative Photography