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 Mirorless
2018 Ektachrome Production Resumes
2020 LCCP 50th Aniversary

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

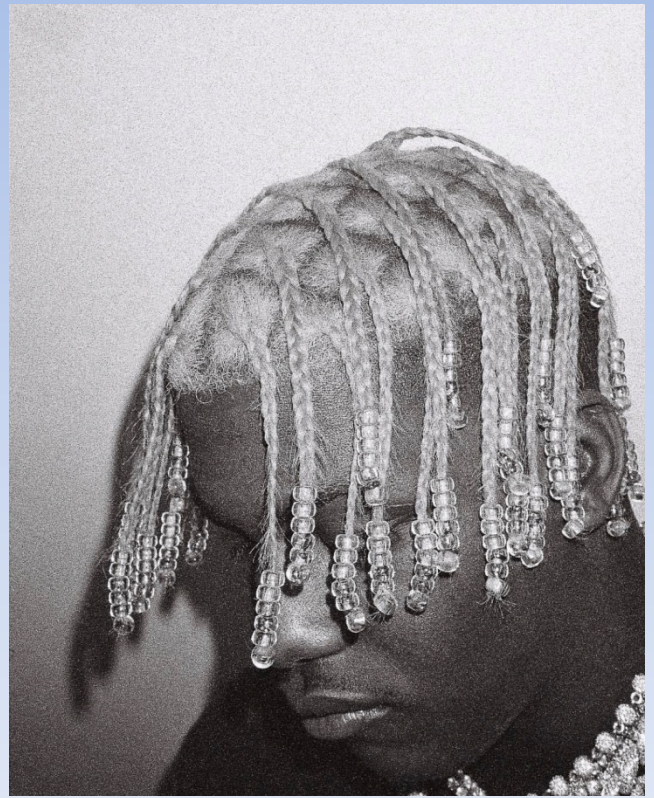
Automation – exposure, shutters

aperture/shutter priority

autofocus

1980s

Grainy images were the fashion



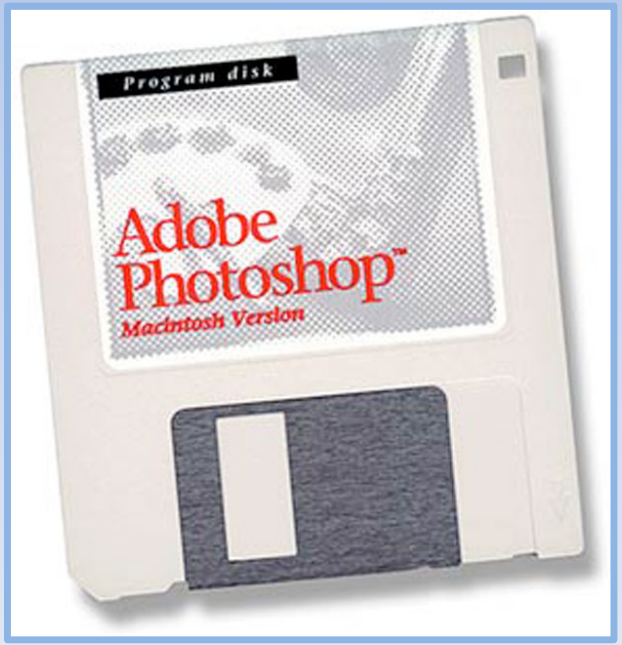
1980s

Photographs were quite stylised

1990s

Introduction of digital

Photoshop 1.0 released in 1990



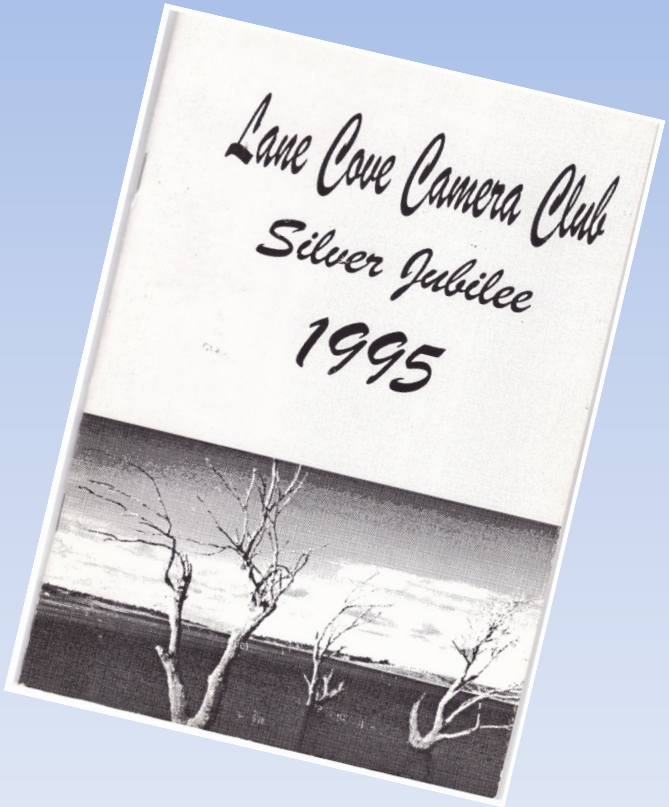
1990s

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

Mechanics -> Electronics

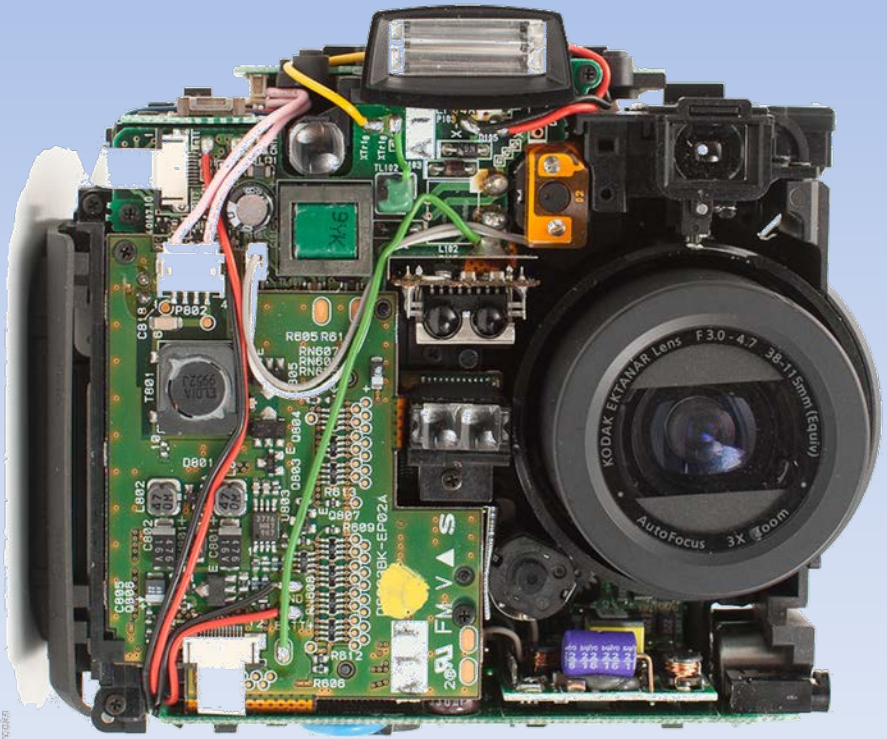
Smarter cameras

Ease of use

More accurate results

In camera processing

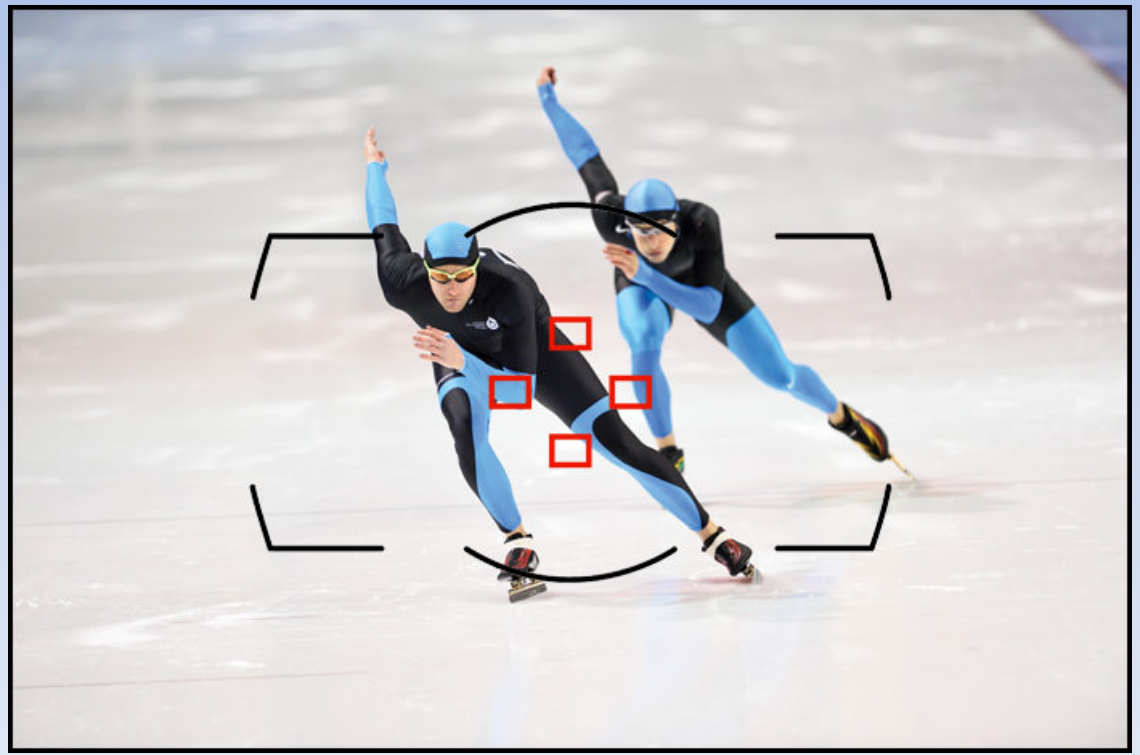
Flexibility



Manual -> Automatic

Autofocus

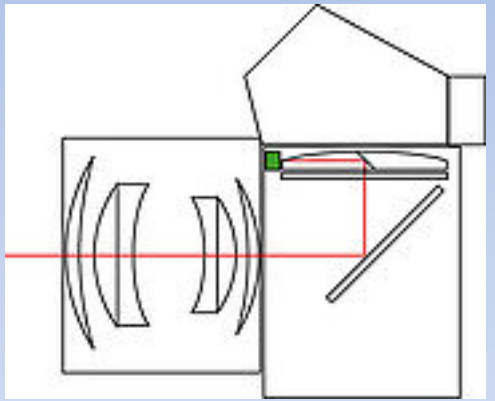
Great for older photographers with old eyesight

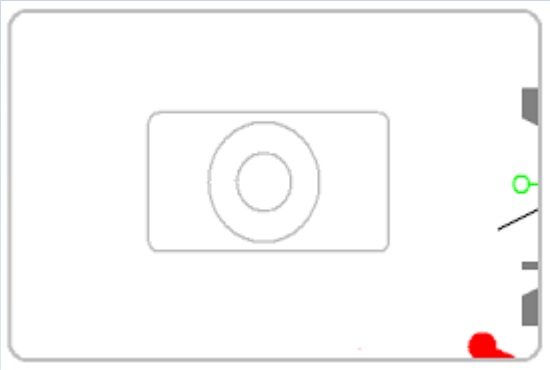


Manual -> Automatic

Exposure Metering

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



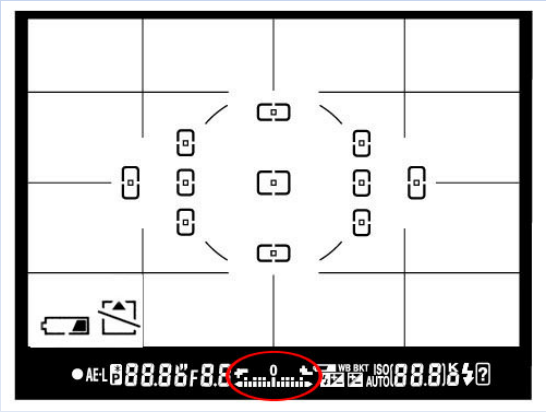


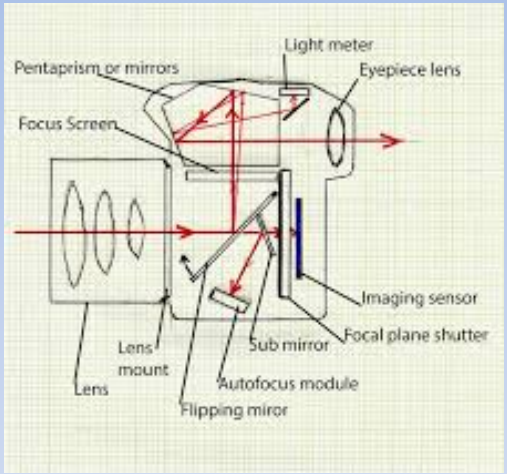
it was relatively simple and was operated by matching a needle

Manual -> Automatic

Exposure Metering

Today exposure metering is far more sophisticated





Matrix/Evaluative
Centre-weighted
Spot

Manual -> Automatic

Shutters

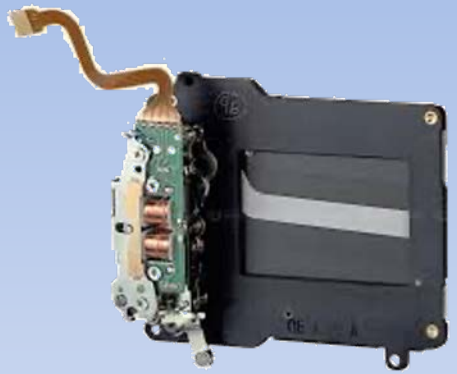
In the 70s shutters were mechanical

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

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.

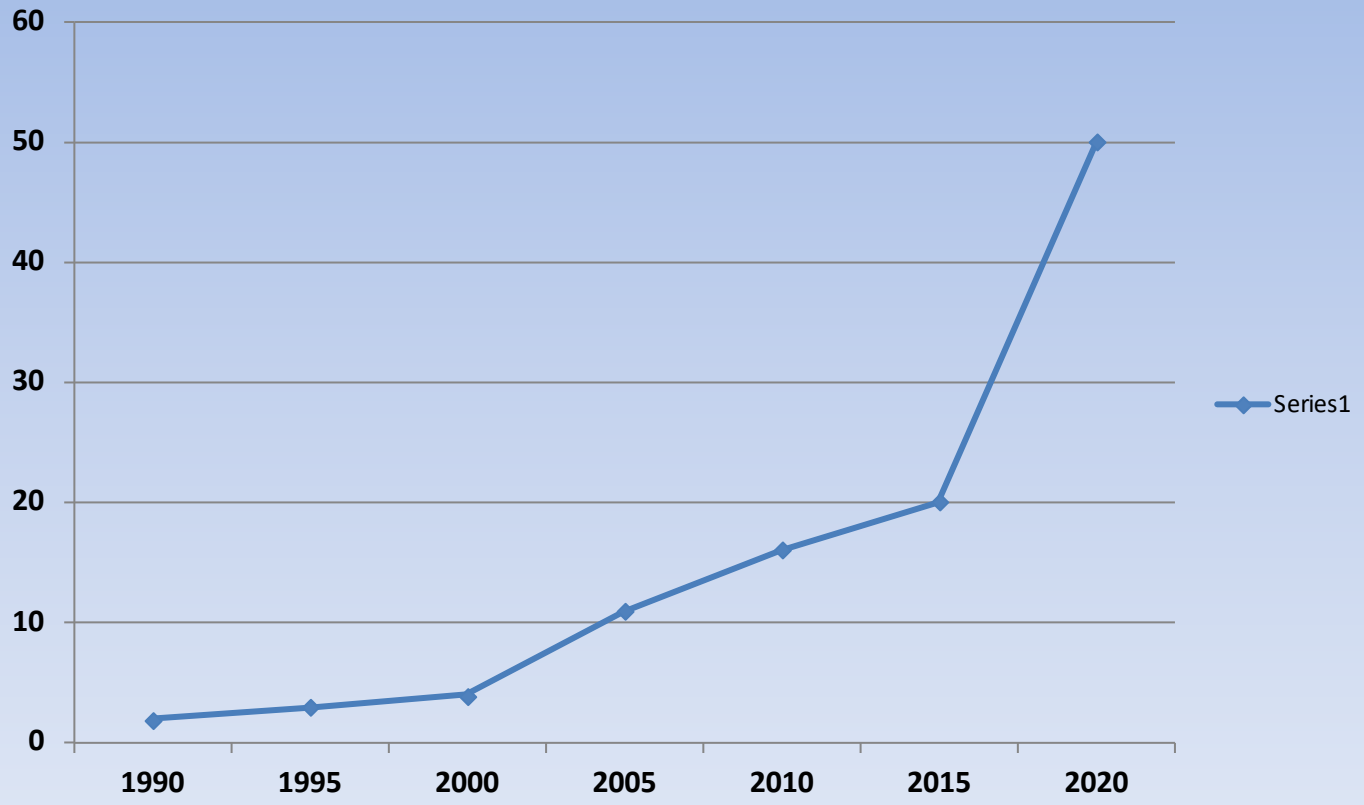
The Birth of Digital

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

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

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

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