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... and the Answers Are

1. d. The secondary question is why someone would buy a new camera and endure any of these inconveniences.
2. e. Using a higher speed memory card cannot make the camera exceed its specifications.
3. b. Any memory device should only be formatted in the apparatus that will write the data to the memory device.
4. False. Among others, Smart Media, Compact Flash Type II, PCMCIA, xD (non type M or H), non UDMA compact flash cards and Memory Sticks are no longer manufactured.
5. b. As lenses increase in physical length (as when zooming), some of the light is lost in the tube itself. All else being equal, less light will strike the sensor, causing underexposure.
6. False. Camera makers set their cameras to record highly compressed image files. This is done so that the user can get more photos on a memory card and allow the camera to write the files in less time. (ed. note - This practice is counterproductive to all the advertising the camera maker runs to impress you with outstanding picture quality.)
7. False. Monitors are much lower resolution than prints on paper. Most monitors resolve only 92 dots of data per inch, where printing requires a minimum of 300 dpi. Phones have even less resolution. 300 dots of data cannot fit in a space only large enough for 92, so the remaining 208 dots cannot be seen - the viewer must scroll in one direction or another to see what the screen can't handle.
8. False. A RAW file is the digital equivalent of an exposed but not developed film negative. The negative had to be developed before it could be printed; the same is true for a RAW file. A JPG is a common "developed" RAW file which can be directly printed.
9. a. .JPG files are all compressed files. This means not every element in your picture is kept so the photo files are simple and quick to work with, and so plenty of them can fit on a memory card. Each time a file is opened and saved again, it is recompressed - dropping more picture elements by the electronic wayside. (Merely "closing" a photo file does not recompress it, but clicking on "save" does.
10. f. Of all the media listed, only a CD is permanent. Once recorded, it can not be changed, overwritten or deleted. It cannot pick up a virus and can be read by any computer now and into the foreseeable future.
11. False. This is a common misconception held by many people who previously used film cameras.
12. c. When shooting groups of people, using a wide angle lens is best. It allows you to get closer to the subjects, thus eliminating unwanted items in the foreground. Getting closer also permits the photographer to be within the distance range where the camera's flash is effective.
13. False. Only specific batteries can be recharged. Common rechargeable battery types are lithium ion, nickel metal hydride, nickel cadmium and lead acid. Each of these chemical



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compositions has its own charge/discharge/re-charge procedures, so don't generalize. Most batteries, including heavy duty and alkaline batteries cannot be safely recharged. Trying to recharge a non rechargeable battery can lead to fires and explosions.

14. c. Interchangeable lens cameras (ILCs), especially SLRs, look much more intimidating than inexpensive pocket sized cameras. ILCs are more flexible and accurate than point and shoots, and typically have larger sensors with which they gather more data for better photos. All cameras today can be set to fully automatic use, making them one button simple. ILCs make more adjustments automatically to get sharper, clearer and better exposed photos when that one button is pushed to take the photo.

15. False. Only cameras designed for exposure to sand, salt and water are safe. Just getting a few grains of salt in a camera can permanently ruin it. No warranty covers a camera or camcorder with salt, sand or moisture damage.

16. True Through the years we have had many customers come through our doors having problems with their memory cards. Too often we have found computer viruses on the cards. Some cards acquired them from a computer at home or work, but most seem to come from printing kiosks at mass merchants. About a year ago, Madison PhotoPlus was swamped with people who had all tried printing at a local drug chain store. All of them had corrupted cards with a virus on them. The images were not retrievable. Some cards were no longer usable although most could be reformatted.

17. False. Please see the short article in the April, 2012 version of the ePHOTO Newsletter by clicking on this link.

18. b. Not all cameras take the same shape pictures. Most cameras offer a few choices, and the one set by default may not match your monitor or the print size you desire. The most common options are 4x3, 2x3, 16x9 and square (the first number is always the horizontal axis).

If you want a 6x4 from a 4x3 photo file, you must crop the image as it does not match the paper's dimensions.



19. False. Please see the short article in the January, 2012 version of the ePHOTO Newsletter by clicking on this link.

20. c. The quantity of light does not mean that the quality of light is good for a photograph. Using the flash adds good quality light to the photo.

21. b. Using a lower ISO rating will supply more detail than a higher rating. Using a larger aperture will allow faster shutter speeds which will also stop faster movement. The overall greatly improved image can now be cropped and look cleaner and sharper. See this link for more.

22. True. Tripods don't breathe. Blood does not pulse through a tripod or a remote release. These events are enough to affect a camera.

23. e. Enough said!

24. e. These 4 reasons are why photographers pay a somewhat high price for a polarizer. Cameras which can accept a polarizing filter tends to take better pictures than cameras that cannot.



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25. c. More information must be known. For examples, is the entire picture visible at one time? What is the screen's native resolution and dot pitch? What size is the monitor, and what will be the size of the print.

Rumors abound regarding new and revolutionary photo and video products to be introduced in late June - early July. When and if it happens, you'll read all about it here. Have a great June!

Film

Kodak and Fuji are the last big film manufacturers. That's not a good sign for film devotees and Lud-dites. The catalog of available film and film sizes is shrinking even more rapidly. APS (Advanced Photo System) film is no longer available in any form. Hundreds of thousands of APS cameras are now paperweights (or doorstops for screen doors).

1 year ago, Fuji, for example, offered 120 color negative films in ISO 100, 160, 200, 400, 800 and 1600. As of May 1, 2012 only ISO 400 remains.

With less film being used, fewer rolls need to be developed. Many mass merchants realize this and as this is being written Walgreen's, WalMart, Costco, CVS and others are removing the mini labs from their locations, and will only accept film to be sent to a central lab. The era of prompt and inexpensive film processing is ending. Anyone expecting film to make a comeback is delusional.

Finally Available

The new Promaster VL-1144 LED studio light for conventional studio and remote use. It boasts up to 700 watts of 5500K light that never feels hot to the touch. It runs on A/C or a 12 volt battery pack. It's lamp life (if left on continuously) is a little under 6 years! A central hole permits lighting umbrellas to be instantly mounted. The typical response to seeing it for the first time has been, "Uh, TOO BRIGHT"!

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