

ART 280

EXTRA CREDIT PORTFOLIOS

These smaller than normal portfolios are opportunities to expand the creative photographic possibilities of your work.

PHOTOGRAMS

10 POINTS

Photograms are essentially photographs made without a camera by placing objects on the photo paper and exposing it to light. They are also often referred to as “camera-less photography”. Where light reaches the paper, it will turn dark. Where light is blocked by the objects, it can produce a scale of grey to white.

THE ASSIGNMENT:

- Produce 4 8x10 experimental photograms. Each should have different objects & compositions.
- Sign and number each print 1-4
- **Type** an inventory sheet. List each photo and describe the materials used and how you made the image. Be sure to include the enlarger aperture/FStop and the exposure time.
- **Type** a 1-2 page journal reflection on the process. Some questions to think about:
Which prints were most successful? Why? Which objects worked better? If you were to try this again, what kind of objects would you like to try? How comfortable are you with the process and developing images now?
- Place the inventory and the journal reflections in the left pocket of the portfolio folder. Place the photogram images in the right pocket.

SOME PHOTOGRAM IDEAS:

Try everything from found objects to organic material...leaves, flowers etc.

Cut, tear, fold, paper into various and interesting shapes

How might different kinds of paper and thicknesses be used?

What happens when you hold an object steady above the paper?

What happens if you move an object sideways or vertically during all or part of the exposure?

Can you elevate part of the paper?

Can you do multiple exposures?

Can you expose the paper at an angle?

How might you add text? Drawings? What other types of materials might you put drawing and text on?

How might a sheet of glass or plexi help?

Can you construct some sort of scene?

Remember to consider the compositional arrangement of your materials.

SABATTIER EFFECT

15 POINTS

The Sabattier effect, or often incorrectly called solarization, was discovered in 1860, by Armand Sabattier. The effect is caused by an interruption in the image development process with an additional brief exposure to raw light. Adjacent highlights and shadow areas in such images become separated, by think, light colored lines called *Mackie Lines*, giving it the distinctive effect.

A Sabattier print is determined by 4 variables:

- 1) The initial exposure to a negative like all other prints
- 2) How long this first print is developed
- 3) The time, intensity, and color of the raw light exposure
- 4) The conditions of the second development (time, formula etc.)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Prepare 2 trays of developer.
Tray 1 – Use the standard ratio of developer to water
Tray 2 – Use $\frac{1}{4}$ of the developer with the standard amount of water (this will be much weaker developer)
- 2) Begin with a moderate to high contrast negative. Make a trial print with normal procedures.
- 3) Develop this print in the regular developer, but rinse the print in water after development. **DO NOT PUT IN STOP BATH!** Carefully squeegee the print or blot the excess water off the print surface.
- 4) Remove the negative from the enlarger and **stop down the enlarger 2-3 stops** from its former setting. Expose the same test print to raw enlarger light for a few seconds, in a test pattern uncovered at right angles to the original exposure pattern. The best exposure times will be shorter than those used for the initial exposure.

THE ASSIGNMENT:

- Produce 4 8x10 experimental Sabattier prints.
- Sign and number each print 1-4
- **Type** an inventory sheet. List each photo and describe the materials used and how you made the image. Be sure to include the enlarger aperture/FStop and the exposure times.
- **Type** a 1-2 page journal reflection on the process. Some questions to think about:
Which prints were most successful? Why? Which print subjects worked better? If you were to try this again, what kind of images would you like to try? How comfortable are you with the process and developing images now?

DIY LENS FILTERS:

25 POINTS

This extra credit option is all about experimenting. Filters have long been part of a photographers tools to achieve and hone certain visual effects. Just about as long, people have been making their own filters to achieve their own unique results.

Long-standing options are to put Vaseline on a cheap lens filter (not the lens itself!!) to get a blurred effect. Another is to stretch pantyhose over the lens. People have rigged all sorts of unique things onto and in front of their lenses.

THE ASSIGNMENT:

- 1) Do a Google search for DIY Lens Filters
- 2) Shoot at least 1 roll of film experimenting with several of these ideas.
- 3) Turn in 3 full sized prints, negatives, contact sheet, and a 2 page reflection journal on what you have learned.

HISTORICAL APPROPRIATION:

25 POINTS

Appropriation:— *n* 1. the act of setting apart or taking for one's own use

In art, this often means using or borrowing pre-existing objects and images in new ways that may or may not be connected to the original intent.

For this assignment, you will creatively and photographically re-interpret, re-imagine, and re-create a famous photographers images or paintings in the spirit of the original work.

THE ASSIGNMENT:

- 1) Do a Google search for something like “Recreating paintings in photography” to get an idea of what you might do.
- 2) Discuss your ideas with Ryan.
- 3) Shoot at least 1 roll of film experimenting with several of these ideas.
- 4) Turn in 3 full sized prints, negatives, contact sheet, and a 2 page reflection journal on what you have learned.

ALTERNATIVE NEGATIVES:

10 Points

For this project you will explore the possibilities of contact printing using other forms of negatives such as paper, plastics, transparencies. Your creative use and printing will form the basis for this grade.

Turn in 3 prints, negatives, and a 2 page reflection journal on what you have learned.

HUMAN BODY PORTFOLIO:

25 POINTS

The human body is the most universal of all human experiences and as such, is one of the most common subjects in art. Themes often explore the nude, sexuality, gender, physical ideals and its opposite, youth/aging, physical/spiritual, torture, illness, augmentation, and many more.

THE ASSIGNMENT:

- 1) Discuss your ideas with Ryan.
- 2) Shoot at least 1 roll of film experimenting with several of these ideas.
- 3) Turn in 3 full sized prints, negatives, contact sheet, and a 2 page reflection journal on what you have learned.

PINHOLE CAMERA:

20 POINTS

This project will allow you to further experiment with other pinhole camera types. New and varied cameras must be made and used. You should experiment with focal length in the size of the camera. You may also use the wooden pinhole camera. I have several books on how to make different pinhole cameras that you may borrow.

THE ASSIGNMENT:

- 1) You will turn in at least 4 positives and negatives and a 2 page reflection paper on what you learned.

**You may turn in these projects at
any point during the semester up
until Friday, December, 5th.**