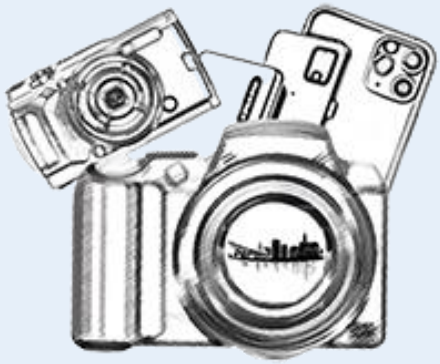

Saskatoon Photography Club

Capturing Moments, Creating Memories

September 2025

In This Issue

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President's Message

Hello everyone,
I hope your summer has been filled with adventures, new perspectives, and plenty of time behind the lens. Whether you explored far-off places, captured quiet backyard moments, or chased sunsets on the prairies, I'm sure your memory cards are as full as mine.

September marks the start of another exciting club season. We've got a great lineup of meetings, presentations, and competitions ahead, along with some inspiring outings to get us all shooting in new ways. If you've been away for a while, this is a perfect time to reconnect, share your work, and learn from one another.

The change of seasons is already in the air — soon we'll be treated to those rich autumn colours and crisp mornings that make Saskatchewan such a beautiful place to photograph. So grab your camera, layer up, and get ready to capture the magic.

Here's to a great start to the season!

See you at the first meeting,
Maurice Vold
President – Saskatoon Photography Club

Upcoming Events

University Photo Walk

SUMMER FUN

August 26, 2025

Take a walk around the University of Saskatchewan to get great photos of the architecture and landscapes that make this an icon of the city. Meet out front of Place Riel (1 Campus Dr) at 7pm and we will tour around.

Upcoming

Upcoming Events

Club Information Night

PRESENTATION

September 16, 2025

This is our first meeting of the year! Sign up online and join an amazing community of photographers. We will have a quick overview of the club with an Introduction of the board members, Information about Club activities such as Upcoming Presentations, Clinics, Critiques, Competitions, Judging, Special Interest Groups [SIG], and the Fall Field Trip. Also a presentation by Cathleen Mewis "As Seen Through Cat's Eye"

Upcoming

Upcoming Events

New Members Orientation

EDUCATION

September 18, 2025

An evening packed with information to get the most out of the club. Hosted by Scott Prokop and other members.

Upcoming

Upcoming Events

From Anxiety to Photography by Sheila Buhr

EDUCATION

September 23, 2025

Join Sheila Buhr from Forever Captured Photography to learn about her journey as a professional photographer.

Upcoming

Mayfair United Church

Photography Bingo

Every summer we issue a Bingo Card. By playing Photo Bingo, you will be challenged to respond to at least 5 categories that are designed to stretch your creative limits and improve your camera skills. How many categories will you get?

Treasure Hunt

Great opportunities to go out to take great photos with special categories. Members vote on their favorites.

1. The Letter G
2. Green
3. Gallop
4. Goat
5. Guitar

Submissions: one digital image per topic (set of five images must be submitted)

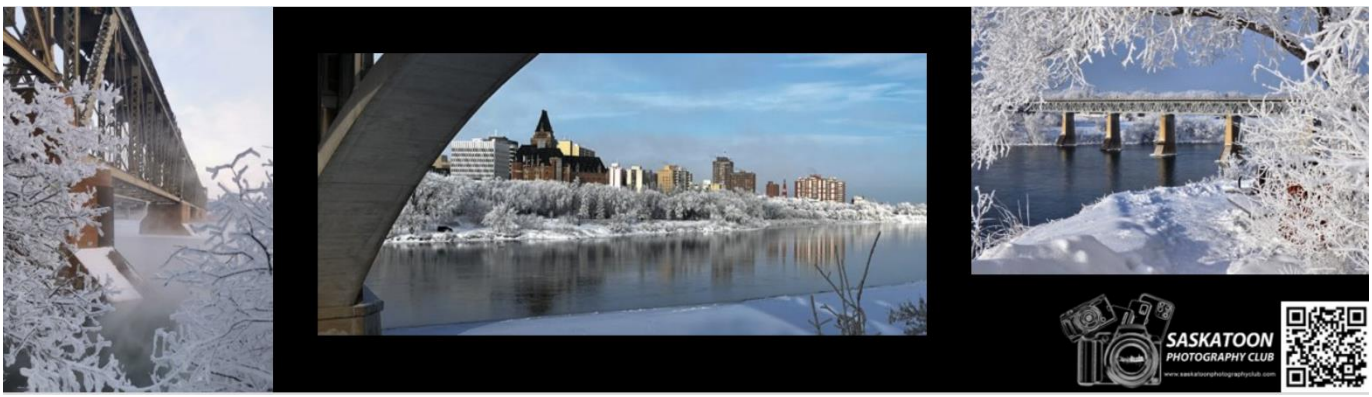
Deadline: November
Members Vote on Favorites: December (Christmas Party)

Here are Some images from last years Treasure Hunt

1. The Letter F
2. Fire Engine Red
3. Falling
4. Fox
5. Fence

Saskatoon Exhibition 2025

This year our club put up a display at the Saskatoon Exibition. Scott created an amazing slideshow of images from our club members which was projected 8 feet high by 20 feet wide. It looked quite impressive. We also had a display of prints. Thank you Scott for the great work organizing this! This is a small sample of the images in the video slideshow, there were way to many to show them all here.



Snapshot Insights

Quote

"In my photography, composition and color are inseparable. I see in color."
– William Albert Allard

Monitor Calibration Tutorial: Get True-to-Life Colors

Calibrating your monitor ensures that what you see on screen matches reality. Whether you're editing photos, watching movies, or gaming, proper calibration improves visual accuracy and reduces eye strain. It is also important if you are wanting to print an image. Your image will not match your monitor if it is not calibrated correctly.

🧰 What You'll Need

• A computer with a monitor (external or built-in)

• Optional: A hardware calibration tool like the Datacolor SpyderX or X-Rite i1Display

• Calibration software (built-in or third-party)

💻 Step 1: Prepare Your Environment

Before you start calibrating, set the stage:

- Lighting: Calibrate in a room with consistent, moderate lighting. Avoid direct sunlight or harsh overhead
  lights. The lighting in the room should be natural in color (around 5000K). If possible, wall color should be a neutral color as well (White or light grey)

- Obtain a calibration image to help you determine if your screen is displaying correct colors. You can then visually see if your display of this image matched the printed image. Ask your printing service if they provide these images to help with color calibration to their printers.

- Warm-up: Turn on your monitor and let it warm up for at least 30 minutes.

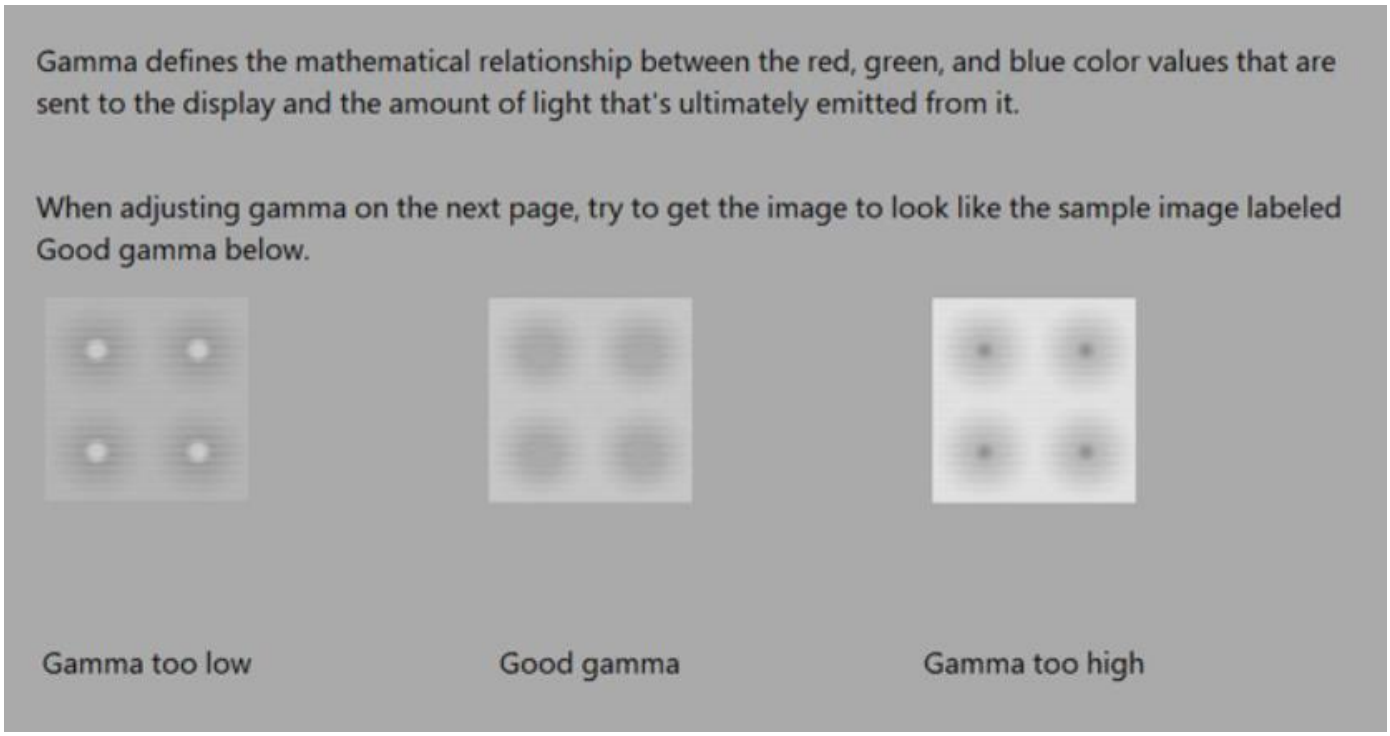
Step 2: Use Built-In Calibration Tools

Windows/MAC

1. Open Display Calibration for your system
2. Follow the instructions to adjust the following settings:

- Gamma

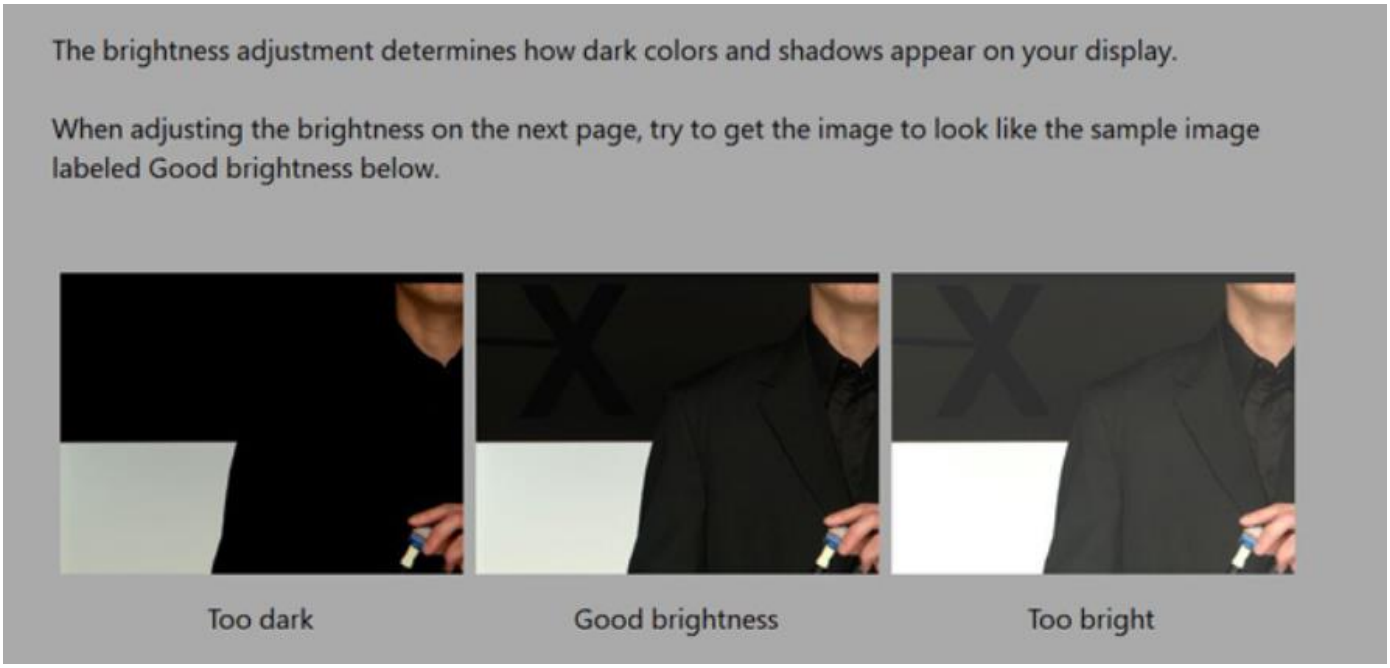
  The Gamma setting determines how contrast changes at different levels of brightness. The best gamma setting will depend on the ambient light in the room, so as already mentioned, you'll want to make sure to adjust this setting in the lighting you most often use. The gamma screen presents three samples showing what the actual adjustment screen will look like with gamma too low, with gamma set properly, and with gamma too high.



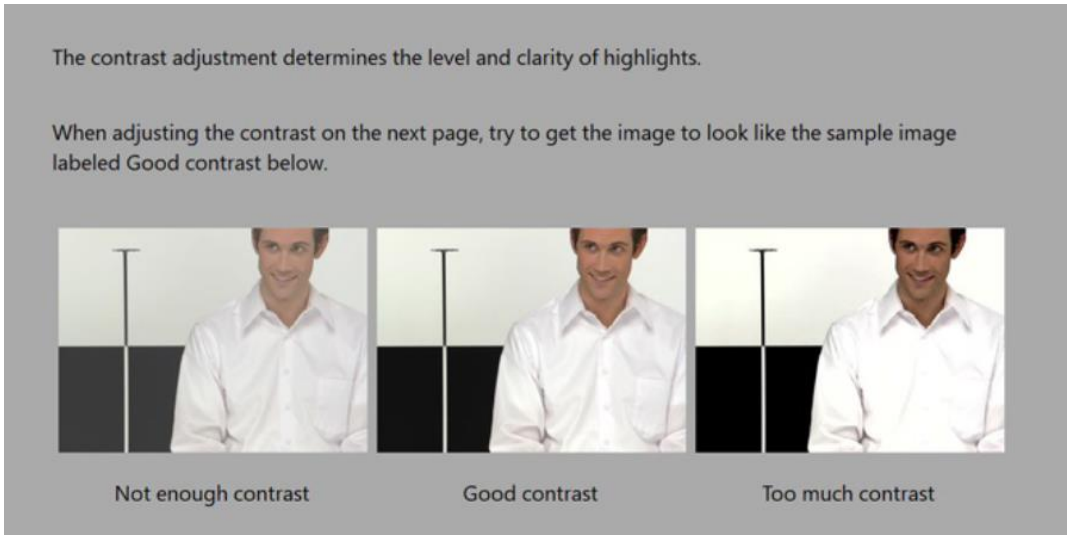
- Brightness and Contrast

  Sometimes you are given the option to skip the brightness and contrast adjustment, but these are the most important settings to get right. Contrary to what you might expect from the names, standard brightness and contrast controls don't really control contrast and brightness. The brightness control adjusts black level and how many different shades of dark gray the monitor shows, which determines how well the monitor holds shadow detail. Contrast controls how many different shades of bright gray (or near white) it shows, which determines whether highlights are blown out.

  The image below shows examples of Brightness

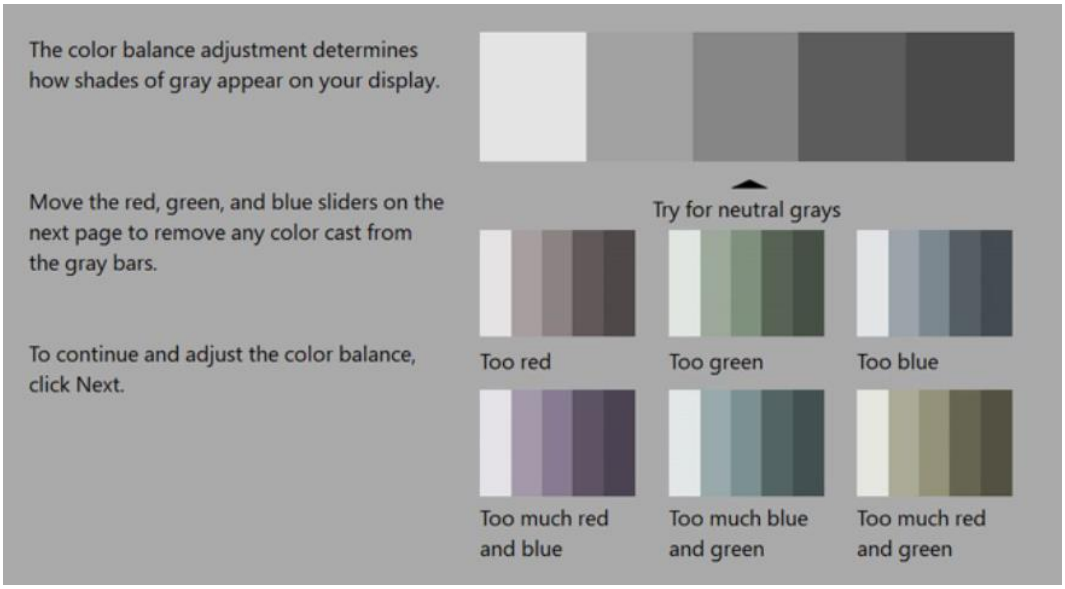


The image below shows examples of contrast



- Color Balance

The color balance screens are meant to let you remove undesirable tints in grayscale in the range from nearly white to dark gray. The potential tints result from too high a gain for one or more primary colors (red, green, and blue) relative to the other one or two—a mismatch that leaves grays looking tinted rather than neutral and could leave your monitor without accurate color calibration. The goal is to adjust the color sliders to remove any blue, red and green tint in the grays.



Step 3: Use Online or Third-Party Tools

If you want more precision:

Online Tools

- Lagom LCD Test - www.lagom.nl
- Eizo Monitor Test - https://www.eizo.be/monitor-test/

These help you manually adjust contrast, sharpness, gamma, and color using visual test patterns.

🧠 Software Calibration

- **DisplayCAL** (free and powerful)
- **CalMAN** or **LightSpace** (professional-grade)

These tools often require a hardware colorimeter for best results.

Step 4: Hardware Calibration (Optional but Best)

If color accuracy is critical (e.g., for photo editing):

1. Plug in your colorimeter (e.g., SpyderX)
2. Launch the calibration software
3. Follow the guided steps:
    - The tool will measure your screen's output
    - It will automatically adjust your monitor and create a custom ICC profile
4. Apply the profile and set it as default

Step 5: Maintain Calibration

- **Recalibrate every 1–2 months**
- **Avoid drastic lighting changes** in your workspace
- **Use the same calibration profile** across devices if you're working on color-sensitive projects

Final Tips

- Always view content in full-screen when evaluating color
- Avoid using "Vivid" or "Dynamic" presets—they distort accuracy
- If your monitor supports **hardware LUTs**, use them for deeper calibration

Happy Snapping!

Cheryl Lalonde
PSA Representative
Saskatoon Photography Club

September 2025 celestial events

For those who love Night Sky Photography, here is a list of some events happening in September from the Photopills website.

Nikon D500 | 500mm | f/5.6 | 1/13s | ISO 1250 | 6450K | 1.4x teleconverter

September 2025 celestial events, one by one

In September the visibility of the Galactic Center of the Milky Way in both hemispheres becomes shorter and shorter until it's no longer visible in November.

You can also capture the zodiacal light. In the Northern Hemisphere, it's visible to the east, before the morning astronomical twilight, in the direction of the Sunrise. On the other h e to the west, at the end of the afternoon astronomical twilight, in the

And, as always, don't forget the Star Trails... They'll help you get n

Happy Snapping!

Cheryl Lalonde
PSA Representative
Saskatoon Photography Club

Moreover, this month marks a change of season, from summer to fall in the Northern Hemisphere and from winter to spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

Depending on your location, the Aurora Borealis season begins (Northern Hemisphere) and the Aurora Astralis season ends (Southern Hemisphere).

But above all, don't miss...

- **The Full Moon on September 7 or 8.**
- **The partial lunar eclipse on September 7 or 8**, depending on your location...
- On **September 21**, you can photograph **Saturn at opposition**. It's brighter than at any other time of the year and is visible all night long.
- **The partial solar eclipse on September 22** is the perfect opportunity to photograph a moment that rarely happens (the next one will be on November 3, 2032). Are you going to miss it?
- Take advantage of the **New Moon week (September 21 or 22)** to capture the **Galactic Center** of the Milky Way shining in the sky.
- **The fall or spring equinox on September 22** is the best time to photograph the zodiacal light.
- On **September 23** you can photograph **Neptune at opposition**. It's brighter than at any other time of the year and is visible all night long.

Here you have the complete list of the most important celestial events happening in September 2025.

September 7-8: Partial Lunar Eclipse (and Full Moon).

The Moon is on the opposite side of the Earth so the Sun illuminates it completely. Full Moon is at 18:10 UTC.

Depending on where you are on Earth, it’s on September 7.

Full Moon days are perfect for photographing it with an interesting subject. Get the most out of the Full Moon with this article.

Moreover, in certain areas of the Earth, the Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, creating a partial lunar eclipse from 15:29 to 20:56 UTC. The maximum lunar eclipse occurs at 18:12 UTC.

The partial lunar eclipse is visible throughout Antarctica, Asia, Russia, Africa, Oceania and Europe.

Use PhotoPills to learn more about the partial lunar eclipse in your location (section 14).

September 8: Conjunction of the Moon and Saturn.

The Moon passes at 3.6º to the north of Saturn at 20:20 UTC. The Moon is at a magnitude of -12.7, and Saturn at a magnitude of 0.6. At this time the Moon phase is 98.4%.

September 16: Conjunction of the Moon and Jupiter.

The Moon passes 4.3º to the north of Jupiter at 11:05 UTC. The Moon is at a magnitude of -11.3, and Jupiter at a magnitude of -2.1. At this time the Moon phase is 28.3%.

September 19: Conjunction of the Moon and Venus (and occultation).

The Moon passes 0.5º to the north of Venus at 11:46 UTC. The Moon is at a magnitude of -9.5, and Venus at a magnitude of -3.9. At this time the Moon phase is 5.5%.

In addition to this, Venus goes behind the Moon on what's called an occultation.

September 21: Saturn at opposition.

At 05:37 UTC, Saturn is at its closest approach to Earth and its visible face is completely illuminated by the Sun at a magnitude of 0.6.

It's brighter than at any other time of the year and is visible throughout the night. This is the best time to observe and photograph Saturn and its rings, which are inclined at an angle of 13º. This is almost the maximum inclination they can have so you can clearly observe them.

However, even being at its closest approach to the Earth, you can only distinguish Saturn as a star-shaped spot of light with the naked eye. Use a telescope to see the planet along with its rings.

September 21: Partial Solar Eclipse.

The Moon passes in front of the Sun, creating a partial solar eclipse from 17:29 to 21:54 UTC.

This partial solar eclipse is visible from Antarctica and Oceania.

Use PhotoPills to learn more about the annular solar eclipse at your location (section 14).

September 21: New Moon.

The Moon is between the Earth and the Sun, so the bright side of the Moon is facing away from the Earth. The Moon phase is 0% at 19:55 UTC.

Depending on where you are on Earth, it’s on September 22.

The days around the New Moon are great for photographing the night sky. In September the Galactic Center of the Milky Way is visible. You can also capture Star Trails.

Use PhotoPills to learn more about the Milky Way and Star Trails in your location (section 14).

September 22: September equinox.

The September equinox is at 20:21 UTC. This is also the first fall day (fall equinox) in the Northern Hemisphere and the first spring day (spring equinox) in the Southern Hemisphere.

It's the time when the Sun "crosses" the Earth's equator going from the Northern Hemisphere to the Southern Hemisphere.

September 23: Neptune at opposition.

At 12:45 UTC, Neptune is at its closest approach to Earth and its visible face is completely illuminated by the Sun at a magnitude of 7.8.

It's brighter than at any other time of the year and is visible throughout the night. This is the best time to observe and photograph Neptune.

However, even being at its closest approach to the Earth, you can only distinguish Neptune as a star-shaped spot of light with the naked eye. Use a telescope to see the planet.

September 24: Conjunction of the Moon and Mars.

The Moon passes 3.6º to the south of Mars at 14:51 UTC. The Moon is at a magnitude of -9.7, and Mars at a magnitude of 1.6. At this time the Moon phase is 7.3%.