

Subject and lighting in Cave underwater photography JM Machefert



Preliminary recommendations for the subject

- No reflecting tapes on the diving suit nor equipment parts. With the light of the flash the picture will be burnt out. Solution: cover the reflecting parts with a non reflecting tape.
- Basics for the flash gun holder (except when it is foreseen and agreed with the photographer):
 1. The external triggering cell of the flash gun must be in the direction of the photographer (seen by it)
 2. The slave flash gun must be oriented for lighting in the direction at the opposite of the photographer and if possible not in the direction of the walls but in the direction of the subject to be photographed or in the direction of the center of the gallery.
 3. Not so easy: avoid to see the flash gun on the picture (try to set it behind a part of the equipment)

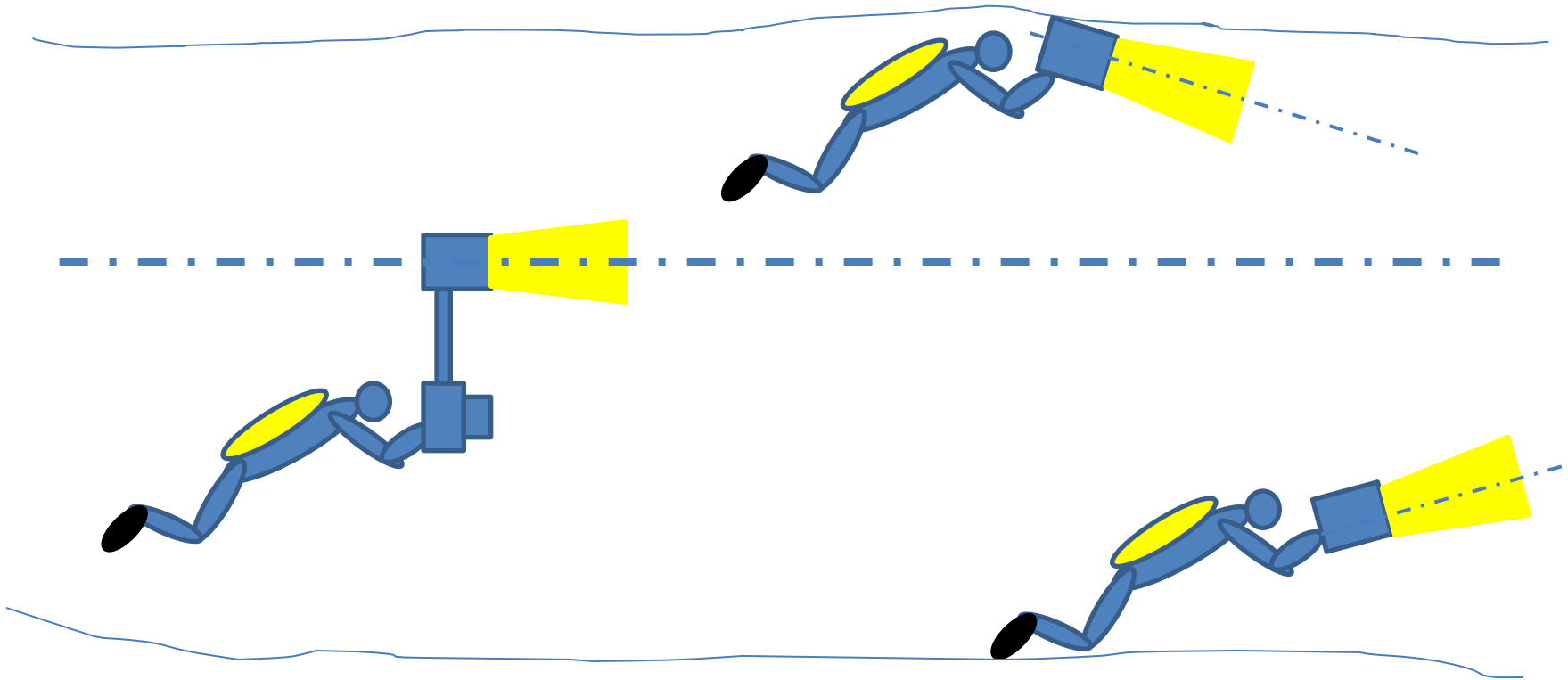
Use of 2 flashguns (or more) synchronized by remote triggering cells



Some advices:

- Do not align all slave flash units in a straight line with the main flash
- Do not align all subjects
- The slave flash units must be aligned to the center of the gallery to avoid "burn out" the walls
- Do not put all the subjects on the same plane to provide a dynamic "progress"
- It is preferable that the subjects move toward the photographers (at least on some pictures), otherwise it feels to attend an exhibition of fins!

Use of 2 flashguns (or more) synchronized by remote triggering cells



Photography with 2 flashguns and 1 slave flash with remote triggering hidden by the subject at the opposite of the direction of the photographer

principle:

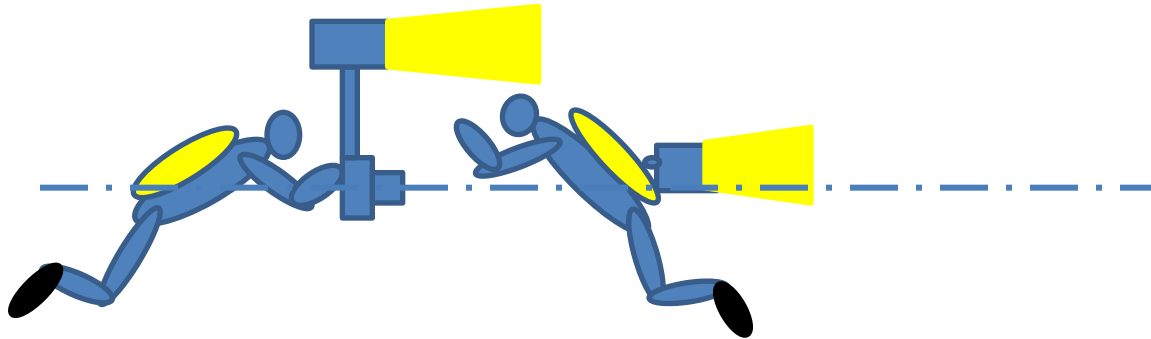


- The visible diver (subject) hold a slave flash with a remote triggering cell and lights behind him . The flash stay behind his back and it lightens in the opposite direction of the photographer (= same direction of the camera) the light (flash is not visible by the photographer and must be completely masked by the subject).
- The subject holds the remote triggering cell to be triggered by the visible light from the main flash
- Photographer with the main flash fires and it will trigger the slave flash behind the subject

Warning:

not have the slave flash in the field of the photo (the flash gun must be completely masked by the subject)

Photography with 2 flashguns and 1 slave flash with remote triggering hidden by the subject at the opposite of the direction of the photographer



The subject stay in front of the slave flash gun (not to be seen on the picture) and orientates it backwards (at the opposite of the photographer) Lens –subject- photographer are almost on the same line

Photography with 2 flashguns and 1 slave flash with remote triggering in the direction of the photographer

principle:



- A diver "lighting diver" not visible in the photo is holding a slave flash with a remote triggering cell and illuminates the main subject in the direction of the photographer without being seen by him (so he must be completely masked by the main subject).
- The photographer with the main flash on his housing fires which will cause the slave flash trigger

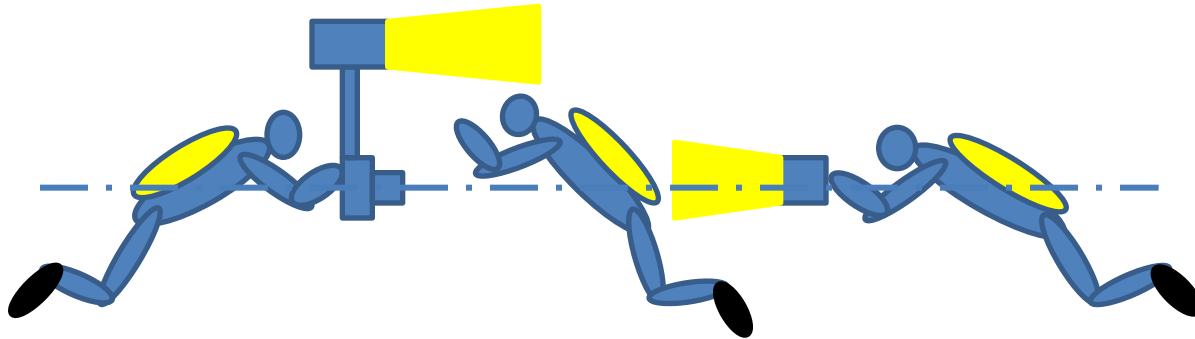
other possibility:

- The slave flash can be triggered by a second slave flash held by the subject or hidden in the gallery

Warning:

not have the slave flash in the field of photo (must be completely masked by the subject)
Align the holder of flash with the subject (see below)

Photography with 2 flashguns and 1 slave flash with remote triggering in the direction of the photographer



The subject hides the lighting diver and the slave flashgun

The lens - the subject - the lighting diver - the slave flashgun are on the same line

tips:

A small flashing lamp on the slave flash is helpful for easy alignment (when the photographer no longer see the flashing lamp , the alignment is done!)

now lets go !

