

Grain can add or detract

Inevitably, when talking with a group of photography buffs, the subject of "grain"

photography buffs, the subject of "grain comes up.

To many, grain can be puzzling. Is it good, or bad, and just what is it in the first place? Today, 'Ill sit through the mystery of grain and hope to give you a better understanding as to what it's all about.

Unexposed film emulsions contain light-sensitive silver halide crystals. When these crystals are struck by light during exposure in the camera, they acquire what is called a latent image, or, in other words, the potential to form an image during the development process.

In actual development, those crystals struck by light are not.

Fiver these removes the unexposed cryst.

lie silver and those crystais amount of light are not. Fixer then removes the unexposed crystal area of the negative and a recognizable image is formed consisting of discrete particles of silver suspended in the emulsion.

DENSE SECTIONS of the negative are those struck by light and clear areas are those that were not. There will be many val-ues in-between depending on the intensity of the light. What we call grainlness is when nega-tives are enlarged to the point where we begin to see clusters of developed silver

photos

Monte Nagler

particles in the print. It is most apparent in areas of uniform tonality such as clear sky and bare walls.

While an individual grain particle is far too small to see, we tend to group lots of individual grains into 'clumps' that form a visible pattern.

Several factors affect the appearance of grain such as film, speed, exposure and type of developer.

Phtographers are constantly juggling these variables to get an optimum print, but usually the key factor is film speed.

Fast films (400 and higher) have thick emittions that contain large silver halide crystais. These in turn develop to large particles of metallic silver, more noticeable as grain in an enlargement.

Slow films (50 and below) have things and therfore less observable grain. Medium

speed films (64-200) fall somewhere in be-

Special films (94-200) ratil somewaere in octiveen.

SO, IF YOU want to minimize grain, use slower speed films. This is particularly true for inadesapes. Also, try not to overexpose your shot or everdevelop as both of these will add graininess to your negative and resulting print.

What about special "fine grain" developers? Developers such as Microdol-X and Atomol contain agents that attack the silver particles as they are developing.

Grain clusters are softened although a tradeoff is that image sharpness may be slightly reduced.

While I've been directing most of my comments toward black and white films, color lilms work in a similar way.

For example, Kodacolor 1000 will show more grain than the slower Kodacolor 100. Also, Extachrome 400 will display noticeably more grain than Ektachrome 64.

There may be times you'll want grain in your shot for aesthetic reasons. Exaggerated grain can give a photograph a special mood or dreamilke quality. Pushing film to a higher ASA and then overdeveloping will result in a grain pattern that will give your photograph a certain sensuality just not available from use of a fine grain film.

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Chamber group plays

The Detroit Contemporary Chamber Ensemble will focus on classical music of the 20th century in a 8 pm. Friday concert at Varner Recital Hall on the Oakland University campus. It will be the sixth concert of the ensemble's first

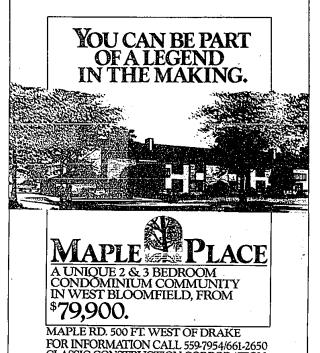
It will be the sixth concert of the ensemble's first season and the first locally, season season the first local f

Barrett Kalellis, music director of the Detroit Contemporary Chamber Ensemble conducts, com-poses and performs on the plano. He is also music director of the Grand Hapids Musica Nova Ensem-

director of the Grant State of the Grant State of the Grant Work will be performed in Friday's concert by Magdalen Heibronn, violin, Jill Felber, fute and Robert Conway, plano.

Kalellis and Dawson will be featured in the opening selection on Friday's program, "Seven Strange Little Pieces" by Gregory Youtz.

The concert is sponsored by the Oakland University Center for the Arts and the university's department of music. For ticket information, call the Oakland University Center for the Arts, 377-3013.



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