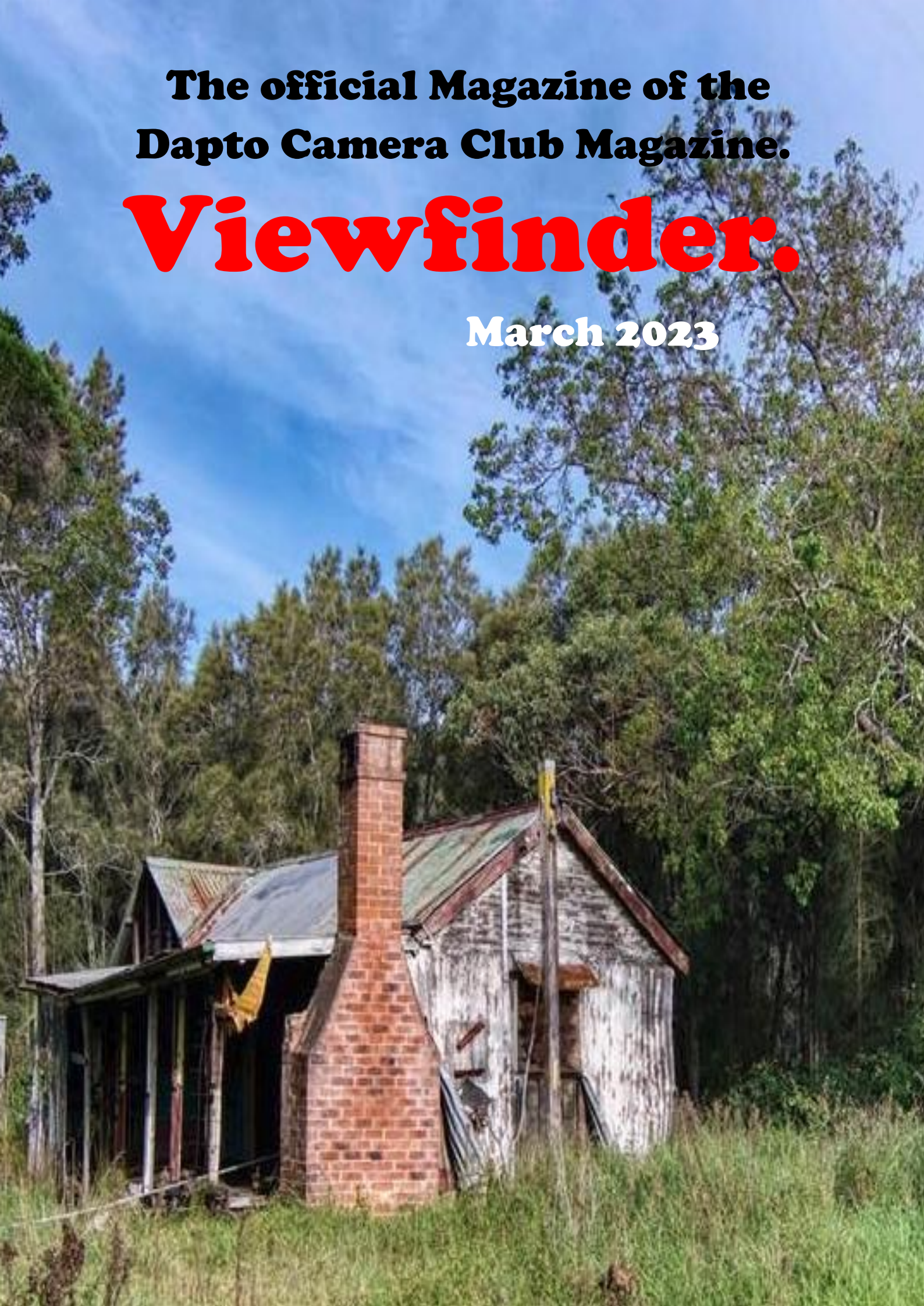
The official Magazine of the
Dapto Camera Club Magazine.

Viewfinder.

March 2023



How to Avoid Red Eye in Photography

Today's photo tip is about spooky, creepy looking eyes. We all know about the red eye effect ruining our photos, but have you ever seen the green or blue eye effect? This cousin of the red eye effect is often seen in pet portraits. In animals, green and blue eyes are the same thing as red eye in humans.

Most of you already know what causes it, but for those who don't, the red eye effect is the result of your flash being too close to the lens. When the light source is close to the lens, like with an on camera flash, when the flash is fired, the light goes from the flash into the pupil of the subject's eye and straight back out into the camera's lens.

photography eye light

Light bounces the same way a billiards ball does. It reflects out at the same angle it went in. If it hits the subject at a steep angle like 45 degrees, it will bounce off at 45 degrees.

In other words, light hitting a model from one side, will exit to the other side. With the on camera flash, the light hits the model with little to no angle at all. So it comes straight back and into the lens.

Red eye is caused when the light from the flash goes into the eye and reflects off the back of the eyeball. The red you are seeing is the red of the blood vessels and inside surface of the eye.

Green and blue eye is the same thing–only in animals. When you're shooting dogs and cats, you will frequently run into the problem.

Links of Interest:

Viewbug - http://www.viewbug.com/
ePHOTOzine - http://www.ephotozine.com/
Federation of Camera Clubs [NSW] - http://www.photographynsw.org.au/
Australian Photographic Society - http://www.a-p-s.org.au/
Gurushots - https://gurushots.com/
Free Lessons with Serge Ramelli - http://photoserge.com/free-lessons/all

Viewfinder cover photo taken by.

Martin Hesse

Essential Astrophotography Questions, Answered

There are many challenges with astrophotography, to be sure.
But it's a mistake to think that it's not something that the average photographer can master.
In fact, if you're armed with the right gear and have a strong understanding of the fundamentals of photography, astrophotography doesn't have to be any more difficult than taking a regular photo.
In the night sky photography tutorial below, we've answered a few questions about astrophotography camera settings and other common questions.

What White Balance Should I Use?

The nice thing about digital photography is that if the white balance is off in your images of the night sky, you can always correct it in post-processing.
Even better, shooting in RAW enables you to make white balance adjustments before you open the file in Photoshop, Lightroom or whatever program you prefer to use.
However, getting the white balance just right in-camera will save you the time required to fix it later.
In many cases, the daylight white balance will get you the best results.
Though it seems counterintuitive to use the daylight white balance setting when taking photos of the night sky, it produces the best colors of the stars.

What Aperture is Best for Astrophotography?

When thinking about how to do astrophotography, a primary question people have is what aperture is the best?
Well, the answer to that question is that it depends.
That's because each situation is unique and each lens performs a little differently.
So in some situations, an aperture of f/3.2 might be the best bet while in other situations an aperture of f/8 might work better with many variations in between.

What's important to remember is this: the smaller the aperture, the lower the amount of light entering the

lens.
So, if change the aperture from f/2.8 to f/5.6, you'll need to either extend the shutter speed or boost the ISO (or both) to brighten the image to account for the reduced amount of light.
But also keep in mind that while larger apertures allow more light into the lens, they also don't provide as sharp of results as shooting with an aperture closer to the lens's sweet spot.
That is, shooting at f/2.8 might be great from a light perspective, but shooting at f/8 might get you a much sharper photo.
As with many things in photography, finding the right aperture for your astrophotography will require some practice and patience.

Should I Include Foreground Interest?

As a beginner Astro photographer, you might find yourself drawn to composing images of the night sky by itself.
And while there's nothing wrong with that, you might also find that if you include foreground interest of some sort, that the photos you create have much more visual appeal.
For example, in the image above, the Milky Way is obviously what makes this photo. However, by taking a vertical shot and including the frozen lake in the foreground, the photo has much more interest and context, making for a far better photo.

For this tip to work, though, the foreground needs to be interesting...
In the shot to the right, the foreground is both uninteresting *and* too bright. The result is a photo that isn't all that appealing.
So, adding foreground interest isn't always a given. Instead, experiment a little, and if it works, great! If not, there's nothing wrong with taking a photo of the sky by itself.

How Do I Avoid Star Trails?

Photos like the one to the left show the movement of the stars in the sky are beautiful.
But sometimes you want to capture the scene like you see it - with sharp, pinpoint stars.
There are a variety of ways to go about doing this - some easy and some more complicated.
On the complicated end is to calculate the longest shutter speed you can use and still avoid capturing the movement of the stars.
This is called the 500 Rule, which states that dividing 500 by the focal length of your lens generates the longest shutter speed you can use.
So, if you're shooting with a 50mm lens, you'd have the following formula: 500/50 = 10 seconds.
It's simple math, so it isn't overly complicated.

The complete beginner's guide to drone photography

Never has it been so easy to capture aerial images of some of the world's most stunning (and sometimes hard to reach) places. The drone—a sky-high flying, unmanned camera—is undoubtedly the wildest photography development in recent memory. Almost like a remote-controlled toy for the photo obsessed, drones are as much fun as they are revolutionary.
As the desire for drones has risen, the price has dropped, making it easier than ever to get a camera in the air. But with so many factors to consider—whether you're just planning to get into drone photography or have already gotten one—getting started can be a challenge.
From choosing a set-up to post-processing photos, take these nine tips with you on your journey to drone photography:

1. Choose a drone based on your needs and skills

One search of "drone" in Google will shock you with the mind-boggling number of drones available out there. But what are the things you actually need to consider in getting one for yourself?
The two most common types of drones you can choose from are those with a built-in or on-board camera and those of which you can attach your own. Drones with a built-in camera are often larger, and their cameras might not have a very high resolution—which can compromise the quality of your photos. Smaller drones which allow you to attach your own camera, such as a GoPro, on the other hand, could be easier to manage since you already have the hang of your camera and really only need to learn how to fly.

One of the most important things to consider is how well you can fly a drone. For beginning drone photographers, sturdier, lighter, and cheaper drones are available. They aren't as expensive as heavier and more advanced drones either because they have less features. Look for a drone that matches your skill.
You also need to know what your drone can do. For instance, some drones can only be flown indoors. Some drones are also equipped with lighting that can be used for shooting at night. Some fly farther than others. Decide what you want to achieve with your drone, check out the features of the drones you are choosing from, then choose one that best satisfies your needs.
Channels like That Drone Show and Drone Camps RC on YouTube test, review, and compare different drones and accessories. You might consider watching the videos before purchasing your drone.

02. Study the instruction manual carefully

Reading the instruction manual is nowhere near as exciting as soaring your camera over the ocean, but if you want to give yourself the best chance of nailing drone photography, get to studying.

Your instruction manual holds everything you need to know about your new drone. It will give you the answers to a bunch of questions you might not have even known you had. Knowing what your drone can and cannot do, you'll be spending less time tinkering with it and more time improving your shots.

03. Understand the features of your drone

Drones offer various features that help optimize your flying time. Learning these will ensure you shoot efficiently with your drone.
While they vary for each brand and type of drone, these are the typical features you will encounter:
Smartphone Feed

This tool is great for beginners as it allows you to see exactly what your drone is capturing, increasing your chances of a great shot.
Smart Mode
Smart mode essentially translates to "beginner mode." This innovation is put in place to essentially help newbies get the most out of their shots.
For example, if you're inexperienced and it's a windy day, chances are you won't have the chops to fly your device without it looking like your photos were caught up in an earthquake. Smart mode will have some form of stabilization feature that will help to counter this.

Tracking
Drones sometimes also have a "follow-me" option. This combines futuristic visual recognition with your smartphone's GPS to help you take the perfect photo.

If you want yourself in the shot, this technology will allow it: put your phone in your pocket, turn on the "follow-me" option, and the drone will make sure that you're always in the frame.
Geofence will restrict how far and how high your drone flies. Essentially, it locks your drone in an invisible jail, and the minute you try to escape, you'll run into trouble.

Drone photographers have varying opinions on these features—some find them useful, and others don't. Find out which features you can use to maximize your drone's potential.

04. Learn the federal, state, and local drone regulations

Because of how many people have gotten into these little unmanned aircrafts, there's been a lot of developments into the legality of where, how, and who can pilot one.
For instance, in the USA, UAVs weighing between 0.55 and 55 lbs. require a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) registration. This means that before you take to the sky, you must make your aircraft known—much like registering a car. It's a simple process: just hand over a small fee and your name, address, and email.
There are also regulations on where you can fly your drone. For example, you (fairly obviously) can't go flying your drone around another aircraft, so airports are a no-no.
Whilst most laws and regulations are quite obvious and easy to understand, a lot are still quite messy—especially surrounding fines. The laws surrounding registration also vary for every country. The best thing to do is to take the time to check the legality of drones (which you can do online) before you launch your camera.

05. Prepare a pre-flight checklist

Knowing what your drone can do and where you can fly it, you'd think it's time to finally get it in the air, but before you do that, it's advisable to first devise a pre-flight checklist. A pre-flight checklist will not only ensure that you have everything you need before you fly but also that everyone around you, including your drone, will be safe.
Before you fly, check these things off the list:

- Fly Zone: Where are you going to fly? Is it private or public domain?
- Weather: Are flying conditions good? Will you need to utilize anti-stabilization because of the wind?
- Surroundings: Will there be people around at this time of day? Will it be safe to fly low/high? Will they mind a drone hovering around them?
- Battery: Have you charged up all your batteries? How long can you stay in the air?
- Settings: What resolution do you need? How bright do you need to set your camera? What frame rate, shutter speed, and ISO are best for what you want to achieve in your photo?
- Propellers: How are your propellers looking? Are they nice and straight, or do they need replacing?
- Motor: is the motor and mounts in tact? Are the motors rotating freely? Is it making any unrecognizable sounds? Are the screws tight?

Controls: If you're using a smartphone or tablet, is it ready to go for your flight? Are other apps turned off? Is the fully charged? If you're using a remote control, does it have batteries? Is it responding to your drone?

06. Test drive your drone

Can you imagine spending a lot of time and money on a shiny new drone, hooking your expensive camera up to it, and then losing control and watching it plummet to the ground? Don't set yourself up for tragedy—test drive your drone.
Every drone is different; thus, they all fly differently. Taking your new toy out to a big open area, like a field or park (keeping clear of large crowds of people, private buildings, and cars) will allow you to get the hang of the controls all while minimizing the risk of breaking or damaging your drone.

Just like other photography techniques, drone flying is all about practice, practice, practice. Learn how to fly your drone to get the most out of it.

07. Learn drone photography techniques

Now, there's no point travelling to an amazing location and getting your camera in the sky, only to have a weirdly-framed, unclear photo. There's an art to panning across beautiful scenery, which can only be learnt with time and testing.
Here are a few tips to keep in mind:
Don't forget the "rules: "Sometimes it's easy to forget the fundamentals of photography when you're flying, but they all still apply to the world of drones. If you're not familiar with beginner techniques such as the rule of thirds, leading lines, and golden ratio, then get back to basics and study up.
Look for symmetry and patterns: While you're soaring high, keep on the lookout for interesting scenes of colors, shapes, and repetition. They form some of the most iconic aerial photos.
Keep it simple: Just like ground level photography, simple compositions can result in incredible shots that celebrate the subject.
Go slow and stable: Because of how stable some drones are these days, you can still use long-exposure, which can be particularly amazing when capturing swaying trees or the crashing ocean.
Celebrate light: The right light can be a huge advantage for drone photographers—shooting at particular times during the day can create long shadows and striking patterns.
There are so many techniques to discover and conquer. Never stop learning.

08. Post-process your photos

Whether it's color correcting a batch of photos you're unhappy with or editing something out of the shot, what you do after the drone's packed away can be just as important as actually taking the photo. Drone photography almost always relies on post-production to make it shine.
The thing is, editing drone photos takes just as much learning and practicing as capturing them. Even if you're already a gun at post-production editing, editing photographs taken from high above—considering the differences in lighting and angles—is a whole new skill.
Try various software like Photoshop or Lightroom, which have different interfaces and areas of focus, to see which one can best help you achieve the outcome you're going for.
It might be time consuming and, often, tedious, but every good drone photographer is also a great editor.

09. Don't forget the essential add-ons

Just like any other camera, drones also have different add-ons that you can use to improve flying or the quality of your photos.

Batteries
One big, limiting factor to keep in mind - drones don't have the longest battery life. An average drone will fly for about 10 minutes, while high end drones will allow you to fly for around 20-25 minutes. To avoid spending half your time by a power point or having to call it a day without getting the money shot, consider investing in an extra battery (and remembering to charge it). They're not cheap, but as a beginner, can you afford to shoot on such a limited time frame?

Propeller Guards
Crashing a drone or getting it stuck in things, like plants, especially when you're just starting out, is not uncommon. Getting too close to the propellers could also result in a minor injury. Get propeller guards that will help avoid damaging your drone or hurting yourself and others around you.

10. Photo by Chris Brooks xtra Propellers

Propellers can also be fragile and are detachable, so they can easily get lost. While you're still learning, buy

extras just in case. They don't cost much and will ensure you're always on the go.

Don't miss out on the hero shot because your SD card fills up. Drone shots take up a lot of memory space—a 2-minute 4k video takes up around 1GB. No matter how big or small, get extra SD cards, so you never miss a shot.
It's not all boring essentials. Once you've got the responsible stuff, you can accessorize. Whether it's a funky light kit that makes night flying a breeze to camera filters that add an automatic flair to your flight photos, manufacturers are taking advantage of the popularity of drones and churning out loads of amazing accessories.
Here are a couple that I recommend:
Mini drone landing pad
Equal parts cool and functional, having a drone landing pad helps ensure your UAV won't be landing on something that could potentially damage it.

11. LED lights

Never lose your drone in the dark! LED lights mean you'll can always keep track of your drone. Plus, it looks sweet.
Undoubtedly a powerful tool for photography, drones have opened doors to shoot from angles and locations like never before. While they certainly aren't for everyone (with a lot of people skeptical about their inception), they have made a huge impact on photography and aren't looking to faze out anytime soon, so why not hop on the train?
Just remember, mastering drone photography doesn't come to everyone over night. It can get seriously tricky, but with practice, planning, and time, you can take your shots from amateur to amazing.

https://www.canva.com/learn/the-complete-beginners-guide-to-drone-photography/

---

9 Common Travel Photography Mistakes to Avoid

by Marc Andre

Travel and photography are two great things that go together extremely well. There's no better way to capture the memories of your travel than through photography, and a love for both travel and photography can make the entire experience even more fun.
Although millions of people love to take photos of their travels, many are often disappointed with the results. If you want to improve your travel photography, here are some common mistakes or traps that you can work to avoid.

1. Rushing

The biggest challenge I face with my own travel photography is trying to move too fast. I often find that I fill my schedule too full, which leads to rushing from one place to the next in order to try and see too many different places in a short period of time.
Good travel photography is much more than taking a quick snapshot at each place that you visit. If you want to come away with high-quality photos, you'll need to avoid rushing and take your time. Make an effort to prevent your schedule from getting too full, and leave plenty of time at each location so you can take your time and get great photos.

2. Lack of Planning

Planning and research is a big part of travel photography. Before your trip, you should be researching all of the places that you'll be going, or even researching to determine where you want to spend your time.
With effective planning, you'll have a better chance of being in the right place at the right time with effective planning, you'll have a better chance of being in the right place at the right time. Without planning, you'll be more likely to miss out on some of the best photo opportunities.
In many cases, the research and planning will require more time and effort than actually taking the photos, but it is an essential part of the process.
There are a lot of different ways that you can go about planning. You can do a simple Google search for something like "*best places to photograph in ____*" and you'll find articles and resources that can help you. You can also search photos at sites like Flickr to find places, as well as the best perspectives and to get ideas for your photographs.
Tools like Google Earth and The Photographer's Ephemeris can be helpful for learning more about a particular spot and tracking the angle and location of the sun or moon at a specific time.

3. Lack of Patience

You'll need to have some patience in order to get the best travel photos. You may need to be willing to wait an hour or more for the sun to get into the right position, for a crowd to dissipate, or for the right opportunity.

4. Photographing Only from Easy View Points

Most travelers take photos when and where it is convenient. Popular overlooks and viewpoints like those that are along the road or easy to reach will be used by most people for their travel photos. In many cases, you can get better (and more unique) photos by putting in a little more effort. For example, the major overlooks at the Grand Canyon are usually crowded with people.
Very few people make the effort to explore areas away from these viewpoints or to hike down into the canyon to get a different perspective. It involves more work and effort, but getting away from the popular viewpoints will allow you to come away with photos that won't be just like everyone else's.

5. Not Prioritizing

How do you go about your travel photography? Most travellers will simply take photos whenever and wherever they are. To get the best photos, you'll need to prioritize. Think about the specific locations or the shots that you want to take and what is most important to you. Research these locations to know the best times to photograph them, and plan your itinerary so you'll be at the right place at the right time.
When you know your priorities, you can plan your schedule with them in mind,

and you'll be able to get the best photos possible for the things that are most important to you.

6. Photographing at the Wrong Time of Day

Most travelers take photographs whenever they happen to be out, and a lot of times that winds up being in the middle of the day. Lighting is a huge factor that will impact the results of your photography, and the best lighting is generally around the times of sunrise and sunset.
If you want to get the best photos possible, try to plan your time so that you'll be shooting in the mornings or evenings rather than during the middle of the day when sunlight can be harsh. This also goes back to prioritizing. If you know the exact spots and shots that are most important to you, you can plan to be at those locations during ideal times.

7. Following the Crowd

Many travelers simply follow the crowd when it comes to photography. A few years ago my wife and I were in Sedona, Arizona enjoying a nice sunset at the Airport Mesa, which is a popular spot in Sedona for viewing the sunset. There were probably more than 100 people there that evening.
The moment the sun hit the horizon, almost everyone immediately headed to their car and drove away, despite the fact that the best light and color usually comes shortly after the sun goes down.
Don't follow the crowd. **Just because everyone else is packing up or heading to a specific spot doesn't mean that they know what they are doing**. Make your own decisions and find the best situation that allows you to take great photos, regardless of what anyone else is doing.

8. Over Packing

Although you want to be prepared, you really don't need to bring a ton of gear with you. Packing too much can slow you down if you're doing a lot of walking, and traveling light can be a lot more relaxing and enjoyable.
In most cases, you won't need a bunch of different lenses. You can usually get away with one or two versatile lenses (a nice zoom lens and a prime lens for example) that will cover just about any situation. You can also try to minimize other accessories and be sure that you'll use anything that you take with you.

9. Forgetting the Essentials

Packing light is great, but be sure that you don't forget the essentials. You'll need spare batteries (charged), as well as a charger to avoid a bad situation where you have no battery power left. You may want or need a portable charger that will plug into a cigarette lighter in your car, but that may not be necessary if you're able to charge batteries wherever you are staying overnight.
Spare memory cards are another necessity that you won't want to forget. Be sure that you have enough memory so you won't need to delete photos to make room.
A portable hard drive or some other storage and backup system is also recommended.
If you follow these tips and avoid the common mistakes, you'll be well on your way to memorable travel photos that you can be proud of.

Insect Photography Tips

Why photograph insects?

Because:

- 75% of living creatures on the planet fall into the insect category
- They're fascinating subjects with great natural beauty

The “ugh” factor the insects inspire in most people prevents us from having a close up look at the real thing.

Photographing insects is a specialized field and volumes have been written on the subject. However, there are four basics you need to know when you start and once you “whys” and “how to” of these, you’ll be ready to go deeper into special effects and also start experimenting on your own. Your camera manual and articles on macro photography will tell you all you need to know about macro lenses and close up filters, so we won’t go into all that here.

1. Sharpness

Sharpness is one of the most important facets of insect photography. We’ve all seen images of flies and other insects where the minute hairs on the body are visible. Without this effect, the whole impact of the image is lost. The easiest way to ensure sharp focus is to use the auto focus option on your camera. When doing macro photography, even the slightest bit of hand shake can change the depth of field and affect the sharpness of the image, so any shake after the auto focus is complete will affect the picture. Use the normal technique of half pressing the shutter button to start the auto focus and take the picture as soon as possible. To minimize handshake, use a minimum shutter speed of 1/125 of a second.

2. Lighting

Lighting is a common problem in insect photography. Of course you can use a flash, but the problem with using a flash with macro against brightly colored plant backgrounds, which happens in most insect photography, is that the natural colors are sometimes lost. With a 1/125 of a second shutter

“Locust” captured by Rego Korosi

speed, an insect that is not well lit may cause the auto focus to fail. In that case, try manual focus, and

if that still doesn't look good, go in for the flash option.

3. Background

Once you have your subject in proper focus, the next thing to do is look at the background. A blurred background will keep the attention on the insect. The easiest way to do this is to use the maximum possible zoom. A plus 10 macro lens at 84 mm focal length and a plus 4 lens at 210 mm will result in the same magnification but the latter option will produce a smooth, blurred background effect. Another thing to remember is that the greater the distance between the subject and the background, the more blurred the background becomes.

4. Framing

The final issue is framing. For the best effect, try to capture the insect from the front but at a slight angle. This will allow the head to be seen in relation to the body and keep the image in balance. With few exceptions, photos of an insect's back are not of any great value. Keeping the insect slightly off center in the photo will yield positive results. Try using the "rule of thirds" for this.

"Om nom nom nom" captured by Erica Annie

Once you're producing good results with these three techniques, you can start looking at experimenting on your own.

How to make a Cord Tripod.

This is an old photographer's trick - here is my design. Sometimes referred to as a cord tripod or string bipod or string monopod. Also known as a chain tripod, bipod, etc... This device is used to stabilize a camera in order to get clearer pictures at a slow shutter speed. With more and more digital cameras coming out with vibration reduction or image stabilization systems, the string tripod has a new life.

Since image stabilization systems work best with rotational vibration, translational vibration can still create blurry pictures. By restraining the up-down left-right and back-front axis, you can lessen this vibration. Since with this design you still have rotational freedom, you can pan and follow something such as a bird or sports player. You can also recompose your shot with little trouble. Of course, this technique also works well with non-image stabilization systems.

Advantages:
-Cheap
-Easy to make
-No special tools needed (or really any at all)
-Hard to break
-Small
-You can use this where tripods are disallowed (such as museums)
-If the "tripod" gets dirty you can throw it in the wash
-If you misplace it, you can make another
-Rotational movement still available for panning and recomposition

Disadvantages:
-Does not hold as steady as a real tripod
-You can get some looks while using it

Step 1: Parts

The parts you will need are as follows:
1x 1/4 -20 Stainless steel eye hook or eyebolt. 2 inches long or shorter. [Has to have the same thread as your camera]
1x 1/4 -20 Nut (May come with the eye hook)
40ft Braided nylon and/or poly cord (Parachute cord is recommended)

All of these can be found at your local hardware store and should be had for about $5 total.

Step 2: Prepare the Cord

Cut your cord to about three times your height (More is better as you can cut off excess later). Make sure you melt the ends with a match or lighter to keep them from unraveling. Next create an "overhand loop" knot at one end as shown below. Pull the knot tight.

Step 3: Connect Cord to Hook

Put the loop you just created through the ring on the hook. Then place the loop on the cord behind the threaded portion on the hook. Pull tight and the cord should form a ring hitch.
It should look like what is pictured below.

Step 4: You're Done!

You're done with the construction. Now comes installation and use.

Step 5: Camera Installation

Now you're ready to install this on your camera. Simply screw in the hook into the tripod mount at the bottom of your camera. When the hook becomes snug, tighten down the nut to meet with the camera body. You do not need to screw this down with much torque, it is only there to keep the hook from backing out. You can cut the hook to exact length if you want.

NOTE: If your camera has plastic threads, be careful not to cross thread the hook. You should never have to force it in.

Step 6: Using As a Monopod

To use as a monopod, take your camera and put it just below eye level. Next take the cord dangling from the bottom and loop it under your shoe. Take the remaining cord and hold it tight in your hand while gripping the camera. Now pull up on the cord to camera eye level and take a picture. The cord should be taut. An advantage to this is that it prevents a rotation axis because you are holding the cord in your hand away from the attachment point.
This is my preferred method when I need to move around a lot or need to setup quickly. If you have the hook already attached to the camera it will take less than a second to get into position.
You can also tie a large loop at the end where your foot would be using a overhand loop and put your foot through it. You would not have to hold the end in this configuration.

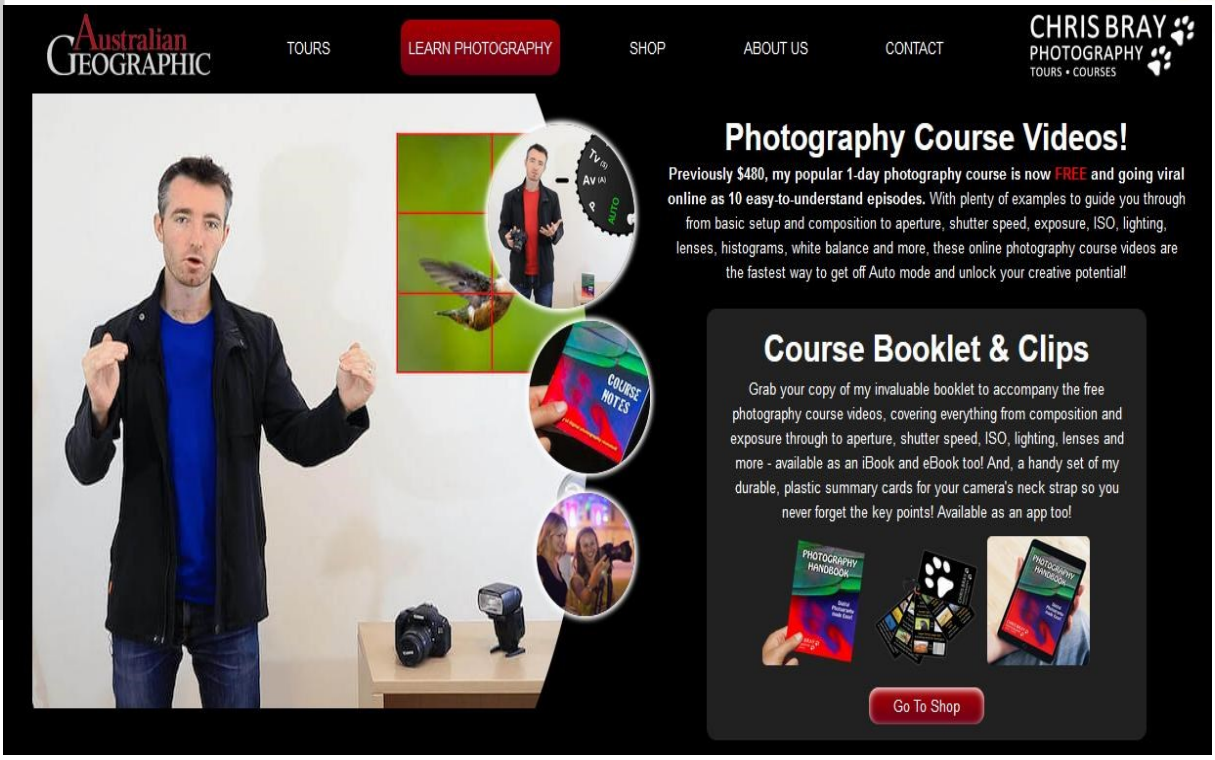
NOTE: For each of these methods it is important that you do not put excess force on your camera. As every camera is designed different, you need to determine the amount of force your camera can take. With that said, I have been using this method for years with many different cameras with no problems.

You should **never** screw the bolt all the way into the bottom of your mount. If it breaks through, it could damage your camera. Always screw it in and use the locknut. A wingnut (screwed on 'backwards' obviously) will be a little more finger-friendly (especially in gloves, etc.) than a regular hex-nut, even though a lot of tightening isn't necessary.

Typical camera mounts are 1/4-20 UNC threads, which are VERY common in typical hardware departments. Check your local store (hardware and plumbing). There should be plastic parts you could use that won't be as likely to cross-thread if you have a plastic mount.

WEBSITE of the MONTH

FREE COURSE

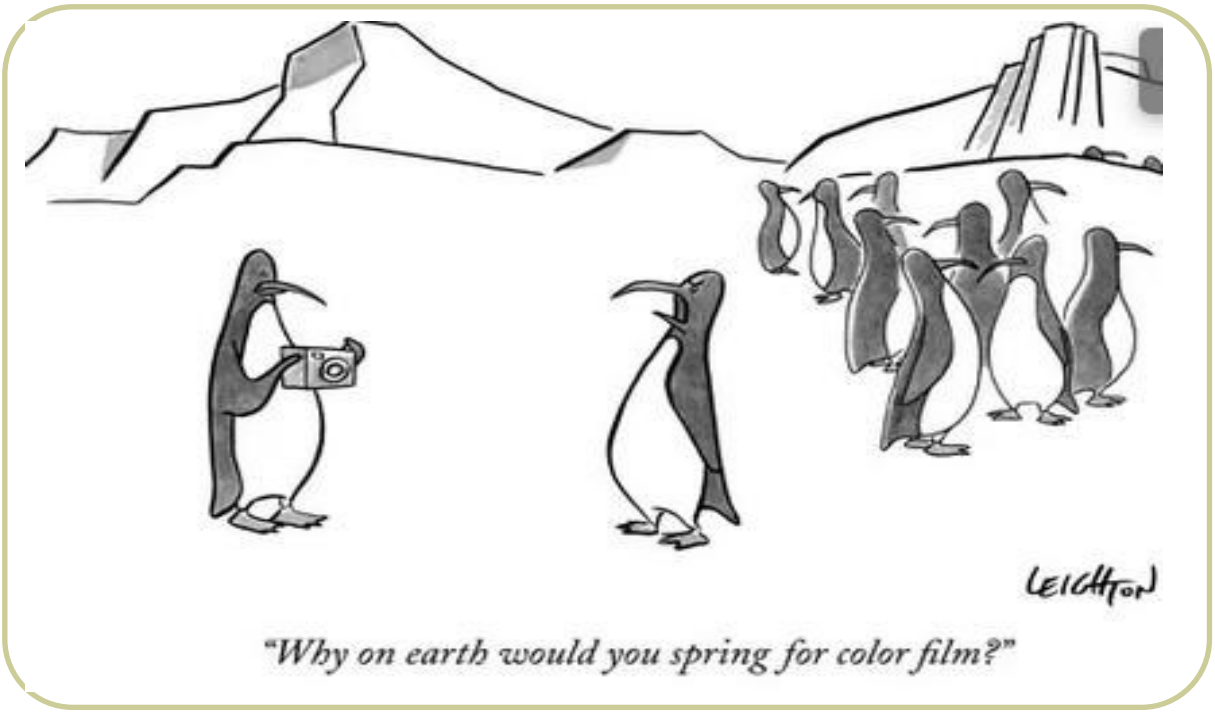


Copy to internet: https://chrisbrayphotography.com/courses/online/

We are on the web !!

www.daptocameraclub.org.au

www.facebook.com/groups/560318574135732/



For Info or Contact - dapto.camera.club.webmaster@gmail.com