IFS PHOTOGRAPHY SPECIFICATIONS

Lighting is the top consideration for giving an image a professional appearance. For exterior images, select a sunny day for photography. Ensure the sun is on the subject and the subject matter and composition conveys the facility standard. It is ideal to photograph all sides of a building. This requires photographs to be taken in the morning and again in the afternoon, so that all facades will be bright with direct sunlight. For north-facing facades, it is best to take images near the summer solstice early or late in the day when there is light on the surfaces of the north wall.

Simplify the **composition** to emphasize the elements or details being conveyed. If a window is being photographed, for example, it is best to move close to the subject and compose the window within the context of the wall system. Take multiple images including close-ups that fill the frame.

When using an SLR camera, ensure the **exposure** is set properly. This will most accurately render the colors of materials. Exposure may be controlled by ISO, aperture and shutter speed. Refer to the camera's owners' manual or find online resources for setting these.

Ensure crisp, sharp images. For the highest level of **sharpness** it is recommended that images be taken with a camera mounted on a tripod. Also be certain the focal length is exactly correct.

When shooting close-ups of materials and details for the IFS, it is generally recommended to avoid drastic perspective, or **parallax**, and to keep lines parallel.

For general photography compose images by applying the rule of thirds. This means imagining a grid of vertical and horizontal lines that divide the image into thirds in each direction and capturing the most interesting part of the photo on the intersection of those lines.

There are opportunities for **creativity** and to use dramatic images in the IFS, particularly in the Overview section and in Section D. Facility Exteriors. For these sections, capturing an image with a dramatic colorful sky may be appropriate. When using a professional camera, "Depth-of-Field" may be adjusted to create dramatic effects by varying the focus between foreground and background.

Take images using RAW format. These images have extremely large file sizes and are to be processed and reduced in file size prior to importing into the main directory. It is recommended to resize RAW images to 1600 px wide and save these in a jpeg format with an sRGB color profile. 1600px-wide images may be imported into the main directory into the images source folder and later, sorted into subsection folders.

Summary of specs for photographers:

- Provide images in RAW format
- Process RAW images to lighten shadow areas to convey content
- Provide a copy of processed images at 1600px wide in jpeg format
- Set image color profile to sRGB