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"Natures Around us."

Section D391

October 31, 2016

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Nature in the broad sense is the natural or physical world or universe. "Nature" can refer to the [phenomena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phenomenon) of the physical world, and also to life in general. A flower known as a bloom or [blossom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blossom) is the [reproductive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reproduction) structure found in [plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plants) that are [floral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flowering_plants). Birds are a group of endothermic vertebrates, identified by feathers, toothless, proboscis jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic system, a four-chambered heart, and a strong, lightweight skeleton. Nature gives us tranquility and happiness. Therefore Flowers and birds create a more peaceful environment in view. We have an inner connection with nature at a very young age. We love to see flowers, we want to play with birds, and it so pleasing when we see birds standing on a branch of a tree, making sounds like a song without a lyric. While “heliotropism of Sunflower” and “Pigeons on a branch” are showing the beauty and color combination of nature, I think they are giving imaginary birth of a new life and spreading warmness. We try to capture the moments of life, precisely the elements of nature through photography because it gives us peace of our mind. In his essay “Understanding a Photograph,” John Berger states, “A picture is a result of the photographer's decision that it is worth recording that this particular event or this particular object has seen" (292). Through an examination of the studium of two photographs, dominant impression, and the rule of thirds, it will become apparent just how important nature is in photography.

The first photo, “Heliotropism of Sunflower,” is located in front of the El-Castillo restaurant on Frobel Street in Ozone Park, Queens. The main feature of the photo is the sunflower (Heliotropism) facing towards the sun, and the eye-catching birth of new seeds. The sunflower blossomed fully; leaves pointed outwards from the center, seeds in the middle, and the yellow-brownish color combination made the sunflower stunning. The sunflower photo was filtered using a “Film” filter, which made the photograph crispier and colorful. “Pigeons on a branch" the second photo, was screened using a “Pastel’ filter. It is some of the birds standing on a branch of a tree located on the corner of Atlantic Ave and Rockaway Blvd in Queens. These Pigeons are pudgy birds with small heads and short legs. Their wings are broad and pointed wings, and the tail is full and light rounded. Their skin color is bluish gray with two black bands on the side, and a black tip to the tail. The vivid Scenario of the photograph is the background, and the yellow leaves greeting the pigeons into its region. The main feature of the photo is the lined–up birds on the branch and others who were joining them. It shows the relation, love, and intimacy between two natural elements.

According to Teju Cole’s “Perfect and Unrehearsed” shares many instances of the intrinsic studium of some of the most beautiful photographs of his time. He mentioned many aspects of studium through photography and clarified the term through writing. He also talks about how everything is fair: color, shadows, a silhouette, rock, a wall, a cigarette, a donkey's ears, a saddle, a signboard, a hand here, head there by Alex Webb. The studium of “Heliotropism of Sunflower” is pretty straight forward. The photograph shoot in daylight and the color of the photo is yellow-brownish with a green-brown background. In the picture, there is five sunflower stems, ten-twenty leaves, and one baby sunflower. There are a brick wall and four–five flowers in the background. Dominant yellow leaves and the birds resting of pigeons in "Pigeons on a branch" photo showing the unconditional love of two natural elements. The studium of the second photo clearly shows the uncountable yellow leaves and branches of trees in the background. There are ten-fifteen big branches and fourteen-fifteen pigeons standing on a big branch. While others will observe the yellow and brownish leaves and excellent standing of pigeons on a branch, I think it shows the intimacy of nature mother "tree" and its children "Birds" on her lap (branch).

These observations still hold true even after considering the position of the main subjects in the photograph. While the sunflower is upward in “Heliotropism of sunflower,” it is down to the bottom right in “Pigeons on a branch." It is in observation of the Rule of Thirds, which proposes that a photo should divide, both horizontally and vertically, by two equally spaced lines, and that its essential elements should place along these lines. We can see its privilege, as “pigeons on a branch” presents more climate details to form a notion. It also provides a more overtone feel to the photo, although the birds in “Pigeons on a branch” unblushingly demands attention. While this contrast serves to make the pictures seem contrary opposed, this is far from the truth. There may be many differences between them, but the natural elements help to reconcile those differences and unify the photographs under one dominant impression. Susan Sontag nicely describes how dominant feeling and tone of a picture can change the way of looking things. She states, "The Hunter have Hasselblad’s instead of Winchester; instead of looking through a telescopic sight to aim a rifle, they look through a viewfinder to frame a picture” (538). The dominant impression of both of the photograph is cleverly similar. In the first "Heliotropism of sunflower," shoot the dominant impression is warm feeling in winter, whereas in the second photo "Pigeons on a branch," the prevailing opinion is love and affection between natures. They both spreading the love and warmness of nature.

Despite the fact that they help us describe almost everything, nature doesn't get a lot of love outside of animals and kindergarteners. Notwithstanding the fact that they are an integral part of both the human and photographic experience. There has always been a certain unidentifiable, yet incontestable, captivating with how they interact and fit together to construct a healthy environment for humans. Whether they are flowers, plants, or animal, there is no thinking about life without considering nature. When it comes to the photograph, it's harsh to think a photo without nature (humans are also a part of nature). Based on its Latin roots the term picture can roughly translate as "written light." Just as a picture literally cannot exist without light, it is almost impossible to accurately comprehend what's happening in a photo without first understanding its meaning through subjects. While "Sunflower" and "Pigeons" are dramatically different in many ways, I think them both Spreading love under one umbrella "Nature."

Works Cited

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