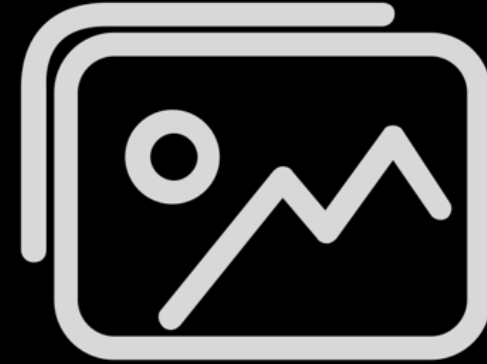




VE  US
AND



Single photo **versus** Photo Story?

or

Single photo **and** Photo Story?



Photo Category -> QUESTIONS

1



Single photo
(1 photo)



Photo story
(1, 2, 3 photos)

2

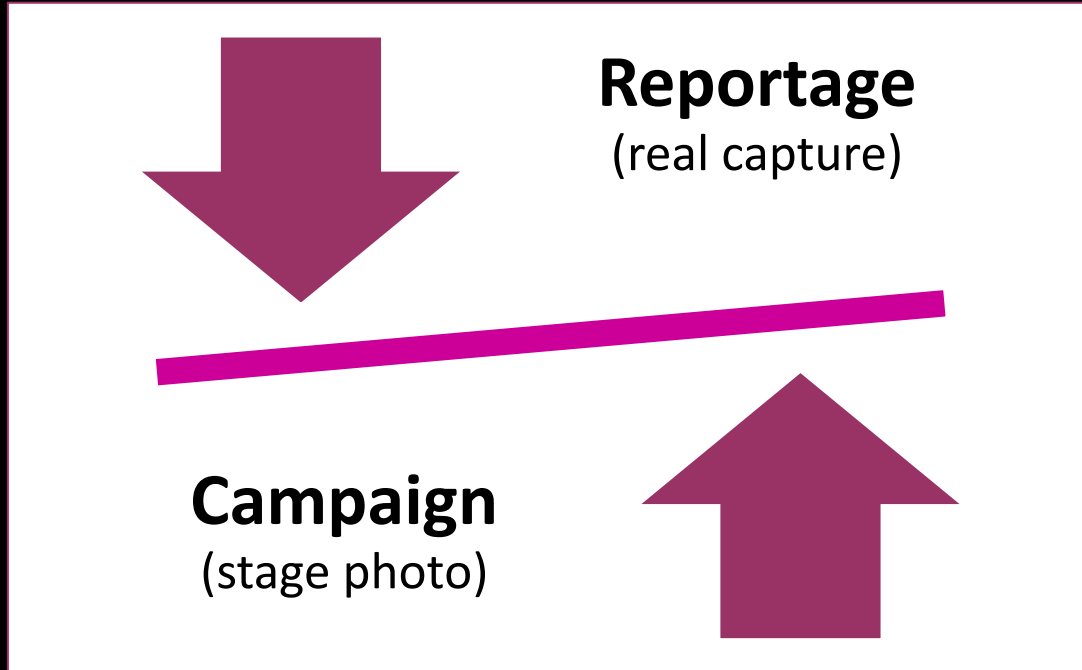
Reportage
(real capture(s))

Campaign
(stage photo
– 1 photo)

2

Reportage versus Campaign

2 different forms of communication



Journalistic approach

Reporter : goes to the field, does not express his/her opinion, tells a real story

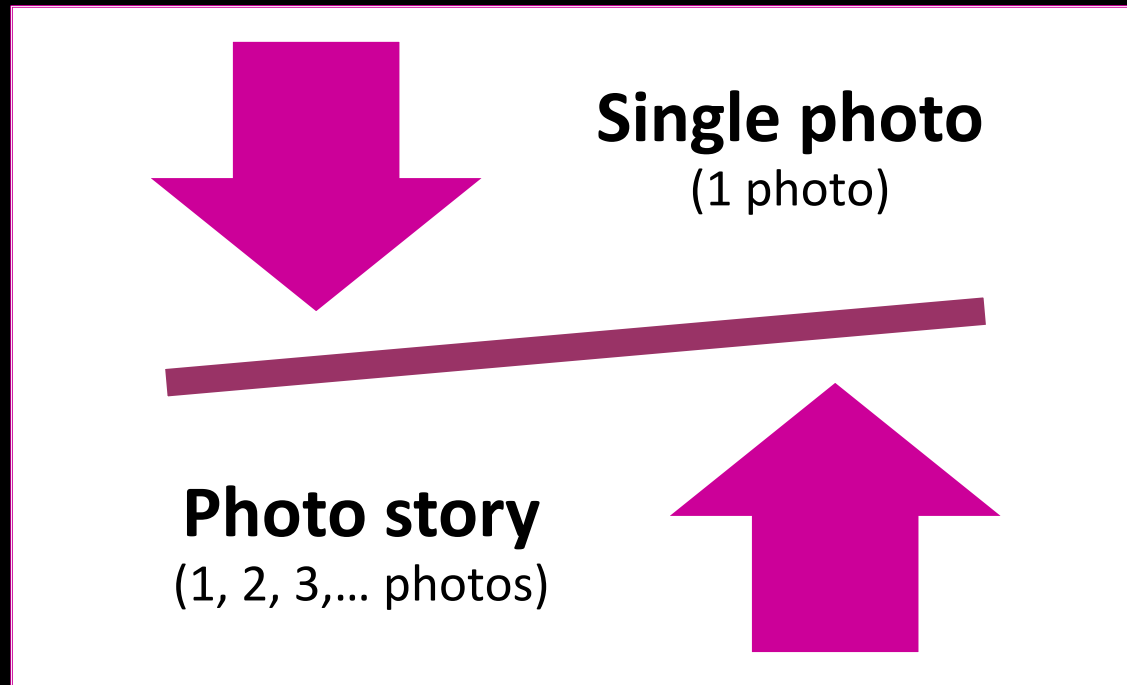
Marketing approach

Activist : uses prepared or manipulated images to underline a message

Journalistic approach versus activist approach
WHY NOT BOTH?

1

Photo reportage = Photo story



- Excellent photo stories with one shot happen if you are lucky and/or an excellent photographer

- Photo stories with 1, 2, 3... photos are easier for students that are learning how to report/communicate
- Some issues are better explained with a sequence

A story can be told in 1 or multiple shots
Single photo versus photostory IS NOT A REAL QUESTION

Single photo



When a “shot” tells a story

- *More impact*
- *Quality must be excellent*
- *You always need luck : be there at the right moment*

Single photo | Example World Press Photo

WORLD PRESS PHOTO

World Press Photo 2019 |
1st place (John More)



Honduran toddler Yanela Sanchez cries as she and her mother, Sandra Sanchez, are taken into custody by US border officials in McAllen, Texas, USA, on 12 June.

Immigrant families had rafted across the Rio Grande from Mexico and were then detained by US authorities. Sandra Sanchez said that she and her daughter had been traveling for a month through Central America and Mexico before reaching the US to seek asylum. The Trump Administration had announced a 'zero tolerance' policy at the border under which immigrants caught entering the US could be criminally prosecuted. As a result, many apprehended parents were separated from their children, often sent to different detention facilities. After this picture was published worldwide, US Customs and Border Protection confirmed that Yanela and her mother had not been among the thousands who had been separated by US officials. Nevertheless, public outcry over the controversial practice resulted in President Donald Trump reversing the policy on 20 June.

Single photo | Example World Press Photo



WORLD PRESS PHOTO

World Press Photo 2019
| 3rd place (Mário Cruz)



The Pasig River was declared biologically dead in the 1990s, due to a combination of industrial pollution and waste being dumped by nearby communities living without adequate sanitation infrastructure. A 2017 report by Nature Communications cites the Pasig as one of 20 most polluted rivers in the world, with up to 63,700 tons of plastic deposited into the ocean each year. Efforts are being made to clean up the Pasig, which were recognized by an international prize in 2018, but in parts of the river the waste is still so dense that it is possible to walk on top of the garbage.

A child who collects recyclable material lies on a mattress surrounded by garbage floating on the Pasig River, in Manila, Philippines.

Single photo | Example YRE network



<https://jra.abae.pt/plataforma/fotografia/feridas-na-paisagem-wounds-in-the-landscape/>

Marble quarry is located in Estremoz. South of Portugal- Alentejo.

Wounds in the landscape

In Estremoz region, marbles are located in an anticline, a fold that is convex up and has its oldest beds at its core. In global terms, the collision of the two continental blocks gave way to a new great continent named “Pangea”. The carbonate raw materials located in the surface were buried to a maximum depth of 5 km, thus giving rise to the marble of Estremoz. The marble quarry is currently exploited for civil construction and ornamental use. Moreover, this rocks are mined for several years using open pit methods, which has a significant impact not only in what concerns the environment and landscape, but also in the Portuguese exports. The heaps are storage without special concerns, which means that there’s a real risk of soil and groundwater contamination. This situation has a great influence on the permeability of the soil, uptake of nutrients and, therefore, the fertility of the soil. Thus, grazing cover is destroyed and cork oak forests, which occupies a predominant place in the region, are undermined”.

Frederico Santos

Single photo | Example YRE network



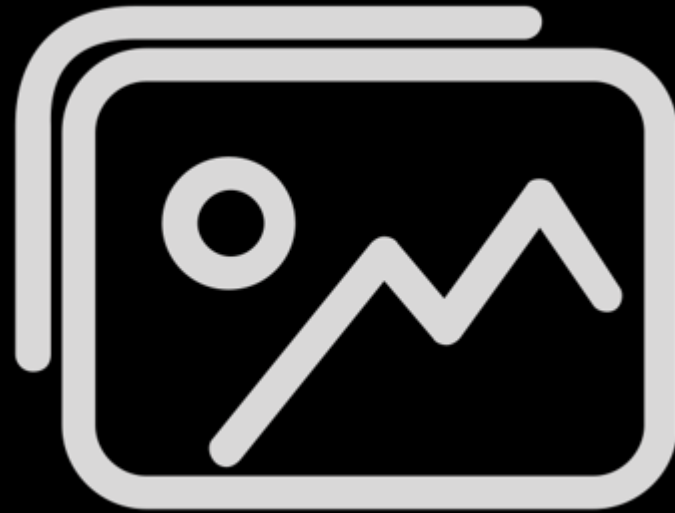
<https://jra.abae.pt/plataforma/fotografia/illegal-gathering-of-mussels-in-river-tagus/>

Illegal gathering of mussels in river Tagus

Illegal gathering of mussels in Ponta dos Corvos, Seixal, estuary of Tagus, Portugal.

A rentable activity but dangerous for the public health. During May, dozens of people in the river Tagus gathering bivalves to be sold to businessmen. An extra family income but a serious problem of public health, due to the presence of dangerous levels of toxins or microbiological contamination. According to the Institute of the Sea and the Atmosphere, the gathering of bivalves is forbidden in the estuary of Tagus, since 3rd May. This prohibition is due to the “the presence of levels of toxins or microbiological contamination over regular levels”.

Photostory – sequence



Very interesting for

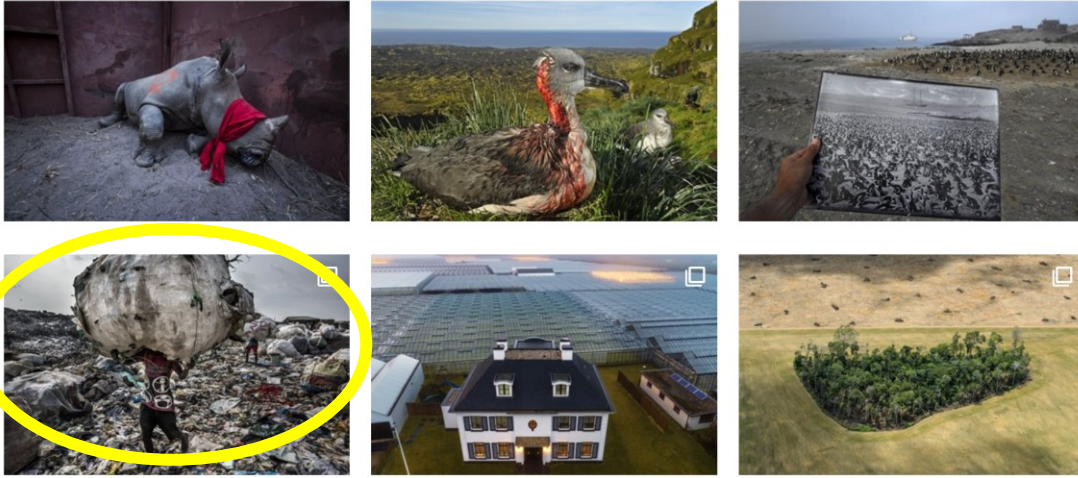
- *multi scales approach*
- *time sequence (before and after)*

Excellent to show different angles

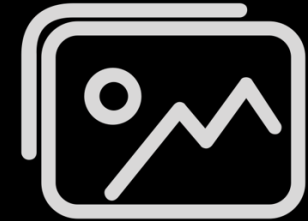
Photostory – sequence | Example World Press Photo

WORLD PRESS PHOTO

Environment



WORLD PRESS PHOTO



2018 Photo Contest, Environment, Stories, 1st prize

Wasteland

Photographer

Kadir van Lohuizen

Humans are producing more waste than ever before. According to research by the World Bank, the world generates 3.5 million tonnes of solid waste a day, ten times the amount of a century ago. Rising population numbers and increasing economic prosperity fuel the growth, and as countries become richer, the composition of their waste changes to include more packaging, electronic components and broken appliances, and less organic matter. Landfills and waste dumps are filling up, and the World Economic Forum reports that by 2050 there will be so much plastic floating in the world's oceans that it will outweigh the fish. A documentation of waste management systems in metropolises across the world investigates how different societies manage—or mismanage—their waste.

Photostory – sequence | Example World Press Photo



WORLD PRESS PHOTO



January 27, 2017

A man carries a load of PET bottles for recycling, at Olususun landfill, Lagos, Nigeria. More than 3,000 tonnes of waste arrives at Olususun daily. Upwards of 4,000 people, many of whom live on site, scavenge through the garbage by hand, collecting anything that is saleable or recyclable.



January 23, 2017

People scavenge for recyclable waste at Olususun landfill, Lagos, Nigeria. The landfill is full, and the Nigerian government has announced it is to close by 2022.



February 23, 2016

Bantar Gebang, the 'garbage mountain' in Jakarta, Indonesia, sprawls over 110 hectares. Thousands of families live and scavenge on the dump. The city of Jakarta is unable to find another site, and has no waste incinerators.



July 09, 2017

Garbage is collected in the center of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. In most neighborhoods of the city, garbage is deposited in underground containers to await removal, but in some parts of the historic center it is still left on the streets to be collected on certain days.



December 05, 2016

Ponte Pequena, one of three waste-transfer stations in São Paulo, Brazil. Enhanced recycling awareness in São Paulo has led to the city producing one third less waste per person than sister metropolis Rio de Janeiro.



July 03, 2017

A ship in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, is loaded with scrap metal bound for recycling in Turkey.



May 19, 2016

Waste piles up in Manhattan, New York, USA. The city generates more than 14 million tonnes of trash each year, and has the largest waste-management agency in the world, with an annual budget of US\$1.5 billion.



August 23, 2016

Waste is unloaded at Shizai paper recycling plant, Tokyo, Japan, which has been processing waste since 1969.



May 26, 2016

A barge with more than 300 tonnes of mainly plastic is on its way from the Bronx to a recycling plant in Brooklyn, New York, USA. Until the mid-1990s, New York's primary method of disposing of waste was to dump it at sea.

2018 Photo Contest, Environment, Stories, 1st prize

Wasteland

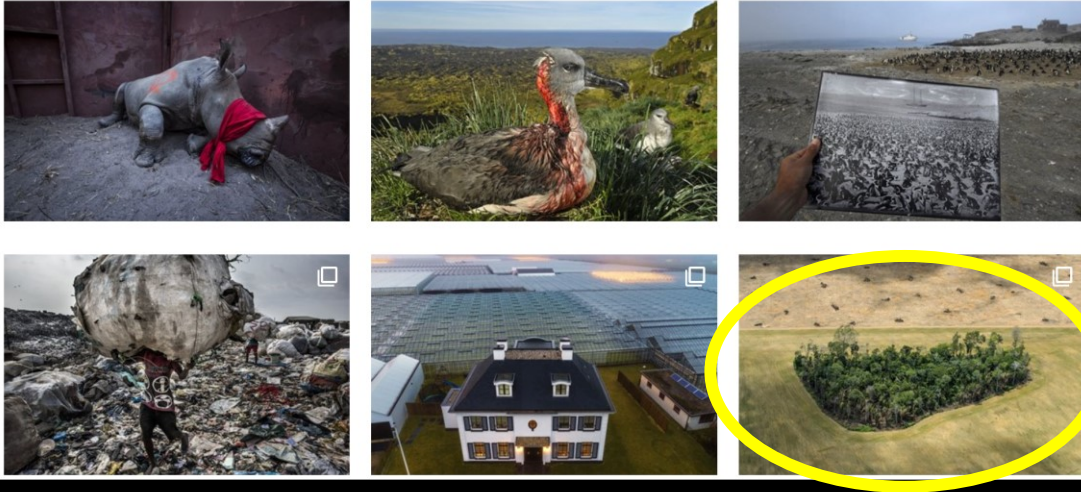
Photographer

Kadir van Lohuizen

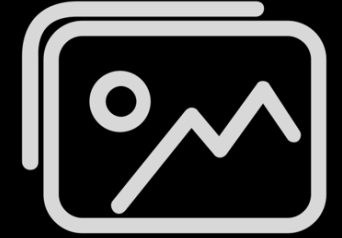
Photostory – sequence | Example World Press Photo

WORLD PRESS PHOTO

Environment



WORLD PRESS PHOTO



2018 Photo Contest, Environment, Stories, 3rd prize

Amazon: Paradise Threatened

Photographer

Daniel Beltra

After declining from major peaks in 1995 and 2004, the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon increased sharply in 2016, under pressure from logging, mining, agriculture and hydropower developments. The Amazon forest is one of Earth's great 'carbon sinks', absorbing billions of tonnes of carbon dioxide each year and acting as a climate regulator. Without it, the world's ability to lock up carbon would be reduced, compounding the effects of global warming.

Photostory – sequence | Example World Press Photo



WORLD PRESS PHOTO

Amazon: Paradise Threatened

Photographer

Daniel Beltra



February 18, 2017

A remnant of rainforest stands in fields cleared for agriculture, near the Tapajós River, Brazilian Amazon.



February 04, 2017

A stretch of rainforest 90 kilometers southwest of Macapá, Amapá, Brazilian Amazon. Nearly 90 percent of Amapá state is rainforest, including the



February 04, 2017

Carved from the rainforest, the Morro do Filipe Mine, near Munuba, in Amapá, Brazilian Amazon, extracts kaolin, used in the paper industry. In August,



February 04, 2017

A logging truck carries eucalyptus trees cleared from a plantation beside virgin rainforest, near Porto de Moz, Brazilian Amazon. A new hybrid variety of



January 20, 2017

Eucalyptus logs, harvested from plantations on land cleared from rainforest in the Brazilian Amazon, lie stacked in Macapá harbor.



January 20, 2017

An illegal gold mine, about 160 kilometers north of Macapá, Amapá, Brazilian Amazon. Mercury, a poisonous by-product of gold extraction, pollutes local water



January 20, 2017

Zamapa iron ore strip mine, just 30 kilometers from the Tumucumaque National Park in Amapá, Brazilian Amazon. In August, President Michel Temer issued a decree allowing mining across a formerly protected area of Amapá that was approximately the size of Switzerland. Although the decree was later revoked, there are concerns that protection may again be lifted.



January 20, 2017

Dead trees from forests flooded by construction of a dam on the Araguaia River, Amapá, Brazilian Amazon. The dam, built to generate hydroelectric power, inundated hundreds of square kilometers of forest.



February 18, 2017

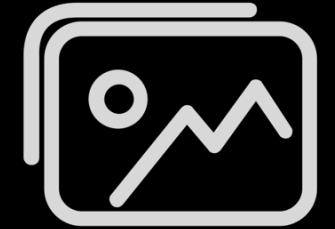
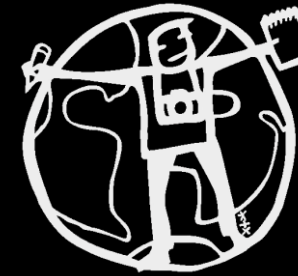
Residencial Salvação, a public housing project for 15,000 people, built on land cleared from the rainforest on the edge of the city of Santarém, Pará, Brazil. Santarém, the financial and economic center of the western part of the state, has undergone sharp population growth since 2000.

/collection/photo/2018/28827/9/2018-Daniel-Beltra-OTS-GJ

Photostory – sequence | Example YRE



These fires will have future consequences on desertification , bringing the dunes



The inside of the trees remained burning slowly for days



Waste remains oven after fire

Pinhal de Leiria, a forest area in Portugal with 11,021 hectares, where 9476 (86%) were burned on October 15, 2017.

We can see some examples of possible causes and some of the consequences that will affect the soils of the national forest of the Pinhal de Leiria, which have now been unprotected and susceptible to the advance of the sands of the coast. This forest was planted in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to provide timber for the discovery vessels and to sustain the advancement of the sand.

Photostory – sequence | Example YRE



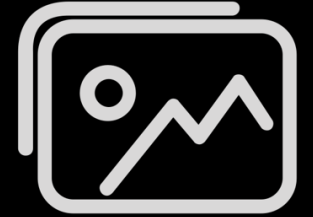
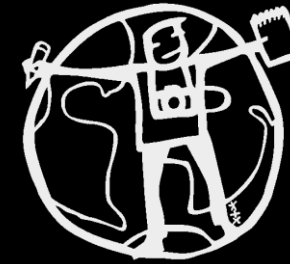
Panorama of Bonanza Beach



Sleeper corridor (tuboflex). Sleeves of sand with 2.40 meters.



The waves surpass the dunes and containment sleeves.



The sea fight to bring down 3 giants

In the coast of Esposende in the north of Portugal, you can easily see the 3 towers that stand next to the beach of Ofir. Since the seventies, these housing towers have been built, right next to the sandy beach of Ofir. Quickly the sea was gaining space to the beach and, at present, this comes to ruin the constructions erected by men. There were countless attempts to contain the advances of the sea. Currently the engineering work that Man has built to combat coastal erosion is visible.

Luís Martins

Photostory – sequence | Example YRE collaboration

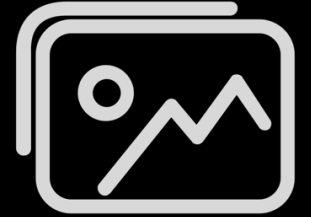
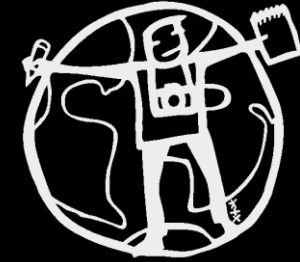
A comeback to the past.

Paulo Nunes has been handcrafting his whole life, but about six years ago he started doing cork carving demonstrations. His hobby never evolved into his job because, according to him, the activity is not very profitable. He complains that people don't always value the art and the time, or the fact that this is a natural and recyclable material with ages of use.

Although we can find some artistic pieces, he produces mainly utilitarian objects used for ages in this rural area. Among them, are his favourite pieces to make, *tarros*. This cork lunchboxes, due to the properties of cork, can keep food warm for many hours and were used daily by shepherds and agricultural workers to carry a hot meal into the field.

Besides this, is possible to find furniture pieces and even cork bathtubs for babies, which were popular in the 40's and 50's before the proliferation of plastic.

PORTUGAL | TURKEY | MALTA | GREECE



Paulo Nunes has been handcrafting since he was a child. He learned with his parent the secrets of cork.

Tarro - lunch box that keep the food warm during 24 hours

Coruche, hides the secrets of an ancient craft, passed from generation to generation.

Photo-reportage

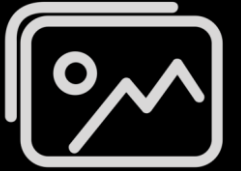
WHY

Should we maintain a photo-reportage category? YES!!!

BECAUSE:

- Reportage is what a **reporter DO**
- This category is Photostory.
A STORY can be told in 1 or multiple shots
- More useful as storytelling special **for beginners**
- Our experience: 70% sequence, vs 40% single photos

HOW



Small photo sequence
(**3 ...4? photos max; OR ONLY ONE PHOTO**)

Captions for:

- the whole series: abstract / description of photostory; relation to sustainability or ODS max **150 words**
- each photo, individually: detailed information about picture
 - phrase | max **20 words**
- Title: max: **140 caracteres.**

Photo Category -> 2 sub-categories

A

Reportage

Title: max: 140 caracteres.

1 photo

captures

Photo:
20 words

Abstract/lead
Max 150 words

1 sequence
max 3;
4 if
collaboration ?

captures

Each
photo:
20 words

Abstract/lead
Max 150 words

B

Campaign

Title: max: 140 caracteres.

1 image/
photo

captures

Photo
Slogan:
20 words

Abstract/lead
Max 150 words