
Fabio Antenore
10 SECRETS OF
STREETSCAPE
PHOTOGRAPHY
HOW TO MASTER URBAN PHOTOGRAPHY
IN COLLABORATION WITH
SKYLUM

INTRODUCTION

AIM OF THIS EBOOK

Streetscape photography is about capturing the beauty of urban environments in all their facets, from impressive buildings to the subtle moments of everyday life. In this e-book, you will learn 10 essential tips to help you improve your skills and create unique images. Whether you are just starting out in the world of streetscape photography or are already an advanced photographer, these tips will give you both technical and creative inspiration to expand your portfolio. Each tip is based on practical techniques that you can implement immediately, and is designed to help you get the most out of your photography.

Fabio Antenore.

THE AUTHOR

Fabio Antenore is an internationally renowned photographer and digital artist specializing in hyperreal Landscape and Streetscape photography. Since 2012, he has developed numerous innovative techniques that allow him to impressively convey emotions in his images. His work is characterized by precise composition and technical sophistication, the result of years of experience and continuous development.

Fabio is not only a photographer, but also a passionate photo guide and workshop leader. He regularly conducts photography tours and workshops in various countries, where he introduces his participants to the secrets of landscape and streetscape photography. In addition to his workshops, Fabio has given numerous lectures at international events and photo fairs, including some of the most prestigious photography events throughout Europe.

He is also a photography lecturer at the SAE Institute Zurich, where he passes on his in-depth knowledge and practical experience to aspiring creatives and guides them on their way.

As a brand ambassador for companies such as Leofoto, EIZO, Sigma, Haida and Lowepro, he shares his experience with professional tools that he has been using in his work for years. These collaborations are based on shared values and a high demand for quality and precision - characteristics that can also be found in Fabio's photographic style.

In addition to his work as a photographer, Fabio has also made the step into the digital art scene, where he presents his works as NFTs on the blockchain. Since 2021, he has been offering a collection of hyperreal Landscapes and Streetscapes as unique digital artworks.

WHAT IS

STREETSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY?

Streetscape photography is a specialized form of photography that combines elements of street, cityscape, and landscape photography. This combination allows the dynamics of urban life to be captured, while the structures of architecture and the compositional techniques of landscape photography are used to create visually striking and profound images. Streetscape photography goes beyond mere depictions of cities – it tells stories and combines the best of several photographic disciplines.

LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY

Landscape photography aims to capture the beauty of nature in its purest form. Without the human element, precise planning of light and weather conditions is essential. Composition plays a central role, as it must guide the viewer's eye through the scenery. Each shot is carefully planned to showcase the emotional power of natural elements, whether depicting majestic mountains, serene lakes or dramatic cloud formations. In landscape photography, we must create a strong visual impact by carefully arranging elements and selecting the right moment.

CITYSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY

Cityscape photography focuses on the representation of urban landscapes. It shows the structure and character of a city by emphasizing buildings, skylines and other architectural elements. Composition is also crucial here, but without the influence of people. The aim is to present the architecture and urban landscape in a way that emphasizes its size and complexity, often with a focus on lines, shapes and light to create a powerful image.

STREET PHOTOGRAPHY

Street photography, on the other hand, captures the fleeting, unposed moments of urban life. It is a documentary approach that focuses on people and their interaction with their environment. Street photography requires a sense for the right moment, as it involves capturing a scene as it unfolds spontaneously. The images tell stories that come from the everyday lives of people in the city and often reflect emotional or social aspects.

PHOTO BY JENS KRAUER

STREETSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY

Streetscape photography combines elements from all these disciplines. It uses the careful composition and precise planning typical of landscape and cityscape photography, but also integrates the human component found in street photography. In my approach, I plan each scene in advance, selecting the ideal location, often through thorough research using Google Street View and social media, and determining how the scene should develop. It's not just about photographing an environment or an urban landscape, but about telling a story that arises from the interaction between people and architecture. Composition is key here, and I often wait patiently for all the elements to come together perfectly to create the desired image. Streetscape photography is therefore a staged, artistic form of photography that captures both the beauty of the environment and the dynamics of human life.

1. FIND THE PERFECT LOCATION

The location is the heart of a successful streetscape photo. A good location can make the difference between an average and a stunning picture. The digital age offers you numerous tools to find and plan the perfect location in advance. **Google Street View** is a particularly useful tool that allows you to virtually walk the streets of a city. You can view different perspectives and consider the best angle from which to capture the scene. It's almost like you're already there – but without the hassle of actually traveling there.

Another advantage of **Google Maps** is the option to view aerial photographs of the area. These help you to assess the conditions of a location, such as the location of rivers, mountains or roads that could play a role in your image. You can also plan the distances between different locations in advance, which is particularly useful if you want to photograph several spots in one day.

Instagram offers another source of inspiration. By using geotags or hashtags, you can see photos of specific places that have already been taken by other photographers and tourists. This gives you the opportunity to discover well-known places from a new angle or to find lesser-known spots that also have great potential. Pay attention to how other photographers use light, shadows and composition, and draw inspiration from this to develop your own vision for the location.

2. BAD WEATHER AS A FRIEND

Many photographers avoid bad weather, but for streetscape photography, it offers a wealth of creative possibilities.

Rain, for example, can significantly enhance your photo. Wet streets reflect the city lights, adding another dimension to your images. Especially during the blue hour, when the streetlights are already on, the reflections on the ground can create dramatic effects that make your image look vibrant and dynamic.

Fog is another weather phenomenon that can give your photos a mystical atmosphere. The haze diffuses the light and creates a soft, almost surreal mood. However, it is important to make sure that the fog is not too dense, otherwise it can reflect the city lights strongly and obscure important details.

Snow can also have a fascinating effect. It reflects the light and thereby brings a special clarity and brightness to the image, which is particularly impressive in urban environments. A thin layer of snow can enchant the scene without cluttering the image.

Weather Apps and Their Role in Planning

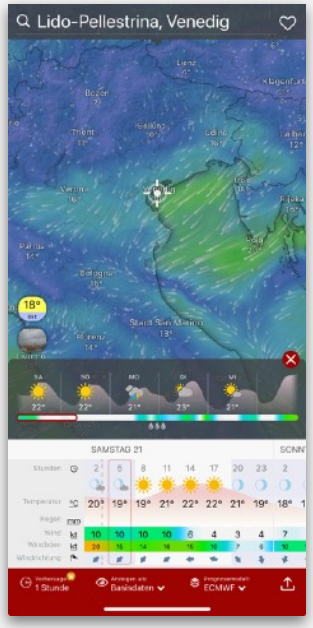
Even though the weather is not as important in streetscape photography as it is in landscape photography, it can be helpful to find out about the weather conditions in advance. Especially if you already have a clear idea of the picture and composition in your head, you should at least have a rough idea of what to expect. For this, I always advise consulting at least two different weather apps. One that you use and know well, and a local weather app, as these often use more specific and better-adapted models for the respective region.

My favorite weather apps are WeatherPro, Meteo Blue and Windy. These not only provide a chronological list of weather changes, but also weather maps that allow you to better assess the movement of clouds and cloud height. Such maps are particularly helpful if you are hoping for a glowing evening sky. In this case, it is important that the clouds are as high as possible and that there are no low-lying clouds in the direction of the sunset.

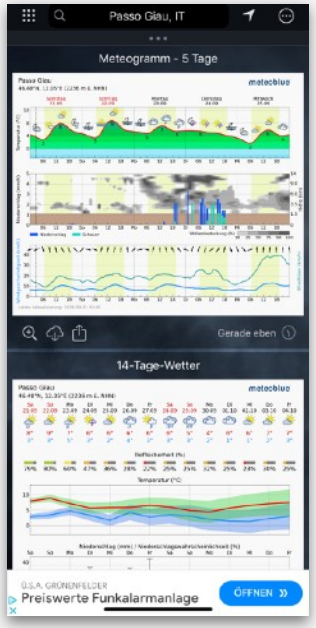
Another helpful app is TPE (The Photographer's Ephemeris), which primarily specializes in the position of the sun and moon. It also offers an option called Skyfire, which provides you with a visual representation of the likelihood of seeing colorful skies at a particular location during sunrise or sunset.

It is important to note that it is impossible to predict the weather days in advance. Even though many apps offer long-term forecasts, the forecast changes from day to day. Personally, I stick to forecasts that extend a maximum of 10 to 12 hours into the future. Anything beyond that is often too uncertain to rely on.

Windy



Meteo Blue



WeatherPro

3. CAMERA- AND LENS CHOICE

Choosing the right camera and lenses is crucial for streetscape photography. Since you will often be working in challenging lighting conditions – whether it be at night or during blue hour – a camera with good noise performance and high ISO capability is especially important. A full-frame or medium format camera will usually offer the best results, as they are able to produce less noise and capture more detail at higher ISOs.

Camera and Sensor Sizes

The size of the sensor plays a central role in photography. It affects image quality, noise behavior and the ability to photograph in low light. Different sensor sizes offer different advantages and disadvantages, which we will look at in detail here.

MFT (Micro Four Thirds):

With a crop factor of 2.0, MFT offers lighter and more compact camera equipment. However, image quality suffers in low-light conditions and at high ISO values, because the smaller sensor captures less light and is more prone to noise.

APS-C cameras:

APS-C cameras can also be used for streetscape photography, but their smaller sensor often puts them at a disadvantage compared to full-frame and medium-format cameras. The smaller sensor usually means smaller pixels, which can lead to more image noise, especially in low-light situations such as night shots. This is especially a problem with older or cheaper models, since higher ISO values more quickly lead to a visible loss of quality.

The crop factor of APS-C sensors is 1.5 for Nikon and Sony, or 1.6 for Canon. This means that a 50mm lens on an APS-C camera is equivalent to a 75mm lens on a full-frame camera, effectively making the focal length more telephoto.

Full-frame cameras:

These cameras are an excellent choice for streetscape photography due to their good noise performance and flexibility in a range of lighting conditions. They offer an excellent balance between image quality, handling and price. With a crop factor of 1.0, the focal length of a lens on a full-frame camera remains unchanged, which means that a 50mm lens is still 50mm. This is particularly advantageous when you need precise focal lengths for your compositions.

Medium format cameras:

If you need even more detail and dynamic range, a medium format camera may be the right choice. These cameras offer superior image quality and even finer reproduction of details and tonal values, which is particularly advantageous for large-format prints and sophisticated compositions. However, they are usually more expensive and heavier than full-frame cameras, making them a choice for photographers who are seeking the highest level of image quality.

It is important to note that not all medium format cameras have the same crop factor. Some medium format cameras, such as the Fujifilm GFX series, have a crop factor of about 0.79, while cameras with larger medium format sensors, such as the Phase One XF, have a crop factor of 0.64. This means that a 100 mm lens on the Fujifilm GFX is roughly equivalent to a 79 mm lens on a full-frame camera.

Crop Factor: the effect on focal lengths

The crop factor describes how much the image is cropped by a smaller or larger sensor compared to a full-frame sensor. This has a direct effect on the effective focal length of a lens. A 50 mm lens on an APS-C camera with a crop factor of 1.5 has an actual focal length of 75 mm due to the crop factor. To illustrate these effects, here is a table of common sensor sizes and their corresponding focal length conversion:

Sensor Size	Crop Factor	24 mm Full Frame	50 mm Full Frame	100 mm Full Frame
Micro Four Thirds (MFT)	2.0	48 mm	100 mm	200 mm
APS-C (Nikon/ Sony)	1.5	36 mm	75 mm	150 mm
APS-C (Canon)	1.6	38 mm	80 mm	160 mm
Medium Format (Fujifilm)	0.79	19 mm	39.5 mm	79 mm
Medium Format (Phase One)	0.64	15 mm	32 mm	64 mm

The crop factor significantly influences how you select the focal lengths and lenses for your compositions. On APS-C cameras, the higher crop factor gives you a longer focal length, which must be taken into account when choosing the right lens for street photography.

Lens Types and How They Affect Composition

Lenses are not only tools for framing your shot, they also shape the image significantly. Different focal lengths create various effects in terms of dimensions, depth of field and compression. There are two main categories of lenses: zoom lenses and prime lenses (fixed focal lengths).

Wide-angle lenses (14-24mm): These lenses are ideal if you are close to a large object or want to capture a wide scene. They allow you to integrate a lot of the surroundings into the picture, which is particularly advantageous when photographing architecture. However, wide-angle lenses have the disadvantage that objects that are further away appear very small. This can be problematic if people who are not in the immediate foreground are to have a central role in the picture. Even imposing buildings in the far background often appear less impressive with a wide-angle lens, as they are displayed much smaller.

Standard zoom lenses (24-70mm): This focal length offers a good balance between wide-angle and telephoto and is ideal for street photography. With a 24-70mm lens, you can compress the dimensions of the scene, making both the people in the foreground and the background appear larger and more present.

These lenses are especially useful when shooting a scene from a bit of a distance but still wanting to create a strong composition.

Telephoto lenses (70-200mm): Telephoto lenses offer the ability to bring distant objects closer and frame them as the central element of the composition. This is especially helpful if you want to compress the dimensions of a scene and create a stronger impact. It is often better to stand a little further away and photograph the scene with a longer focal length such as 70mm, rather than standing right in front of it and using a wide-angle lens. This allows you to better control the proportions of the objects and tell a more powerful story.

24MM

70MM

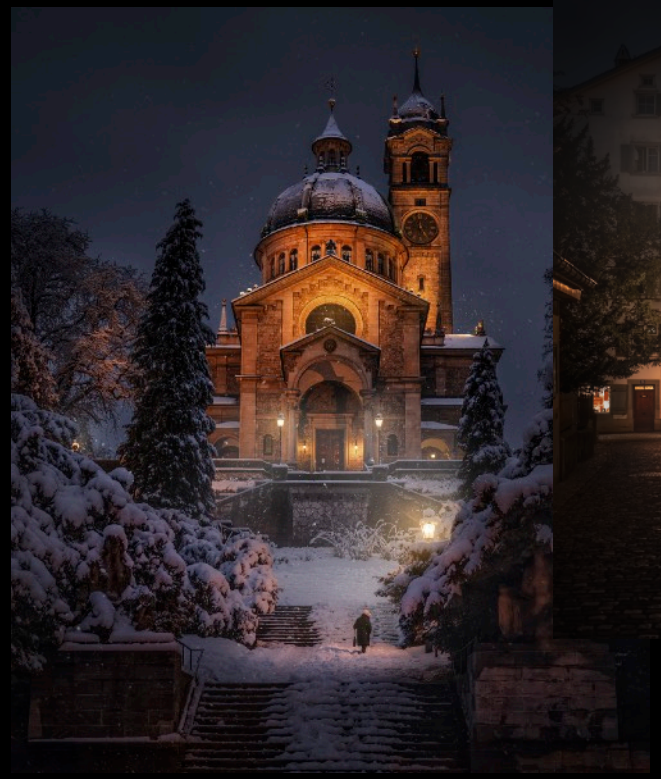
4. USE OF TRIPODS

A tripod is an essential piece of equipment for streetscape photography for a number of reasons. In addition to the obvious need for stability when using long exposure times, a tripod also allows you to perfect your composition at your leisure and to wait for the ideal moment.

In streetscape photography, you often spend a lot of time in one place, observing the scene and waiting for the elements – light, people, vehicles – to come together just right. Sometimes this can take hours. A good tripod allows you to patiently wait for that perfect moment without having to constantly hold the camera.

Another key benefit of a tripod is the ability to capture multiple exposures at different points in time, a technique known as timeblending. The camera remains perfectly stable throughout the entire process, allowing you to seamlessly combine the different exposures later on.

5. USE THE LIGHT



Light is a central aspect of photography, and every time of day offers different possibilities for using it to your advantage.

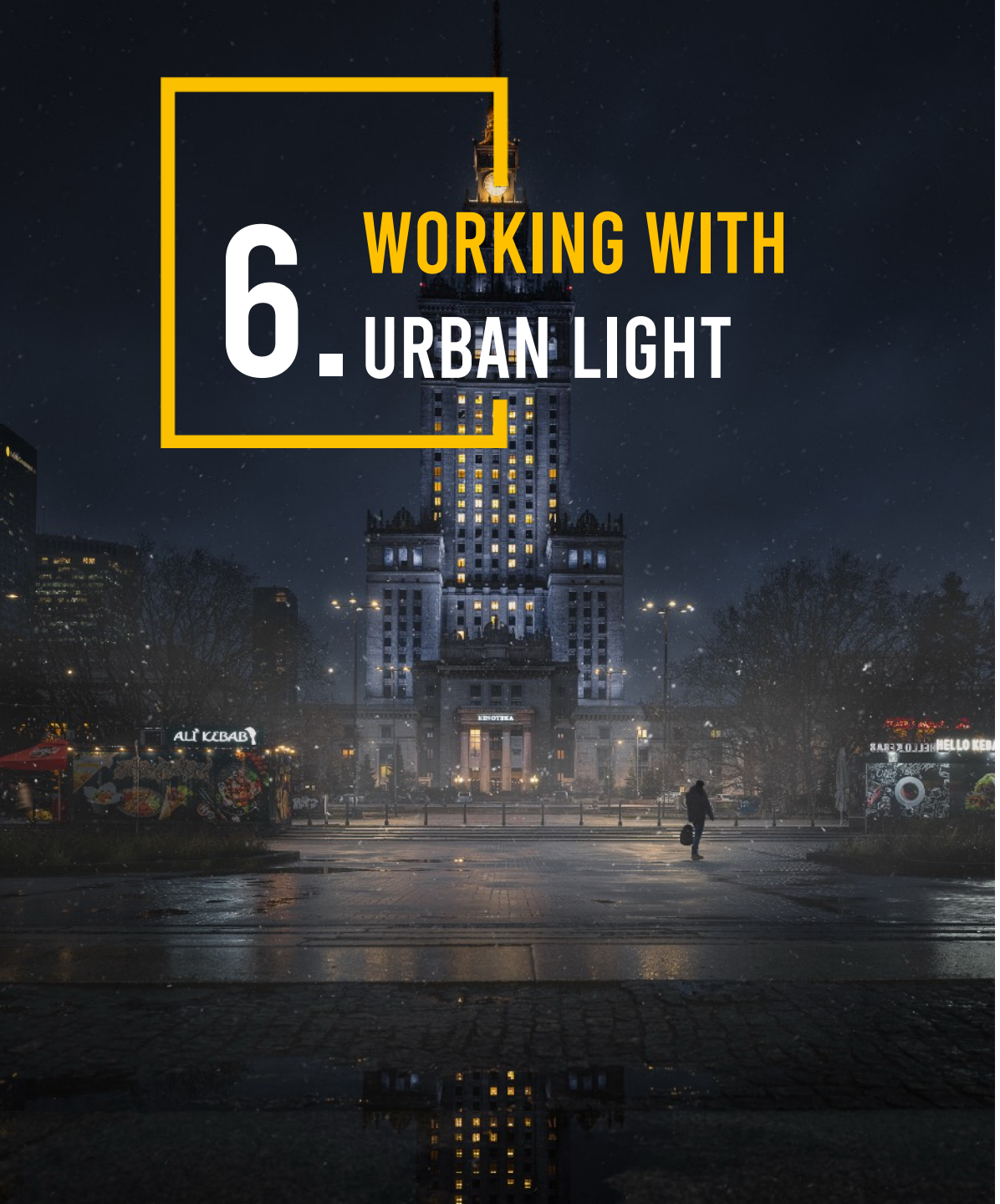
The golden hour, which occurs shortly after sunrise and just before sunset, creates a warm, soft light that casts long shadows and gives your pictures depth. This light is perfect for creating a welcoming and harmonious mood. Colors appear particularly vivid and warm, giving the images a special atmosphere.

The blue hour, which occurs immediately after sunset or before sunrise, is ideal for taking impressive “night pictures”. Although it already appears dark, the natural light is still strong enough to use moderate ISO values and short exposure times. At the same time, the city's artificial light sources – street lamps, neon signs and shop windows – are already clearly visible and give the images a special atmosphere.

This time of day offers you the perfect combination of natural and artificial light, giving your images depth and dimension without having to work with overly extreme exposure times.

When shooting pure night scenes, in complete darkness, the requirements change significantly. You are almost entirely dependent on artificial light, which means you have to pay particular attention to how these light sources are placed in your composition.

It is important to use the lighting in such a way that your protagonist or main subject remains clearly visible in the image. Careful planning is essential here to ensure that the light sources do not overexpose the subject or create too much contrast.



6. WORKING WITH URBAN LIGHT

In streetscape photography, artificial light sources play a central role, especially at dusk and at night. Street lamps, neon signs, shop windows and vehicle lights help you to illuminate subjects and add atmosphere to the scene. Artificial light creates strong contrasts that give your images more depth and drama.

It is important to consciously integrate these light sources into the composition. Consider how the light falls on your main subject and affects the surroundings. A cleverly placed light source can draw attention to your protagonist. Make sure that the lighting is not too strong and that it illuminates the subject well without overexposing it.

Especially at night or during the blue hour, artificial light can reflect on surfaces. These reflections, e.g. on wet streets or glass, give your pictures dynamism and help to emphasize details. Use different light sources to create creative compositions.

Remember that artificial light affects color temperature. Streetlights produce warm light, while neon lights appear cooler. These color contrasts can add exciting visual dynamics to your image. Use artificial light sources to create unique and creative photos.

Artificial Light Sources and their Color Temperatures

It is important to know that different **artificial light sources** have different color temperatures, which are measured in Kelvin (K). These color temperatures have a direct effect on the color of your images. When scouting a location, you should already pay attention to which light sources are present and what color temperatures they have in order to plan the color effect in the scene.

light source	Kelvin value	color tone
candlelight	1.500 K	Very warm, reddish
light bulb	2.500-3.000 K	Warm, yellowish
streetlight (old)	2.000-2.500 K	Orange
streetlight (modern, LED)	3.500-5.000 K	Neutral to slightly cool
fluorescent light	4.500-6.500 K	Cool, bluish
moonlight	4.000-4.500 K	Cool, bluish
LED lights	3.000-6.000 K	Variable depending on the setting
daylight	5.500-6.500 K	Neutral, white
cloudy sky	7.000-8.000 K	Very cool, bluish
blue sky	9.000-12.000 K	Very cool, intense blue

These different light sources create zones of different color temperatures that you can use to create depth in your image or highlight certain areas. For example, you can use warmer light sources to set your subject apart from a cooler-lit environment to draw attention to the central element of the scene.

Technical Aspects of Light Propagation

The spread of light is an important technical factor that must be taken into account during scouting. Depending on the light source, luminosity and Kelvin value, the range of the light varies, which has a direct influence on the brightness and color effect in your scene.

1. Luminous intensity and range and color temperature

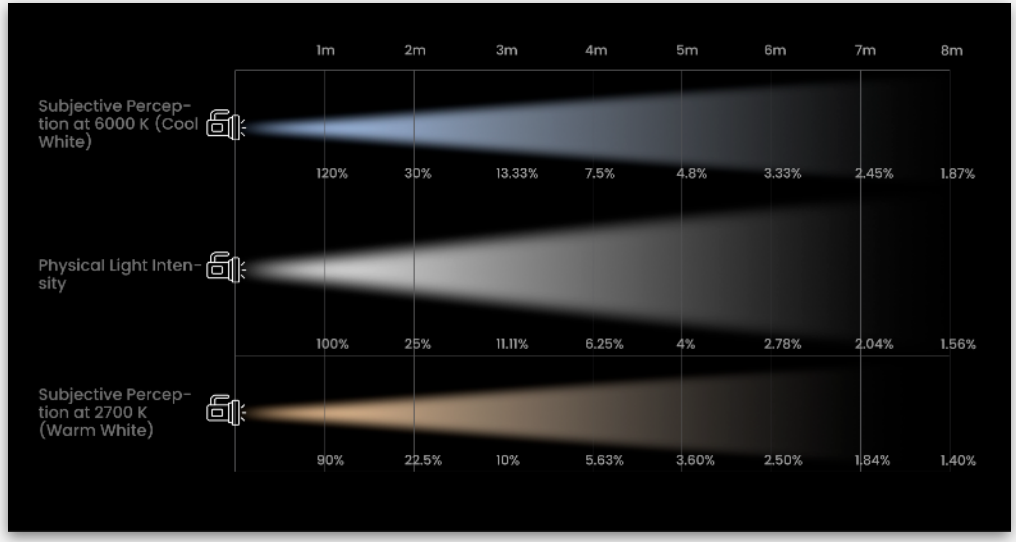
- **Luminosity and range:** weak light sources such as candlelight or older street lamps often only reach a few meters and quickly lose intensity. Modern LED lights or neon lights, on the other hand, have a greater range and are more effective over longer distances.

- **General rule of thumb:** the luminosity of a light source decreases with the square of the distance (inverse-square law). This means that if the distance is doubled, the light intensity is reduced to a quarter. For example, a light source that has 100% intensity at a distance of 1 meter still has 25% at a distance of 2 meters and only 6.25% of its original intensity at a distance of 4 meters.

$$\text{INTENSITY (\%)} = \left(\frac{1}{\text{DISTANCE (METER)}^2} \right) \times 100\,\%$$

Influence of the Kelvin value (color temperature): The Kelvin value influences the color temperature and the subjective perception of brightness:

- **Cool light (e.g. 6000 K):** Often perceived as 10–20% brighter than warm light of the same physical intensity.
- **Warm light (e.g. 2700 K):** can be perceived as less bright even though the physical light intensity is the same.
- **Example:** a modern LED lamp at 6000 K can subjectively appear up to 20% brighter than an old street lamp at 2700 K, even though both have the same light output in lumens.



7. IMAGE SETUP & COMPOSITION

In photography, there are many technical details that influence your images – from camera settings to post-processing. But for me, the most important factor that makes a photo stand out is the composition. A well-thought-out composition guides the viewer's eye, tells a story and creates a strong visual impact. Without a clear composition, an image quickly loses its expressiveness, no matter how good the technical settings are.

Getting your composition right takes practice and a deep understanding of the basic rules of composition. These rules are an important guide to help you position your subjects harmoniously and in balance. They help you create a stable foundation for your image and guide the viewer's eye. But as important as these rules are, I believe that a successful composition ultimately depends heavily on your intuition. Sometimes the best images break the classic rules and instead follow what feels right in the moment.

In my view, you should know and master the basics, but you should also be open to spontaneous, intuitive decisions. Composing a picture is not only a matter of technique, but also of creativity and intuition. In the following sections, we will take a look at two of the most important rules of picture composition – the rule of thirds and the golden ratio. These two techniques provide you with a solid tool for consciously designing your pictures and are a good starting point for developing your own creative signature.

THE FOUNDATION OF POWERFUL IMAGES

As in any type of photography, some basic rules of composition are also helpful in streetscape photography.

RULE OF THIRDS

The rule of thirds divides the image into nine equal rectangles by dividing it horizontally and vertically into thirds. The idea is to place important elements along these lines or at their intersections to make the image look harmonious and balanced. This rule is easy to apply and is a good way to quickly create a stable composition.

GOLDEN RATIO

The golden ratio is a mathematical proportion that has been used in art and architecture for centuries. In contrast to the rule of thirds, which divides the image into equal sections, the golden ratio is based on the Fibonacci sequence, which allows for an asymmetrical yet harmonious division of the image. This proportion is often perceived as more natural and pleasing because it occurs in many natural forms. The golden ratio divides the image in such a way that the main subject is not exactly in the middle or at the thirds, but slightly offset, which often creates a stronger visual effect.

THE GOLDEN SPIRAL

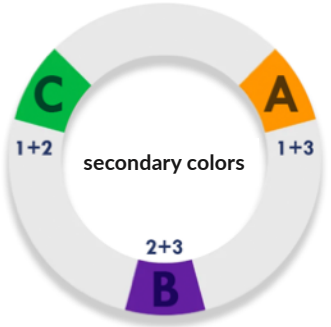
The Golden Spiral is also based on the Fibonacci sequence and the Golden Ratio. It is a spiral line that can be used to guide the viewer's eye through the image. The main subject is placed at the end of the spiral, so that the viewer's gaze is naturally directed through the image. This arrangement gives the image depth and a dynamic movement without it appearing too contrived. The Golden Spiral is particularly suitable for images where a strong visual guide is desired, such as in landscape or architectural photography.

COLOR THEORY: COLOR CONTRASTS AND HARMONIES

In addition to the classic rules of composition, colors also play an important role in image composition. Therefore, it does no harm to study the basics of color theory a little in order to be able to work more purposefully.

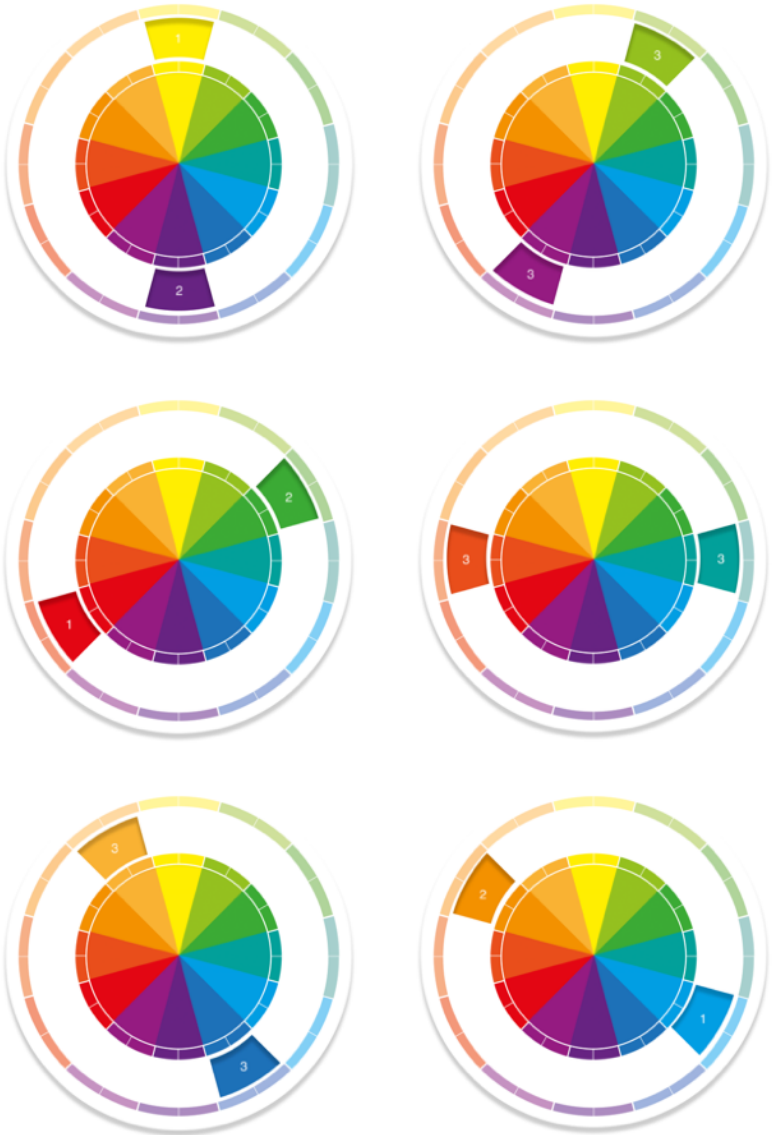
In photography, colors are not only a visual element, but also a tool to convey emotions and to draw the viewer's attention. Color theory describes the relationships between colors and how they can be used. One of the basic structures of this theory is the color wheel, which is divided into primary, secondary and tertiary colors:

- **Primary colors:** red, blue and yellow – the basic colors from which all other colors are mixed.
- **Secondary colors:** these are created by mixing two primary colors (e.g. blue + yellow = green).
- **Tertiary colors:** these are created by mixing a primary color with a secondary color (e.g. blue-green or red-orange).



Complementary colors: These are directly opposite each other on the color wheel and create the maximum contrast. In photography, complementary colors can be used to purposefully add excitement and dynamics to an image. For example, a red object in a green landscape stands out immediately, or a blue building in the warm, orange light of a sunset. Complementary colors help to draw the viewer's eye to the important areas of the image and give the image more depth.

Color harmonies: In contrast to the strong contrasts of complementary colors, harmonious color combinations are based on neighboring colors on the color wheel. They create smooth transitions and have a calming and balanced effect. Such color harmonies – for example, blue, blue-green and green, or red, orange and yellow – are often found in nature or in urban scenes. They create a relaxing atmosphere in the image that gently guides the viewer through the image without overwhelming them visually.



8. CAMERA-SETTINGS

ISO, Aperture and Shutter Speed

Getting your camera settings right is crucial to achieving the desired image effect. ISO, aperture and shutter speed work together as key parameters that you need to adjust for optimal results in any lighting situation.

ISO controls the sensor's sensitivity to light. In daylight, you'll want your ISO to be in your camera's native range. This varies by camera, but it's usually between ISO 80 and 200, which helps minimize image noise. At night or in dark environments, it may be necessary to increase the ISO to 6400 or higher to capture motion and get enough light. However, higher ISO values create more image noise, which is why advanced denoising tools are often required in post-processing to improve image quality.

The aperture not only controls how much light falls on the sensor, but also influences the depth of field in the image. An open aperture (f/1.4 to f/4) lets in a lot of light, which is advantageous in low light, but reduces the depth of field. This means that only a small area of the image is in focus, while the foreground and background may appear blurred. To avoid this, you should adapt your composition to the aperture. If you are shooting with a wide open aperture, make sure that there are no important elements directly in the foreground. Instead, the relevant objects should be further away in the sharp area of the shot.

The shutter speed controls how long the sensor is exposed to light and plays an important role in how motion is depicted in the image. The closer a person is to the camera, the larger they appear in the image and the faster the shutter speed must be to avoid motion blur. For people who are close and walking at a normal pace, shutter speeds of 1/100 to 1/200 of a second are recommended to capture the motion sharply. If the person is further away, you can use slower shutter speeds such as 1/50 to 1/80 of a second, as their movement will be less visible.

1/40S -
1/80S

1/80S -
1/200S

DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT

The direction of movement of the person also affects the shutter speed required.
People walking directly towards or away from you can be exposed for longer, as the movement on this axis causes less blurring.
With such movements, slower shutter speeds are sufficient because the movement does not run strongly across the image.
However, people walking past you at a right angle or moving diagonally through the picture require a faster shutter speed, as these movements appear faster in the picture and thus create blurring more quickly.

9. GETTING PEOPLE INTO THE LIMELIGHT

Incorporating people into your Streetscape photos brings your images to life and adds a sense of dynamic movement. They help tell stories and fill urban environments with emotion. However, placing people in your images requires planning and a good eye for the right moment.

The placement of the person is crucial to make them stand out and be clearly visible. Make sure that the person is positioned in a bright area so that they are highlighted by natural or artificial light. Especially at dusk or at night, it is important that the person does not get lost in the dark areas of the scene.

The person's movement in the picture is also important to create motion. The ideal moment to photograph a person in motion is just before the front leg touches the ground. This position appears natural and gives the picture a certain lightness.

The background also plays an important role. Avoid placing the person in front of a busy or heavily patterned background, as this can distract the viewer. A calm, simple background allows the person to stand out more and draws attention to the main subject.

10. THE FINAL TOUCH

The Finishing Touch: Perfect your Images

Post-processing is a crucial step in taking your streetscape photos to the next level. It's not just about optimizing the image, but also about showing off the different techniques you used to capture it. Depending on whether you worked with single shots, multiple exposures, or complex timeblending techniques, post-processing requires a different approach.

Single-shot: This is the simplest method, where everything is captured in a single exposure. However, especially in night photography, this approach always involves compromises. You can't expect the same level of detail and quality as with a multi-exposure or time-blending, because the entire image has to be balanced in one frame.

When shooting at night, high ISO is often necessary to achieve the right shutter speed, which means certain areas will inevitably be very dark and lack detail simply because the information isn't there. Editing single-shots is therefore about working with what you have – adjusting light and shadows to increase contrast, highlight details, and make the most of the available data while accepting the natural limitations of the method.

Multiple exposures: This involves combining several shots with different exposures. An important advantage is that you can use different exposure times: shorter exposures for moving objects and longer exposures for still parts of the image. This allows you to display dynamic elements such as people or cars clearly and sharply, while at the same time using high-detail long exposures for the rest of the scene.

Timeblending: This advanced technique allows you to combine different lighting moods from different times in one image. The advantage of this is that you can capture certain elements, such as buildings or the sky, during the blue hour or under better lighting conditions to get better color reproduction and more details. This results in a more balanced image with natural transitions between the different types of lighting.

Singleshot

The single-shot approach is the simplest and most direct method, in which the entire image is captured in a single exposure.

It is important to make sure that there is enough light, or you will have to deal with a dark picture.

Night pictures should be taken at blue hour.

Multi-exposure

This image consists of four different exposures, each used specifically for different elements of the scene. A fast shutter speed was used to capture the gondolier in sharp and detailed manner. A slightly slower shutter speed was used for the water, so that it does not appear too detailed and restless, but soft and calm. In addition, there are separate exposures for the sky and the buildings in the background, to optimally showcase them and create the best possible balance between light and details.

Timeblending

This image is a timeblending that was taken over a period of around 2 hours. The base exposure was taken during the blue hour to capture enough color and texture information. Then, about an hour later, a exposure for the lights was added to enhance the light of the scene. In addition, several more exposures were combined for details. The total processing time for this image was about 8 hours.

11. BONUS
THE BUNDLE

Elevate Your Editing with the Skylum Bundle

Editing is a vital part of the photographic process, turning raw captures into impactful images that tell a story. Throughout my years as a photography workshop instructor, I've seen many photographers struggle to fully realize the potential of their images during post-processing. That's why I created the **Luminar Bundle** – a complete package that combines my full editing workflow with powerful Luminar-based tools to make professional results more achievable.

Inside the bundle, you'll find everything I use in my own editing process: my custom **LUT maps** to achieve cinematic color grading, a collection of **exclusive presets** for quick and effective adjustments, and my **full Streetscape eBook** – a comprehensive guide covering planning, shooting, and editing. The editing section of the book has been fully adapted to Skylum Luminar, showing exactly how I integrate these tools into my workflow.

You'll also get **in-depth video tutorials** where I walk you through my entire editing process step by step, applying the same LUTs and presets you receive in the bundle. From subtle tonal refinements to advanced color grading and creative effects, you'll see exactly how I bring my images to life.

As a bonus, the bundle includes all resources in one place – making it easier than ever to learn, apply, and refine a professional editing workflow that will elevate your photography.

The Key Findings

Planning and preparation: The right location is crucial for the success of your shots. Understand the lighting conditions and pay attention to the weather to create the best conditions for your photos.

Image composition: Placing people in the scene, working with light sources, and applying classic composition rules such as the rule of thirds and the golden ratio will enable you to create balanced and powerful images.

Technical approaches: whether you work with single shots, multiple exposures or timeblending – each method has its advantages. Use them in a targeted way to get the best out of your scene and achieve the desired effect.

I look forward to seeing your progress and hope to see you at one of my workshops soon. Until then, I wish you lots of fun and success with your photography!

Outlook

I hope this eBook has given you valuable insights and inspired you to take your streetscape photography to the next level. If you want to go even deeper after putting these tips into practice, I invite you to explore the complete **Skylum Bundle**. It's the next step to mastering my full workflow and achieving professional results with ease.

As a reader of this eBook, you can also use the discount code **FABIO** when ordering to get an extra reduction on the bundle.

Fabio Antenore

FABIOANTENORE.ch

IN COLLABORATION WITH

SKYLUM

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Workshops: cropfactory.ch