

winning images with any underwater camera the ess Online PDF

Winning images with any underwater camera the ess is achievable for both amateur enthusiasts and seasoned professionals. Capturing stunning underwater photographs requires more than just owning a good camera; it involves understanding your equipment, mastering techniques, and applying the right settings to bring out the best in your shots. Whether you're exploring vibrant coral reefs, mysterious shipwrecks, or playful marine life, this guide will help you optimize your underwater photography skills to produce striking images with any underwater camera you have at your disposal.

Understanding Your Underwater Camera

Types of Underwater Cameras

- **Compact Cameras:** Small, easy to carry, and often come with built-in waterproofing. Ideal for beginners.
- **Mirrorless Cameras:** Offer high image quality and interchangeable lenses, suitable for more serious enthusiasts.
- **DSLR Cameras:** Provide professional-level control and image quality, perfect for advanced underwater photographers.
- **Action Cameras (e.g., GoPro):** Compact and durable, great for quick shots and capturing action-packed scenes.

Key Features to Consider

- **Waterproof Depth Rating:** Ensure the camera can withstand the depth you plan to dive or snorkel.
- **Lens Quality and Aperture:** Larger apertures allow more light, essential for underwater shooting where light diminishes quickly.
- **Built-in Flash or External Lighting Compatibility:** Proper lighting is crucial for clear, vibrant images.
- **Manual Controls:** Allows you to adjust settings such as ISO, shutter speed, and aperture for better image control.

Preparing for Underwater Photography

Equipment Checklist

- Underwater camera or housing suitable for your device
- Sturdy, well-fitting dive or snorkel gear
- External strobes or underwater lights
- Anti-fog solutions for lenses and housings
- Memory cards with ample storage
- Extra batteries or power sources

Pre-Dive Tips

- Practice with your camera outside the water to familiarize yourself with controls.
- Check all equipment for leaks and proper function before diving.
- Plan your shots and identify interesting subjects or compositions beforehand.
- Set your camera to the appropriate mode, typically manual or underwater scene mode.

Mastering Underwater Photography Techniques

Optimizing Camera Settings

- **White Balance:** Use underwater presets or custom white balance to correct color shifts caused by water absorption.
- **ISO:** Keep ISO low to reduce noise; increase cautiously in low light conditions.
- **Shutter Speed:** Use faster shutter speeds (e.g., 1/125s or higher) to freeze motion of moving subjects.
- **Aperture:** Use a wider aperture (smaller f-number) for better light intake but be mindful of depth of field.

Lighting Tips

- **Use External Lighting:** External strobes or lights help bring out colors and details lost at depth.
- **Position Lighting Correctly:** Avoid backlighting or lens flare by angling lights properly.
- **Adjust Light Power:** Modulate strobe power to prevent overexposure or harsh shadows.

Composition and Subjects

- **Get Close:** Minimize water between your lens and subject to reduce haze and improve clarity.
- **Focus on Eyes:** Sharp eyes make the subject more engaging.
- **Use Rule of Thirds:** Position key elements along the grid lines for balanced compositions.
- **Capture Movement:** Use slow shutter speeds intentionally for motion blur or fast speeds for frozen action.

Post-Processing for Stunning Results

Editing Tips

- Adjust white balance and color correction to restore natural hues.
- Enhance contrast and sharpness to make details pop.
- Reduce noise, especially if high ISO was used.
- Crop images to improve composition or eliminate distracting elements.

Software Recommendations

- Adobe Lightroom
- Adobe Photoshop
- Darktable (free alternative)
- Snapseed (mobile app)

Common Mistakes to Avoid in Underwater Photography

- **Overusing Flash:** Can cause backscatter and unnatural lighting.
- **Getting Too Close:** Water reduces clarity; stay as close as possible to your subject.
- **Ignoring Safety:** Always prioritize safety over shots?be aware of surroundings and dive limits.
- **Neglecting Equipment Maintenance:** Rinse gear after each dive and check for damage regularly.

Additional Tips for Success

- **Practice Regularly:** The more you shoot, the better your skills will become.
- **Learn from Others:** Join underwater photography communities or workshops.
- **Experiment with Angles:** Don't be afraid to try different perspectives for unique images.
- **Be Patient:** Waiting for the right moment can result in more compelling shots.

Conclusion

Capturing winning images with any underwater camera the ess is within your reach when you understand your equipment, apply proper techniques, and embrace a creative approach. Whether you're using a compact, mirrorless, DSLR, or action camera, the key lies in mastering the fundamentals of underwater photography, utilizing appropriate lighting, and practicing patience. Remember, every dive is an opportunity to improve your skills and create breathtaking images that showcase the mesmerizing beauty beneath the waves. With dedication and the right knowledge, you can turn your underwater adventures into captivating visual stories that stand out and inspire.

Winning images with any underwater camera the ESS: Mastering Underwater Photography for Stunning Results

The captivating world beneath the surface of our oceans, lakes, and rivers has long beckoned photographers eager to capture its vibrant life and otherworldly landscapes. Achieving compelling underwater images requires more than just owning a camera; it demands understanding the nuances of underwater photography, equipment capabilities, environmental factors, and creative techniques. The phrase "winning images with any underwater camera the ESS" underscores the notion that, regardless of the camera model or brand, success hinges on skill, knowledge, and adaptation. This comprehensive guide explores how to produce stunning underwater photographs, emphasizing key principles, equipment considerations, techniques, and post-processing tips to help photographers elevate their craft.

Understanding the Unique Challenges of Underwater Photography

Before delving into gear and techniques, it's essential to grasp the distinct challenges posed by underwater environments:

Light Absorption and Color Loss

Water absorbs light rapidly, especially red, orange, and yellow wavelengths, resulting in color shifts and reduced visibility. As depth increases, colors fade, and images tend toward blue or green hues.

Reduced Visibility and Particulates

Suspended particles, plankton, and sediment can diminish clarity, cause backscatter (light reflecting off particles), and create a hazy or speckled appearance.

Limited Shooting Time and Conditions

Diving conditions, such as currents, temperature, and pressure, constrain the time and stability for

shooting. Moreover, moving subjects like fish or swaying plants require quick reflexes and steady handling.

Equipment Constraints

Waterproofing, size, weight, and lighting solutions influence camera choices and handling techniques. Ensuring gear is watertight and functional at depth is critical.

Choosing the Right Underwater Camera Equipment

While the phrase emphasizes that success is possible with any underwater camera, understanding equipment options and their features helps optimize results.

Types of Underwater Cameras

- Compact Waterproof Cameras

- Advantages: Small, portable, easy to operate, often with integrated lenses and flash.

- Limitations: Limited control over settings, smaller sensors, lower image quality at depth.

- Mirrorless and DSLR Cameras in Waterproof Housings

- Advantages: Superior image quality, interchangeable lenses, extensive manual controls, high ISO performance.

- Limitations: Larger, more expensive, requires careful handling and maintenance.

- Action Cameras (e.g., GoPro)

- Advantages: Compact, robust, wide-angle lenses, versatile mounting options.

- Limitations: Limited manual controls, smaller sensors, often rely on electronic stabilization.

Essential Features to Consider

- Sensor Size and Resolution: Larger sensors (Micro Four Thirds, APS-C, full-frame) capture

more light, yielding better images in low-light conditions.

- Lens Options: Wide-angle lenses are preferred for capturing expansive scenes and close-up macro shots.
- Lighting Compatibility: Compatibility with external strobes or video lights enhances color and detail.
- Battery Life and Storage: Longer battery life and ample storage are vital for extended dives.
- Waterproofing Depth Ratings: Match camera specifications with dive depths.

Additional Gear for Enhanced Results

- External Strobes: Crucial for restoring color and adding dimension.
- Focus Lights: Aid in focusing in low-light environments.
- Magnifying Lenses or Close-up Filters: For macro photography.
- Stabilization Gear: Handheld rigs or tripods designed for underwater use.

Mastering Underwater Photography Techniques

Equipment alone does not guarantee success; mastering techniques is equally vital.

Composition and Subject Selection

- Rule of Thirds: Position key subjects along grid lines to create balanced images.
- Foreground Interest: Use coral, rocks, or other elements to add depth.
- Leading Lines: Guide viewers' eyes through the scene.
- Subject Behavior: Capture animals in natural behaviors for dynamic images.

Lighting Strategies

- Utilize External Lighting: External strobes or video lights help restore colors lost underwater and reduce backscatter.
- Position Lighting Correctly: Angle strobes to minimize reflections and backscatter; typically at 45 degrees.
- Control Exposure: Adjust camera settings to compensate for ambient light and avoid overexposure.

Focus and Depth of Field

- Manual Focus: Preferable in low-contrast environments.
- Aperture Settings: Use smaller apertures (higher f-stop) for greater depth of field, especially in macro shots.
- Shutter Speed: Fast shutter speeds (1/125s or faster) freeze motion, essential for moving subjects.

Shooting Modes and Settings

- Shoot in RAW Format: Enables extensive post-processing adjustments.
- Adjust White Balance: Use underwater or custom white balance settings for accurate colors.
- ISO Settings: Keep ISO as low as possible to avoid noise; increase cautiously in low-light conditions.

Macro and Wide-Angle Photography

- Macro: Focus on tiny creatures or details; use macro lenses or filters.
- Wide-Angle: Capture expansive scenes like reefs; get close to the subject to reduce water column between camera and subject.

Post-Processing: Enhancing Underwater Images

Post-processing can transform good shots into stunning images.

Color Correction

- Reintroduce lost reds and oranges.
- Balance color tones to match natural scenes.

Contrast and Sharpness

- Enhance details without over-sharpening.
- Adjust contrast to add depth.

Noise Reduction

- Use noise reduction tools for images taken at high ISO settings.

Cropping and Composition Adjustments

- Improve framing.
- Remove distractions.

Software Recommendations

- Adobe Lightroom and Photoshop
- DxO PhotoLab
- Capture One

Case Studies: Turning Challenges into Opportunities

Bright Reef Scenes

Despite high ambient light, shooting close to the reef with strobes can produce vibrant images showcasing corals and fish.

Low-Light Macro Shots

Using macro lenses with external lights, photographers can capture minute creatures like nudibranchs or tiny crustaceans in stunning detail.

Murky Waters

In turbid conditions, focusing on silhouettes or backlit subjects can create dramatic, atmospheric images.

Tips for Achieving Consistent Success

- Practice and Patience: Underwater photography involves a learning curve; patience yields better results.
- Dive Planning: Know the environment, species, and conditions beforehand.
- Regular Equipment Maintenance: Check seals, batteries, and cleanliness to prevent malfunctions.
- Respect Marine Life and Environment: Ethical photography ensures the sustainability of underwater ecosystems.

Conclusion: Making the Most of Any Underwater Camera

Achieving winning images underwater is a blend of the right equipment, technical mastery, artistic vision, and environmental awareness. While high-end gear can facilitate certain results, the core principles—careful composition, proper lighting, patience, and post-processing—are universally applicable. Whether using a compact waterproof camera or a professional DSLR in a custom housing, a dedicated approach and understanding of underwater dynamics enable photographers to unlock the visual potential of this mesmerizing realm. Ultimately, success in underwater photography is less about the gear and more about the photographer's ability to adapt, innovate, and respect the vibrant marine world they seek to portray.

Question What are the key settings to capture winning underwater images with the ESS underwater camera? Adjust the camera's white balance, ISO, and shutter speed to suit the underwater lighting conditions. Using a wide-angle lens and shooting in RAW format can also help capture detailed and vibrant images. **How can I improve the composition of my underwater photos using the ESS camera?** Focus on clear subjects, apply the rule of thirds, and ensure good lighting to highlight your subject. Getting close to your subject reduces water distortion and enhances image clarity. **What accessories or techniques can enhance underwater images with the ESS camera?** Using underwater strobes or lights, employing filters to correct color loss, and stabilizing the camera with a tripod or grip can significantly improve image quality. **Are there specific environments or subjects that tend to produce winning images with the ESS underwater camera?** Vivid coral reefs, diverse marine life, and macro shots of small sea creatures tend to produce striking images. Clear waters with good visibility also help in capturing high-quality photos. **What are common mistakes to avoid to ensure winning underwater images with the ESS camera?** Avoid overexposure, excessive camera movement, and neglecting proper focus. Also, be mindful of buoyancy control to prevent disturbing marine life or damaging the environment. **How can I edit my underwater images to make them stand out as winning photos?** Use editing software to adjust brightness, contrast, and color balance. Enhancing details and removing backscatter or haze can make your images more vibrant and captivating.

Related keywords: underwater photography, marine photography, underwater camera tips, best underwater cameras, underwater image techniques, underwater photography gear, underwater image editing, marine photography tips, waterproof camera shots, underwater camera accessories

be with

be with is a phrase that resonates deeply across different aspects of life—whether in relationships, personal growth, or day-to-day interactions. It encapsulates the idea of presence, companionship,

and emotional connection. Understanding the multifaceted meaning of "be with" can help individuals foster stronger relationships, improve their mental well-being, and cultivate a more mindful approach to life. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the various dimensions of "be with," including its significance in relationships, its role in self-awareness, and practical ways to embody this concept in everyday life.

Understanding the Meaning of "Be With"

The phrase "be with" is versatile and context-dependent. At its core, it signifies being present, sharing experiences, and forming bonds with others or oneself. It can imply:

- Emotional connection: Being emotionally available and attentive.
- Physical presence: Spending time together in person.
- Mindfulness: Being fully present in the moment.
- Supportiveness: Offering companionship during difficult times.
- Acceptance: Embracing oneself or others without judgment.

Recognizing these facets helps to appreciate the depth and importance of "be with" in fostering meaningful relationships.

The Significance of "Be With" in Relationships

Relationships are the foundation of human experience, and "being with" someone is central to creating trust, intimacy, and mutual understanding. Whether romantic, familial, or friendship-based, the act of simply being with another person can have profound effects.

Emotional Presence and Connection

Being with someone emotionally involves more than just physical proximity. It requires active listening, empathy, and genuine interest. When you "be with" someone emotionally, you:

- Validate their feelings.
- Offer a safe space for expression.
- Demonstrate understanding and compassion.

This emotional presence strengthens bonds and fosters a sense of security.

Physical Presence and Quality Time

Spending quality time together is essential in nurturing relationships. Being with someone physically can involve:

- Sharing meals.
- Going for walks.
- Engaging in shared hobbies.
- Simply sitting in silence, appreciating each other's company.

These moments create memories and deepen connections.

The Role of "Be With" in Building Trust

Trust develops when individuals feel genuinely "with" each other. Consistency, attentiveness, and authenticity are key. When you show up for someone consistently and are present in their life, you cultivate a foundation of trust and reliability.

Practicing "Be With" in Your Daily Life

Integrating the concept of "be with" into daily routines can enhance your relationships and personal well-being. Here are practical ways to embody this idea:

Mindfulness and Presence

- Practice mindfulness meditation to increase your awareness of the present moment.
- During conversations, focus fully on the speaker without distractions.
- Limit multitasking when spending time with others.

Active Listening

- Listen attentively without planning your response.
- Nod or provide affirmations to show engagement.
- Reflect back what you've heard to ensure understanding.

Offering Support and Compassion

- Be available during others' challenging times.
- Show empathy through words and actions.

- Avoid judgment or unsolicited advice; sometimes, just being there is enough.

Self-Reflection and Self-Compassion

- Be with yourself by practicing self-awareness.
- Acknowledge your feelings without suppression.
- Engage in self-care routines that nourish your mind and body.

The Spiritual and Philosophical Aspects of "Be With"

Beyond relationships, "be with" also has spiritual and philosophical connotations. It emphasizes unity, presence, and acceptance of the flow of life.

Being Present in the Moment

Practicing presence aligns with mindfulness philosophies. It encourages individuals to:

- Let go of past regrets and future anxieties.
- Embrace the current experience fully.
- Cultivate gratitude for the present.

Acceptance and Non-Judgment

"Be with" entails accepting situations and people as they are, fostering a sense of peace and understanding.

Unity and Connection

Recognizing that we are interconnected encourages compassion and empathy, emphasizing that "being with" others is part of the human experience.

Common Challenges in Practicing "Be With"

While the concept is simple in theory, it can be challenging to embody consistently. Common obstacles include:

- Distractions and digital interruptions.
- Emotional barriers like fear, mistrust, or past hurt.

- Time constraints and busy schedules.
- Personal insecurities or self-doubt.

Overcoming these challenges requires intentional effort and practice.

Tips to Enhance Your Ability to "Be With" Others and Yourself

- Set boundaries to ensure quality interactions.
- Practice active mindfulness in daily activities.
- Engage in reflective journaling to understand your feelings.
- Prioritize quality over quantity in relationships.
- Learn to listen without judgment and offer genuine support.

Conclusion: Embracing the Power of "Be With"

"Be with" is more than just a phrase; it embodies a philosophy of presence, connection, and acceptance. Whether in nurturing intimate relationships, supporting friends and family, or fostering a healthier relationship with oneself, embodying "be with" can lead to more meaningful, fulfilling experiences. By cultivating mindfulness, compassion, and genuine engagement, you can enrich your life and the lives of those around you. Remember, at its heart, "be with" reminds us that true connection begins with being fully present—an act that has the power to transform relationships and inner peace alike.

Be With: An In-Depth Exploration of Connection, Presence, and Meaning

In an era defined by rapid technological change, social upheaval, and shifting cultural norms, the concept of "be with" has taken on profound significance. Far beyond its simple grammatical structure, "be with" encompasses themes of companionship, mindfulness, emotional intimacy, and existential presence. This long-form exploration aims to dissect the multifaceted nature of "be with", examining its psychological, philosophical, and cultural dimensions, and offering insights into how this phrase influences human experience.

Understanding the Phrase "Be With": Definitions and Variations

At its core, "be with" is a versatile phrase whose meaning shifts depending on context. It can denote:

- Presence and companionship: Being physically or emotionally alongside someone.
- Acceptance and mindfulness: Embracing the present moment or one's current state.
- Relationship commitment: The act of being in a romantic, familial, or platonic partnership.

- Alignment and harmony: Living in accordance with one's values or the natural flow of life.

These variations reveal that "be with" is less about a static state and more about a dynamic process of engagement, connection, and authentic existence.

The Psychological Dimension of "Be With"

Presence and Mindfulness

One of the most profound interpretations of "be with" is rooted in mindfulness practices. To be with oneself or others in the present moment fosters emotional resilience, reduces stress, and enhances well-being. Mindfulness-based therapies encourage individuals to be with their thoughts, feelings, and sensations without judgment, cultivating a sense of inner peace.

Key aspects include:

- Acceptance: Allowing emotions to be present without suppression or avoidance.
- Non-attachment: Recognizing transient thoughts and feelings without clinging.
- Compassion: Extending kindness inwardly and outwardly.

Research indicates that practicing "being with" one's emotions can improve mental health, bolster emotional intelligence, and deepen interpersonal relationships.

Attachment and Connection in Relationships

In romantic and platonic contexts, "be with" signifies emotional availability and genuine connection. Healthy relationships often hinge on the ability to be with another person authentically?listening, empathizing, and sharing vulnerabilities.

Studies in attachment theory reveal that individuals who are comfortable being with their partner's emotions tend to report higher relationship satisfaction. Conversely, avoidance of being with difficult feelings or conflicts can erode intimacy.

Common themes include:

- Empathy: Truly listening and understanding the other.
- Presence: Giving undivided attention.
- Mutual vulnerability: Sharing fears, hopes, and insecurities.

Philosophical and Cultural Perspectives on "Be With"

Existential Philosophy and the Art of "Being"

Existential philosophers like Jean-Paul Sartre and Martin Heidegger emphasize the importance of authentic existence?being with oneself and the world in a genuine manner. Heidegger's concept of Dasein ("being there") underscores the necessity of authentic presence and awareness.

In this context, "be with" involves:

- Living intentionally.
- Facing mortality and the transient nature of life.
- Cultivating a sense of connectedness with existence itself.

This philosophical outlook encourages individuals to be with their authentic selves, embracing both their limitations and potentials.

Cross-Cultural Interpretations

Different cultures have unique perspectives on "be with":

- Japanese: The concept of "wa" emphasizes harmony and being with others in a way that fosters social cohesion.
- African: The idea of Ubuntu ? "I am because we are" ? highlights communal existence and interconnectedness.
- Indigenous Cultures: Often stress living in harmony with nature and the community, embodying the essence of being with the environment and others.

These cultural paradigms show that "be with" is integral to collective identity and societal functioning.

The Role of "Be With" in Modern Society

Digital Age and the Challenge of Connection

In a world saturated with social media, the act of being with has transformed dramatically. Virtual interactions can create a paradoxical sense of loneliness amid connectivity. The superficiality of online engagements can hinder genuine presence and authentic connection.

Challenges include:

- Superficial interactions: Likes and comments replacing meaningful conversations.
- Distraction: Constant notifications preventing mindfulness.
- Emotional disconnection: An inability to be with difficult feelings or conflicts.

However, the digital realm also offers opportunities for deeper being with others through virtual support groups, mindfulness apps, and online communities that encourage authentic sharing.

Therapeutic and Wellness Practices Centered on "Being With"

Contemporary therapeutic approaches increasingly emphasize "being with" as a foundational principle:

- Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR): Encourages participants to be with their sensations and thoughts.
- Compassion-Focused Therapy: Teaches clients to be with their emotional vulnerabilities.
- Somatic therapies: Focus on bodily awareness, fostering a sense of being with one's physical experience.

These practices aim to cultivate acceptance, resilience, and emotional depth.

Practical Applications and Exercises to Cultivate "Be With"

To integrate "be with" into daily life, consider the following exercises:

- Mindful Breathing

Focus on your breath for five minutes, observing sensations without judgment.

- Emotion Journaling

Write down feelings as they arise, allowing yourself to be with each emotion fully.

- Active Listening

When engaging with others, practice silent presence, resisting the urge to interrupt or judge.

- Nature Immersion

Spend time outdoors, consciously observing your surroundings to be with the natural world.

- Body Scan Meditation

Systematically bring awareness to different parts of your body, fostering physical and emotional presence.

Consistent practice of these exercises can deepen your capacity to be with yourself and others authentically.

Critiques and Limitations of "Be With"

While "be with" offers numerous benefits, it is not without challenges:

- Emotional Overwhelm: Fully being with difficult feelings can be distressing without adequate support.
- Cultural Variability: Not all cultures prioritize or interpret "be with" similarly, influencing its applicability.
- Misinterpretation: Overemphasis on being with can lead to avoidance of necessary action or change.

Balancing being with and proactive engagement is essential for healthy functioning.

Conclusion: Embracing the Power of "Be With"

The phrase "be with" encapsulates a profound approach to life—one rooted in presence, connection, acceptance, and authenticity. Whether viewed through psychological, philosophical, or cultural lenses, "be with" invites us to slow down, embrace the moment, and cultivate genuine relationships with ourselves, others, and the world.

In a society often driven by speed and superficiality, mastering the art of "being with" can serve as a pathway to deeper fulfillment, resilience, and meaningful existence. It challenges us to confront our inner landscapes and external realities with honesty and compassion, ultimately fostering a richer, more connected human experience.

References:

- Kabat-Zinn, J. (1994). *Wherever You Go, There You Are: Mindfulness Meditation in Everyday Life*. Hyperion.
- Bowlby, J. (1988). *A Secure Base: Parent-Child Attachment and Healthy Human Development*. Basic Books.
- Heidegger, M. (1927). *Being and Time*. (J. Macquarrie & E. Robinson, Trans.).
- Tutu, D. (2008). *Ubuntu: I Am Because We Are*. (Various sources).

In embracing "be with", we open ourselves to a richer, more authentic existence?one that celebrates presence over perfection, connection over distraction, and being over doing.

Question What does it mean to be with someone in a relationship? Being with someone in a relationship typically means sharing a committed, mutual connection, often involving emotional intimacy, support, and companionship. How can I be with someone who lives far away? To be with someone long-distance, focus on regular communication, trust, setting shared goals, and planning visits to maintain your bond despite the physical distance. What are some ways to be with yourself and practice self-love? Being with yourself involves self-reflection, engaging in activities you enjoy, practicing mindfulness, and prioritizing your well-being to foster self-love and acceptance. How does being with family influence our mental health? Being with family provides emotional support, a sense of belonging, and stability, which can positively impact mental health, though unhealthy dynamics may have adverse effects. What does it mean to be with someone in a supportive way? Being with someone supportively involves listening, understanding their feelings, offering help when needed, and being present during both good and challenging times. How can I be with my friends more meaningfully? To be with friends meaningfully, prioritize quality time, active listening, sharing experiences, and showing genuine care and interest in their lives. What are some signs that someone truly wants to be with you? Signs include consistent communication, making time for you, showing interest in your life, supporting you, and demonstrating trust and respect in the relationship.

Related keywords: companionship, presence, together, accompany, stay, unite, connect, associate, link, join

Read the full article online: [Be With](#)