TIP!

USE DOUBLED ISO FOR BEST RESULTS

50-100-200-400-800-1600-3200-ETC
• Things You Need to Know
  • Setting Shutter Speed
  • Setting ISO
  • Setting Aperture

USING YOUR CAMERA
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER
DON’T JUST POINT AND SHOOT
THINK
BE INTENTIONAL
FLOWING WATER

• Conditions: Bright and Sunny.
• You need a slow shutter speed.
• You want a deep depth of field
• ISO High or Low?
• F-Stop big or small?

ANSWER

• Low ISO
• Closed Aperture (big #)

SETTINGS: 1/4 second, f32, ISO 100
AURORA

• Conditions: Night, Moonless
• Wide Angle
• You want fastest possible shutter speed
• ISO High or Low?
• F-Stop big or small?
• Shutter Speed Short or Long?

  • Low ISO

**ANSWER**  • Open Aperture (small #)
  • Long Shutter Speed

**SETTINGS:** 8 seconds, f2.8, ISO 3200
AUTUMN

- Conditions: Late Evening, Sunny
- Handheld (need fast shutter)
- You want deep depth of field
- ISO High or Low?
- F-Stop big or small?

ANSWER

- Medium ISO
- Closed Aperture (big #)

SETTINGS: 1/80 second, f8, ISO 400
SUMMARY

• ISO- The higher the number the more sensitive the sensor becomes to light
  • High ISO = more digital noise. Becomes a balancing act between noise and sensitivity
  • Cameras vary in their ISO abilities

• Aperture or F-stop: Larger number = less light = more depth of field
  • Lenses often have the best quality a step or two above their maximum aperture. (If your lens is an f2.8 it will often be sharpest at f5.6 or f8.)

• Shutter Speed: Slower = more light = risk of blur (if too slow)
  • Fast moving objects may require fast shutter speeds to avoid motion blur (unless you want motion blur, which you might)
KNOW THIS!

HOW TO SET YOUR APERTURE
HOW TO SET YOUR SHUTTER
HOW TO SET YOUR ISO
HOMEWORK: CAMERA PRACTICE

1. MAKE AN IMAGE WITH A WIDE APERTURE
2. MAKE AN IMAGE WITH DEEP DEPTH OF FIELD
3. MAKE A BLURRED PHOTO OF A STABLE OBJECT
4. MAKE A SHARP IMAGE OF A MOVING SUBJECT
5. MAKE A HIGH ISO SHOT
6. MAKE A LOW ISO SHOT
QUESTIONS?