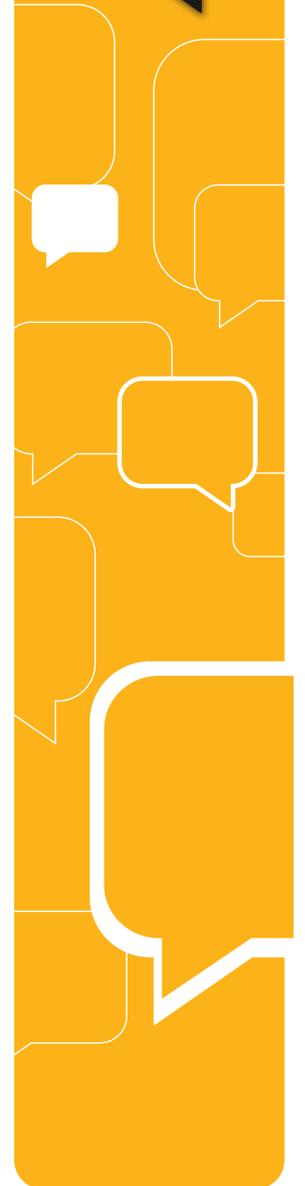


**Get the most
out of
your
digital camera**

*What's
your*
Story?



The Basics

- ALWAYS wrap the strap around your wrist or around your neck.
- Do you have an extra \$800?
- Use the photographer stance:
 elbows in and down,
 feet spread shoulder-width apart.



- Take 5-6 shots for EVERY ONE that you need. You should have at least 50 photos to sort through after an event.
- Pictures are easy to delete after the fact, but they are nearly impossible to get after the event is over.



Fill your frame.



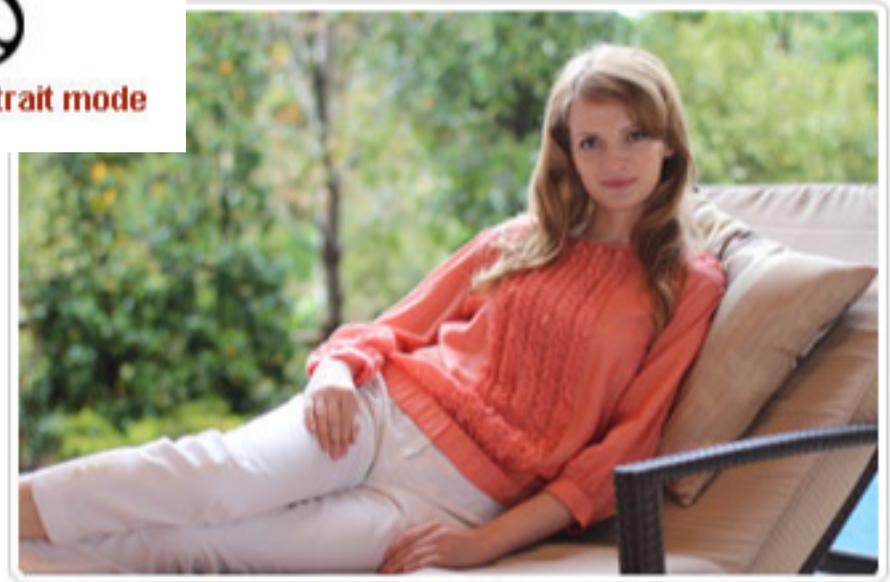
Your Digital SLR Camera







Portrait mode



- Person-portrait setting- This setting blurs background so the person stands out.
- This works well for personality or “just us” photos.



Landscape mode



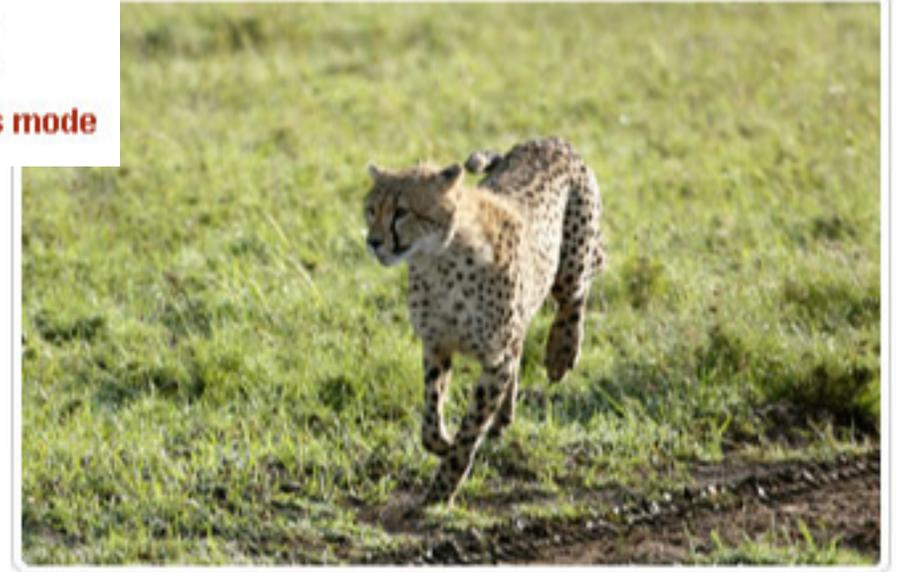
- Mountains- landscape setting- Use this setting when you want the foreground and background in focus.
- It's also good for overview shots.



Close-up mode



- Flower- close up setting- use to photograph small objects.
- Good for object shots- balls, books, pencils, phones, etc.



- Runner- sports setting- for continual photography.
- Good for subjects in motion- refocuses quickly.





Night Portrait mode



- Star- night portrait setting- for dark backgrounds. It creates a longer exposure, so camera needs to be VERY still.
- Good for reaction shots at football games, assemblies, etc.



PROGRAM MODE

- P mode is Program Mode.
- It puts you in control of the flash, the ISO value, and white balance.



The Flash

- You and the camera don't always agree about when the flash is needed.





The ISO Value

- This is what used to be film speed: 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, etc.
- Raising the ISO makes the camera more sensitive to light.
- For an indoor flashless shot, try raising the ISO to 800.
- Press and hold the ISO button; turn the dial and watch the numbers change.
- **BEWARE:** The higher the ISO, the more “noise.”



The ISO Value

<u>Low ISO (50-400)</u>	<u>High ISO(800-3200)</u>
Bright light	Dim light
Landscapes (good light)	Sports
Shooting on a tripod	Indoors
Making large prints	Concerts and plays
	Museums





The White Balance

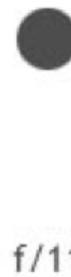
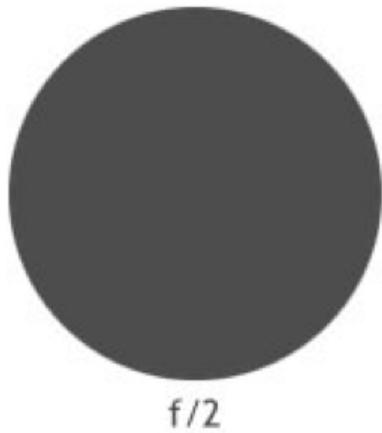
- Sometimes lighting has a colored cast to it.
- Indoors this is often a yellow cast because of tungsten or incandescent lighting.
- Press and hold the white balance button (WB) while turning the command dial.
- Choose among the light bulb, sun, cloud, fluorescent bulb.
- You can also read your manual to adjust white balance manually using a white card.



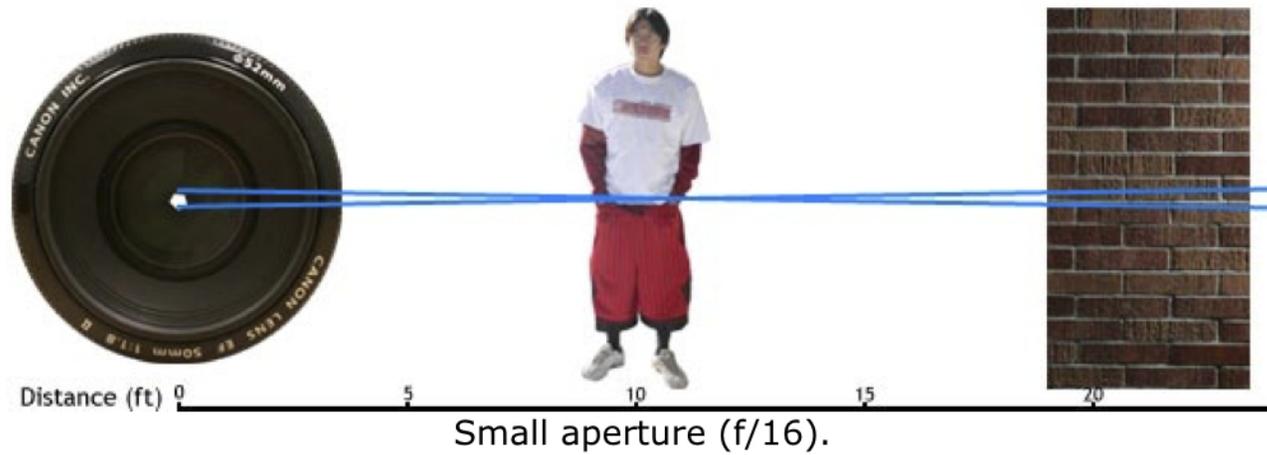
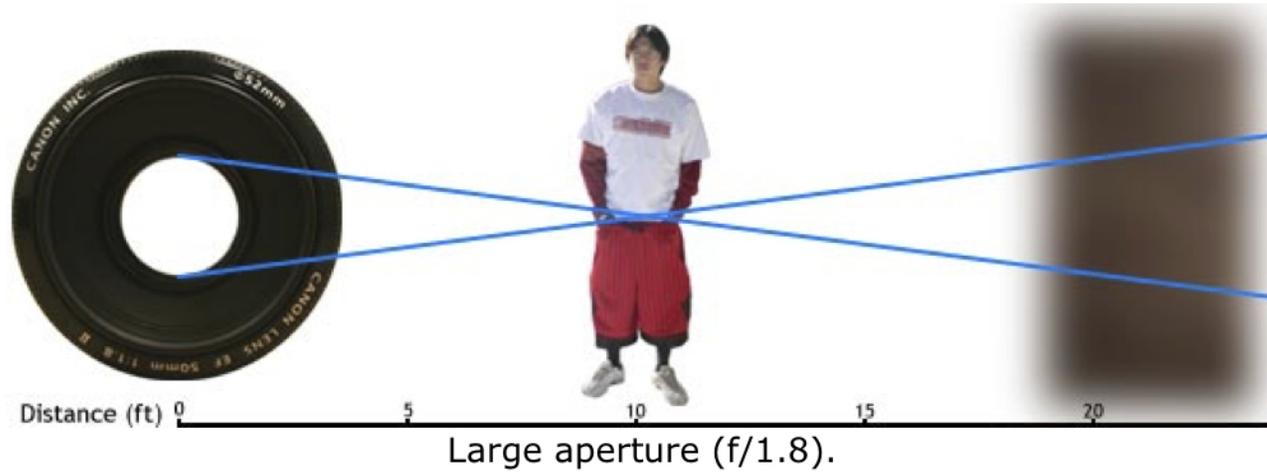
MANUAL MODE

- After you've mastered program mode, manual mode puts you in control of shutter speed and aperture.
- The shutter controls how long the hole in your camera stays open to allow light in.
- Having a fast shutter means that you can freeze fast action.
- The aperture controls the size of the hole in your camera.
- A smaller number means a larger opening for light to enter.

Aperture



Aperture



Aperture



f/2, background is blurred



f/11, background is in focus

Summary: Large aperture, background out of focus; small aperture, everything in focus. (Large aperture = smaller f-number, small aperture = larger f-number).

Shutter Speed



Shutter speed too short



Just right



Shutter speed too long

- The shutter speed is the other number that isn't the aperture on your digital display.
- It's actually a fraction, so a shutter speed of 4000 is actually 1/4000th of a second.
- If you move from 1/2000 to 1/4000, you're reducing the light in half.
- You can freeze motion with faster shutter speeds and capture movement like flowing water with slower shutter speeds.

Shutter Speed



Slow shutter speed (1/15th sec)



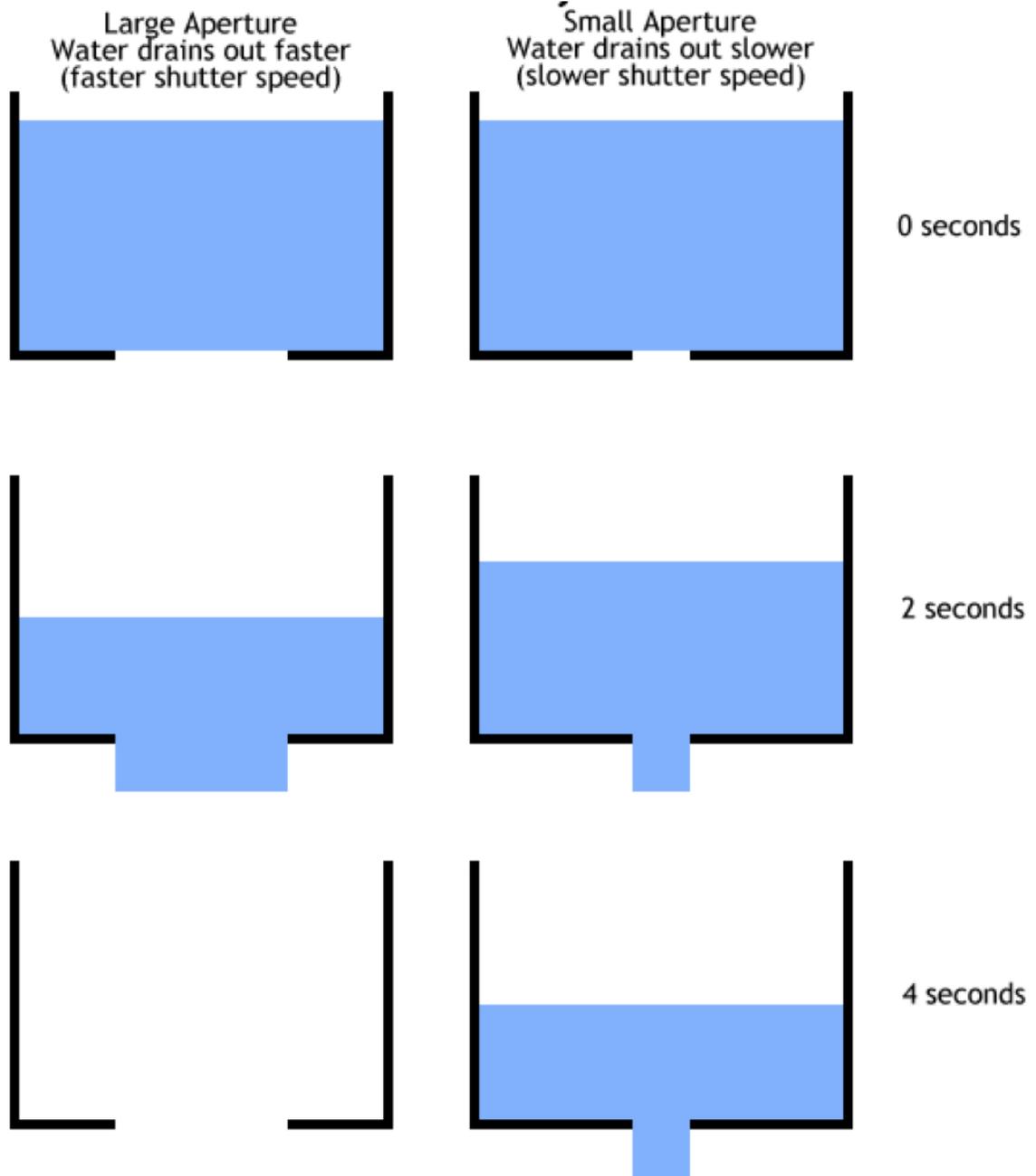
Faster shutter speed (1/160th sec)

Summary:

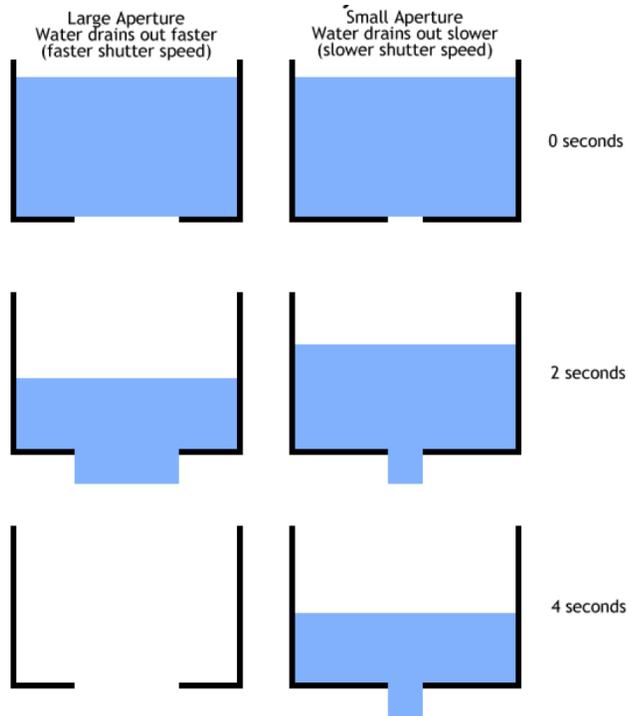
Fast shutter speed = freeze action.

Slow shutter speed w/tripod = silky flowing water.

The Yin and Yang



The Yin and Yang



Summary:

Larger aperture = faster shutter speed

Smaller aperture = slower shutter speed

Equivalent exposure = Increase aperture by one stop and decrease shutter speed by one stop (and vice versa).



PRIORITY MODE

- If you're not quite ready for manual mode, but you've mastered program mode, try the two priority settings.
- The first is A or Av mode. The second is S or Tv mode.



PRIORITY MODE: Av

- The first is A or Av mode. This puts the priority on the aperture to get a shallow depth of field on a sunny day.
- A or Av tells the camera, “I have chosen f4, so you figure out the shutter speed.”
- In this mode, you just rotate the dial, and the numbers will change.
- You still need to choose a sensible ISO.



PRIORITY MODE: S or Tv

- The second priority setting is S or Tv. This puts priority on the shutter speed (the Tv is for time value).
- You are telling the camera, “I’m choosing the shutter speed since I want to take action photos, and you choose the correct aperture.”
- In this mode, you just rotate the dial, and the numbers will change.
- You still need to choose a sensible ISO.



More help

- Remember to go to my web site for more materials.
- If you search for Hillsboro R-3, click on the high school, and click on teacher web sites, I'm under English and Gillespie.
- Facethelight.com, as well as camera manufacturers, have many resources on their web sites.
- READ THE MANUAL. :-)