

EXPOSURE

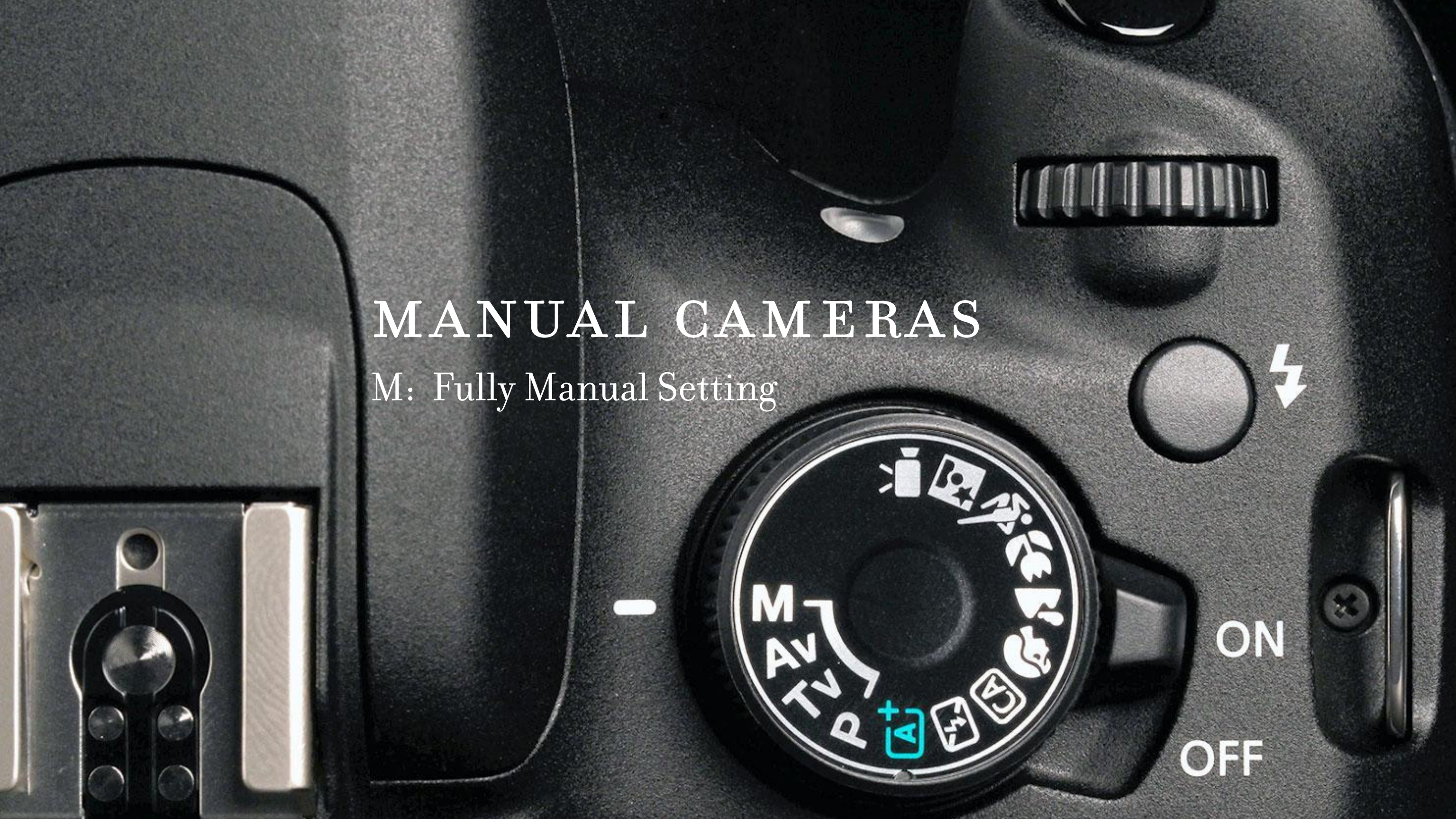
Photography is all about capturing light.

Exposure is the amount of light collected by the sensor in your camera.

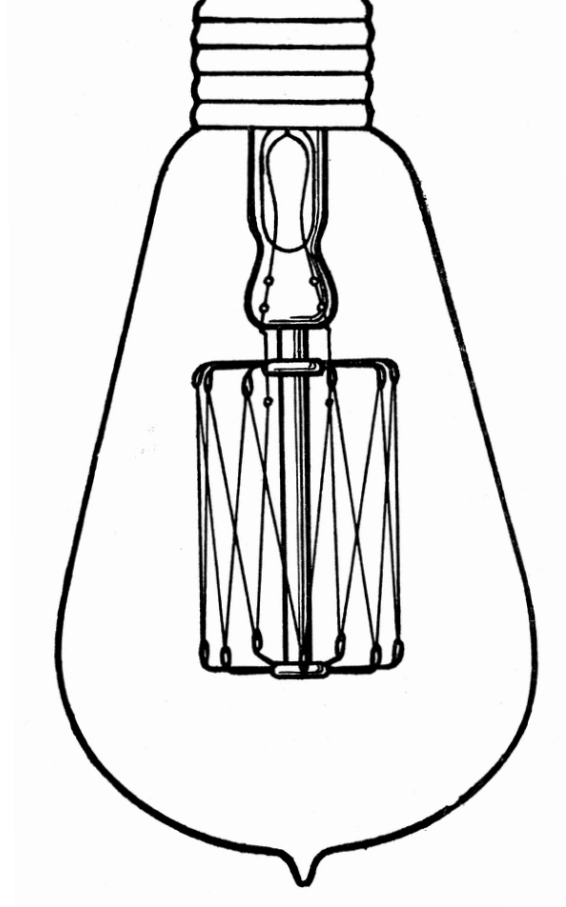


MANUAL CAMERAS

M: Fully Manual Setting



Creating a good exposure requires 3 elements:



ISO

ISO is the image sensor's sensitivity to light.

Set the ISO first .

more sensitive to light
lower quality

6400

3200

1600

800

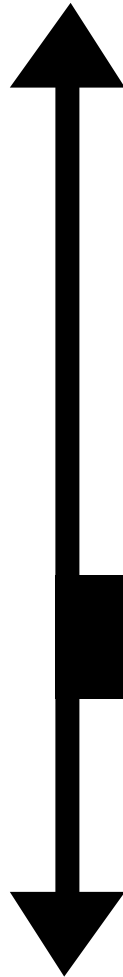
400 is safe for indoor & outdoor shooting

less sensitive to light

200

higher quality

100



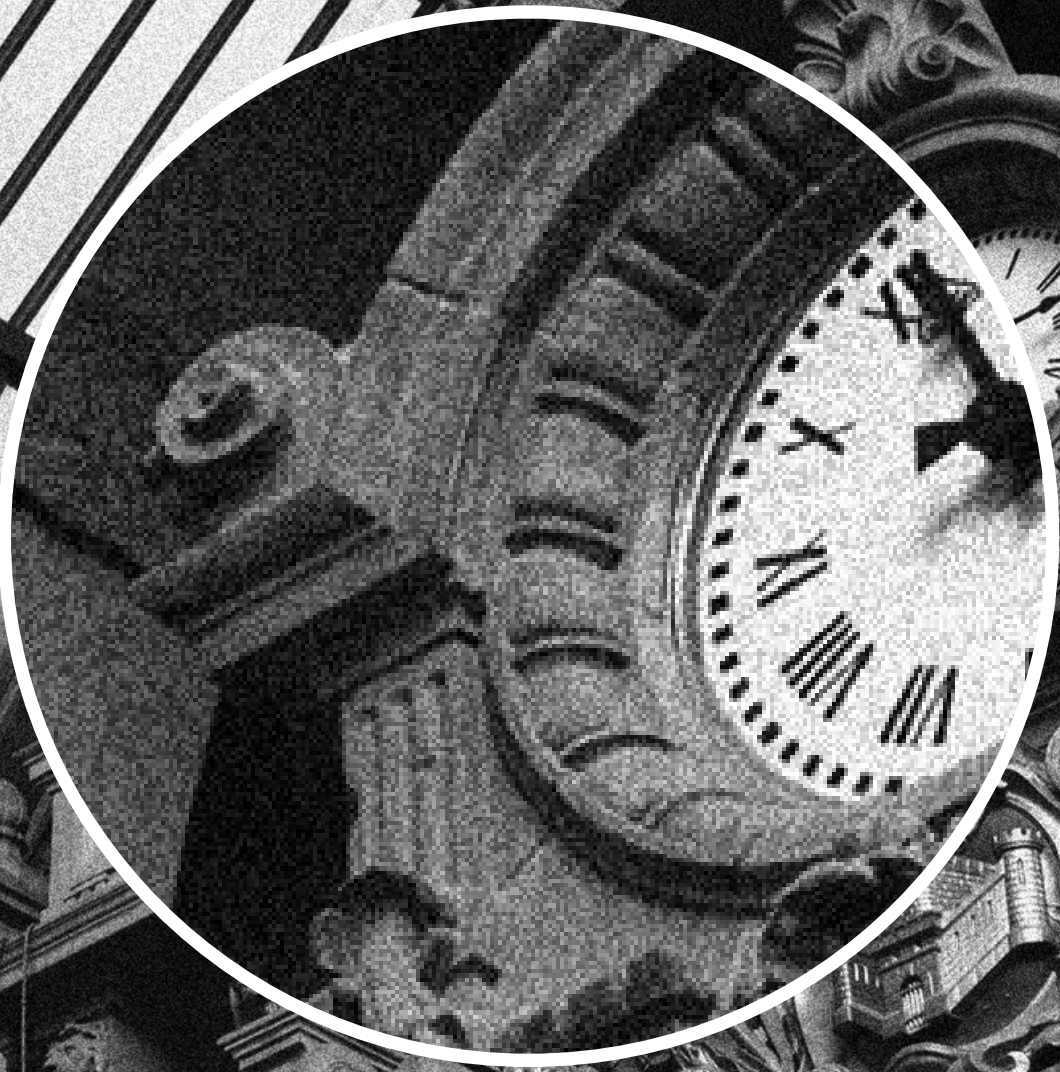




400

3200

Turning up the ISO on a digital camera will create *image noise*.



ANTWERPEN

MCM



APERTURE = LENS OPENING

The opening located inside the lens.

Determines how much light enters the camera.

f22

f20

f16

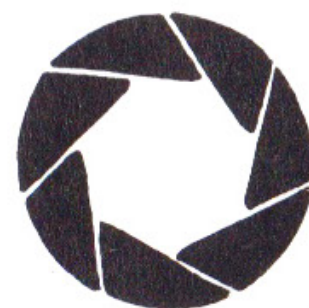
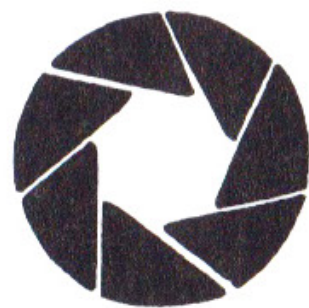
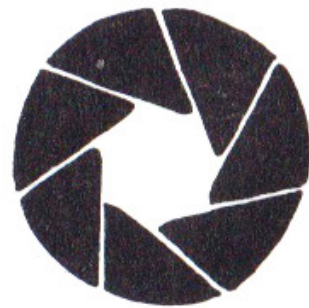
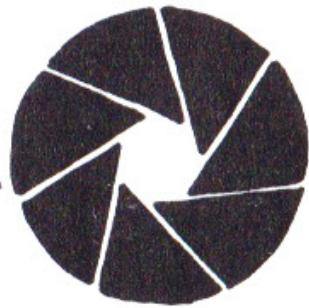
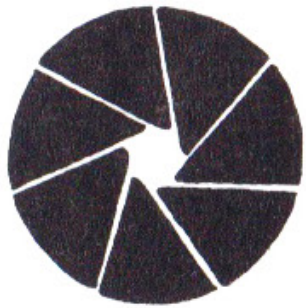
f11

f8

f6.3

f4.5

f2.8



F - STOP = NUMBER

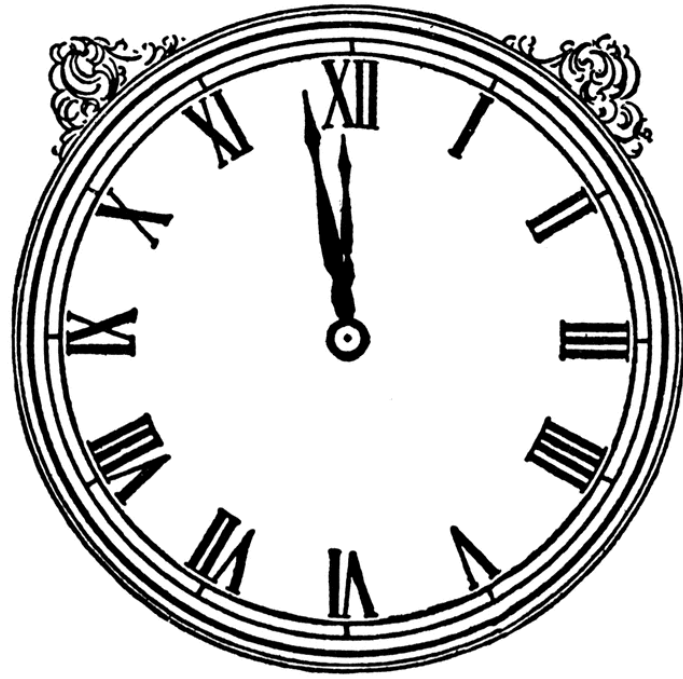
small opening = large f-stop number

large opening = small f-stop number

In general, when photographing in low light would you be more likely to use an f-stop of 22 or 4?



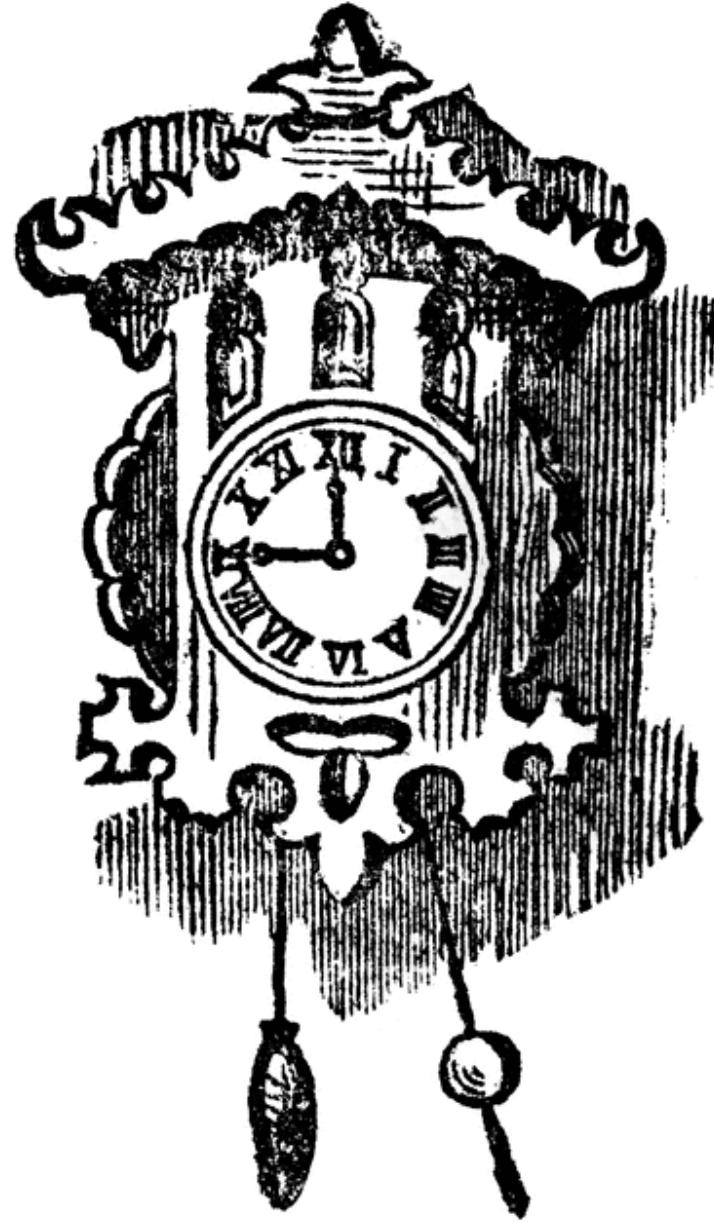




SHUTTER SPEED

The shutter speed controls the time that the lens is open.

The longer the lens is open the more light let in.



Each number is a fraction of a second...

so 1000 = $1/1000$ of a second

1 = $1/1$ = 1 full second



Never use a shutter speed under 60 without a tripod;
the motion of your body will blur the image.



To get a correctly exposed photo you need to find a combination of ISO, shutter speed and aperture that will let in the right amount of light.

LIGHT METER

Located inside the viewfinder and on the LCD screen.

Tells you whether your photo is correctly exposed.







focus ring

zoom ring

auto/manual focus

flash

shutter release

command dial

mode dial

