PORTRAITURE

photographing a single person or a small group



LENSES

Lenses are labeled by their focal length.

Focal length is expressed in mm.

16mm 200mm

Lower number = wider shots

higher number = bigger zoom



As a rough reference, the human eye is said to see about the equivalent of 30-50 mm on a full frame camera.

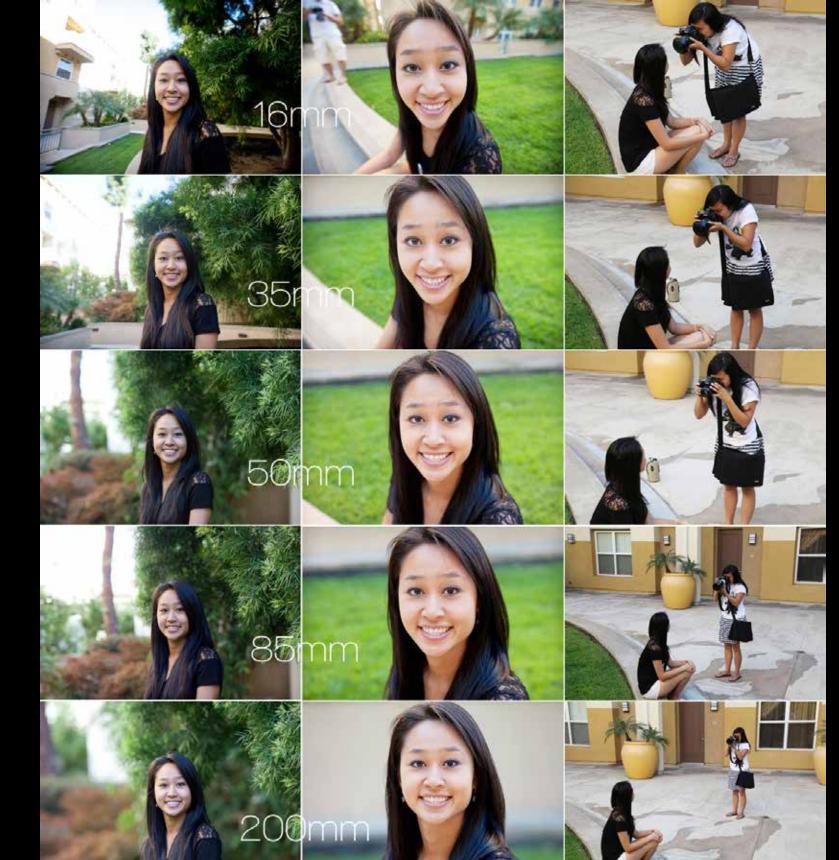
Fixed Lenses no zoom, fixed focal length



where you'd like more of your subject in the frame avoid distortion move yourself instead of relying on the lens

50mm

\cdot for a slightly closer shot

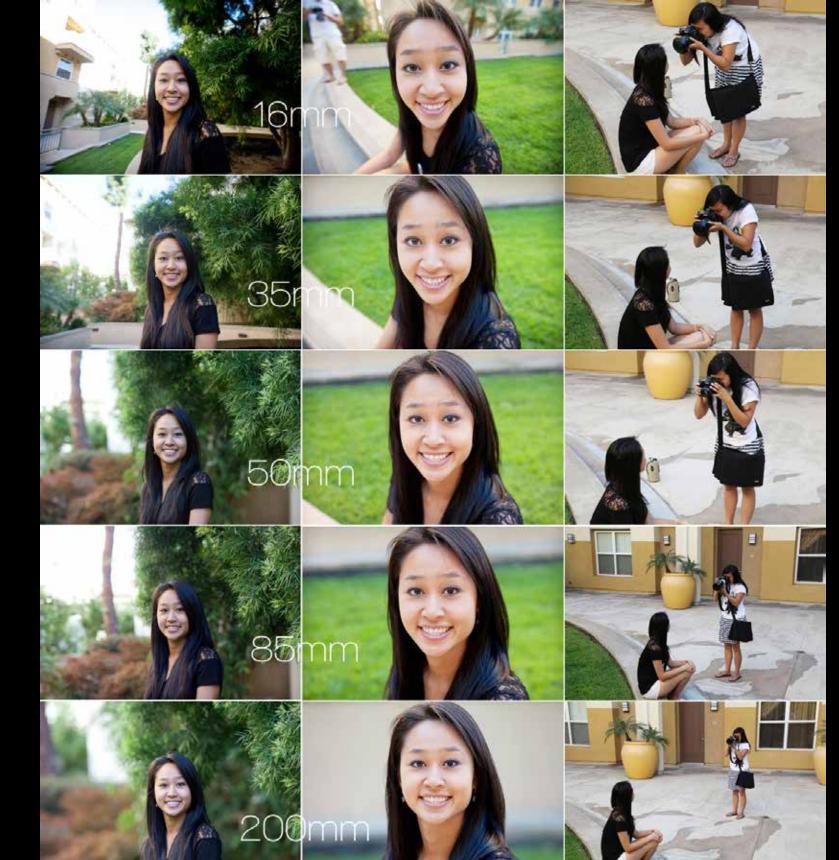






- 85mm
- \cdot for close-up shots with
- bokeh in the background
- allows you to be a distance from subject but they will appear closer

with ound distance ney will



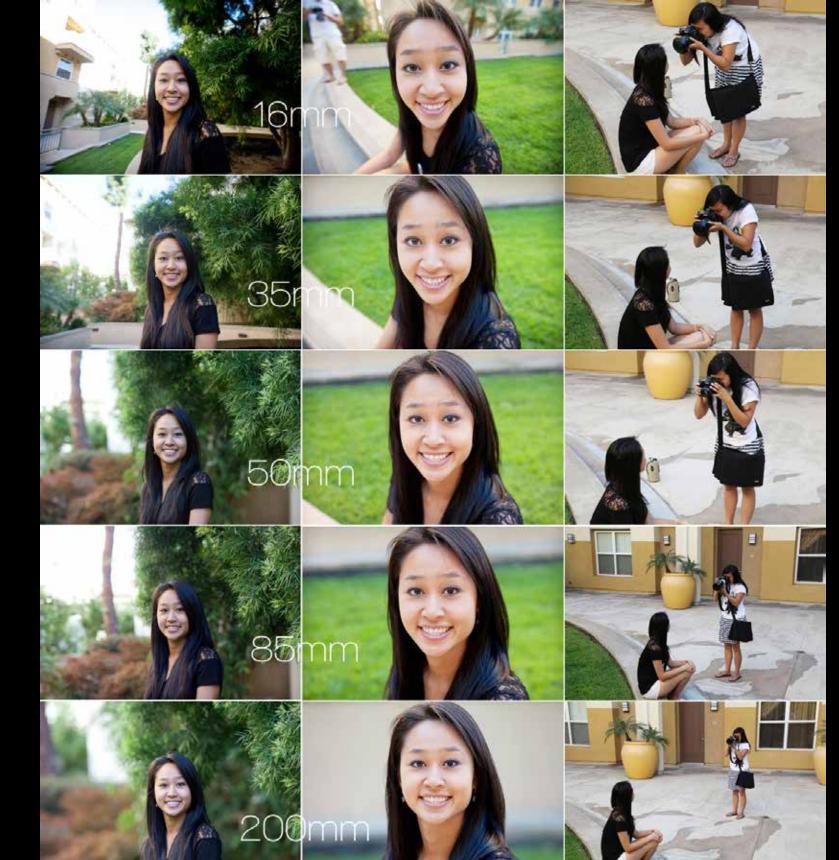


Zoom Lenses



70-200mm zoom lens • a lot of versatility in one lens • down to 70mm for a wider

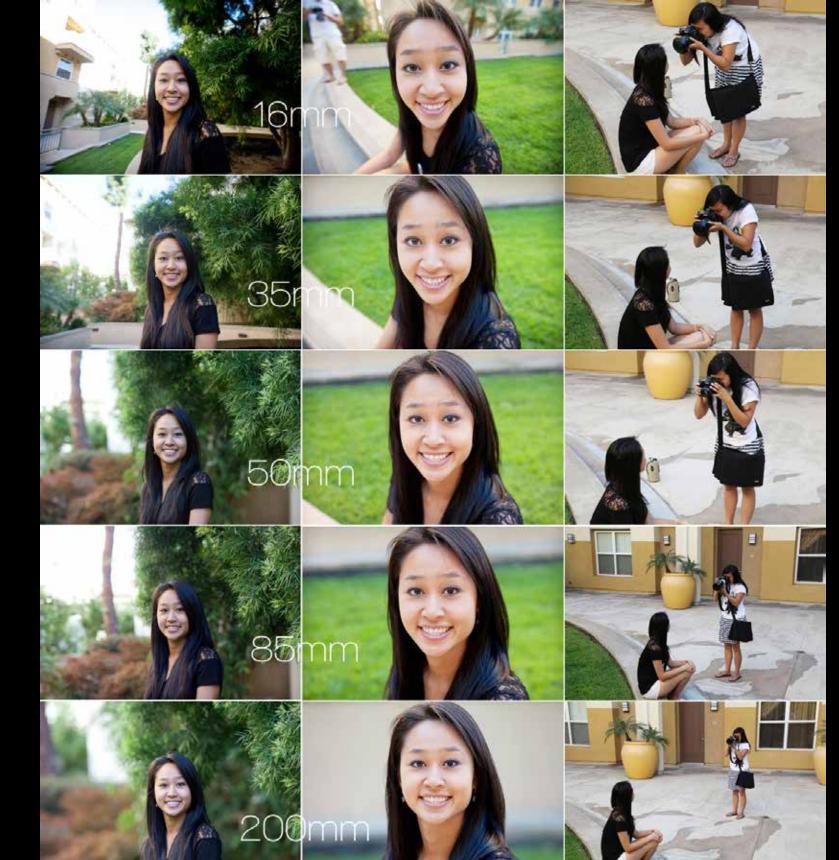
shot and to 300mm for closer shots







28-80mm zoom lens perfect for capturing more of the scenery while allowing you to zoom in and take closer shots





Why are lenses important for portraits?

- portraits naturally produce a variety of subject matter
- you will want to be able to have a options with your distance and location

Find ways to make the camera less obvious, and ways to help the subject feel and look natural.

A portrait should reveal something about the person's character, experiences, feelings, etc.

CONSIDER

lighting









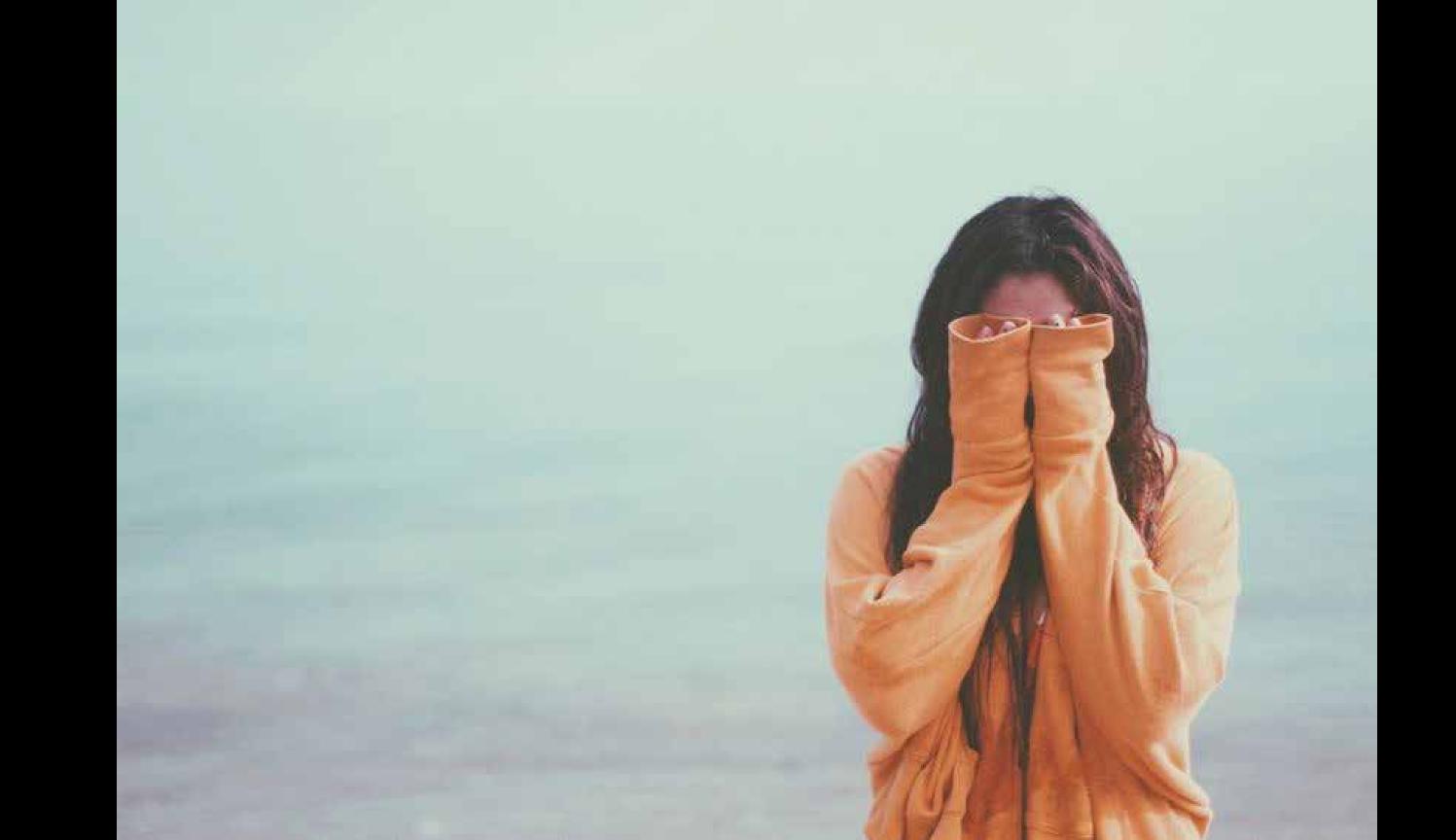


detail

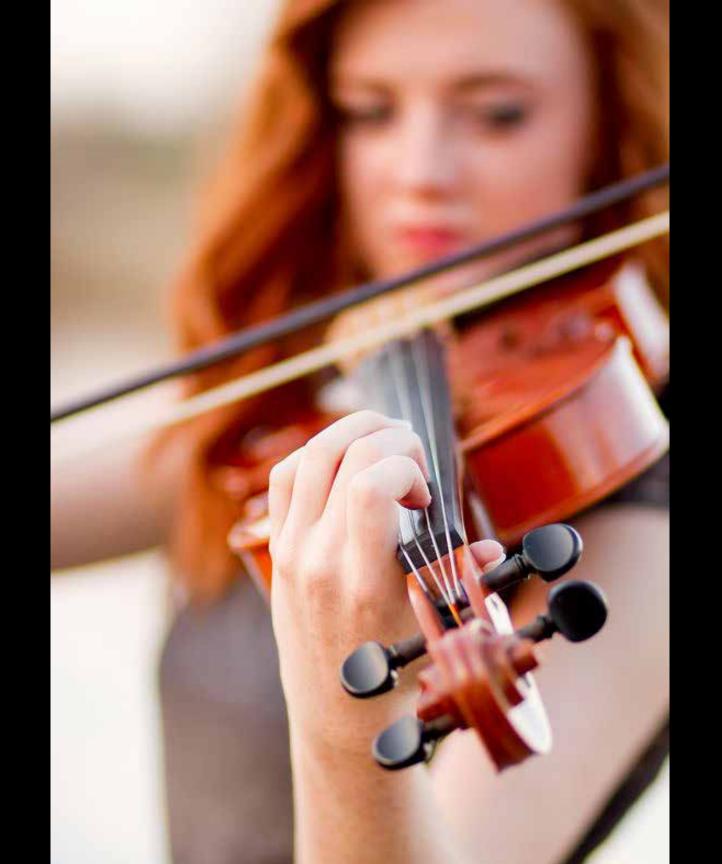


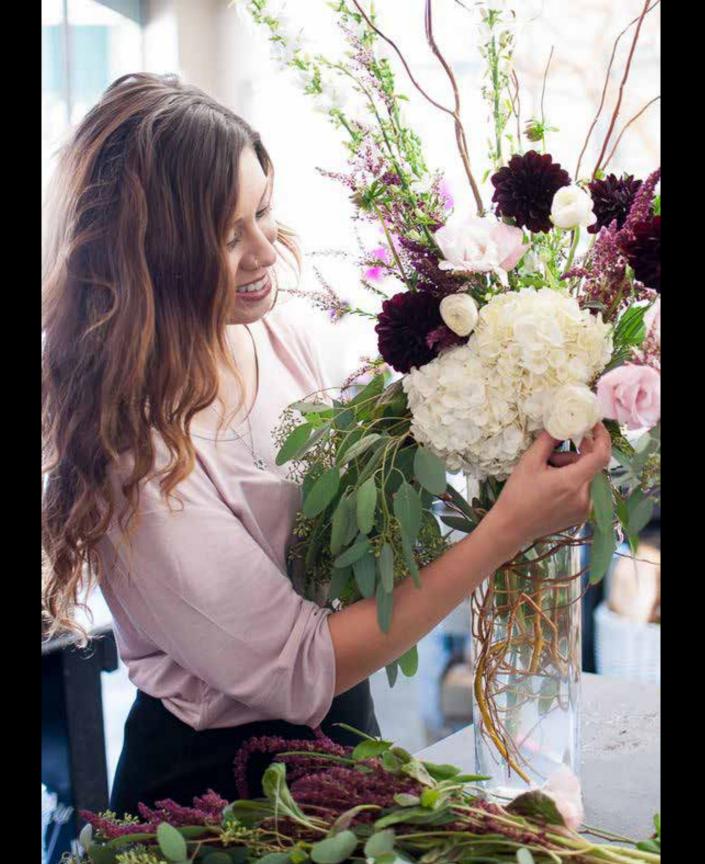
expression





background/props







TIPS

Set the proper exposure and then keep the camera out of the way until you see the perfect shot you want.

Set up like you're in a portrait session. Take photographs while you're having a conversation with your subject.

REMEMBER

You need to ask your subject permission before you begin shooting pictures of them.

If you've seen the expression that you want, it's too late to click the shutter. You have to do it just a fraction of a second before the right expression.