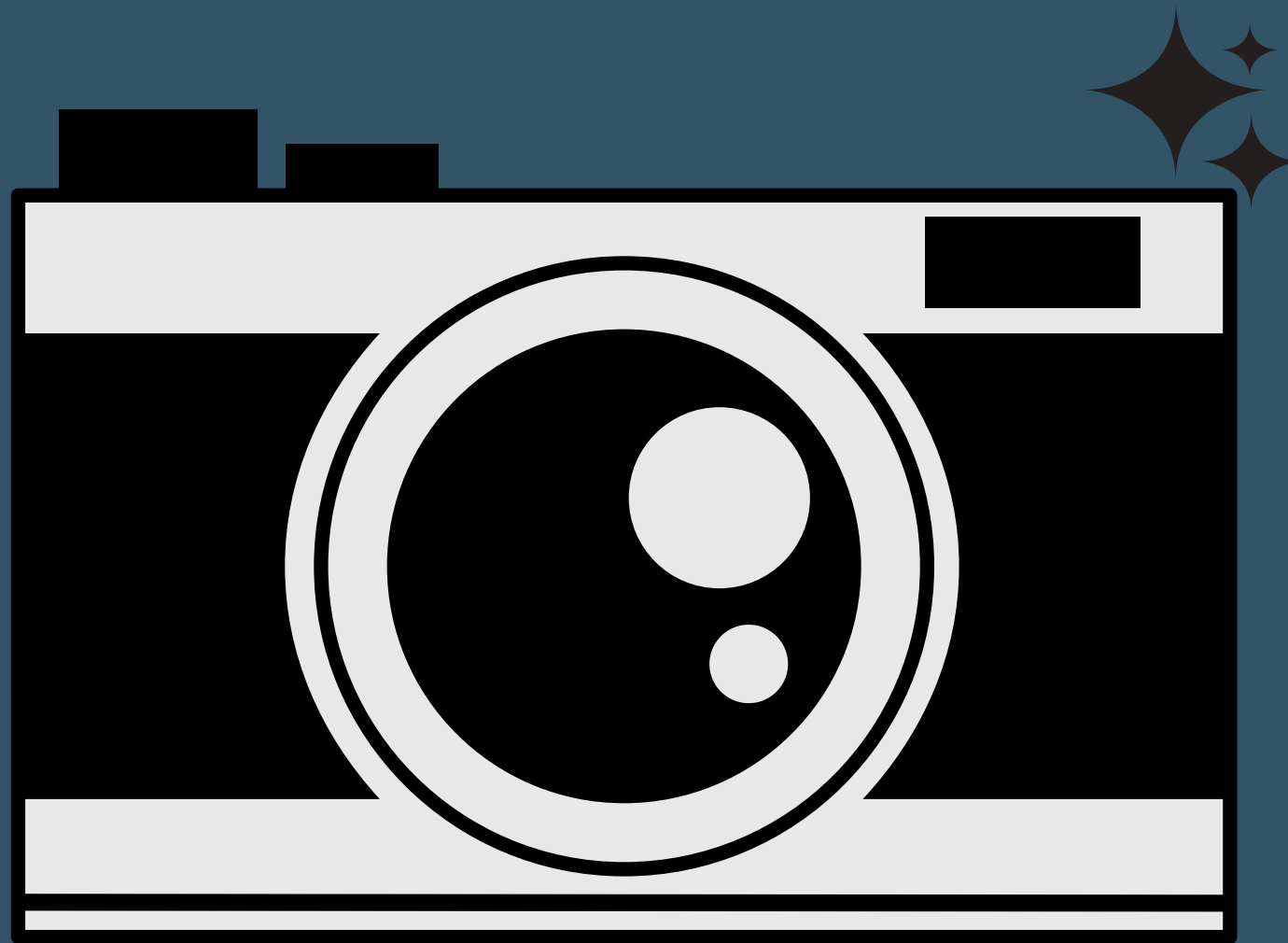


Important Photography

Terms



Shutter Speed

Shutter Speed, or SS, refers to how long the shutter stays open. When it is open, the shutter exposes light onto the sensor. **You can think of the shutter speed as the amount of time your camera spends taking a photo.** The longer it is open, the more light that can enter. The shorter the shutter is open, the less light that is able to pass through.

Remember that the longer the shutter is open, the bigger the chance that the camera will shake and you will lose focus. Try to keep your shutter speed at 1/100 or lower to make sure this doesn't happen. This means that the shutter is open for 1/100 of a second. 1" means 1 second. Most cameras go from about 1/4000 - 30 seconds.

Examples

Landscapes - SS 1/100 - 1/200

Portraits - 1/200 - 1/400 (maybe faster for quick moving children)

Wildlife - 1/1250

Night Photography - 10 seconds (need a tripod)

1/2000 = fast shutter speed

1/15 = slow shutter speed

ISO

ISO refers to light sensitivity.

Changing the ISO on your camera will make your photo either lighter or darker. Ideally, you want your ISO as low as possible - between 100 and 200. The higher your ISO, the more noise or grain you will see in your photo. It won't be as clear or sharp. Most cameras go from ISO 100-6400. In some cases, a higher ISO is the only way to increase the light for your photo - like night photography.

Examples

Portraits - ISO 100-200

Landscapes - ISO 100-400

Night Photography - ISO 1600-6400





Aperture

Aperture is the opening in a lens through which light passes to enter the camera. It can also be referred to as the F Stop. Apertures usually range from F1.2 to F22. Different lenses have different aperture capabilities. The aperture is actually expressed as a fraction - so F4 is actually $1/4$ and F22 is actually $1/22$. Remember that the lower the number, the bigger aperture. (Think of a pizza - $1/4$ of a pizza is much bigger than $1/22$ of a pizza.) Just remember that the numbers are opposite - 4 is a small number, but a big aperture.

*A bigger aperture will make your subject stand out.

*A smaller aperture will have more in focus.

Examples

F 2.8 = Big Aperture (blurry background) good for portraits

F 11 = Small Aperture (everything in focus) good for landscapes