

Camera Functions

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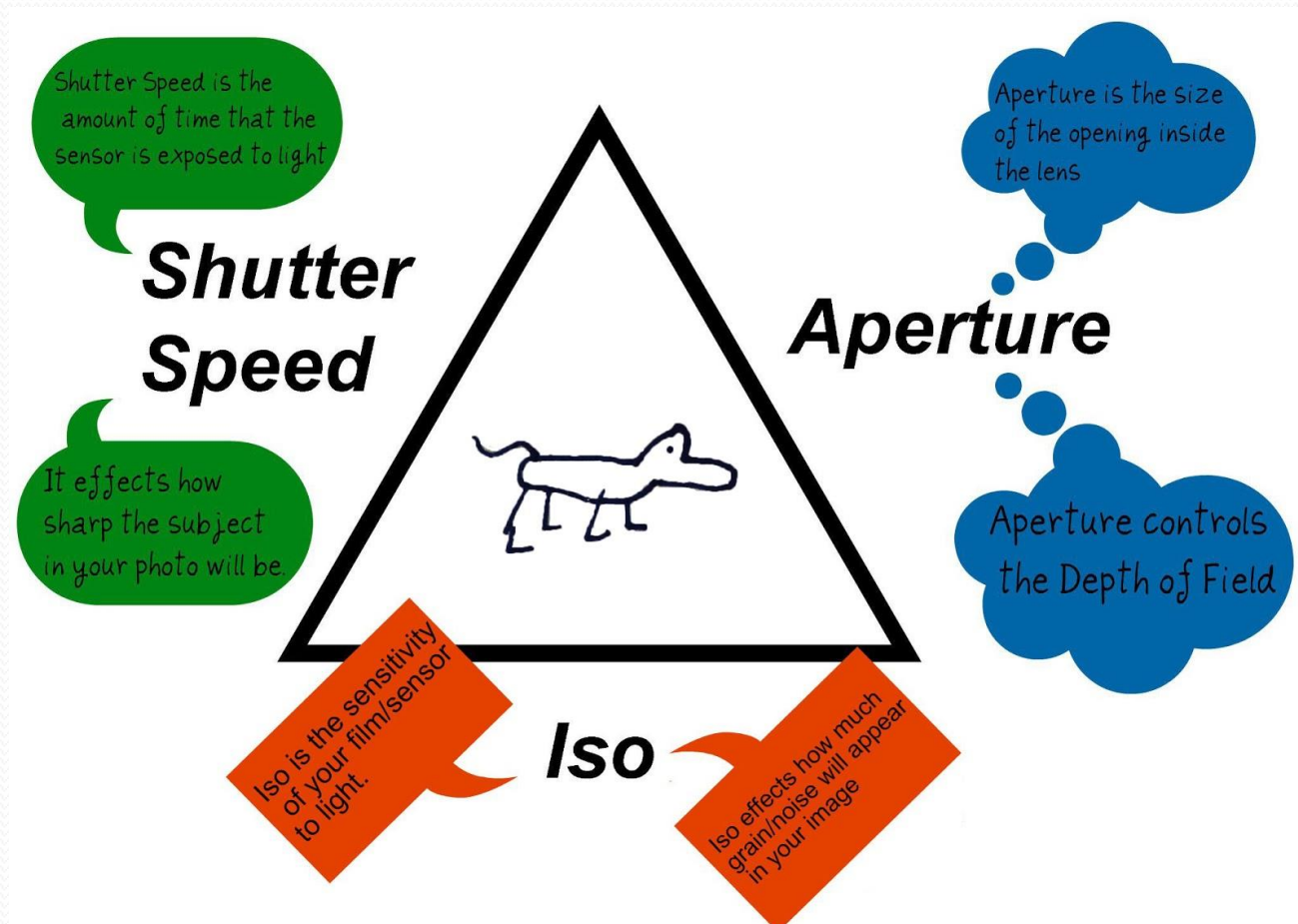
About Me

- Randolph Community College
- Two year degree in Portrait and Studio Management
- Portraits, Wedding, Events
- Landscapes with boats - favorite

Things Forgotten

- Check camera settings before each session
- Focus Ring – Center – right - left – all focus
- Focus and Recompose
- Check ISO before shooting (check several times)

Exposure Triangle



Basic Camera Settings

- AV – Aperture Variable. You choose the aperture. The camera chooses the shutter speed.



- F/2.8 is a shallow depth of field
- Where your focus point is will be sharp and behind will be soft (and some parts of in front of focus point will be soft as well)
- F/8 is standard
- F/11 for two rows of people
- Focus: what depth of field, covers 1/3 in front 2/3 behind
- F/22 infinity focus 1/3 into image



- TV – Time variable. You choose the shutter speed. The camera chooses the aperture



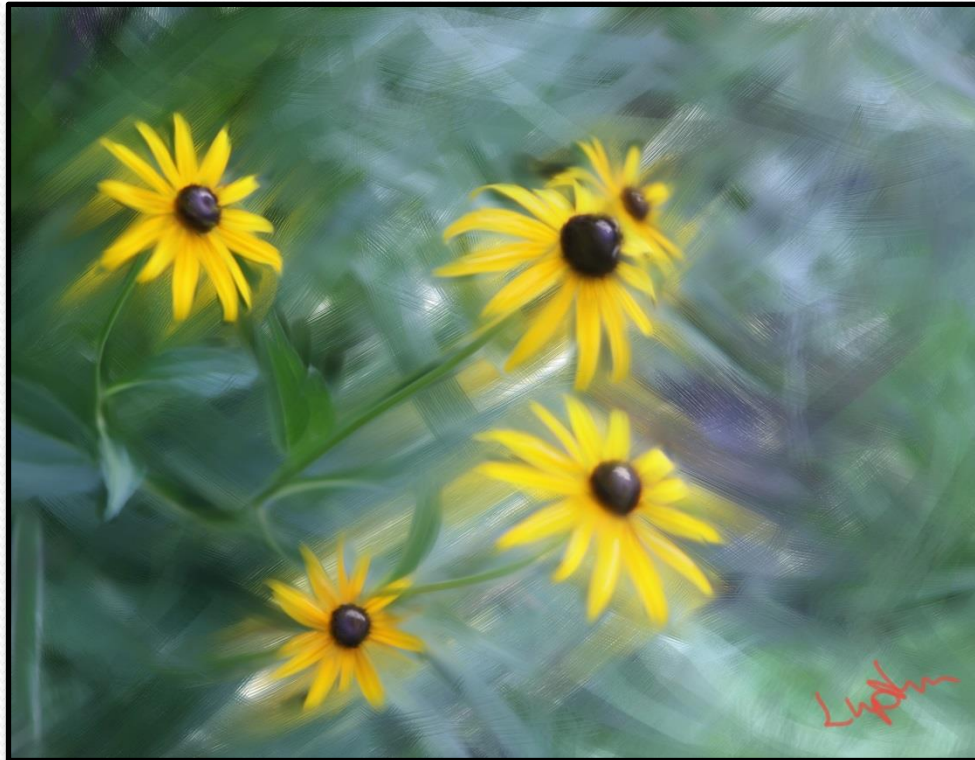
- Remember you might not get the depth of field that you want. Be sure to check the F/stop



- P – Program. You choose only the ISO. The camera makes all the other decisions.



- Auto – The little green rectangle. The camera makes **ALL** choices of aperture, shutter speed, and ISO.
- Remember you will not get RAW images shooting in Auto.



Presets

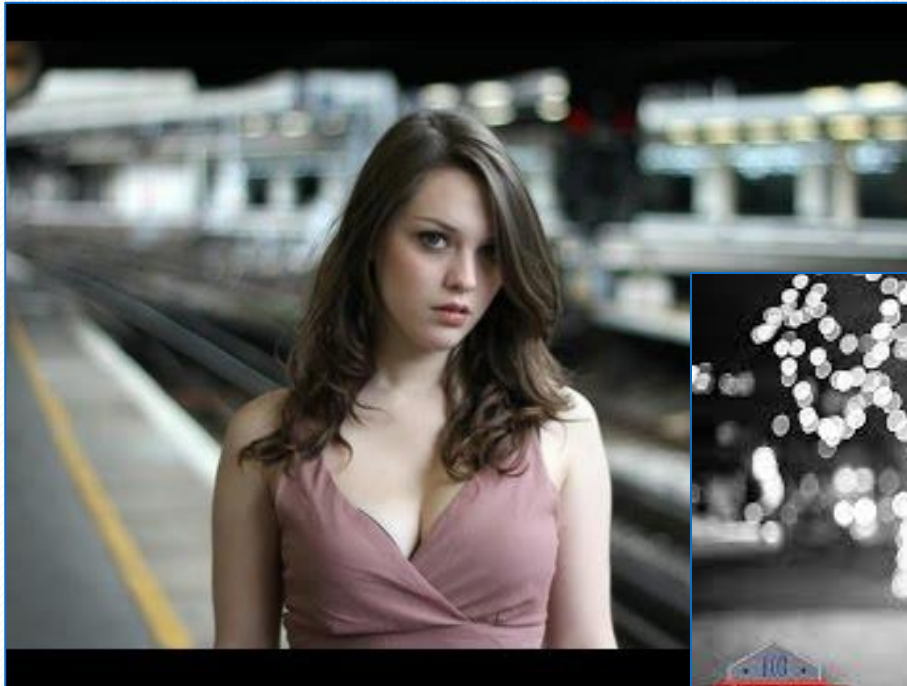
- **Flower – Macro (also called Close-Up)** mode is almost always represented by an image of a flower of some sort. This mode tells your camera that you want to be very close to your subject in order to fill the frame with the subject. This setting works with your camera lens to allow it to focus from a very short distance. In some cases, only a few inches from the subject. While this setting allows you to get some great shots of small objects, be aware that the depth of field becomes very small in macro photography.

This preset is best used for its original purpose of getting very close to small objects and does not have a lot of alternative uses.

- Remember how close you get is determined by lens.



- Portrait
- In photography and [digital photography](#), [portrait mode](#) is a function of the [digital camera](#) that is used when you are taking photos of a single subject. When taking photos in portrait mode, the digital camera will automatically use a large [aperture](#) to help keep the background out of focus by using a narrow [depth of field](#) so the subject being photographed is the only thing in focus.



● Landscape

- Landscape is a **camera mode** typically symbolized by a mountain symbol. The landscape mode works by automatically setting the camera's focus at infinity. This insures that you can take extremely wide shots of distant, breath taking vistas with every object in your frame looking sharp. Landscape mode is suitable for shooting wide shots of nature as well as cityscapes.
- **Understanding Landscape Mode**
- Because landscape mode sets the focus at infinity, it should only be used for extremely wide shots. In a tight shot, landscape mode will keep every object in the frame sharp, and as a result, depth of field is sacrificed.
- Some digital cameras landscape modes automatically keep the aperture closed in order to achieve depth of field over the long distance. To compensate for this, the shutter speed becomes slower to allow more light to expose the image. Because of this, you should always use a tripod when shooting landscapes instead of going hand held. The slower shutter may cause images to become blurry unless the camera is absolutely still.
- Landscape mode can also be useful when shooting a shoot through glass or a chain link fence. In autofocus, the camera will go back and forth between the subject and the object you are shooting through, resulting in one of them being blurry. The infinity focus eliminates this problem by making sure everything in the frame is sharp.







- **Sports Mode**
- Photographing moving objects is what sports mode (also called 'action mode' in some cameras) is designed for. It is ideal for photographing any moving objects including people playing sports, pets, cars, wildlife etc. Sports mode attempts to freeze the action by increasing the shutter speed. When photographing fast moving subjects you can also increase your chances of capturing them with panning of your camera along with the subject and/or by attempting to pre focus your camera on a spot where the subject will be when you want to photograph it (this takes practice).
- Use center focus point.



How to Capture Motion in Photography

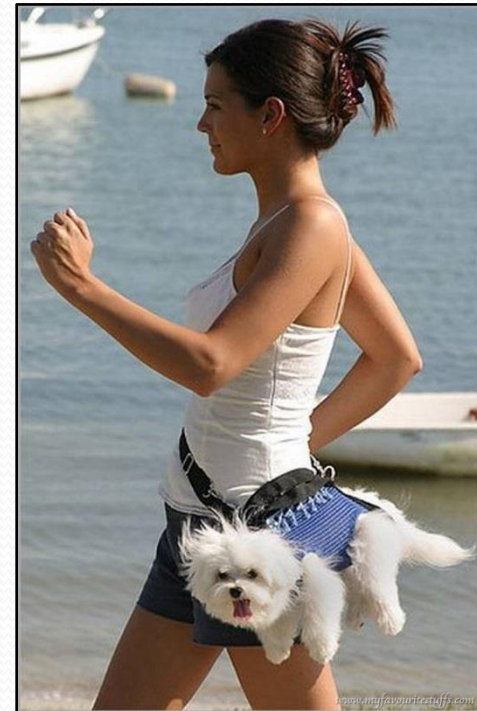


- **Night Mode**

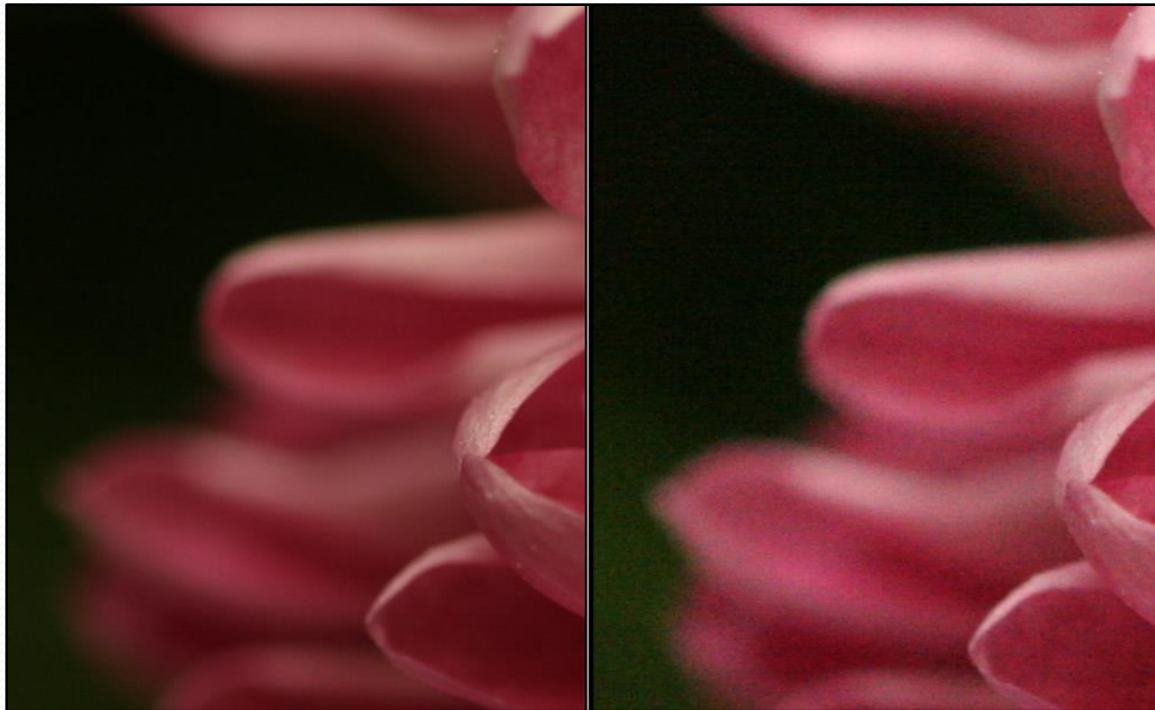
- This is a really fun mode to play around with and can create some wonderfully colorful and interesting shots. Night mode (a technique also called 'slow shutter sync') is for shooting in low light situations and sets your camera to use a longer shutter speed to help capture details of the background but it also fires off a flash to illuminate the foreground (and subject). If you use this mode for a 'serious' or well balanced shot you should use a tripod or your background will be blurred – however it's also fun to take shots with this handheld to purposely blur your backgrounds – especially when there is a situation with lights behind your subject as it can give a fun and experimental look (great for parties and dance floors with colored lights).



- ISO
- **In traditional (film) photography** ISO (or ASA) was the indication of how sensitive a film was to light.
- **In Digital Photography** ISO measures the sensitivity of the image sensor.



- Questions to ask when choosing ISO
- **Light** – Is the subject well lit?
- **Grain** – Do I want a grainy shot or one without noise?
- **Tripod** – Am I using a tripod?
- **Moving Subject** – Is my subject moving or stationary



- Grain

