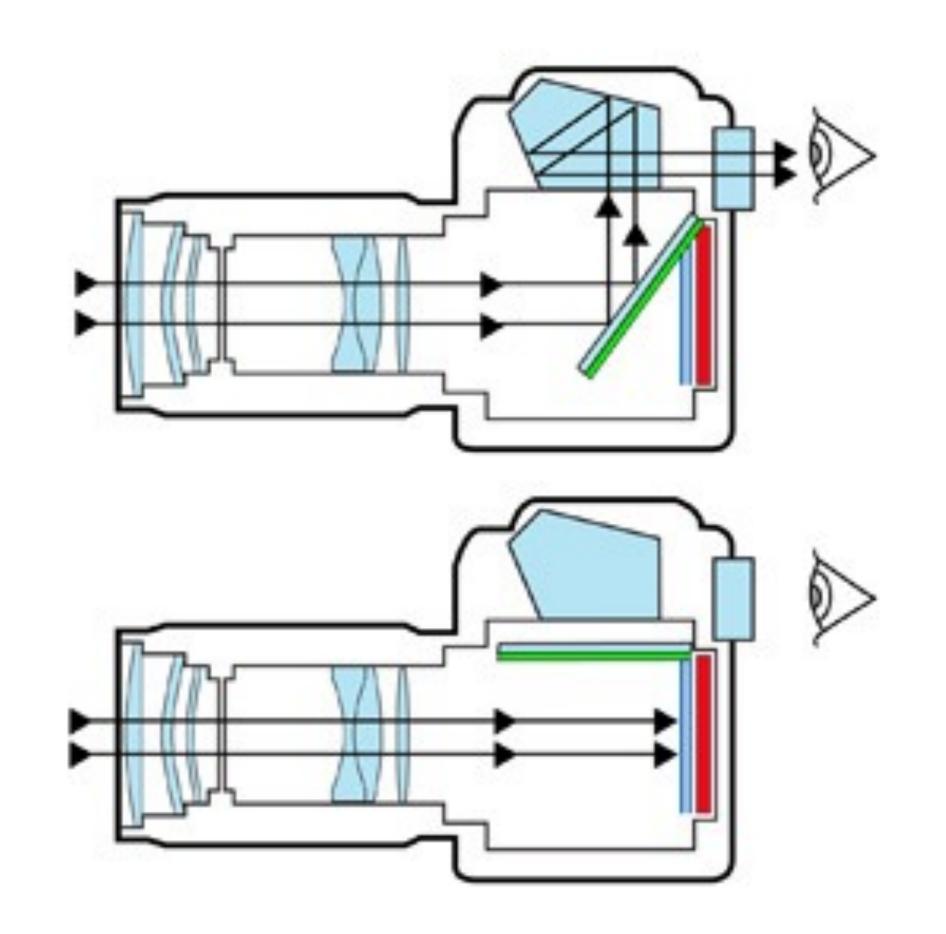


SLR?

SLR = **Single Lens Reflex**



The mirror in a slr camera reflects light upwards through a pentaprism to be viewed. The pentaprism turns the image the right way round for the eye to see.

When a picture is taken the mirror flips up to allow light to hit the film at the back of the camera. as the eye sees the image through the main lens it appears identical to that produced on the film.

Aperture?

aperture

The size of the opening in the lens when a photo is taken.

A larger hole means more light hits the image sensor. A smaller hole means less light hits the image sensor.



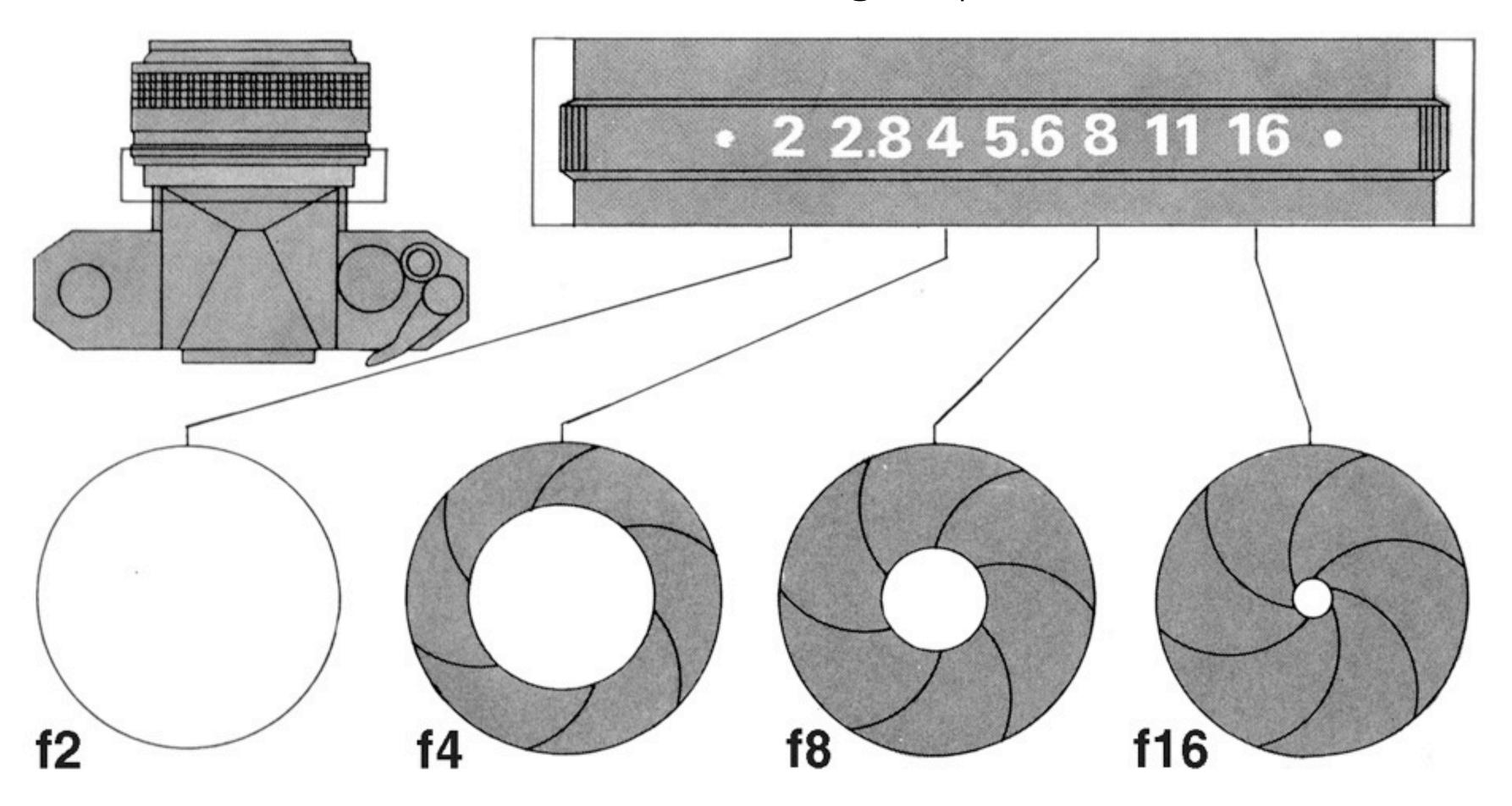
Measured in "f-stops", expressed as f/(number)

ex: f/2.8 f/4 f/5.6 f/8 f/22

Moving from one f-stop to the next doubles or halves the size of the amount of opening in your lens and thus the amount of light getting through.

aperture

REMEMBER: smaller numbers = larger apertures



aperture

depth of field



f/2.8=shallow=selective focus



f/22=deep=all in focus

Shutter Speed?

shutter speed

The amount of time the shutter is open when the picture is taken.

Measured in seconds, or fractions of a second.

ex: 1/8 1/15 1/30 1/60 1/125 1/250 1/500

Generally speaking, anything slower than 1/60 will require a tripod to avoid camera shake.

shutter speed





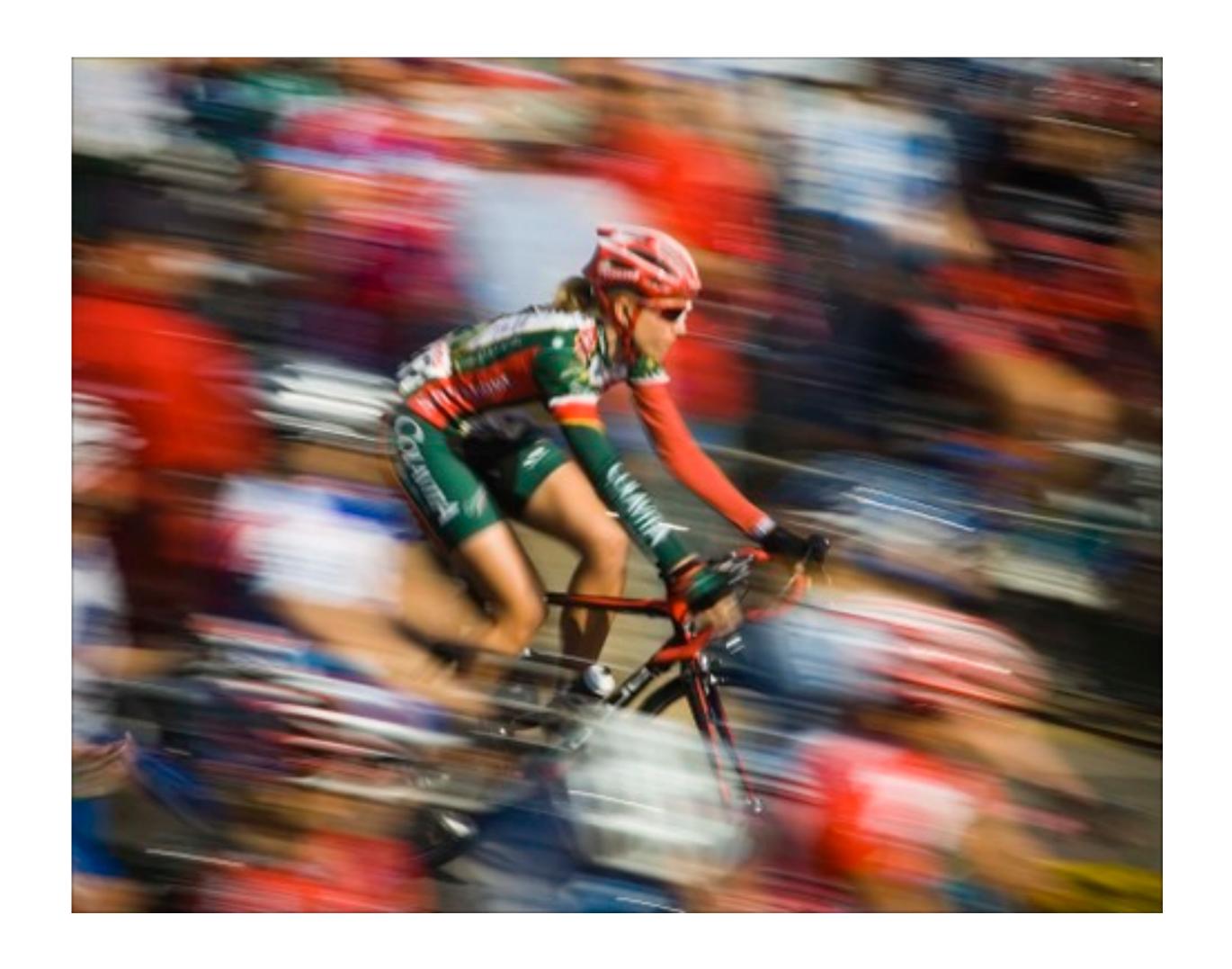
Increase shutter speed to reduce motion blur (1/350th in this photo)



Decrease shutter speed to increase motion blur (1/180th in this photo)

shutter speed





ISO

The measure of a digital camera sensor's sensitivity to light (in digital photography).

Measured in numbers like 50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, etc.

The lower the number the less sensitive your camera is to light and the finer the grain.

Higher ISO settings are generally used in darker situations to get faster shutter speeds.

ISO



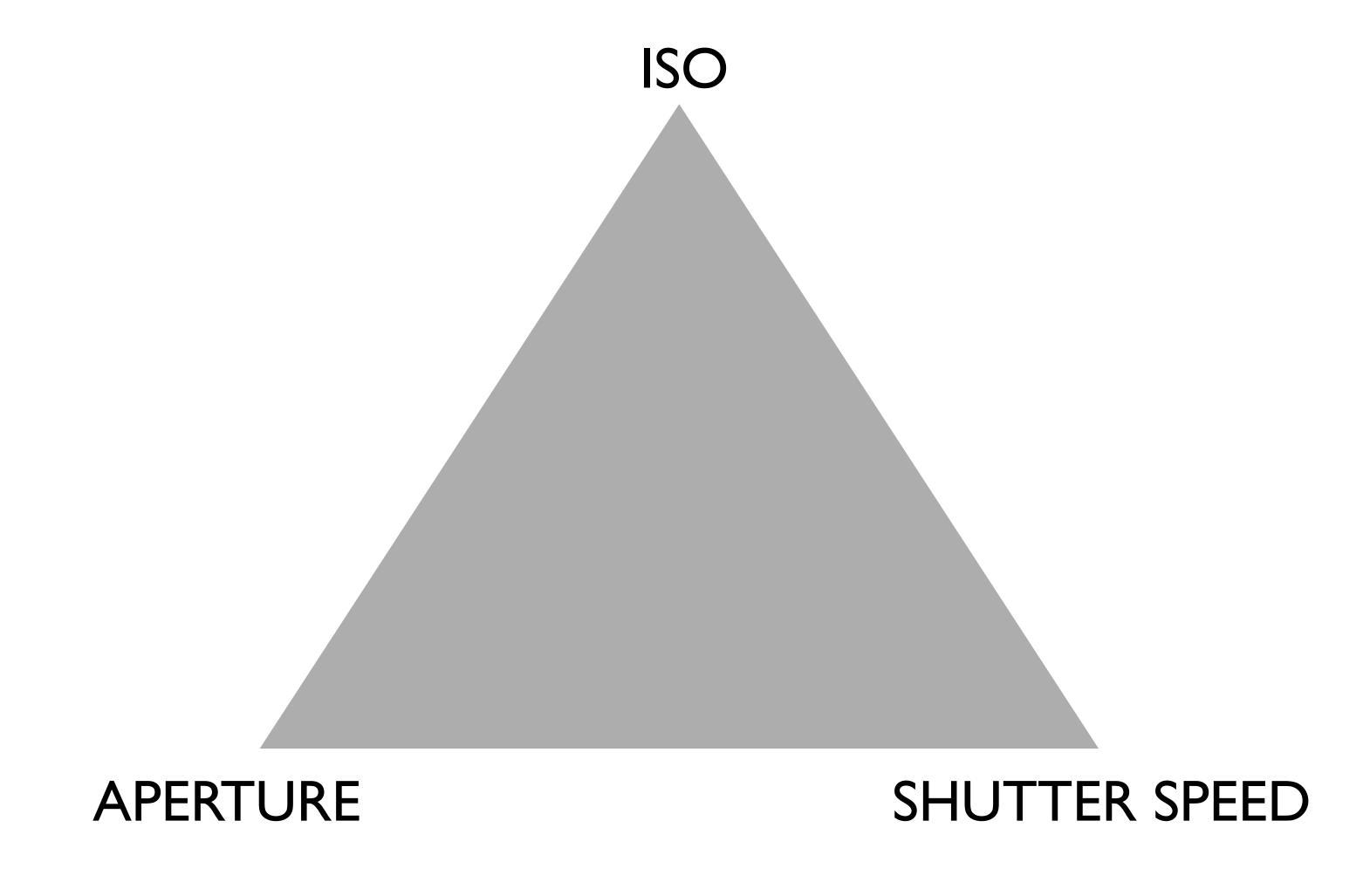
rule of thumb:

use the lowest ISO setting you can to get the shot.

lower ISO = tripod, good light,
still subjects

higher ISO = motion, darkness, no tripod

the exposure triangle



photographic techniques

All sharp focus (deep depth-of-field)

Selective Focus (shallow depth-of-field)

Motion Blur (longish exposure)

Required: A digital camera that provides full control of the focal length, focus, aperture, shutter speed and white balance, and include:

- an **image sensor** capable of recording a minimum of 7 megapixels (10mp or more is preferred)
- a memory card with a minimum capacity of IGB
- a close-focus (aka: macro) capability
- an optical zoom lens with a (35mm equivalent) range of 28-80mm
- a lens with a minimum aperture f 2.8 (smaller is better)





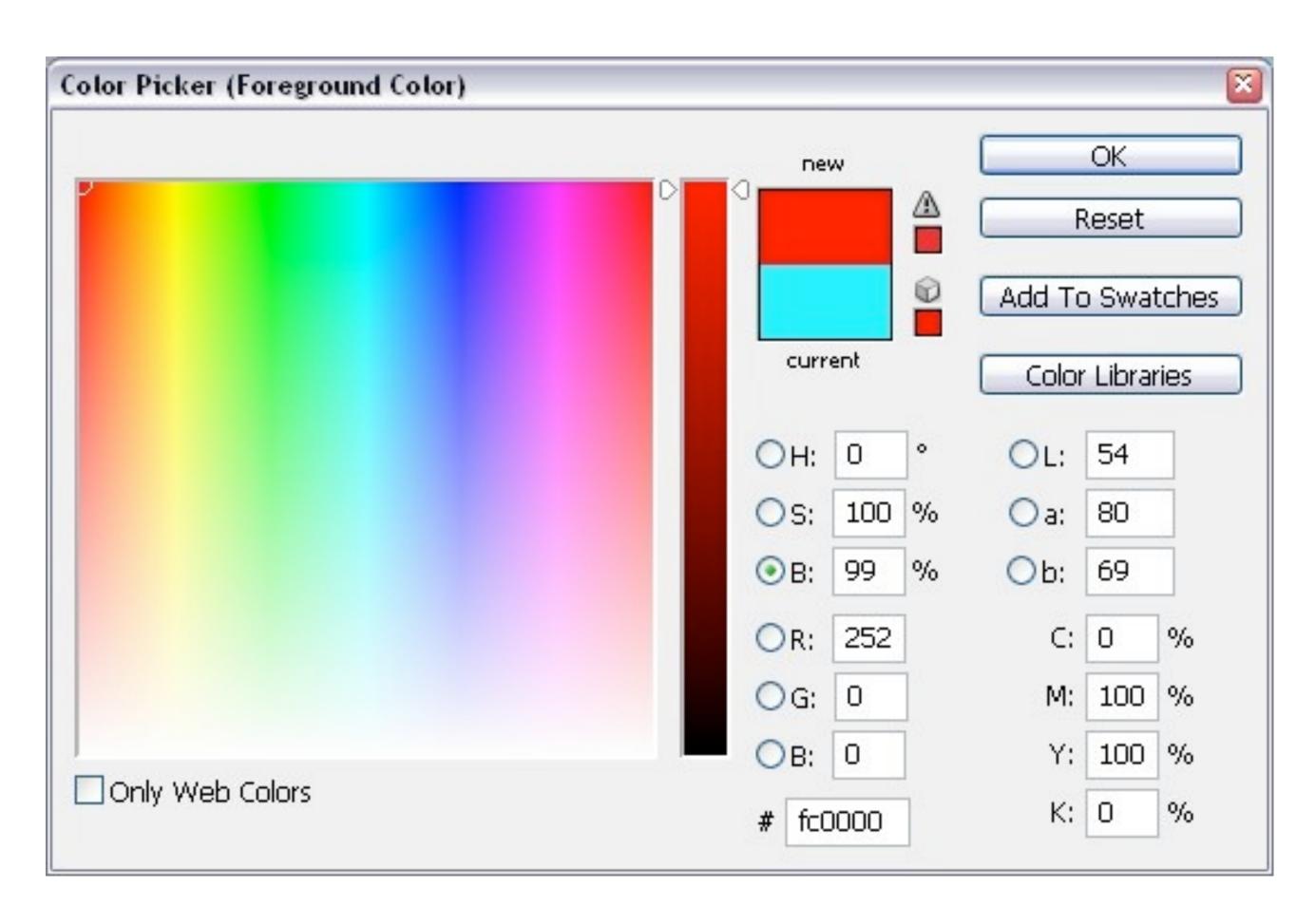




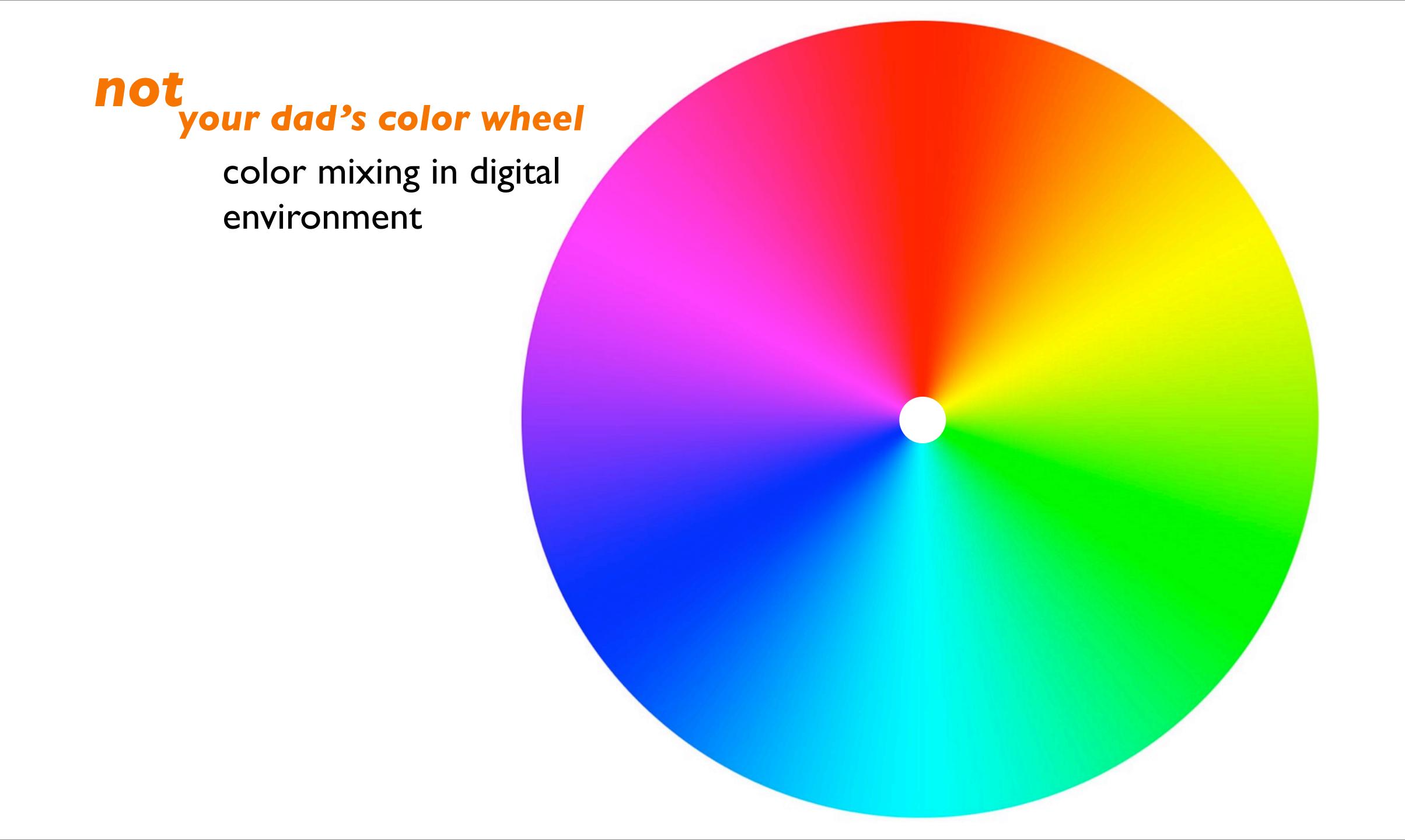
Color for Screen? for Print?

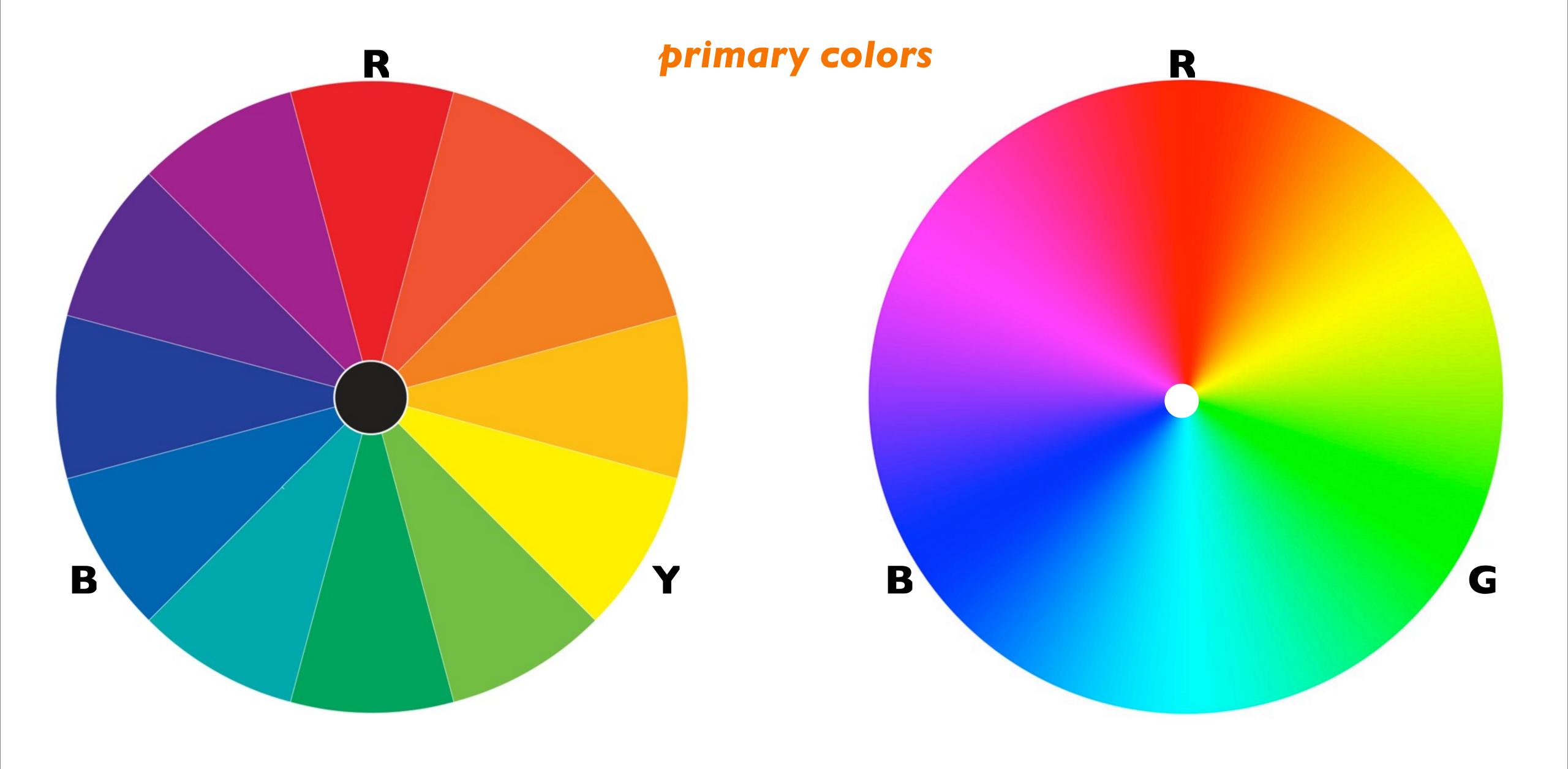
Resolution for Screen? for Print?

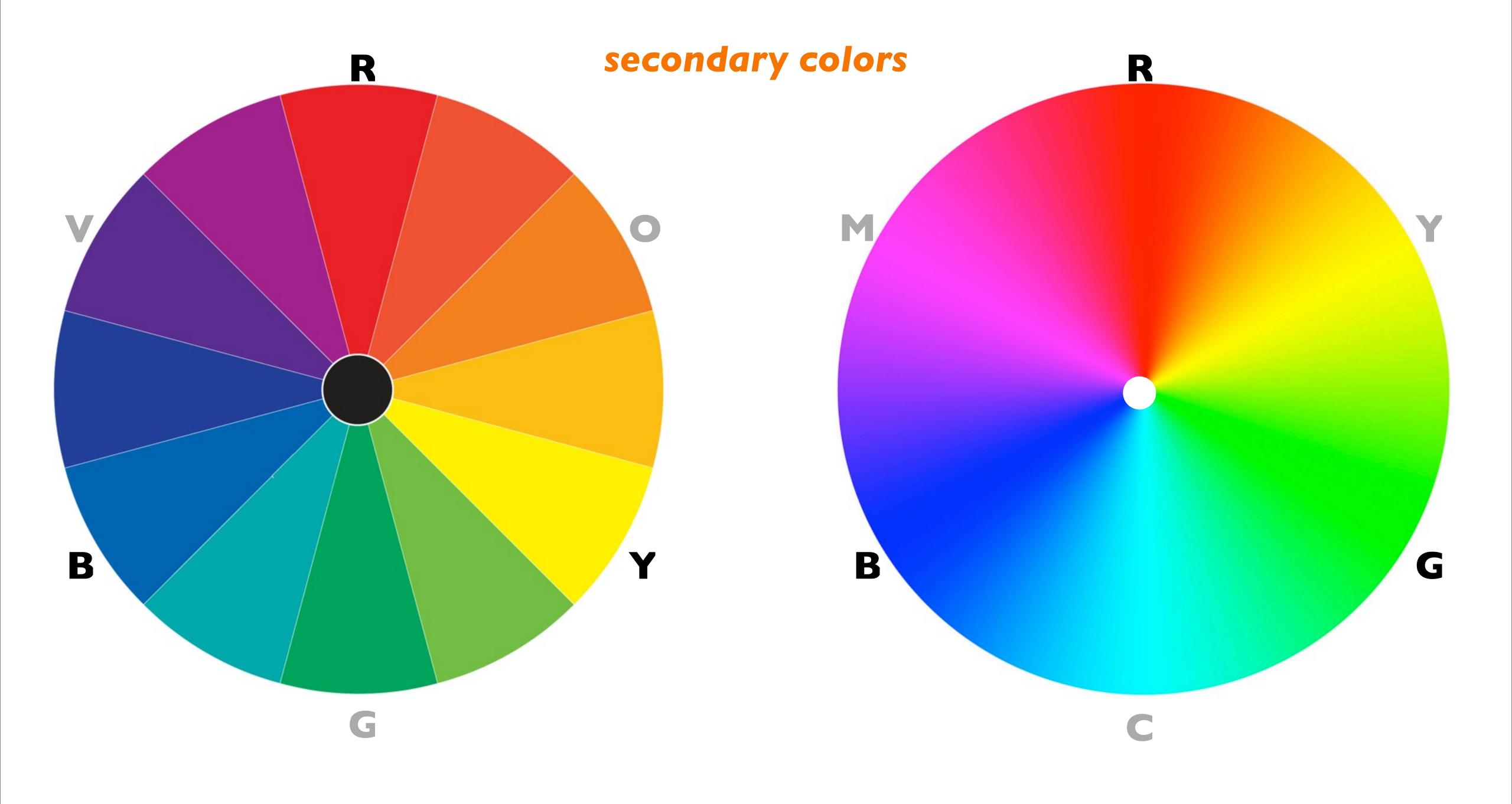
digital color



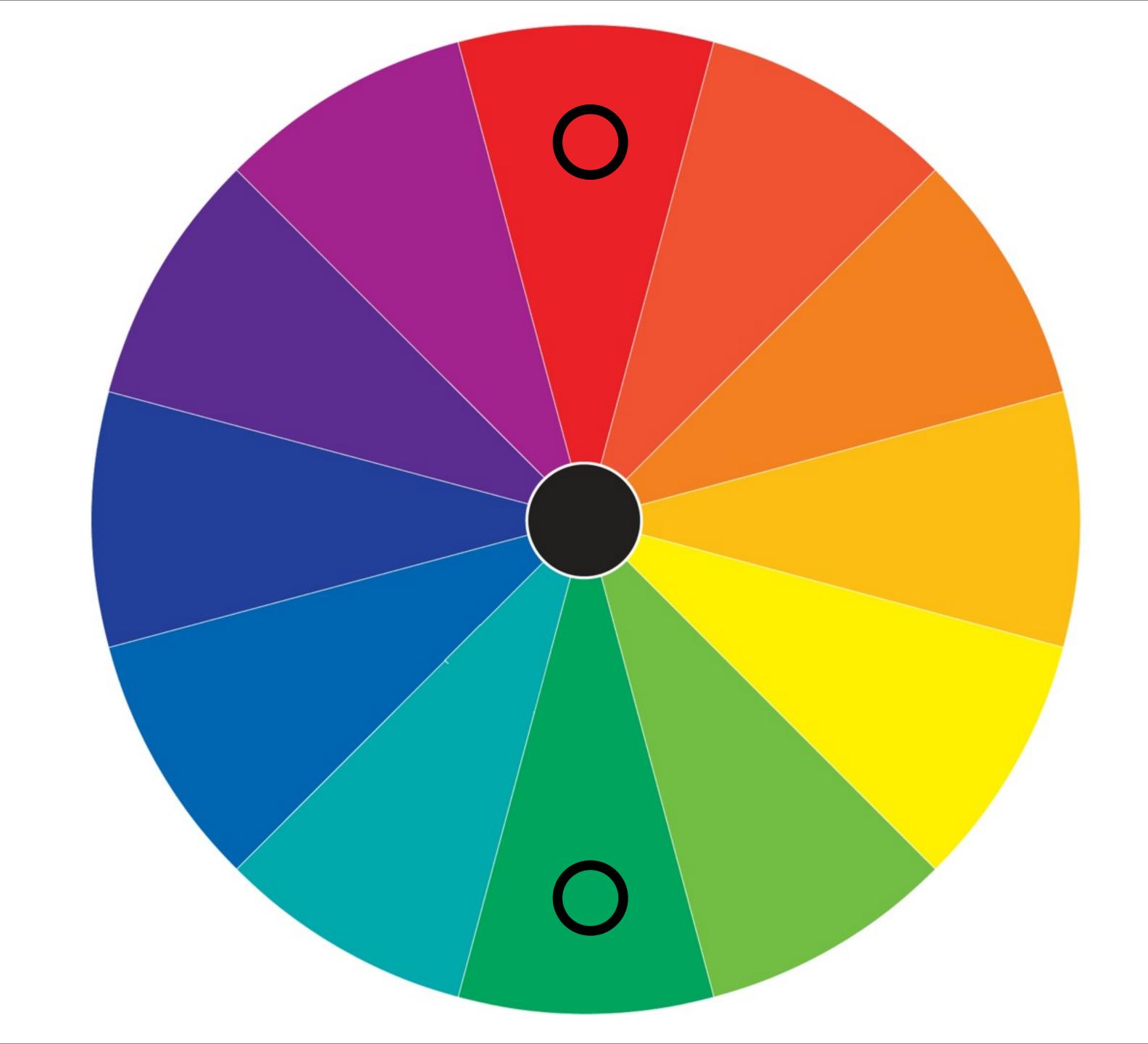






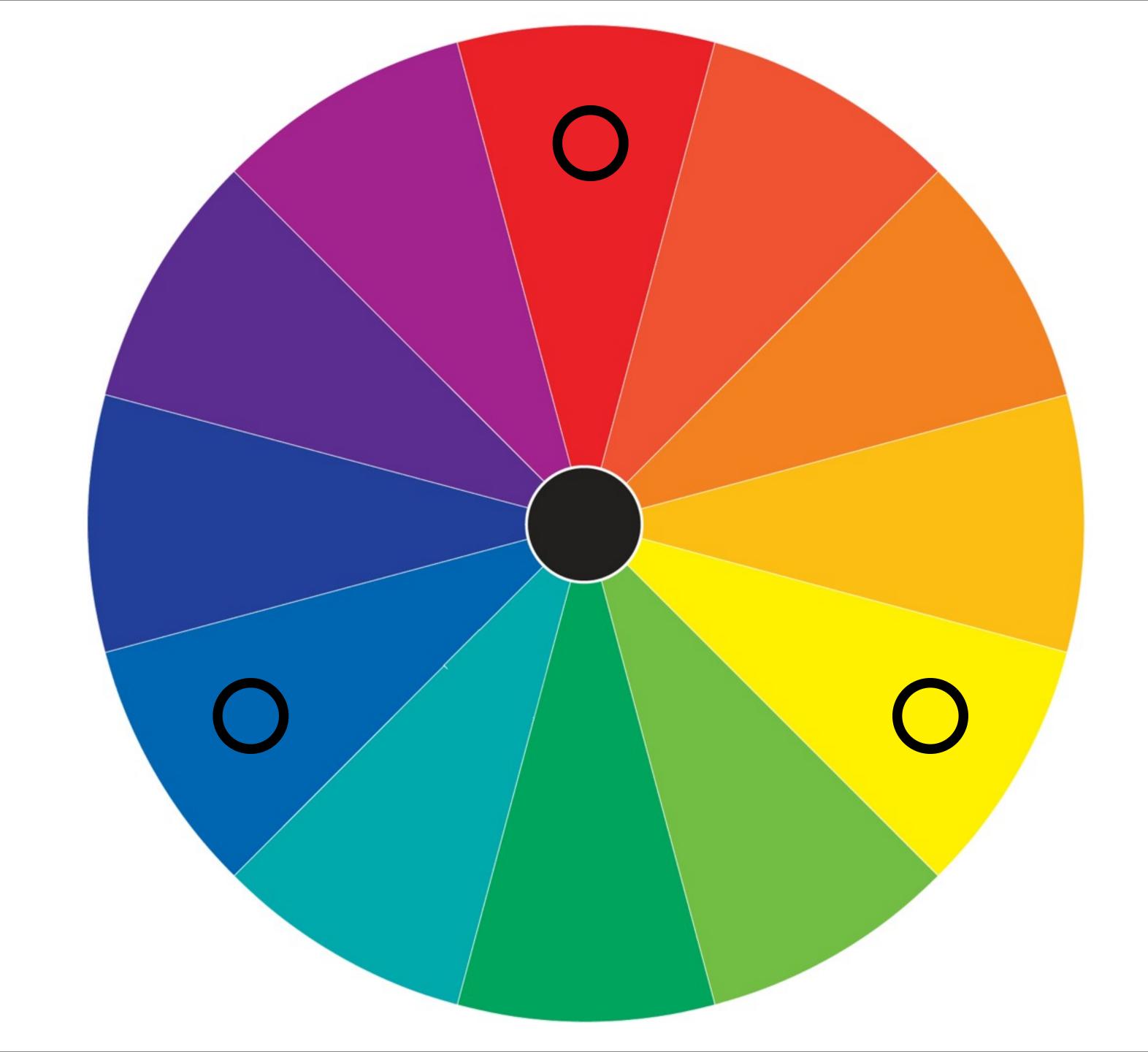


Complementary



Complementary

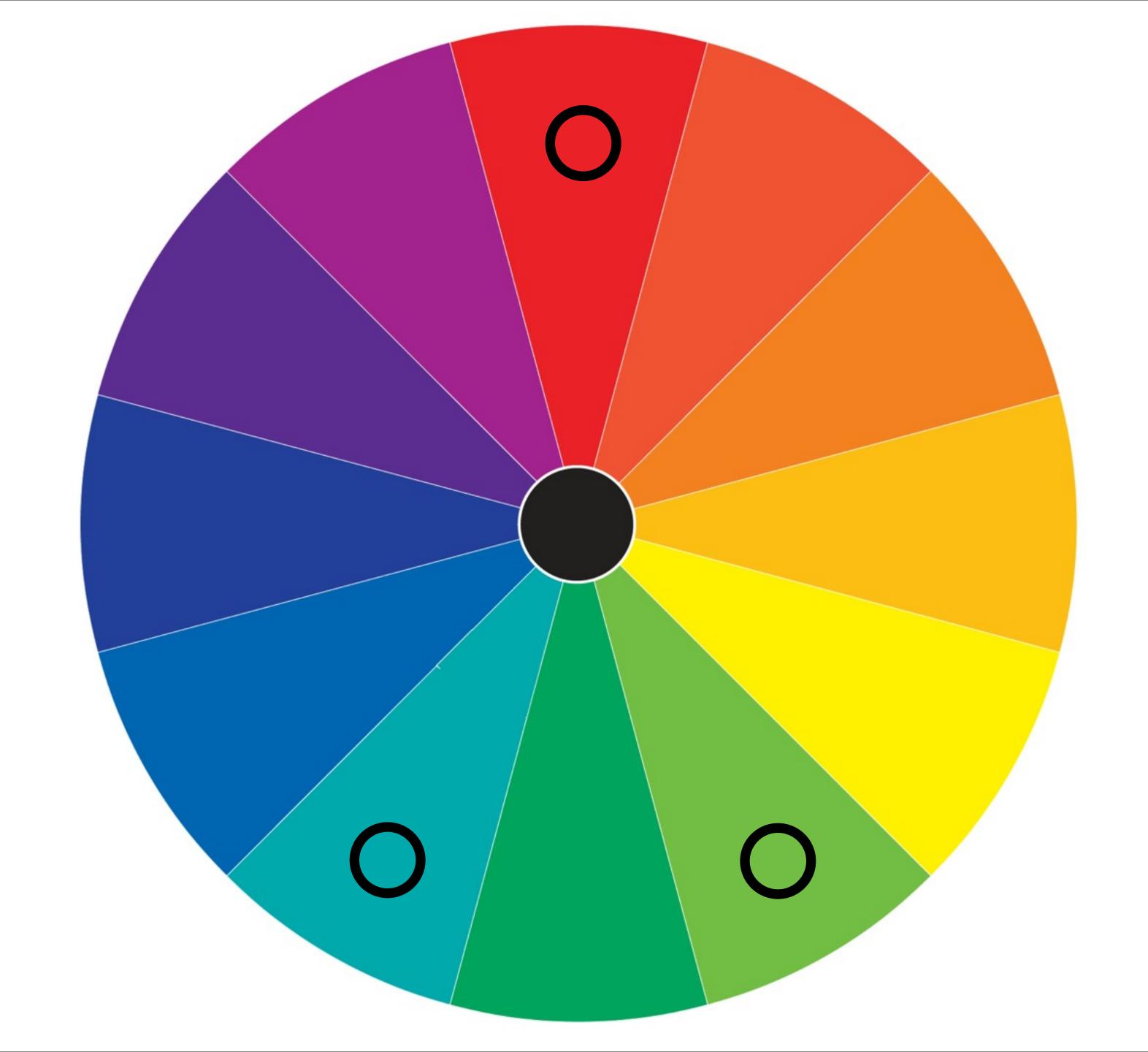
Triad



Complementary

Triad

Split Complementary

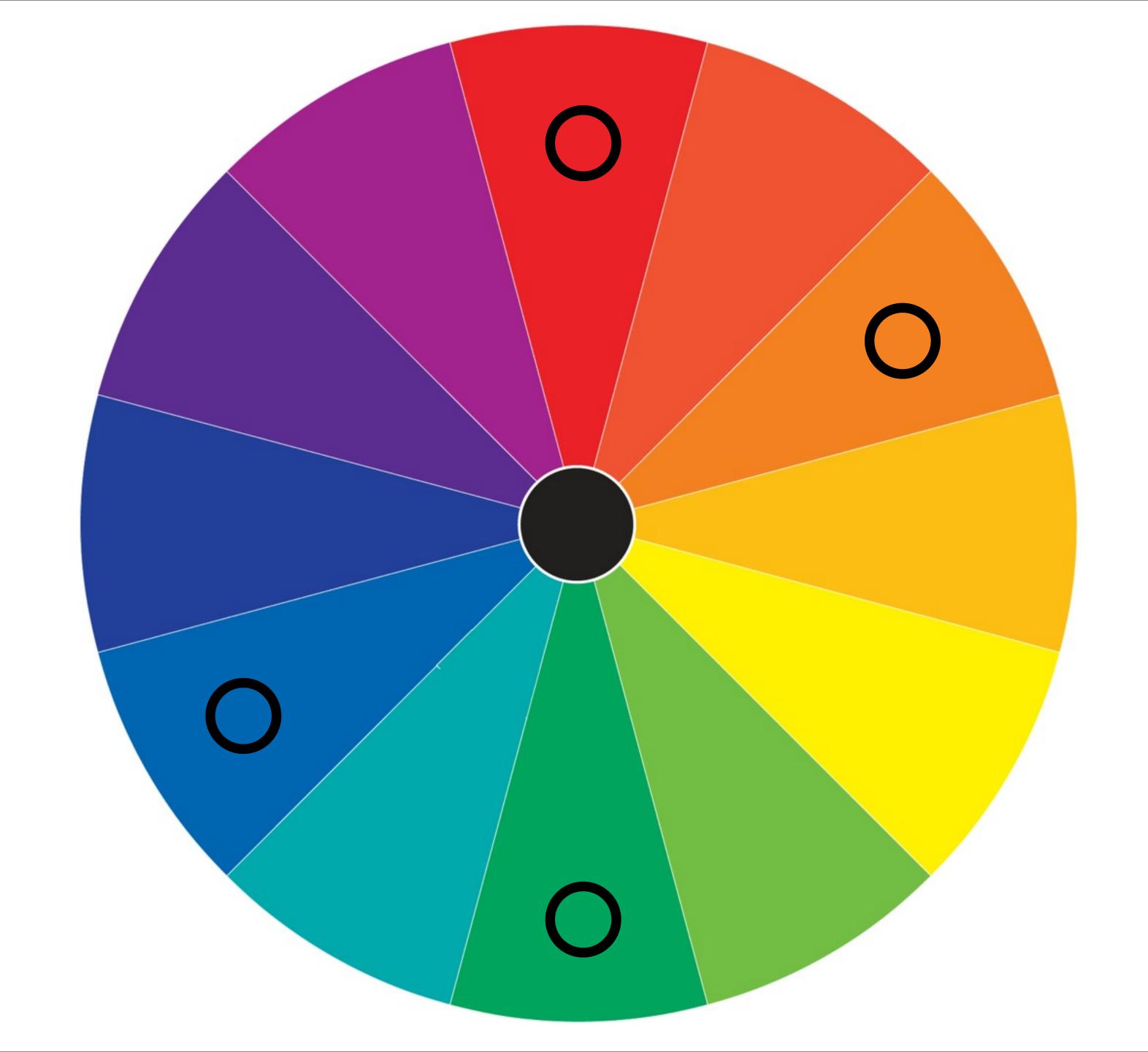


Complementary

Triad

Split Complementary

Tetrad



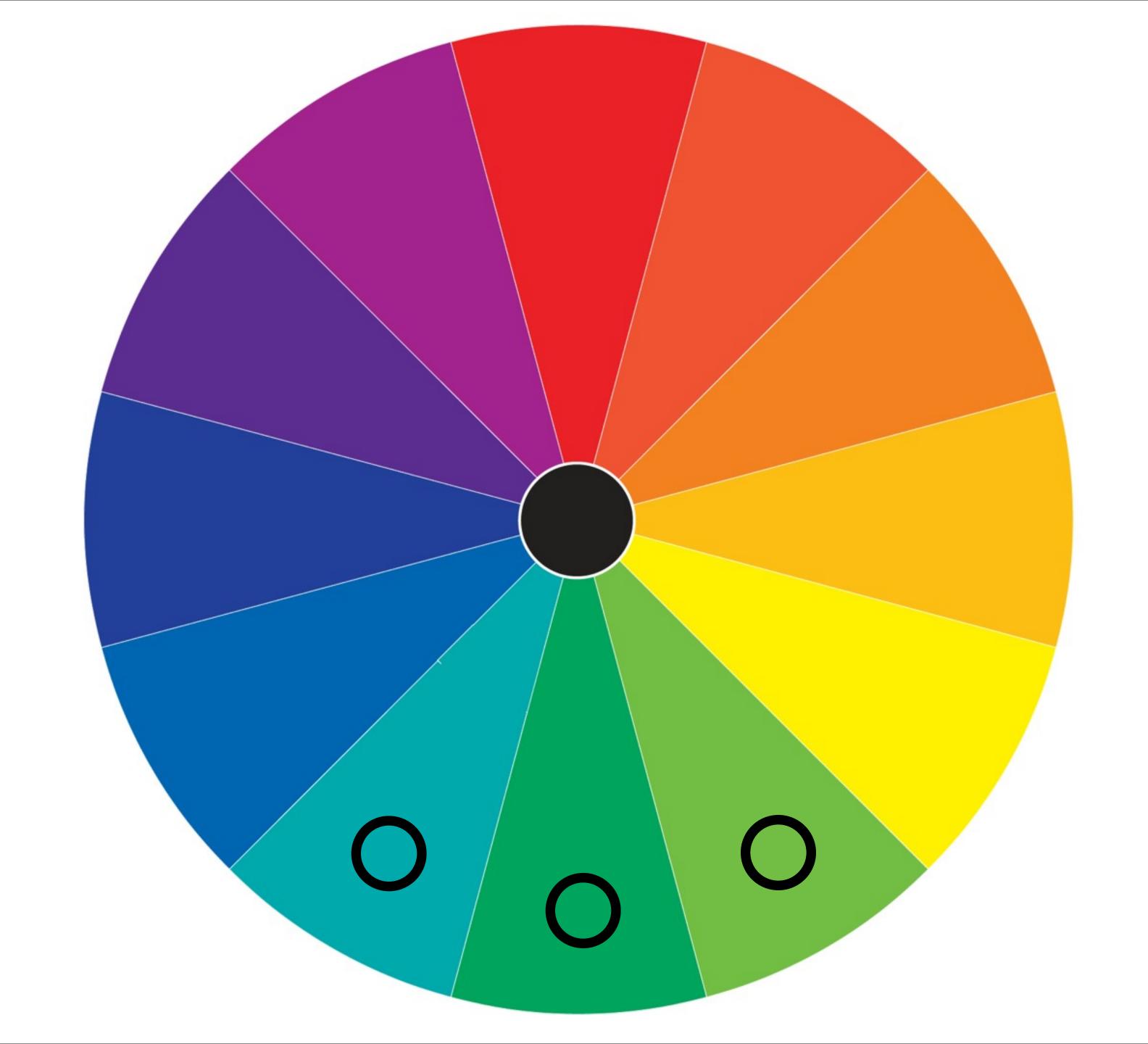
Complementary

Triad

Split Complementary

Tetrad

Analogous



Complementary

Triad

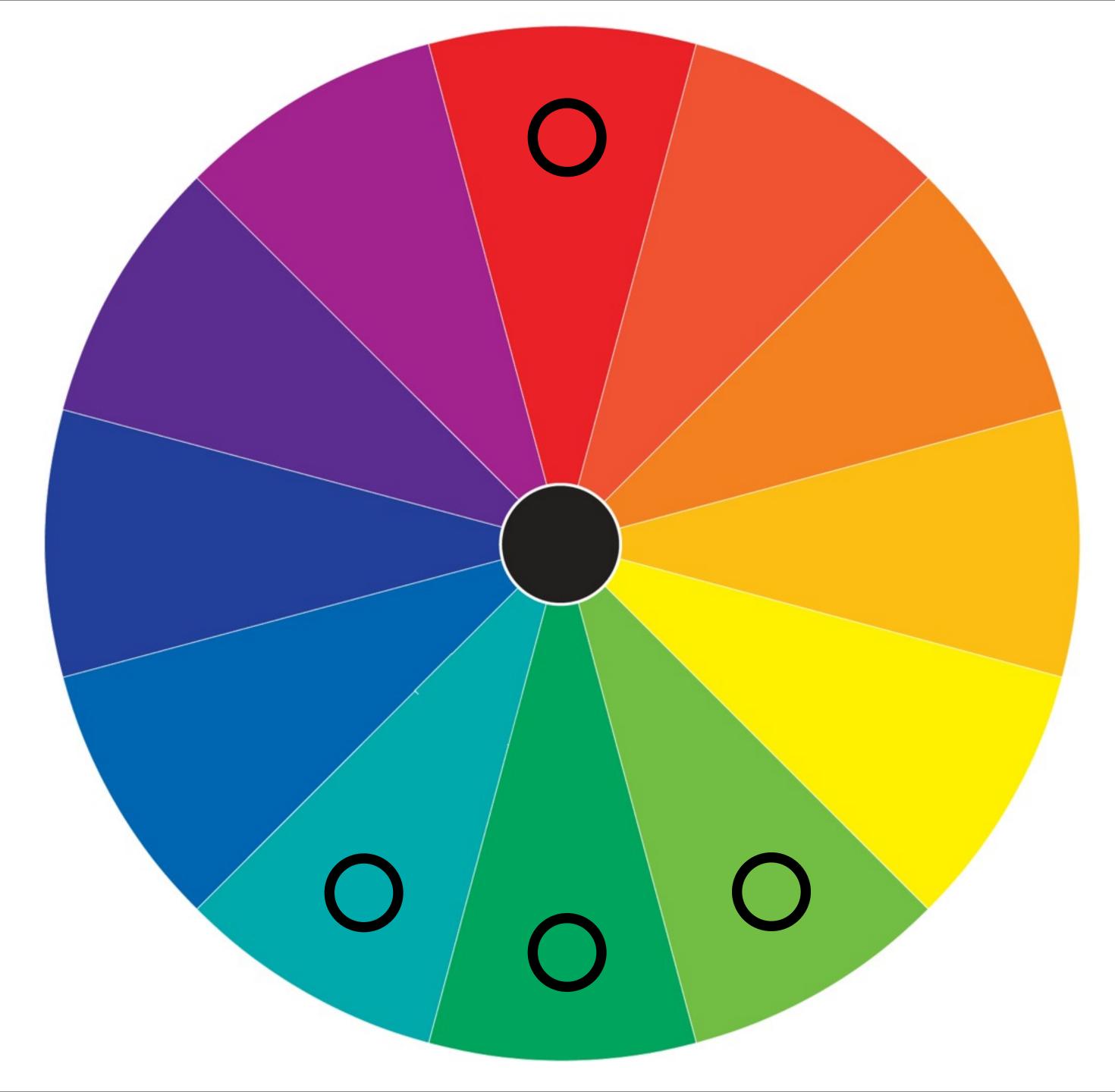
Split Complementary

Tetrad

Analogous

Accented Analogous

interactive color wheel



Complementary

Triad

Split Complementary

Tetrad

Analogous

Accented Analogous

interactive color wheel

