PHOTOGRAPHY

BEYOND THE BASICS: PART 3

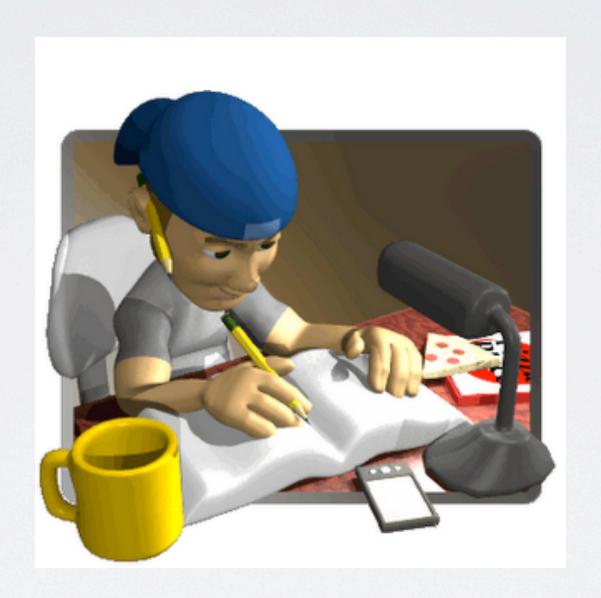
ANDREW HELLMICH: IMPACT IMAGES

PART 2 TOPICS

- Lenses
- Flash
- White Balance
- Landscape Tips
- Silhouettes
- Image Quality
- Managing Images



First, a little REVISION



Exposure: 1/250 @ f8 @ 400ISO

What can I change to get a faster shutter speed?

ISO or Aperture

What happens if I increase the ISO?

Noise increases

What would happen to my shutter speed if I changed to f5.6?

Increase

What would my shutter speed be at f1 !?

1/125

Could I hand hold a 200mm lens at f1 !?

No

If I wanted to show movement, what aperture would I need?

Smaller

Now for some

Lens Choices

The larger the aperture - the dearer the lens

'Pro' Lenses have a constant aperture

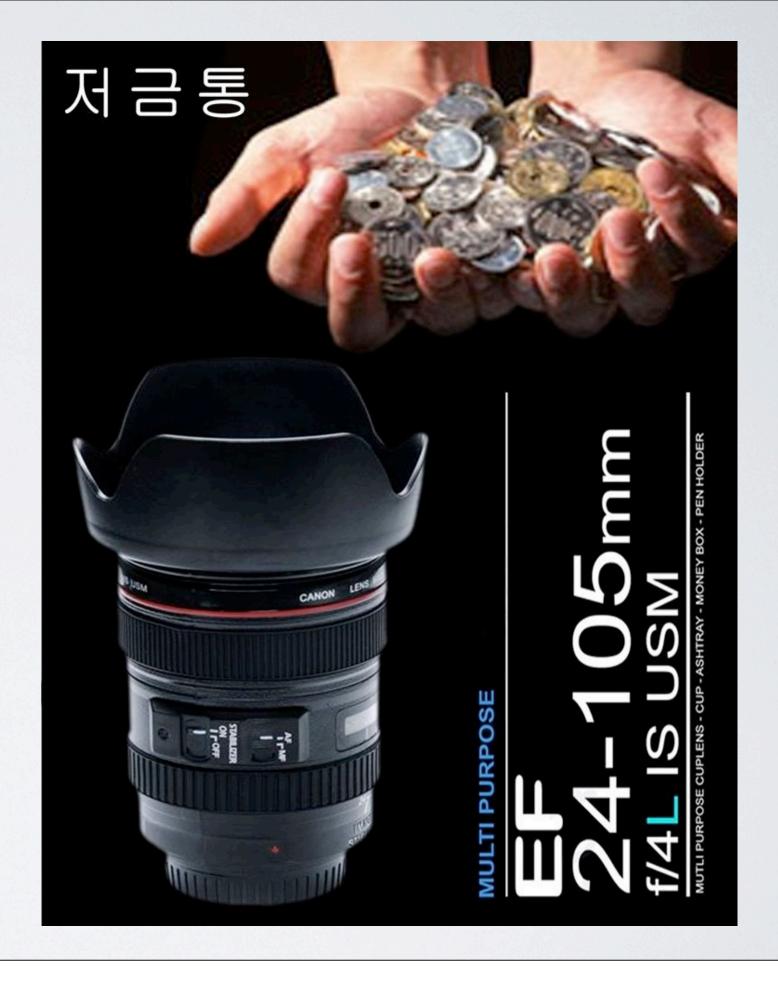
A good lens will make more difference than a new body

3rd party lenses are fine eg. Sigma, Tokina and Tamron

You don't need and expensive lens to get great photos!







Lens Types

Zoom Lenses - different focal lengths: 18-35mm, 28-70mm, 70-200mm

Prime Lenses - single focal length: 50mm, 85mm, 105mm etc...









Tilt Shift Lens

Macro Lens

Lens Choice Also Affects DOF

The longer the lens the shallower the DOF for the same aperture

Example: a 200mm lens will have a shallower DOF than a 28mm lens at f5.6







200mm @f5.6

Plus - a longer lens is more flattering!

28mm @f5.6

Lens Choices or Focal Length Choices

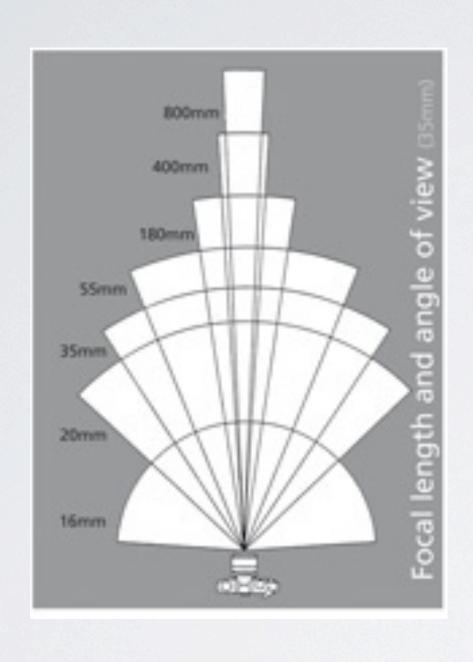
18-35 - typically Landscape

50mm is known as a 'Standard' lens

70mm-105mm - Portrait Lenses

200mm plus - Telephoto Lenses

These are simply guides - you can do what you like!



Lens Choice Affects the Angle of View





Wide angle is less flattering and shows more background.

Good for environmental portraits.



Tele lens is more flattering and excludes background

Questions?



Shooting With Flash



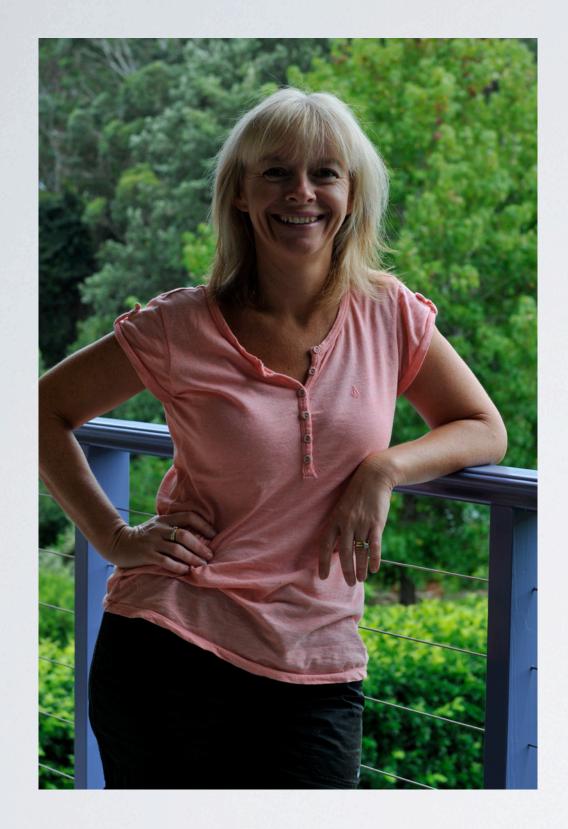
Your pop up flash isn't very powerful

The brighter the ambient light, the closer you have to be

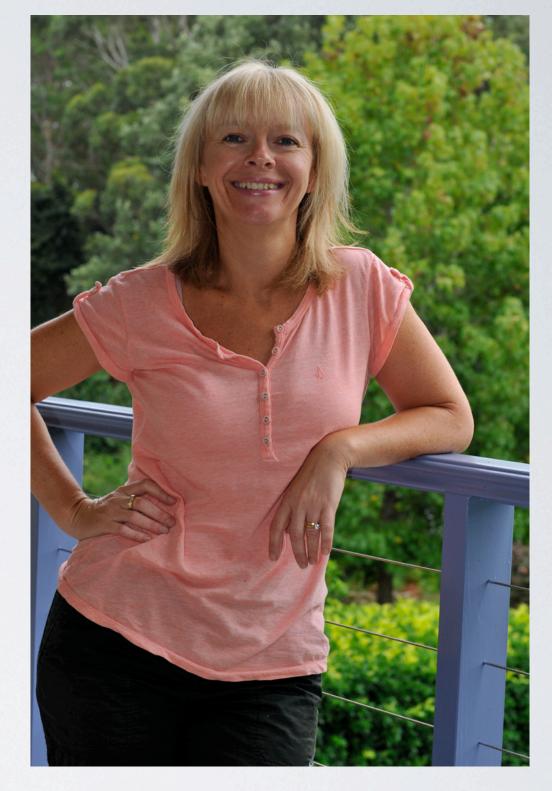
If you want to increase it's range: night or day - increase your ISO

Use your pop up flash when shooting into the light FILL FLASH

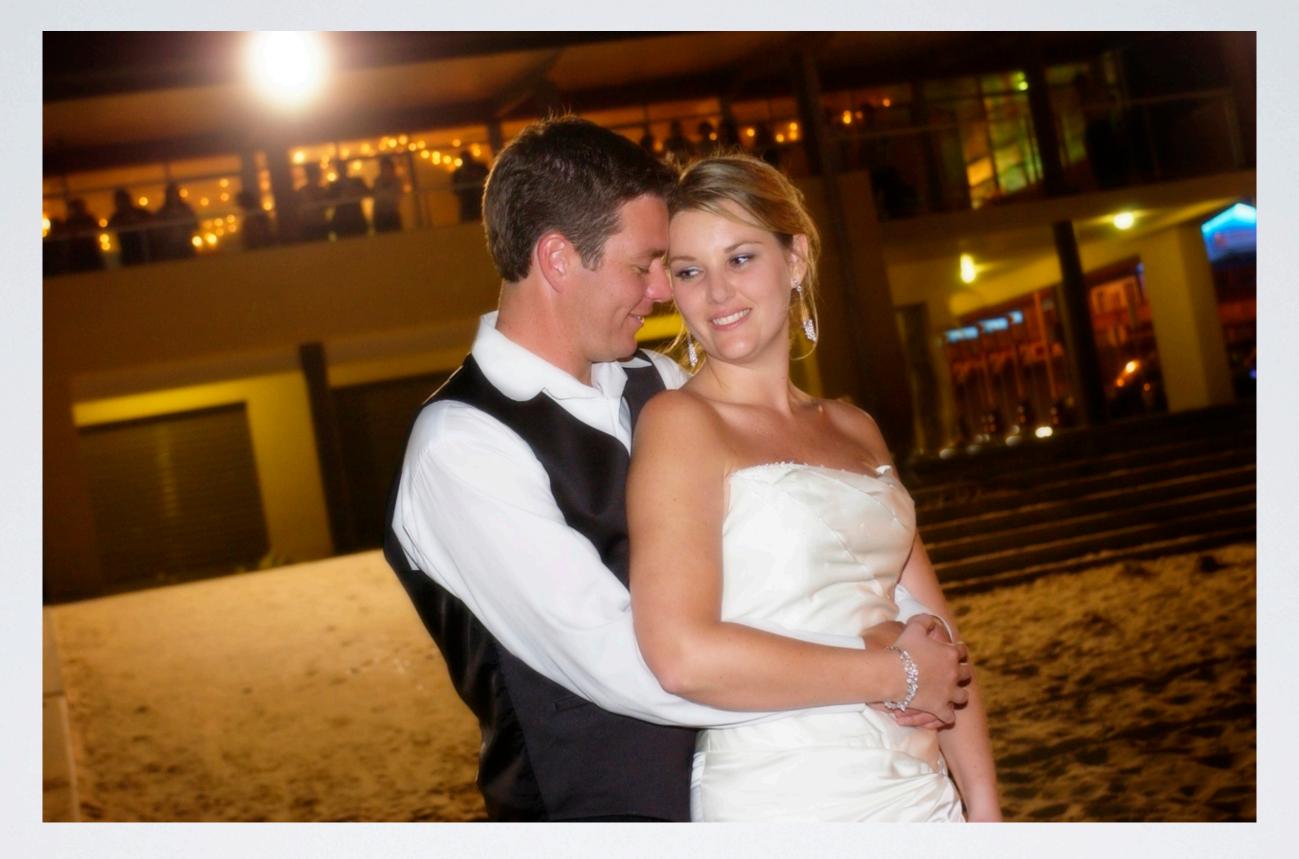
Fill Flash: the term given when 'balancing' flash with daylight







No Flash Full Flash - I Flash

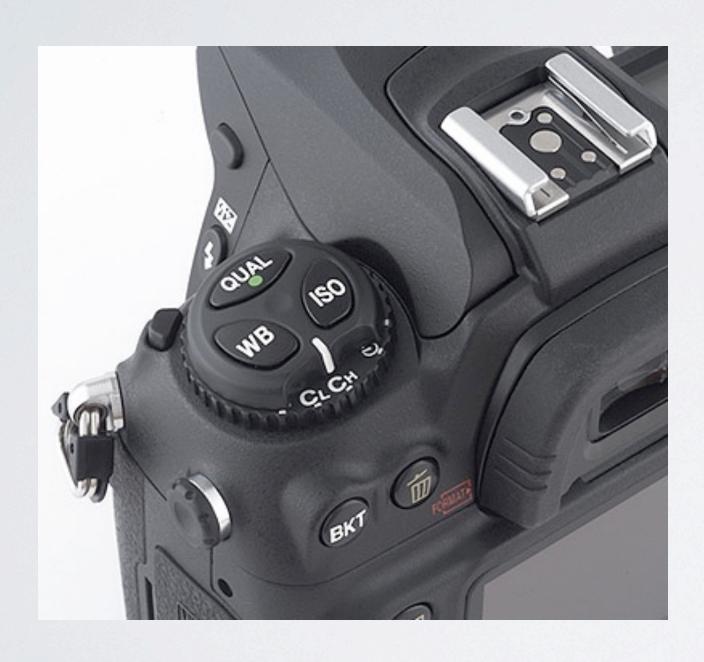


You can use 'fill flash' to balance with any light source

Remember - you can choose when to use your flash!



White Balance



Adjusting the white balance affects the colour balance of your photo

| Display | Mode | Color temperature (Approx. K) |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AWB | Auto | 3000 - 7000 |
| * | Daylight | 5200 |
| | Shade | 7000 |
| • | Cloudy, twilight, sunset | 6000 |
| ** | Tungsten | 3200 |
| 2016 2016 | White fluorescent light | 4000 |
| 4 | Flash | 6000 |
| ₽•2 | Custom* | 2000 - 10000 |





Which white balance should you use?

Daytime

Nigh-time

Indoors

You can use WB to be creative too!





Tungsten WB

Shade WB

Landscapes

- · Generally use a wide angle lens
- Go for a small aperture for max DOF
- Use a tripod (if possible)
- Remember the rule of thirds
- Try and include foreground interest



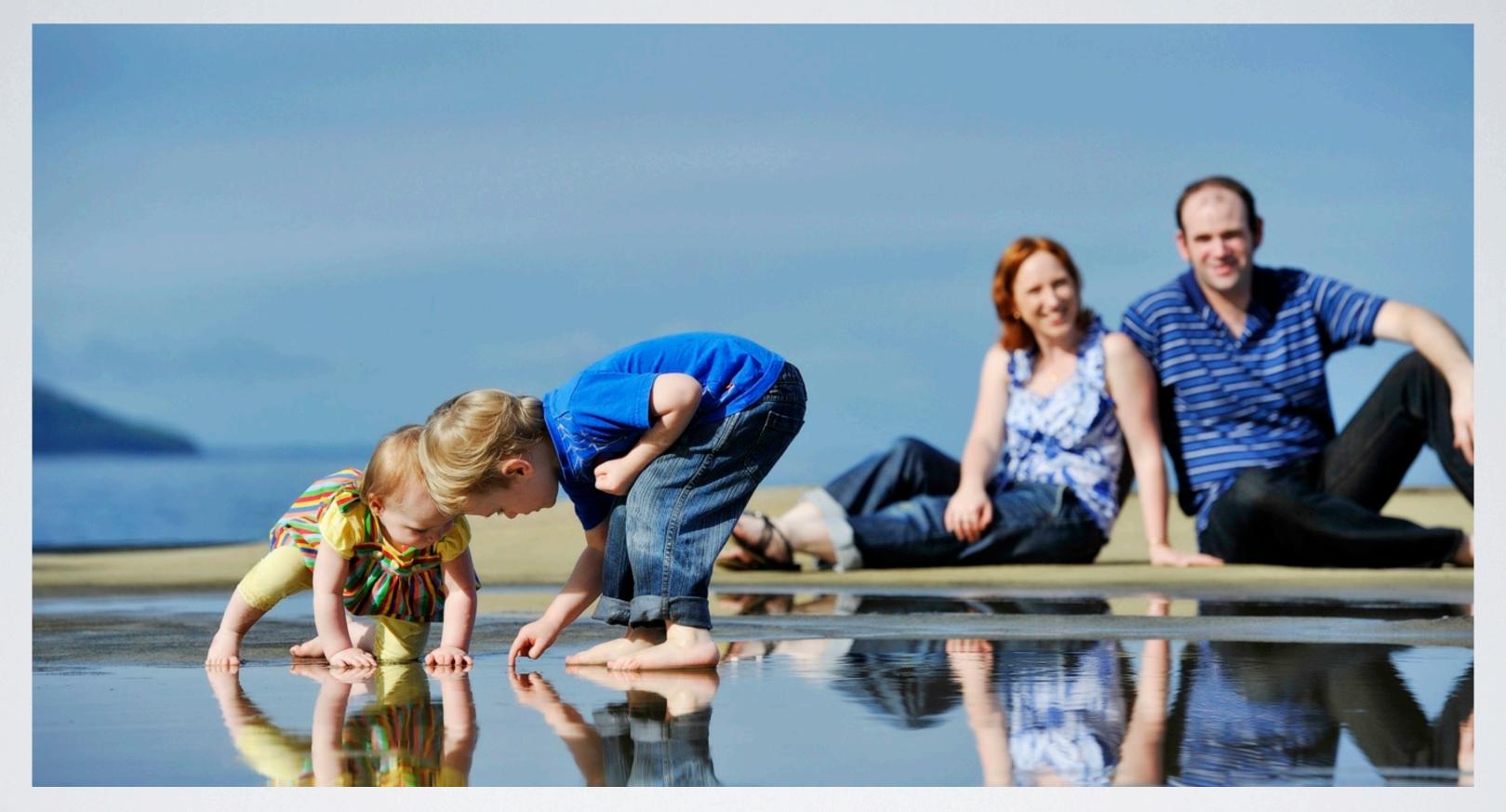
Reflections

Reflections look great in any photos

The lower you camera angle is to the reflection, the better the reflection

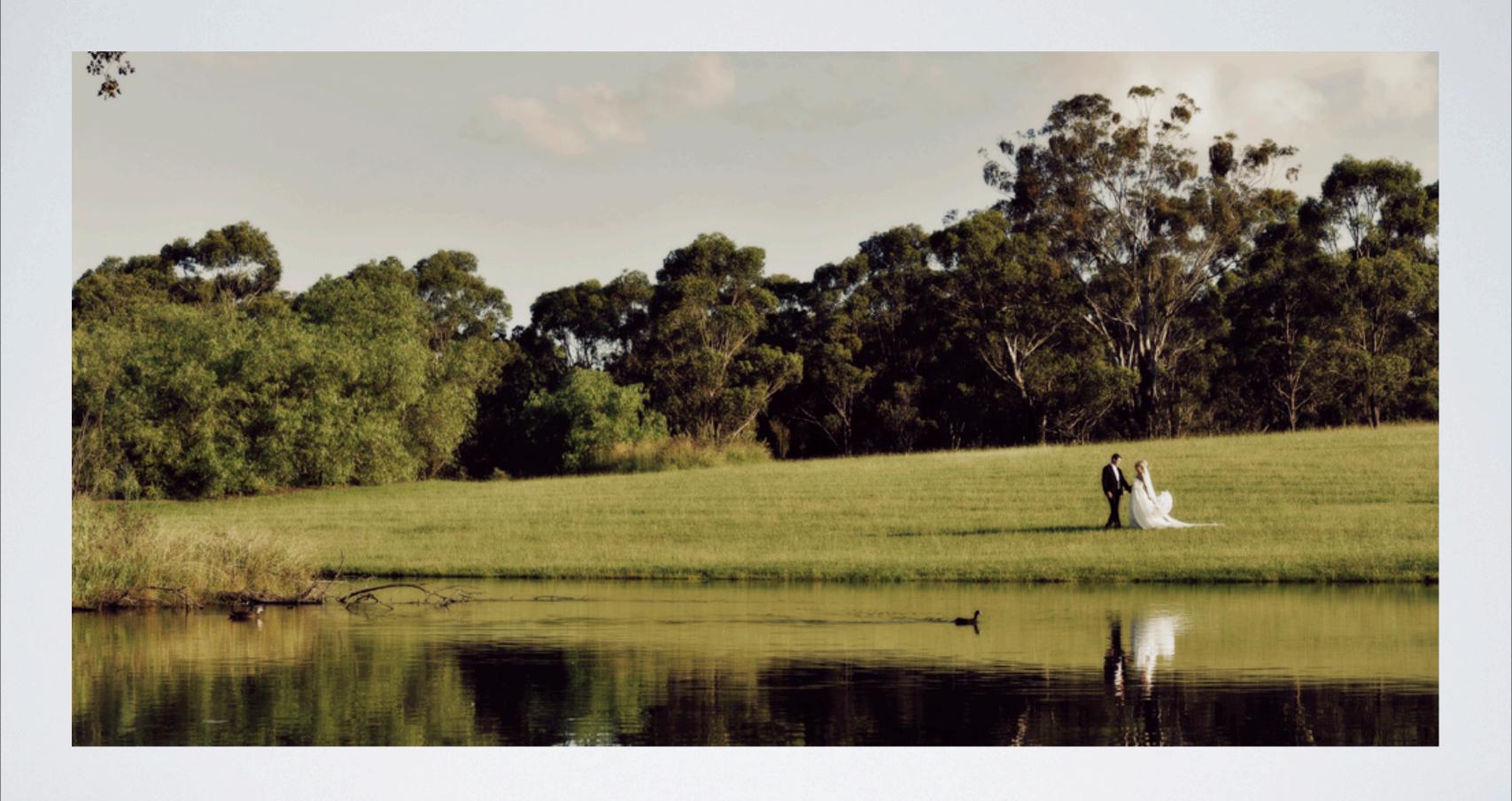
I will typically lay on the ground for this style of image



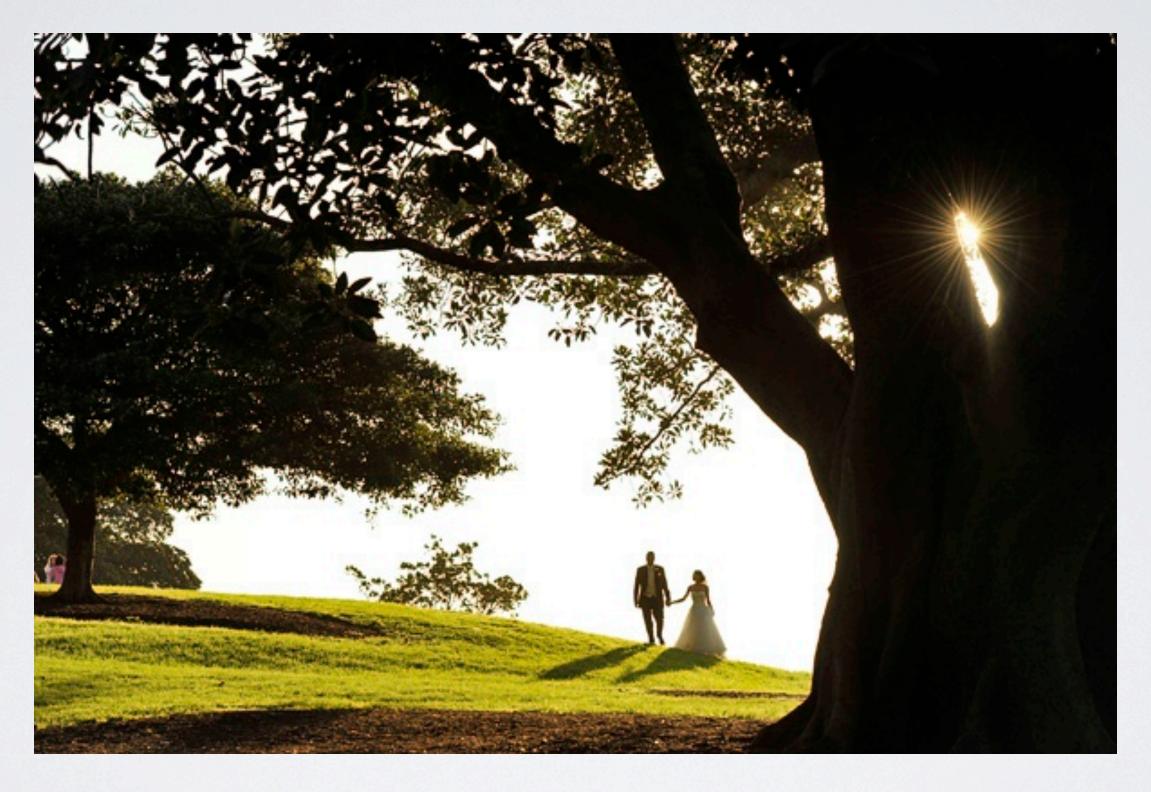


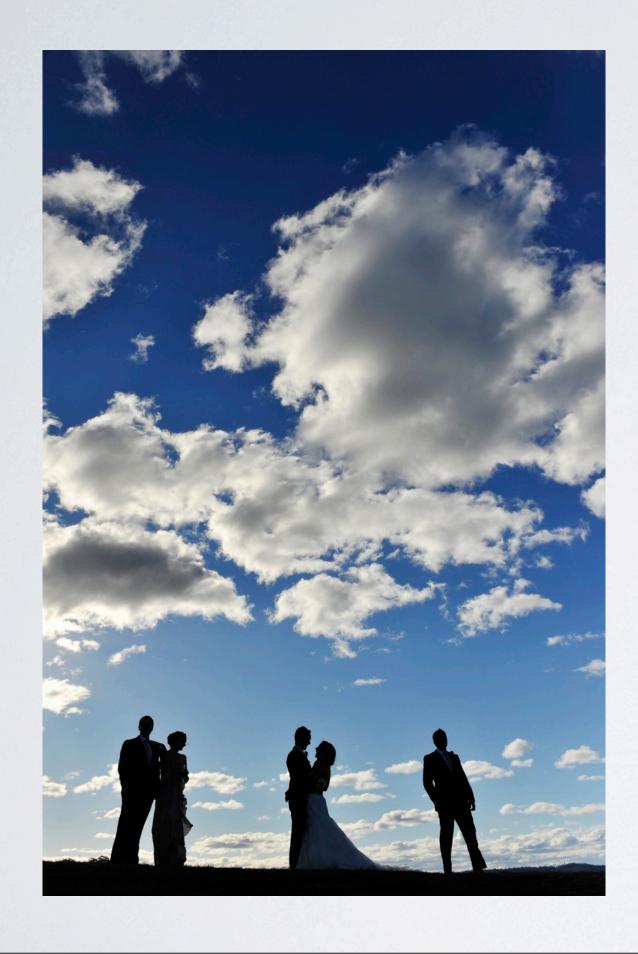
The lower the camera angle, the more vivid the reflection





Silhouettes are simple and dramatic!

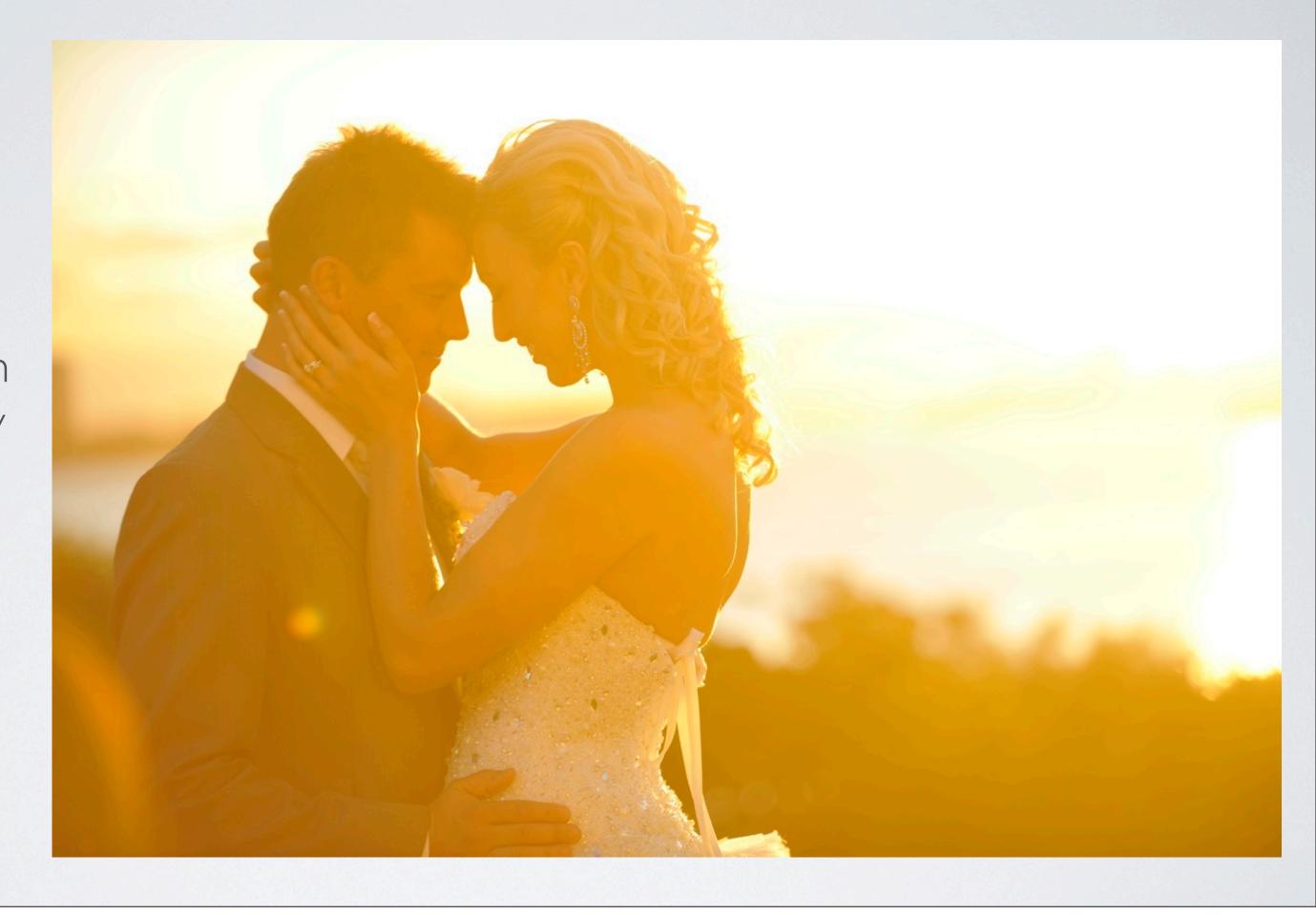




Silhouettes can be photographed on 'auto' but you control the background by under or overexposing in manual

By making changes, you are altering the tone of the background

Shooting into the light is simple when in manual. Simply alter your exposure for the affect you want



A Tripod will be a GREAT investment

Remember - if you want a small aperture for maximum DOF

AND

a low ISO for fine detail

YOU WILL

need a slow shutter speed

Slow shutter speeds, mean camera shake without a

tips on what to buy



Loooong Exposure Magical Waterfalls by Forest Wander

Low Light - long shutter speeds

For images like this, you will need a tripod or somewhere to balance your camera

For the best effect, try and exclude any sky or highlights in these style of photos.

Sommersby falls

To increase your Shutter Speed

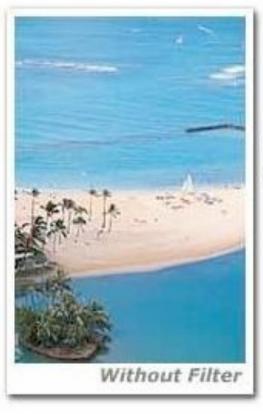
Low ISO

Small Aperture

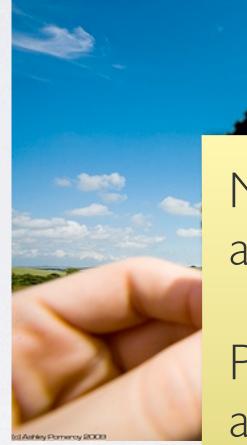
You can also add a filter - to reduce the amount of light

Filters I Recommend?









Mention UV filter and ND filters

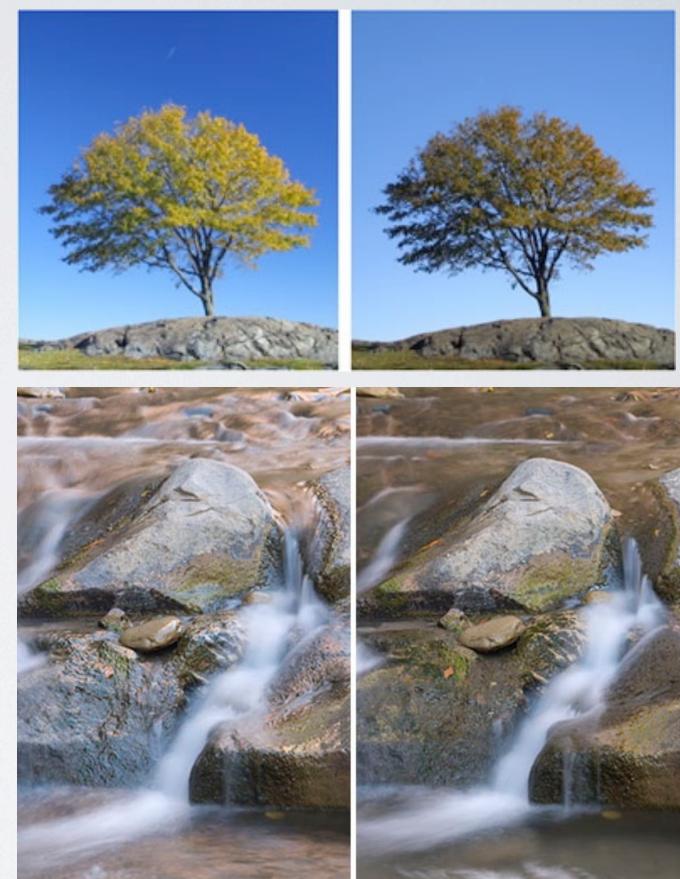
Polariser - expensive and only fits one lens

Can go over the top

Circular Polariser



Circular Polariser



A lens hood will protect your glass and shield the sun - like a cap

I would recommend a lens hood over a UV filter for lens protection - plus it's useful



Wide Angle Lenses with Hoods

A Slow Shutter Speed 'Tip'

When shooting with long exposures, simply pressing the shutter release is enough to cause camera shake.

To get around this without an expensive 'cable release' use your self timer.



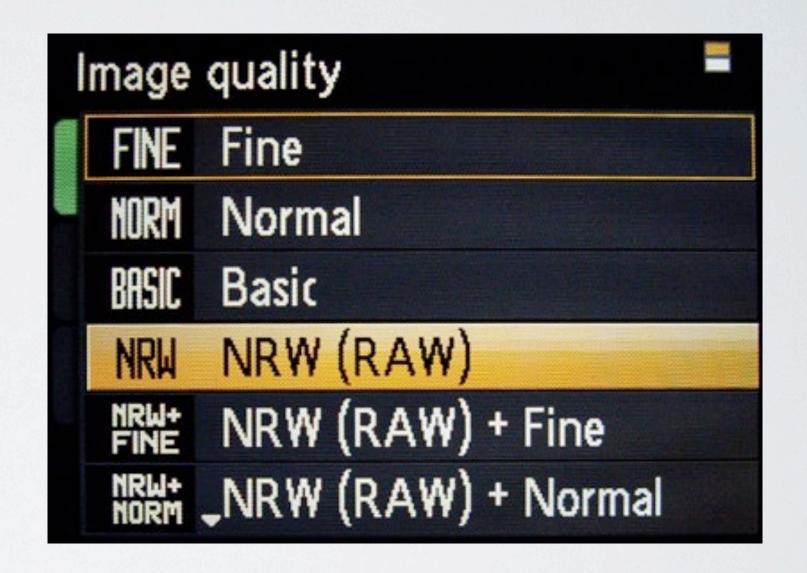


Questions?



Image Quality Settings





For ease of use and simplicity I recommend:

Shooting in the largest JPG setting you have available

Forget RAW until you are fully competent in you can reduce a

you can reduce a large file but cant increase a small file

One Last Look at Camera Settings





What do Each of these symbols/numbers mean?



Questions?

Deleting and Managing Images

Do not delete in camera

Renumber and rename after deleting the duds

Keep everything in order

Back Up



I highly recommend Photo Mechanic for your photo management



Final Questions?

Your feedback is really important to me!

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