

Introduction to ***Digital*** Photography

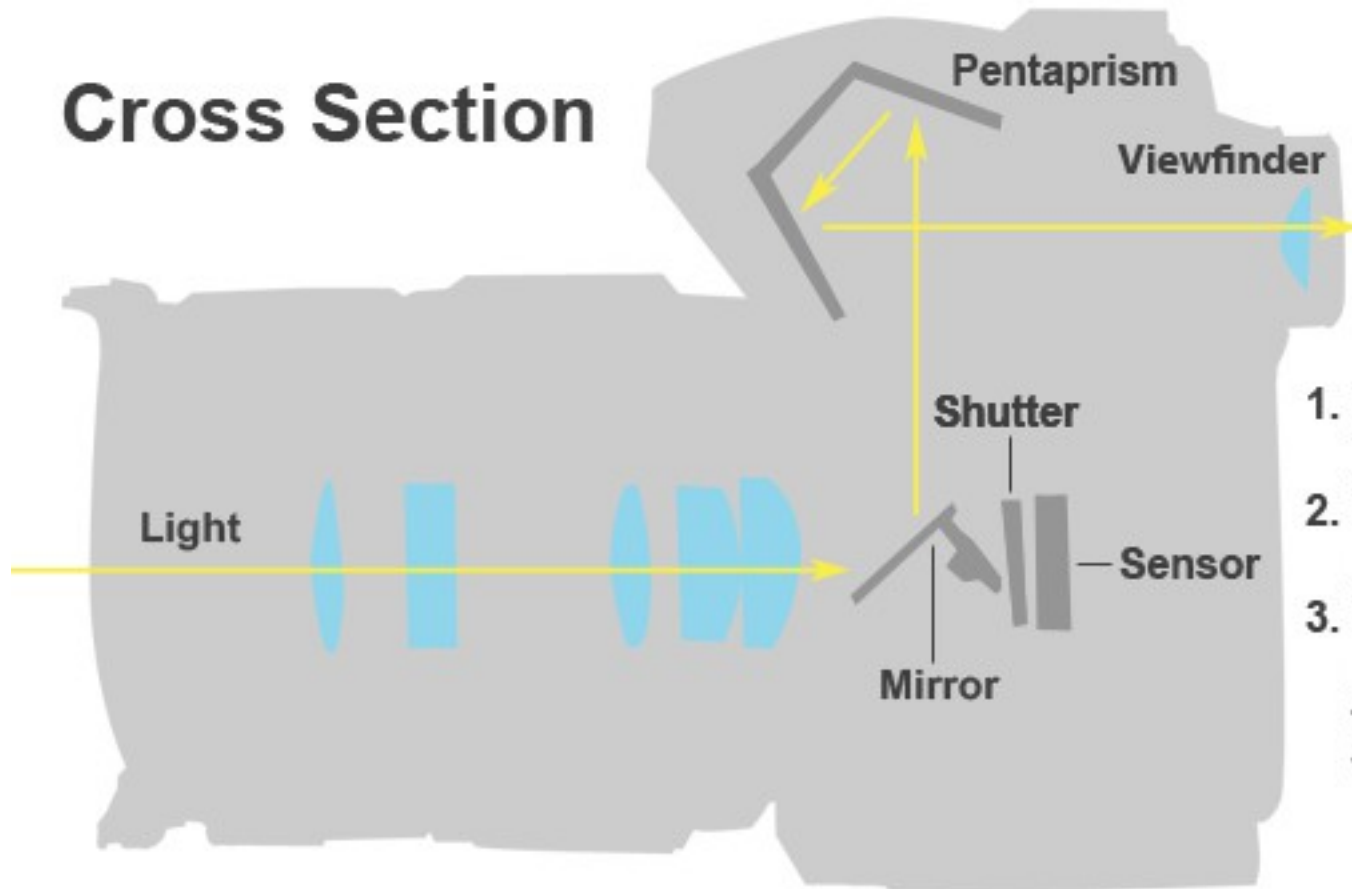
Part II

with **Nick Davison**

Photography is...

- The mastering of the technical aspects of the camera
- *combined with,*
- The artistic vision and creative know how to produce an interesting image

Cross Section



1. Light enters the lens
2. Bounces off the mirror
3. Reflects off the pentaprism and travels to the viewfinder

The Craft of Photography

The craft element of photography involves mastering control of all the camera settings and knowing their role in creating the desired image. They are:

- *Aperture – controls the depth of field*
- *Shutter speed – freezes motion*
- *Exposure - get the correct colours*
- *Focusing – getting the subject sharp*

The Art of Photography

This is where the photographer is trying to compose the elements in the image in an interesting way, so as to engage and hold the viewers attention.

Elements may be excluded from the scene to help simplify the image and to make the subject more obvious.

Light and colour can be used to provide more emotion in an image.

What to photograph?

It can sometimes be a bit overwhelming as to what to photograph. Virtually everything is suitable for photography, but where to start?

Choose subjects that interest you: flowers, pets, children, cars, nature, landscape, needlework, churches

How to Photograph?

Once your subject has been chosen you then need to decide how to photograph it.

- Do you need to show your subject in relation to its surroundings or environment around it?
- Do you need to show your subject in relation to other similar things?
- Do you need to show your subject by itself?

There is no right or wrong answer to these questions. In fact you may take photographs of all of the scenarios.

A lot of photography will depend on your own personal vision of the world, how you feel about the subject and what message you wish to convey to the viewer.



F2.8



F16



F16



F1.8



Photographic Expression/Vision

You may come across the terms: expression and vision.

These reference the way you compose your photograph.

How you compose your photograph will be driven by many factors, conscious and sub-conscious and will draw upon things such as life experiences, beliefs, education, location and mood at the time of photographing.

Composition

- The rule of thirds
- Leading lines
- Contrasts
- Use of depth of field
- Breaking the rules



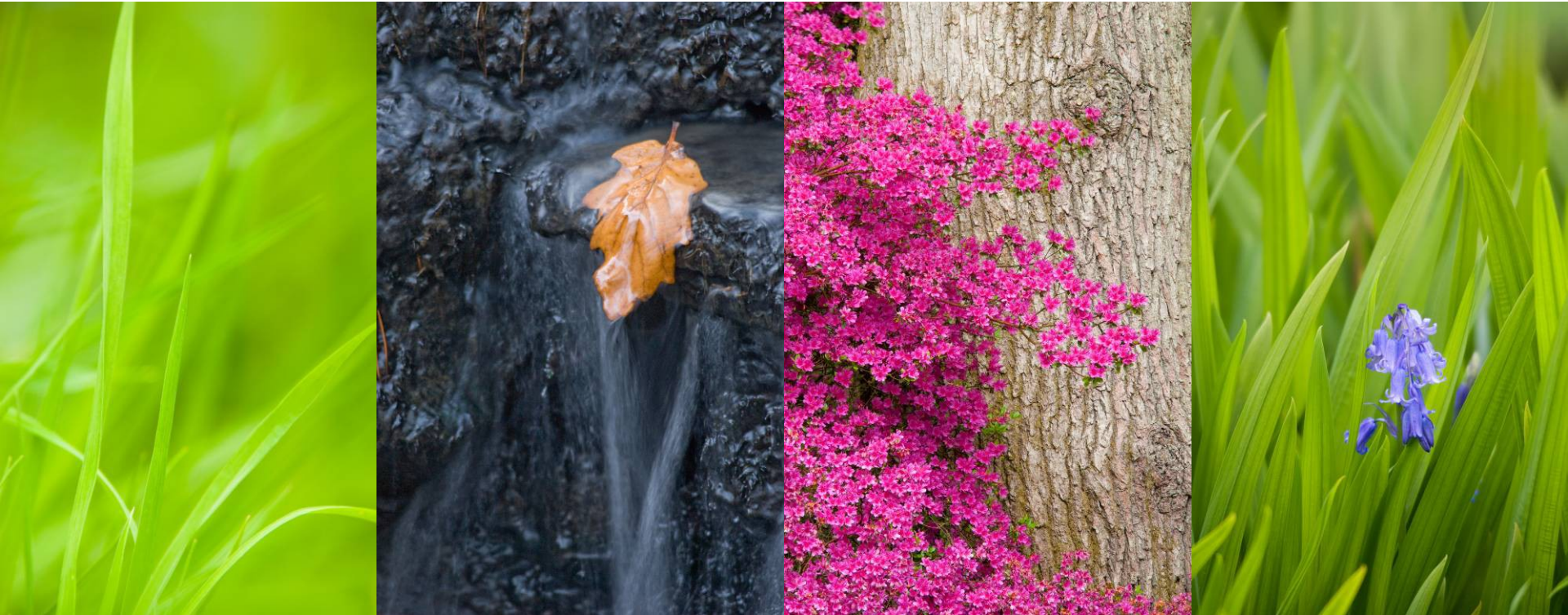
Building the composition

Once you have found your subject, you then need to feed in other factors to make the final image interesting to the viewer.

This will include using some of the following:

- Contrasts
- Leading Lines
- Rule of Thirds

Contrasts

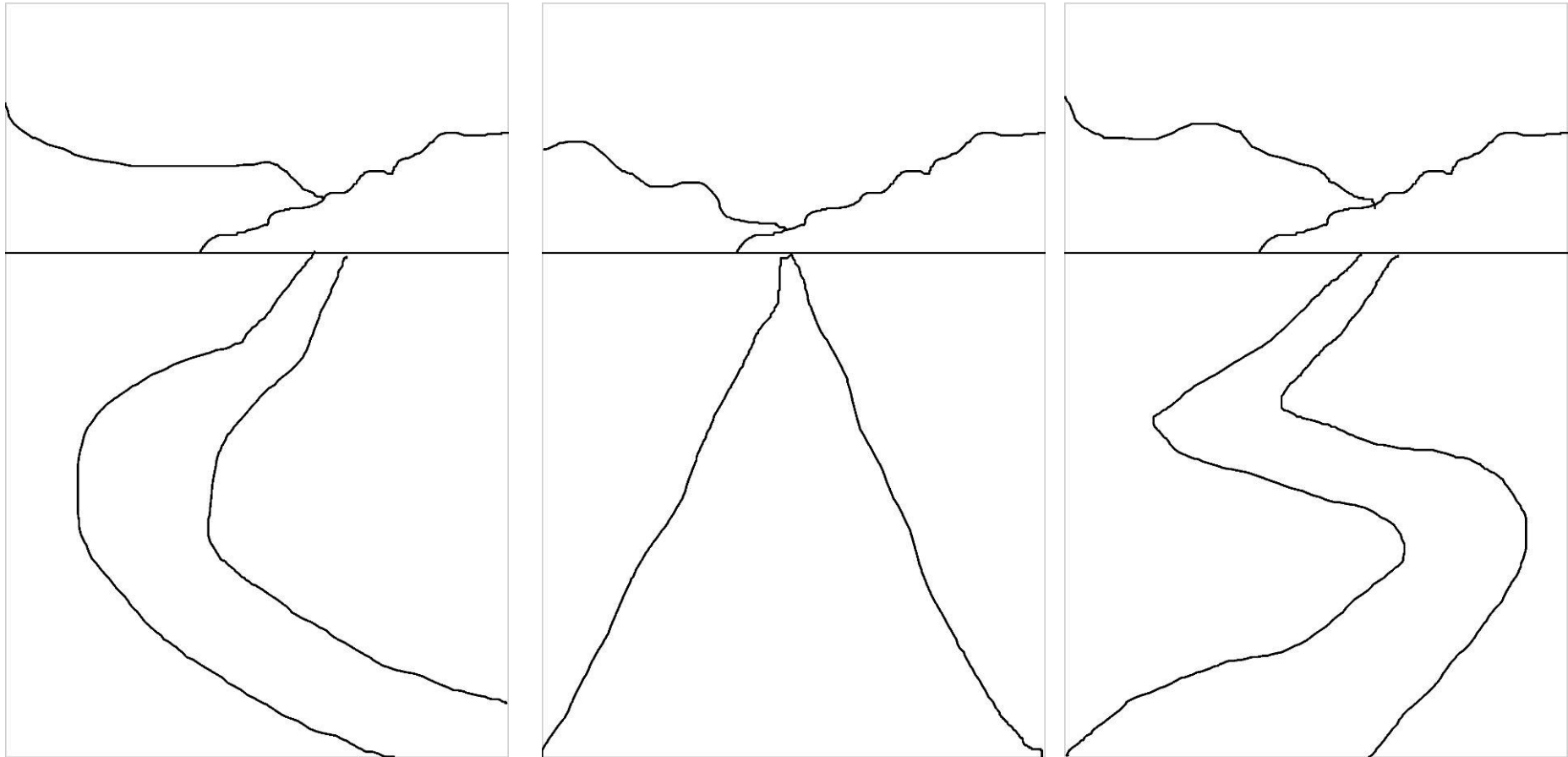


- Difference in colour
- Difference in focus
- Difference in texture

- Difference in time
- Difference in geography
- Difference in meaning

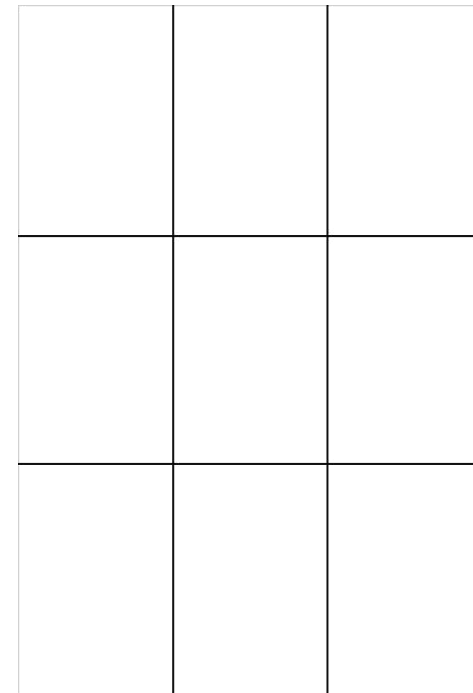
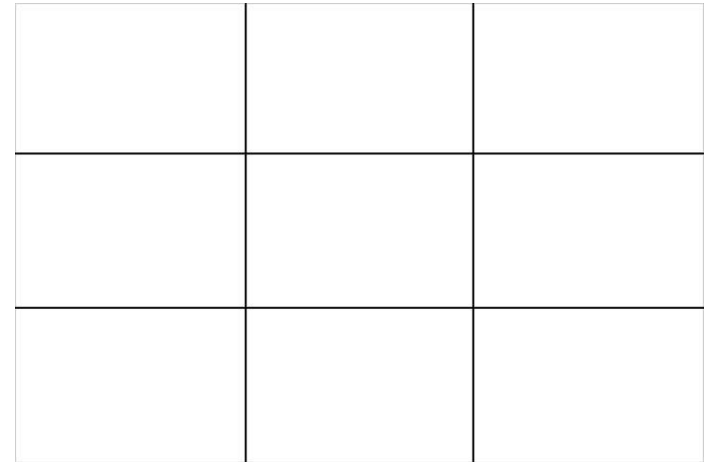
- Difference in size
- Difference in location
- Difference in shape

Leading Lines



The Rule of Thirds

- This is an imaginary grid that you visualise over the picture in the view finder or in some cameras there is an option to have a rule of thirds grid be displayed in the LCD screen.
- The most important subject or subject should be placed on where the lines intersect where ever possible



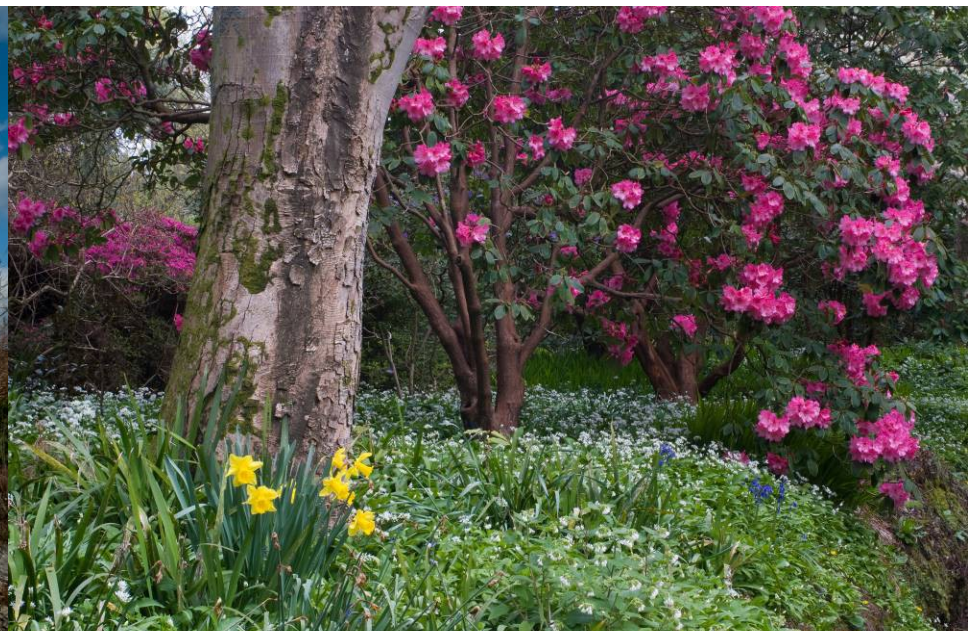
Use of depth of field



Breaking the rules



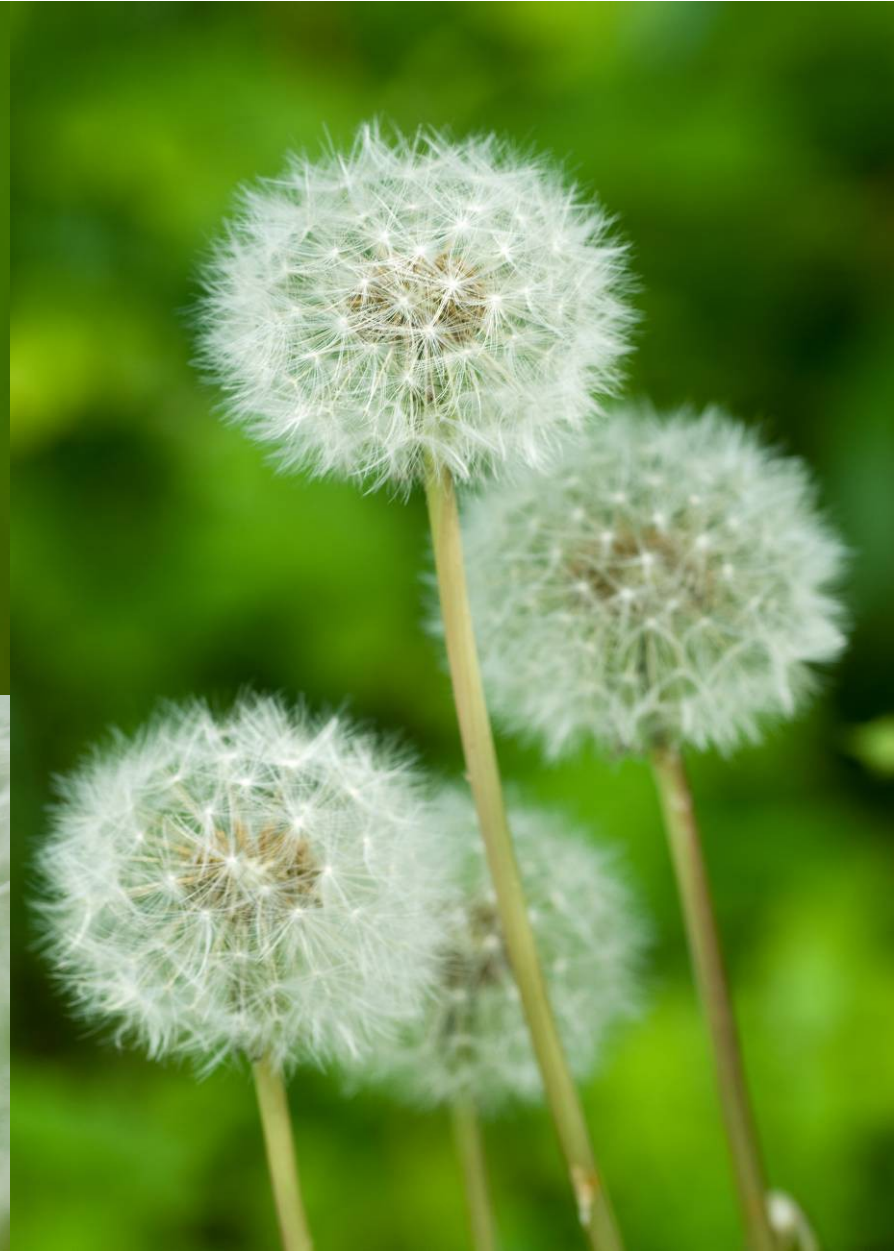
The Wide View



The Close Up View



Working a Subject



Don't forget...



To try horizontal and vertical versions

Using Light

The light on your subject can be of three main types:

1. Frontal Lighting
2. Side Lighting
3. Back Lighting

Each of these will give a different feel to the images

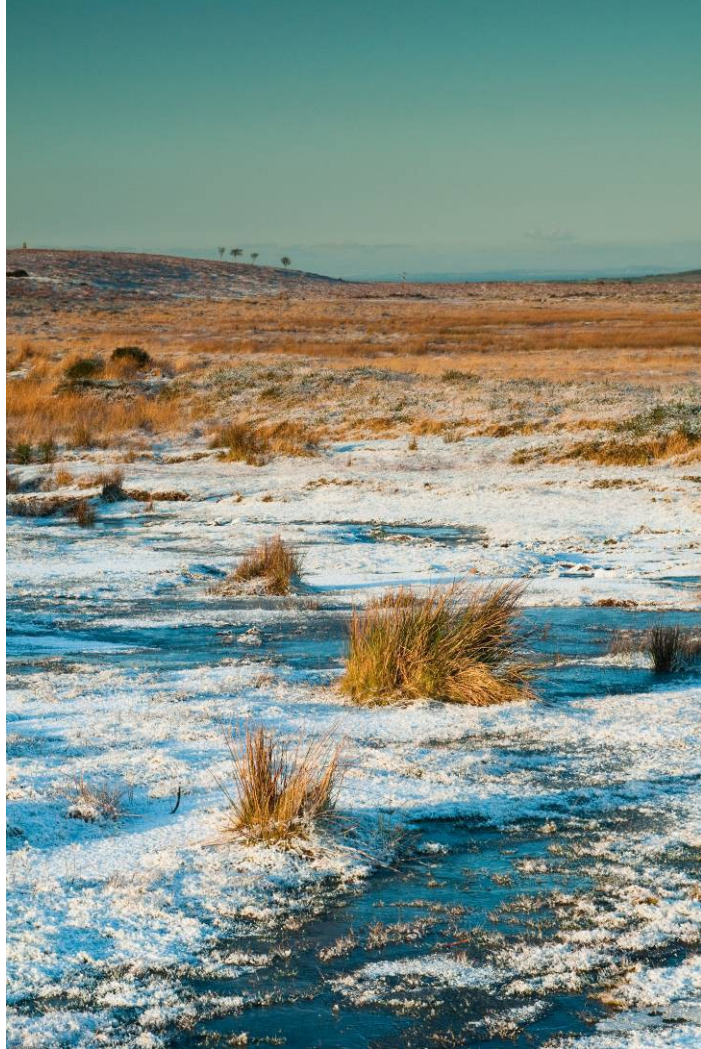
Frontal Lighting



- This tends to flatten the perspective of a subject
- It can reduce the feel of depth in an image



Side Lighting



- Highlights texture in a subject
- Gives a sense of depth to an image



Back Lighting



- Decreases sense of depth in an image
- Highlights the outer edge of some subjects, with a rim light effect
- Shows the colours of semi translucent and translucent subjects well



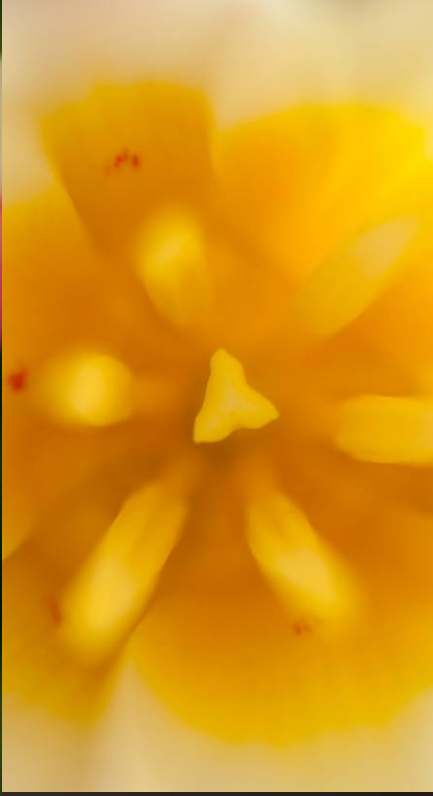


Image Analysis

What we are looking for:

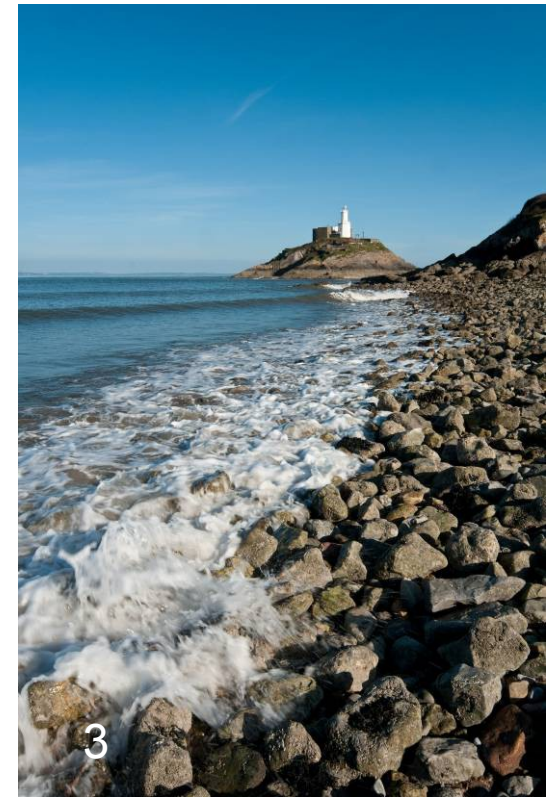
1. Contrasts
2. Leading Lines
3. Rule of Thirds











Reading the picture:

Picture 1: leading line, side lighting, contrast – land/sea, sand rock, colour – yellow/blue

Picture 2: leading line, contrast – texture/soft, scale – large/small

Picture 3: leading line, contrast – land/sea, natural/man made, side lighting



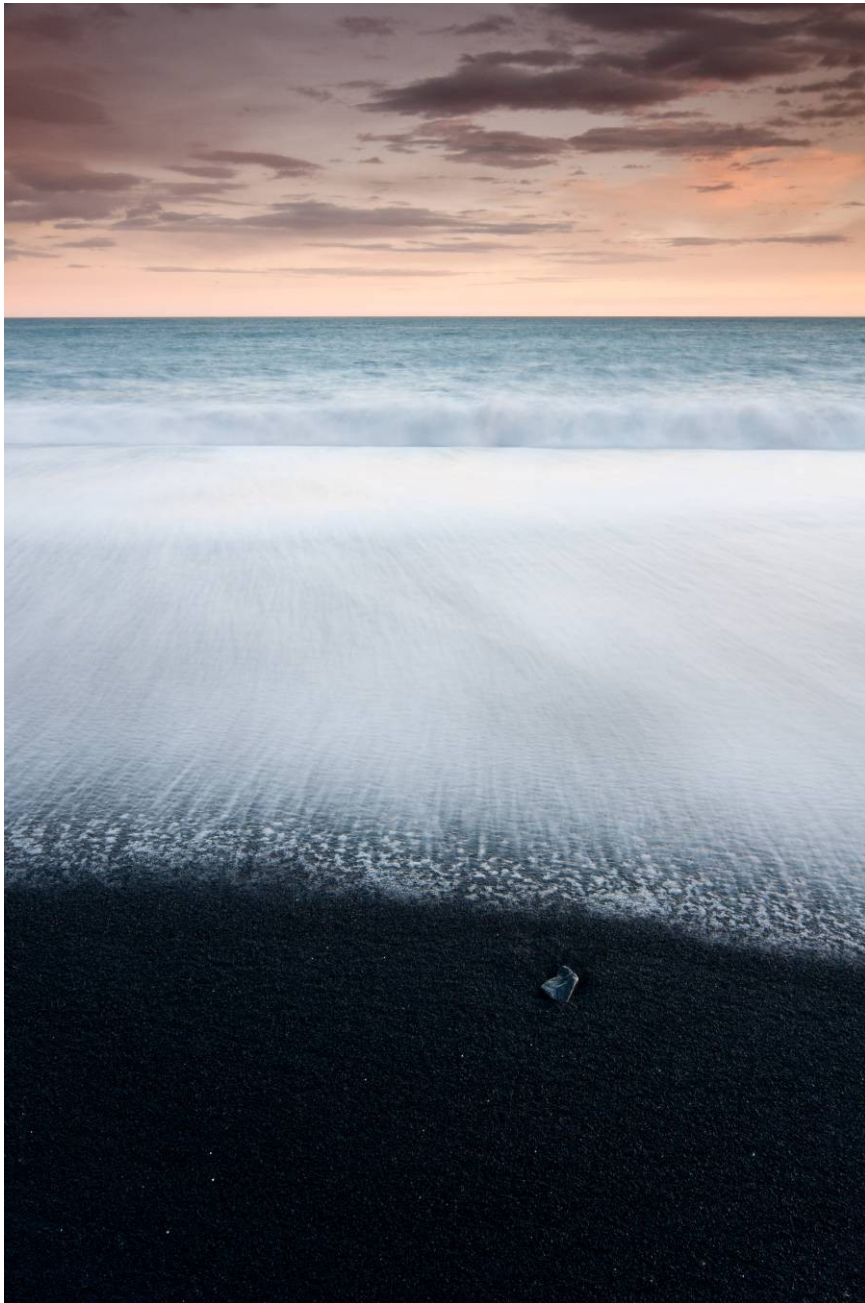








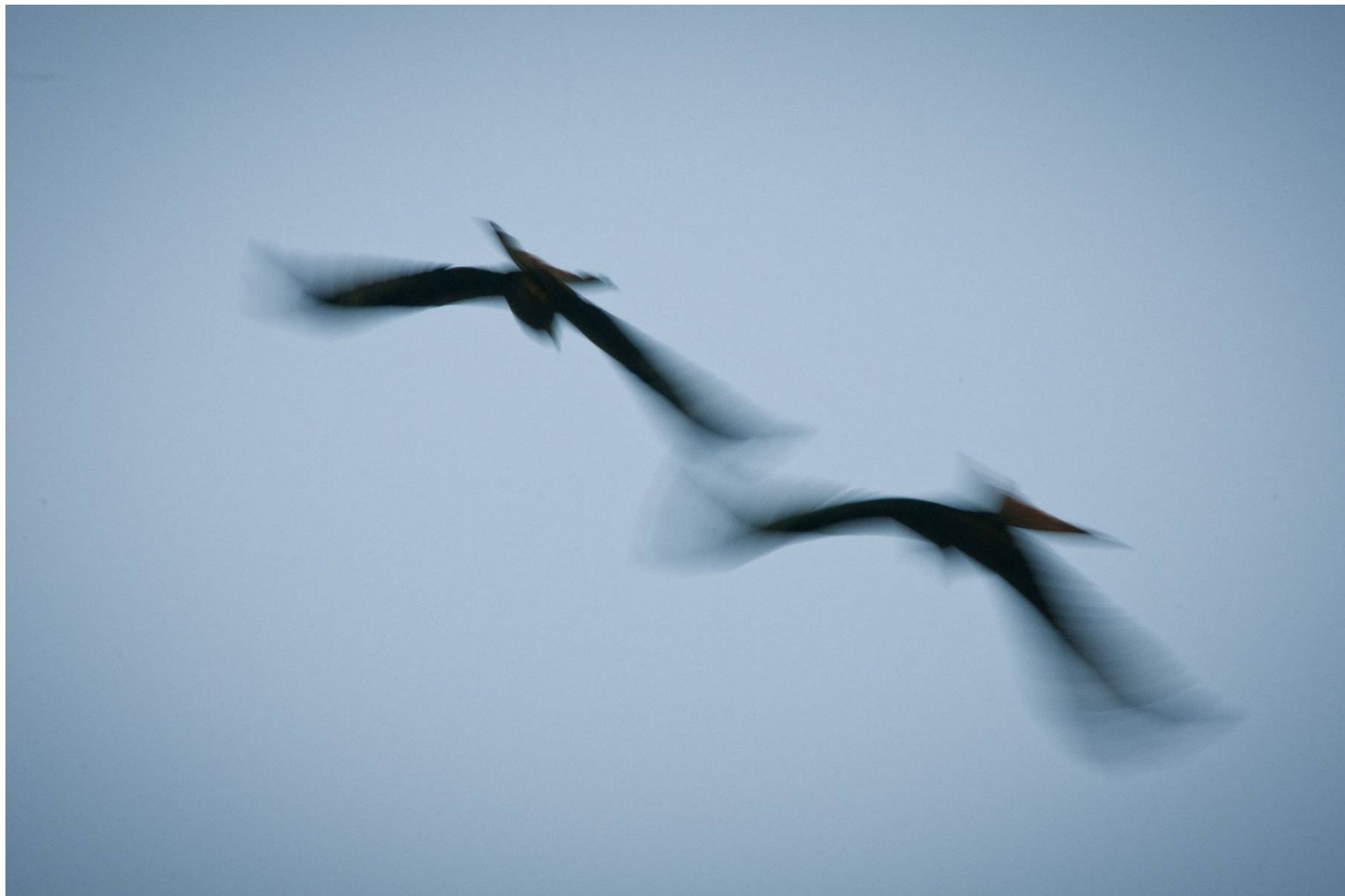






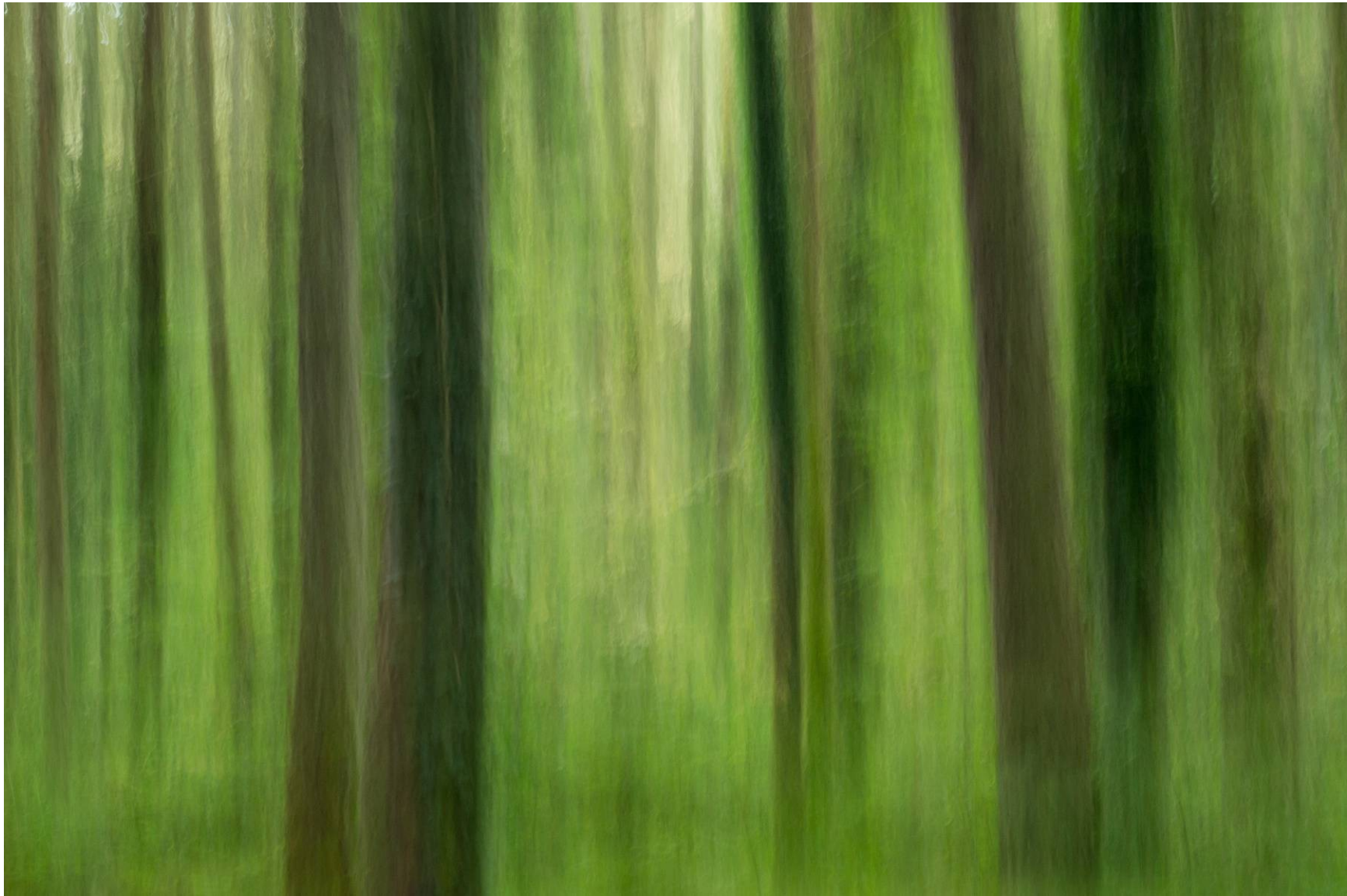














Where to focus?



AF/MF button	AF/MF control
AF/MF control	Hold
AF drive speed	Fast
AF area disp.	0.3 sec
FocusHoldButton	Focus hold
Auto review	2 sec
Preview Function	Intelligent

◀▶ Select ● Enter MENU ↻

Focusing tips

- Focus on the subject that is the most important in the image
- Use manual focus when doing macro photography and using a tripod
- If handholding the camera when doing macro photography, set the camera to continuous autofocus to compensate for you moving
- On compact cameras try and set the focusing point to the central sensor only; you may have to turn off intelligent autofocus or face recognition
- If making a photograph where you want every thing in focus, focus one third of the distance into the picture
- Learn how to half press the shutter button to lock the focus on the camera, without taking a picture

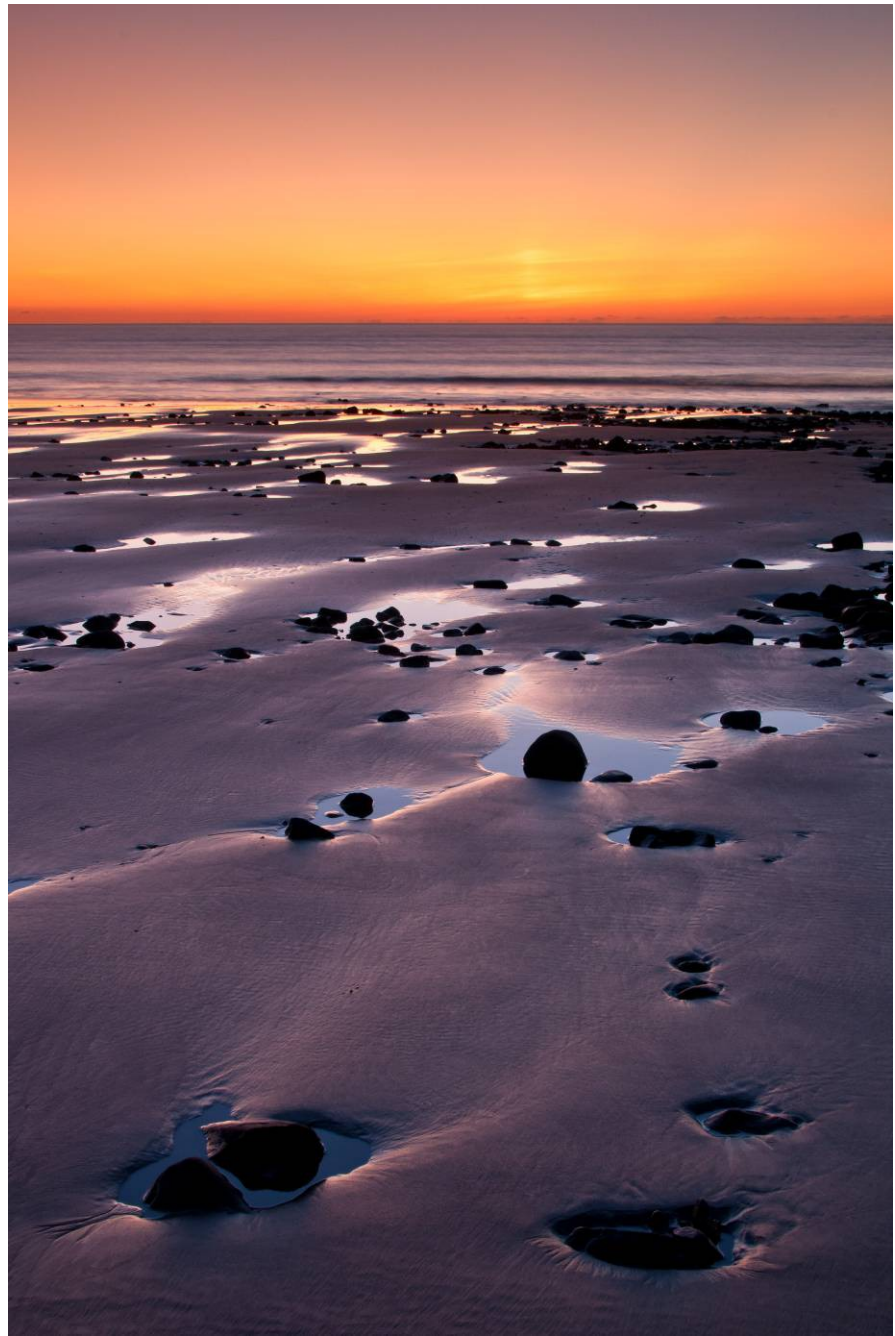
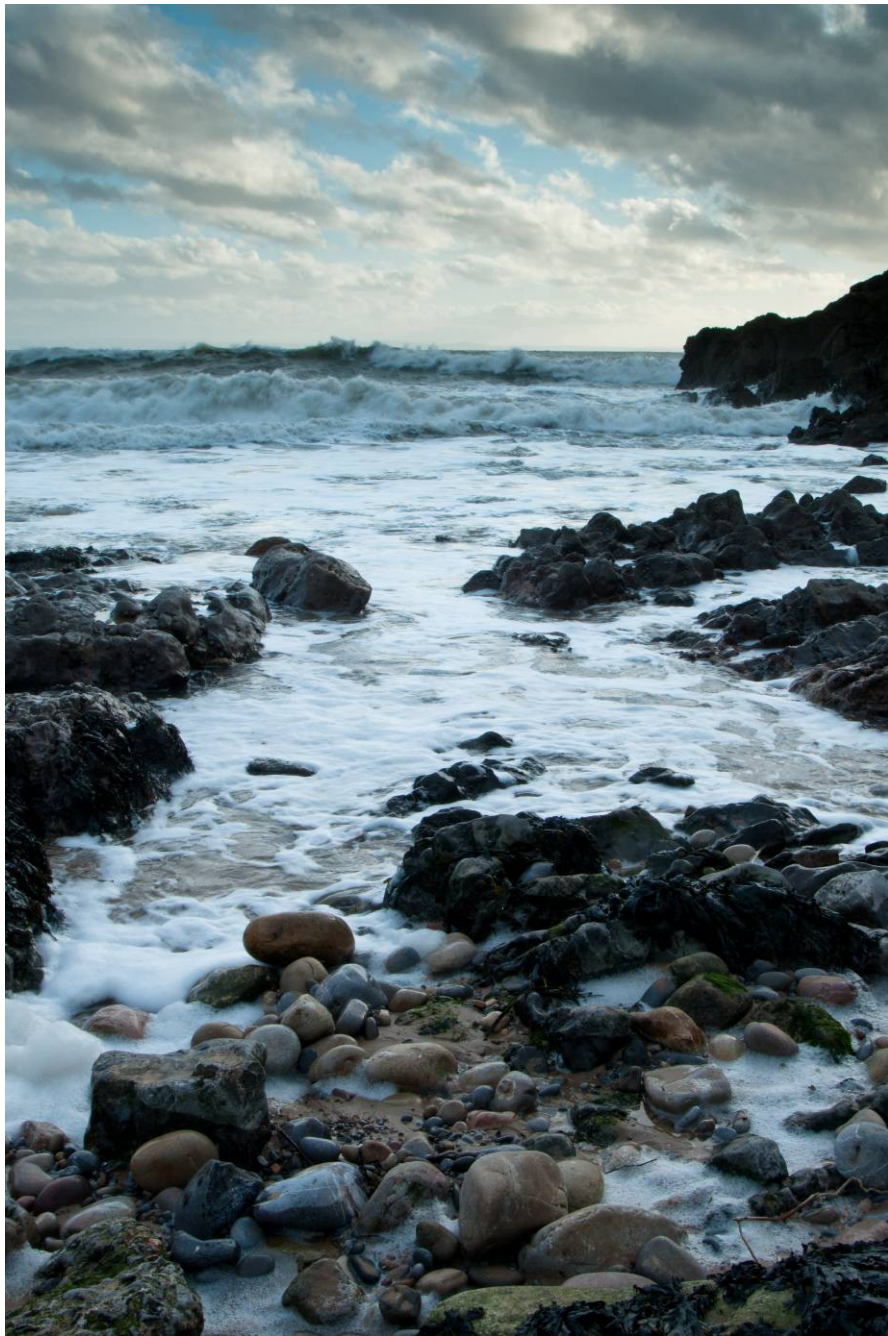
White Balance



- Light has a colour to it.
- Light at sunrise and sunset is more orange/warm
- Light takes on a blue/cool tint in shaded area









and finally have *FUN*!

