

Chapter 1 : 10 Quick Tips to Fix Your Bad Photos | calendrierdelascience.com

was looking for something like this to understand the calendrierdelascience.com article just the right one easy to understand with interesting practical calendrierdelascience.com for sharing Peter Cleife Why are you using a Canon Pro EOS 5 series as an illustration on beginners DSLR, seems weird to me.

Particularly those progressing from a point and click camera to a digital SLR camera. Before you go away however, read these 12 important DSLR photography tips for beginners. They will help get you off to a great start! It will become your new best friend. Read it as often as possible, especially in the first couple of months after purchasing your DSLR camera. Always store it somewhere handy. For example in your camera bag. Buy a UV filter for each lens you own. Learn to use all your SLR camera settings. Practice changing settings like ISO , aperture and shutter speed , so you know them like the back of your hand. In addition to UV filters, other important pieces of equipment should include a sturdy tripod and a remote release. They both come in handy for taking photographs that require long shutter speeds. The best ones will explain what camera settings were used, along with each photograph displayed. If you notice spots appearing in your photos, buy a cleaning kit or dust blower from your local camera store. Many now have an in-house cleaning service which is always a good alternative. Put the main lens on your camera before you leave the house. If you need to change the lens outside, face the camera body downwards. The faster the photograph is taken, the less chance there is of it being effected by camera shake. Holding the camera closer to your body or resting it on a nearby object is also a good tip. When you buy a digital camera bag, think about the future. Many photographers on average own at least 3 lenses. Personally I own 2 camera bags. One holds a camera with a single lens. My second bag carries my camera and all three lenses. This one is useful for traveling purposes. Learn what RAW file format is. A raw editor such as Lightroom or Gimp , which is free to download, will do the job nicely. There will also be many times when you only get one chance to take the photograph. The best way to learn what your SLR camera can do, is through experimentation. If your taking a photograph of running water, try both fast and slow shutter speeds to see for yourself what the difference is. Or if your photographing a beautiful landscape, try different aperture settings. Always press the shutter button half way down to prefocus before going all the way and taking the photograph. It is also especially useful when you can anticipate where a subject is going to be positioned before it gets there. You can prefocus on that spot by pressing and holding the shutter button half way, then as it comes into view, press the rest of the way down.

Chapter 2 : Photo Basics #1: Introduction and Exposure | Improve Photography

On this page, you will find everything from basic photography tips for beginners all the way to more advanced techniques and tutorials to help you grow and get the best out of your equipment.

How to use Manual mode Take the leap: There actually are occasions when using Manual can be easier than automatic. For more information about other cameras modes, check out what all those camera modes are for, anyway. Who can use it Manual mode is for anybody with a mode dial on their camera, physical or virtual, dSLR, interchangeable-lens mirrorless, advanced compact or even a phone with manual controls. Even with modern film cameras, the light meter in the viewfinder would indicate if the exposure was "correct," but usually you had to rely on rules of thumb like Sunny 16 to figure out where to start. Now, if you have no clue what settings to start with, you can stick it in Program mode or Shutter-priority mode and see what the camera chooses, then switch to Manual and adjust from there. However, to use Manual you still need to have a basic grasp of the relationships between ISO speed, shutter speed and aperture value. Everyone learns differently, and sometimes it takes just the right explanation before you have that "Aha! Some folks understand better by looking at the math, some by diagrams, some by graphs, and some just by looking at and taking photos. When to use it As a Twitter commenter put it: When you need to photograph the same thing repeatedly, using Manual mode is the fastest way to go. When you photograph the same thing under the same conditions, over and over again. Why make the camera recalculate the exposure with every shot? When the lighting is changing radically. Setting your shutter speed and aperture and allowing Auto ISO sensitivity to float the setting ensures your shutter speed and aperture will stay in the safe zones. When the metering system delivers unexpected exposures. How many times has your camera produced an under- or overexposed shot based on its metering decisions, and you just keep retaking and retaking, hoping the next will be different? In video, decisions about shutter speed and aperture have even more importance than with stills. How it works You set the shutter speed and aperture independently, and the camera meters the scene -- decides how much light is available -- and tells you if the settings will produce an overexposed, underexposed or just-right exposure. You then adjust either or both of the settings until the meter reads the way you want. So the trickiest part is to actually remember to look at the meter. How to use it Turn the mode dial to the big "M". How to read the settings Shutter speed: You might see a "B" on your mode dial, which stands for "bulb": Long exposures like that are good for astrophotography, for example. For most non-point-and-shoot cameras, the aperture is the opening in the lens that lets in the light. Smaller numbers mean wider apertures, bigger numbers mean narrower ones. The exposure readout on a quick view screen. The exposure readout is fairly straightforward. How to use the settings Changing the shutter speed and aperture values: On cameras with two dials, usually one on the front and one on the back, different manufacturers use different conventions for the primary adjustment dial. For instance, Canon uses the front dial to adjust shutter speed and the back for aperture, while Nikon uses the reverse. Lower-end cameras generally have just one dial and point-and-shoots sometimes use the navigation buttons. You might need to check your manual to figure out how to adjust one or both settings. Now comes the harder part: If you throw changes ISO sensitivity settings in the mix bottom , you can see that, for example, changing the ISO sensitivity gives you more flexibility over choices for shutter speed and aperture. For instance, you can put the camera in Program mode, take a photo, and decide whether you like those settings, switch into Manual and either reproduce them or tweak them to your liking. The way I figure out my initial settings is by considering the scene. My rules of thumb: For action, determine your shutter speed first, then ISO sensitivity, then aperture For medium to low light, set your ISO sensitivity first, then shutter speed, then aperture Under well-lit conditions and little movement, set ISO sensitivity first, then aperture, then shutter speed. You may want to choose differently. For instance, I tend to prioritize shutter speed most of the time because I shoot a lot of moving subjects cats! But I also shoot with a lot of good cameras that can handle relatively high ISO sensitivity settings. The whole point of Manual is that you get to prioritize what you think is important. One thing to remember when performing visual trial-and-error is that the camera displays may not be quite accurate, especially when it comes to exposure; also, what may look like really dark, clogged

shadows on the tiny LCD may have reasonable tonal range when viewed on a larger screen. The guidelines for choosing settings are pretty much the same as those for shooting in the Shutter- or Aperture-priority modes. Choosing a shutter speed: By "thoughtlessly," I mean you really have to concentrate to handhold effectively as the speeds get slower: The Internet is littered with rules of thumb about selecting shutter speeds depending upon the effect you want. Those rules were more important in film days, when trial and error was impractical, time consuming and expensive. Today, you can usually figure out within the first few shots what setting produces the image you want. Keep in mind that if you have a zoom lens with a variable aperture range denoted as say, an mm f3. That will ensure snapshot-quality sharpness of most things you plan to shoot, and will keep the aperture from changing as you zoom. An alternative is to set it f3. Try to stay away from f16 or higher on inexpensive lenses and small sensors, since sharpness tends to decrease past a certain point as other laws of physics intrude. If you have a fast lens that supports apertures of about f2. First, the wider you go the harder it is to focus accurately; the smaller the zone of sharpness, the more difficult it is to keep the camera fixed on the appropriate point. Also, cheap, fast lenses, like a typical 50mm f1. The ability to do so is becoming more popular in that segment, though, as a way to allow for constant exposures when shooting video -- it lets you set the shutter speed and aperture and vary the ISO sensitivity as lighting conditions within a scene changes. However, as sensor size decreases, out-of-focus areas tend to become increasingly unattractive; increasing ISO sensitivity exacerbates the artifacts in those areas. As with the priority modes, the camera will always choose the lowest available option that matches your chosen aperture when set to Auto ISO. If you plan to adjust it manually, you always want the lowest setting possible that gives you enough flexibility to enable you to choose other important settings. You can usually figure out within the first few shots what setting produces the image you want. Increasing the aperture number setting narrows the aperture and broadens the area of sharpness for a given focal length and distance from the subject; increasing the shutter speed stops motion. Decreasing the aperture number widens the aperture and shrinks the area of sharpness for a given focal length and distance from the subject; decreasing the shutter speed increases the appearance of motion and increases the chance for camera shake. Increasing the ISO sensitivity boosts the amount of light the sensor will register, but also boosts the amount of color noise. You can do this either by changing the metering mode -- changing the way the camera decides what "correct" means -- or using exposure compensation, which simply increases or decreases the brightness by a specified amount after the camera has made its choice. These settings become important in cases where "correct" is too dark, such as happens with snow scenes or backlit subjects, or too light, when important details of the image may be blown out. Many of the advances in autofocus over the past few years -- most notably face detection -- have been designed to compensate for that fact. What are the drawbacks of Manual mode? It takes a lot of practice before choosing settings becomes instinctive, which can slow you down in unfamiliar situations.

Chapter 3 : 25 Common Photography Terms Beginners Need to Know

How to Avoid a Dirty DSLR Sensor - one of the fastest ways to ruin every single shot you take with your new DSLR is to end up with a dirty image sensor. This tutorial gives some basic tips on how to ensure it stays as clean as possible.

After all, those great how-to guides and classes to improve image quality or depth of field are full of new terms and concepts. While there are hundreds of terms associated with photography, beginners should add these 25 terms to their vocabulary to get a good start on mastering the basics.

Aperture This is the first common photography term you should learn. Think of the lens as a window—large windows or wide angles let in more light, while small windows let in less light. A wide open aperture will let more light into the image for a brighter photo, while a smaller aperture lets in less light. Aperture also affects how much of the image is in focus—wide apertures result in that creamy, unfocused background while narrow apertures keep more of the image sharp. Join us for Photo Week

Aspect ratio is simply the ratio of the height to width. An 8 x 10 has an equal aspect ratio to a 4 x 5, but a 4 x 7 image is a bit wider. It will have an interesting effect on your image quality.

Burst Mode You can take photos one at a time. Burst speeds differ based on what camera or film camera you own, some are faster than others. Portraits often have a soft, unfocused background—this is a shallow depth of field. Landscapes, on the other hand, often have more of the image in focus—this is a large depth of field, with a big range of distance that stays sharp.

Optical Digital and optical are important terms to understand when shopping for a new camera. Digital means the effect is achieved through software, not physical parts of the camera. Optical is always better than digital. These terms are usually used when referring to a zoom lens on a compact camera as well as image stabilization.

Exposure Exposure is how light or dark an image is. Exposure compensation can be used on some automated modes and semi-automated modes like aperture priority.

File Format The file format is how your camera lens will record the image or image file. Raw files contain more information than JPGs, which makes them more suitable for photo editing in various editing software.

Focal Length The focal length describes the distance in millimeters between the lens and the image it forms on the film. It informs the angle of view how much of what is being shot will be captured and the magnification how large things will appear. Different focus areas determine if the camera is focusing on multiple points or one user-selected point.

Flash Sync You probably know that the flash is a burst of light—flash sync determines when the flash fires. Normally, the flash fires at the beginning of the photo, but changing the flash sync mode adjusts when that happens. The rear curtain flash sync mode, for example, fires the flash at the end of the photo instead of the beginning.

An ISO means the camera is very sensitive to light, so you can use that higher ISO for getting shots in low light. ISO is balanced with aperture and shutter speed to get a proper exposure. This technique is useful for shooting still objects in low light used often by landscape photographers, or rendering moving objects into an artistic blur.

Metering is actually based on a middle gray, so having lighter or darker objects in the image can throw the metering off a little bit. Metering modes indicate how the meter is reading the light. Matrix metering means the camera is reading the light from the entire scene. Now that you have the photography terms mastered, learn the fundamentals of photography with John Greengo.

Noise Noise is simply little flecks in an image, also sometimes called grain.

Shutter Speed The shutter speed is the part of the camera that opens and closes to let light in and take a picture. The longer the shutter stays open, the more light that is let in. It allows you to point-and-shoot. Digital single lens reflex cameras or DSLR cameras are the most versatile of the digital cameras. You can use a preset based on what light you are shooting in like sun or tungsten light bulbs, or you can take a picture of a white object and manually set the white balance.

These are basic SLR photography tips for beginners Our best SLR photography tips. Listed below are a few useful SLR photography tips for those photographers progressing from a point and click camera to a digital SLR camera.

Check out our free Ultimate Guide to Photography for Beginners. Whilst that is fine for some, it may not be long until you crave the creative control that inspired you to purchase a DSLR in the first place, but where do you begin? If you consider yourself a beginner who is unsure of how to make the most of your camera, this post is designed for you. Note to Mirrorless Camera Owners: Master Shooting modes The best place to start is with shooting modes. Below, I have given each abbreviation for the given mode. When this is selected, you as the photographer set the aperture and the camera will automatically select the shutter speed. So what is aperture and when would you want to control it? The aperture is the size of the opening in the lens through which light is allowed to pass whenever the shutter is opened – the larger the aperture, the more light passes through. Therefore, a larger aperture a wider opening has a smaller f-number e. Reducing the aperture by one whole f-stop, e. Aperture is one of the most important aspects of photography as it directly influences the depth of field – that is, the amount of an image that is in focus. A large depth of field achieved by using a small aperture large f-number would mean that a large distance within the scene is in focus, such as the foreground to the background of the landscape below. This is often used when shooting portraiture or wildlife, such as the image below, to isolate the subject from the background: Read more about Aperture Priority Mode. The shutter speed, measured in seconds or more often fractions of a second, is the amount of time the shutter stays open when taking a photograph. The longer the shutter stays open, the more light passes through to the sensor to be captured. You would select a short shutter speed if you wanted to freeze a fast moving subject, such as shooting sports, action or wildlife, for example: To capture the motion of the waves, and render the water with a soft, milky texture, a shutter speed of 6 seconds was used here So whilst you worry about what shutter speed you need for a given photograph, the camera will determine the appropriate aperture required to give the correct exposure. In program mode, you are able to set either the aperture or shutter speed, and the camera will maintain the correct exposure by adjusting the other one accordingly, i. This gives you additional freedom that using either aperture priority or shutter priority cannot give without switching between shooting modes. Manual M Manual mode is exactly what it sounds like, you are given full control over the exposure determination, setting both the aperture and shutter speed yourself. The term originated in film photography, where film of different sensitivities could be used depending on the shooting conditions, and it is no different in digital photography. Low ISO numbers If shooting outside, on a bright sunny day there is a lot of available light that will hit the sensor during an exposure, meaning that the sensor does not need to be very sensitive in order to achieve a correct exposure. This will give you images of the highest quality, with very little grain or noise. A high ISO number, such as ISO, will increase the sensitivity of the sensor, effectively multiplying the small amount of available light to give you a correctly exposed image. This multiplication effect comes with a side effect of increased noise on the image, which looks like a fine grain, reducing the overall image quality. This image was taken as the sun was going down, meaning there was not much ambient light. Outside on a sunny day, select ISO and see how it goes. If it clouds over, maybe select an ISO between If you move indoors, consider an ISO of around or above these are approximate starting points. Auto-ISO is a very useful tool when starting out with your camera, as it allows you to define an upper limit i. Discover more about how to use ISO. They all control either the amount of light entering the camera aperture, shutter speed or the amount of light required by the camera ISO for a given exposure. Therefore, they are all linked, and understanding the relationship between them is crucial to being able to take control of your camera. A change in one of the settings will impact the other two. Therefore, to balance the exposure, you could do the following: Reduce the shutter speed by a factor of 4, i. Reduce the ISO by a factor of 4, i. Aperture, shutter speed and ISO are all factors that influence your exposure, and are all linked. They all have the net effect of reducing the amount of light by a factor of 4, countering the change in aperture. Read more about the Exposure Triangle. Master Metering Through out all of the above discussion, I have said that the camera

calculates the exposure depending on the amount of available light, but what is it actually doing? When taking a photograph, using any form of automatic exposure calculation e. This is known as metering, and it is the reason that if you point your camera at a bright white scene, such as after it has snowed, and take a photograph the resulting image will always appear darker than you or I see it. Similarly, if you point your camera at a really dark scene, such as a low-lit room, and take a photograph the resulting image will always be brighter than you or I see it. The scene is always being averaged by the camera and most of the time that results in the image appearing to be correctly exposed. However, you can control what areas of the scene are being assessed by the camera in order to influence the way in which the exposure is metered. Generally, there are three metering modes that you can choose from: They will both provide a fairly consistent measure of the exposure required and, if you select one mode and stick with it, you will soon begin to understand when a scene will be under exposed i. That is where exposure compensation comes in. It allows you to either increase or decrease the cameras default meter reading to account for the actual brightness of a scene. A spring lamb leaping in front of a snowy hillside. Straight out of camera, with the snow caught as grey. The bright snowy background caused my camera to underexpose this scene by nearly two stops, which could have been corrected by exposure compensation in camera. Learn About Focussing Regardless of what shooting mode you are using, or what ISO you define, the chances are there will be a subject of your image that you want to have in focus. If that focus is not achieved, the image will not be what you wanted. This is best used when taking photos of stationary subjects such as portraits of people, landscapes, buildings etc. When you half-press the shutter, the focus will be acquired and locked on that point for as long as you hold the button down. If you want to change to focus, you need to release the button, recompose and then re-half-press. This is best used when taking photos of action or moving subjects such as sports and wildlife. When you half-press the shutter, focus will be acquired and locked on to a given subject. When that subject moves, the focus will adjust with it, refocusing all of the time until the photograph is taken. That switch is an override for if you want to manually focus your lens. If you want to make use of the autofocus modes discussed above, ensure the lens is set to AF. Understanding Focus Modes Focus Points Both of those focus modes rely on what are known as focus points. When you half-press the shutter, you should see one of these squares be highlighted in red. That is the active focus point, and it is that position within the frame that the camera is focussing on. A viewfinder with 9 focus points is shown below: New DSLRs can come with over 50 focus points and the temptation is to leave it on fully automatic focus point selection, with the thinking that the camera will be able to select the correct focus point. However, only you know what you want to focus on, and there is no better way than ensuring the correct subject is in focus than by using one focus point, and placing that focus point over the subject. If you select a single focus point, you should be able to change which point is active fairly easily either by using directional buttons one of the dials. If you select a focus point that is on your desired subject, you will ensure that the camera focuses where you want it to. After a small amount of practice, you will soon get into the habit of being able to change the focus point without taking the camera away from your eye. Initially, set your camera to use a single focus point your camera manual should tell you how to do this. This way, you will be able to choose what you are focussing on, ensuring that the subject you want to capture is in focus. Once you are familiar with the basic focussing modes and focus point selection, you can then explore the more advanced modes that your camera may offer. Understand File Size and Types You will have the option to be able to change the size of the images that your camera records, and in which file type. A raw file is uncompressed, and so contains a lot of image data that allows for a lot of flexibility during post-processing i. A jpeg is a compressed file type, that is automatically processed by the camera. When starting out with your camera, using jpeg is the most straight forward. It will enable you to get the best results whilst you learn the basics or your camera before complicating matters with post-processing of raw files. Learn about White balance If shooting in jpeg, as recommended above, you will need to make sure you set your white balance before taking a picture. The white balance can significantly impact colour tone of your photographs. You may have noticed that sometimes your images have a blueish tone to them or, in others, everything looks very orange. This is to do with the white balance and, whilst you can make some adjustments to the image on your computer, it is much simpler if you get it right up-front. Different light sources such as the sun, light bulbs, fluorescent strips

etc emit light of different wavelengths, and therefore colours, which can be described by what is known as colour temperature. This coloured light is reflected off of surfaces, but our brain is clever enough to recognise this and automatically counter the effect, meaning that we still see a white surface as a white surface. However, your camera is not that intelligent, and unless told otherwise, will record the orange or blue tones giving the colour cast to your images. The image captured using auto white balance has a heavy yellow tone from the artificial street lighting. Therefore it is best to set the colour balance before you take your image and just to make sure note: Jpeg files are not as susceptible to white balance adjustments, meaning the white balance correction needs to be made before the image is taken: Daylight – To be used on clear sunny days. Bright sunlight, on a clear day is as near to neutral light that we generally get Cloudy – To be used when shooting on a cloudy day. Adds warm tones to daylight images. Shade – To be used if shooting in the shade, as shaded areas generally produce cooler, bluer images, so need warming up. Tungsten – Used for shooting indoors, under incandescent light bulbs, or under street lights, to cool down the yellow tones. Flash – the flash will add a cool blue cast to the image, so used to add some warmth. Generally, you will be able to look up at the sky and see what kind of day it is, and determine the colour balance required pretty easily.

Chapter 5 : 9 Totally Usable Photography Tips for Absolute Beginners

In this unit, you will learn basic knowledge and fundamental techniques of photography with digital cameras. Seven skills in the second part are prerequisite to taking a better photograph.

Some are very basic while others go a little deeper – but all have been selected from our archives specifically for beginners and new camera owners. [Digital Camera Modes Explained](#) – I spoke with a family friend recently who had just bought a new point and shoot camera. She came up to me with her camera when no one was watching and embarrassedly asked me if I could tell her what all the little icons on the dial on top of her camera meant. This article explains what each of these most common digital camera modes means and does. Knowing them can take your shots to the next level. [Aperture and Shutter Priority Mode](#) – this introduction talks you through these two very useful settings that can be found on many digital cameras. [Introduction to White Balance](#) – one of the most common problems that I see in beginner photographer images are shots with incorrect color. Learn what causes this and how to combat it with this tutorial on [White Balance](#). While they might seem a little technical it is amazing how simple a histogram is to interpret. [Automatic Exposure Bracketing AEB](#) – this feature is another of those often unexplored settings that many cameras have built into them that will allow you to get well exposed shots in even the trickiest of lighting situations. [Other Basic Camera Techniques 6. How to Hold a Digital Camera](#) – this beginner tutorial covers a topic that most camera owners skip over without realizing that it is a foundational lesson in photography. Get this wrong and it can impact the quality of your shots. [How to Use Focal Lock](#) – yet another beginner technique that many of us take for granted yet which is at the core of how all digital cameras focus automatically. [Shooting with an In Camera Flash](#) – flash photography with an in built flash can lead to some terribly blown out images – here are a few tips on how to avoid them. [Understanding Exposure](#) – this post talks new camera owners through the three main elements of Exposure. [Camera Care and Maintenance](#) This tutorial gives some basic tips on how to ensure it stays as clean as possible. This tutorial shares some basic tips on how to clean them up so that your shots will be as clear as possible. [Points of Interest](#) – an image without some visual point of interest in it is unlikely to hold the eye of anyone viewing it. [Getting Horizons Horizontal](#) – the perfect way to ruin that lovely sunset or landscape shot is to make it lean to one side. [Get your Horizon Horizontal! Fill Your Frame](#) – this is not applicable to every shot you take but many photographers could drastically improve their photography by getting in close to their subject and filling their frame. [Getting Backgrounds Right](#) – the background of your shot can make or break your image. This tutorial talks you through a number of things to look out for and techniques to use to get them just right. Of course the above 21 Settings, Techniques and Rules for beginner camera owners just scratch the surface of all there is to learn about the art of photography. [Subscribe to our blog here via email or RSS](#) to get more free daily tips to help you keep improving and learning.

Chapter 6 : Digital SLR photography tips for beginners - SLR Photography Guide

Photography rules are essential because they provide a foundation for more advanced photography tips and tricks later on. Learn the rules first, so you have more creative control when breaking them later.

Over ten years ago, I got my first SLR camera. Today we have digitalized everything including DSLR cameras. This allows us to practice, practice, practice at no additional cost. I did not have that freedom to practice 10 years ago, because film was so expensive and you just took a photo and hoped it turned out. I was shocked when my first roll of film was all blurry and out of focus. The lighting was all off and these were quite frankly the worst pictures I had ever taken. I had heard so much about how wonderful these cameras were! What was I doing wrong? So I dove into learning how to use these amazing cameras. Over the course of the next few weeks, I am going to share some tips to help you better understand and use your DSLR camera.

Understanding The Exposure Triangle

To help you understand your camera better we must first tackle what the exposure triangle is. The exposure triangle is the relationship between 3 elements: Once you understand these 3 elements, you will have a much clearer understanding of how your camera works! Look at the table above. The lower the ISO number the more light you have. So if you were shooting outside on a sunny day then you would shoot with your camera on a low ISO setting, most likely This will create a clear, crisp picture. If you are working indoors in lower light you would have to adjust your ISO to allow more light to the sensor. A lot of my food pictures that I shoot at night I shoot at an ISO to compensate for the lack of light in the room. Keep in mind that every camera is different and you must practice with your camera to see where your cameras sweet spot is in regards to ISO. The higher the ISO, the grainier the picture will become. I try to shoot all of my pictures on the lowest ISO possible. The picture on the left was shot with my iPhone. Take a look at how grainy the picture is. Now the picture to the right of that was shot with an ISO Look how crisp the picture is. Can you see the difference?

Shutter Speed

Shutter speed is the amount of time the shutter is open. Shutter speed is how fast or slow the camera records the picture. The slower the shutter speed the more light that gets to the sensor. The faster the shutter speed, the less light that gets to the sensor. Shutter speed allows you to freeze any motion in a picture action shot or to blur any motion in a picture waterfall. When I take pictures of my daughter at her soccer game, I want to freeze the action of the soccer ball mid air. This is done by using a fast shutter speed. This can vary greatly from camera to camera, so play around with your camera to see when you need to use a tripod.

Aperture

Aperture is the size of the opening in the lens when the picture is taken. The aperture controls what is in focus in a picture. Below is a picture of 2 bobble-heads I know, it was all I had to shoot at that moment! It has a very shallow depth of field. Notice how the bobble-head on the left is barely noticeable because I have chose to blur it out so that the focus is on the bobble head on the right. Notice how the bobble-head on the left of the second picture is a little bit more in focus. It has a little bigger depth of field. As I increase the f-stop number, the clearer it will become. Keep in mind that in both of these pictures I have focused on the bobble head on the right. Notice how much clearer the picture is. It has a bigger depth of field. Also pay close attention where your eye goes. Can you see now how aperture can help you define what you want your audience to see? You can not isolate one, they all need to work together. An example would be if you are creating a more shallow depth of field then you are allowing more light to come into your picture. You will have to either adjust the shutter speed or ISO to compensate for the change in light. We will get to manual mode after we have done a little bit of homework and some exercises to help you better understand how it all comes together. Here is a great video that explains it all so well! Ok, so now you know a little bit about ISO, shutter speed and aperture. Now it is time to practice. You can change this through the mode dial at the top of your camera.

Shooting in Aperture Priority

If you are shooting on aperture priority mode you will be setting the aperture and the camera will automatically set the ISO and shutter speed. Note if you want the ISO to set automatically make sure you have it on auto in your settings. Just press the ISO button, hold it down and use the black main dial on top of your camera to move it to auto this button is usually closest to your shutter button that you push to take a picture, see picture below. Check your manual for further instructions if needed. Look at the picture below to see where the aperture is

located on your camera's LCD screen. Shooting in Shutter Priority If you are shooting in Shutter Priority mode, then you set the shutter speed and the camera will automatically set the ISO and aperture for you again, be sure that you have the auto select for your ISO. To change the shutter speed, use the same black main dial on top of your camera to adjust the shutter speed see picture above. Look at the picture below to see where the shutter speed is located on your LCD screen. Pay close attention to the three areas we discussed above and notice how they work together and how they change in different situations. This allows you to get some practice with selecting aperture and shutter speeds and will help you become more familiarized with your camera. So that is it! Now this week start practicing shooting in these two modes and again pay close attention to the aperture, ISO and the shutter speed and how they work together. When you shoot in manual mode, you have the freedom to create the pictures that you are envisioning. Next week we will dive into learning how to shoot on manual mode!

Chapter 7 : Free Photography Tutorials | Beginners to Advanced

Thank you so much for basic tips, but most important for new user of DSLR camera. Can you share more technics like lens selection camera maintenance etc, it will really help all. Regards.

Portrait photography techniques, tips and tricks Tip 1. Focus on the eyes While eye contact is not always desirable in a portrait, sharp eyes certainly are. Then, with the shutter release half-pressed to keep the setting locked, recompose your picture before taking the shot. Using a standard or telephoto lens Wide-angle lenses are a great choice for photographing environmental portraits, where you want to show a person within a specific context. However, wide-angle lenses used close-up will distort facial features and create unflattering pictures. A better choice for portraits is either a standard lens or a short telephoto lens. The classic portrait focal lengths for a full-frame camera are 50mm, 85mm prime lenses and a mm zoom. These will help to compress features and provide a more natural-looking result. This can help you create those creamy-smooth, out of focus backgrounds that give portraits a professional quality. Position your model at an angle to the window and use a white or silver reflector to open up any shadows across their face. Be aware of any color casts that may be introduced by features on the other side of the glass as well - a lush green lawn can give skin tones a sickly quality, while late evening sunlight on a patio will reflect lots of warm light. The trick is not to blow the highlights in-camera, but rather brighten up the shot later in software such as Photoshop.

Baby portraits When it comes to lighting baby portraits, natural light is the best choice. Flash will just end up spooking them. Try and position them near to a window and use a reflector to bounce light into any shadows. The more light you can get onto your subject, the lower ISO sensitivity you can use for the best quality photos.

The A to Z of Photography: Photographing children Taking photos of children is fun but challenging. Play games with them: Fit a wide-angle lens and shoot without looking, poking the camera into their face. Get them used to the shutter sound and not having to look down the lens and smile. However, keep a close eye on clothing too. Photos may end up full of noise, and even then the shutter speed may not be fast enough for sharp images.

Family photo posing ideas Think about how your arrangement of people in a group family portrait can tell a story about the relationship between the different members. A simple idea is to place the emphasis on the patriarch or matriarch of the family, or the newest arrival. Sit the children in front of it and have the adults standing behind it. Not only will it increase the amount of light available to make the exposure, but it will allow you to spread the illumination for softer shadows.

Photography Basics for Beginners Learn about everything from the fundamentals of digital photography to basic maintenance techniques and camera accessories. A perfect introduction for beginners.

Follow these simple pointers to improve the quality of your snapshots. July 12, Digital photography has democratized the medium. Keep these 10 easy tips in mind next time you head out to capture the world around you. And if you have any tips that have helped you take better pictures, please share them in the comments section. Get Basic Composition Down The heart of a photograph is its composition—the position of different elements in a frame. The easiest rule of thumb to learn and remember is the Rule of Thirds. Try and align the subject of your photo along these lines and intersections and imagine the main image divided over these nine boxes. This gives you a more dramatic, visually interesting shot than one where your subject is located dead center. Many cameras and smartphones have a rule of thirds grid overlay that you can activate when shooting. Generally speaking, a camera looks at a scene and tries to determine the appropriate exposure based on the correct lighting of a gray card, which is why there are special scene modes for snow—without them, the camera would try to make the white snow gray. If a photo is too light or dark you can either delve through the dozens of scene modes that are available in modern point-and-shoot cameras, or simply dial in a bit of exposure compensation. If your photo is too dark, move the scale up above zero; if too light, move it down a bit. Choose the Right Mode Your camera is likely to have scores of shooting modes, ranging from fully automatic operation to very specific scene modes. Use Your Flash Wisely Many a photo has been foiled by a flash firing too close to a subject. If you need to activate the flash, back up a bit and zoom in to get the proper framing. If things are still too bright—or too dark—check and see if flash compensation is an option. Many cameras allow you to adjust the power of the flash, which can help to add better balance to your flash-assisted photos. Adding just a little bit of light makes it possible to fill in shadows, resulting in a more natural-looking photo. Change Your Perspective Most snapshooters and beginners will stand on two legs and snap shots from eye level. Different light casts different types of color—sunlight is very blue, tungsten lighting is yellow, and fluorescent is a bit green. Use a Tripod or Monopod Sometimes, the best way to get your shot perfect is to take some extra time. DSLR users should definitely put care into selecting a tripod, as a set of legs and a head that are sturdy enough to hold the camera are paramount. Great for use at zoos and sporting events, a monopod is supplemented by your two legs in order to add stability to your camera—without the sometimes-cumbersome setup and breakdown required with a good tripod. You should spend some time going through your photos so you can eliminate redundant shots and discard photos that may be out of focus or poorly composed. Apple Photos and Microsoft Photos support basic organization, as well as a number of editing tools. Performing some very basic editing on a photo can help improve its quality drastically. Cropping a bit can help with composition, and you can also rotate a photo so that horizon lines are straight. We also have explainers to help you capture images of lightning and fireworks.

Chapter 9 : 77 photography tips and tricks for taking pictures of anything | TechRadar

1 DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY BASICS FOR BEGINNERS by Robert Berdan rberdan@calendrierdelascience.com
calendrierdelascience.com These notes are free to use by anyone learning or teaching photography.

This is so much easier in the digital era than back in the film days where you had to wait for the results. When is the Nikon version coming? Reply Prathap December 5, at 6: Reply Dallas October 7, at 8: I have recently taken on the role of taken on sports pictures at Night. Soccer can I use these same steps or would you advise a different approach. Issue is blurred images due to night time and lighted fields. Thanks Dallas Rohan May 9, at 2: Basics are very clearly explained and its is simple to understand. Information is neatly composed and visuals are well displayedâ€¦. Reply Prathap December 5, at 8: Your words are very encouraging and valuable for me. Reply Sylvia December 7, at 4: Your work inspires and fuels me to keep shooting and learn from my mistakes. Reply Prathap December 7, at 7: Practice makes man perfect. It is definitely a challenge to keep yourself inspired unless you are truly passionate about what you photograph. Thanks a lot for your kind words. I wish you an enduring photographic experience and success. Reply Robert December 9, at 4: Would it be possible for you to add a print option so we might take the articles with us out into the field. Reply Prathap December 9, at 7: I have not yet thought about giving a print option. I will surely consider it. Beverly Morgan February 27, at 2: Beverly Prathap March 3, at Reply Ahmade asif June 21, at 4: Photographs that you use are truly amazing. Reply Prathap March 4, at 7: I am glad to know that they are easy to follow. I hope you enjoy the upcoming articles too. Reply Muzaffar Ahmed Khan November 4, at Thanks for contributing this guide for all those who are passionate to learn the photography skills. Khan Reply Prathap November 7, at 5: Thank you for taking time to read through my articles and letting me know about my work. I really appreciate it. Val December 5, at 6: I was shooting at a Starbucks at 8 at night. Reply Prathap December 9, at 8: At night which is low light condition , the auto focus does not work properly in most of the cameras. When auto focus hunts for the subject in the dark, it does not allow shutter to click. One solution would be to manually focus it and take the photo. Otherwise, choose the auto focus point manually that points to the highly lit subject in the scene like Starbucks board or something similar. The issue however would be to set the exposure properly so that you would let the brightness and the darker objects to be exposed well. Please check the exposure 9-part series to better understand about exposure and also about exposure compensation. If you want to use the slower shutter speeds, you have to use the tripod. I hope this helps. Reply David January 23, at 1: I want to say it is the best that I have read or seen demonstrated. Just by reading and observing I have already gained the confidence to start using the manual mode. Thanks for your excellent tutorial. I shall be referencing this until I become an expert in this mode. Reply Prathap January 24, at 1: I am so glad that it is useful. Vaishnavi February 15, at 1: Prathap February 17, at 8: Glad that it was helpful to you. Very simple and preside. Prathap June 4, at 2: Suresh Reply Suresh Raut June 10, at Its real simpal the way u explain. I would like tohave free e- book onDSLR concept made easy. Once again big thanks. Rajesh June 12, at At the end, will back button focus work with cannon D..? Could you please share the necessary settings for this..? Reply Prathap June 12, at Suppose, you are shooting a panorama in a semi-automatic mode, then you might want to lock the exposure between the shots. This helps you to keep the exposure constant across the multiple shots. I would recommend you to check out this youtube video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CalleTiffanyLee> Reply Prathap June 17, at Calle Tiffany Lee July 14, at 3: Just needed the canon version of what I already know on a nikon. Reply abhay August 17, at As other have said I am getting confidence to use manual mode just by reading it. I will definitely follow this blog until I master the skill. Thank you Prathap August 18, at 9: Do let us know how it goes. Reply Deb August 29, at 9: Thanks for the easy tutorial. It helped me to use M mode for the first time. I have a question. Reply Prathap August 29, at While you are shooting landscape at night, you should always use a Tripod and aim for ISO or lower ISO values to avoid any noticeable noise. Do not use Auto ISO mode.