

### Chapter 1 : Nikon Prostaff Spotting Scope | eBay

*The Best lenses for aviation photography are simply the best lenses available in the range between 35 and mm or for the full frame cameras (both analogic or digital). Going over is not for serious, traditional, spotting but of course nice for "artistic" and dinamica aircraft photograpy.*

I also talk about what some good travel tripods are in this article. In this article, I will talk about choosing a cameras for aviation photography and plane spotting in general. The Basics of Digital Cameras I am not going to get too technical in this post as that is not the point of it. But, before I start looking at the cameras that are out there, I want to briefly mention four basic properties of cameras and lenses. No matter what camera you will end up buying, you will have to consider the below things at one point or another. Resolution When you hear people talking about megapixels, they are talking about resolution. If you keep zooming a digital photo, you will be able to see its basic building element – pixel. Each of the squares in the section of the photo marked in green is a pixel. While many camera advertisements in the past focused on the megapixel count, and some still do, the truth is that most of the cameras sold nowadays offer resolution high enough for common uses of the photos. Sensor Size A sensor is the part of digital camera that captures light and turns it into pixels. In other words, it is what records the image – similar to film in an analog camera. In general, the larger the sensor size, the less noisy the output image will be. That is one of the main reasons why a megapixel cellphone camera might produce images of worse quality than a 8-megapixel DSLR. The cellphone camera sensor is tiny, while the DSLR one is very large in comparison. You can see that the DSLR image is much cleaner and nicer, even though the camera is 10 years older than the iPhone. This is mainly due to the difference in sensor size. There are many different sensor sizes used in digital cameras. However, when it comes to DSLRs , things are fairly standardized with the majority of sensors being either what is known as APS-C size or full frame size. Besides having impact on the image quality, the sensor size also has an impact on what your camera actually sees. More about that will follow below. Focal Length While the above two terms relate to the actual camera body, focal length is a property of lenses. Technically speaking, it is the distance generally stated in millimeters between the lens and the sensor. For example, a 24 mm lens will have a wider field of view capturing more of the scene than a mm lens. Crop Factor The final term I would like to introduce before jumping into the actual cameras is crop factor. Crop factor is a common way of expressing that. The crop factor determines what focal length lens you would have to use on a full frame sensor or standard 36 mm film camera to get the same field of view as on a camera with a different sensor size. As such, if you used a mm lens on a Canon APS-C camera, you would get the same field of view as if you used a mm lens on a full frame camera. In this illustration, you can see how the resulting photo would differ using the same focal length on cameras with different sensor size. There are basically four types of regular digital cameras: The simple answer is, if you want to photograph aircraft, get a DSLR whenever you can – no matter what maker or model it is. However, continue reading to understand a bit about the advantages and disadvantages of each of the four types. Compact Cameras A compact camera is, as the name suggests, the smallest of the four, and it combines both the camera body and lens in one piece. Also, generally, the sensor of a compact camera is small and as such, the image quality is subpar. There are some with larger sensors, offering better image quality, but those tend to cost as much if not more than entry-level DSLRs. That said, compact cameras can be very useful if you decide to document flights, airports, lounges, and so on where using a DSLR might stand out too much or be too much of a hassle to lug around. Bridge Superzoom Cameras A bridge superzoom camera is basically a compact camera with an extended focal length range and with functionality in terms of controls closer to that of a DSLR than to a simple compact. However, similar to compact cameras, the sensors are relatively small in most cases, and in the cases they are larger, the cost of the camera comes close to or over what an entry-level DSLR would cost. If you are, however, looking for something that you could carry around all the time easily even at the expense of a lower image quality than either of the below two types then a superzoom camera might be an option. Below, I picked some bridge cameras that you might want to consider. As the name suggests, the cameras do not have a mirror box which

makes them smaller than DSLRs. At the same time, however, the cameras have the ability to change lenses. Furthermore, recently, more and more mirrorless cameras are featuring APS-C sensors meaning that their image quality is more or less on par with DSLRs. Also, besides working with lenses specifically made for them, they can oftentimes be used with a combination of an adapter and a DSLR lens. As such, if you are looking for image quality close to that of a DSLR, but something that is more compact and easier to lug around, a mirrorless camera might be for you. Below, I picked some of the popular mirrorless cameras that you might want to consider getting. Perhaps the most important distinction between the camera types above and a DSLR is the optical viewfinder. Instead of seeing a digital image of the scene to be taken on the camera screen, with a DSLR, you can see the actual scene as if you were looking through binoculars. This results in zero lag between what is happening in front of the lens and what you see, and as such is very beneficial when photographing fast moving aircraft. Besides the actual camera body, the lens you use with the DSLR will have an impact on the image quality. In most cases, an entry-level DSLR with a kit lens will result in photos that are of higher technical quality than those taken with similarly priced bridge cameras or even mirrorless cameras. Thus, there are very few cases in which I would recommend you getting anything else than a DSLR if you are considering pursuing aircraft photography. While a full frame DSLR will produce less noisy, the quality of images made with an APS-C camera is more than sufficient in most major situations with the major exception being low light situations. As such, in the beginnings “especially if you are on a budget, I suggest you start with an APS-C camera. This is an endless debate whether when choosing cameras in general or when choosing a camera for aviation photography. It does not really matter whether you get a Canon or a Nikon , or a Sony , or €! They will both offer great image quality. In your beginnings, I believe the kit lenses that you can buy together with DSLR bodies are more than enough on the shorter wider end. On the other hand, if you are going for a full frame camera , you will probably want at least mm on the longer end. Below, I picked some of the popular telephoto zoom lenses for both Nikon and Canon cameras. I will not go deep into accessories here. While not mandatory, it is always better just as with memory cards to have a spare or two than to run out during a shoot. Finally, you will likely want to get a camera bag that will make it safe and easy to carry around your equipment. More about camera bags in a separate article, though. Besides being faster due to the optical viewfinder, having better quality compared to most compact cameras, and so on; it will give you the ability to change lenses and thus photograph at the largest possible range of focal lengths and to upgrade your equipment one piece at a time. If you have any questions or additional tips about picking the right camera for plane spotting, let me know in the comment section below. Did you like this article? Share it with your friends! Does Nikon 1 J5 recommended for planespotting?

### Chapter 2 : Spotting Scopes | Optics | Wex Photo Video

*Part of owning a delicate piece of equipment is making sure that it is clean and well maintained. However, as humans, we tend to lean on laziness and mediocrity especially when it comes to cleaning spotting scope lenses.*

It comes in rugged non-slip armor and in addition to this, there is a large, smooth glide textured focus ring on the main barrel. The no-slip construction makes it just the best since it will comfortably stay in your hand. Also, the fact that it comes with a retractable eyepiece for use with or without glasses is an added advantage. The sunshade on the main barrel is also extended so as to reduce glare. Considering that it comes with the BAK-4 prism design, you get to have the brightest and sharpest images you could get from a spotting scope. Something else that is worth pointing out is that all the lenses are fully multi-coated for the best quality images. Fully multi-coated lenses for clearer images. An extended sunshade to reduce glare. As far as quality is concerned, the size of the objective lens, the optics used and the coating process of the lenses should be paid close attention to. Single coating- just as the name suggests, this is where the lens has only a single layer on it. The fully coated lenses- unlike on the single coated lenses, this type of coating has got a single layer of coating on all air to glass surfaces. Simply put, the side of the eyepiece lens facing you and the outer side outermost lens are coated. Multi-Coated- for the multi-coated lenses, there are multiple layers on at least one lens and in addition to this, all of the surfaces are coated at least only once Fully multi-coated- for these, there are multiple layers on all of the air-to-glass surfaces. The size of the objective lens When it comes to the size of the objective lens, this is where you need to have complete knowledge of what the numbers mean. Take for instance x The first set of numbers here refers to the zoom offered by the lens. In this case, for instance, the zoom is x which means that it is a 20x to 60x variable zoom. The second number, on the other hand, refers to the diameter of the objective lens. The larger the diameter of the objective lens, the more light enters the spotting scope hence the brighter the image. How is the exit pupil? Also known as the usable light, the exit pupil is simply the size of the light column exiting the spotting scope. The size of the exit pupil is directly proportional to the brightness you get from the image. So as to know how big the exit pupil is, you should go ahead and divide the objective lens diameter by the power. Take for instance a 15x45 model; this has got an exit pupil or a usable light of 3mm The eye relief offered by the spotting scope As for the eye relief, it is simply how far you can hold the spotting scope away from the eye and still be able to get a full field of view. An extended or a long eye relief minimizes eye strain. Based on what you are observing, the closeness may be something to worry about. As the name suggests, this is simply the path via which the light travels before it reaches your eye. What tend to raise some concern or questions especially to those shopping for the spotting scopes for the first time is the folded light path. A folded light path is whereby there is a combination of optics with the use of mirrors and lenses so as to end up with a total scope length that is way shorter as compared to the total focal length of the system. The end result of having this is that not only will you end up with a compact design, but you will also have a long focal length performance. Waterproofing Truth be told, spotting scopes are normally used in the extreme weather conditions hence it is recommended that you have a fog-proof or rather a waterproof scope. Between the two barium crown is preferred by many as it gives you brighter images as well as ultimate sharpness. Prism systems The prism system is simply what turns the images that would otherwise be upside down to be the right side up Porro-prism system- in this case, the objective lens or rather the front lens as some refer to it is offset from the eyepiece. The Porro prisms give a greater depth perception and in addition to this, you get a much wider field of view.

### Chapter 3 : How to Clean Spotting Scope Lenses: A Helpful Guide | A&W Outlets

*Canon EF mm f/L IS II USM This is the updated version of a highly respected lens for Canon cameras. It is compact and easy to carry around, but perfect for telephoto lengths, with image stabilisation built in and a coating that reduces glare.*

**How Spotting Scope Lenses Get Dirty** In general, there are three reasons why the lenses get dirty, and they are the following: **Outdoor Activities** Spotting scope lenses are the rage in bird watching and hunting now because not only are they good for wide angle views or sharp eagle eyes, but they are also extremely portable. In fact, you rarely see people without binoculars when they go to their jungle adventures. You would expect that when you are in the forest, mountains, and other outdoor places, there will be dirt, mud, and other grime. **Your Skin and Hair Surprise, surprise.** We are talking about the natural shedding of our hair and skin. For the skin part, these are the particles that fall off when we scratch our hands, change clothes, or touch our face. For the hair part, we naturally lose strands of hair every day. We also tend to lose eyebrow, arm, and leg hair. So, those stray hairs that you see might not just come from wherever you left your scope, but it dropped straight into it while you are using it. This is the case since dust, fiber, and pollen travel by air. They will eventually land on the scope, or worse, in it. So, why not use a case right? Where do we go from here? It is not about precaution; rather, it is about a cleaning solution because no matter how careful you are in keeping everything safe and clean, they would still get dirty. **How to Clean Spotting Scope Lenses** Now that you are no longer wondering why the lens of your spotting scope is dirty, it is time to do the dirty work, literally. The things that you need are: Microfiber cloth Lens cleaner Facial tissue If you are asking if you can use alternative products like ordinary tissue, the answer is yes. So, if you know something that can also work well, go ahead. But we really recommend that you get cleaning materials that are specifically used for lenses. Again, the lens is very delicate; you do not want to use anything that might scratch it. **Step 1** Wipe down the entire scope using a microfiber cloth and be sure not to touch the lens. Doing so will remove excess dirt off of the scope. **Step 2** Take the lens brush and start dusting off particles from the center of the lens going outwards. Follow a consistent clockwise or counterclockwise motion. If there are still some things left, you should not get back to it, instead finish one full motion and start from the center again. **Step 3** Get a facial tissue or any tissue that is soft. Put two to three drops of lens cleaner on it and rub the lens using a circular motion. Make sure not rub too hard to prevent damage as well not too light to ensure that you are removing dirt. Also, be careful not to add too much cleaning solution. **Step 4** Before the liquid dries, get another facial tissue and dry the area. This time, use faster but gentle circular strokes. This will help in keeping the clarity and gleam of the lens. **Step 5** Repeat Steps two to four for the other lenses. **Step 6** You do not have to leave them out to dry. The lens cleaner dries fast so by the time you dry it off with the other facial tissue, you can immediately put back the lens cap and tuck it back in its case. **Tips and Tricks** Here are some simple ways to maintain the cleanliness of the lens: Always put back the lens cap so you will not accidentally touch the lens. Store in a cool and dry area so it will not get moisture. When you are out on the field, and the wind is strong, simply shield your lens with your hands. Never use the breath and wipe method When not in use, keep it in its case. **Final Words** Now that you are equipped with the steps on how to clean a scope lens, it does not mean that you have to be bold and careless. Also, do remember that deep cleaning the lenses constantly will affect clarity, so it should not be done more than four times a month. Always use a wad of facial tissue. You must also keep in mind that cleaning is not just the only way to maintain the quality of the scoping lenses. You must also store and handle them properly.

### Chapter 4 : Top 10 Best Spotting Scope Reviews & Buyers Guides

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### Chapter 5 : 10 of the Best Camera Lenses for Aviation Photography - Airport Spotting Blog

*One of the most popular air show lenses has been the but the newer version isn't a budget lens. The older one was a push / pull while the newer one is a twist to zoom. Sigma has recently put a on the market which seems to be a decent lens at roughly 1/3 the price of the Canon.*

### Chapter 6 : Choosing the Best Camera for Plane Spotting and Aviation Photography

*Three telephoto lenses ranging from mm, mm to mm and a spotting scope can be carried in one small backpack. It's the perfect travel companion and first choice for telephoto expeditions. Travel by air, land or sea - wherever your destination.*

### Chapter 7 : Kowa TSNSV "/82mm Spotting Scope TSNSV B&H Photo

*This product is currently available to pre-order, on backorder, or out of stock. Please complete the form below to reserve your order. We will contact you as soon as the product is available for purchase.*

### Chapter 8 : Lens for plane spotting? - Canon Community

*Chloe tells Adrien who Ladybug is; Then Adrien confronts Marinette! Reveal Text Story! - Duration: Lyss and Siebee , views.*

### Chapter 9 : The Best Camera Equipment for Aviation Photography - Airport Spotting Blog

*The SWAROVSKI OPTIK CS cleaning set provides everything you need to clean your optics, this video shows you the right cleaning procedure in order to maintain the quality of your optics and extend.*