

APERTURE NOTES:

1. The Aperture is: an adjustable opening in the lens that controls the amount of light that can fall on the sensor while the shutter is open.
2. The Aperture controls: the amount of light that can fall on the sensor while the sensor is open.
3. List the series of 'f' stops:

f1 - this means that a 50mm would have a 50mm aperture opening. This is huge and lets in a lot of light quickly. This is very rare and if available, it would be very expensive.

f1.4

f2

f2.8

f4

f5.6

f8

f11

f16

f22 - this means that a 50mm lens would have a 2.27mm lens opening. This is very small and considered very slow.

4. What you need to remember is:
the smaller numbers represent bigger apertures = more light
larger 'f' stops means a smaller aperture = less light
5. The main problem with the 'kit' lens sold with most D-SLRs is: they tend to be slow; they work great when there is a lot of light, but tripods are essential to get a sharp image if indoors (and then flash may be required).
6. Aperture is linked with shutter speed and ISO to control over-all exposure of your images.
7. Aperture also controls a characteristic called: depth of field
8. Define Depth of Field: the amount of an image, measure from foreground to background, that is sharp

9. A shallow D of F is very effective for: isolating your subjects from distracting backgrounds, whereas a deep depth of field creates an expansive clarity to vistas
10. The important thing to remember is: larger apertures (smaller 'f' numbers create a shallow depth of field; smaller apertures (larger 'f' numbers) create deep depth of field