

Digital Photography

Camera Settings

Below, in parentheses, are the settings used on a non-slr camera.

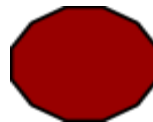
•ISO

- Sensitivity to light (200 for sunny-1200 for night)
- 1200 will produce more noise or what looks like graininess



•Aperture/f-stop

- size of lens' opening-larger the opening =more light
- 22 very small
- 5.6 bigger
- small=more depth of field everything in focus(mountain/landscape setting)
- large=less depth of field, more fuzziness in background(portrait setting)



•Shutterspeed

- length of time len's opening stays open
- ex. 1/125 of a second for capturing motion(sports setting)
- 1-8 seconds for dark nights or capturing blur(nighttime setting)

Photography is affected by all these settings. Aperture controls light registering in the camera sensor with the lens opening. Shutter Speed controls light registering in the camera sensor with on fast the shutter operates. Digital photography ISO, simulate traditional film speed by setting the camera's sensor speed sensitivity. The higher the ISO the more sensitivity to light, the lower the aperture and the "grainier" the image, the lower the ISO the less sensitivity to light, the higher the aperture.

1. Print or copy 2 Ansel Adams photos, diagram and analyze according to terms in of composition and Elements and Principles of Design handout including rule of thirds and focal points. Type or use Word art to create diagram or create short 1 minute presentation.
2. After reviewing cameras, take 6-8 photos changing setting each time. Choose either ISO, manuel, program, or scene settings. These will be arranged in a Photoshop grid later.
3. See pic above. Create a 4-6 photo series using a theme from the list: mechanical structures(buildings, playground), organic line/texture, color (all things blue for ex.), texture, all that start with the letter?, hands, feet, eyes, symbolic or partial/macro self portrait (must use tripod and take photos on your own)