

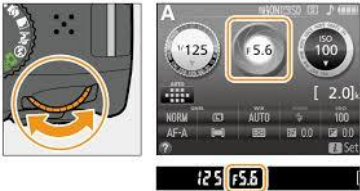
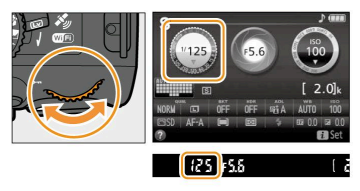
Nikon Camera Quick Start Guide

Before you go out and cover your first event, take some time to practice with the camera and learn the settings. Always check your settings BEFORE you start shooting. Then adjust throughout the shoot. It's especially important to do this if the lighting changes. Before you start shooting, check the following settings.

But even before you start shooting, check the following:

- You have a charged battery.
- You have a memory card that works and has space on it.
- The strap is securely attached to the bottom of the camera, and the strap is adjusted to fit you.

Mode

	For most events, you should use the A (Aperture setting). You may want to use the S (Shutter setting) or Sports Mode when shooting action. Adjust the mode with the Mode Dial. When you use any of the letter settings, you must also adjust the settings on the screen. You should NOT use the green auto setting unless you are in a situation where you just need to capture a photo quickly. NEVER use Auto at a sporting event as we could get a technical because of the use of flash.
Aperture Priority 	If you have your mode dial on A, you are in Aperture Priority mode. On the screen, you will see three circles. When you rotate the thumb dial on the back of the camera, you are changing the number in the middle circle. This is the aperture of the camera which controls how much light is let in. If you rotate to the left, the number gets smaller, but the opening gets bigger. When you rotate to the right, the number gets smaller, but the opening gets smaller. Notice the little letter <i>f</i> in front of the number. This number is called an <i>f-stop</i>. In Aperture Priority Mode, you control the <i>f-stop</i> and the camera automatically adjusts the speed, which is the number you see in the first circle. Use this mode for most yearbook events. Not only does the aperture control how much light is let into the camera, it also controls the depth of field, which means how much of the subject is in focus. If you want the background to be out of focus and the foreground in focus, use a lower <i>f-stop</i> (bigger opening). The range of <i>f-stops</i> is different depending on which lens you use. Our 24-70 mm lens has a wider aperture than our regular lenses.
Shutter Priority 	If you have your mode dial on S, you are in Shutter Priority mode. On the screen, you will see three circles. When you rotate the thumb dial on the back of the camera, you are changing the number in the first circle. This controls the shutter speed of the camera. The number you see is usually a fraction of a second. If you rotate to the left, the shutter will be slower. When you rotate to the right, the shutter will be faster. A faster shutter will freeze the action, but it also lets in less light. If you want the action to be blurred, slow down the shutter. In Shutter Priority Mode, you control the shutter speed, and the camera automatically adjusts the <i>f-stop</i>.

ISO



ISO controls the light sensitivity of your photos. If you are in an auto mode (full auto, sports, portrait, etc), you cannot change the ISO. It is the third number you see in the circles on your display screen.

There are three ways to get to this setting. Option 1: Hit the menu button>Choose the Camera icon on the left side>Use the down arrow to find ISO sensitivity setting. Option 2: Hit the *i* button on the bottom left corner of the camera. Use the right arrow to navigate to the ISO box. Option 3: Hit the function button on the left side of the camera and use the thumb dial to change the ISO.

The ISO needs to be changed based on the lighting. If you are shooting in bright sunlight, you will probably want to shoot on 100 or 200. If you're in a classroom, you'll probably want to shoot on 1600 or 3200. Every classroom in the building is different depending on lights, windows, the weather, and your location in the room. You need to check your ISO every time you shoot. You may also need to change your ISO throughout an event. For example, a football game in August starts out very sunny, but gets darker as the sun goes down.

If possible, try not to shoot at an ISO over 3200. There may be low light situations where you have to shoot at 6400. Although a higher ISO will make your pictures brighter, it also makes your pictures grainier, so try to adjust in other ways like aperture or even your location in regards to the subject and light source rather than bumping up the ISO.

Other Settings to Check

Image quality - Hit the *i* button on the bottom left corner of the camera and look for the box that says QUAL. You can also access this by hitting the Menu button and choosing Image Quality under the camera menu. For the most part, you can shoot in Normal quality. If you know the picture will be blown up really big, you might want to switch to Fine.

Image size - Hit the *i* button on the bottom left corner of the camera and look for the box that says QUAL. You can also access this by hitting the Menu button and choosing Image Size under the camera menu. Medium is sufficient. If you always shoot in Large, we'll fill up our drive pretty quickly.

Active D-Lighting/AF Assist - Hit the *i* button on the bottom left corner of the camera and look for the box that says ADL or go to the Menu and look for Active D-Lighting. **You need to have this OFF at sporting events.** If you do not, a light on the front of the camera will go off right before you take a picture. You might want it on when you're shooting in bright light with a high light source. This can result in shadows on faces, etc. The Active D-Lighting will help with that. Make sure the Active D-Lighting is turned off when you return the camera.

White Balance - Hit the *i* button on the bottom left corner of the camera and look for the box that says WB or go to the Menu and look for White Balance. White Balance helps you make sure your colors are true. Under different

kinds of lighting, your photos may come out looking yellow or blue. White Balance can help you fix that. Choose the option (Incandescent, fluorescent, direct sunlight, flash, cloudy, shade) that best matches your lighting and see if it helps your colors come out true. You can even preset white balance by taking a picture of a white piece of paper in whatever environment you're in. Turn the White Balance back to Auto before you return the camera, so the next person to use the camera won't have problems.

Release Mode - Get to the Release Mode settings by hitting the button that looks like three squares on top of each other on the bottom right corner of the camera. This determines how many photos you can take when you hold down the shutter button. You can also set a delay in this screen and set up remote photography. Most of the time, you'll use this to determine if the camera is taking a single photo or multiple photos. Use the Continuous setting to take sports pictures and capture the action frame by frame. You can also put your camera shutter in Quiet Mode on this screen. If the camera is attracting attention or you need to be quiet in a performance, switch to Quiet Mode and it will slightly decrease the shutter sound.

Advanced Settings

As you get more experienced with the camera, try out some of these settings, but remember to change it back to the regular setting (starred below) before you turn the camera back in.

Focus Mode - Hit the *i* button on the bottom left corner of the camera and look for the box that says AF-(it will be followed by another letter depending on what setting it's currently in) or go to the Menu and look for Focus Mode.

***AF-S - Single-servo** - When you hold down the shutter button halfway, the camera focuses once. This is good for stationary subjects.

AF-C - Continuous-servo - The camera will keep refocusing. Use this setting for moving subjects. This setting will run your battery down quickly because of the constant refocusing, so keep an extra battery with you.

AF-A - Auto-servo - The camera makes the focusing decisions for you and switches between single and continuous.

MF - Manual Focus - You have to manually focus the lens. Make sure the camera lens is switched to M. This will help you get special shots where you want a part of the photo to be in focus.

Metering - Metering determines how the camera measures the available light. Hit the *i* button on the bottom left corner of the camera and choose the icon on the bottom row third from the left or go to the Menu and choose Metering. These settings are helpful in situations where you have light and dark like a backlit subject or at a stage production.

***Matrix metering** - Balances the light and dark in your photo.

Center-weighted metering - Measures the light in the center of the photo. If you are shooting a stage production and want the camera to measure the light on stage and not at the edges, try this setting.

Reset

If you are having problems and can't figure out what setting is causing the problem, you can reset the camera to the factory settings. Go to **Menu>Reset Shooting Menu**.