Youth Photography Camp

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Kamloops Photo Arts Club

And

The City of Kamloops

Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities

Administration

- Fire Exits
- First Aid
- Washrooms
- Cell phones
- Attendance Sheet
- Late registration

Introduction

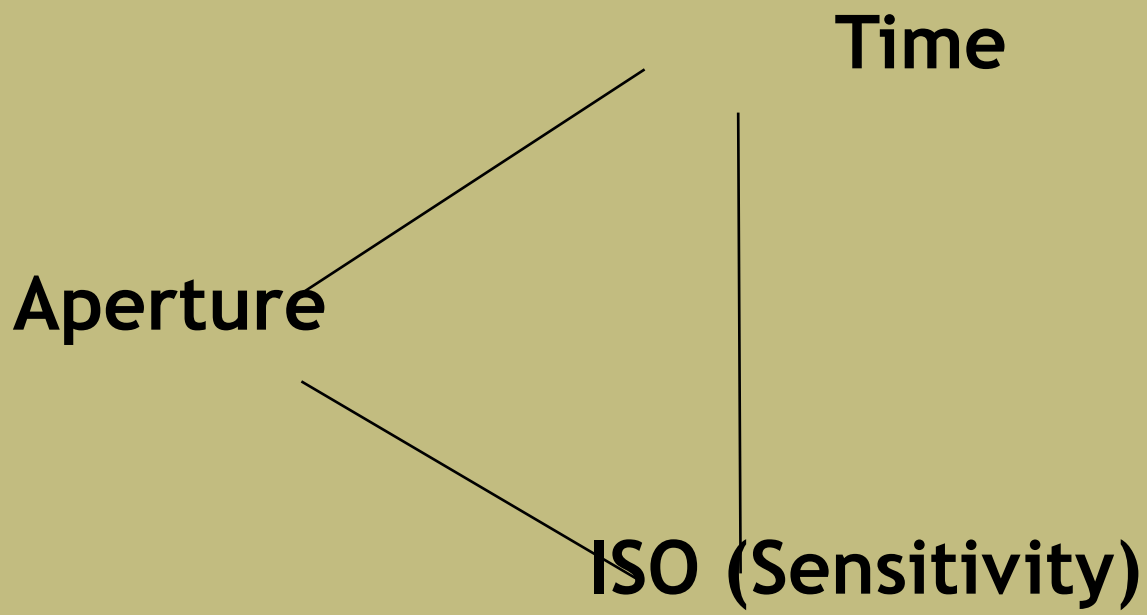
- The aim of this session is to demonstrate and practice techniques which will allow you to produce photographs in which the subject is isolated or accentuated by blurring the foreground or background there by producing cleaner, more interesting images.

The Exposure Triangle

Three major factors determine the amount of light captured by the camera.

They are all interconnected. Hence the term ‘Triangle’.

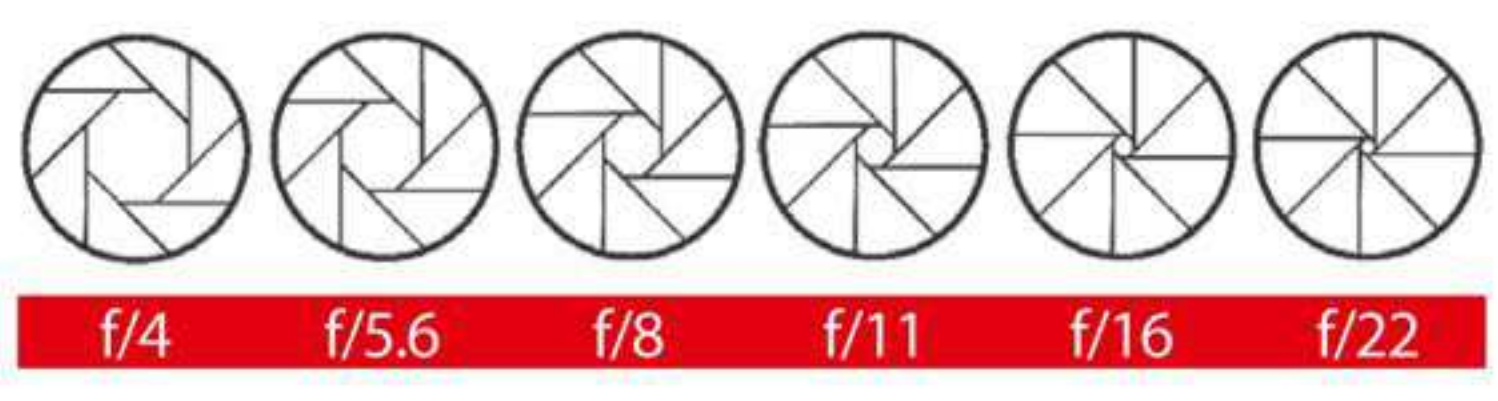
The Exposure Triangle



Glossary of terms

Aperture

- **The opening in the lens through which the light passes to enter the camera**
- **Adjustable in your cameras**



Glossary (cont)

Depth of Field

- **Measured from the front of the camera it is the amount of the scene which appears in focus**

- **Varies due to aperture, lens focal length and focus distance**

Glossary (cont.)

Focus distance

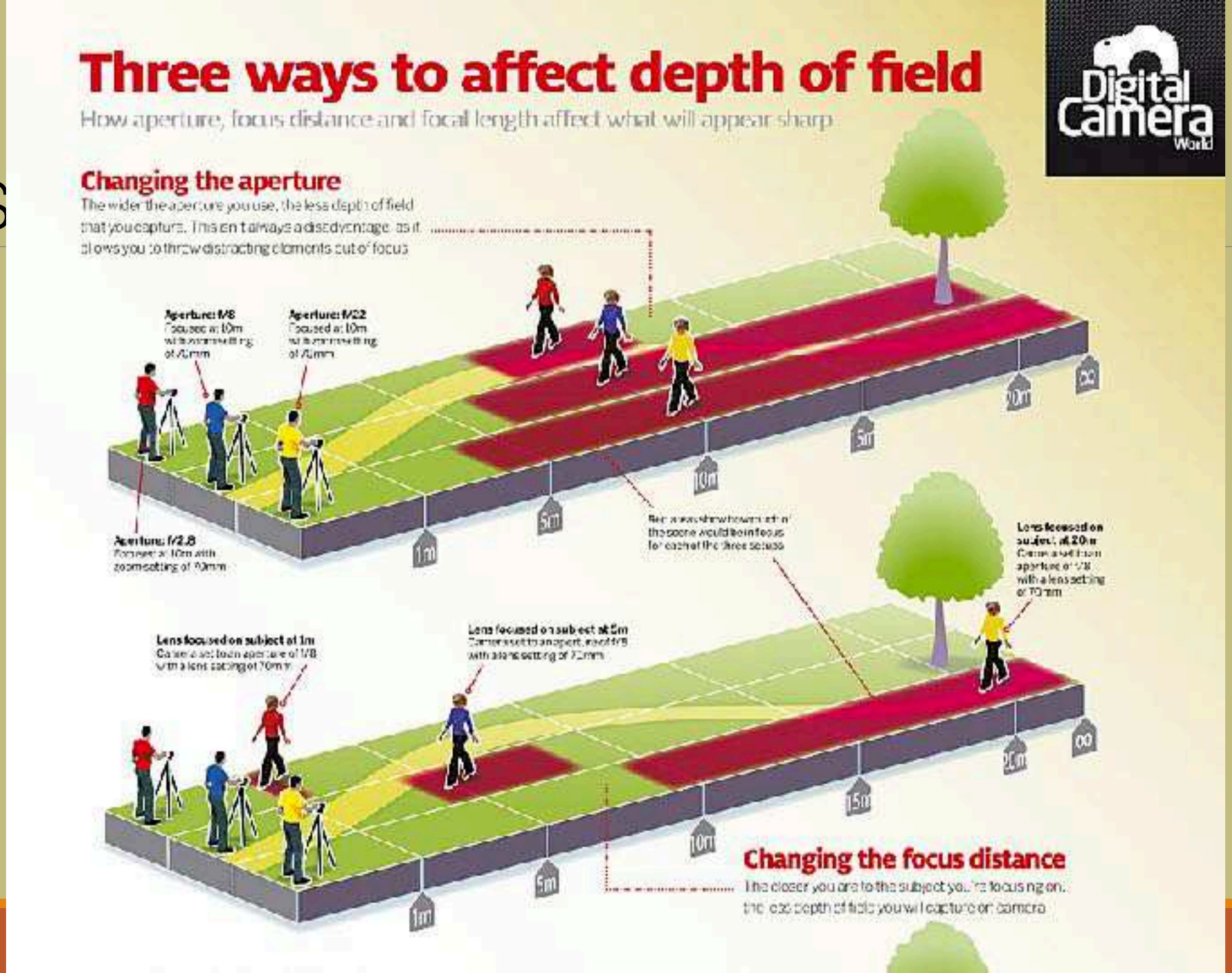
The distance in front of the camera upon which the camera is focused.

Set by the photographer

Focal Length

Established by the lens manufacturer and can not be altered by the photographer

Effect of Aperture S



What?

I remember it this way

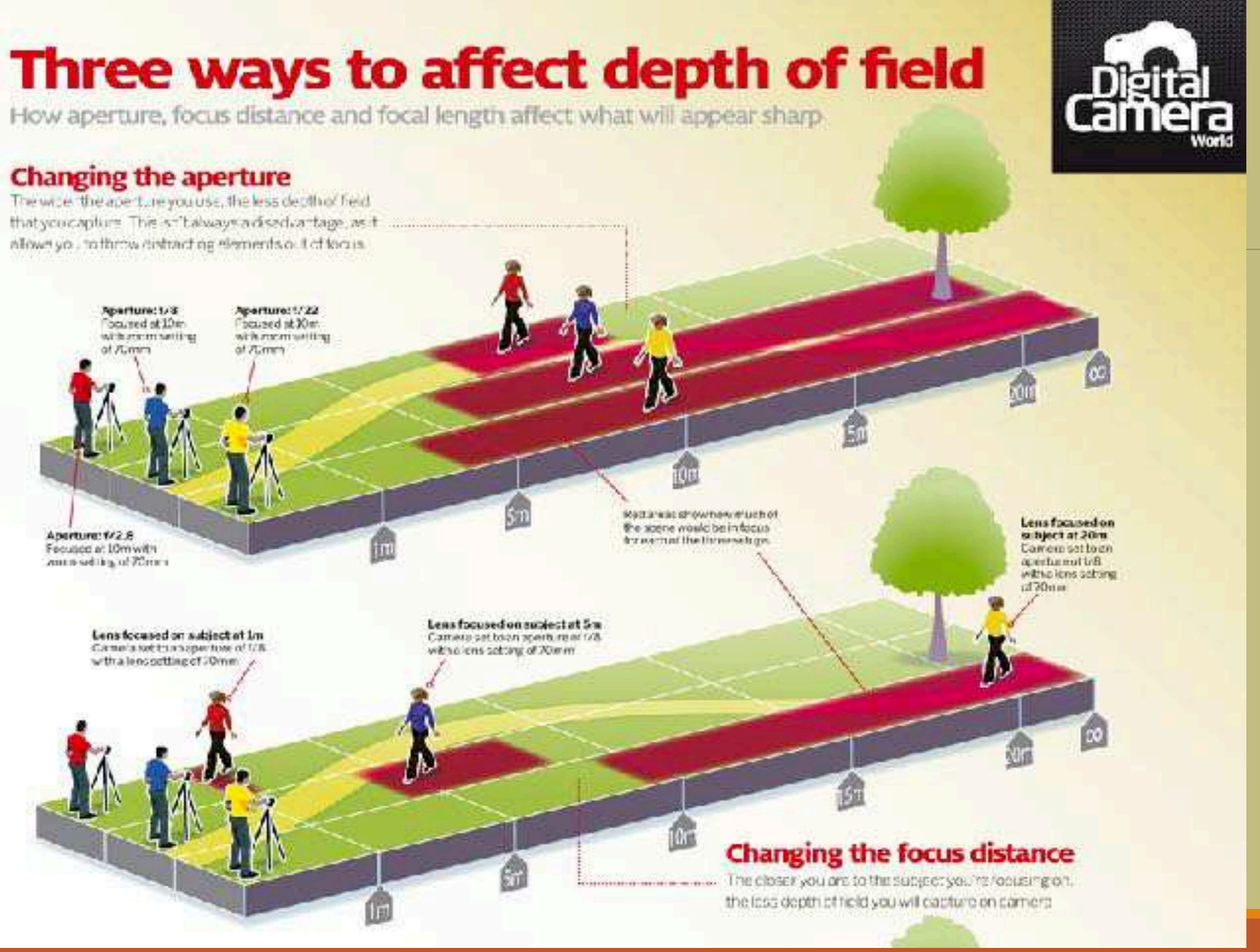
Regardless how far I am from the subject.

A small aperture number gives smaller Depth of Field. - Blocks a small amount of light - small amount of time required (faster)

Larger aperture number gives larger Depth of Field - Blocks a larger amount of light - larger amount of time required (slower)

Three ways to affect depth of field

How aperture, focus distance and focal length affect what will appear sharp



Distance

Part two

Regardless of the other settings

The smaller the distance between the camera and the subject the smaller the depth of field.

Combining Wait? 1 and 2

Small aperture number produces a small depth of field

Small distance produces a small depth of field

Therefor combining a small aperture number and a small distance combined produces very small depth of field

Larger aperture number produces larger depth of field

Larger distance produces a larger depth of field

Therefor combining a large aperture number and a large distance produces a much larger depth of field

Aperture selection on sample camera

Indicated by an A or Av by the Mode Dial or menu

Location varies from Manufacturer to manufacturer and model to model

Adjusting Aperture

Set to Aperture Priority

Adjusting wheel

A or AV indicated on display

A or AV setting

Holding Focus

UP

Focus

Compose

Shoot

Depth of Field Exercise

Set Aperture to lowest setting

Focus on your classmate's left eye

Up, Focus, Compose, Shoot

Reset Aperture to highest setting and shoot

Switch around

Note - ALWAYS ASK FOR PERMISSION BEFORE TAKING A PORTRAIT

Discussion

What did you notice about differences between low aperture and high aperture results?

How can you apply this?

Portraits, flowers etc. can be enhanced by using smaller Aperture setting

Landscape, sports etc. can be enhanced by using larger Aperture setting

Exercise

At great expense and from far away we have assembled a garden for you.

Select a corner of the table to shoot from and use that same spot for all of this exercise.

Set up your camera on aperture priority and place it on your tripod.

Focus on the closest flower and shoot at your lowest aperture number. Note that you might have to focus manually.

Still focused on the closest flower shoot at your highest aperture number.

Now change focus so that your camera is focussed on the farthest flower and shoot at your highest aperture number and shoot another photo on your lowest aperture number.

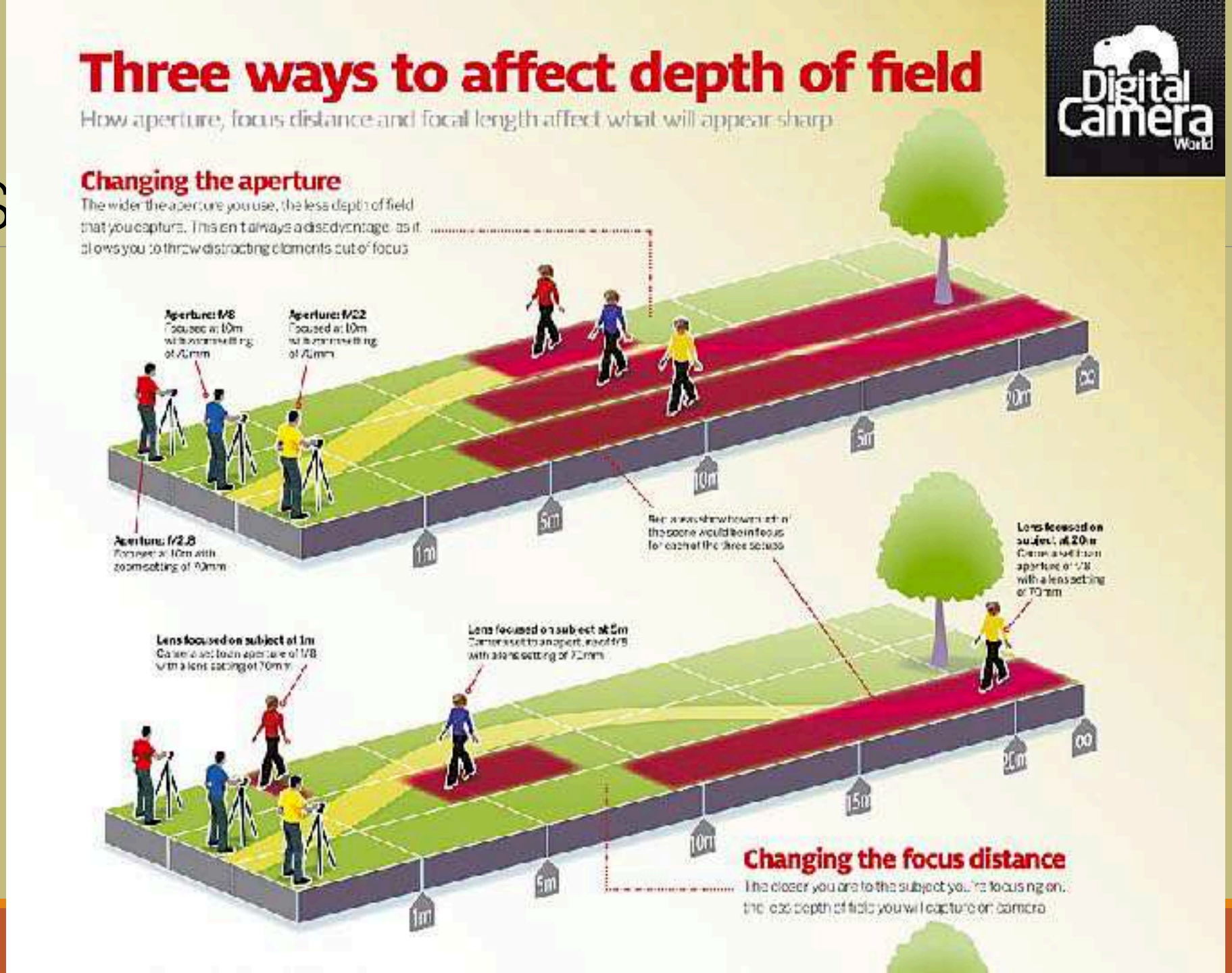
Compare (Chimp) with special attention on depth of field and exposure.

Application low aperture (f4 – f5.6)

Application – mid range (f11 – f16)

Application – higher range f22

Application - Higher range (f22)

Application – higher range f22

Effect of Aperture S