

DIGITAL CAMERA



...understanding the camera and getting better pictures

What is the best camera?



The one in your hand!

Terms to know

- ✿ **Depth-of-field** – the area in front of and beyond the point of focus that will still be in focus.
- ✿ **Exposure** – The amount of light that reaches the camera sensor. Determined by shutter speed and size of lens opening.



The word "Auto" is written in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font on a white square background.

AUTO MODE

- ❖ When you just want to point and shoot leaving all the decision making to the camera
- ❖ When set to Auto, the camera does everything and locks out any adjustment and makes an average picture.

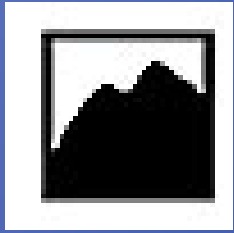


PORTRAIT MODE



Think shallow depth-of-field

The mode emphasizes the subject by de-emphasizing the background. The camera selects the largest possible lens opening to minimize depth-of-field for a softened background.

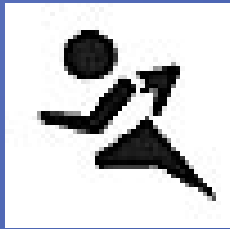


LANDSCAPE OR SCENIC MODE



Think large depth-of-field

In Landscape mode, your camera will select the smallest possible lens opening to maximize depth-of-field in the image. Your image will be as sharp as possible under the conditions in both the foreground and background.

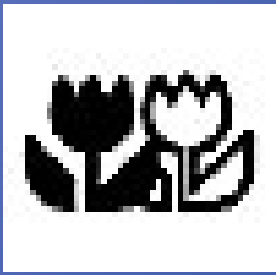


SPORTS MODE OR KIDS & PETS



Think fast shutter speed

Speed is the name of the game in Sports mode. Your camera will automatically choose the fastest shutter speed possible, and also will enable continuous high-speed shooting if available.

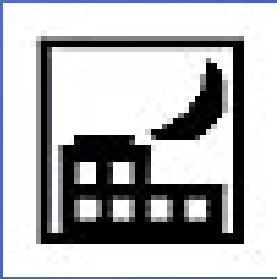


CLOSE-UP (MACRO) MODE



Think small subject

Macro shots can be an interesting window into a smaller world that we don't usually notice. Macro mode allows you to focus on objects extremely close up.



NIGHT MODE



Think slow

Successful night photography requires a slow shutter speed for a long exposure without flash. The exposure may last several seconds, so use a tripod when shooting in this mode or place your camera on a solid platform. Also, be aware that most digital sensors generate image noise during exposures of more than a few seconds.

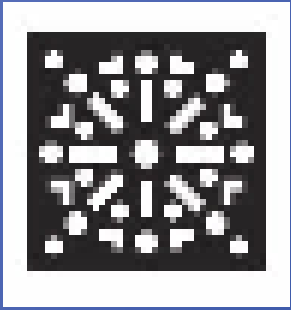


NIGHT PORTRAIT MODE OR NIGHT SCENE

Think slow with flash

For flattering portraits in dark conditions, you want a combination of flash with a long exposure to pick up ambient background lights. In this mode, the flash fires to freeze the action of your subject amid the lengthened exposure.





FIREWORKS

Captures fireworks in the sky sharply and at optimal exposure.





PROGRAM MODE

The camera lets you make some of the decisions. The camera selects shutter speed and aperture but allows you to decide what white balance and ISO settings to use.



VIDEO

Many digital cameras are capable of taking fairly good video.

ISO Settings

- ✿ Sets the cameras sensitivity to light.
- ✿ Cannot be changed when in auto modes.
- ✿ Can be changed as you go.
- ✿ Higher numbers increase the sensitivity to light.
- ✿ More noise at higher numbers.
- ✿ Use the lowest number that will give a good exposure.

Focusing

- ✿ Know the auto focus points in your camera.
- ✿ Single or continuous auto focus.
- ✿ Face detection.
- ✿ Use focus lock.
- ✿ Try manual focus.



White Balance

- ✿ Camera adjustment for different kinds of light
- ✿ Pre-sets usually give better results than auto
- ✿ Use as a creative tool
- ✿ Also available on some camera phones

- AWB – Auto White Balance
- Daylight
- Shade
- Cloudy, Twilight & Sunset
- Flash
- Fluorescent
- Tungsten
- Custom

White Balance

Available light for these photos was tungsten

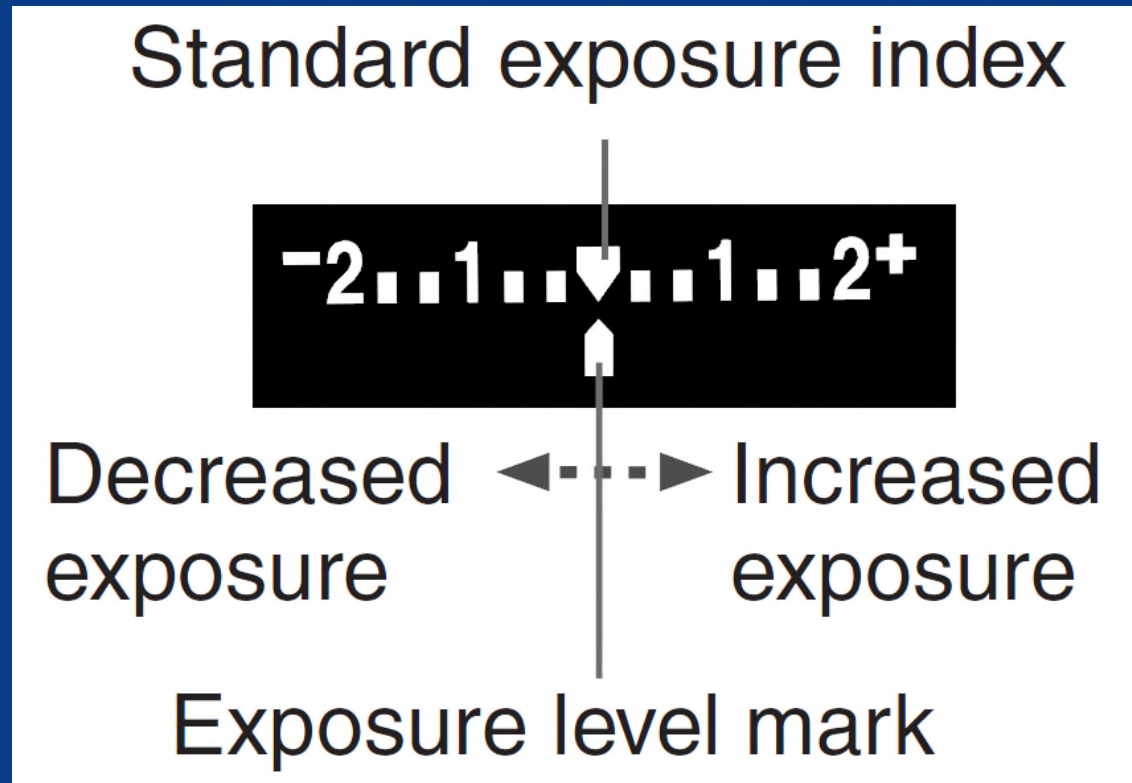


Auto



Tungsten

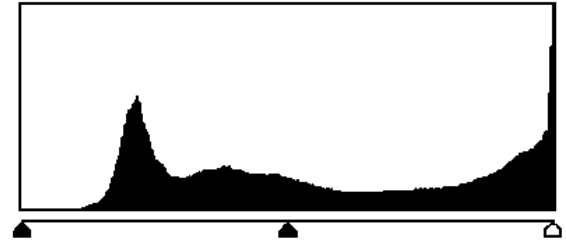
Exposure Compensation



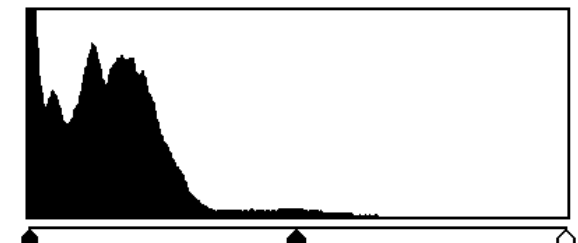
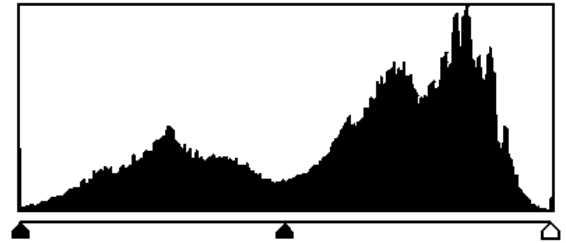
Exposure compensation is used to alter the camera's standard exposure setting. You can make the image look lighter or darker.

Exposure and the Histogram

Checking the exposure on the LCD screen can be misleading when viewed in bright sunlight or in a darkened room



Overexposed



Underexposed

Be Ready....

Reset to preferred defaults to be ready for the next photo opportunity



Elements and Principles in Photographic Composition

- The Elements and Principles of Art are used in *making* photographs – not just taking photographs.
- You have to know and understand the elements and principles to see them all around you and capture them in your photos.

ELEMENTS

are the basic building blocks Art

- Line
- Shape/Form
- Space
- Value
- Texture
- Color

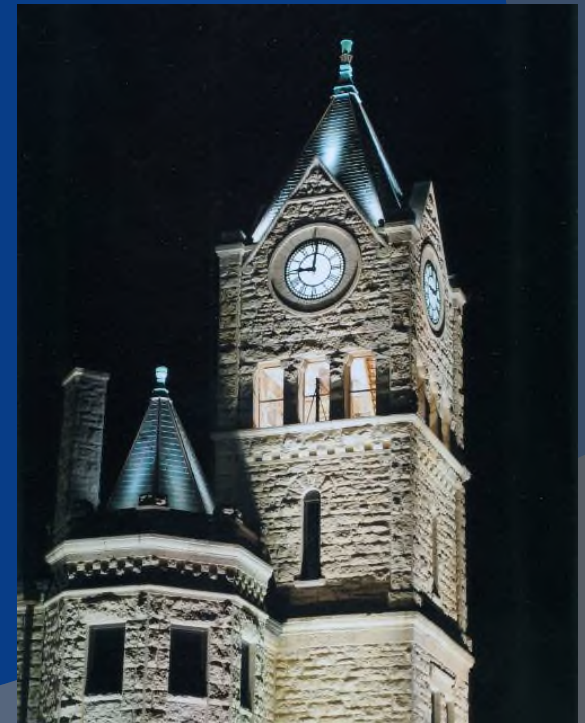
PRINCIPLES

of Art

- Emphasis
- Balance
- Unity
- Contrast
- Movement/
Rhythm
- Pattern/Repetition

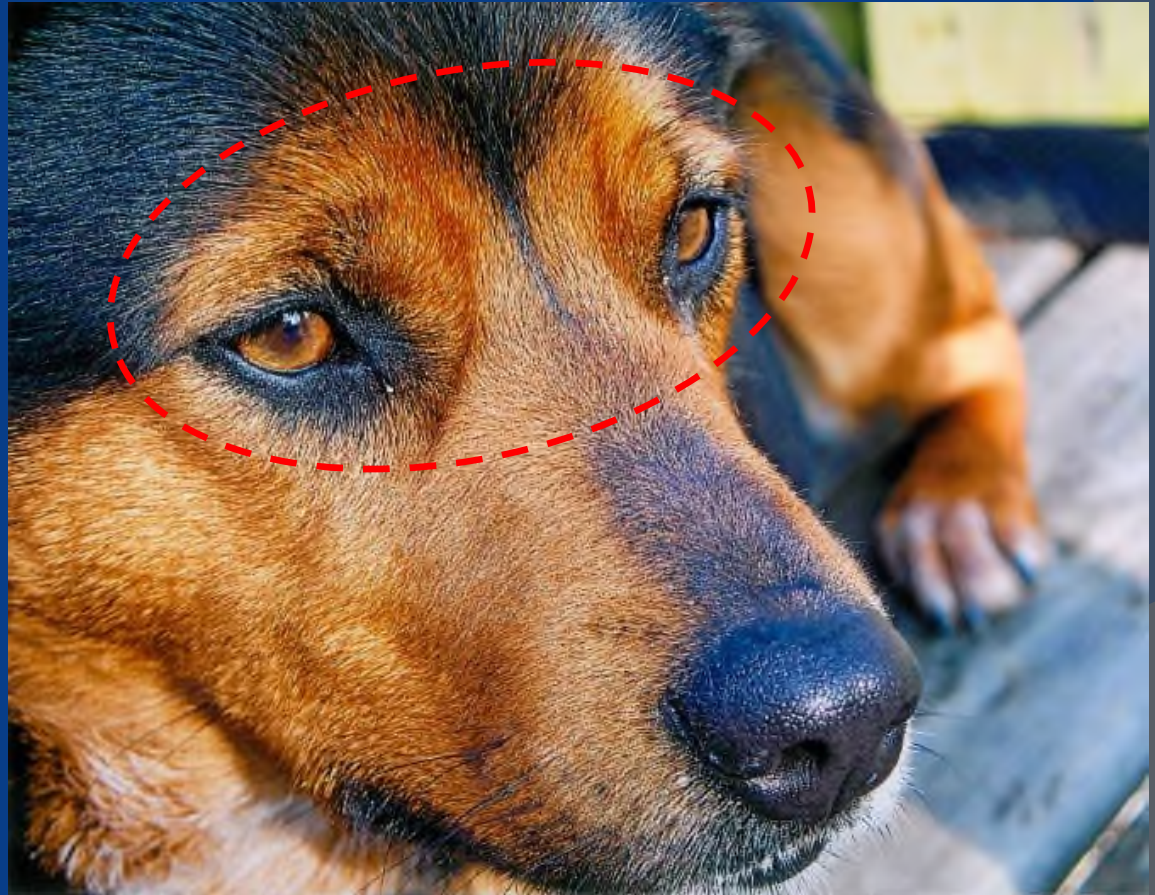
GREAT Photo have...

- ✿ Sharp focus
- ✿ Strong Subject
- ✿ Plain uncluttered background



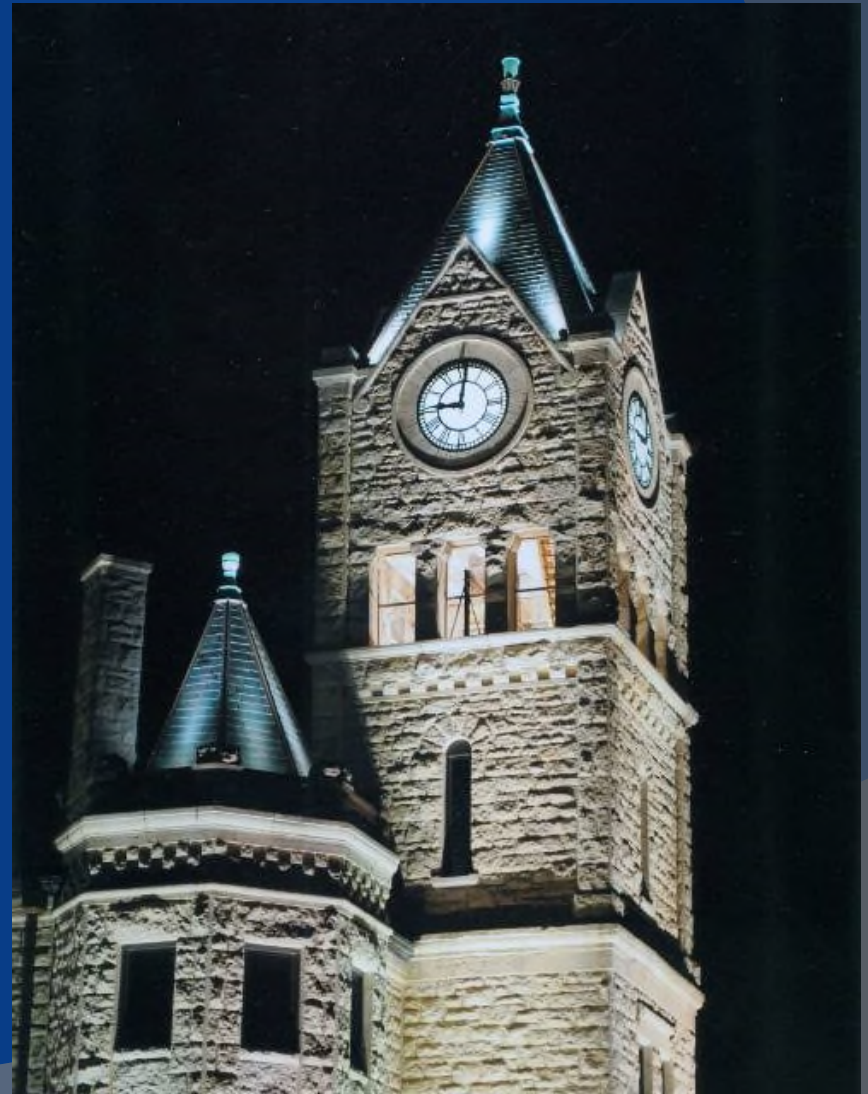
Focus

- ✿ The sharpest focus should be on the subject.
- ✿ The eyes of people and animals need to be sharp.



Strong Subject

- ❁ Fills the frame.
- ❁ Leaves no doubt as to what the subject is.



Plain Uncluttered Background

- ❁ Background should not distract from the subject.



A GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION

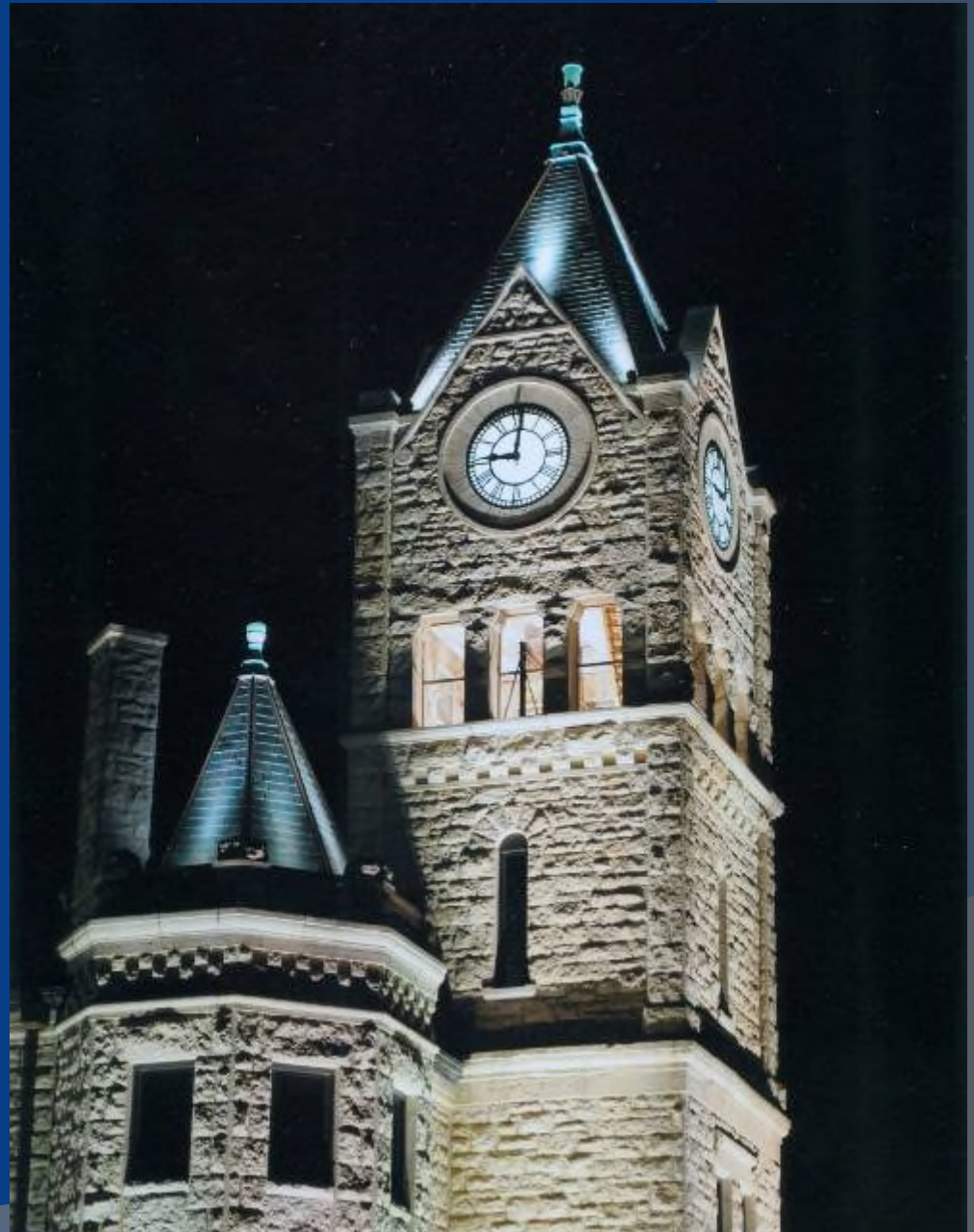


4-H PHOTOGRAPHY

Strong Subject

- ⦿ Fills the frame.
- ⦿ Leaves no doubt as to what the subject is.

Kaylee Littrell, McPherson Co.

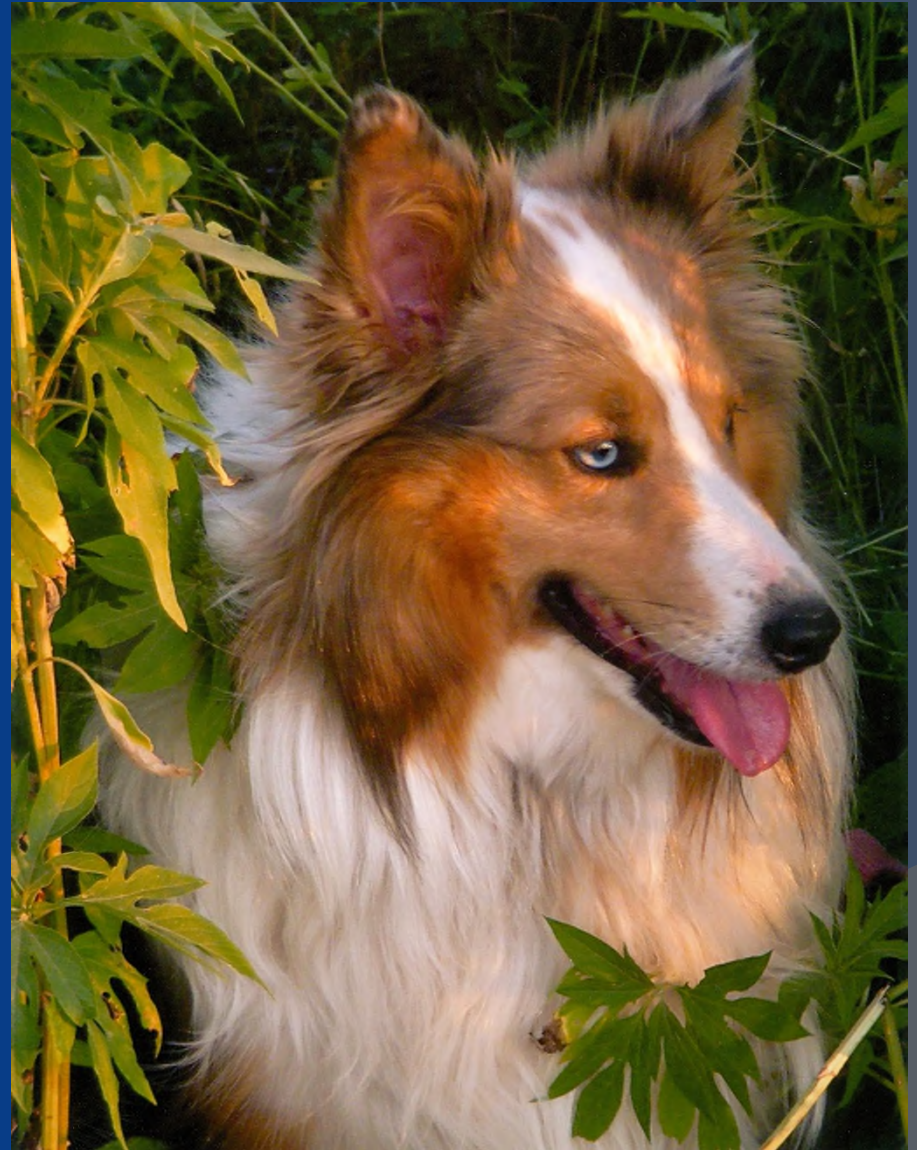


Strong Subject



Katy Nuss, Ellsworth Co.

Strong Subject



Michaela Sellers, Dickinson Co.

NOT a Strong Subject



Get Close



Allie Ifland, Smith Co.

Plain Uncluttered Background

- Background should not distract from the subject.



Sydnee Hale, Grant Co.

Rule of Thirds

Subject can be
On or near 1, 2
or 3 of the
Intersection of
the lines.

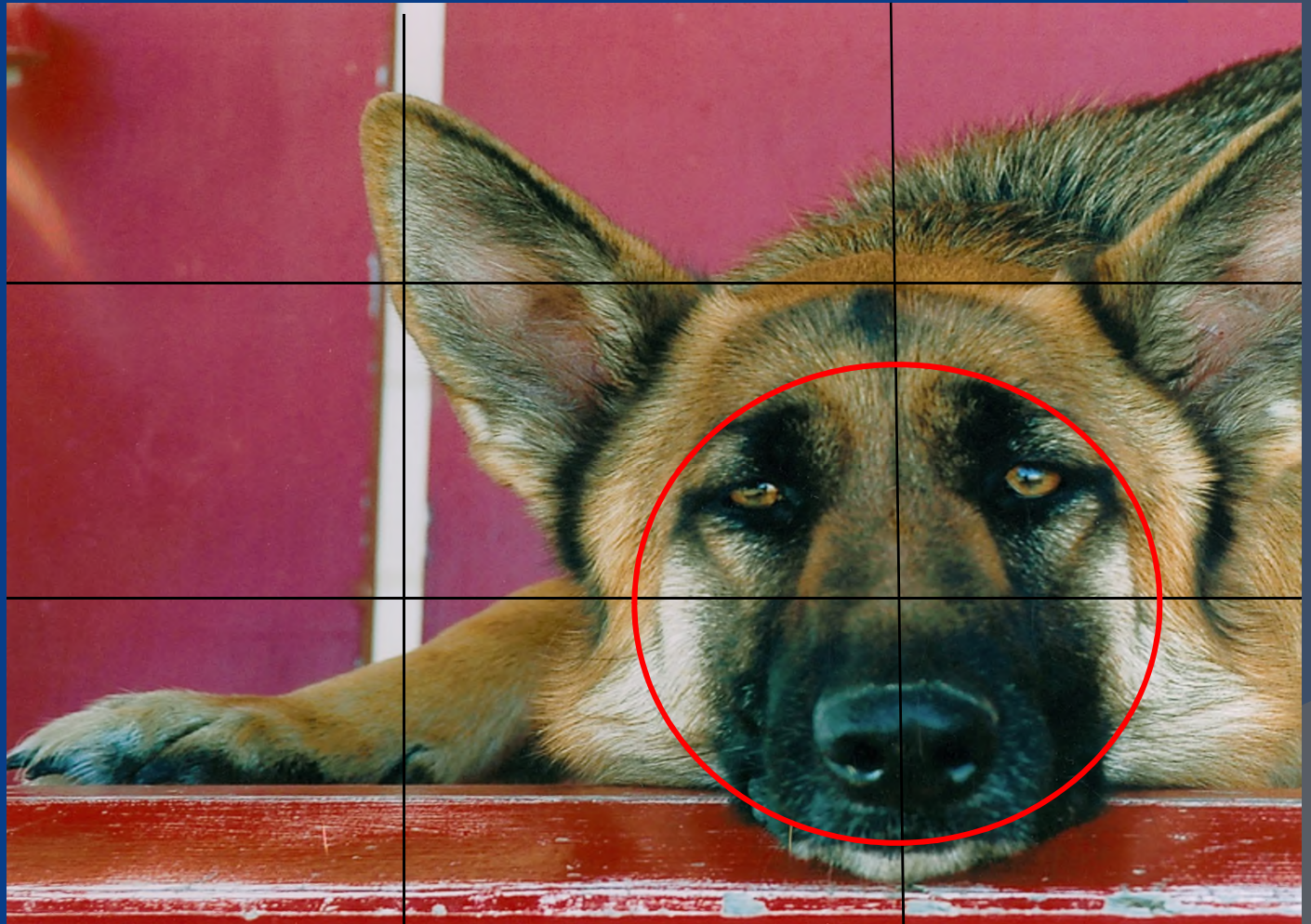


Rule of Thirds



Dominic Jirak, Smith Co.

Rule of Thirds



Daniel Johnson, Butler Co.

NOT a Rule of Thirds



Focus

- ⦿ The sharpest focus should be on the subject.
- ⦿ The eyes of people and animals need to be sharp.



Morgan Poole, Morris Co.

Horizon

- ⦿ Better if horizon is not centered.
- ⦿ Keep it high or low.
- ⦿ Centered divides the picture in two.



Taylor Bunch, Ellsworth Co.

Horizon



Karsen Odle, Mitchell Co.

Front Lighting

The light shines on the side of the subject that is toward the photographer.



Rachel Juenemann, Thomas Co.

Backlighting



Karsen Odle, Mitchell Co.

Backlighting



Stacy Cox, Butler Co.

Backlighting

Shows the texture of the subject better and adds depth to the image.



Kimberly Doman, Barber Co.

Diffuse Lighting

Soft light, no distinct shadows, can be found in shade, indoors near a window or on cloudy days.



Katelyn Niehues, Nemaha Co.

Diffuse Lighting

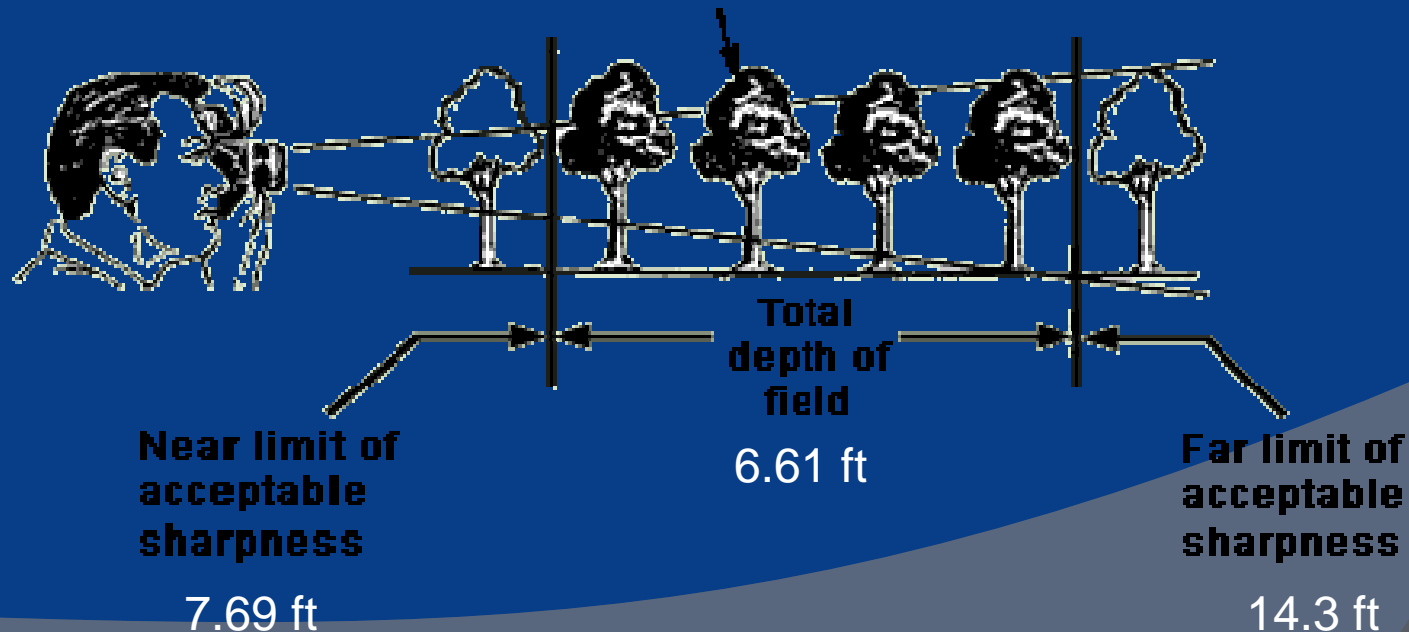


Marcus Resco, Cloud Co.

Depth-Of-Field

- Depth-of-field – the area in front of and beyond the point of focus that will still be in focus

Focus at the subject distance, 10 ft



Shallow depth of field



Dillon Mccosh, Ottawa Co.

Large depth of field



Abigail Bauer, Cowley Co.

Framing

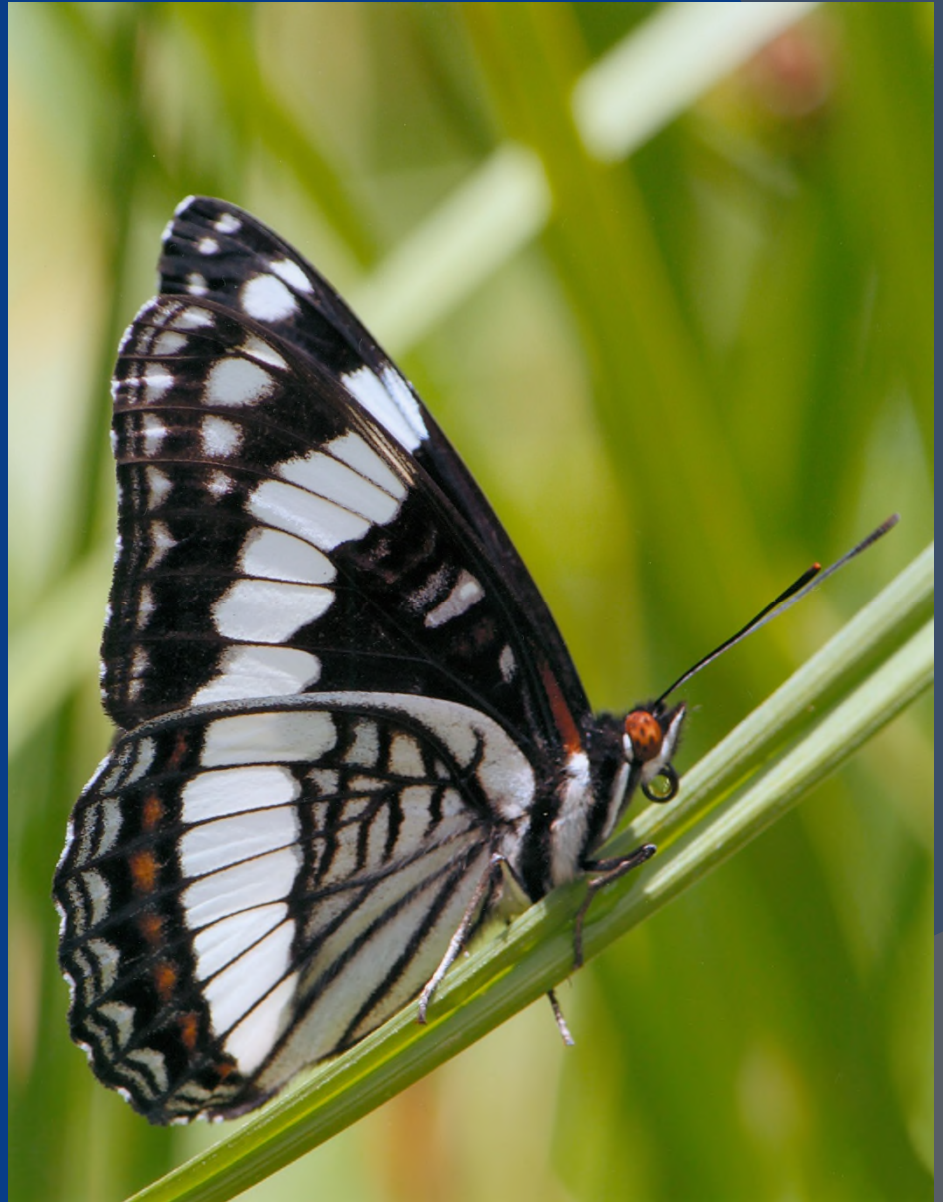
Use objects to frame the subject to direct the viewer to the subject.



Ann Clawson, Meade Co.

Angles

Make photos
more pleasing.



Wade Stroda, Riley Co.

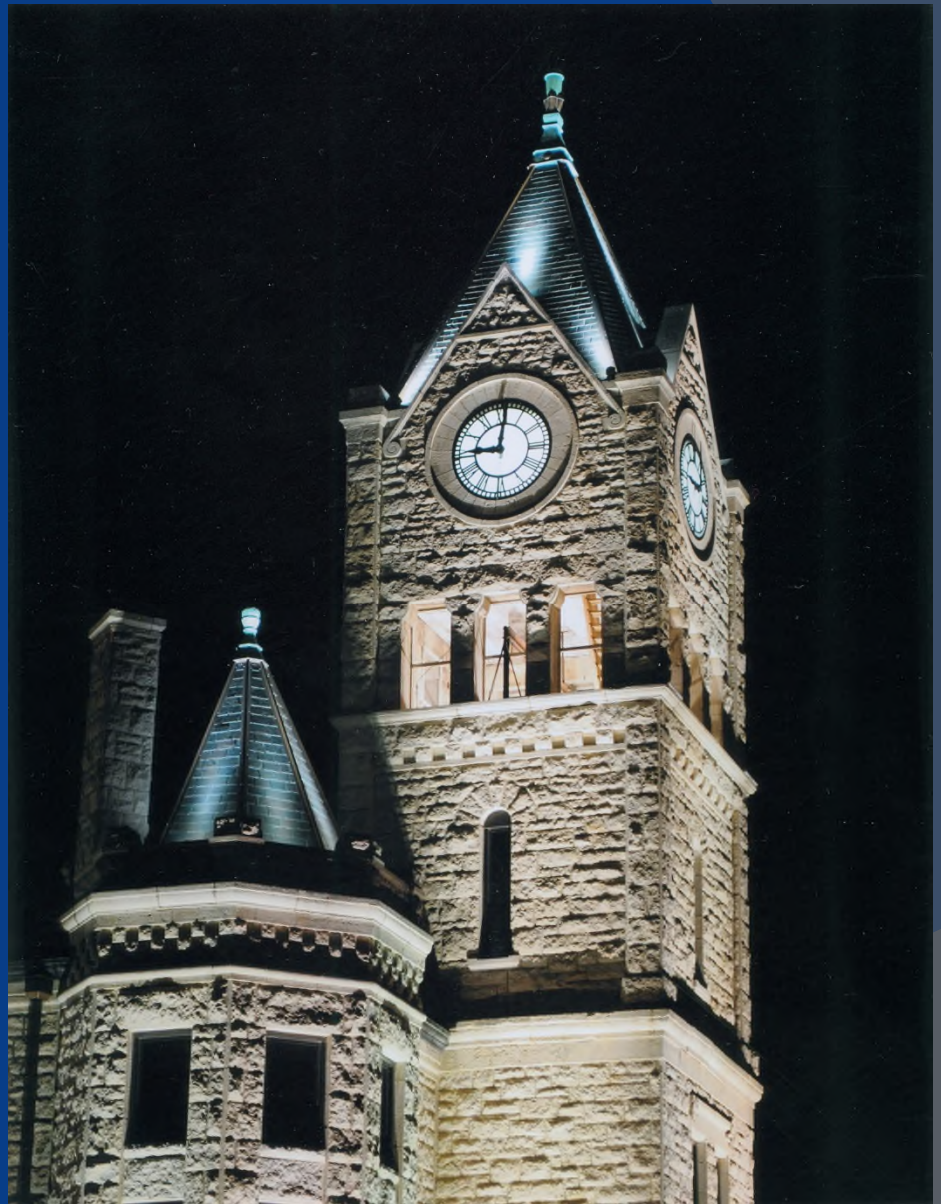
Angles



Grant Fincham, Marshall Co.

Angles

Show buildings at an angle to show depth.



Kaylee Littrell, McPherson Co.

What makes this picture good?



Allison Simon, Greenwood Co,

What makes this picture good?



Adam Lattin, Montgomery Co.

What makes this picture good?



Anna Wenner, Shawnee Co.

What makes this picture good?



Erin Leach, Leavenworth Co.

What makes this picture good?



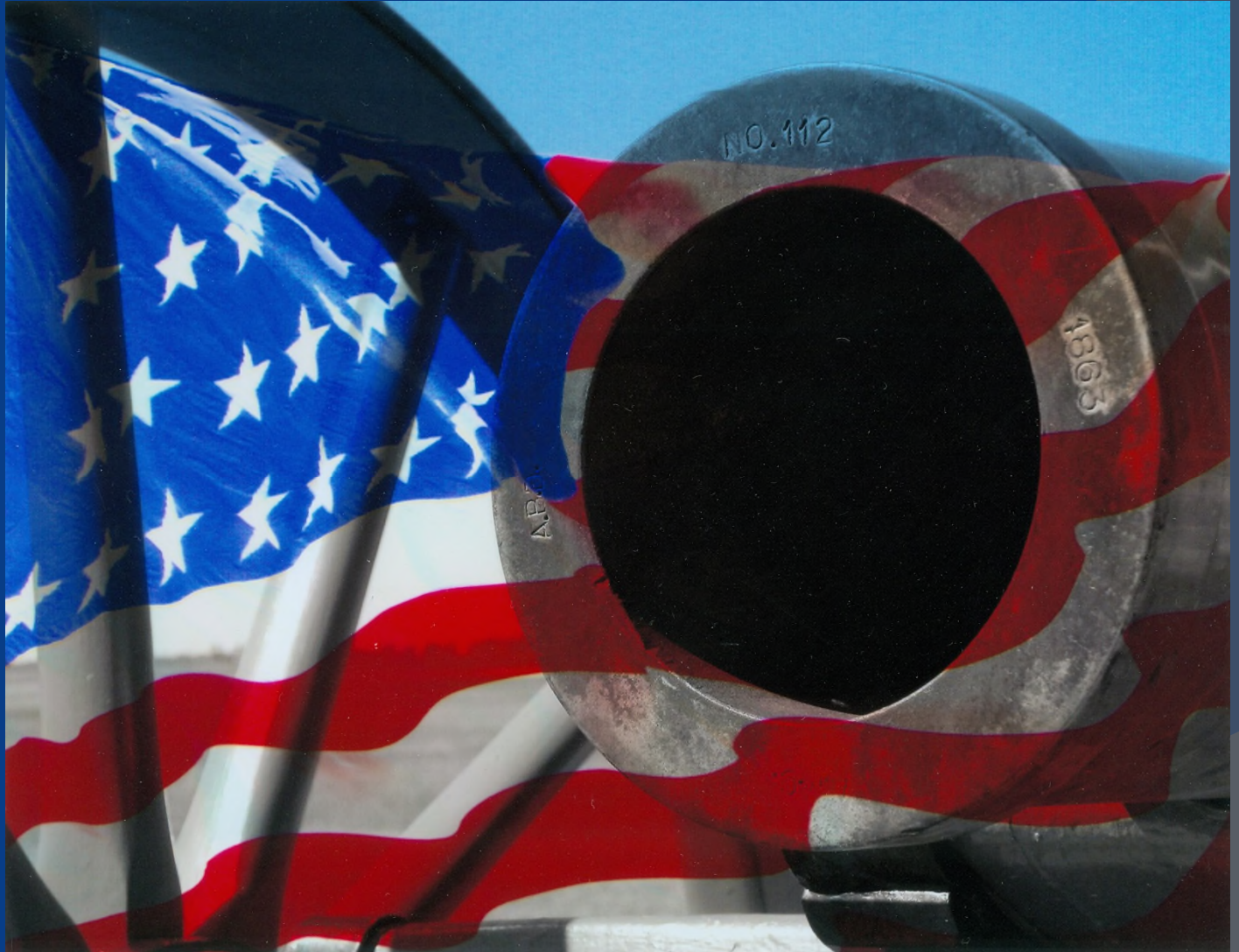
Brooklyn Storrer, Allen Co.

What makes this picture good?



Shandle Ratzlaff, Clark Co.

What makes this picture good?



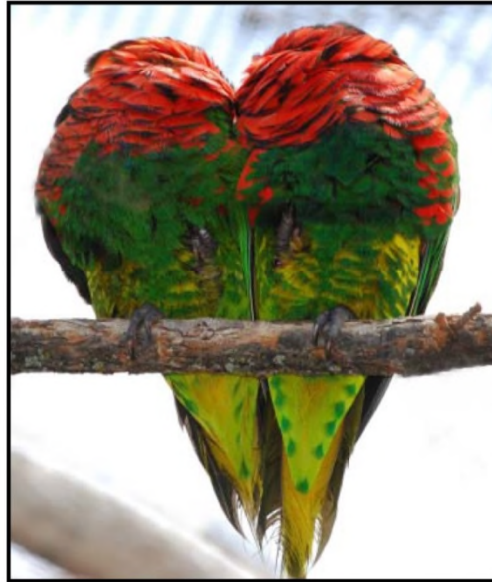
Shiloh Murray, Pratt Co.

What makes this picture good?



Anthony Fallett, Cowley Co.

What makes the picture good?



Annie B., Cleveland Co.

What makes the picture good?

What story can be seen in these photos?



Annie B., Cleveland Co.

What makes the picture good?

Tell me about the photo composition of these pictures?



Annie B., Cleveland Co.

What makes this picture good?

Tell me how the elements and principles of arts applied to these pictures.



Annie B., Cleveland Co.