

Behind The Lens

Jeff Kusner | www.koozzz.com

photography basics | exposure | composition

fun stuff | challenge yourself

some of my favorites

knox county art league

q and a

Exposure & Composition

Exposure: All About Light

Composition: The placement or arrangement of the **visual elements** in a work of art.

Factors affecting exposure:

Some Factors affecting composition:

Shutter Speed: _____?

Focal point, placement, framing, angle of view, lighting, exposure, lines, patterns, shapes, movement, backgrounds, horizontal / vertical, timing, changing conditions

Aperture: _____?

ISO: _____?

Exposure

Shutter Speed - the time that the film/sensor is exposed to the light

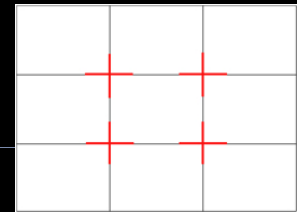
Aperture - amount of light the shutter allows into the camera

ISO - the sensitivity of the film/sensor to light



Shutter Speed; Aperture and ISO all work together

Composition



Composition

Rule of Thirds

The basic principle behind the rule of thirds is to imagine breaking an image down into thirds (both horizontally and vertically) so that you have 9 parts



When Using Rule of Thirds Ask Yourself

What are the points of interest?

Where will you place them?

Composition

Rule of Thirds: How To Use It?

Place points of interest at the intersections or along the lines so that your photo becomes more balanced




Enables viewers to interact with it more naturally.

Composition

**Rule of Thirds:
How To Use It?**

Place points of interest at the intersections or along the lines so that your photo becomes more balanced




© 2014 THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Enables viewers to interact with it more naturally.

Composition

Prominence

Place Your Focal Point In A Prominent Position




Focal point can be anything, building, animal, flower, person...

Composition

Prominence

Place Your Focal Point In A Prominent Position



Focal point can be anything, building, animal, flower, person...


Zoom For A Different Perspective



Composition

Use Depth Of Field To Blur Foreground/Background


focus on the main subject to blur those aspects in front of or behind your main focal point.






Composition

Use Depth Of Field To Blur The Foreground / Background

How do you adjust Depth Of Field?



Aperture / Depth Of Field


	<p><u>f-stop</u> aperture</p> <p>5.6 wide</p>
	<p>13 mid</p>
	<p>36 narrow</p>

A wide aperture results in an image that is sharp around what the lens is focusing on and more blurred in the foreground and background. - f 5.6

A narrow aperture results in an image that is more sharp in focus. - f 36

Aperture / Depth Of Field

Aperture refers to how wide or narrow the shutter opens. by controlling the lens' diaphragm, which controls the amount of light traveling through the lens to the film/sensor.



f/2.8 f/4 f/5.6 f/8 f/11 f/16

Aperture is indicated by the f-number where each f-number represents a "stop" of light such



It's confusing, why does the larger shutter opening have a smaller number?

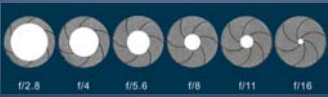
Aperture / Depth Of Field

When you think of aperture consider how the pupil and iris of your eye work.

When you are in bright sunlight your iris adjusts wider so that your pupil decreases in size to prevent too much light from entering. - f 8.3

When it's dark your iris becomes more narrow allowing your pupil to open wide to allow more light in. - f 2.1







f/2.8 f/4 f/5.6 f/8 f/11 f/16

Composition

Use Aperture To Blur The Background





f/6.3 | 1/100 sec | 500mm

Throw the foreground and background out of focus using Depth Of Field

Composition

Give your subject space to look to





when viewing a photo people's eyes will automatically go in the direction of the subjects eyes.

Composition

For a Different Perspective

Shoot From Above & Below



With older kids take multiple shots, often the 2nd or 3rd shot is better than the first.

Composition

When Photographing Children

- Get down to their level
- Take plenty of shots

What Composition Factors?




Heidi van Hoof photography

Photo used by permission of Heidi van Hoof

Composition

Pan To Blur




iso 200 | 1/200 sec | f/7.1 | 105mm


Shutter Speed

- Indicates the speed in which the shutter opens then closes
- Measured in fractions of a second
- Shutter speed value also represents a "stop" of light.

1/60th sec




1/6th sec



Shutter Speed


Fast Shutter Speed Stops Action



iso 250 | 1/2000 sec | f/5.6 | 200mm

Shutter Speed


Low light conditions may require extended length shutter speeds



117 seconds | Iso 100 | f/4 | 50mm | Nikon D600
Photo used by permission of Marcus McCay

Shutter Speed

Balance shutter speed, aperture and iso for different conditions



15 seconds | Iso 100 | f/5.6 | 20mm | Nikon D600
Photo used by permission of Marcus McCay

ISO / ASA

ISO ratings determine the film or image sensor's sensitivity to light.

Each value of the rating (100, 200, 400, 800... 3200, 6400) represents a "stop" of light

Low ISO rating = less sensitive sensor resulting in a smoother image (less digital noise)

High ISO rating = more sensitive sensor (sensor works more to gather light) Results in a "grainier" image with more digital noise



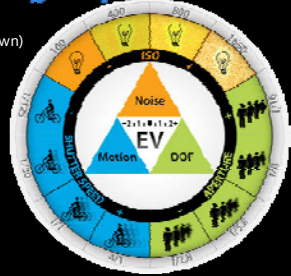
ISO = International Standards Organization
Photo From: www.exposureguide.com

Summarizing Exposure

ISO: image sensor's sensitivity to light, each incremental ISO number (up or down) represents a doubling or halving of the sensor's sensitivity to light.

Aperture: controls the lens' diaphragm, which controls the amount of light traveling through the lens to the sensor/film. Indicated by f-number

Shutter Speed: speed in which the curtain opens then closes. Measured in fractions of a second.




Key is to balance all 3 elements for the desired result

Photo from www.exposureguide.com

Manual / Auto / Speed / Aperture Priority Camera Modes


Family Shots Are Good

But...



Candid Shots



Candid Shots Are Priceless!



Always be on the lookout for candid shots


Framing

Look For Frames

Framing

Look For Natures Frames



Foreground, middle ground, background is one compositional technique that can enhance your photographs

Framing

Look For
Natures
Frames

Framing

Look For
Other
Frames

Framing

Look For
Other
Frames

Framing

Look For
Other
Frames

RAW vs JPG

Think of a JPG as your print and RAW as the digital negative

If the image data is stored as a JPG file, the image data is first interpolated and processed by the in-camera settings for white balance, saturation, sharpness, contrast etc.

JPG Advantage: smaller file size, read by many programs, sent directly to printer
JPG Disadvantage: loss of quality due to compression.

RAW Advantage: image data available for post processing on computer; adjustments can be made for exposure, white balance, saturation, sharpness, contrast, highlights, shadows, etc.
RAW Disadvantage: large file size, post processing required.


Processing RAW image data provides ability to make adjustments.

RAW vs JPG

Post processing RAW files allows for adjustments to white balance, saturation, sharpness, contrast etc.


RAW vs JPG

I would have been able to recover more of this image had I shot it in RAW



HDR


High Dynamic Range Imaging



HDR compensates for this loss of detail by taking multiple pictures at different exposure levels and intelligently stitching them together to produce a picture that is representative in both dark and bright areas.

HDR

High Dynamic Range Imaging



HDR compensates for this loss of detail by taking multiple pictures at different exposure levels and intelligently stitching them together to produce a picture that is representative in both dark and bright areas.

HDR


High Dynamic Range Imaging

Commonly referred to the display of images derived to exaggerate contrast for artistic effect.



Combination of multiple shots taken at multiple stops

Challenge Yourself - Manual



f/11
13 sec
iso 200
18mm

Challenge Yourself
To Educate Yourself

Challenge Yourself - Manual




f/3.5
1/60 sec
iso 800
18mm



Super Size It

Resolution - d.p.i. are key

you can test the limits of upsizing via software for high quality photos .




f/11 1/160 sec iso 400 35 mm

30" x 60"

Post Processing Challenge Montage

Have some fun
And learn at the same time



Post Processing Challenge - Montage


WACO
50th Anniversary
Fly-In



Post Processing Challenge- Montage




Challenge Yourself - Montage



How many shots?

Challenge Yourself - Montage



12 Shots | 22 Layers

Challenge Yourself - Montage

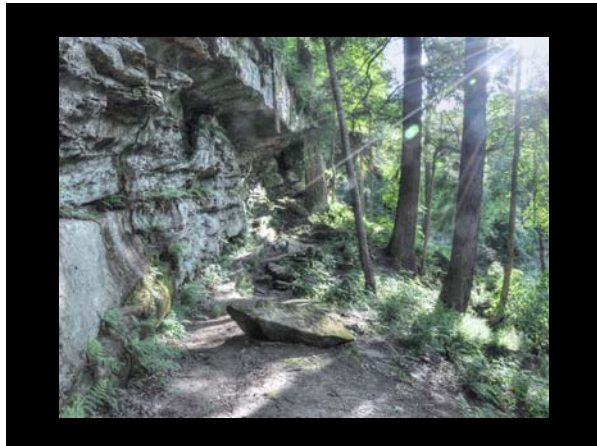


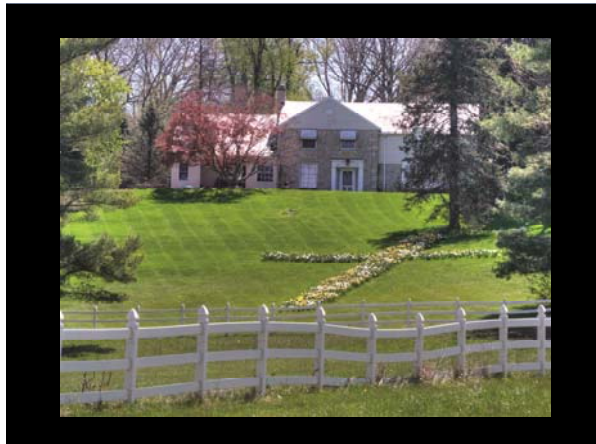
Challenge Yourself - Montage

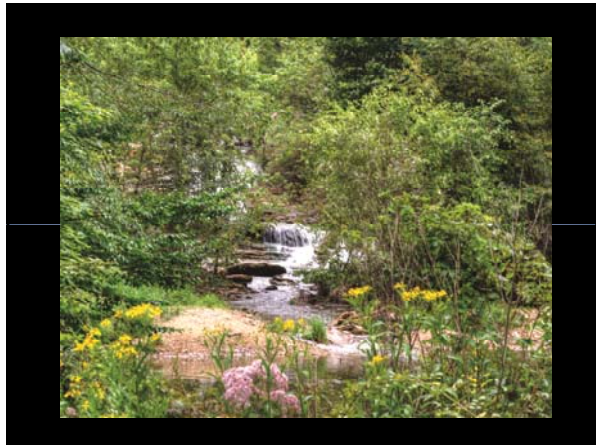


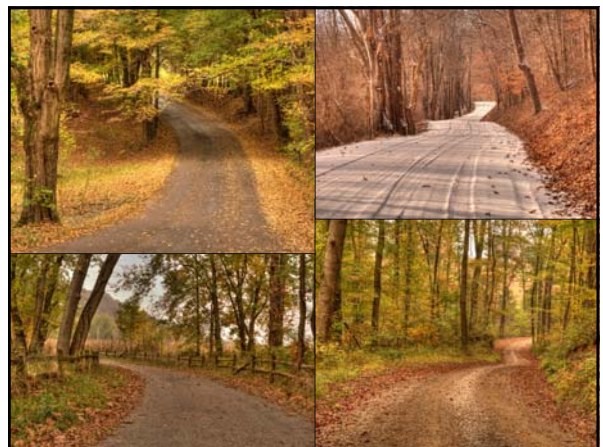
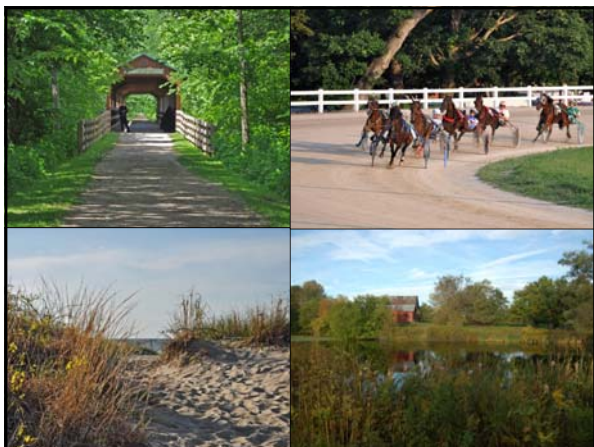
Challenge Yourself - Montage



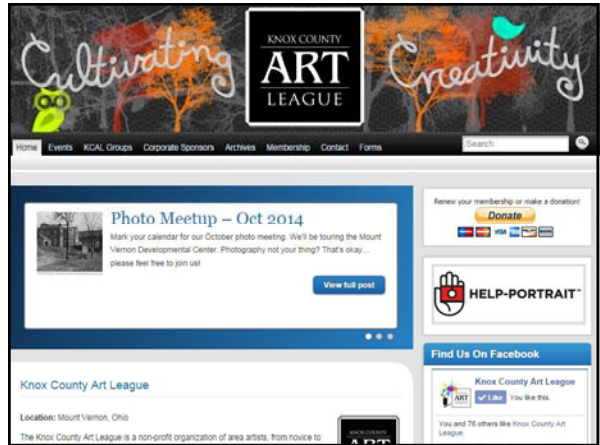














KCAL Kenyon Shoot



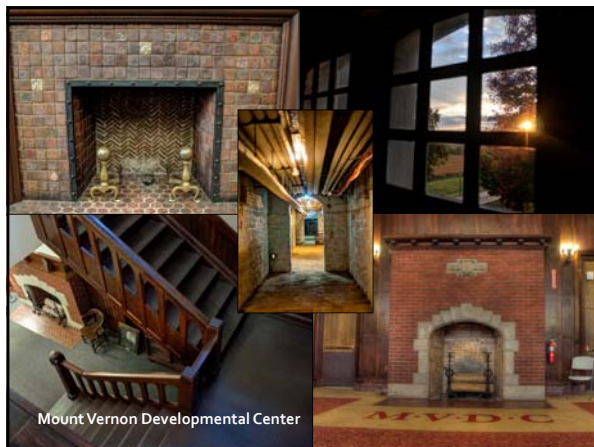
KCAL Lighting Workshop



KCAL Schnörmeier Gardens



Ringwalt Mansion, New Castle



Mount Vernon Developmental Center

A PICTURE IS WORTH. 282,295

1. I have a camera. 2. I have a subject. 3. I have a story. 4. I have a message.

62

SHIFT YOUR focus.

#HELPPORTRAIT JOIN DEC 6 2014

www.knoxcountyartleague.org

