

Qualities of a good photo

- **Rule of Thirds** – put your main subject in one of the 4 cross points
- **Composition** – arrangement of parts to move the eye
- **Lead line** into the photo for viewer to follow
- **Contrast** – color, light, texture etc.
- **Focus** – subject separation from background or used to move eye
- **Establish impact/mood/intrigue** – grab the viewer or keep the viewer's interest
- **Focal Point** – visually tell the viewer where you want them to look
- **Tell a story/have a message** – what is it you want to communicate to the viewer

Camera Facts

- Higher ISO (800-3200)
 - Allows more light in
 - Allows higher shutter speed
 - More noise (grainy)
- Low ISO (100-400)
 - Allows less light in
 - Slows shutter speed
 - Less noise (grainy)
- Large Aperture / Small F-stop (1.2 - 4.0)
 - Lets more light in
 - Allows faster shutter speed
 - Shallow depth of field (blurry in background)
- Small Aperture / Large F-stop (8-22)
 - Lets less light in
 - Slower shutter speed
 - Large depth of field (more things in focus)
- Faster shutter speeds (400-4000)
 - Stops action
 - Sports, cars, running water
 - Lets less light in
 - In order to get faster shutter speeds in low light situation, need high ISO & large aperture/small f-stop (1.2-2.8)
- Slower shutter speeds
 - Action is blurred (30 seconds – 1/80)
 - Good for Fireworks or Streaked car headlights
 - Panning is possible (100-200)
 - Cars, horses, cyclists, runners
 - Lets more light in
- Overexposed image
 - Too light (Histogram high on right – view levels CTRL-L in Photoshop)
- Underexposed image
 - Too dark (Histogram high on left – view levels CTRL-L in Photoshop)