Initial Camera Setup

METERING MODE (Measures amt of light reaching sensor)

Evaluative or Mattrix Mode (General Reading Whole Scene)

Partial Metering (Covers 9.4% of the Centre)

Centre Weighted Metering (Weighted in centre then Average)

Spot Metering (Covers 2.4% of the centre only)

WHITE BALANCE

Auto

Daylight	=	5200 K
Shade	=	7000 K
Cloudy	=	6000 K
Tungsten Light	=	3200 K
White Fluorescent	=	4000 K
Flash	=	6000 K
Custom	=	2000-10000 K
Kelvin	=	2000-10000 K

AUTO FOCUS

Auto (Can have varying results usually not good)

Manual Focus Points (You get an exact focus point)

MODES

One Shot (Normally you would use this)

AI Focus (One shot or IQ senses movement)

AI Servo (Locks on to Moving Targets)

A Good Exposure

Something Is Missing

?

Manual Mode

ISO (International Standards Org.)

Equivalent to Film Speed.

Less light may need higher ISO speed. May need to go up to 1600. Beyond this speed, noise becomes a problem.

100 ISO gives the least amt. of noise when there is plenty of light.

Don't be afraid to go up to 800 or even 1600. This will allow higher shutter speeds and fewer blurred shots.

ISO RANGES

100-400 = Sunny Outdoors

400-1600 = Overcast & Evening

1600 + = Dark In Doors

APERTURE

The opening letting in the light measured in f.stops. As a general rule fstop values give different depth of field results

Eg f2.8, Shallow depth of field. Great for portraits with out of focus backgrounds.

f3.5, Shallow DOF but not as narrow as f2.8

f4.0, Still shallow

f5.6, Getting more in focus in foreground and backgroud

f8.0, A great starting point for good depth of field. Plus focus sweet spot of the lens.

f11, Greater DOF . Good for general purpose pics.

f16, Very good DOF . Great for landscapes where you require everything to be in focus.

f22 Ultimate landscape Aperture setting for landscapes.

SHUTTER SPEED (Tv Canon, , Pentax S Nikon, Sony)

How fast the cameras shutter is able to open and close to let in the light.

The great the number on the lower half of the fraction the faster the shutter will fire.

For example ¼ (a lot slower more light) than 1/800 (very fast less light on the sensor)

Freezing fast moving objects like a flying bird or a race car Shutter Speed between 1/4000 – 1/2000 sec

Freezing runners , athletes, people on push bikes. 1//500 - 1/1000 sec

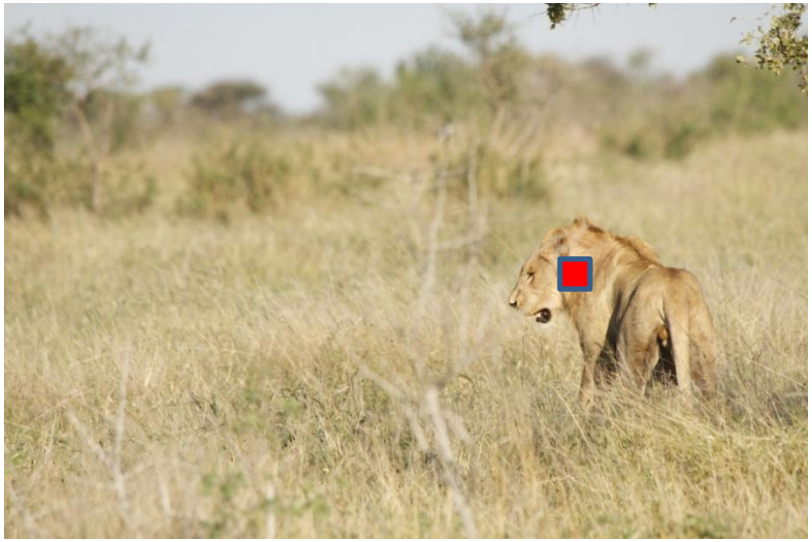
Panning (subject in focus with blurred background, a sense of movement) Cars ,bikes,planes 1/125 --- 1/60 sec

Milky water shots (fast flowing rivers, creeks ,waterfalls, and waves) 1/8 -- 1 + sec

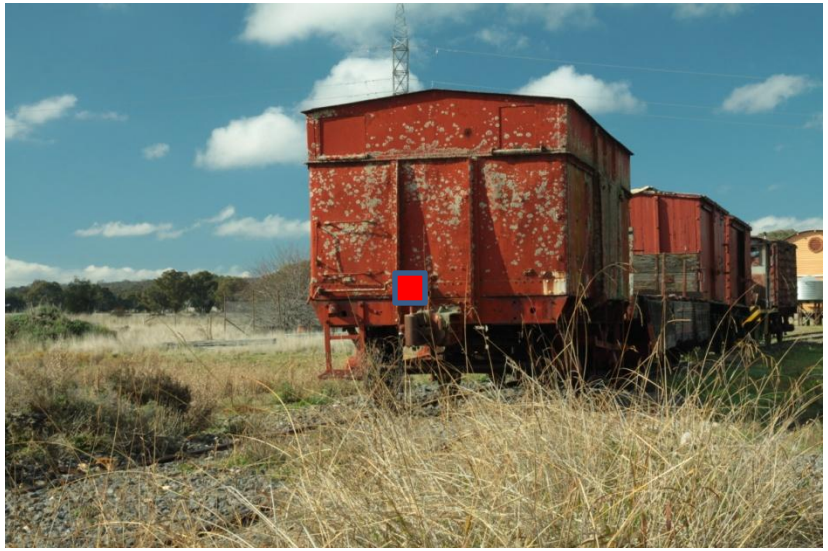
SUMMING UP: **Shooting In Manual Mode**

Once you have set up your initial shooting modes and have worked out roughly ISO, Aperture and Shutter Speeds it time for a TEST SHOT to see what your histogram looks like. From highlights, mid tones ,Shadows graph its time to make decisions. Whether to increase aperture (if too bright) or increase shutter speed to get a more even exposure. If its far too dark may have to increase ISO. Don't be frightened to bump it up to 1600.

Adjusting Your Focus Point (Top Right Button Canon)



Adjust Focus Point 1/3 from bottom of Picture = Sharp all through the photo



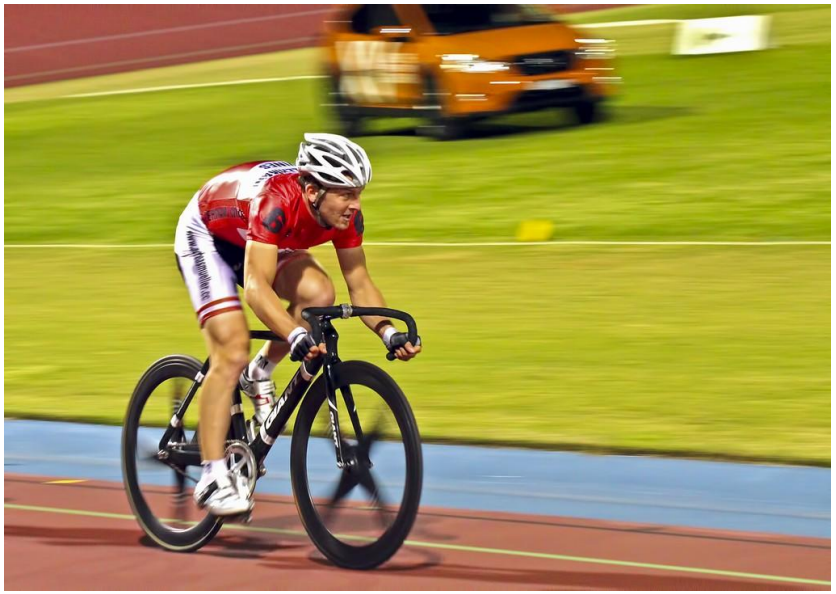
Taken at a Kelvin Temp of 4000 =Cool Temps (Blue Purple tones

Taken at Kelvin Temp of 9000= Warm Temps (Reds Orange Tones)

Panning (1/60, f8, ISO100)

Stopping The Action (1/640, f8, ISO 1250)

Low Light Panning (1/100, f6.3, ISO 6400)



Milky Water Shots(8sec,f18,ISO100)

Evaluative Metering Gone Wrong

Spot Metering Saves The Day