

## Lighting

### Light is Everything

How much light is there?  
Where is the light coming from?  
How dark are the shadows?

### Colour Temperature

Light sources affect colour.  
Check the white balance settings

### Natural Light

Shoot near windows  
to get as much light as possible

Use a reflector  
to lighten heavy shadows

Use a diffuser  
to soften hard shadows

## Complementary Colours



## Composition

### Contrast

Use contrast to accentuate qualities and create interest.

Contrast hard with soft, dark with light/reflective, small with large and use a colour wheel to pick complementary colours.

### Perspective

Get up high, get down low or get in close for a different take on things.

Don't just settle for your first shot, explore how the shot changes as you move around it.

### Simplify or Crop

Consider what you want in the shot and then exclude everything else.

Do this by rearranging, choosing another angle, moving closer or zooming in (i.e. longer focal length)

## Aperture

### Measured in f-stops

Wider aperture:  
- Brighter shot  
- More blur (Bokeh)



## Shutter Speed

### Measured in Seconds

Faster shutter:  
- Brighter shot  
- More camera shake

Fast enough for hand held?  
Use the rule:

$$< 1 / \text{Focal Length}$$

## ISO

### Measure of Camera Sensitivity

Higher ISO:  
- Brighter shot  
- More noise in the photo

Double the ISO and you can halve the shutter speed.

## Focal Length

### Wide Angle

< 21mm *Buildings/Interiors*  
21-35mm *Landscapes*  
35-70mm *Portraits, Objects*  
70-135mm *Close up Portrait*  
135mm + *Nature/Sports*

### Telephoto

## Depth of Field



Shallow (Bokeh) ← → Deep

### Aperture

f1.8 (wide)

F11 (small)

### Focal Length

100mm (long)

20mm (short)

### Distance (from object)

<1m (close)

>2m (far)