

Focus for landscape photos



If there is an object in the foreground, then set the focus to about twice the distance of the nearest object.

Nearest grass is about half a meter from the lens, so set focus to about 1 meter, which is more or less on the prominent plant.

F16 lets everything be in focus.



If there is not a specific object in the foreground, but you want the foreground as well as the background to be sharp, then focus about a third of the distance into the shot.

























Don't forget the obvious though, if there is a specific subject or object, then focus on that and let the background blur.



Can also think of doing a focus stack. Using a tripod, take one shot focused at Infinity and one focused on the foreground and do a stack in Affinity.

SHUTTER SPEED	TYPICALLY USED FOR...	
1/4000 sec	Freezing extremely fast movement	
1/2000 sec	Freezing birds in flight	
1/1000 sec	Freezing motorcycles, cars and other fast vehicles	
1/500 sec	Freezing mountain bikes, runners and athletes	
1/250 sec	Freezing slow-moving animals or people walking	
1/125 sec	Panning motorcycles, cars and other fast vehicles	
1/60 sec	Panning mountain bikes close to the camera	
1/30 sec	Panning fast-moving cyclists at a distance	
1/15 sec	Panning runners, kids or moving animals	
1/8 sec	Blurring fast-flowing water close to the camera	
1/4 sec	Blurring people walking	
1/2 sec	Blurring slow-moving water	
1 sec or slower	'Milky' water effects	

f/16		
f/11		
f/8		
f/5.6		
f/4		
f/2.8		
f/2		
f/1.4		

UNDERSTANDING THE ISO SCALE

These are the standard settings – the range available to you will depend on your camera



LANDSCAPE

ISO 50-200
Low ISOs give the best quality, and using a tripod will mean you don't have to worry about camera shake.

SPORT

ISO 200-6400
The key to sports is capturing the action. Noise is secondary, so use whatever ISO you need if the light is low.

ASTRO PHOTOGRAPHY

ISO 800-3200
This allows a shorter exposure to reduce object movement across the sky.

LOW LIGHT / CANDID

ISO 3200-12800
The most important things are to get sharp shots and preserve the atmosphere.

TWILIGHT / WILDLIFE

ISO 12800+
Modern cameras have revolutionised low-light wildlife photography.

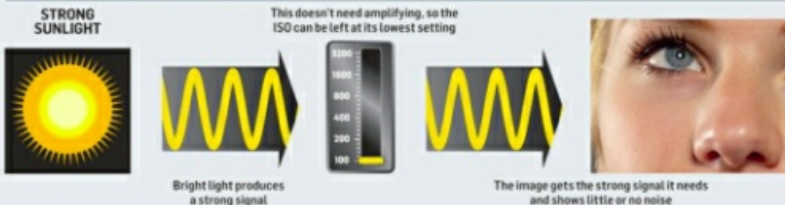
NOCTURNAL

ISO 51200+
The sensitivity of many full-frame cameras means that you can now shoot things you can't see!

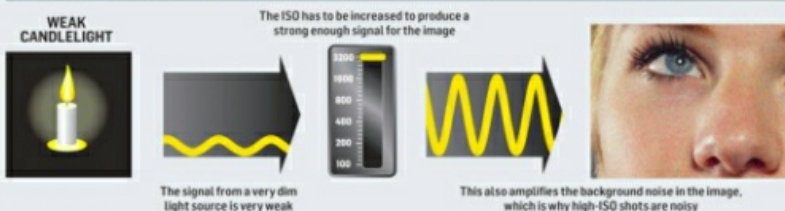
WHEN TO INCREASE YOUR ISO

When all other exposure options have run out you can increase the ISO, or sensitivity

STRONG LIGHT PRODUCES A STRONG SIGNAL THAT DOESN'T NEED TO BE AMPLIFIED



LOW LIGHT PRODUCES A WEAKER SIGNAL AND AMPLIFYING IT WILL ALSO AMPLIFY THE NOISE



ISO	Shutter	Aperture
low sensitivity	fast shutter speed	small aperture
ISO 50	1/1000	F32
ISO 100	1/500	F22
ISO 200	1/250	F16
ISO 400	1/125	F11
ISO 800	1/60	F8
ISO 1600	1/30	F5.6
ISO 3200	1/15	F4
ISO 6400	1/8	F2.8
ISO 12800	1/4	F2
ISO 25600	1/2	F1.4
high sensitivity	slow shutter speed	large aperture

