

ONESKY PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHOPS

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CHOOSE YOUR MODE

P PROGRAM

Automatic but you can control

- Exposure compensation (brighten or darken the image)
- Flash
- Focusing
- ISO

A or **Av** APERTURE

You adjust the aperture, shutter speed is automatic. Great for general use, portraits and landscapes.

S or **TV** SHUTTER

You adjust shutter, aperture is automatic. Great for sports and moving subjects.

M MANUAL

You choose the aperture and shutter.

ISO

Choose the ISO depending on your available light.



ISO 100/200

less sensitive to light and less noise



ISO 400



ISO 800



ISO 1600



ISO 3200

more sensitive to light but more noise

APERTURE

Use Aperture Priority (A or AV) mode when you want to control background blur.

Small F number <F5.6

Small depth of sharpness. Good for portraits.

Big F number >F14

Big depth of sharpness. Good for landscapes.



F2.8



F4



F5.6



F8



F11



F16



be careful of diffraction



F22



F32



Lets in MORE LIGHT

Lets in LESS LIGHT

SHUTTER SPEED

Use Shutter Priority (S or TV) mode when the subject is moving.



1/15th sec



1/30th sec



1/60th sec



1/125th sec



1/250th sec



1/500th sec

Slow shutter speed, blurs movement

Fast shutter speed, freezes movement

Lets in MORE LIGHT

Lets in LESS LIGHT

SCENE MODES



Portrait Mode

Uses a wide aperture (small F number) to blur the background. Enhance blur by zooming in and keeping the background far from the subject. Depending on the camera, it may also enhance skin tones/ soften skin texture.



Landscape Mode

Uses a narrow aperture (large F number) to keep both foreground and background sharp. May also make colours more vibrant.



Macro Mode (close up)

Settings vary between cameras but usually the background is blurred. Minimum focus distance varies between lenses and zoom position.



Sports Mode

Uses a fast shutter speed to freeze action. Depending on camera it may shoot continuously while shutter is pressed.



Night Landscape mode

Uses a slow shutter speed to let more light into the camera. Reduces noise (graininess) which occurs during long exposures. Flash is usually disabled.



Night Portrait Mode

Uses flash to illuminate subject and a slower shutter speed to retain background lighting.



HDR (High Dynamic Range)

Takes multiple images at different brightness levels and combines them into one image with more detail in the highlights and shadows.



Party/ Indoor

Uses slow shutter speed and other settings to balance flash with room lighting.



Fireworks

Uses slow shutter speeds and compensates exposure for fireworks. Tripod recommended as shutter speed is often 3 – 4 seconds.



Sunset mode

Preserves the deep hues seen in sunset and sunrise.



Child mode

Similar to portrait mode, aims to blur the background and produce flattering skin tones. However, colours of clothing and other objects, are rendered more vivid.