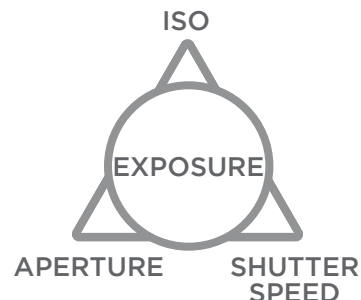# PHOTOGRAPHY

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY CHEAT SHEET
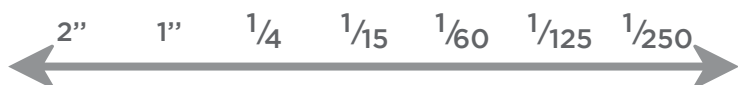
EXPOSURE

-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3

Aperture, shutter speed, and ISO are the 3 variables in the exposure triangle. Balance these settings to produce an image with good exposure.

ISO

EXPOSURE

APERTURE   SHUTTER SPEED

SHUTTER SPEED

2"   1" $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{1}{60}$ $\frac{1}{125}$ $\frac{1}{250}$

Long exposure: more light and motion captured.

Short exposure: darker image and less motion blur.

APERTURE / F-STOP

F/2.8   F/5.6   F/8   F/16   F/22

Shallow depth of field: more light and background blur.

Deep depth of field: less light and sharper background.

ISO

100   200   400   800   1600

Low sensitivity: less light and noise

High sensitivity: more light and noise

PRACTICE YOUR SKILLS

The best way to learn how to use your digital camera is practice! Try shooting the same subject with different settings to have a better understanding of how exposure is affected by shutter speed, aperture, and ISO.

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RECAP

Exposure is the amount of light a camera's sensor has captured in a photograph. The more you expose the camera sensor to light, the lighter your photo will be. The less light, the darker your photo will be. ISO, aperture, and shutterspeed are the variables that will be adjusted to create the exposure. Learning to balance these variables is the key to manual photography.
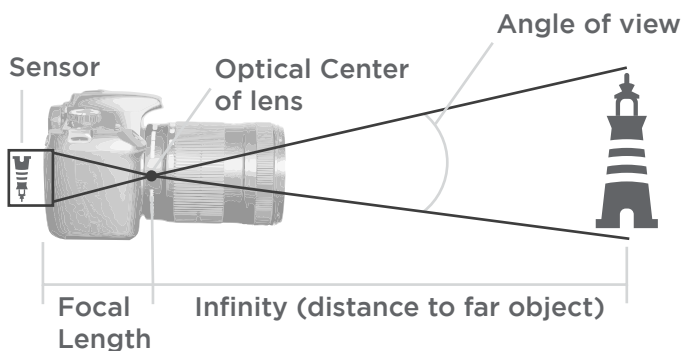
WHITE BALANCE

Auto white balance adjusts the white balance of your photo by adding orange or blue to help balance the color in the exposure. When auto white balance is producing images that are too orange or blue try choosing a different auto setting to narrow down the color range.

AWB	☀	☰	☼	☁	🏠	⚡
Auto	Incandescent	Fluorescent	Sunlight	Cloudy	Shade	Flash
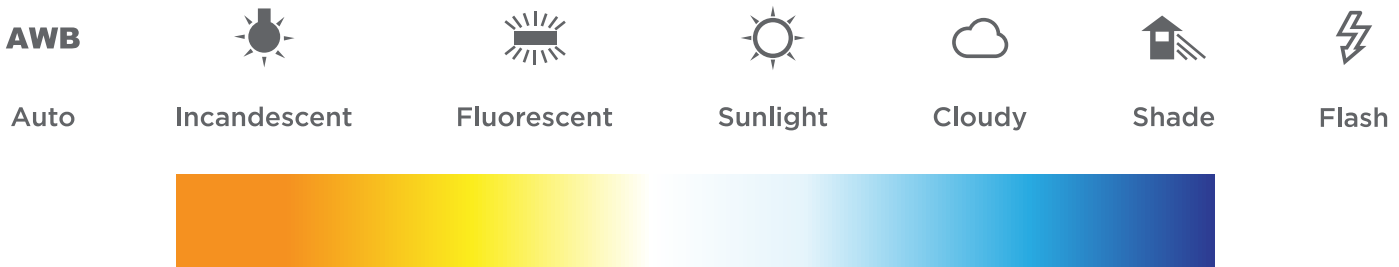
Pick a setting that reflects the color temperature of the environment

ADVANCED : FOCAL LENGTH

Focal length is not a measurement of the actual length of a lens, but a calculation of an optical distance from the point where light rays converge to form a sharp image of an object to the digital sensor at the focal plane in the camera. The focal length of a lens is determined when the lens is focused at infinity.

Sensor

Optical Center of lens

Angle of view

Focal Length

Infinity (distance to far object)

Tip: Distance Between Sensor and light is the focal length in mm

200MM	
135MM	TELEPHOTO
100MM	
85MM	MEDIUM
80MM	TELEPHOTO
70MM	
50MM	NORMAL
35MM	
28MM	WIDE ANGLE
24MM	
20MM	
14MM	EXTREME WIDE ANGLE
11MM	