

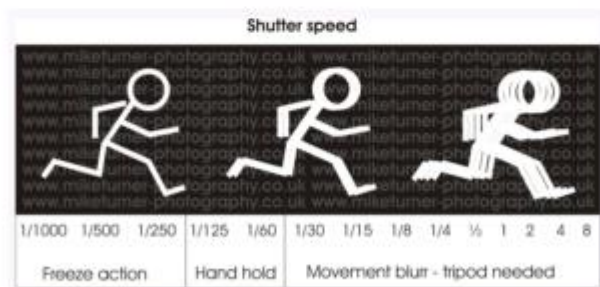
## MIKE HANCOCK – SLIDES FROM GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CAMERA

### SHUTTER SPEED PRIORITY (S)

You set shutter speed – camera selects appropriate aperture for picture

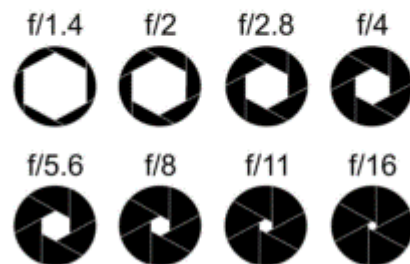
On Nikon 750D shutter speeds from 1/4000<sup>th</sup> sec to 30 sec

These figures shown in camera displays: 1/200<sup>th</sup> of a second is 200; 1/25<sup>th</sup> is 25; 1/1000<sup>th</sup> is 1000 but 4 seconds is shown as 4"



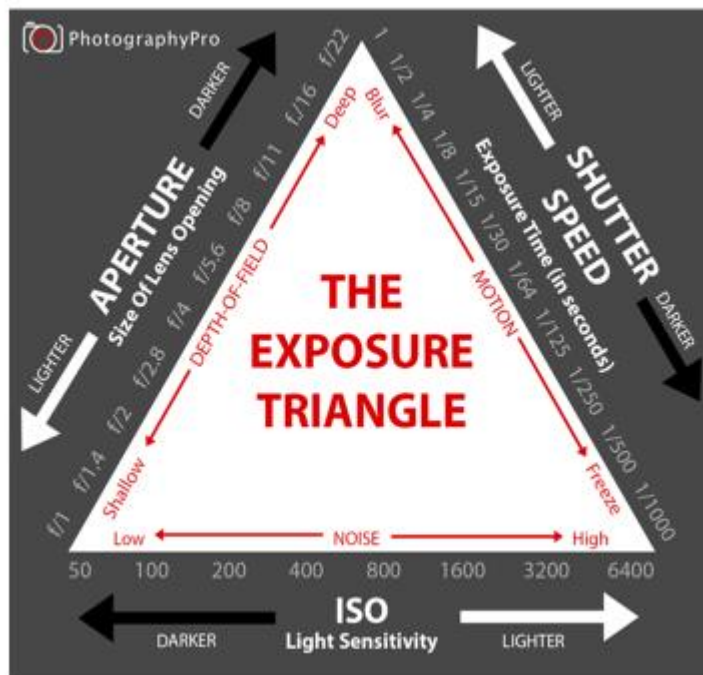
### APERTURE PRIORITY (A)

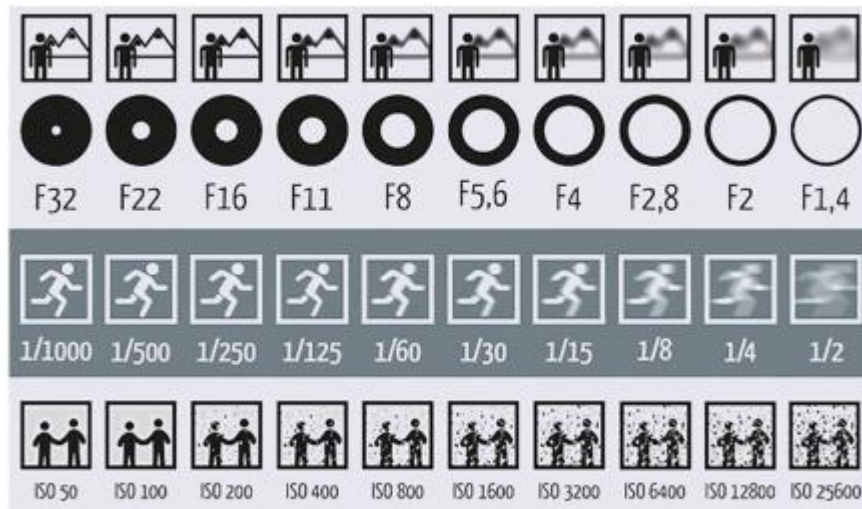
- You set the aperture and camera sets appropriate shutter speed to take picture.
- On Nikon 750D apertures range from F 2.8 to F 22
- The lower the F number, the wider the aperture in the camera



## ISO (International Standards Organisation)

- ISO measures sensitivity to light
- On Nikon 750D ISO range is from 100 ISO to 12,800 ISO.
- The bigger the number, the greater the chance of 'noise' in the picture – think of it as increased 'grain' or like digital snow.





**First of a new series to collect**

# Digital CHEAT SHEET Camera

Learn the lingo: **Panning**  
 Lets you add motion blur while keeping your main subject sharp. Track the subject with your camera, panning from your hip.

Find the right shutter speed for every situation!

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

**HOW TO ADJUST SHUTTER SPEED**

**Use Shutter Priority mode**  
 Select S or Tv on your camera's top dial or menu, then adjust shutter speed with the relevant dial (check your manual). You can go down to around 30 secs for traffic trails.

**Set the right ISO**  
 To access slower shutter speeds, use the lowest ISO setting (usually 100/200). If you need a fast shutter speed, you may need a higher ISO, such as ISO 800 or above.



### EXERCISES TO REINFORCE LEARNING

1. Photograph sugar falling from a spoon at say, 1/60<sup>th</sup> sec; 1/500<sup>th</sup> sec; 1/1000<sup>th</sup> sec. Shoot from exactly the same place and focus on the spoon being held out over a dish
2. Portrait of person in back garden or somewhere with a recognisable background. Focus on person who is say 3 - 5ft away and take 3 shots from same place at widest camera aperture e.g. f2.8 or f4 then same shot at f11 and f16.
3. Photograph a person walking along a street or a car travelling at say 30mph, in both cases with recognisable background. Take shots at 1/60<sup>th</sup> sec; 1/500<sup>th</sup> sec and 1/1000<sup>th</sup> sec.
4. Take photo of water running from a tap at half a second; 1/60<sup>th</sup>; 1/500<sup>th</sup> and 1/1000<sup>th</sup>.

### OTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE TOPICS

1. Night photos and long exposures
2. Themes for panels
3. Sensors and memory cards – pros and cons of large and small and different types and also full frame cameras versus pocket cameras with small sensors – what differences would be noted.
4. Painting with Light outside Village Centre – Justin Hadley