

Exposure Triangle

When photographers talk about the exposure triangle, they mean Aperture, ISO and Shutter Speed

Aperture

Refers to the rate that light gets through your lens. Aperture affects the depth of field of your shot. A high aperture e.g. f22 gives a larger depth of field. A low aperture gives a very shallow depth of field.

ISO

Refers to the sensitivity of your camera sensor to light. Generally you want the ISO to be as low as possible, as the higher the ISO, the more noise and artefacts you will get in your final image.

Shutter Speed

Refers to the length of time that your lens allows light to pass through the lens. Short shutter speeds freeze the action. Long shutter speeds allow more motion blur.



The Photography-Group

Established in 2019, the photography-group.com are dedicated to the enjoyment of photography.

Our mission is to provide high-quality articles on various aspects of photography and photographic life. Through this media, we aim to provide knowledge and inspiration to the photographic community regardless of photographic ability.



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LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY



ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

TRIPOD - Essential for longer exposures and keeping a stable platform for your camera

WIDE ANGLE LENS - Essential for the expansive wide look. 15-20MM Is ideal

TELEPHOTO LENS - Great for isolating clutter 100-200mm lens is ideal

POLARISER FILTER - Darkens skies and removes reflections from the water

NEUTRAL DENSITY (ND) FILTERS - Blurs motion and extends exposure time

GRADUATED ND - Balances exposure between the sky and the ground

TOP TIPS

- 1) Use the lowest native ISO
- 2) Always use a tripod
- 3) Don't stay in one spot. Move around to get different compositions
- 4) Check images are focussed during your shoot
- 5) Water shots are most effective with water coming towards you and not away
- 6) Effective landscapes have foreground, middle and background



NATURAL LIGHT PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY



ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

TELEPHOTO LENS - Creates distance between you and the subject. 100-200mm lens is ideal. Choose a lens with f4 or below to get silky background bokeh

TOP TIPS

- 1) Use the lowest native ISO
- 2) Create space between you and your subject, and between your subject and the background to maximise bokeh
- 3) Start with low ISO, but increase if shutter speed goes below 1/250s
- 4) Setting white balance to cloudy will keep your shots consistent throughout a shoot
- 5) Shoot in Aperture Priority and keep the aperture setting as low as possible
- 6) Experiment increasing the exposure by 1 stop to get a slightly over-exposed background to make your subject stand out
- 7) Shoot into the sun, i.e. so your subject has their back to the sun,
- 8) Use a lens shade to avoid sun flare



MACRO PHOTOGRAPHY



ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

MACRO LENS - Allows you to focus at close range. 50-100mm is ideal. An alternative is a lens adapter if you don't want a dedicated Macro.

MONOPOD - Keeps your camera steady but allows freedom of movement to focus

TOP TIPS

- 1) Use the lowest native ISO
- 2) Always use a monopod
- 3) Use a high f-stop e.g. f18+ and a flash gun to maximise depth of field
- 4) If you are good at focussing, experiment with a lower f-stop e.g. f8 without a flash gun
- 5) Use manual focus mode
- 6) Don't use the focus ring to focus. Instead move the camera back and forth until you have the sweet-spot
- 7) For animal macros focus on the eye
- 8) Pay attention to the background to ensure the composition is balanced and pleasing to the eye.
- 9) High contrast shots are really effective. e.g. a red insect on a green background

