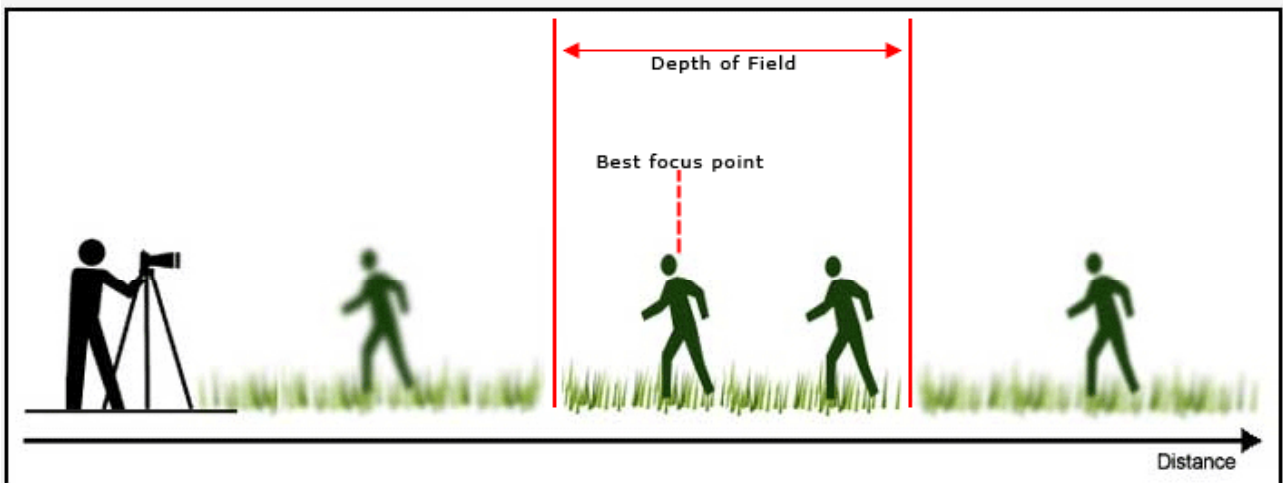


# Welcome



To the beginners  
camera workshop

# What is depth of field?



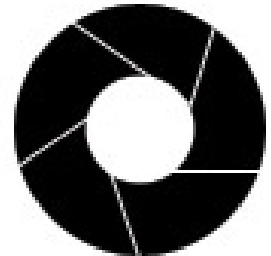
- Large aperture  $f/2.8$  to  $f/9.0$  leaves your focal point sharp but the front and rear of the subject is out of focus.

- Small aperture  $f/11$  to  $f/22$  gives front to back sharpness.

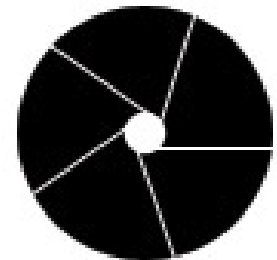
(Values above are for typical DSLR, other factors affect depth of field)



F/2.8



F/5.6



F/16

# Depth of Field Preview

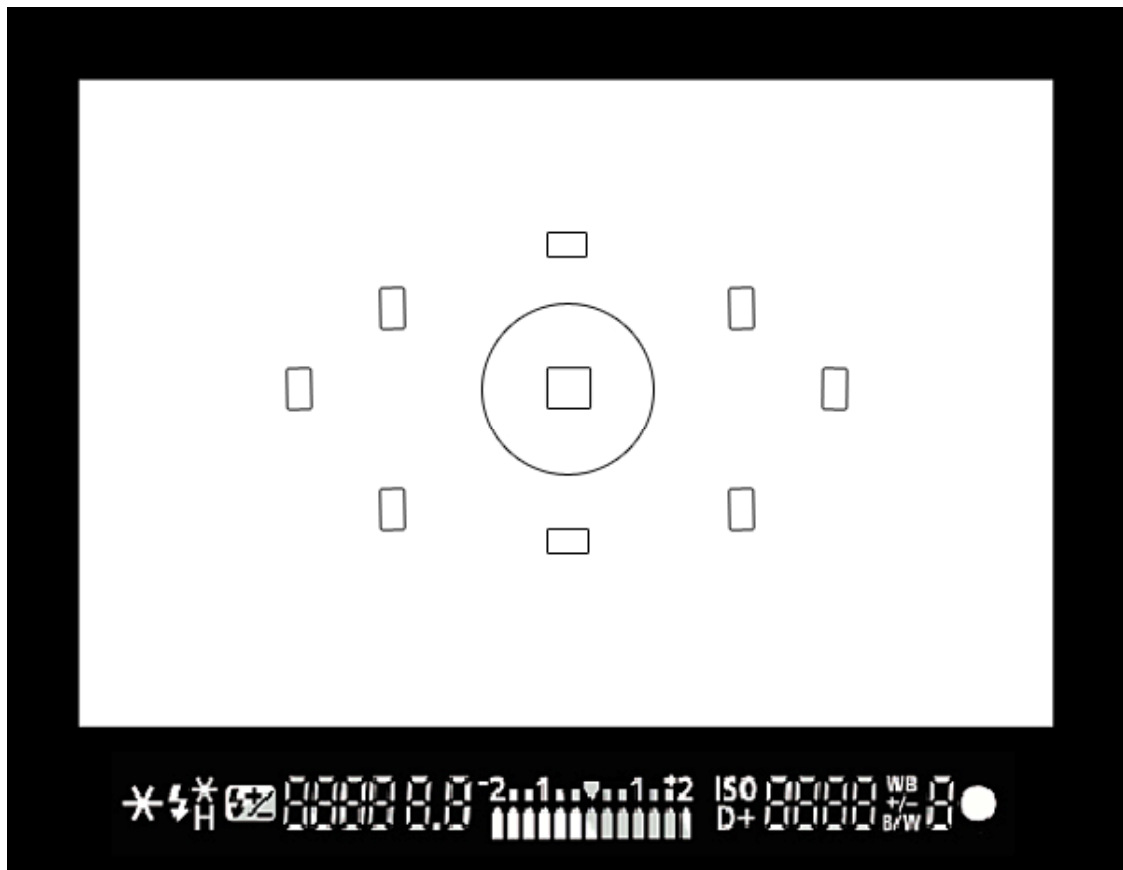


- Hold button to visualise depth of field in view finder (or LCD).
- Note: Brightness may reduce as the aperture blades go to the set aperture.

# Useful buttons

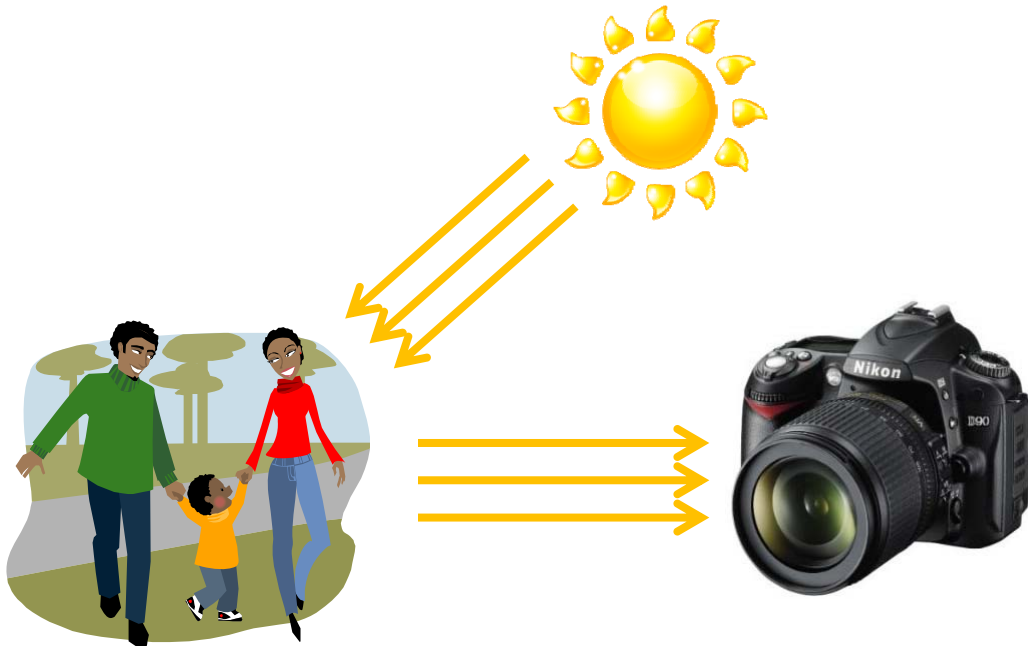


# Camera Focus points



Hold down shutter release button half way to lock the focus

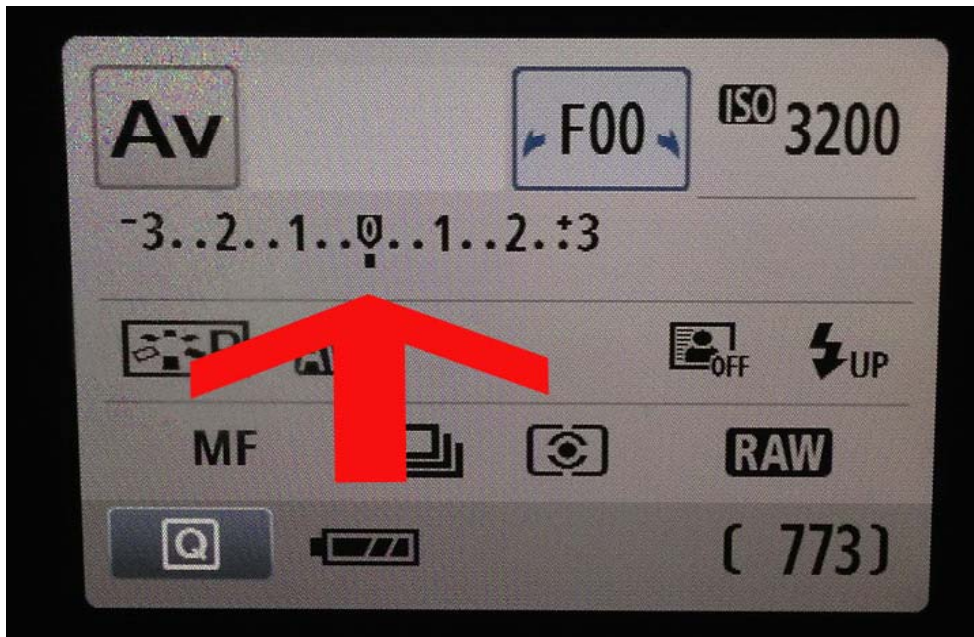
# Camera Light Meter



- The camera's light meter measures the light being reflected from the subject/scene.



# Camera Light Meter

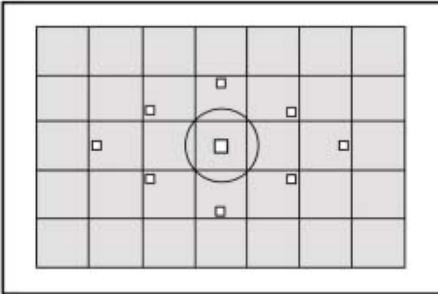


- In all modes except manual the light meter is fixed at the mid point
- This can be adjusted by the exposure compensation button. (see below).
- In manual mode, you to set the required exposure using the light meter to guide you.
- The numbers represent 'stops' of light.

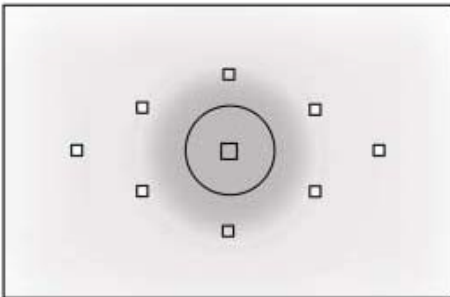
(Note: Your camera may go the opposite way to the meter above (- +) or (+ -)



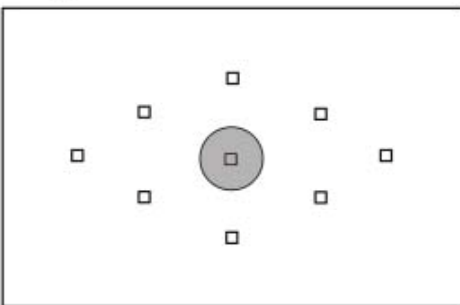
# Metering Modes



- **Evaluative / Matrix Metering**  
The camera meters from the whole scene. **Recommended**



- **Centre Weighted Metering**  
The camera meters from the centre of the area of the frame only.



- **Spot Metering**  
The camera meters from the centre point of the scene only.

(Note: Your camera may have other modes or they may go by other names.)

# Exposure Compensation



- Hold down exposure compensation button.
- Move your command wheel left or right to balance exposure
- Take picture again
- Check results
- Reset back to mid point after use.