

Digital SLR

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Lenses

- So many out there
- Offer a range of capabilities
- Wide angle lenses
 - Great for landscapes, architecture, travel shots
 - Less than 24 mm
- Mid Angle lens
 - Great for portraits and general purpose photos
 - 35-100 mm

Lenses Cont'd

- Telephoto lens – long lens
 - Used for sports or where there is a need to get a close up photo yet keep a physical distance
 - Long lens... can be very long!
- Macro lens
 - Used for extreme close ups

Lenses Cont'd

- Image stabilization is a good feature to consider
 - Similar to anti-skip
- A good lens will keep it's value – camera bodies don't
- The lower the f# the better your lens aperture

Scene Modes

- Portrait Mode
 - Selects a small aperture
 - Focuses on the foreground and blurs the background

Landscape Mode

- Blurs foreground, focus on background
- Sharpens the background

Night Portrait Mode

- Slow shutter speed – lots of light let in
- Uses flash so that both the foreground & background of image are properly exposed
- Requires a tripod
 - Used for low-light images where you don't want the background to be pure black

Tulip Mode or Macro Mode

- Allows for extreme close ups
- Requires a tripod

Sports Mode

- Fast shutter speed
- Captures action

Focal Points

- Camera will focus on the closest object on a focus point
 - These items will be sharp but it may not be your main element – notice that they are set in a bulls eye formation

Choosing Points

- You can choose the points to focus
- Look in your manual for setting location
- In a portrait the eyes should be sharpest

Focusing

- Camera needs light and texture or contrast to focus on
- If there is not enough... the camera cannot focus and take a photo
- Trick
 - Choose something that is a similar distance away that your camera CAN focus on
 - Press halfway, then move back to your original main element and press all the way!