

## GLOSSARY

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### ISO

ISO helps control brightness in photographs.



Low ISO



Correct ISO



High ISO

*Note, a high ISO increases image noise*

### APERTURE

The aperture is the hole that allows light to enter the camera.



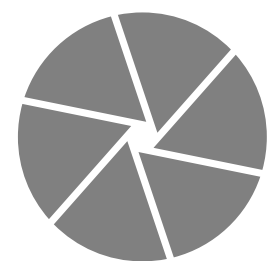
Large Aperture



Medium Aperture



Small Aperture



*Note, aperture also affects depth of field*

# DEPTH OF FIELD

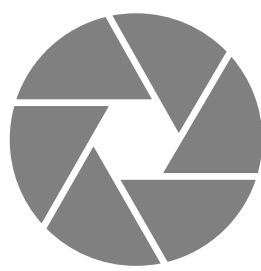
The amount of the image that remains in focus beyond the focal point.



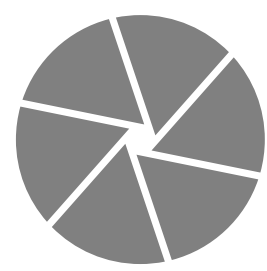
Large Aperture



Medium Aperture



Small Aperture



# F-STOP

A value used to represent the aperture setting.

- Values are represented by “f/n,” “n” represents values between 1.4 to 16
- f/1.4 = larger aperture and f/16 = smaller aperture

# SHUTTER SPEED

The amount of time a camera’s shutter is open and exposing the photo.



Shorter Speed



Longer Speed

*Note, shutter speed also affects motion blur*

# QUICK TIPS

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## SHOOTING MOVING OBJECTS

Shutter speed is the primary factor when shooting moving objects, but requires adjustments to aperture and ISO as well.



### Crisp Image

- Fast shutter speed
- Larger aperture
- Higher ISO (optional)



### Blurred Image

- Long shutter speed
- Smaller aperture
- Lower ISO (optional)

## SHOOTING IN LOW LIGHT

Aperture, ISO and shutter speed are all important in low light depending on the subject and desired look.



- Larger aperture allows for maximum light
- Higher ISO helps increase brightness
- Longer shutter speed for increased exposure time
- Use tripod for longer shutter speeds (optional)