

"A still photograph is called a still photograph because the picture doesn't move, not because the objects in the picture are not in motion. The photographer's mission, should he decide to accept it, is to capture motion with stillness." - Vincent Versace

DEPTH OF FIELD AND MOTION

DEPTH OF FIELD is manipulated and controlled by the focal length of a lens, the size of its aperture and the distance from camera to subject. The distance range of acceptable sharpness falls 1/3 in front and 2/3 behind the critical point of focus. The actual measurement depends on the aperture setting and the proximity of camera to subject, but the principle remains the same. Therefore, when shooting a subject distant enough to focus as "infinity", move the focusing ring slightly closer than "infinity". You will increase the foreground focus while still focusing to infinity.

For maximum depth of field, shooting outdoors on a sunny day will allow the smaller apertures needed. For shallow depth of field, shooting indoors with fairly bright light (cast through a window) should allow a manageable shutter speed (@1/60). You will need a TRIPOD for shutter speeds slower than 1/60.

This assignment divides itself between APERTURE and SHUTTER SPEED control. However, in selecting one, you need to adjust the other to maintain the correct exposure.

DEPTH OF FIELD: Shoot 12 shots of each concept (vary the subject)

- 1) **SELECTIVE FOCUS:** Create an interesting composition utilizing shallow depth of field. This will isolate a subject (or part of a subject) from the rest of your composition. A combination of large aperture (f 2.8) with very short camera to subject distance will minimize depth of field.
- 2) **GREATER DEPTH OF FIELD:** Create a composition in which two or more subjects, at different distances from the camera, are in acceptable focus. Focus between your subjects, using a small aperture (f11, f16 or f22). You will need a lot of light and may need to shoot this part outdoors.

MOTION: Shoot 12 shots of each concept (vary the subject)

- 1) **MOTION BLURRED:** Using a slow shutter speed (1/15 or slower), create an interesting composition in which a subject's (or part of a subject's) movement is blurred. You will need a tripod for this part of the assignment.
- 2) **MOTION FROZEN:** Using a shutter speed of 1/250 or faster, at a distance of 2-10 ft, create an interesting composition that freezes the motion of a rapidly moving subject. You will need enough light to shoot at a fast shutter speed.

REMEMBER TO READJUST EXPOSURE CONTROLS BEFORE EACH SHOT!

WHAT'S DUE ?

Contact Sheet 1 :

- **24 photographs** on your contact sheet
- **12 photographs** showing selective focus/shallow depth of field (aka large aperture f1.2, f2, f4,)
- **12 photographs** showing greater depth of field (aka small aperture f11, f16, f22, f32)

Contact Sheet 2 : 24 photographs on your contact sheet

12 photographs showing freezing motion (aka fast shutter speed 1/250 1/500, 1/1000) • **12 photographs** showing captured/blurred motion (aka slower shutter speed 1/30, 1/15, 1/8)

8 Final Photographs : 2 Examples from each category (1. Selective Focus, 2. Greater Depth of Field, 3. Freezing Motion, 4. Motion Blurred/Captured)

Depth of Field & Motion Rubric

1. BASIC SKILLS and PROCESS

25 = Fully engaged: Student completed all project and classroom tasks with effort and energy (2 Contact Sheets | 48 Photographs), Student was willing to experiment and take risks

20 = Engaged: Student completed most project and classroom tasks with some effort and energy (2 Contact Sheets | 48 Photographs), - Some experimentation was evident and a few risks taken

15 = Superficially engaged: Student completed the project and classroom tasks with some distraction and limited effort (2 Contact Sheets | 48 Photographs), - Few risks taken

10 = Not engaged: Project and/or classroom tasks not completed or done with much distraction or resistance, no risks taken

2. CAMERA TECHNIQUE & POST PRODUCTION (PHOTOSHOP or DARKROOM)

25 = Student has a complete control of shutter speed and aperture and excellent technical execution in both camera technique and photoshop/darkroom

20 = Student has good camera control of shutter speed and aperture and technical execution despite minor problem areas in camera/post production

15 = Camera control and post production execution is inconsistent and needs work

10 = Technical execution in camera and post production is highly inconsistent

3. ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION

25 = Unique, Expressive, and original interpretation of the DOF & motion assignment. All photographs have varied framing, lighting, and composition.

20 = Unique, expressive, and original interpretation of the DOF & motion assignment. Most photographs have varied framing, lighting, and composition.

15 = Straightforward interpretation of the DOF & motion assignment. Framing, lighting and composition is repetitive most of the photographs.

10 = No evidence that the student photographed outside of class time. Photographs are unoriginal and uninspired.

4. BLOG SUBMISSION

25 = Completed Project has been submitted correctly and on time to student's blog

20 = Partially completed project has been submitted correctly and on time to student's blog.

15 = Completed Project has been submitted correctly to student's blog but was past due.

10 = Partially completed project has been submitted late to student's blog.

TOTAL PROJECT GRADE: _____ / 100 points

Teacher Comments: