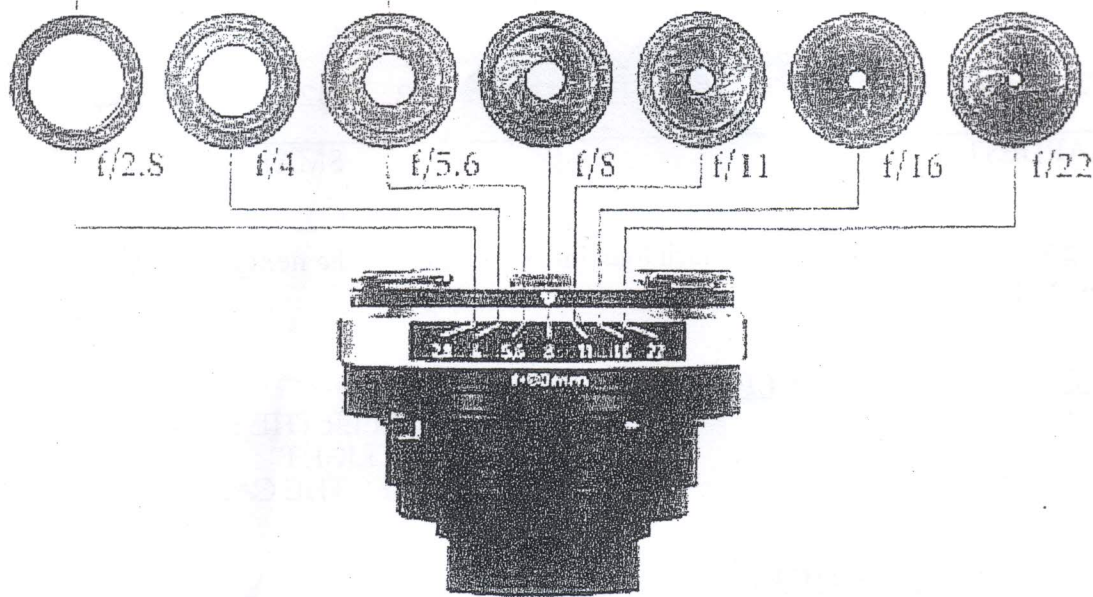


## APERTURE



F-stops indicate the size of the lens opening that light passes through to reach your film. Each f-stop setting will allow half or twice as much light into the camera as the next one.

A larger f-stop allows more light to pass through, while a smaller f-stop allows less light to pass through.

A larger f-stop yields less in sharp focus (less depth of field), while a smaller f-stop yields more in sharp focus (greater depth of field).

## SHUTTER SPEED

Shutter speed indicates the amount of time that light is passing through the aperture (the amount of time that the shutter stays open). Each shutter speed setting allows half or twice as much light into the camera as the next one.

A slower shutter speed allows more light into the camera, a faster shutter speed allows less. This does NOT affect depth of field.

Shutter speed does affect the capture of motion. A faster shutter speed will freeze a motion (1/250 sec or faster), while a slower shutter speed (1/30 sec or slower) will create blurred motion. The direction and speed of the moving subject will also affect the capture. A subject moving directly into the camera will not be blurred as easily as one moving across its view (side to side).

