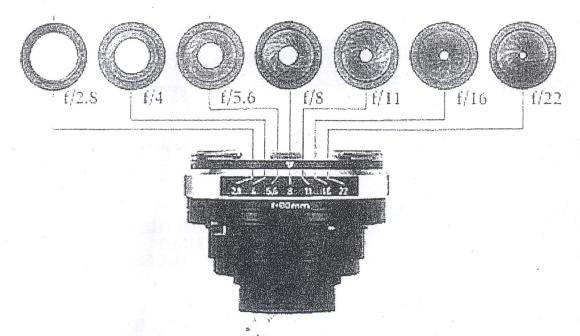
APERTURE



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).

f1.4 f2 f2.8 f5.6 f8 f1f4 f11 f16 f22 f32 f45 f64 ---LARGEST SMALLEST---Each f-stop setting will allow half or twice as much light into the camera as the next one. Each setting is called a "stop". F-STOP AS A CONTROLLER OF LIGHT THE LARGER THE F-STOP <---->THE SMALLER THE F-STOP THE MORE LIGHT THE LESS LIGHT WILL ENTER THE CAMERA WILL ENTER THE CAMERA F-STOP AS A CONTROLLER OF DEPTH OF FIELD THE LARGER THE F-STOP <--THE SMALLER THE F-STOP THE MORE SHALLOW THE MORE SHARP (GREAT) THE DEPTH OF FIELD or THE DEPTH OF FIELD or less will be in sharp focus more will be in sharp focus Depth of field is the distance between the nearest and farthest planes that appear in sharp focus. Depth of field increases when you focus on subjects farther from the camera, use a wide angle lens and a small f-stop. Depth of field decreases when you focus on subjects closer to the camera, use a telephoto lens and a large f-stop. 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1000 500 250 2000 125 60 30 15 2 8 4 sec. -----FASTEST SLOWEST----Each shutter setting is half or twice the amount of time as the next one. Each setting is called a "stop". The settings of "T" (time) of "B" (bulb) are for exposure times longer than 1 second. Shutter speeds (exposure times) are ABSOLUTE settings. THE SHUTTER AS CONTROLLER OF LIGHT THE FASTER THE SHUTTER SPEED THE SLOWER THE SHUTTER SPEED

THE SHUTTER AS CONTROLLER OF MOTION

FASTER SHUTTER SPEEDS: <-----MOVEMENT OF THE SUBJECT IS STOPPED (FROZEN MOTION)

WILL ENTER THE CAMERA

THE LESS LIGHT

----->SLOWER SHUTTER SPEEDS: MOVEMENT OF THE SUBJECT IS APPARENT (BLURRED

THE MORE LIGHT

WILL ENTER THE CAMERA