

THIS ONE VIP presentation

the most important camera
equipment accessory

your eyes

E



Which camera to use Full frame or Crop sensor

A full frame camera will give you a much sharper, clearer and more detail image.



A crop sensor camera will be a good beginner's camera for price value and portability



36mm x 24mm



APS-C camera matched focal length to full frame, the lens needs a 1.6 x magnification applied.



37.76mm x 24.96mm

Cameras with APS-C need lens magnification adjustment in focal length to mirror the same properties as a full frame sensor.



Full frame



Advanced Photo System-C

APS-C X 1.6 lens magnification

100mm lens gives NO DISTORTION to facial features and gives a very accurate 1-1 that's why we need a cropped sensor magnification making a 60mm lens as close as possible to the 100mm full frame to have the equivalent outcome.

Full frame sensor lens 100mm



APS-C sensor lens 60mm $\times 1.6 = 96\text{mm}$



60mm or 100mm both do 1to1 true macro
with cameras with the correct sensor size



The 100mm focal length gets in good and close, and the lens's 1:1 magnification means that objects will be just as large on the image sensor as they are in real life (the definition of a true "macro" lens).

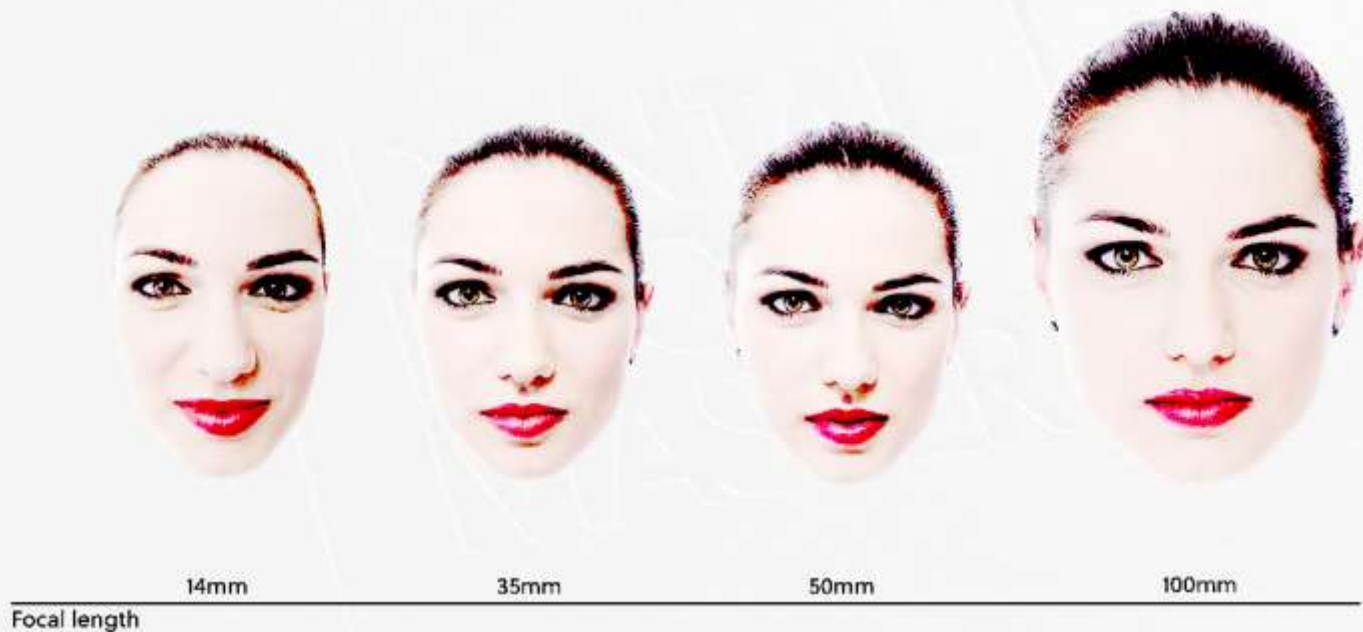


If you've ever seen or handled the 60mm F2.8 Macro, you've probably noticed a small dial on the side of the lens. This dial actually serves two purposes. It's a focus limiter that allows you to set focal ranges of 0.19 to 0.4m, 0.19m to infinity, or 0.4m to infinity. It also acts as a shortcut switch to instantly send your magnification to **1:1**.

One to One



Optimum focal length for portraits is **100mm**



Face distortion depends on focal length of your lens

Importance of correct Lense focal length

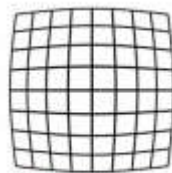


24 mm

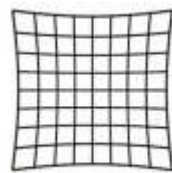
50mm

100mm

135mm



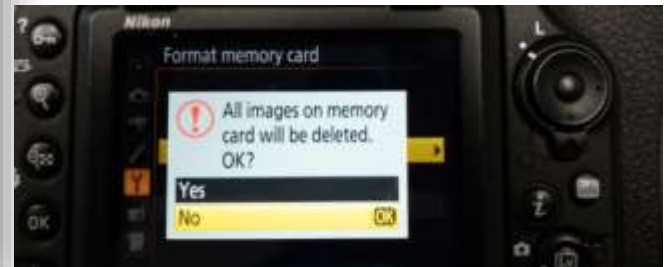
Barrel Distortion



Pincushion Distortion

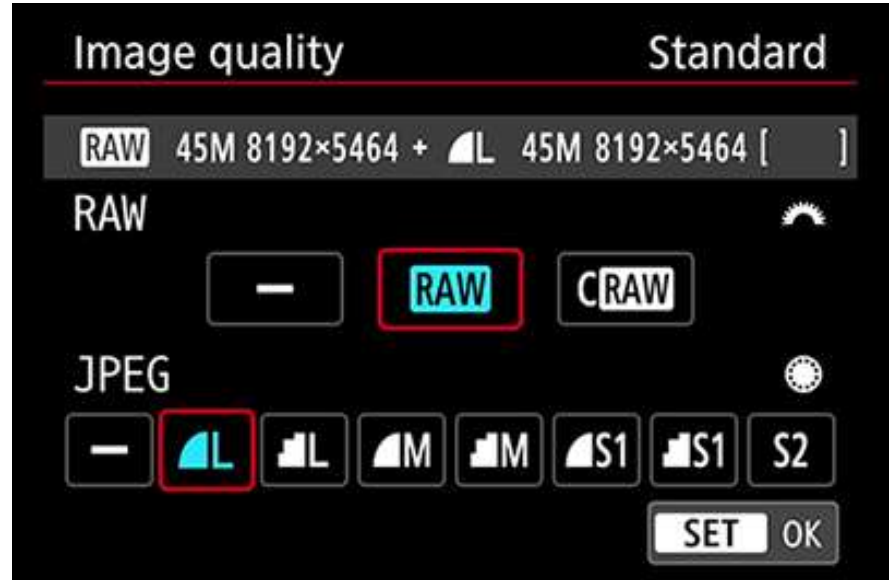
Format your memory card before each shoot
When formatting a memory card, you will **delete** any images on the card previously taken.

Make sure your images are stored onto another device before using the format button!!



Camera Capture DSLR

- DSLR Camera
- Raw setting or Large j-peg and Raw



Raw over a JPEG. Jpeg is a compressed file, and you will lose data and detail compared to Raw. The image could look pixelated and grainy also has colour limitations, jpegs are 8-bit file, raw are 16-bit. (Every time a jpeg is saved it further degrades.)

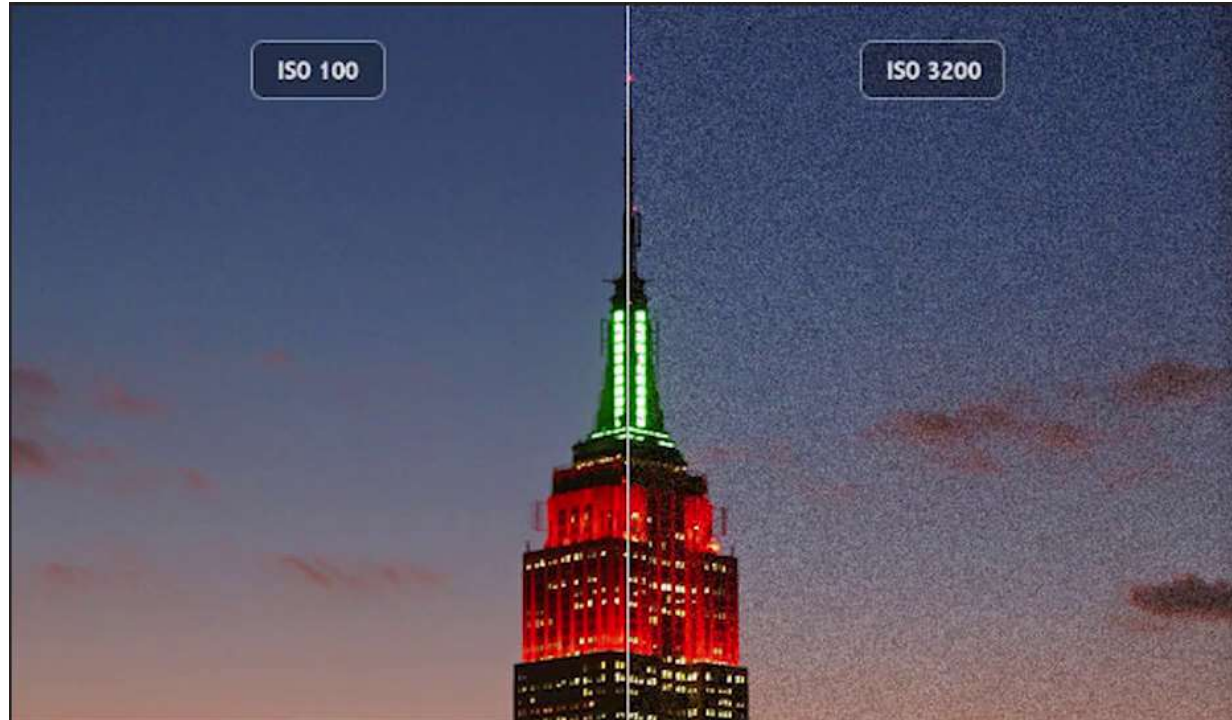
ISO WHAT DOES THIS MEAN

Always set your cameras iso to 100 if the light levels allow !

- The lower the value the better-quality image.
- Also, when post processing greater magnification can be used without quality loss.

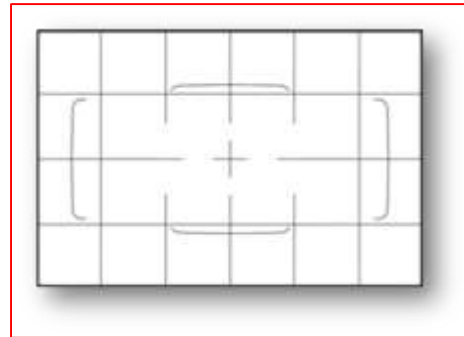
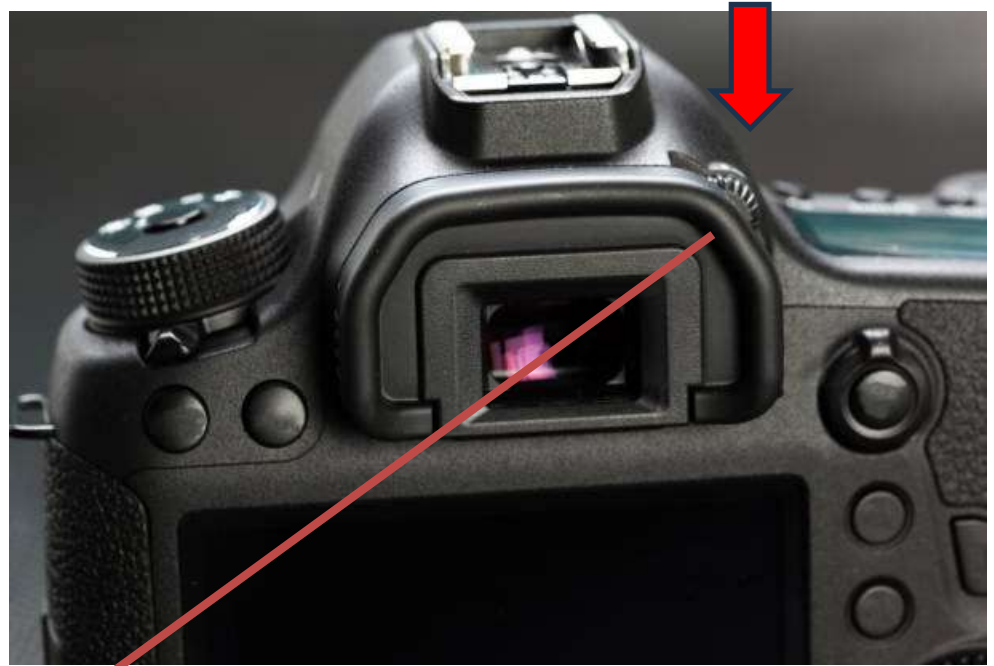


Auto							
AUTO	L(50)	100	125	160	200	250	
320	400	500	640	800	1000	1250	
1600	2000	2500	3200	4000	5000	6400	
8000	10000	12800	16000	20000	25600		
H1(51200)	H2(102400)						
SET OK							



ISO and ASA are both the same meaning sensitivity to light, the higher the number the more sensitive to light.

Diopter setting the viewfinder and focus point indicators to your individual specification.



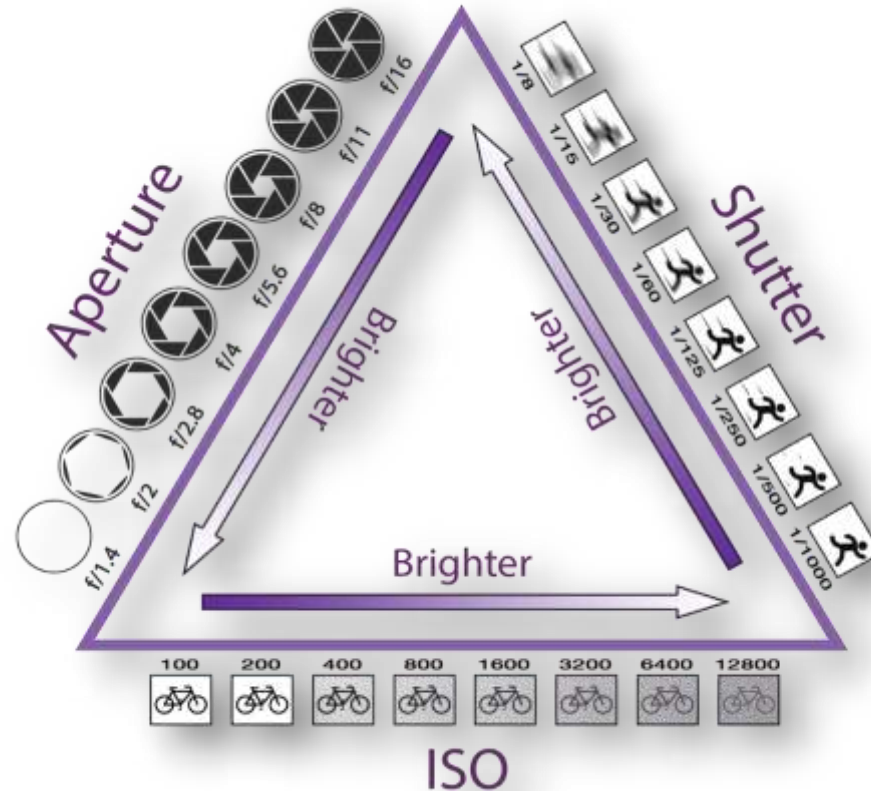
Manual setting, so you set the aperture and the shutter speed to your exposure requirement once you have selected an ISO value



YOU ARE IN CONTROL

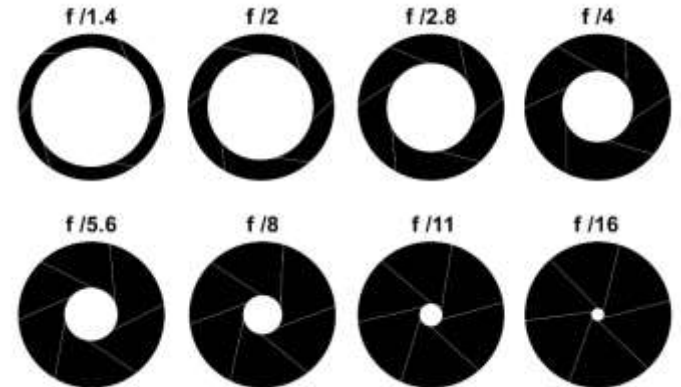
Aperture Shutter ISO

Accelerator Brake Clutch



When using **AV**, Aperture value you are setting the F number which controls the depth of field.

When this is selected the camera will automatically select the shutter speed to give the correct exposure for the given light level.





f/11



f/8



f/4.5



f/2.8

When using **TV**, you are setting shutter speed which controls the length of time the shutter is open.

When this is selected the camera will automatically select the aperture to give the correct exposure for the given light level.



(general rule focal length of lens = min shutter speed
ie: 50 mm lens 1/50second) 200mm lens 1/200second





@ Shutter Speed 1/320 Sec

@ Shutter Speed 1/60 Sec

@ Shutter Speed 1/15 Sec



Program mode on a camera, marked by a "P" on the mode dial, is a semi-automatic mode where the camera automatically sets the aperture and shutter speed to achieve proper exposure, allowing the photographer to concentrate on composition.

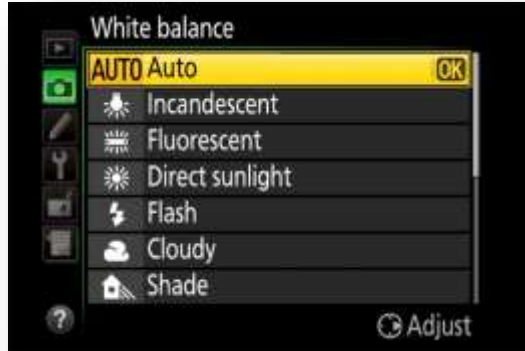


Unlike semi-automatic settings, there is no need to adjust settings whatsoever in order to get a (more or less) well-exposed image.

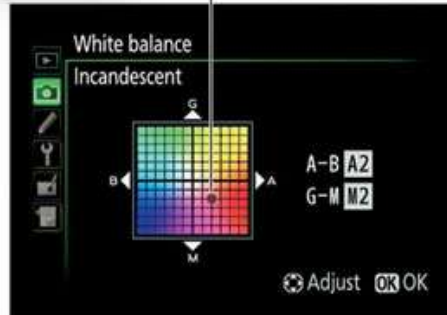
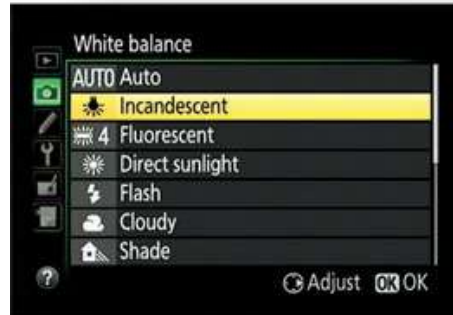


Colour temperature White balance

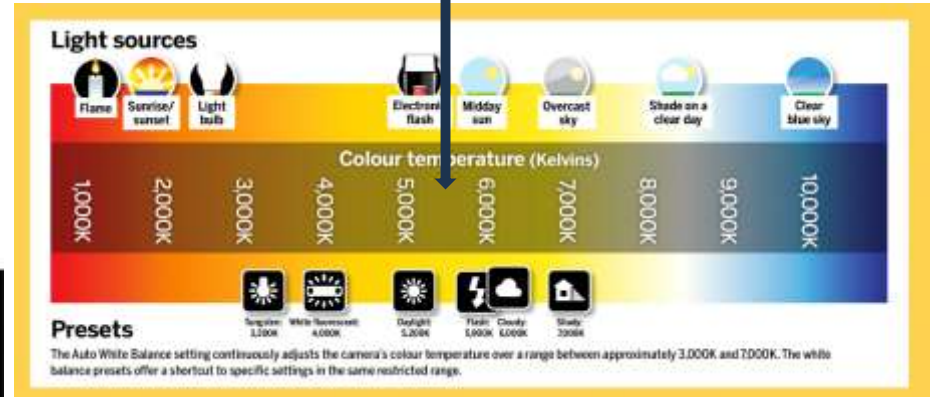
White balance I always set to **auto** or **flash** measured in kelvins.



Adjustment marker



Daylight
5600Kelvin



Colour temp can always be set manually if selected over one of the preset white balances

All these colour temperatures can be altered in LR or Photoshop from a RAW file

4400 K



Fluorescent



10,000K



Daylight



~ 5600 K

Flash

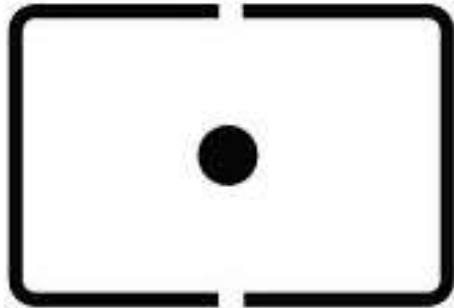


3000K

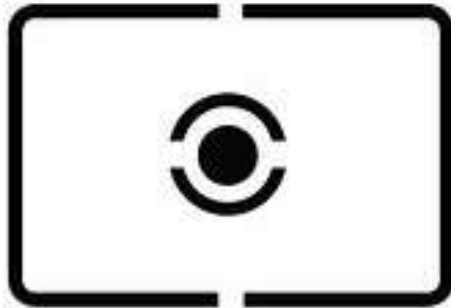


Camera exposure metering

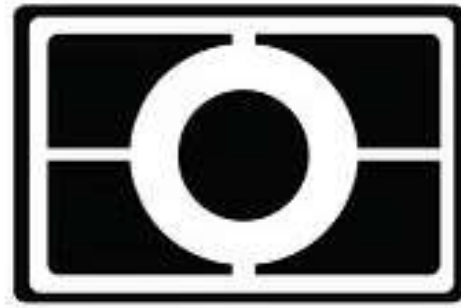
Camera metering modes tell your camera where to focus when reading light to determine the correct exposure, balancing highlights and shadows. Common modes include **Matrix/Evaluative** (whole scene, default), **Center-weighted** (focus on the center), **Spot** (a small area), Partial/Highlight-weighted (for specific subjects or bright areas). Choosing the right mode helps ensure your photos are well-exposed and balanced.



Spot Metering



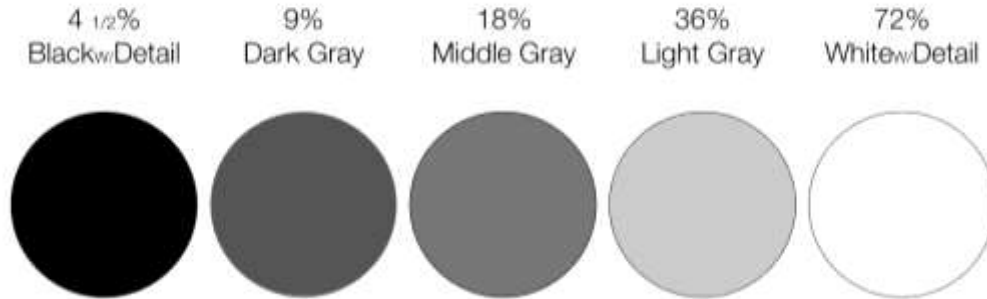
Center-weighted
Metering



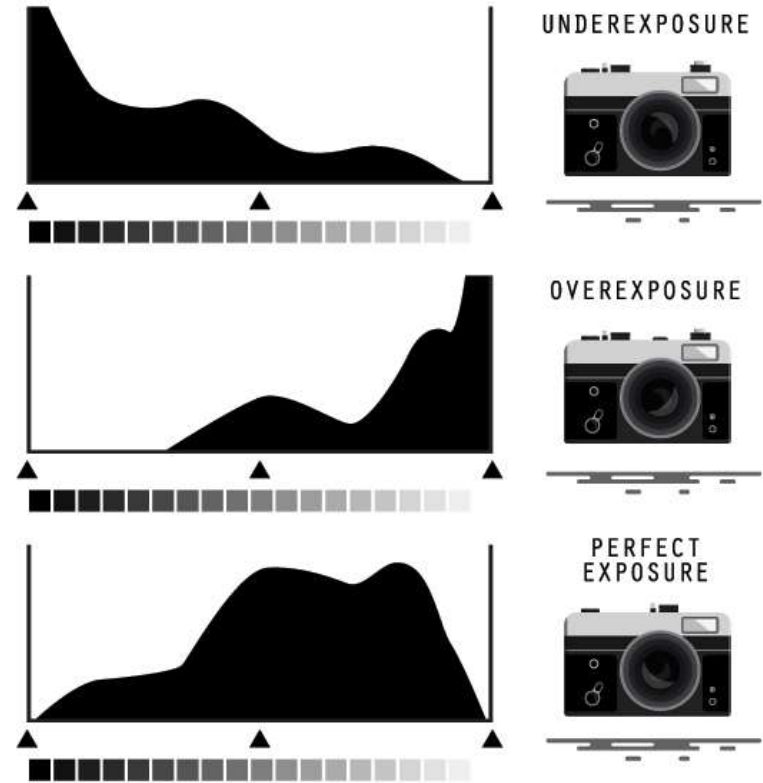
Matrix Metering

All cameras metering is set to 18% grey

18% gray cards have been used for decades as a tool onto which photographers could aim a spot meter and use the brightness as the exposure of the scene. Interestingly enough, 18% grey cards will reflect the equal amount of light that they receive.

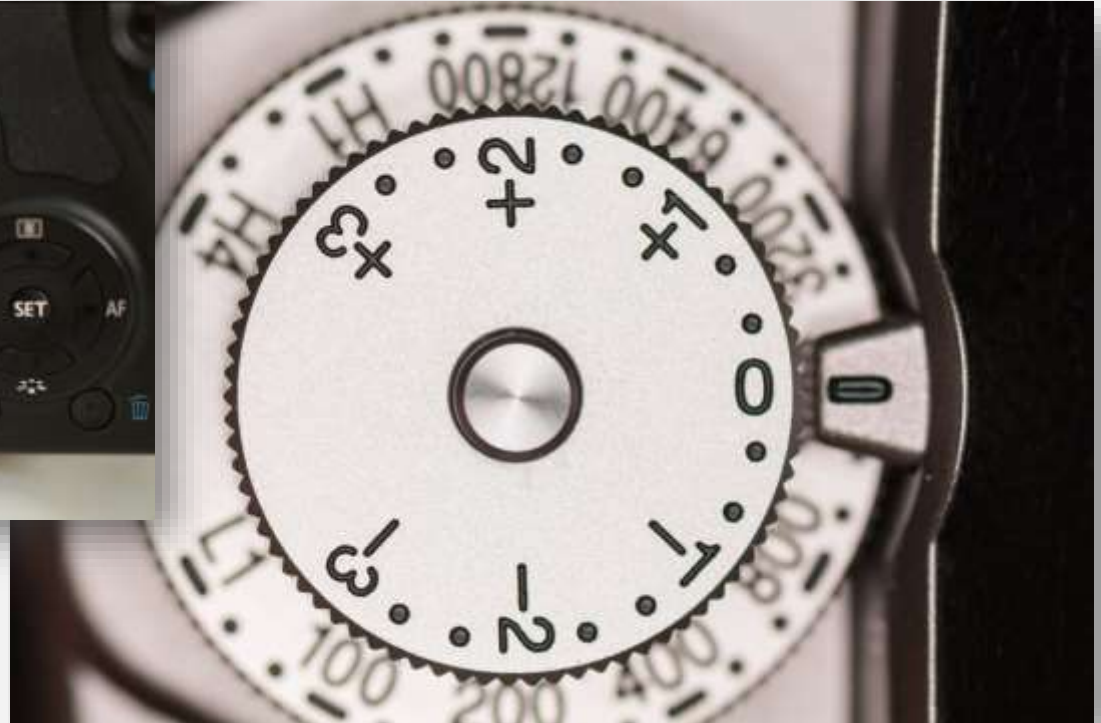


A histogram is a graph of the tonal values of an image, from black on the left to white on the right. The height of the graph at each point represents the relative number of pixels in the image with that particular tone or brightness level. The higher the graph, the more pixels there are of that particular tone.



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE

Normal camera exposure



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE

Normal camera exposure



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE

Exposure compensation +1



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE

Exposure compensation +2



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE (white Background)

+2



+1



0



These values can be further refined for accurate exposures depending on different cameras

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE

Normal camera exposure



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE

Exposure compensation -1



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TO IMPROVE PICTURE (Black Background)



Values between 0 and -2 in increments can be used for accurate exposure

Flash sync speeds are individual to each manufacturer or camera read you manual or look at your camera dials.

Set flash to red arrow in-between 1/250 and 1/125



Set flash at 1/180



Set camera flash to 1/60



Normally indicated on a dial by an **X** or marked in **red**

Camera settings and flash check list



ISO 100



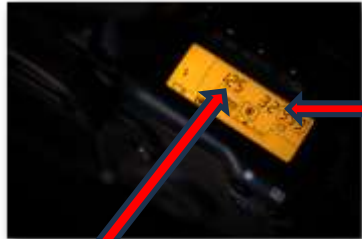
AWB auto white balance



FLASH



NO exposure compensation



APERTURE

SHUTTER SPEED specific to your camera sync speed



ETTL or M 1/1



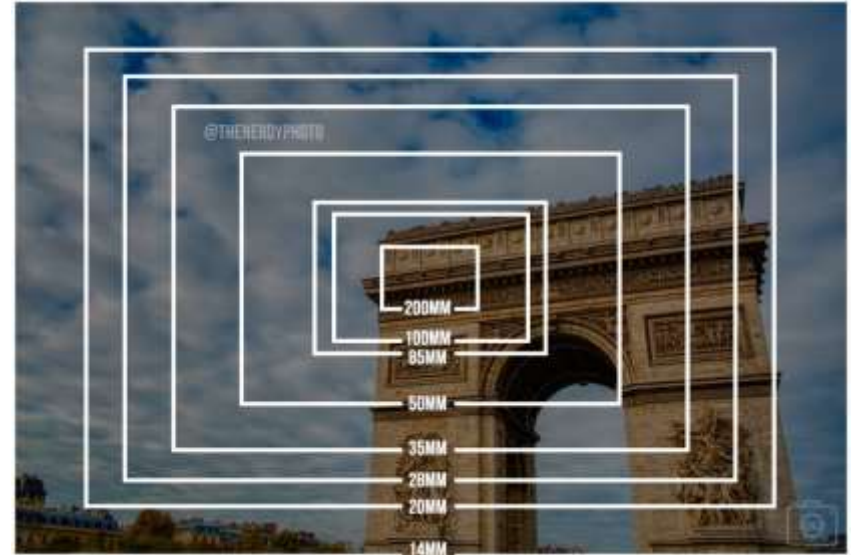
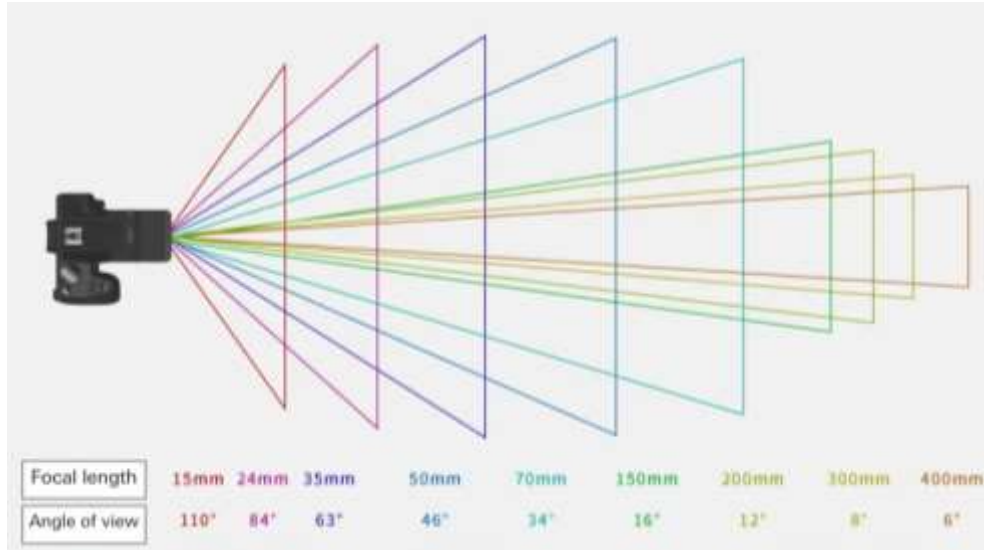
Full, 0.5-infinity, 0.2-0.5 metres only use in autofocus

Set to manual focus

Only use when handheld never on a tripod



What focal length
lens ?



Phone camera and i-Phone along with in phone apps.





Pro cycle
photographer



street
photographer

It's not what you have.... It's how you use it...!!

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