ISO

- ISO is the sensitivity of the sensor to light.
- At a higher ISO, the sensor doesn't need a lot of light, and needs much more at a lower ISO.

Shutter Speed

- Shutter speed is how fast the shutter opens and closes.
- A shutter speed of 1/2000 of a second is very fast, while a shutter speed of 1/15 a second is much slower.

Aperture

- Aperture refers to how wide the lens is open, which determines how much light is let into the camera.

EXPOSURE SETTINGS IN ACTION

CAMERA EXPOSURE: APERTURE, ISO & SHUTTER SPEED

- For low ISO:
  - Low sensitivity to light
  - Use during day time or bright lighting
  - Higher quality

- For high ISO:
  - High sensitivity to light
  - Use during night time or low light shooting
  - Lower quality and can result in increased image noise

IMPORTANT:

- Changing the aperture also affects the depth of field.

EXPOSURE SETTINGS IN ACTION (cont.)

- Slower shutter speeds will blur motion; faster shutter speeds will freeze motion.

- Use manual focus and a tripod.

- Use a tripod and a wide-angle lens to capture more area.

- Use a macro lens to get close to your subject; use manual focus and shoot from a tripod if possible.

- Use a tripod; set white balance to cloudy or shade.

- Use a tripod and neutral density filter on bright days.

- Focus as the subject comes into the frame, then take photo.

- Use a zoom lens with a wide aperture.

- Use natural light but not direct sunlight.

- Use a tripod for slower shutter speeds; set white balance to cloudy or shade.

- Use a tripod and a neutral density filter on bright days.

- Focus as the subject comes into the frame, then take photo.

- Use a zoom lens with a wide aperture.

- Use natural light but not direct sunlight.