

An Introduction to

**The Camera**

**- MODES -**

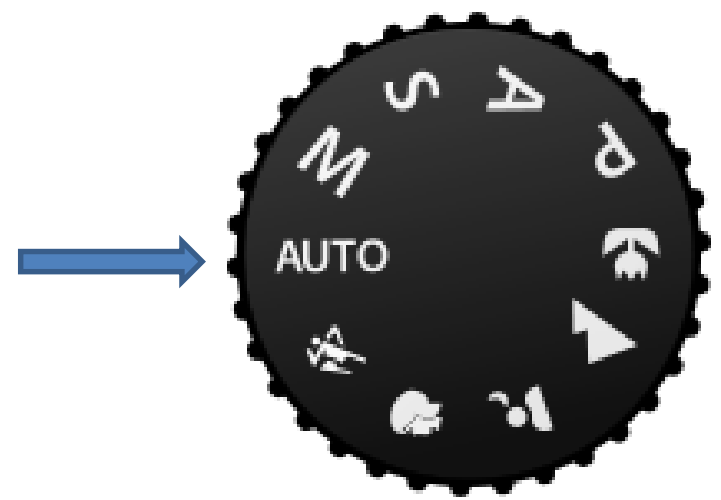
# The Camera

Most photographers don't use anything else other than the **AUTOMATIC MODE** on their camera

This is a information run down on the Automatic and the other modes that you will find useful as a photographer

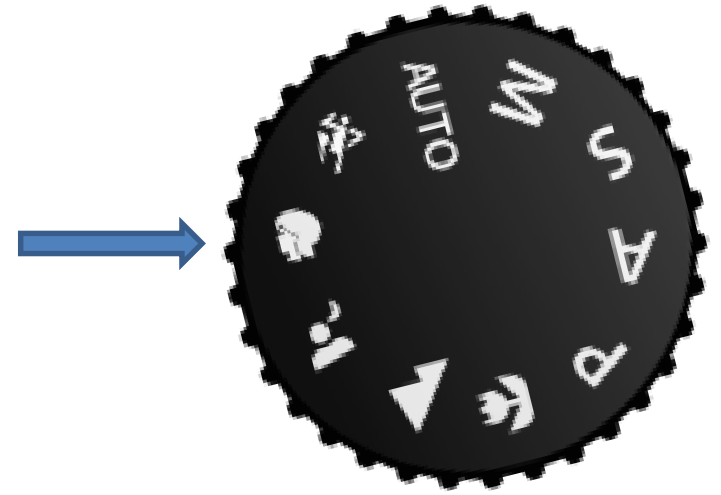


# AUTOMATIC MODE



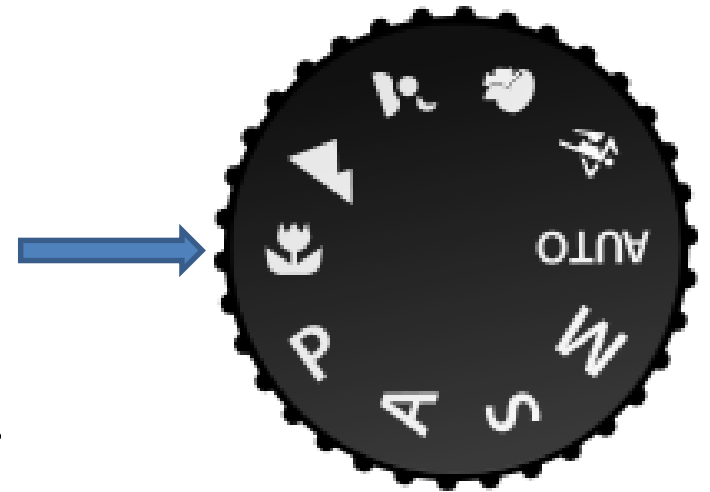
- Auto Mode tells your camera to use it's best judgement to select Shutter Speed, ISO, Aperture, White Balance, Focus and Flash.
- This mode will give you nice results in many shooting conditions.
- You're not telling the camera any extra information about the shooting conditions.
- It will be making a 'big guess' for you.

# PORTRAIT MODE



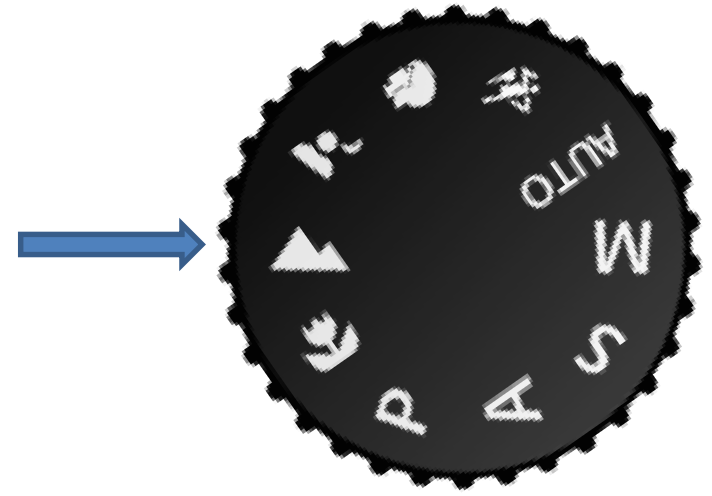
- Your camera will automatically select a large aperture (small 'f' number).
- This helps to keep your background out of focus ( a Shallow Depth of Field).
- Portrait Mode works best when you're photographing a single subject.
- Use the zoom or get up close to the subject.

# MACRO MODE



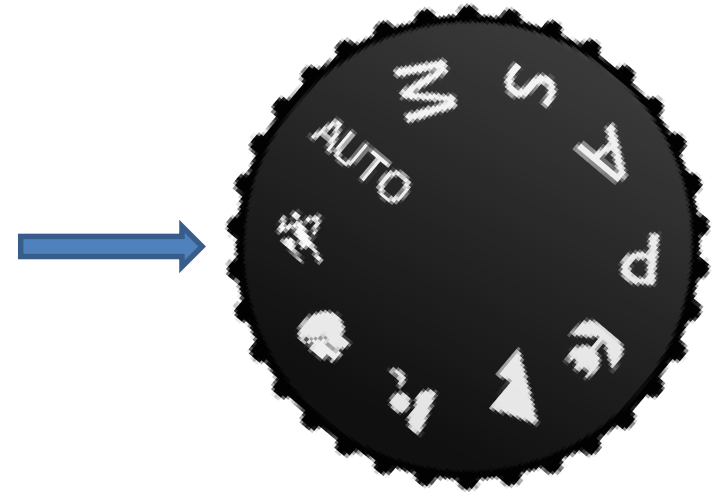
- Allows you to move even closer to your subject.
- It's great for shooting flowers, insects and small objects.
- Different cameras will have different capabilities and different focusing distances (between 2 and 10cm).
- When using Macro Mode, you'll notice that focusing is more difficult.
- At short distances, the Depth of Field is very narrow.
- Keep your camera parallel to the object your photographing and as steady as possible or you'll find a lot of it out of focus.
- Tripods are very hand when using Macro Mode!

# LANDSCAPE MODE



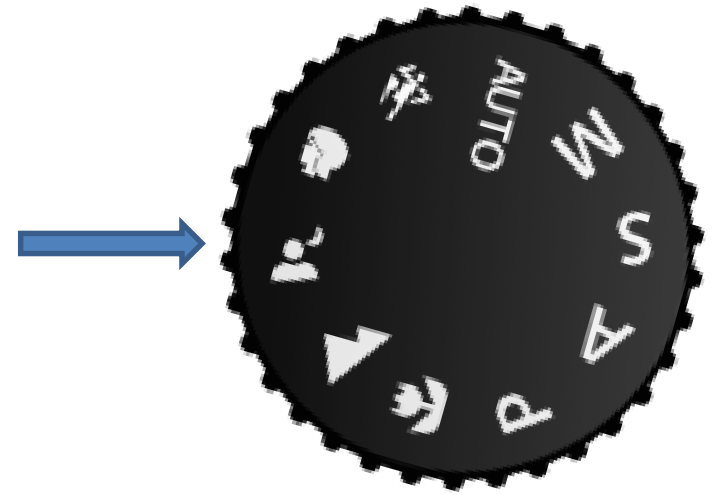
- This mode does the opposite of Portrait Mode.
- It will set the camera up with a small aperture (large 'f' number).  
to make sure all the scene you're photographing is in focus.
- A small aperture gives us a Large Depth of Field.
- BEWARE : the camera might select a slower shutter speed in this mode.
- Consider using a tripod to help you camera stay still.

# SPORTS MODE



- Photographing moving objects is what Sports Mode (or action mode) is designed for.
- Sports Mode attempts to freeze the action by increasing the shutter speed.
- When photographing fast moving objects you can also increase your chances of capturing them by panning your camera along with the subject.
- Use pre-focus on a spot where the subject will.

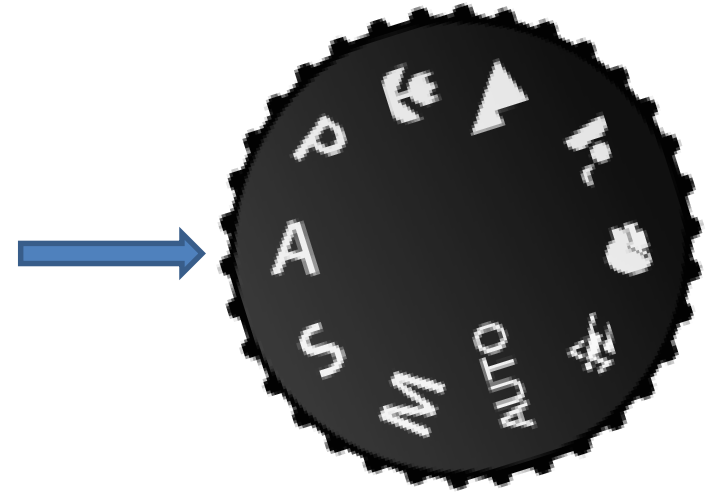
# NIGHT MODE



- Night Mode (the technique also called ‘Slow Shutter Sync’) is for shooting in low light situations.
- Sets your camera to use a longer shutter speed to help capture details of the background, but also fires off a flash to illuminate the foreground.
- For a clear and well exposed shot, use a tripod to steady the camera and prevent blur.

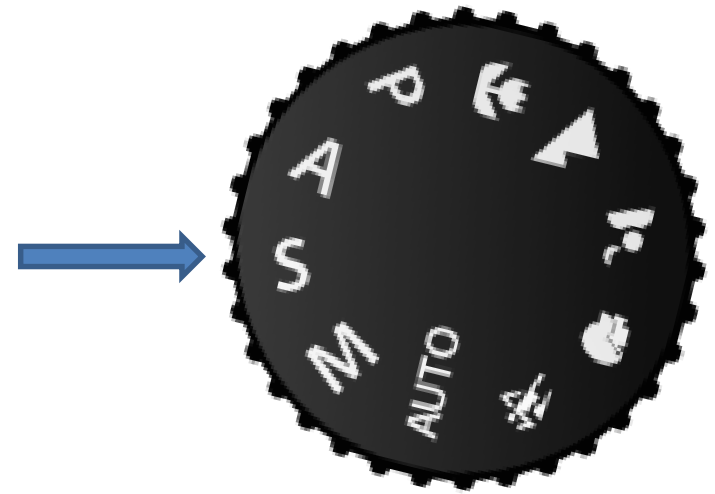


# Aperture Priority Mode (A or AV)



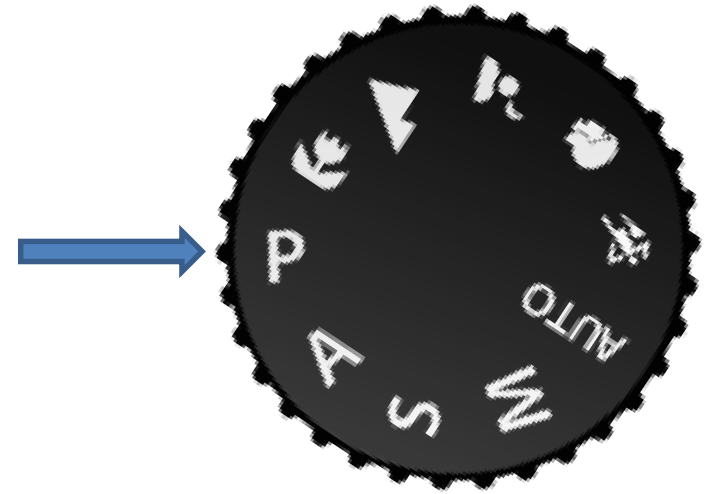
- YOU select the APERATURE.
- The camera selects the rest of the settings.
- You would use this mode when you wanted to control of Depth of Field.
- Small 'f' Number( f1.4) means a larger aperature = LESS DOF.
- Large 'f' Number( f22) means a smaller aperature = MORE DOF.

# Shutter Priority Mode (S or TV)



- Is similar to Aperture Priority Mode.
- YOU select the Shutter Speed.
- The camera selects the rest of the settings.
- You would use this mode when you wanted to take over control of time.
- FAST shutter speed ( 1/2000 sec) to freeze motion – SPORTS.
- SLOW shutter speed ( 0.3 sec) to capture motion – SEASCAPE.

# Program Mode (P)



- The Program Mode is similar to Auto.
- It gives you a little more control over some features including Flash, White Balance, ISO etc.
- Constantly adjusts the Aperture and Shutter Speed.
- Differences to Auto Mode ?



# Manual Mode (M)



- YOU have full control over your camera.
- YOU need to think about ALL settings.
- Including Shutter Speed, Aperture, ISO, White Balance, Flash etc.
- It gives you the flexibility to set your shots up as you wish.
- This requires skill and knowledge of EXPOSURE.
- TRY IT and see how the settings impact the picture.