



# Photo Speak

Terms to Understand  
Before We Start

# Exposure

- Occurs when light strikes the sensor/film
- Over-exposure = Too much light
- Under-Exposure = Too little light

Too Light



Too Dark



Just Right

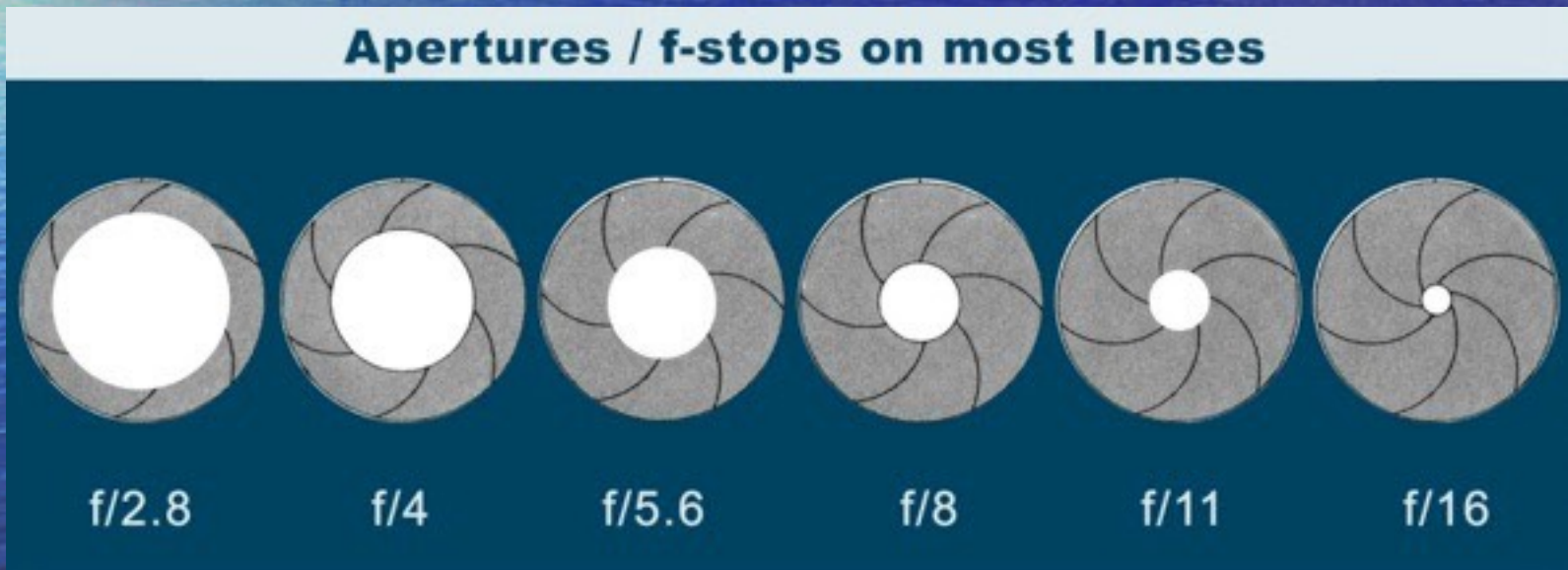


# Exposure Triangle



# Aperture: Controls Quantity\* of Light

- The opening thru which light passes thru the lens to strike the sensor
- Controlled by the size of the aperture as measured in f/stops



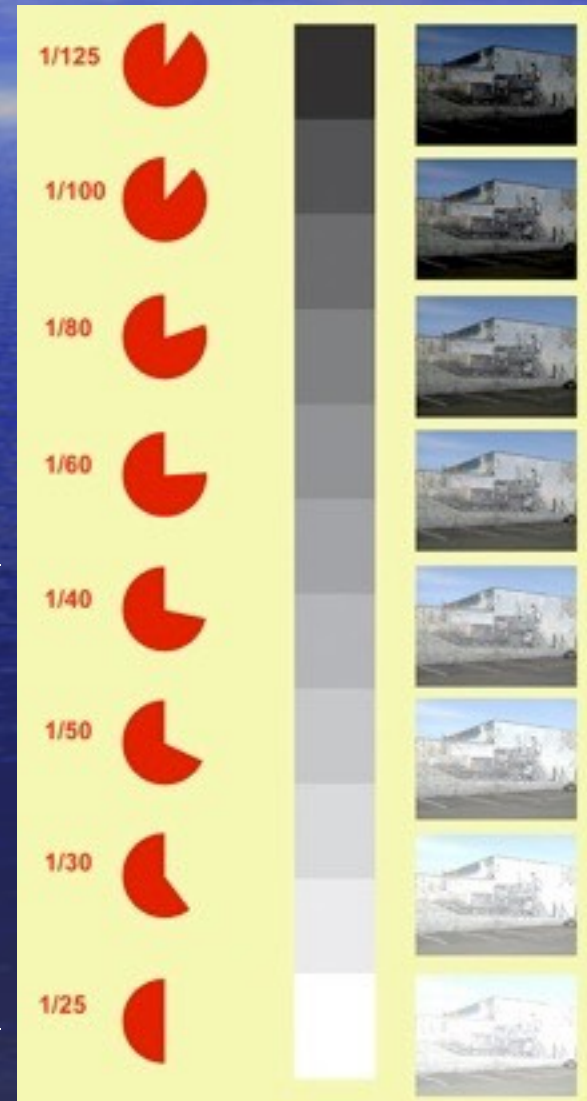
\* Aperture is also used to control Depth of Field in the image.

# Shutter: Controls Duration\* of Light

Short shutter speeds mean less light and a darker image.

Long shutter speeds mean more light and a lighter image.

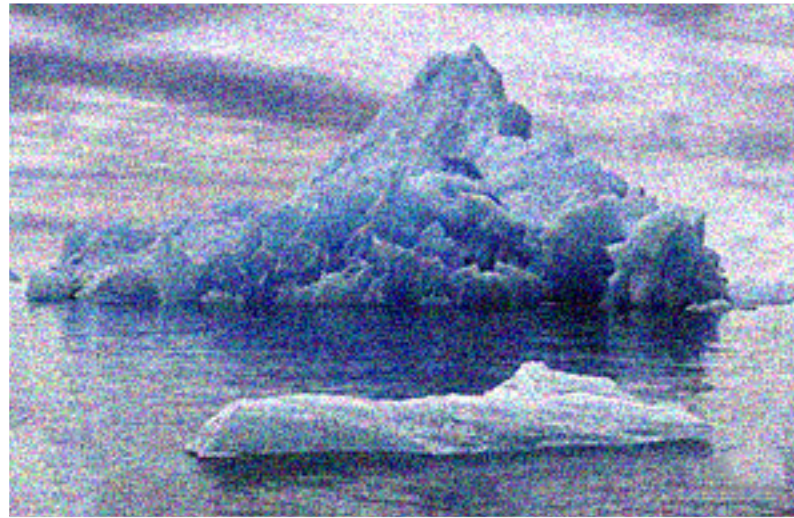
\* Shutter speed affects how motion is displayed in the image.



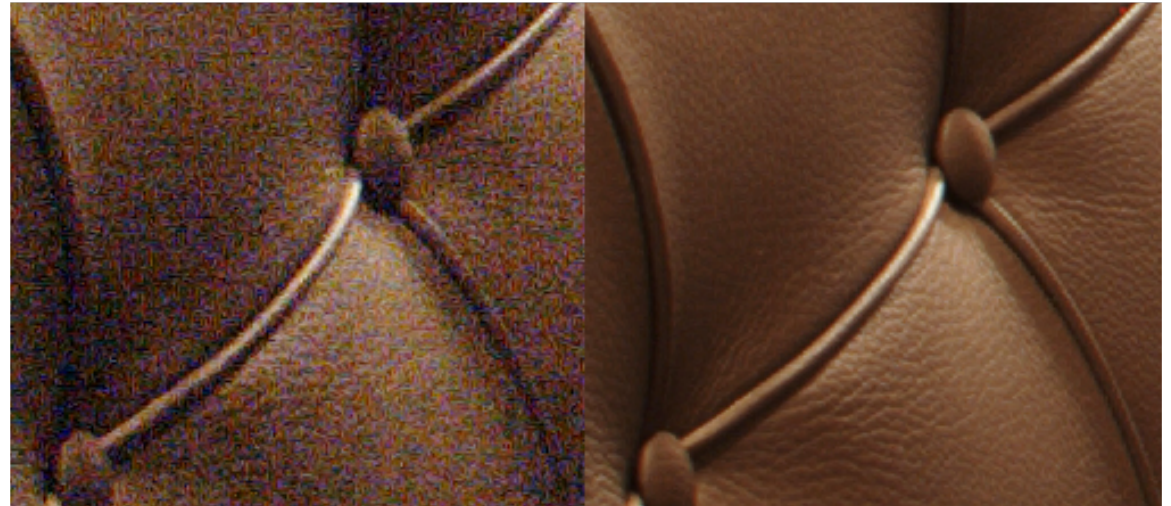
# ISO = Controls Sensitivity\* of Sensor

- Low ISO setting needs more light for exposure and provides the best quality
- High ISO setting needs less light for exposure but reduces quality by adding “noise.”
- Noise can be caused by underexposure as well as high ISO: Luminance Noise or Color Noise
  - Think of noise as similar to static in an audio recording. You can still hear the sound but it’s adversely affected by the background static.

Color Noise



Luminance Noise




# White Balance

This setting helps the camera determine “white” based upon the light source on your scene.

What the camera sees . . .



What the settings do . . .

	<b>AUTO</b> camera sets white balance
	<b>DAYLIGHT</b> camera adds warm tones
	<b>CLOUDY</b> camera adds warm tones
	<b>SHADE</b> camera adds warm tones
	<b>TUNGSTEN</b> camera adds cool tones
	<b>FLUORESCENT</b> camera adds warm (red) tones
	<b>FLASH</b> camera adds warm tones
	<b>CUSTOM</b> photographer sets white balance



# Balance Aperture, Shutter Speed, & ISO for Proper Exposure

Apertures / f-stops on most lenses

