

# Caister Photography Club

All Saints Parish Hall, Beach Road, Scratby NR29 3AJ

We meet at 7.30pm every Wednesday and are a friendly club and welcoming everyone interested in photography, beginners and professionals alike.

## Camera School

We have now covered Aperture and Shutter Speed. We now go on to the last of the 3 commonly used variables (ISO).

ISO determines how your camera treats light. The higher the figure the brighter the image becomes and the less light you need to take a photo, so with high figures you can take pictures in low light. The trade off is that at these higher figures the pictures become “noisy”, this means that they look gritty and may not be useable, so it is usually best to use the lowest number possible.



Most cameras work best in the 100 to 800 range, though modern expensive cameras can take good photos at ISO 3200 and above.

As you increase the Shutter Speed 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500 etc. you are halving the amount of light getting to the sensor at each step, but taking faster (less blurry) images.

As you decrease (narrow) the Aperture f2.8 (wide), f4.0, f5.6, f 8, f16 (small) etc. you are halving the amount of light, but makes the image all over sharper by increased depth of field.

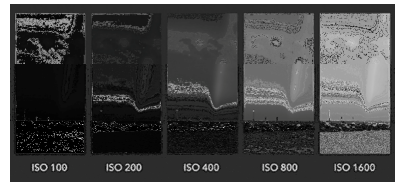
So if you need a fast and sharp image or your image is too dark you can increase the ISO to compensate.

How do you put all this together?

The first step is to venture out of the auto mode and to either choose to control your Aperture or Speed on the top dial and let the camera sort out the other two parameters. Practice with these 2 main controls until you are happy using them.

Many leave their camera in Aperture mode for regular photos or Speed for fast moving subjects, but to take full control you need to set your dial to M (Manual) to control all 3 parameters.

Which to choose will be in the next article.



*Alan Novak*