Basic Camera Settings

- Aperture
- Shutter Speed
- ISO
- Light

Good exposure Type of photo
Light: Sunny, Cloudy, Night

Shutter: 1/4, 1/30, 1/4000

Aperture: f/2.8, f/11, f/32

ISO: 6400, 800, 100
Set camera to Aperture priority A
Adjust aperture

Small number = more light
Big number = less light
Confusing!
Set camera to Shutter Priority S
Adjust shutter speed
Each step = 1 stop = 2 x light
Shutter Speed:
1/100 provides 2 x the light than 1/200 = 1 stop

Normally aim to prevent camera shake and freeze action
= 1/80 or 1/100 to prevent shake/relatively still subjects.

To freeze motion, sports, wildlife, kids, = 1/200 to 1/500

Rule of thumb: speed at least as much as focal length
if high zoom, use high speed
e.g. 20x zoom = 480mm focal length = use 1/500
Motion blur on purpose; panning camera

F8.0 at 1/80   ISO 6400
ISO: sensitivity to light. ISO100 = low; ISO6400 = high

Try to keep ISO as low as possible = better colours; less noise; better detail

Some modes set ISO automatically e.g. iA; P; Scenes

Aperture A; Speed S; Manual M = can set ISO

In all modern cameras using ISO up to about 1600 does not pose a problem

Generally ISO has to be set on the menu system sometimes called ISO, sometimes Sensitivity
To set ISO you need to be in a mode that allows it.

If ISO is on a separate button then just press it.

If it not then press the Menu button, usually centre of the ‘Menu wheel’ on back face; select ‘REC’
SCENES - Presets

All settings automatic
EXPOSURE COMPENSATION
usually all modes except iA or Auto

Lighten or darken overall photo
Normal

+2EV
SUMMARY

Use Aperture, Shutter Speed and ISO get the correct exposure

Use creatively to get type of picture/effects that you want:

• Use Aperture to control Depth of Field i.e. what is in focus, what is blurred
• Use Shutter Speed to stop shake, freeze motion or include motion blur
• Use ISO as low as possible to maintain the best colours, details and low noise