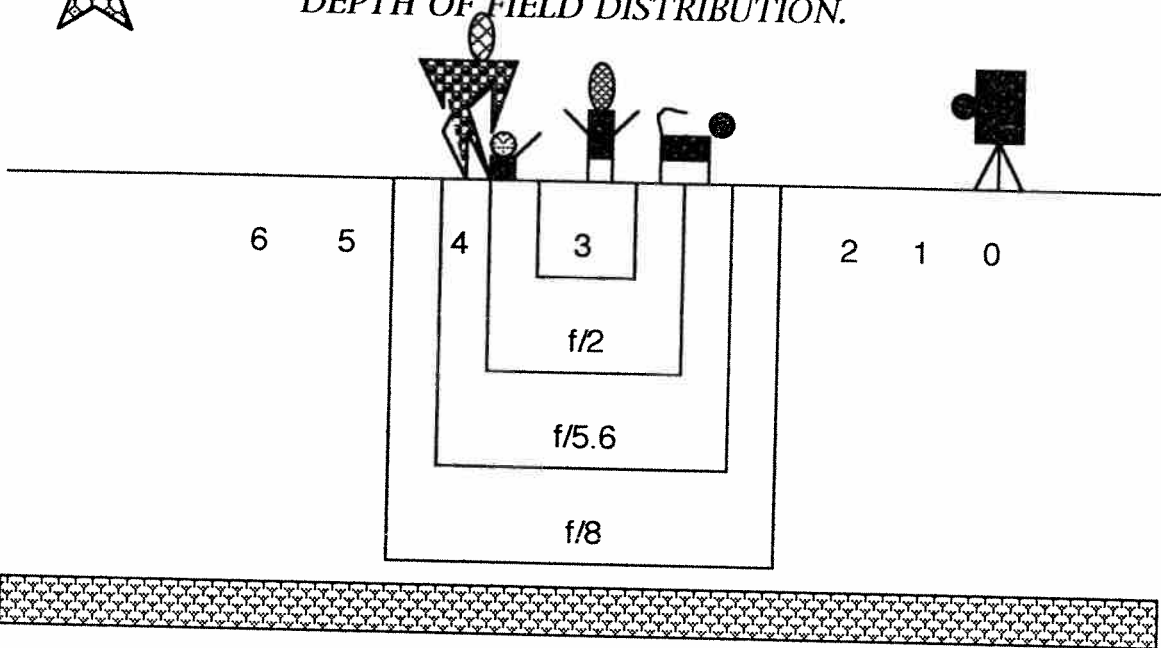




NOTES FOR UNDERSTANDING YOUR DEPTH OF FIELD DISTRIBUTION.



F/ Stops have 2 purposes:

- * controlling the amount of light entering the camera
- * controlling the depth of field

Use Visual Priority:

- * when more than 1 subject, emphasize a particular subject area, reemphasize others.

Depth of Field is:

the range between the nearest and farthest distances which are in focus at a given aperture setting. How much appears to be in focus in front of and behind the subject focused on.

Rules of Depth of Field:

as the size of aperture decreases, depth of field increases. (larger f/stop, smaller aperture)
as the subject to camera distance decreases, depth of field also decreases.
the closer you are to your subject, the shorter the depth of field. The further your subject is, the longer the depth of field.

The smaller the aperture opening, the longer the depth of field. The larger the aperture opening, the shorter the depth of field.

The **depth of field scale** on the camera, indicates area in focus at that lens opening.

How Sharpness Affects A Picture:

certain areas of a photograph are sharp because a lens can be focused on ONE and only one plane at a time.

by changing an f/ stop, you can change the depth of field and alter the area of sharpness in a photograph...selective focusing.

SHARP AREAS GIVE THE APPEARANCE OF BEING MORE IMPORTANT THAN UNSHARP AREAS. Blur a distracting background, concentrate your attention on the subject matter!