

## Definitions and Terminology

The following is a list of definitions and basic terms that you will hear many times during our workshop. I will explain more how to use the settings to capture better photos, Please be certain to review and if necessary research these terms. Your camera manual will have detailed instructions on where to find and how to change the settings/values.

Aperture & f/stop	<p>Circular opening inside a camera lens. Controls the amount of light passing onto the image sensor. Measured in <i>f</i> numbers or stops. The smaller the <i>f</i> number, the larger the aperture allowing more light to fall on the sensor. The larger the <i>f</i> number, the narrower the aperture allowing less light. An f-stop range might be: f/2.8, f/4, f/5.6, f/8 and f/11. Also relates to what is known as a “fast lens.”</p> <p>Influences depth of field.</p>
Depth of field	<p>Areas in front of and behind the primary focus point that will appear in focus. Influenced by focal length of lens, f-stop setting, and distance from camera to subject. Can be shallow or deep. Higher f-stops create greater depth of field than lower numbers: f/22 vs f/2.8. F/2.8 is very shallow and anything behind the focal point will appear blurred. F/22 indicates a greater depth of field. Items within a certain range in front of or behind will appear to be in focus as well.</p>
Exposure	<p>The exact quantity of light required to make a good picture. The correct exposure is accomplished by selecting the right shutter speed and aperture value (f-stop). Too much light over exposes the image and destroys the detail. Too little light makes the picture too dark to see.</p>
Exposure Compensation	<p>This is a way to adjust your exposure to make the image brighter or darker when challenging lighting conditions do not produce a good exposure with the default setting (0 EC). You must know how to make this adjustment.</p>
Histogram	<p>A histogram is a graphical representation of the light values captured by the sensor. The dark or shadow portions are on the left side of a histogram graph (0) whereas the light or highlight portion are on the right (255). Photo editing or graphic software can be used to improve the brightness or contrast by adjusting the brightness value of one or many pixels.</p>
ISO	<p>The ISO value defines the camera's sensitivity to light: lower sensitivity requires longer exposure and higher sensitivity allows faster exposure. You can adjust the ISO to help balance the exposure if the ideal shutter speed and aperture size result in a poor exposure. Generally speaking lower ISO settings produce higher quality images.</p>
Shooting Mode	<p>Your camera has settings that allow you to control how it captures an image. In landscape photography our main setting will be Aperture Priority (or Value) (often denoted by AV). We will never use Auto or Program. Be certain you know how to set your camera to aperture priority mode.</p>
Metering	<p>Way a camera determines the correct exposure. Cameras typically allow choice of spot, matrix, or center-weighted average metering. These choices allow the photographer to select an area of the target image on which to meter the light sensor to allow the camera to expose for just a particular light source, for an average of light sources at different points around the image, or an average of light density in the central area of an image.</p>
White balance/color temperature	<p>White balance is an adjustment made to a signal to insure that white will be recorded as white. Different types of light have different temperatures and different effects on white objects. The WB adjustment focuses on something white and removes all incorrect color casts so that the white object appears pure white.</p>