

# BASIC PHOTOGRAPHY

WITH ROBERT FONTANILLA





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# CAMERA HANDLING, CARE & SUPPORT

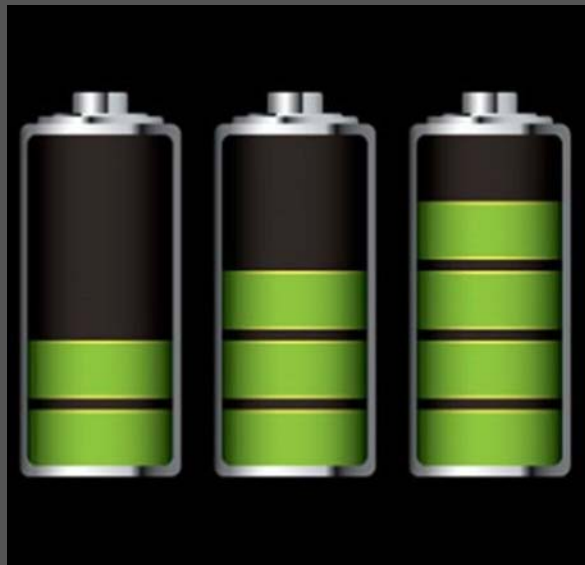
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The first step is to buy a camera. The most important step is to maintain it. Proper care and handling ensures long life and good output.

## CLEAN



## CHARGE



## PROTECT



USE PROTECTIVE FILTERS!



**EYEBROW  
CONTACT**

Lift the camera up to your eye and rest the viewfinder against your eyebrow. This makes another point of contact on the body for more stability.

**FINGER**

The camera body is designed to be gripped with your right hand and your index finger over the shutter release. You should be able to press the button without having to reposition your grip.

**HAND**

Rest your lens in your left hand. You should be able to twist the barrel of the lens to zoom or focus with this hand, leaving your right hand to grip the camera body.

**ELBOWS**

Tuck your elbows into your body to keep your camera sturdy. The further out your elbows are, the more unstable you will be.

## HOLDING YOUR CAMERA

Bear in mind that the key to sharper shots is stable handling. Practice holding your camera before shooting.



Stabilize shoot during low  
light conditions (indoor  
shoot, sunsets or similar  
conditions)



Travel Photography  
(able to use  
small opening or  
long exposure)



Support heavy  
equipment  
(especially  
long lenses)



USE TRIPODS

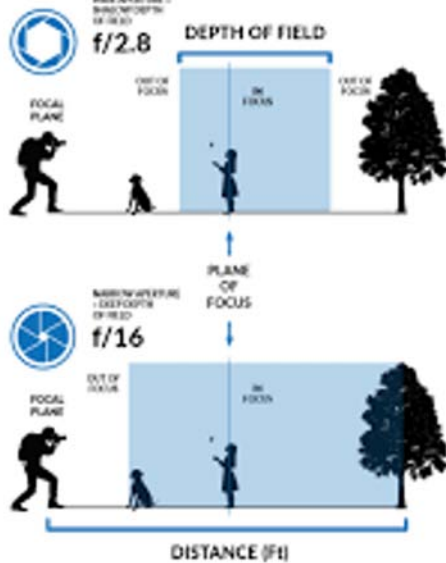
To help you steady your camera and capture shots in  
perfect position, use a tripod.

\*Use a sturdy table or a bag as alternative to tripod.

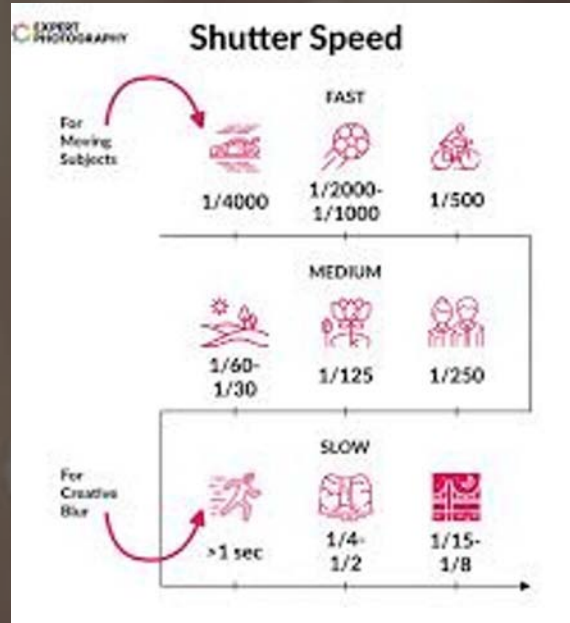
## APERTURE

## SHUTTER SPEED

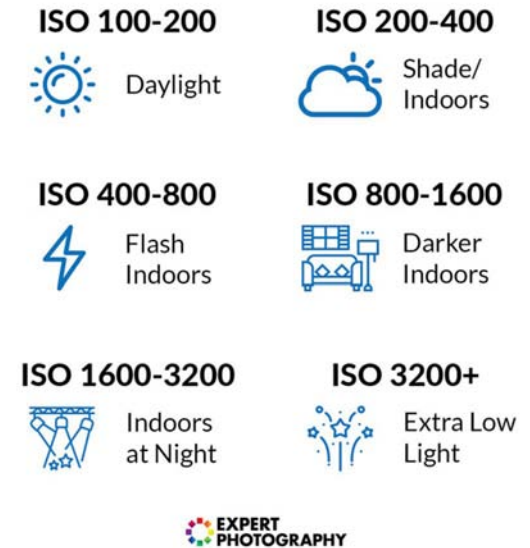
## ISO



Opening in the lens that lets light in, controlled by the f-stops on your lens



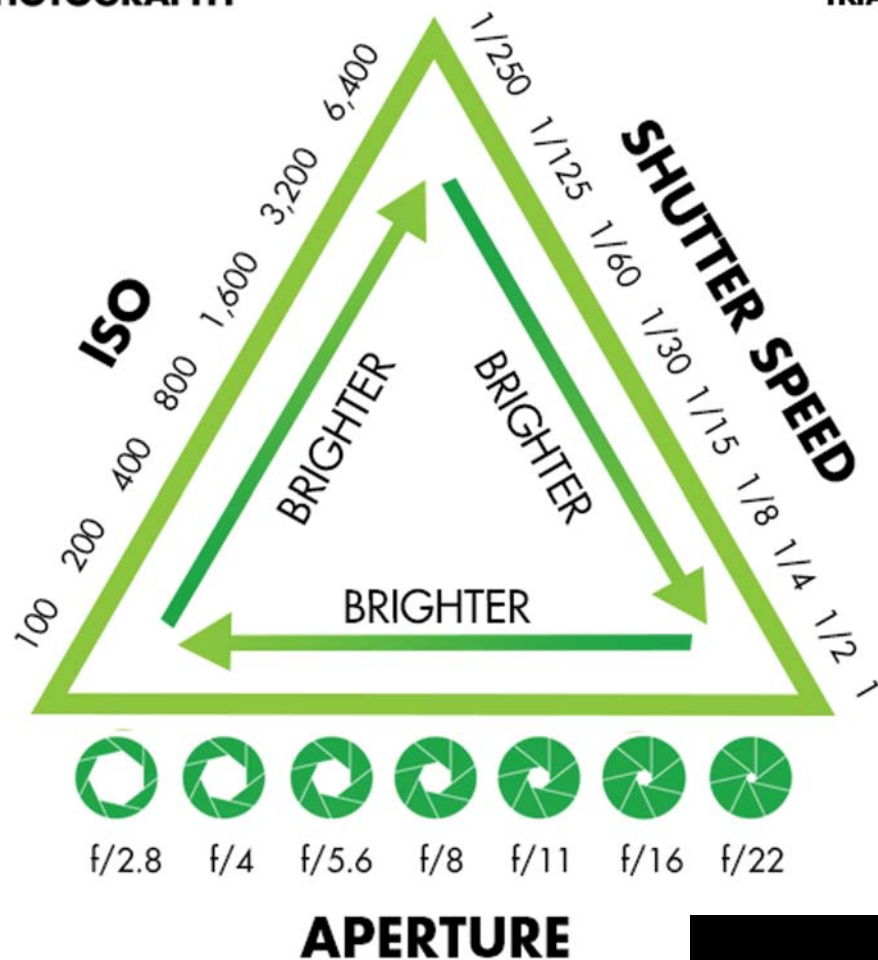
How long the shutter is open to let the light in or how fast the camera captures a photo; measured in seconds or fractions of a second



How sensitive the sensor is to light, which means how quickly a camera sensor absorbs light

## EXPOSURE

Exposure is the amount of light that reaches your camera sensor. aperture, shutter speed and ISO are the three elements of exposure; each has its own way of manipulating light.



## EXPOSURE TRIANGLE

Changing one element has a measurable and specific impact on exposure. Learn how the three elements work together to create an exposure.



# APERTURE

Depth of Field

LARGE APERTURE = SHALLOW DOF **F/2**

SMALL APERTURE = DEEP DOF **F/16**

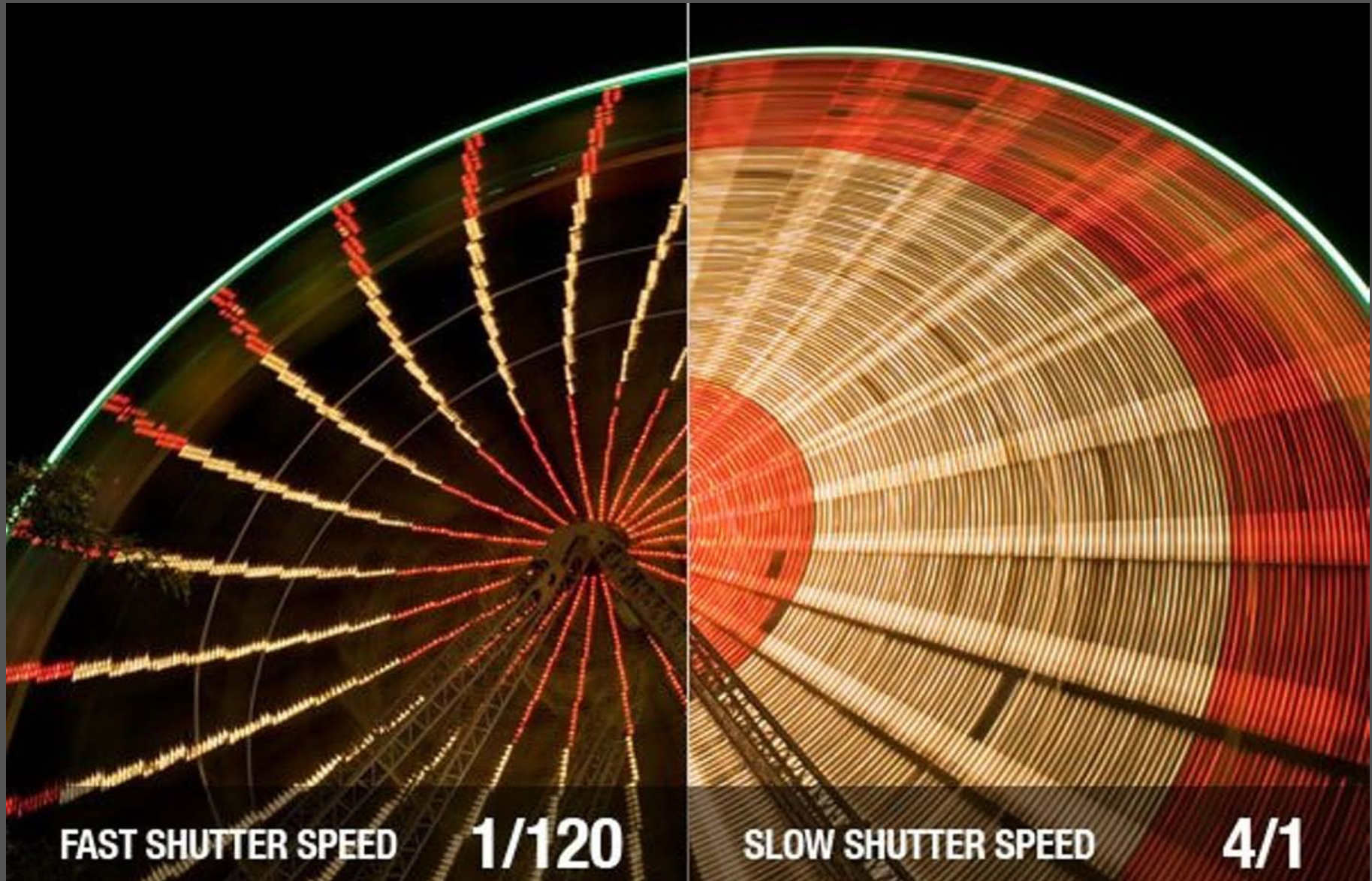


Source: <https://www.exposureguide.com/exposure/>



# SHUTTER SPEED

Motion



Source: <https://www.exposureguide.com/exposure/>

# ISO SENSITIVITY

Quality

ISO 100

**CLEAN IMAGE**

ISO 3200

**NOISY IMAGE**

Source: <https://www.exposureguide.com/exposure/>



UNDER EXPOSED

-2 .. 1 .. 0 .. 1 .. +2

PROPERLY EXPOSED

-2 .. 1 .. 0 .. 1 .. +2

OVER EXPOSED

-2 .. 1 .. 0 .. 1 .. +2



## RIGHT EXPOSURE

Determine the right exposure by checking if the marker on the camera meter is at zero.

A close-up photograph of a hand lighting a red candle. The hand is in the foreground, reaching towards a row of red candles. Several candles are already lit, with their flames visible. The background is dark and filled with many more lit candles, creating a warm, bokeh effect of orange and red light. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

*Composition  
is same as  
language.*

## BASIC COMPOSITION

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The art of organizing all the elements of a visual message into a readable and pleasing form.





HAS ONE VISUAL MESSAGE

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FROM ONE PERSPECTIVE





HAS UNIFIED ELEMENTS

---



COMPOSED DIFFERENTLY

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HAS ONE POINT OF INTEREST

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## POSITIONING YOUR SUBJECT

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How you position the subject affects the message of the photograph.



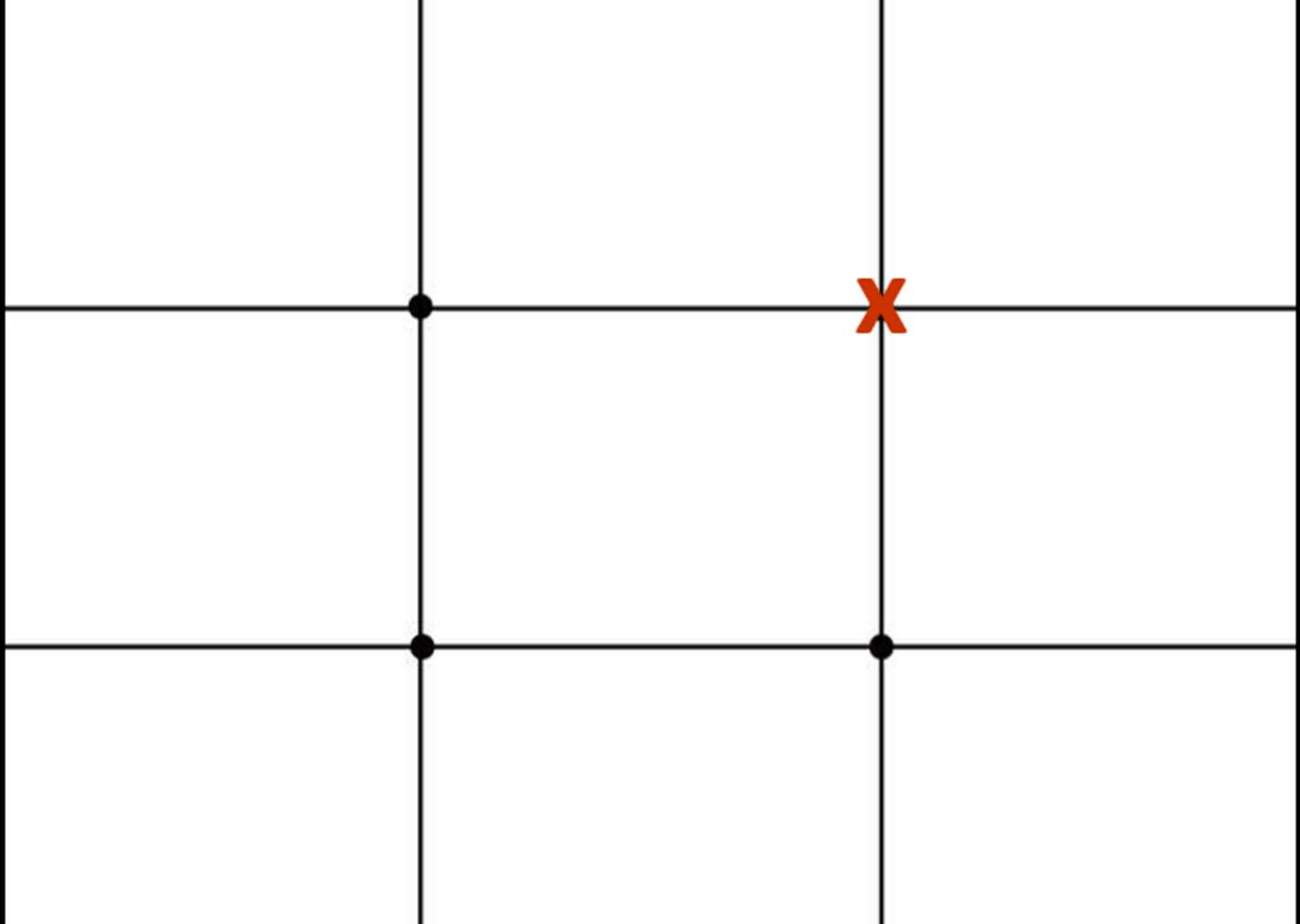


PLACEMENT FOLLOWING THE NORMAL FLOW



REVERSING THE POSITION - AGAINST THE NORM

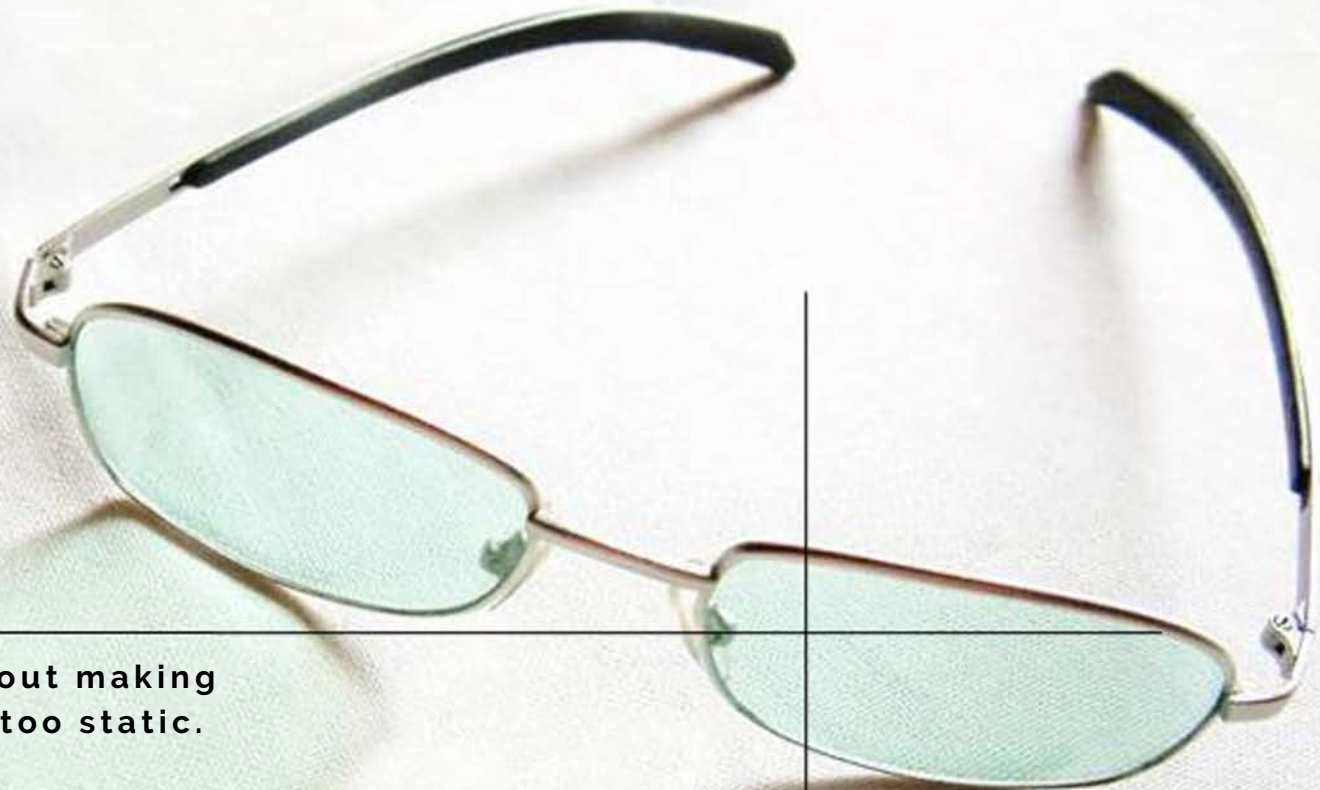




## RULE OF THIRDS

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A powerful compositional technique for making  
photos more interesting and dynamic.



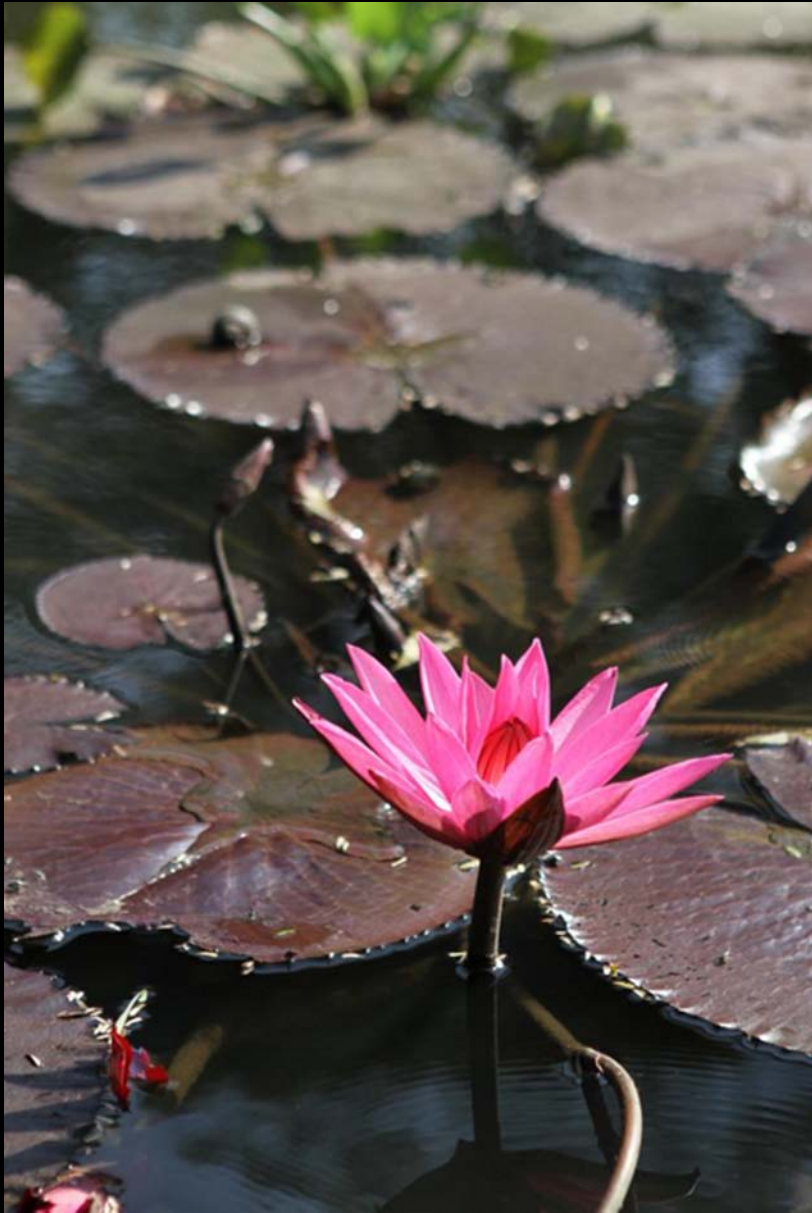
A sense of balance without making  
the image look too static.



*Rob Fontanilla*  
PHOTOGRAPHY

A sense of complexity without making  
the image look too busy.





## NEAR TO FAR COMPOSITION

Demonstrates space and depth (Fore-Mid-Background)





## NEAR TO FAR COMPOSITION

Demonstrates space and depth (Fore-Mid-Background)



## ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

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Design elements of a photo may include: line, pattern, color, texture, form and shape. Line is the most basic of all, which can be interpreted as restful, rigid, active, soothing or threatening.





## HORIZONTAL LINE

---

conveys tranquility, peaceful although remains masculine



## VERTICAL LINE

---

evokes sense of permanency, rigidity and authority



## DIAGONAL LINE

---

evokes feeling of movement, activity and speed;  
suggests energy or action





## LEADING & MERGING LINES

---

directing the viewer's eye



## S-CURVE LINES

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also known as Hogan's line of beauty; signals grace, youthful energy or feminine qualities





## CIRCLE

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evokes feeling of completion, universality, psychological wholeness and warmth

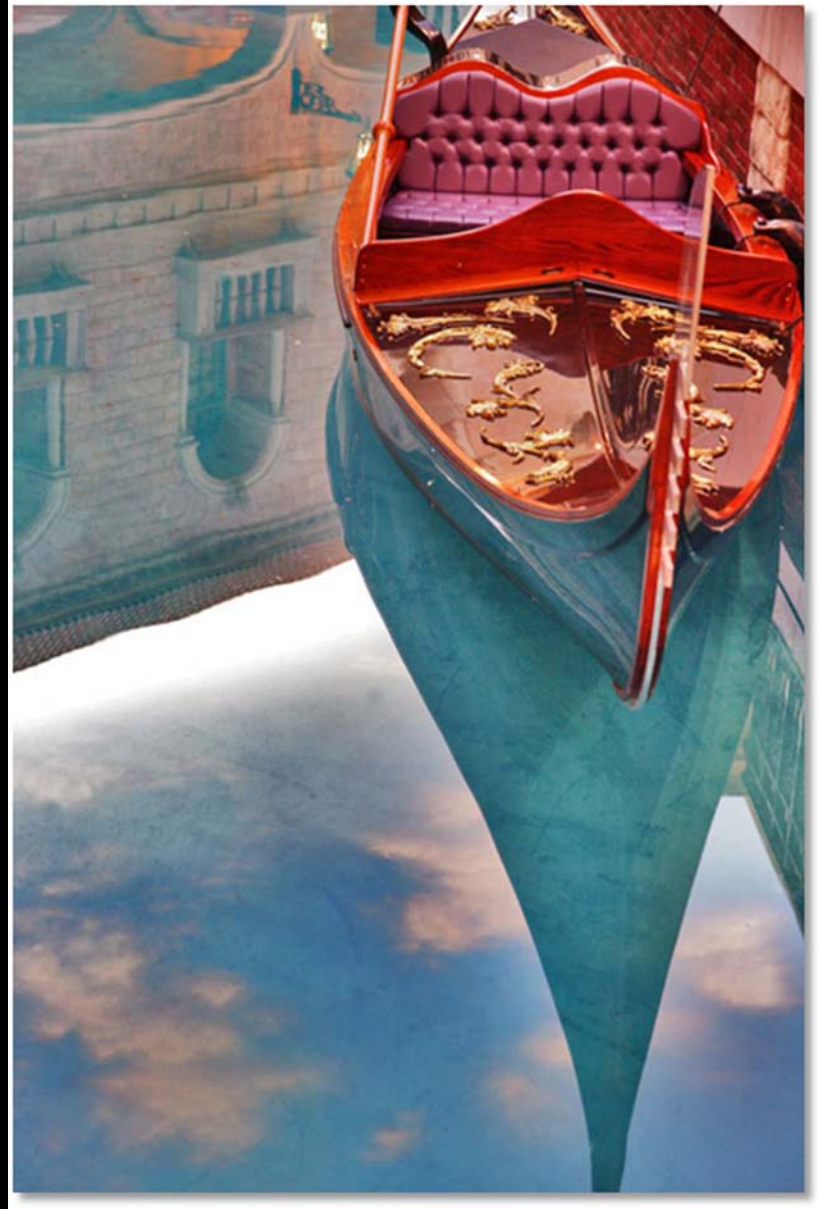




## TEXTURE

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exudes deep emotions: use texture to describe almost everything, like a rough day, soft touch or sharp mind



COLOR





CONTRAST

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FRAMING

---



PATTERNS

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## PERSPECTIVE

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worm's eye view





PERSPECTIVE

---

bird's eye view