

A procedure for shooting creatively

- **Double-check your important camera settings such as white-balance and quality level.**
- **Check your remaining memory card capacity. Format or clear the card if necessary.**
- **Decide whether you want to shoot in Aperture Priority Mode or Shutter Priority Mode. Aperture Priority gives you control over depth-of-field. Shutter Priority gives you control over shutter speed.**
- **If we're outdoors on a sunny day you should set your camera to it's lowest ISO setting, which is usually 100 or 200 depending upon camera model. This is the lowest light sensitivity setting.**
- **On a cloudy day or shady setting you may need to increase your ISO setting to a higher number which gives your camera more sensitivity to light. ISO 400 or 800 may be a good starting place for this.**
- **The real trick to setting ISO is to keep it as low as you can while still allowing you to shoot at a high enough shutter speed to avoid blur.**

A procedure for shooting creatively, cont.

- **For Aperture Priority Mode:**

- **Controlling depth-of-field is probably the most important element to creative photography. Remember, low numbered f-stops such as f/2.8, f/4.0 etc. result in the least depth-of-field. Higher f-stops such as f/11, f/16 etc. give greater depth-of-field.**
- **Set your f-stop and auto-focus mode. Depressing the shutter button half-way allows the camera to focus and set the calculated shutter speed for proper exposure. If the speed looks reasonable, take the shot and check the results on the LCD screen. You may have to zoom in to check for sharpness.**
- **If the picture lacks sharpness you may need to increase shutter speed. You do this by increasing ISO or decreasing the f-stop number. Take another shot and check the results.**
- **Use exposure compensation if you need to adjust exposure up or down.**
- **Once things look good you should be able to take a number of shots at those settings until the light or scene changes drastically.**

A procedure for shooting creatively, cont.

- **For Shutter Priority Mode:**

- **Some situations require control of shutter speed at the expense of aperture. Sports may be the best example. Depth-of-field is usually of less importance in this situation so Shutter Priority Mode may be most suitable. For sports shooting you may want to shoot at shutter speeds from 1/250 sec. to 1/1000 sec. or greater.**
- **Set your shutter speed and auto-focus mode. Depressing the shutter button half-way allows the camera to focus and set the calculated aperture for proper exposure. If the speed looks reasonable, take the shot and check the results on the LCD screen. You may have to zoom in to check for sharpness.**
- **If the picture lacks sharpness you may need to increase shutter speed. You do this by increasing ISO or decreasing the f-stop number.**
- **Once again, use exposure compensation if you need to adjust exposure up or down.**
- **Once things look good you should be able to take a number of shots at those settings until the light or scene changes drastically.**

A procedure for shooting creatively, cont.

- **Manual Mode with auto ISO:**

- **Some newer cameras such as the Canon EOS 7D MK II allow the use of a mode called auto ISO. This allows you to use manual mode to specify both shutter speed and aperture. In this mode the camera will vary the ISO setting automatically to maintain a proper exposure as the scene or lighting changes. Additionally you can specify both the minimum and maximum ISO settings.**
- **Set your shutter speed, aperture and auto-focus mode. Depressing the shutter button half-way allows the camera to focus and set the calculated ISO for proper exposure. Take the shot and check the results on the LCD screen. You may have to zoom in to check for sharpness.**
- **You may want to look at the resulting ISO as it could be at a point where noise may start to show up in the dark areas of the image.**
- **Once again, you can use exposure compensation if you need to adjust exposure up or down.**
- **Once things look good you should be able to take a number of shots at those settings until the light or scene changes drastically.**