



Overview

This assignment focuses on understanding the differences in stability when shooting handheld versus using a tripod. By exploring various techniques and settings, photographers will learn how to achieve optimal sharpness and clarity in their images, regardless of the shooting method.

Learning Objectives

- Identify the advantages and disadvantages of handheld shooting versus tripod use.
- Understand how shutter speed, aperture, and ISO interact to affect image stability.
- Practice specific camera settings to optimize stability in different shooting scenarios.

Related Reading

Before you start, read these related blog posts to deepen your understanding:

What Is Shutter Speed	What Is Shutter Speed	
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Before You Shoot

- Ensure your camera is fully charged and memory cards are formatted.
- Select a suitable location with varying light conditions to test both methods.
- Gather necessary equipment including a tripod, remote shutter release, and lens stabilizer if available.
- Familiarize yourself with your camera's settings and ensure you can quickly adjust them.
- Plan your compositions and consider subjects that highlight the differences in stability.

Assignment Tasks

1. Capture a portrait handheld at f/2.8, 1/100s, ISO 400 in aperture priority mode to test focus accuracy and background blur.
2. Take a landscape shot using a tripod at f/11, 1/30s, ISO 100 to emphasize depth of field and stability.
3. Shoot a moving subject handheld at f/4, 1/500s, ISO 800 in shutter priority mode to freeze the action while testing your grip.
4. Create a long exposure of a waterfall using a tripod at f/16, 2s, ISO 100 to achieve smooth water flow and motion blur.
5. Experiment with handheld shooting at f/5.6, 1/60s, ISO 1600 in low light to see how high ISO affects image quality.
6. Capture a night scene using a tripod at f/8, 15s, ISO 200 to create light trails and test the stability of your setup.

Stretch Tasks

- Photograph a busy street scene with a handheld camera at f/4, 1/250s, ISO 400, then switch to a tripod for the same shot at f/8, 1/8s, ISO 100 to compare results.
- Create a time-lapse video using a tripod, setting the camera at f/11, 30s, ISO 100, and adjust exposure settings throughout the shoot to capture changing light.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do check your camera's stabilization settings before shooting handheld.
- ✓ Do practice holding your camera with both hands to minimize shake.
- ✓ Do use a remote shutter release or timer to avoid camera movement when using a tripod.
- ✓ Do explore different angles and heights when using a tripod for more creative compositions.
- ✓ Do review and analyze your images post-shoot to assess stability and sharpness.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't use a shutter speed slower than $1/(2 \times \text{focal length})$ when shooting handheld without stabilization.
- ✗ Don't forget to lock your tripod's legs and head to prevent accidental movement.
- ✗ Don't shoot in high ISO unnecessarily; use it only when needed to maintain exposure.
- ✗ Don't rush your setup; take time to ensure your tripod is stable and secure.
- ✗ Don't overlook the importance of composition; both methods require thoughtful framing.

Reflection Questions

- How did the results differ between handheld and tripod shots in terms of sharpness?
- What challenges did you encounter while shooting handheld versus on a tripod?
- Which method do you find more comfortable and why?
- What specific settings did you find most effective for achieving stability in your images?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use a shutter speed of at least $1/(2 \times \text{focal length})$ when shooting handheld to avoid motion blur.
- Set your camera to aperture priority mode and use an aperture of f/4 to maintain a good depth of field while allowing enough light.
- When using a tripod, experiment with slower shutter speeds (e.g., 1/30s) to capture long exposures without camera shake.
- Adjust the ISO to maintain exposure; for tripod shots, you might use ISO 100 to reduce noise.
- Utilize manual focus when on a tripod for precise control over your subject, especially in low light.

Creative:

- Explore creative compositions by shooting handheld while walking to capture dynamic scenes.
- Use a tripod for landscape photography to achieve long exposure effects, such as smooth water or blurred clouds.
- Experiment with low angles and unique perspectives when shooting handheld to add interest to your images.
- Incorporate motion blur creatively by lowering your shutter speed when handheld, such as 1/15s, while panning with a moving subject.
- Try shooting handheld in low light conditions to capture the ambient atmosphere, adjusting settings to f/2.8, 1/60s, ISO 800.