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PHOTOBOOK

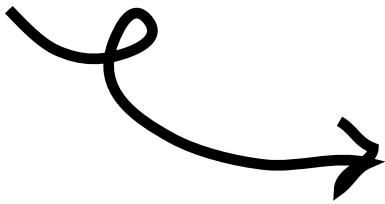
Maria Kuneva

1. HIDDEN FACES

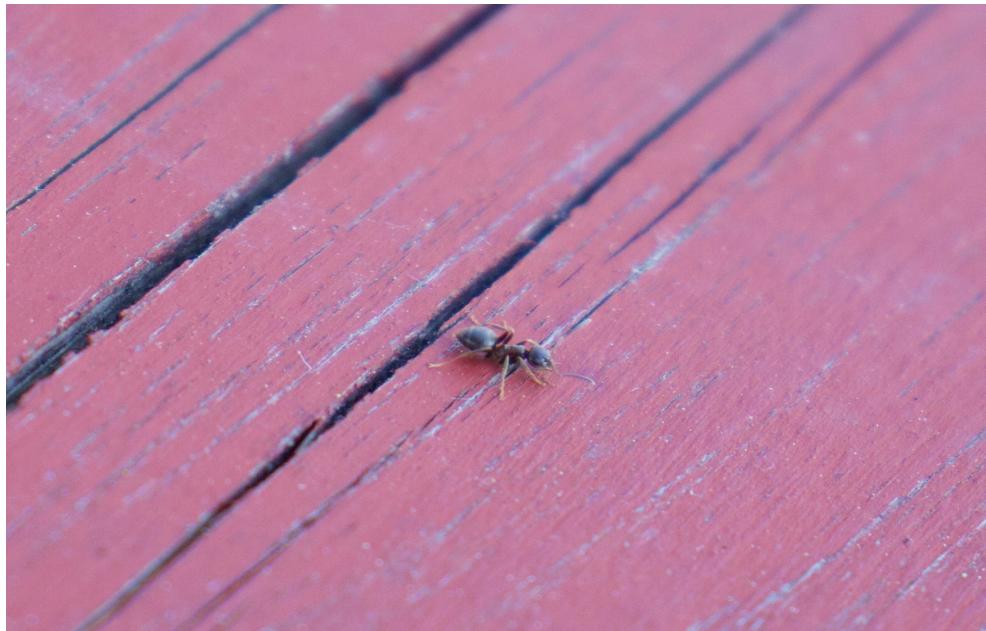




Everything is on focus



Av mode (sharp)



Special scene (Close-Up)

This was the most interesting program for me. Its purpose is to make an object the main focus in a photo. It's used for small objects like flowers, insects.



2. PROGRAMS



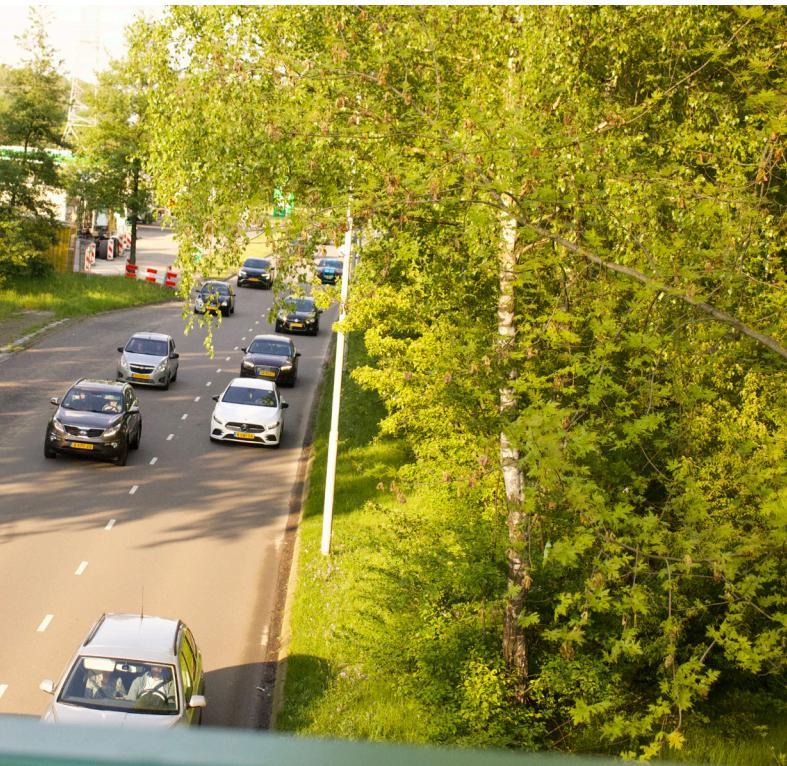
Av mode (blurred)

The background gets blurred



Tv mode (Shutter Speed)

For this photo I used the high shutter speed so I can "freeze" the moving cars. A fast shutter speed allows less light into the camera and we use it in bright lighting conditions. The high shutter speed can be used for



fast-moving objects so you can capture them without them getting blurred.



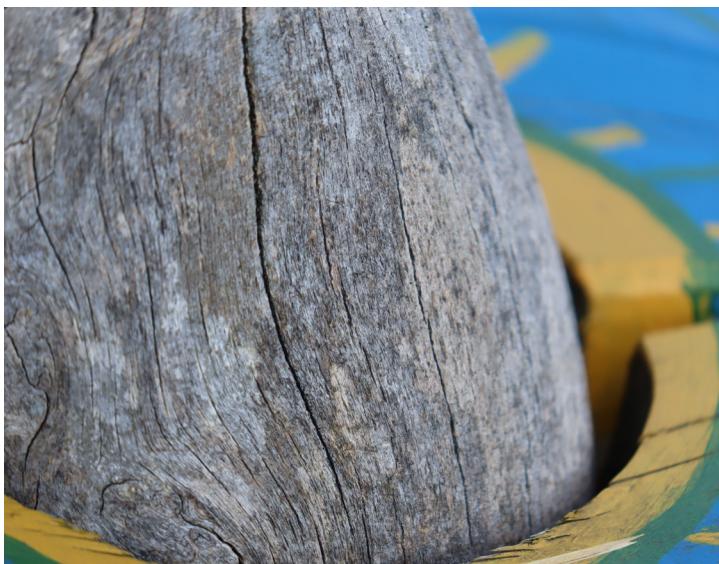
HDR art embossed

This setting reduces color saturation while enhancing edge contrast to the extent that light and dark edges produce an effect similar to embossing. This effect generally works best with subjects that have bold and simple shapes with clearly defined edges.



Grainy B/W

This effect makes the picture look grainy. By transforming the image into a monochrome (Black & White) shot, it gives the image a timeless feel. You can adjust/play with the contrast to strengthen or reduce the effect.



Fish-eye effect

When you compare this image with the original, you'll notice that in this image, the fisheye effect creates a barrel distortion that curves horizons and other straight lines inwards.

Creative filters

Toy camera effect

This effect makes images resemble shots from a toy camera by vignetting (darker, blurred image corners) and changing the overall color.



Miniature effect – or Tilt-shift –

This effect blurs the top and bottom of the frame and boosts contrast and color saturation. It makes photo subjects look way smaller than in real life with an almost toy-like, dreamy effect. You can also make movies that look like scenes in miniature models by choosing the playback speed before the movie is recorded. People and objects in the scene will move quickly during playback.

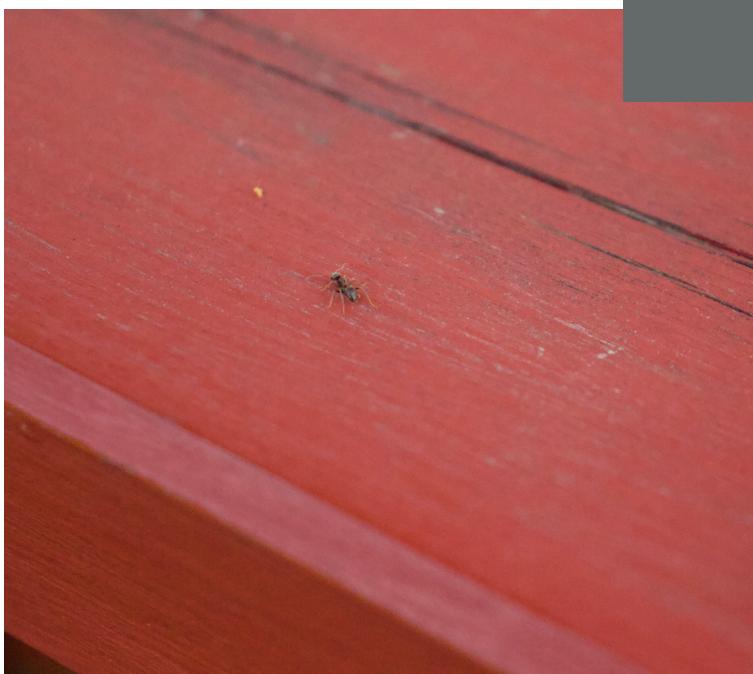


3. WATERFALL

HIGH Shutter
Speed



MEDIUM Shutter
Speed

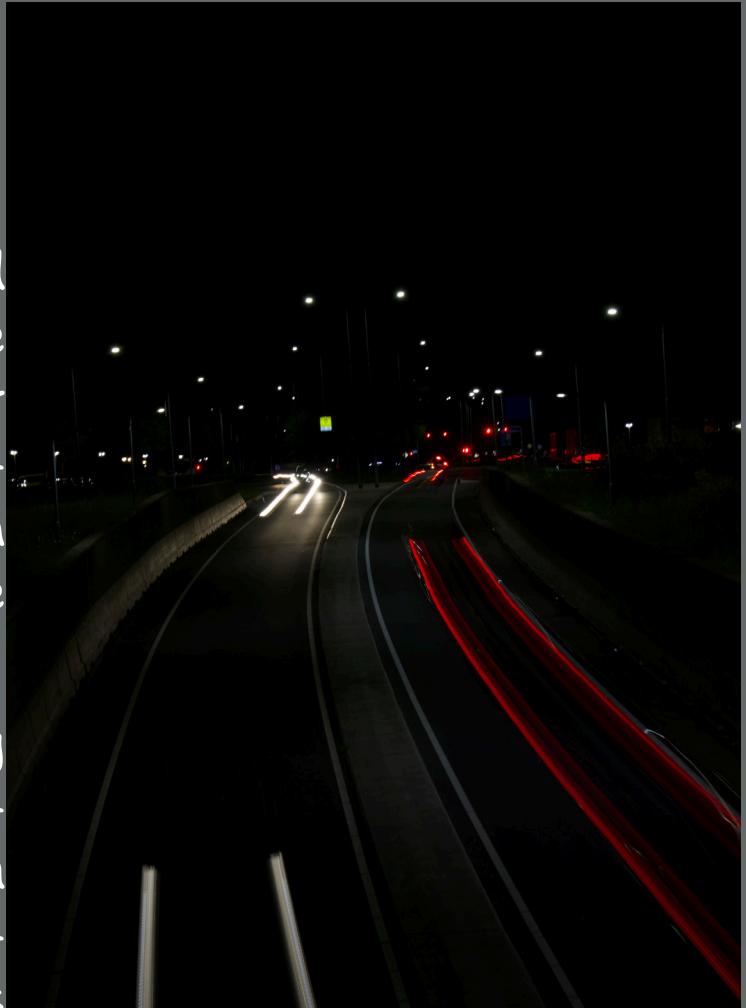


SLOW Shutter Speed

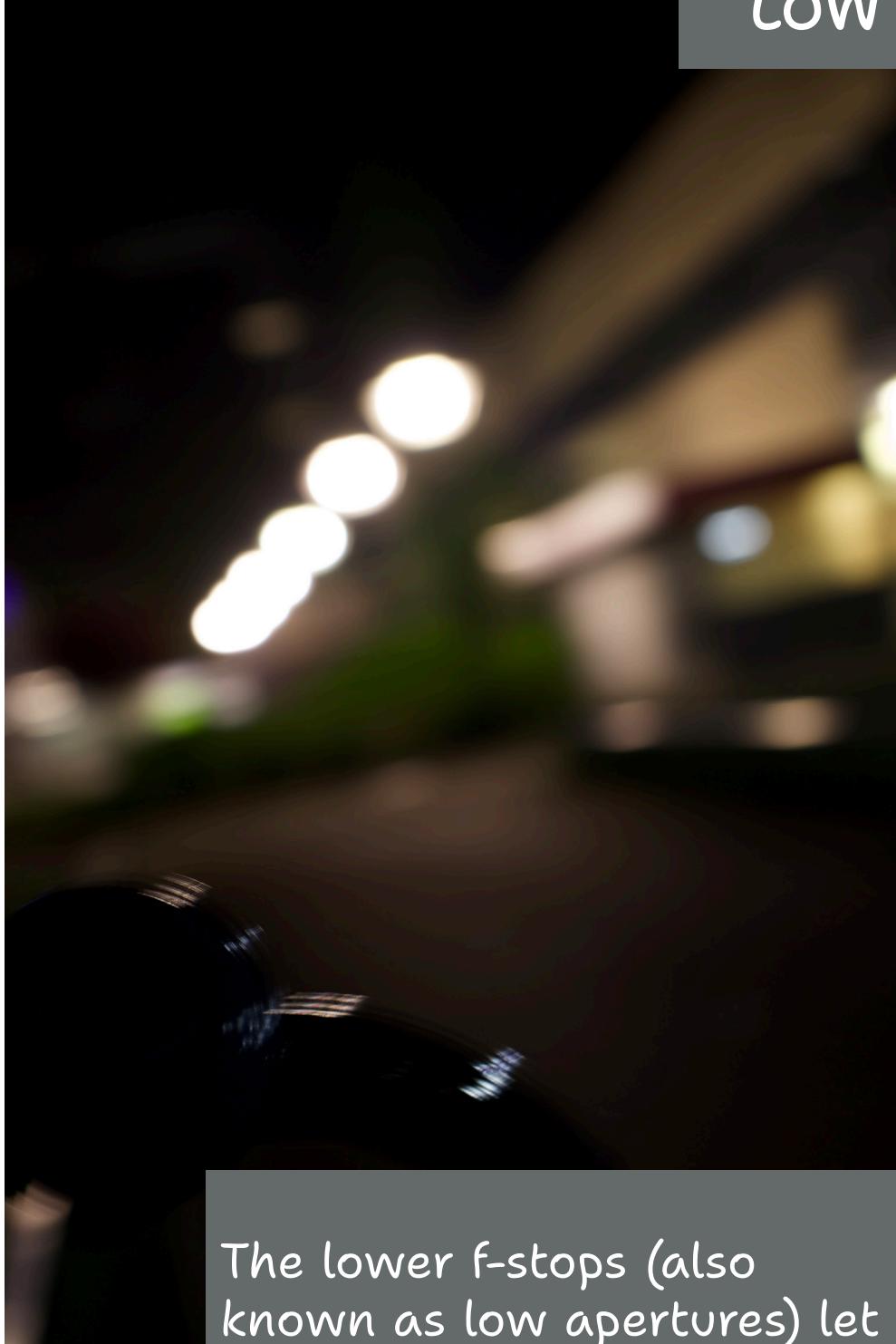
For these pictures I used the Shutter Priority mode and I set the shutter speed to the lowest parameter so the lights from the cars can create these traces.

You can use a relatively long exposure (slow shutter speed) – longer than a second, say – to intentionally blur a picture. As a car drives past, a fast shutter speed will freeze the movement. The result would be a sharp car with no light trails. But if you slow down the shutter speed, you'll be able to see the lights begin to trail.

This is because a slow shutter speed means that the camera's sensor is exposed to light for longer. As the car moves through the scene, the moving sources of light are recorded in the final image.



LOW Aperture



HIGH Aperture



The lower f-stops (also known as low apertures) let more light into the camera. For that photo I used the Av mode on the lowest parameter and focused on the object in front so the lights in the background get blurred.

Everything is on focus



4. DOF

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On the other hand higher f-stops (also known as high apertures) let less light into the camera. In this case everything is in focus, the image is sharp.



Av mode (sharp)



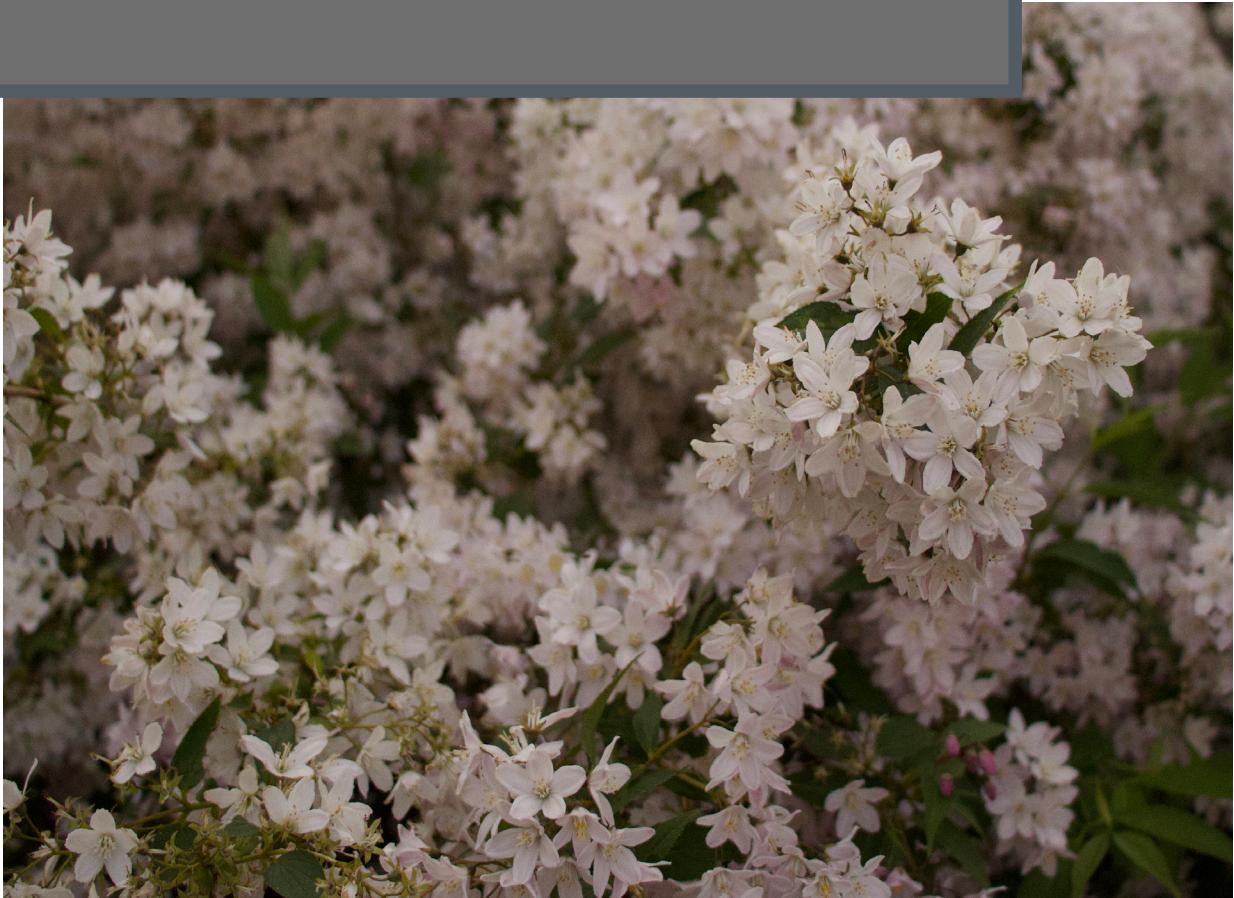
Av mode (blurred)

The background gets blurred



ISO -

5. NOISE



ISO - 1600

Image noise arises primarily in underexposed footage as pixels have little light fluctuation to report in the intended image but are being over-amplified by boosted ISO values. Beyond exposure, sensors are also susceptible to a range of other issues that create noise in the final image. The heat of the sensor or other outside interference can also cause noise.

In my pictures is not really visible, because it was pretty light outside and I didn't wait to get dark so you need to zoom on the pictures to see the little sound :)

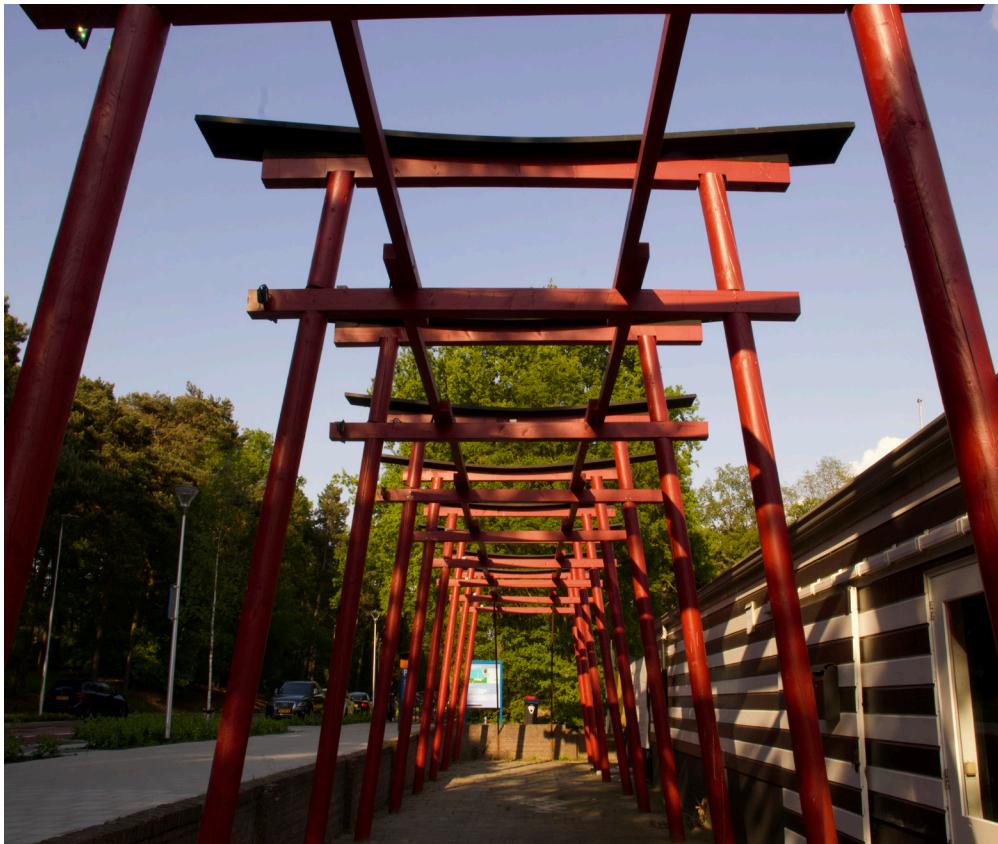
6400



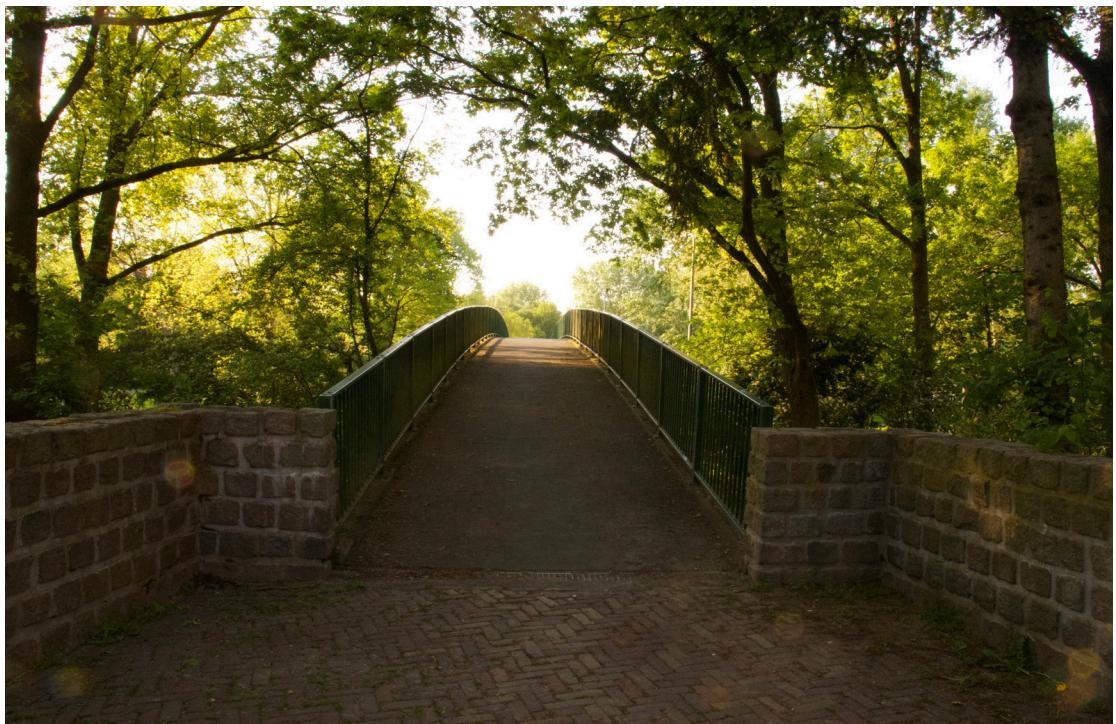
ISO - 25 600



S Y M M E T R Y



In photography symmetry appears when parts of your composition mirror other parts. It is created when two halves of your scene look the same and balance each other out. Symmetry defines something being clean, proportional and balanced and will make pictures appear neat, tidy and clinical. I used Manual settings here.



6. PICTURE COMPOSITION



ANGLES (Low Angle)

Creative angles are what sets snapshots apart from photographs. Getting the right angle on your subject can enhance the story and add an approach that makes it look unique in a gallery of similar shots. I used Manual settings here also.

FROZEN



MOVEMENT

To freeze movement in photography, choose the fastest shutter speed that you can. Frozen movement is using your settings on your camera to stop the movement that is happening in your photo. You need to get your shutter speed & aperture to work together to create a sharp photo, freezing the motion of your subject.

SHARPNESS

Sharpness is impacted by camera resolution, lens acutance, and more. But the sharpness of an image is simply a matter of detail in the final photograph.

I took the photo in Manual setting and I adjusted the parameters of ISO, Shuttters Speed and Aperture so I can get the clearest image of the mushroom.



7. WHITE BALANCE

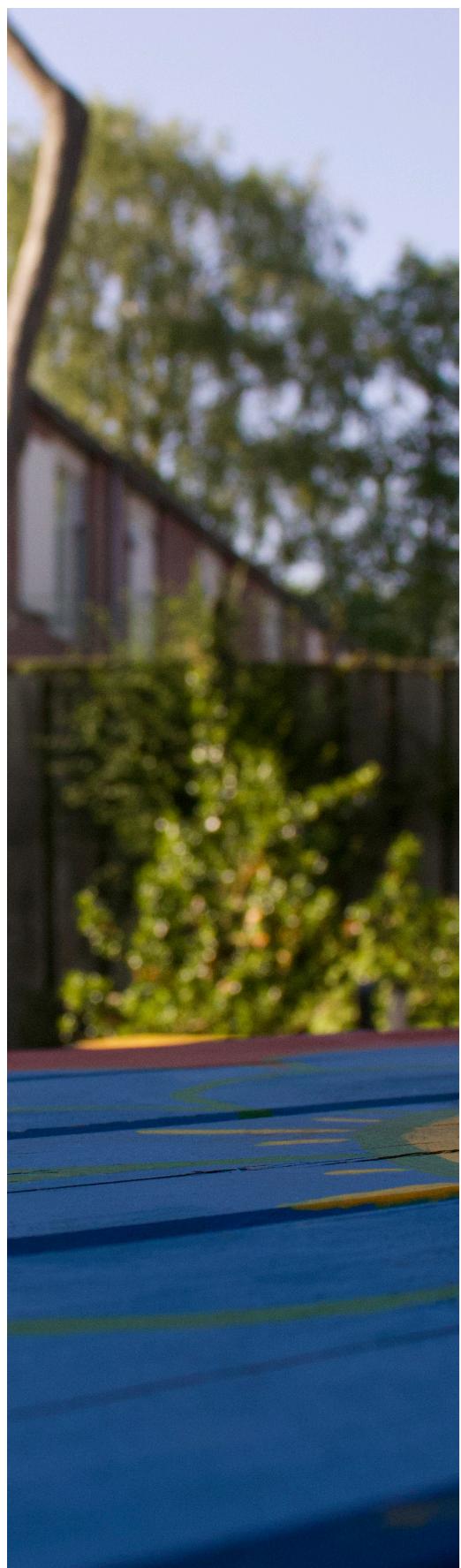


The sweet spot on my environment was 4300K. When I turned the temperature down (around 3000K) the picture started turning blue-ish and when I turned it up (around 6000-6800K) it got more yellow.

Daylight

Shade

Cloudy



Flash



Thungsten
light



Floorescent

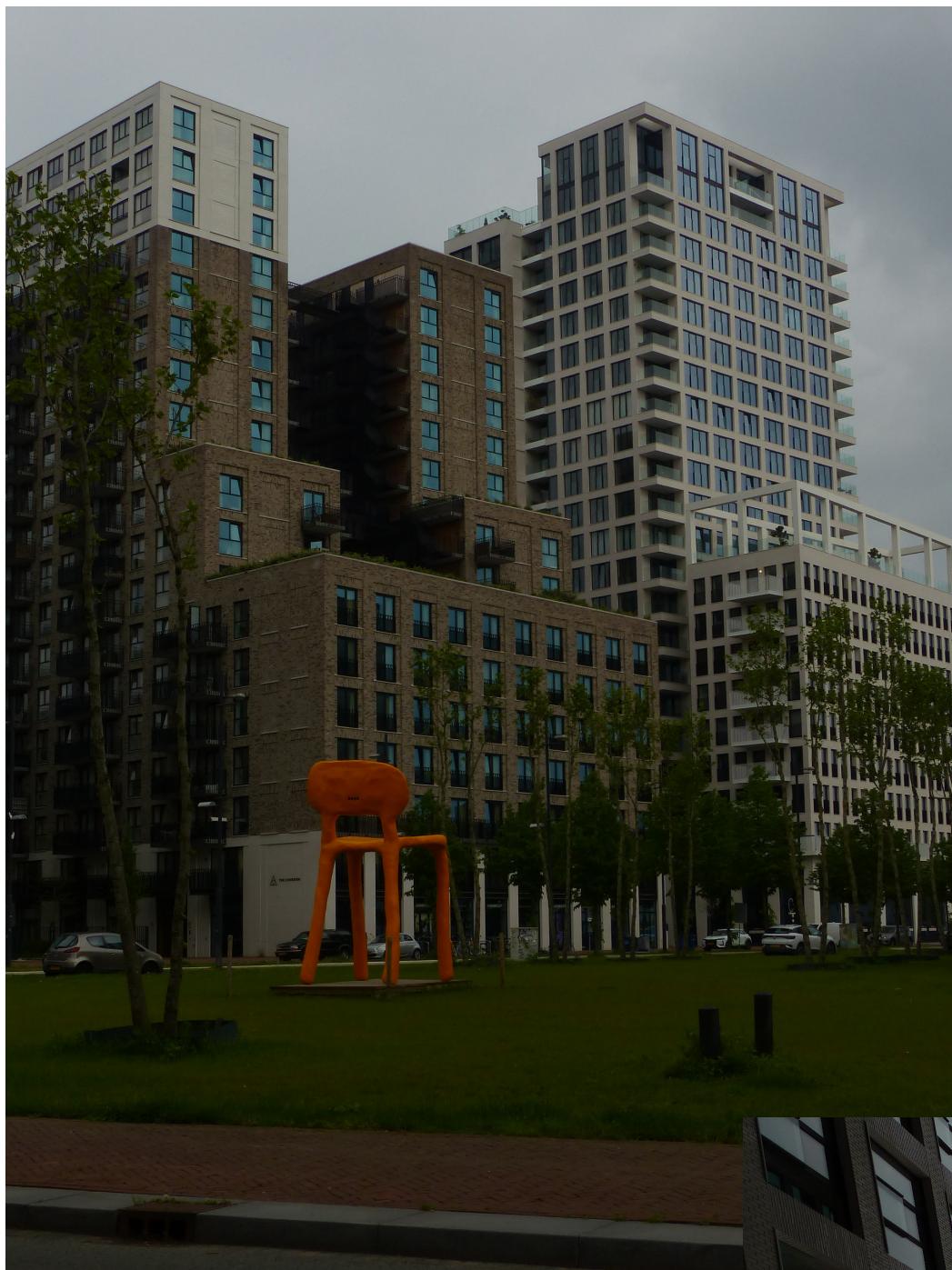


Because he has really pretty brown-green-ish eyes and they are light we waited for the sunset so they can look even more pretty.

I used portrait mode for all photos. I chose a background that will match his eyes and hair, because the colour is almost the same.

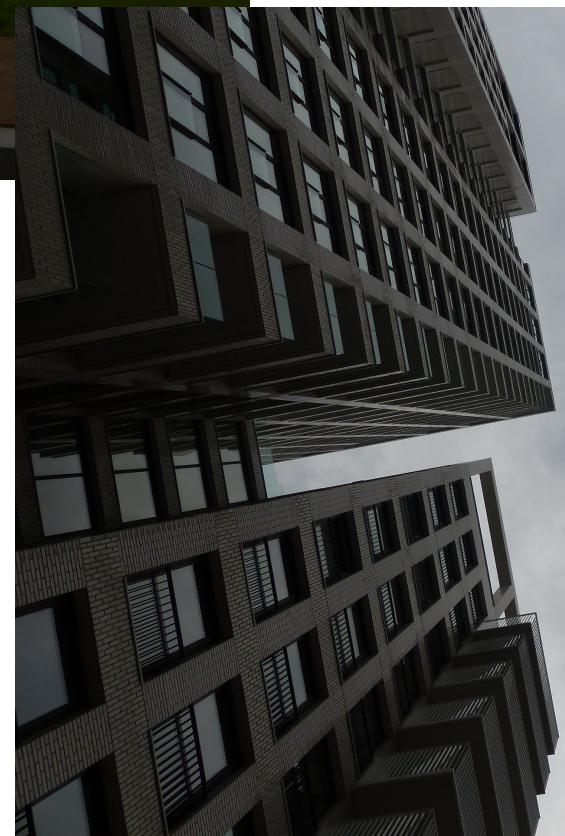
8. PORTRAITS





LOW ANGLE

A low angle shot is a film shot taken from a camera angle positioned below the average eye line and pointing up. In my opinion these kind of pictures give a feeling of vulnerability and loneliness.



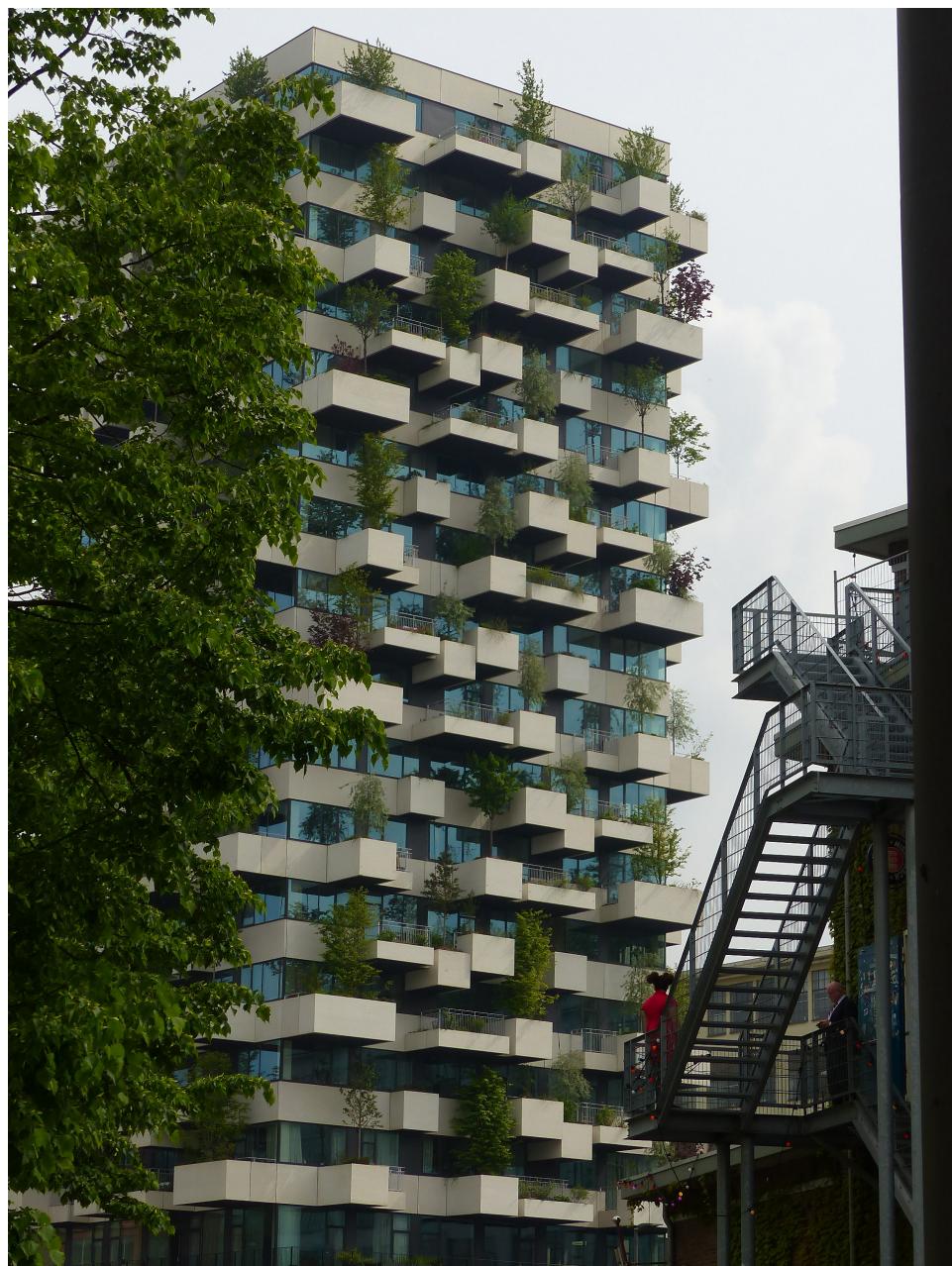
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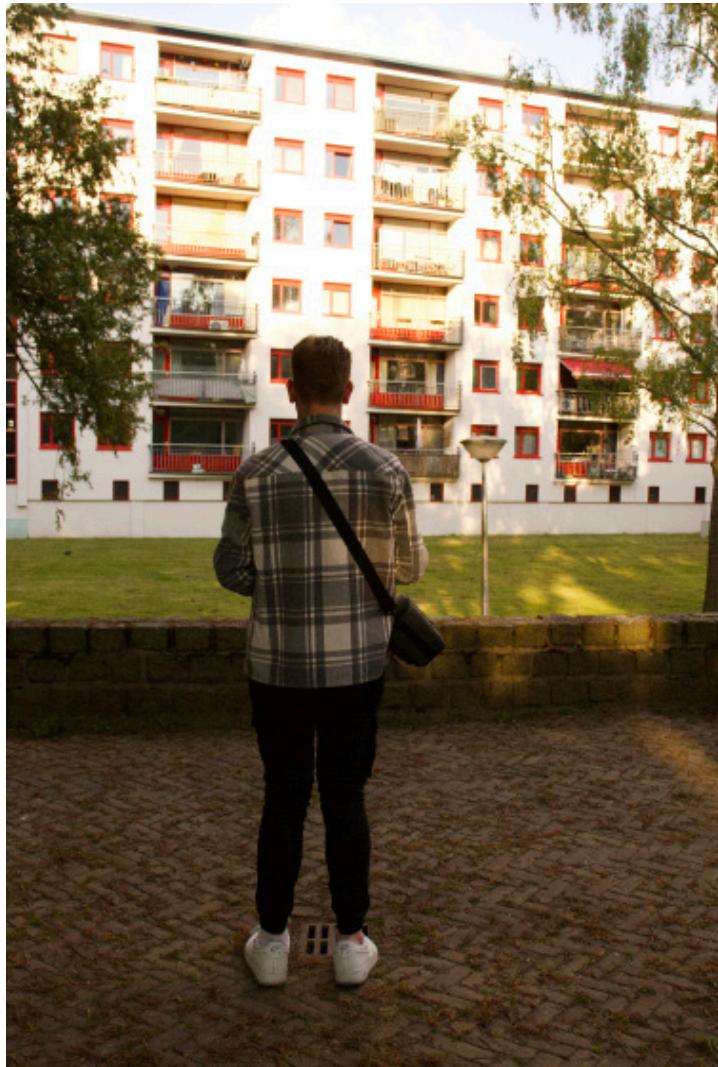
9. ARCHITECTURE

Two pictures (left
and right) were taken
from the same spot, but
one was taken with a wide
angle lens and the other
was taken with a telephoto
lens.

When I took these pictures I used
the camera's built-in zoom function
and I was re-
focusing the camera and adjusting the
shutter speed,
to get that moody effect

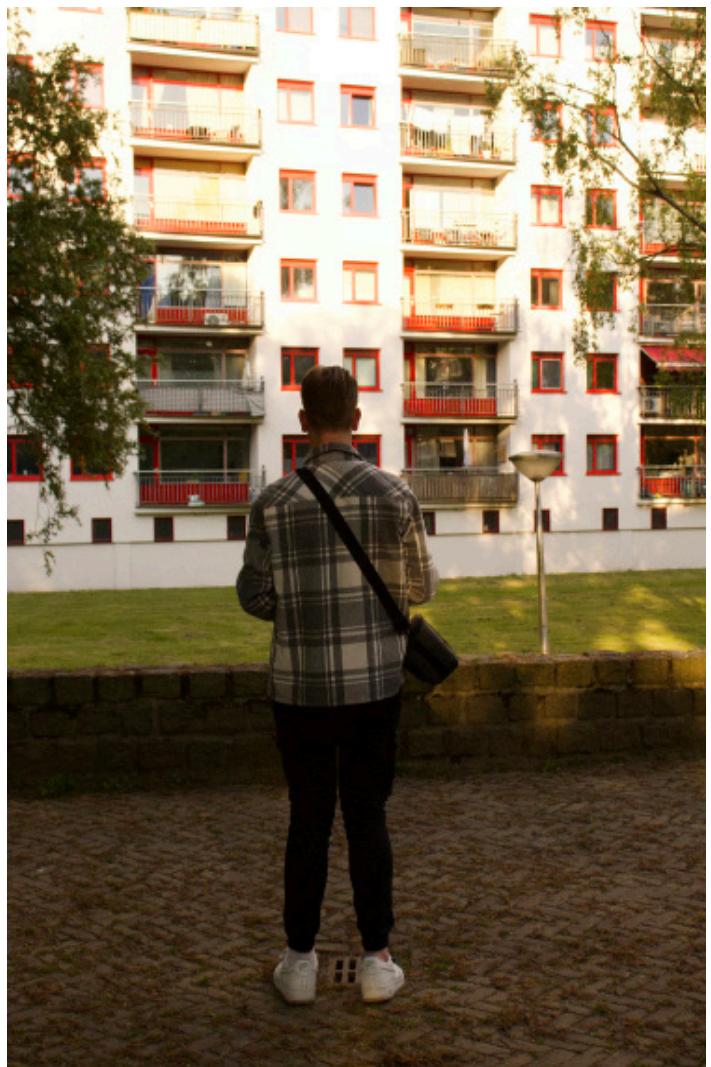
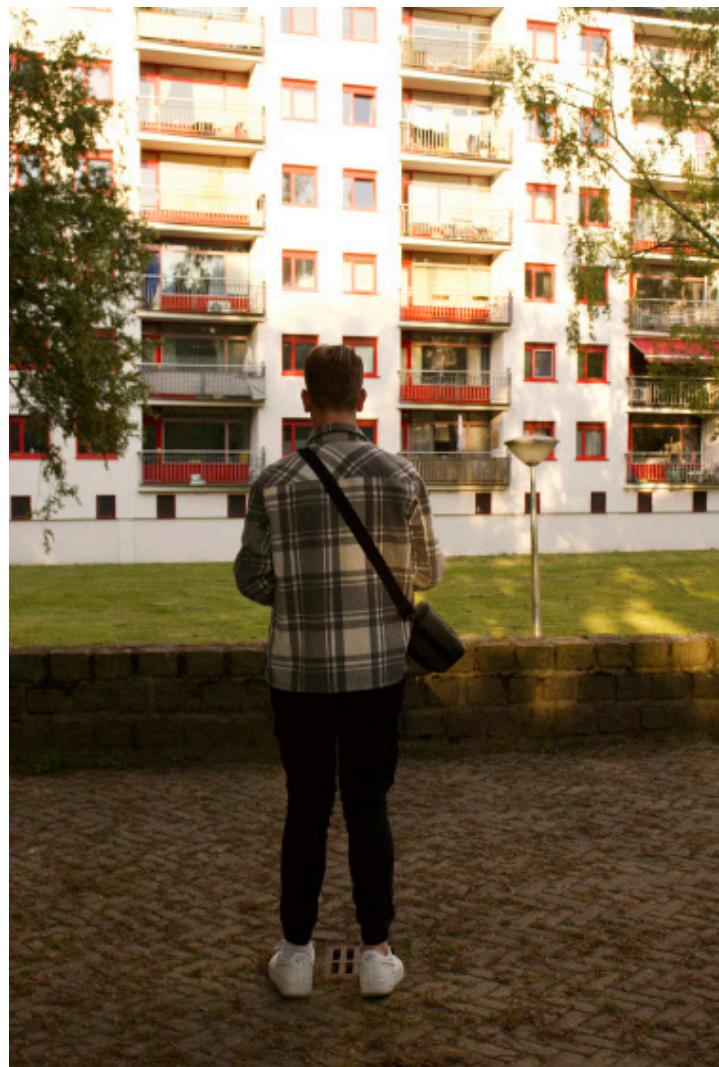


10. BACKGROUND



Compression is the “compressing” of a scene - a phenomenon in which the background appears to be closer to a subject and larger in comparison than it actually is. This compressed effect is achieved with telephoto lenses.

COMPRESSION



The longer the lens, the further back you must step back from the subject to keep them the same size in the frame and the larger and closer the background will appear. Since I didn't have lenses I was zooming in and stepping back to achieve the same effect.

