

COMPOSITION

LEADING THE EYE



Rule of Thirds

You should arrange your composition so that the most interesting parts of the scene fall onto the lines, or where the lines intersect.



Golden Ratio

Add elements of your frame along the spiral, and at the point where the spiral ends. It produces beautiful harmony and perfect balance in images.



Frame Within a Frame

Place your subject into a natural or manmade frame, within the frame of the image. It works well to emphasise depth and dimension.



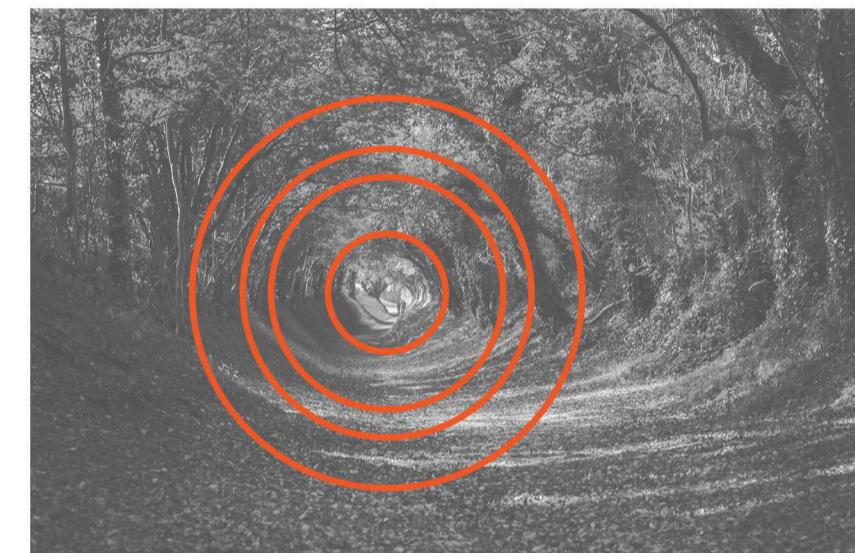
Triangles

Find three separate points of interest and then visualise in your mind how they connect to each other to form a triangle.



Rectangles

Rectangles use four lines in a geometrical structure to outline the elements of a photo. This is a great way to highlight the orderliness of a scene.



Circles

With composing circles and spiral forms into your photo, you can easily draw people's attention to your subject and into the frame.



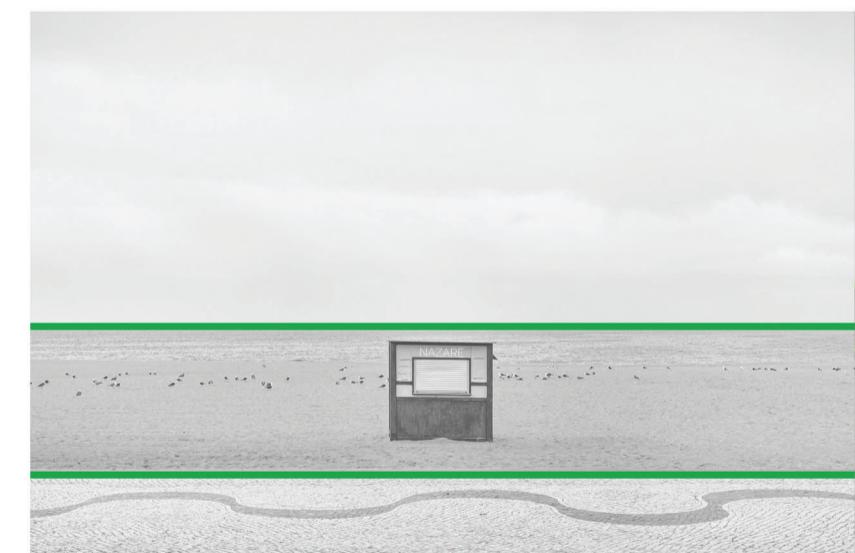
Leading Lines

Leading lines create a path explore an image. It's a great way to draw attention to your subject by using the surrounding scene.



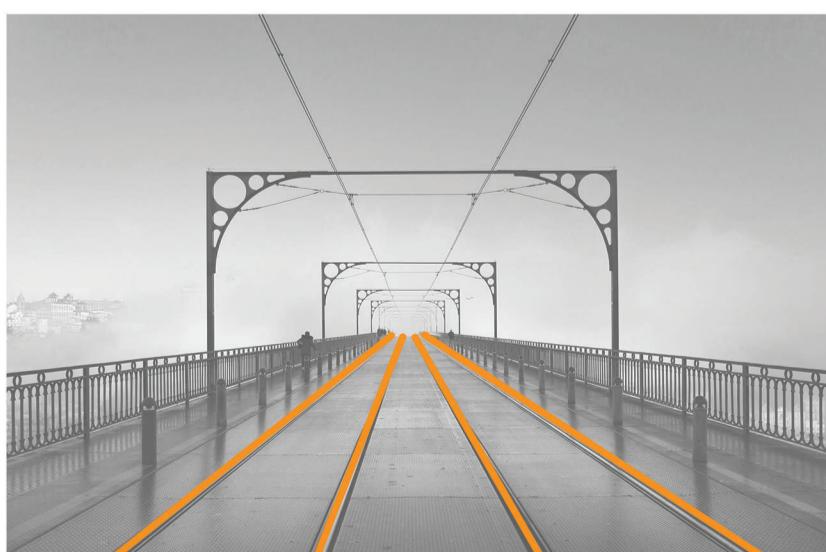
Diagonal Lines

Diagonal lines are similar to leading lines but they don't necessarily lead the viewer's eye to any point of interest. They create drama and tension.



Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines add stability as we associate them with the stability of the earth. Try contrasting with vertical lines for a more dynamic image.



Converging Lines

Converging lines go towards each other, meeting at one point somewhere in the distance. Search for them in streets or pathways in the forest.



C-Curve

A C-Curve is a visible or implied shape of the letter C. A quick swish is very effective and sometimes it's all a composition needs.



The Decisive Moment

The decisive moment is the exact time when all elements in one image form together to create a perfect and cohesive composition.