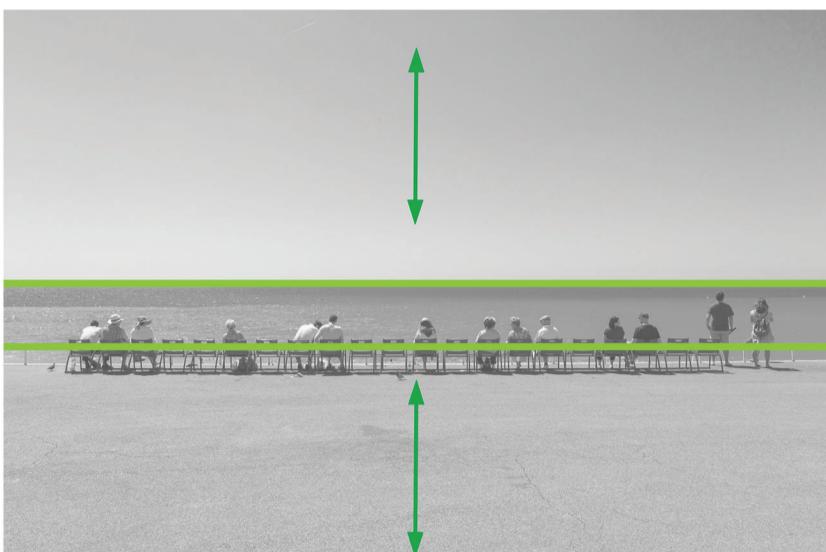


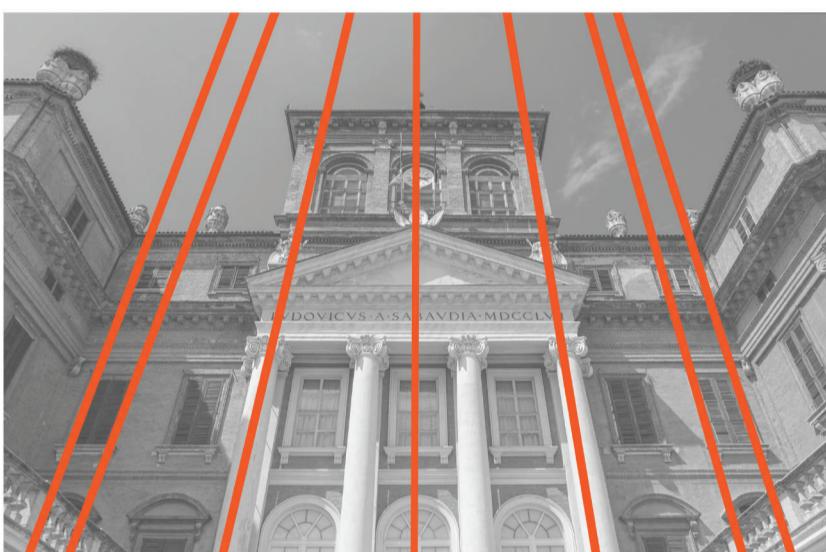
COMPOSITION

BALANCE AND FRAMING



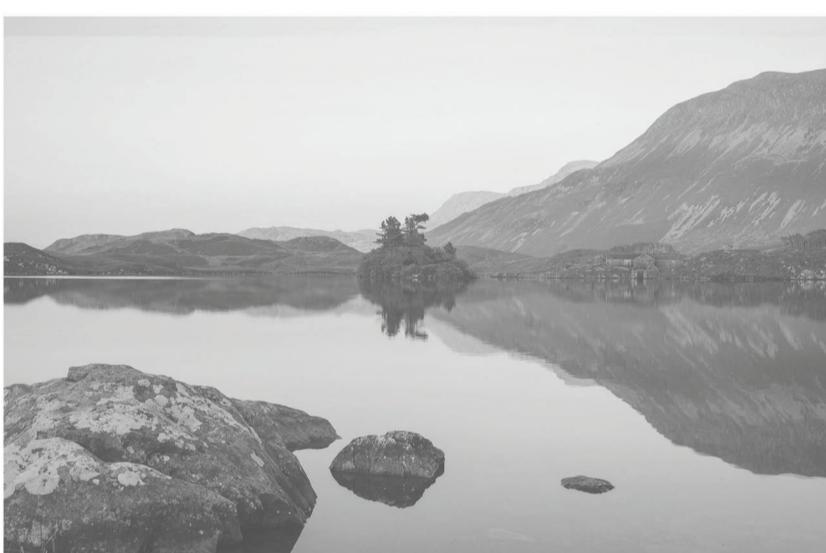
Horizon Placement

The horizon placement allows you to prioritise the most interesting part of the frame. It also adds stability which helps with the overall balance.



Symmetry

Symmetry is when an image appears reflected on a dividing line. You can find symmetry in nature, but it's more common in a manmade environment.



Reflections

A reflection can enhance an image by mirroring the scene in front of you. This can be achieved by using reflective surfaces like water or mirrors.



Balance

Balance in a composition can evoke harmonious feelings and uncomfortable and feelings. Your choice between the two should be deliberate.



Flat Lay

Flat lays are used a lot in still life photography, as it's easy to create shapes and patterns, but it can make any scene more unique and abstract.



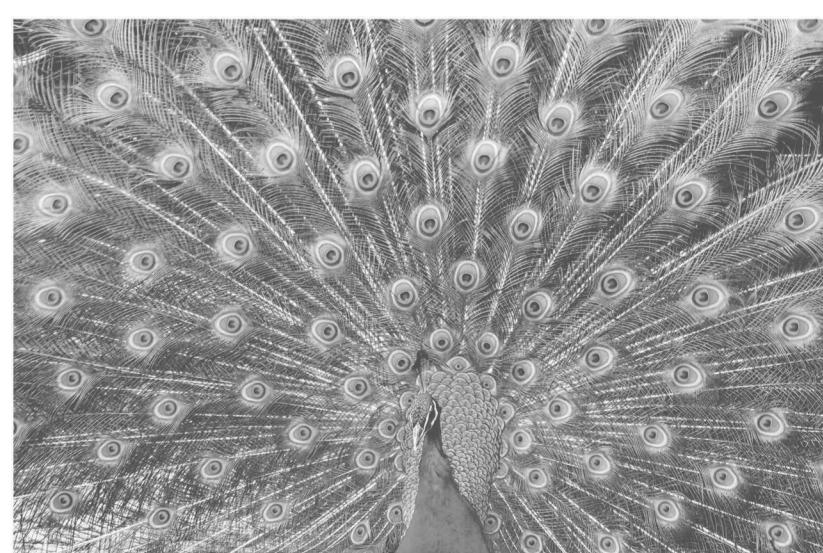
Juxtaposition

Juxtaposition is the way elements are arranged in relation to one another. The goal is to have a comfortable contrast between your subjects.



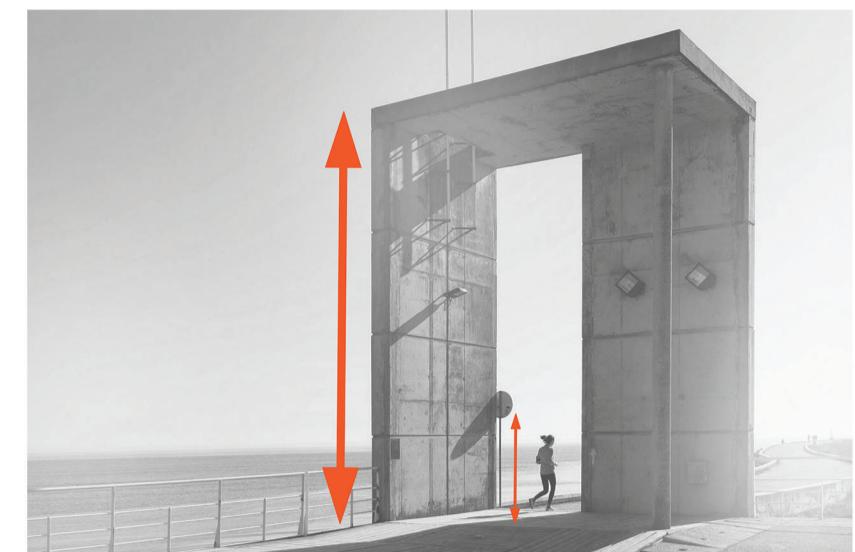
Silhouettes

Silhouettes can occur when your subject is lit from behind, losing detail, and resulting in a shape against a brighter background.



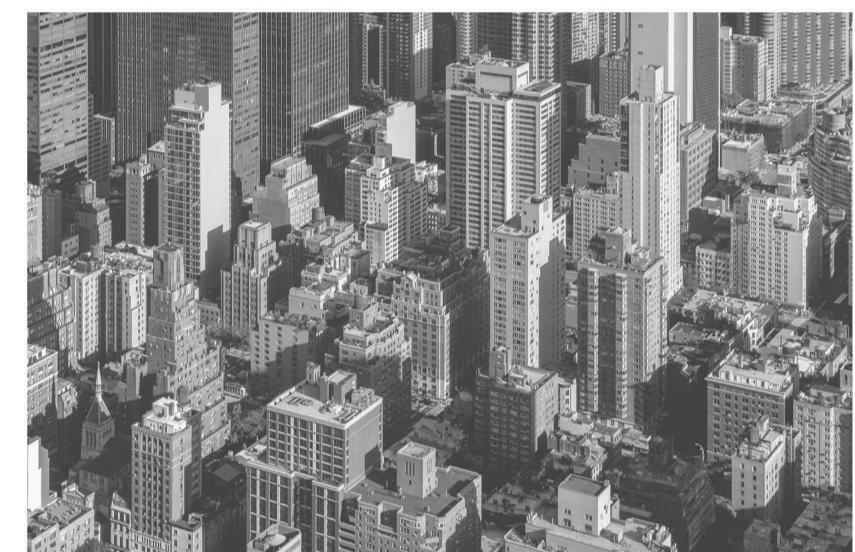
Patterns

When using patterns in a composition, you can blend different colors, shapes and textures to compose a picture with a strong atmosphere.



Showing a Sense of Scale

With scale, the viewer will be able to determine how big or small an object is. This works best when we can compare an element to the main focus.



Tonal Contrast

Tonal contrast is the difference in brightness between separate elements in an image. It gives your photo depth and separation.



Shadows

Shadows are compositional elements that set the atmosphere of a picture. They create depth, dimension and even subject matter in your photograph.



Rhythm

Rhythm adds movement to compositions. It also merges the power of repetition, patterns, textures, and motion by filling out the frame of the image.