

Paul's Photo, Inc.

23845 Hawthorne Blvd.
Torrance, CA 90505
310-375-7014
www.paulsphoto.com

Basic Photography Tip Sheet 3

EXPOSURE: The lens opening and shutter speed combination required to give the proper or desired amount of light to the film.

Basic Daylight Exposure: In bright sunshine the basic exposure is equal to **1/ ISO at f/ 16**
Use the Sunny 16 Rule when all else fails.

1/ 125	1/ 250	1/ 500
f/ 16	f/ 11	f/ 8
Normal Exposure		

1/ 60	1/125	1/ 250
f/ 16	f/11	f/ 8
Over Exposed		

1/ 125	1/ 250	1/ 500
f/ 22	f/ 16	f/ 11
Under Exposed		

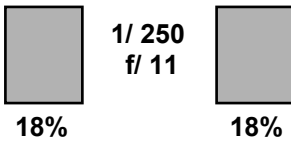
Change the Exposure

Substitute Meter Reading. Auto exposure lock. "Spot lock"
Exposure Compensation. Use +/- control.
Manual Override. Switch to manual mode.
Sunny 16. Basic Daylight Exposure.

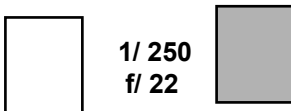
LIGHT METERS: Sees 18% reflectance (mid-tone value). What ever the light meter reads will be exposed as 18% gray (mid-tone value).



Dark subjects become gray. **Darken a dark subject.** Underexpose.
Look out for excess shadows, dark foliage and dark colors.
Use the shadows to create great images.



Mid Tone (18% Gray) subjects are the easiest to expose.
Look for 18% subjects to light meter. Take it for granite!
Flesh tone, blue sky, green grass, faded black top, white in the shadow
are great 18% reflectance subjects.



Light subject become gray. **Lighten a light subject.** Overexpose.
White, highly reflective subjects lead to dark photos. Watch out for
the sun, glistening water, snow, sand, or bright backgrounds.

White **18%**
Meter Reading *Result*
Subject *Result*

REMEMBER: the best exposures come from mid-toned subjects.
Read the light from a dark subject then darken (-1).
Read the light from a light subject then lighten (+1).
Remember the Mantra: Light Subject vs. Dark Subject

MARK'S RULE OF EXPOSURE: Think differently about your exposures.

- **Expose for the most important subject in the scene**
- Expose for the flesh tone of your portrait subjects.
- Expose for "mid-tone" in the sunlight and let the shadows go dark.

Remember...

1. The human eye sees a 10-12 stop range while film sees a 5-6 stop range.
2. The eye sees the brightest part of the image first. Bright areas control interest.
3. Use the shadows and dark areas to add interest to the image.
4. Exposure technique must depend on your film, processing and equipment.

Paul's Photo, Inc.

23845 Hawthorne Blvd.
Torrance, CA 90505
310-375-7014
www.paulsphoto.com

Basic Photography Assignment 3

Basic Photography Assignments

- Spend approximately **two hours** on a **photowalk** on the location of your choice.
- **Prepare** ahead of time by selecting a good location, knowing the assignment and your equipment.
- **Practice** the photographic techniques learned in class. Show yourself and the class your technique and creativity.
- Your assignment may be returned as 8x10 mounted print or 35mm slide.
- To make **color slides**: Choose Agfa, Fuji or Kodak **E-6 process** 35mm slide film.
- Return the film for processing to Paul's Photo (or any other quality E6 lab) for processing. If you wish, use Paul's night film drop 24 hours a day. Retrieve your film and edit the results.
- Place the assigned slides in the tray before the start of class next week.
- Please only show slides that were shot this week to complete the assignment.
- Good Luck and happy shooting.

Mark Comon

Assignment 3.

Use your 35mm camera to creatively practice the techniques learned in weeks 1, 2 and 3. See photographs and create beautiful images. Remember to create exposures and compositions while completing the assignment. Think about the end photograph, the subject and the technique.

- Use your camera in the **Aperture**, **Shutter** priority or **Manual** mode to see the light meter change as you shoot mid-tone, dark or light subjects. Note the changes in F-stop & SS
- Correct the exposure by any method you choose: substitute meter reading, +/- exposure or using "manual".
- Photograph a **Mid-Tone Subject** and produce the proper exposure.
- Photograph a **Dark Subject** and produce the proper exposure. Shoot 2. (1 "good" 1 "bad")
- Photograph a **Light Subject** and produce the proper exposure. Shoot 2. (1 "good" 1 "bad")
- Use the "**Mark's Rule of Exposure**" to expose a difficult scene. Meter the most important subject in the scene. Make a pair of photos showing the difference in your exposure decision making.

Bring to class with you next week **FOUR slides**.

1. A dark subject showing proper exposure. Tell us how you did it!
2. A light subject showing proper exposure. Tell us how you did it!
3. Your pair of images from the "Mark's Rule of Exposure."

Show your examples creatively illustrating the techniques of exposure.

Don't forget to combine the lessons from week one and two in the assignment this week. Complete the assignment. We are all here to learn and improve!