

Cameras

COMPACT DIGITAL CAMERAS





ADVANCED DIGITAL CAMERAS





• SLR & DSLR





Types of Lenses

Standard lenses

- A standard lens has a focal length range of 35-70mm
- Most common is a fixed 50mm lens

Wide Angle lenses

- Wide-angle is 21-35mm
- For crop frame DSLRs range from 10-24mm

Medium Telephoto

Any lens with a focal length of between 135mm and 300mm

Super Telephoto

 These have a focal length of more than 300mm, and are used by sports and wildlife photographers

Indoor Photography

- ☐ Place the subject near a window for natural light. Turn on the flash. The flash can help by getting sharp images indoors.
- ☐ Stop using automatic mode. Use other modes also.
- ☐ Avoid overhead lighting as it brings out unwanted details.
- ☐ A focal length of around 85mm is good for portraits. Prevents distortion.
- ☐ To avoid camera shake, you need to select a shutter speed of at least 'one over' the effective focal length so for 85mm you'd need 1/100 sec or faster.

Night Photography

- ☐ Use a tripod to prevent shake generation in the photo.
- □ Crank your shutter speed down (1/30 or lower) and your ISO up (800 or higher) to capture the limited light. Not required if using tripod
- ☐ Try shooting the images in RAW format as you have more control later on the PC
- □ When taking long exposures at night, even touching your camera to press the shutter button can create enough movement to leave you with blurred results.
- ☐ Use a remote or self-timer for night shots.

Sports Photography

- ☐ You can use ISO up to its highest levels. Beware of the noise.
- ☐ Consider a long lens such as a 300mm or 400mm.
- ☐ If not get something similar to a 70-200mm lens.
- ☐ Use a fast shutter speed.
- □ Its good to set on a continuous shooting drive mode for any fast action shots.

General tips

- Three most important things Shutter speed (exposure time), aperture, and ISO sensitivity.
- If you are new user you can start using Aperture Priority mode and Shutter Priority mode instead of going manual first. It's a semi manual or semi auto mode
- In Aperture Priority mode ('A' or 'Av' on your camera), control the size of your aperture while the camera takes care of the shutter speed and vice versa when u choose SV mode.
- ISO Settings: An ISO of 100 is good for very sunny environments.
- ISO 200-400 works for outdoor daylight, outdoor shade, or indoors where the scene is well-lit.
- ISO 800 can sometimes be used in low light outdoors or indoors without a flash
- Indoor and outdoor low-light situations without a flash use an higher ISO speed of 1600 or more
- Megapixels is NOT everything!
- Above all, "Photography is Subjective"



















































































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