

## Cheat Sheet #1 Spring Flowers

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Short Telephoto (70mm to 135mm).
Exposure Mode:	Aperture Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Aperture:	f/4 or wider
ISO:	200
Accessories:	Tripod, Remote Release, Polarising Filter, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Look for areas covered in flowers where you can fill the frame from edge to edge.
- Look for different lighting conditions, especially low angle light early or late in the day.
- Choose the most prominent flower as a focal point.
- Try to isolate a few flowers by using a shallow depth-of-field to throw everything else out of focus.
- Shoot from a low angle and move in close.
- Use a Polarising filter to cut reflections.

## Cheat Sheet #2 Landscapes

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Wide angle to Standard (10mm up to 50mm).
Exposure Mode:	Aperture Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Aperture:	<i>f/8 to f/22</i>
ISO:	200 or less
Accessories:	Tripod, Remote Release, Graduated Filter, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Try to avoid placing the horizon in the middle of the frame.
- Avoid mid-day if possible, shooting early or later in the day will produce better modelling in the landscape.
- Shooting during the “Golden Hour” (up to 1 hour after sunrise or 1 hour before sunrise) will produce a pleasing warm glow to the lighting in the landscape.
- Use a graduated filter to reduce the exposure in bright skies.
- Look for the unusual, especially with natural events such as cloud formations, extreme weather, rainbows etc.

## Cheat Sheet #3 Portraits

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Standard to Short Telephoto (50mm to 85mm).
Exposure Mode:	Aperture Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Aperture:	f/5.6
ISO:	200 or less
Accessories:	Where possible use a Tripod and Remote Release, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Always focus on the subjects eyes - no exceptions!
- Use soft diffused light, avoid harsh sunlight or direct flash
- Talk to your subject and tell them what you are doing, if you don't like what they are doing, tell them, but also tell them what looks good.
- Don't rush, the best portraits take time.

## Cheat Sheet #4 Macro

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Macro or Short Telephoto (around 85mm).
Exposure Mode:	Aperture Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Aperture:	<i>f/4</i>
ISO:	400 or less
Accessories:	Tripod, Remote Release, Polarising Filter and possibly an off-camera flash, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Try to isolate your subject using a shallow depth of field.
- Look for unusual lighting.
- Try to choose a background colour for your subject that will allow it to stand out.

## Cheat Sheet #5 Children Playing

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Standard to Short Telephoto (50mm to 85mm).
Exposure Mode:	Shutter Priority
Focus Mode:	Continuous
Shutter Speed:	1/125 to 1/500 depending on the activity of the subject.
ISO:	800 or less in good light
Accessories:	Consider using flash in lower light, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Practice following your subject in the viewfinder, keep following the subject in the viewfinder even after pressing the shutter release.
- Watch for repeated activity to help choose a good viewpoint.
- Keep a good rapport with the children so they become comfortable with your presence, allowing them take the lead may result in a better photo.
- Ensure you have permission from the parents and keep them involved.

## Cheat Sheet #6 Action Showing Movement

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Telephoto (70mm to 400mm).
Exposure Mode:	Shutter Priority
Focus Mode:	Continuous
Shutter Speed:	1/15 to 1/125 depending on the speed of the subject.
ISO:	400 or less
Accessories:	Monopod, Possibly an on-camera flash, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Subjects moving across the frame will show more movement, whereas subjects approaching or moving away from the camera at the same speed will show much less movement.
- A monopod can help to support heavier telephoto lenses.
- Try to choose a background colour for your subject that will allow it to stand out.

## Cheat Sheet #7 High Speed Action

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Telephoto (70mm to 1000mm).
Exposure Mode:	Shutter Priority
Focus Mode:	Continuous
Shutter Speed:	1/125 to 1/8000 depending on the speed of the subject.
ISO:	800 or as high as the sensor will allow good results.
Accessories:	Monopod, Possibly an on-camera flash, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Try panning with your subject, keep following the subject in the viewfinder even after pressing the shutter release.
- A monopod can help to support heavier lenses.
- Try to choose a background colour for your subject that will allow it to stand out.
- Panning is a difficult skill, so practice to get good results.
- Aim to have your body square on to the subject at the point of exposure.

## Cheat Sheet #8 Snow Scenes

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Wide angle to Short Telephoto (10mm up to 135mm).
Exposure Mode:	Aperture Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Aperture:	f/5.6 to f/22
ISO:	200 or less
Exposure Compensation:	+1 to +2 EV
Accessories:	Tripod, Remote Release, Polarising Filter, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Compensate for under-exposure caused by light reflecting off the snow.
- Consider the amount of snow within the frame to judge the EV compensation.
- Avoid mid-day if possible, shoot early or later in the day to produce more modelling in the snow.
- Shooting during the “Golden Hour” (up to 1 hour after sunrise or 1 hour before sunrise) will produce a pleasing warm glow to the lighting in the landscape.
- Look for the unusual, especially with natural events such as cloud formations, extreme weather, even rainbows etc.



## Cheat Sheet #9 Silhouettes

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Wide angle to Short Telephoto (10mm up to 135mm).
Exposure Mode:	Aperture Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Aperture:	f/5.6 to f/22
ISO:	400 or less
Exposure Compensation:	-1 to -3 EV
Accessories:	Tripod, Remote Release, Polarising Filter, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Compensate for over-exposure caused by metering off dark subjects.
- Expose for the light in the backdrop.
- Shooting very early or very late in the day should produce more dramatic images.
- Look for unusual shapes or outlines.
- Know where the sun rises and sets.
- Consider moonlight shots with a timed exposure.
- Experiment and keep notes.

## Cheat Sheet #10 Night Scenes

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Wide angle to Short Telephoto (10mm up to 135mm).
Exposure Mode:	Aperture Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Aperture:	1 <i>f</i> -stop below the lens maximum to <i>f</i> /22
ISO:	400 or less
Exposure Compensation:	0 to -2 EV
Accessories:	Tripod, Remote Release, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Try to expose for less than 30 seconds to reduce sensor noise.
- Experiment with exposure and read the camera histogram.
- Take night photographs when there is still a small amount of light in the sky, either just after sun down or just before sun rise.
- Look for interesting subjects with unusual or moving lights.
- Experiment with 'Light Painting' using a powerful flashlight or a video light.

## Cheat Sheet #11 Waterfalls

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Wide-angle to Telephoto (10mm to 400mm).
Exposure Mode:	Shutter Priority
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Shutter Speed:	15 to 1/15 depending on the desired effect.
ISO:	200 or less
Accessories:	Tripod, Remote Release, Lens Hood.

### **Suggestions:**

- Slow shutter speeds can add a magical quality to waterfalls
- Bracket the exposure, take multiple shots at different shutter speeds.
- A tripod or rock solid camera support is essential for the long exposures required.
- Experiment and keep notes.

## Cheat Sheet #12 Dramatic Subjects

### *Suggested Camera Settings:*

Lens:	Wide-angle to Telephoto (10mm to 1000mm).
Exposure Mode:	Shutter Priority, Aperture Priority or Manual.
Focus Mode:	Single or One Shot
Shutter Speed:	Any.
ISO:	Any
Accessories:	Any.

### **Suggestions:**

- Look for the unusual.
- Patterns, natural or man-made.
- Reflections.
- Try different point of view.
- Contrast - Extreme bright to dark, opposing colours, contrasting shapes or subjects.
- Subtle details like shadows and textures that people often overlook.
- Back-lit subjects.