Automatic Exposure Modes

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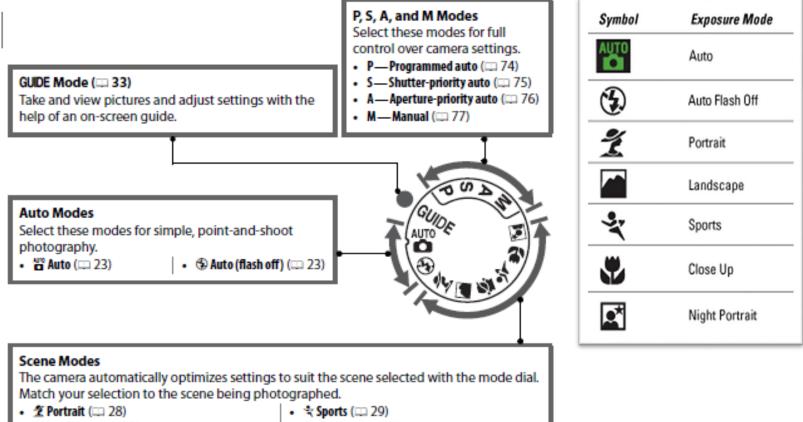
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Understanding Exposure Modes

There is so much technology packed into the modern camera today that you can literally point and shoot and receive excellent pictures without getting too technical with the settings. Every DSLR has an array of exposure modes. You can either keep things simple by selecting one of the scene modes and let the camera do the work for you or you can get very involved by taking over the camera settings and thus being more creative. The choice is yours.

Camera's Exposure Mode Dial



- Landscape (
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- & Child (□ 29)

- Close up (
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- Image: Second state of the second

Here is a brief description of each:



Combines flash with a slow shutter speeds, but fixes other settings

Sets a wide aperture to blur backgrounds



Flash Off / Auto Flash Off Mode

Sets all camera settings automatically

Sets a wide aperture to blur backgrounds,



Sets aperture to maximize depth of field and the built-in flash is switched off.

It is important to try not to take the titles of each mode too literally: for instance, it doesn't have to be a "sport" to use sport mode.





Use for portraits (people). Adjusts for soft, natural-looking skin tones. If the subject is far from the background, background details will be softened to lend the composition a sense of depth. Use for vivid landscape (scenery) shots in daylight. The built-in flash and **AF turn off**. The entire picture should be **clear** and in focus.

Portrait



Landscape



Close Up (Macro)





Used for **close-up** of flowers, insects and other small objects. Subject (flower) will be in focus and **background will be blurred**.





Use when taking a picture of a **moving object**. The camera will use a **faster shutter speed** to **freeze motion** for dynamic sports or movement shots in which main subject clearly stands out. **No flash** and **AF** (auto focus) is turned off.

🛋 Night Portrait



Camera will adjust settings when taking a picture in **low light** in this mode(slower shutter speed and smaller aperture). Should have a natural balance between main subject and the background. Use of a **tripod** is recommended to prevent blur.

Sport





Night Portrait

