



Manual Photography

JARGON FOR BEGINNERS:

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1. **Shutter Speed:** The time for which a shutter is open at a given setting.
 - a. Example a shutter speed of 1/500 is really meant as one 500th of a second. This is where the shutter will open and close all in 1/500th of a second.
 - b. Another example would be 5" . The (") means 5 seconds. This is where your shutter will be open for 5 seconds letting in 5 seconds worth of light.
2. **ISO:** The ISO measures the sensitivity of the sensor. The lower the number the less sensitive the camera is to light.
3. **Aperture:** The space in which the light passes through your camera. This is where the light enters your camera and hits your sensor. You can adjust the aperture to let in more or less light.
 - a. The larger the number the smaller the opening which means the less light to reach your sensor.
4. **Bokeh:** this is the aesthetic quality of the blur that is produced in the out of focus parts of an image. Ultimately this is the out of focus areas behind your subject.
5. **Noise:** also known as grain. This is noticed by specs in an image which is caused by a high ISO number. The higher the ISO the more sensitive the sensor which then will create a possibility of more noise in your image.
6. **Focal Length:** the distance between the lens glass and the camera sensor. This is typically in mm.
 - a. A large focal length (larger number) means the subject will appear closer.
 - b. A small focal length (smaller number) means the subject will appear further away. Smaller numbers can ultimately become a wide angle lens. Larger numbers becomes a telephoto lens.
 - c. Typical:
 - i. 35mm and below are wide angles
 - ii. 50mm and 85mm are for portraits
 - iii. 100mm and above are considered telephoto
7. **White Balance:** this is the color balance on the camera. We adjust the white balance to get the colors in the images as accurate as possible.
8. **Raw:** One of the most common file format for images.
 - a. These are generally large in size because they contain the direct image data from the camera sensor with no loss of quality or alteration.
9. **Stopping Down:** increasing the f-stop number which decreases the size of the aperture of the lens which will allow less light into your camera.