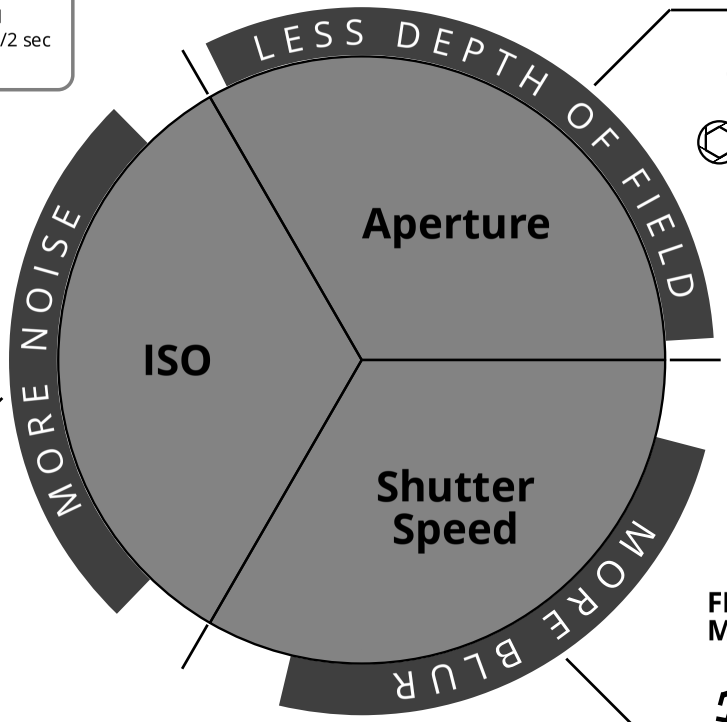
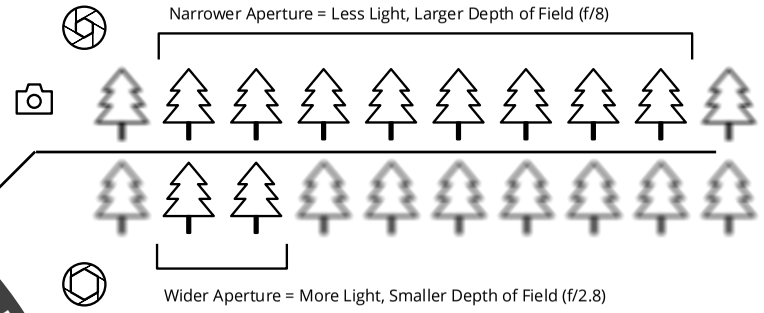
EXPOSURE PIE



An easy way to think about how Aperture relates to Depth of Field is to think about the f number as the number of trees that will be in focus. A small f number, like f/4), will have less in focus (4 trees). A big f number, like f/16, will have more in focus (16 trees).



Waterfalls

ISO	100
Aperture	f/8 to f/14
Shutter Speed	1/4 to 1 second

Woodlands

ISO	100
Aperture	f/4 to f/7.1
Shutter Speed	1/100 to 1/2 sec

Seascape

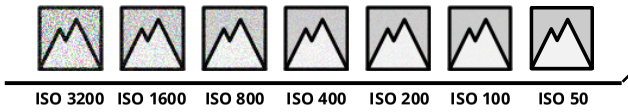
ISO	100
Aperture	f/11 to f/16
Shutter Speed	1/4 to 1 second

Astrophotography

ISO	1600 to 3200
Aperture	f/2.8
Shutter Speed	15 to 30 seconds

Having a low ISO is preferred for landscape images so the image is clean of any noise. This reduces the sensitivity of the sensor to light, and with a small aperture, you usually have to have a long Shutter Speed to ensure you get enough light for the exposure. That's why it's recommended that the camera is mounted on a tripod so that the camera doesn't move while the shot is taken.

HIGH SENSITIVITY — **LOW SENSITIVITY**



HIGH NOISE — **LOW NOISE**

A Shutter Speed of 1/100 sec or faster will freeze any movement. 1/4 to 1 sec is ideal for capturing the movement of water in seascapes or waterfalls and still keeping some definition. It depends on how much water there is and how fast it moving. Anything over 1 second is great for long exposures.

FREEZE MOVEMENT — **BLUR MOVEMENT**

FAST — **SLOW**