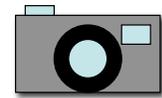


Scenic Photography

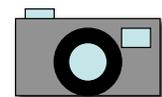
Camera Characteristics

- More megapixels allows larger prints.
- Able to take long exposures at high ISO without noise artifacts.
- Lens? true wide-angle to decent telephoto.
Probably get a wide-angle lens first.



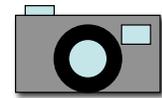
Composing Landscape Photos

- Simplicity – Eliminate distractions
- Center of attention – Find something interesting the eye can settle on.
 - Does not have to be in the center.
 - Does not have to be fabulous.
 - Better if you can find a leading line to point at it.
 - Rule of thirds – Often works well.



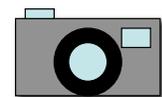
Composing Landscape Photos

- Move horizons to one of the thirds lines. Sky important? horizon at lower line.
- Keep your horizons level.
- Lines – look for natural lines. They add zip or dynamics to photos, guide the eye, provide patterns.
- Balance – An image is like a balanced “mobile”
 - Involves color, shapes, forms (masses) dark/brightness.
 - Dark is heavy.



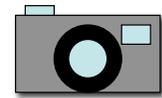
Composing Landscape Photos

- Avoid mergers – Odd visual bonding
- Color and texture – Sometimes the whole reason for the picture. Look at examples!
- Compose portrait for vertical themes, and landscape for horizontal themes (generally!)



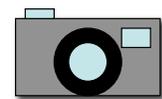
Framing

- Framing
 - Adds balance, interest, narrative.
 - Foreground items add three-dimensional look.
- A Framing Object
 - something with aesthetic value of its own
 - related to subject, colorful, or interesting
 - Use it to hide a boring lawn or road in the foreground.
 - Bottom frame: Row of flowers, fence, food on table
- Keep the framing item in sharp focus or blur it a lot.
 - Watch out for blurring with close up foliage



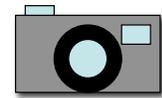
Composing Landscape Photos

- Show Relative Scale
 - Put something in the image that people can relate to
 - Person, Car, etc.



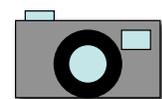
Composing Landscape Photos

- Direction of light –
 - Be prepared to wait or come back later
- Include the sky if it is good-
- Avoid gray areas in the image
 - Sky? - reflections of sky?
 - Use a Polarizing filter
- Generally use the largest depth of field
 - Use a tripod



Sunset Photos

- Stop down. Use a tripod for late evening images.
- Don't let the camera use "sunset" white balance.
- Take a lot of images. Colors change fast.
- Don't quit early. Best may be yet to come.
- Try silhouettes. Try fill-in flash too.
- Keep the horizon from the center of the image.
- Compose in portrait also!
- Camera may have trouble focusing.
 - Locking focus at infinity is a good thing.



Stitched Panoramas

- Use a tripod for stitched images. Alignment is better.
- Don't tilt the camera up or down. This creates curved stitching.
 - Orient the camera vertically and crop off the top or bottom *after* stitching
- Pay attention to the exposure of the *first* frame. Camera will use first image to set exposure for all the others.
 - Generally you can rearrange the images later so perhaps take the middle section first, then left, then right.
 - You wouldn't want it any other way. Otherwise the edges of each section would be different brightness and would not match

