

# ISO



## **LARGER NUMBER =**

- brighter images
- more grain

## **SMALLER NUMBER=**

- darker images
- less grain

The goal is to expose properly.  
We don't want the iso to be too high, unless it's necessary. But if shot in raw, you can usually correct in editing.

## **MY TYPICAL OUTDOOR SETTINGS:**

FULL SUN: ISO/100ish

SHADE: ISO/250-640

SUNRISE/SUNSET: ISO/250-800

BLUE HOUR: ISO/250-1600

It's easier to fix an underexposed image than it is to fix an over exposed image.

# APERTURE



## **LARGER NUMBER =**

- darker image
- more of image in focus
- less blurry background

## **SMALLER NUMBER=**

- brighter image
- less of image in focus
- more blur to background

The goal is to expose properly. We don't want the iso to be too high, unless it's necessary. But if shot in raw, you can usually correct in editing.

## **MY TYPICAL SETTINGS:**

**\*mirrorless model, increase numbers for non mirrorless\***

1 subject: f/1.2-2.8

2-3 subjects: f/2-3.2

3-5 subjects: f/2-5

5-10: f/2.8-8

10+ : f/3.5-10

Landscape: f/6-22

You can also get more of a blurry background (shallow depth of field) from a longer focal length lens (example: 85mm)

If you're photographing people, it's important to prioritize getting faces in focus vs having a pretty blurry background

# SHUTTER SPEED



## **LARGER BOTTOM NUMBER =**

- darker image
- good for faster motion

## **SMALLER BOTTOM NUMBER=**

- brighter image
- More motion blur

This is so important when photographing fast motion. The bottom number needs to be 800+ to capture really fast subjects.

## **MY TYPICAL SETTINGS:**

**\*mirrorless model, increase numbers for non mirrorless\***

Motion blur: 1/30-1/100

Still shots / slower motion: 1/200-1/400

Picking up the pace / faster prompts: 1/640-1/800

^where you typically find me^

Extremely fast subjects: 1/1200+

If you desperately need light, limit your motion and keep that bottom number smaller. also try and open up your aperture (smaller f/#) for more light, as well.

# MY CAMERA SETTING TIPS:



CAMERA SETTINGS CAN BE OVERWHELMING!  
YOU ARE NOT ALONE. I AM HERE TO HELP IF YOU NEED ANYTHING, OR HAVE ANY QUESTIONS POP UP!

## 1. FIGURE OUT WHAT YOUR PRIORITY IS WHILE SHOOTING.

### LOCATION / TIME OF DAY / # OF SUBJECTS

I like to capture a lot of motion. So my priority is typically shutter speed. I set my shutter speed first, and then my aperture, and lastly my ISO.

If I desperately need more light, aperture or ISO will be my priority.

If I have a larger group, aperture will be my priority.

This priority may vary from session to session! That's okay. But make sure to be brainstorming ahead of time. It helps to have a base to start at, and work around.

## 2. ALWAYS ALWAYS ALWAYS BE SHOOTING IN RAW.

This will allow you to make any corrections needed in the editing process. Raw files are large files that have more room to be manipulated, where as JPEGs are more difficult to edit + don't leave much room for corrections. This is because JPEGs are very small, compressed files.

Double check that your camera is set to RAW. This can be adjusted in your camera settings under IMAGE QUALITY.

## 3. IT IS BETTER TO UNDEREXPOSE THAN IT IS TO OVEREXPOSE.

Our objective is to properly expose, but I do find myself under exposing often. And this is because shutter speed is usually my priority, leaving my images darker. This works well for my editing process, as my personal presets are formed to the way I shoot. When you are shooting in raw, it is typically much easier to correct an under exposed image vs an overexposed image. This is because it is much easier to adjust darker shadows, than it is to bring back highlights that are blown out. I have had photos that almost look black out of the camera turn out great (post editing)! But if my photos were to be too over exposed, I may not be able to save them unfortunately. It is important to emphasize that I don't recommend under exposing on purpose. Unless under exposing helps achieve your ideal style, the goal is to expose properly.