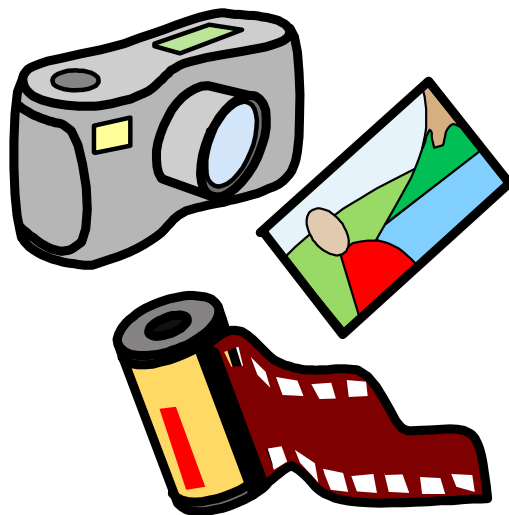
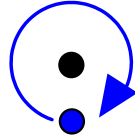


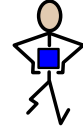
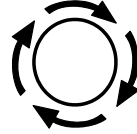
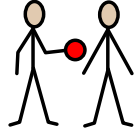
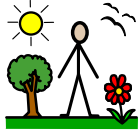
Landscape



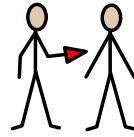
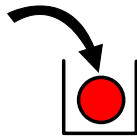
Photography



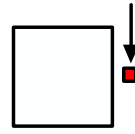
Landscape photography is about capturing nature,



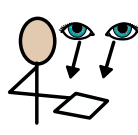
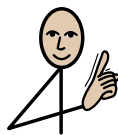
the outdoors and your surroundings. It brings



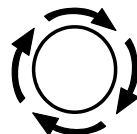
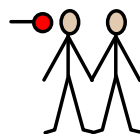
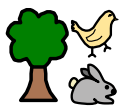
people into the place you have captured.



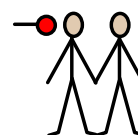
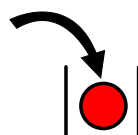
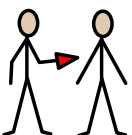
From great landscapes to the tiny detail, the



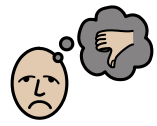
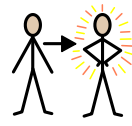
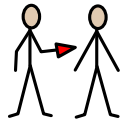
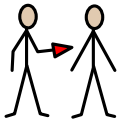
photos should show the photographers connection



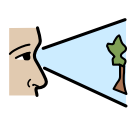
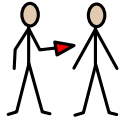
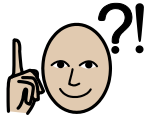
to nature and their surrounding scenery.



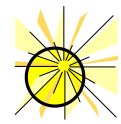
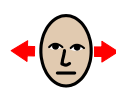
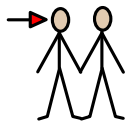
You should be drawn into their environment.



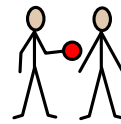
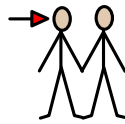
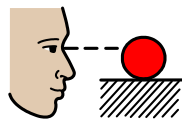
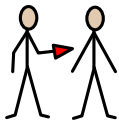
When you start out, you may become discouraged



easily as when you see a good location and



take a photos they may not be as bright / vibrant



when you look at them at home on your

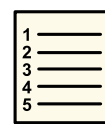
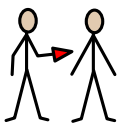


device.

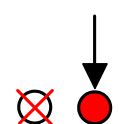
So here are some tips for being a



landscape photographer....



(You may be able to correct these issues in programs



such as Photoshop, Lightroom, Smart photo editor and others.)

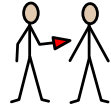


Tip

1

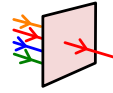
Number

1:



you

have

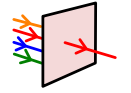


then

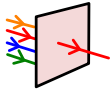


or you can

use a



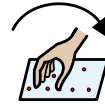
filter.



There are many

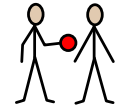
filters

out there. (If not



try

setting



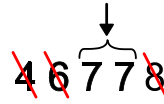
your



device



to Landscape



mode.)

Here are the

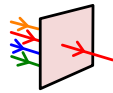
3



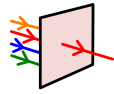
main

types

of



filter..



•

Polarising

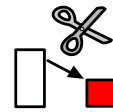
filters

- These



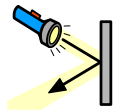
help

to



cut down

glare on

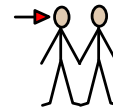


reflective

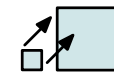
surfaces such as



water.

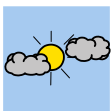


They



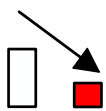
increase

contrast in



skies

and



decrease



haze

in the



atmosphere.

Here's an



example

of a

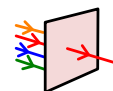


photo



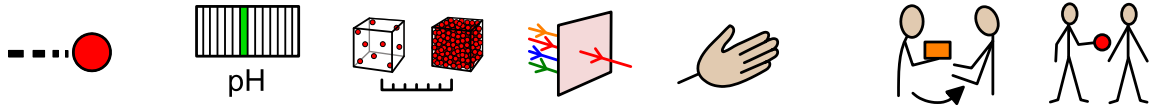
taken

using a polarising



filter

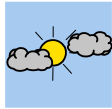




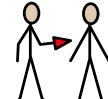
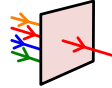
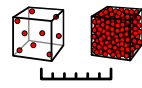
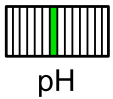
● Graduated neutral density filters help to give your



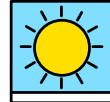
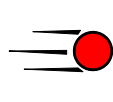
picture a more even exposure, by leveling out the brightness of



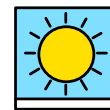
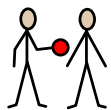
the sky and the darkness of the landscape.



● Neutral Density filters allow you to have a longer



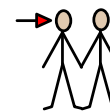
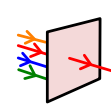
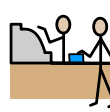
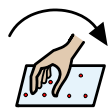
shutter speed during the daytime, so you can practice



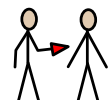
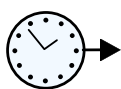
your long exposure photography skills in day light



instead of in the dark.



Where possible try to buy expensive filters as they



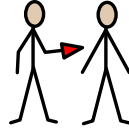
will give you the best colour and contrast.



2



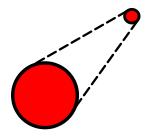
Tip number 2: Use a tripod.



This will help to stop you getting blurry photos.



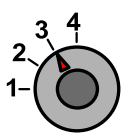
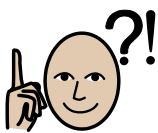
The best tripods are well built, lightweight, and



have feature such as a level bubble to get the horizon



line straight, quick lock legs for quick and



easy set up, and rubber feet with metal spikes to



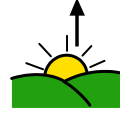
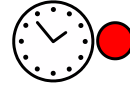
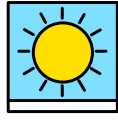
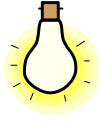
help keep it stable.



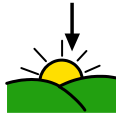
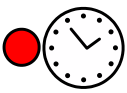
3



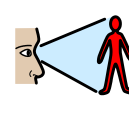
Tip number 3: "the Golden Hour".



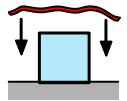
The best light of the day is just after sunrise and



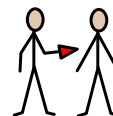
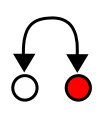
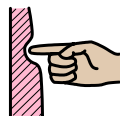
just before sunset. This is called the Golden Hour.



It is called the golden hour as the light appears golden



and covers the photo in a golden light.



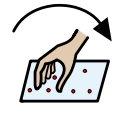
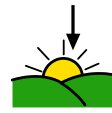
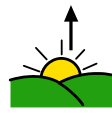
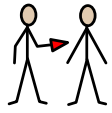
It is also a very soft light which gives you chance to



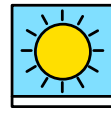
capture shadows and highlights in the scene with a



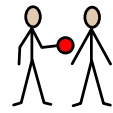
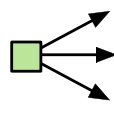
lower contrast.



If you can't go out during sunrise or sunset then try



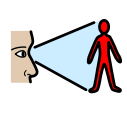
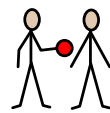
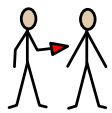
getting landscape pictures on a cloudy day, as the clouds will



defuse the light and spread the light evenly throughout your



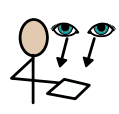
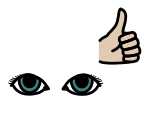
landscape.



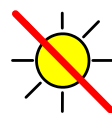
If you shoot on a sunny day your landscapes may appear



harsh with dark shadows and bright highlights. These photos



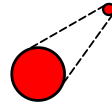
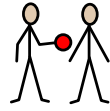
will probably look better as black and white photos to show



the contrasting light and dark areas.



4



Tip

4:

Think about

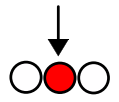
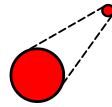
where

your

horizon

line

is.



Most beginners

think

the

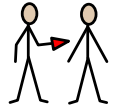
horizon

line

should

be in the

middle



of the

photo.

This

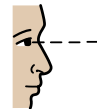
can

work for some

photos,

especially if

you



are taking photos

with

reflections

or are

looking

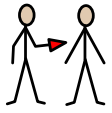
for a

symmetrical

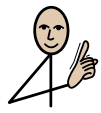


photo.

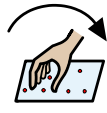




You



should



try

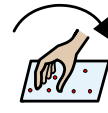
the use the



rule

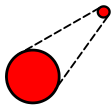
of thirds.

$\frac{1}{3}$



Try

to have

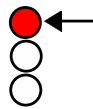


the horizon



line

on the

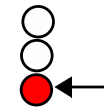


top

$\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

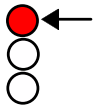
or the



bottom

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{3}$.

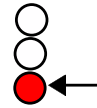


Top

$\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

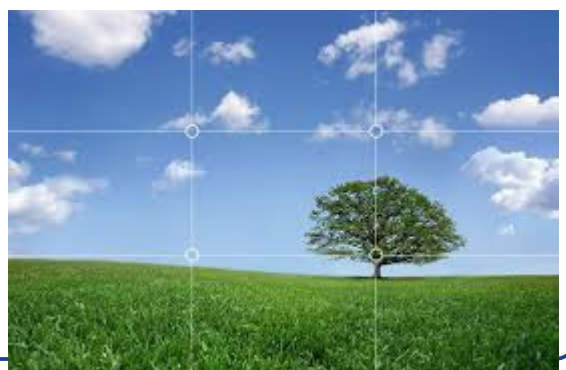
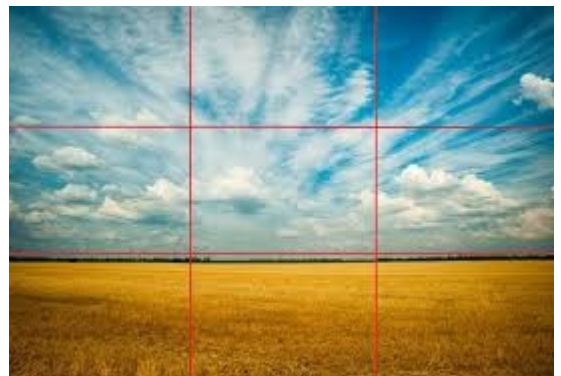
vs



Bottom

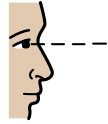
$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

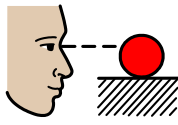
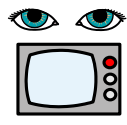
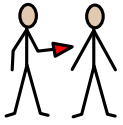




5



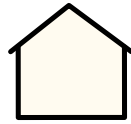
Tip 5: Look for a point of focus. (Focal point - Where



you want the viewer to look at).



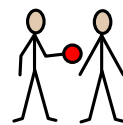
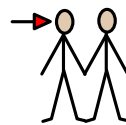
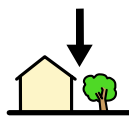
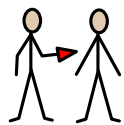
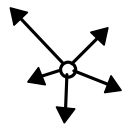
good focal points in landscape photography can be



things such as: striking trees, buildings, structures, silhouette,



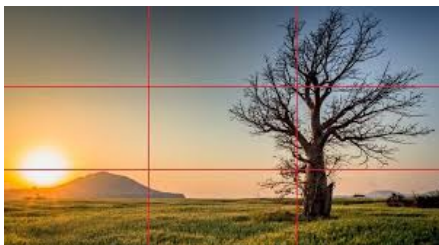
rock formations, boulders, landmarks, statues etc.



Think about where you place them within your

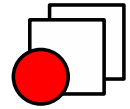
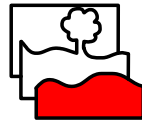


shot.





6



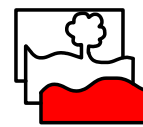
Tip 6: Think about the foreground (the front



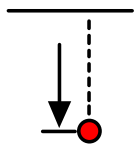
of the photo composition).



?

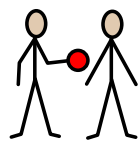


have a focal point within the foreground to add



depth

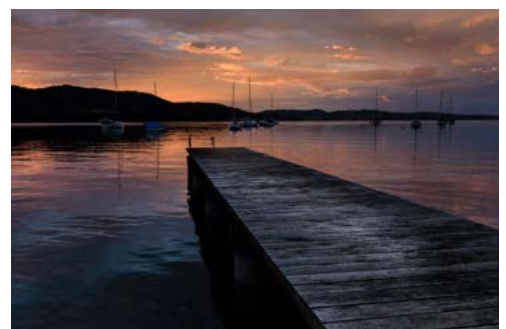
to



your

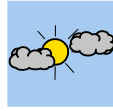


photo.





7

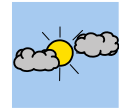
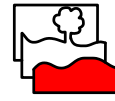


Tip

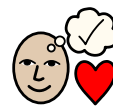
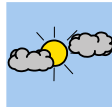
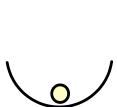
7:

The

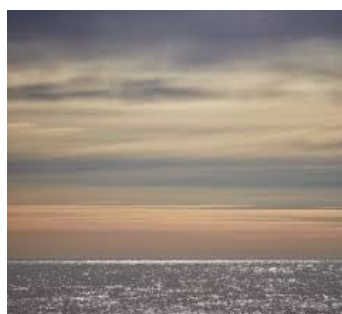
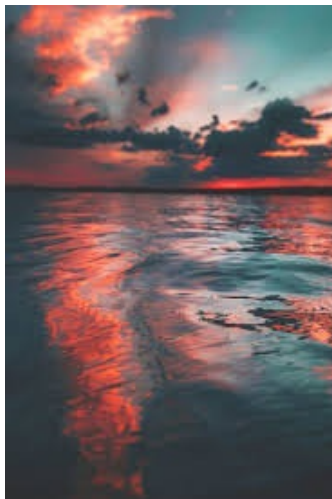
sky



Most picture will either focus on the foreground or the sky,

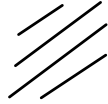


Only focus on the sky if it is an interesting / dramatic sky.

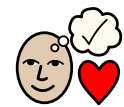
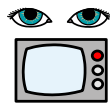
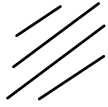




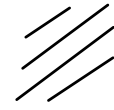
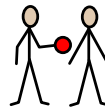
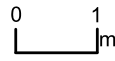
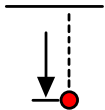
8



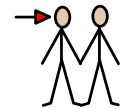
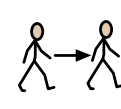
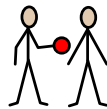
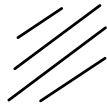
Tip 8: Look for lines



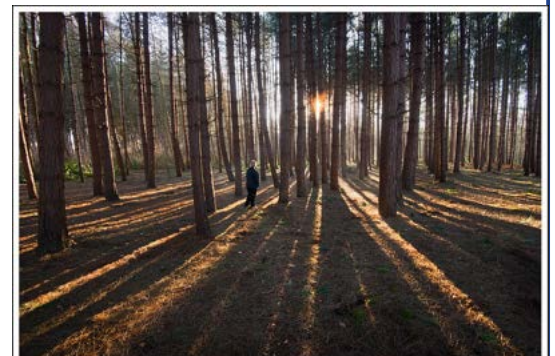
Use lines to guide the viewer to the main point of interest and



to add depth and even scale to your photo. These lines are



called leading lines. Your eye will naturally follow them.





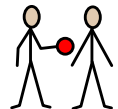
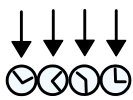
9



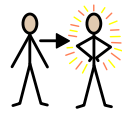
Tip 9: Capture movement.



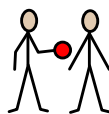
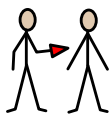
Most people think that landscapes are calm, but in reality there's



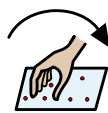
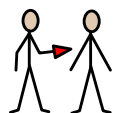
always some sort of natural movement. By capturing it your



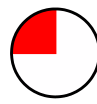
picture will become more dramatic, moody and dynamic. This is



where you will adjust your shutter speed, depending on



what you are trying to capture.



examples of movement could include; wind in trees, moving



clouds, flowing water, waterfalls, waves, flying birds etc.



Examples

of using a



slow

/ long



shutter

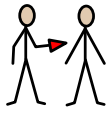


speed

to capture

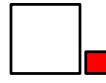


movement.

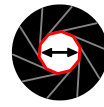


(You

will need a



small



aperture

to compensate the

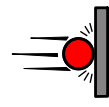


amount

of



light



hitting

the sensor from the



slow

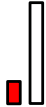


shutter

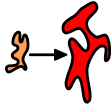


speed).

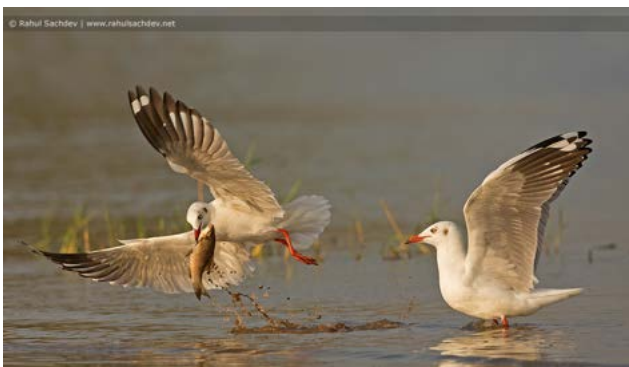


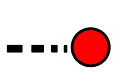


Examples of fast / short shutter speed in landscape



photography (water / items becomes clearer)





Slow



movement

Vs



fast



movement



Which one

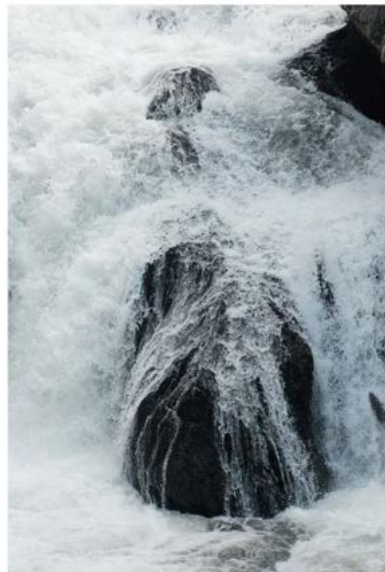
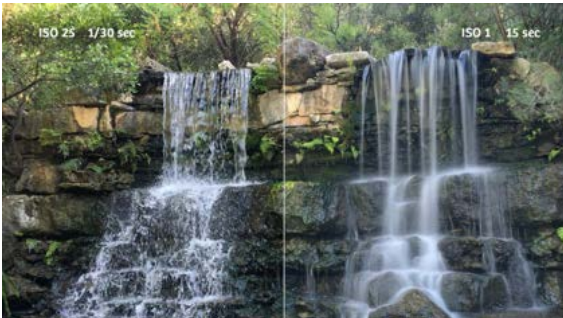


do you



prefer?

Which exposure is right?



Fast

or

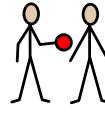
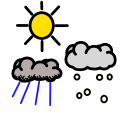


Slow?



10

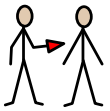
Tip 10: Use the weather to enhance your photos.



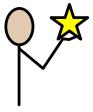
The scenery can change dramatically depending on the



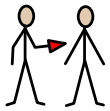
weather, so use this to create the feel of the environment



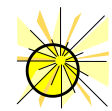
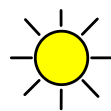
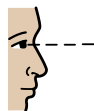
you are after. This makes shooting at the right time very



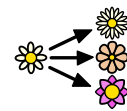
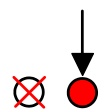
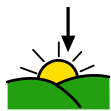
important. A windy / cloudy / stormy / foggy / misty day



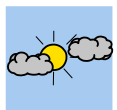
will give you more dramatic photos. This will also help to



create a moody photo. Also look for sun shining through



clouds, rainbows, sunsets, sunrises and other variations in the

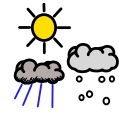


sky.



Examples

of using



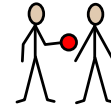
weather



to help



improve



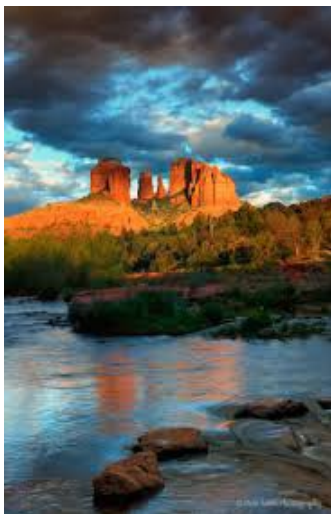
your





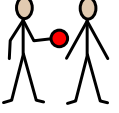

landscape




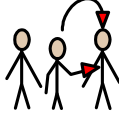









photos.




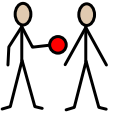





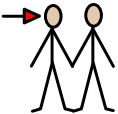


     
I hope that has given you some useful tips

   
and ideas to go out and create your own wonderful

     
landscape photos. It's now your turn to go outside and

    
practice some of these ideas. Have fun and be creative.

     
I'd love to see some of your photos, I will

   
try to get them on the website, if I can.

z.newbery@beaucrfoft.dorset.sch.uk


Good luck.