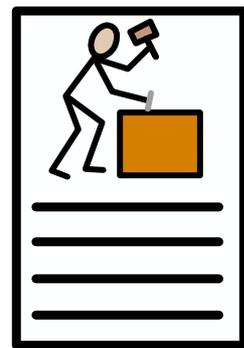


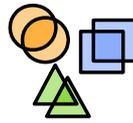
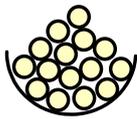
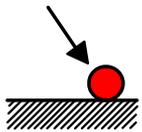
A Few



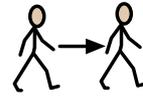
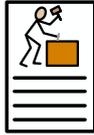
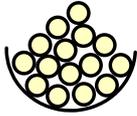
Photography



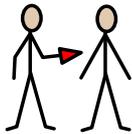
composition Guidelines



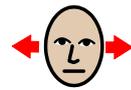
There are many styles / types of photography



and many composition guidelines to follow. Here are



a few for you to try out for yourselves.



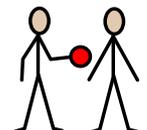
Have fun and Experiment. , there is no



right or wrong way to take photos.



1



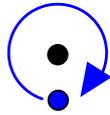
You can use more than one guide to create your



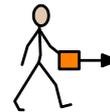
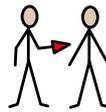
photos.



There is no right or wrong in photography.



Photography is about capturing the world through your eyes.



There are some guidelines to help you to take better



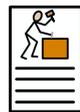
photographs though.



To take a good photo you need a good composition (layout



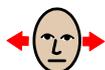
of the photo).



1



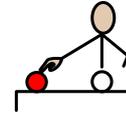
There are many main guidelines to use. (at least one per



photograph, not all at once).



You can use these guidelines to take great photos on a



camera, phone, tablet or any other device that takes photos.



You don't have to have an expensive camera to take



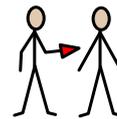
great photos.



It's about patience, concentrating on details, creativity and



experimenting.



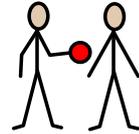
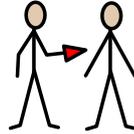
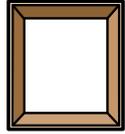
Keep trying until you get the photo that you have in



your mind's eye.



Composition: This is how you place the items



within the frame so that you create your

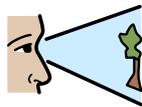
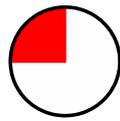
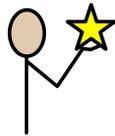


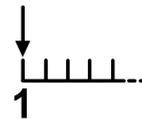
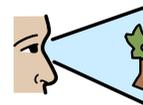
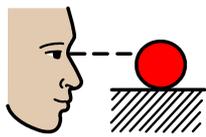
photo. This will draw the viewers eye to the



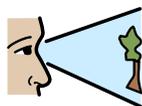
most important part of the photo.



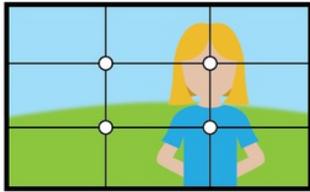
Main focus point: This is what you want the



person looking at the photo to see first.



You will be drawn to it.



RULE OF THIRDS

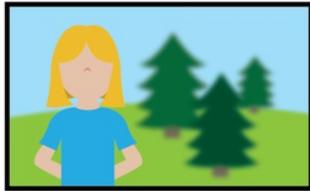
The photo is divided by nine boxes. The subject is in one of the intersecting lines, or the circles.

PHOTO BASICS



LEADING LINES

The road in this picture serves as a guide that lead your eyes to the subject of the photo.



DEPTH OF FIELD

This is when the subject of the photo is completely in focus and the background is blurry. This can be controlled by aperture.



SHUTTER SPEED & APERTURE

These figures are on your SLR camera screen. The higher the number (1/400), the faster the shutter speed. You are able to shoot faster subjects. As your aperture number gets lower (F2.8), more light is allowed into the lens. More light allows you to shoot in lower light situations.



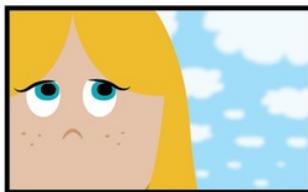
FRAMING

This is when there are objects around the subject that frame the subject, making your eyes more drawn to it.



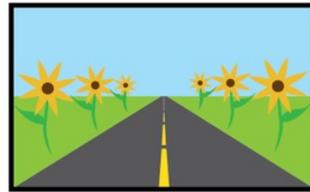
BALANCE

Placing your main subject off-centre, as with the rule of thirds, creates a more interesting photo. You should balance the "weight" of your subject by including another object of lesser importance to fill the space.



VIEW POINT

Before shooting your subject, think about where you will shoot it from. The viewpoint has a massive impact on the composition of a photo, and it can greatly affect the message that the shot conveys.



SYMMETRY

This is when the photo is equally balanced or has a pattern, creating symmetry within the photo. This can be very eye-catching, particularly in situations where they are not expected.



Rule of Thirds

An image is more pleasing to the eye if you focus the subjects on one of the intersecting points and place the horizon on the upper or lower third of the photo.



Leading Lines

Using strong lines in the photo will help to move the viewer through the image from the foreground to the background, creating depth and a sense of movement in the photo.



Cropping

When you crop an image, you focus in on one particular part of the subject while hiding other parts. This often humanizes portraits and allows you to focus on the main point without cluttering the frame with unnecessary details.



Framing

Use a foreground object to frame some part of your subject. Here the photographer used a very creative frame to highlight the girl's eye.

8 RULES OF COMPOSITION

from
photoblogalliance
photoblogalliance.com



Depth

Use a high depth of field and a good vantage point to create depth in your images. This allows the viewer to travel through the photo.



Background Control

Using depth of field to blur the background is a great way to make your subject stand out. Also, be sure to consider color, activity, and where background lines intersect with your subject.



Point of View

Changing the point of view can bring the viewer into the photograph or produce a sense of scale that tells even more about the subject.

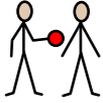


Horizon Line

Generally, moving the horizon line out of the middle of the image will have a dramatic effect. Move it to the bottom to enhance the sky and to the top to enhance the land or water.



Rule of Thirds:



This is when your composition / photo is divided into thirds, using a



9



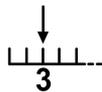
grid of nine squares.



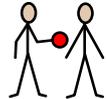
The main point of focus / person/ object in the photo will be in



one third of the photo/ composition.



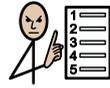
They can be in any third of the photo.



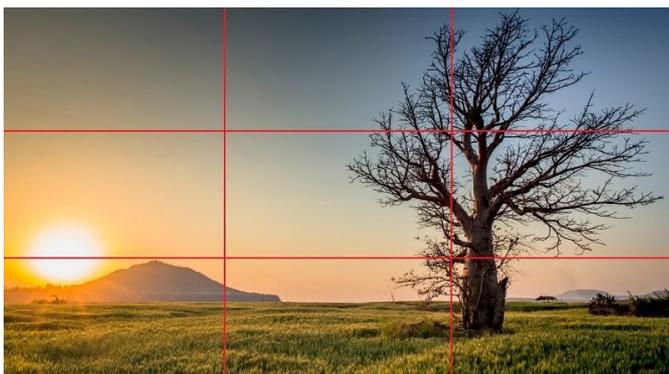
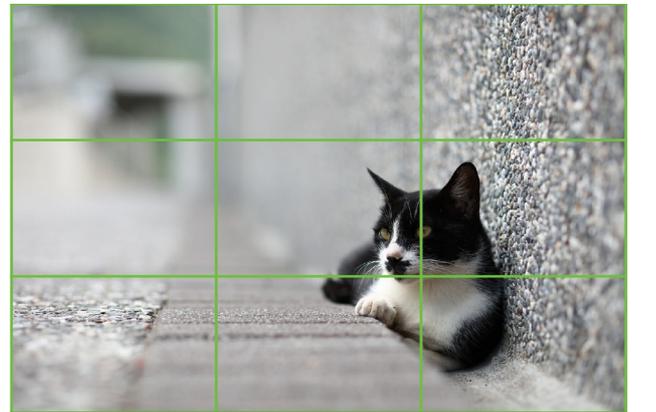
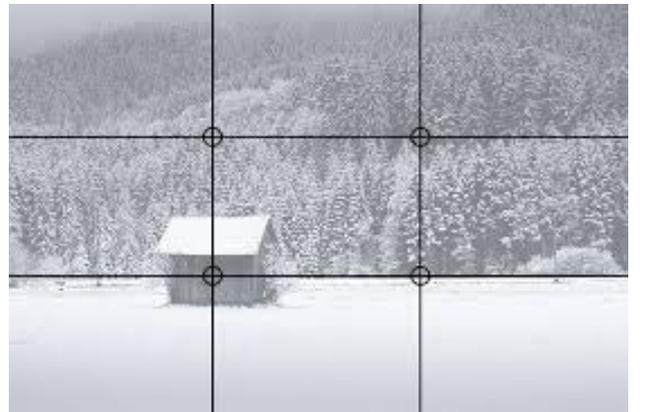
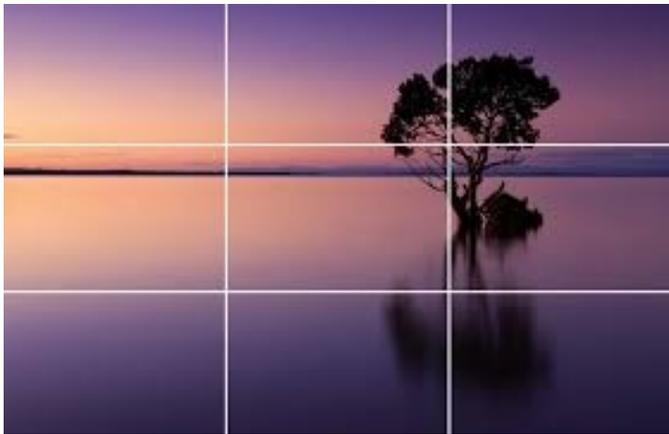
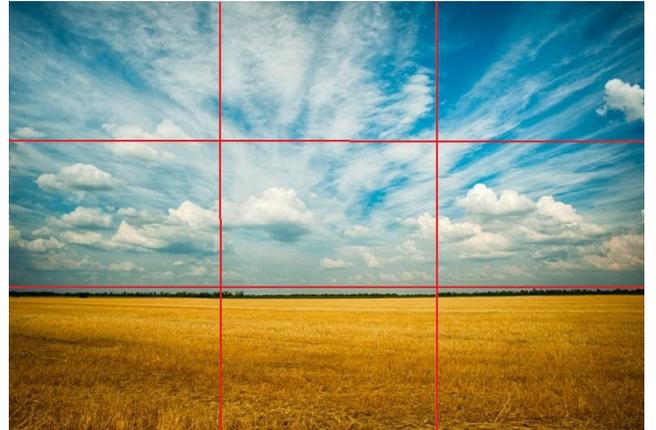
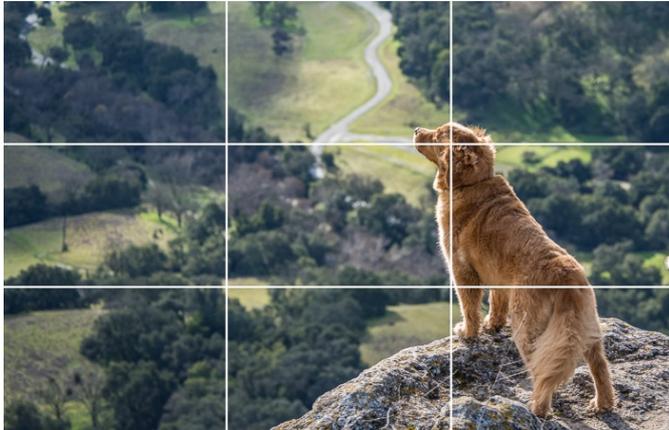
You can use the grid setting on your camera / phone to get the

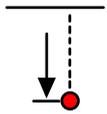


point of focus in the right place.

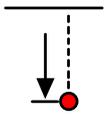


Examples of the rule of thirds:





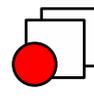
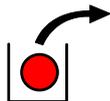
Depth of Field



depth of field is how much of the photo is in focus and



how much is blurry (out of focus). This can be in front of the



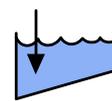
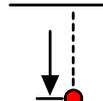
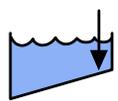
main item / person or behind the main point of focus. You use



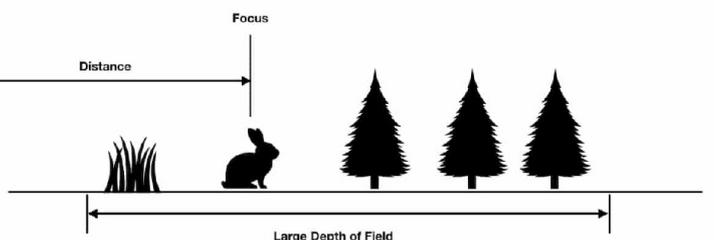
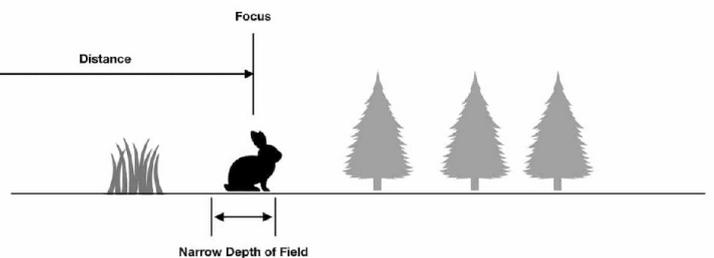
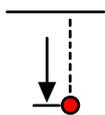
the aperture to decide how much blur to have.

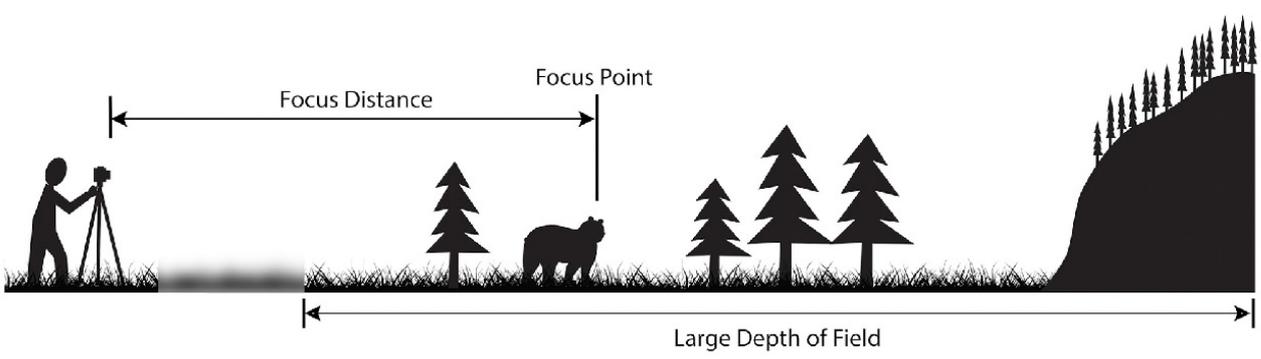
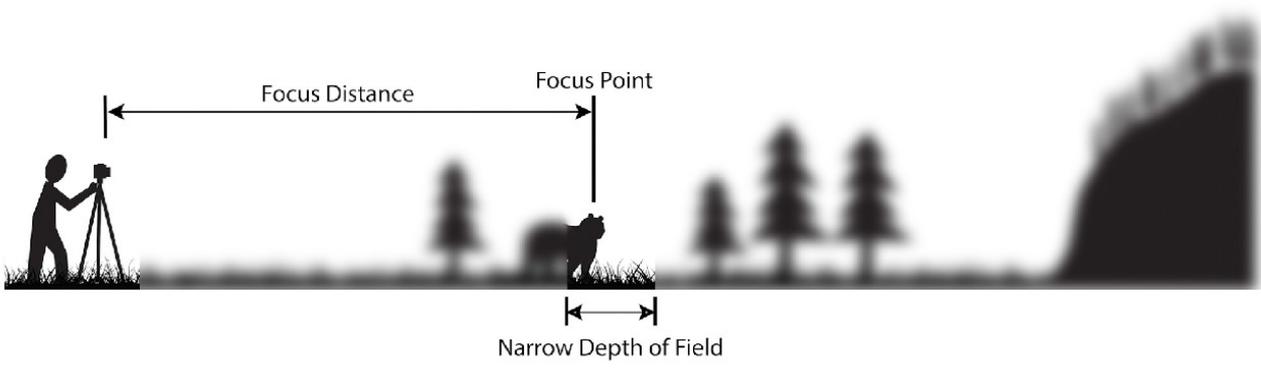
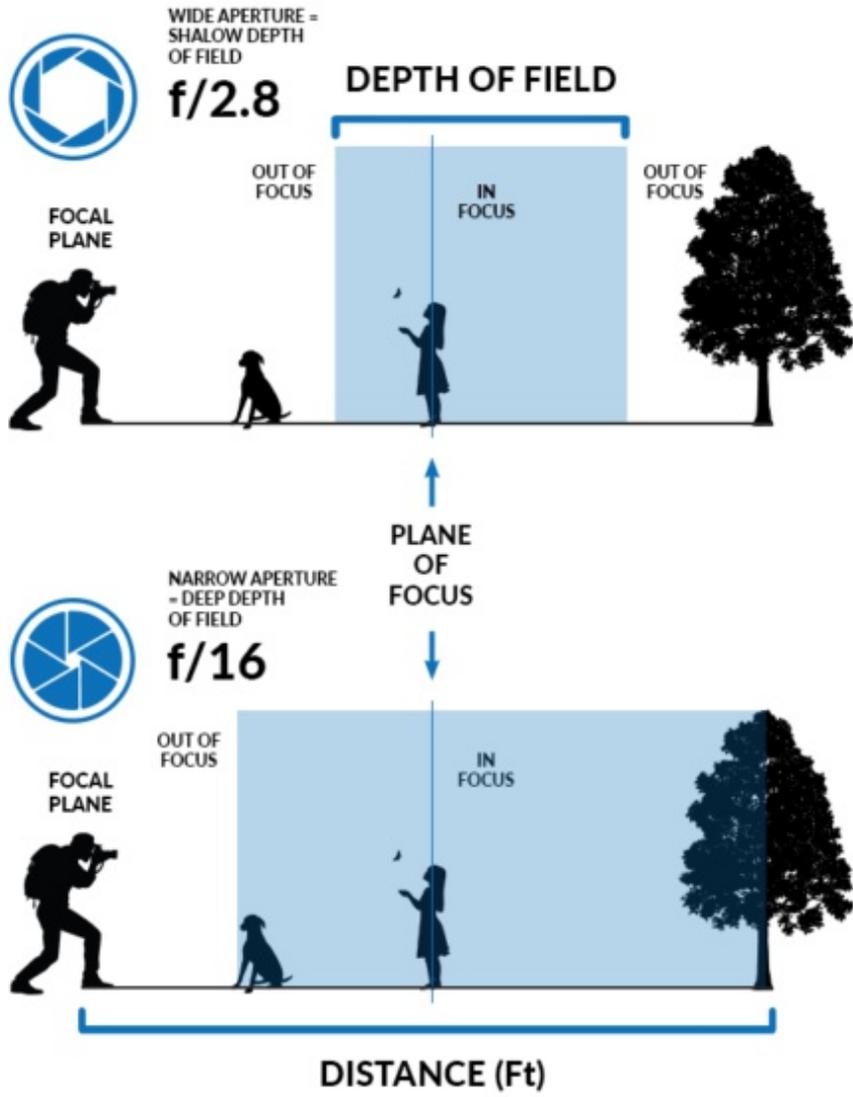


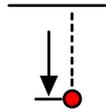
You can have a shallow / narrow depth of field or a deep /



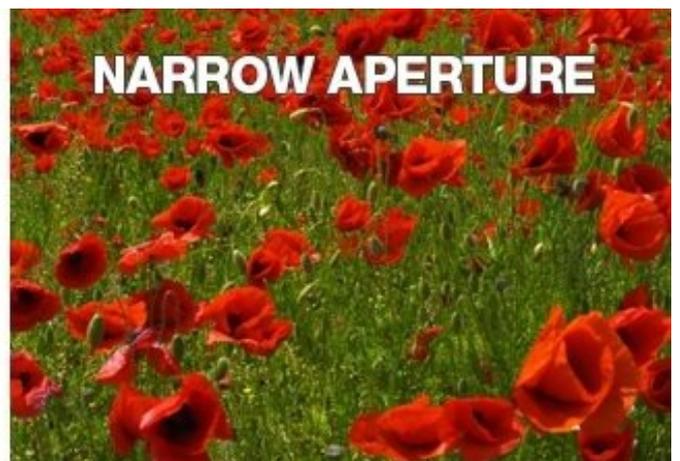
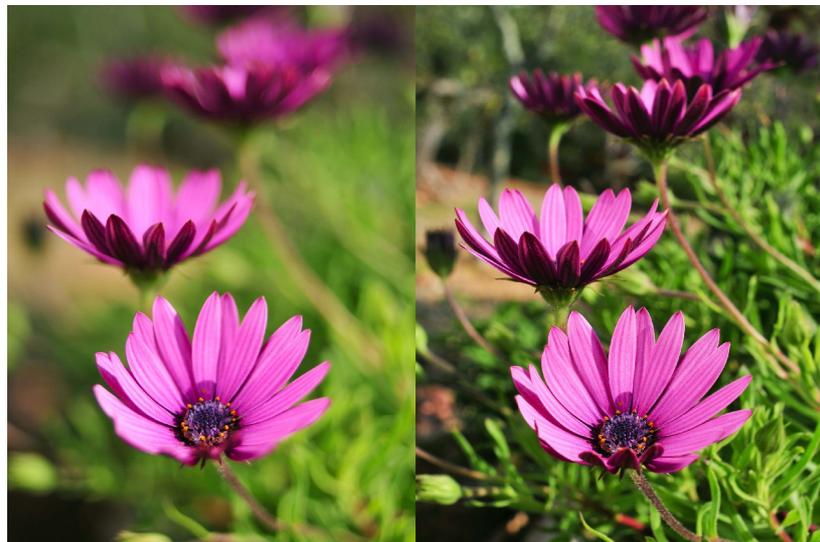
large depth of field.





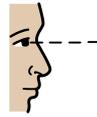


Examples of Depth of field:

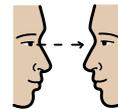
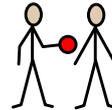




Composition Balance:

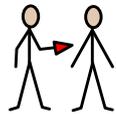


This is when the composition / photo looks balanced.

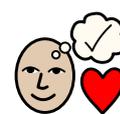
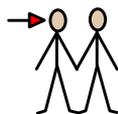
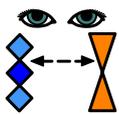


When different parts of the photo get your attention

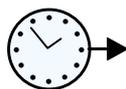
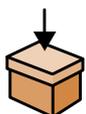
visually.



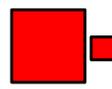
To do this you place different things side by side to



compare or contrast them to create an interesting effect.

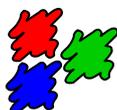


=

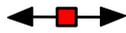


The objects will be of equal size to create a balance.

=

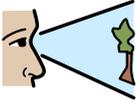


Equal tones and colours to balance the photo.

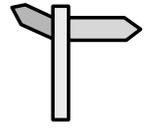
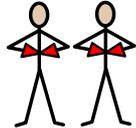
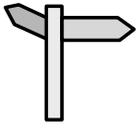


Examples of balanced photos:

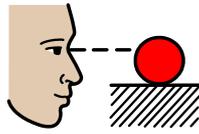
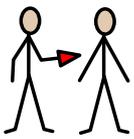




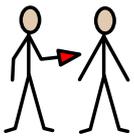
View Point:



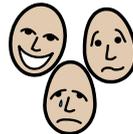
This is where we take the photo from. Also where



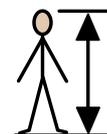
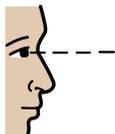
you place the person looking at the photo when



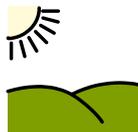
you have finished taking the photo. This can



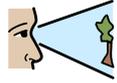
dramatically . change the feel of the photograph.



These look more effective taken from a height or



from low to the ground.



Examples of view point photography





Symmetry



In a symmetrical composition both sides of the

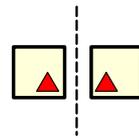
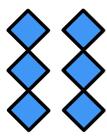
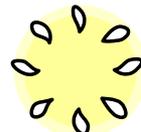
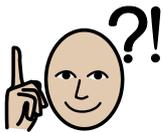


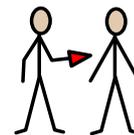
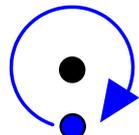
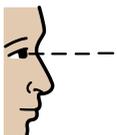
photo are the same, like a mirror image.



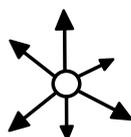
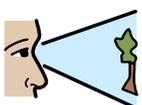
This creates harmony and balance to the photo,



an easy way to create a beautiful photo.



Look for symmetry around you, you will

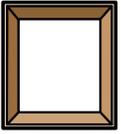


see it everywhere.

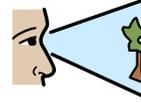


Examples of symmetry photos:

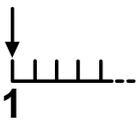




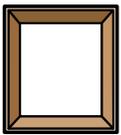
Framing:



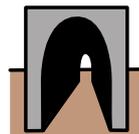
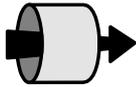
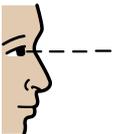
The idea of photography is to draw the eye



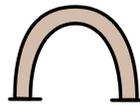
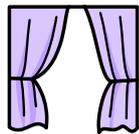
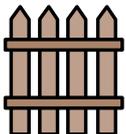
to the main point of focus in the photo.



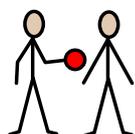
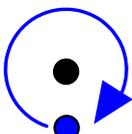
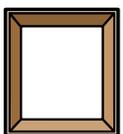
Framing is a great way to do this.



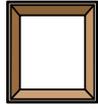
looking through doorways, tunnels, tree branches,



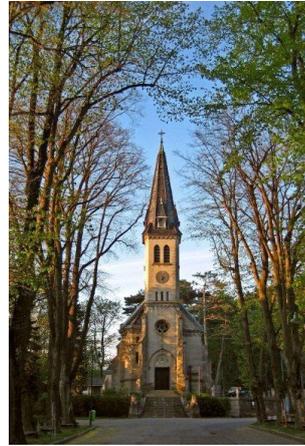
fences, pulled curtains or arches to create a

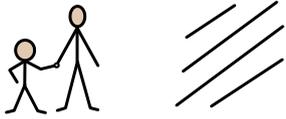


frame around your photo.

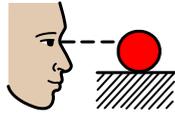


Examples of framing photography:

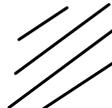




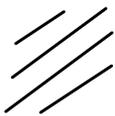
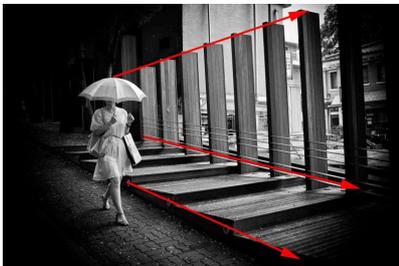
Leading Lines:



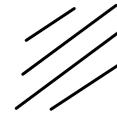
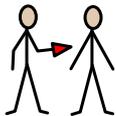
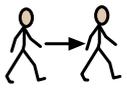
This is when the person looking at the photo is lead to the



main point of focus using lines.



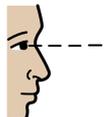
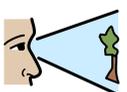
The lines form an easy path for your eyes to



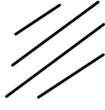
follow. You will naturally be taken along the lines to



the main point of focus.



See what you can spot along the way.

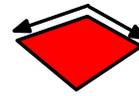


Examples of leading lines photography

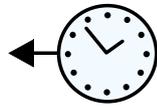




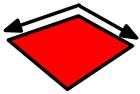
Cropping Photography



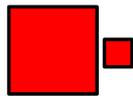
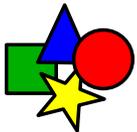
This means to remove unwanted areas of the photo.



It can be used to get rid of unwanted / unnecessary



areas of the photo, it can also change the



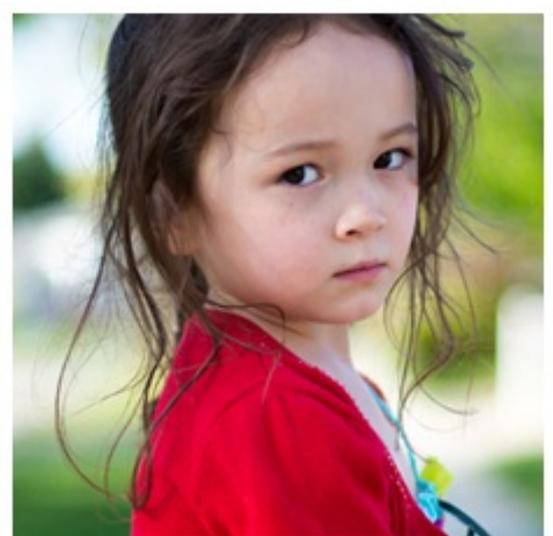
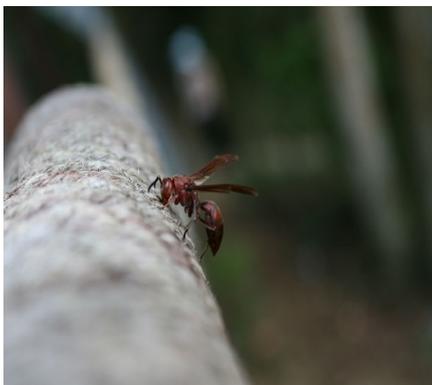
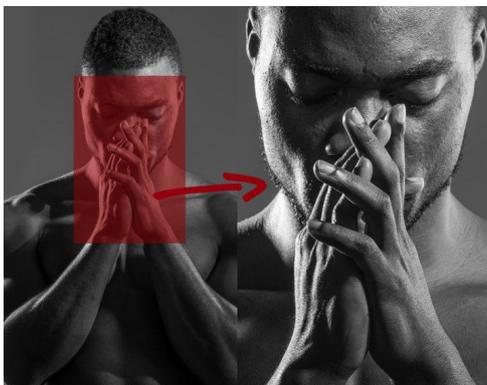
shape or size of the photo.

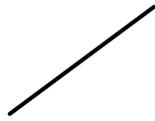


This is done to improve the photo.

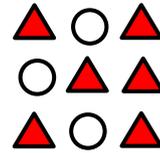
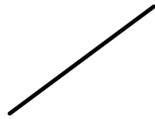


Examples of Cropping photos





Horizon line photography

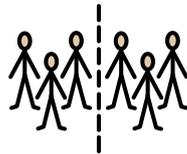


The horizon line is the most common



natural

way to

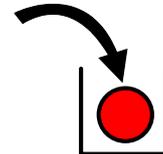


split

a



photo



into

2
two



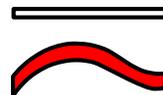
parts,

using

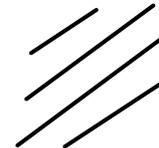


straight

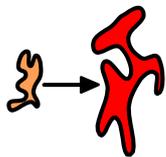
or



wavy



lines.



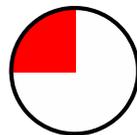
It becomes

the main

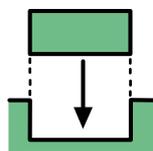
part of

the

photo,



everything else



fits

in around it.



Examples of Horizon



line



photos

