

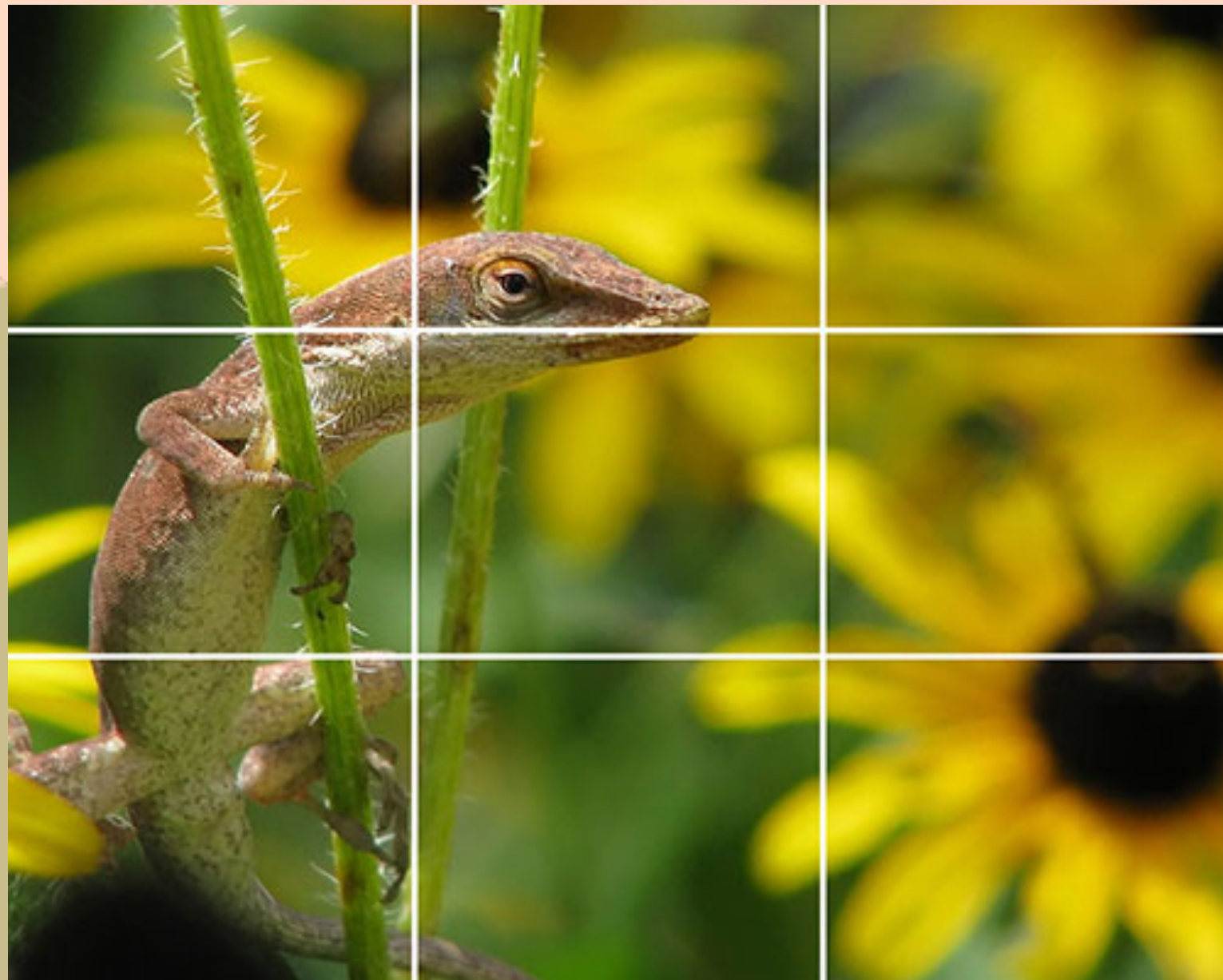
NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY

WITH **LAS FOTOS PROJECT**



RULE OF THIRDS

A type of composition in which an image is divided evenly into thirds, both horizontally and vertically, and the subject of the image is placed at the intersection of those dividing lines, or along one of the lines itself.



BALANCING PARTS

When an image has subject areas that look balanced throughout the composition. It is achieved by shifting the frame and juxtaposing subjects within it so objects, tones, and colors are of equal visual weight.



LEADING LINES

A technique of composition where the viewer's attention is drawn to lines that lead to the main subject of the image. A leading line paves an easy path for the eye to follow through different elements of a photo.



SYMMETRY & PATTERN

A powerful tool in photography that lets you automatically create harmony and a sense of aesthetically pleasing balance and proportion in a photograph based on how you are holding the camera and how much of a scene you choose to show.



POINT OF VIEW

The position the camera is in when viewing a scene. Subjects can be dramatically distorted simply by where you place your camera. A blade of grass can look like a skyscraper, and a skyscraper can look like a tiny little house.



CHOICE OF BACKGROUND

The part of the overall scene that is behind the main subject of the photograph. Proper design and use is crucial to photographic success.



DEPTH

The intentional capturing of foreground and/or background in a photo. In every picture there is a certain area of your image in front of, and behind the subject that will appear in focus.



FRAMING

Elements of a scene to create a frame within your frame. For example, you might shoot through a doorway, pulled back curtains, branches, fences, tunnels, or arches to highlight your subject



CROPPING

Remove unwanted areas from an image by zooming in, zooming out, or changing your point of view



RULE OF ODDS

The rule of odds states that images are more visually appealing when there is an odd number of subjects. For example, if you are going to place more than one person in a photograph, don't use two, use 3 or 5 or 7, etc.



CAMERA PHONE TIPS & TRICKS

- TAP TO FOCUS (TAP ON THE BRIGHTNESS OR MIDWAY POINT OF BRIGHTNESS)
- TRY PORTRAIT MODE not just for faces!
- TAP AND HOLD TO LOCK FOCUS
- TAP & SLIDE TO ADJUST BRIGHTNESS (IPHOTO)
- ZOOM IN, ZOOM OUT try to do it manually by moving closer or farther away from your subject—this will make your image more clear
- FLASH ON/OFF depending on how much natural light you have
- TRY USING A GEL!

THINGS TO CONSIDER

COLOR SCHEME think about the colors in the background, do they go well with your subject? do they help your subject stand out?

CROPPING, ANGLES, AND POINT OF VIEW

LIGHTING how would your image look

FRAMING YOUR PHOTO

how are you framing your image? look at all 4 corners and edges

DISTANCE BETWEEN YOUR SUBJECT AND THE CAMERA

YOUR SHADOW

be mindful of your shadow! make sure it's not in the shot.

OR! play with shadows of leaves or your hands by moving them closer or farther from your light source