



E-BOOK

"PHOTOGRAPHY IN ALL ITS FORMS

FULL

FUN

TRAINER

LEARN OR IMPROVE PHOTOGRAPHY

EXHIBIT70.com

I offer you my expertise and experience in the field of photography. With a complete e-book training course, I offer you a wealth of information on all the fantastic aspects of photography: from subtle adjustments to practical tips and essential equipment.

For many years, I was an image reporter for RTL9, M6 and other audiovisual companies. I also worked as a wedding videographer, capturing precious moments at ceremonies and concerts, as well as reporting from Reunion Island. And photography, which has always been part of my life. During my travels in particular, but also during various outings.

The proposed settings are **basic** settings that you need to experiment with. You can use them with your hybrid or SLR camera with manual settings and a lens with an aperture ring. These indications of settings will help you to understand, learn and enjoy.

Ideally, you should set the following parameters in this order: image size, focal length, aperture, shutter speed and ISO.

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TABLE EXPLAINING THE EXPOSURE "TRIANGLE"

OUVERTURE DIAPHRAGME	VITESSE D'OBTURATION EN SECONDES	ISO
SUJET NET, A RRIÈRE PLAN FLOU	SI MOUVEMENT DANS LE PLAN, IL SERA PLUS FLOU	BRUIT ÉLECTRONIQUE IMPORTANT, MAIS UNE EXPOSITION AUGMENTÉE
F1,4	1/4 ème	102400
F2	1/8 ème	51200
F2,8	1/15 ème	25600
F4	1/30 ème	12800
F5,6	1/ 60 ème	6400
F8	1/125 ème	3200
F11	1/250 ème	1600
F16	1/500 ème	800
F22	1/1000 ème	400
	1/2000 ème	200
	1/4000 ème	100
	1/8000 ème	50
NET DU PREMIER PLAN A L'ARRIÈRE PLAN	SI MOUVEMENT DANS LE PLAN, IL SERA PLUS NET	ABSENCE DE BRUIT ÉLECTRONIQUE

Aperture: The more the diaphragm is opened (F1.4), the shallower the depth of field, so your subject will be sharp when the background is blurred. Conversely, the more the diaphragm is closed (F22), the greater the depth of field, so you get sharpness from the foreground to the background.

SHUTTER SPEED: The slower the speed (1/4th), the more blurred any movement in your frame (a passing car, a wave of the hand, etc.) Conversely, the faster the speed (1/8000th), the sharper any movement in your photo will be.

ISO: The lower the value (50 iso), the cleaner and more free of electronic noise the image will be. On the other hand, the higher the value (102400 iso), the dirtier the image will be, with lots of electronic noise and a loss of dynamic range (from deep blacks to greys and whites).

THE "TOOLS" TO BE DISPLAYED ON THE SCREEN

Exposure compensation :



The further to the left the white cursor moves, the more exposed you are. Conversely, the further the white slider 'rises' to the right, the more over-exposed you are. The reference value for a good exposure is 0 in the centre, as shown above. But you may be slightly below or above this, depending on the result you want.

Histogram (in the camera menu) :



Overexposed



Correctly exposed



Underexposed



Black Dark tones

Medium tones

Light tones

White

Focus peaking (in the camera menu) :



In manual focus mode, some camera menus display focus peaking, a focusing aid that displays a coloured outline on lines in the image when the camera is in focus.

LANDSCAPE : ([back to summary](#))



WHY LANDSCAPE :

Landscape photography captures the ephemeral beauty of our natural world. By capturing unique moments such as sunrises and sunsets in the 'golden hours', it invites us to slow down, contemplate and share in the splendour of nature. It's a form of visual expression that awakens our sense of wonder and inspires the preservation of our environment.

MATERIALS :

Lens focal length: You can choose between a 16, 24 or 35 mm fixed focal length lens. The lower the value, the wider the angle of view. You can also opt for a zoom lens, from 16 to 50 or 80 mm, for example. 16 mm is a good focal length for wide-angle landscapes.

- You can shoot hand-held if the camera and lens have stabilisation, but you can also use a tripod.

SETTINGS :

Image size: 4:3 vertical, 3:2, 16:9 panoramic

Lens aperture: F5.6 if the background is not too far away, F8 to F11 if the background is further away.

Camera shutter speed: 1/100th to 1/200th if nothing is moving in the shot, 1/500th to faster if something is moving in the frame, for example a bird in flight. It's up to you to experiment.

Iso on the camera: raise the iso if necessary for a good exposure, otherwise keep it as low as possible.

To do this, refer to your histogram, which is present in many cameras and should be displayed from the menu. A histogram curve in the centre is a good basis.

Focus: manual or autofocus.

TIPS AND TRICKS :

Finally, choose to do your landscapes, if possible, at the right times!

"**The golden hour is a magical moment for photographers.** It occurs just after sunrise or just before sunset, when the light is soft, warm and golden. During this fleeting period, shadows are longer and colours are rich and vibrant. It's the perfect time to capture dazzling landscapes, enchanting portraits and scenes that seem bathed in divine light.



FUJIFILM XT-5 + FUJI 16-80 mm F4 lens

Settings : 16 mm F5 1/1000 sec ISO125



SONY Alpha 6000 + Sony 16-50 F3.5 - 5.6 lens

Settings : 16 mm F8 1/200 sec ISO200



WHY URBAN ARCHITECTURE :

Architectural and urban photography offers a fascinating window on the world around us. By capturing the elegant lines, bold shapes and subtle details of buildings and urban landscapes, we explore the symbiosis between man and his built environment. Every street, every building tells a story, and through the lens of the camera, we become the storytellers of that story.

MATERIALS :

Lens focal length: Personally, I use a zoom lens when I'm taking photos in the city.

On my Fuji XT5, I use a 16-80mm F4. This gives me a wide range of focal lengths depending on the frame I want to shoot. From the wide angle of a street or building at 16mm, to the close-up of an architectural detail at 80mm.

- A lightweight tripod (for low shutter speeds)

SETTINGS :

Image size: 4:3, 3:2, 16:9

Lens aperture: from F2.8 for a detail of architecture to F5.6 for a shot of a street or building.

Camera shutter speed: in the city, things move. People, vehicles, birds.

If I want everything to be sharp, I'll go for slightly faster speeds, from 1/200th to 1/500th. On the other hand, if, for aesthetic reasons, I want some blur caused by camera shake, I'll stay below 1/100th. Here again, you need to do a few tests!

Iso on camera: increase iso if necessary for a good exposure, otherwise keep it as low as possible.

To do this, refer to your histogram, which is present in many cameras and should be displayed from the menu. A histogram curve in the centre is a good basis.

Focus: manual or autofocus.

TIPS AND TRICKS :

- Ideally, you should shoot hand-held. However, if you opt for speeds below 1/100th, you may need a light, handy tripod! You'll want to keep the environment sharp and the vehicles blurred. Effect guaranteed!

- Frame your shot by looking for symmetries, vanishing lines and perspectives.



FUJIFILM XT-5 + FUJI 16-80 mm F4 lens

Settings : 16 mm F10 1/250 sec ISO125



FUJIFILM XT-5 + FUJI 16-80 mm F4 lens

Settings : 36 mm F5 1/250 sec ISO125