

### Exposure: Aperture

Exposure determines how light or dark an image will appear when it has been captured by the camera. And aperture, ISO, shutter speed determine the exposure. In the first three, I got close up to the object. I shot in aperture priority mode AV, my f-stop was f5.6 and I used 55mm to really zoom into the object and catch every detail of three objects. The area of the opening increases as the f-stop decreases. It affects a photo's depth of field that is the range of distance over which objects appear in sharp focus.



**SHALLOW DEPTH OF FIELD:** When the range of area in focus is limited to one plane, the foreground, the middleground or the background and the rest of the planes are soft and blurry.



**LARGE DEPTH OF FIELD:** When the range of area in focus is large and most everything is in focus. All things in the picture are clear to see.



Here is an example of the same subject matter and the same framing but with different depths of fields. In the first photo I was close to the front tree, used a long focal length (55mm) and was opened up to f5.6. In the second shot, I used a wide angle lens (18mm) and closed down to f-16. The composition with the more shallow depth of field is more effective in this case because what you focus on is the leaves and the background is blurred. Whereas in the large depth of field you focus on that is the background instead of the leaves.