

LANDSCAPE EXPOSURE



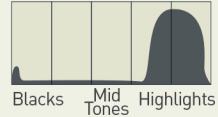
Perfect to print A5 size
14cm x 21cm / 5.83" x 8.27"

Proper exposure for landscapes is difficult to master. There are several reasons for this. A landscape is generally far from the camera making it difficult to meter. The contrast range is likely to exceed the camera's ability to record all tones. Finally, the tonal value isn't likely an average setting.



WINTER SCENE / HIGH-KEY

- EVALUATIVE METERING**
- +3 STOPS** -in any shooting mode-
- ISO LOW**

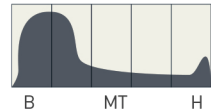


When first metered, the scene will be **underexposed**, making the whites look gray. This is why exposure compensation is necessary.



DARK SCENE / LOW-KEY

- EVALUATIVE METERING**
- 1/-2 STOPS** -in any shooting mode-
- ISO LOW - MEDIUM**

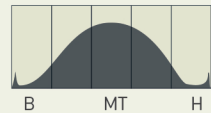


When first metered, the scene will be **overexposed**, making the shadows look gray. This is why exposure compensation is necessary.

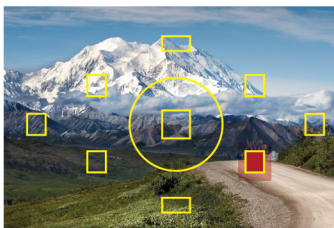


BRIGHT SCENE / FULL TONAL RANGE

- EVALUATIVE METERING**
- ADJUST ONLY IF NEEDED**
- ISO LOW**

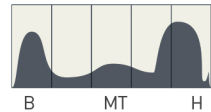


When first metered, the scene will be exposed with an **averaged** setting. Adjust the exposure compensation if needed.

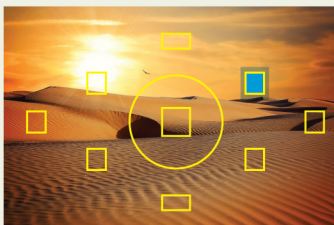


DARK & BRIGHT SCENE / HIGH-CONTRAST

- SPOT METERING**
- EVALUATE ON SCENE**
- ISO LOW**

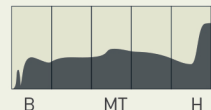


When first metered, the meter will either **overexpose the highlights** or **underexpose the shadows**. Place the spot meter on a mid-tone area and use exposure compensation based on the area you wish to stand out.



BACKLIT SCENE / LOW TONAL RANGE

- SPOT METERING**
- EVALUATE ON SCENE**
- ISO LOW**



Place the spot meter on an area away from bright light sources or shadows. Adjust the exposure compensation if needed.