

PHOTOS IN LOW LIGHT



In low light, your options are the use of a wide aperture, higher ISO, slower shutter speed, use of an electronic flash, and possibly the use of a tripod or other camera stabilization.

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

ELEMENTS



CAMERA

When possible, the best option is a lens that offers an aperture of f/2.8 or wider. Image stabilization capability is a huge plus.



EXTERNAL FLASH

Important for photos of people or objects where deep shadows are a concern.



TRIPOD

In low light, it may be necessary to use a slower shutter speed, and using a tripod, or a monopod, will help steady the camera.



REMOTE SHUTTER RELEASE

With long shutter speeds, even pressing the shutter release button can cause blur. With a remote release, there's no need to touch the camera.

SETTING ESSENTIALS

A / Av APERTURE PRIORITY MODE

Using a large aperture allows more light in. Set the camera on Av mode and choose the largest aperture (f/stop) possible- or use Manual Mode.



EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

When in an auto exposure mode (Av, Tv, or P) Turning the dial to the positive numbers will help increase exposure.

SLOW SHUTTER SPEED

The longer the shutter is open, the more light that comes in. Yet, the more likely to get camera shake blur. To avoid this, a tripod and a remote shutter release are needed.

HIGH ISO + RAW

Increasing the ISO is another way to boost the exposure. The increased noise can be fixed in post-processing- especially if shooting RAW.

SETTINGS GUIDE



INDOORS

Tripod: Generally not needed
Ext. Flash: Possibly
ISO: Mid to High
Aperture: Wide
Shutter Speed: Min 1/60th



HAND-HELD OUTDOORS

Tripod: Not needed
Ext. Flash: Possibly
ISO: Mid to High
Aperture: Wide to Mid
Shutter Speed: Min 1/125th



CITY LIGHTS

Tripod: Yes
Ext. Flash: Not needed
ISO: Low to Mid
Aperture: Wide to Med
Shutter Speed: Slow



STARS

Tripod: Yes
Ext. Flash: Not needed
ISO: Mid to High
Aperture: Wide to Med
Shutter Speed: Slow to Very Slow