

Manual Camera Operation Flight-Check:

1. Choose the File Type, Resolution and Quality Settings for your camera
 - a. Choose RAW if you have the Option
 - b. If not then select TIFF or JPG High Quality
2. Set the ISO for the correct lighting situation
 - a. lower numbers such as 100 for lower sensitivity, but less noisy images
 - b. higher number such as 400 and 800 for higher sensitivity, more stopping power
3. Set the White Balance for the lighting condition
 - a. Use one of the Presets, or
 - b. Make a custom WB for this particular light

4. Compose your shot, manually adjust exposure, focus you shot
 - a. Take a light reading for the current lighting situation
 - b. Make adjustments to Shutter Speed and Aperture to find the proper exposure.
Be aware that many cameras work with 1/3 stops which are in-between these:

Standard F-Stops										
Shutter Speeds										

- c. Use the focus points on the camera and the “half-press” pre-focus technique or use manual focus.
5. Optional Changes
 - a. Turn your flash on or off
 - b. Turn the macro option on or off
 - c. Turn the self-timer option on or off
6. Shoot and review
 - a. Review the image for composition.
 - b. If you have the option, check the histogram for the image

Shooting Assignment:

For this assignment, shoot a series of pictures taking the time with each picture to manually set the correct ISO, White Balance, Shutter Speed, Aperture, Flash setting, Macro setting & Focus. Each time you take a picture, write down the time of the picture, what you shot, and what the light sources around you looked like (i.e. Indoor fluorescent, outside-overcast, warm-sunset, /Mixed incandescent streetlamp with flash, etc.)

In addition, shoot each image as a bracket of 3 pictures with a difference of 1-stop.

Example: If your shutter speed was fixed at 1/125 sec., your apertures might be f4, f5.6, f.8

OR If your aperture was fixed at f5.6, your shutter speeds might be 1/60, 1/125, 1/250

Each of the 3 frames for each bracket should be shot at the sam time in the same light and using the same viewing angle. The you should only vary the shutter speed **OR** aperture.

This means that for each picture you want to take, you’ll actually end up with 3. If you have a tripod, use it since it will help steady and repeat the same frame 3 times. Otherwise do your best to hand-hold the frame as best you can. You are required to shoot a minimum of 12 brackets, but you should try your best to take more.

Remember that your goal here is quality not quantity. Also remember to have fun with your shots and be creative. Find interesting camera angles or lighting conditions and take your time to compose a frame. A tripod can also be useful to slow you down and let you “see”.

Shooting Log

***Watch out for those 1/3 stops!**

Bracket #	Subject	Time of Day	Lighting Conditions	Bracket Exposure Combinations*		
				Underexposed f-stop/shutter	Correct Exposure f-stop/shutter	Overexposed f-stop/shutter
1				/	/	/
2				/	/	/
3				/	/	/
4				/	/	/
5				/	/	/
6				/	/	/
7				/	/	/
8				/	/	/
9				/	/	/
10				/	/	/
11				/	/	/
12				/	/	/
13				/	/	/
14				/	/	/
15				/	/	/
16				/	/	/
17				/	/	/
18				/	/	/
19				/	/	/
20				/	/	/
21				/	/	/
22				/	/	/
23				/	/	/
24				/	/	/