FOUNDATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY SKILLS LESSON 5

UNSHUTTERED SCALE WORKSHEET

**Ratio** The proportional relationship between your image’s width and height. Ratios are important for understanding how to post images online and for framing.

For example, social networking platforms or website builders will often force you to fit your photos within a standard aspect.

**Focal Length** Focal Length is how zoomed-in the image will appear. Focal length is always measured in millimeters (mm). The lower the mm number, the wider the angle of view is and the more of the scene will be in your photograph. For your reference:

- **10–28mm = Ultra-Wide Angle Lenses** These lenses are mostly used by landscape photographers to get as much of the scene in front of them fit into the shot.
- **28–85mm = Normal Lenses (most common)** These are generally found on most cameras from phones to DSLRs. Lenses around 85mm are favored by portrait photographers.
- **85–300mm = Telephoto Lenses** Usually for wildlife and sports photography, these lenses allow the photographer to stay far away from their subjects so they don’t disturb the scene.
- **300mm+ = Super Telephoto Lenses** This type of lens is used mostly by wildlife photographers.

**Positive Space** Any section of the photograph that stands out. This could be the main focal point such as the subject, along with other noteworthy areas of detail in a photograph.

**Negative Space** Parts of an image that don’t attract as much attention, surrounding the positive space and encouraging the viewer to focus on the subject(s) or positive space.

**Depth of Field (DOF)** Depth of field in photography describes how much of your scene is in focus. Technically, depth of field is the distance between the closest objects in focus and the farthest point of focus. Images using a shallow depth of field often have a main point of interest in the foreground in sharp focus while the background is blurred, and a deep depth of field shows everything sharply in focus.