

# COMPOSITION

## LEADING THE EYE



### Rule of Thirds

You should arrange your composition so that the most interesting parts of the scene fall onto the lines, or where the lines intersect.



### Golden Ratio

Add elements of your frame along the spiral, and at the point where the spiral ends. It produces beautiful harmony and perfect balance in images.



### Frame Within a Frame

Place your subject into a natural or manmade frame, within the frame of the image. It works well to emphasise depth and dimension.



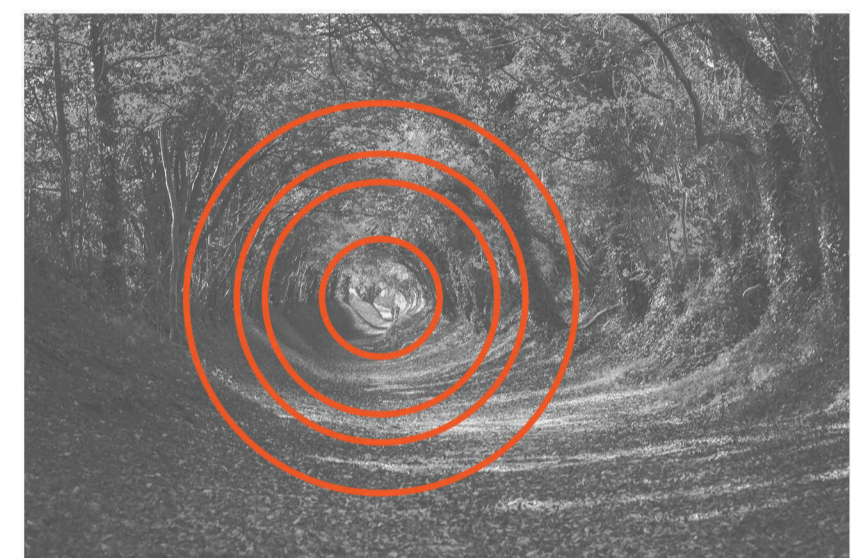
### Triangles

Find three separate points of interest and then visualise in your mind how they connect to each other to form a triangle.



### Rectangles

Rectangles use four lines in a geometrical structure to outline the elements of a photo. This is a great way to highlight the orderliness of a scene.



### Circles

With composing circles and spiral forms into your photo, you can easily draw people's attention to your subject and into the frame.



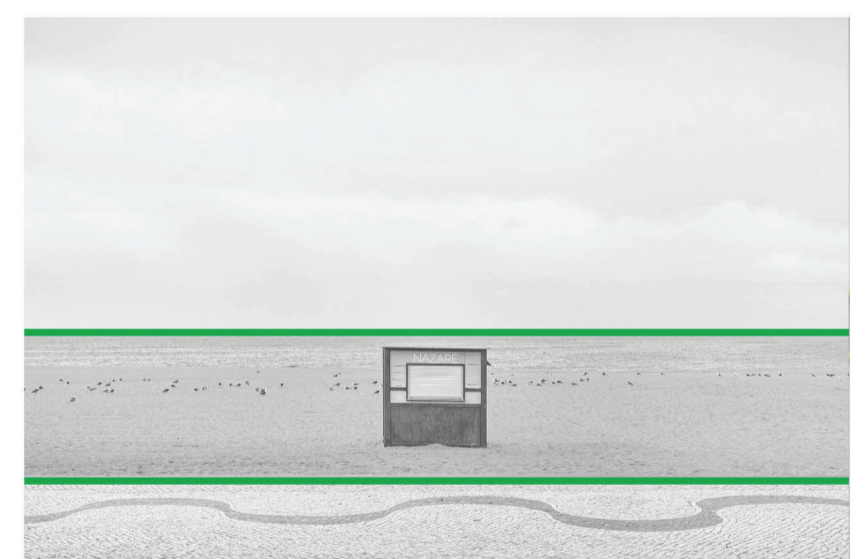
### Leading Lines

Leading lines create a path explore an image. It's a great way to draw attention to your subject by using the surrounding scene.



### Diagonal Lines

Diagonal lines are similar to leading lines but they don't necessarily lead the viewer's eye to any point of interest. They create drama and tension.



### Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines add stability as we associate them with the stability of the earth. Try contrasting with vertical lines for a more dynamic image.



### Converging Lines

Converging lines go towards each other, meeting at one point somewhere in the distance. Search for them in streets or pathways in the forest.



### C-Curve

A C-Curve is a visible or implied shape of the letter C. A quick swish is very effective and sometimes it's all a composition needs.



### The Decisive Moment

The decisive moment is the exact time when all elements in one image form together to create a perfect and cohesive composition.