

EXPOSURE TRIANGLE

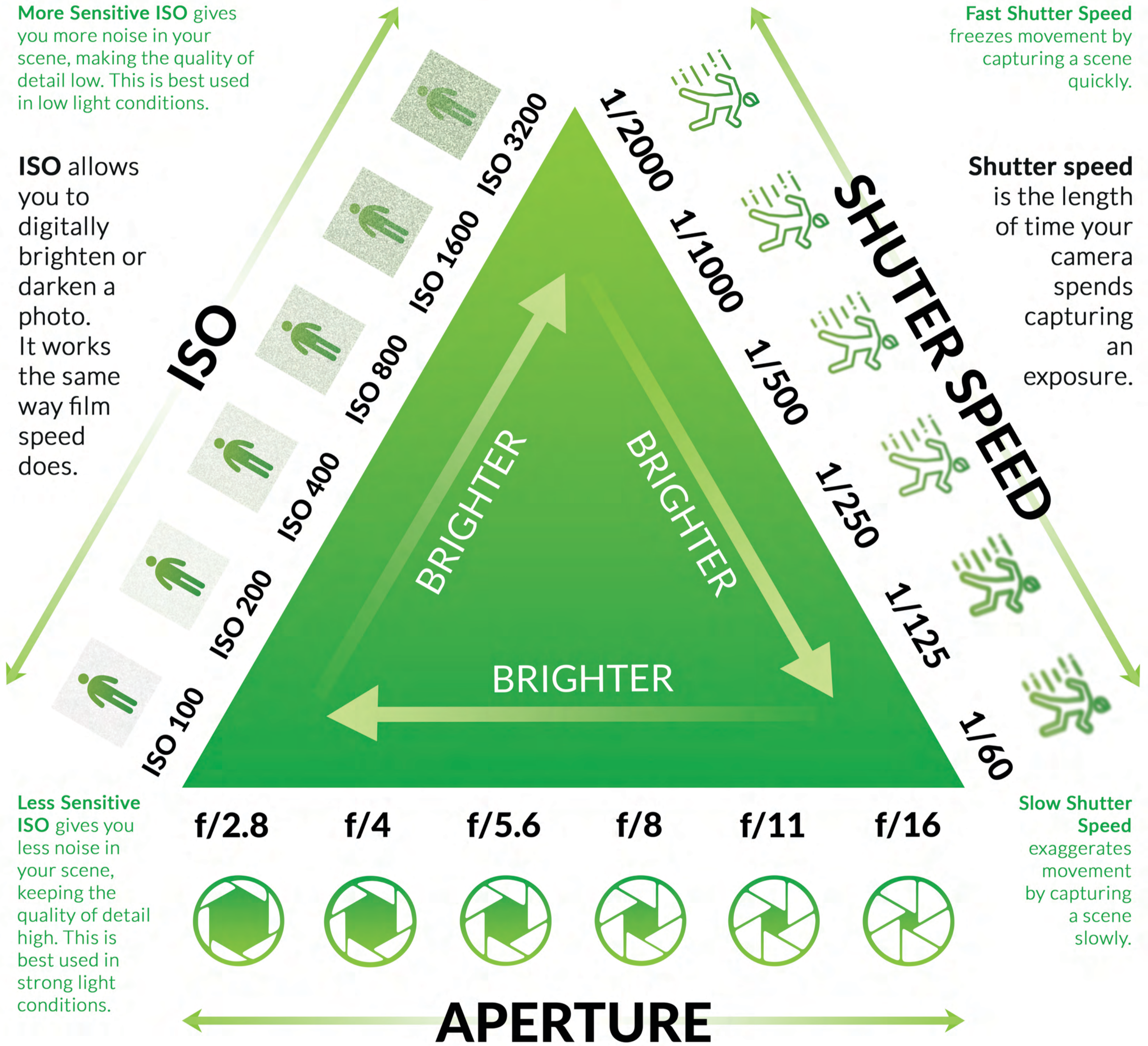
The exposure triangle combines the aperture, shutter speed, and ISO to create an exposure.

More Sensitive ISO gives you more noise in your scene, making the quality of detail low. This is best used in low light conditions.

ISO allows you to digitally brighten or darken a photo. It works the same way film speed does.

Fast Shutter Speed freezes movement by capturing a scene quickly.

Shutter speed is the length of time your camera spends capturing an exposure.



Less Sensitive ISO gives you less noise in your scene, keeping the quality of detail high. This is best used in strong light conditions.

Slow Shutter Speed exaggerates movement by capturing a scene slowly.

Larger Opening of the aperture gives you lots of light, but a shallow depth of field. This is best used for portraits to achieve Bokeh.

Aperture controls the amount of light that hits the film or sensor plane. Aperture blades can be opened or closed to increase or reduce the amount of light.

Smaller Opening of the aperture gives you a little light, but a wide depth of field. This is best used for landscapes to place the entire scene in focus.