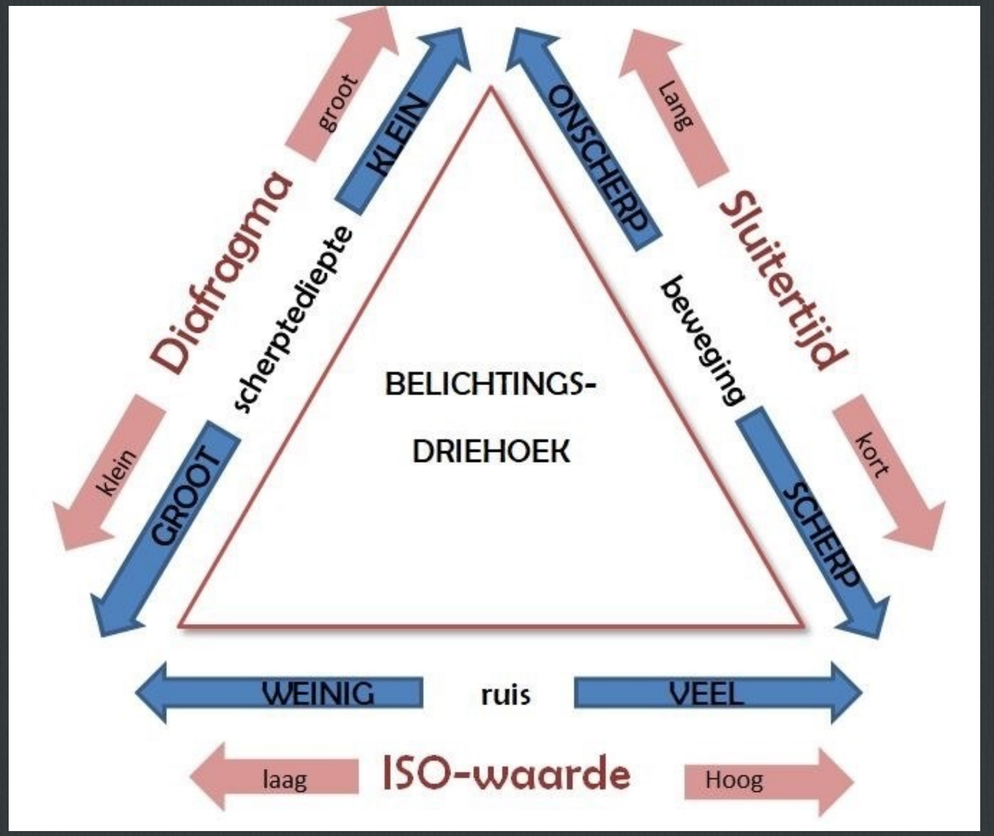
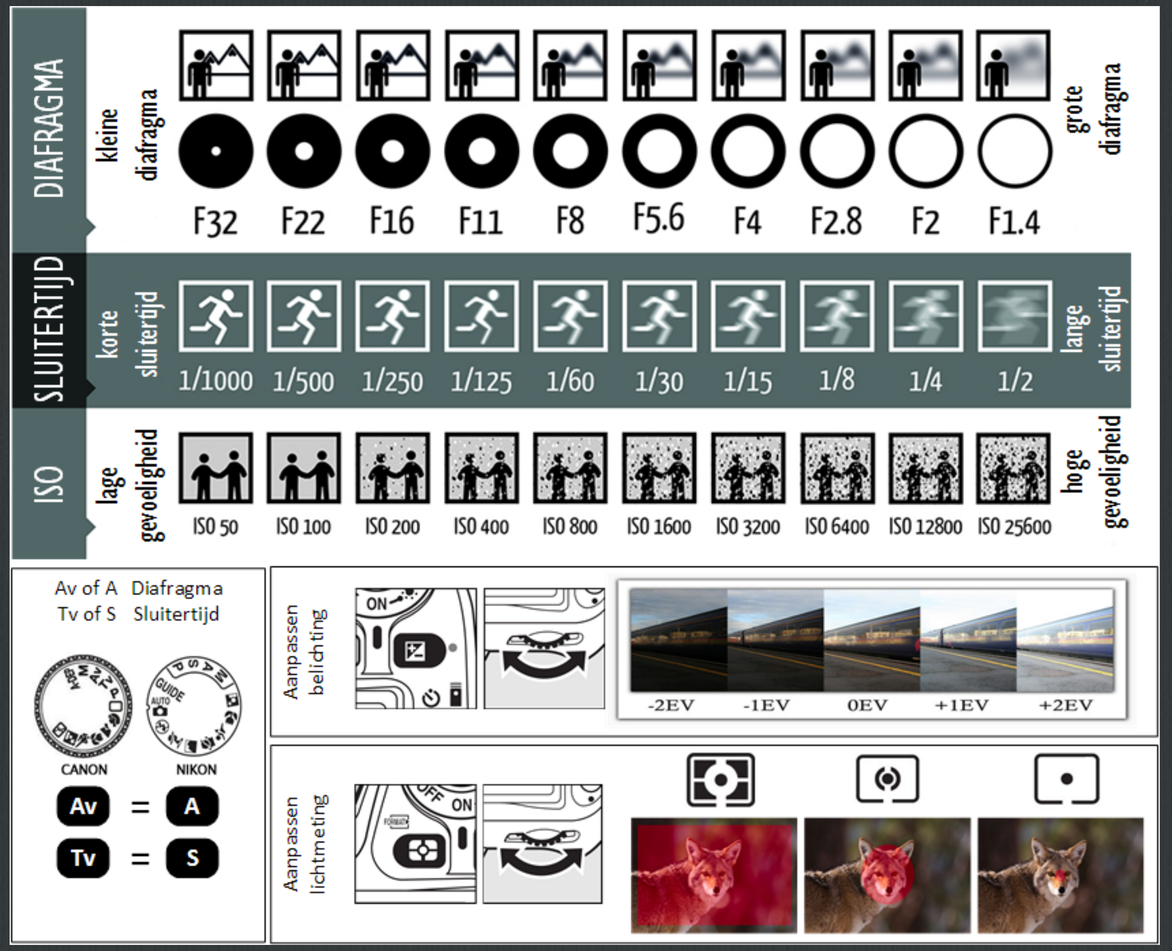
Back to Basic fotografie

Terug naar de essentie

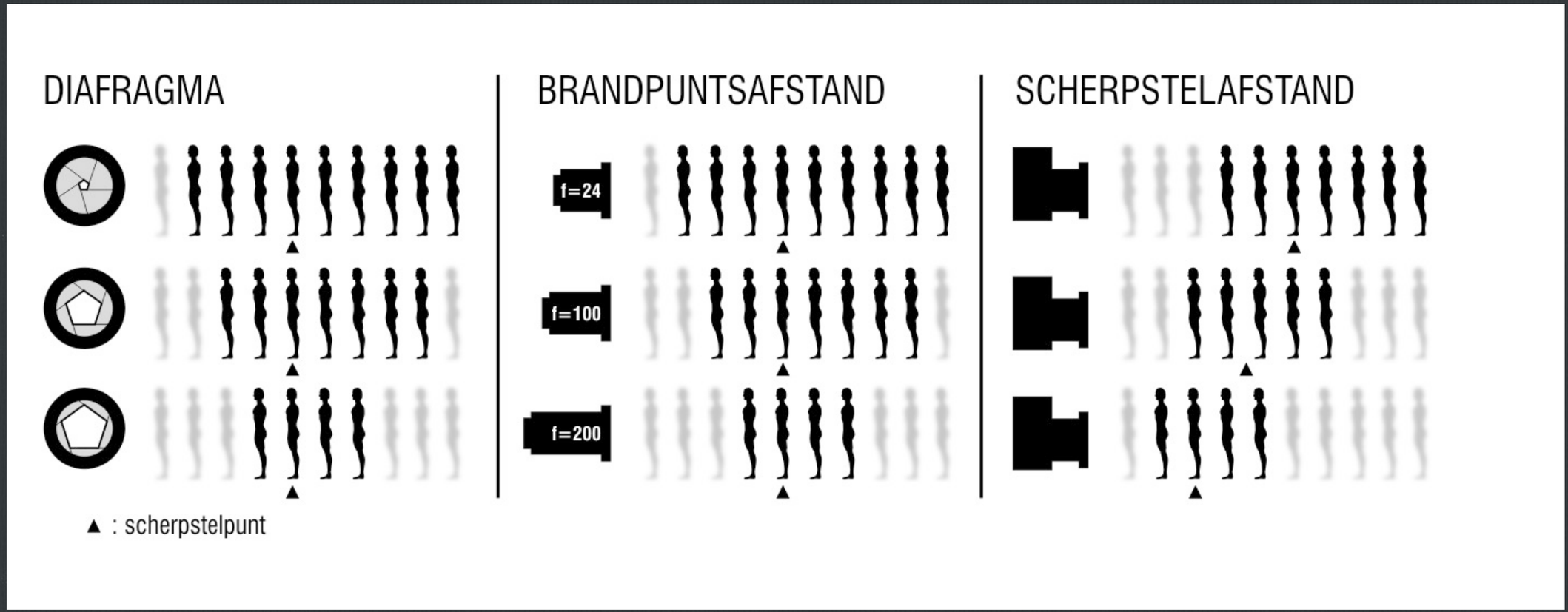
De belichtingsdriehoek!



- Sluitertijd zorgt voor beweging of scherpte van het onderwerp!
- Diafragma zorgt voor kleine of grote scherptediepte!
- ISO waarden regelt de lichtgevoeligheid van de sensor!



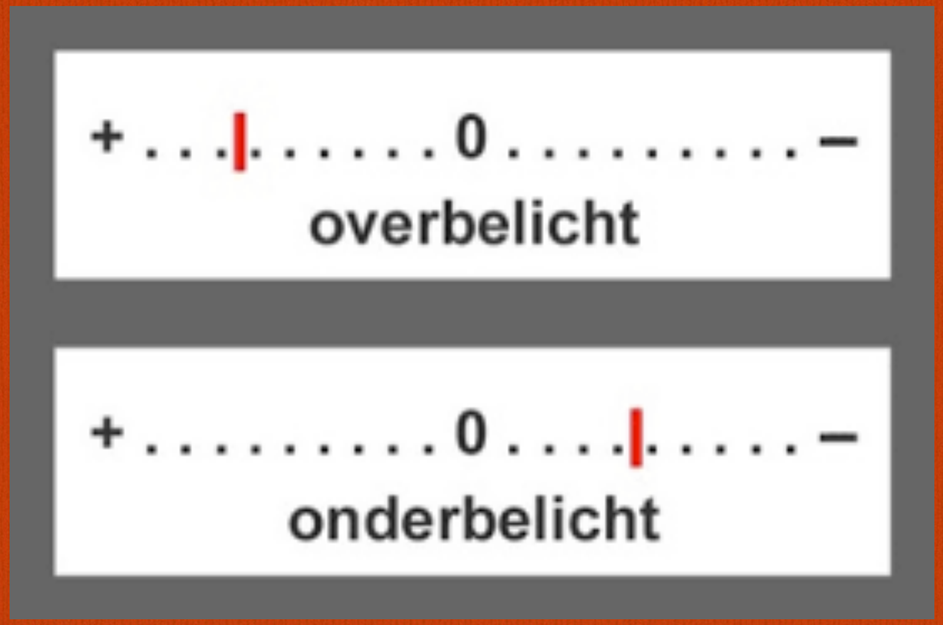
Nog even de scherptediepte



LEER JE CAMERA INSTELLEN!

- P= serie automatische setting
- A of Av= diafragma voorkeuze
- Tv of S= sluitertijd voorkeuze
- M= handmatige bediening
- **Zet de camera in de M stand**

Zonder lichtmeting geen goed belichte foto!



LEREN FOTOGRAFEREN

HET INSTELLEN VAN JE BELICHTING

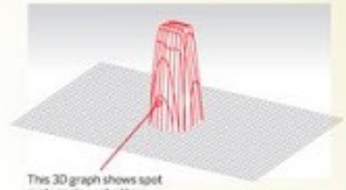
LICHTMETING EN BELICHTINGSCOMPENSATIE

lichtmeetmethodes in camera

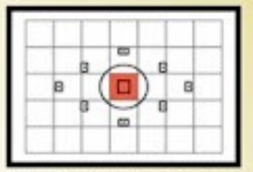
NIKON	CANON
Matrix Metering	Evaluative Metering
	Partial Metering
Center Weighted Metering	Center Weighted Metering
Spot Metering	Spot Metering

Spot metering

Spot metering only measures the intensity of light over a small circular area in the centre of the viewfinder. The average is then calculated by measuring just 2-4% of the picture area.



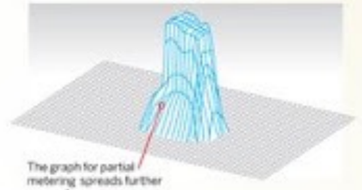
This 3D graph shows spot metering's central bias



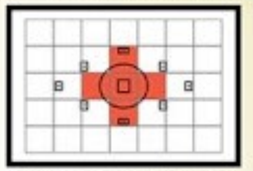
The centre circle in the viewfinder gives a rough guide to a spot meter's coverage

Partial metering

This metering mode measures the intensity of the light over a larger circular area than in Spot mode. The average is then calculated by measuring 8-13% or the picture area.



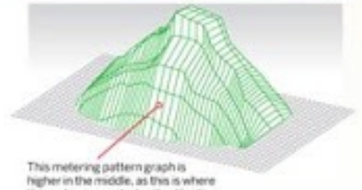
The graph for partial metering spreads further across frame



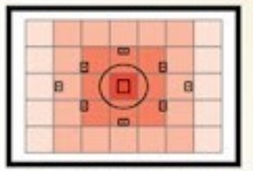
The coverage of the partial meter spreads out slightly beyond the viewfinder's centre circle

Centre-weighted average metering

This light metering mode measures the light across the whole picture area, but strongly biases the reading to the centre of the viewfinder area. Unlike with Evaluative, it does not take the focus into account, so uses the same averaging pattern for every shot.



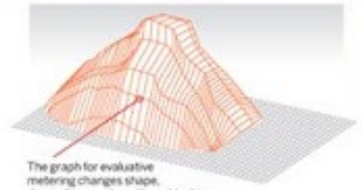
This metering pattern graph is higher in the middle, as this is where the meter concentrates its attention



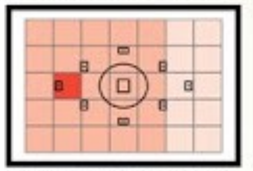
Main metering zone is bounded by the seven central focus points (SLRs with nine AF points)

Evaluative metering

The default metering mode on many DSLRs, and the only option if you choose one of the basic automatic exposure modes. Measures light across the whole frame, but strongly biases the reading to the area around the autofocus point currently being used.



The graph for evaluative metering changes shape, depending on where the subject is

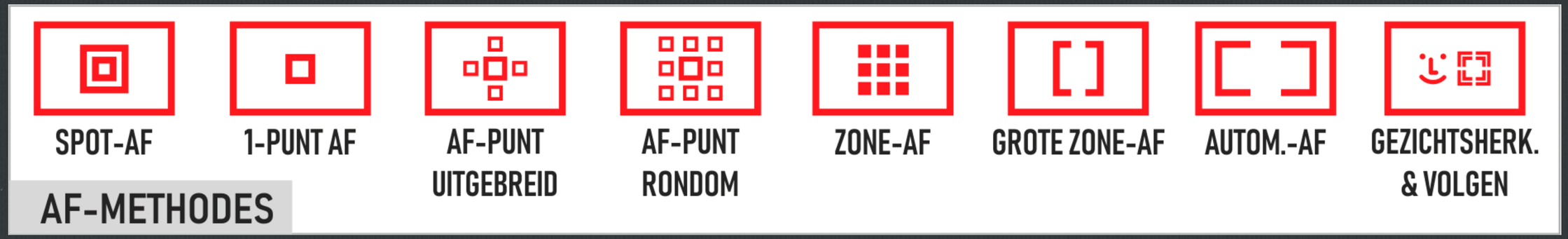


Main zone of interest will depend on which of the autofocus points has been used

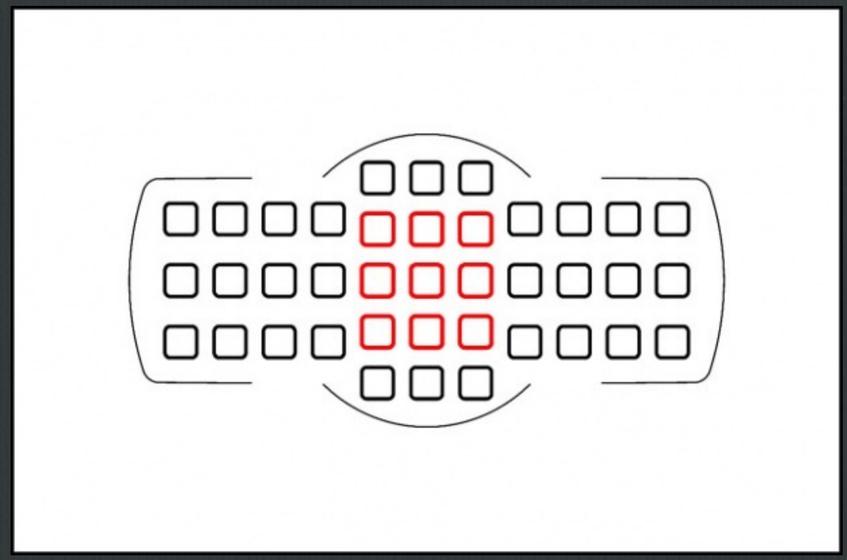
Scherpstellen van het onderwerp!

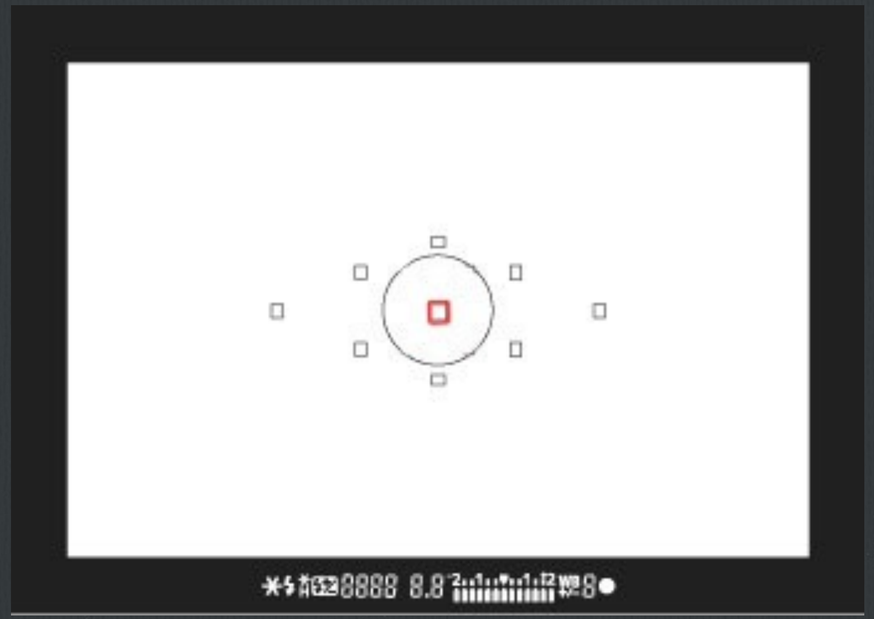
- AF = autofocus.
- MF= handmatig scherpstellen.

- [ ] Oefen regelmatig met de verschillende scherpstel methoden.
- [ ] Het focuspunt is ook het lichtmeetpunt!



- ☐ Handmatig scherpstellen.
- ☐ Enkelpunt AF.
- ☐ Meerpunts AF.
- ☐ Continu AF.
- ☐ Oogdetectie.






LEREN FOTOGRAFEREN
SCHERPSTELLEN MET JE CAMERA!
SCHERPSTELMODI EN FOCUSPUNTEN

Stappenplan.

- ☐ Houd de ISO waarden zo laag als mogelijk.
- ☐ Let op de lichtmeter in het oculair.
- ☐ Pas scherpte diepte of bewegingonscherpte bewust toe.
- ☐ Varieer met de lichtmeet methodes.
- ☐ Gebruik zo veel mogelijk de M stand van de camera

No Light No Glory!!

Veel plezier met fotograferen!