

TAKING SHARP PICTURES



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Perfect to print A5 size
14cm x 21cm / 5.83" x 8.27"

A sharp photograph results from several factors- all of which are of equal importance. These factors are: properly holding the camera, enough DOF, the lowest ISO setting possible, and a fast enough shutter speed to prevent camera shake.

BEFORE SHOOTING



• PICK A MID-LEVEL APERTURE

f/5.6 to f/8 is a safe spot to give you enough depth-of-field (DOF) with most lenses.

• HOLD THE CAMERA STEADY

Make sure that your arms are always in a comfortable position, with your elbows resting on your sides, legs or a steady surface. If not possible, use a tripod.

• MIND THE ISO

Use a low to mid (200 to 640) ISO range to allow a good exposure, along with a proper shutter speed, and a mid-level aperture. A noisy image at higher ISO settings, **may seem** to appear unsharp.

• SHUTTER SPEED AND FOCAL LENGTH

When handholding the camera, the shutter speed shouldn't be slower than the focal length of the lens in use. This rule does not apply if using a tripod.



Telephoto - 70mm

Shutter Speed: 1/80 and faster



Wide angle - 28mm

Shutter Speed: 1/30 and faster

REFERENCE GUIDE*

● Not recommended

● Depends on the situation

● Recommended

HANDHELD - WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF IMAGE STABILIZATION

Shutter Speed	1/10	1/20	1/60	1/125	1/400	1/1000	1/2500
15mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
28mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
50mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
200mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

HANDHELD - WITH IMAGE STABILIZATION

Shutter Speed	1/10	1/20	1/60	1/125	1/400	1/1000	1/2500
15mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
28mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
50mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
200mm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

* This information should be taken as a general reference guide, since the results may vary depending on camera and lens models.