

# THE EXPOSURE TRIANGLE

## SHUTTER SPEED

how long the shutter remains open for, allowing more light (and movement) in.

A slow shutter will show motion in a photo, while a short shutter will freeze the action

eg:

1/20 = slow

1/200 = fast



## ISO

how sensitive the image sensor is to light; a high ISO will allow you to take well exposed photos in low light, but they will have more “noise”

## APERTURE

the size of the physical opening to the lens. It determines how much of the image in is focus (Depth of Field).

A higher number (eg f22) results in more of the background being in focus (a large or deep Depth of Field).

A smaller number (eg f2.4) results in background objects appearing out of focus (a shallow Depth of Field).