

# Aperture & Depth of Field

# DEPTH of FIELD

Thursday, November 1, 12

Three things that influence

# DEPTH of FIELD

- f/stop

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Three things that influence

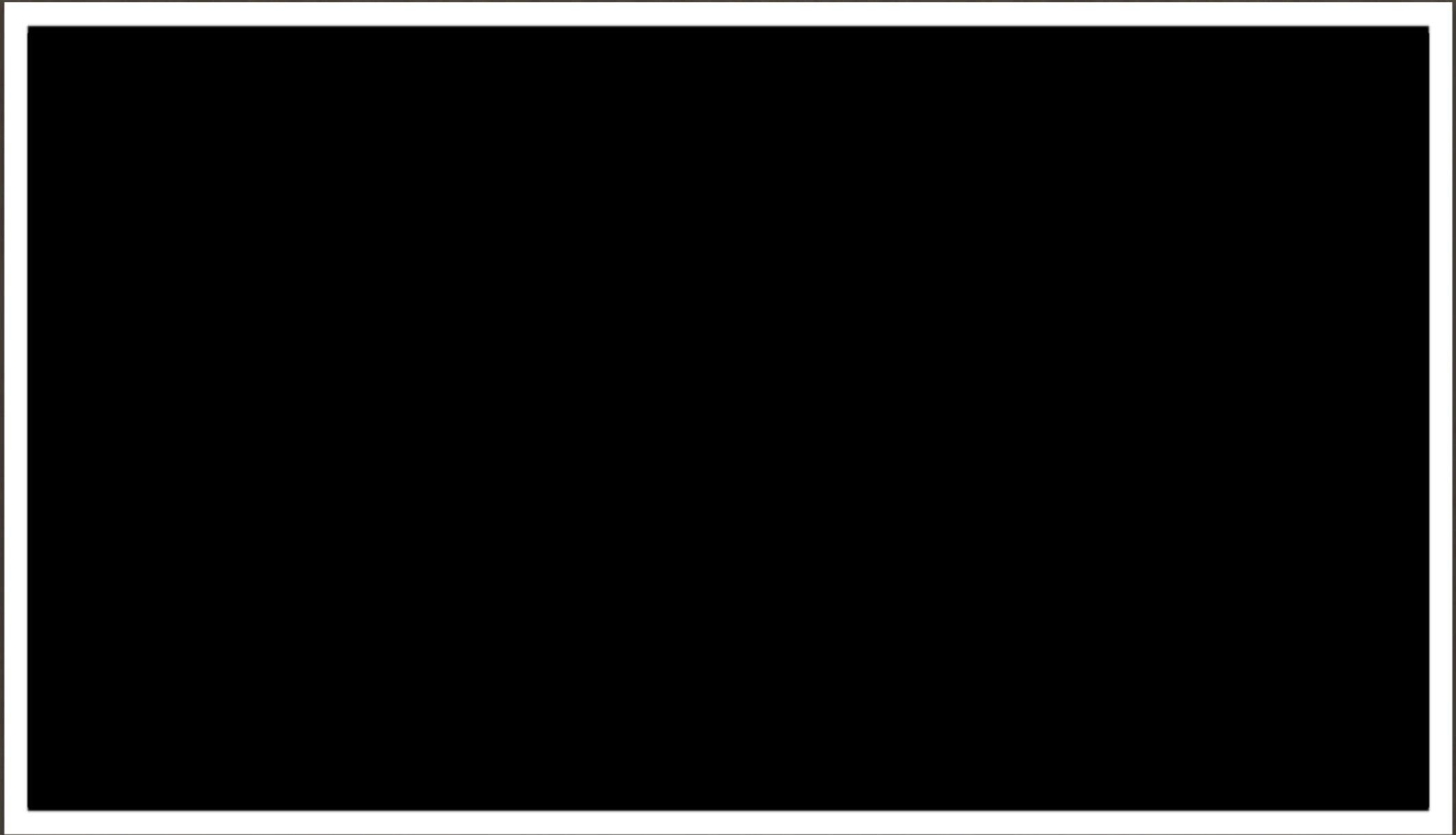
# DEPTH of FIELD

- f/stop
- focused distance

# DEPTH of FIELD

- f/stop
- focused distance
- focal length

# DEPTH of FIELD



# 1. f/stop

Thursday, November 1, 12

Small/ Narrow apertures  
(higher f/numbers, such as f/11)  
increase the depth of field

Large/ Wide apertures  
(lower f/numbers, such as f/2.8 or f/3.5)  
decrease the depth of field.

So, if you want to background to be out of focus, try using a large aperture, try using a large aperture like f/2.8 or f/4.

If you want to maintain sharpness throughout your image, from foreground to background, use a small aperture like f/11 or f/16.

# 1 f/stop

## Small/ Narrow apertures

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# Aperture - F-Stop

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f2.8



f4



f5.6



f8



f11



f16



f22



# Aperture - F-Stop

f2.8

f4

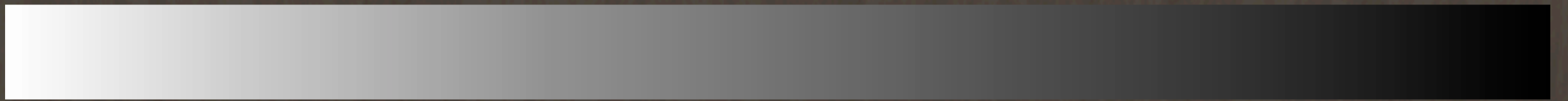
f5.6

f8

f11

f16

f22



Amount of light

## 2. Focus Distance

The *focus distance* is the distance from your place the camera from the focused subject, the *depth of field* you will have in your image.

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The *farther* you place the camera from the focused subject, the *the depth* of field you will have in your image.

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The *farther* you place the camera from the focused subject, the *deeper the depth* of field you will have in your image.

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The *farther* you place the camera from the focused subject, the *deeper* the depth of field you will have in your image.

The *closer* you place the camera to the focused subject, the the depth of field becomes.



## 2. Focus Distance

The *farther* you place the camera from the focused subject, the *deeper* the depth of field you will have in your image.

The *closer* you place the camera to the focused subject, the *shallower* the depth of field becomes.

# Shallow Depth-of-Field Macro





Thursday, November 1, 12



Thursday, November 1, 12



Thursday, November 1, 12



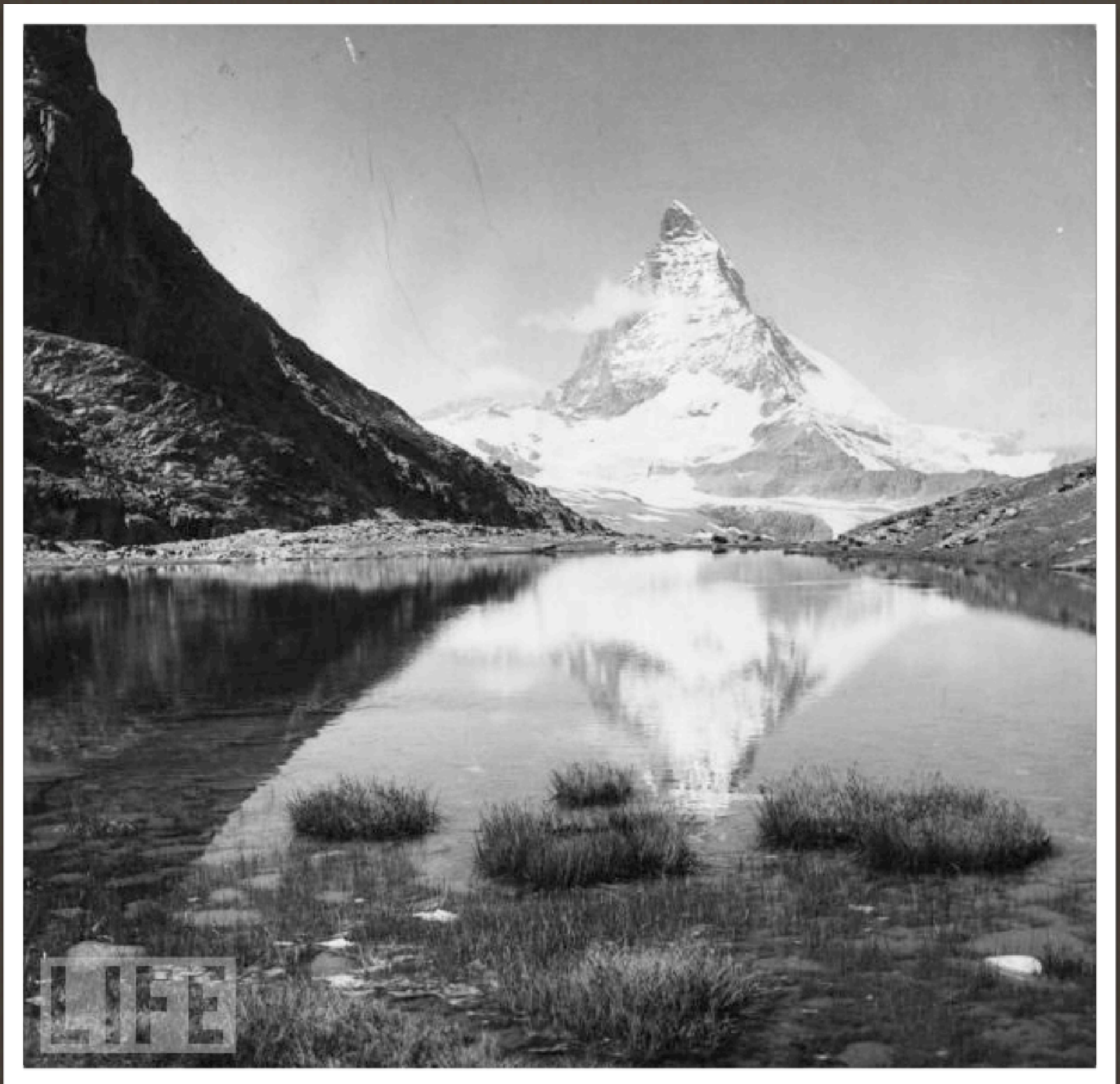
Thursday, November 1, 12



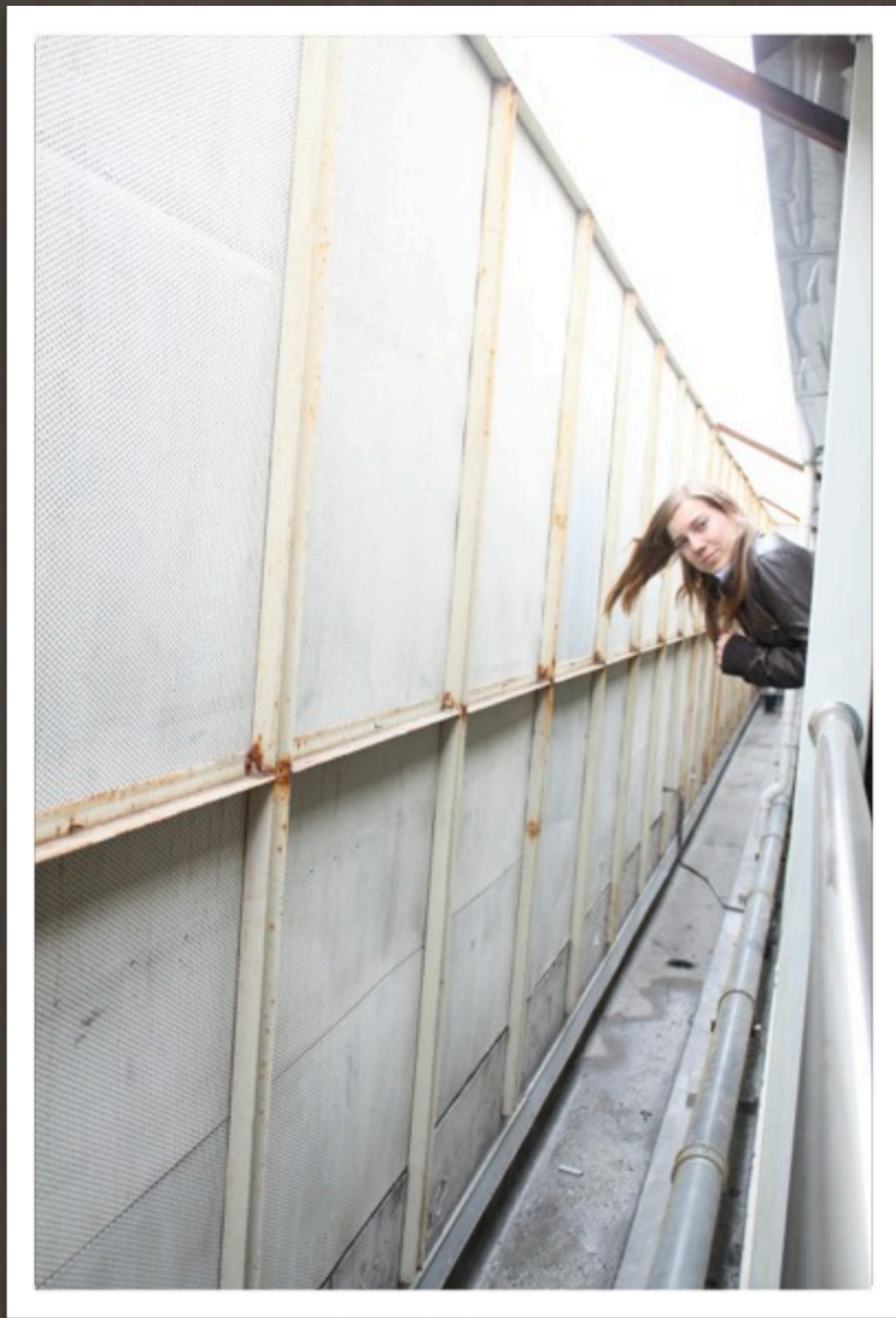
Thursday, November 1, 12

# Deep Depth-of-Field





Thursday, November 1, 12





Thursday, November 1, 12

# 3. Focal Length

= depth of field

= depth of field

Thursday, November 1, 12

Wide-angled lengths give deeper apparent depth of field, while telephoto lengths create a shallow depth of field, creating a background which is out of focus.

When you need to have a scene appear sharp from foreground to background, use the smaller focal lengths on your zoom or change to a wide-angle lens.

If you want to limit sharpness and create a shallow depth of field, use the telephoto end of your zoom, or a dedicated telephoto lens.

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*Wide-angled* = depth of field

= depth of field

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# 3. Focal Length

*Wide-angled* = *deeper* depth of field

*telephoto* = *shallow* depth of field

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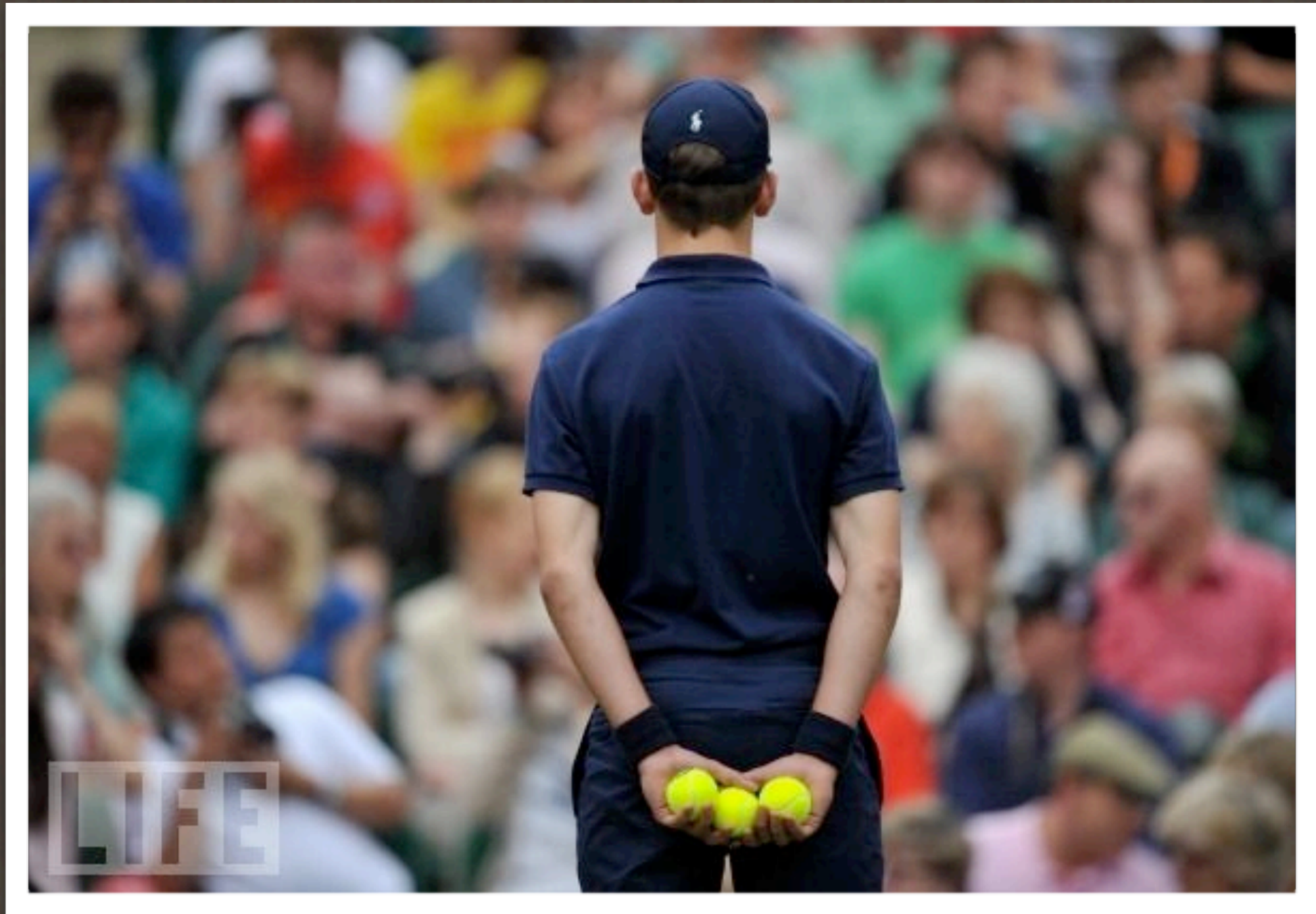
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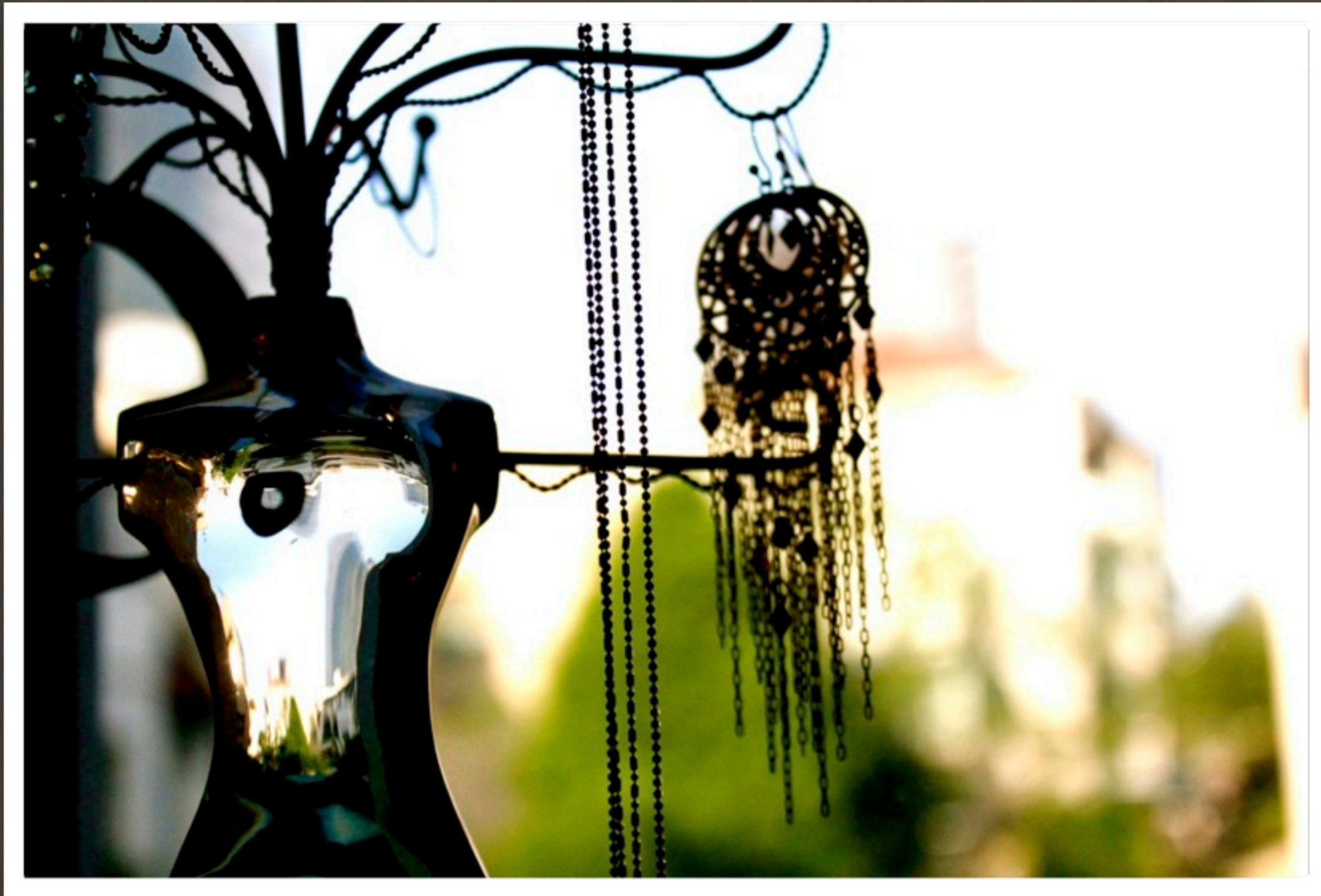
# Shallow Depth-of-Field



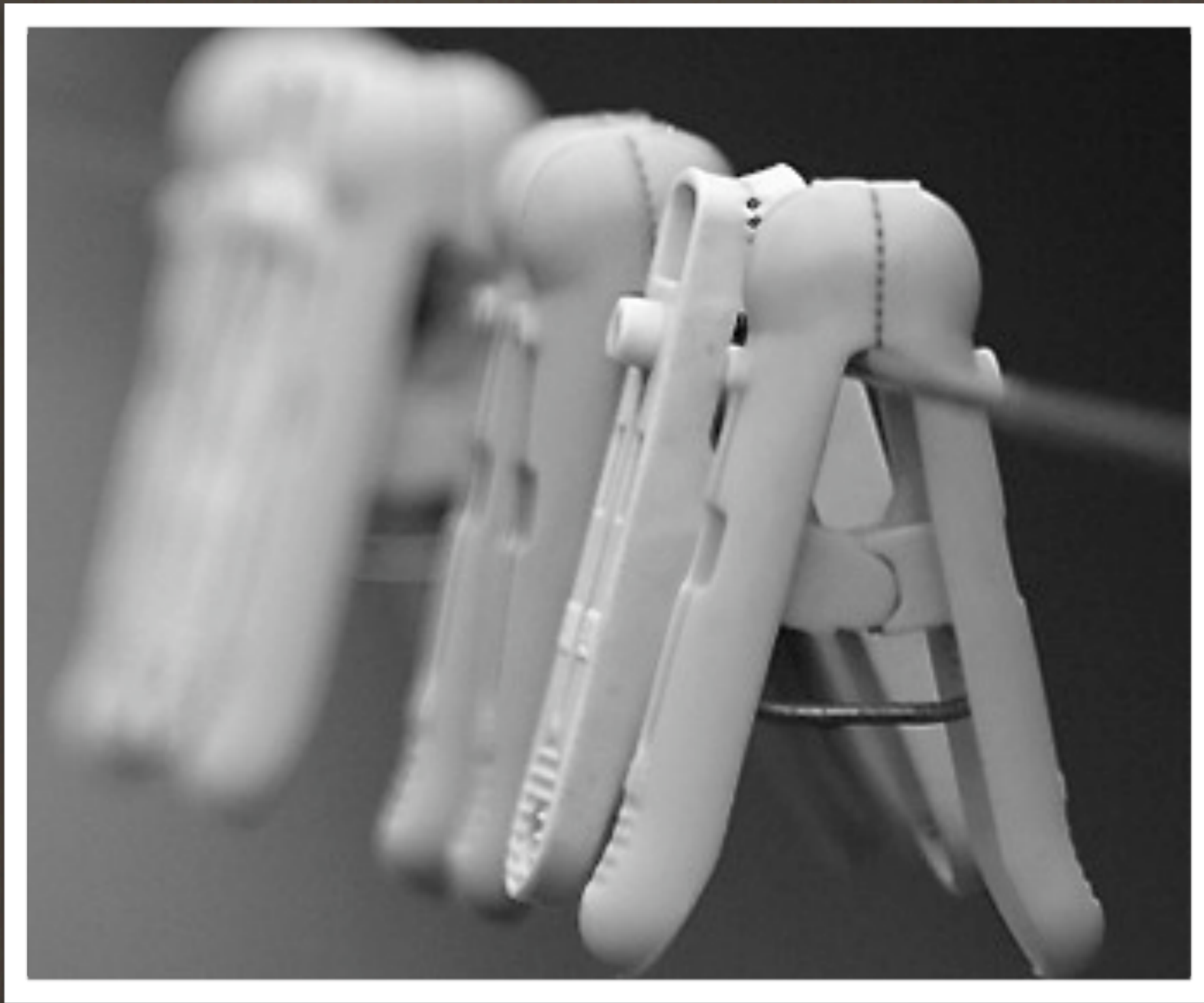
Thursday, November 1, 12



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Thursday, November 1, 12

**Boring!**



Thursday, November 1, 12

good



Thursday, November 1, 12







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# Why use a deep depth of field?

Why use a deep depth  
of field?

For photographing  
landscapes and skylines.

# Why use a shallow depth of field?

Why use a shallow  
depth of field?

It draws interest to  
your subject.