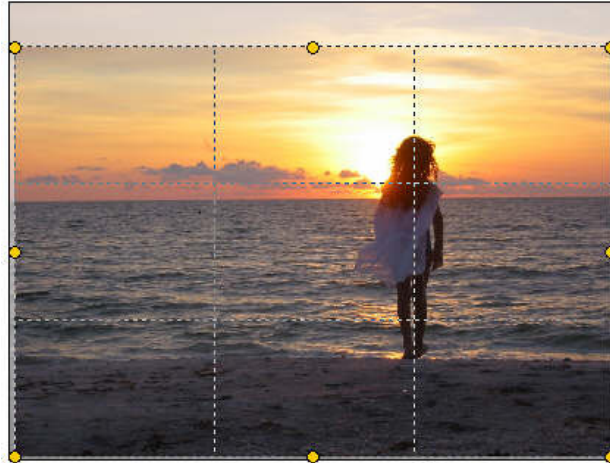


A commonly used guide for placement is the ***rule of thirds***, which states that centers of interest should fall at points that are the intersections of lines defined by mentally subdividing an image into thirds with two vertical and two horizontal lines.



<http://graphicssoft.about.com/library/glossary/ruleofthirds.jpg>

## Photography Terms

**Aperture** - An opening, usually variable in size, located in or near a lens, that is used to control the amount of light that reaches the photosensitive material.

**Aperture priority** – An automatic in-camera metering system in which the aperture is set manually and the meter sets the shutter speed automatically.

**Archival** – Photographic prints described as archival are produced using materials and processing techniques intended to provide maximum image permanence. Also describes storage handling techniques intended to provide maximum image permanence.

**Available light** – Preexisting light. This term is used most often to refer to preexisting light at a low level of illumination.

**Bracketing** – Making several exposures of the same subject, intentionally overexposing and underexposing from an initially determined or estimated exposure.

**Camera setting** – The f-stop and shutter speed set into the camera for an exposure. Also called camera exposure settings.

**Charge-coupled device (CCD)** – A light-sensitive, solid state device that produces electrical voltage when struck by light. In a digital device, such as a scanner or digital camera, the image is digitized by converting the voltage for each CCD to a number.

**Close-up** – A photograph made at a closer subject distance than is usual for the camera equipment being used, normally requiring the use of accessory equipment and the correction of exposure.

**Composition** – The thoughtful arrangement of the visual elements within a work of art.

**Crop** – To show in a print only part of the entire image that appears in the negative or original digital file. This can be done by increasing the enlargement of the image when printing or by physically cutting the print after processing.

**Depth of field** – The nearest and farthest subject distances that are acceptably sharp in the finished photograph. Depth of field changes with focused distance, lens focal length, aperture, magnification or the printed image, and standards of acceptable sharpness.

**Digital image** – A photographic image that has been digitized.

**Digitize** – The procedure of breaking a photographic image into discrete areas, called pixels, and assigning numbers to the average color and luminosity of each area. The numbers can then be stored and manipulated by computer techniques.

**Download** – To transfer digital data from a website or other remote location to your computer, placing it into RAM or onto a storage medium, such as the hard disk.

**Dye sublimation printer** – A computer printer that produces photographic quality images consisting of dyes and special papers.

**Exposure** – The total amount of light that a photosensitive material receives, equal to the product of the illuminance on the material and the amount of time the material is exposed to light.

**File** – A document or image stored in digital form. The method used for arranging the data in the file determines its file format. Many different file formats exist, depending on the use of the file and the program that produced it.

**Flash card** – A removable digital storage device in the form of electronic chips contained in a small card that can be plugged directly into digital cameras or readers attached to a computer.

**Highlights** – The light tonal area of a subject, represented by the high-density areas in the negative and the light print values in the print.

**Histogram** – A graphical representation of the occurrence of tones or colors in a digital image.

**Hot shoe** – A flash mounting shoe on a camera that contains the contacts needed to fire an electronic flash mounted in the shoe when the shutter is released.

**Implied lines** – visualized line defined by the mental connection of two or more visual elements that are visually attractive, similar in shape, or in close proximity to each other. The attempt to follow the direction of the subject's gaze in a photograph also creates an implied line. A moving object implies a line of travel.

**Inkjet printer** – A computer printer that produces images and text by spraying tiny drops of ink onto paper or other media.

**Interpolated resolution** – A method of increasing the apparent resolution of a digital image by creating new pixels by interpolation.

**Interpolation** – In digital imaging, creating new pixels based on the color and luminosity of adjacent existing pixels.

**ISO (ASA)** – International Organization for Standardization. Also designates an exposure index system devised by that organization. (i.e. 400 ISO or 800 ISO, also just referred to as film speed)

**LCD** – Liquid crystal display. Electronic devices, whose surfaces can be electrically induced to display patterns, including numbers, letters, and symbols. Used to display information in cameras, meters, and other photographic devices with digital readouts, as well as some computer monitors.

**Lens shade** – A black cylindrical or conical attachment placed on the front of a lens to prevent flare-producing light outside the picture area from striking the lens surface.

**Manual exposure** – Transferring the readings from a meter reading manually to the shutter speed and aperture scales.

**Operating system** – Computer software that performs basic operations and allows the user to communicate with the computer. The two most popular operating systems currently are Microsoft Windows operating system used on PC computers and Macintosh operating system used on Apple computers.

**Overexposed** – Describes a photosensitive material that has received more than its optimum exposure. In a negative, overexposure results in excessive density, larger grain, and the possibility of blocked highlights. In a print/digital print, overexposures result in print tones that are too dark.

**Panning** – Following the motion of a subject with the camera, usually with a slow shutter speed, giving a reasonably sharp subject against a blurred or streaked background.

**Pixel** – Picture element. In digital imaging, refers to the small areas into which an image is divided for digitizing. The number of pixels determines the limits of resolution for a digital image, with a greater number of pixels producing a higher resolution.

**Print quality** – A subjective term for describing the technical merits of a photographic print, including such things as image sharpness, contrast, lightness or darkness, and so on.

**Resolution** – 1) A measure of the ability of a film to resolve fine detail, tested by exposing the film to a specially designed target with closely spaced parallel lines. A very high-resolution film can distinguish up to several hundred lines per millimeter, whereas a low-resolution film would distinguish fewer than fifty lines per millimeter. 2) In digital imaging, the number of pixels per inch or centimeter.

**Save** – To write a digital file data file to disk or other storage medium.

**Shutter** – A device in a camera or lens consisting of curtains or overlapping blades designed to protect the film from exposure to the image until the shutter release is pressed.

**Shutter priority** – An automatic in-camera metering system in which the shutter speed is set manually and the meter sets the aperture automatically.

**Shutter release** – A button, lever, or plunger that is depressed to open the shutter.

**Shutter speed** – A measure of the length of time a shutter remains open for an exposure, given in seconds or fractions of a second.

**Single-lens reflex camera (SLR)** – A camera design in which the image from the lens is deflected to a ground glass by a mirror that swings out of the way when the shutter release is operated. Many single-lens reflex cameras use a specially designed prism (a pentaprism) above the ground glass that shows a correctly oriented image through an eyepiece.

**Slave (flash)** – An electronic device that is connected (wired or wirelessly) to an electronic flash and fires it when it senses the light from a second flash.

**Soft** – 1) Describes a photographic image that is not sharp because of diffusion, lens defects, focus blur, or motion blur. 2) Illumination is soft when it has been diffused and produces shadows with graduated edges.

**Software** – Any set of instructions (a program) that causes a computer to perform calculations for specific purposes. Applications, operating systems, plug-ins, and utilities are all software.

**Time exposure** – A longer than normal film exposure time, usually of one second or more.

**Underexposed** – Describes a photosensitive material that has received less than the optimum exposure. In a negative, underexposure results in loss of detail in the subject dark-tone areas and a loss of negative contrast. In a print from a negative or digital file, underexposure results in a print that is too light.

**Viewfinder** – An optical system on a camera separate from the taking lens, which gives a visual approximation of the subject matter that will appear in the photographic image.

**Manufacturer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Model:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Megapixels:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Batteries:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Zoom:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Memory Card:** \_\_\_\_\_