



This week you learnt about utilising aperture to make interesting images. For example, a large aperture (small number) allows the object that the focus of the image to be clear, while the background is out of focus.

Take the image of the cars to the right, the aperture was set at  $f4.5$ . You will note that the first few cars are sharp, but as you look down the row, you will see that the last few cars are blurred as are the people at the end of the row.

However, with the image of the boats, a small aperture (large number)  $f22$  was used. You will note that the entire picture is sharp all the way through, and you can see details in the boat in the foreground, as well as the boats in the middle, and trees and cars in the background.



### Homework

Over the week, find a location where you can focus on an object; for example, a park with seat, single tree, or a person where you are close to them and the background is of a reasonable distance away.

- From the same distance (say 1 metre) take a photo of the object/person using different apertures.
- Start with a large aperture and then finish with a small aperture.

You should notice a change in the 'depth of field' – refer to your course notes.



Bring some images (printed or on your phone/ tablet) to bring to class and discuss them with your mentor.

**NOTE:** This may not be obvious on the back of your camera and may only be observed on your computer.

Also, it may not be obvious as you change from one aperture to another, e.g.  $f4$  to  $f5.6$ . But it should be obvious between  $f4$  to  $f11$ , and  $f11$  to  $f22$ .

