



Landscape Photography

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Wikipedia:

*Landscape photography shows spaces within the world,
Sometimes vast and unending...*



Wikipedia:
... but other times microscopic.



Wikipedia:

Landscape photographs typically capture the presence of nature but can also focus on man-made features or disturbances of landscapes .



*There are no rules for good photographs,
there are only good photographs.*

Ansel Adams



1. Being outside
and *seeing* things
2. Creating an
expressive image



Relax
Take a breath
Look around
Enjoy the moment



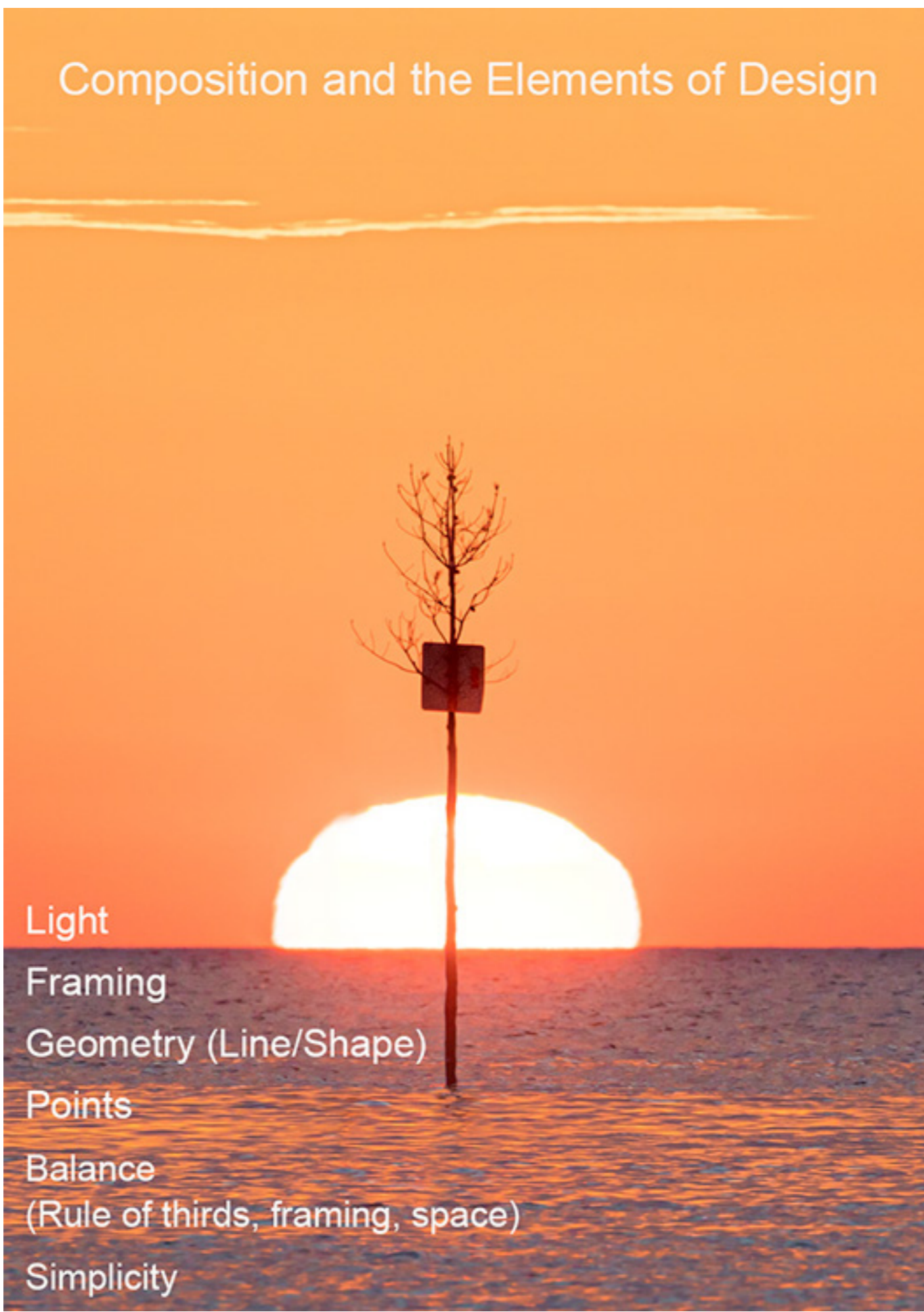


It's not about photographing a scene or "taking" or "shooting" a picture.

It's about
using elements
in the scene
to compose an
expressive image.



Composition and the Elements of Design



Light

Framing

Geometry (Line/Shape)

Points

Balance
(Rule of thirds, framing, space)

Simplicity



Framing: You decide what is and what is out



Viewfinder as picture frame



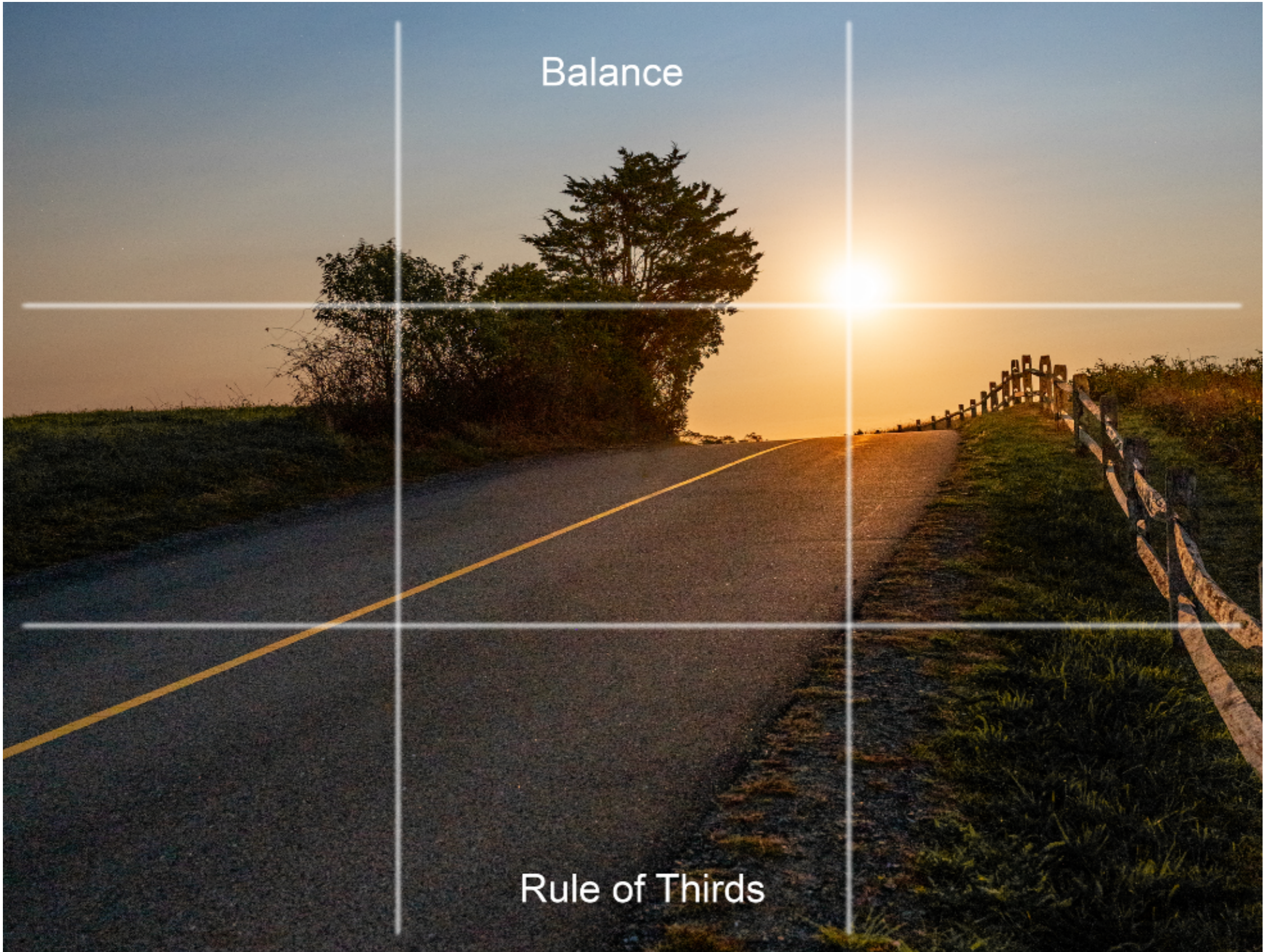


Frame within a frame



Balance

Rule of Thirds







There are always exceptions to the rules.
Sometimes centering works.









Simplicity







Focal Point





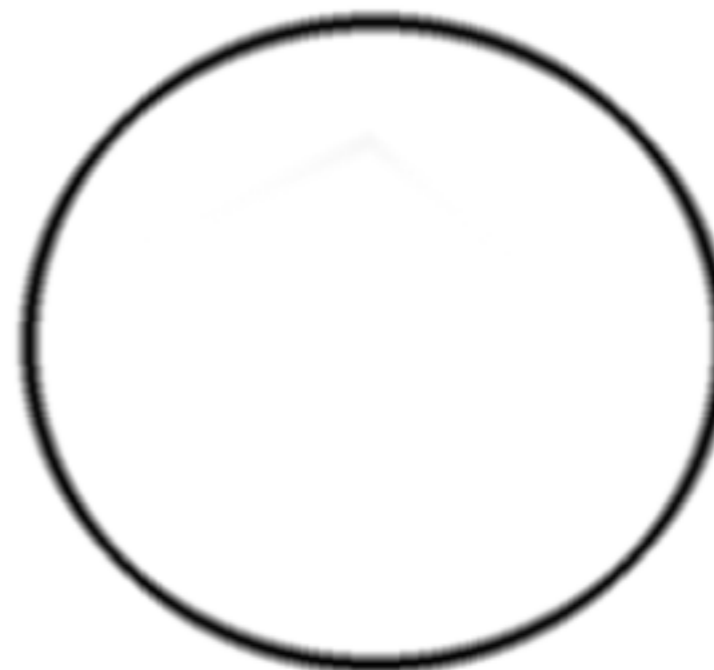




With



Without



Look for Lines & Shapes



Lines & Shapes



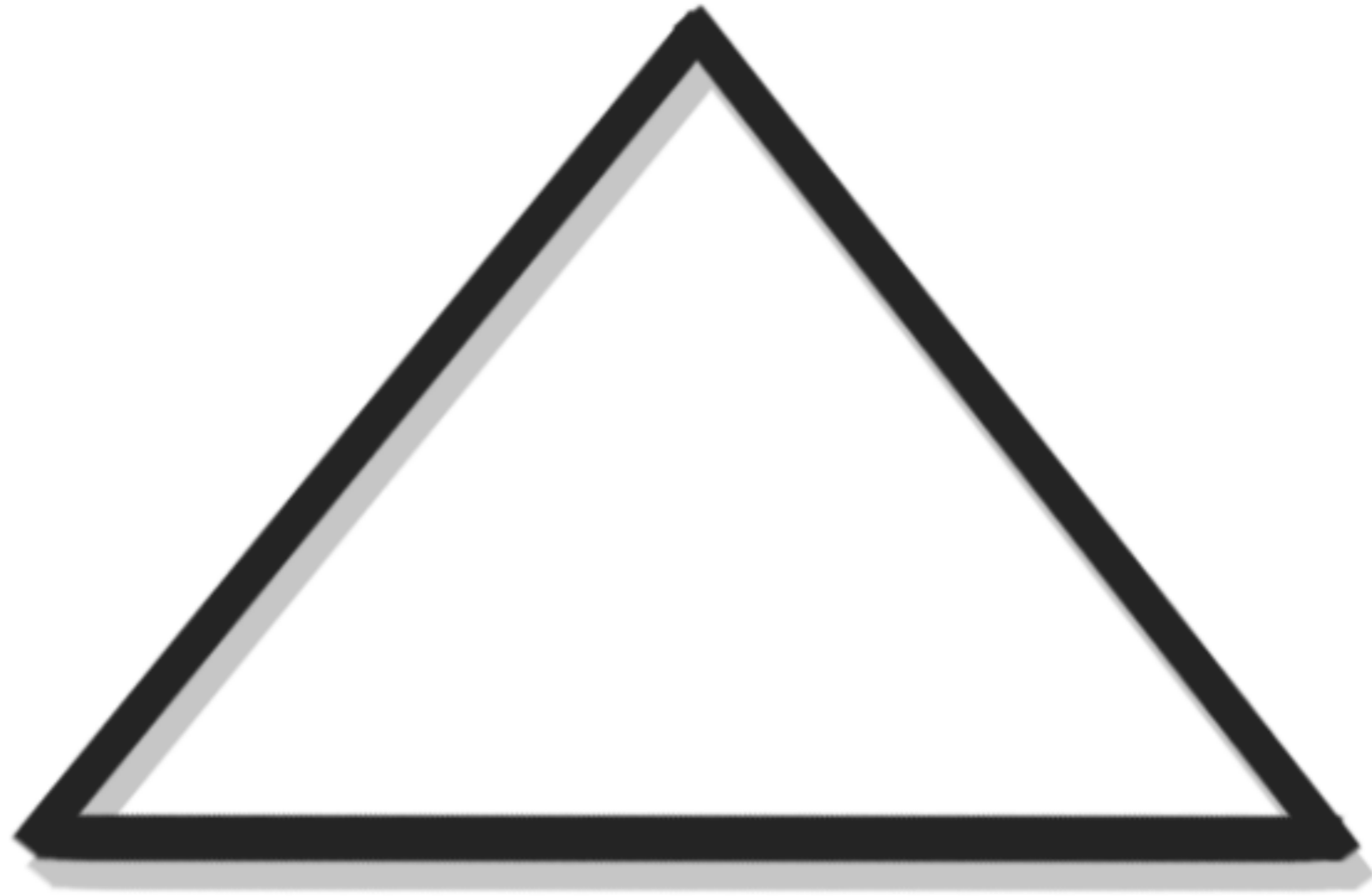
Leading Line



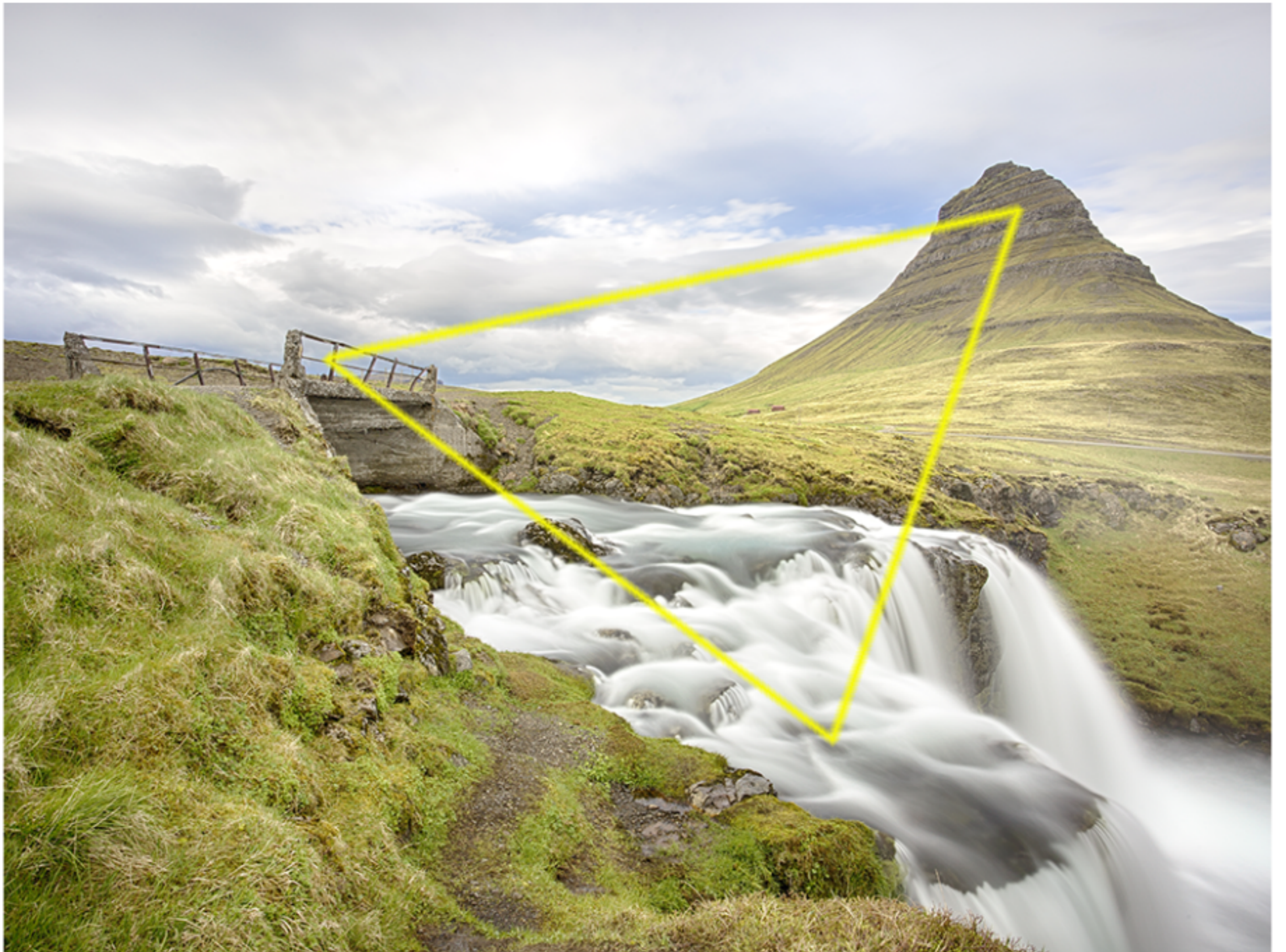
















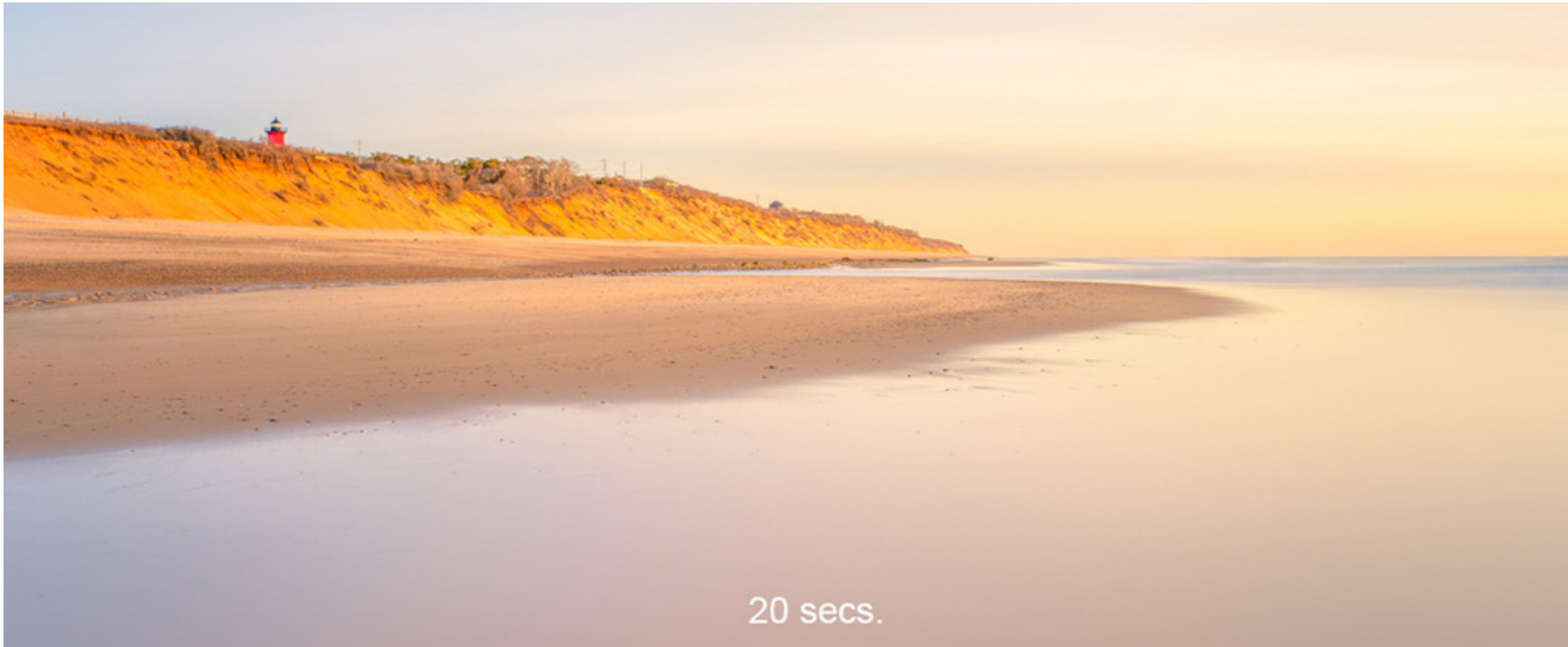


Texture









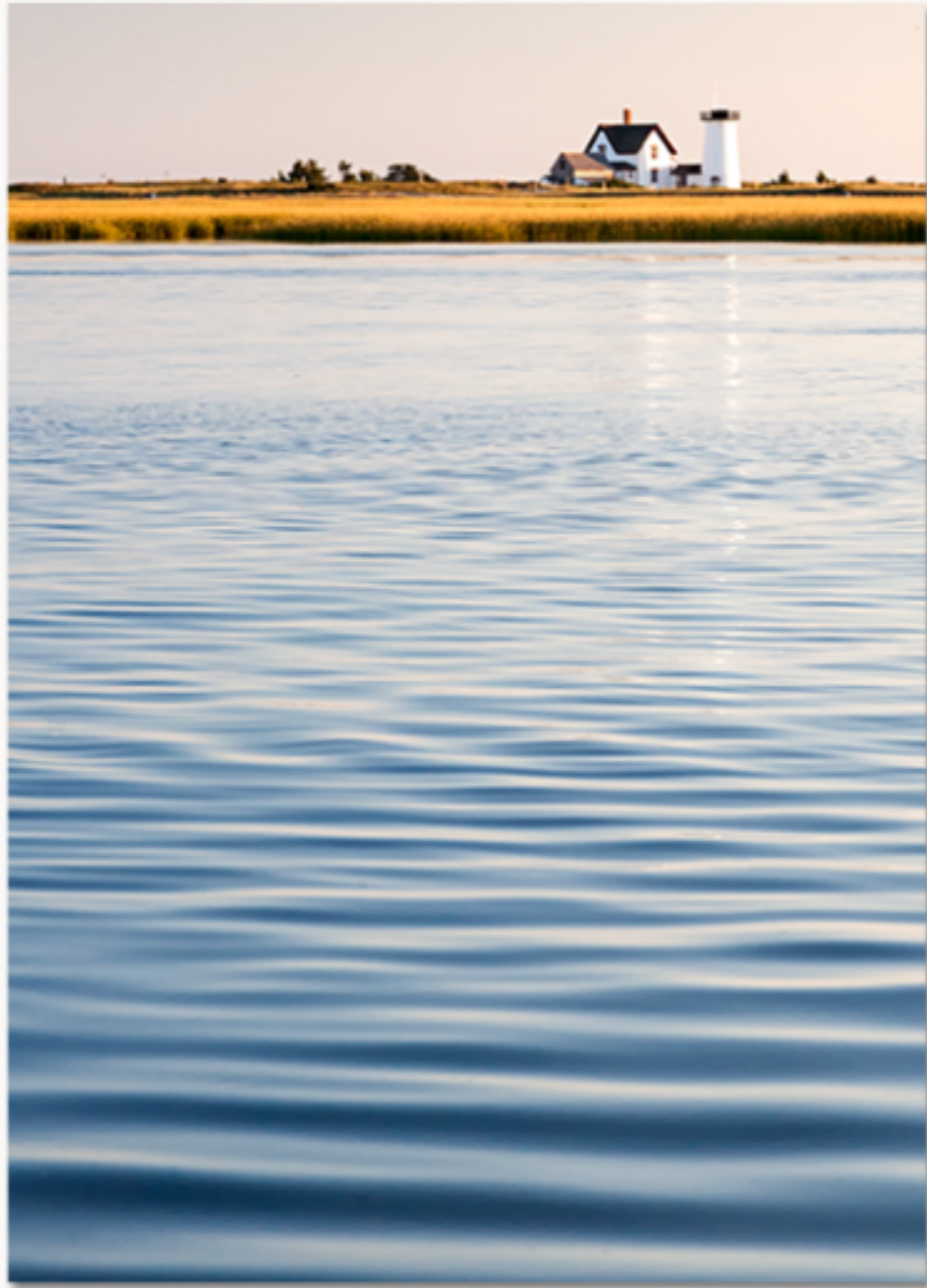
20 secs.



Work the scene



Use elements to frame the edges



Work the scene



Work the scene



Work the scene



Work the scene



Go wide



Come in closer...

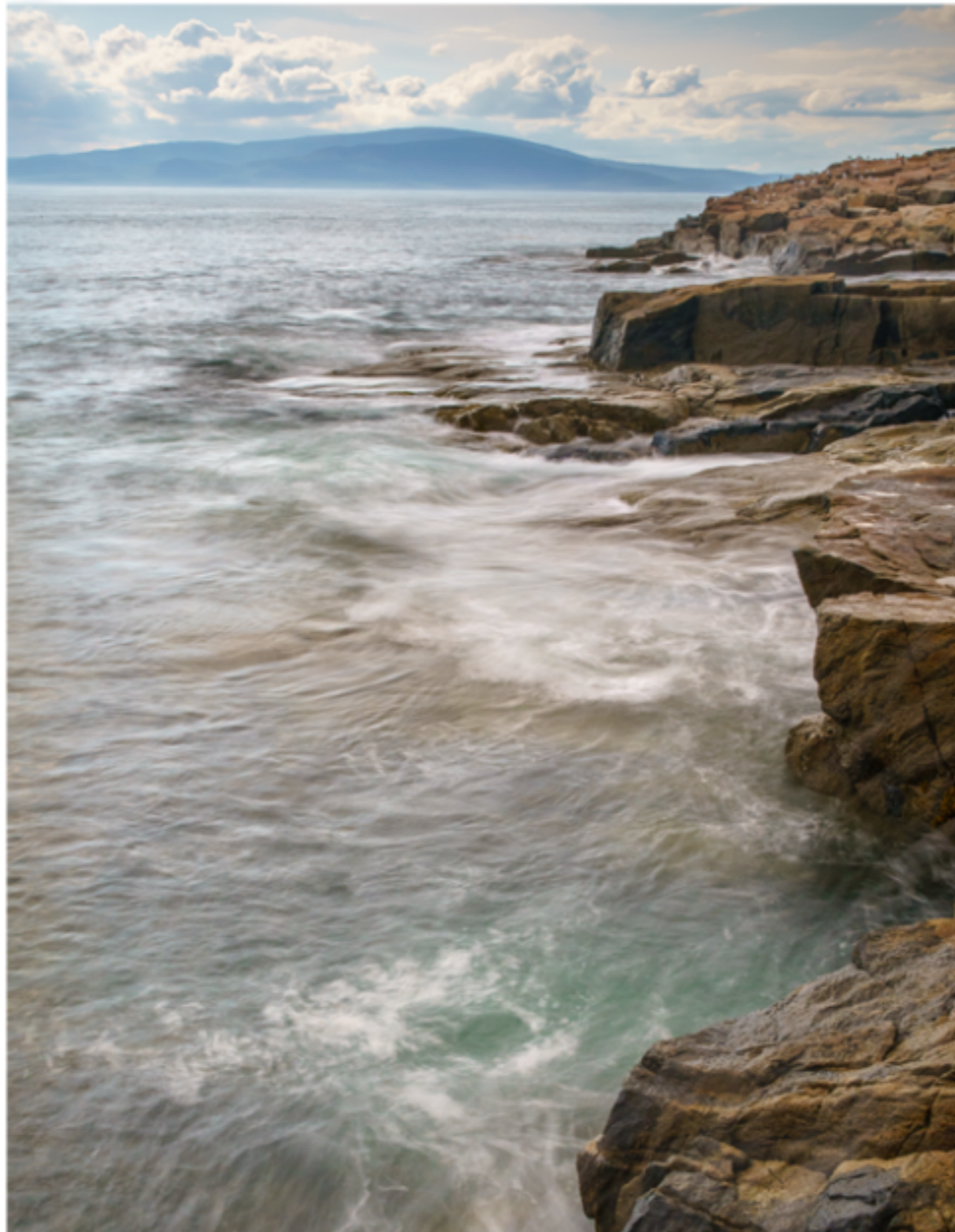


...and look for details, too.





Shoot a horizontal/landscape...



...then do a vertical/portrait mode.

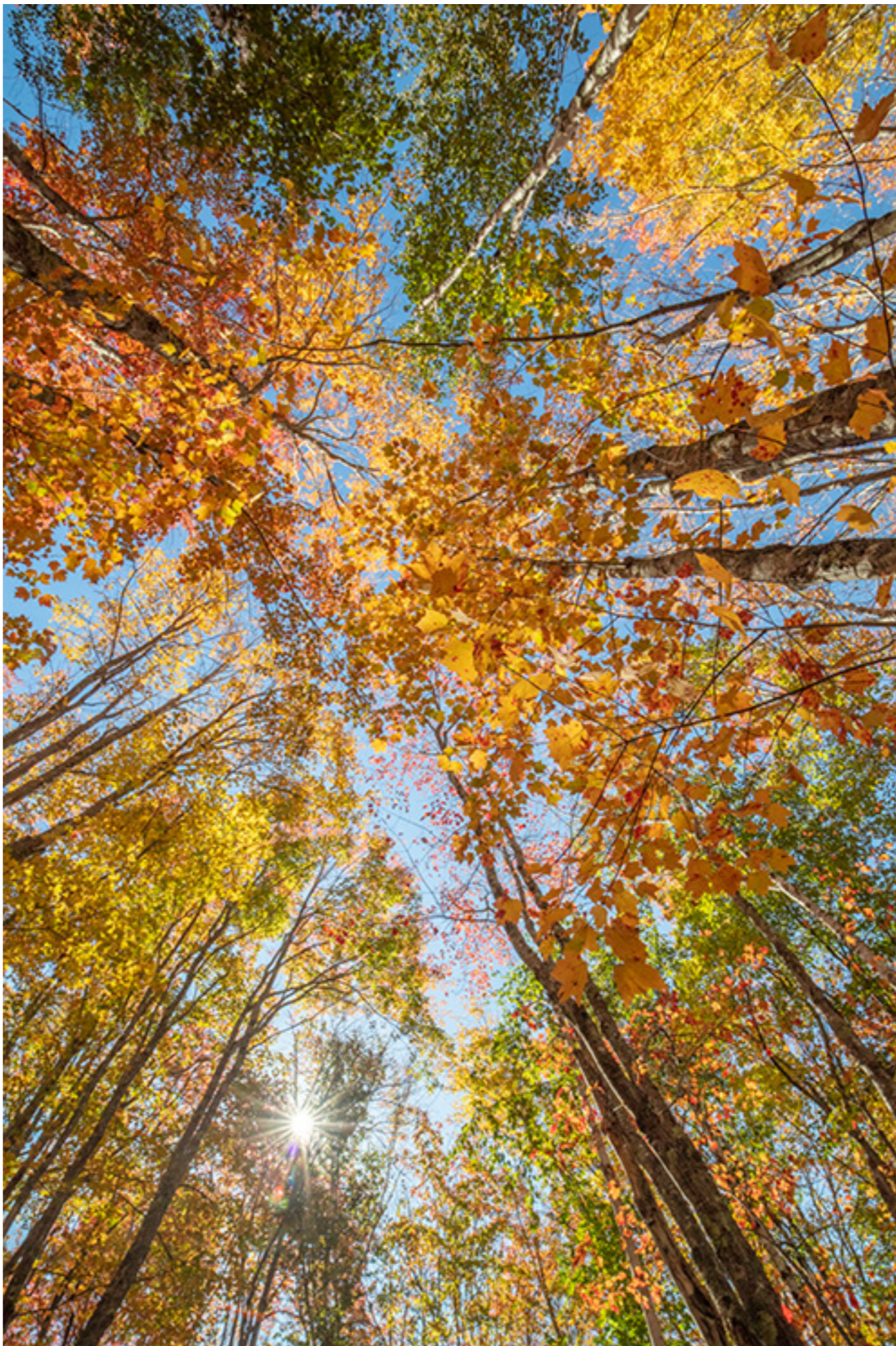






Change perspective







Words of Wisdom

...with most of my photographs, the subject appears as a found object, something discovered, not arranged by me. I usually have an immediate recognition of the potential image, and I have found that too much concern about matters such as conventional composition may take the edge off the first inclusive reaction.

- Ansel Adams



Look for the light...and shadows

The Color of Light



Pick the time of day.







Layering



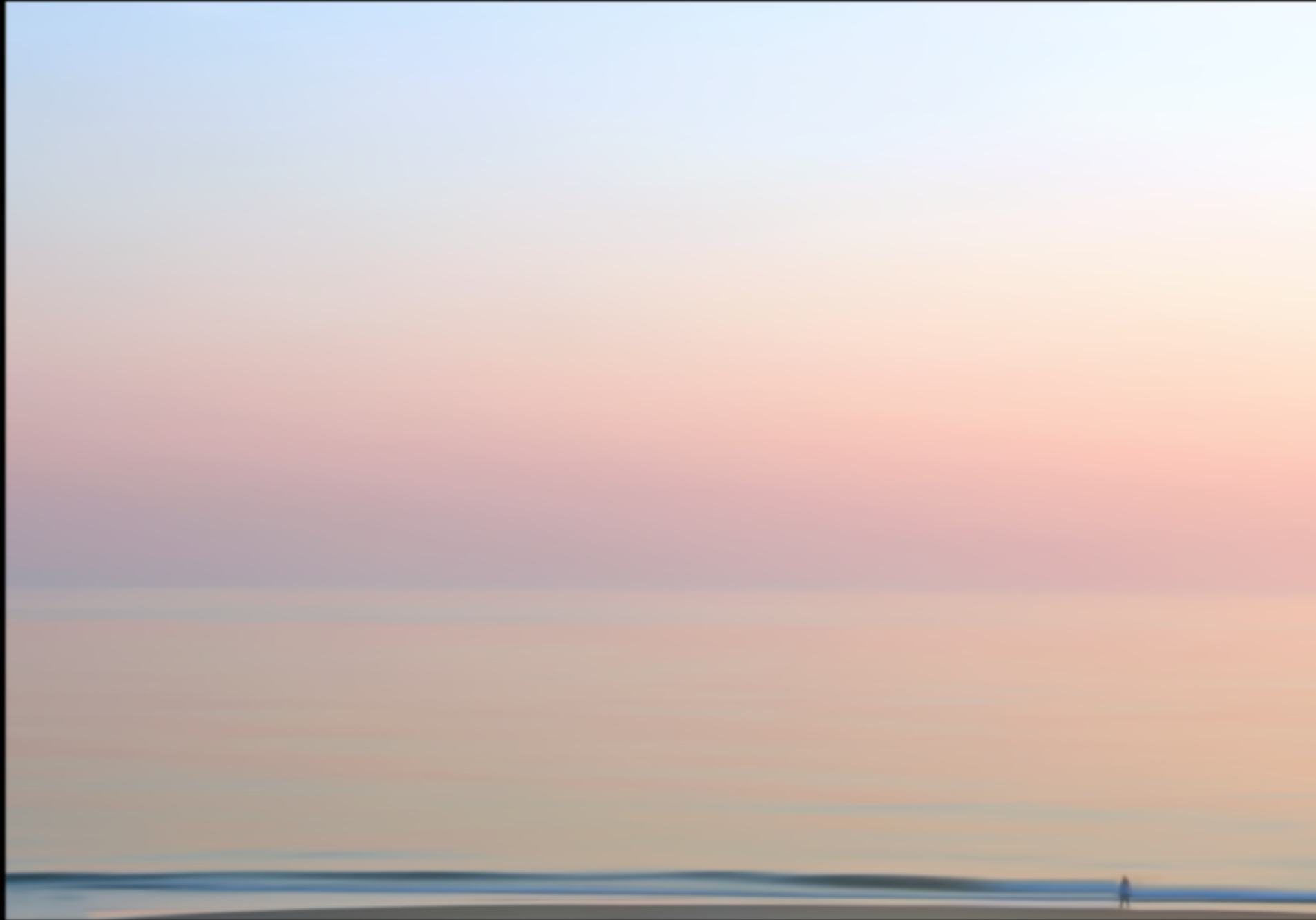
Use foreground, mid-ground & background elements to create sense of depth, distance, motion





Scale

Scale

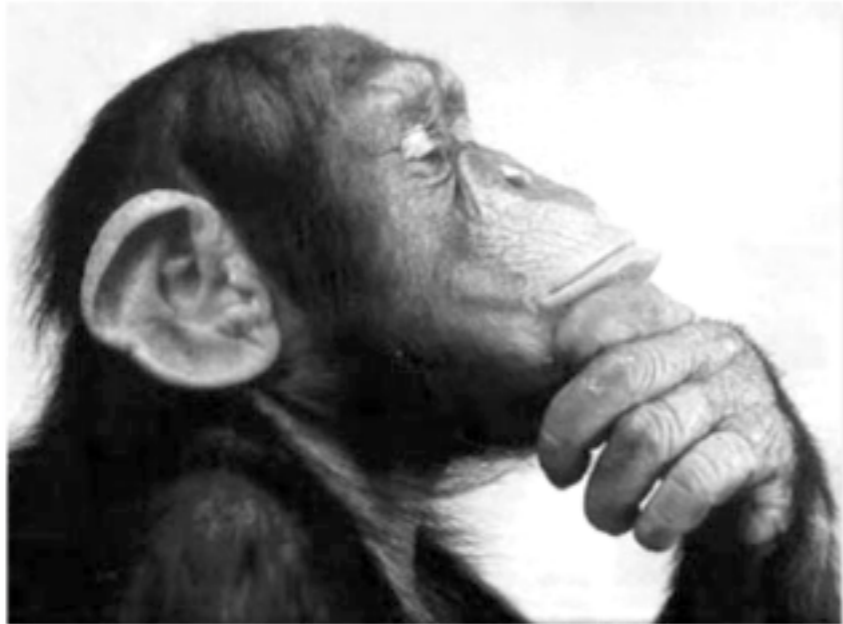


Look for ways to convey scale and perspective





Editing is part of the process



Think ahead

Location research

Check sunrise/set, moonrise/set

Stars

Weather

Tides

Events:

- People (family, sports, festivals, street, etc.)
- Flora (seasonal changes)
- Fauna (bird migration, animal activity)

Weather Apps

Dark Sky (iOS)
Weather & Radar
Willy Weather
Clear Outside
AccuWeather

Tides and Waves

MagicSeaweed (ocean tides, waves)
Tides Near Me

Sun, Moon, Stars, Etc.

PhotoPills

Astro

GoSkyWatch

Weather:
Good weather
isn't always the best weather









Golden Hour/PM/Sidelight

Return to scene
at different
time of day



Sunrise/Backlight

Return to the Scene



Another Day
Another Time of Day
Another Season

Tools of the Trade



Lenses

- Wide angle (under 50mm)
- Telephoto (over 50mm)
- Macro (lens, filter, etc.)

Filters

- Polarizer
- UV
- Neutral density
- Graduated neutral density

Other Stuff

- DOF Master
- Live View
- Software
 - General editing
 - Panorama stitching
 - Depth of field stacking
- Tripod
- Cable release



Lenses: What to Use, When & Why



19mm



60mm



24mm, F8

Wide-angle lens often used to emphasize foreground element and maximize depth of field to create expanded sense of space and distance.



iPhone



16mm



20mm



Telephoto zoom
“compresses” scene
and depth of field,
creating a flatter look.

110mm @ f8



400mm, F11



400mm, F8



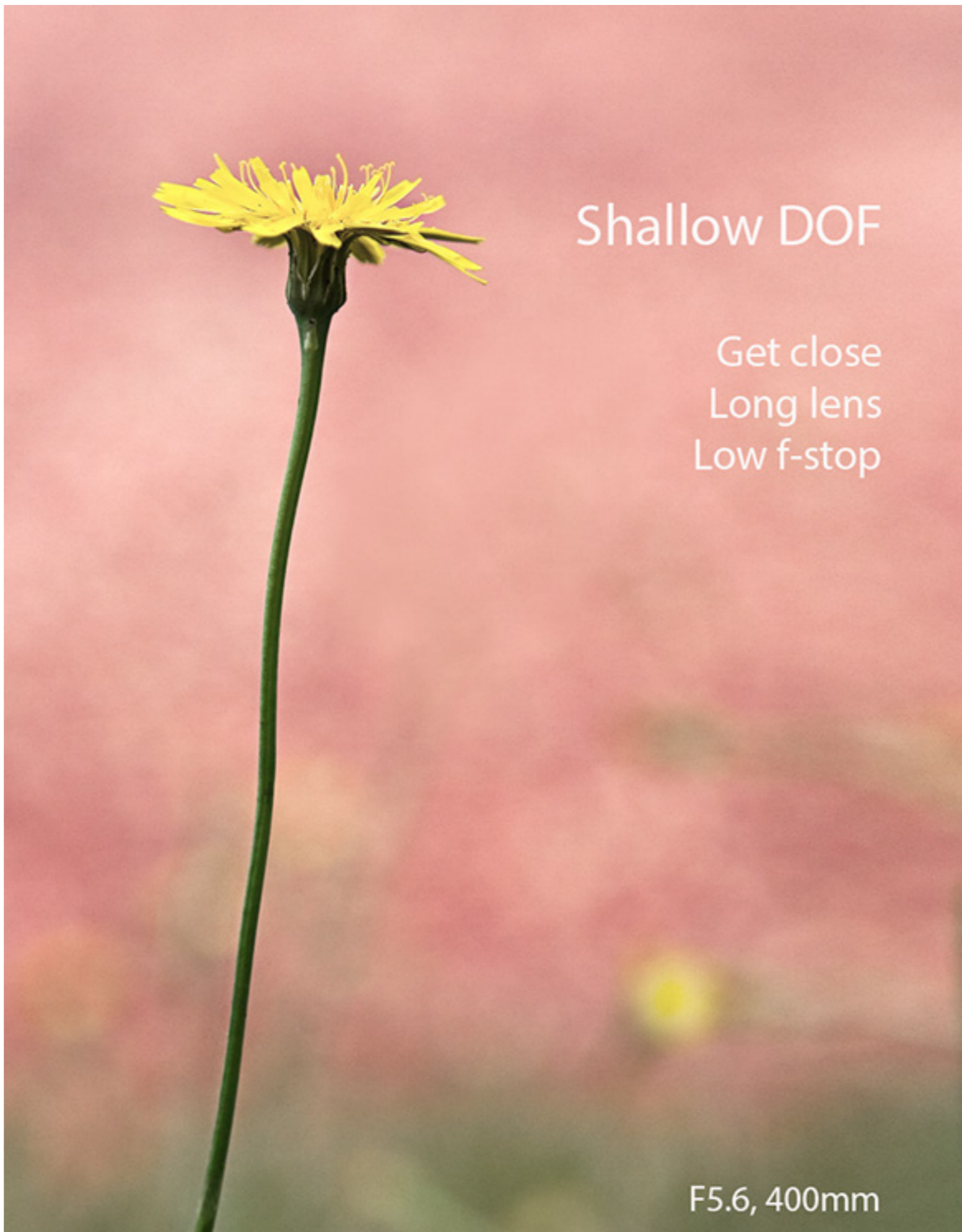
Use depth of field creatively

Three things affect depth of field:



Three things affect depth of field:

1. Aperture/F-Stop
2. Focal Length of Lens
3. Proximity to Subject



Shallow DOF

- Get close
- Long lens
- Low f-stop

F5.6, 400mm






F5.6, 100mm



F5.6, 400mm, 500d close-up filter

F11, 180mm





Deep depth of field

Wide angle

High f-stop

Not too close

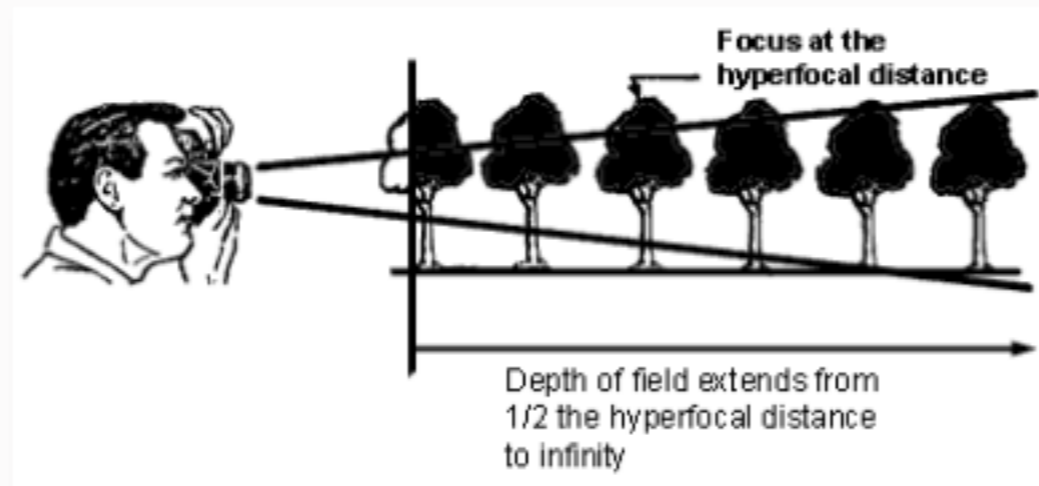
F8, 20mm



F22, 16mm



F18, 17mm



Hyperfocal Distance
(or try focusing $\frac{1}{3}$ into scene)

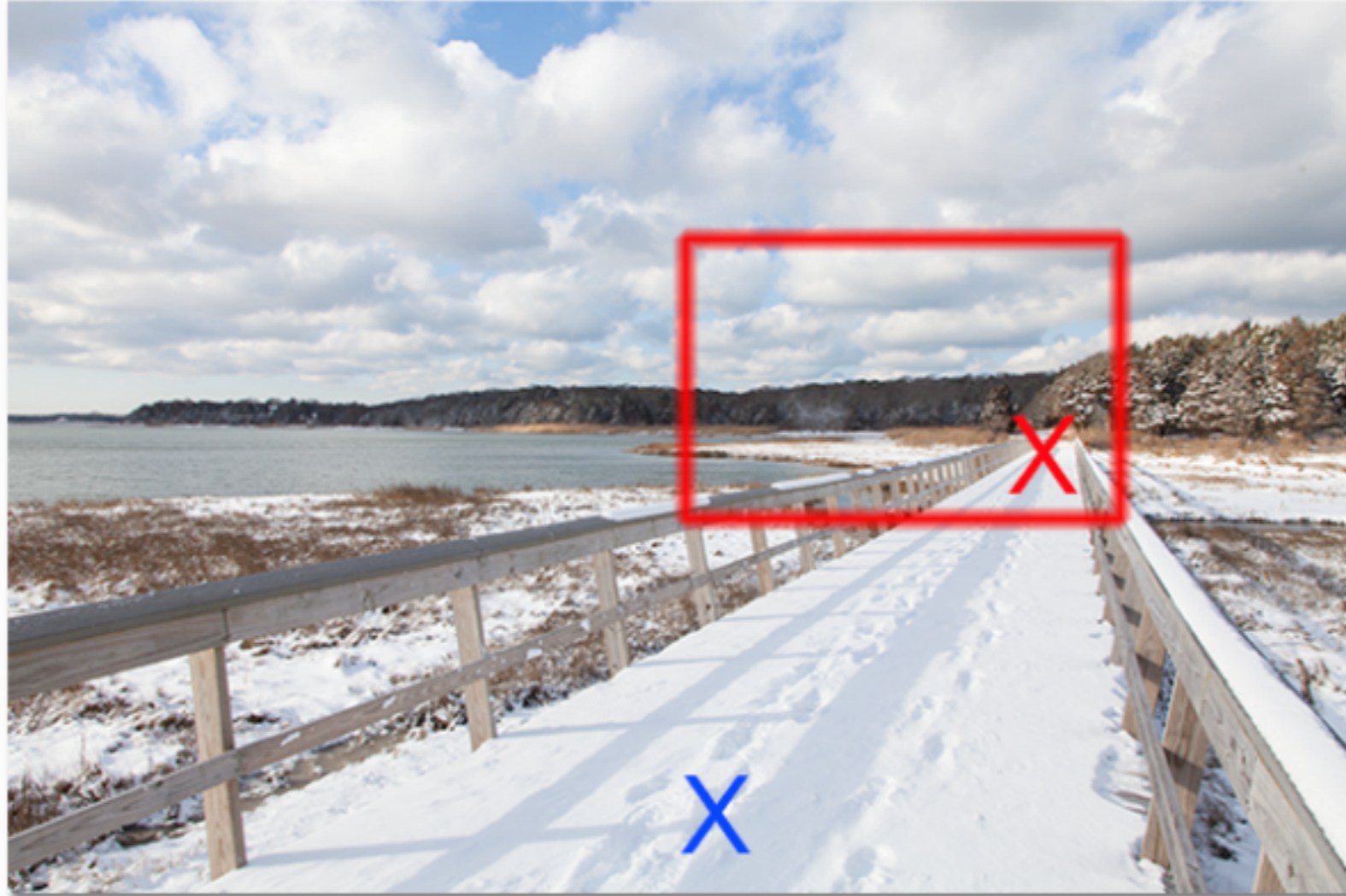
How to maximize Depth of Field



Canon 5DII
F11
24mm
Hyperfocal Distance: 5.65 ft

Canon 5DII
F11
100mm
Hyperfocal Distance: 97 ft

How to maximize Depth of Field



Canon 5DII
F11
24mm
Hyperfocal Distance: 5.65 ft

Canon 5DII
F11
100mm
Hyperfocal Distance: 97 ft

Where to Focus

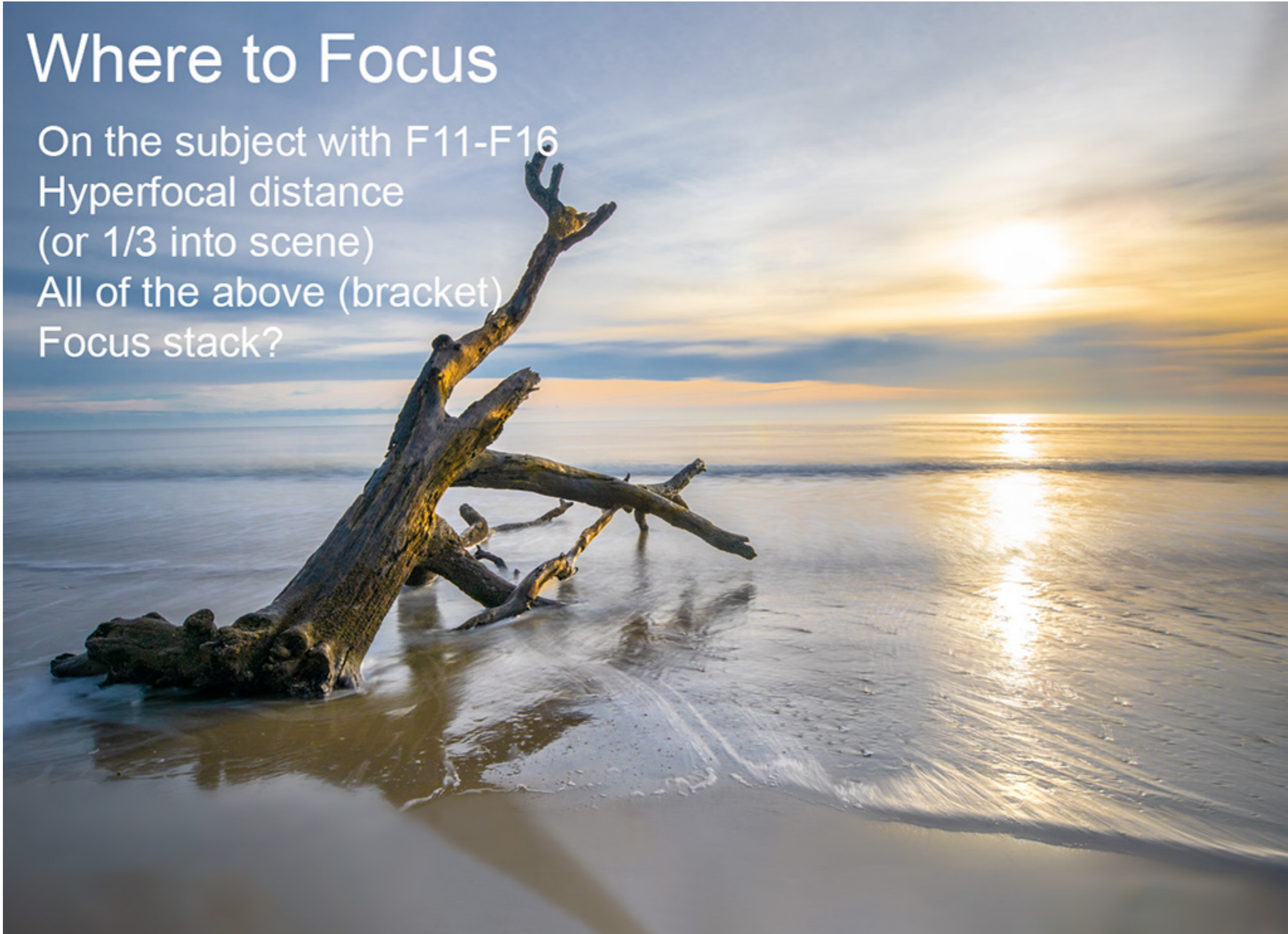
On the subject with F11-F16

Hyperfocal distance

(or 1/3 into scene)

All of the above (bracket)

Focus stack?





Polarizer Filters

Reduce reflected light

Increase contrast
and color saturation



Without Polarizer



With Polarizer



Without Polarizer

How to Use

Midday

90 degree angle to sun

Circular polarizer allows
you to increase/decrease strength

Watch for vignetting
(especially on ultra wide angle lens)

A few examples...











F11, 24mm





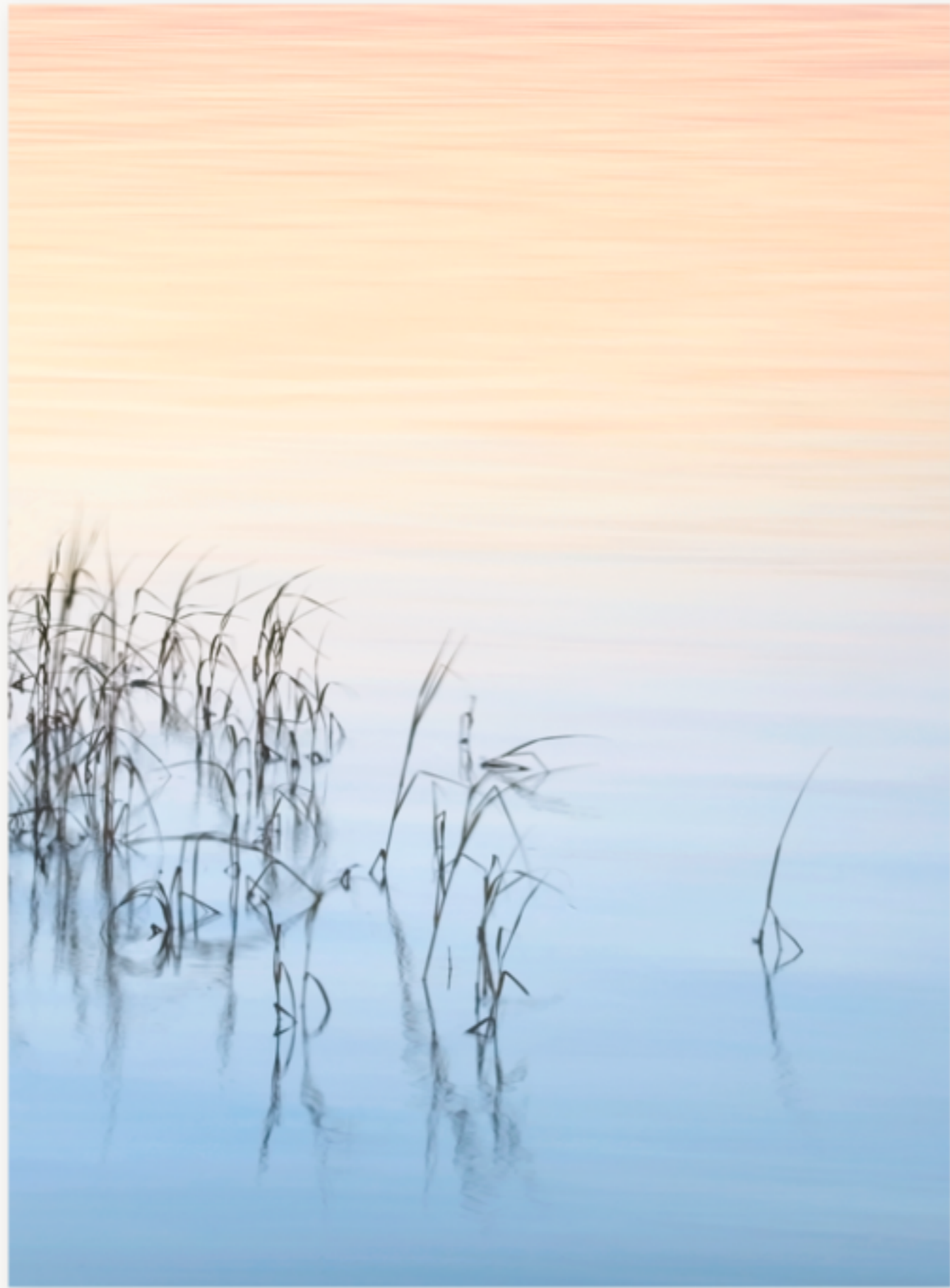




























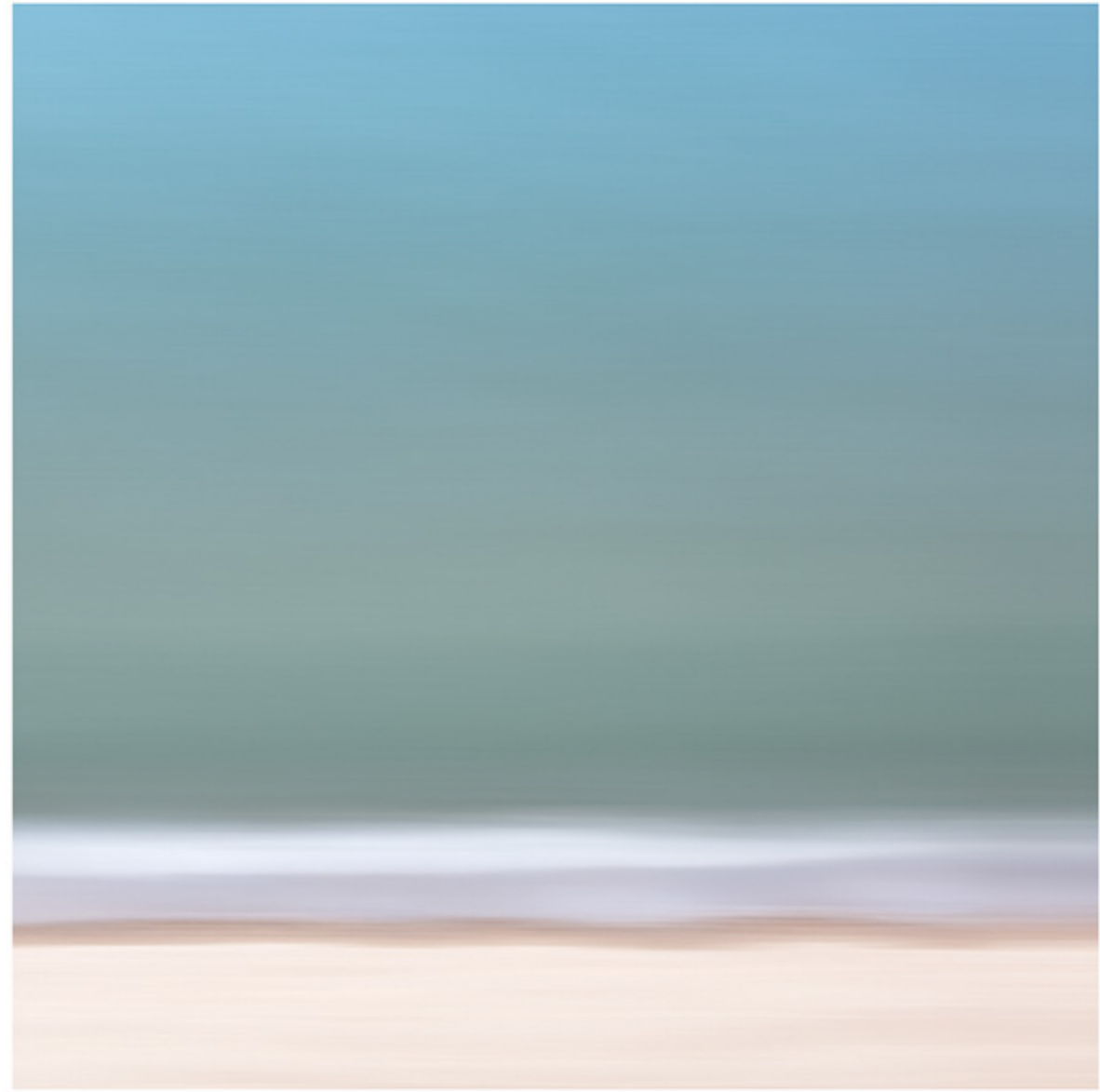
Impressionistic Techniques

Intentional Camera Movement and Long Exposures

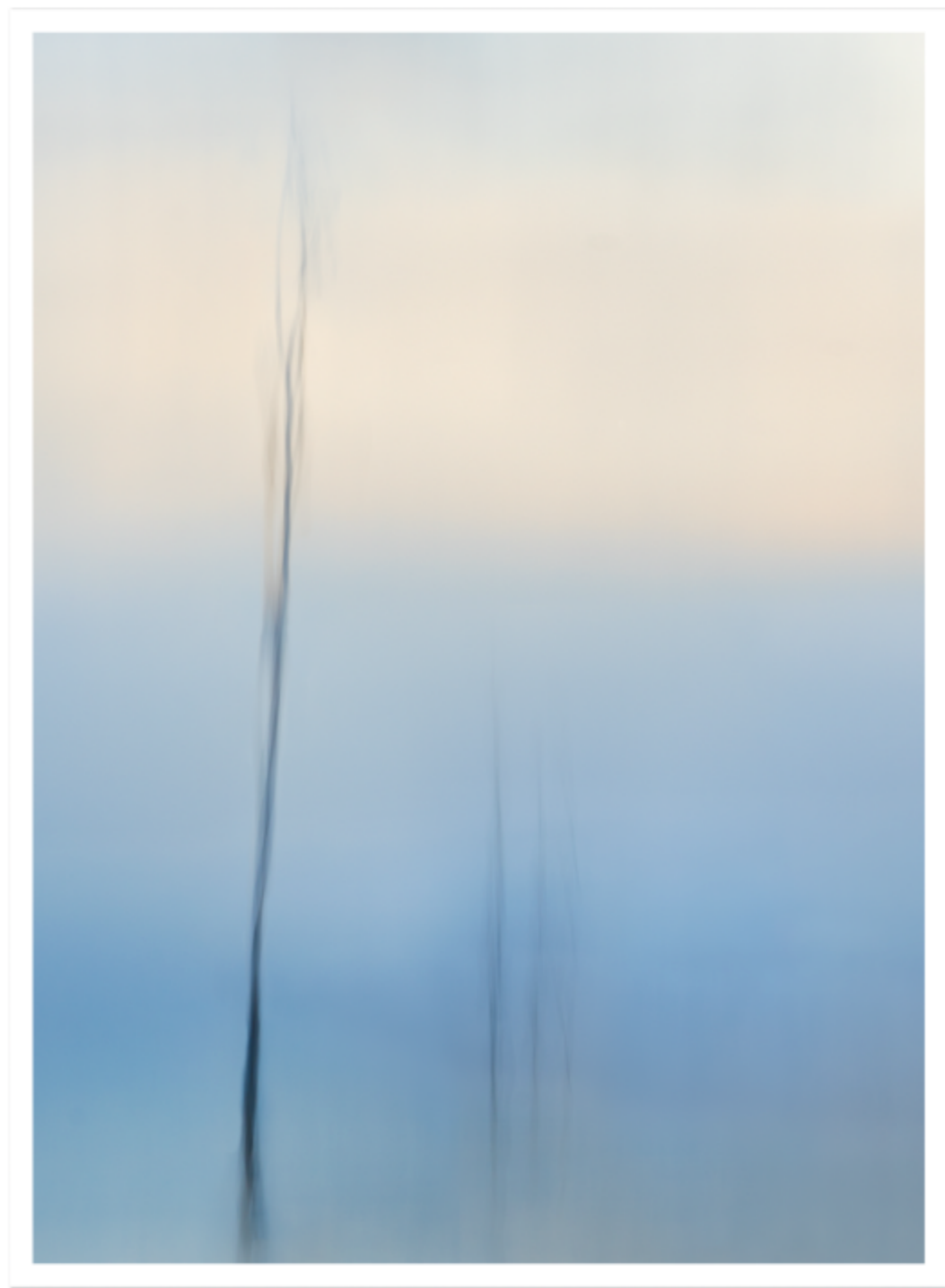


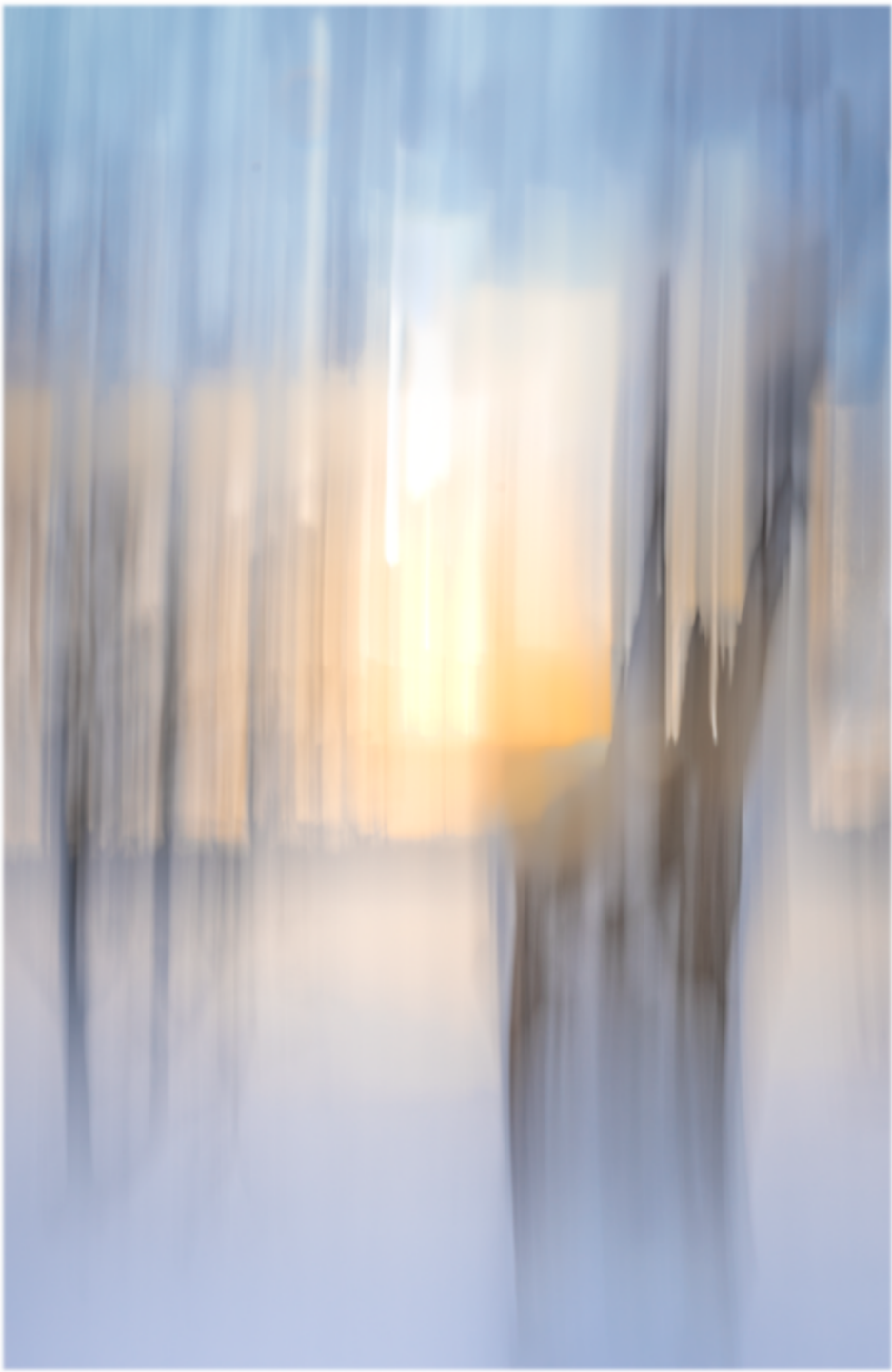


































Homework

Make some landscape images