

# ISO

## LOW ISO:

- Decreases sensitivity to light
- Needs MORE available light
- Low image noise
- Use When Sunny
- Great for conditions with Adequate Light

## HIGH ISO:

- Increases sensitivity to light
- Needs LESS available light
- Increases image noise
- Use in Low light
- Great for dark conditions where a tripod or flash can't be used

# ISO

100	Full Sun, no shade
200	Lots of sun, could be in partial shade or an overcast day out in the open
200	Inside on a sunny day, directly by a large window
400	In the shade on a sunny day or under a covered area on an overcast day
700	Inside on a sunny or overcast day (near a window)
640-800	Sun is starting to set and less light
800	Inside, quite a distance from a window (sunny outside)
850-1000	Inside, quite a distance from a window (overcast day)
1250	Inside during the evening, light bulbs are the only source of light
1600	Inside a dark room where there is a light source (theatre, school production, etc)

Noise  
Warning

## Definitions:

**ISO:** Refers to your camera's sensitivity to light. The higher the ISO, the more sensitive your camera sensor becomes, and the brighter your photos appear. ISO is measured in numbers. Here are a few standard ISO values: 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200. The digital equivalent to film speed.

**Sensor:** A piece of hardware inside the camera that captures light and converts it into signals which result in an image. Sensors consist of millions of photosites, or light-sensitive spots that record what is being seen through the lens.

**Noise:** The digital equivalent of film grain for analogue cameras. The higher your ISO, the more noise or grain that will appear in your photos, which looks like speckles of color and light randomly strewn across your image.