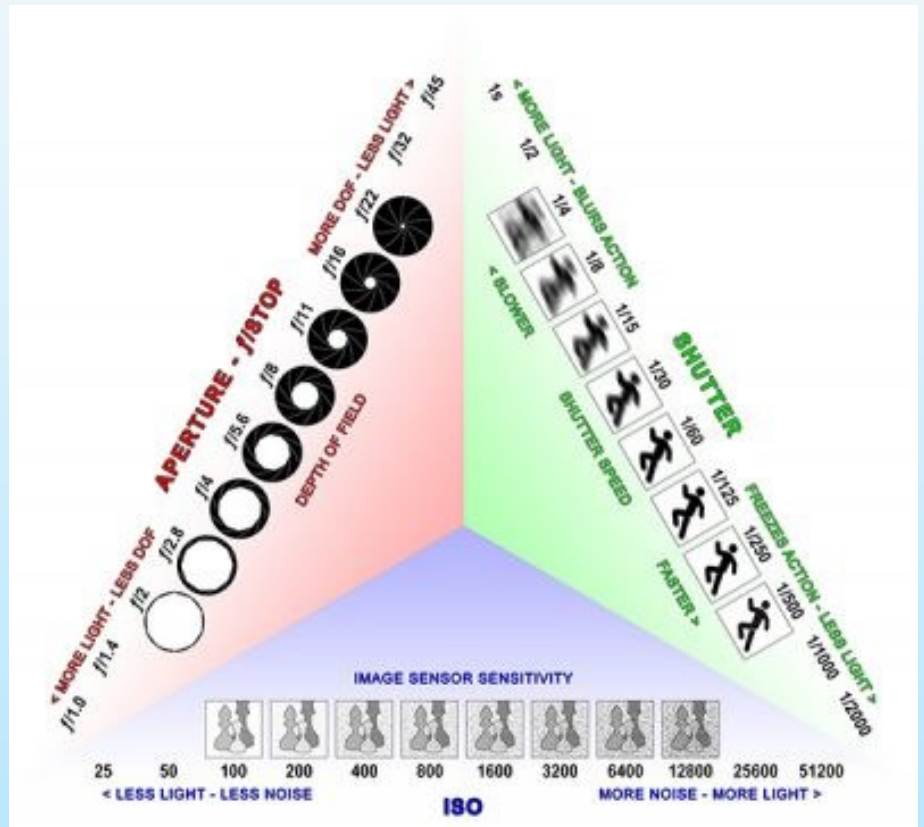


Exposure Triangle

When one side of the triangle is moved in one direction, another side of the triangle must move in the opposite direction to maintain a balanced exposure.



DARKER		
FROZEN MOTION	BACKGROUND SHARP	LESS NOISE
1/4000	F/22	100
1/2000	F/16	200
1/1000	F/11	400
1/500	F/8	500
1/250	F/5.6	640
1/125	F/4	800
1/60	F/2.8	1000
1/30	F/2	1250
1/15	F/1.4	1600
1/8	F/1	hi
1/4		
1/2		
1		
2		
BLURRED MOTION	BACKGROUND BLURRY	MORE NOISE
LIGHTER		

Using the exposure triangle can be confusing. It is easier on this chart. When you make an exposure and then change either the shutter, aperture or ISO, you must then change (in the opposite direction) the others the same amount in order to balance the exposure.

EXAMPLE:

Starting Point: ISO 100, F/16, 1/125

Change: the Shutter for a running child up 2 stops to 1/500

Ending Point: ISO 100, move down 2 stops to f/8, 1/500