

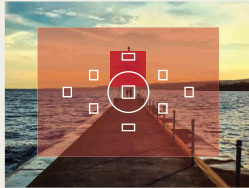
METERING MODES



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Perfect to print A5 size
14cm x 21cm / 5.83" x 8.27"

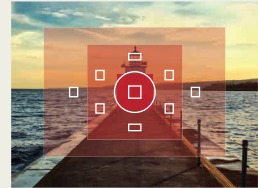
These options tell the camera how to set the camera meter to evaluate the image area for tone value and exposure.



Evaluative / Matrix metering

The default mode in most DSLRs. It measures light across the whole frame, but places strong emphasis on the area around the auto-focus point in use at the moment. The camera applies its own exposure compensation, making it a good option when you need to grab a shot quickly.

Great for evenly lit scenes, with not a lot of variation in lighting.



Center-weighted average metering

This mode meters the light across the whole picture, like an old-fashioned evaluative mode. Yet it places greater emphasis on the center of the image. It doesn't take focus into account. It applies the same averaging pattern on every shot.

Great for portraits, since it leaves any highlights, or shadows, in the corners of the image out of the equation.



Spot metering

This is the most accurate- yet hardest mode to master. It reads the intensity of the light over a small circular area in the center of the image. It offers pin-point precision.

Great for scenes with varied lighting and when utilizing Manual Mode.



Partial metering

Measures the intensity of the light over a slightly larger circular area than in spot mode, making it easier to use.

Great for any scene where you want to read a more extensive zone than the spot mode, but more precise than evaluative matrix mode. You can generally move the metering zone around the viewfinder.