

NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY



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

Night photography requires proper equipment and some knowledge on technique. As you begin to explore night photography, pay special attention to your choice of lighting, especially the artificial light, as well as the light left in the sky.

EQUIPMENT and SETTINGS



CAMERA

For some night scenes, like those with bright lights (cities, busy streets), you may need a lens hood to avoid unwanted lens flares.



TRIPOD

For night photography, you have to use a slow shutter speed. A tripod will help steady the camera and avoid blur created by camera shake.



REMOTE SHUTTER RELEASE / SELF TIMER

Pressing the shutter release button can cause camera shake. Using a remote release or the self timer helps you avoid this.

A / AV APERTURE PRIORITY MODE

f/11 is a good place to start. Manual mode works well (if you are familiar with it). If you want more depth of field, close down the aperture.

CAPTURING MOTION



If you want to show movement, without blur, you need a faster shutter speed. This means a larger aperture and a higher ISO setting. For pictures with motion blur, you need to use a slower shutter speed. To keep the static objects sharp and in focus, you need to use a tripod and/or a remote shutter release. Architecture generally photographs best closer to dusk than in the dead of night.

GENERAL EXPOSURE GUIDE - at f/11

	ISO 100	ISO 200	ISO 400
Cityscape	20 sec	10 sec	5 sec
Scenes with reflections on water	30 sec	15 sec	8 sec
Neon signs	2 sec	1 sec	1/2 sec
Christmas lights - outdoors	20 sec	10 sec	5 sec
Average outdoor lighting - wide	20 sec	10 sec	5 sec
Floodlit scene - outdoors	30 sec	15 sec	8 sec
Landscape by full moon light	30 mins	15 mins	8 mins
Landscape at twilight	1 min	30 sec	15 sec
Candlelight - indoors	1 min	30 sec	15 sec
Traffic light trails	30 sec	15 sec	8 sec
Fair rides	15 sec	8 sec	4 sec
Bonfire flames	2 sec	1 sec	1/2 sec
Fireworks	2-60 sec	2-60 sec	2-60 sec

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES