A great sunset photograph typically requires three things: 1) A great sunset, which usually means some cloud cover; 2) A proper exposure in your camera; 3) Some type of foreground interest.

## PHOTZY.COM

Perfect to print A5 size
$14 \mathrm{~cm} \times 21 \mathrm{~cm} / 5.83^{\prime \prime} \times 8.27^{\prime \prime}$

## BASIC SETTINGS

## MANUAL MODE

This is the best option to have complete control over the shot. Set the ISO and aperture, and then adjust the shutter speed for a proper exposure. Slight underexposure often works best.

## APERTURE

It is best to go with a smaller aperture such as $\mathrm{f} / 11$ or $\mathrm{f} / 16$. This way the image will be sharp from close up as well as off into the far distance.

GET THE GEAR - OPTIONAL


A graduated neutral density filter will help balance the exposure of the bright sunset against a backlit subject in the foreground (a portrait, an object, etc). The filter will help you capture detail in the foreground subject.

A tripod is helpful to slow the process down, get the horizon line straight, and help you check the corners of your frame for unwanted visual eye snags.

## TAKING THE PICTURE

## FOREGROUND OBJECT

Adding foreground interest gives depth to the image, adds context and dimension, and even helps to tell a story that engages the viewer.

## THE ART OF METERING

Set your Metering Mode to Spot. Pick a mid-tone area away from the sun to take your meter reading, such as the green box highlighted in image $\mathbf{A}$.

In example B, a dark area was the metering point. This made the camera overexpose the image. In example $\mathbf{C}$, the sun was the metering point. This made the camera underexpose and darken the scene.


