

DOF,

(Depth of field is governed by 4 factors)

1. Aperture
 2. Camera to subject distance
 3. Type of lens
 4. Point of focus.
Aperture
 - 0.1. The smaller the aperture the greater the depth of field
 - 0.1.1. Therefore, f2.8 gives less depth of field than f22
 - 0.1.2. Some uses for these are shallow DOF for portraits and deep DOF for landscapes, this is not a RULE rather a beginning point.
1. Camera to Subject Distance
 - 1.1. The closer the camera is to the subject the lower the DOF even at f22
 2. Type of lens
 - 2.1. The wider angle the lens the greater the DOF, (Wide Angle),
 - 2.1.1. Wide = shorter than "Normal"
 - 2.2. The narrower the lens the shallower the DOF (Telephoto or Zoom).
 - 2.2.1. Narrower = longer than "normal."
 3. Point of focus
 - 3.1. The closer the point of focus the shallower the DOF,
 - 3.1.1. Focusing on someone's nose in a portrait at f2.8 may leave the eyes out of focus, it's better to always focus on what you want in focus to achieve the correct focus.

Part II

Movement

Shutters govern the amount or lack of movement captured on film, some other factors affect how movement is recorded

- Speed of object
- Axis of movement to camera
- Degree of camera movement.

Part III

Neutral Density filters.

Sometimes we want to deliberately blur our images, Neutral Density filters allow us to block all wavelengths of light equally, this allows us to use a really slow shutter speed even on a day like today. Combined with a low speed film like 100 rated @ 64 and we can create extensive blurring in the brightest of conditions.

They have numbers printed on the sides of them

- x2 equals 1 stop
- x4 equals 2 stops
- x8 equals 3 stops.

References:-

Horenstein, "Beyond Basic Photography" page 50, 221-225

Langford, "Basic Photography" page 178