A person with long dark hair, wearing a white long-sleeved shirt and dark pants, stands on a large, fallen tree trunk in a lush green forest. The person is facing away from the camera, looking towards a body of water in the distance. The forest is dense with green foliage and trees. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

UNSCHOOLED

A Heuristic study

BEKKIE GRAHAM

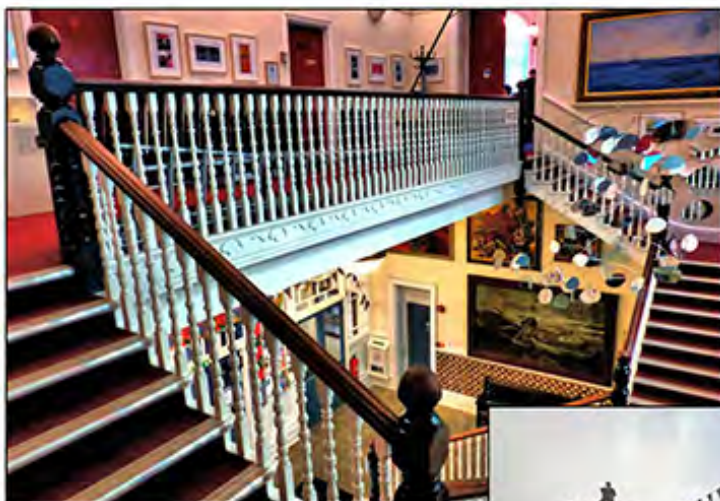
FALMOUTH ART GALLERY
HOME-ED WORKSHOP
22ND MARCH 2021

HEURISTIC - ADJECTIVE

'ENABLING A PERSON TO DISCOVER, OR LEARN SOMETHING, FOR THEMSELVES.'

PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS





Where will the photographs be exhibited?

Exhibition of works from 'Heuristic spaces' July 2021. Looking at the lives of 18 home educating families in Cornwall



A vertical rectangular box containing the word "PORTRAIT" and a large green checkmark.

PORTRAIT

A horizontal rectangular box containing the word "LANDSCAPE" and a large red 'X' mark.

LANDSCAPE

ALL IMAGES NEED TO BE PORTRAIT ORIENTATION
AND

EMAILED AT THE HIGHEST QUALITY/ LARGEST FILE
SIZE THEY CAN BE.

IF YOU ARE STRUGGLING TO EMAIL THEM YOU CAN
TRY [WETRANSFER.COM](https://www.wetransfer.com).

ONLY INCLUDE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY IN YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS

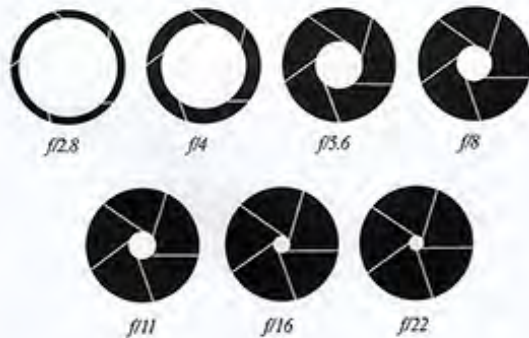
UNDERSTANDING EXPOSURE

APERTURE

Aperture is the camera setting that determines how wide the shutter inside the lens will open. Understanding aperture can be a little tricky at first because its value is expressed as a fraction called an "f-stop". The wider the shutter opens, the lower the "f/stop" number and vice versa. For example, $f/2.8$ is a large aperture, because the shutter opens very wide and $f/22$ is a small aperture because the shutter opening is narrow.

The aperture controls two variables when taking a photograph. It controls how much light will fall on the sensor, and how much "depth-of-field" the photo will have. Depth-of-field is how much of the scene will be in focus around your subject.

A large aperture will create a brighter exposure and a narrower depth-of-field (less in focus). A small aperture will create a darker exposure and a wider depth-of-field (more in focus). A photo taken at $f/2.8$ is going to have a very narrow depth-of-field, and a photo taken at $f/22$ is going to have a very wide depth-of-field.

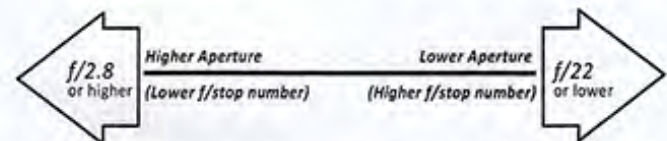


UNDERSTANDING EXPOSURE



(Above: Aperture was $f/9$)

(Above: Aperture was $f/1.8$)



Pro: Brighter exposures, more artistic
Con: Less in focus - narrow depth of field
When to Use: To achieve a nice blurry background (bokeh). Or depends on lighting, but mainly indoors or outdoors at night.

Pro: More in Focus - wide depth of field
Con: Darker Exposures in low light
When to Use: To get more in focus

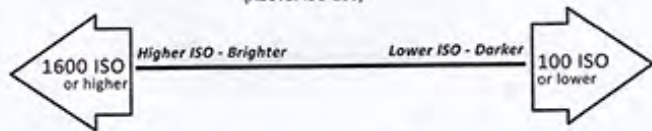
UNDERSTANDING EXPOSURE



(Above: ISO 1200)



(Above: ISO 100)



Pro: More Light Sensitivity
Con: More Noise (Artifacts)
When to Use: Indoors, Outdoors in the evening and at night

Pro: Sharper Images (No Noise)
Con: Less Light Sensitivity
When to Use: Use a lower ISO when you're shooting outdoors on a sunny day, or in the studio using a flash

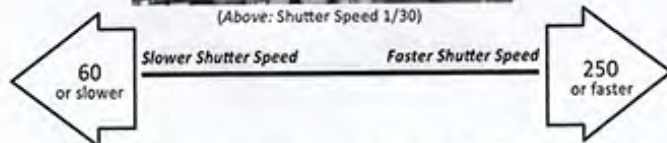
UNDERSTANDING EXPOSURE



(Above: Shutter Speed 1/500)



(Above: Shutter Speed 1/30)



Pro: Brighter exposures in low light
Con: More Blur
When to Use: When working in low light or you want to blur motion. Use a tripod for sharper images.

Pro: Less Blur, Sharper Images
Con: Darker exposures in low light
When to Use: Outdoors on sunny days, or to reduce motion blur on moving subjects.

DON'T FORGET TO FILL IN THE GOOGLE CONSENT FORM
AND EMAIL YOUR IMAGES TO ME BY MAY 1ST AT
INFO@BAMBINO-ART.CO.UK

FOLLOW ME ON INSTAGRAM
@BEKKIE_GRAHAM

& FALMOUTH ART GALLERY ON INSTAGRAM AT
@FALMOUTHARTGALLERY