

CAMERA SETTINGS

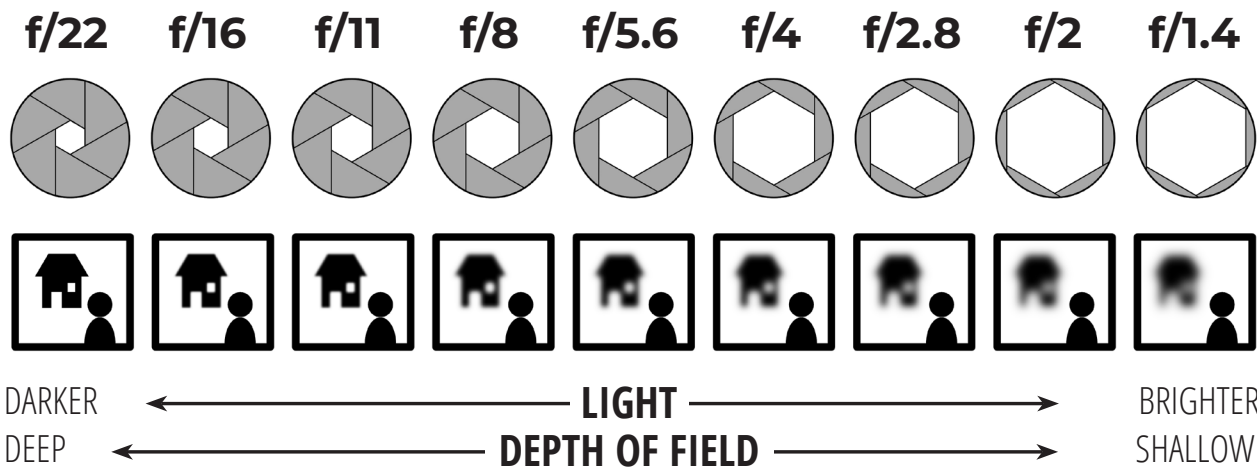
SHUTTER SPEED

How quickly the mirror inside the camera flips up and the shutter is open to record light on the sensor. This is marked in fractions of a second. Use a faster shutter speed to freeze motion.



APERTURE

The diameter of the hole in the lens that lets light in. The smaller the number, the wider the aperture (more light reaches the sensor.)



ISO/SENSOR SENSITIVITY

This is your camera's sensitivity to light. In a bright setting, use a lower ISO. In a dark setting, bump up to a higher ISO setting. But, be careful - using an ISO that is too high will cause grainy photos.



WHITE BALANCE

This is the color of the light in your surroundings. For instance, the light under fluorescent light bulbs (like in a classroom) is more blue than natural sunlight. Your photos will be too blue or too yellow if you are using the incorrect setting.

