

Setting Up a DSLR camera for your use...

1. Check the battery level – if 2 bars or less, ask for a replacement – **DO NOT HELP YOURSELF!**
2. There should be an SD Card in the camera – use this and empty it when finished OR use your own but remember to put the camera card back in when finished.
3. Press the 'I' button and change the ISO using the information below as a guide.

*Use a low ISO (200-400) if working outside in daylight.
Use a higher ISO (800 or more) if working inside or low-light conditions. The higher the ISO, the more sensitive the camera to light.*

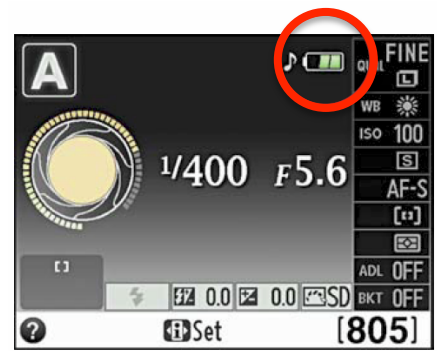
4. Set the image quality to JPEG Fine – again use the 'I' button and scroll up/down to the part of the menu which allows this to be changed. The right part of the menu is top-right.

SETTING THE EXPOSURE MODE

1. The camera's exposure is set using the dial on the right-hand side of the top plate of the camera. The preferred option here is A (Aperture Priority) – this allows you to set the aperture and the camera then chooses the correct shutter speed according to the aperture/ISO settings.

Use this mode unless your priority is to ensure you want to freeze a moment in the picture you are taking – ie, sports photography, wildlife action or subjects where you need to freeze motion...

2. If you want to change the aperture you simply adjust the wheel in the right-hand top corner of the rear of the camera. As you open the aperture (LOWER *f* numbers) the shutter speed becomes shorter. As you close the aperture (higher *f* numbers) the shutter speed gets longer.



When you have finished with the camera, take your images off the SD card – DO NOT leave copies of them on the card. Return the card to the camera.

MORE ON EXPOSURE MODES

The cameras also have 2 other exposure modes –

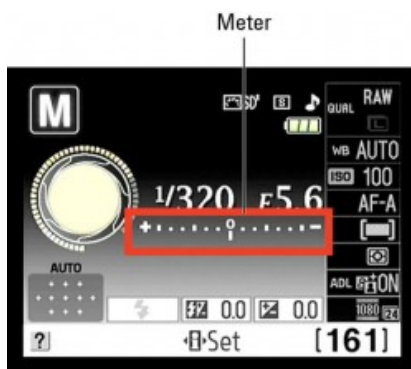
P – PROGRAM MODE

This is a *happy snapping* mode in which the camera takes total control of exposure including ISO, shutter speed and aperture. The computer in the camera will evaluate the scene and decide whether you need a high shutter speed or small aperture – you lose control of the finer points of the camera in this mode.

Useful situations for this – quick fire photography in a busy setting with different lighting conditions.

M – MANUAL MODE

As the name suggests, the camera leaves all control to the photographer. The only help you get from the camera is the light meter reading shown on the rear screen of the camera...



Like a weighing scales, you need to get the indicator to be neither + (over-exposed) or – (under-exposed). You should use a combination of shutter speed and aperture to achieve this.

The wheel (rear top-right) is used to adjust shutter and aperture.

If you turn the wheel on its own you will be adjusting the shutter speed.

If you turn the wheel with the +/- button (see left) on the top right-hand you will be adjusting the aperture.



Useful situations for manual mode – if you want total control over the appearance of your photographs – ie, dark or light photography.