Photo Composition

Photography Mountlake Terrace High School ~ Vince DeMiero, instructor

Composition Guidelines

- The Rule of Thirds
- Lines and S-Curves
- Balance
- Framing
- Mergers
- Patterns
- Depth of Field
- Motion
- Creative use of Light

- Which photo is more aesthetically pleasing?
- What's the subject of the picture?
- How can you draw the viewer's eyes to the primary subject?



- What did the photographer do to improve the composition?
- What simple thing can you do to improve your composition?



- Where is your eye drawn?
- What simple thing can you do to improve this composition?



Is this better?What simple thing did the photographer do?



- What makes the shot on the right more aesthetically pleasing?
- What did the photographer do to make these changes?
- Can you do this?



- How did the photographer simplify this composition?
- What would this photograph have looked like if it had been taken from a lower angle?



What makes this photo simple?

What is implied by the composition?



What makes this photo simple?



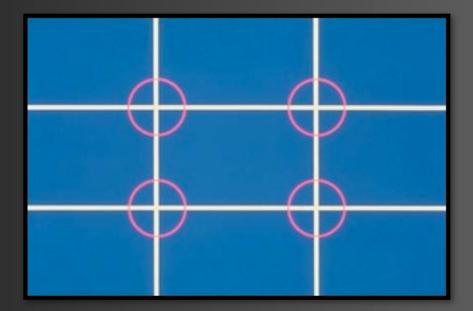




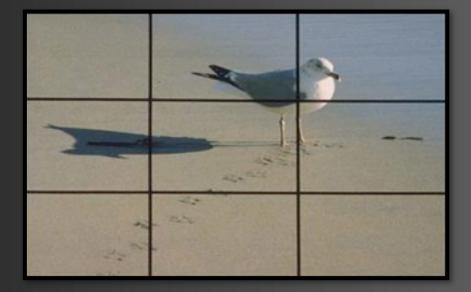
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 One rule of aesthetics suggests that the most pleasing points for your subject are the areas where the lines intersect.

What do you think?



- Here, the bird is placed in the upper right hand third intersection point.
- Often, the upper right area is associated with external space, while the lower left area is internal space.



If the lighthouse had been placed directly in the center of the shot, how would the composition have been different?

Why is this placement effective?



- By placing the boat in the lower left intersection facing right, the implication is that the boat is moving to the right.
- How can you use this approach in your shots?



- So, which photo is composed more effectively?
- Why?
- Are there strengths and weaknesses to both shots?
- What would you do?





How does this photo adhere to the rule of thirds?



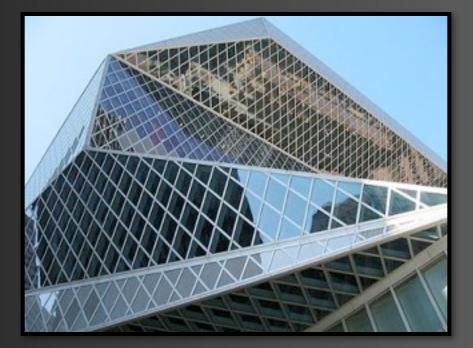
- Lines and curves can help direct your viewers' eyes to your subject.
- Notice that this shot also follows the Rule of Thirds.
- The high angle also lends itself to simplicity.



- What lines lead to the effective composition of this shot?
- What kind of lines do you see in your environment that might work well for photographs?



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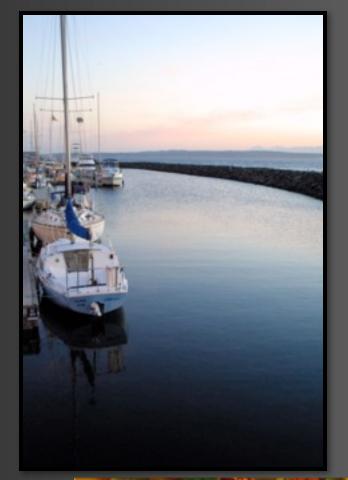
- Where does your eye start and end in this shot?
- What path does your eye take through this photo?



- Sometimes the curves and lines are more obvious.
- By taking advantage of curves and lines in natural space, photographs can become much more dynamic.



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Balance

- Having equal "weight" throughout a photo can lead to a more pleasing composition.
- Here the dark areas on the right are balanced with the light areas on the left.



Balance

The perceived "weight" of the objects in the frame can impact the composition.

Here, the boat is balanced with the dock. Light and darkness is also balanced.





 This is a great example of balance, and the concept of symmetry



Balance

 This is a great example of balance, rule of thirds and our next concept – framing



- Framing can be external or internal in a photograph.
- Here, internal framing is illustrated by the dark areas surrounding the subjects.



- The subject in this shot is framed by the tree trunks.
- This shot also is consistent with the Rule of Thirds and the concept of Balance.



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- This shot also is consistent with the Rule of Thirds and the concept of Balance.



- The subjects in this shot are framed by the windows.
- What else makes this a compelling photo?



Framing

- Okay, so this is taking things a bit literally.
- However, using picture frames to frame your subject can be fun and effective.
- What else makes this a compelling photo?



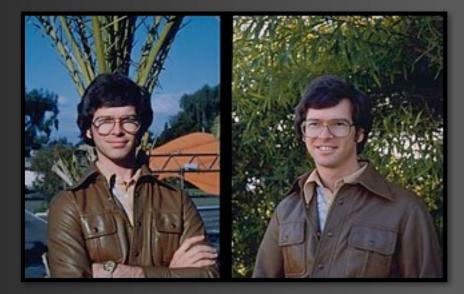




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Mergers

- Most mergers can, and should, be avoided. Usually, mergers are the result of poor planning.
- Rarely, mergers can be clever and effective. That's not the case in the shot on the left, however.



Mergers

- Most mergers can, and should, be avoided. Usually, mergers are the result of poor planning.
- Okay, so sometimes you can actually have fun with mergers.





Yeah, so this one is kind of fun, too.





As is this one...



Mergers

- Most mergers can, and should, be avoided.
- And sometimes you get suckered into doing a merger shot by your cheesy parents and then they use it as a Christmas card.



Mergers

- Here's a merger that doesn't seem to be a problem.
- What did the photographer do to lessen the impact of this merger?
- What can you do?



- Repetition of elements can be a fascinating composition element.
- What is strong about this shot?
- Where is your eye drawn?



- Repetition of elements can be a fascinating composition element.
- Where can you find patterns and repetition?



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- Where can you find patterns and repetition?



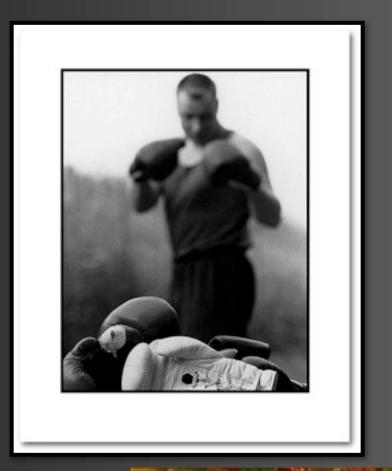
 Finding repetition in nature can be interesting and compelling.



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- The two extremes of depth of field are shallow and deep.
- This is a shallow focus shot.
- How does shallow focus impact composition?



- Here's another shot with a shallow depth of field.
- What makes this an effective shot?
- What do you think about how the photographer cropped this photo?



- Here's another shallow depth of field.
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of this shot?



- Here's another shallow depth of field.
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of this shot?



- Here's another depth of field shot that demonstrates depth.
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of this shot?



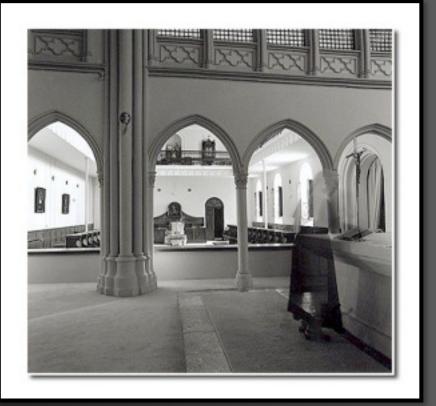


- Capturing motion can be highly interesting.
 A photographer can either stop motion (fast shutter speed) or reveal motion (slow shutter speed).
- What kinds of shots have you seen for each approach?



- Here's a shot revealing motion.
- How was this shot taken?
- What settings were probably used?















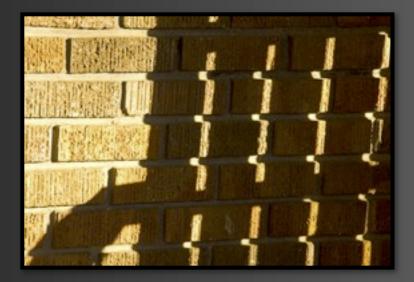
- What's going on with light in this shot?
- How and when was this taken?
- What kinds of things can you do with this technique?



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The End

- For more information, see Mr. DeMiero's website:
- teachfreespeech.com

