# Foundations for Art and Design Through Photography

Part VIII portraiture

Usually, what is the most important tool to consider when shooting portrait?

# The Aperture

Why?

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## Controls Depth of Field







Controls opening's size during exposure

Another term for aperture: **f-stop** 

Controls Depth of Field





#### aims

- To develop an understanding of the genre of photographic portraiture.
- To develop personal skills in directing people.
- To develop essential technical skills to work confidently and fluently with people.

#### True Portraiture

- The photographic portrait is not a candid or captured moment of the active person but a crafted image to reveal character
- photographer connects and communicates with the individual
- collaborative effort on the part of the photographer and subject
- subject no longer appears a stranger
- The physical surroundings included in a portrait offer enormous potential to extend or enhance the communication

 To include a background (environment) or not

















#### **Format**

#### Horizontal



#### Vertical



























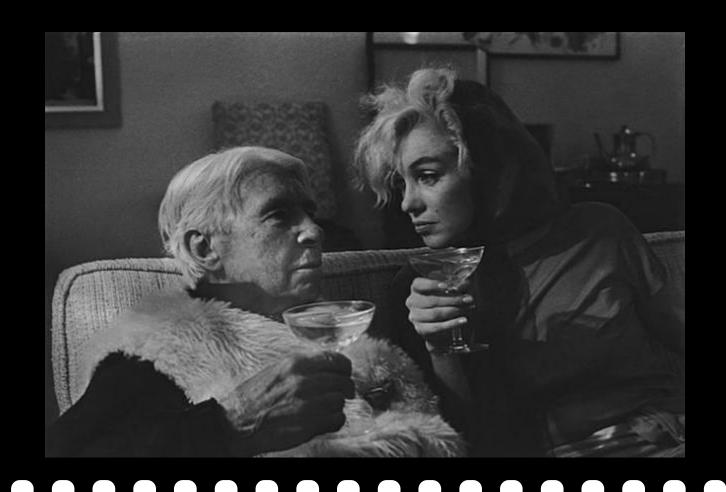








# Composing Two Or More People





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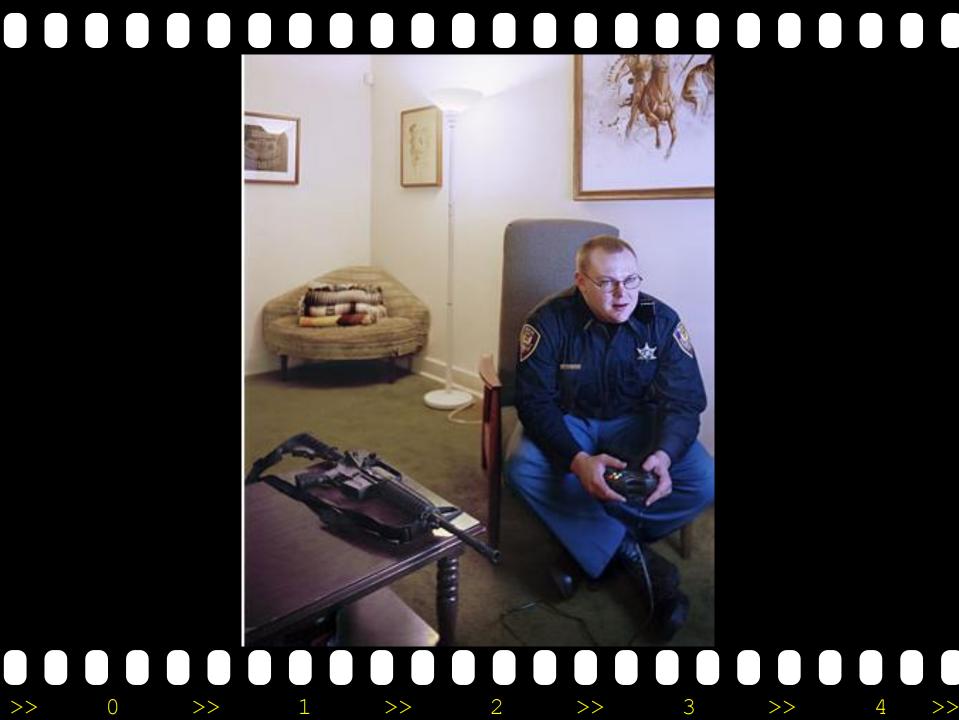


#### Revealing Character

Environmental Portraiture







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# Understanding Depth of Field

#### Large or Shallow DOF





### Aperture

Also known as f-stop

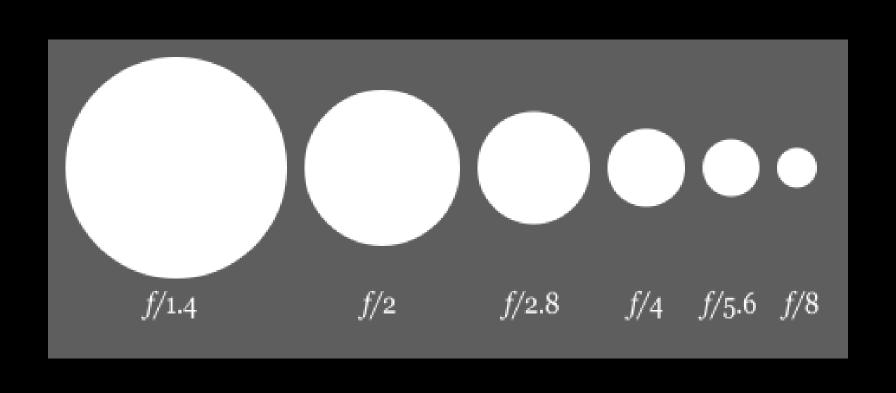
#### **Aperture**

Controls opening's size during exposure

Another term for aperture: **f-stop** 







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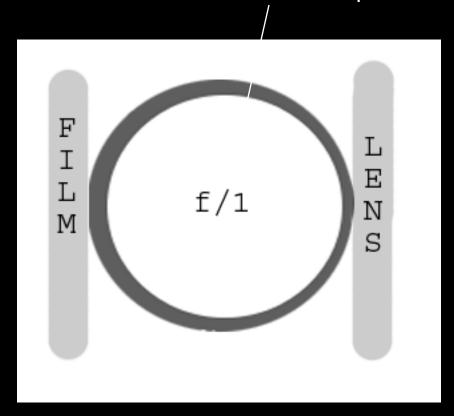
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This diameter equates to diameter of aperture



Diameter is 1/1 the distance between film and back end of lens

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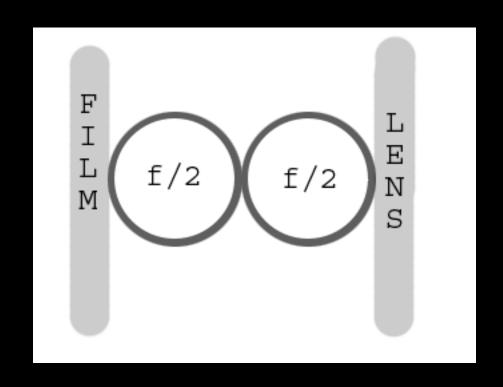
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Aperture diameter is 1/2 the distance between film and back end of lens

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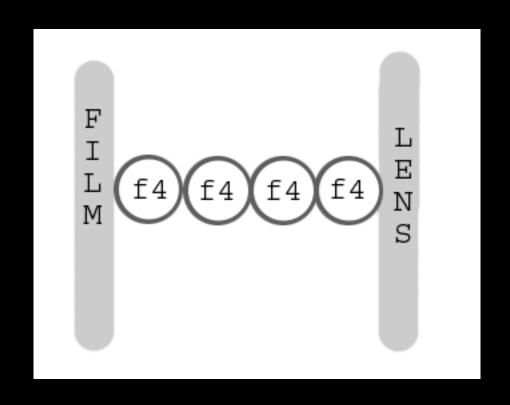
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Aperture diameter is 1/4 the distance between film and back end of lens

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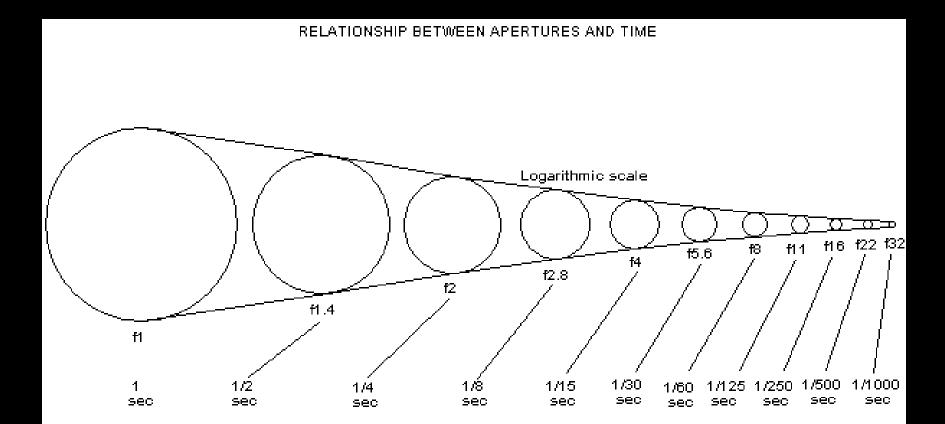
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The above equates aperture and time as equals with regard to effect on exposure - i.e., be aware that each halving of time equates to a halving of aperture cross-sectional area, and thus, each step of halving (or doubling) has the same effect on the light transmitted to film. For example - a reduction of f2 to f2.8 causes a halving of light transmitted, as would a reduction in exposure time from, say, 1/4 sec to 1/8 sec.

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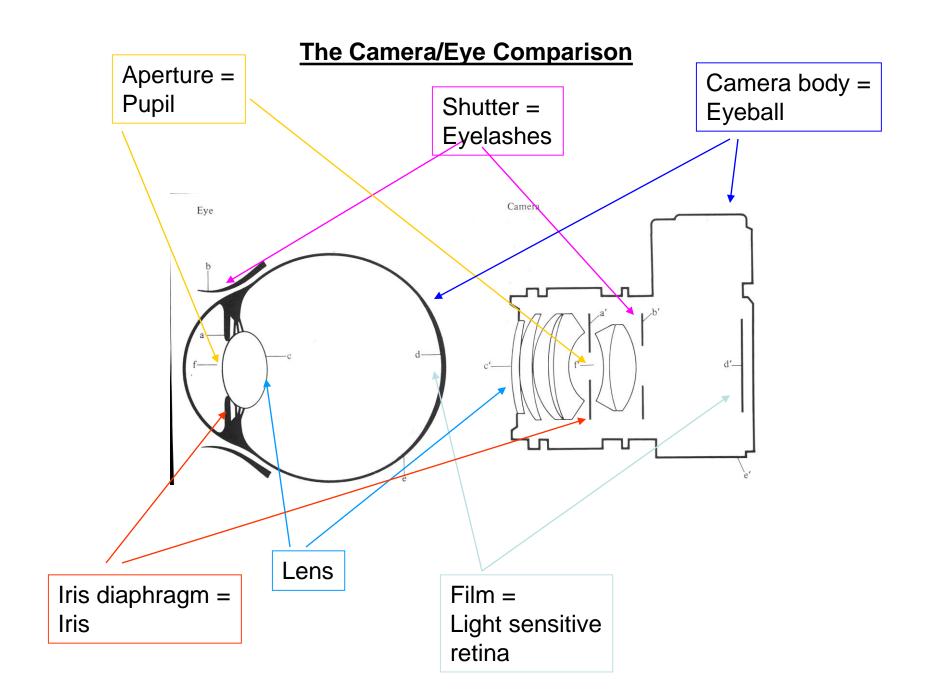
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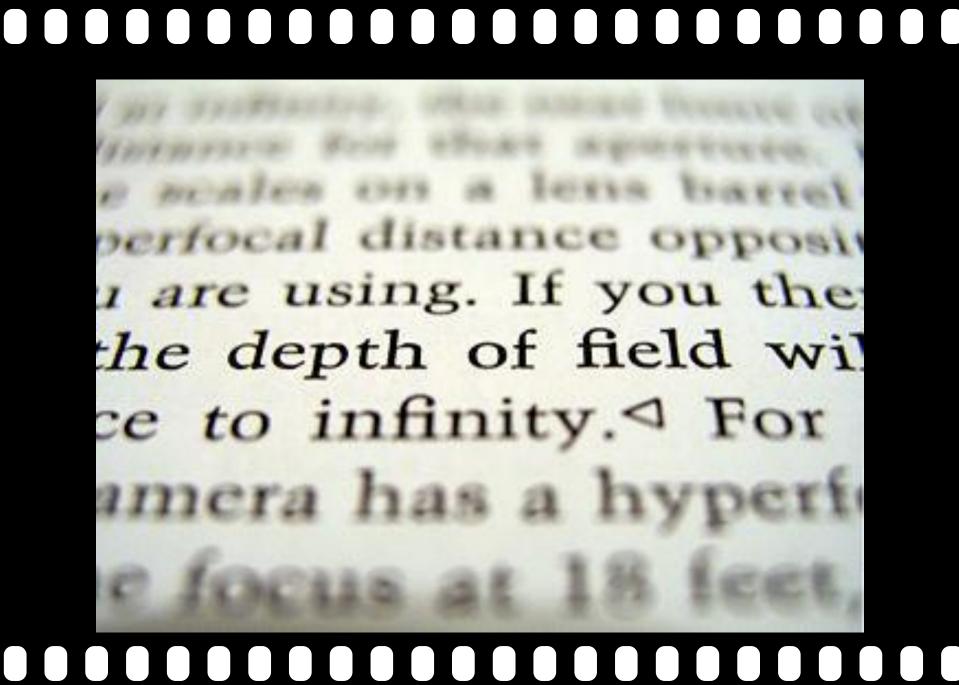
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# Aperture and Scattered Light Rays Wide Aperture **Small Aperture**

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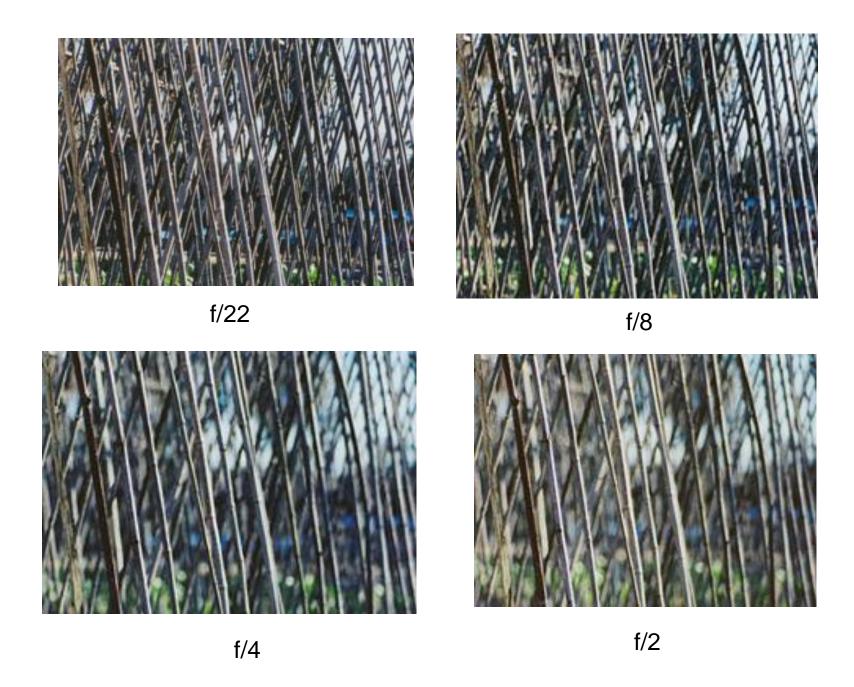
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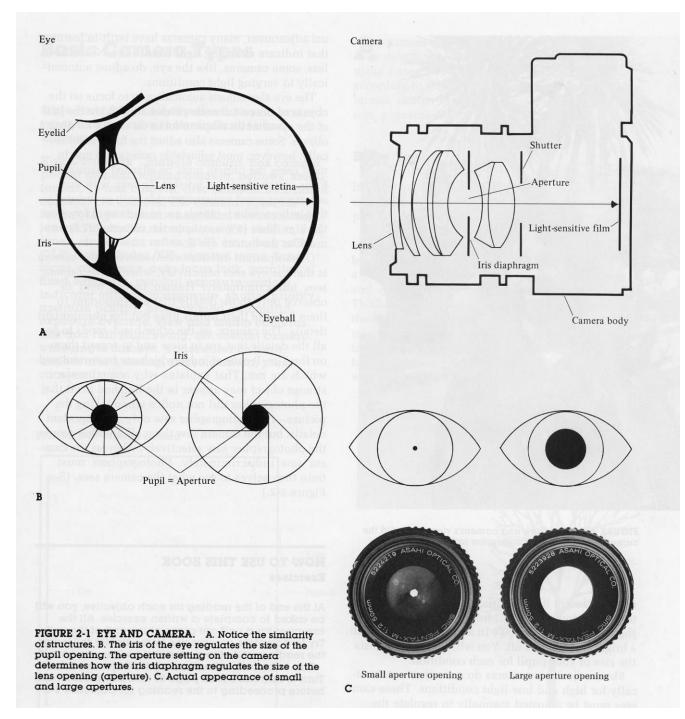
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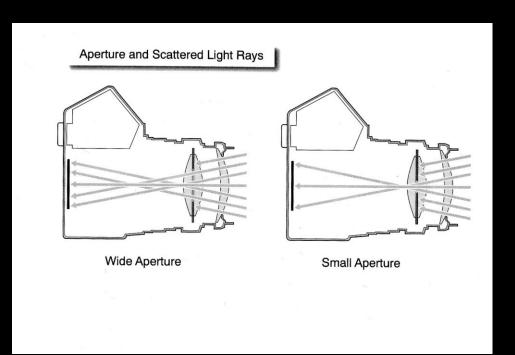
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#### **Depth-of-Field Factors**







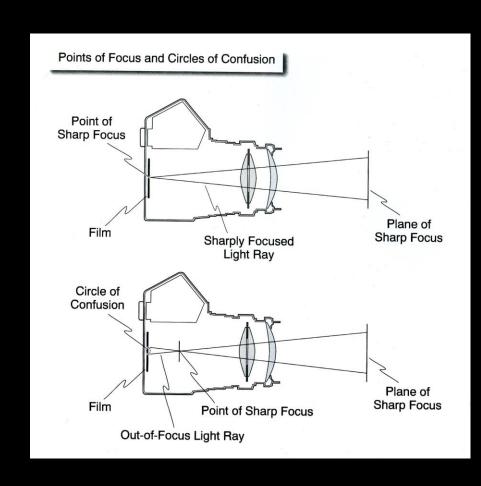


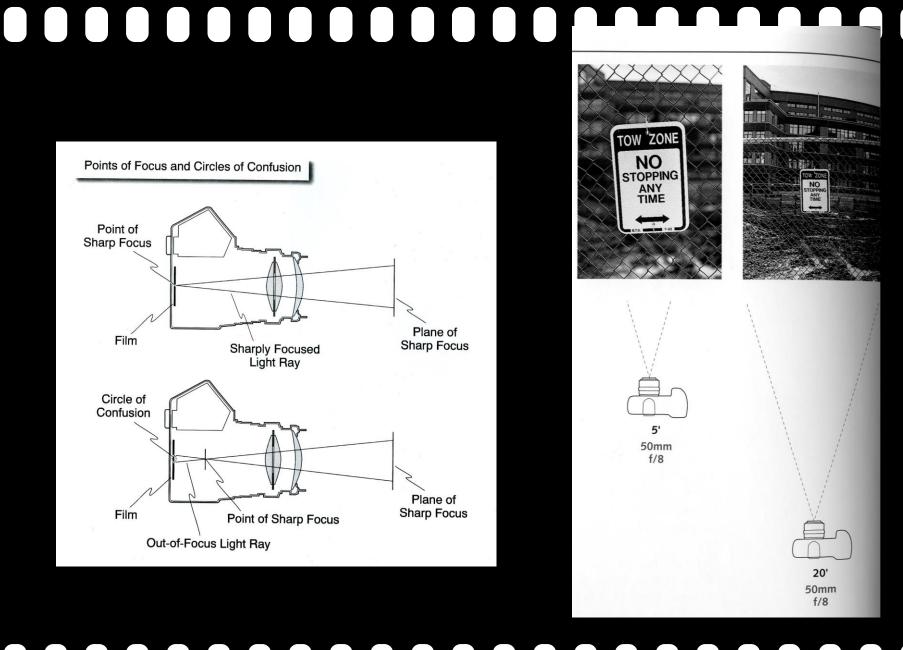












## Large Depth of Field



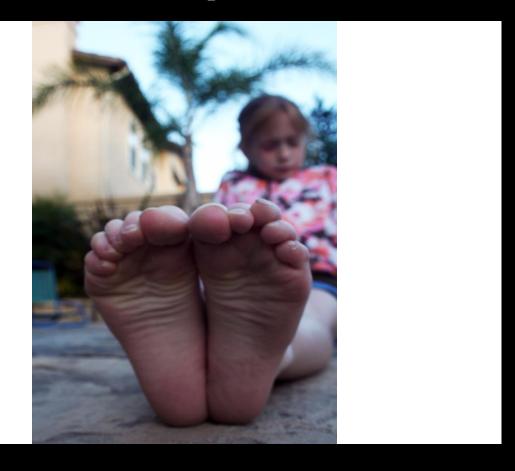
Shot at f/22

**Jacob Blade** 



Shot at f/64 Ansel Adams

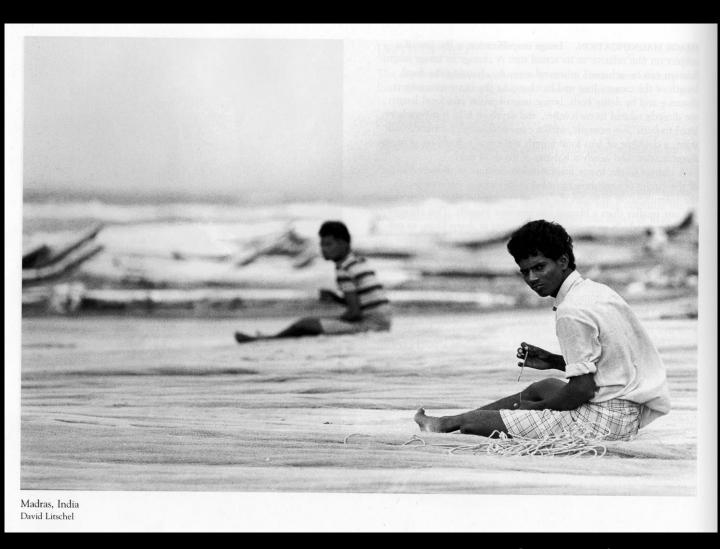
### **Shallow Depth of Field**



Shot at f/4

**Keely Nagel** 









Kelly McDowell



Turn in six images if digital (uploaded to flickr)

Turn in two prints if darkroom (scanned and uploaded to flickr)

### Examples



Sydney Devault

Sydney Devault

Sydney Devault

Sydney Devault

Sydney Devault

Sydney Devault



Sydney Devault

Sydney Devault

Sydney Devault

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#### Roxanne Denis



Hannah Newmark



Hannah Newmark



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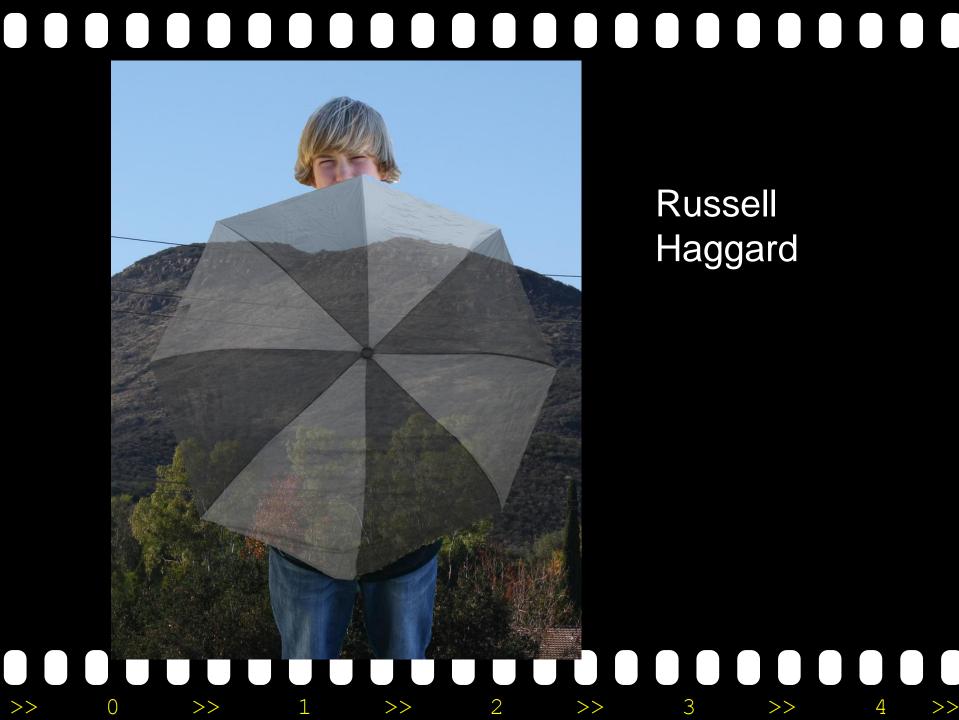
Hannah Newmark



Hannah Newmark



Hannah Newmark







Russell Haggard













Russell Haggard





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Chanel Rabano



















































Elizabeth Halpin-Coughlin



## Mikaela Piekarski

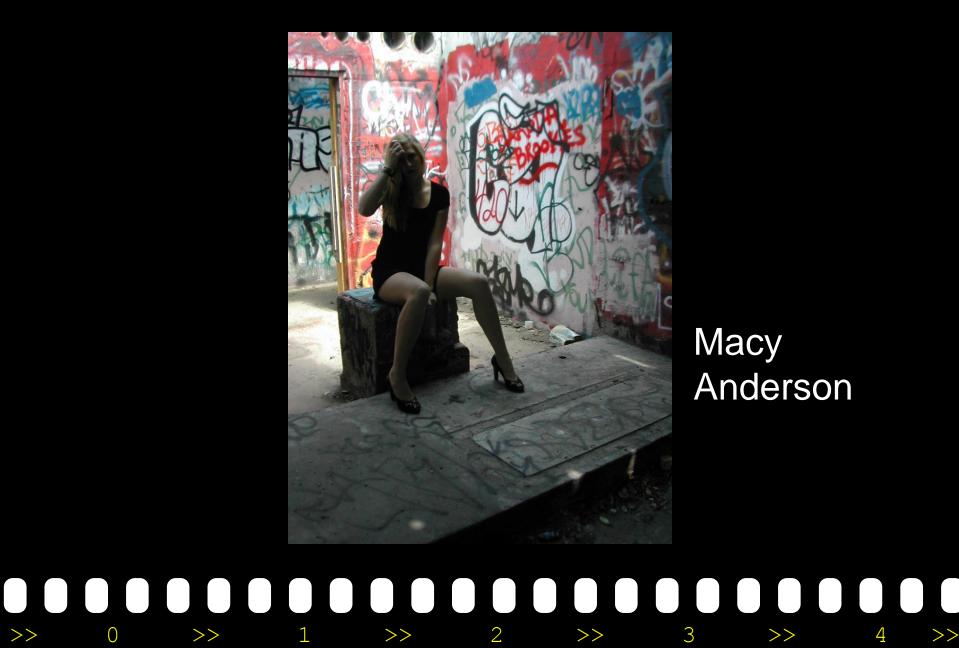
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Zach Pierce



Macy Anderson





Brian Holtby



Brian Holtby



Jackie Nelson



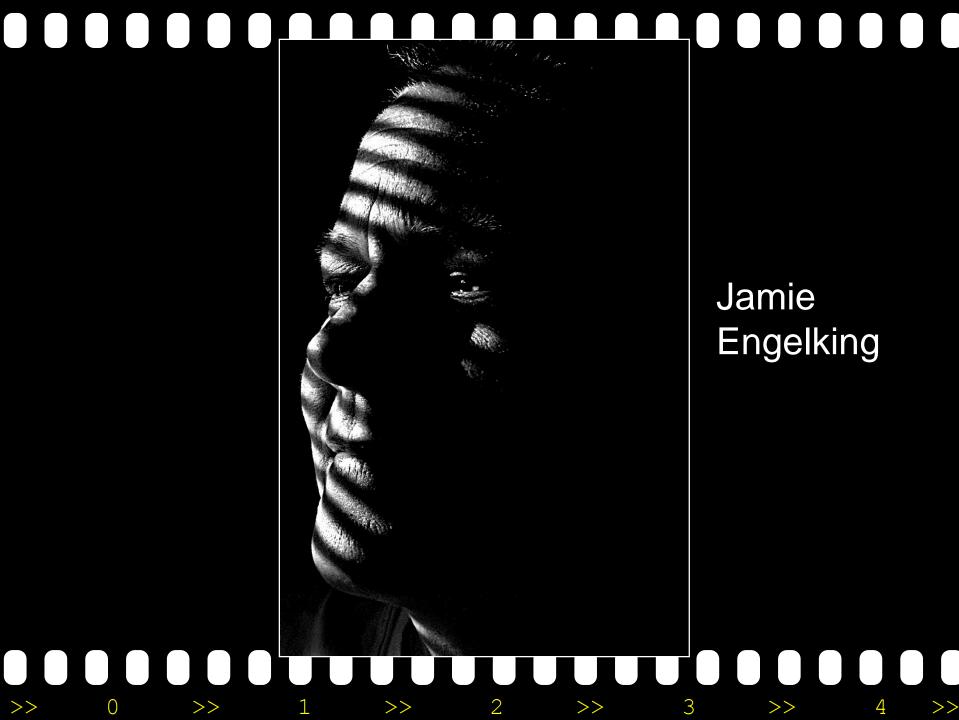
Jackie <u>Nelso</u>n



Chelsea Martino

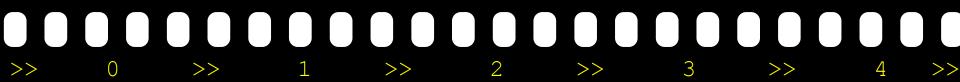


Chelsea Martino





Danielle Adler





Romark Weiss



Romark Weiss



Janaye Culton



Nikki Piccini



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Nikki Piccini



Raquel Arreola



Loni Hands



Adam Lane



Kurt Schiele

