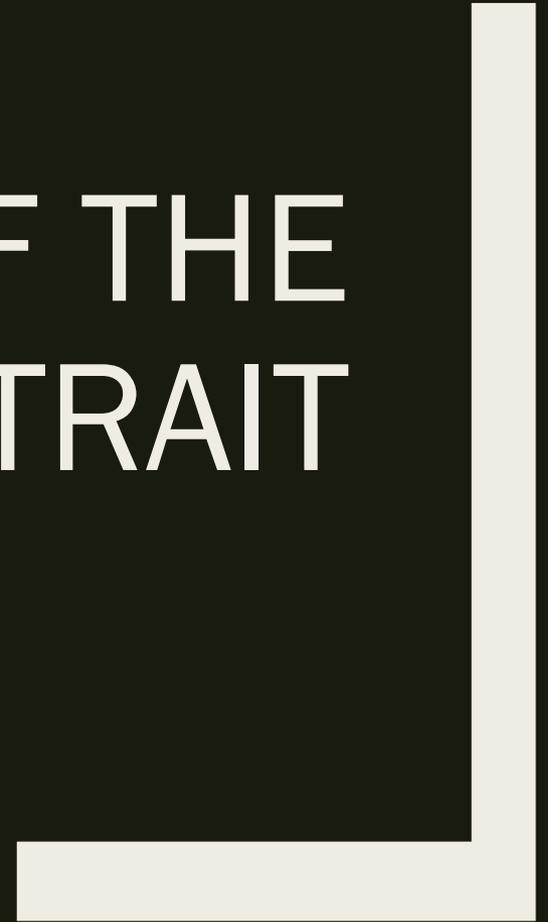
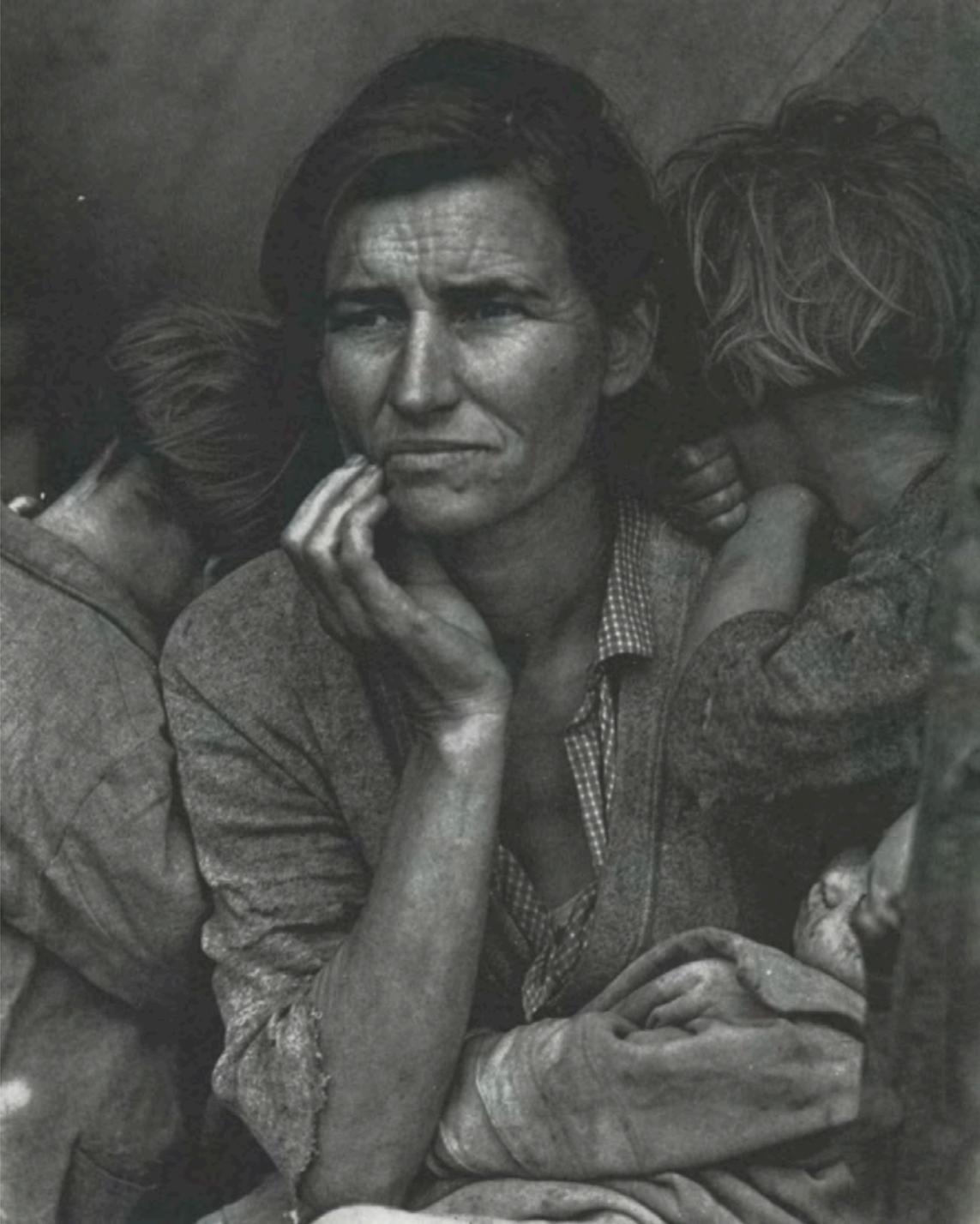


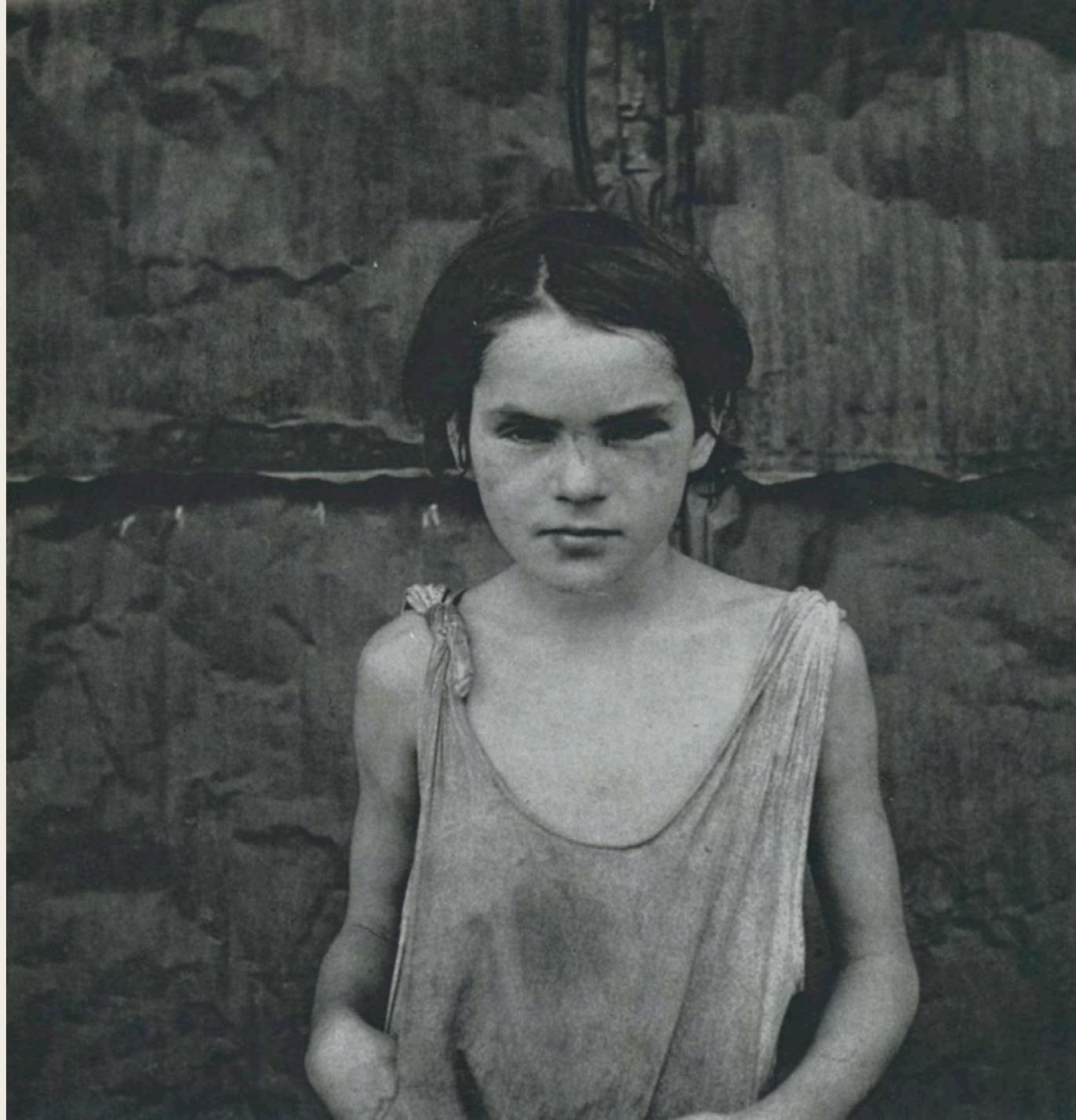
EVOLUTION OF THE PORTRAIT



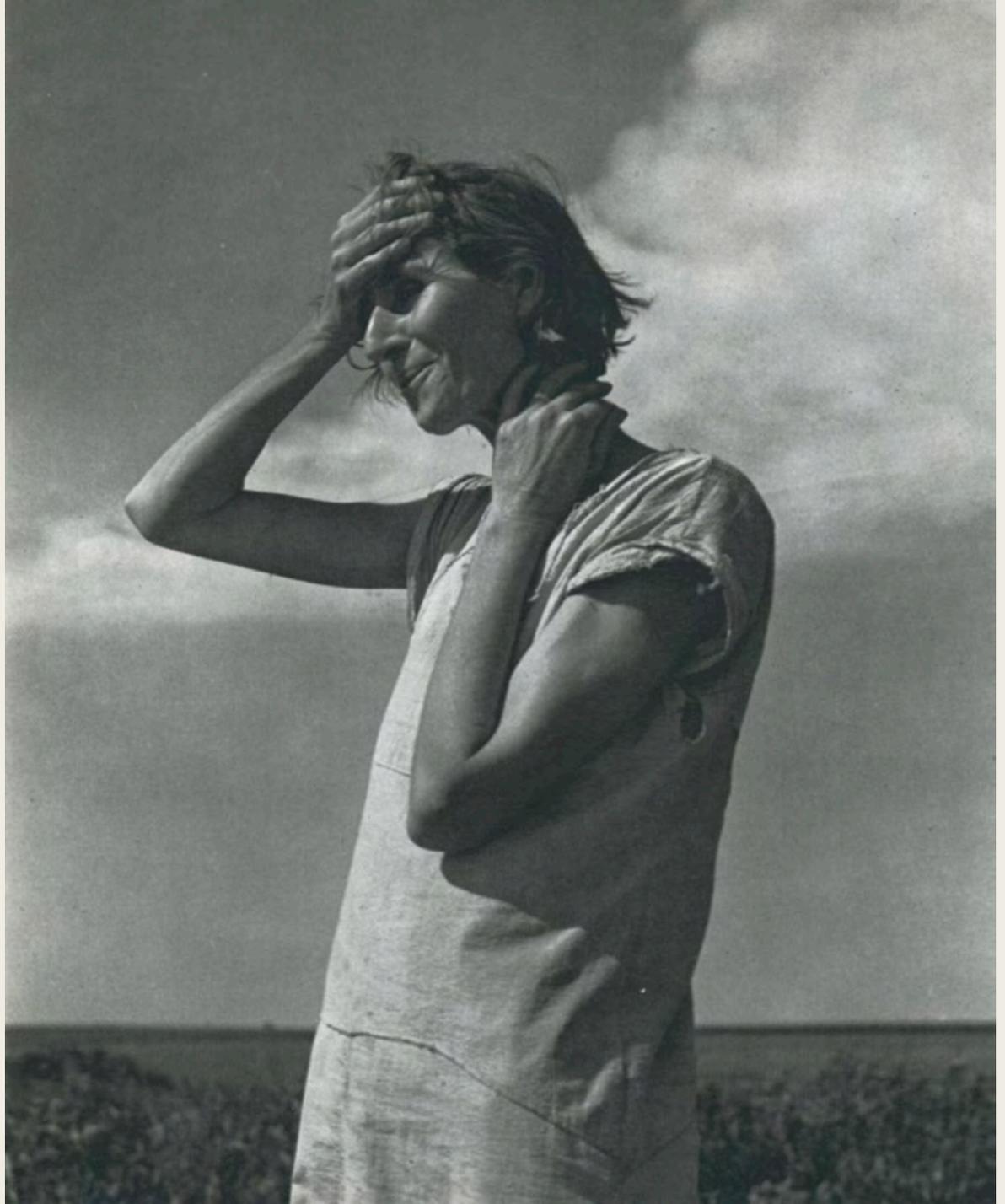


Dorothea Lange

Dorothea
Lange



Dorothea
Lange



Metering and Exposure

- A common mistake is under exposed photos...
- Use a wide aperture to help with depth of field (shallow on the subject) and to add more light on the exposure.
- Use the bracketing option in the Aperture priority mode and +1
- Utilize the spot meter if subject is backlit.



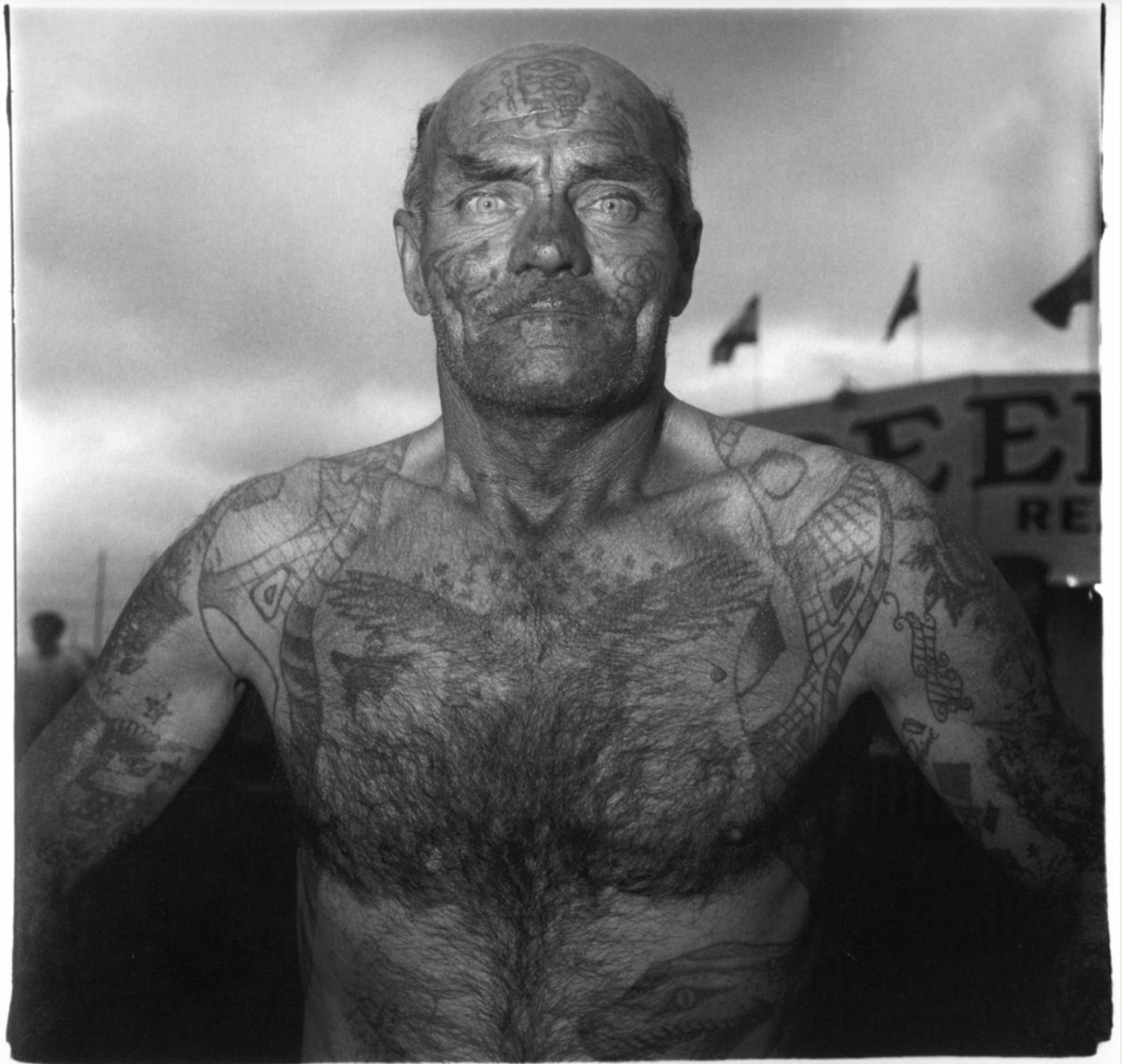
Yousuf Karsh



Yousuf Karsh



Yousuf Karsh



Diane Arbus



Diane Arbus



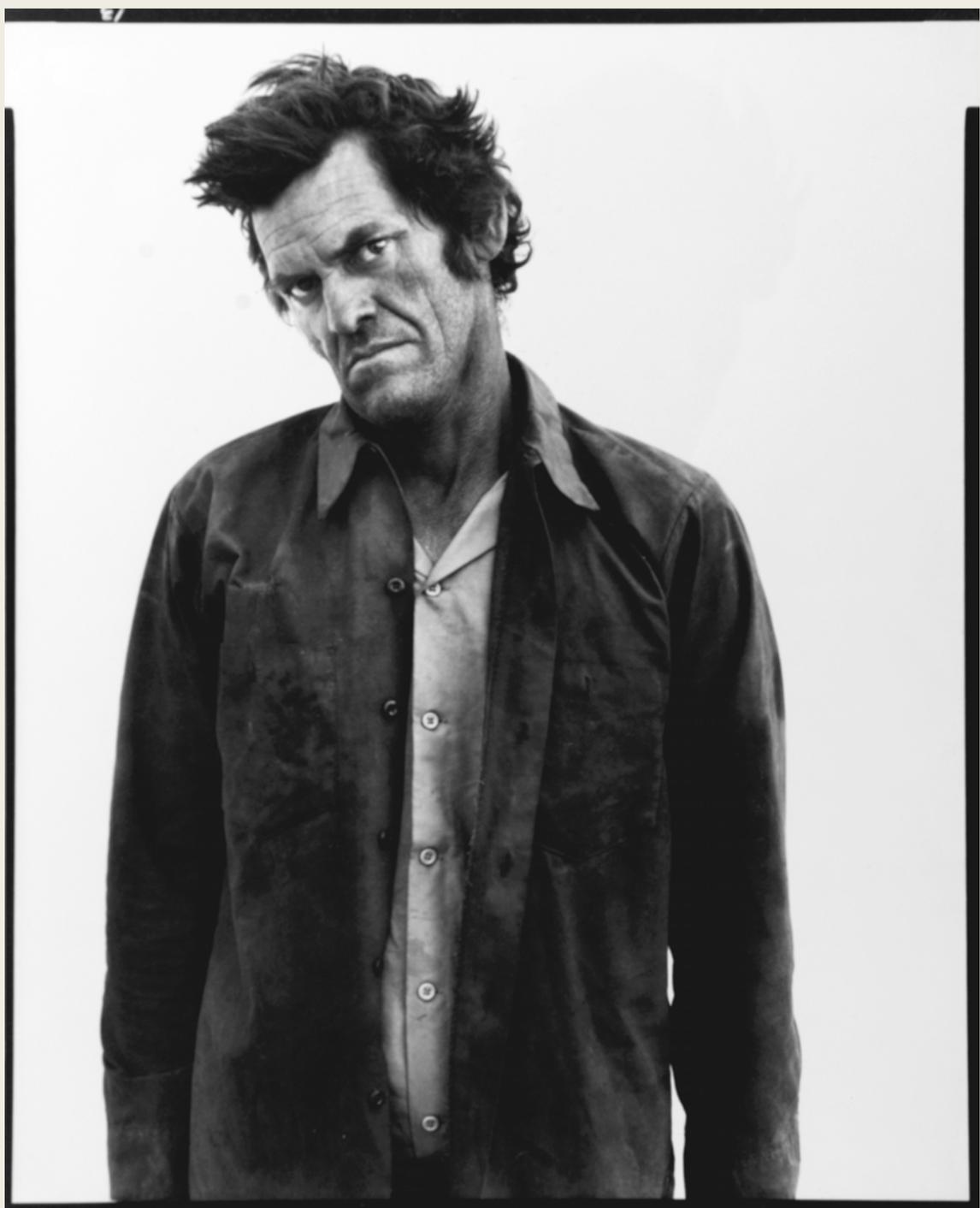
Diane Arbus



Diane Arbus

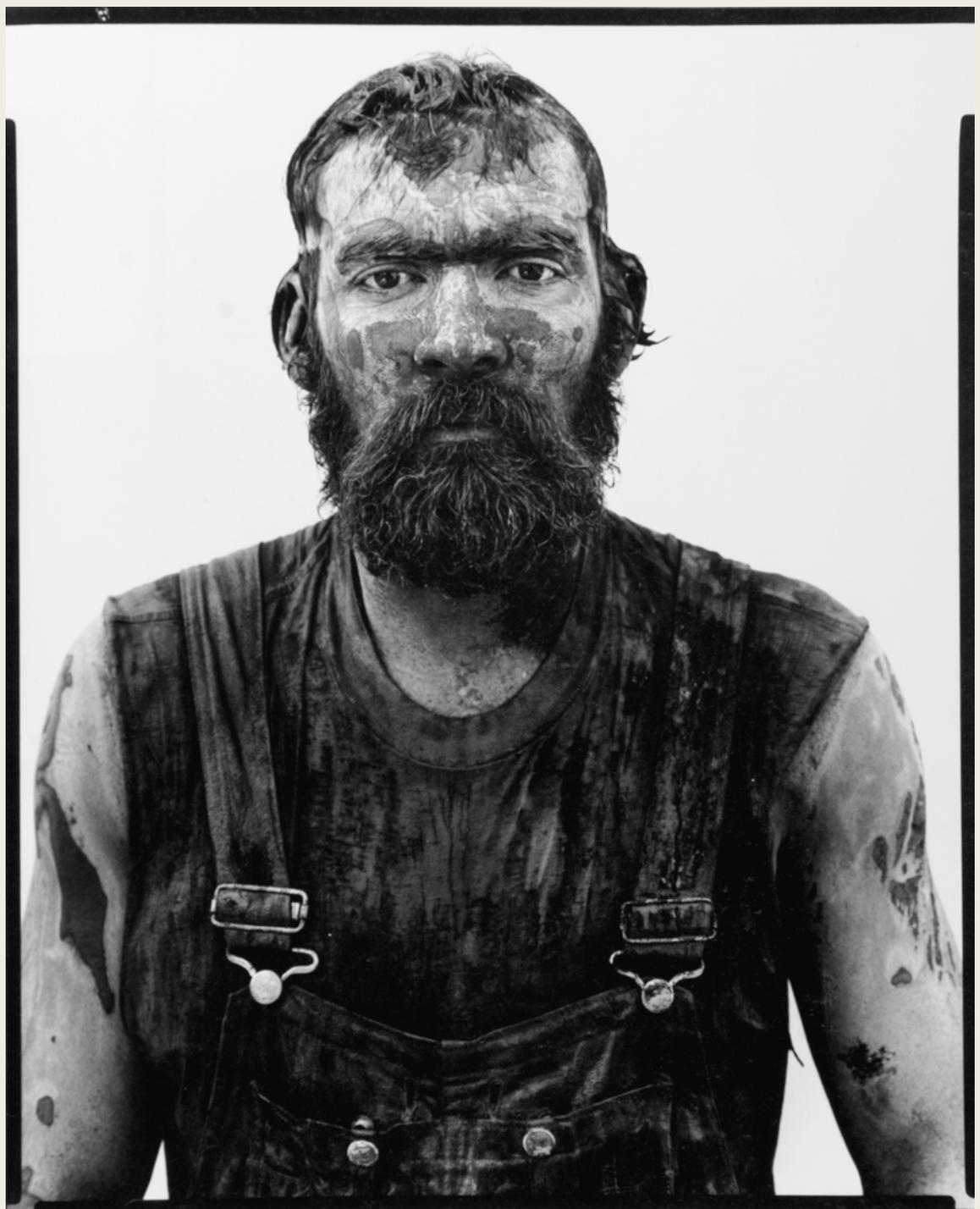
Metering and Shutter

- Remember the rule $1/60^{\text{th}}$ of second for holding the camera but for sharper photos on your portraits take the exposure up to minimum of $1/125^{\text{th}}$ sec.
- If you are using a longer lens 200mm then make sure that shutter is at least $1/250^{\text{th}}$ sec

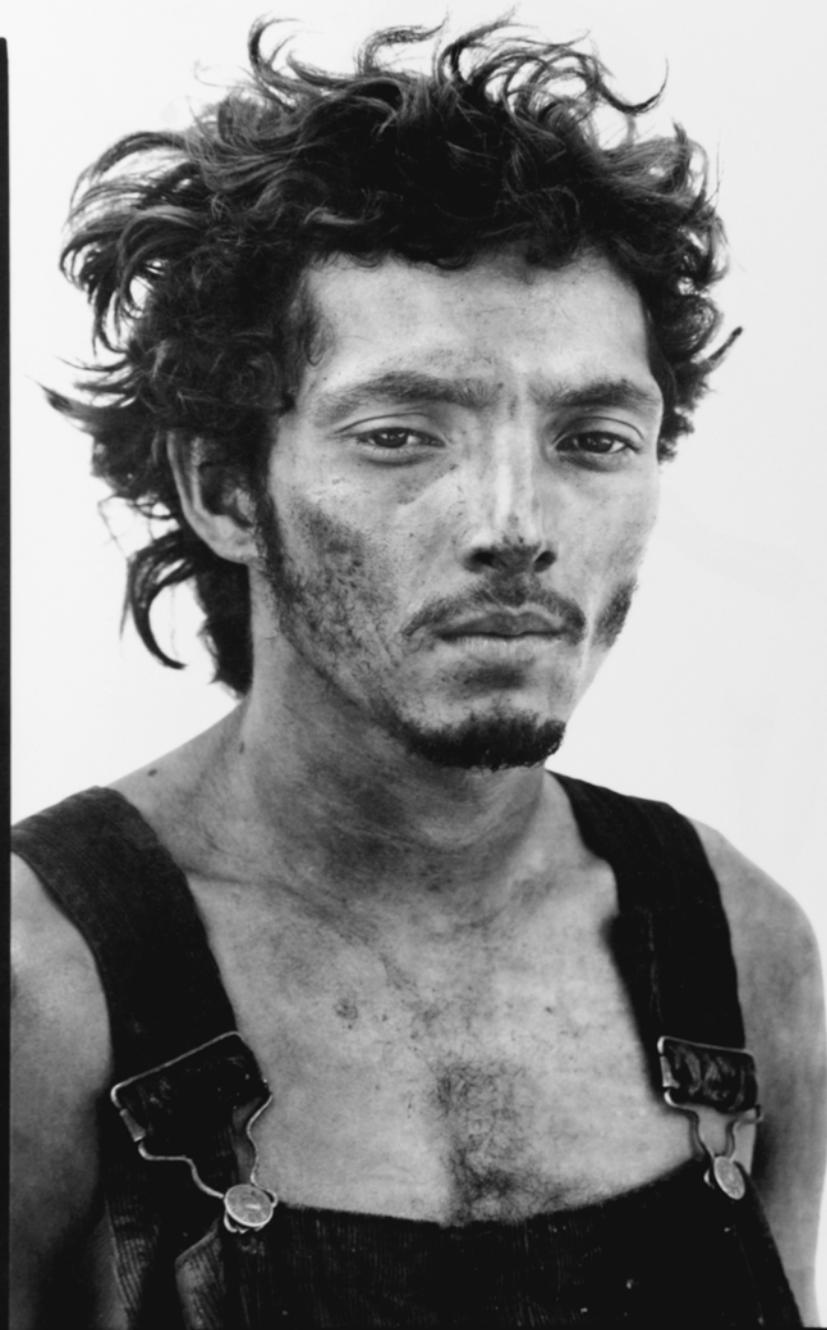


Richard
Avedon

Richard
Avedon



Richard
Avedon





Tina Barney



Tina Barney

Composition

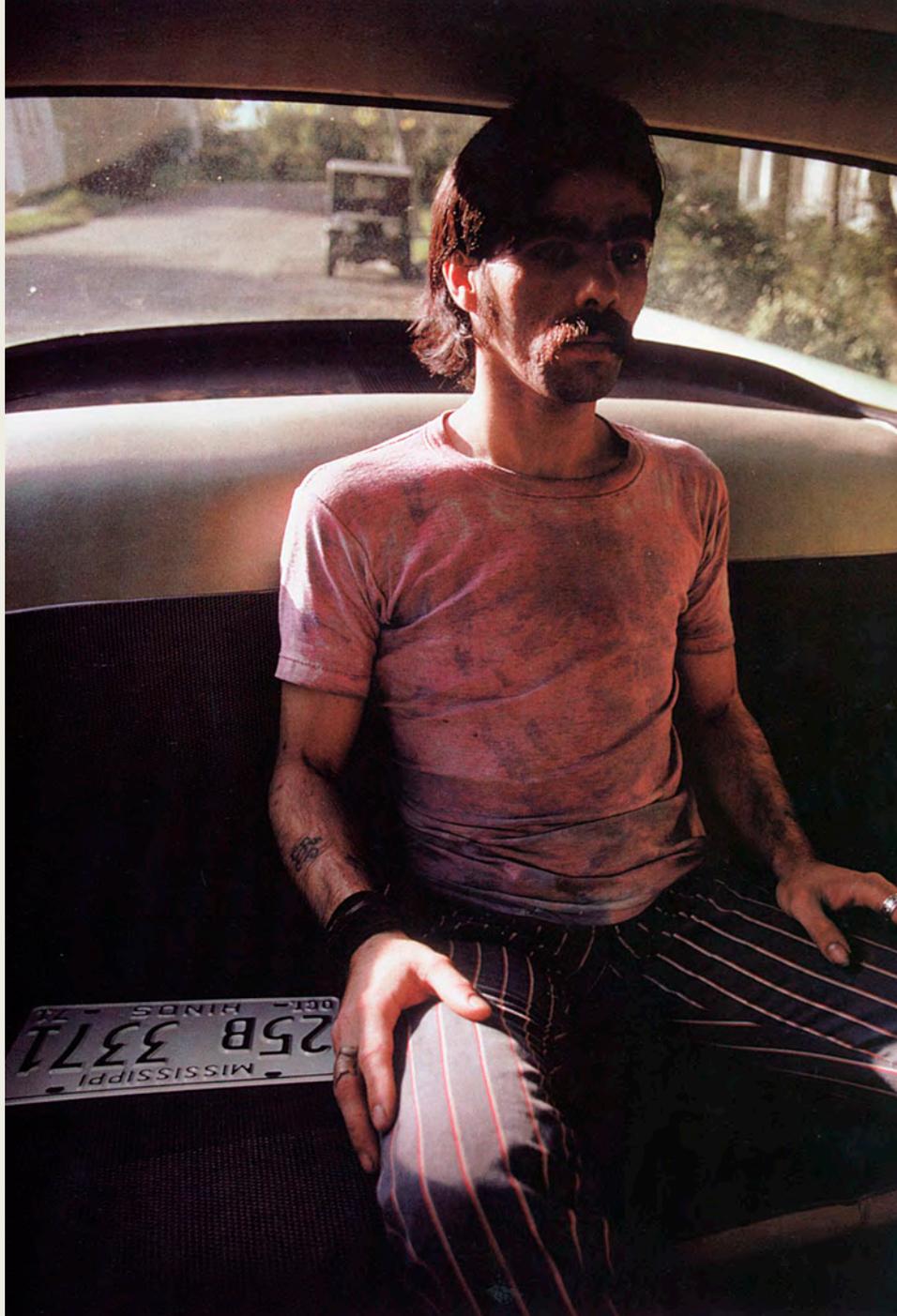
- Pose your subjects, ask them to move, to do something and engage with the camera.
- Add props, give your subjects something to think about or do so they loosen up in front of the lens.
- Eye positioning is critical- both looking into the lens or off camera creates a different tone or mood to the portrait.
- If you are shooting more than one person, have the subject engage with each other. Eye contact on one another can create a new visual interest in the composition.



Tina Barney



William Eggleston



William Eggleston



William Eggleston

ISO

- Increasing the ISO will help you to achieve those faster shutter settings so don't hesitate to use a higher ISO setting.



Martin Parr



Martin Parr

Composition

- Don't be lazy about your compositions. Think about the way you are framing your subject.
- Use both horizontal and vertical cropping.
- Give your subject breathing room in the shot. Try not to cut off edges of the subject.
- Be aware of what is behind the subject head.
- Utilize the rule of thirds and move the subject off to the side taking into account the background elements.
- Change your vantage point move around to find an interesting angle of view or new arrangement utilizing the background.



Martin Parr



Doug DuBois



Doug DuBois



Doug DuBois



Doug DuBois

Lens choices

- The lens you choose (or mm on a zoom lens) will drastically change your portrait.
- Shooting with a wide angle lens the more area you will include around your subject. Choose this if the background or environment is important.
- Shooting with a longer the lens less background will be included and the background will tend to blur out because of aperture settings.





Nicholas Nixon

The Brown Sisters, 1975



Nicholas Nixon

The Brown Sisters, 1981



Nicholas Nixon

The Brown Sisters, 1987



Nicholas Nixon

The Brown Sisters, 1993



Nicholas Nixon

The Brown Sisters, 1999



Nicholas Nixon

The Brown Sisters, 2004



Thomas Ruff



Thomas Ruff



Thomas Ruff



Sarah Stolfa



Sarah Stolfa



Sarah Stolfa

Candid

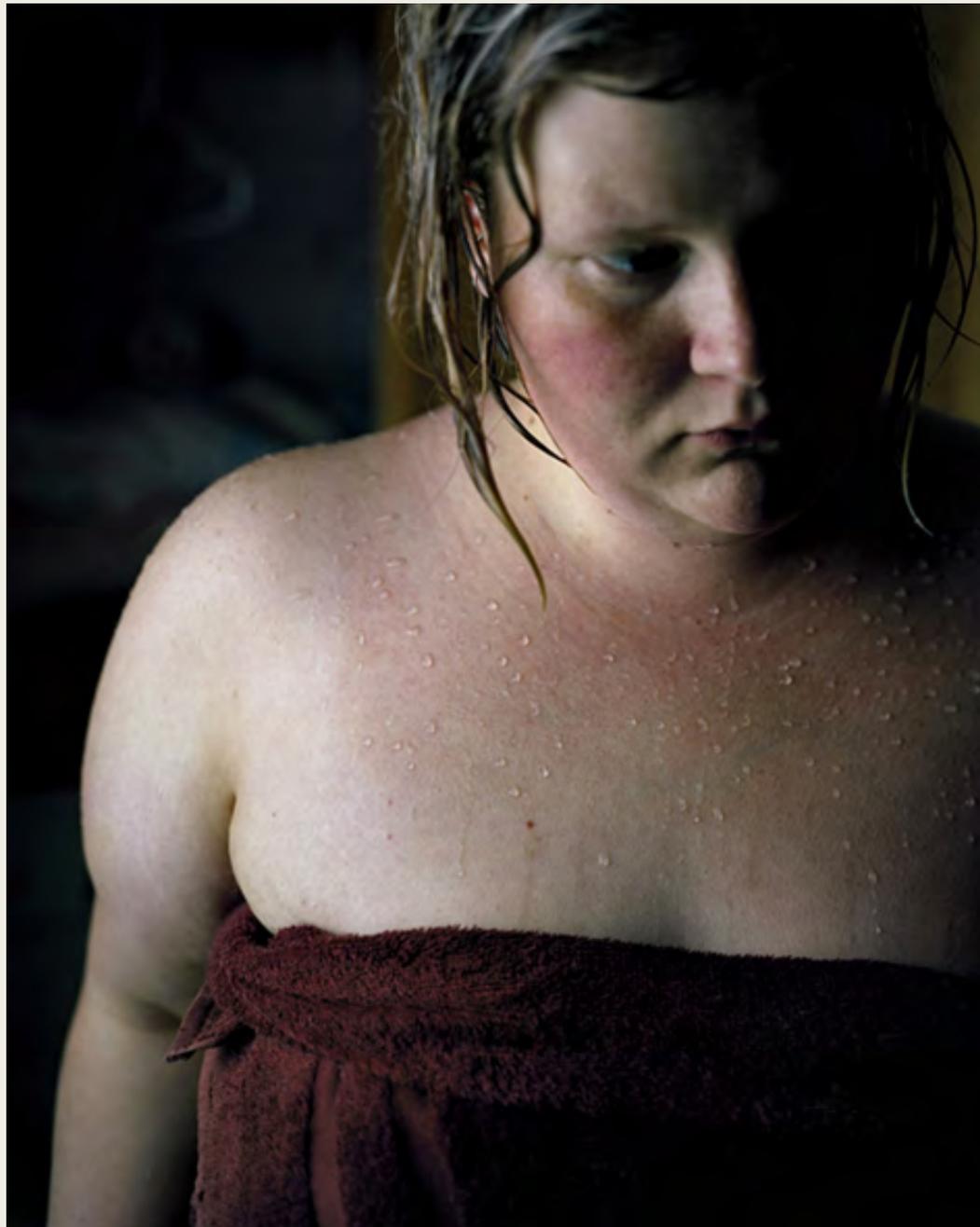
- Take your camera everywhere, all the time to become more spontaneous and catch those quick moments.
- Use a long or zoom lens.
- Turn off flash!
- Move yourself around and be aware of the angle of light.
- Try shooting from the Hip.
- Frame photos with foreground elements.



Jen Davis



Jen Davis



Jen Davis

Composition

- Take into account where the light falls on the subject.
- Experiment with light and exposure, shadows and highlights can really add drama. Soft light has more a subtle effect.
- Bounce light if you can with a reflector or move your subject to more flattering light.
- If using a wide aperture be sure to have sharp focus on the eyes!

Don't forget to think about...

- Hands!
- Relax them, fingers separated.
- Don't include if the subject has a hard time relaxing.
- Give them something to hold or do.
- Hands look best shot from the side or on slight angle.