**HDR (High Dynamic Range)**  Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How to take the photos:

* You must be **stabilize the camera**, put it on a tripod or solid object and don’t move it between shots!
* **WITH AN SLR:** Set your camera to manual mode (M) and experiment with the shutter speed and aperture settings to determine correct exposure. You may take a *shortcut to determining correct exposure* by temporarily changing the mode to aperture priority (AV or A) or shutter priority (TV, T, or S) or even auto mode and seeing what the camera chooses for the aperture and shutter speed values, then switch back to manual and set them accordingly, just make sure your ISO is the same.

Next, take a photo at correct exposure, and then change the shutter speed or aperture (*control your variables and only change one or the other*) by one stop to let ***more light*** in and take the picture again. Repeat this process 3-4 times, letting more light in by one larger f/stop or slower shutter each time.

Now reset the aperture/shutter speed to correct exposure again, and then change the shutter speed or aperture by one stop to let ***less light*** in and take the picture again. Repeat this process 3-4 times, letting less light in by one smaller f/stop or faster shutter each time.

* **WITH A SMART PHONE OR SIMPLE POINT AND SHOOT CAMERA:** When you touch the screen of your smart phone, not only are you telling the camera where to focus in the scene, you are also telling it where to calculate exposure (shutter speed/aperture).

If you tap on an area of the scene that has a **neutral value** (middle gray if the scene were black and white) your camera’s light meter will calculate an even/correct exposure.

If you tap on a **dark area** of the scene, the camera’s light meter will read the scene as dark and compensate by letting more light in (it will choose a larger aperture or a slower shutter speed). Consequently the image on your LCD screen will appear lighter.

If you tap on a **bright area** of the scene (like the sky), the camera’s light meter will read the scene as bright, and compensate by letting less light it (it will choose a smaller aperture or a faster shutter speed). Consequently the image on your LCD screen will appear darker.

Take *at least* one of each of the exposures above for a total of *3 different exposures*, although more than 3 will work better.

**CONTINUED ON REVERSE…**

* All exposures uploaded to iPhoto on your computer at school by the first day of editing, **@ least 100** for a 4 on the time management standard.
* **1 Authentic HDR photo** (not just the HDR tonging feature) uploaded to Picasa.
  + **Answer all 4 questions below for ONE photo.** Number the questions, and use the comments section in Picasa.

**1.** Why did you choose this photo?

1. Explain the camera setting/modes you used and **why**. You must include the **f/stop and shutter speed used** (in the original photo with “correct” exposure) *with an explanation of how these affected the photo for full credit!*
2. What Aperture and/or Photoshop tools did you use in the **editing process**, e.g. cropping, exposure, histogram, contrast, saturation adjustments etc? **Why** did you make these edits?
3. What decisions did you make and/or challenges did you encounter while taking the photo.

**Photo days** (bring my camera)**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**First day of editing** (need to have photos uploaded to computer at school)**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Project due:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_