

P e r s p e c t i v e

“A photographer who made a picture from a splendid moment, an accidental pose of someone or a beautiful scenery, is the finder of a treasure.

- *Robert Doisneau*

P e r s p e c t i v e



Perspective in photography can be defined as the illusion of depth or spatial relationship between objects within a photograph.

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One of the photographer's greatest challenges is how to create an image that has a sense of depth and dimensionality.

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The final photograph is the representation of a three-dimensional space translated into two dimensions.

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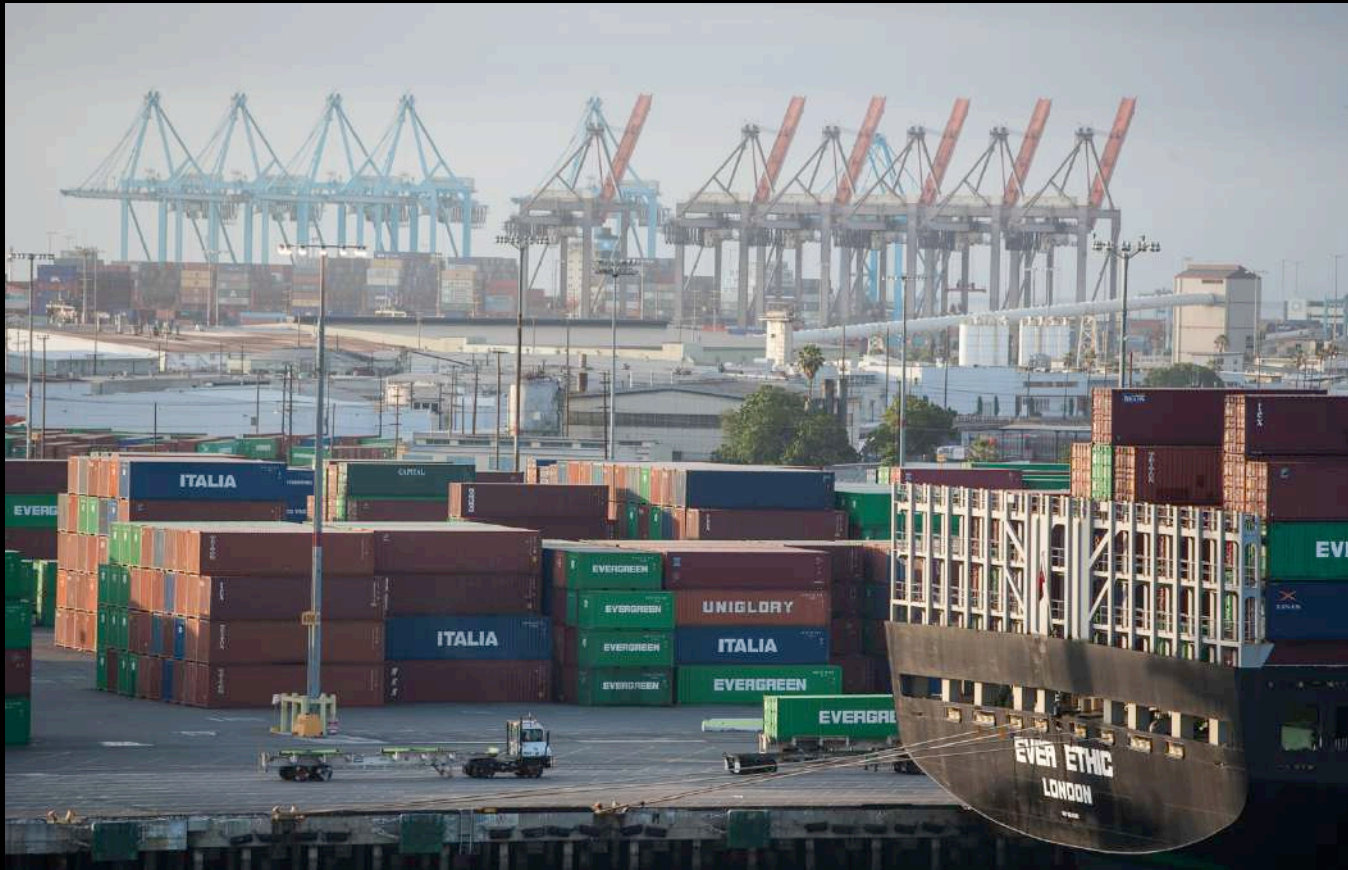
Photographers can use the ideas and concepts of perspective to avoid flat and dimensionless images.

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Aerial perspective or atmospheric perspective refers to the affect of the scattering of light and the decrease in contrast and sharpness of objects in the distance.

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Aerial or atmospheric perspective not only reduces the contrast and sharpness of distant objects but it also reduces the color saturation.

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By focusing on objects in the foreground and limiting the depth of field, aerial or atmospheric perspective can be accentuated.

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Human vision judges distances by the way lines and planes within a scene converge.

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Linear perspective creates the illusion of depth by using parallel lines and making them converge towards a vanishing point in the distance.

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Wide-angle lenses can be used to accentuate linear perspective.

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Linear perspective and scale helps create the illusion of depth.

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Visual distance and depth can be conveyed by overlap perspective.

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When objects of similar size overlap within the scene they create a sense of depth and distance because of their changing sizes.

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200 mm lens



24 mm lens

The relationship between the size of objects in the foreground and the size of objects in the background is controlled by the camera-to-subject distance .

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8 feet from subject, 170 mm lens



3.5 feet from subject, 50 mm lens

Changing the camera to subject distance caused the change in perspective and relative size of facial features in this portrait.

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Scale or relative size of objects within a scene can create the illusion of depth. A wide-angle lens relatively close to the subject in the foreground can create a forced or exaggerated perspective.

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The forced perspective of the poles in the foreground alters our perception of scale allowing the sense of depth and dimensionality.

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Perspective distortion is defined as the warping or transformation of an object that differs significantly from what an object would look like with a normal lens .

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With wide angle distortion subjects close to the lens appears abnormally large relative to distant objects and distant objects appear abnormally small.

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Longer lenses visually compress the space between objects in the foreground and objects in the background.

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Longer lenses visually compress the scene. Distant objects look approximately the same size as foreground objects.

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When cameras are not kept parallel to the ground vertical lines will converge and cause distortion. This distortion can be controlled by keeping the camera level, correcting in post-processing or utilizing perspective control lenses.

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Review – Perspective

Perspective in photography can be defined as the illusion of depth or spatial relationships between objects within a photograph.

Aerial / Atmospheric Perspective refers to the scattering of light and the decrease in contrast, sharpness, and color saturation of objects in the distance.

Linear Perspective creates the illusion of depth by using parallel lines and making them converge towards a vanishing point in the distance.

Overlap Perspective occurs when objects closer to the camera overlap more distant objects and partially hide them.

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Vocabulary Study Words

Perspective

Aerial / Atmospheric Perspective

Linear Perspective

Overlap Perspective

Depth-of-field

Dimensionality

Forced perspective

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