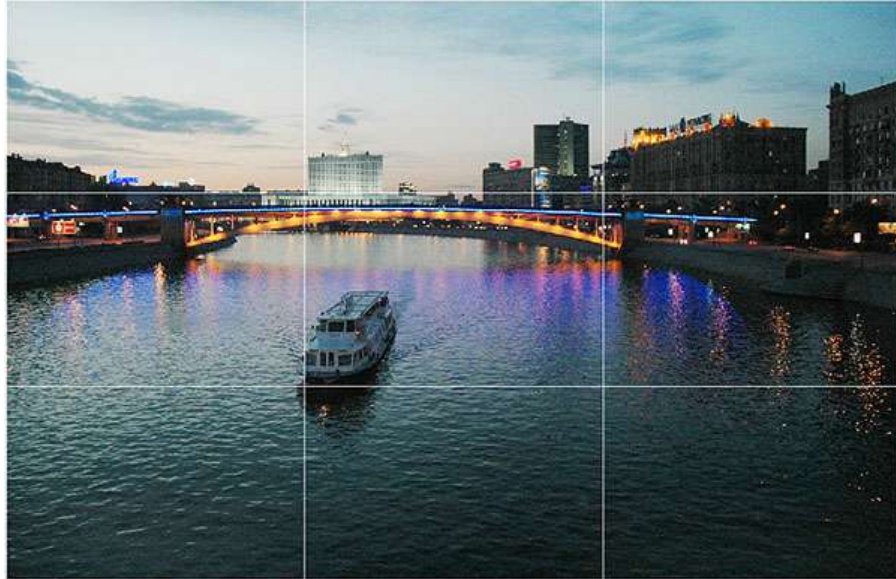


Rules of composition

1.) Rule of thirds... Create a grid that divides your page into three equal vertical spaces and three horizontal regions. Your subjects should fall on those lines (especially where they intersect).



2.) Odd Numbers... For quantities less than 7 generally arrangements that use groupings of 1, 3, 5, 7 create more dynamic arrangements than even number groupings.



3.)Dynamic Synergy... Draw a diagonal across your composition connecting opposite corners. Then from that line draw another line that is perpendicular to the first and ends in a third corner.

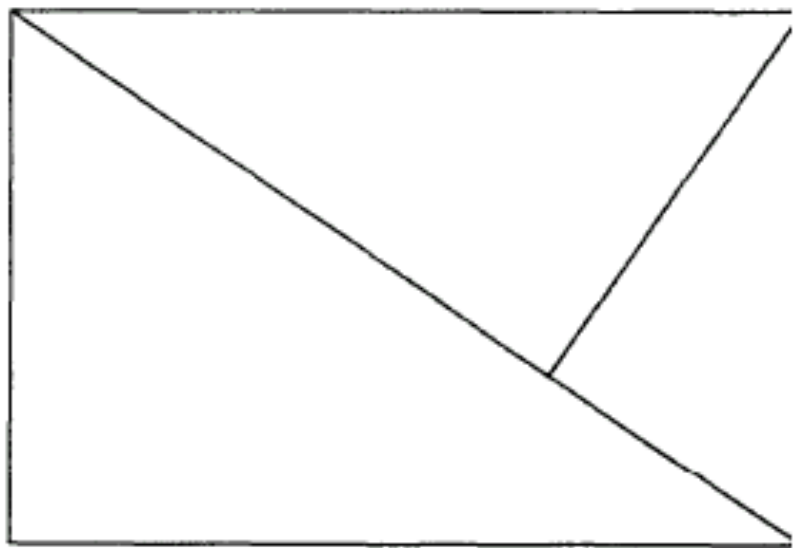
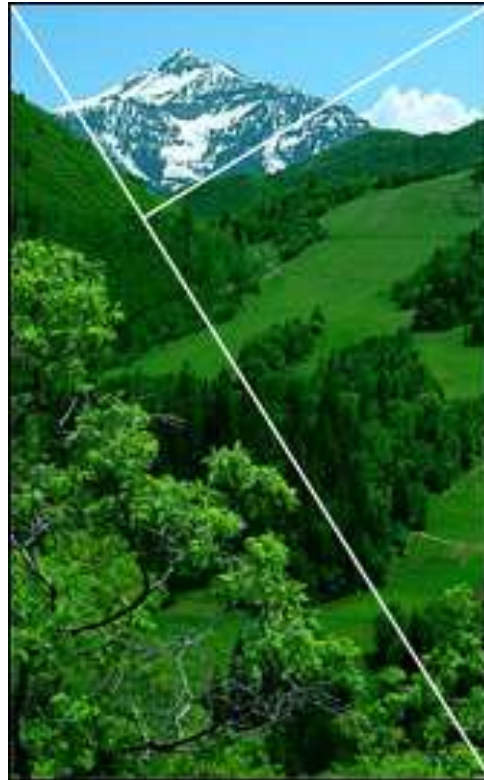
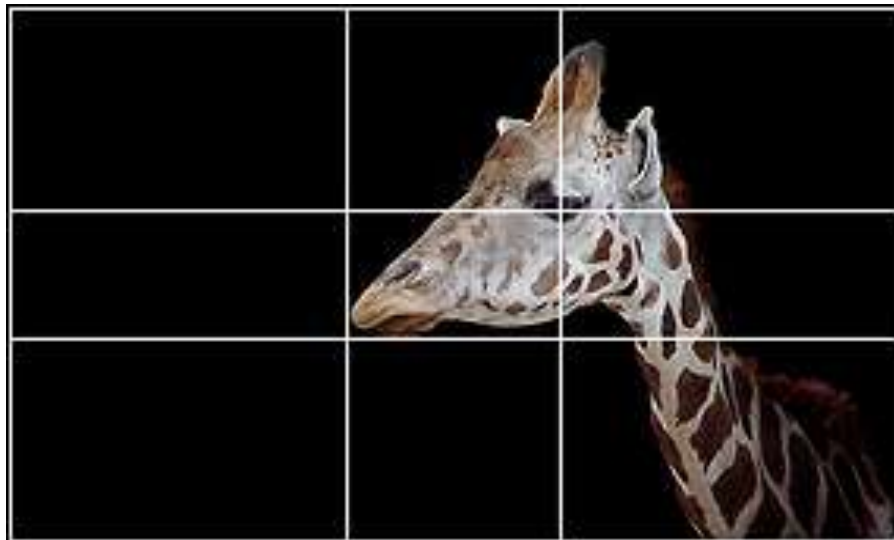
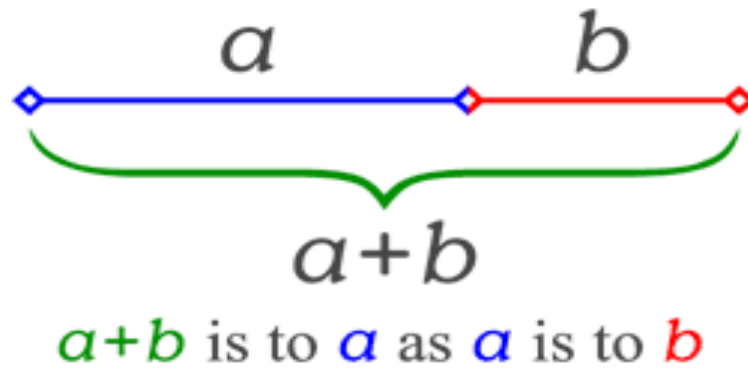
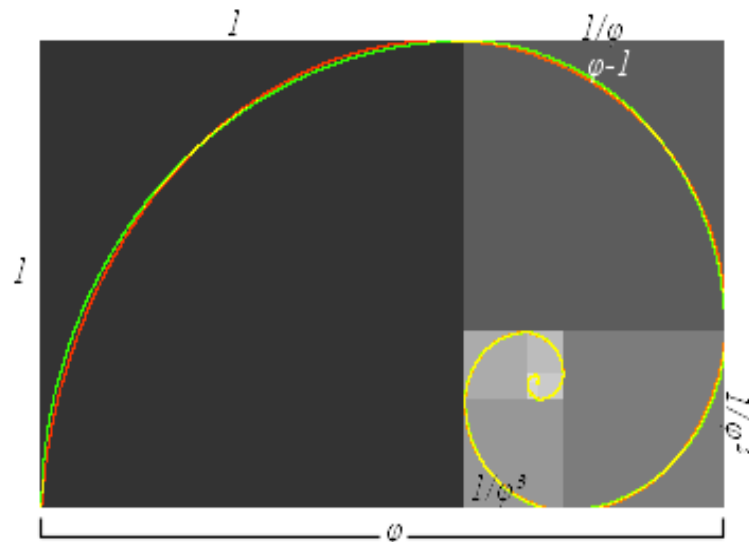


Figure 5-6.–Dynamic symmetry.

4.)Golden Ratio... The golden ratio is a mechanism for creating ideal special relationships. An approximation of this ratio is that in the segment below A is 1.618 times as long as B.



5.) The Golden ratio is used to create the “Golden Rectangle” which is common in Greek architecture. The “Golden Ratio” also leads to the “Golden Spiral”.



6.) Camera Angle... Changing the camera angle can create much more interesting compositions than arrangements that use typical eye height (5' to 6' high)

Low camera angle: (Bugs Eye)



...Continued

Camera Angle... Changing the camera angle can create much more interesting compositions than arrangements that use typical eye height (5' to 6' high)

High Camera Angle (Birds Eye)



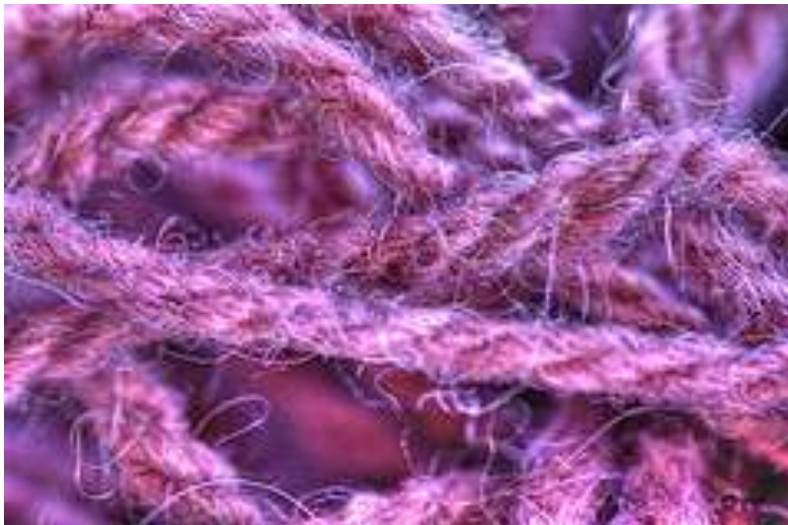
7.) Framing... Careful framing of your subject can make a dramatic difference in your photos. Remember—every photo has a foreground and background, so use them together to add an interesting element to the shot. Use foreground elements to frame your photo's subject. Architectural elements work well (windows, doorways, arches, and so on), but you can find any number of interesting elements to use for framing your photos. The important point here is the subject. It doesn't do much good to frame your subject with interesting elements if they overshadow the subject, making it difficult to determine what the subject is supposed to be.



7.) Leading Line... Use lines to pull the viewers eye in towards your subject.



Macro Texture-focus on the texture of the subject matter, could be an extreme close-up or a small area blown-up



Repetition of Line- lines in any direction which pull you in to the bulk of the composition



Blur Motion- appearance of motion



Stop Motion- stopping the action so as if not moving



Selective Focus- picking out a specific part of the composition and making that the important part of the composition



Eye Contact

