

## Compositional Techniques

**Bugs Eye View:** low viewpoints and low camera angles can add emphasis and interest to many ordinary photographs.

**Birds Eye:** is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated position. The term usually refers to images in which the camera is not supported by a ground-based structure.

**Eye Contact:** get the subject to turn their eyes all the way to the camera

**Macro Texture:** the classical definition is that the image projected on the "film plane" (i.e., film or a digital sensor) is close to the same size as the subject.

**Selective Focus:** with this technique, you can choose one part of the photo to be sharp and in focus, while the rest of the image is kept out of focus.

**Blurred Motion:** while there is an obvious opportunity in sports photography to emphasize the movement of participants

**Stop Action:** allows otherwise lifeless objects to move and change.

**Rule of Thirds:** by dividing the picture area into thirds, both vertically and horizontally, and locating the center of interest at one of the intersections of the imaginary lines, you can usually create a feeling of balance to the composition

**Fame Your Subject:** is the technique of drawing attention to the subject of your image by blocking other parts of the image with something in a scene.

**Line Lead Your Eye:** leading the eye into the picture or towards the main subject. Using something in the image to take the viewers eye through the picture to a point can make an image much more interesting.

**Short Depth Of Field:** only the main subject of interest is enhanced, by throwing other elements out of focus

**Large Depth of Field:** When a lens focuses on a subject at a distance, all subjects at that distance are sharply focused. Subjects that are not at the same distance are out of focus and theoretically are not sharp.