## Day 10: Focal Point and Landscape.

**Objective:** Photograph a landscape, or a cityscape, while making use of a focal point. Then, photograph the same subject and remove the focal point.

Once you've identified a point of interest or focal point you then should ask yourself how you can enhance it. A focal point can be virtually anything ranging from a person, to a building, to a mountain, to a flower etc. Obviously the more interesting the focal point the better – but there are other things you can do to enhance its power including but certainly not limited to:

- **Position** Place it in a prominent position you might want to utilize the rule of thirds for some ideas.
- Leading Line -- Use a S-Curve or straight line to lead the viewer's eye to the main focal point.
- **Focus** Use Depth of Field to blur out other aspects in front or behind your focal point.
- **Blur** If you really want to get tricky you might want to play with slower shutter speeds if your main subject is still and things around it are moving.
- Edit -- You can use Snapseed or PixIr to intentionally blur out some areas of the photo during your editing
- **Size** making your focal point large is not the only way to make it prominent but it definitely can help.
- **Color** using contrasting colors can also be a way of setting your point of interest apart from its surroundings.
- **Shape** similarly contrasting shapes and textures can make a subject stand out especially patterns that are repeated around a subject.
- 1. Keep in mind that a combination of above elements can work well together.
- Lastly don't confuse the viewer with too many competing focal points which might overwhelm the main focal point. Secondary points of interest can be helpful to lead the eye but too many strong ones will just clutter and confuse.
- 3. Afterwards look at them side by side and figure out which one you like better?

Turn in a collage of your best edited landscape photos of focal point into Google Classroom.

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