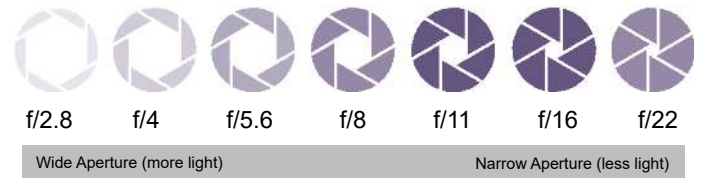


MOON PHOTOGRAPHY

CHEAT SHEET



APERTURE



Because you're after crisp, clean shots, shooting at f/11 to f/16 will be the best place to start.

ISO

100 ··· 200 ··· 400 ··· 640 ··· 800 ··· 1600 ··· 3200

Lower

LIGHT SENSITIVITY

Higher

ISO should be set to 100 or lower in order to eliminate noise and grain.

SHUTTER SPEED



On a clear night, taking pictures at 1/60th to 1/125th should be a great starting point.

1 TRIPOD

A secure base and workstation for your camera is essential to capturing the moon and avoiding camera shake.



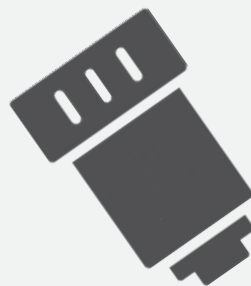
While you may be able to get away with hand holding your camera, your best results will, without a doubt, come from mounting your camera on a tripod. Make sure your tripod is easy to adjust! The best ones are light-weight but still very sturdy.

TIP:

Good tripod must have a good head – especially with heavier cameras and zoom lenses the head is really important!

2 ZOOM LENS

In order to help fill the frame and properly show off the moon, the longer your zoom lens the better. You don't necessarily need the fastest lens but it's best to use anything 200mm or longer.



If you don't have a lens that long, you might want to consider using shorter lenses but incorporating foreground elements to the shot.

TIP:

Don't forget using a shutter release cable or a wireless remote. They aren't essential but they can help you avoid camera shake!

3 THE ESSENTIALS

3 LOONEY 11 RULE

In moon photography, there is a "rule of thumb" that is easy to memorize - looney 11 rule!



According to this rule, you should set aperture to f/11 and shutter speed to the reciprocal of the film speed. For example: f/11 at ISO 100 and 1/100th second shutter speed.

TIP:

The looney 11 rule is worth keeping in mind for getting ideal exposures when you photograph the moon.