

A photograph of a forest path in autumn. The path is covered in fallen red and orange leaves. The trees lining the path have vibrant autumn foliage in shades of red, orange, and yellow. The text "Ideas and tips for autumn photography" is overlaid in white on the upper left portion of the image.

# Ideas and tips for autumn photography

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## **Ideas and tips for autumn photography**

### **What is autumn for photographers?**

Fall is the perfect time to pick up a camera for photography, It's also a great opportunity for aspiring photographers to try their hand at it – it may be the only time when they are forgiving of so many mistakes, allowing them to take emotional shots and providing plenty of opportunity for experimentation.

Start thinking about is the beautiful colourful foliage and the extraordinary beauty of the evening light.

But it's also the fickle weather that allows you to catch the entire spectrum of moods, from mildly joyful to brooding, dramatic and perhaps tragic.

Autumn photography for landscape photographers is divided into several categories. In almost any field it is a com

### **A sunny day is the easiest for beginner photographers.**

Autumn photography is:

- Sunny, clear weather
- flooding the foliage with bright colours;
- Fog covering everything around it;
- A heavy or lingering drizzle;
- Wind chasing embossed clouds across the sky.
- And all of these have a positive effect.

Is it foggy outside the window?

Windy weather and gloomy skies?

No problem, catch some mystical subjects.

Try shooting landscapes with a wide-angle lens and emphasize the drama of the sky. The only problem arises is characterized by low brightness, low contrast and gray colour.

There are a lot of times like this. Look for an outstanding coloured object.

In autumn, allows for good pictures in almost any weather.

Do not forget about the details. Close-up photos look great in the autumn.

## **Any weather is good for autumn photography**

It changes frequently, which opens up the opportunity to shoot in different styles and locations, getting a wide range of moods in your images.

Your fingers will get cold in the fall. Use a light pair of gloves for protection

## **Capture the change of the seasons**

Early autumn, is a continuation of summer. It's still warm enough, but the leaves start to change colour into a cheerful yellow-orange, with lots of sunny days.

There is more rain than in summer, and occasionally the sky is covered by clouds. This makes photographs more dramatic. The weather becomes more volatile, and this is great for landscape photographers!

Identify in advance the places you want to take pictures and think about the weather they will look good in. On the day of shooting, choose one place from the conditional list and go there to shoot.

## **Fog, rainy weather, and grey conditions.**

This is not a reason to shoot. Scroll through your list of places and imagine where you can get great atmospheric shots.

For example,

- a wet pavement,
- passers-by hurrying to escape the rain,
- trees, and individual branches in the mist.

## **Places to shoot**

Where to shoot? As you leave your house –you can find a way out almost everywhere.

It is desirable that you have a list of places to go and that can look good in the current weather.

Autumn is a change in nature, and it's worth taking pictures of it in the first place. Parks, Squares, water bodies, rivers, forests, mountains, and fields – all this fits perfectly.

### **The City**

Donot disregard the city; it is a great place to shoot. Where you can shoot interesting architecture, quays, parks, and reflections. the park in your city is beautiful in autumn. The evening light on the pavement and street buildings.

Look at the direction of the light towards architecture, glass, and reflective surfaces in office buildings and shopping centers. In the grey foggy period of autumn, pay attention to the granite surface in parks and public gardens– if there is lighting nearby, you may get an atmospheric shot.

### **Go to the woods in autumn**

Choose a place where there are many deciduous trees. Coniferous forests or the absence of leaves will not convey the autumn mood, and the combination of different colours of deciduous trees will look attractive.

### **Don't forget the coast**

Find rivers and ponds, especially places where trees bend over water. Include water in your composition.

The reflection of leaves in water can be a highlight of the frame. water is your ally, and even puddles may be suitable for landscape photography. Especially when it comes to the grey period – you can include reflections of buildings in puddles,

.

## **When to shoot autumn**

During any time of year, the photographers' rule of the best time to shoot is called the Golden and Blue Hour.

Go out at dawn and dusk. As in autumn, it lasts much longer because of the lower trajectory of the sun,. The time for sunsets is much earlier.

Use a camera with a tripod walk around interesting places

It is also easier to shoot during the day – the light is less harsh than in summer and you can get interesting shots in low light.

There can also be beautiful clouds in the sky during the daytime. There are usually no clouds in the sky during the summer afternoon. Try to include the sky and add clouds in your picture!

## **Shoot sunrise and sunset**

Shoot in the afternoon when the brightness of the sun is reduced, the shadows are extended and bright contrast areas are created. The main subject is illuminated by the sun, the rest goes into darkness. The picture is three-dimensional, creating a presence effect.

## **Autumn sunrise**

To shoot at dawn, you have to get up early. There is always the temptation to stay home. You can't feel sorry for yourself and give yourself an indulgence. Otherwise, you will never get a great shot.

## **Don't forget the main subject**

Isolate main subjects by shooting with telephoto lens at a large focal length (85-100mm or more) with an open aperture. It is important for the viewer that looks at your photograph to be able to instantly determine where the main object is Therefore there must be no unnecessary details on the side.

## **Get down**

People usually shoot straight from the level of their eyes, rarely moving the camera from this position. But if you shoot from other angles you can get extraordinary results, which will look much better. Try putting the camera on the ground and filming the leaves. Use a wide aperture and focus in the middle of the scene.

## **Shoot from a high point**

This is true for mountainous and hilly terrain. Trees at different heights or coloured tree crowns that can be removed from height look great.

## **Look for contrasts**

It's great if you have an interesting subject in the field of your attention, illuminated by the sun's rays, and a shadow around it.

If shooting an item on the ground, you don't have to blur the background to make it stand out, take the photo from above.

The common misconception the sun should be behind the photographer's back and fall on the subject. But when, shooting nature in backlighting is one of the favorite techniques recommended.

The sun is an important element here. You can include it in the frame or not.

Just try to look at the foliage in a counter light, Move so that the angle of the sun's fall on it changes. A characteristic feature of shooting encounter light is the reduced contrast and high brightness of the scene the combination of low contrast and high brightness creates a feeling of joy in the frame, a relaxed bliss.

Use this to convey the right mood. Move-in in front of the subject in a counter light to find the optimum contrast.

## **Look up**

A lot of interesting things await you in autumn at the top during the Golden Autumn when the leaves are still at the top. Even if the sky is strewn with clouds, the diffused light can be enough to highlight the beauty of the bright leaves. Bright autumn colours will contrast perfectly with the grey sky.

Lookup Sometimes the sky looks more amazing than the foreground.

## **Correct shutter speed**

Shoot with large areas of light sky and much darker objects set the Shutter Speed across the sky or slightly lighter. Shadows can then be pulled out when editing, and the sky is initially well designed. Alternatively, you can use HDR.

## **Use a wide-angle lens**

If you are looking at a wide-open location with foliage or large tree crowns, try shooting with a wide-angle lens when you get close to the object or one of the objects. This will form a beautiful foreground and the subjects in the background will set the scale.

## **Shoot autumn in raw**

Excess point. But suddenly there are still those who neglect it.  
Apart from a lot of useful functions, you will need to adjust the White Balance.

## **Set the white balance**

Cloudy mode or 6500K will give your pictures extra 'warmth'.

Always think about how the frame will look when you use this or that compositional and technical solution. And, ,experiment, As time goes by, it will be much easier to understand what is right for this particular situation, and as you wander around the city, you start to think that "these buildings would look better if taken from a low point upwards".



## **What equipment should you take for autumn photography?**

- You will need a camera.
- The set of lenses depends on your shooting style.
- There is no doubt that the simplest camera with standard lens will do.
- But you will not be able to use some of the technical solutions.
- Wide-angle or telephoto lenses?

### **A telephoto lens** is the best for autumn photography

Autumn Photography is primarily about details.as there are many small subjects you want to bring closer in autumn; it is easier to blur the background with a telephoto lens. , if you prefer to shoot close-ups, the telephoto lens is your choice. If you like beautiful open spaces or urban architecture, look towards wide-angle lenses.

### **Wide-angle lens**

A 24-70mm or 16-35mm lens is the best solution if you have a limited budget or do not want to be overweight.

### **You need a tripod**

The next thing you will need is a tripod. When you take pictures of sunsets, sunrises, and evening/night scenes, you won't be able to take hand-hold the shutter speed will be too long if the exposure is correct. Turn off the Vibration Reduction (VR) function on the lens, otherwise, the frames will be guaranteed to be spoiled.

### **Use a polarizer**

You also need a Polarizer. When taking pictures of water, presenting it as transparent. Colours become richer and brighter, and there is less haze. It is good for many autumn scenes.

### **Use neutral density filters**

Use Neutral Density Filters for a long exposure. Blurry water gives your photos a creative look.

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## **Bio**

My name is David Wright.

I have many years' experience writing procedures on how to test high tech electronic equipment. Re wrote technical manuals so that the average person could understand them.

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My documenting skills are excellent paying attention to details satisfying the toughest ISO auditors.

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