
Simple Techniques To help You
Take Sharp Photos

information that will makes a big difference to your success at photography and taking better pictures.

Make a Slight Adjustment

Most cameras have a dioptre adjustment to correct the eyepiece to your eye's quirks. It a little wheel or a slider at the side of the viewfinder. To adjust it, point your camera at a stationary subject and then half-press and release the shutter button so it focuses. Now turn the little wheel, or move the slider, until the subject appears sharp through the viewfinder.

The dioptre adjustment makes no difference at all to the sharpness of the photograph, but it helps you to better see the scene you are photographing.

Change Your Shooting Technique

so many photographers find their photos are blurred due to poor shooting techniques.

Even at relatively fast shutter speeds, slight camera movements during the exposure can make the image blurred. To avoid that, ensure that camera shake does not affect your photo.

Stand at an angle

imagine you are standing on a bus. If you are facing forward and the driver suddenly braked, you would be thrown off balance. You instinctively know to turn so you are standing at an angle and therefore more stable as the bus accelerates and decelerates.

The same applies to photography. Turning so you are standing at about 45 degrees to the subject stops you from swaying back and forth and makes you more stable.

Bend your knees. to maintain stability.

Hold Your Camera Correctly

As With cameras in phones, an increasing number of people are adopting the technique of holding the camera at arm's length and using the rear live view screen to frame the shot. This method comes with significant disadvantages.

- on a bright day, it can be tough to see what the screen is displaying as the sunlight drowns it out.
- its inherent instability makes it difficult to hold the camera still, increasing the likelihood of an unclear shot.

hold the camera with both hands. Use your left hand to support the weight of the camera and lens. Finding the position where the camera feels balanced in your hand.

- Don't grip it hard, as that will make the muscles that control your fingers tremble.
- use your right hand to gently hold the grip and place your forefinger on the shutter release button.
- lightly tuck your elbows in against your body to stop your arms from moving.
- , look through the viewfinder if your camera has one.

Even if you adopt these techniques it may not be enough to stabilize the camera. In low light, the shutter can remain open for longer. Consequently, any movement in that time will show up in the photo. You can stabilize yourself further in a number of ways.

- Sitting or crouching down lowers your center of gravity and adds stability.
- leaning against a solid structure can stop you from moving.
- Shoot at an angle and not straight on,
- hold the camera gently, and use the viewfinder.

Don't Jab the Shutter Button

This is the most common cause of blurred photos. Gently squeeze the shutter button and gently, release it. Don't jab at it, as that will cause the camera to move.

Use the Image Stabilizer if Your Camera Has it

This excellent feature helps you to handhold the camera at slower shutter speeds that would otherwise be impossible. It's something that's invaluable when shooting in very low light. but there are times when you should turn it off or limit it to stabilizing in one direction only. It is particularly difficult to track moving subjects like flying birds if you are fighting against the system's stabilisation. Also, if you have the camera mounted on a tripod, the stabilisation may try to work in opposition to that stillness and cause your photo to blur., it should be switched off entirely.

Do You Need a Tripod?

In some circumstances, such as very low light, it is necessary to use a tripod to stabilise your camera.

Poor Quality Filters

Many photographers use filters on the front of their lenses to achieve certain effects. Not all filters are equal; poor-quality ones can degrade the quality of your images. dozens of filters even quite expensive ones, cause severe image quality issues.

A poor-quality filter could result in a really ugly bokeh (background blur) in the shot.

Lens Quality will Affect Your Photos

Most lenses produced today are pretty good. But you get what you pay for.

- Cheap lenses lack the ability to produce what is known as micro contrast. That refers to the subtle differences in the tone of fine detail within small areas of the photo. Micro contrast makes the image pop, enhancing perceived sharpness.

prime lenses (lenses that are not zooms) and high-quality zooms produce better micro contrast.

Zoom lenses will perform best at certain focal lengths. For example, the cheap 75-300mm lenses often produce very soft images at their longest end. Therefore, it is worth testing your lenses at different focal lengths to see whether they produce acceptably sharp images at all focal lengths.

Cheaper lenses are more likely to suffer from other issues.

- Chromatic aberration is where there is a coloured fringe around high-contrast edges. Take a photo of tree branches against the sky and see if you can see purple or green lines around them.
- softness or distortions at the edge of the frame.
- darkening of the edges of the frame, called vignetting.

Many of these issues can be fixed with software, but you will always get better quality images with better lenses. It’s worth researching by reading trusted lens reviews before buying.

Clean Your Lens

Your lens is a precision instrument, and an accumulation of muck on the front element can cause a degradation of image quality.

always be to use a blower to remove dust and grit, as it has the least chance of scratching the lens.

If you cannot remove the muck with a blower, your next best option is to use a soft-bristle lens brush to sweep away the remaining particles. Failing that, wipe the lens gently with a clean microfiber cloth. Always give the cloth a good shake first. Then, with gentle pressure, using a circular motion, start from the centre and work outwards. Don't press too hard.

If smudges persist, only then use a couple of drops of lens-cleaning solution on the cloth (not on the lens)

Some people use a lens pen when in the field. It has a retractable brush at one end and a dry carbon element at the other end that removes dust, grease spots, and other smudges.

Avoid using paper towels or clothing to clean the lens, as they can scratch the glass.

A clean lens is necessary for getting sharp images and helping to avoid lens flare

Diffraction at Small Apertures

small apertures (e.g., f/16, f/22) can lead to blurring caused by diffraction as the light bends around the aperture blades.

A tripod may be necessary for some shots, but turn off image stabilization.

Incorrect Focusing

Two other causes of blurred images are too shallow a depth of field and incorrect focusing. Focussing is a huge and often misunderstood

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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.

Set up numerous training programs to train Junior techs.

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

I have enhanced my writing skills by successfully completing a course in Writing for Children's literature.

Completed course from AWAI in Copy writing service ,B2B copy writing, Seo management , Email marketing and web design

This has helped me write how to articles and Information Books that you will find on my website Discount E Books http://www.discount-ebook-s.com/

I have had a Camera in my Hand since 1965 Gone pro In 1999

Took the course from ICS in Photography

I am now at a point in life I would like to share my knowledge with the world and the best way I know how is by Print either electronically or Hard copy paper.

David Wright

Electronic service technician

Professional Photographer

Experience writer