

Definitions and Information for Reciprocity and Types of Focus

Reciprocity

- This refers to the relationship between the aperture and the shutter as it relates to exposure. Since ISO speeds can not distinguish between intensity and duration, if for example you decrease the intensity (by using a smaller f/stop) and increase the time (by using a slower shutter speed) proportionally, the actual amount of light that strikes the film remains constant.

Selective Focus

- Definition:
 - The use of a large aperture creates a shallow depth of field. When this is used to isolate the subject from the background and or/foreground, it is called selective focus. The subject that was focused on will be sharp but everything in front of the subject will be out of focus.
- This type of focus promotes a **shallow depth of field**.

*** Aperture Usage for this type of focus: Any aperture setting below f/8 pending on your Focal Length setting. ***

Maximum Focus

- Definition:
 - This is having every element in a picture in focus with nothing out of focus. For example: taking a landscape where every part of the image would be in sharp focus from the tree in the foreground to the mountains in the background.
- This type of focus promotes a **large depth of field**.

*** Aperture Usage for this type of focus: An aperture setting f/8 or higher pending on your Focal Length setting***