**Depth Of Field** - is important and often separates those photos that look "amateur" from those that look "professional". Essentially, depth of field is the point or "plane" in the photo-graph that is in focus. Everything BEHIND that point, or IN FRONT of that point will be blurred.

A **shallow**depth of field (low aperture number, like f/1.4) will have a small sliver of the photo in focus while the rest of the image (in front and behind this sliver) will be blurred or softly focused. On the other hand, a **wider** depth of field (high aperture number, like f/22), usually seen in architecture or landscapes will have most, if not all, of the view in focus. Depth Of Field doesn't depend on aperture (f-number) *alone.*These 3 things combined will have an impact on the depth of field:

1. *The aperture of your camera (f-number setting)*
2. *The distance from the subject to the camera*
3. *The focal length of the lens on your camera.*

**This is another tool you should be using to **make your story more powerful**! So, find out your story FIRST, and then use these settings to get you there!

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| **Challenge** | **Find three different images. Place 2 pictures of each subject(s) side by side. (Shallow/Wide)** | **Write a short story for each set of images: what, why, etc.** |
| A plant in a pineapple pot  Description automatically generated | A couple of photos of a castle  Description automatically generated | A dog sitting on a dirt path  Description automatically generated |
| These pictures were taken with a camera. I chose last subject because it is our family pet. I wanted to see if I can bring out more of the dog’s features and which depth of field worked better – shallow versus wide) With a shallow depth of field, only a small portion of it will be sharp. **This will help your viewer focus on the most important part of the image**. (Weather…) |

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