

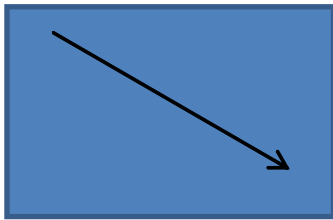


*From Digital
Group meeting
held 13 Nov 2011*

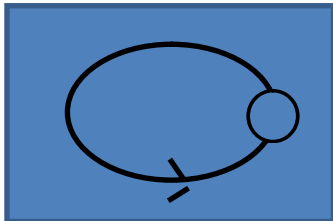
An outline of the principles of photographic composition



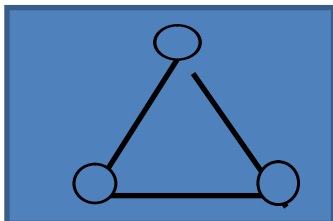
Photographs are in a 2D space constrained only by edges



Normally our eyes travel from left to right and top to bottom (or bottom to top)
The composition directs the way you view a picture and indicates the meaning of the image



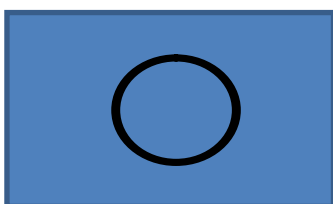
The eye moves around the picture to alight on a centre of interest



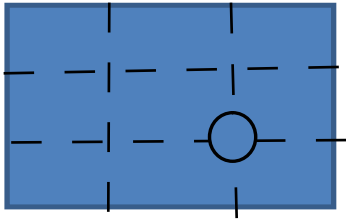
A traditional line of movement is a Triangle



A traditional line of movement is an "S"

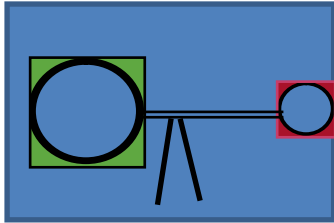


A traditional line of movement is circular

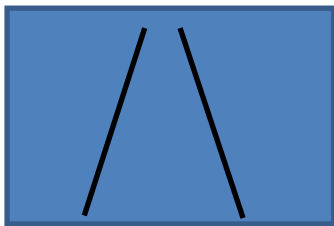


Traditional placement of the centre of interest: **On the intersection of thirds**

Centre or edge placements breaks this rule but can produce dramatic effects



The picture elements should be in balance (Consider size, tone and colour)



Lines of eye travel affect the impact of an image: e.g. Diagonals, Horizontal, Vertical and **lines of perspective**

Also sharpness, depth of field, colour balance, colour harmony directs the eye and affects the impact



Watch the image edges for distractions, which can spoil a composition and take your eye away from the main interests
Also highlight distractions within out of focus backgrounds



Darkening the edges can help the concentration on the centre of interest