



# *Kawartha Camera Club*

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**Capturing Motion in Your Photography**



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## **Reasons To Capture Motion:**

- to convey that an object is moving.
- movement can communicate mood
  - trees rustling in the wind suggest serenity.
  - throngs of people on a busy city block imply harried activity.

## **Two Primary Techniques For Capturing Motion:**

- Blurred Subject With Background In Focus
- Blurred Background With Subject In Focus



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## **Two Primary Techniques For Capturing Motion:**

### 1. Blurred Subject With Background In Focus

- assume you're photographing a speeding train against a wall of trees in the background. You can blur the train while leaving the trees in focus. Doing so would instantly communicate to the viewer that the train is moving quickly. To accomplish this, you would use a slow shutter speed and a tripod.





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## 2. Blurred Background With Subject In Focus

- keeps your photograph's subject in sharp focus while the background is blurred. Using our train example, the train would be in focus and the wall of trees would be blurred, thereby conveying the train's movement. Similar to the first method, you need to use a slow shutter speed. However, instead of using a tripod, you'll be panning your camera along the directional path of your subject.





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## **Other Techniques To Capture Motion:**

- freeze the entire field of vision or blur everything.



- another effective method for capturing motion using the continuous shooting feature on your camera, you can capture a series of shots and join them together in the post processing stage .



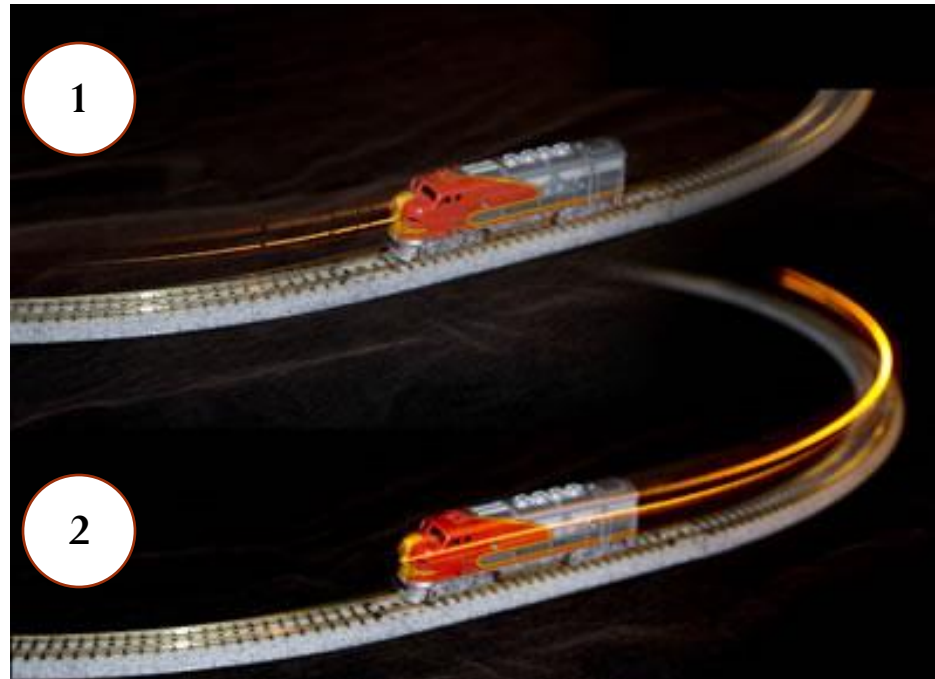


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## Flash Sync and Shutter Speeds:

- 1. Front/first curtain sync** (the usual mode) means the flash fires when the shutter's front curtain first fully opens to expose the image sensor, exposing the subject, as the subject moves in existing light, you create a streak.
- 2. Rear/second curtain sync** means the flash fires just before the shutter's rear curtain starts to close to end the exposure, exposing the subject and creating the streak before the flash, in the early part of the exposure.





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## **Intentional Camera Movement (ICM):**

- a camera is moved during the exposure for a creative or artistic effect.
- generally exposures of 1/20 to 1/2 second give the best results and an optimum seems to be 1/8th of a second.





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*Portions of this presentation are from:*

- *Emily Hancock, a professional [Hampshire Photographer](#) recently submitted the following tutorial to our forum on Capturing Motion in Photography.*
- *<http://www.andrewsgibson.com/blog/2012/11/long-exposure-photography-interview-2-chris-friel/>*
- *[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intentional\\_camera\\_movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intentional_camera_movement)*