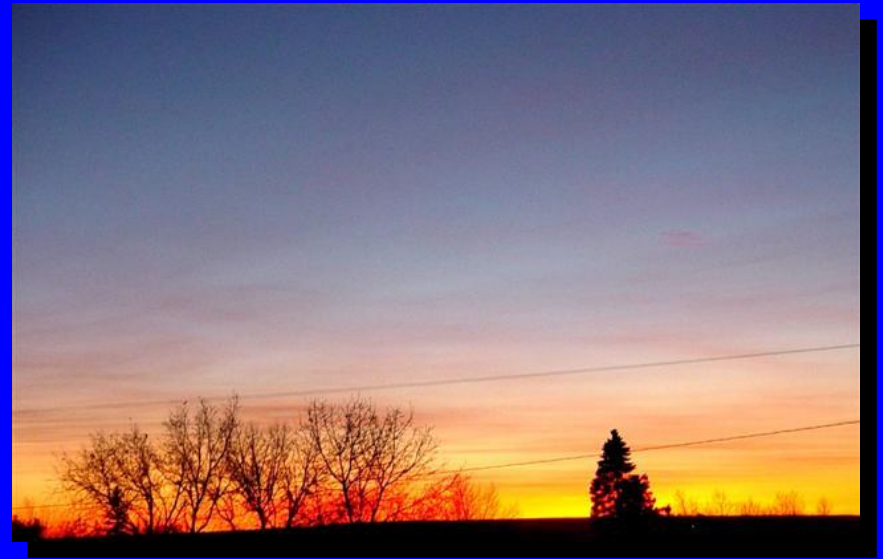# Digital Photography

Part II: Space Management

Choosing Orientation

The orientation of your 'Frame' will affect how well your pictures' story will be told.

- There are 3 basic choices – each with its own purpose.

- Horizontal, Vertical or Square

Horizontal Orientation

- Subject is dominated by or has strong horizontal lines.

- Some uses include: horizons, seascapes, landscapes, team pictures, 4-legged animals.

- Computer or Slide presentations

Vertical Orientation

- Subject is dominated by vertical lines.

- Uses include: Buildings, Trees, Individual people

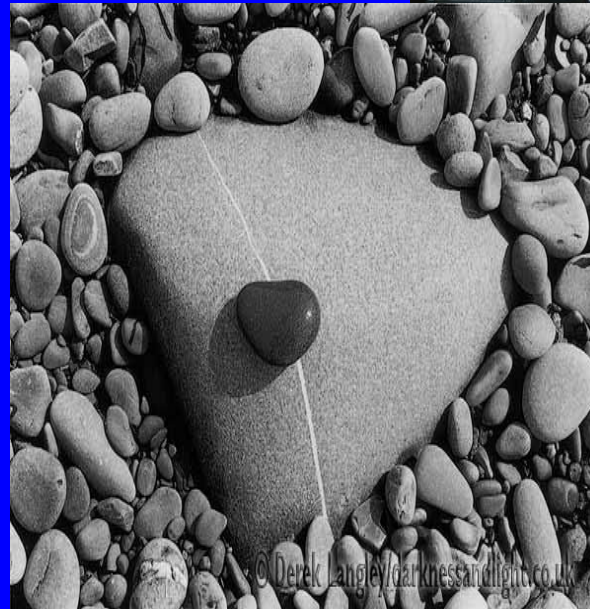- Use when you are hoping to emphasize height, or distance

Horizontal or Vertical?

Square Orientation

- Use when there subjects are equally dominant horizontally & vertically.

- Use for circular objects like plates or coins.

- Use of this orientation tends to be limited.

Arranging Your Subjects

How you arrange your subjects will determine what kind of story your picture will tell.
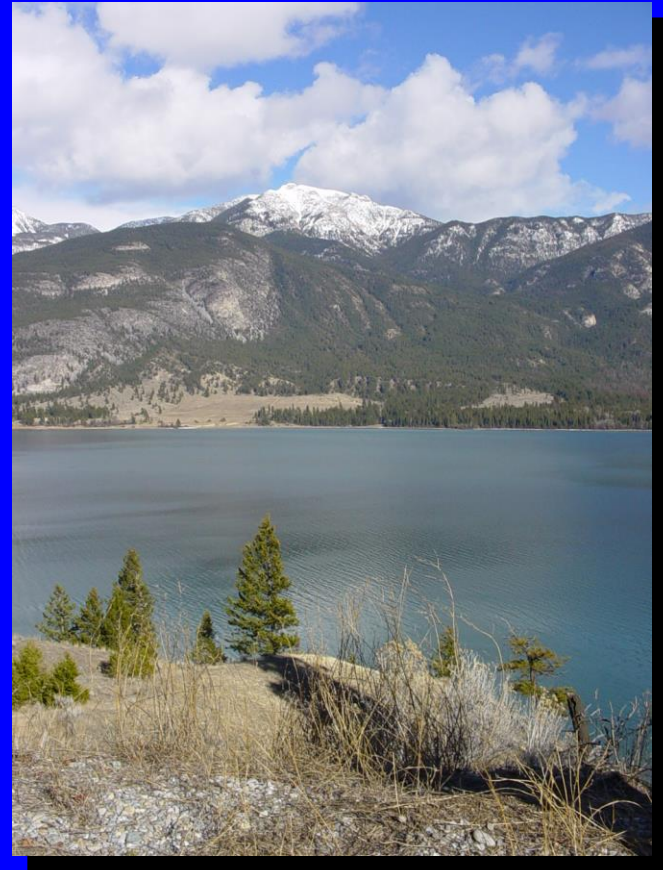

Develops a point of view

Distance:

Standing Back:

- Creates a more prominent foreground.

- Adds to depth of composition

- Be sure not to make subject too small.

- Objects should be heading into frame rather than leaving it

Distance:

Getting Closer:

- Emphasize people/objects.

- Frame should be filled with interesting composition – remove what doesn't belong.

Background

- Should be less interesting than your subject.
- Good examples include – outdoors, grass & textured surfaces.
- Portraits should involve a plain background.
- Avoid lines that lead away from your subject or 'growths'
- Play with focus for effect.

Backgrounds That Work:

Backgrounds that don't:

Managing Your Space Practice

Collect a series of compositions that demonstrate knowledge of the use of:

1. Different orientations-square, horizontal, vertical. (3)

2. Use of distance (Standing back & Close up) in composition. (2)

3. Backgrounds that add to your composition (2)

   Each photo will be copied into word & include an explanation of your composition.