

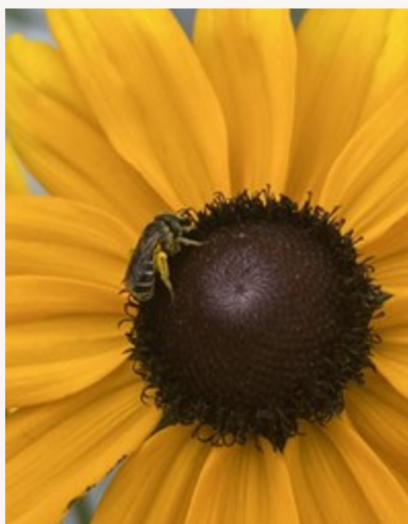


# NPI'S PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS

FROM MEMBER, KATIE CARTER



**Frame.** Think of the frame not only as the box that you fit your image into. Frame is also using parts of your composition to create a frame within the frame.



How you choose to fill the frame, or not, can also be very impactful.

**Point/Dot.** Point, or dot, is the smallest possible focal point of the image.





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FROM MEMBER, KATIE CARTER



**Line.** Lines can be used to create patterns, as in the fence boards here, or to create motion or draw attention to your subject, as in the vine pointing to the butterfly.



Converging lines can help draw focus to your subject, while also creating a pattern

**Balance.** Balance can be symmetrical or asymmetrical. Either can be used to distribute “weight” throughout your image. Think mirror image for symmetrical, and contrasting elements for asymmetrical. Balance can refer to the objects’ position within the frame, or to other elements in the composition like texture, lighting, etc.







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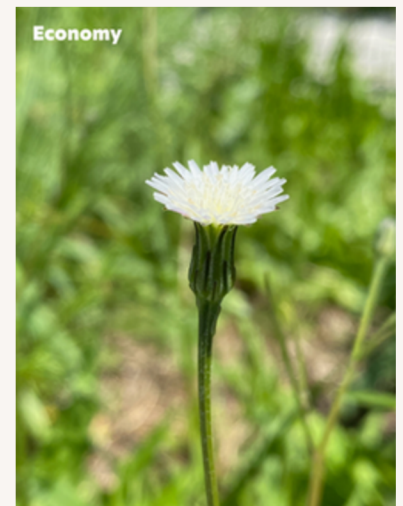
FROM MEMBER, KATIE CARTER



Repetition

**Repetition.** Repetition and pattern are not the same thing, but can both be powerful tools. Repetition is the repeating of the same object over and over again, like these blanket flowers scattered throughout the frame. Pattern uses different components that are repeated in the same way throughout the image. Both are powerful design tools.

**Economy.** Think “less is more” for economy. Economy is often used to portray delicate subjects.



Economy



**Rule of Thirds.** The Rule of Thirds is more of a “rule of thumb” when composing your image. Key elements of your image are aligned along vertical and horizontal lines distributed in thirds throughout your frame.

As with any rule, it can also be broken!



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**Deep Depth of Field.** Depth of field refers to the sharpness or blurriness of an image from the furthest object in the background to the nearest object in the foreground.

Deep depth of field shows clarity from foreground through to the background. Everything is more or less in focus. This is often used in large landscape photography.

**Shallow Depth of Field.** Shallow depth of field refers to less focus in front of and behind your focal point.

Shallow depth of field is often used to eliminate distractions in the background and foreground and draw attention to the subject. It is great for portraits of plants and humans.







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**Perspective.** Don't forget to change your perspective when taking images. If you always take pictures of flowers from the top down, try switching it up and taking some from the side, from below.



Just the slightest shift in perspective changes the image completely.