

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a camera's control dials, likely a Panasonic Lumix DMC-TZ70. The dials are metallic and feature various markings and numbers, including '18', '15', '12', '9', '6', '3', '0', '3', '6', '9', '12', '15', '18', and '20'. The background is dark and out of focus, showing more of the camera's body.

# CHAPTER 14 – CAMERA DIALS

Advanced compact camera

Part 2

Based on Panasonic Lumix DMC-TZ70

# SCENE MODES

A brief explanation of the scene modes

# PORTRAIT

- With Portrait mode, the camera creates a depth-of-field effect. This lets you capture photos with a sharp focus on the subject and a blurred background.
- This mode is used mainly for headshots. Contrary to the landscape, a portrait needs a shallow depth of field to blur the background. That's why this mode will choose wider apertures. It's also good for creating bokeh with any kind of subject.



A close-up, artistic photograph of a makeup palette. The palette is dark and contains several distinct piles of colored powders: a large pile of reddish-orange, a smaller pile of yellow, a pile of purple, and a large pile of teal. A makeup brush with dark, soft bristles and a dark handle is positioned on the right side of the palette, partially overlapping the purple and teal powders. The background is dark and out of focus.

# SOFT SKIN

Sets the effect used for shooting the skin smoothly in the Face Detection function.

# LANDSCAPE

- Landscape orientation is when the camera is held horizontally, while portrait orientation is when the camera is held vertically. This difference in orientation results in different types of photos being taken.
- Landscape images align with the horizon line. The photo is wider than it is tall, to capture the vastness of a natural setting. This view is landscape orientation or horizontal orientation.
- For some photographers, landscape photography refers strictly to images of natural landscapes that are uncluttered with human development, but the term can generally be used more broadly. It can refer to land, sea, urban, rural and natural landscapes.



# SPORTS

- Sports mode is a setting on many digital cameras that is specifically designed for capturing fast-moving subjects, such as athletes or wildlife. When using sports mode, the camera automatically adjusts its settings to freeze action and capture sharp images.



# NIGHT PORTRAIT, SCENERY

- (Night Portrait) mode for bright, beautiful shots of people with night scenes in the background. Note that shooting in this mode requires the built-in flash or a Speedlite.
- Night Mode: When using the night mode, the shutter will stay open a little longer than usual and then the flash will fire. Since the shutter is open for a longer time period, more light from the background area will be absorbed by the camera lens and more background detail will be recorded.





# HANDHELD NIGHT SHOT

- (Handheld Night Scene) mode enables handheld shooting for night scenes. In this shooting mode, four shots are taken consecutively for each picture, and the resulting image with reduced camera shake is recorded.



# HDR (High Dynamic Range)

- The higher dynamic range your camera has, the closer the photo will compare to what an eye can see. This means that you'll be able to capture more details in the shadows that might otherwise appear pure black, and you'll be able to see details in the highlights that might otherwise be washed out with white.
- HDR (high dynamic range) in Camera helps you get great shots in high-contrast situations. The camera takes several photos in rapid succession at different exposures and blends them together to bring more highlight and shadow detail to your photos.





# SUNSET

- Sunset mode in the camera lets you take photos of the red sunset in rich colours. This mode is suitable when taking photos of the sunset or the evening glow.

# GLASS THROUGH

- This mode allows you to shoot through glass (windows, cabinets etc) and reduces the reflection from behind the photographer.

