

Cinematography “Cheat Sheet”

Focal/Lens Length:

Wide Angle-----Normal-----Telephoto/Long Lens
14mm 35mm-50mm 85mm & up
Expands/Greater DOF “Human Vision” Compresses/Shallow DOF

Aperture/F-Stop:

f1.4 f2 f2.8 f4 f5.6 f8 f11 f16 f22
Wider Aperture/More Light/Shallow DOF Closed Down/Less Light/Greater DOF

ISO/Camera Sensitivity:

100-----1250 (highest usable on 5Dii)
Good for Bright Daylight Low-Light/Interiors/Night

Shutter Speed:

1/30th Second-----1/50th Second (displayed as “50” on camera)-----1/100th Second & Faster
Slowest – More Blur Normal Moving Image Motion Blur More Staccato Motion Blur

Color Temperature:

2500 Kelvin-----3200 Kelvin-----5600Kelvin-----10,000Kelvin
Warmer Tungsten Light Daylight Cooler

Depth of Field (DOF):

Three Main Variables that Impact DOF

- 1) Focal/Lens Length – Longer Lens, More Shallow DOF
- 2) Aperture/F-Stop – Wide Open Aperture, More Shallow DOF
- 3) Distance to Subject – Closer in Proximity, More Shallow DOF

Histogram: measures brightness of image and helps to properly expose the shot, press INFO button to access Histogram to left can mean too dark/underexposed-----Histogram to right can mean too bright/overexposed/blown-out

ND9 Filter: cuts 3 stops of light, makes possible to open up lens aperture and get more shallow DOF in daylight situations