**Action/Motion Photography**

- The shutter speed dial on the camera controls how much time the shutter or curtain stays open, and exposes the film to light. When shooting action or motion photography the shutter speed is the most important factor.

- The shutter priority (or value) metering mode in the camera helps you determine the correct f-stop, and you choose a shutter speed. Check to make sure the meter is positioned at 0 for correct metering, and that the f-stop is not blinking to signal a problem.

- To stop the action, and capture a sharp image, set the shutter speed to a faster setting, at least 125\(^{th}\) of a second or faster. The faster the shutter speed, the sharper the image.

- To blur the motion a slow shutter speed is necessary. Shutter speeds below 125\(^{th}\) of a second will record movement as a blur. The slower the shutter speed, more blur is accomplished.

- Panning is accomplished when you move the camera in the same direction, and at the same speed as the movement, at a slower shutter speed (about 60\(^{th}\) or 30\(^{th}\) of a second)

- Except for panning, or flash photography use of a tripod when shooting with slow shutter speeds will help assure stationary elements in your photo will be in focus.

- For this assignment, capture action and motion at two different shutter speeds- one fast and one slow. Experiment with different shutter speeds, and be sure to record your f-stops, shutter speeds, and lens mm for each shot.