

On The Move

1. Shutter Priority

Think about the most appropriate shutter speed.

Use as low an ISO setting as possible to maintain quality and lengthen exposure.

2. Freeze or Blur

Fast shutter speeds will stop the motion.

Slow shutter speeds will allow some blur – foreground/background – you decide.

3. Action

A subject doing something is more interesting.

Look for both obvious and unusual types of movement.

Set intelligent or continuous Auto-Focus.

Set the shutter to continuous firing mode for more chances of success.

4. Flash

Flash lasts only a short period of time and freezes the subject.

Will also make the subject stand out from the background.

A mix of flash to freeze and some blur can work well.

5. Timing

Judge exactly when to release the shutter.

Pick the peak of the action.

6. Panning

Follow the subject as accurately as possible.

Allow some space around the subject and accept that you'll have to crop.

Start with slightly slow shutter speed and adjust slower until it's too far.

7. Relative Motion

Imagine you are photographing a stationary object and focus on that.

Try for an interesting but not too distracting background.

8. Tripod

Essential for long exposures – waterfalls, light trails, waves, fireworks.

Consider using a remote release or timer and Mirror-up.

9. Motion Blur Filters

If it's not possible to create in camera then cheat.

Don't overdo it and avoid gimmicky effects.

10. Experiment

Take many more photos than you need – only show the good ones.

If it's too bright then try an ND (Neutral Density) filter or even sunglasses.

Try many different settings – start conservative and see how far you can go.

Have fun!