

# **Composition in Photography**

# Rules Of Thirds



Imagine that your image is divided into 9 equal segments by 2 vertical and 2 horizontal lines. The

[rule of thirds says that you should position the most important elements in your scene along these lines, or at the points where they intersect.](#)

Doing so will add balance and interest to your photo. Some cameras even offer an option to superimpose a rule of thirds grid over the LCD screen, making it even easier to use.

# Balancing Elements



Placing your main subject off-centre, as with the rule of thirds, creates a more interesting photo, but it can leave a void in the scene which can make it feel empty. You should balance the "weight" of your subject by including another object of lesser importance to fill the space.

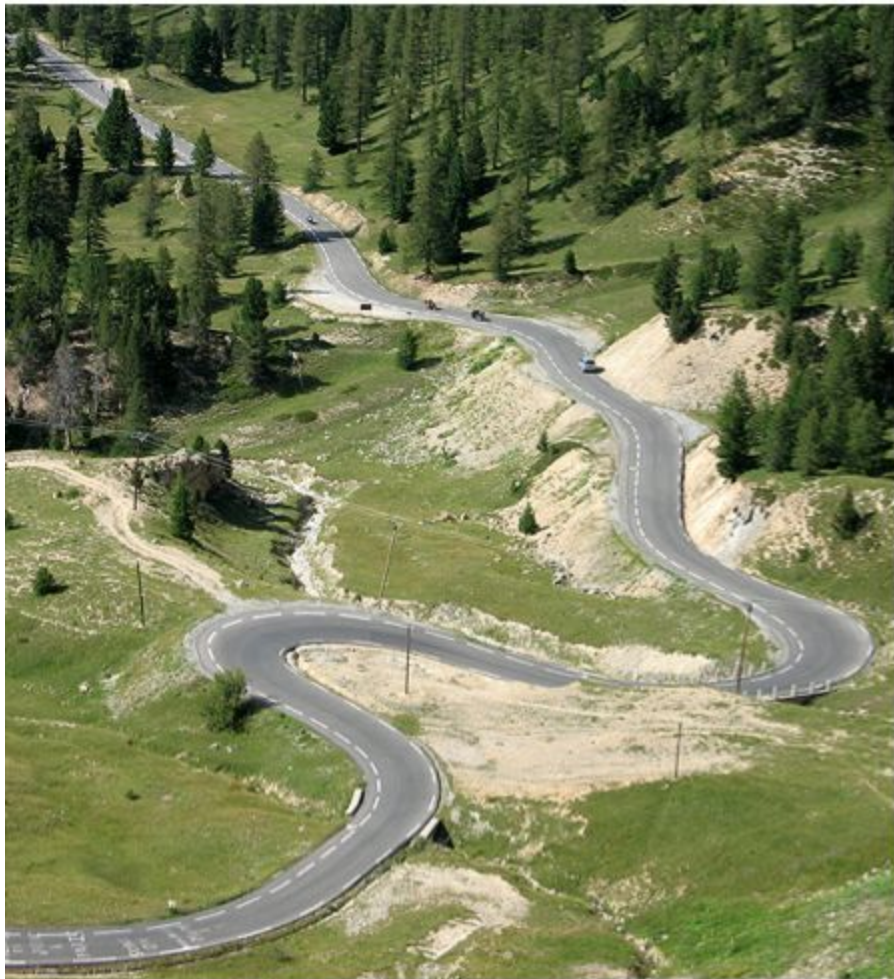
# Asymmetrical vs. Symmetrical Balance

**Asymmetrical**



**Symmetrical**





# Leading Lines

When we look at a photo our eye is naturally drawn along lines. By thinking about how you place lines in your composition, you can affect the way we view the image, pulling us into the picture, towards the subject, or on a journey "through" the scene.

There are many different types of line - straight, diagonal, curvy, zigzag, radial etc - and each can be used to enhance our photo's composition.

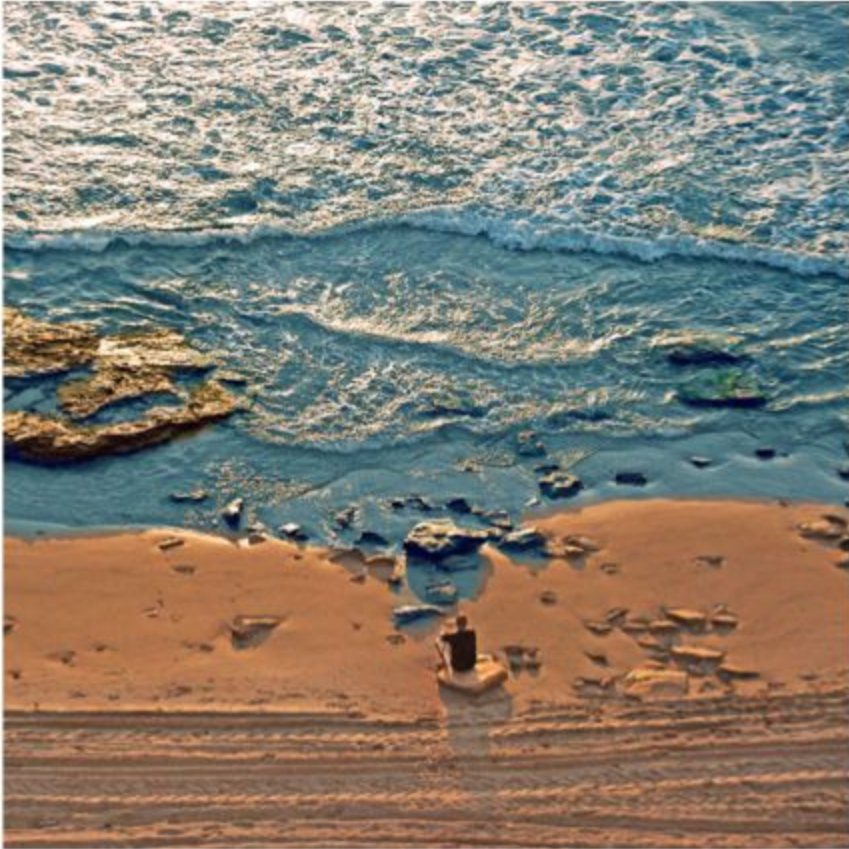
# Symmetry And Patterns

We are surrounded by symmetry and patterns, both natural and man-made., They can make for very eye-catching compositions, particularly in situations where they are not expected.

Another great way to use them is to break the symmetry or pattern in some way, introducing tension and a focal point to the scene.



# Point of View



Before photographing your subject, take time to think about where you will shoot it from.

Our viewpoint has a massive impact on the composition of our photo, and as a result it can greatly affect the message that the shot conveys.

Rather than just shooting from eye level, consider photographing from high above, down at ground level, from the side, from the back, from a long way away, from very close up, and so on.

# Background



How many times have you taken what you thought would be a great shot, only to find that the final image lacks impact because the subject blends into a busy background? The human eye is excellent at distinguishing between different elements in a scene, whereas a camera has a tendency to flatten the foreground and background, and this can often ruin an otherwise great photo. Thankfully this problem is usually easy to overcome at the time of shooting - look around for a plain and unobtrusive background and compose your shot so that it doesn't distract or detract from the subject.



# Depth

Because photography is a two-dimensional medium, we have to choose our composition carefully to convey the sense of depth that was present in the actual scene.

You can create depth in a photo by including objects in the foreground, middle ground and background.

Another useful composition technique is overlapping, where you deliberately partially obscure one object with another. The human eye naturally recognises these layers and mentally separates them out, creating an image with more depth.





## Framing

The world is full of objects which make perfect natural frames, such as trees, archways and holes. By placing these around the edge of the composition you help to isolate the main subject from the outside world. The result is a more focused image which draws your eye naturally to the main point of interest.

# Cropping



Often a photo will lack impact because the main subject is so small it becomes lost among the clutter of its surroundings. By cropping tight around the subject you eliminate the background "noise", ensuring the subject gets the viewer's undivided attention.

# Experiment And Break the Rules



In the digital age in photography we no longer have to worry about film processing costs or running out of shots. As a result, experimenting with our photos' composition has become a real possibility; we can fire off tons of shots and delete the unwanted ones later at no extra cost. Take advantage of this fact and experiment with your composition - you never know whether an idea will work until you try it.

# Composition Image Search

Now that you have found examples and taken images of Points of View (4), I want you to find one strong example for each of the remaining rules of composition - Place in either a word doc or slideshow (your choice) and label each image. Save as `compositionalimagesearch_name.doc` (or google slides) and turn in on google classroom when complete.

- Rule of Thirds
- Asymmetrical Balance
- Leading Lines
- Symmetrical Balance
- Pattern
- Depth (2 images)
  - Long depth
  - Shallow depth
- Framing
- Cropping