# Capturing Motion

You have already learned that the shutter speed controls the length of time the camera is open to catch light onto the film. Faster shutter speeds (1/60 or faster) will freeze the image to the emulsion. Slower shutter speeds will cause a blur, so you use tripods. However, if you want a blur, you can use a slower shutter speed and make the subject look as if it is in motion. When the shutter is open, the camera or the subject needs to move to get a blur effect. At night, to capture the motion of lights, set the shutter speed at “B” and leave it open for up to 20 seconds-bracket. You can move the camera in patterns while the shutter is open, or set your camera on a tripod and let cars make patterns with their headlights on the emulsion. This way, the only thing that is blurred is the moving object.

## B 1 2 4 8 15 30 60 125 250 500 1000 2000

# How

* **Capturing Motion in daylight**
  + Set shutter to a slow setting – 1/4
  + Check light meter and set aperture accordingly
  + Have subject or camera move during the exposure
* **Panning**
  + To get the background blurred and the subject frozen is a trick called Panning. Set the camera on 1/15th - 1/30th of a second and during the exposure, move the camera with the subject. The camera needs to move with the subject in the same direction at the same speed of the subject. The amount of blurring is not determined by how00 fast the subject is moving, but by how far the image travels across the film during exposure.

**Requirements**

* Shoot a roll of film based on motion. Try to incorporate conceptual connections from your life or thoughts to the images you are interested in creating. Use the technical aspects of motion to increase the power of motion.
* 3 prints are due, a proof sheet- all mounted.

**Examples**

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| Pigs in Motion | asid_blur_bw Kiell, Rooftop Jumping 2006 | 2  Panning, I stock photos.com | Screaming |