



## Module II. Technical

Video  
concept  
course

Topic 2. Camera  
settings

Lesson 4. Natural  
Lighting

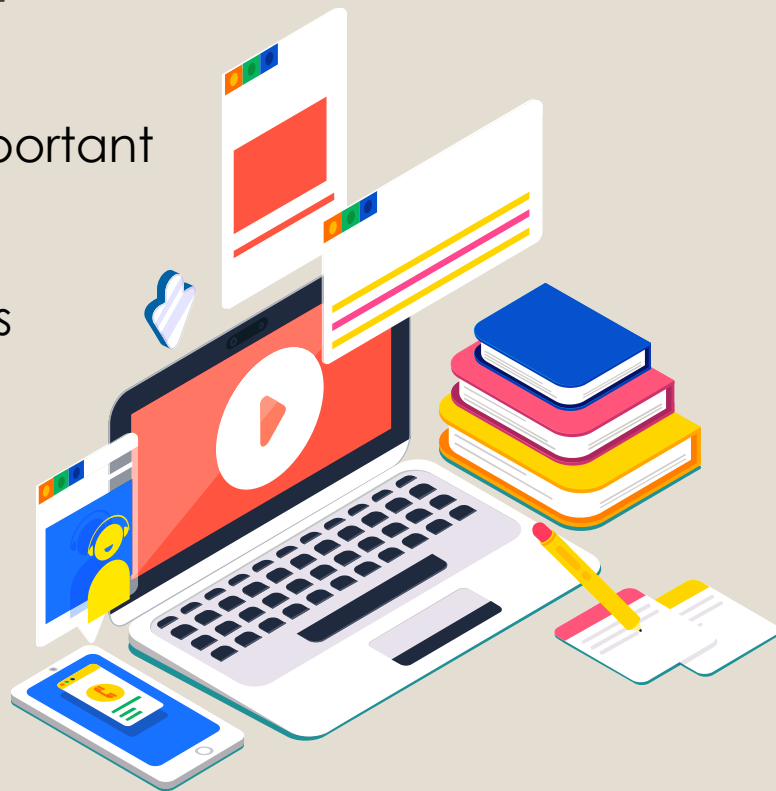


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## *In this lesson, we will learn...*

1. What Natural Lighting is and why it is important
2. Basic Rules of lighting
3. Natural Light Types
4. How to improve your Natural Light results



# 1.- What Natural Lighting is and why it is important

*Natural Lighting refers to any light created by the sunlight.*



Image Copyright © CityAcademy

It's more difficult because you can't control light but the light controls you.



## 2.- Basic Rules of lighting

*One of the most important rule to light a scene is the Three Point Lighting (TPL) rule: key light, fill light and back light.*



If you have a good camera, with a high dynamic range, you can shoot your film only with natural light.



# 3.- Natural Light Types

Rembrandt Lighting



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait\\_with\\_natural\\_light.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait_with_natural_light.jpg)

Split Lighting

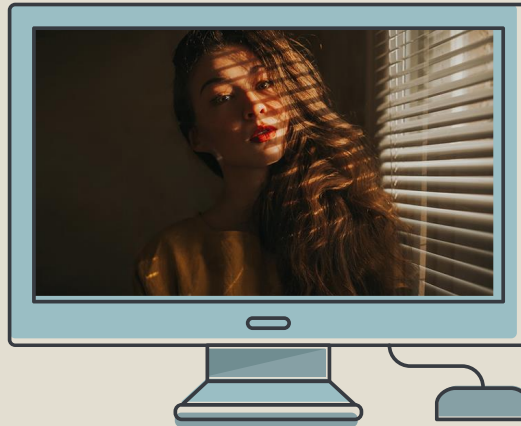


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Backlighting



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## 4.- How to improve your Natural Light shots


1. *Check your ISO, your White Balance, the exposure compensation,*
2. *Note the difference between incident and reflected light*
3. *Keep in mind the qualities of light (intensity, direction, quality and color)*



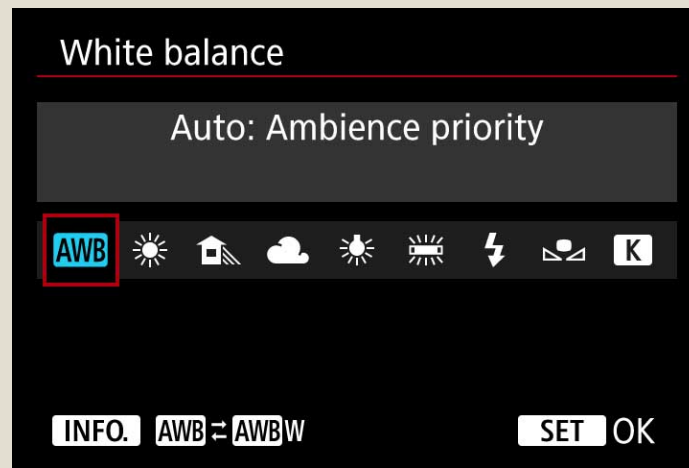
The best way to improve your natural light shots is practising on your own to find your unique photography style

## 4.- How to improve your Natural Light results

*Check your ISO, your White Balance and the exposure compensation.*



Cameras allow to select the type of light we see (cloudy, sun, shadow, night, flash) in the WB (White Balance) setting.



## 4.- How to improve your Natural Light results

*Note the difference between **incident** and **reflected** light:*

- ✓ *Incident light: it is the light received by the object to be photographed.*
- ✓ *Reflected light is that which is reflected off the object and reaches the camera.*



A good tip is to take advantage of the moments of the day with soft light, that is, the golden hour and the blue hour.



## 4.- How to improve your Natural Light results

*Keep in mind the qualities of light (intensity, direction, quality and color)*

Intensity  
(high or low)



Nikon D700 | 85mm | f/8 | 1/125s | ISO 200 | 6250K. Image with high intensity of light focused mainly on the face. Credits: © PhotoPills

## 4.- How to improve your Natural Light results

*Keep in mind the qualities of light (intensity, direction, quality and color)*



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Nikon D700 | 85mm | f/8 | 1/80s | ISO 200  
| 5500K. Image with frontal lighting.  
Credits: © PhotoPills

Direction (front, side, rear, zenith or nadir)



## 4.- How to improve your Natural Light results

*Keep in mind the qualities of light (intensity, direction, quality and color)*

Quality (hard or soft)



Nikon D700 | 85mm | f/2 | 1/1500s | ISO 200 | 5700K. Hard light image focused on the detail of the branches. Credits: © PhotoPills

## 4.- How to improve your Natural Light results

*Keep in mind the qualities of light (intensity, direction, quality and color)*



*Nikon D300 | 500mm | f/6.7 (escala de ½ paso) | 1/1500s | ISO 200 | 7500K. Image with warm light. Credits: © PhotoPills*

Color  
(warm or cold)



*Nikon D4s | 24mm | f/11 | 1s | ISO 100 | 7500K. Image with cold light. Credits: © PhotoPills*

# Conclusions



*Shooting in Natural Lighting is a great experience that everyone can have. It can bring amazing results when you know how to work with it.*



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