

## How Close is Close Enough?

Since the prosumer cameras are getting better and better each day, the macro possibilities are opening more and more for only the non-DSLR camera users.

As a matter of fact, many a time, these smaller, weather sealed cameras produce photographs which can be as effective as ones taken with a DSLR and macro lens. Again, great add-ons like Raynox DCR 250 could be easily mounted on the lens of these non-SLR cameras. Such arrangements open a complete new world for the photographer.

Simply speaking, macro and super macro photography has become a commonplace hobby for all of the photographers.

The capability to go closer and closer, seeing tinier and tinier subjects also raises an appealing question,

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Obviously the solution is around the photographer wants!

However, one needs to bear in mind it is not merely the technical ability of the camera or the lenses that bring out the smaller world, nonetheless it can also be the significance of the niche as well as aesthetic considerations of presentation that plays part in the merits of the ultimate photograph.

One of the key factors in deciding how near to go could be the depth of field of the photograph. While working at macro level, photographers are coping with extremely shallow depth of field. The only method to boost that's by reducing the aperture of the lens. Quite often inexperienced photographers don't realise the downside of planning to the extreme end of aperture reduction. They often tend to visit the best possible aperture value which can be permitted to by the equipment. This results into substantial distortion in addition to chromatic aberration in the photograph. At such times it makes more sense never to go too close and assist slightly larger aperture values.

Common subjects for macro include water droplets and insects. Let's take an instance of a photograph where - with focus is on the eye of the insect and the remaining portion of the image is really a blur.

This may not be something the photographer might have had in mind while clicking the photograph. The unfortunate part is that there's zero means of getting back the blurred information on the photograph.

To summarize what your choice points will be for - How Close Is Close Enough?.

- Get as close as you can so long as the location captured in sharp focus makes sense. Stop the minute you feel that you're losing out on the details at the margins of the area of interest. Don't forget that you always have an alternative of cropping the image and rendering it look little closer!
- Don't head to the extreme camera settings. They're extremes because beyond those it is extremely hard to capture photographs of acceptable quality. Naturally, it always helps to remain several stops away from the extreme.
- Be absolutely sure your camera is held at right angles to the plane that you intend to have in sharp focus. This will allow you to acquire a more close-up image than in the event that you contain the camera at an angle.
- And remember that the camera equipment, today, allows substantial close up abilities. But, don't attempt to push the boundaries of the abilities. Stay within and enjoy the brand new tiny world!

## About the Author

Sheil's Photography conducts [Learn Photography](#) for various levels of expertise starting from the very basics to multiple speciality workshop. The unique style of instructions ensure comprehensive understanding of the theory elements blended perfectly with ample practical exercises to create lasting learning.