

## LOW LIGHT/HANDHELD

	Date	Task
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manual Setting	Shutter priority can be used in order to make sure you don't inadvertently end up with blurry images due to slow shutter speed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shutter Speed	Try not to reduce the shutter speed below the numerical value of your lenses focal length (e.g. Lens focal length of 50mm would require a shutter speed of 1/60s).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vibration Reduction	Be sure to turn this on, vibration reduction can help prevent image blur at slower shutter speeds.
<input type="checkbox"/>	ISO	Choose a higher ISO than you may need, this will ensure that your images remain sharp in variable lighting conditions. Higher ISO's will allow you to increase your shutter speed or decrease your aperture for creative freedom.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto-Focus	If you are using auto-focus be sure that it's turned on.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lens	A faster lens (one with a small f/number e.g. f/1.4) works well for low light photography, it allows you to open the aperture and let in larger amounts of light in order to increase the shutter speed. 50mm lens are a cheap option.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aperture	A wider aperture (smaller f/number) works well when you need to increase your shutter speed. If you're hand-holding the camera you'll want a faster shutter speed to reduce the risk of camera shake.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Timer	Make sure the timer is off.
<input type="checkbox"/>	RAW	Always shoot in RAW, it's even more important when shooting in low lighting with the possibility you'll need to process the image to pull details out of the shadows.
<input type="checkbox"/>	White Balance	Use auto if you're shooting in RAW, post processing will allow you to change this after the fact.