MACRO IN THE MIRRORLESS AGE



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What is Macro Photography

- The term is used interchangeably with close up photography.
- Real macro involves magnification of 1:1 or more.

Expressed as ratio:

Macro range
- 1:1 (1x)
- 2:1 (2x)

Non-macro range
- 1:4 (.25X)
- 1:2 (0.50X)



1:1 (1x)



2:1 (2x)



1:4 (.25x)



1:2 (.50x)

Basic Equipment



Full Size Mirrorless Interchangeable Lens

MILC = Mirrorless Interchangeable Lens Camera



Compact Mirrorless Interchangeable Lens

MILC= Mirrorless Interchangeable Lens Camera



Compact Mirrorless Interchangeable Lens

DSLM = Digital Single Lens Mirrorless

Macro Lenses



Dedicated 1:1 Macro Lenses 150mm, 100mm, 90mm, 60mm, 40mm

Macro with a wide perspective



14mm Wide-Angle Macro 1:1

Specialized Lenses



Laowa 25mm 2-5X



Laowa 100mm 2X



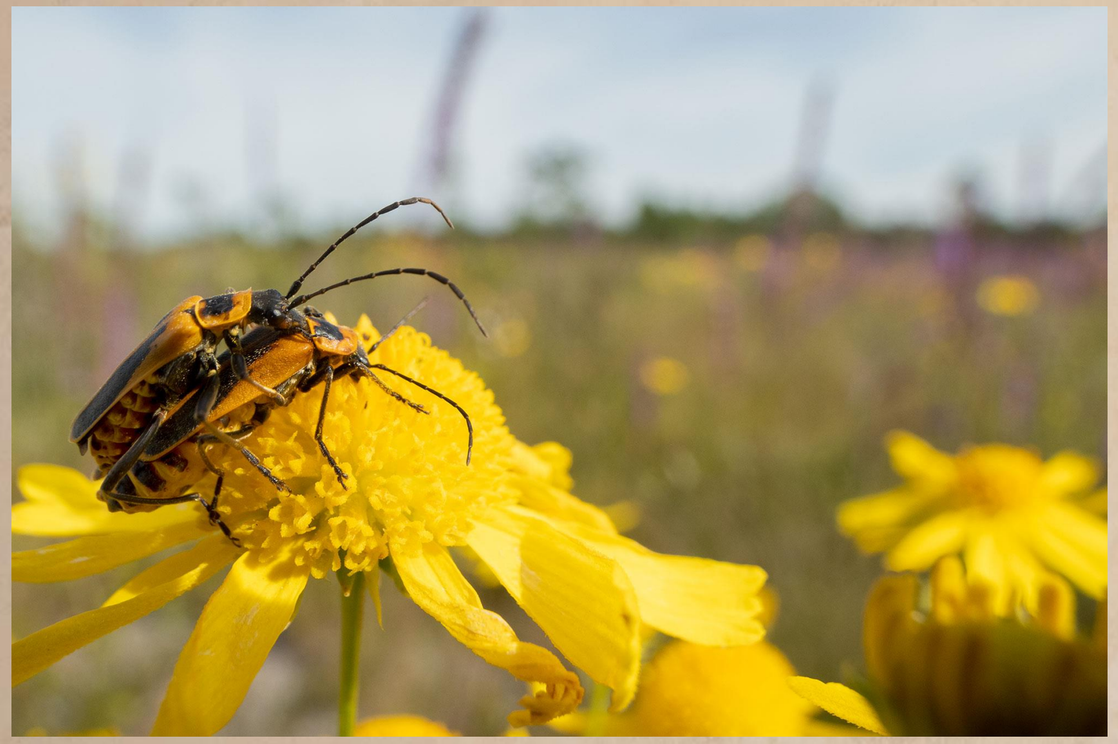
Laowa 2X Wide Macro Probe







A completely different perspective

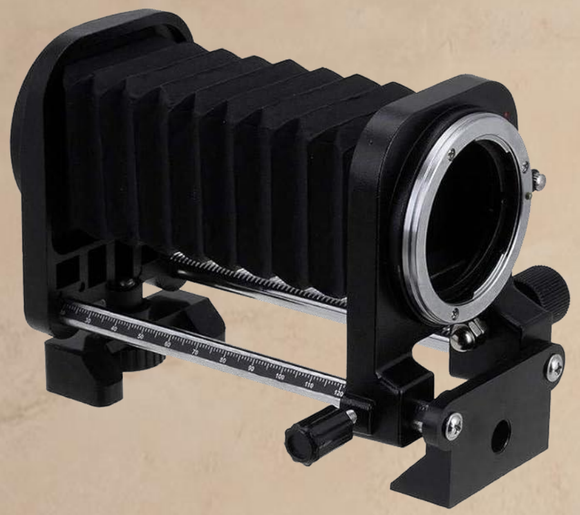


14mm Wide Angle Macro



105mm Macro

Magnification Alternative



Macro Bellows



Raynox Lens



Close-up Lenses



Reversing Lens



Stack Lenses

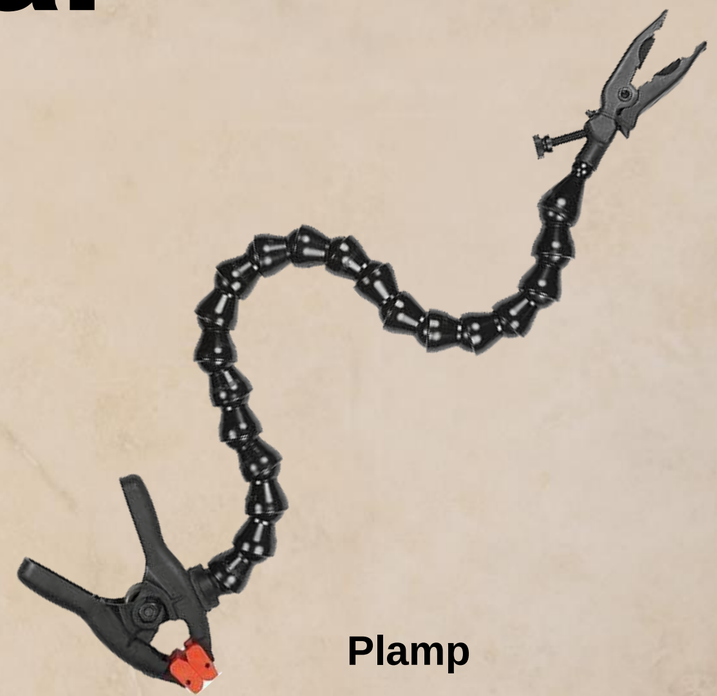
Additional Gear



Flash



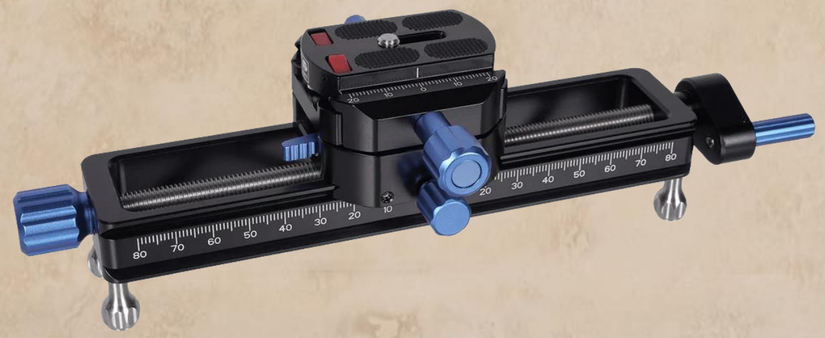
Flash Diffuser



Plamp



Tripod



Macro Focusing Rail



Money

AUTO or MANUAL FOCUS?

- Manual focus with a twist.
- Move the camera in or out, don't use the focusing ring.
- Use a focusing rail for focus bracketing and stacking for better focusing control
- Use Focus Peaking on your camera to know exactly what's in focus.

ENABLE FOCUS PEAKING

- Focus peaking works by detecting edges of highest contrast in your scene (and therefore most in focus) and highlighting them in a bright color, usually of your choice.
- It only works while on Manual focus mode.
- You can select from 4 different colors: Blue, Yellow, Red, White
- Perhaps the best feature included on most mirrorless cameras.



Focus Bracketing / Focus Stacking

- Take a series of images of your scene at different focus distances (bracketing) and blend them together to create greater depth of field than any single image (stacking).
- Some cameras include stacking to one single image.

EXPOSURE

- MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE
- DO NOT USE AUTO-ISO
- Balance exposure with background when needed.
- Use the LOWEST ISO possible

- USE MANUAL FLASH
- This is the only way to maintain consistent lighting on your subject when doing focus stacks.
- It recycles faster and provides same light output in every shot.
- Adjust flash exposure via power setting.

  Usually 1/32, 1/16, 1/8, low power and fast recycling.

BACKGROUND MANAGEMENT

- Try to isolate your subject from the background as much as possible.
- Avoid dark backgrounds that may blend your subject.
- Use artificial backdrop.





WHAT CAN RUIN YOUR SHOT?

- Wind!
- Subject Motion
- Camera Motion
- ISO too high (Increased noise = detail loss)
- Know when to stack and when to shoot single exposure.



















QUESTIONS?