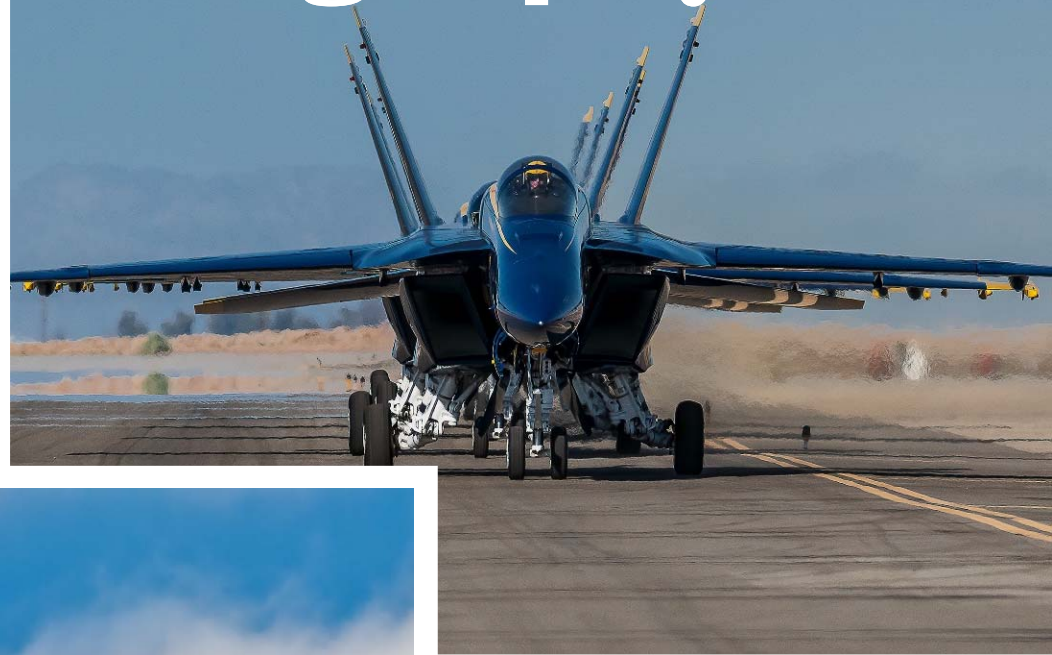


# Airshow Photography



# Overview

- Types of airshow photography
  - Ground to Ground
  - Static
  - Ground to Air
  - Aerobatics
  - Evening and Night Shows
  - People
- Techniques
  - Prop vs Jet
  - Depth of field
  - Weather Conditions
  - Vision/Story

# Airshow Photography Tips

## Subject Matter

- People and Event Activities
- Static Displays
  - Wide angle
  - Flash inside
  - Nose Art
  - Interiors
  - Non-aircraft displays
- Slow Pass and Hovering
  - Parachutists – National Anthem
  - Harrier
  - Helicopters
- Parade Pass
  - Photo view banked 60 degrees
  - Heritage
  - Pilots on crowd line
- Tracking Solos
  - Choose aircraft and pan across till cross over
  - Difficult to determine which aircraft is in front
- High Speed Pass
  - Brandier parilet
  - Condensation
  - Afterburners
- Hot Air mirage effects
- Afterburners
- Smoke Patterns
- Surprises (Bomber fly over, Pyro displays, Bird scare bursts)



Static Display



Slow Pass & Hovering



High Performance



War Bird



High Speed Pass



Parade Pass



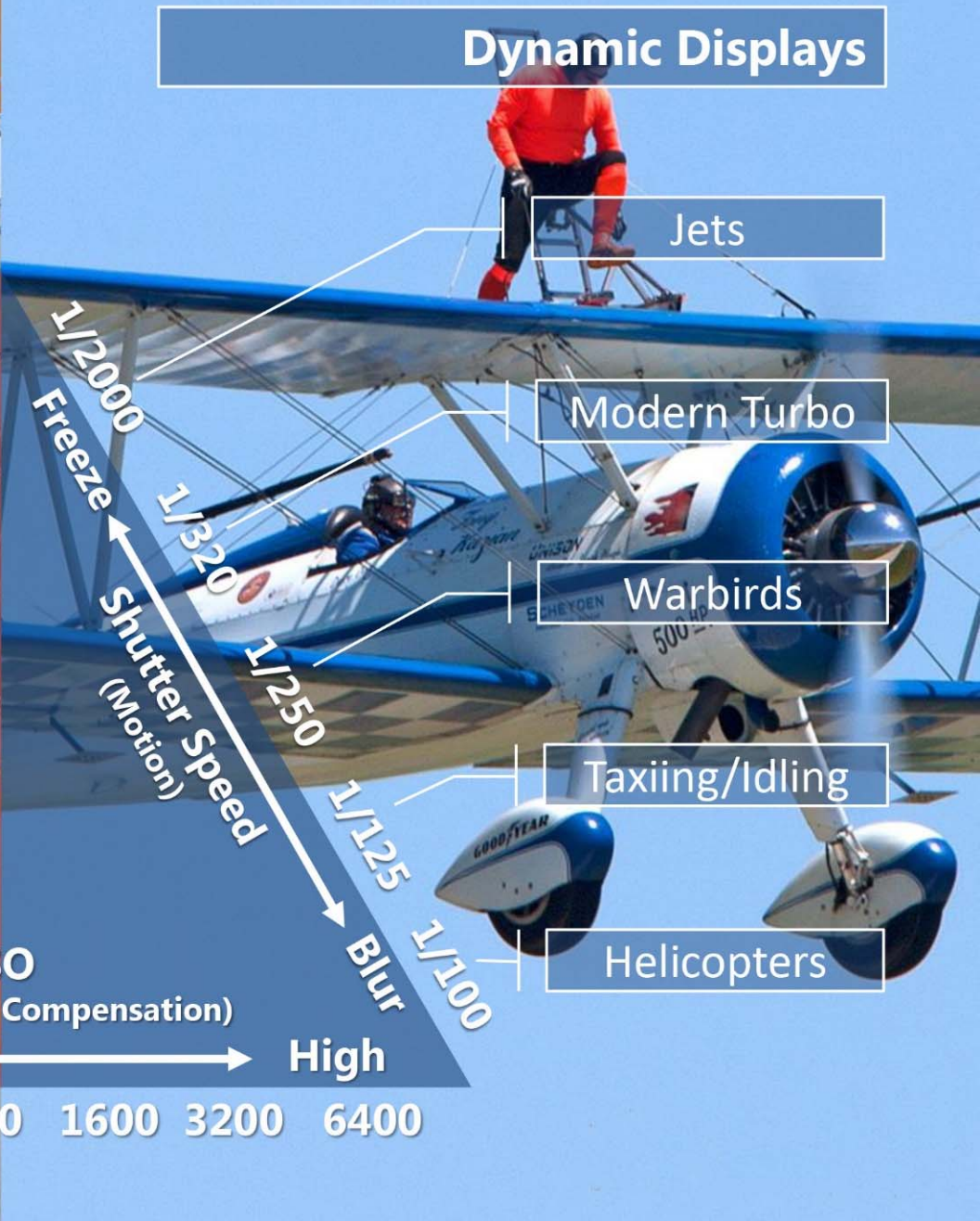
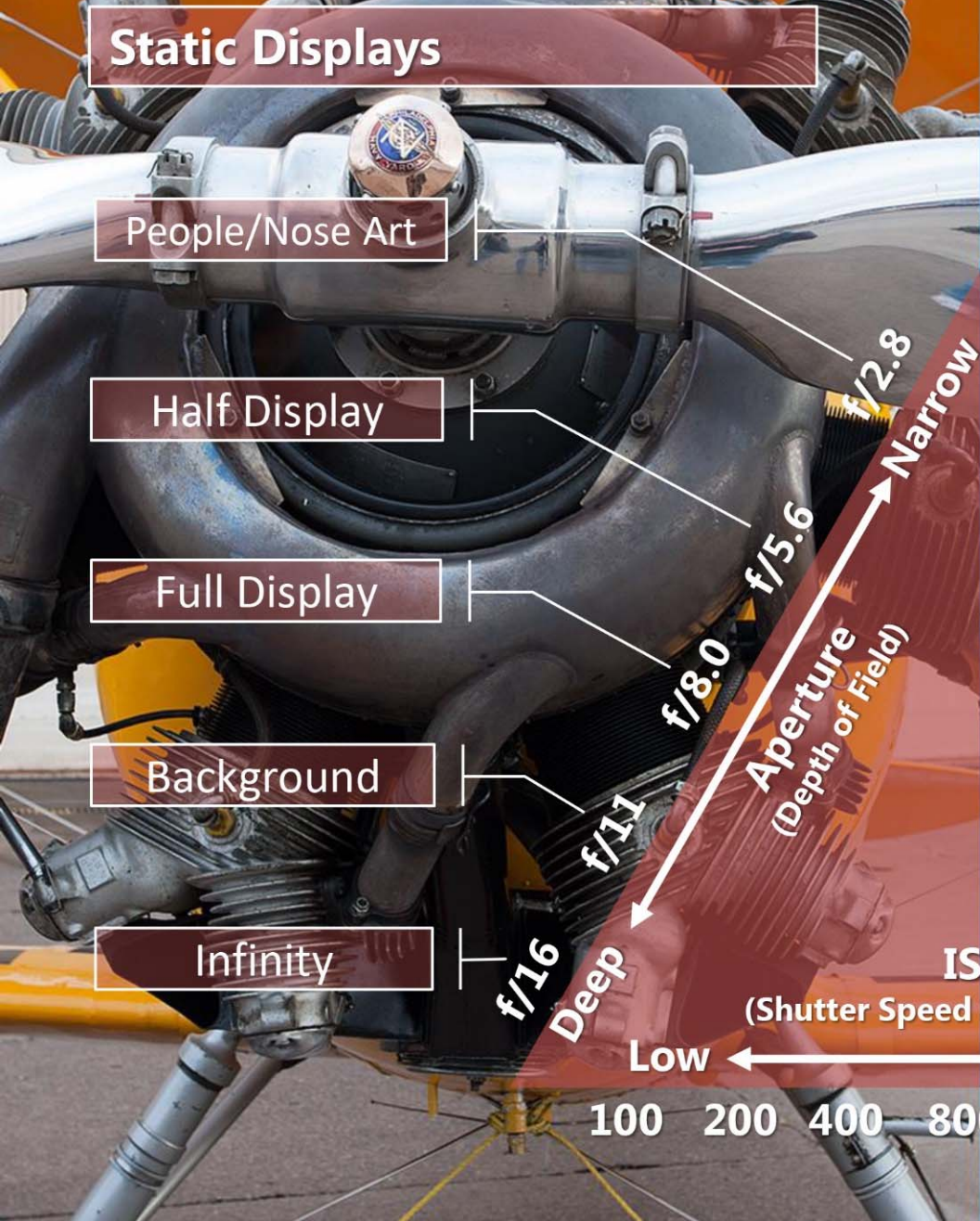
Opposition Pass



Formation Pass

# Airshow Photography Tips

## Exposure Triangle



# Minimum Handheld Shutter Speed

Minimum shutter speed for shake-free image =  $1/\text{focal length (35mm equivalent)}$

For instance, if you are hand-holding a full-frame camera with a 200mm lens, your shutter speed should at least be 1/200s to cancel out any camera shake. And in case you're using a crop-sensor, you'll need to factor in the crop factor as well. So, if you're hand-holding an APS-C camera with a crop factor of 1.5 with a 200mm lens, your minimum shutter speed should be at least  $1/(200 \times 1.5) = 1/300\text{s}$  (approx. 1/320s) in order to counter any camera shake.

Depending on certain factors, you can vary your minimum hand-held shutter speed.

- If your lens and/or camera has stabilization, enabling it can allow you to shoot steady images at a shutter speed slower than the one recommended by the reciprocal rule.
- If you hold your camera steadily by tucking in your elbows while holding a firm stance, you can get sharper images at slower shutter speed.
- If you have a very high megapixel camera (>24MP), they are even more sensitive to the tiniest of shakes. So, you will need to use a shutter speed faster than the one recommended by the reciprocal rule.

# A couple things to remember

- Practice your panning skills.
- It's all about shutter speed. Aperture really doesn't matter shooting ground to air.

# Summary

- Exposure
  - Framing
    - Angle
      - Lighting
        - Interest
          - Tell a Story
            - Patience