

Marvellous Macro

Presentation and photos by Ed Luinstra

Macro photography

is photography of small things.

See what others don't see!









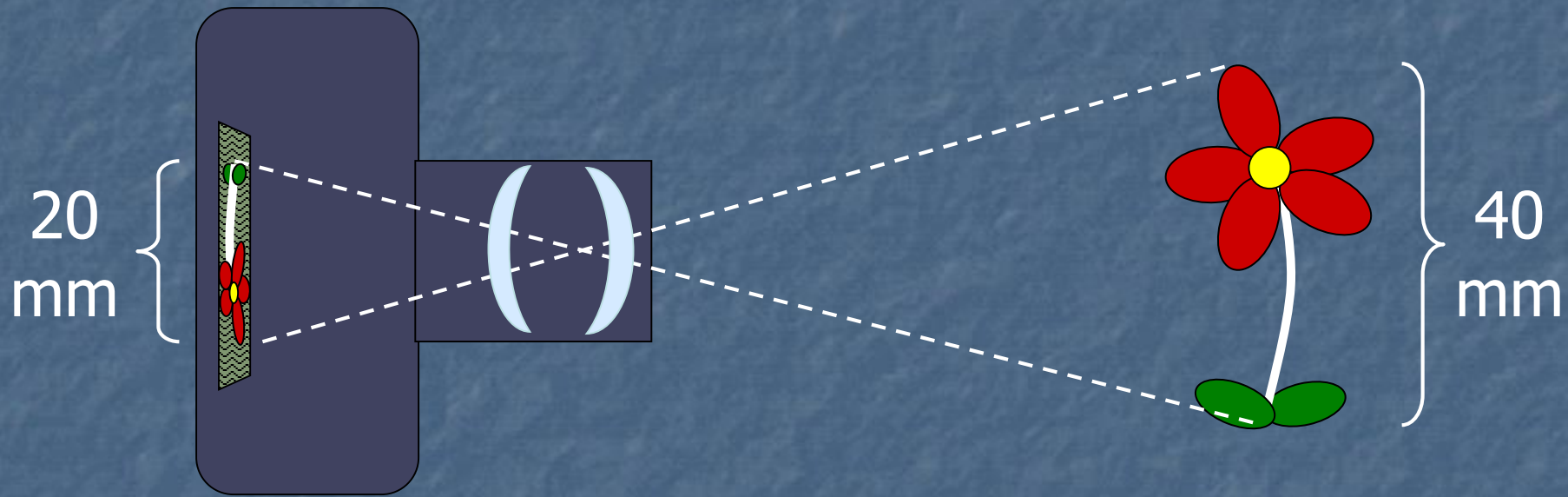


Many ways to do macro

What I look for:

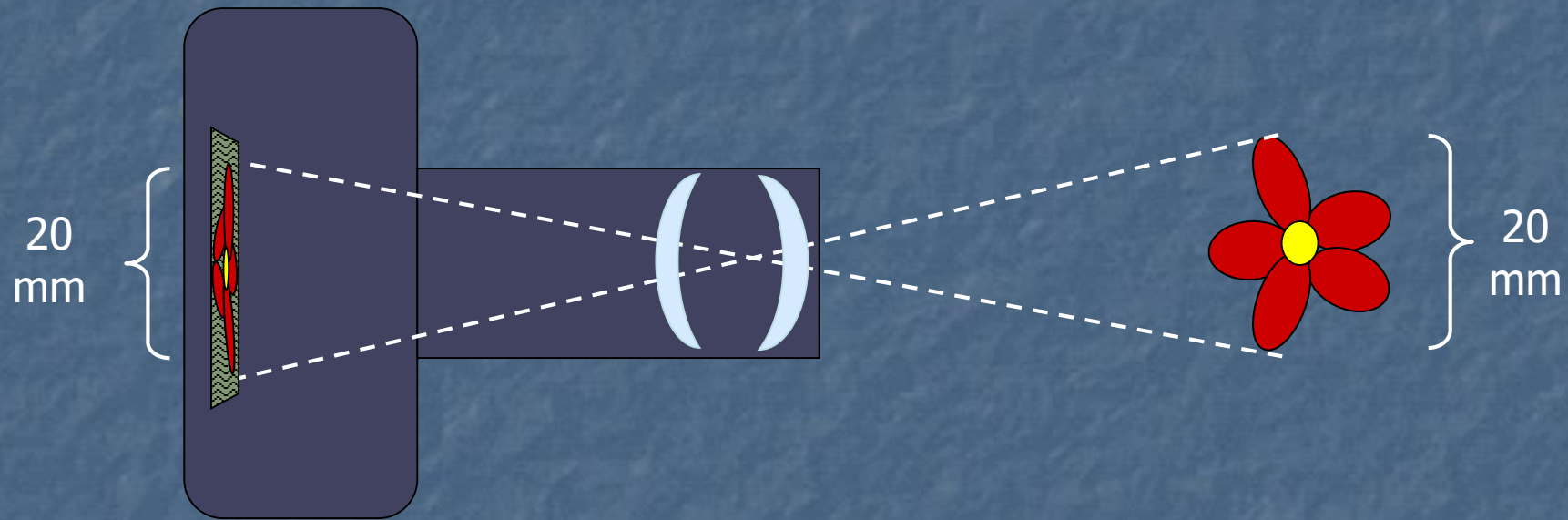
- Accurate representation
- Sharpness
- Good lighting

Magnification



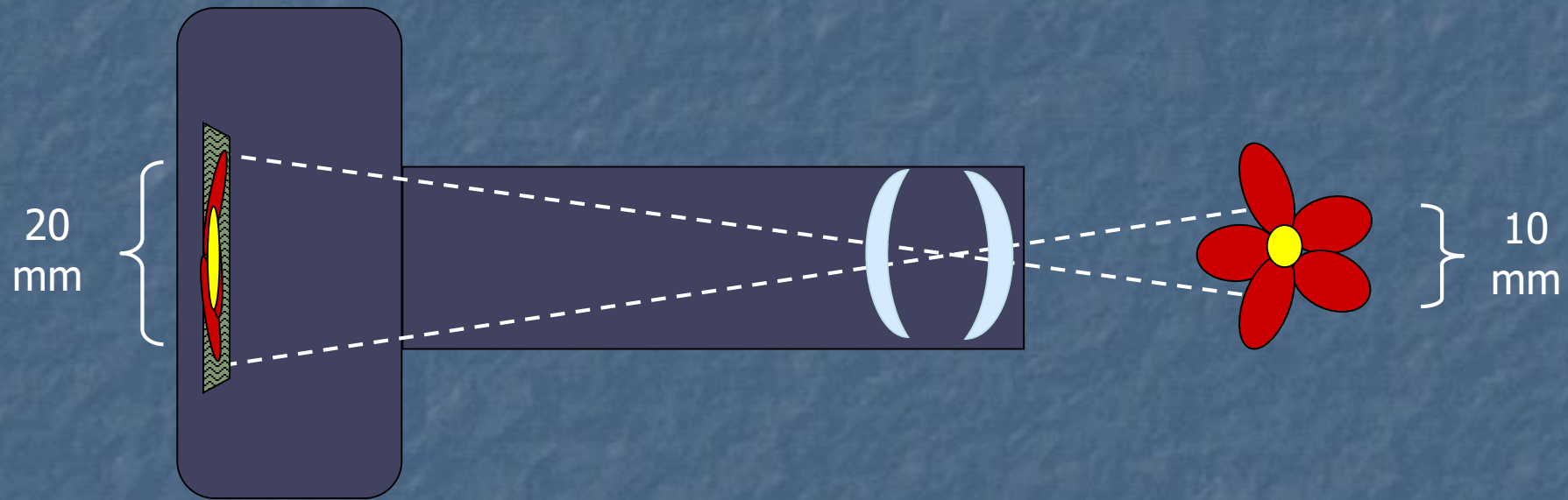
Half size
 $m = 0.5x$

Magnification



Life Size
 $m = 1x$

Magnification



$$m = 2x$$



m =
0.5x



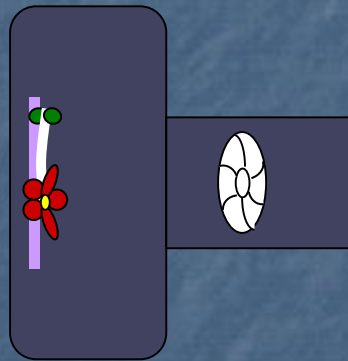
m =
1x



m =
2x

Depth of field

The zone from front to back that is in *acceptable focus*.



Depth of field

Very shallow at high magnification.

Affected by

- Sensor size
- Magnification (framing)
- Focal length
- Distance
- Aperture



f/2.8



f/5.6



f/11



f/16

Diffraction Softening

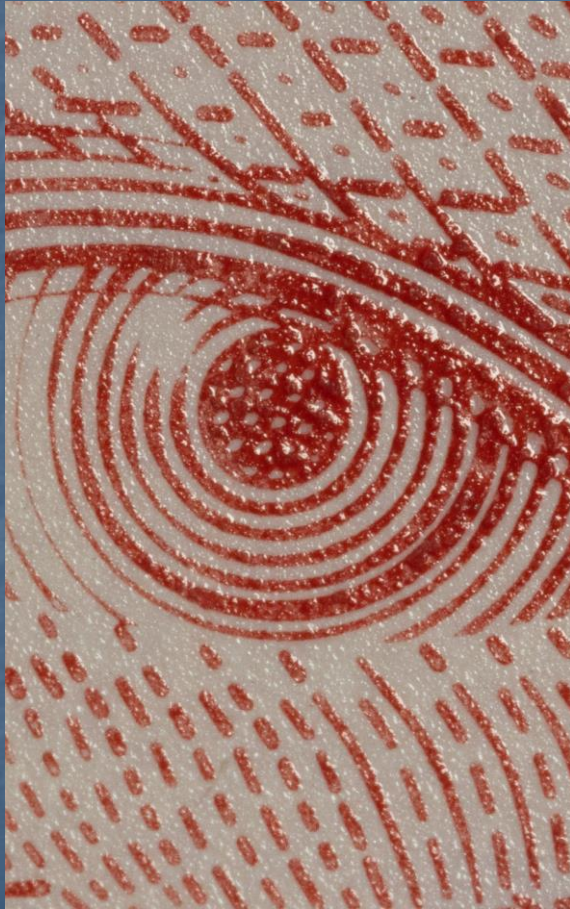
Can't keep stopping down to improve DOF.

The image loses sharpness.

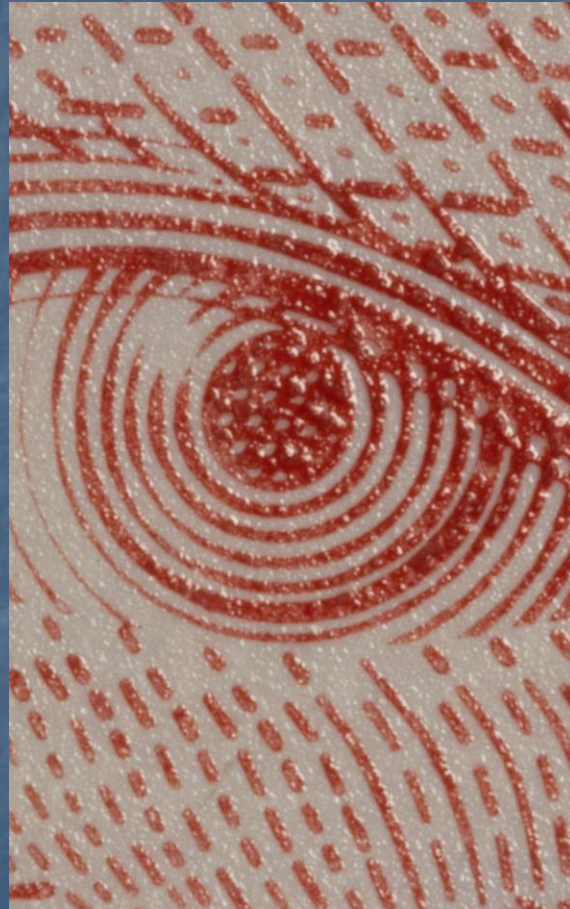
Diffraction → wave nature of light

Diffraction Effects

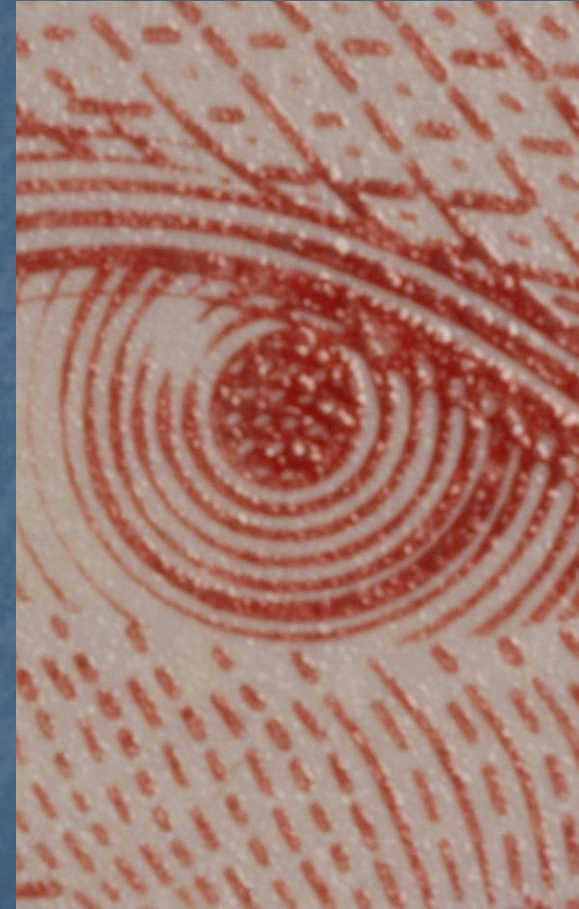
\$50 bill shot at 1.3x



f/8



f/16



f/32

Depth of field

Diffraction

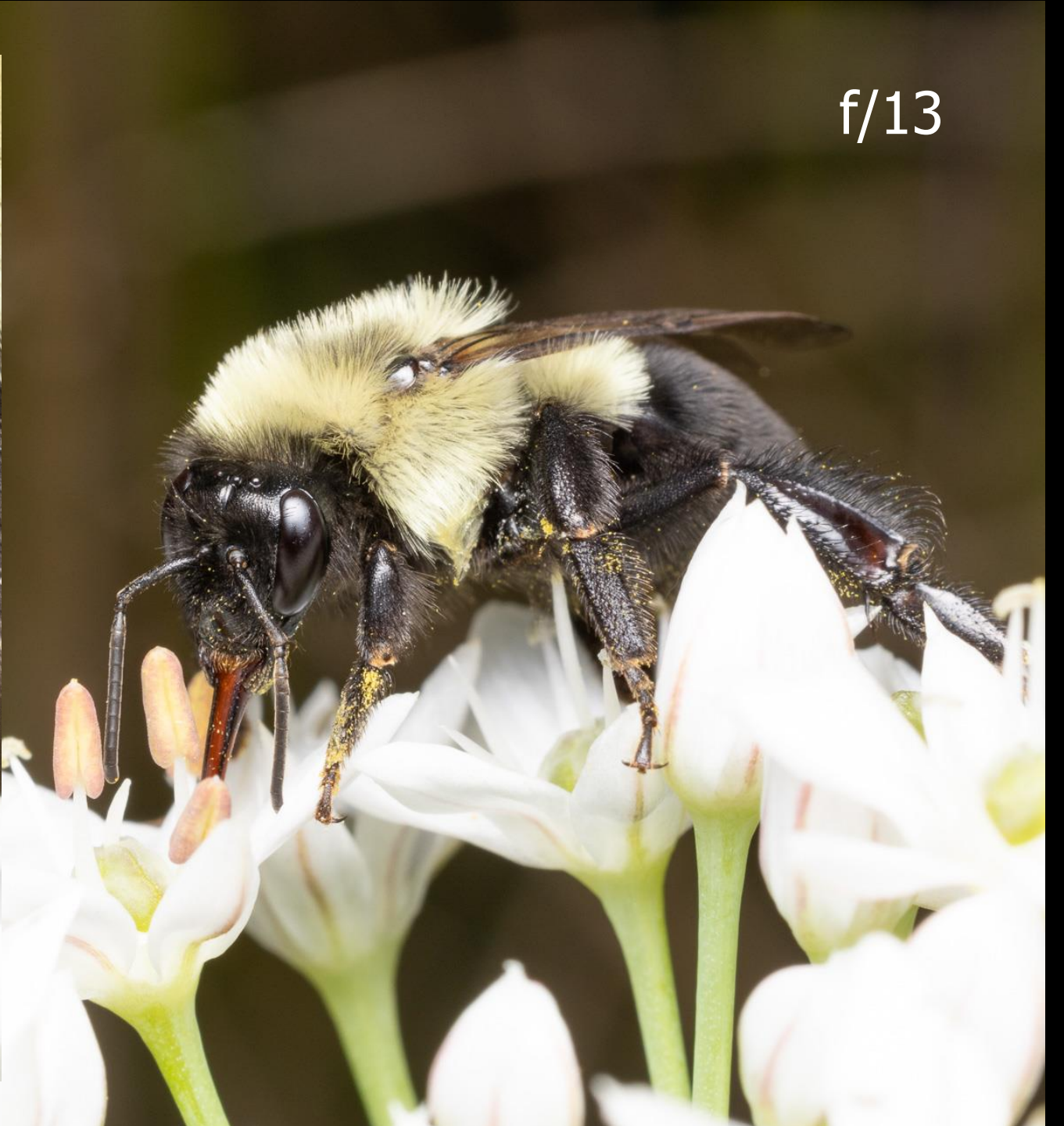
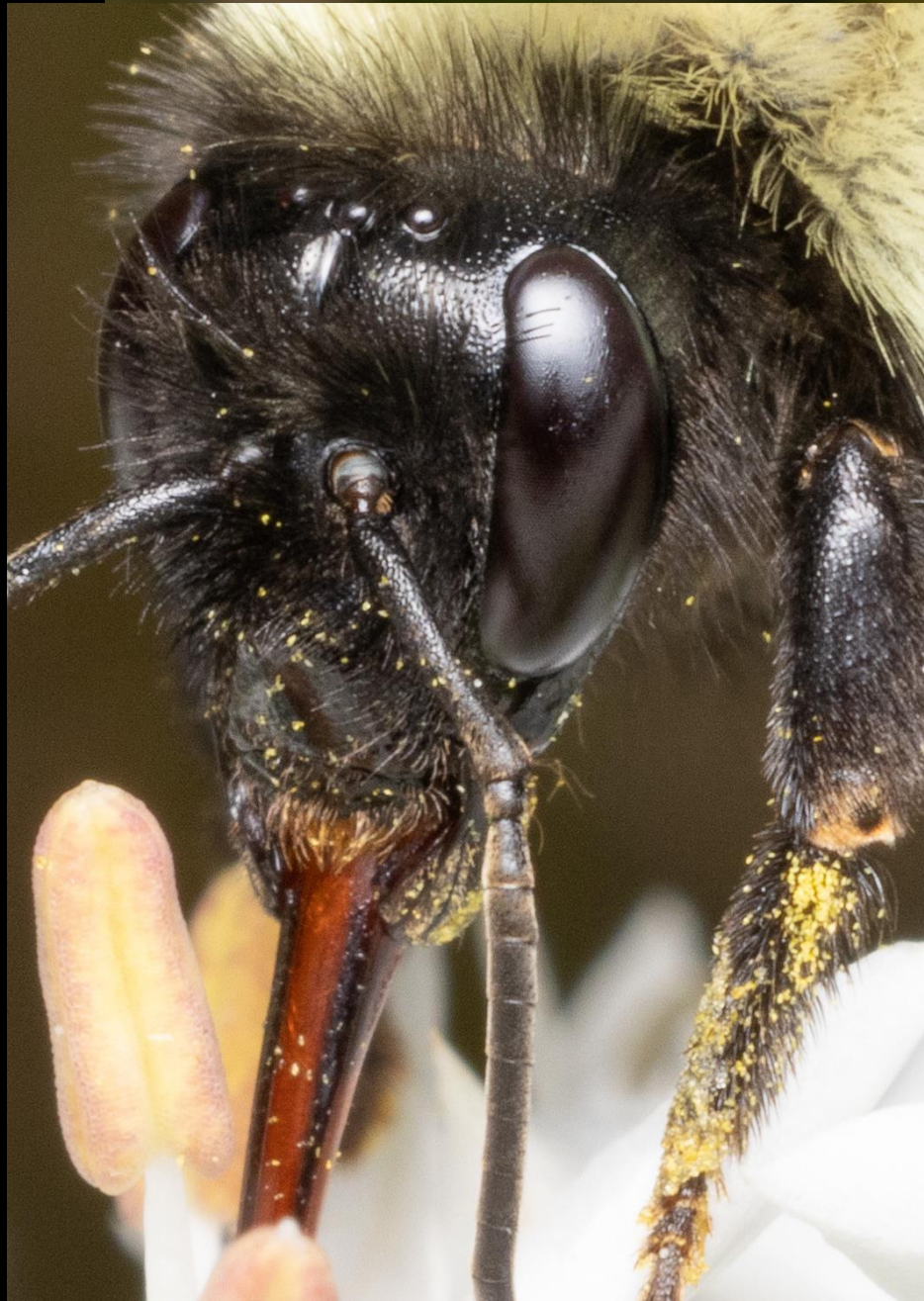


Controlled by *aperture*

f/11 to 13 give good results (APS-C).



f/11



f/13



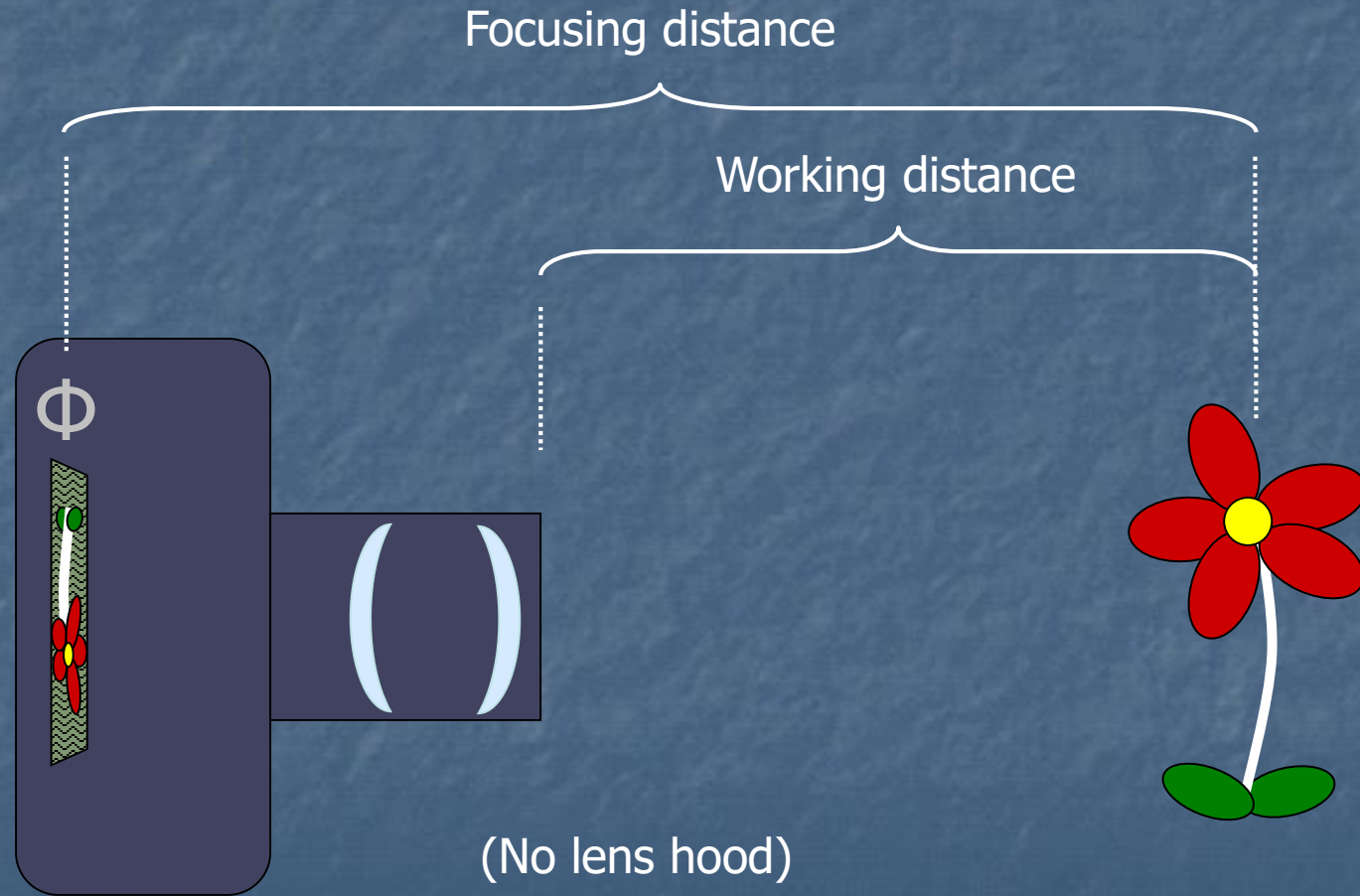


f/16



f/13

Working distance



Working distance

Longer working distance

- Avoids scaring bugs
- More room for lighting

But

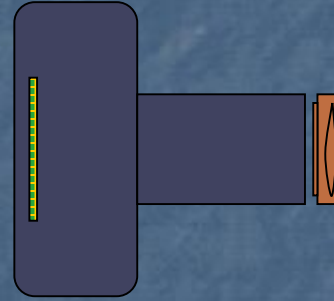
- Long lenses cost more, are heavier
- On-camera lighting is harsher

100 mm is a good compromise

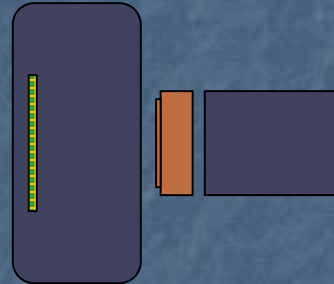
Gear options

Gear for getting closer

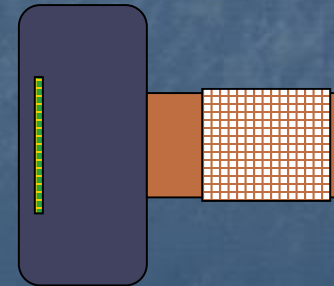
Closeup lens \$



Extension tubes \$



Macro lens \$\$\$



Closeup lens

Attach to front of lens like a filter

Best for long lenses

Small

Double element, achromatic

\$30-250





f/11



f/11



f/8



f/11



f/11

Extension tubes

Empty tubes

Increase lens extension

Best with shorter lenses

\$20-160



Macro lenses

Optimized for closeup

Infinity to 1:1 (usually)

Different focal lengths & working distances

\$300-2000+





f/11

f/11







f/11



Cropping

Just cropping can be effective too!



Zoom
lens
500mm
f/11



Zoom
lens
500mm
f/11

Lighting

Quantity and
Quality of light

Lighting is just as important as the lens.

Light is scarce with macro

Natural light is okay with bigger subjects

Light is reduced at closer distances

Life size magnification → loses 2 stops of light

Narrow aperture for DOF reduces the light

Tripod is inconvenient

So use *flash*.

Diffused flash

Flash advantages

- Adds a lot of light of the right color
- Duration is brief, stops motion

But flash can be harsh

Flash diffusion

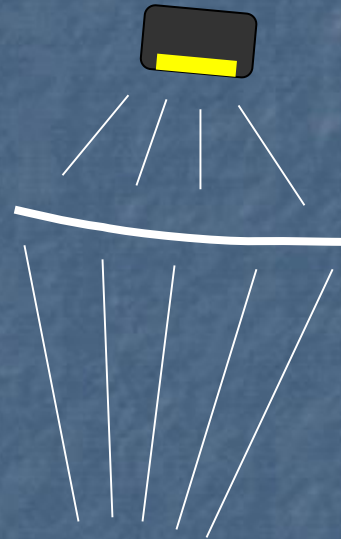
Flash head



Harsh



Still harsh,
less bright



Soft

Big surface - Close to the subject









Canon
SPEEDLITE 580EX

Canon

IMAGE STABILIZER
ULTRASONIC

1.2x III IS USM

StackShot



100mm, f/13



100mm, f/11



100mm
f/14
(FF)



100mm
f/11



100mm, f/11



100mm
f/14
(FF)

Natural light

Natural light can be attractive



Color and Design



100mm
f/13









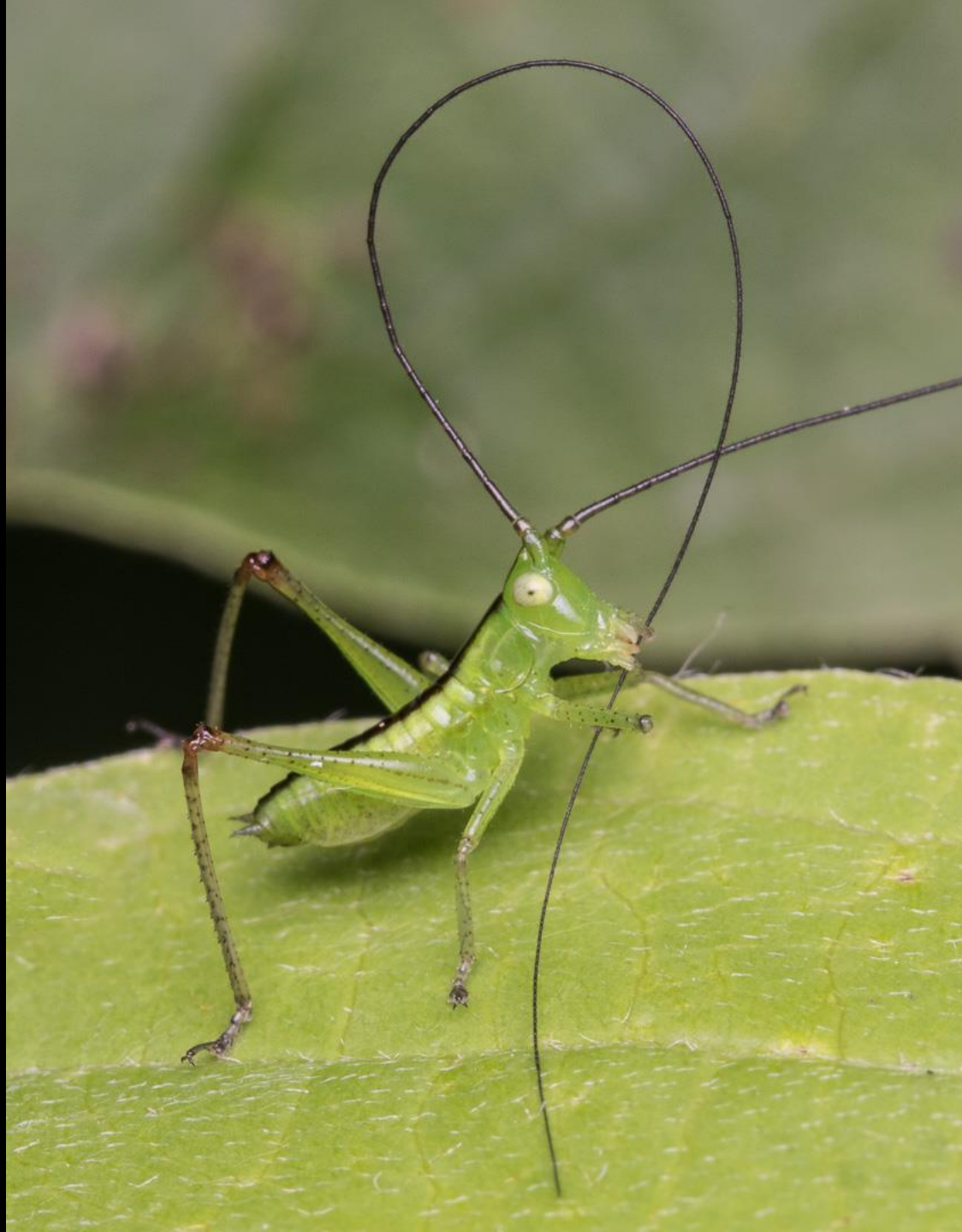
Action Shots



100mm
f/11









Focus stacking

Solves the shallow DOF problem

Take several pictures of a subject varying the focus

Combine in software

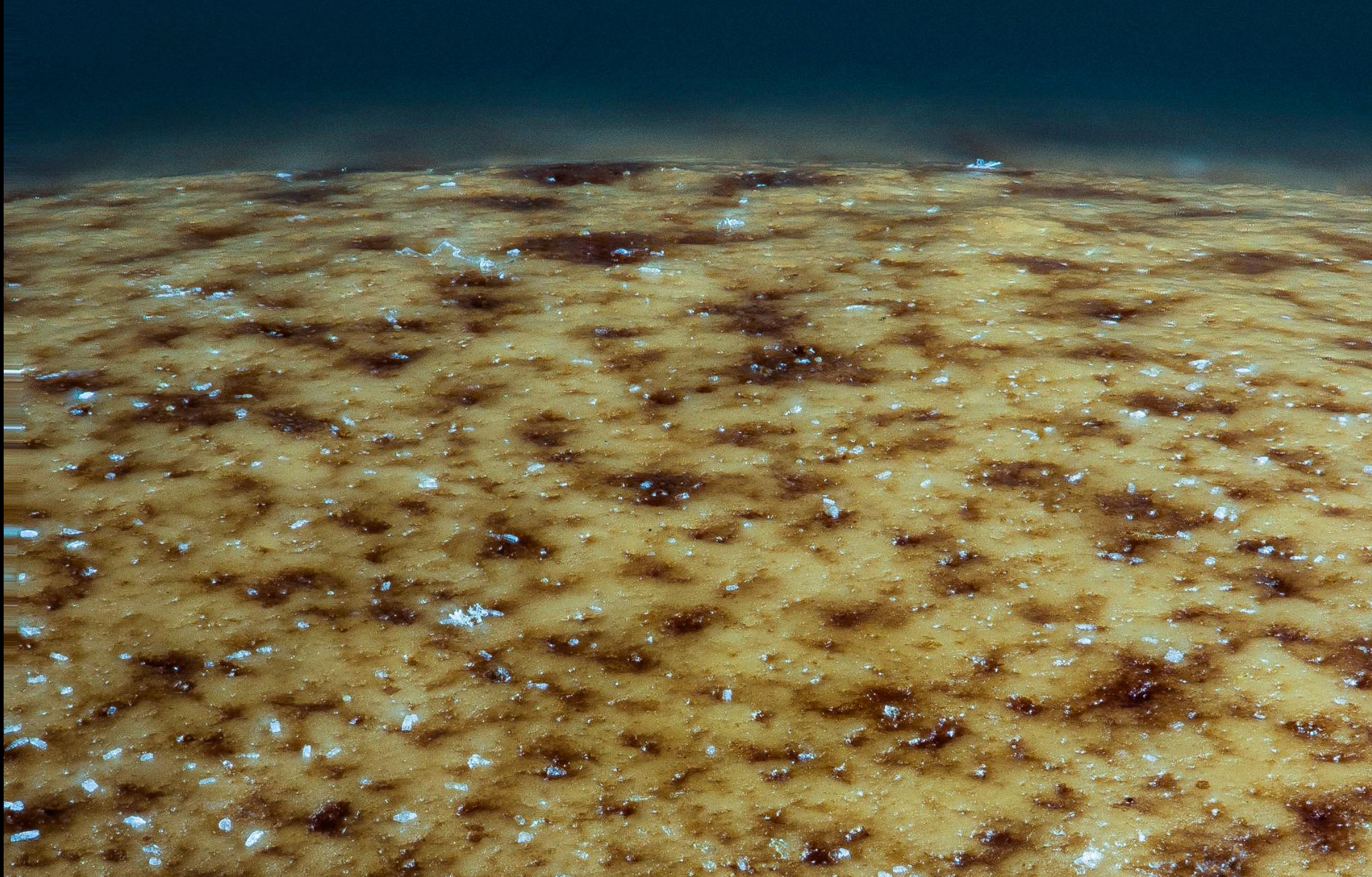
(Photoshop, Zerene Stacker, Helicon Focus)















Go out and shoot!

Bugs and flowers in fields

Kitchen

Workshop

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