

# PERSPECTIVE

## BLUEPRINT

Perspective in photography represents the spatial relationship between objects within an image. It also makes a two-dimensional photograph feel like a three-dimensional scene.

You shouldn't forget to use some additional tools to create a sense of depth in your image. For instance, you can use composition in a scene or setting to create a sense of depth. Leading lines do this well, especially when combined with a deep depth of field (small aperture).

There are things you can do to change the perspective of an image. By moving around your setting, you can gain a better viewpoint than your usual eye level. You can either get low or get high. This gives you the opportunity to show viewers a perspective they are not used to.

Different lenses can help you capture various perspective illusions - a telephoto lens tends to squash the subject and the background closer together. The opposite is true of ultra wide angle or fisheye lenses.



Examples of photos with different perspectives

## 1 LOOK UP

Shooting from a low angle is the most popular alternative to eye-level perspective photography. It's worth the effort because it provides an out-of-the-ordinary look at your subject.



Not all low angle shots need to be right on the ground looking up. Some great shots are taken slightly higher and can still show a large degree of perspective. Shooting from a low angle has many benefits and it does help the composition tremendously. Be aware of the lines in your scene and use them in a clever way!

### TIP:

This can be challenging because you may have to squat, sit, kneel or lie down to capture your image, so make sure that you're in a safe place.

## 2 LOOK DOWN

Looking down towards your subject is another way to get a new and unique angle with your perspective in photography.



These are cool ideas for looking down:

- Visiting a new city
- Taking a nature walk
- From a bridge
- Events
- Landscapes
- Abstracts
- People
- Odd juxtapositions

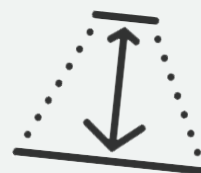
### TIP:

If you can gain access to the upper floors or the roof of a tall building, you can discover some amazing vantage points.

## THE 3 ESSENTIALS

### 3 CREATE DEPTH

When you add something to the foreground of an image, it provides depth and leads the viewer into the picture.



Linear perspective gives an impression of depth to the viewer by using real world parallel lines and making them converge in the plane of your photograph. This is also achieved by scaling the subject in the foreground against the background elements of the picture.

### TIP:

You can also shoot through an object or frame your subject to create a sense of depth.