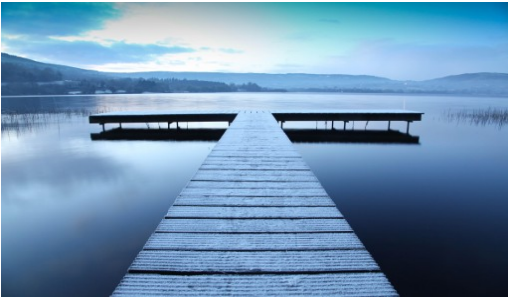







<p>Leading &amp; Disappearing Lines</p>	<p>Any type of an element in which directs the viewers attention to another point of the image with the use of lines. Leading lines move towards the center of the image. Disappearing lines run right out of the frame. Eg. Fences, Sidewalks, Street, Bridge, etc.</p>	
<p>Filling Your Frame</p>	<p>Filling the frame means to fill the frame of your camera with your subject from edge to edge. This can be done by getting close to the subject or with zoom.</p>	
<p>Framing Your Subject</p>	<p>A technique used to draw your attention to the subject of the photo by using other objects as a frame.</p>	
<p>Symmetry</p>	<p>To achieve symmetry in a photo, you must find a subject where the a vertical or horizontal division of the image creating a mirror image on both sides. The dividing line is called the plane of symmetry and must be exactly in the horizontal or vertical center of the frame. Ignoring this rule can cause an image to feel unbalanced.</p>	

<p>Perspective / Viewpoint</p>	<p>Viewpoint involves varying the angle at which you take a photo to make the subject of your photo more interesting. Before photographing your subject it helps to walk around it, consider various unusual angles including low (get down on the ground) and high (stand on objects) positions. Perspective is similar to viewpoint, but involves using positioning to create optical illusions.</p>	
<p>Movement into the Frame</p>	<p>To imply motion it is necessary to have your subject moving from one of the edges or corners of the image towards the center of the frame. If your subject is moving from the center towards the edge or corner, it will feel as though you missed the prime moment that you intended to capture.</p>	
<p>Reflections</p>	<p>A technique of using reflective surfaces to capture a subject and its reflection. Can be achieved using water, shiny surfaces and mirrors. You must experiment with the source of light and the angle at which you take the photo to achieve your desired effect.</p>	
<p>Rule of Thirds</p>	<p>The Rule of Thirds is a technique whereby you divide the horizontal and vertical of your frame into three equal parts. Where the lines intersect is said to be the best place for the position of your subject.</p>	
<p>Simplicity</p>	<p>A technique whereby you ensure that nothing but the subject in the photo will compete for the viewer's attention. This can be achieved by using uncomplicated backgrounds and by limiting the objects in your frame. Blurring a complicated background using focus can also create simplicity.</p>	