

# Camera Modes



## Auto

The camera will adjust every setting for you: aperture, shutter speed, ISO, file format (JPEG), white balance, focus, and flash.

## Scene Modes



### Landscape

This setting uses a small aperture to ensure images are sharp throughout the frame. Contrast and saturation are adjusted for refined details and vivid colors.



### Portrait

Wide apertures are used to create shallow depth of field. Neutral colors and softness will be applied to adjust for the presence of skin.



### Action / Sports

Fast shutter speeds are used to freeze movement. Utilizes continuous auto focus (AF-C). This allows you to take multiple shots without lifting your finger off the shutter button.



### Macro

Small apertures are used to help place your subject in focus. Fast shutter speeds are used to minimize camera shake and motion blur.



### Night Portrait

Night portrait mode is used to create a shallow depth of field at night. This mode will automatically apply flash to expose at night.

## Exposure Modes

**P**

### Program

The camera sets both the aperture and shutter speed and lets you choose the ISO. Use this mode if you want to snap a picture quickly without worrying yourself about the settings.

**A**

### Aperture Priority

You manually set aperture and ISO and the camera adjust the shutter speed for optimal exposure. Use Priority mode if you wish to retain full control over the depth of field.

**S**

### Shutter Priority

You manually set shutter speed, and ISO and the camera will choose the right aperture for optimal exposure. Use Shutter Priority mode when you want to control the way motion is captured in the image.

**M**

### Manual Mode

The manual mode gives you full control over exposure. In this mode, the camera lets you choose the aperture, shutter speed, and ISO.