

A macro photograph of several dandelion seed heads. The seed heads are covered in numerous small, clear water droplets that catch the light, creating a bokeh effect in the background. The overall color palette is a soft, muted teal or light blue, giving the image a dreamy and ethereal quality. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.


Macro Photography

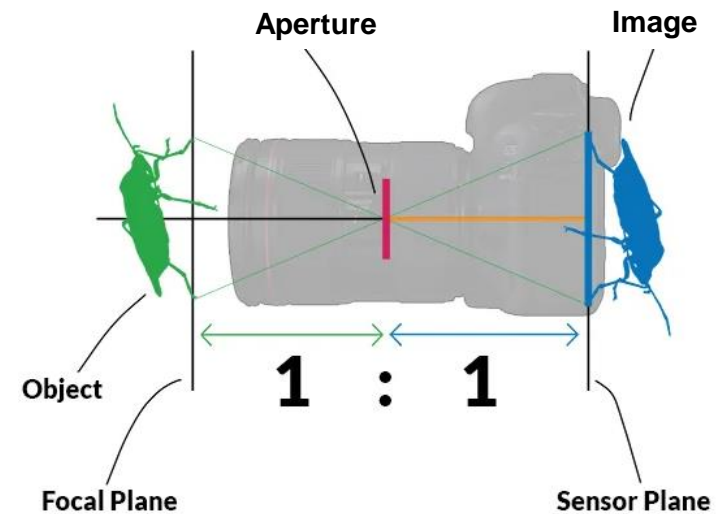
March 16, 2023

By Dennis Freeman with
David Blass
Dave Powell
Pete Morton

Close-up & Macro

- Macro-Photography

- Photographing something at a magnification that renders it life size (1X or 1:1) on a camera's sensor.
- Lens equipment that can render $\geq 0.25X$ is frequently called “macro” or implied with 



- Close-up Photography

- Where the subject or an area of a subject is taken from a closer than normal point of view, e.g. a detail.
- $> 0.1X$ & $< 0.5X$



Magnifications



1.4X



1X (life size)



0.5X



0.25X



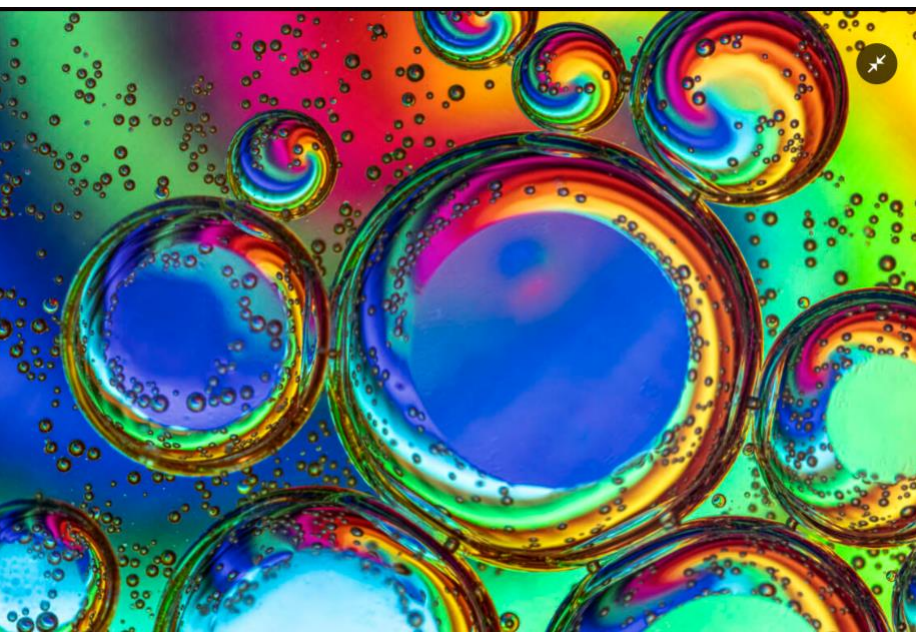
Spencer Cox: 105mm f/2.8, ISO 800, 1/250 s, f/22.0



Jenny Rainbow - Orchid

March 25 Field Trip!

Alberto Panizza: 105mm f/2.8, ISO 64, 1/3 s, f/7.1



Spencer Cox: 105mm f/2.8, ISO 100, 1/10 s, f/5.6



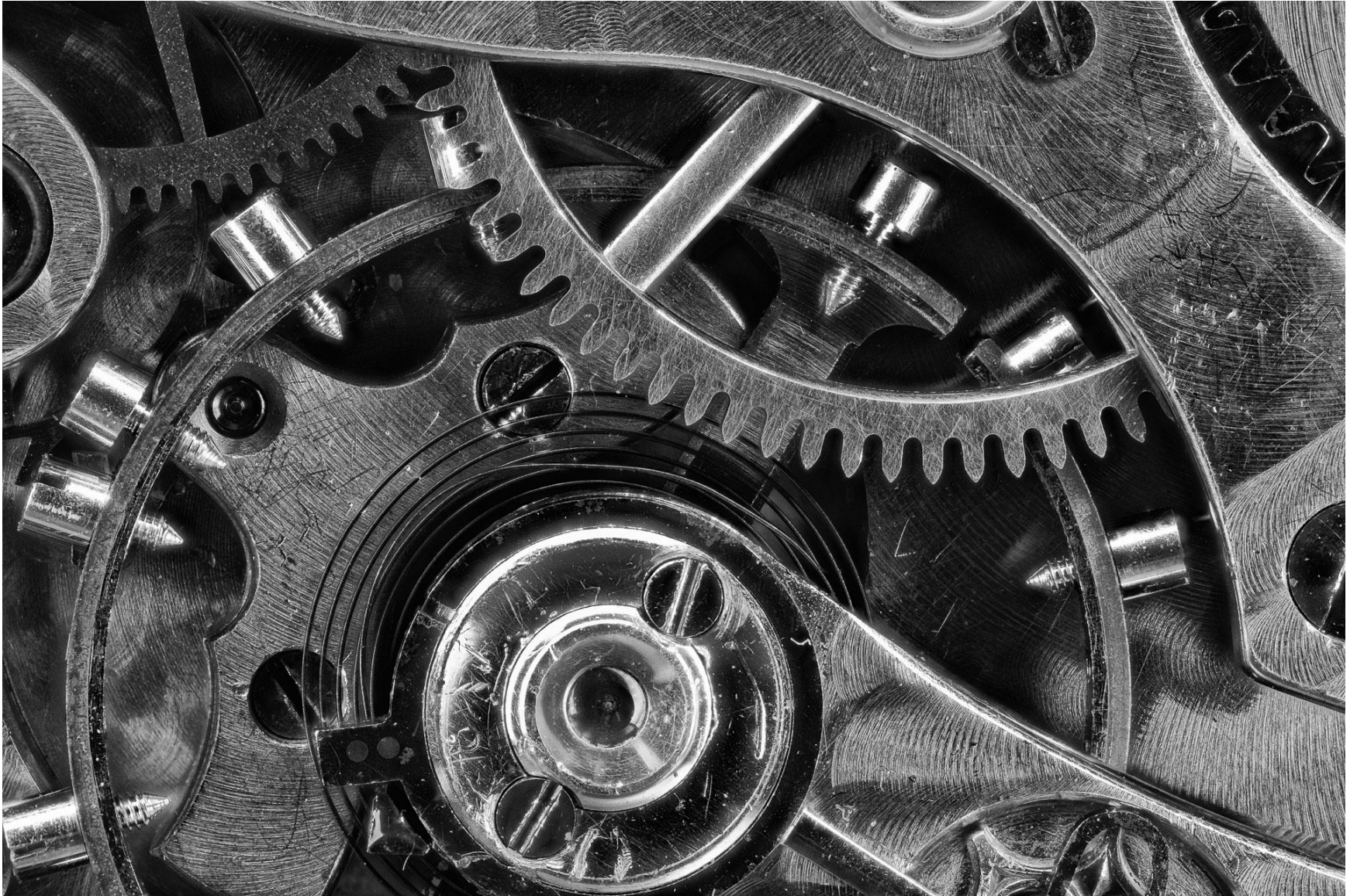
David Blass - #1



David Blass - #2



David Blass - #3



Pete Morton

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens,
2021.



- Canon R5; 24-240mm lens @ 240mm; 1/1000 sec; f/6.3; ISO 200; handheld. Near closest focusing distance of 30" (0.26X)
- Cropped. Used the Lightroom/Camera Raw masking capabilities to darken the background, slightly reduce the brightness of the white petals and add a bit of texture. Finally, noise and sharpening were handled with Topaz filters.

Multiple Ways to do Close-up and Macro Photography

- True “Macro” Lens ($\sim 1X$)
- “Close Up lens” (also called Close Up filters) - characterized by their diopter power
- Set of Extension Tubes
- Teleconverter
- Zooms or Telephoto Lenses (look for $0.25X$ to $0.5X$) for Close Up Photography
- Smart Phone Cameras with a Macro feature

Macro Lens

Specialized lenses designed to be used at closer distances to photograph small objects. They are usually prime lenses (e.g. 100mm, 90mm, 30mm ...) with a large and constant aperture (e.g. f/2.8)



Canon EF 100mm f/2.8 macro



Nikon 105mm f/2.8G VR macro

Pros

- Magnification ratios ~ 1:1
- High quality images (bokeh, colors, contrast)
- High performance autofocus
- Telephoto & portraiture uses too

Cons

- Price (check Used & eBay!)

Macro Lenses: Focal Lengths

- Macro Lenses usually come in slightly-longer-than-normal to medium telephoto in length
- Including these full-frame focal lengths:
 - 40mm
 - 60mm

} Compact size and easy to use. Good walkaround macro lens. Gets close to subjects.

 - 90mm
 - 100mm
 - 105mm

} Great balance of working distance* and performance without making the lens itself unwieldy.

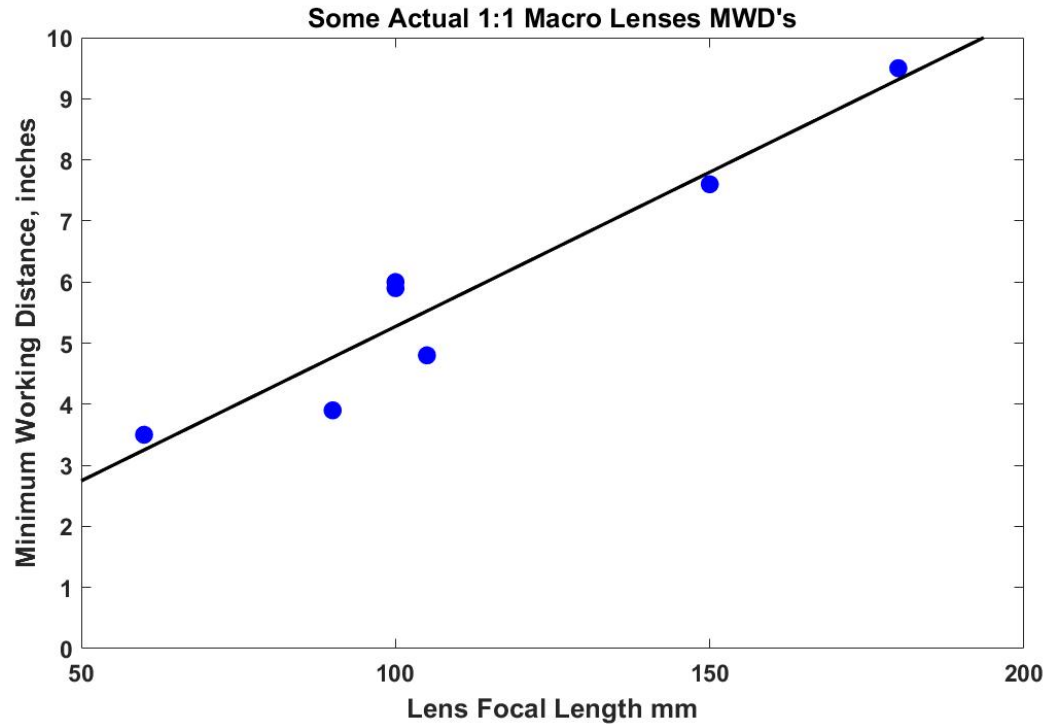
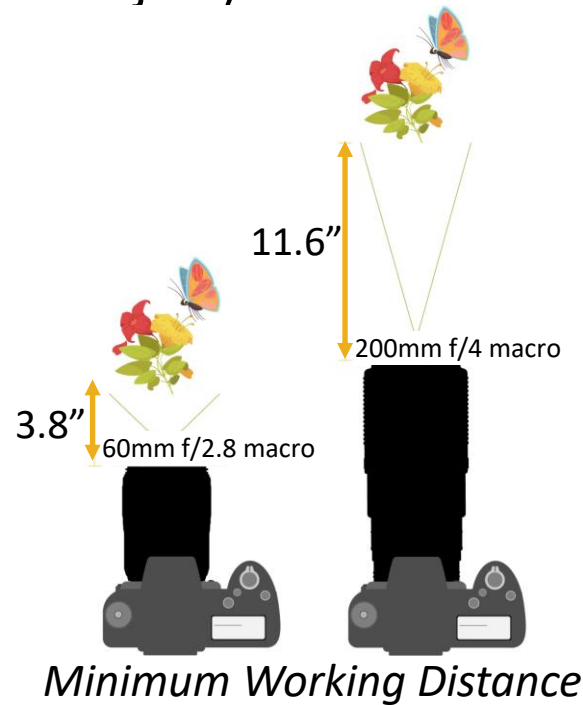
 - 150mm

Larger lens is more difficult to handhold but provides longer working distances

** Working Distance: minimum distance from front of lens to subject.*

Benefits of Longer Focal Length

- The longer the focal length, the greater your working distance (lens to subject)



- Advantages of greater working distances...
 - Staying out of shrubbery
 - Not scaring skittish subjects
- Can add a teleconverter to some macro lenses to gain added working distance.

Another Option: Extension Tubes

Added Magnification = Extension tube's length divided by the focal length of a lens.

A 25 mm extension tube combined with a 50 mm lens adds 0.5X to the lens' magnification.



Can stack them for greater effect

- OEM Extension Tubes
- 3rd Party Autofocusing Extension Tubes
- 3rd Party non-AF Extension Tubes

Pros

- Easy to use – any lens
- Shortens the Min. Focal Distance
- No added glass
- Affordable
- Lightweight / Compact

Cons

- Loss of brightness
- Narrow depth of field
- Provides only a minimal magnification gain with telephoto lenses.

Extension Tubes vs Macro Lens

Promaster Extension Tubes
on Sony 55mm f/1.8

Sony FE 90mm f/2.8 Macro



~\$100 with
your existing
lenses



\$100's for a
new lens



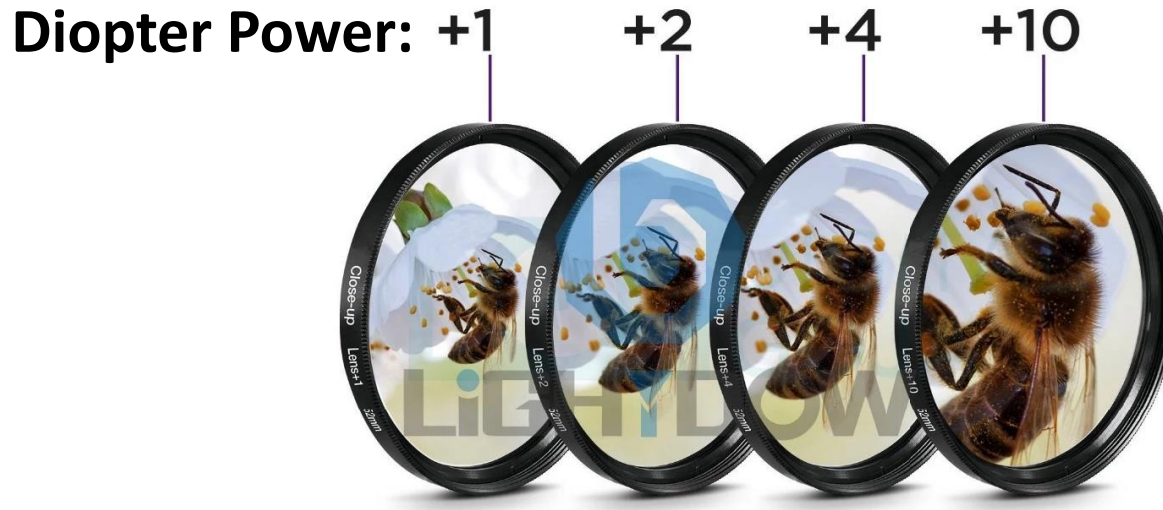
Extension Tube Example:
 $0.28x \text{ lens} + 21/74.3x \text{ tube} = 0.56x$



Thomas Stirr - 30-110mm crop sensor @ 74.3mm, ISO 800, 1/160, f/8.0, 21mm extension tube

Another Option: Close Up Lens (filter)

Achromatic (2 element) close up filters are better quality than single element.



Pros

- Easy to use. Thread or slide onto lens
- Can stack them (e.g. 2d + 4d = 6d)
- Affordable
- Very Lightweight / Compact

Cons

- Added glass means reduced image quality
- Not sharp edge-to-edge
- Decreases Depth of Field

Close Up Filter Examples



By Jo Plumridge w/ Close Up Filter



By Joni Neimela w/ Close Up Filter



Lastly, Teleconverters

1.4X or 2.0X: converts an e.g. 100mm lens to a 140mm or 200mm lens.



Pros

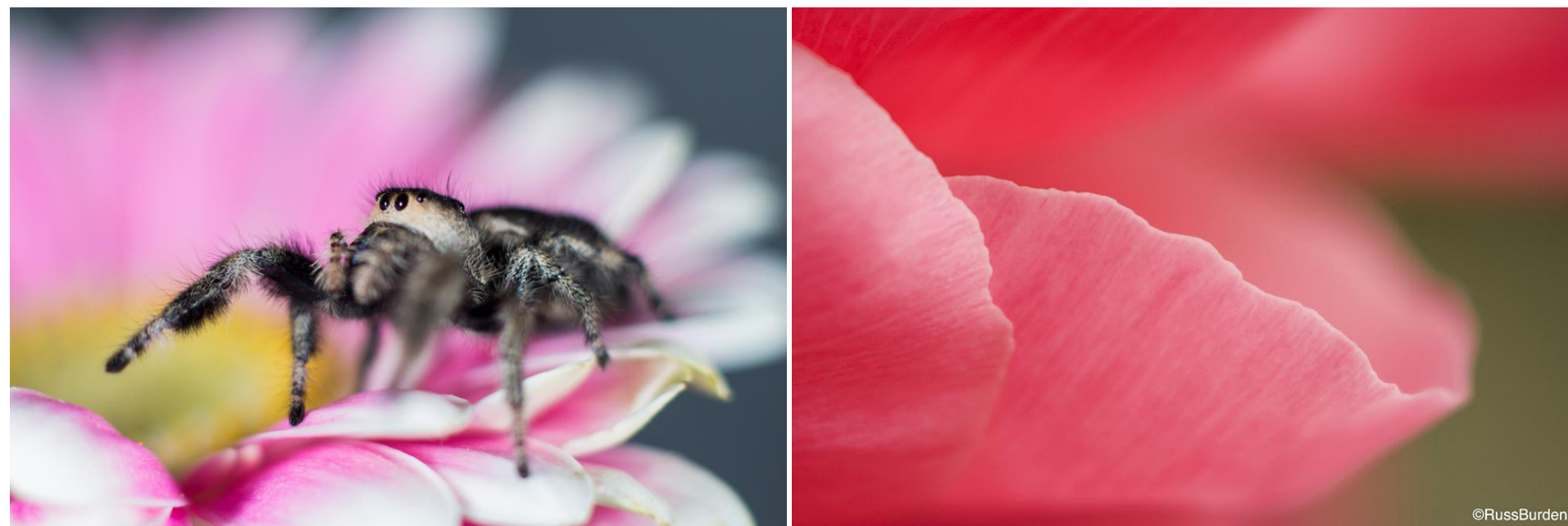
- Easy to use.
- Can also be stacked with extension tubes
- No loss of Depth of Field
- Longer Working Distance
- Versatile
- Lightweight / Compact

Cons

- Kind of expensive
- Added glass means reduced image quality
- Light loss (1.4X = 1 stop, 2X = 2 stops)
- Don't use with $\leq 50\text{mm}$ focal length lenses
- Check on other compatibility issues.

Focus

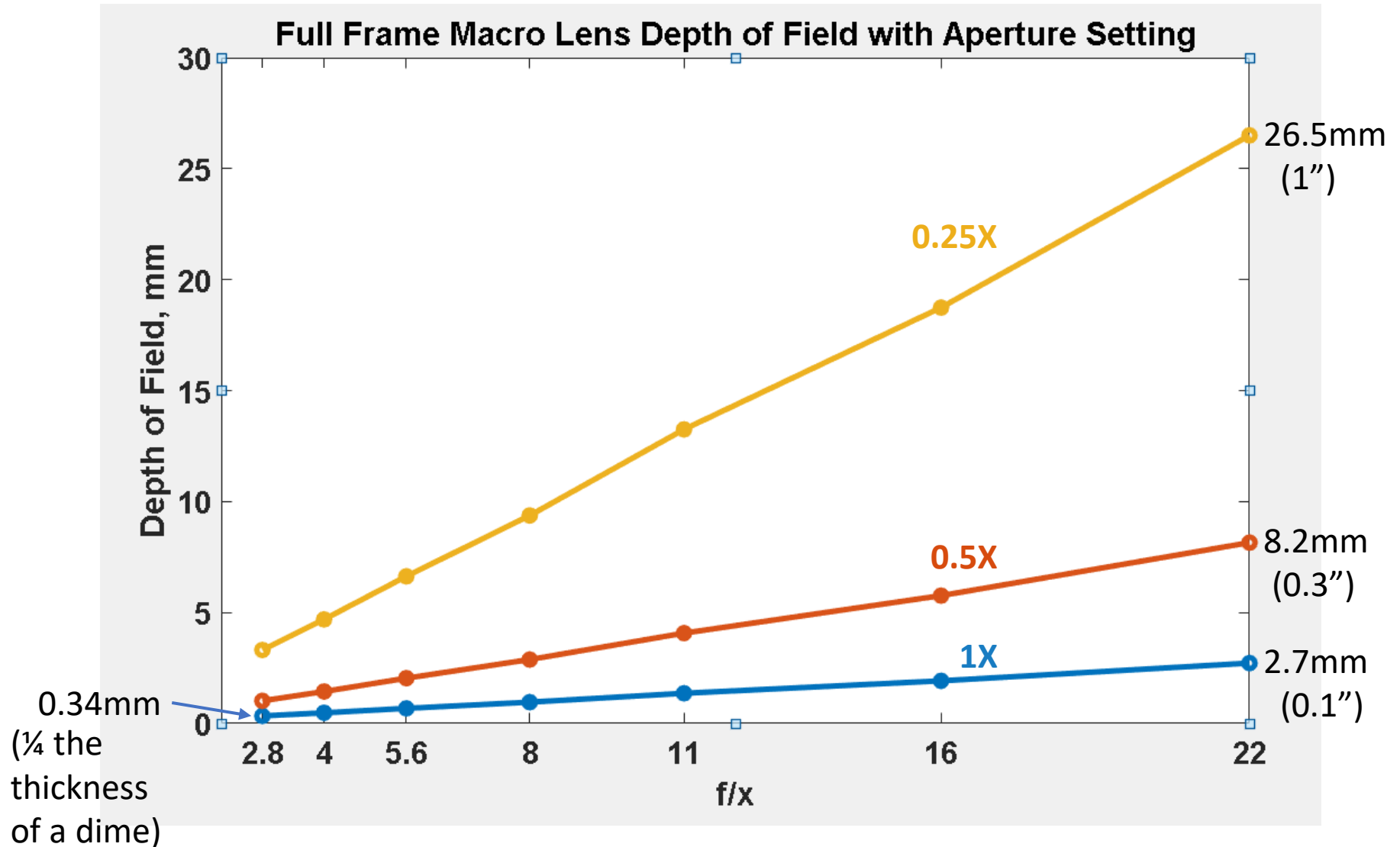
Depth of Field Issues



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- “The closer the Focal Distance (camera-to-subject distance) the shallower the depth of field.”
- “The greater the magnification, the shallower the depth of field”.
- Macro photographs are focused very close with a lot of magnification and therefore have extremely shallow depth of field.
- Embrace it!

Macro DOF Decreases w/ Aperture Size & Magnification



Stop Down the Aperture to Sharpen More of the Image

f/4



f/5.6



f/8



f/11



f/16



f/22



Focusing Issues in Macro

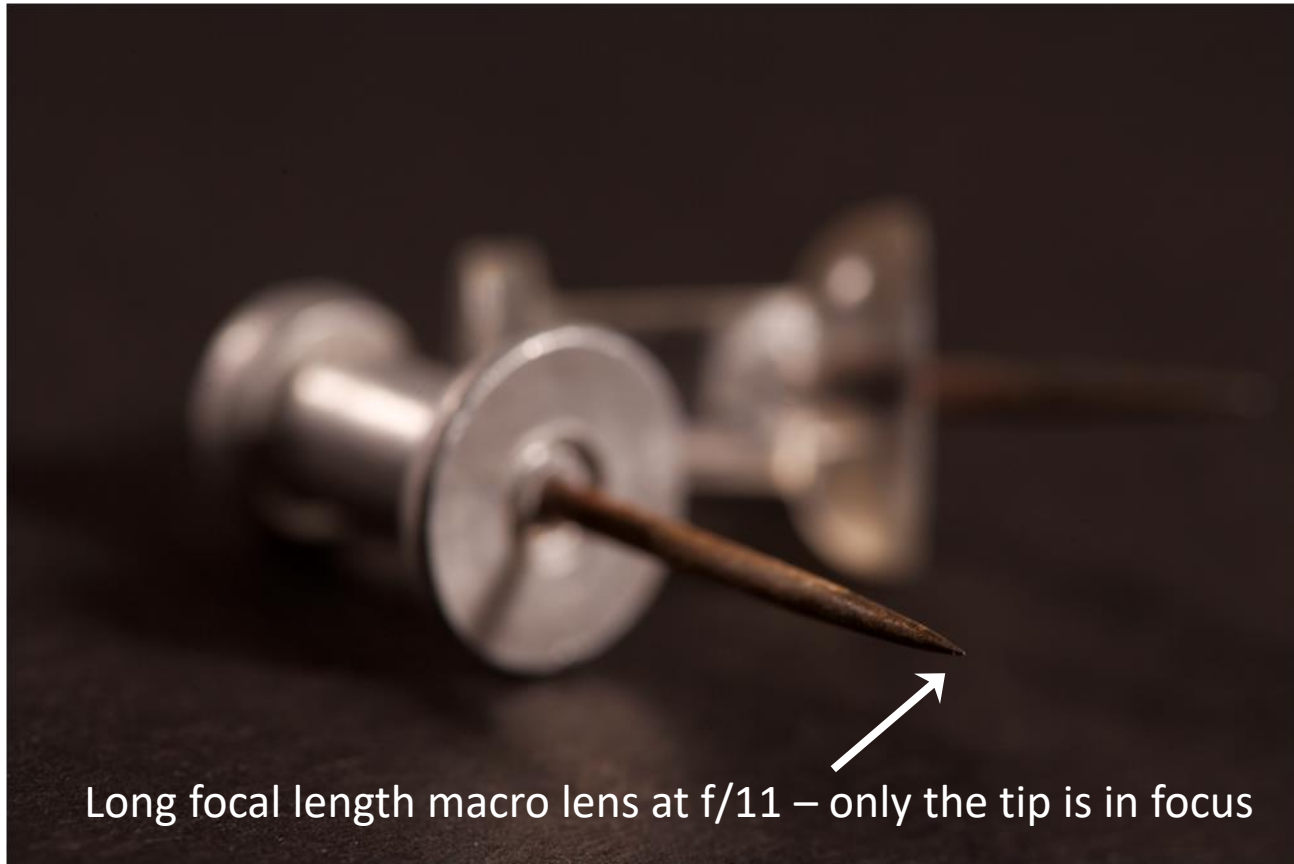
- Very shallow depth of field, millimeters. Means that camera shake or motion or subject motion in fractions of mm's will blur your image.
- Tripods are good. Remote shutter release is good.
- Handheld macro tips
 - Single-point, continuous autofocus, to get in the ballpark, and tiny back and forth camera movements to nail the final focus
 - Support the camera – brace yourself
 - Stop down the aperture (f/14, f/16, f/22)
 - Fast shutter speed and bursts of continuous shooting.
 - Bring light (flash, etc) to freeze motion & gain brightness
 - Tons of shots

Focus Stacking

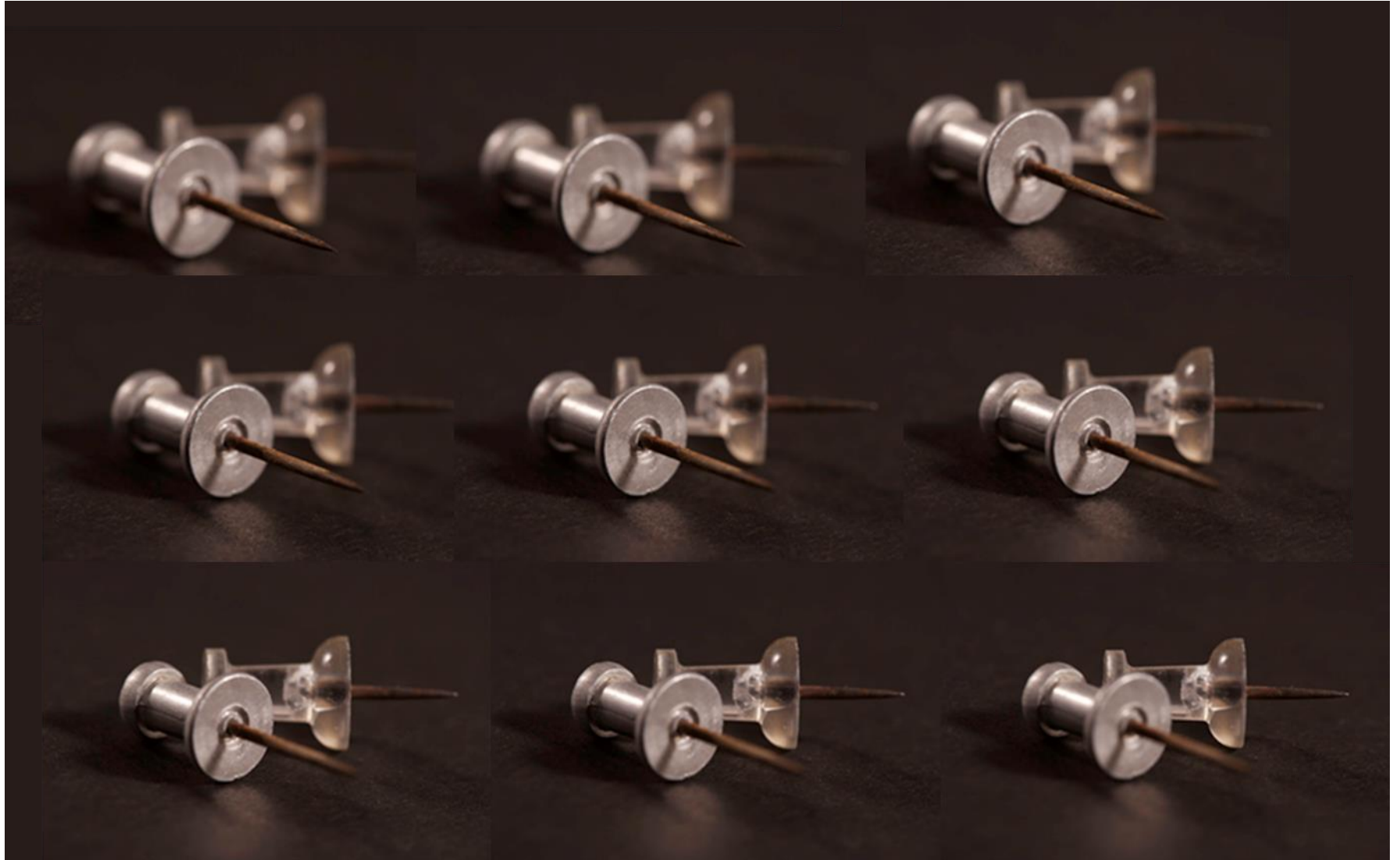
Getting everything that you want in focus

Depth of Field Issues

- An example subject of small size and scale... a pair of push pins.

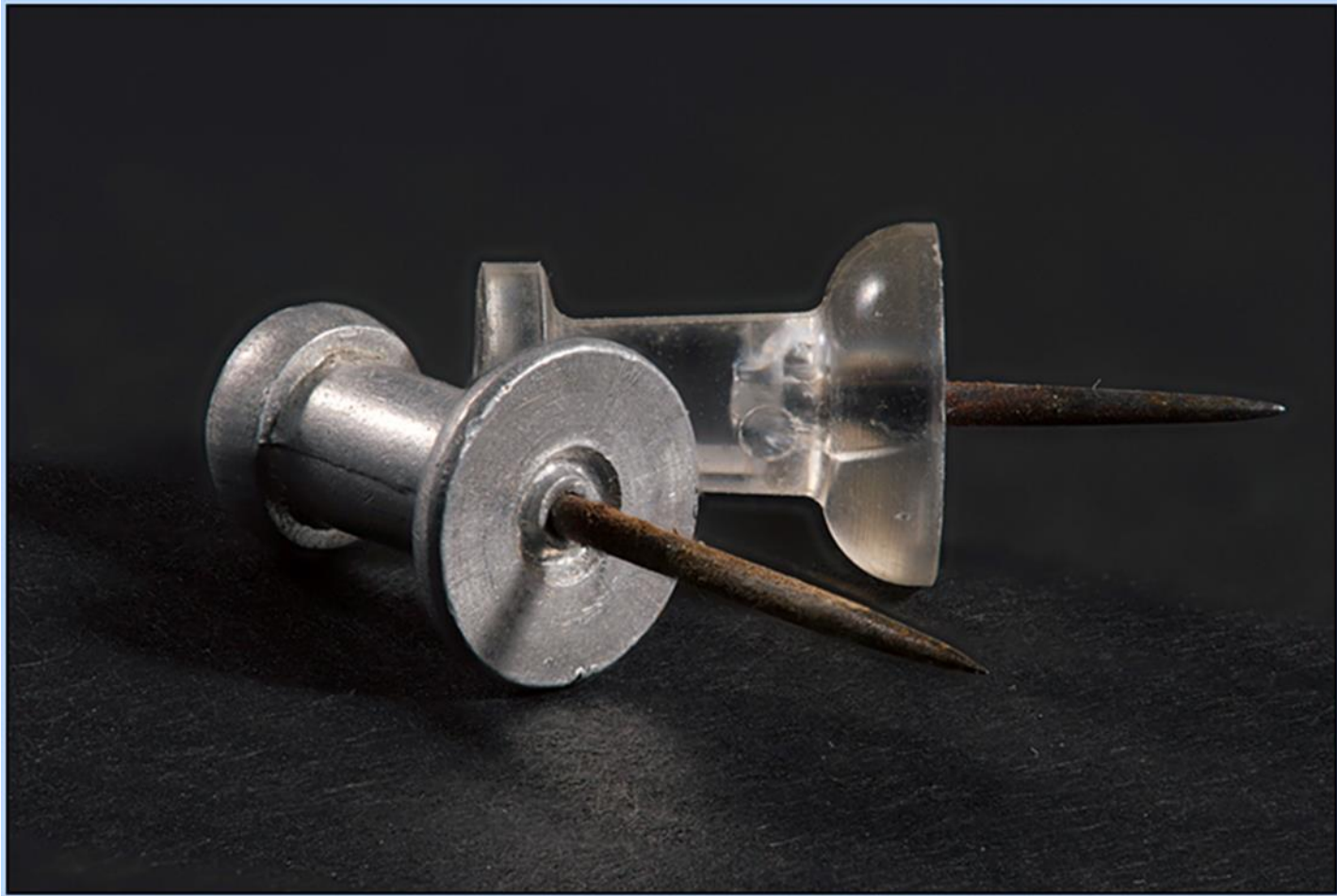


9 Sequential Images, Progressively Moving Focus from Front to Back



Focus Stacked with Helicon Focus

Final Image



Focus Stacking Software

photoworkout.com/best-focus-stacking-software

- Adobe Photoshop: Ps + Lr & 1TB cloud storage \$20/mo.
- ON1 Photo RAW: \$80 fixed price
- Helicon Focus

	<u>Lite</u>	<u>Pro</u>	<u>Premium</u>
1 year license	\$30	\$55	\$65
lifetime license	\$115	\$200	\$240
- Zerene Stacker: \$89 fixed price

Useful Equipment for Close-up/Macro

- **Tripod:** Can want small apertures to increase the shallow depth of field. May want a slow shutter speed possible with a tripod.
- **Remote trigger or release:** To avoid touching camera – small movements are magnified. Can use a 2 second shutter delay instead.
- **Flash or other light source:** especially with insects or motion in breezes using small apertures and faster shutter speeds. Diffusers to soften shadows.
- **Macro Tripod Rail:** Gives the ability to move the camera and lens, back and forth, by turning a screw in very small increments. Allows for more precise focus, image or focus stacking, and less frustration.

Macro Rail



1 mm index marks. One full revolution is 1.25mm of travel.

For my Canon 100mm f/2.8 macro lens at f/16 and closest focusing distance (400 mm) my DOF is only 1.9 mm. I need ~1.5 mm steps over multiple shots to increase the DOF.

I'd need 9 shots to get 0.5" (12.7 mm) of sharp subject depth.

photopills.com/calculators/dof-macro

Macro Lighting



On-camera flash & diffuser



On-lens twin light flash



Flash bracket & remote flash



Silver/Gold Reflector & Plamp

Some Examples and Thoughts from Dave Powell

Questions?

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