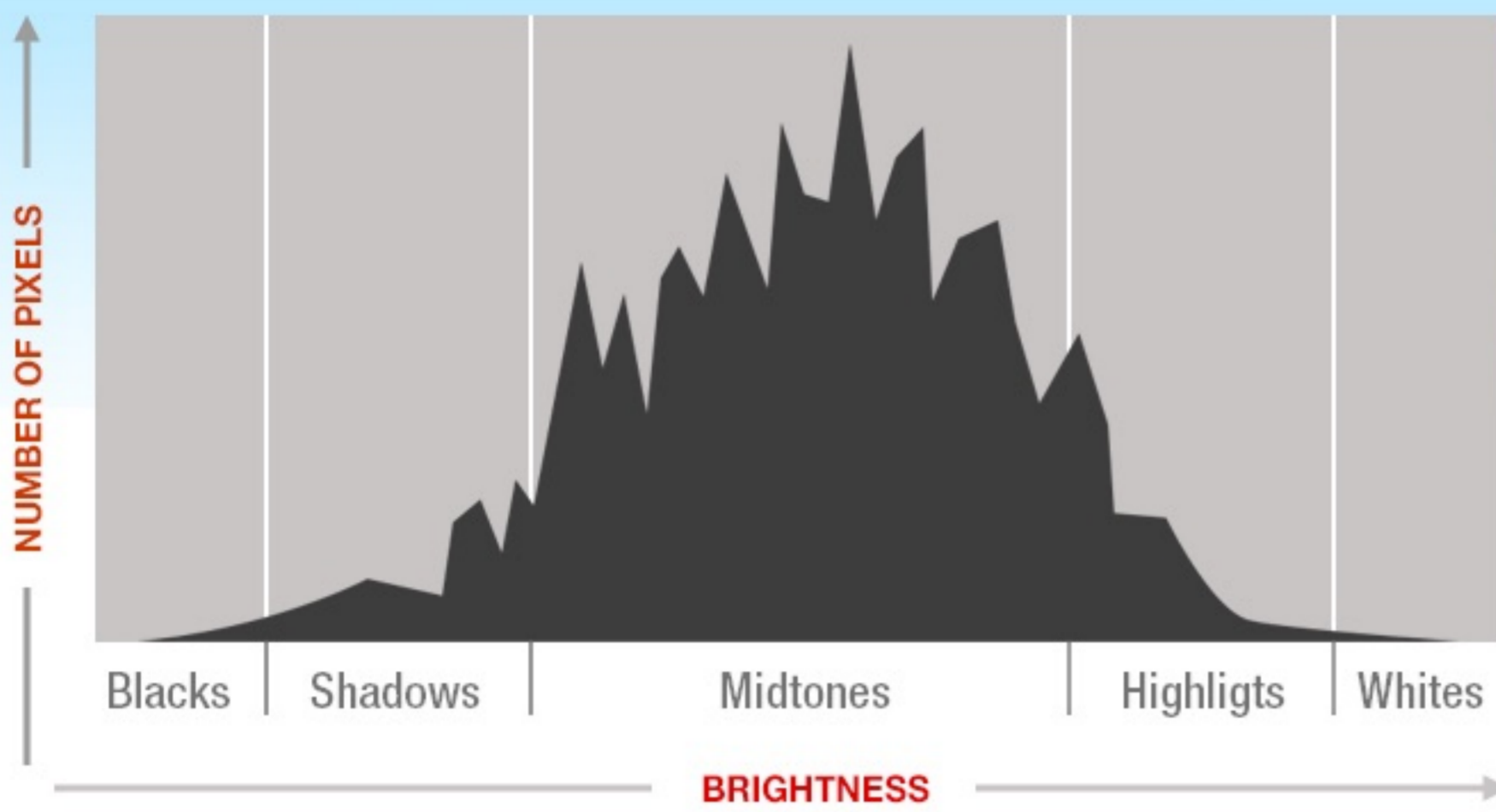


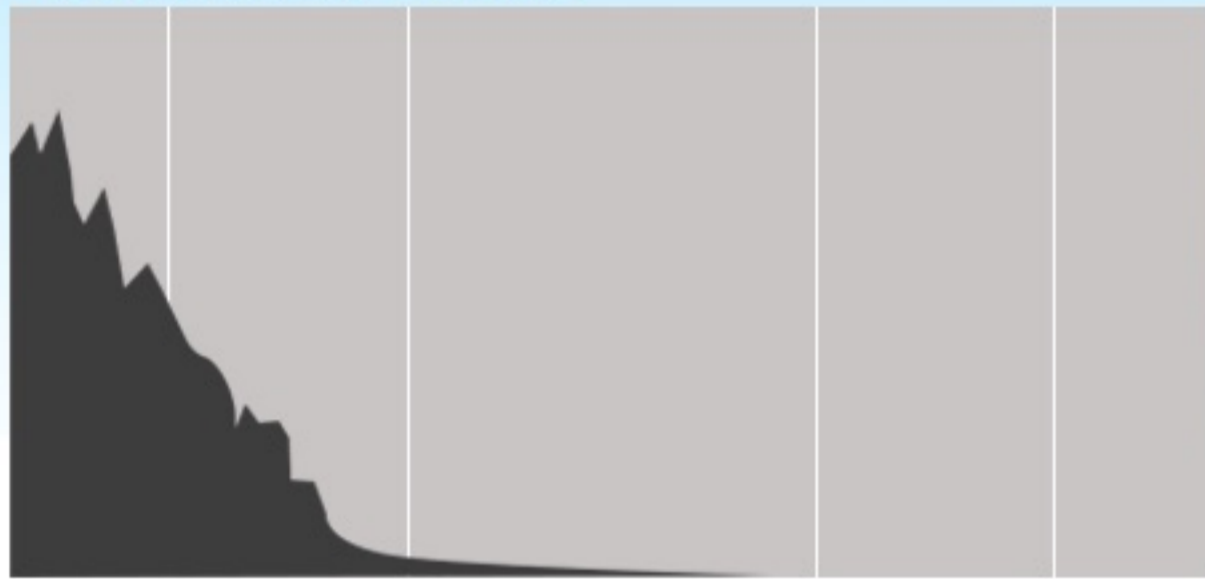
# HISTOGRAM IN PHOTOGRAPHY

*how to read a histogram*



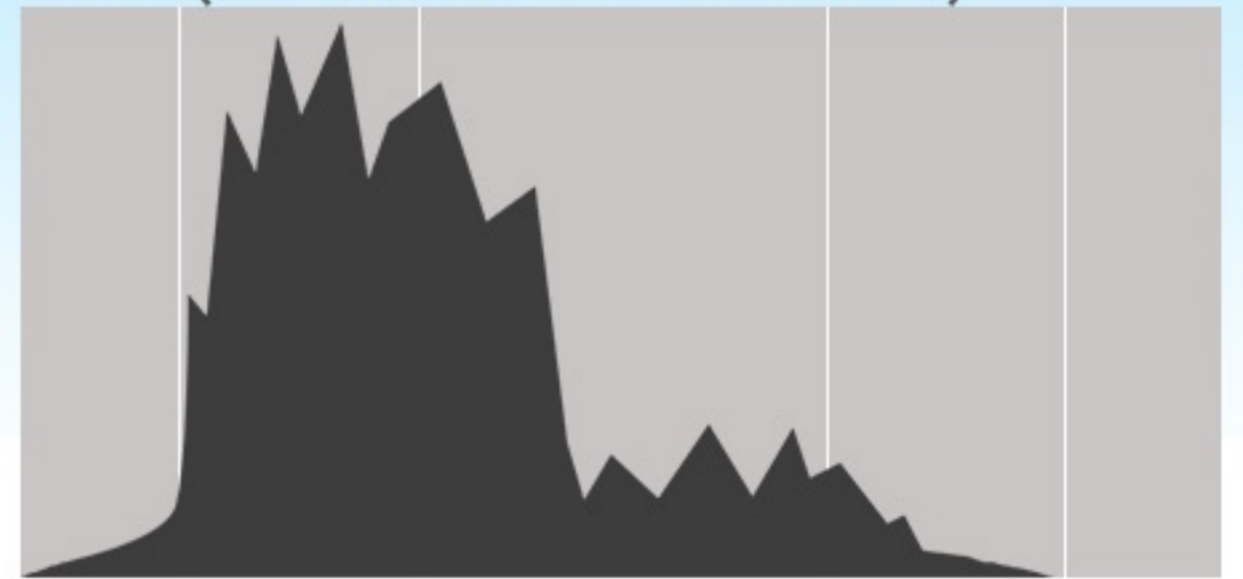
*In photography, the histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of pixels in any given photo based on their brightness (exposure).*

## ■ UNDEREXPOSED



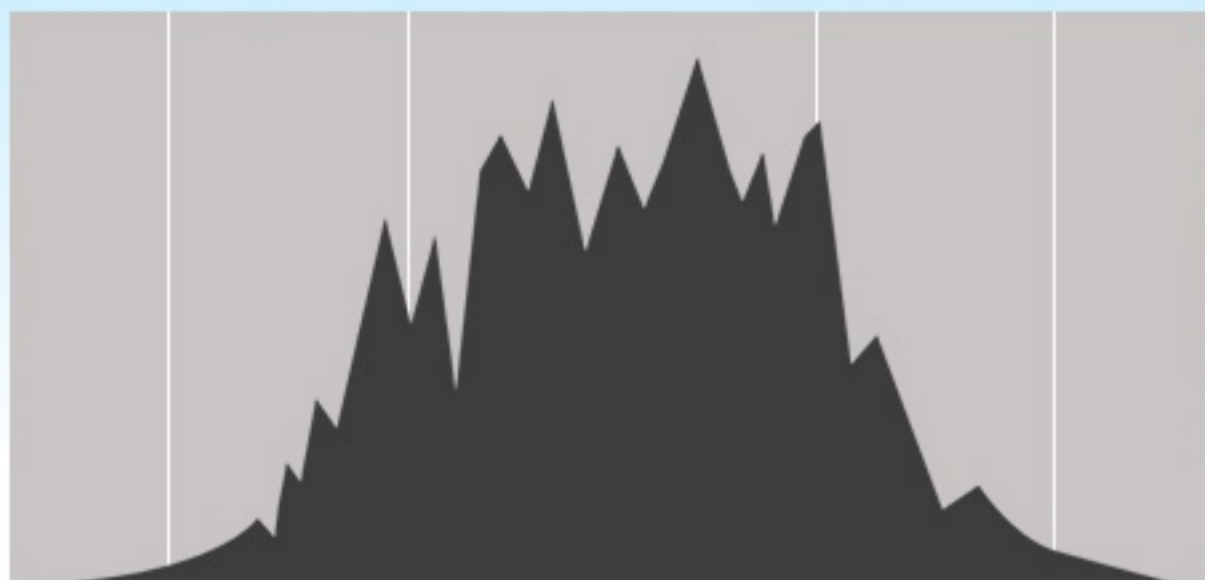
The majority of the pixels are concentrated towards the left side of the graph, touching the edge. The shadows are “clipped.” The image is too dark or underexposed.

## ■ ETL (EXPOSURE TO THE LEFT)



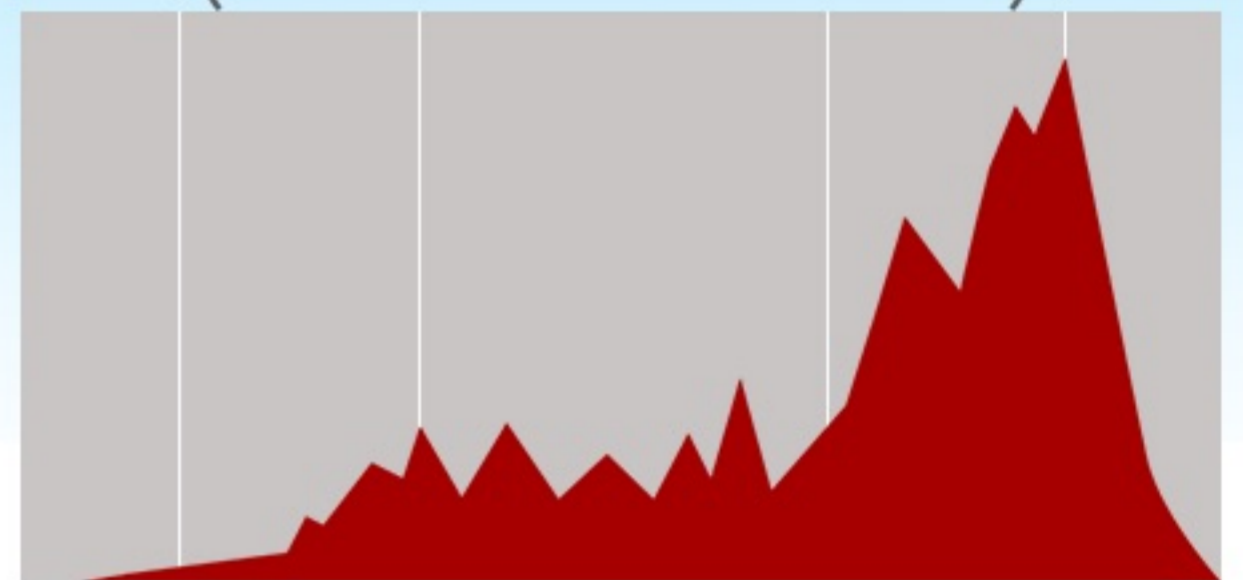
ETL, also known as "exposure to the left", refers to a shooting technique where an image is intentionally underexposed to protect highlights.

## ■ NEUTRAL



A neutral or "balanced" histogram, is one where the data is evenly distributed across the entire range of tones from shadows to highlights without touching either end.

## ■ ETR (EXPOSURE TO THE RIGHT)



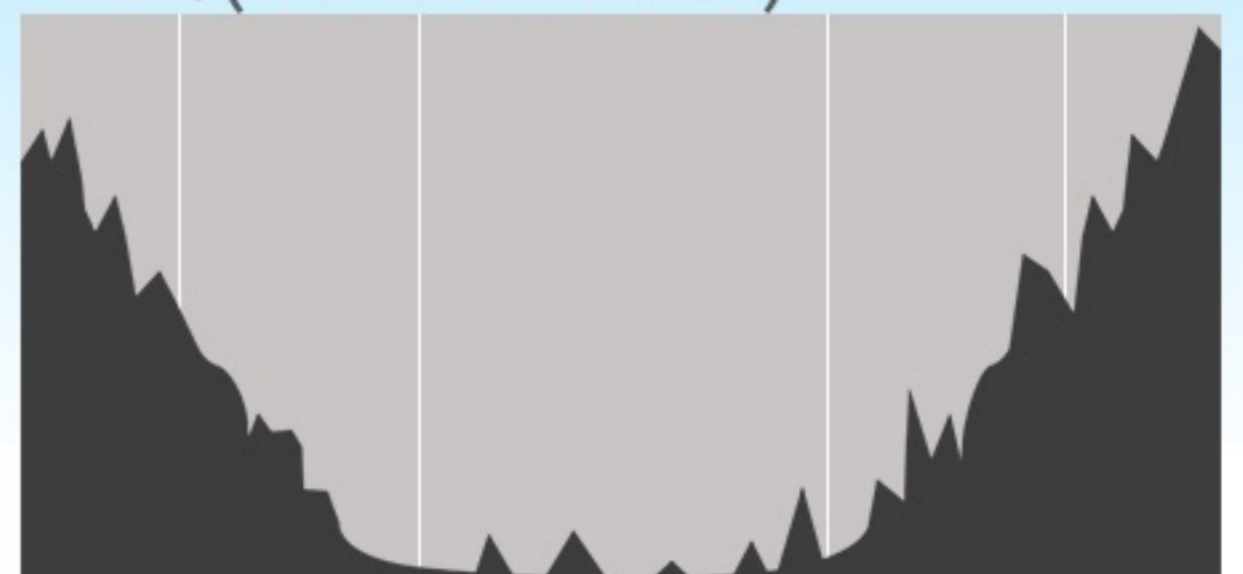
ETR is a method of intentional overexposure, used to capture more shadow data and reduce noise. It's my preferred exposure technique.

## ■ OVEREREXPOSED



Most of the pixels are concentrated towards the right side of the graph, touching the edge. The highlights are “clipped.” The image is too bright or overexposed.

## ■ HDR (HIGH CONTRAST)



A Histogram extends to both sides of the graph. Both the shadows and highlights are “clipped.” The range of light exceeds the capabilities of your camera sensor.