

Upgrading to the EOS 5DS/5DSR

A fast track guide to get you up to speed and shooting

Includes detailed explanations of

- Differences in camera layout
- The menu system
- Configuring the camera
- The focusing system
- The image processing options
- The custom modes
- The custom buttons
- Plus much more besides



Written by Nina Bailey

PREVIEW
EDITION



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Foreword by the author

The EOS 5DS and EOS 5DSR are virtually identical models and so I am able to combine them into a single book. These are very different cameras from the others in the EOS range as they are designed with a specific group of photographers in mind. Featuring a 50.6 million pixel sensor they are designed to give the ultimate image quality. The 5DS will be the model most frequently seen, whilst the EOS 5DSR is a more specialist model that has had a low-pass cancellation filter fitted to cancel the effect of the low pass filter used to prevent moiré pattern occurring in areas of the image with fine details in them, for photographers that want to produce the very sharpest image.

The 5DS is most likely to be used in studios where the fabrics worn by the models being photographed, are likely to have problems with moiré pattern occurring. The EOS 5DSR is more likely to be used by photographers who shoot landscapes who are looking for the ultimate in sharpness.

Although aimed at advertising, commercial, and fashion photographers, these models will find their way into much more general usage and as such feature the same features as are already found on the high performance models like the EOS 5D Mark III and EOS 7D Mark II. Indeed if you regularly use one of these models you will feel very at home with either of these new cameras.

If using them outside of their perceived target market there are things to be borne in mind when shooting, such as the fact that the performance at the higher ISO settings is not as good as on the 5D Mark III. The fact that the camera offers the option to set a crop factor to shoot with so you can fill the frame more with distant subjects sounds great, but you need to think quite carefully if using the camera like this is actually going to give better images than shooting with a camera designed with a crop factor.

In this book I am going to take a look at these models assuming that you have used an Canon EOS camera before and explain the cameras' more advanced features and settings to allow you to get the very best possible results from these stunning cameras.

Nina





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About the EOS 5DS/5DSR



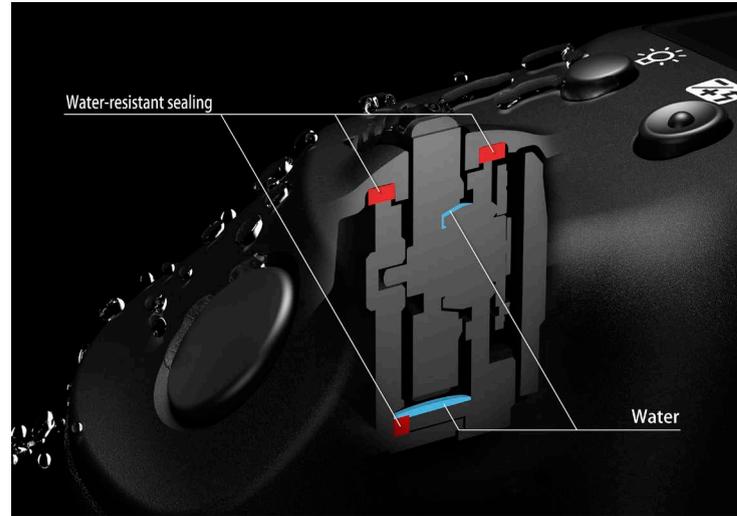
About the EOS 5DS/5DSR



The EOS 5DS/5DSR is not a new version of the EOS 5D Mark III; it is designed to offer photographers a higher resolution camera for those that need it. The 5D Mark III is very similar to these models in design, however there have been some great additional features added to these new models and the 5D Mark III will sit alongside these new models to the range.

I have been lucky enough to have owned or used all of the 5D series models and they have always been at the forefront of the resolution available in the photographic market.

They were both developed to offer ground breaking resolution yet without needing to sacrifice handling or focusing performance as



is so often the case for cameras which offer this higher resolution performance.

Both of these models have been designed with a specific market in mind and will find their way mostly into studios and commercial operations that have the need to produce extremely large prints or very high quality print output.

One of the extras that the cameras have, is the ability to take two capture cards, a Compact flash plus a SD card. This allows the camera to be configured to take images onto both cards at the same time, RAW images onto one and JPEG onto the other or simply switch card automatically when one card fills up for uninterrupted shooting. This is something that initially was only found on the professional models.

Due to the size of the images being produced it is recommended that the camera is used with



the high speed writing capability such as the San Disk Extreme Pro capture cards.

The EOS 5DS/5DSR was designed with the same resistance to the elements as the EOS 5D Mark III. This allows shooting in any location, regardless of rain or dust making the camera incredibly versatile.

The image above shows the extent that Canon has gone to seal the 5DS and 5DSR models against moisture and dust, taking the sealing up to the same standards which we have already seen on models such as the EOS 5D Mark III.

This may seem unnecessary for models that have been designed for studio use, but it all adds to the cameras' versatility and allows them to cope with any shooting conditions.

About the EOS 5DS/5DSR

There are lots of other changes for photographers switching to these models from earlier models in the EOS range. The focusing system is one of the things that has given this camera its great reputation, allowing it to be configured easily for different types of action. The drive system now can work at up to 5 frames per second which is fast enough for most action and impressive considering the size of the files that are being generated.

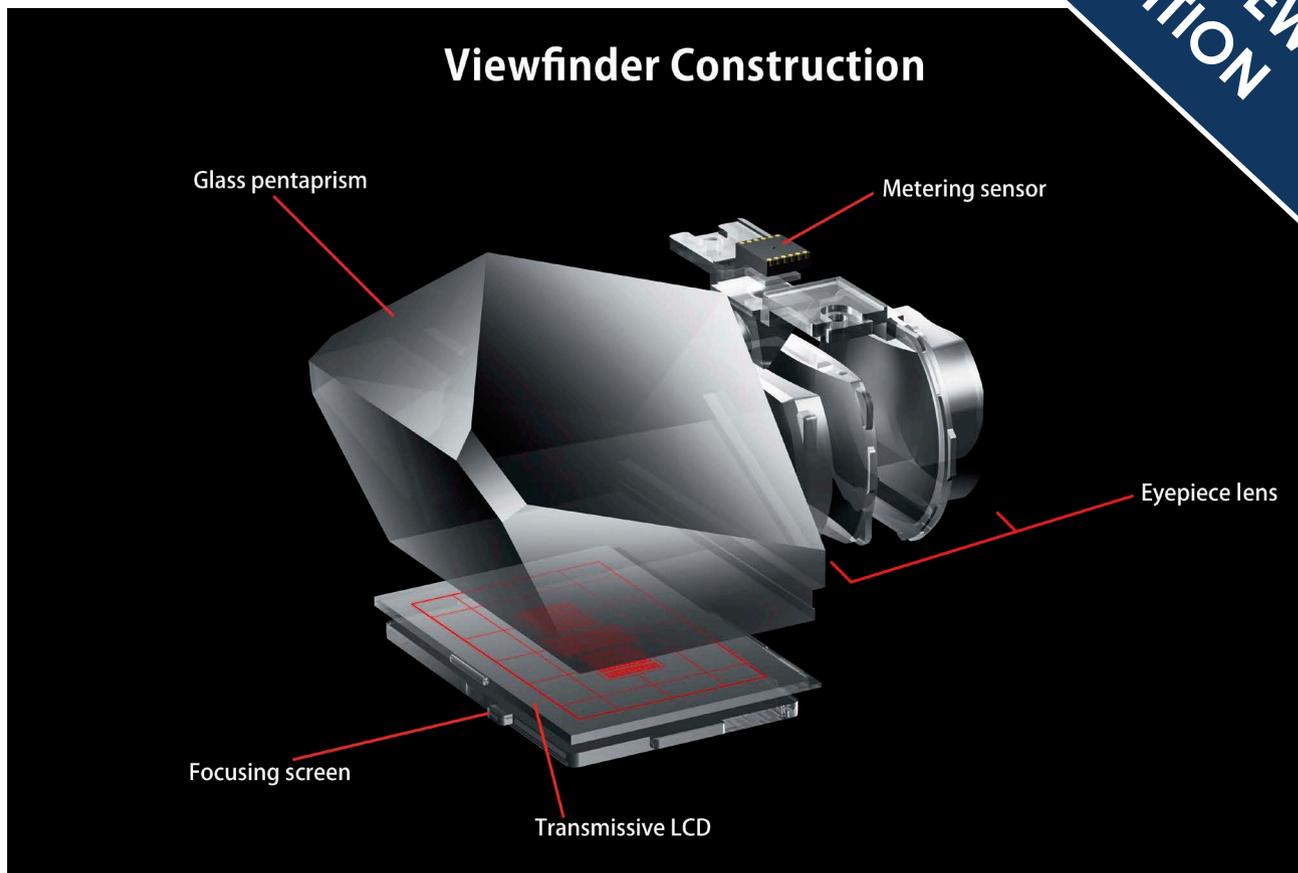
However, the final thing I want to talk about in this section is a feature that can easily cause problems, which is its 100% viewfinder.

Having a viewfinder that shows you everything that is going to be captured on the imaging sensor sounds great. Indeed many photographers are surprised that only a few of the EOS models actually allow this. The main problem with seeing 100% of the area you capture is that it does encourage framing right to the very edge of the viewfinder when shooting. This means that a very slight movement when the shutter is fired can cut small parts of the subject off.

On a camera that has a 100% viewfinder, it is the photographer that has to make that allowance when framing the image rather than it automatically being there.

One thing that will strike you if changing to these models is how large and bright the viewfinders of the 5DS and 5DSR actually are compared to the camera you are used to.

This is something that Canon has been working



on over time to give the photographer the best possible view of the subject that they are shooting.

NEW - Mirror Vibration Control System

The EOS 5DS and EOS 5DS R feature a new Mirror Vibration Control System to reduce vibrations caused by internal movements within the camera. If not corrected, such vibrations can result in reduced sharpness and resolution.

Using cams to drive the mirror up and down in a more controlled fashion, the system avoids any sudden stops and also softens the shutter-release sound.

This is going to help a lot when shooting on a tripod and avoid the use of the mirror lock feature a lot of the time when shooting on the slower shutter speeds.

Lens Compatibility

To get the best performance from these outstanding cameras, you need to use the best optics. While any EF lens can be used with both the EOS 5DS and SR bodies, Canon recommends just 36 of its current range of 58 EF lenses. The list to the right shows the lenses that Canon currently recommends for use with these models. Why just these? Because at present they are the only Canon lenses which can fully resolve the detail that the 50 megapixel sensor of the EOS 5DS / SR can deliver.

There are some very noticeable omissions from the list, about half of my lenses are not on the list.

However, the image below was taken with my aging EF 300mm f2.8L IS USM (the older one not the Mark II) with a 2x extender fitted and I still got a very sharp image that enlarges well.

I do suspect this is Canon being extra cautious, so if your lens is not on the list try it and see if you are happy the results that you get.



Wide-angle prime lenses

TS-E 17mm f4L
TS-E 24mm f3.5L II
EF 24mm f1.4L II USM
EF 24mm f2.8 IS USM
EF 28mm f2.8 IS USM
EF 35mm f2 IS USM

Standard prime lenses

EF 40mm f2.8 STM
EF 50mm f1.2L USM
EF 50mm f1.4 USM
EF 50mm f1.8 STM
EF 50mm f2.5 Compact Macro

Telephoto prime lenses

EF 85mm f1.2L II USM
EF 85mm f1.8 USM
TS-E 90mm f2.8
EF 100mm f2 USM
EF 100mm f2.8 Macro USM
EF 100mm f2.8L Macro IS USM
EF 135mm f2L USM
EF 200mm f2L II USM
EF 200mm f2.8L II USM
EF 300mm f2.8L IS II USM
EF 400mm f2.8L IS II USM
EF 400mm f4 DO IS II USM
EF 500mm f4L IS II USM
EF 600mm f4L IS II USM
EF 800mm f5.6L IS USM

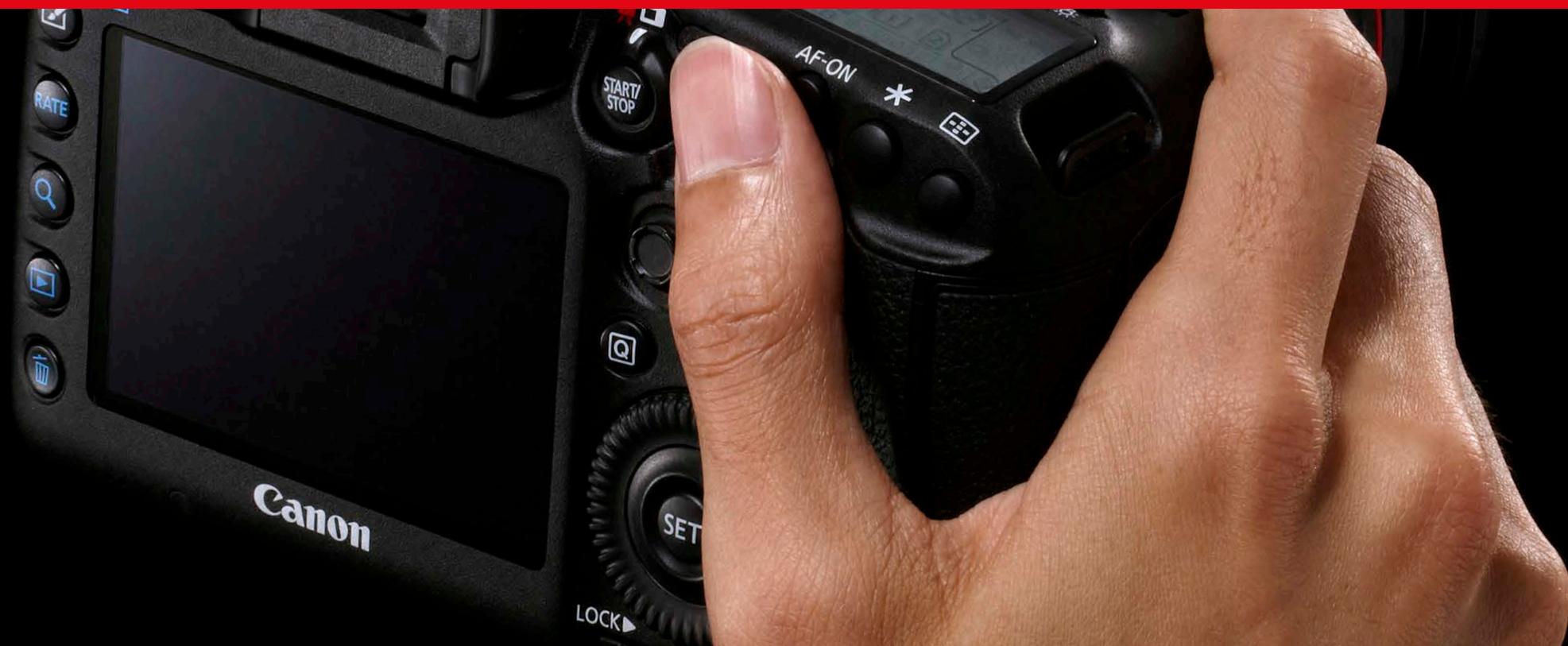
Zoom lenses

EF 8-15mm f4L Fisheye USM
EF 11-24mm f4L USM
EF 16-35mm f4L IS USM
EF 24-70mm f2.8L II USM
EF 24-70mm f4L IS USM
EF 70-200mm f2.8L IS II USM
EF 70-200mm f4L USM
EF 70-300mm f4-5.6L IS USM
EF 100-400mm f4.5-5.6L IS II USM
EF 200-400mm f4L IS USM Extender 1.4x

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Chapter 01

Layout changes



About the layout

The 5DS and 5DSR have a similar layout to the mid range or advanced models that have been produced from about 2009. So if you have used models such as the EOS 40D, 50D, 60D and 7D it may well at a first glance look very similar to what you are used to.

If you have previously been using a more basic or introductory model such as the EOS 500D, 550D, 600D, 650D or 700D then its layout is going to be very different and it is the change from these models that is the hardest to acclimatise to.

So the model that you have used before will change how much of the camera is strange in operation to you.

The items that are outlined in red will be in either a different position or new to virtually all photographers. The items in green will be new to those that have only used the more basic models and are either in a different location or did not exist at all on the camera you have been used to using.

As you might notice that's a lot of the camera's features and functions covered by those outlines which is why in this first chapter I want to look at the basic layout and key controls that the camera has on it.

For some of these options, many will be familiar with what the feature does, it's simply where it has been moved to that is different.

However, even for the familiar options such as to zoom in on an image being played back, Canon has changed the place where it is operated and even the way that it is done. Even after using the cameras for a while, I still find one or two of the options feel strange after so many years of the old way of using them.

One thing you will find, if you still have your other camera, is that switching between this model and others can be difficult, unless that other camera is a 5D Mark III, 7D Mark II or 1DX model. Almost everything on the camera will work just that little bit different or be in a different location.



Top plate

Mode Dial - The mode dial will have an on/off switch the side that it is on, if you have used the more basic models. However, the most noticeable difference is that many of the familiar modes will have disappeared. This is a professional model and so does not feature any of the PIC or SCN modes. There is still a Auto+ option but the Creative Auto mode and Flash off mode are both absent.

In addition to the normal P, AV, TV and M shooting modes there is a B or bulb mode, found on some cameras within the manual mode options. This allows shutter speeds of longer than 30 seconds to be used when controlled and timed manually by the photographer. It has its own setting for speed of accessing the option.

The camera also has three C modes, C1, C2, C3 which can be programmed to the photographer's specific requirements. They are designed to allow the saving of specific set ups of the camera to allow quick and easy setting for regularly shot subjects. I will look in a later chapter at their use and how to set them up, as you need to understand the camera's settings fully before they become a really useful option.

Function buttons - On these models they still uses the tradition multi function layout. The first item listed is set by using the main dial on the top of the camera and the second item listed is set using the quick control dial on the rear of the camera. Ironically the instruction



book fails to mention that little bit of logic about how they are marked.

Today these are rarely used as most photographers adapt quickly to the use of the Q buttons and the rear LCD screen to set the functions available rather than use these buttons.

It is worth noting that the ISO button is marked with a pimple on it making it easy to find and use to activate the setting of the ISO whilst looking through the viewfinder, making it the only one of the buttons I now use on a regular basis.

LCD top display - This is used when setting things using the function buttons. It is also useful as a quick check about what is set on the camera.

However, the display does not give as much information as the Q screen and is much more difficult to read.

AF-ON button - This effectively repeats the function of the shutter button to activate the focusing and metering on the camera, allowing what some photographers call back button focusing. Its been found on all mid and high level models since about 2009.

MFN or Multi Function button - This is programmed initially to allow the changing of the focusing type and also to activate the FEL or flash exposure lock. Its function can be changed within the custom controls to allow it to set other things.

Rear of camera

The rear of the camera is where all photographers are going to notice some differences regardless of the model that they are familiar with.

Live view/movie control - If this switch is in its vertical position the live view option on the camera is switched on by just pressing the central button. Pushing the button a second time will also turn the live view off.

If the switch is pushed to the left then this takes the camera into the movie shooting mode. In this mode pressing the central button starts and stops the movie recording. This is now becoming fairly standard on the mid and top end models.

Multi controller - A multi controller has been found on all the mid range models for a long time, however these models revert back to having a joystick type button rather than the options being incorporated within the quick control dial. If you have used the more basic models this will be a new feature. Its main use is for navigating within the menus, but it can also be used to set some of the cameras' other features.

Quick control dial - This is a standard feature on the mid range EOS cameras. If you have used the introductory models previously this is used to navigate in the menus and set various functions on the camera. It often duplicates the functionality of the multi controller although at times they will set different functions.

Lock - This can be used to lock the cameras' dials to prevent accidental setting of the features.



The default on the camera is for the lock to only lock the quick control dial to prevent its accidental use. However it is possible within the cameras' custom function to change its function so that when locked either the multi controller or main dial can additionally be locked so that the camera settings cannot be changed by accident.

It is a good option to have, however, you need to remember that the camera has the function as when it is locked some features on the camera may not be able to be dialled in at all.

Q button - This is a button on the rear of the camera that not all photographers will be familiar with. This started to appear on models about 2010/2011 and now features on all the models in the range. Though there are still photographers who have it on their cameras that do not truly appreciate how much easier it has made the cameras' use.

A key feature of the Q button is that it has standardised the way that all EOS models are set making it much easier to change between various models in the range.

Viewfinder changes

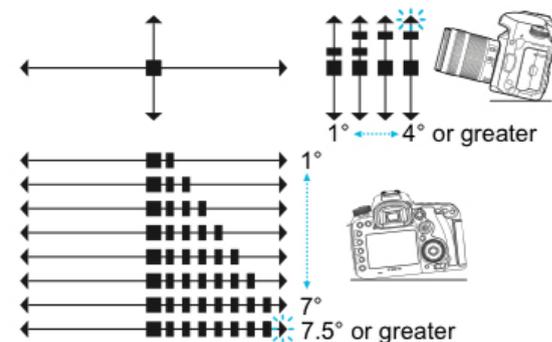
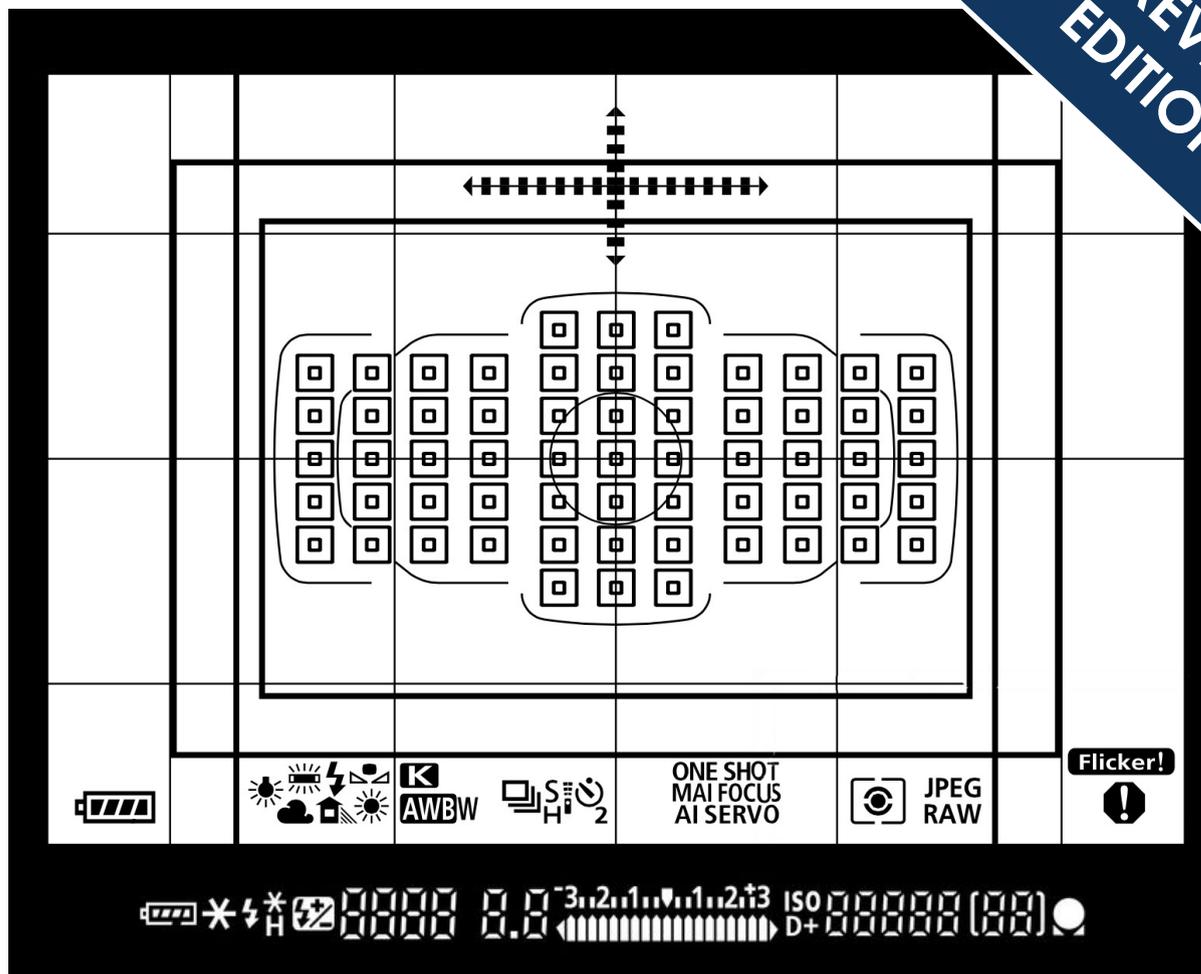
Over the past few years we have seen the gradual introduction of additional information in the camera's viewfinder. The EOS 5DS/5DSR takes this to a new level, with information about the mode, white balance, drive settings, focusing mode, file format and even features like its flicker reduction. The illustration to the right shows everything that can be shown. However, the viewfinder will not show all of the settings at the same time.

This information is in addition to the normal information displayed at the bottom of the viewfinder. There are options within the extensive menu system on the cameras to allow you to enable or disable many of these options. I will look at these on the next page.

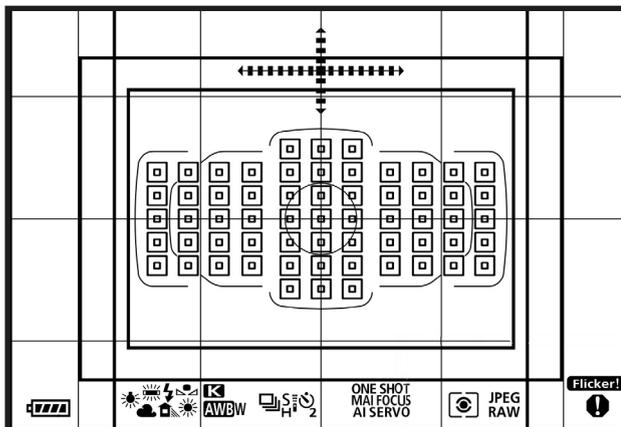
A nice addition to the cameras is the viewfinder level displayed at the top of the viewfinder. The 5D Mark III does have a viewfinder level but it was complex to use and most photographers simply did not use it.

The new level comprises of two scales, which increase in length according to how unevenly the camera is being held. The diagram below shows the principle of how this works.

This is actually a big improvement over the old system and actually is going to prove useful to the majority of photographers.



Viewfinder information



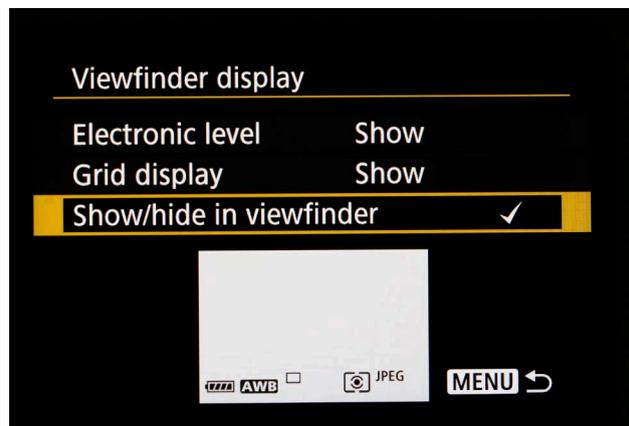
Although many photographers will love the new information displays in the viewfinder, there are others that will also find it highly distracting.

Therefore Canon has given photographers the option to choose what is displayed within the camera's viewfinder. These options are found in the setup menu on the second of the main tabs in a command called viewfinder display.

When you enter this command there are a number of things that you can choose to turn on or off in the viewfinder. There are options for the viewfinder level and the viewfinder grid display, both of which I'm going to look at on the next page, and an option to show or hide in the viewfinder which is where these options are found.

When you go into this menu there are tick boxes available for the mode, white balance, drive, AF, metering, quality and flicker detection. Only the flicker detection option is turned on as standard.

In theory, the benefit of having this information displayed, is to remind the photographer of the



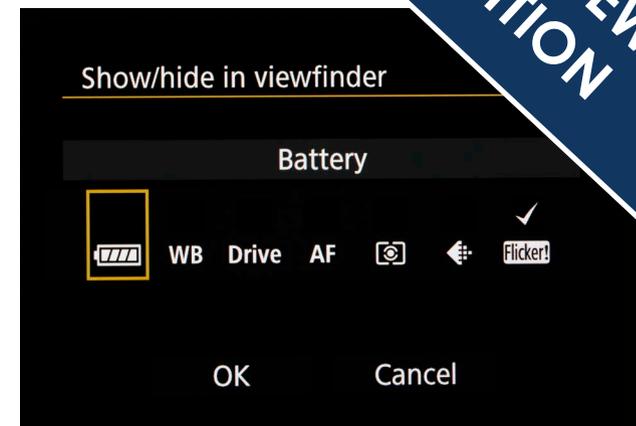
functions they currently have set, thus reminding them of the functions that need to be changed to get a good picture.

This works for those photographers who actually do read the viewfinder information. I know from experience of training many photographers, that there is a group of photographers out there that don't even read the essential information such as shutter speed, aperture and ISO and are therefore not likely to read this additional information either.

The idea behind this function, is to allow the photographer to set more of the camera overrides without having to remove the camera away from their eye.

Interestingly, even if this information is not switched on to display, if the white balance, metering, drive, or AF buttons on the top of the camera are pressed, then the information will automatically appear in the viewfinder, to allow the setting of the function.

The focusing information will also display if the AF/



MF switch on the lens is moved, or even on lenses with electronic focusing as in the list below, if the focusing ring is turned and therefore the lens has been placed onto manual focus.

EF50mm f/1.0L USM

EF85mm f/1.2L USM

EF85mm f/1.2L II USM

EF200mm f/1.8L USM

EF300mm f/2.8L USM

EF400mm f/2.8L USM

EF400mm f/2.8L II USM

EF500mm f/4.5L USM

EF600mm f/4L USM

EF1200mm f/5.6L USM

EF28-80mm f/2.8-4L USM

EF40mm f/2.8 STM

Viewfinder grid

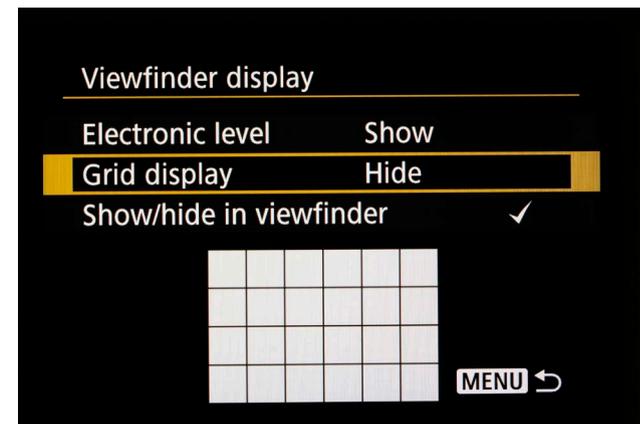
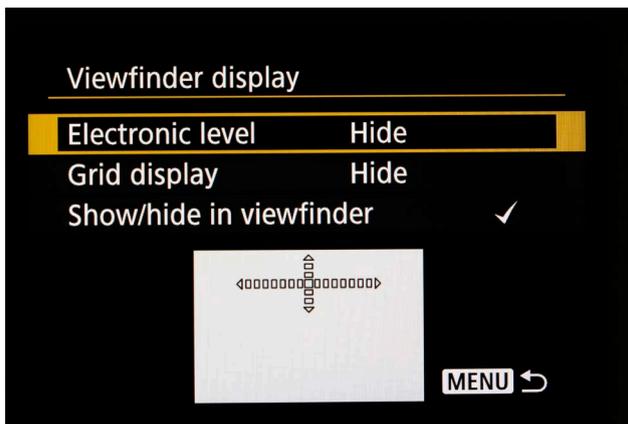
These cameras have the ability to display a grid in the viewfinder. The grid in the viewfinder is turned on from the second of the setup menus. The viewfinder grid is always a 6 x 4 grid. This has been on a number of models but photographers seem to get very confused between this option and the live view options.

There is now a new option within the setup menu called viewfinder display, which we have just looked at for the viewfinder information. When you are in this menu there are three options provided.

The first is for the viewfinder level to be turned on or off. The second is for the viewfinder grid display to be either disabled or enabled. These are both illustrated at the bottom and the main image shows what the viewfinder grid will look like.

There is also an option on the cameras to display the viewfinder level and viewfinder grid display on the LCD panel on the rear of the camera when live view is being used.

The option to turn this on and off is found within the live view settings in the shoot part of the menus. There are options within the live view to have a 3 x 3 grid effectively splitting the viewfinder according to the rule of thirds. There is an option for the same 6 x 4 grid that is used in viewfinder and also display with diagonal lines marked as well. It is important to remember that these are two totally separate displays and therefore are set in very different places.



INFO display on menu screens

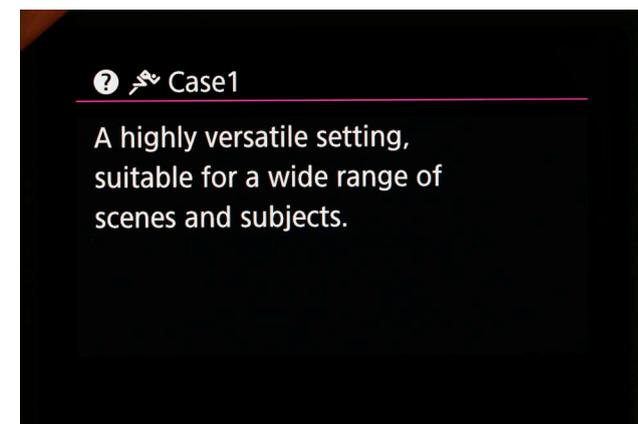
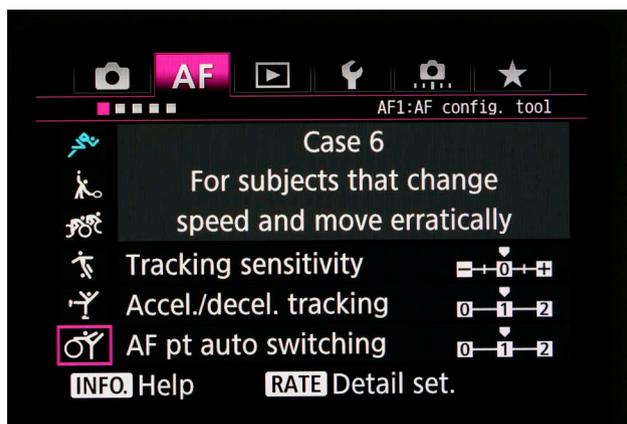
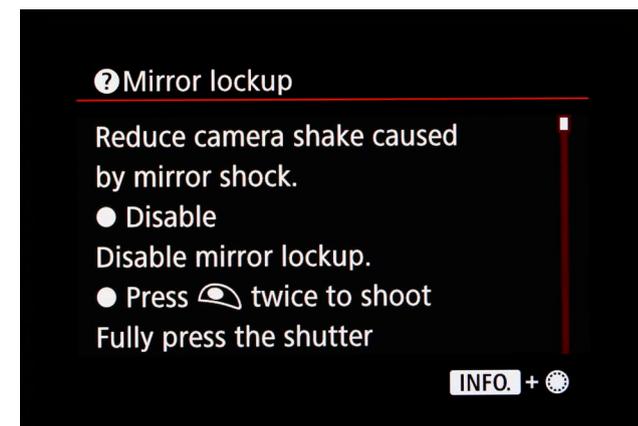
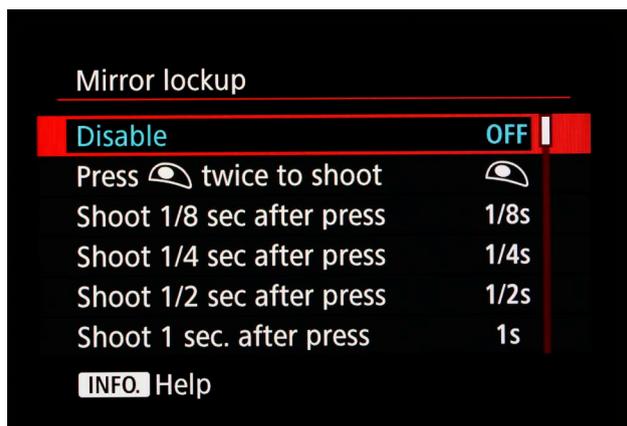
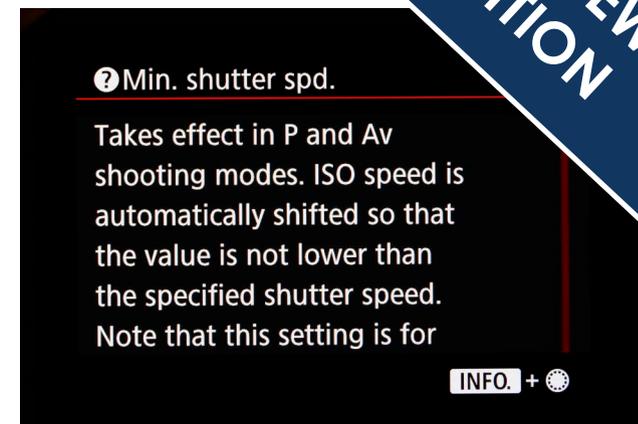
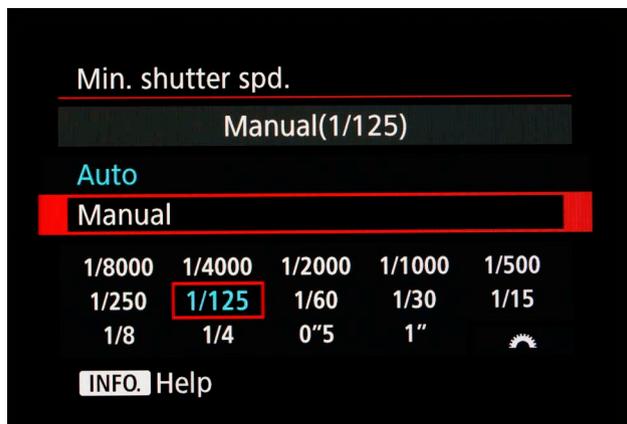
As time goes by the cameras are becoming increasingly complex. On the all the basic models, this is been overcome to a degree by something called a feature guide. Every time you go to a feature that you may need to understand what it does, the camera will display information about it. Although in principle a good idea, it is something that for most experienced photographers, quickly becomes irritating and therefore gets turned off. Therefore in the more advanced models there is a slightly more sophisticated system that has been introduced.

On many of the features that set within the menus, there is now a display at the bottom that says INFO and then the word help by it. When this is showing, pressing the info button on the camera will bring up a detailed description of what the function does and how it is used.

Some of the descriptions are quite long and therefore once in this setting you often see the word INFO plus an image of the quick control dial. When this is showing, whilst still holding down the info button, turning the quick controlled on the rear of the camera will allow you to scroll down the description.

This works well, as now the information is only shown when you want it to come up and therefore does not get in the way and can be left on at all times.

If items are greyed out try pressing the set button whilst they are selected as this may will bring up the probable cause for not being able to set them.

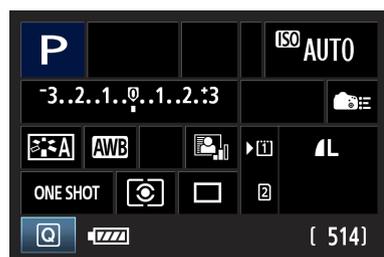


Using the Q button to set the cameras key functions



Q screen

Q button

Quick control dial
Multi controller

The Q button allows all the main functions on the camera to be accessed from the rear LCD screen. The Q screen only appears like this if the camera is in one of the creative modes. That's P, TV, AV, M, B or C modes on the 5DS. If you are in the Auto + mode the display will look slightly different as some of the things will be greyed out on their default settings and the only options selectable will be the drive speed, selection of cards and the file format.

When you press the Q button on the rear of the camera the screen appears with a highlighted box. As standard the display only comes up when the Q button has been pressed. However, by pressing the INFO button several times (how many depends on what it has been set to previously) it is possible to get a screen that looks the same just without the highlighted box as shown in the small image bottom left.

To navigate around the screen the multi controller is used. Once the item is highlighted then you set the feature using the main dial on the top or for most controls the quick control dial on the rear of the camera also works.

To see what options you have press the set button. Most options are then set using the quick control dial or the multi controller. On some features the main dial may also operate some options.

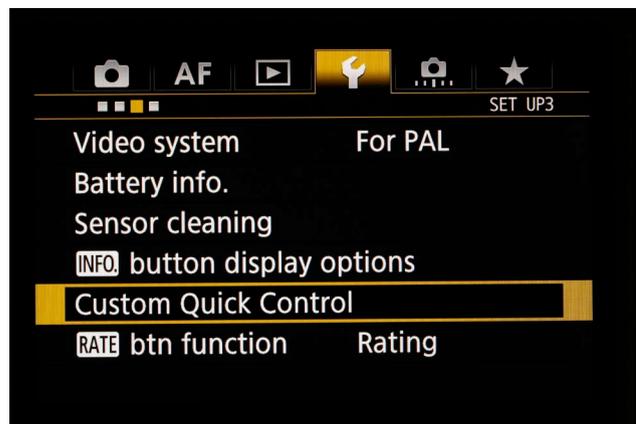
To get out of the setting screen either wait a few seconds, or touch the shutter button which will return the camera to its normal shooting operation.

On the EOS 5DS or 5DSR, the playback functions are also available via the Q button as shown in the images to the right. When playing back an image, simply press the Q button on the rear of the camera and the menu options will be listed down the side.

Navigation through the menu items is via the multi controller and to change the settings it is the main dial on the top of the camera or the quick control dial on the rear.



Custom quick control

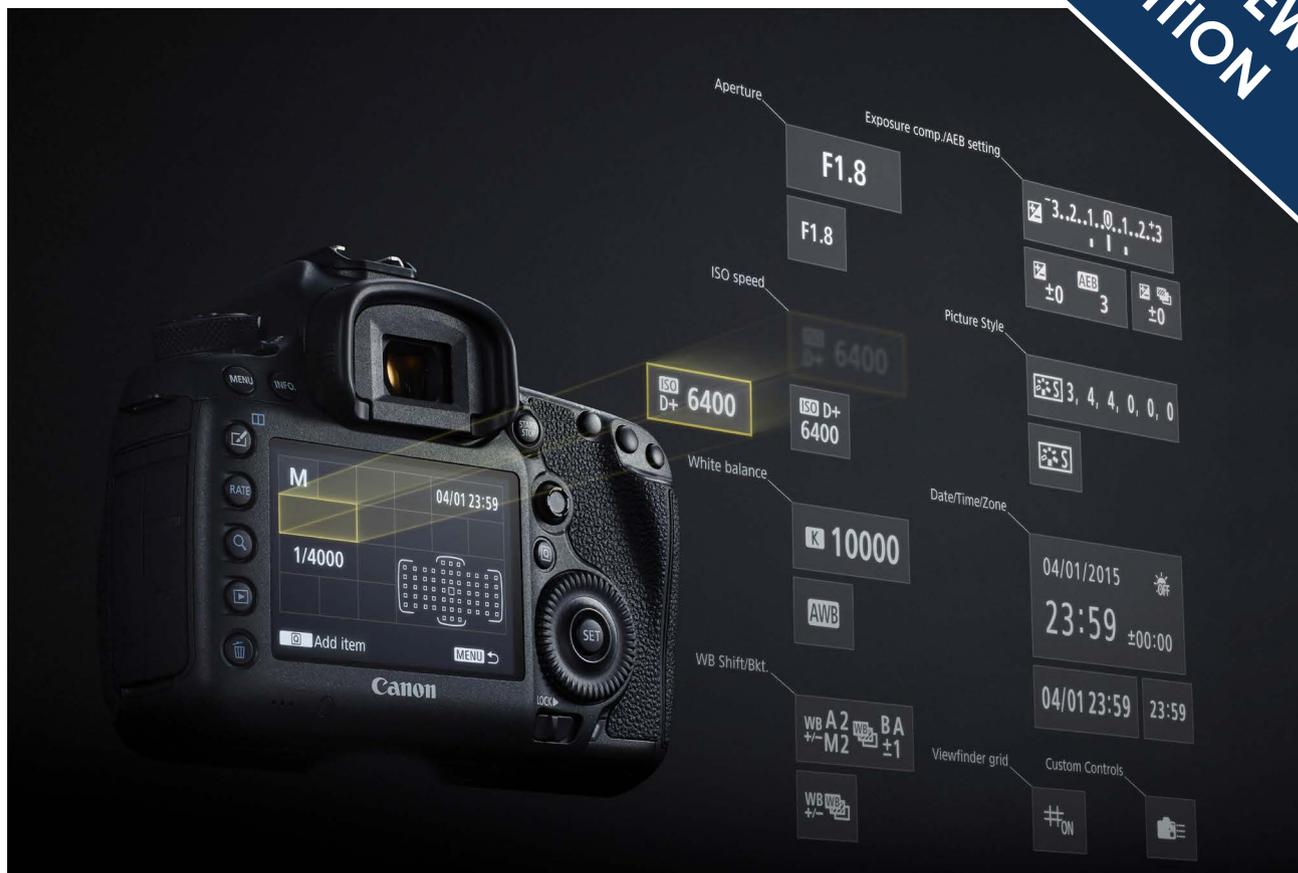


This is a new feature to the Canon EOS range that allows you to design your own Quick Control screen with items placed where you want them and displayed how you want. The illustration to the top right shows some of the options that are available to you.

The idea behind this is to allow you to have the items that you want on the screen and to be able to turn off features that you simply do not use.

When you enter the menu you have three options. Start editing the layout, Revert the layout to the default or to Clear all items.

When you select Start editing layout, an operation guide pops up to tell you the keys to use to add, remove and select and confirm the items. Once you click OK on this screen it takes you into a screen where you can select the options that you want to display. If the camera is set up to its default, some will be greyed out as they are already on the Quick control screen.

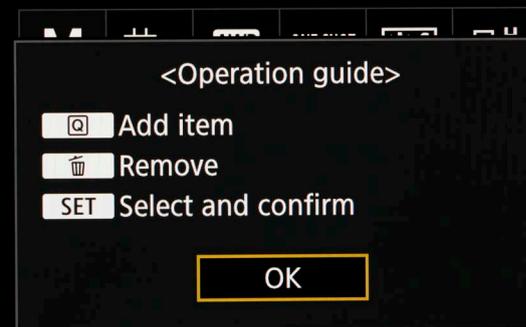


Custom Quick Control

- Start editing layout
- Revert layout to default
- Clear all items

Choose and arrange
Quick Control items

MENU ↩



Custom quick control

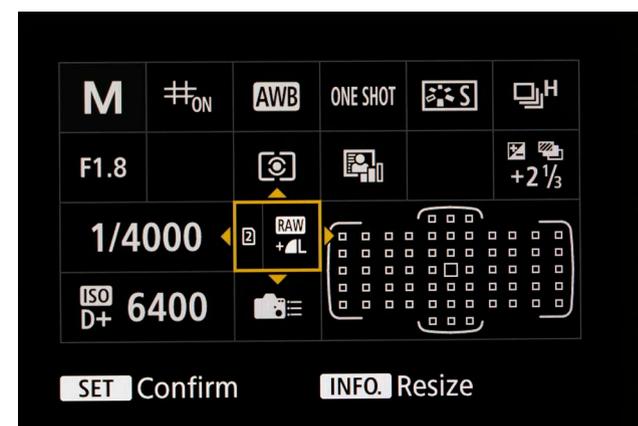
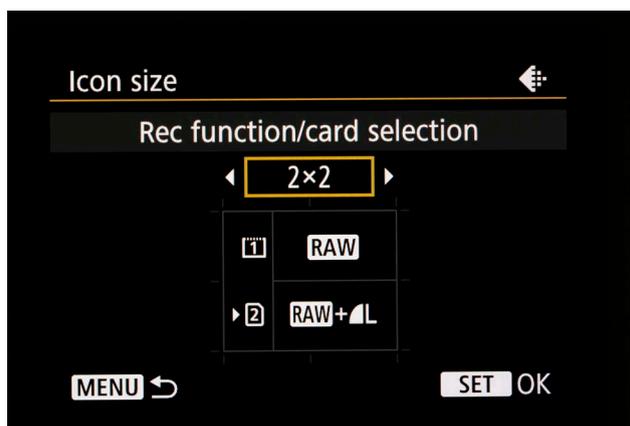
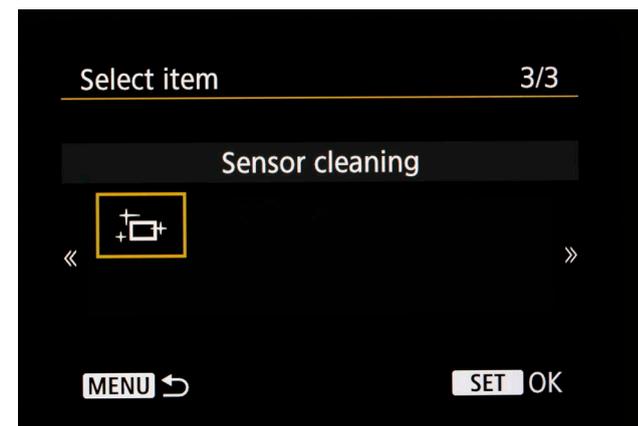
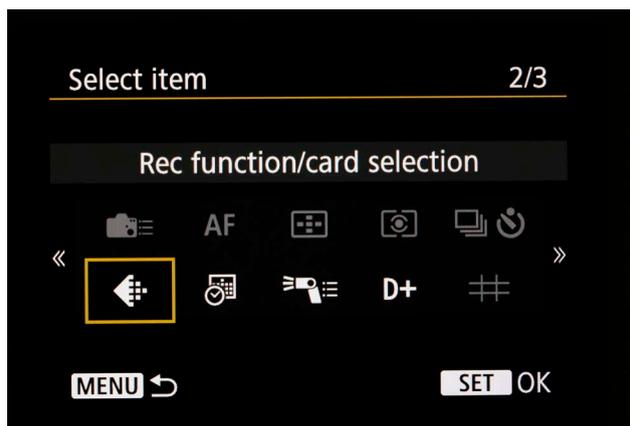
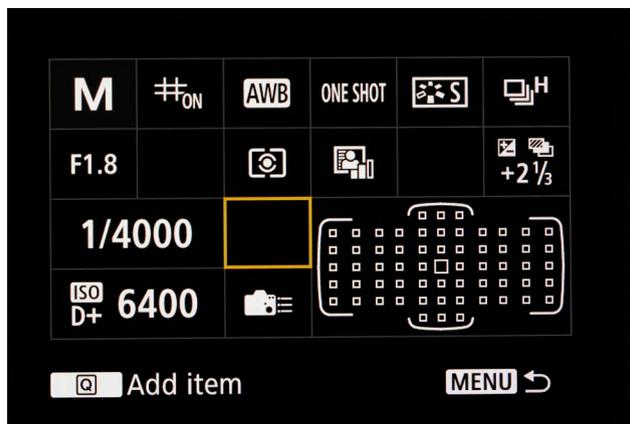
When you select OK you go onto the Custom quick control screen and you need to move the highlighted box to the place where you would like the feature and then press the Q button to enter the menu where you can select items from. The navigation around the menus is using the main dial, the quick control dial or the multi controller.

There are three screens of options that can be added to the Custom quick control screen. Select the option that you want and press the set button and it will taken you to the customisable screen.

Here you can either confirm the item or move it around to the location you require. Pressing the info button will allow you to resize the item with a choice of options that will vary a little according to the item you are using.

This is a very powerful option that can make the camera much quicker to set up and use.

However like the standard Quick control screen, you still need to understand the icon and what they allow you to set. So spending some time learning the key controls on the camera will make your photography easier and the camera quicker to set up.



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