

Release Modes

To select the release mode press and hold the button with overlapping rectangles (top of camera) then turn the command dial.

Single Frame (S in a box) In the single-frame release mode the D90 will take one picture each time you press the shutter release button.

Continuous (overlapping boxes with L or H) The camera will take pictures continuously as long as you keep the shutter release button pressed down. In the high (H) mode the D90 can capture 4.5 pictures per second. For the low (L) mode you can choose how fast it takes pictures (use setting “d6” in the Custom Setting Menu).

Self-Timer (stopwatch symbol) Useful for self-portraits or group photos that you want to be in. You’ll want to have the camera on a tripod or other stable platform. The default timer delay is 10 seconds.

Delayed Remote (stopwatch + remote symbols) When the ML-L3 remote is used the D90 will wait for two seconds then take the picture. A remote is useful for group pictures and self-portraits.

Quick Response Remote (remote symbol) The D90 will take a picture as soon as the button on the ML-L3 remote is pressed. This is helpful for avoiding camera shake.

Autofocus Area Modes

To change the autofocus area mode go to setting “a1” in the Custom Setting Menu. The autofocus area modes control how the focusing boxes are used by the autofocus system. These settings have no effect when manually focusing.

Single Point The camera will not change the focus box you select. Good for subjects that are not moving.

Dynamic Area Use when photographing action. Select the focus area box where your subject is located. Press and hold the shutter release button pressed halfway down. If your subject moves out of that focus area the camera will switch to a different focus area to track your subject and keep it sharp. Set autofocus mode to AF-C or AF-A.

Auto-area The camera selects the box(es) it wants to use (you can’t select a focus box). The camera automatically selects the subject, often the closest thing to the lens. Your subject needs to be in one of the focus boxes.

3D-Tracking This mode is useful when your subject is not moving or moving very little. The camera keeps track of your subject and makes sure it stays in focus.

Flash

In the Auto modes the flash only pops up if the camera senses there isn't enough light for a proper exposure (the flash pops up when you press the shutter release halfway). To use the flash in P, S, A or M exposure modes press the "lightning bolt" button (left side of camera). The flash will then fire whenever you take a picture (press the flash back down if you don't want it to fire). To change the flash mode press and hold the "lightning bolt" button then turn the command dial. Your exposure mode will affect which flash modes are available.

Auto Flash The camera will fire depending on the lighting conditions. The flash will usually fire when the lighting is dim or when the subject is backlit (the light is coming from behind the subject).

Flash On Flash will fire every time a picture is taken.

Flash Off The flash won't fire.

Red-Eye Reduction Use red-eye reduction when photographing people. It won't eliminate red-eye in every photo, but it's worth trying. There is a one second delay when you press the shutter release before the flash fires/picture is taken. This

sequence will happen anytime you see the “eye” symbol next to one of the flash modes.

Slow Sync Automatically slows down the shutter speed to capture detail in the background when there is dim lighting. Good to use for a portrait in low light. The flash will fire and light up your subject then the shutter will stay open to allow detail to be recorded in the background.

Rear Curtain Sync The flash fires at the end of the exposure (usually the flash fires at the beginning). This mode can be used to create a trail of light behind a moving subject. It’s best used in low light situations so that the exposure is long enough to give the subject time to move across the frame.

Flash Compensation You can increase or decrease the amount of light the flash puts out by using the flash compensation. To change the flash compensation press and hold the “lightening bolt” button then turn the sub-command dial. “0.0” is normal flash power. A positive number increases the power of the flash, a negative number decreases the power. Flash compensation allows you to balance the light from the flash with the light in the rest of the scene. It does not reset (return to 0.0) when the camera is turned off.