

# Canon EOS-1D X Mark III

## Finder Liveview AF Setting Guidebook

A guide for settings that utilize high-performance AF to achieve the desired shooting for various scenes and subjects.



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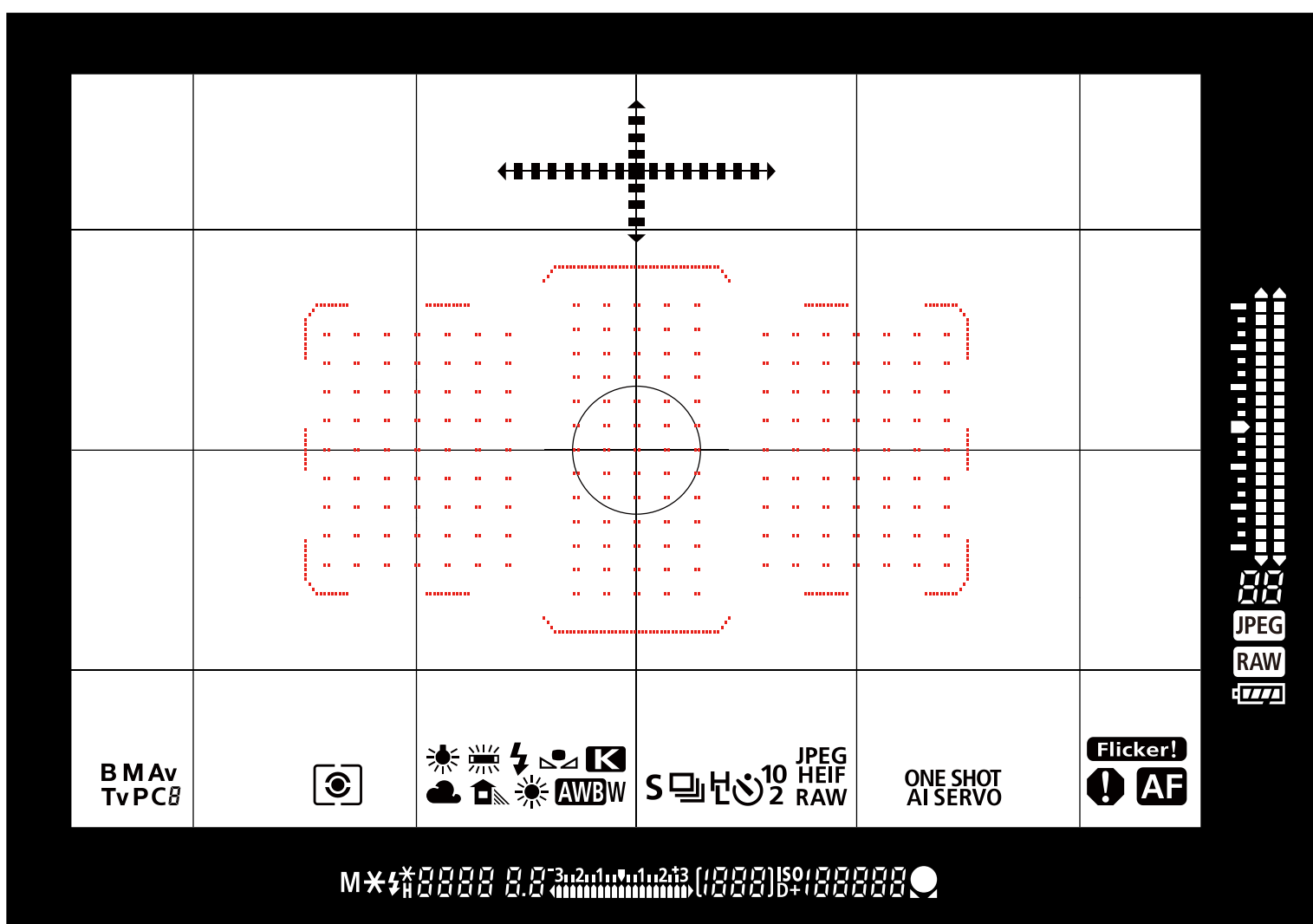
### Utilizing the AF and other useful functions





# Features of the EOS-1D X Mark III

## New AF Custom Functions for control of up to 191-Point AF



The EOS-1D X Mark III is equipped with a newly-developed High-res AF sensor, offering up to 191 AF points when shooting with the viewfinder. Also, during Live View shooting, the subject tracking is smoother thanks to the wide AF area of Dual Pixel CMOS AF and the 525 AF area zones.

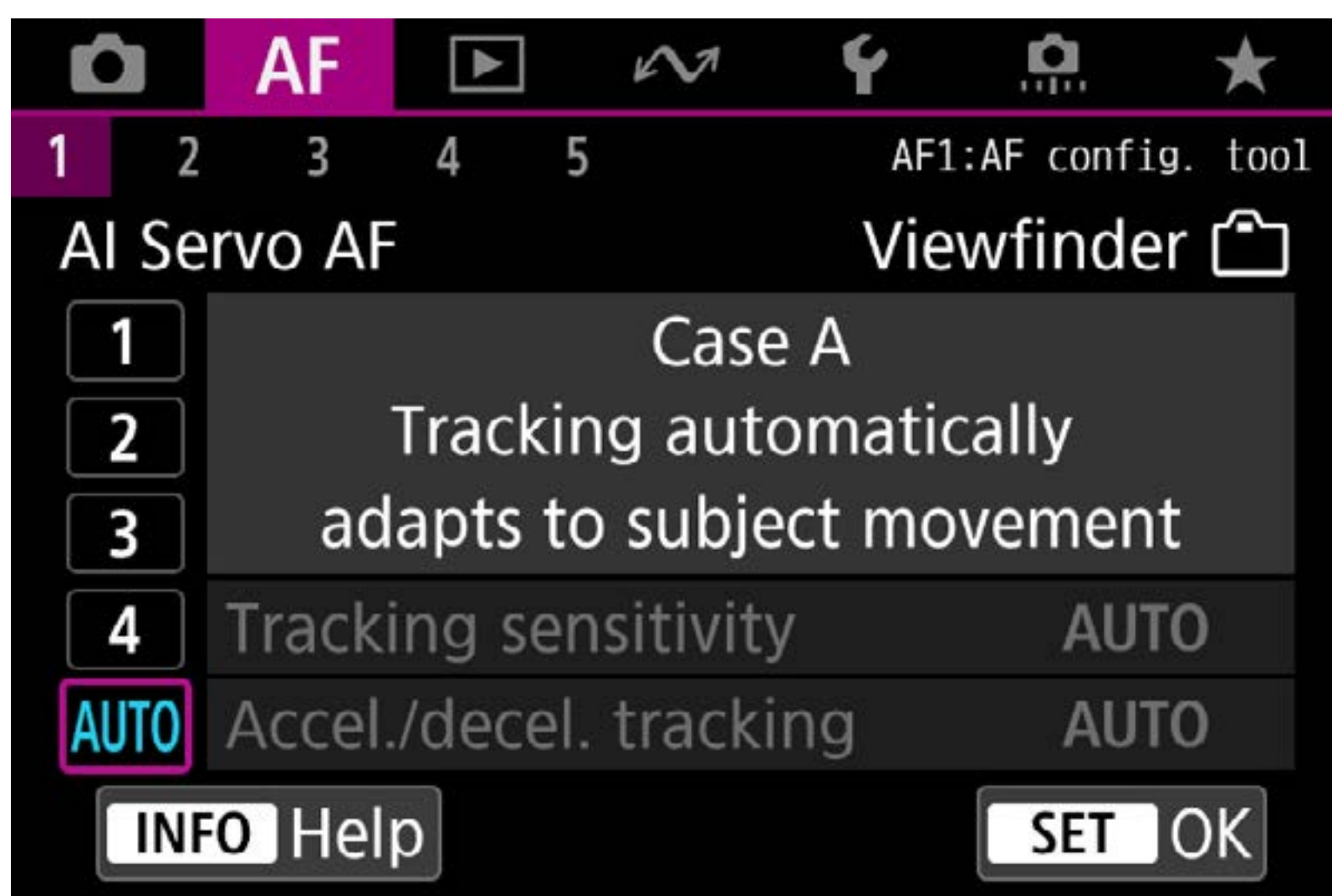
The new algorithm incorporated in the “AI Servo AF IV” makes tracking the subjects with a higher level of precision in both viewfinder shooting and Live View shooting possible.

You can also set AI Servo AF features using the “AF Configuration Tool.” Choose from four different presets, with the correct settings already set, meaning you don’t need to deal with all the trouble that comes from adjusting individual parameters to match the subject or scenes.

# Improved AF algorithm

## AI Servo AF IV

The camera analyzes the subject and optimizes the settings. Supports a variety of scenes with automatic settings.



The main feature of the AF system on the EOS-1D X Mark III is the use of the new AI Servo AF IV, with a new advanced algorithm that has improved stability and automation. The “AF Configuration Tool” in previous camera allowed users to to select [Case 1] to [Case 6] according to the subject and shooting scene, with the EOS-1D X Mark III, the cases are consolidated into just four, and a new automatic [Case A] setting has been included. Using [Case A], the camera determines the shooting scene and automatically sets the appropriate[Trackingsensitivity]and[Accel./decel.tracking] setting. This makes it possible to accurately focus on a wide range of subjects and shooting scenarios by simply setting [Case A]. The AF control algorithm for moving subjects has been improved. AF accuracy has been improved even in scenes with heat haze\* or when "shooting a subject moving away at high speed," both situations where predictive computation was previously difficult and AF has been unreliable so far.

AI Servo AF IV now includes a high level of AF accuracy and tracking ability for a variety of subjects with different movement characteristics.

\* During viewfinder shooting.

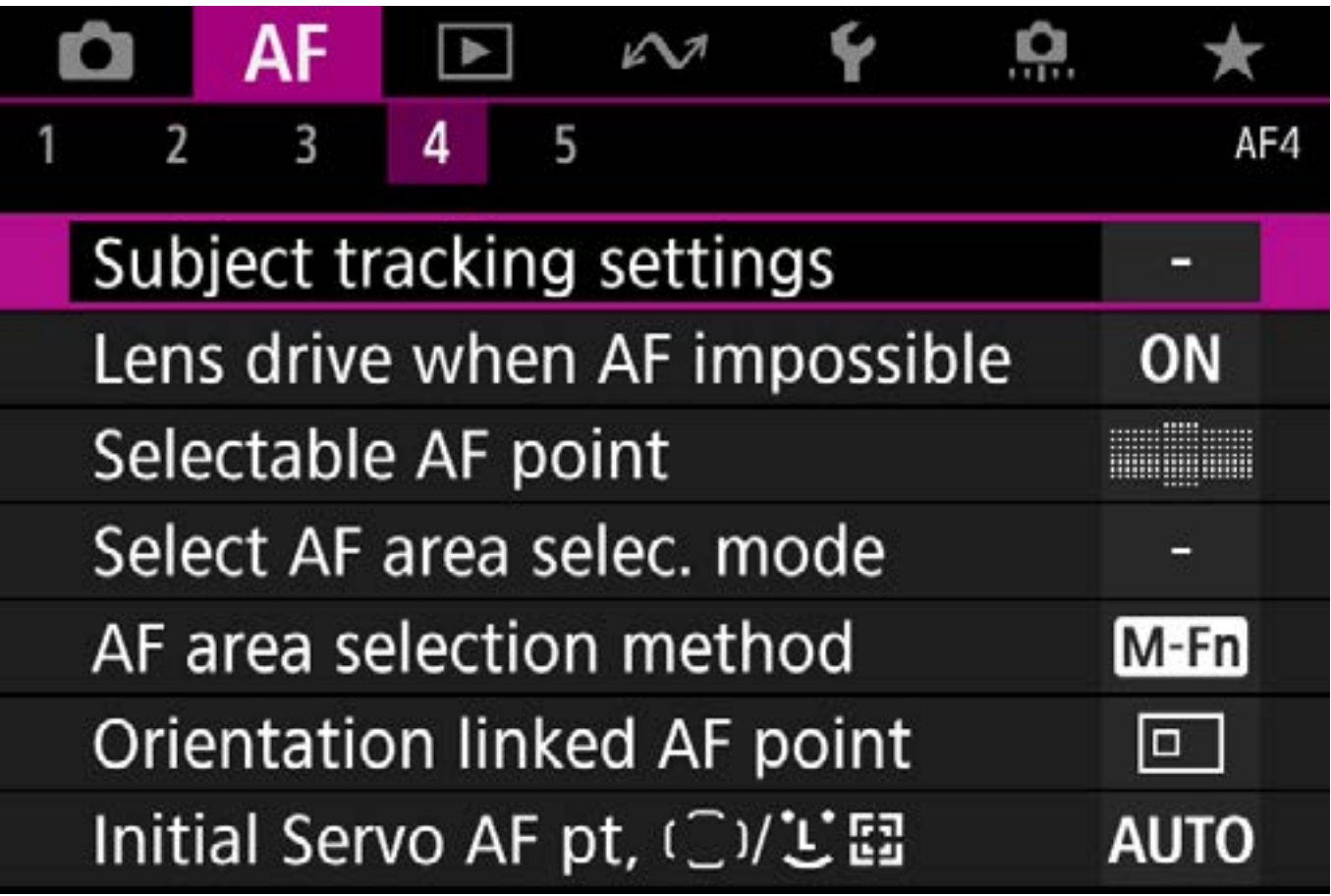
Hints & Tips

“AI Servo AF IV” makes it possible to focus precisely for subjects over an even wider variety of conditions AF on the EOS-1D X Mark III is equipped with an improved focus tracking algorithm, “AI Servo AF IV”. It supports focus tracking over an even greater variety of subject movement than before.



# Face Detection and Head Detection AF

By using deep learning technology, accurate tracking is achieved with head detection even when a face cannot be detected



If you want to use Head Detection AF, setting [Subject tracking settings] to [AF priority (People): Enable] is recommended.

In previous cameras when [Face Priority] was selected with an auto selection AF mode (Zone AF, Large Zone AF, or Auto Selection AF), the AF point was automatically selected by adding information for the color of the human face and subject to the AF information. With the EOS-1D X Mark III AF system, the tracking function based on subject detection has been improved. By analyzing a database of sports photographs using deep learning technology, a new head detection algorithm was created. Accurate face/head tracking is now possible even when part of the face cannot be detected (such as if the face is hidden by movement of subject, if the face is hidden by sunglasses, mask, hair, or if the face is in a dark area). Face detection is performed at the same time, and even if the face is hidden, it switches smoothly so that accurate focusing is possible. Face detection and head detection can be used in the same way for viewfinder shooting and Live View shooting, plus with Live View shooting, you can also use Eye Detection AF.



# Effective for face detection and head detection

Head detection is especially effective for continuous shooting of scenes where faces of the subject appear and disappear, such as sports photography.

During viewfinder shooting



During Live View shooting





# Operability of the new 〈Smart controller〉

Quick AF point and AF operations without releasing your finger from the 〈AF-ON〉 button



New device  
〈Smart controller〉

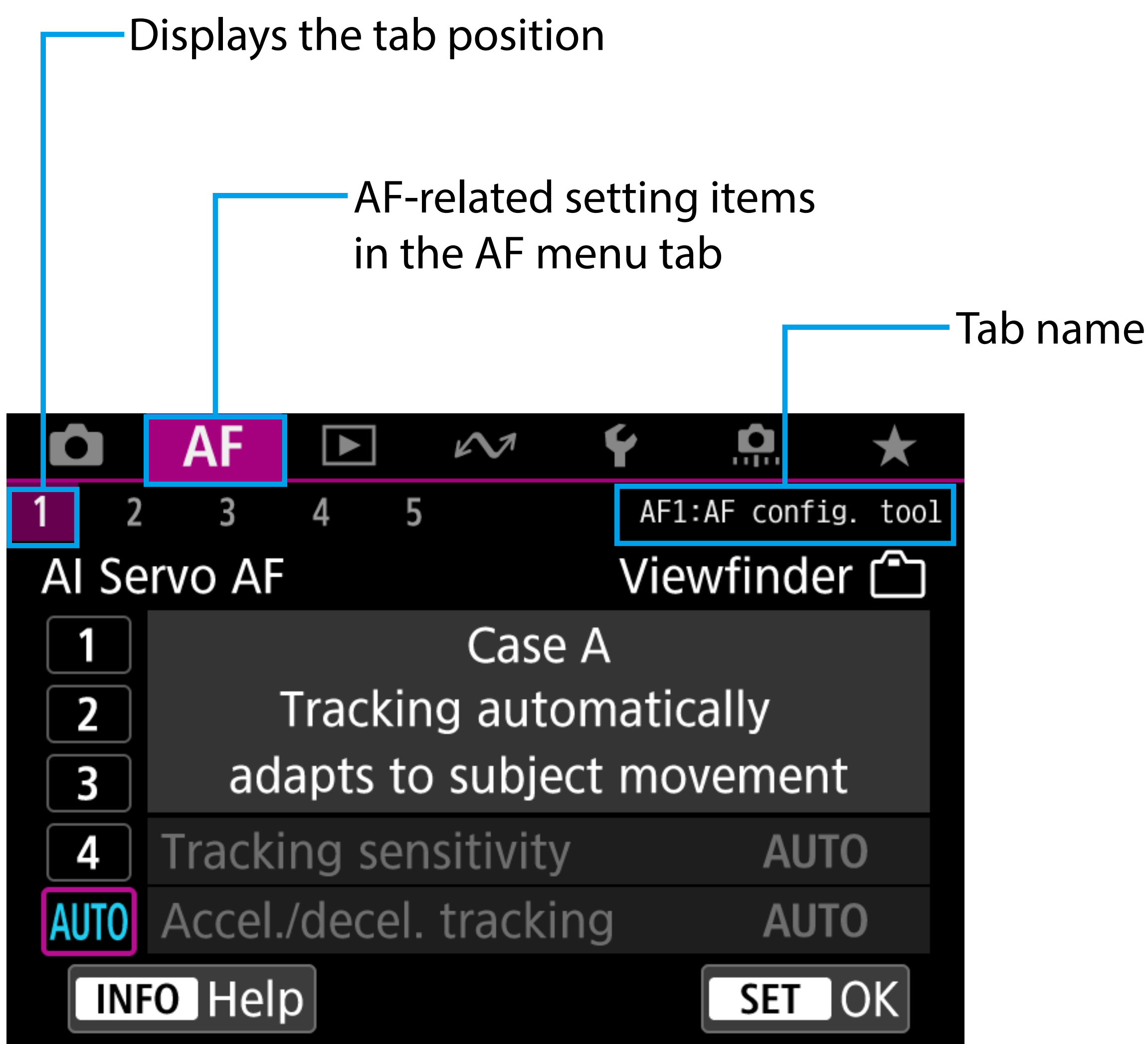
With the EOS-1D X Mark III, in addition to the existing 〈Multi-controller〉 you can also select AF points using a 〈Smart controller〉 so that a greater number of AF points can be selected easily.

The newly included 〈Smart controller〉 is a new camera control that uses a pointing device that optically detects finger movements on the 〈AF-ON〉 button. When you slide your finger across the 〈Smart controller〉 the selected AF point moves smoothly according to the movement. After selecting the desired AF point, you can start AF by simply pressing the button. With existing 〈Multi-controller〉 operation, after selecting the AF point, you need to move your finger and operate the 〈AF-ON〉. As a result, 〈Smart controller〉 has made focusing with AF even quicker and smoother.



# New AF Setting Operability

All AF-related menu functions are now in a separate menu

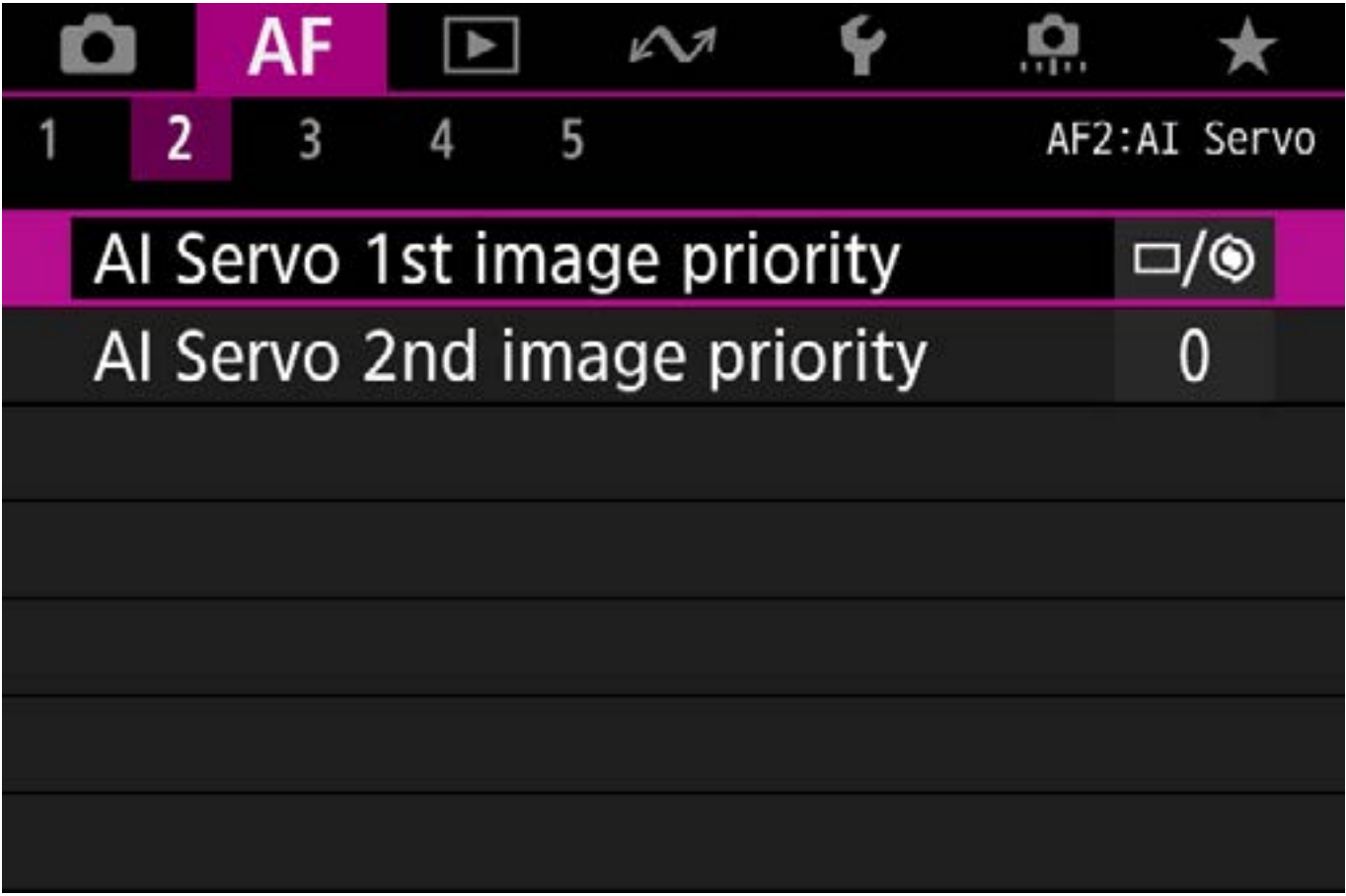


The [AF1] tab\* includes the “AF Configuration Tool”

The [AF1] tab is important when shooting moving subjects using the AI Servo AF on the EOS-1D X Mark III. It is possible to set AI Servo AF characteristics by selecting the settings that match the scene from the “AF Configuration Tool”.

\* During Live View shooting it is the [AF3] tab.

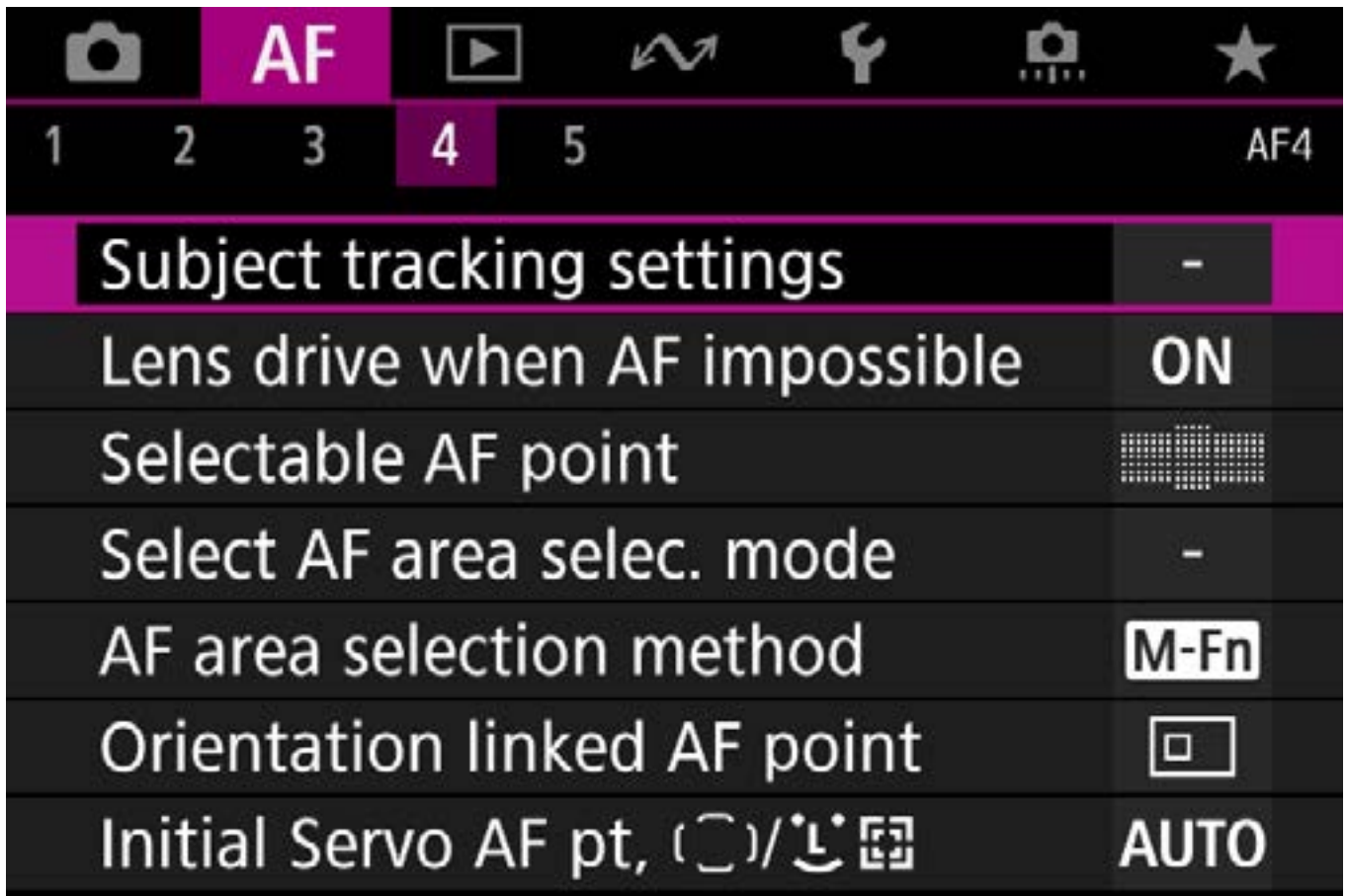
“AF tabs” other than “AF Configuration Tool” (using the optical viewfinder)



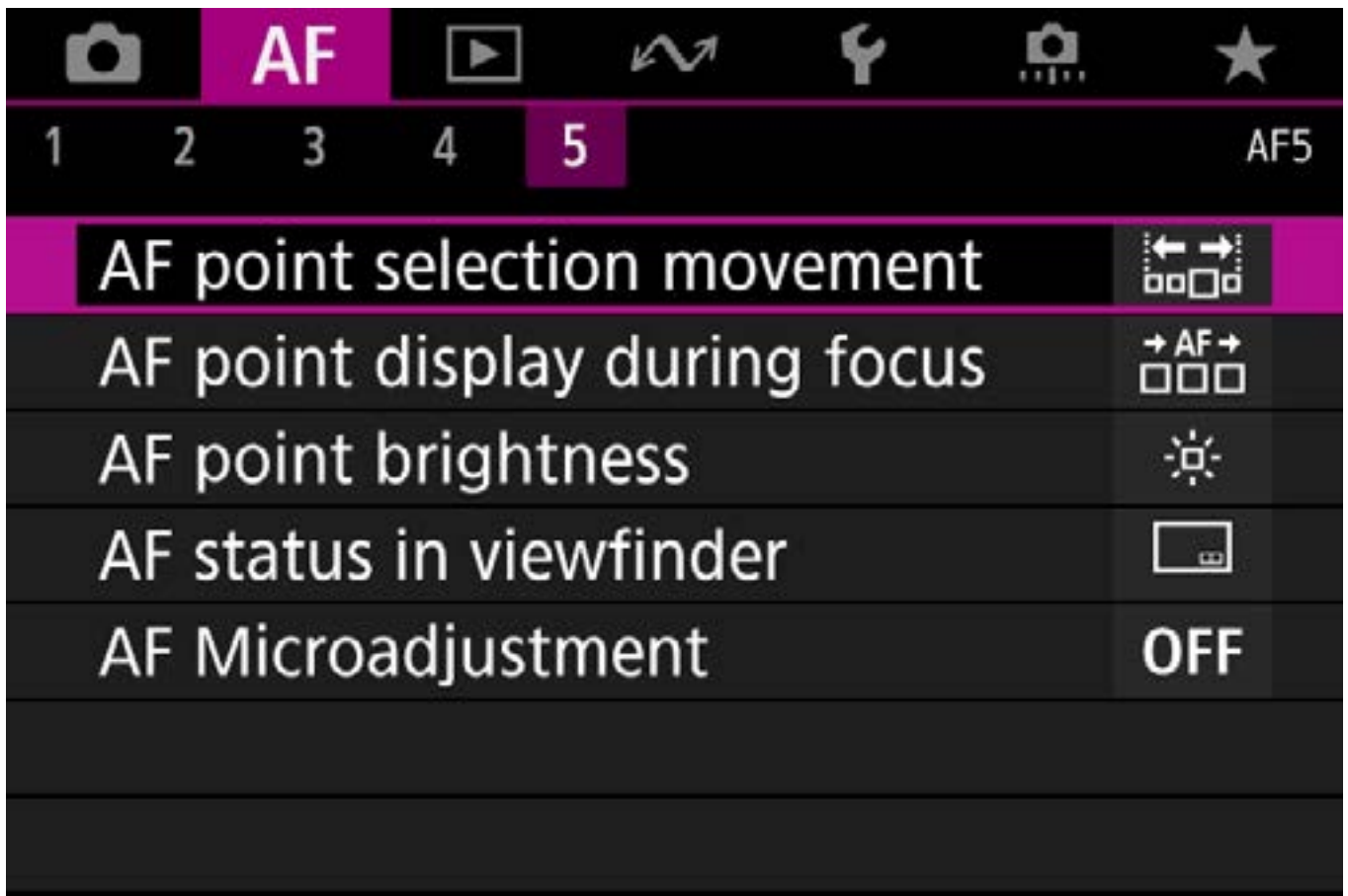
[AF2] AI Servo AF



[AF3] One-Shot AF



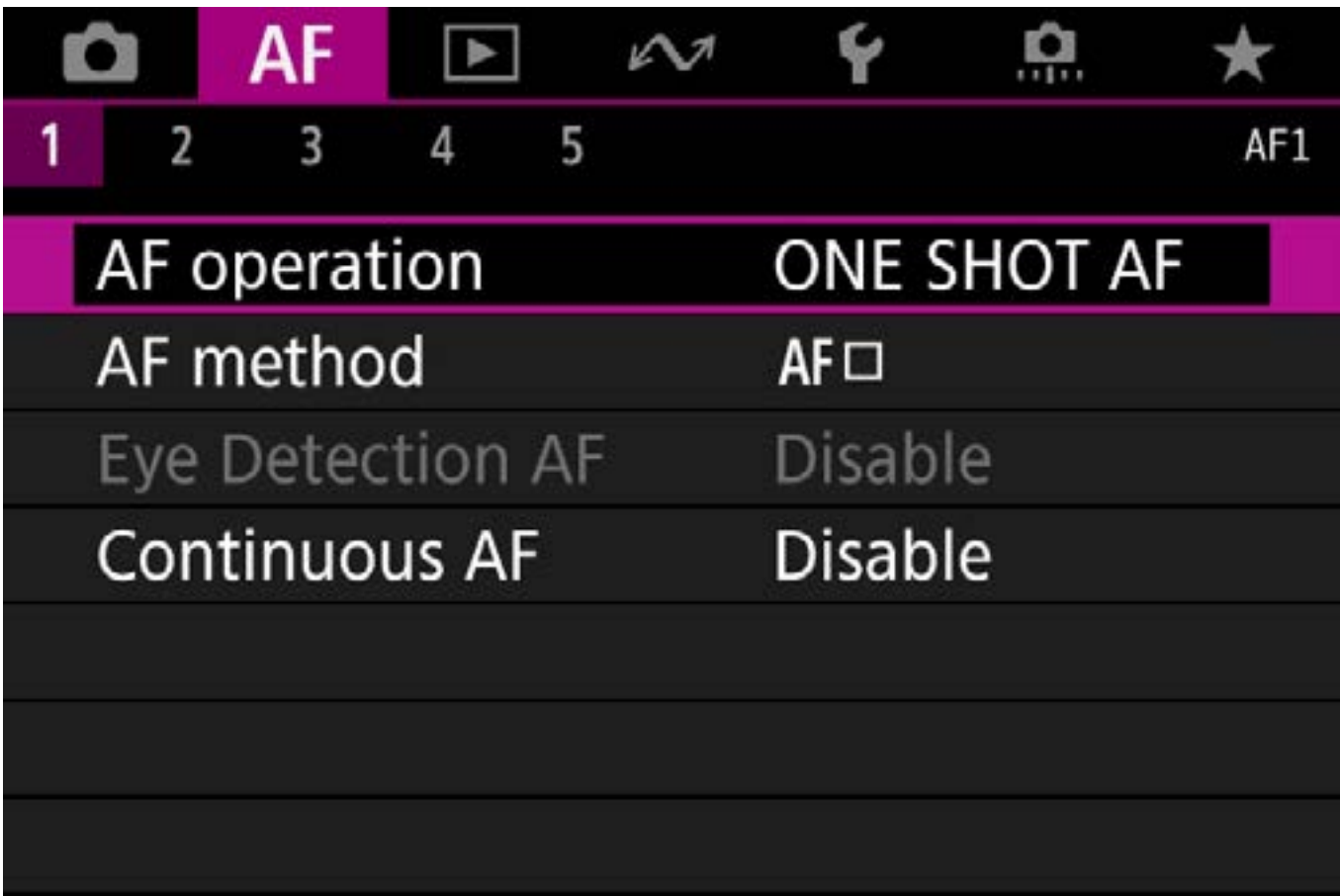
[AF4]



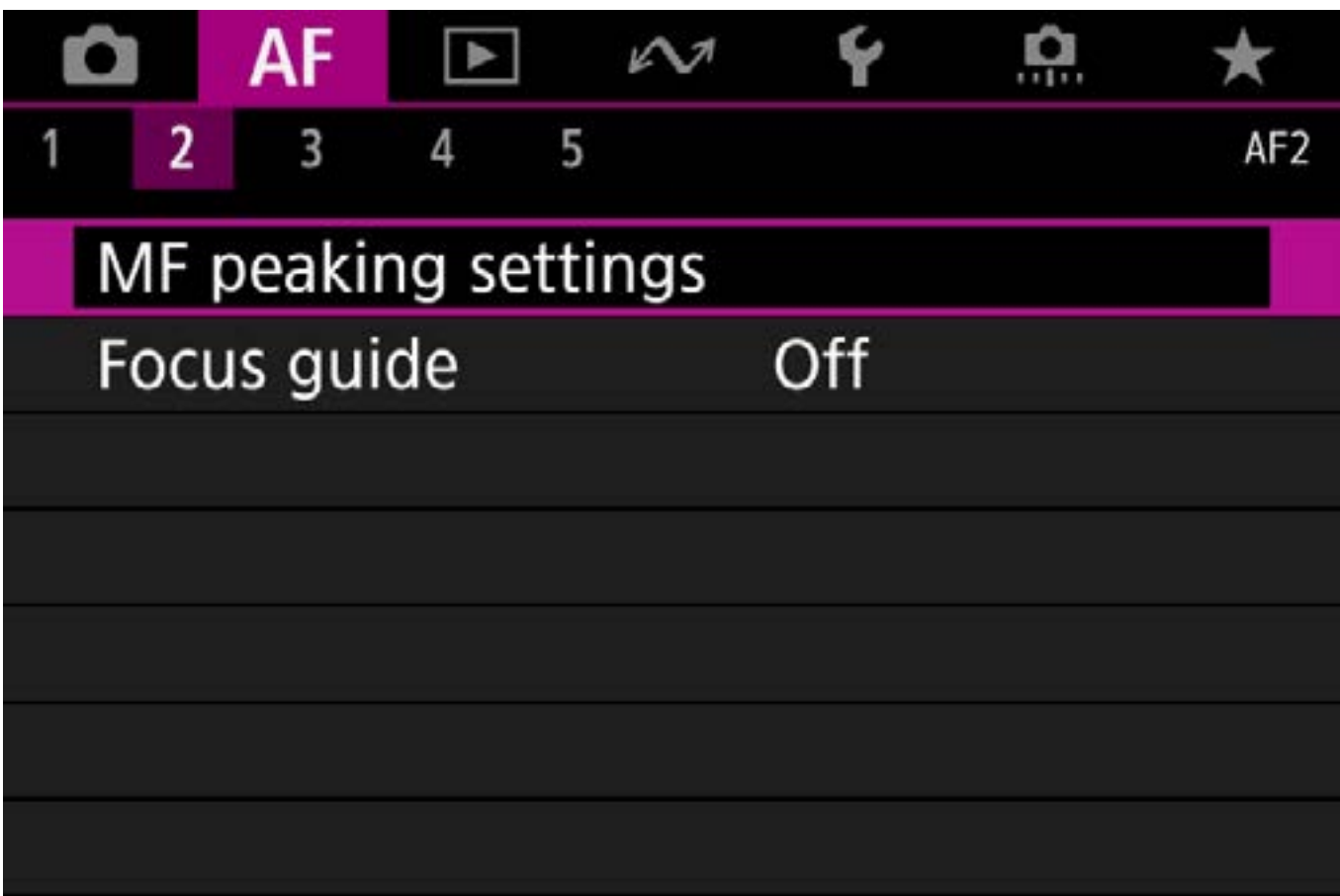
[AF5]



“AF tabs” other than “AF Configuration Tool” (in Live View)



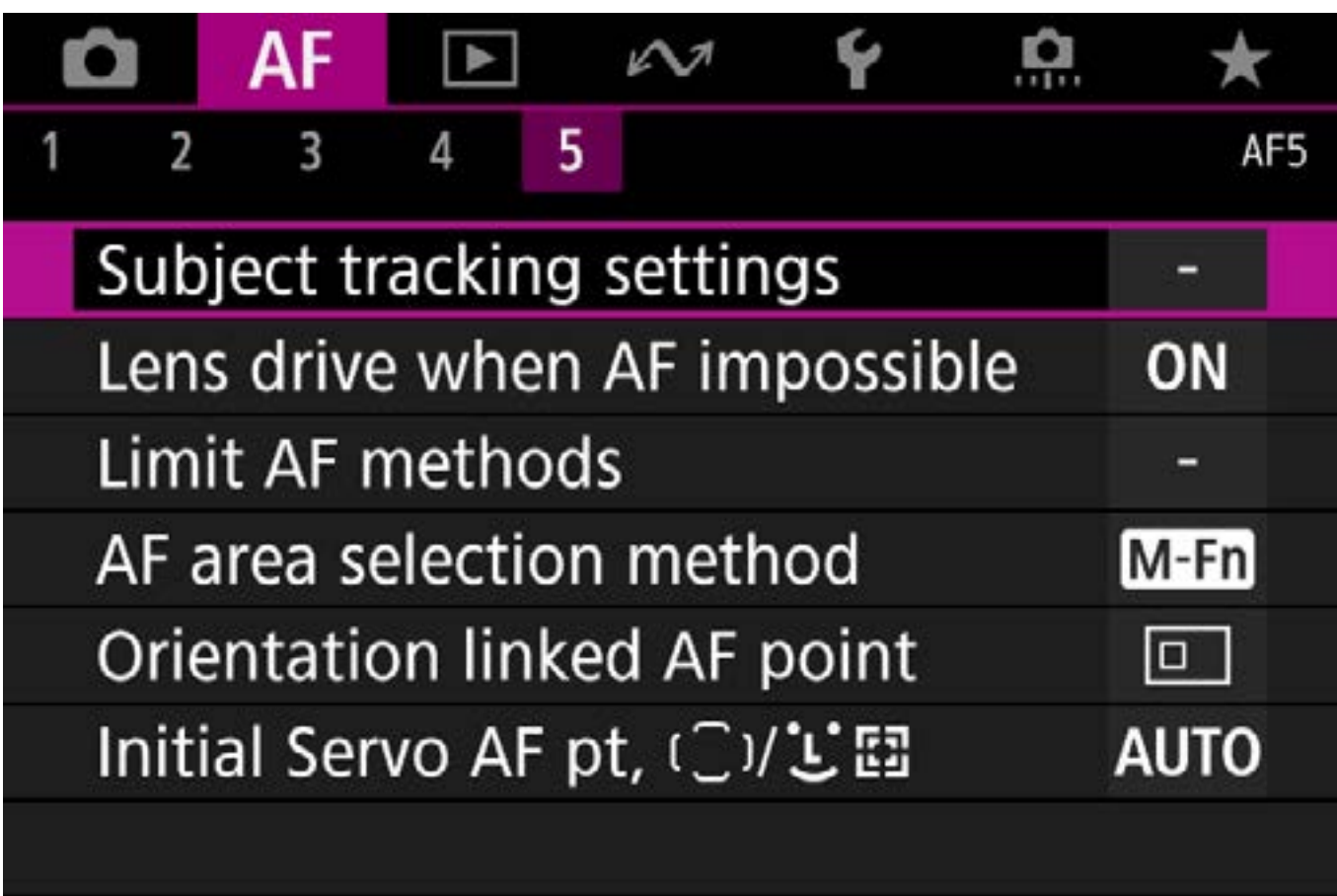
[AF1]



[AF2]



[AF4] One-Shot AF



[AF5]

## AF Configuration Tool [Presets]

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AF Configuration Tool  
[Presets]

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### Case A

When you want to switch the tracking sensitivity automatically according to changes in the subject's movement.

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### Case 1

Versatile multi-purpose setting.

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### Case 2

Continue to focus-track even when the subject momentarily moves from the AF points.

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### Case 3

Focus instantly on subjects that move into the AF points.

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### Case 4

Focus track subjects that accelerate or decelerate quickly.

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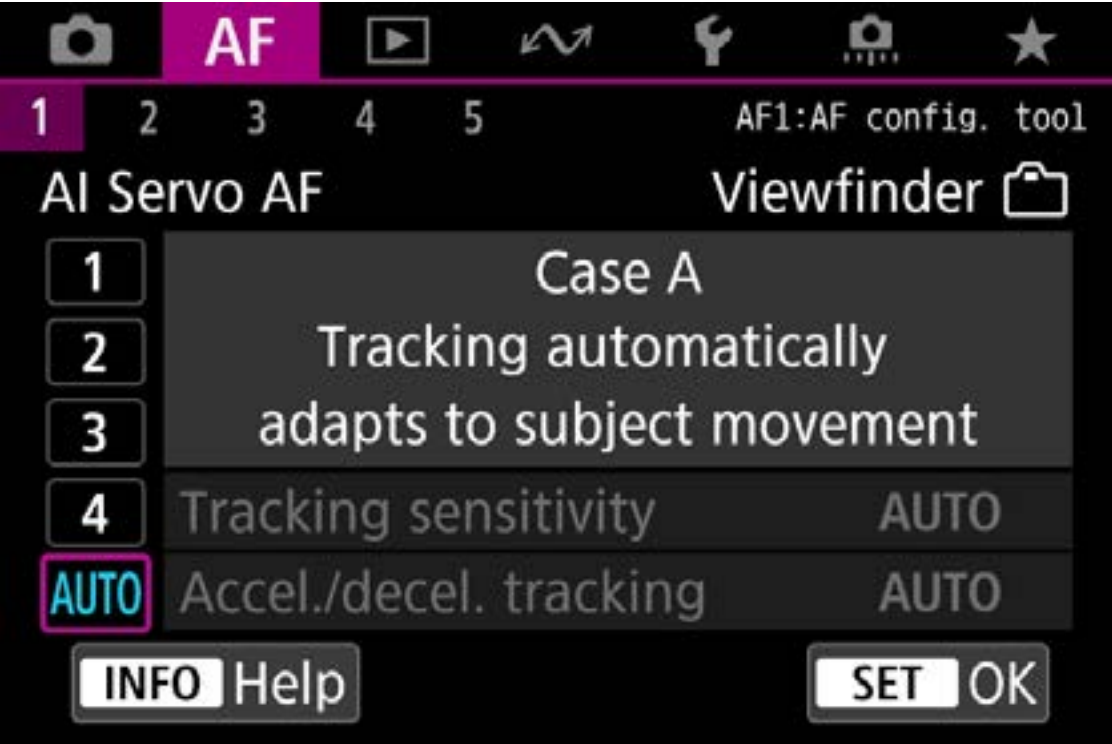


# AF Configuration Tool

## [Presets]

A combination of parameters to best suit the characteristics of subject movement have been used to create the presets from [Case 1] – [Case 4]. By selecting the case setting, the different AI Servo AF and Servo AF settings can be selected to suit the subject. The “AF Configuration Tool” must be set for viewfinder and Live View shooting.

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The best parameters for different subjects and shooting scenes are combined into presets from [Case 1] - [Case 4]. With [Case A], the camera automatically determines and sets those parameters.

	<b>Case A</b>	When you want to switch the characteristics automatically according to changes in the subject movement.
	<b>Case 1</b>	Versatile multi-purpose setting.
	<b>Case 2</b>	Continue to track subjects, ignoring possible obstacles.
	<b>Case 3</b>	Instantly focus on subjects suddenly entering AF points.
	<b>Case 4</b>	For subjects that accelerate or decelerate quickly.

Select from [Case 1] to [Case 4] or [Case A] according to the scene.

Different presets to match the characteristics of the type of subject movement, and the shooting conditions, can be selected from [Case 1] - [Case 4] or [Case A]. By simply selecting one of these cases, suitable settings for the AI Servo AF and its Servo AF characteristics that match the scene will be used.

These four presets are combinations of the following two parameters, [Tracking sensitivity] and [Accel./decel. tracking] (see P. 30 – 38 for more details ). In addition, in [Case A], as the camera analyzes the shooting scene and automatically sets [Tracking sensitivity] and [Accel./decel. tracking], this setting covers a wide range of shooting scenarios.

[Case 1] to [Case 4] and [Case A] must be set separately for viewfinder shooting and Live View shooting.

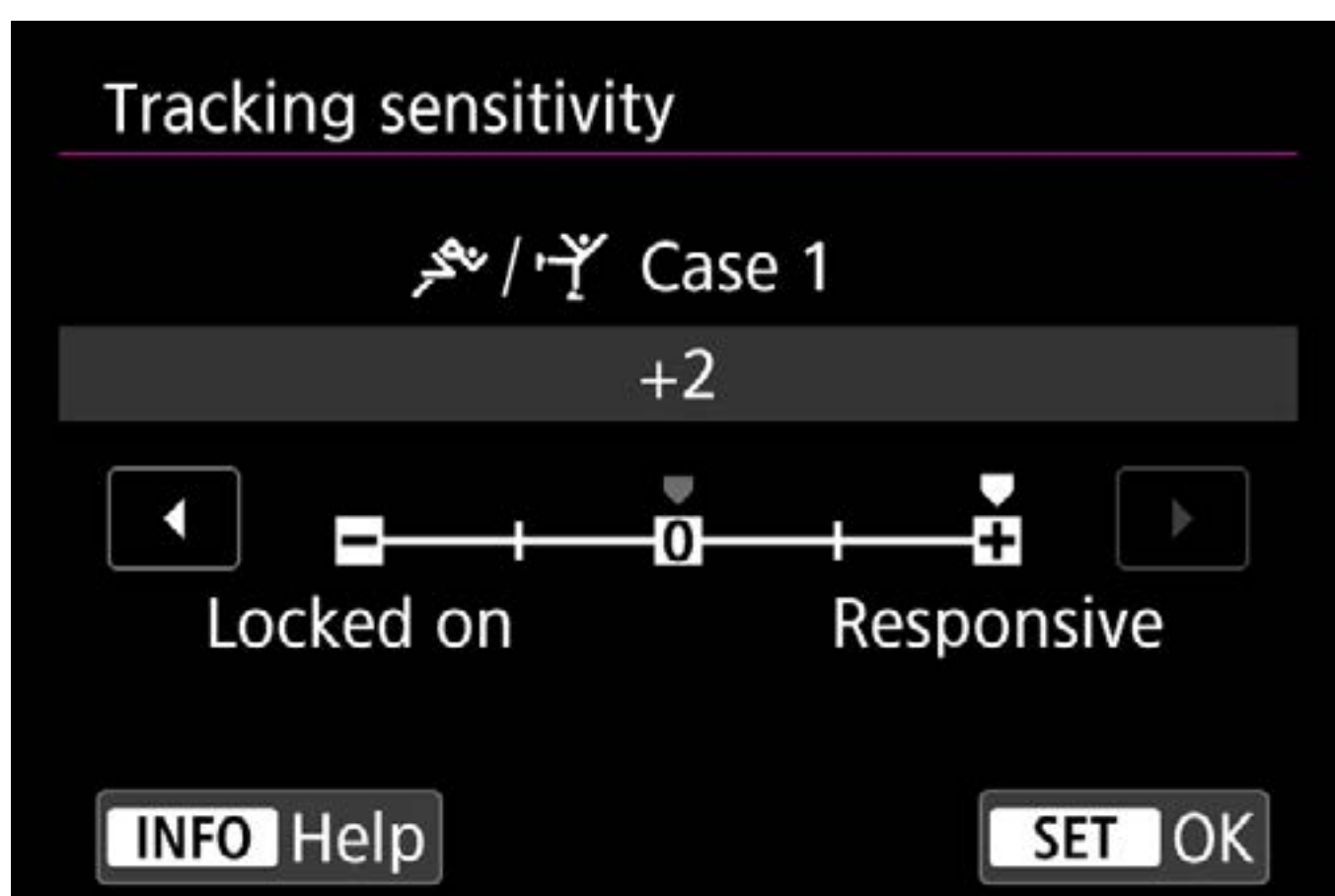


## Hints & Tips

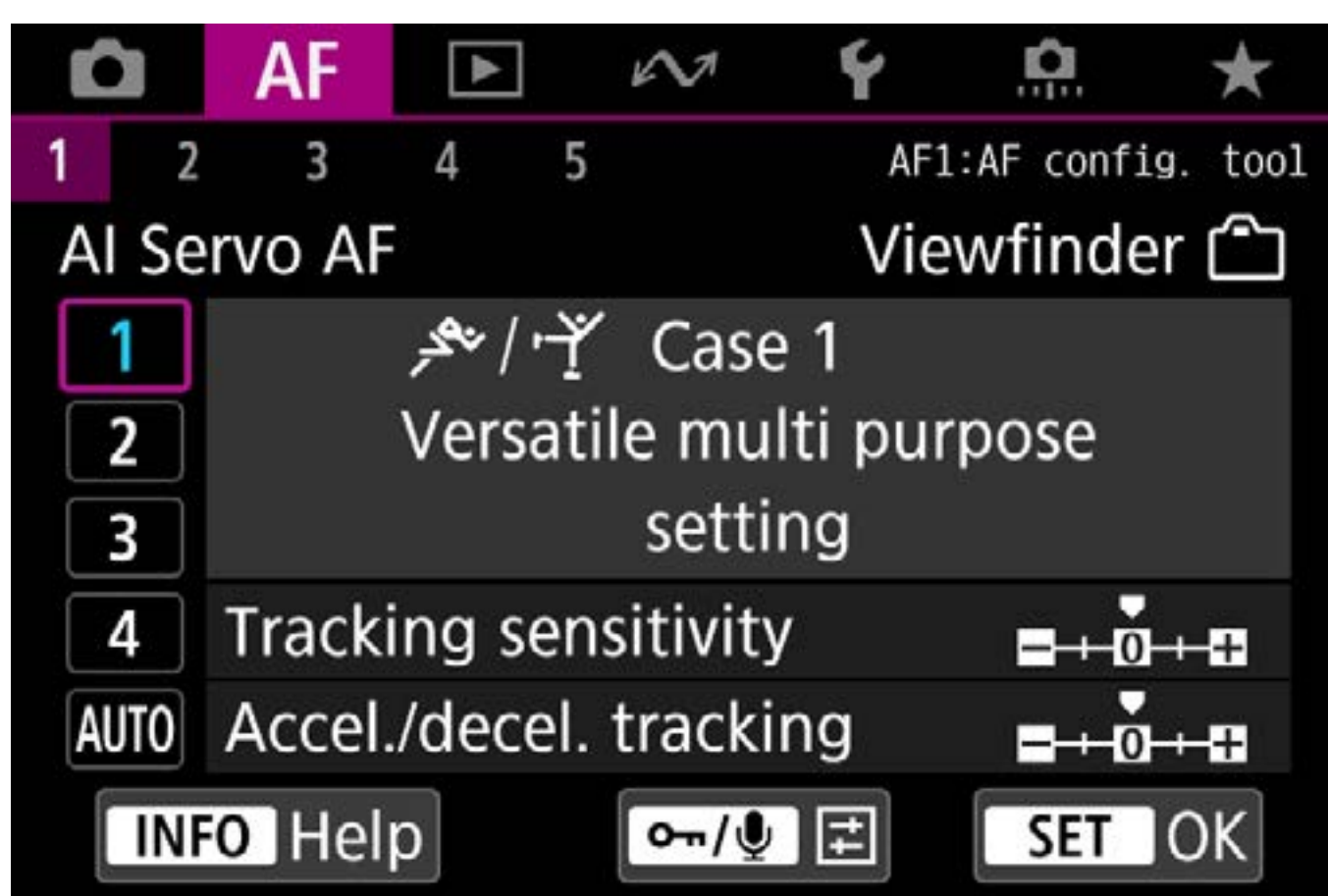
First, use [Case 1], which covers most scenes, and try [Case 2] to [Case 4] when seeking a more effective AF setting.

The AF operation may become unstable if the [Tracking sensitivity] or [Accel./decel. tracking] parameter is set to an extreme value (+2 or -2). Therefore, as with previous cameras, it is recommended that to begin with you start with [Case 1], the standard setting that covers many scenes. In addition, in cases where AF tracking is difficult with [Case 1], select [Case 2] to [Case 4] and adjust the parameters.

If you're unsure which preset to use, or if you want to shoot even more scenes with one setting, selecting [Case A] is the most effective.



AF may become unstable with extreme parameter settings.



Try using [Case 1] first for most scenes.

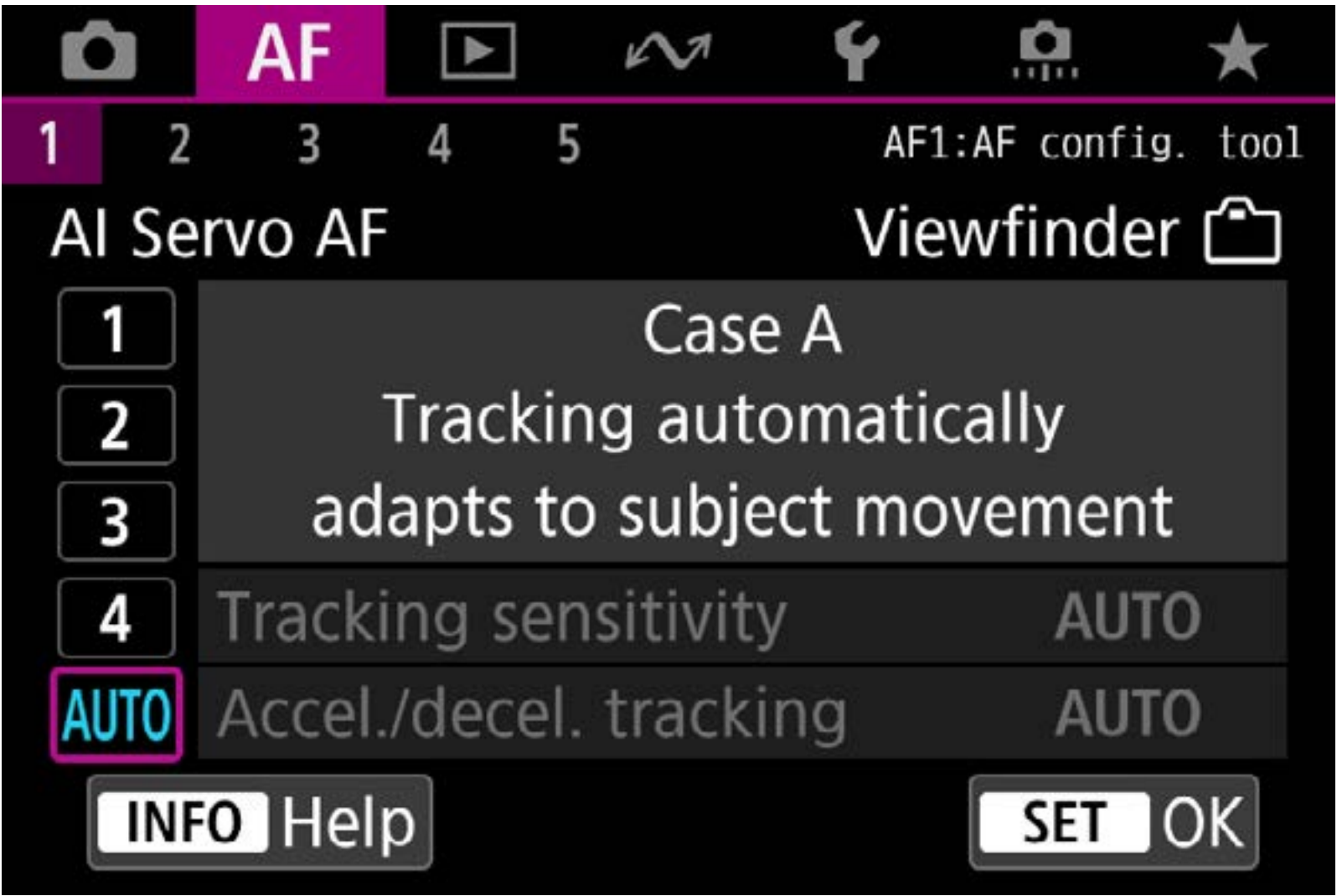
Case A

When you want to switch the tracking characteristics automatically to match changes in the subject movement.

In [Case A], the camera determines the scene and automatically sets [Tracking sensitivity] and [Accel./decel. tracking] settings.

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Applicable to various subjects with different movement characteristics



The “AF Configuration Tool” offers four [Case] settings and [Case A]. Select [Case 1] to [Case 4] when the movement characteristics and shooting scene are constant, and you want to shoot with fixed parameters, or if you want to use it in the same way as the 1D X Mark II. In [Case A], the camera analyzes the scene, and the [Tracking sensitivity] and [Accel./decel. tracking] are set each time according to differences in the shooting scene such as characteristics of the subject's movement and if obstacles



are entering the frame. Therefore, with normal shooting, it is possible to shoot a very wide range of subjects and scenes using the [Case A] setting. When the characteristics of the subject's movement can easily change or when the characteristics are difficult to envision, [Case A] is recommended.

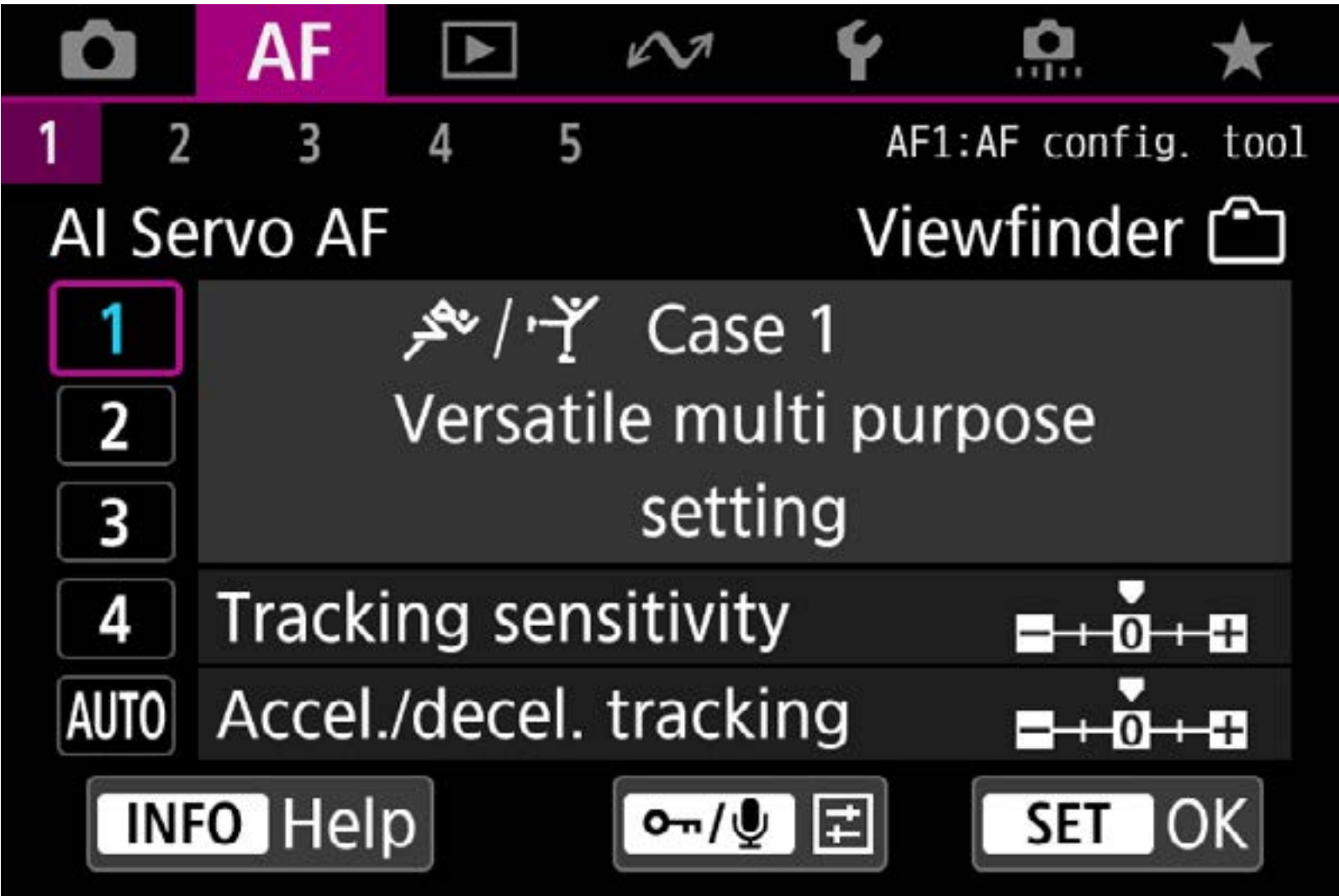
Case 1

Versatile multi-purpose setting



[Case 1] can handle various types of subject movement. It is a basic setting that can perform focusing with a high level of accuracy.

Precise and accurate focusing is possible for a wide range of subjects



Parameter default settings

Tracking sensitivity

[0]

Accelerate / decelerate Tracking

[0]

The “AF Configuration Tool” [Case 1] is the basic AI Servo AF and Servo AF setting on the EOS-1D X Mark III. As its name indicates, it is highly versatile and achieves a high level of tracking performance in a wide variety of scenarios.



Equipped with AI Servo AF IV, the EOS-1D X Mark III has improved flexibility in handling a variety of moving subjects, and superior prediction of movement for more accurate focusing. Even with a variety of difficult elements such as fast movement, sudden changes in speed, and obscuring of the subject by obstacles, it is able to capture the subject. Therefore, the standard setting [Case 1] supports a wide range of movement, making it possible to AF track subjects. Further improvements to AI Servo AF IV, high-precision servo AF has been achieved even in scenes where predictive computations were difficult, such as scenes where heat haze occurs or when subjects move away from the camera at high speeds. For this reason, the EOS-1D X Mark III can handle a wider range of cases with [Case 1] than the EOS-1D X Mark II. Shooting with [Case 1] is highly recommended as you will be able to obtain satisfying results, when shooting a variety of sports and moving subjects. When more specific settings for individual cases are desired, please try [Case 2] – [Case 4] to match shooting conditions.

[Case 1]

Photo



[Case 1] can be used to great advantage when shooting moving subjects, making it possible to accurately capture fast subjects.



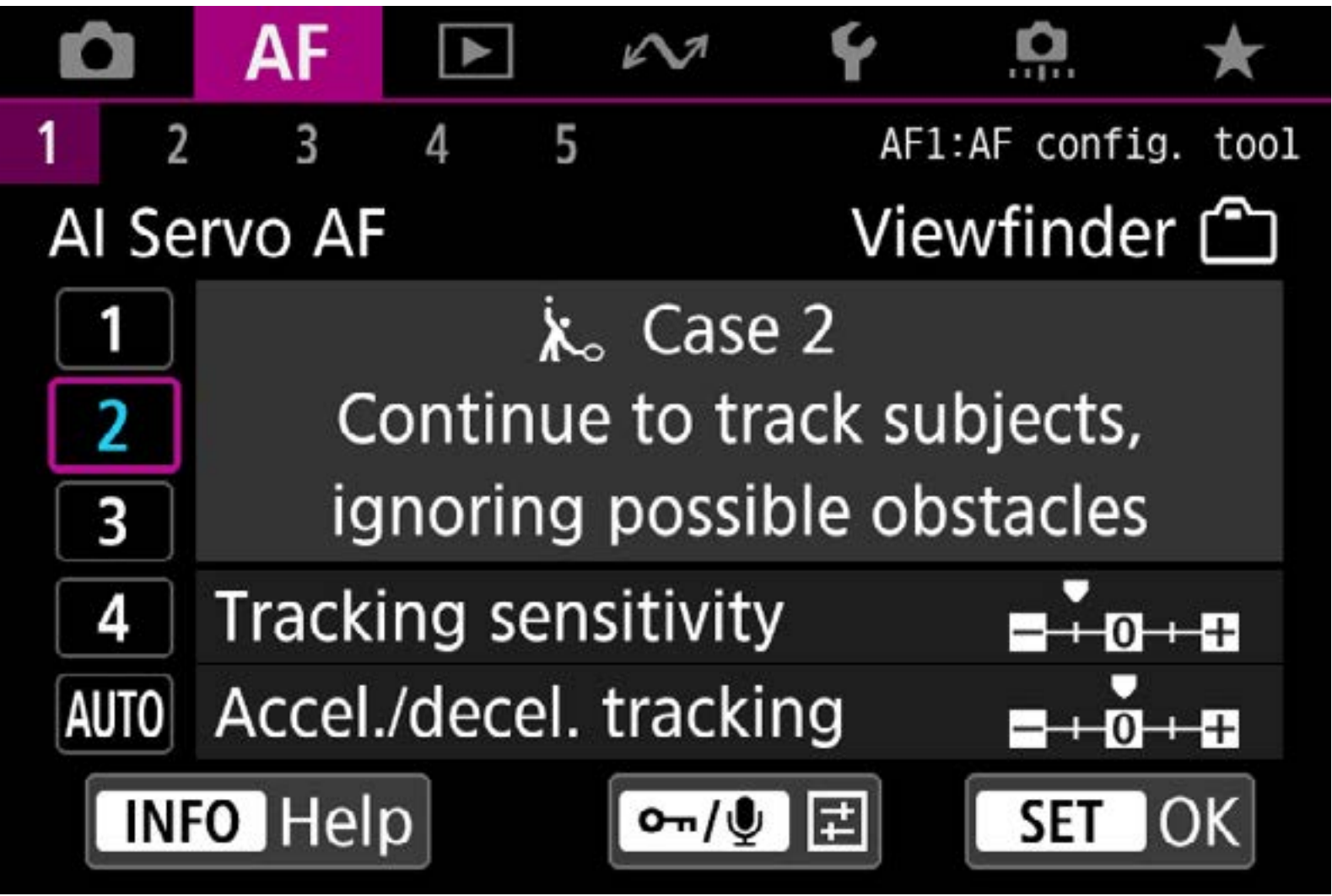
## Case 2

Continue to focus-track even when the subject momentarily moves from the AF points.



[Case 2] is an effective setting for shooting fast moving subjects when they move away from the selected AF point, or when obstacles may momentarily obscure the subject.

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Parameter default settings

Tracking sensitivity

[Locked on:-1]

Accel./decel. tracking

[0]

[Case 2] is an effective setting for shooting fast moving subjects when they move away from the selected AF point, or when obstacles may momentarily obscure the subject. Sometimes when the subject moves from the selected AF point, focus can shift to the background. By selecting [Case 2] in situations like these, the camera will attempt to continue to focus-track the desired subject.

If there are situations where the subject moves away from the AF points for an extended period, try manually setting the [Tracking sensitivity] parameter to [-2], for better performance.

[Case 2]

Photo



Try selecting [Case 2] when shooting a track and field event. Runners closer to the camera will pass between the camera and the target runner targeted with the AF point, with this setting the camera will ignore the closer runner and it will be possible to continuously focus on the target runner.



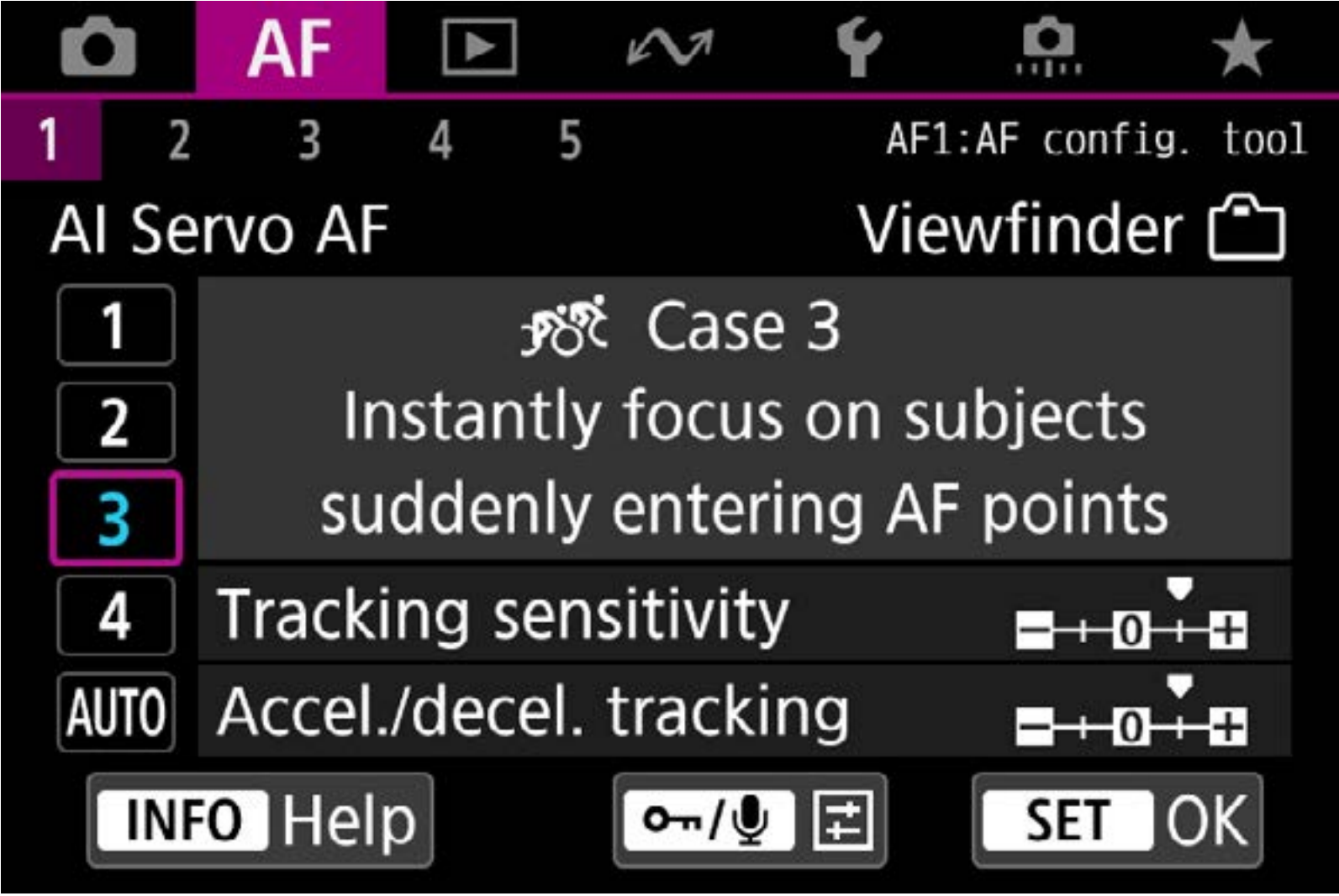
Case 3

Focus instantly on subjects that move into the AF points.



[Case 3] is the ideal setting for situations when you want to focus quickly on subjects in the AF points.

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Parameter default settings

Subject tracking sensitivity

[Responsive: +1]

Accelerate / decelerate Tracking

[+1]

In [Case 3], the [Tracking sensitivity] parameter is set to [Responsive: +1]. As a result, subjects that come into the AF points will be focused on more quickly. This setting is most effective when subjects appear suddenly in the frame (for example photographing skiers in an alpine skiing downhill race).

When shooting continuous shots using the AI Servo AF or Servo AF, this setting can be very effective when switching between different subjects you want to shoot (for example,

at the start of a bicycle road race, when you want to shoot continuously and switch from cyclist to cyclist while focusing).

When set to [Case 3], if the subject moves away from the AF points, the camera may quickly refocus on a different subject or background, in contrast to [Case 2]. Therefore, it is recommended that you use this setting only when you have a particular objective as indicated above.



Change the target in sequence and shoot continually.

1. Shoot the whole group while focusing on the runner in the center.



2. Focus on the lead runner.



A scene where runners come running towards the goal. While focusing on the target runner, you may wish to switch focus to the other runners within the group whilst shooting continuously with AF. In this situation, by selecting [Case 3], you can achieve the desired focus on each subject.

Case 4

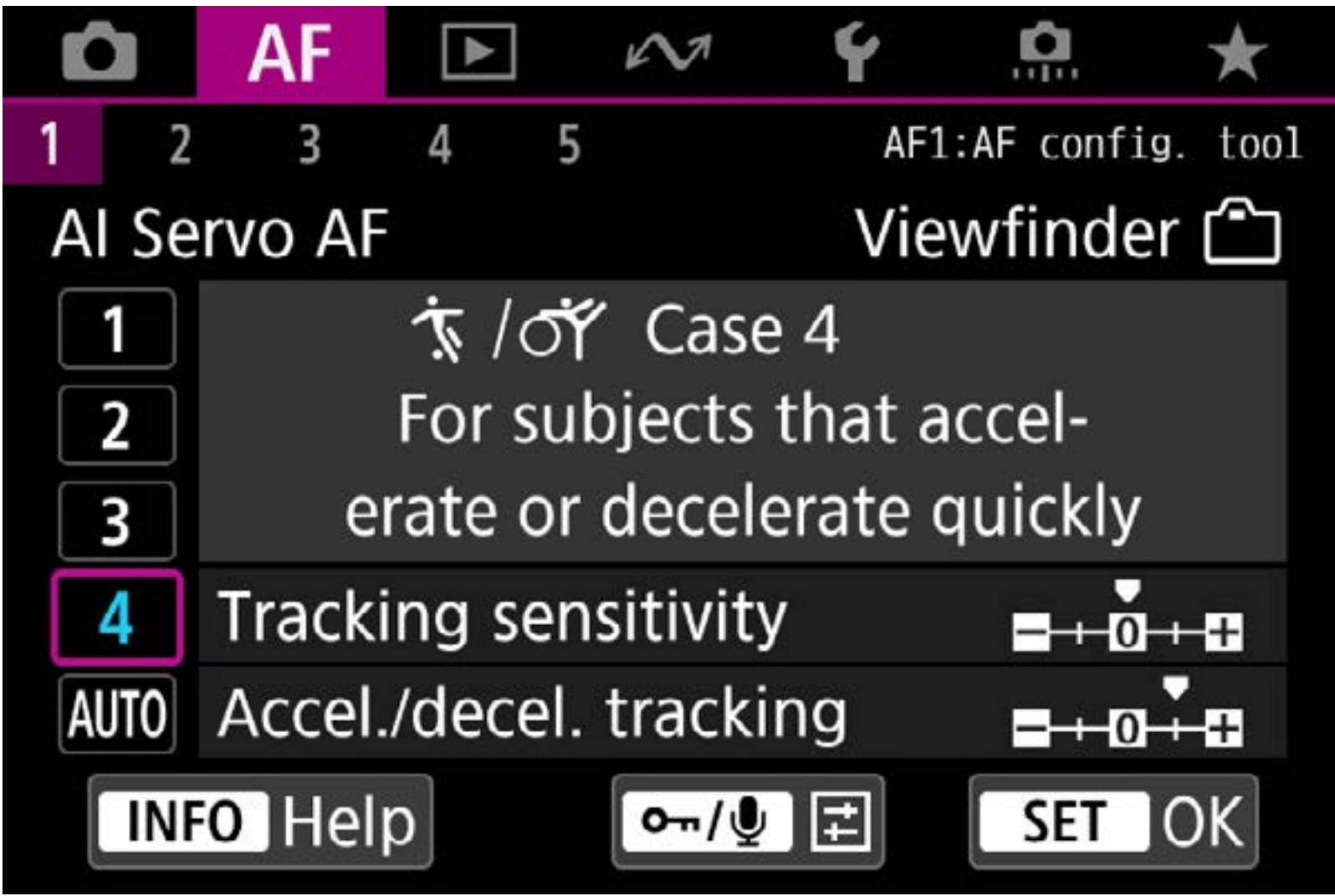
Focus track on subjects that accelerate or decelerate.



Subjects suddenly going from static to moving or suddenly stopping can occur in various sports and it can be difficult for the AF system to judge accurately. In these situations, [Case 4] is most effective.

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Effective when a subject's speed changes rapidly.



Parameter default settings

Tracking sensitivity

[0]

Accel./decel. tracking

[+1]

When shooting sports, there are many situations where it will be necessary to deal with fast moving athletes. However, “fast moving” in this case is not limited to just high speed. Subjects suddenly going from “static to



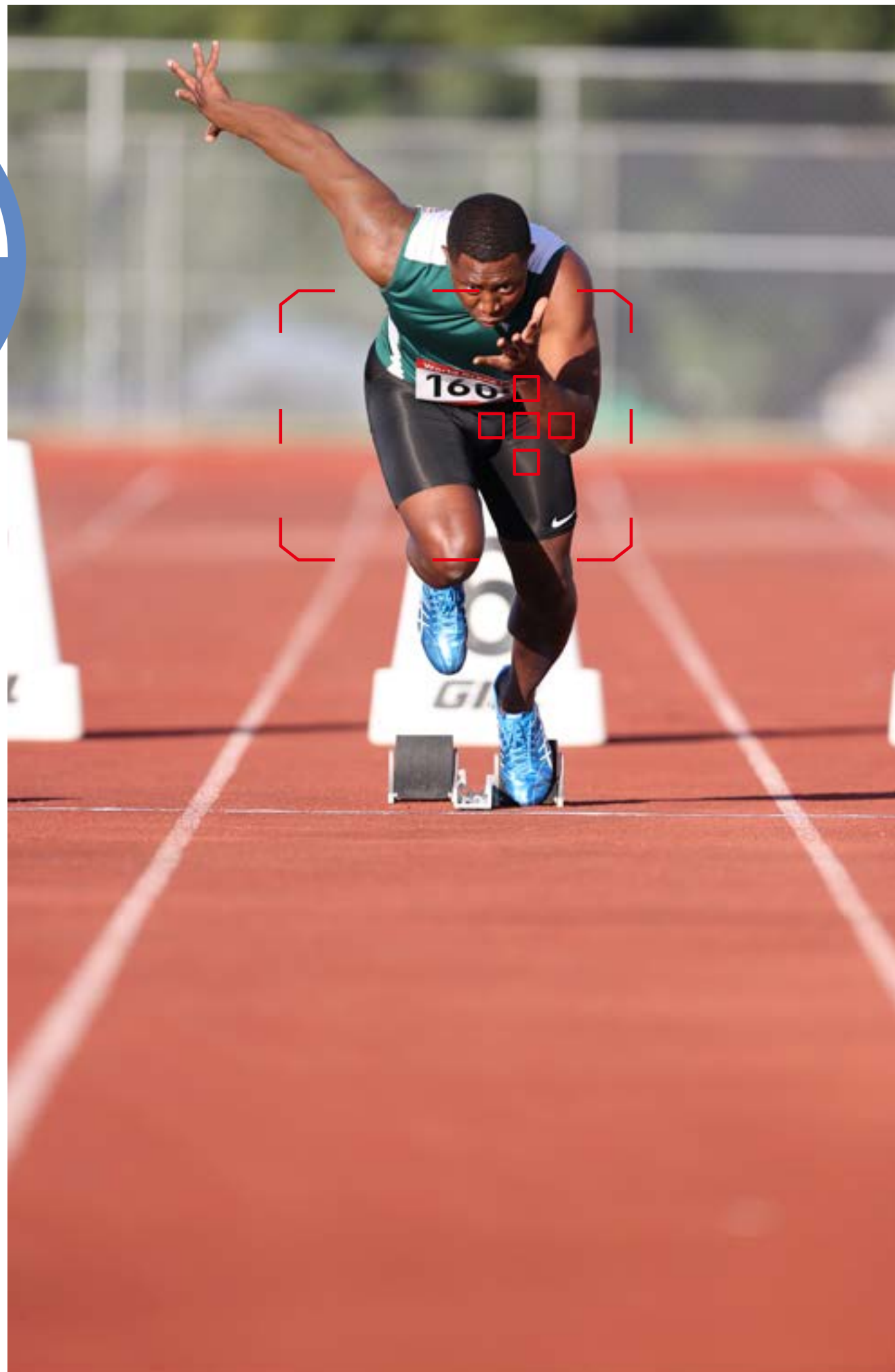
moving” or “suddenly stopping” can occur in various sports and situations.

In these situations, [Case 4] is most effective. With the [Accel./decel. tracking] parameter set to [+1], the AI Servo AF or Servo AF will work to focus track any changes in speed, including sudden stops and acceleration.

This makes [Case 4] the most effective setting for shooting soccer, rugby, basketball or sports where there is a lot of running and stopping, as well as changes of direction which is difficult for [Case 1] to track. It is also very effective for cornering during motor sports (sudden deceleration and acceleration), and starting sprints.

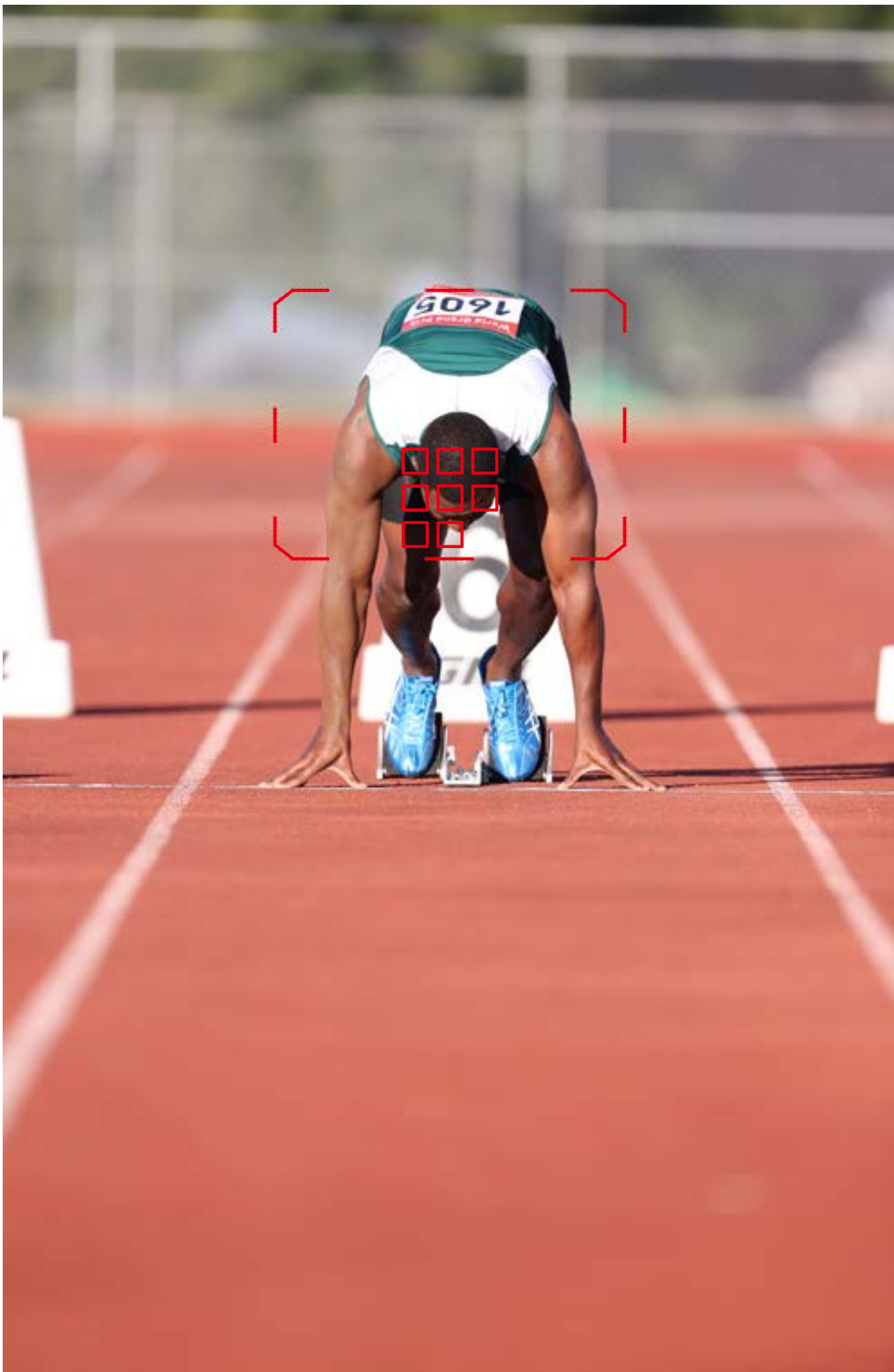
[Case 4]

Photo



For example, the start of a track and field event. With [Case 4], the movement of the runner is captured in the moment from the resting state to sudden acceleration. By using [Case 4] the AF system reacts to sudden changes in speed, allowing accurate focusing of the starting acceleration moment.

Continuously track runners as they suddenly speed up to run in a short-distance sprint.





## AF Configuration Tool [Parameters]

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Tracking sensitivity.

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Accel./decel. tracking.

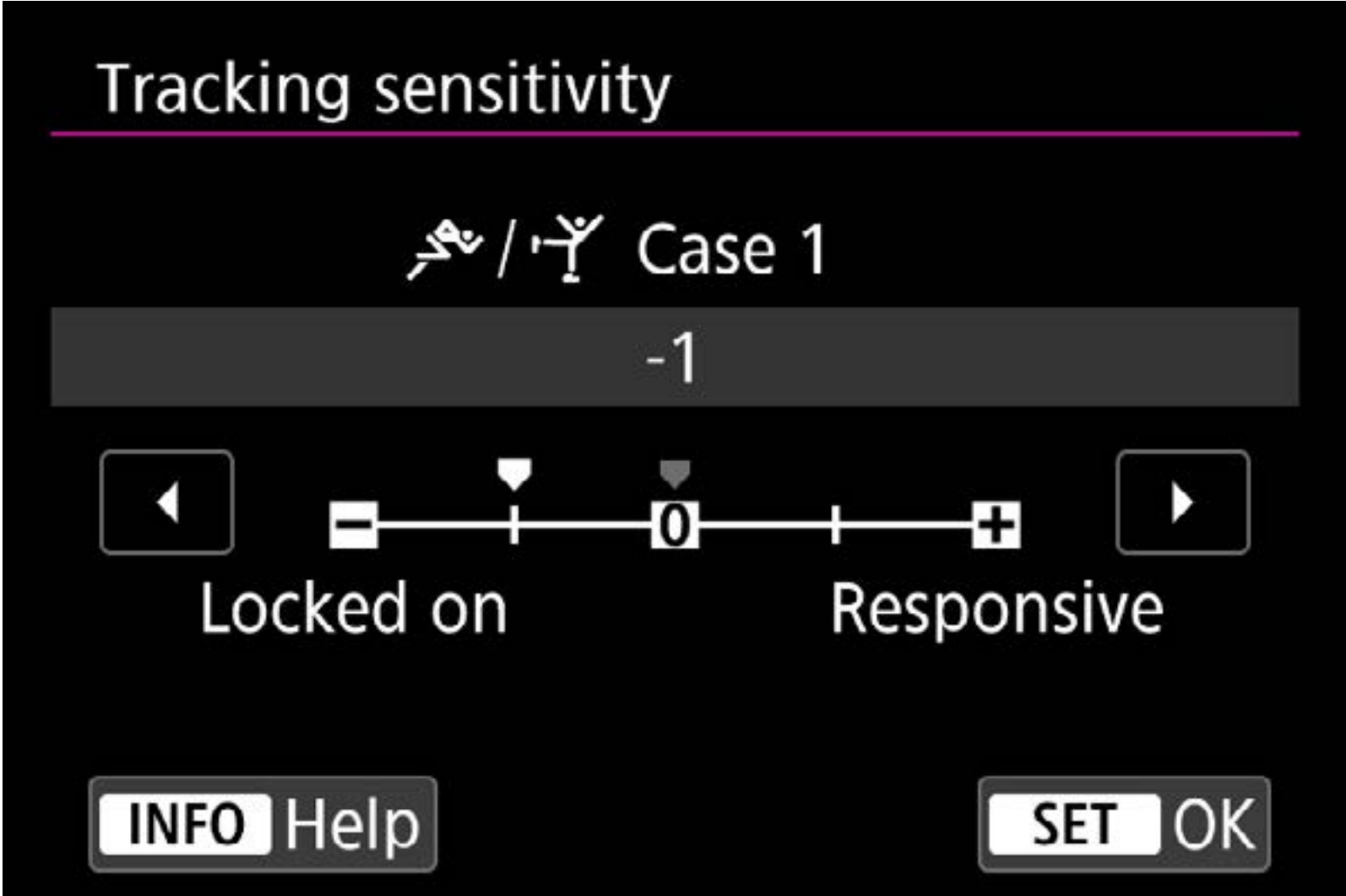
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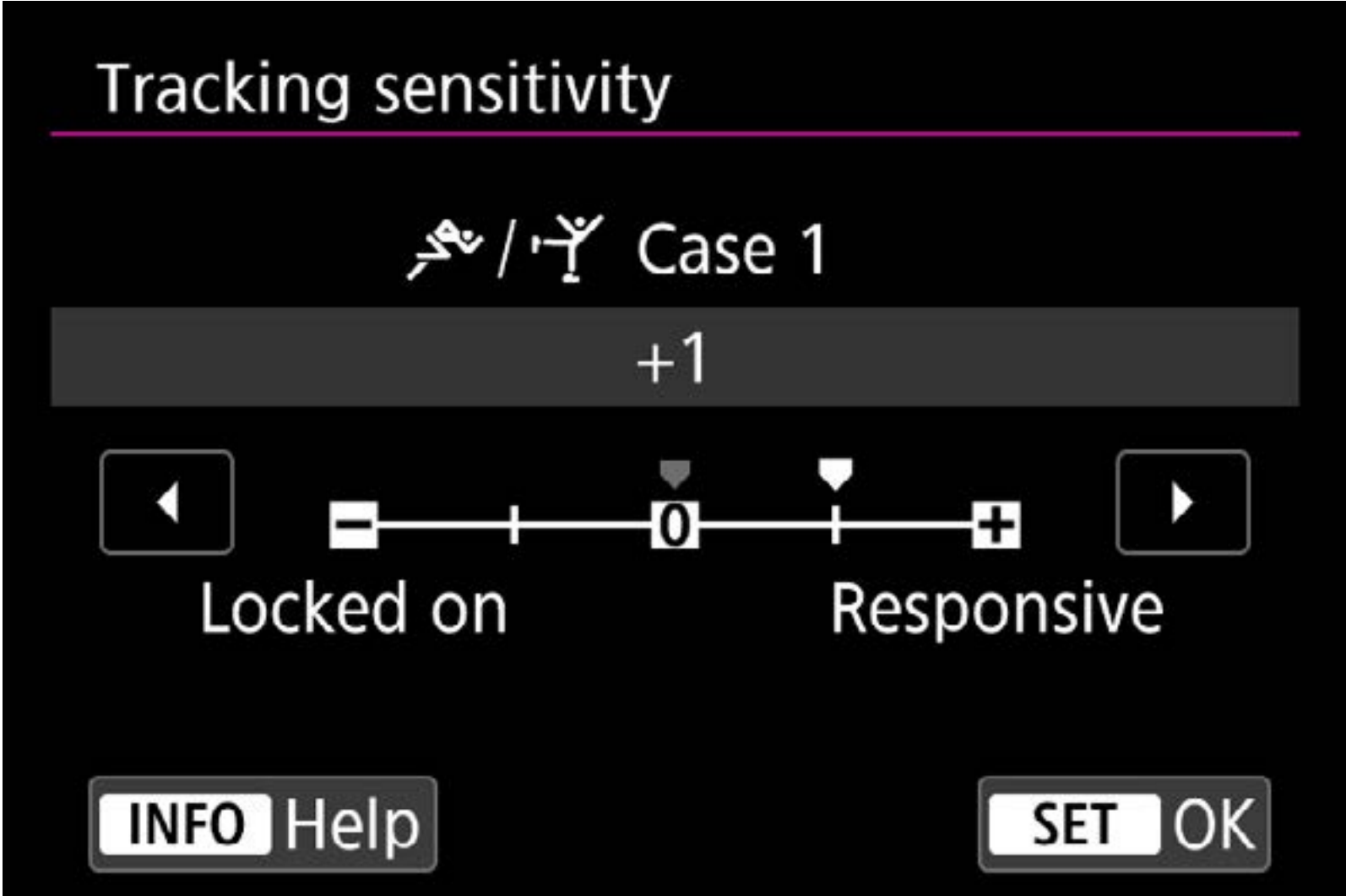
# Tracking sensitivity.

[Tracking sensitivity] is the parameter that sets how the subject is tracked with AI Servo AF or Servo AF when an obstacle appears in front of the AF frame or when the AF frame has moved away from the subject.

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[Locked on: -]



[Responsive: +]

Choose any [Case] and push button, then press to select [Tracking sensitivity] and adjust level by turning the Quick Control dial.



This setting allows obstacles that pass in front of the subject to be ignored, as well as focusing on new subjects.

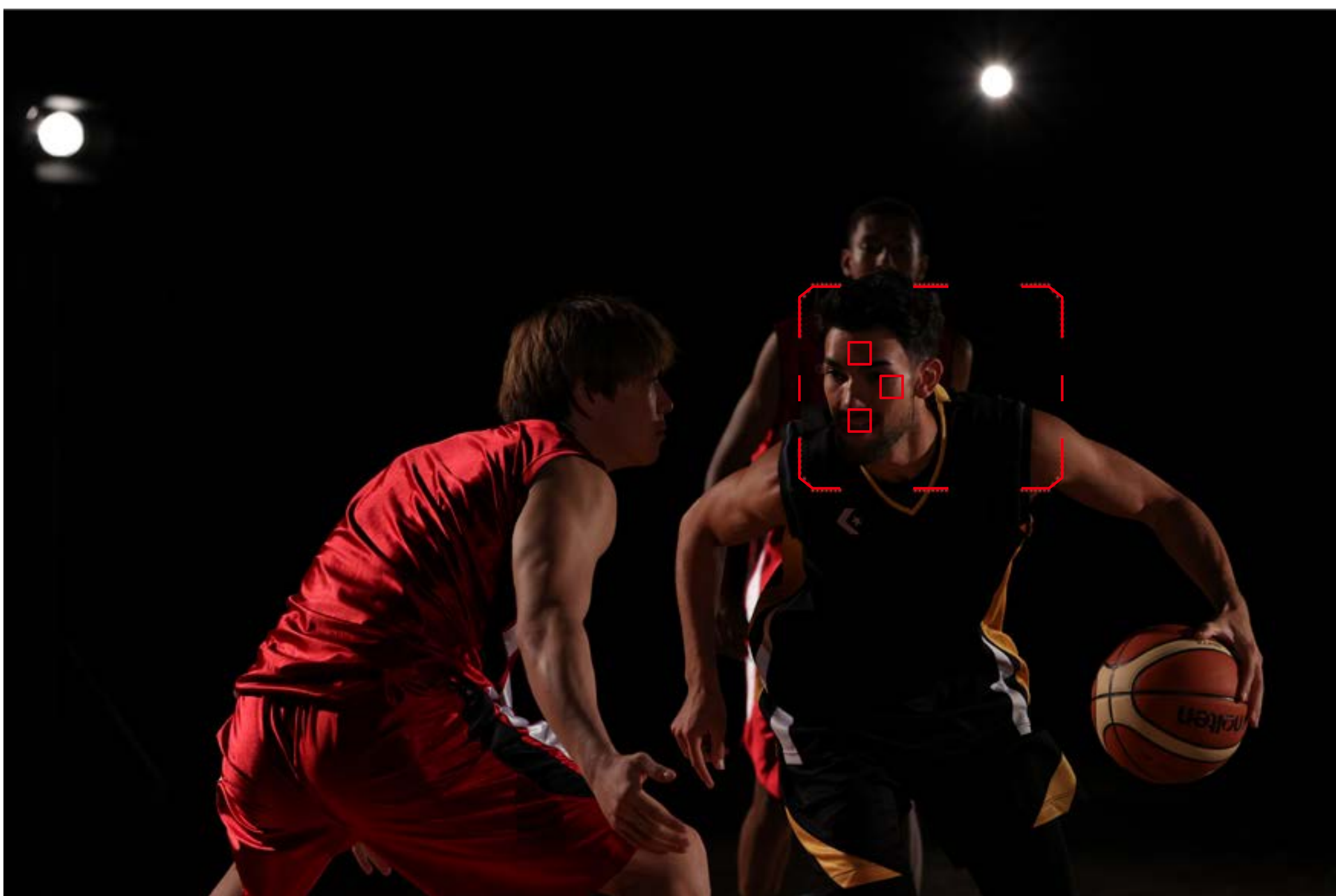
With the AF Configuration Tool on the EOS-1D X Mark III, not only can you select from [Case 1] - [Case 4], but parameters for each can be adjusted individually. [Tracking sensitivity] is the parameter that can be set to track a subject that the AF point had been following until a different subject (or background) got in the way.

The [Locked on: -2/-1] setting excludes subjects that come into the AF point such as obstacles, and continues to focus on the original subject. Selecting -2 results in the targeted subject being tracked for a longer time before focus changes to the subject now in the AF point.

The [Responsive: +1/+2] setting determines that subjects that come into the AF point are new subjects to be focused, and quickly focuses. It is also effective when you want to quickly focus on subjects that are hidden and appear suddenly.

An example where [Locked on: -2/1] is more effective.

When another player crosses in front of the subject, focus can shift to the foreground/background.



Example where a player momentarily comes in front of the player being tracked, and the target player reappears. With the [Locked on: -1] setting, the overlapping player is not focused on, and it is possible to continuously track the original target player.



An example where [Responsive: +1/+2] is effective.

When you want to quickly switch between the athlete in focus, while continuing to use AF.



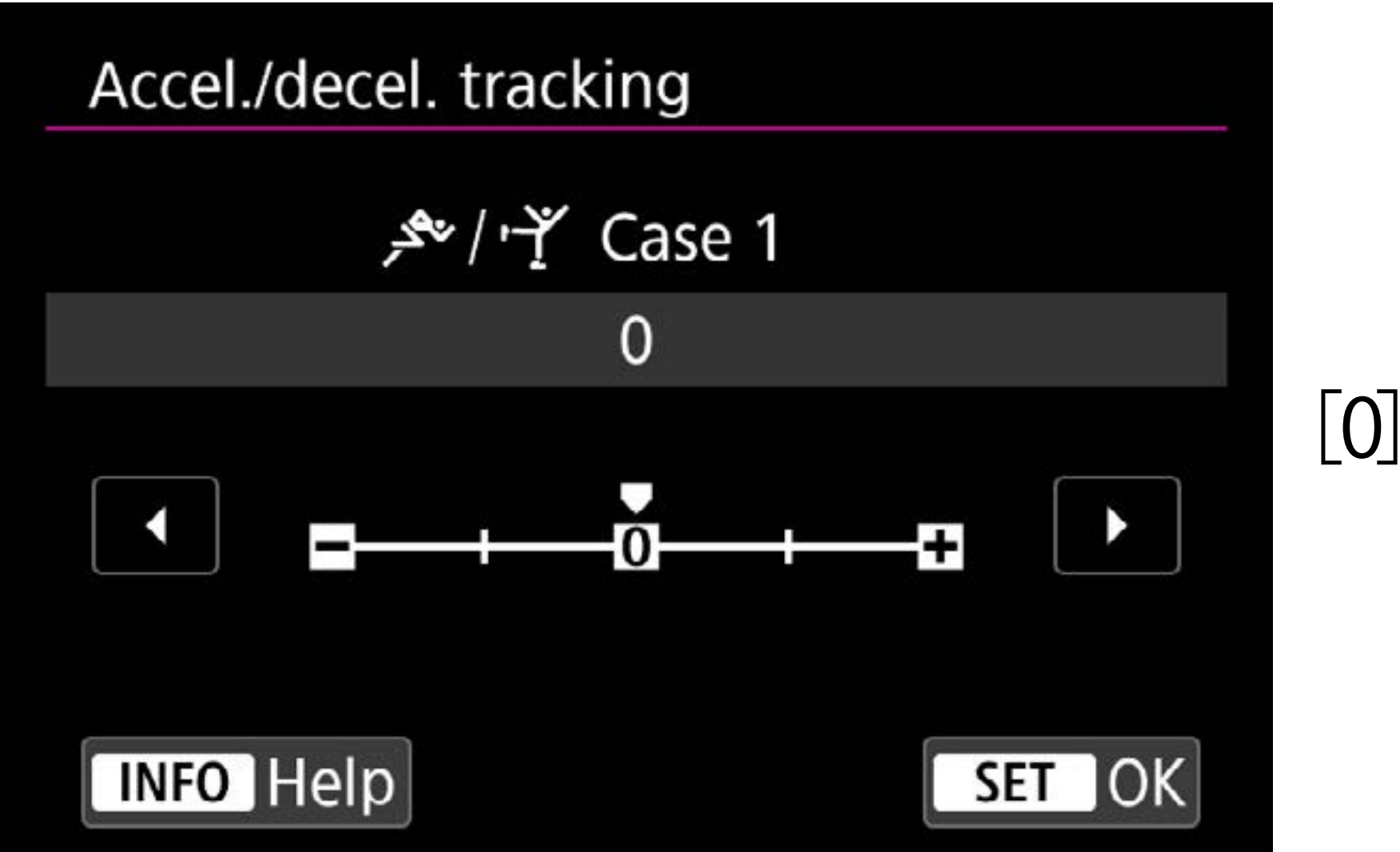
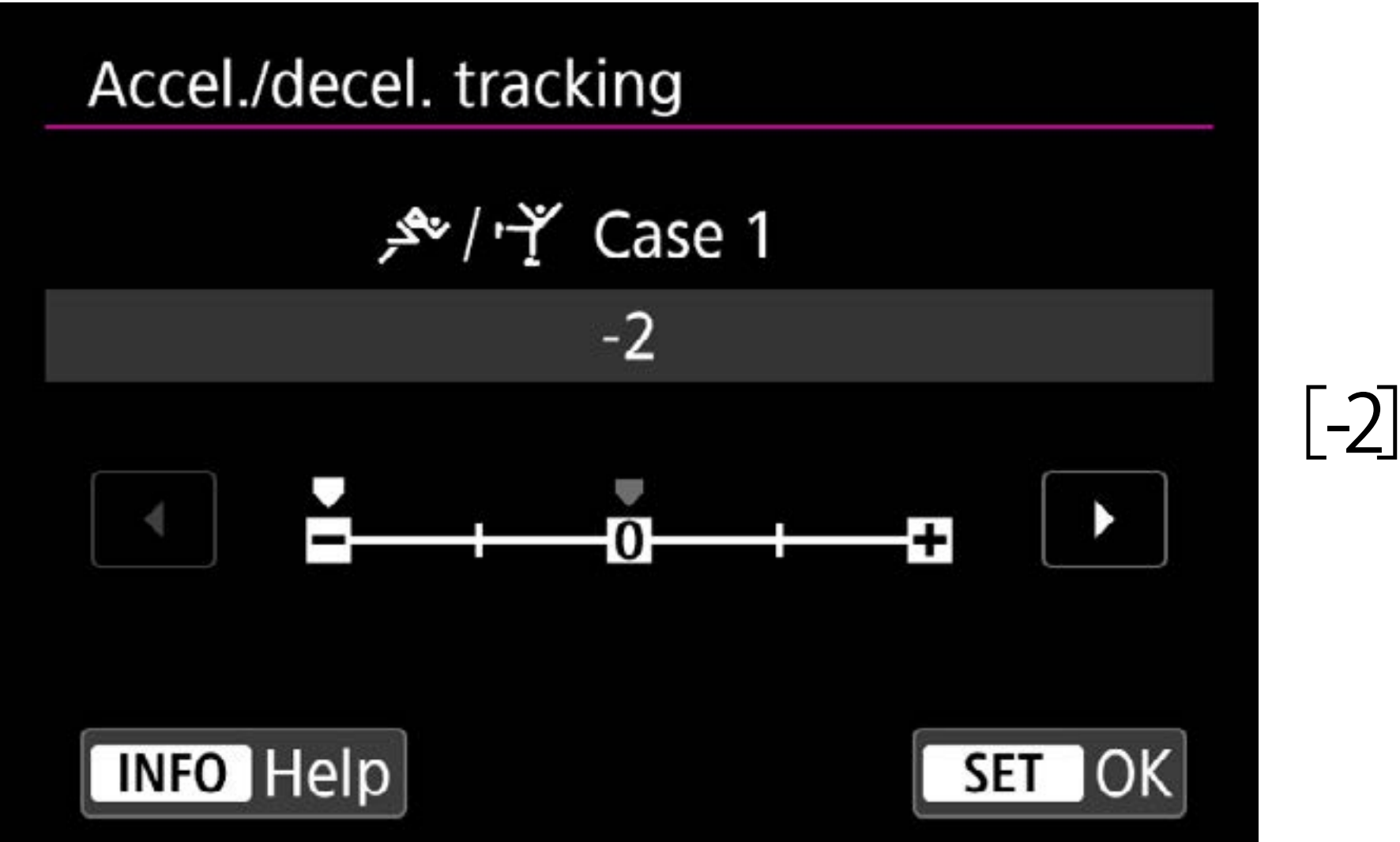
On the track there's a lot of competition - in the first scene on the start line, the center athlete was the target, but then switched to the leading athlete one after another, and in the finish line scene, the target was the athlete in green running at the front. The [Responsive: +1/+2] setting is effective when you want to quickly switch between players while continuing to focus with AI Servo AF or Servo AF. It is effective in a variety of cases such as in baseball when you want to quickly switch subjects between a pitcher starting to throw the ball, or a player running in an attempt to steal a base.

# Accel./decel. tracking.

[Accel./decel. tracking] is a tracking setting for subjects that changes in speed and move or stop suddenly.

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[-1/-2] is effective for subjects with minor speed changes.



Choose any [Case] and push button, then press to select [Tracking sensitivity] and adjust level by turning the Quick Control dial.



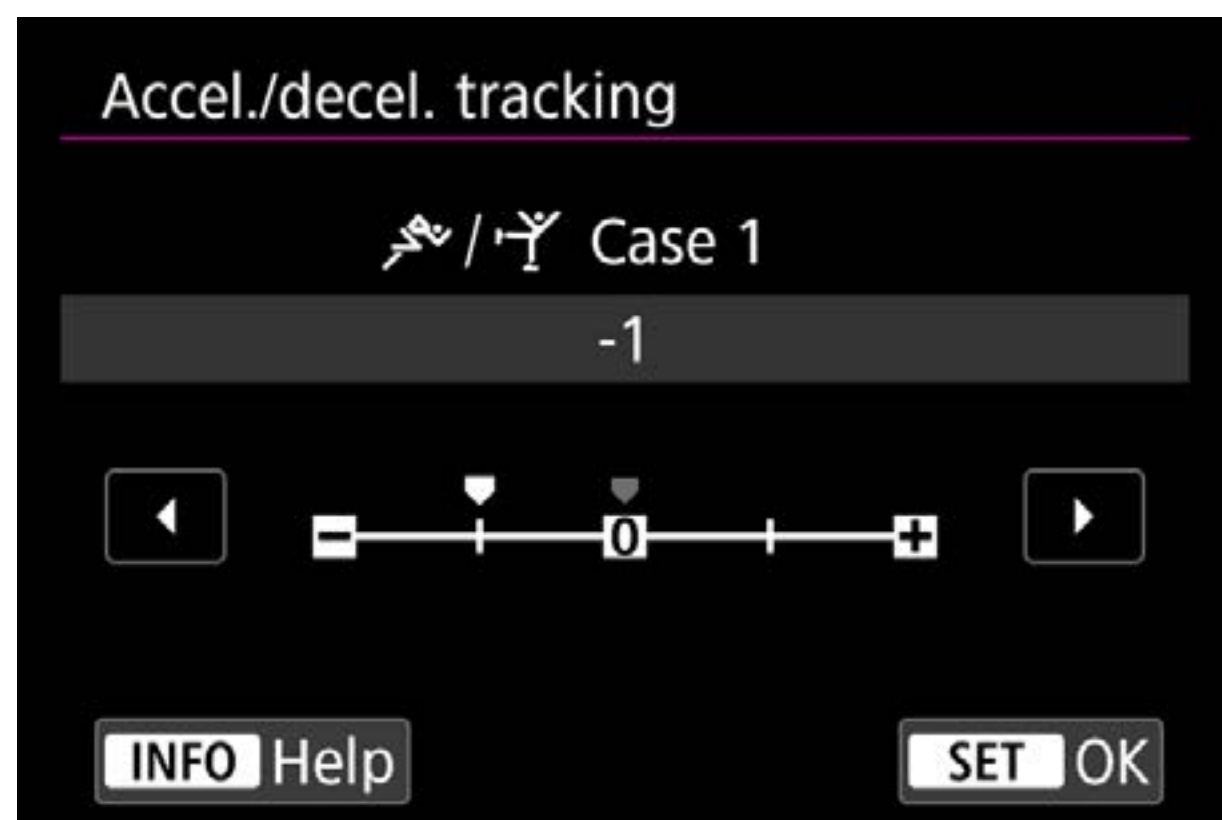
# Examples where the [+] setting is effective.

The default setting is [0], which is best for shooting subjects that move at steady speeds, or do not experience significant changes in speeds.

[+1/+2] are best for shooting subjects that suddenly start or stop moving, or suddenly accelerate or decelerate. This setting enables the camera to continue focusing on the desired subject even when it experiences significant, split-second changes in speed. For example, the camera becomes less likely to “focus behind” an approaching subject that moves suddenly, and less likely to “focus in front” of a subject when it stops suddenly, which would result in a blurred subject. [+2] can handle greater changes in speed than [+1].

## Examples where the [-] setting is effective.

Sports with far-away subjects that experience relatively minor changes in speed, and obstructions that often pass in front of the subject.

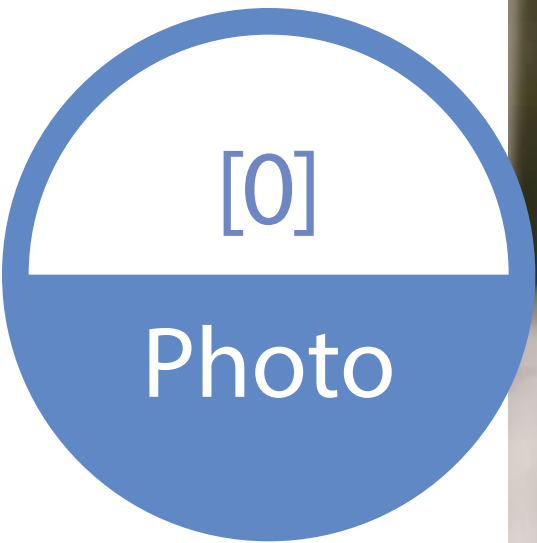
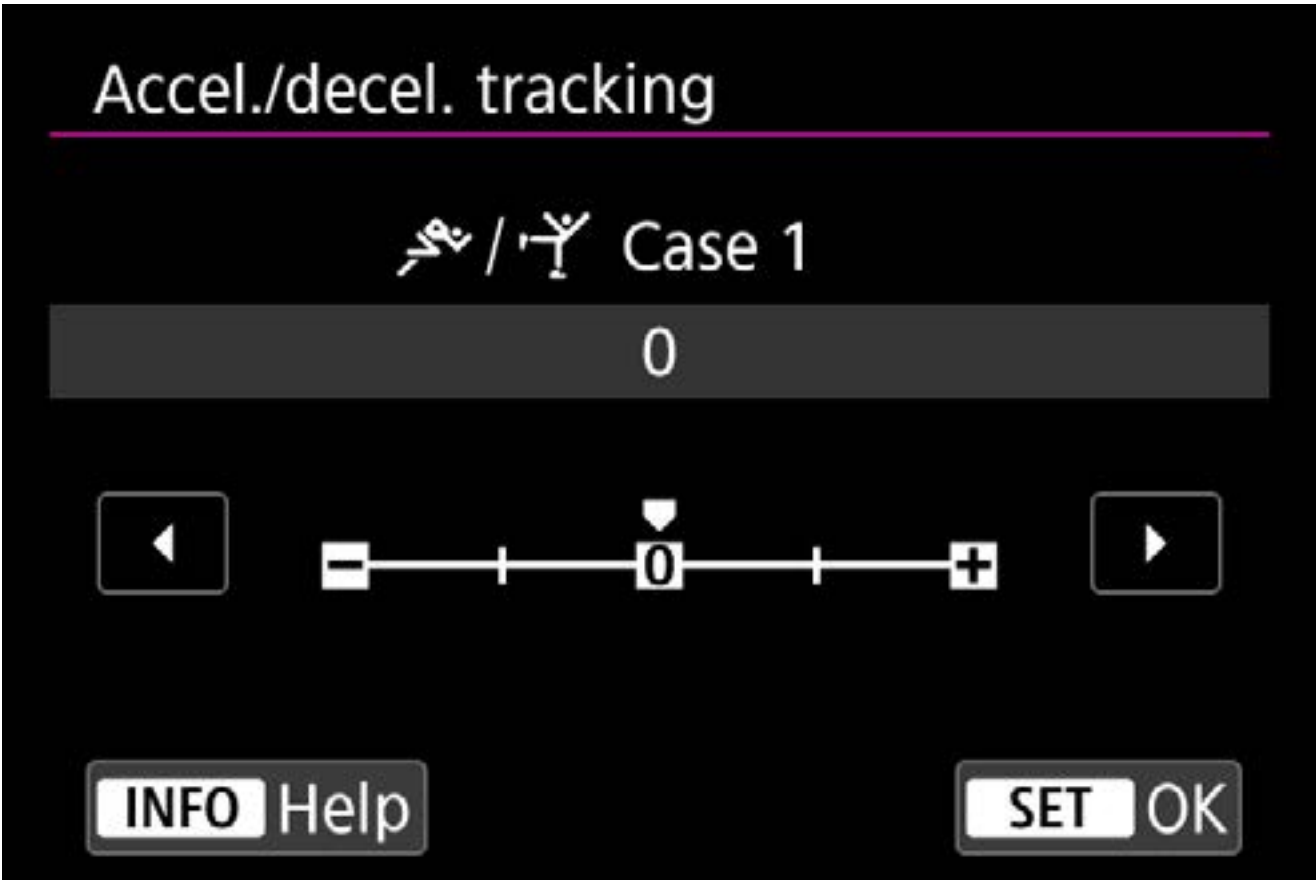


[Accel./decel tracking] option [-1/2] is a new parameter for shooting in situations where subjects far-away have minor changes in speed, and where the subject may be obscured by obstructions in the foreground. This setting is most effective for sports with wide playing fields, such as soccer, or when you want to capture action on the far side of the field. In many cases when photographing such a scene, another athlete frequently moves across the foreground obscuring the subject you are aiming at is experiencing relatively minor changes in speed (the relative speed changes become more significant when the shooting distance is closer). In such a situation, [-1/2] is more effective than the default setting of [0] for foreground obstructions.



# Examples where the [0] setting is effective.

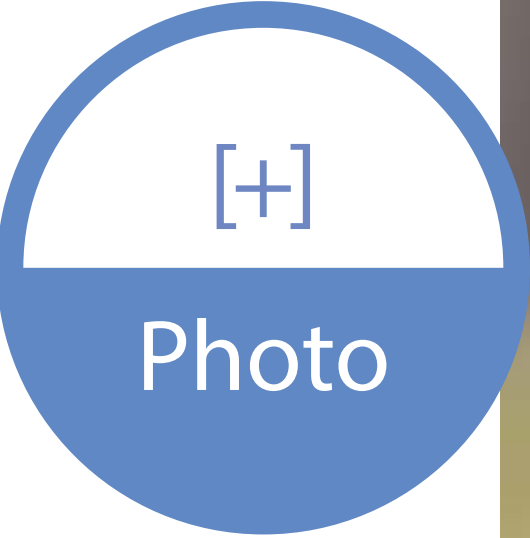
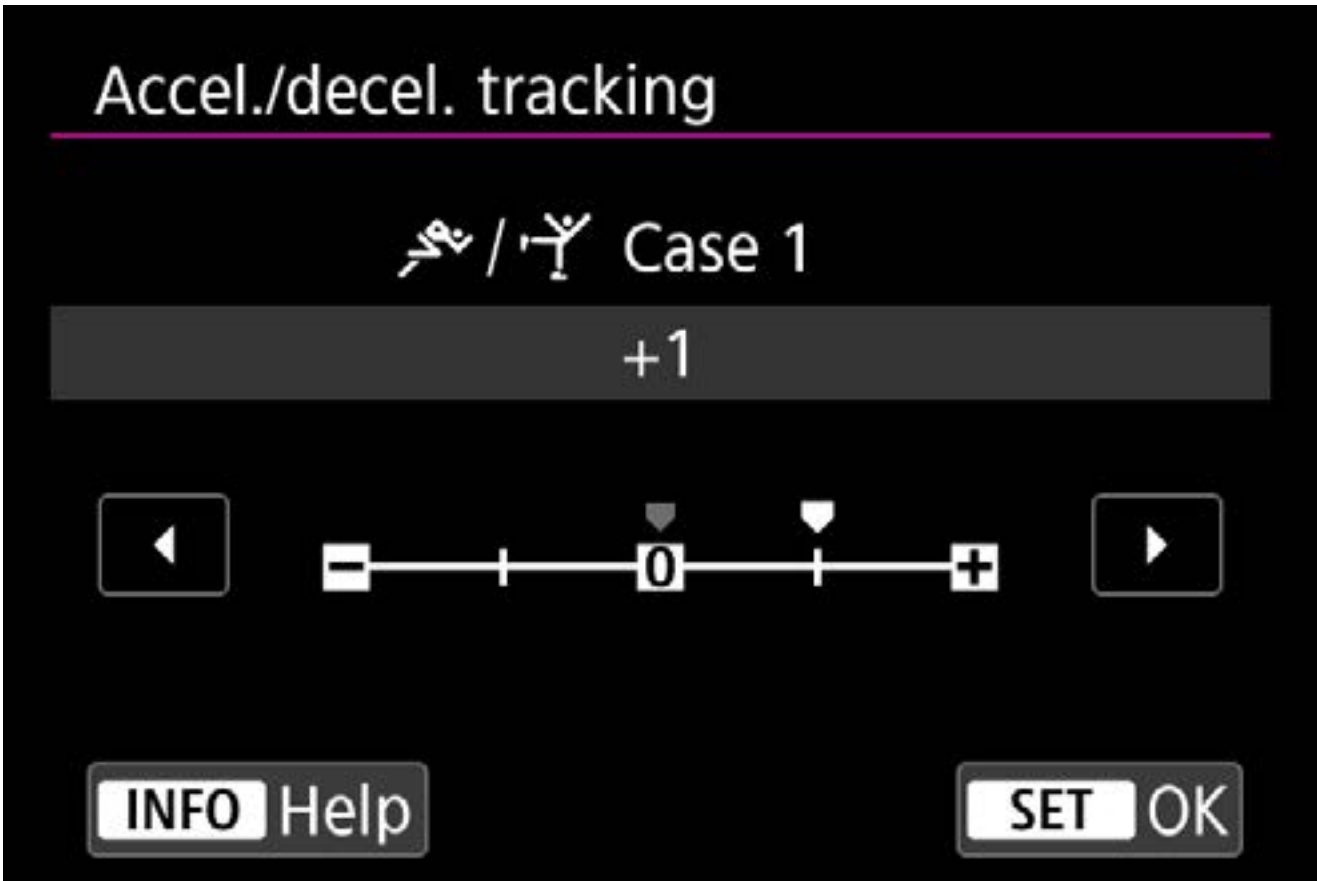
Track and field events where the subject speed is constant.



A track and field example where an athlete is running directly towards the camera. [0] is most suitable setting in this situation.

# Examples where the [+] settings are effective.

Sports where athletes stop or start suddenly.



Example of a long-jump landing. As a result of the athlete suddenly decelerating as they land, a normal setting may not be able to capture it, however, it is possible to continue focusing on the athlete with [Accelerate / decelerate Tracking] set to [+1].



## AF point selection

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AF area selection mode / AF method

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Spot AF

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1-point AF

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AF point expansion

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Zone AF

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Large Zone AF

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Auto Selection AF /  + Tracking AF

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Face Detection / Head Detection AF

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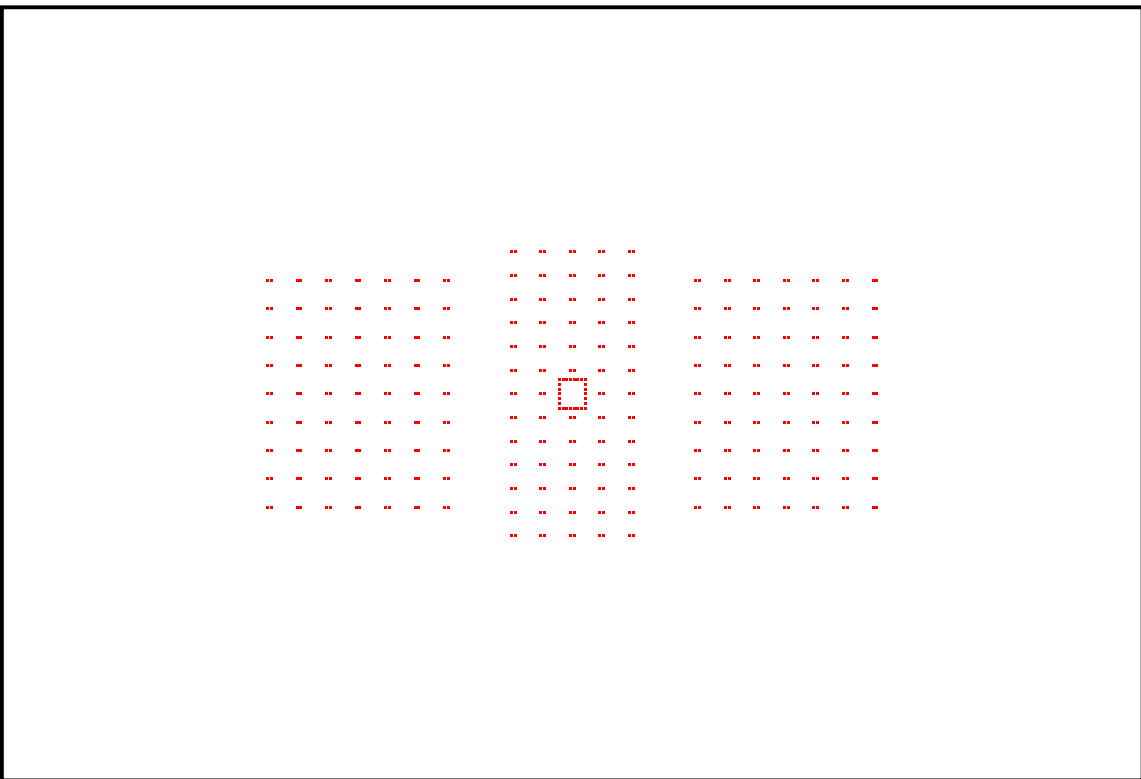
# AF area selection mode / AF method

## Change the AF point selection to match your shooting style

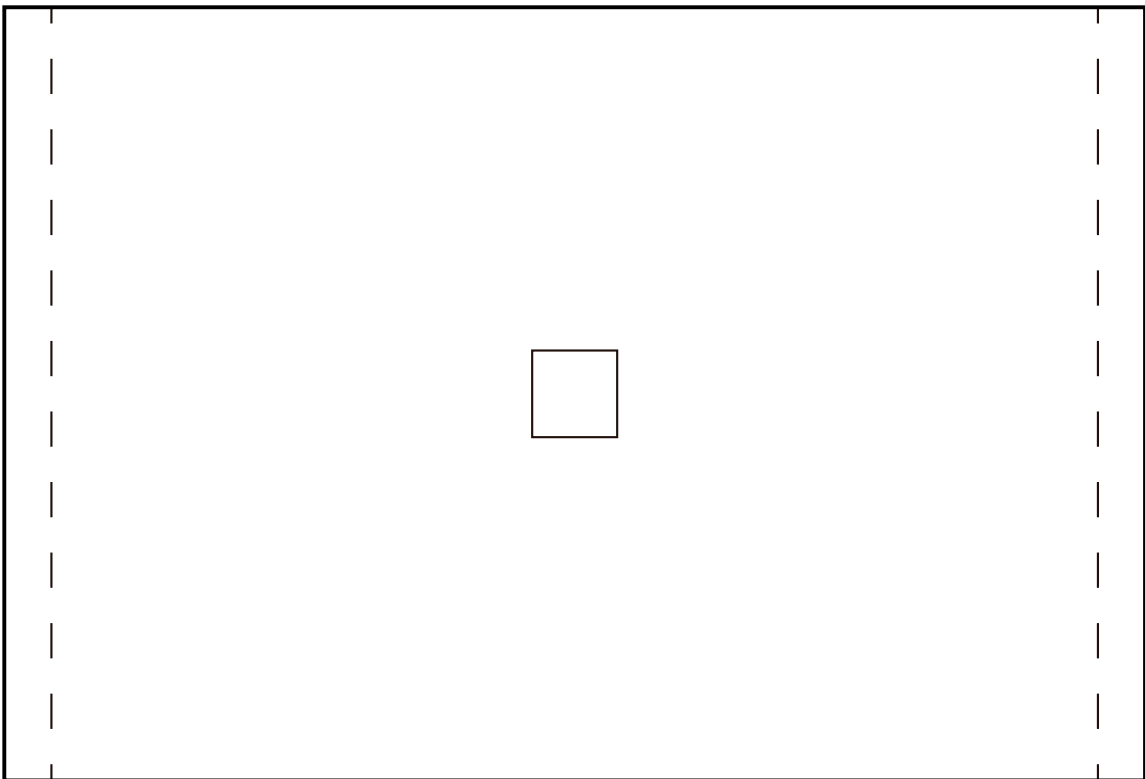
Set the “AF area selection mode” for viewfinder shooting, and “AF method” for Live View shooting.

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The AF point selection method can be set to match the subject and conditions

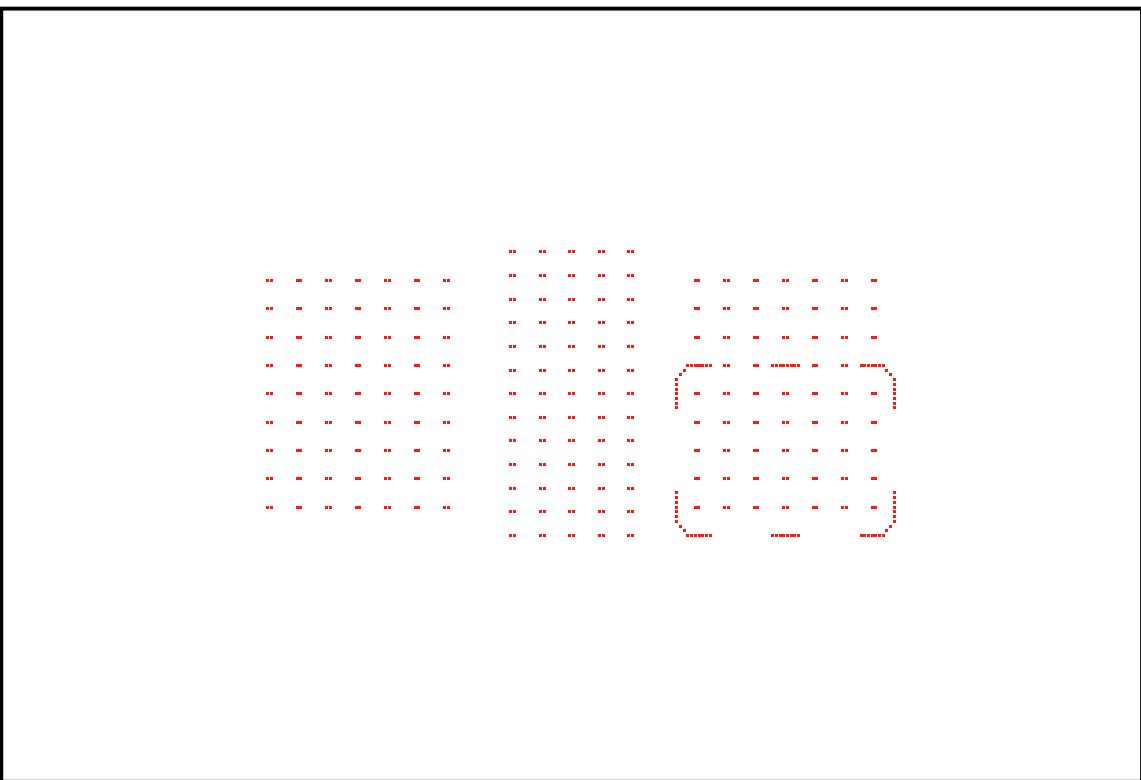


Viewfinder shooting

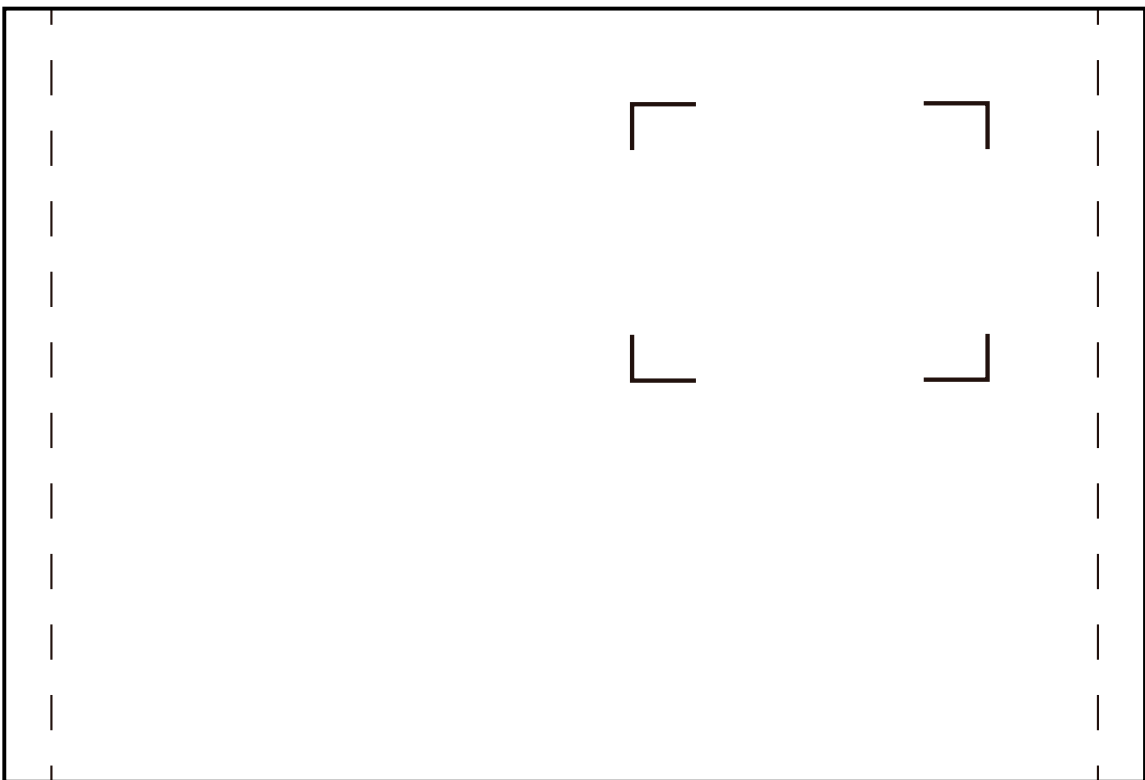


Live View shooting

Select only one AF point



Viewfinder shooting



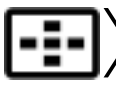
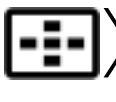
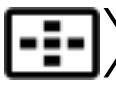
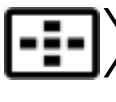
Live View shooting

Select AF points in a Zone area

You can select which AF points or AF point pattern to use by using the “AF area selection mode or AF method”. Choose the selection of AF points that matches the subject and shooting conditions.

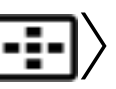


## How to set the AF area selection mode/ AF method.


After pressing the  button, press the  button, the [AF area selection mode/AF method] changes. If you prefer, you can switch the mode with the Main Dial after pressing the  button, by setting [AF area selection method/AF method] to [ → Main Dial] in the menu's [AF4] tab\*.

\* During Live View shooting it is the [AF5] tab.





Press the  button.



The mode changes each time the  button is pressed.

## Choose whether only one AF point is used, or select from a wider area of AF selection options

The EOS-1D X Mark III is equipped with up to 191 AF points when using the viewfinder. When Live View is used, you can select an AF point within the up to approximately 90% horizontal and 100% vertical area of the image. Not only can all these AF points each be selected individually, they can also automatically switch between multiple AF points within a wide area to track the subject. The “AF area selection mode” and “AF method” setting allows the selection of these AF point modes.

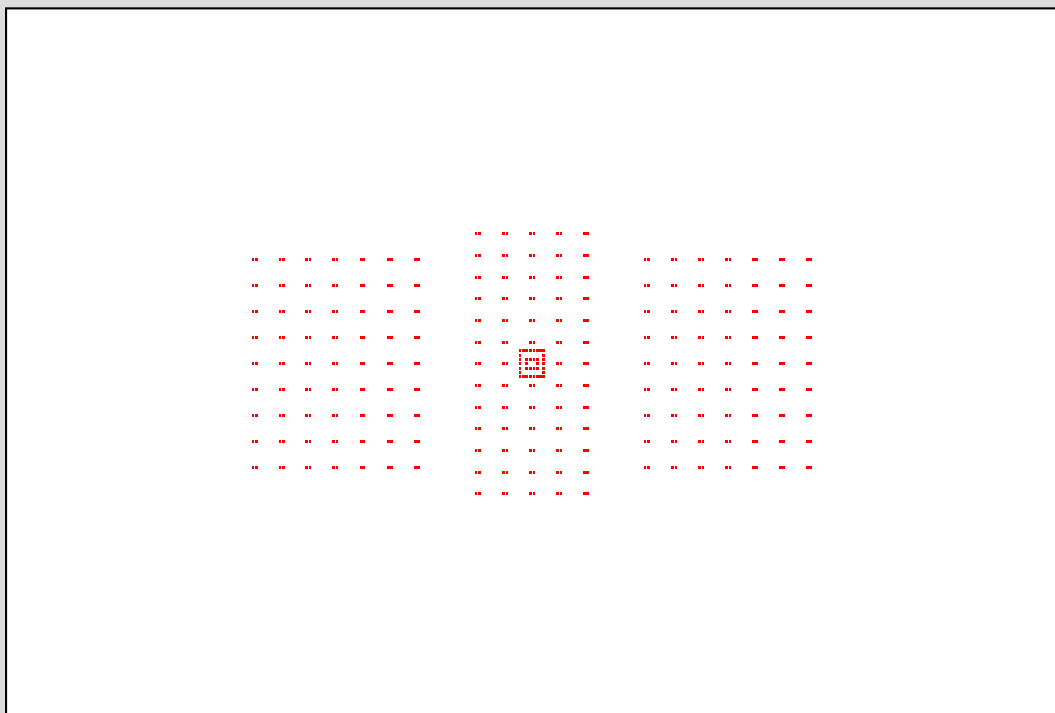
The two types of modes in which you can manually select a single AF point to focus with are [Spot AF] and [1-point AF]. There are modes that can capture the subject in a wider area [AF point expansion (manual selection )], [AF point expansion (eight surrounding points)], [Zone AF], [Large zone AF (vertical and horizontal can be selected for Live View)], [Auto selection AF (only during viewfinder shooting)], and [ + Tracking (only during Live View shooting)].

Mode features are explained on pages P. 47 - 63, so you can select the mode best suited to your subject's characteristics and shooting scene.

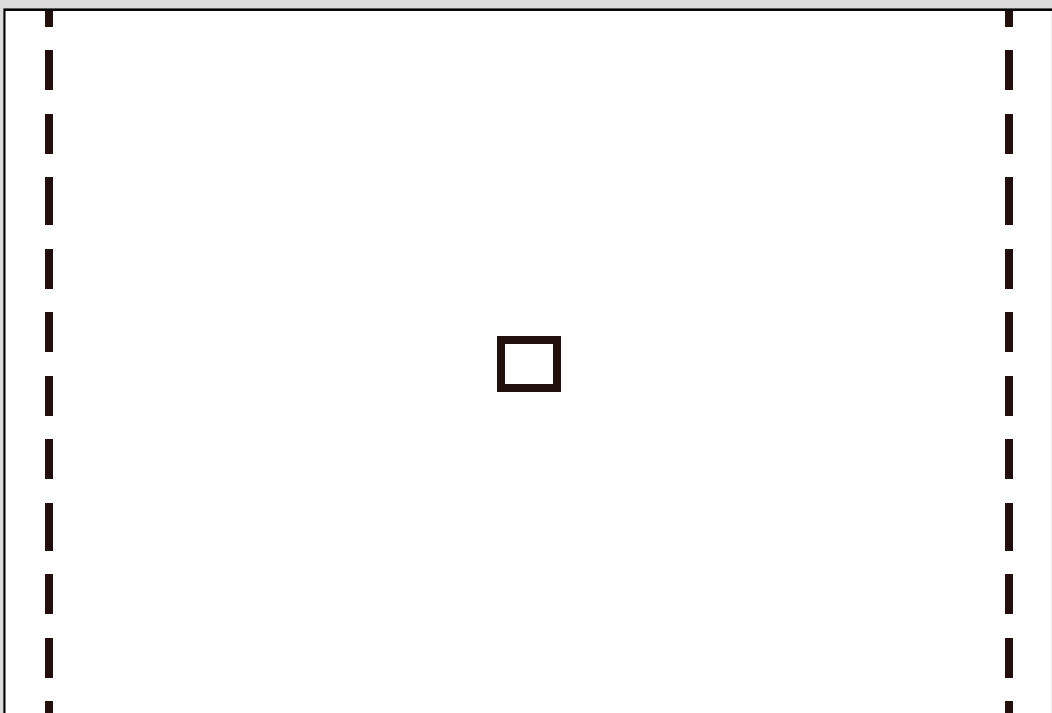


## Spot AF

It is possible to focus on a very narrow area with a single manually selected point.



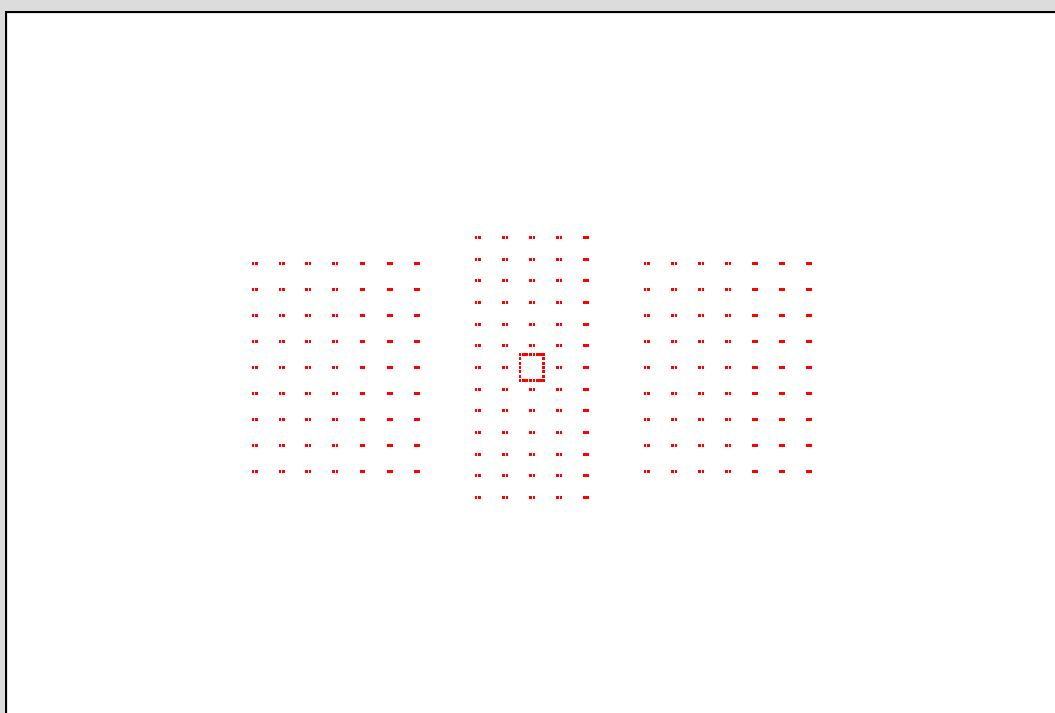
Viewfinder shooting  
[Spot AF (manual selection)]



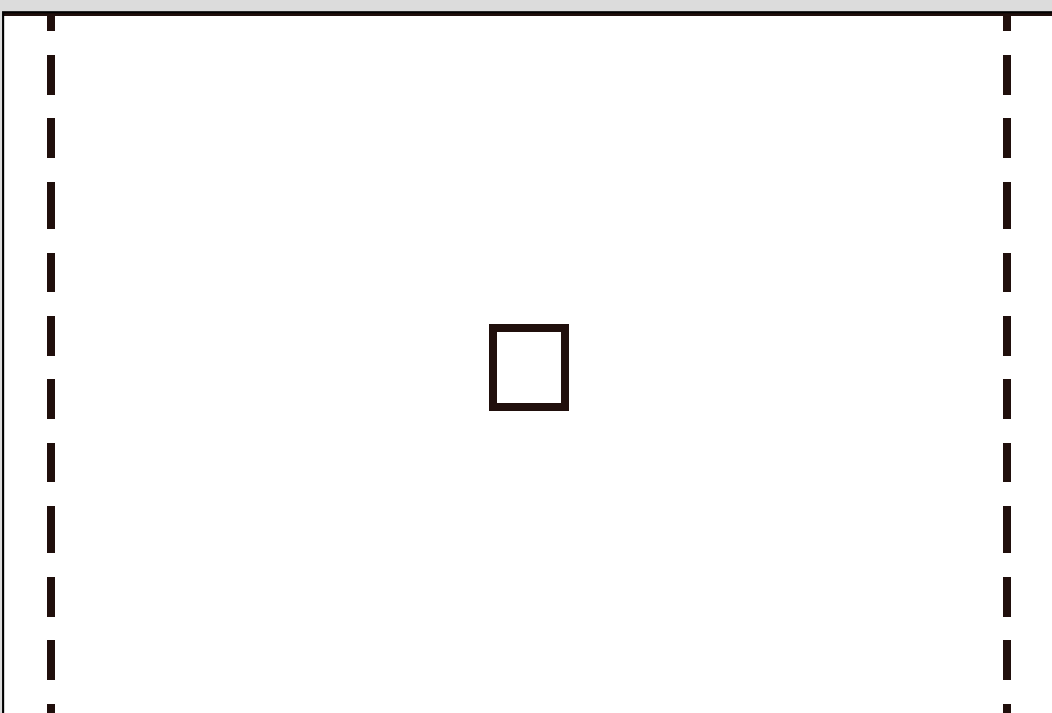
Live View shooting  
[Spot AF]

## 1-point AF

The default setting. With this mode it is possible to focus with a single manually selected point.



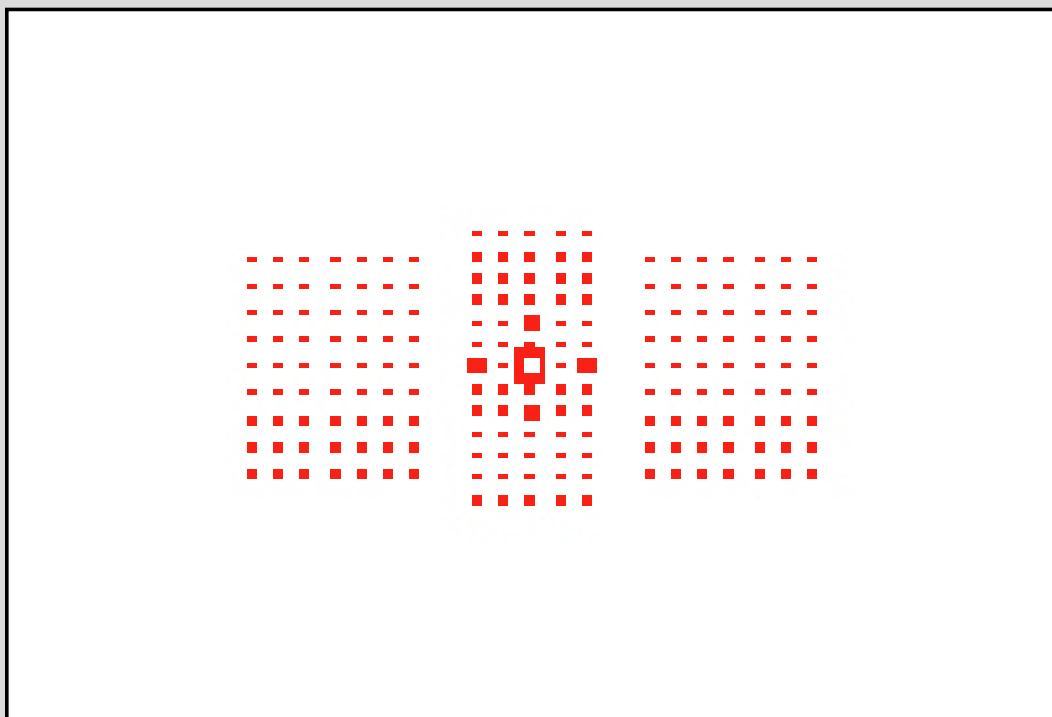
Viewfinder shooting  
[1-point AF (manual selection)]




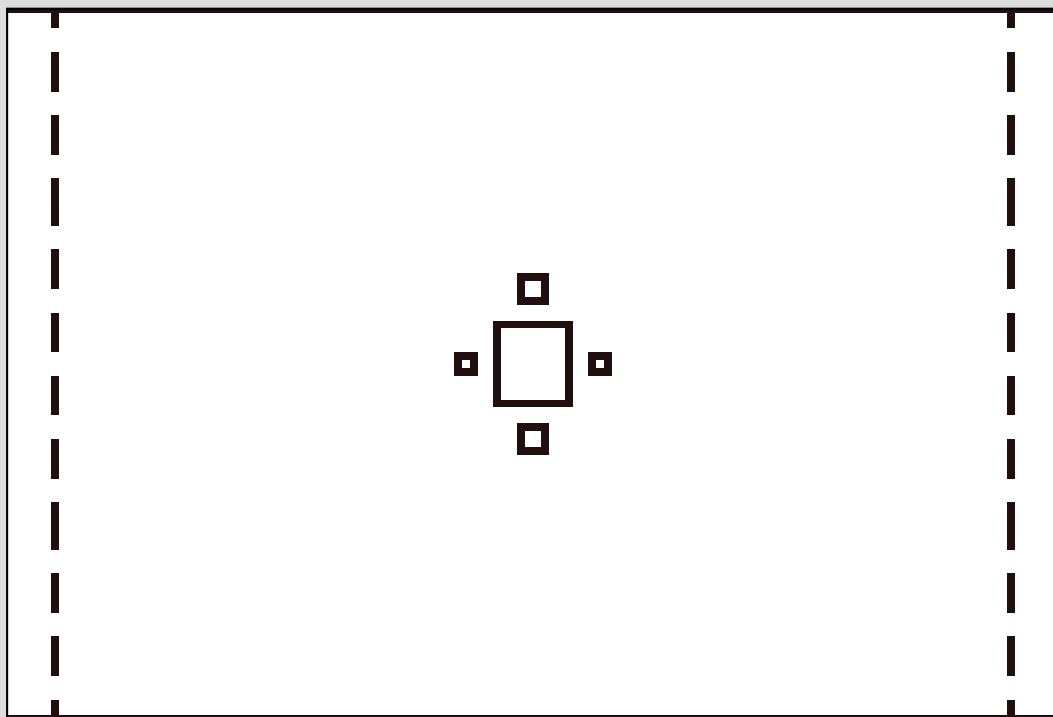
Live View shooting  
[1-point AF]


### AF point expansion

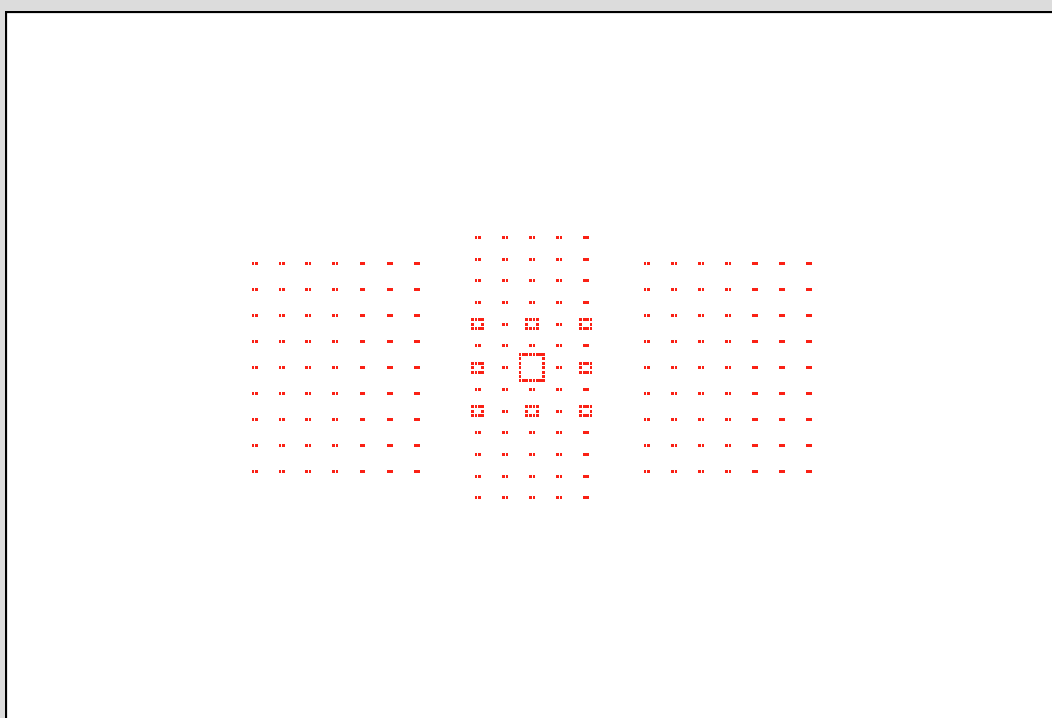
Focus using one manually selected point assisted by 4 other AF points (up, down, left, and right) or surrounding points.



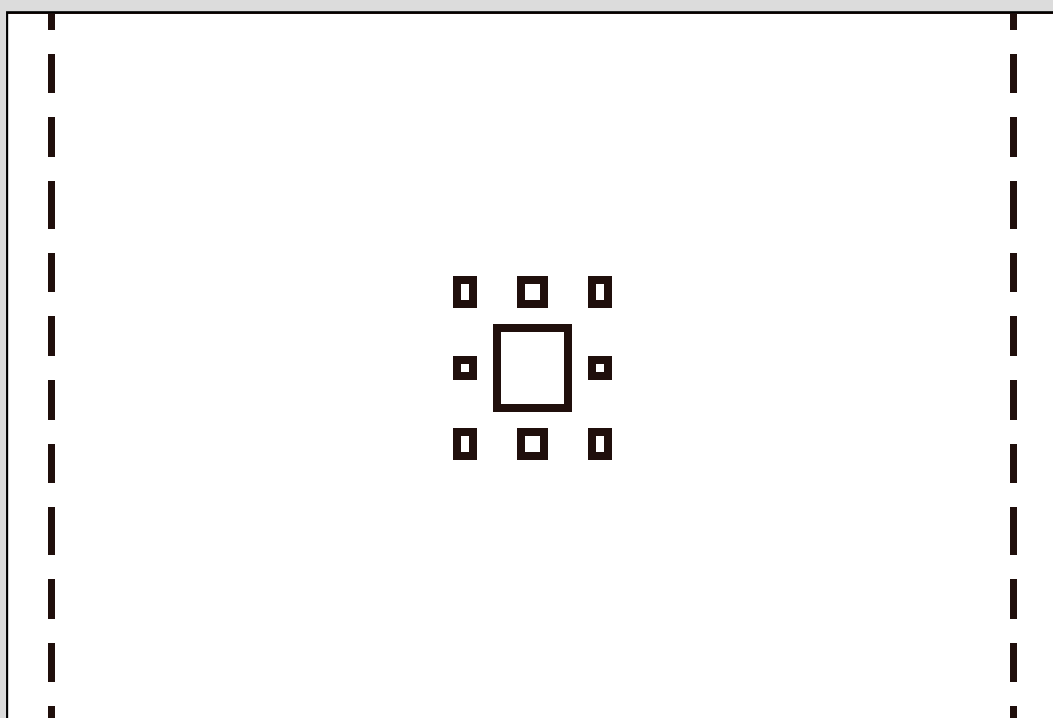
Viewfinder shooting  
[AF point expansion  
(manual selection )]



Live View shooting  
[AF point expansion ()]



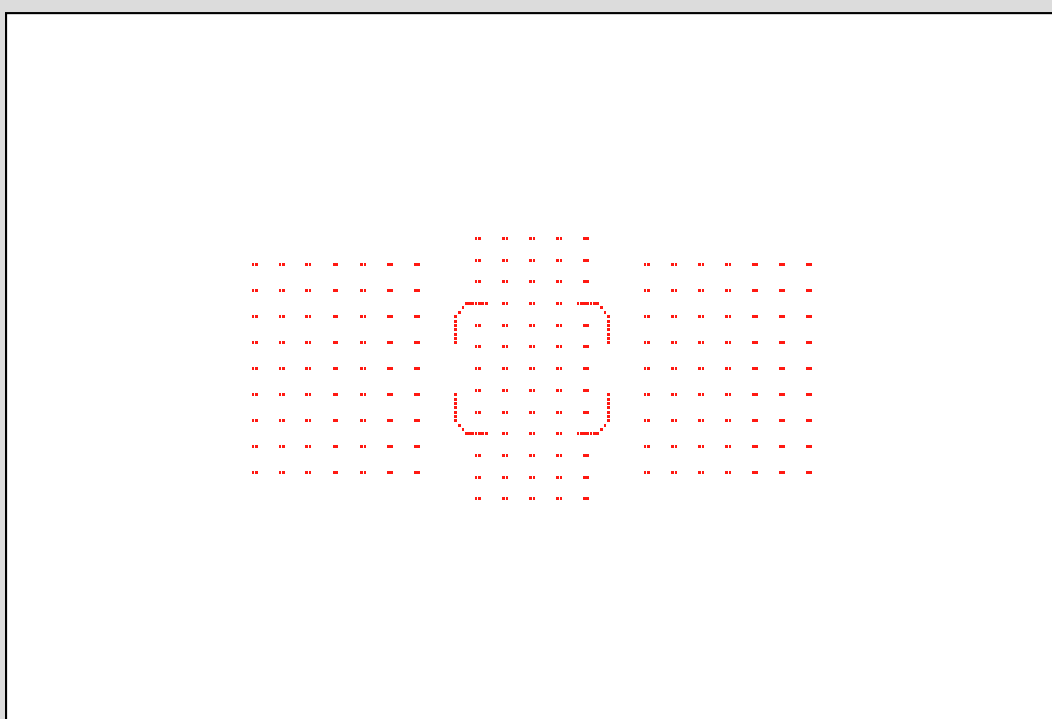
Viewfinder shooting  
[AF point expansion  
(manual selection: surround)]



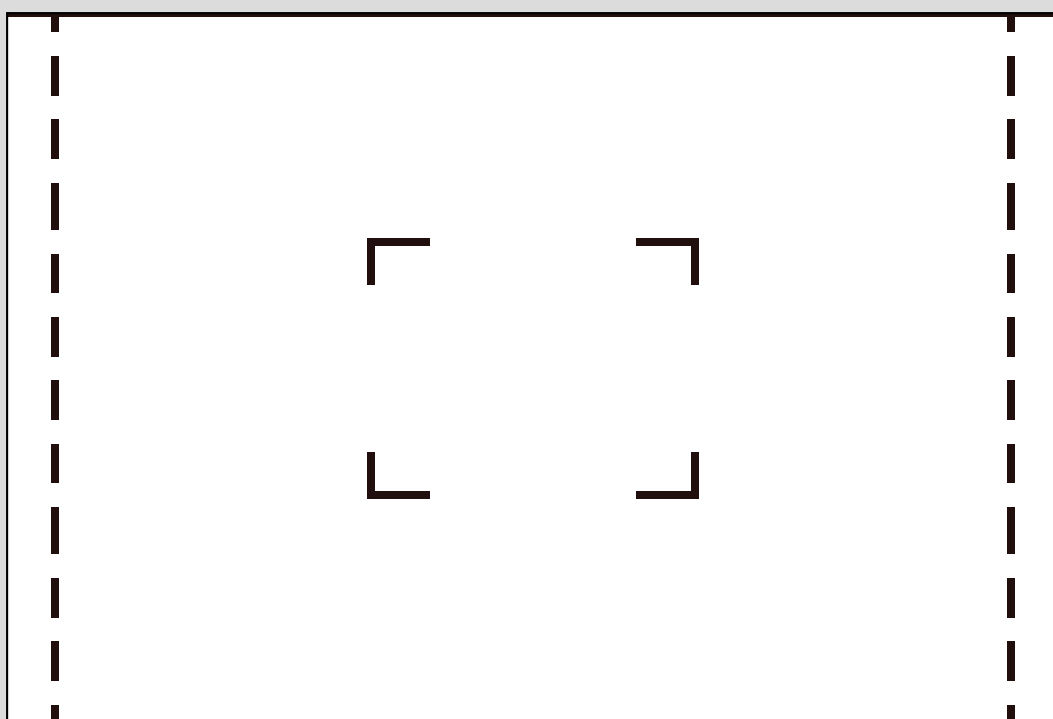
Live View shooting  
[AF point expansion (Around)]

### Zone AF

When using the optical viewfinder AF points are divided into nine zones, with the focus point used being within the selected zone. During Live View shooting, the focus point is any within the selected zone.



Viewfinder shooting  
[Zone AF  
(Manual selection of zone)]

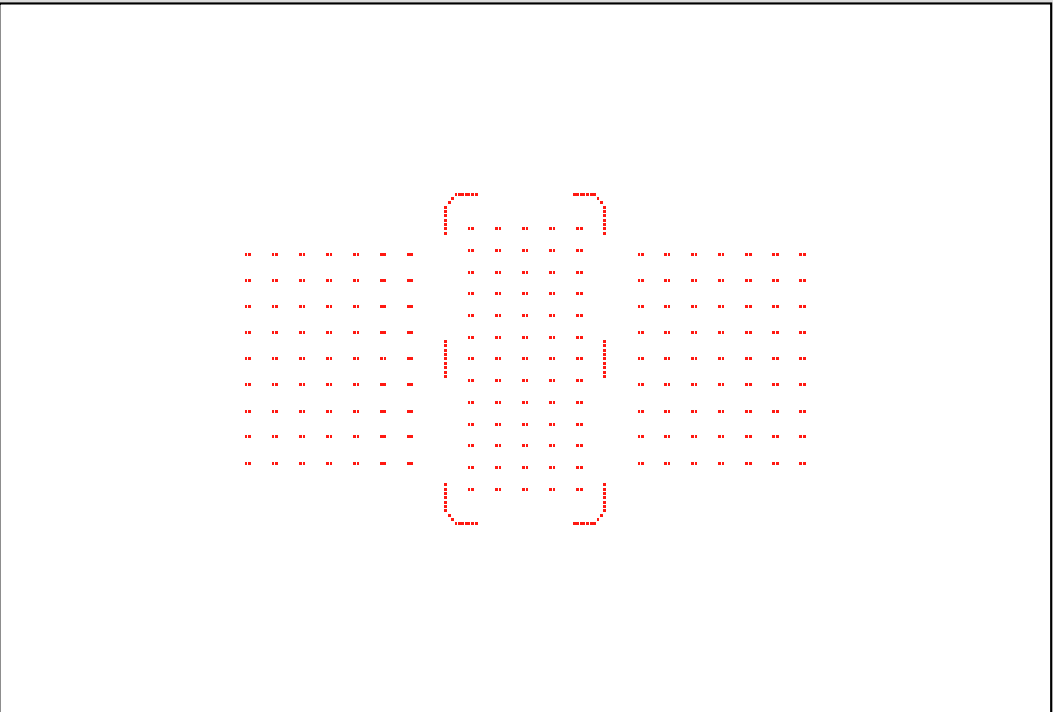


Live View shooting  
[Zone AF]

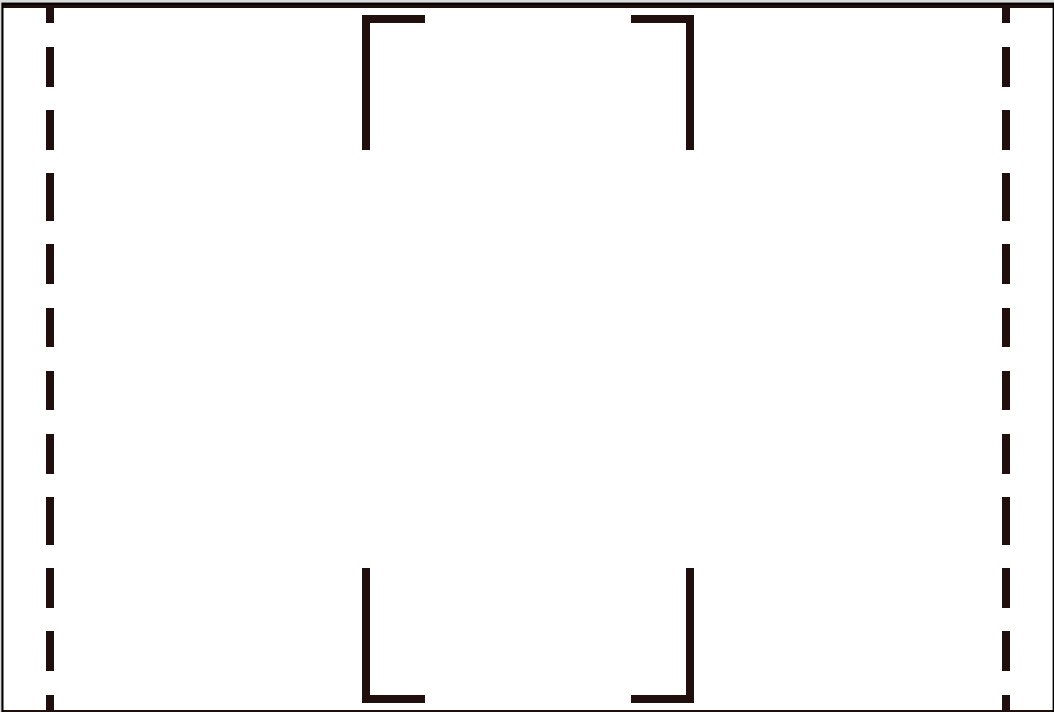


## Large Zone AF

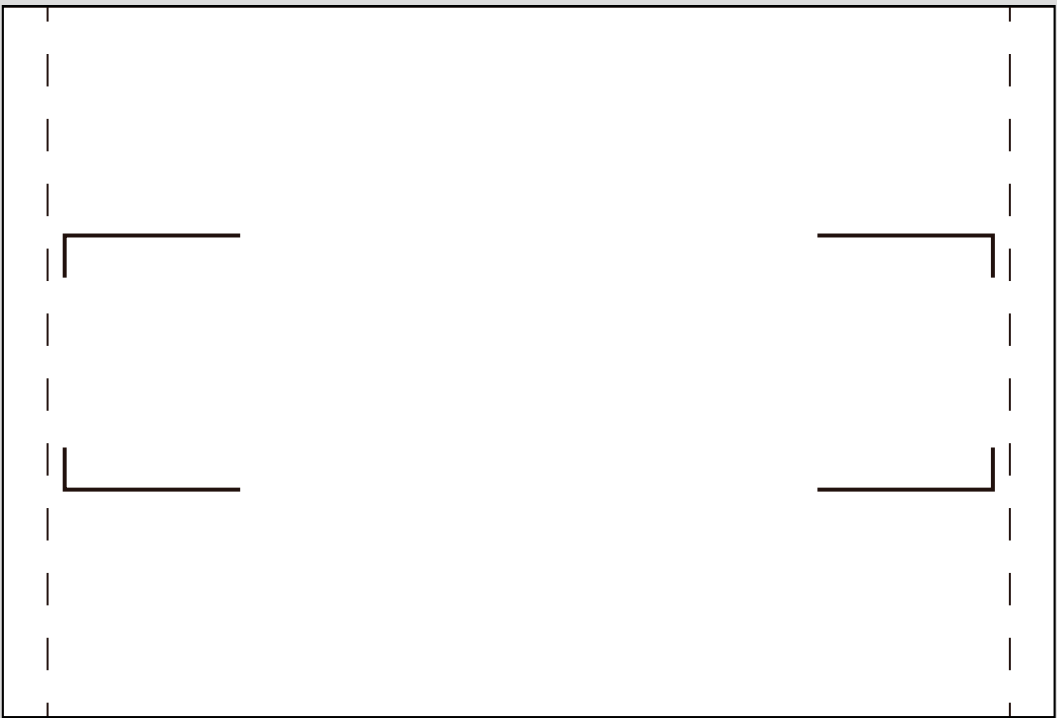
During viewfinder shooting, the AF points are divided into three zones (left, center, and right), and focus point is selected from within the selected zone. During Live View shooting, the AF frames are divided into large vertical or horizontal zones within the AF area (up to approximately 90% horizontally and 100% vertically of the image area), and focus point is selected from within the selected zone.



Viewfinder shooting  
[Large Zone AF  
(Manual selection of zone)]



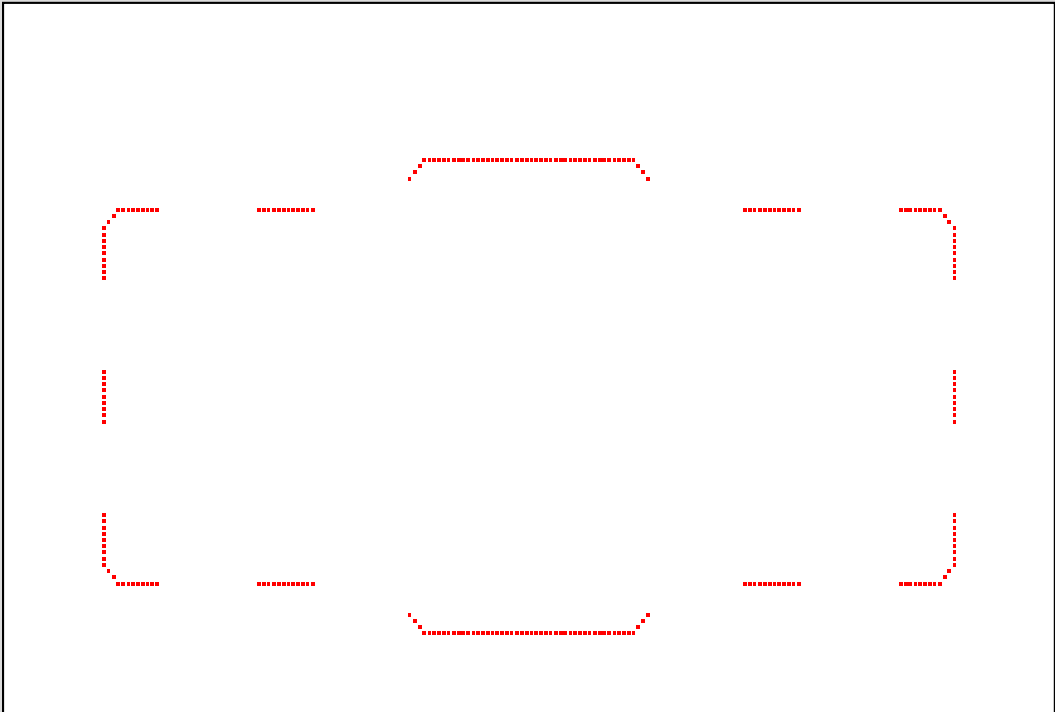
Live View shooting  
[Large Zone AF (vertical)]



Live View shooting  
[Large Zone AF (horizontal)]

# Auto selection AF

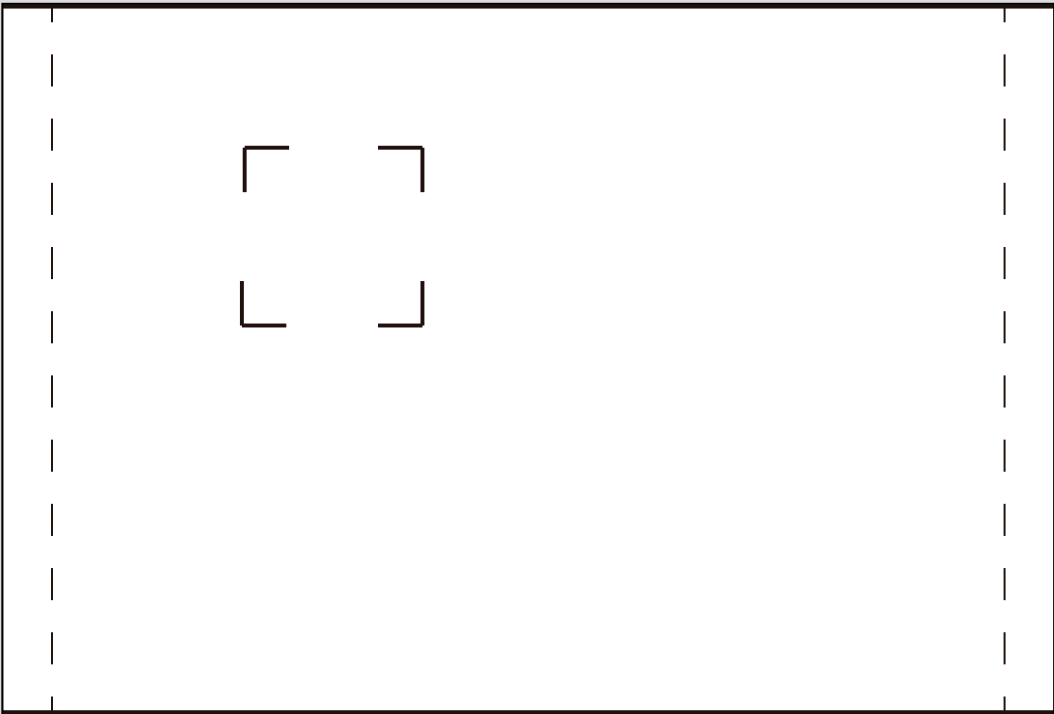
This mode can only be selected during viewfinder shooting. All AF points are used with this mode, and the camera selects and focuses automatically.



Viewfinder shooting

# ☺ + Tracking AF

This mode can only be selected during Live View shooting. Within the AF-enabled area up to approximately 90% horizontally and 100% vertically of the image area, the camera automatically focuses with priority on ☺ + Tracking.



Live View shooting

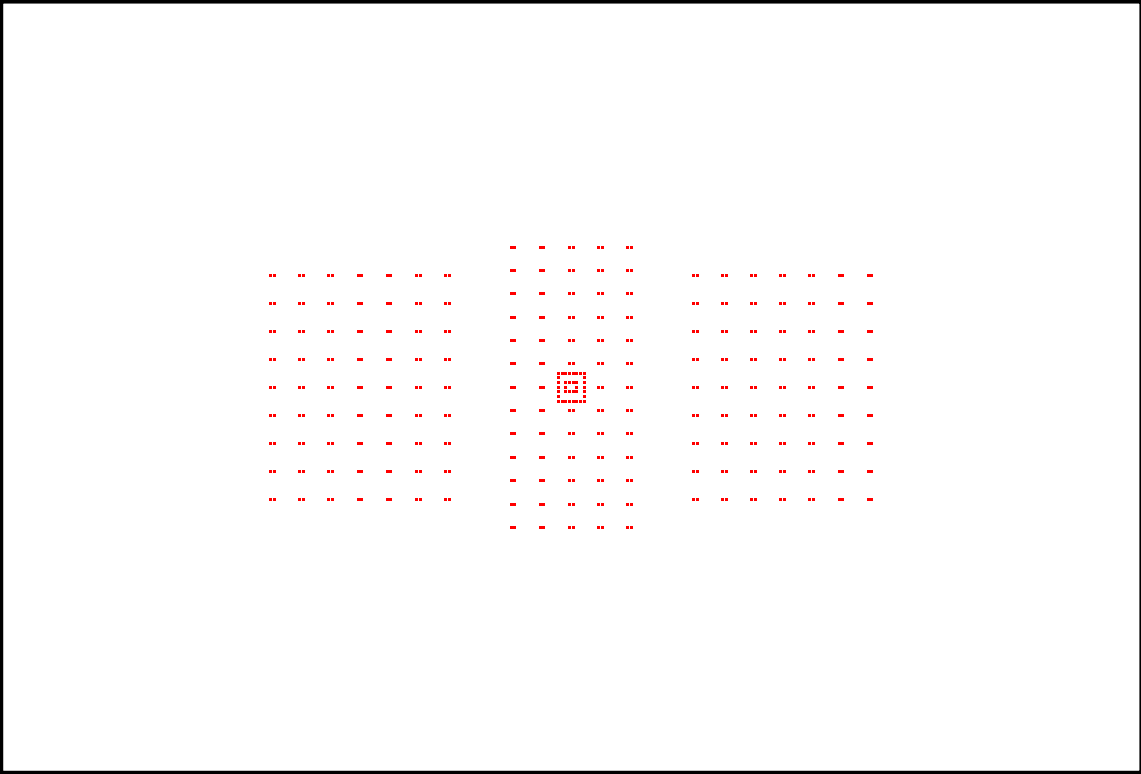
The frame will display when a face is detected.

# Spot AF

[Spot AF] mode can be used to focus on a small area of the subject.

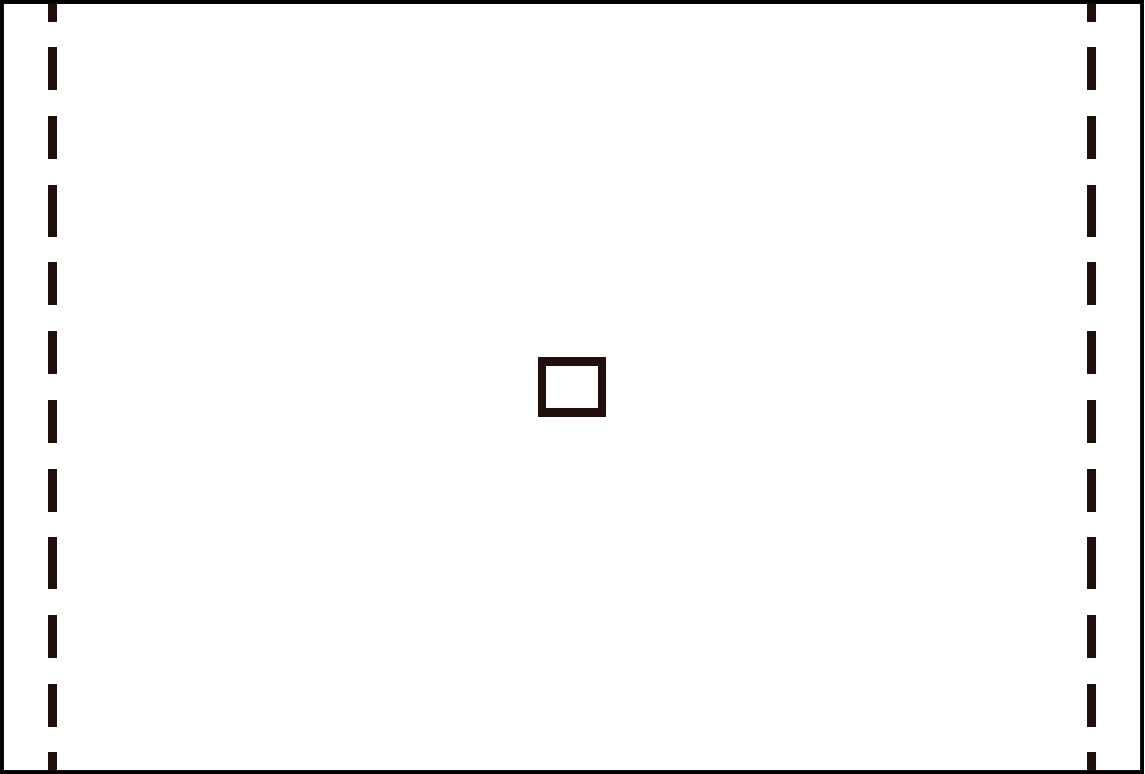
.....

■ AF Focusing on a small or narrow area.



Viewfinder shooting

[Spot AF (Manual selection)]



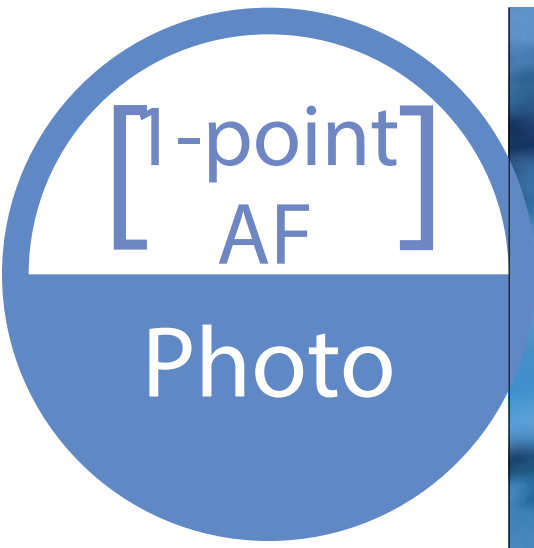
Live View shooting

[Spot AF]

When set to [Spot AF], a small rectangle is displayed inside the manually selected AF point.

[Spot AF] mode makes it possible to focus on the exact area even when there is an obstacle near the area you want to focus on. A common example is when shooting sports through a fence or net.





It is possible to focus Precisely on the eye using [Spot AF].

Hints & Tips

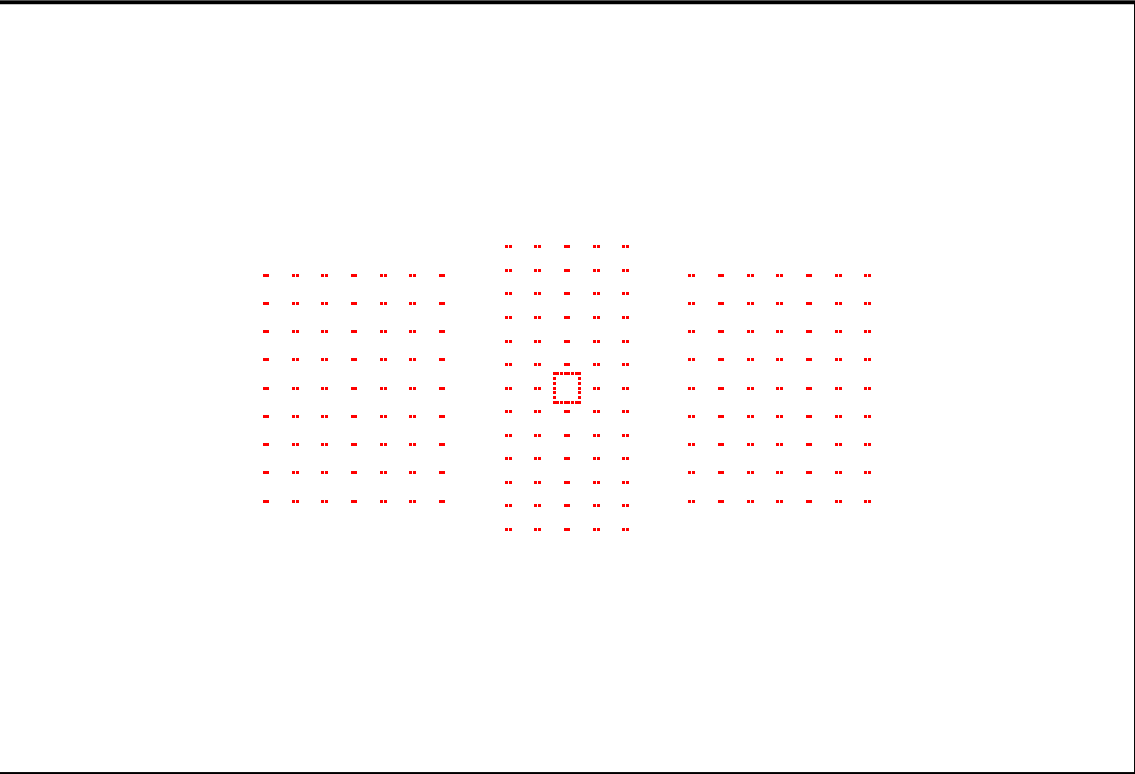
Modes other than [Spot AF] are recommended when shooting fast moving subjects.

As [Spot AF] only focuses on one very small area, it is not really suited to capturing fast moving subjects when set to AI Servo AF or Servo AF and may take longer to focus than other AF area selection modes.

# 1-point AF

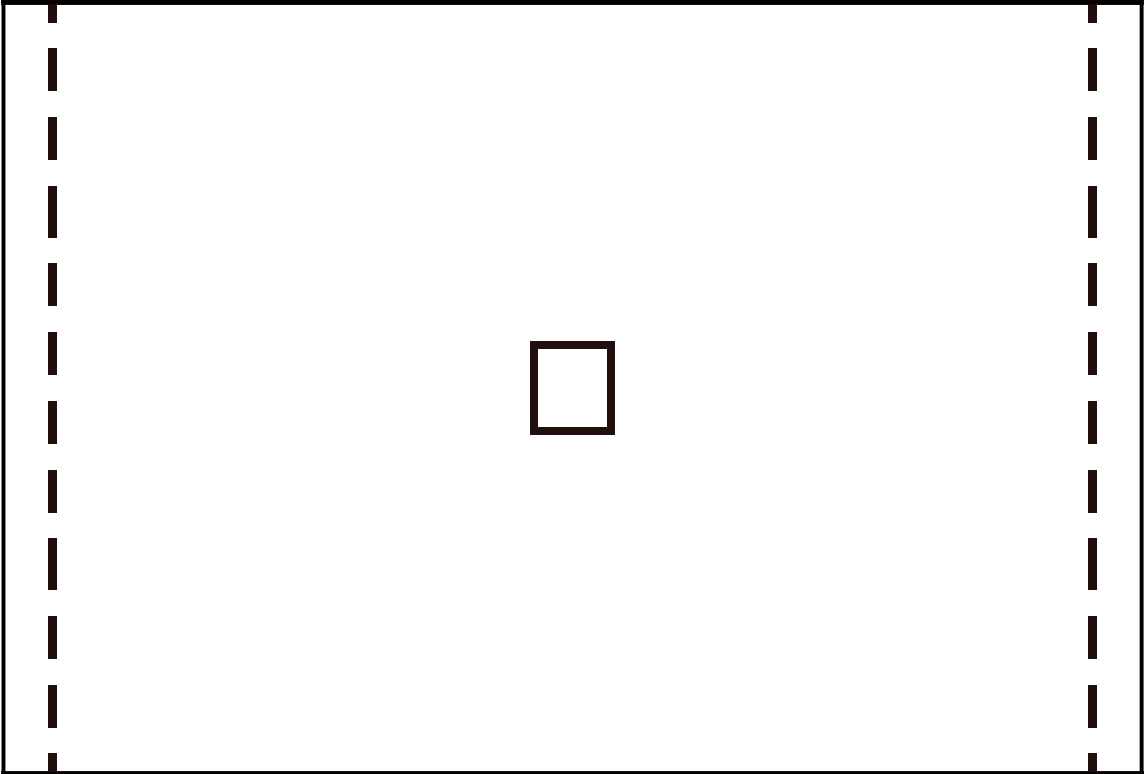
[1-point AF] is an easy to use mode for still life photos etc. in One-shot AF.

[1-point AF] is a mode where one manually selected AF point is used to focus.



Viewfinder shooting

[1-point AF (manual selection)]



Live View shooting

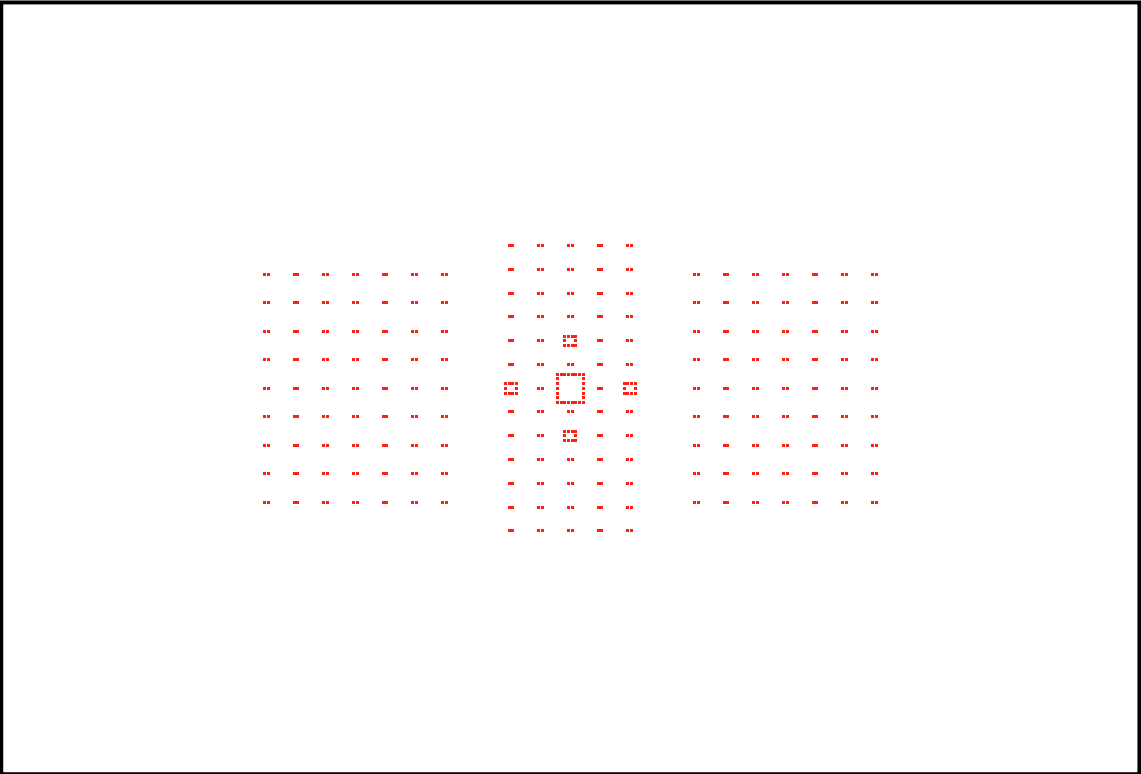
[1-point AF]


For experienced photographers or when it is easy to track the subject with a single AF point, AI Servo AF or Servo AF can be utilized with continuously shooting moving subjects. However, this mode is effective for shooting still life and landscapes with One-shot AF mode.

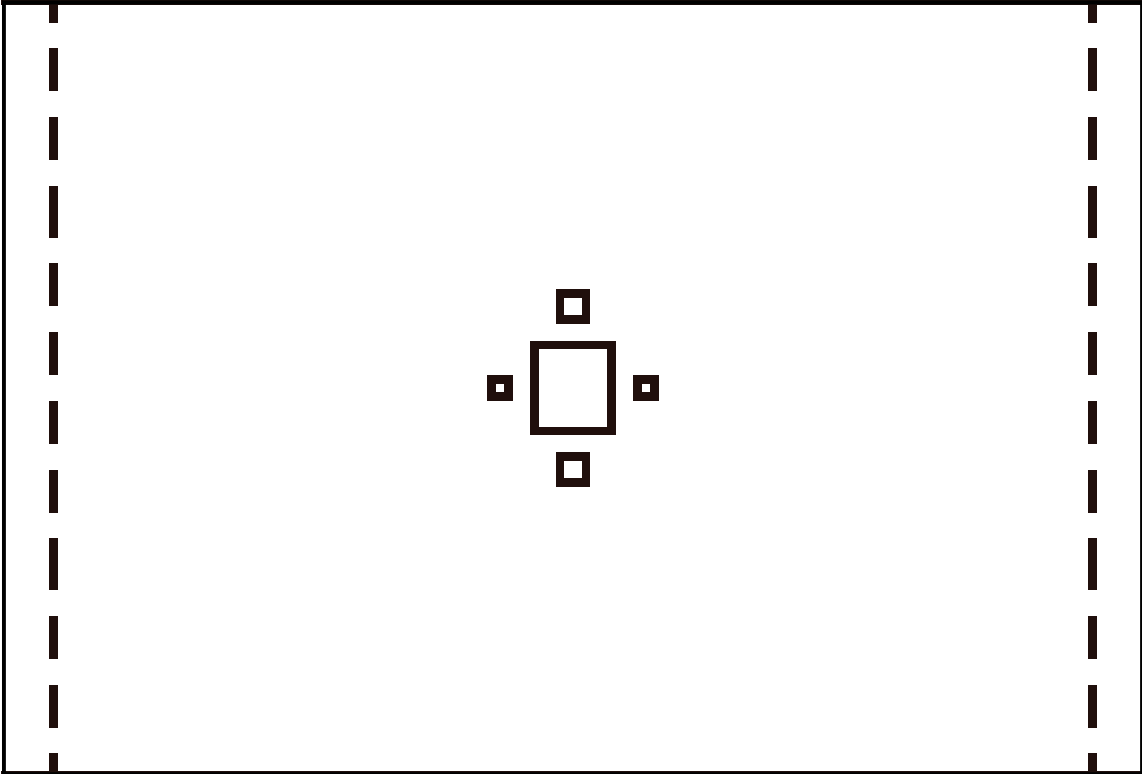
# AF point expansion

[AF point expansion] is an AF area selection mode that is best selected when shooting sports.

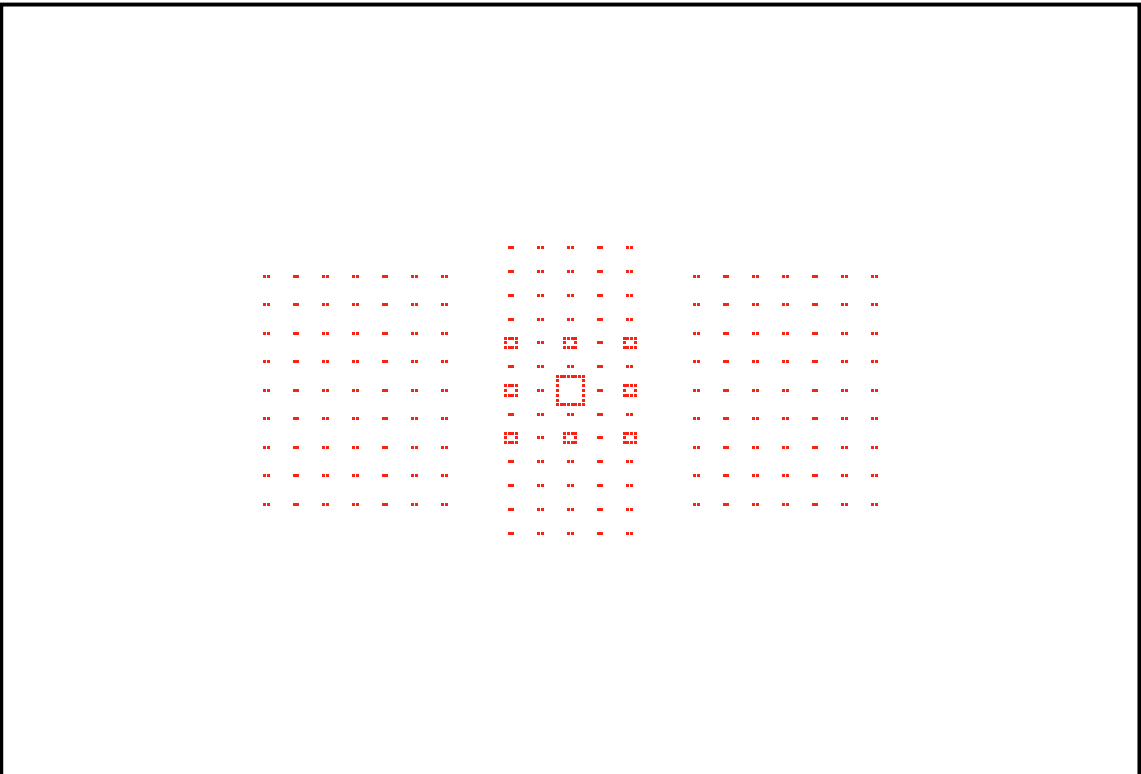
For fast moving subjects that are difficult to track with a single AF point.



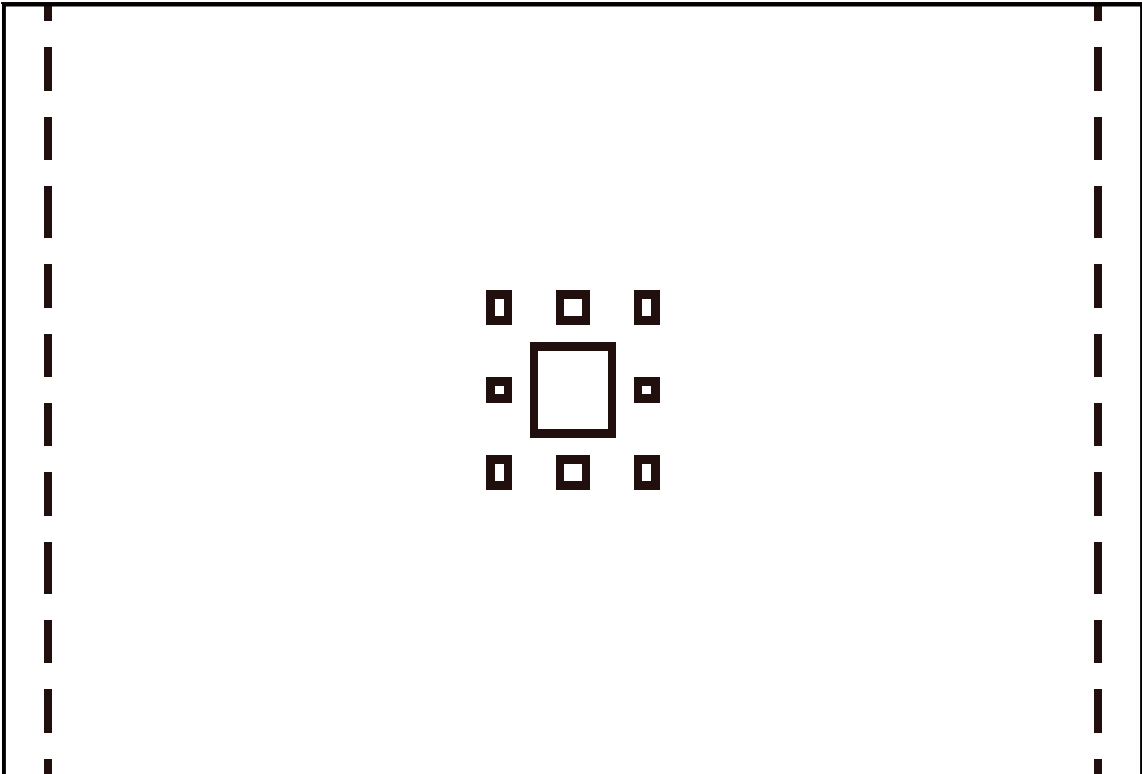
Viewfinder shooting  
[AF point expansion  
(manual selection )]



Live View shooting  
[AF point expansion ()]



Viewfinder shooting  
[AF point expansion  
(Manual selection,  
surrounding points)]



Live View shooting  
[AF point expansion (Around)]

Focus using one manually selected point assisted by 4 other AF points (up, down, left, and right) or surrounding points.



Using this setting shifts the focus point used from a manually selected AF point, to an adjacent (up, down, left, and right, or around) AF point, when required to aid focus tracking. When using this setting it is easier to obtain the desired composition as the subject is captured centering around the manually selected AF point. Based on the subject's movement characteristics, (i.e. likelihood of subject moving from the selected AF point) and the size of the subject within the frame, select either [AF point expansion (◻◻◻)] or [AF point expansion (Around)].

This mode is ideal for sports photography.




[AF point expansion] mode can be used for a wide range of sporting events with erratic movement. AF point expansion (📷) was able to easily lock on the runner.






The switching of the AF point is based around the selected AF point with [AF point expansion], this makes it easy to concentrate on the desired composition. The above image of the swimmer coming up for air was captured with [AF point

#### Hints & Tips

[ Up, down, left, and right] and [Around] according to the difficulty of reading the movement, and the importance to the central AF point.

When shooting subjects which are difficult to determine the movement, the [surrounding] mode should be selected, and when you want to capture the central (manually selected) AF point as much as possible, selecting the [ Up, down, left, and right] mode is recommended.

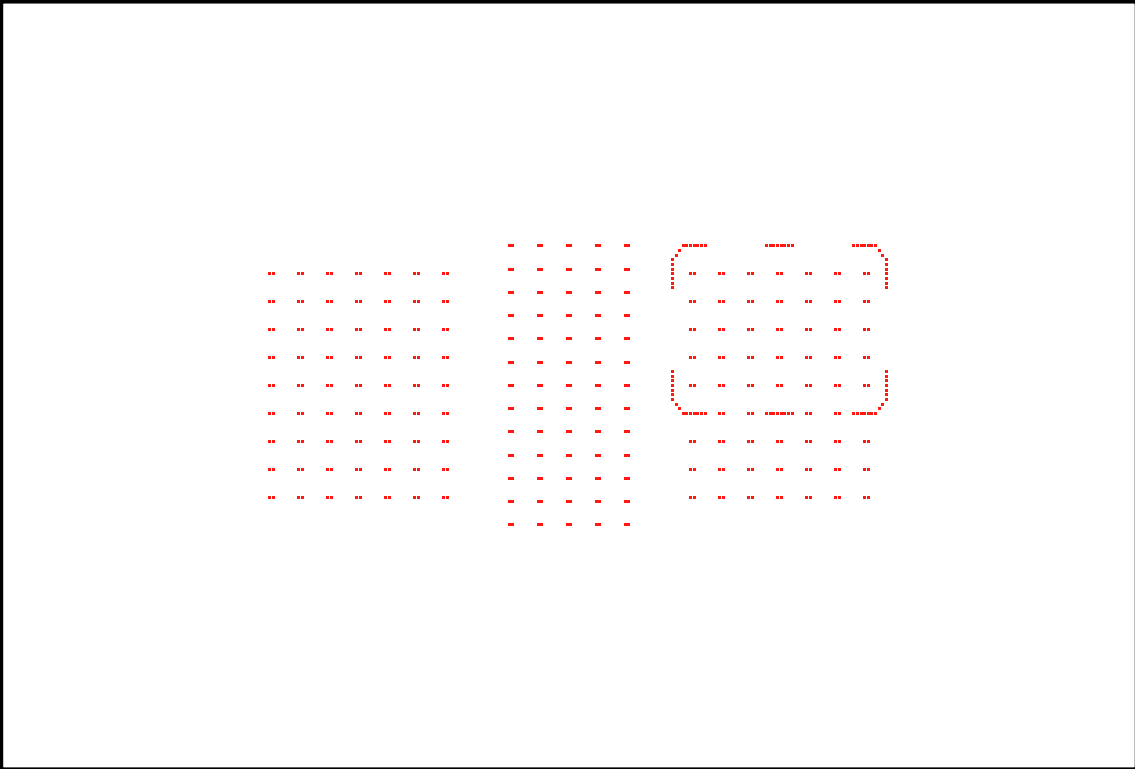


# Zone AF

With the [Zone AF] mode, one AF point is selected from multiple AF points, and the AF point is automatically selected from within that zone.

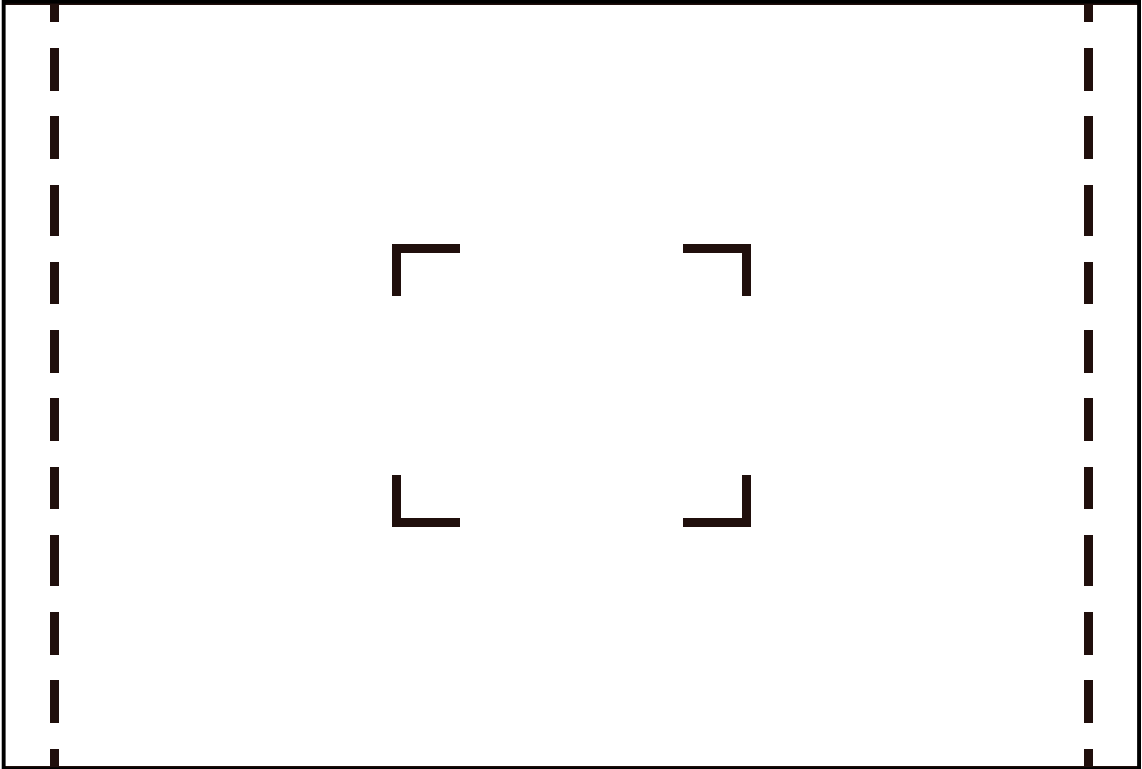
It selects an AF point in a wider range than 1-point or AF point expansion during Live View shooting.

Effective for capturing subjects within a selected zone.



Viewfinder shooting

[Zone AF  
(Manual selection of zone)]



Live View shooting

[Zone AF]

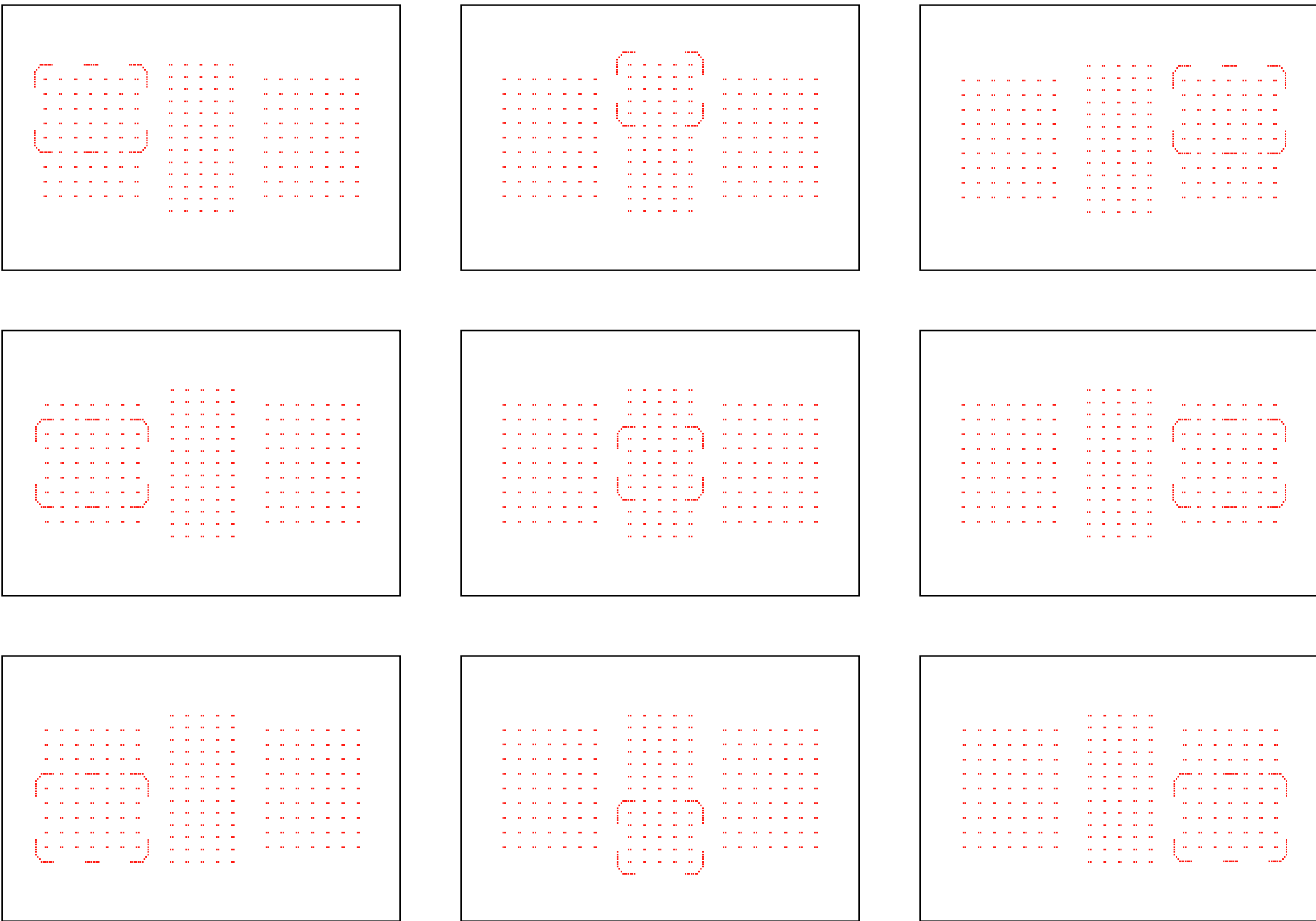
The selected AF points display in [Zone AF].

Zone AF differs from [AF point expansion], which where AF tracking is based around the manually selected AF point. With Zone AF the camera decides the position to focus on the subject within the zone, so it is effective for situations when focusing with either [1-point AF] or [AF point expansion] is difficult.

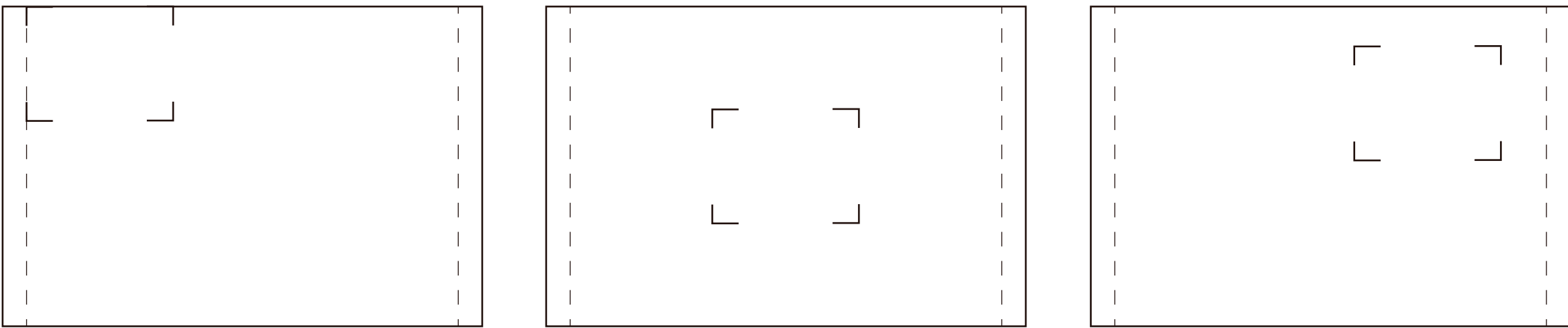
Zone AF is the best option when you want to focus on areas of the subject that are a larger size.

When using the optical viewfinder, selection of the zones can be made from up to nine focusing zones.

During shooting with the optical viewfinder, the AF points are divided into three blocks, left, center, and right, and each has upper, central, and lower zones, and the desired location can be selected from these nine zones.



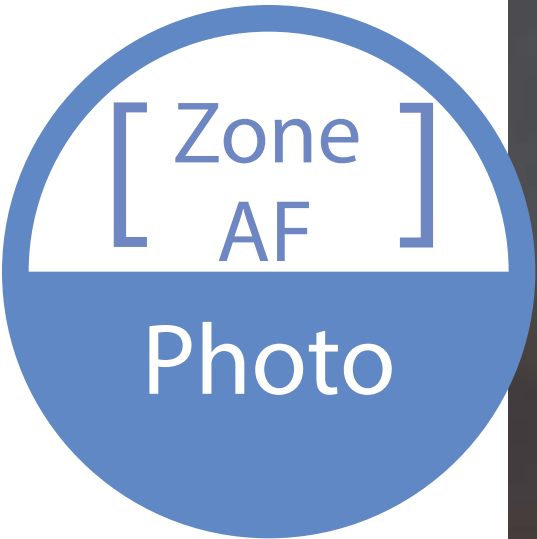
Viewfinder shooting



Live View shooting

The position can be set more precisely on the subject during Live View shooting.

For larger subjects or subjects that move over a larger area.



A photo of a moment of action of a flamingo flying down back to its flock, shot with [Zone AF]. In order to focus on the flying flamingo the middle zone was used.

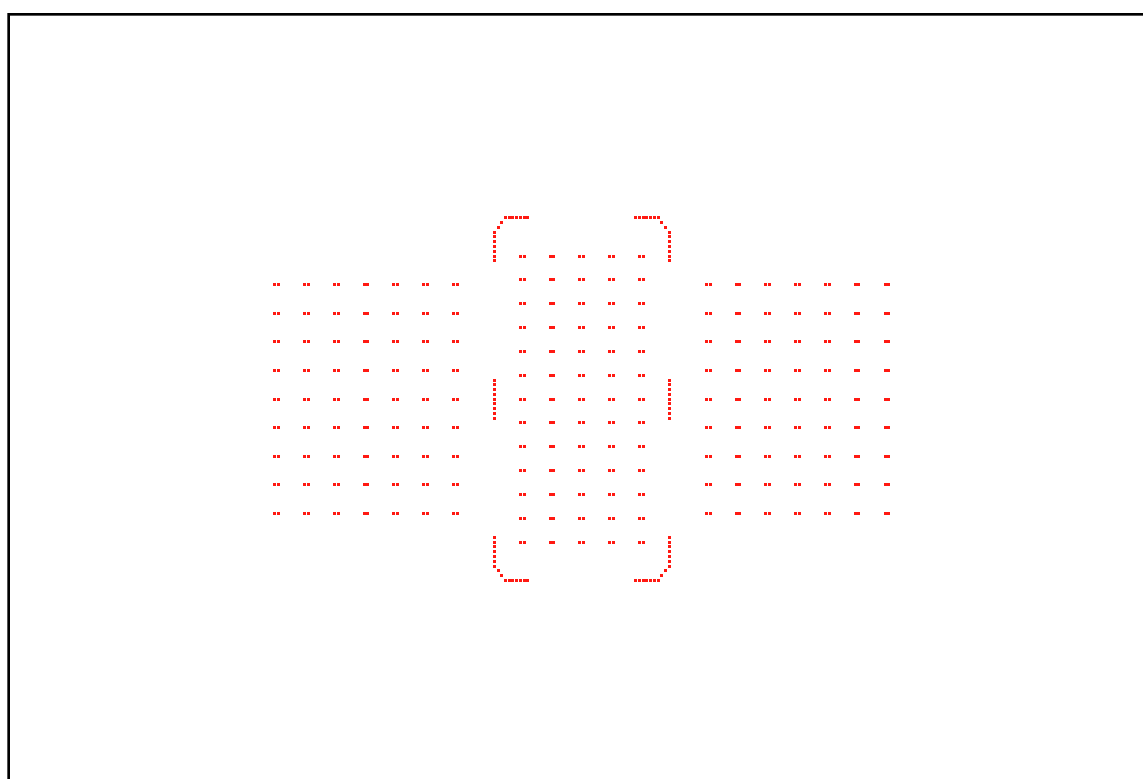


# Large Zone AF

With the [Large Zone AF] mode, a large focusing zone can be selected, and the AF point is automatically selected from within that zone. It selects an AF point from a wider range during Live View shooting.

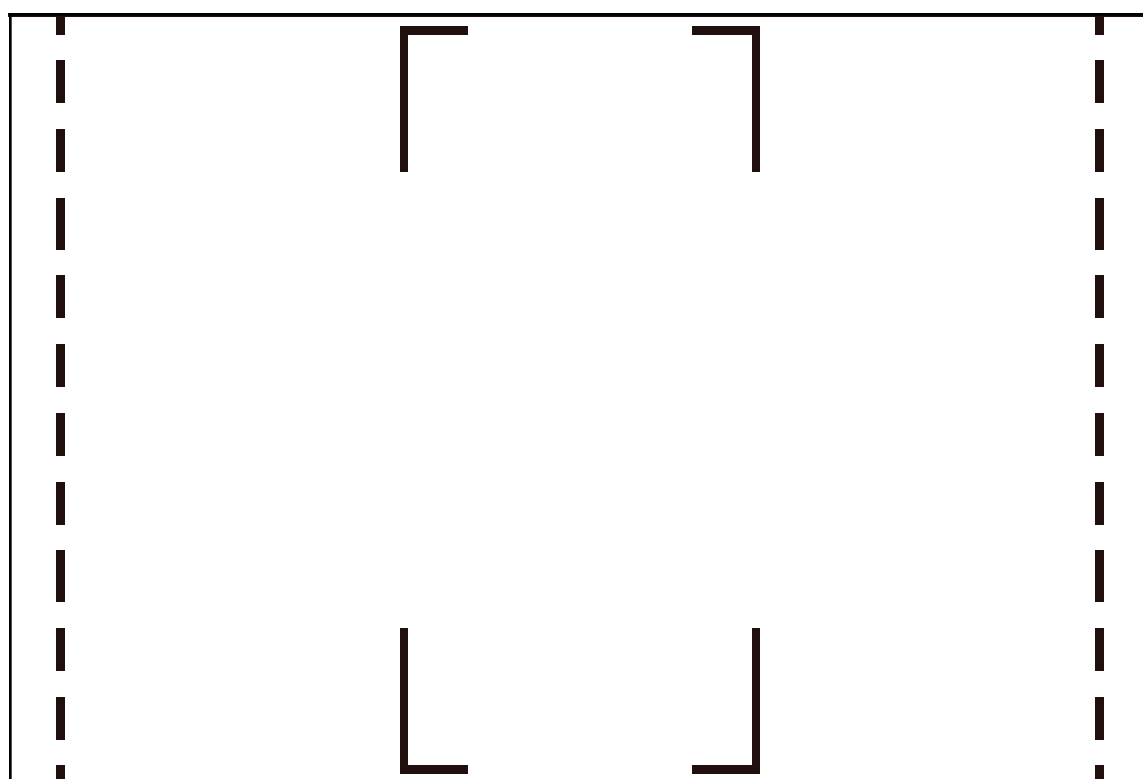
.....

This mode is effective when you want to capture subjects in a large area.



Viewfinder shooting

[Large Zone AF  
(Manual selection of zone)]



Live View shooting

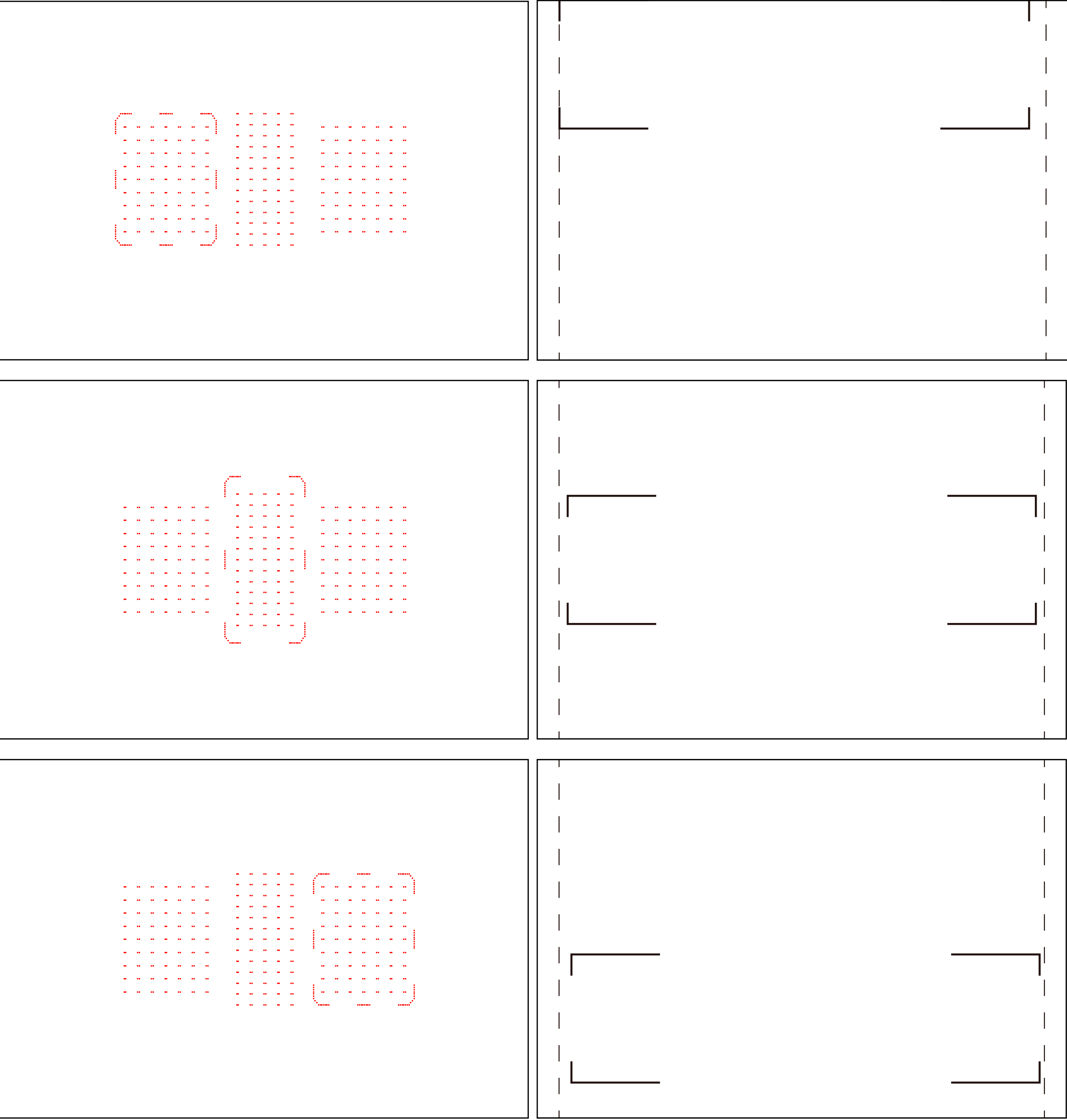
[Large Zone AF (vertical)]

The selected range of AF points display in [Large Zone AF].

When shooting with the viewfinder, you can select the AF frame from large zones on the left, center, and right. When shooting with Live View, you can select from any position in the large vertical or horizontal zones. As auto selection AF takes place within the selected zone, it is effective when you want to shoot with the subject roughly fitted within the screen.

Selection can be made from three focusing zones during viewfinder shooting.

With the optical viewfinder the AF points are divided into three main zones, left, center, and right, and auto selection of AF points takes place within the selected zone.



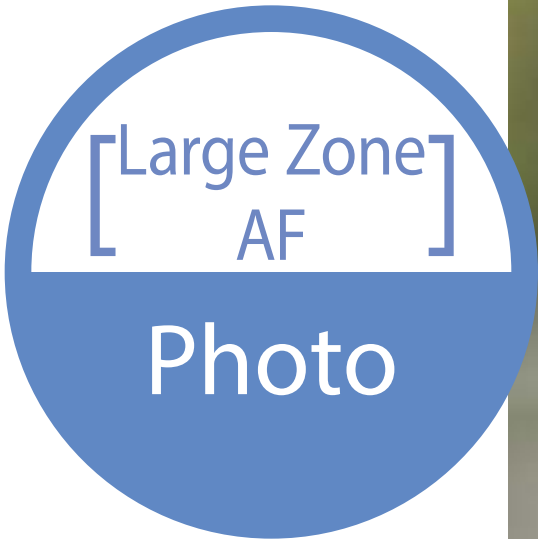
Viewfinder shooting

Live View shooting

When using  
[Large Zone AF (horizontal)]

During Live View shooting, [Large Zone AF (vertical)] and [Large Zone AF (horizontal)] can be selected.


Subjects can be captured in large zones with this mode.



This is a photo of the scene shot vertically. The upper area of [Large Zone AF] was selected, and the photo was shot with the focus on the face.



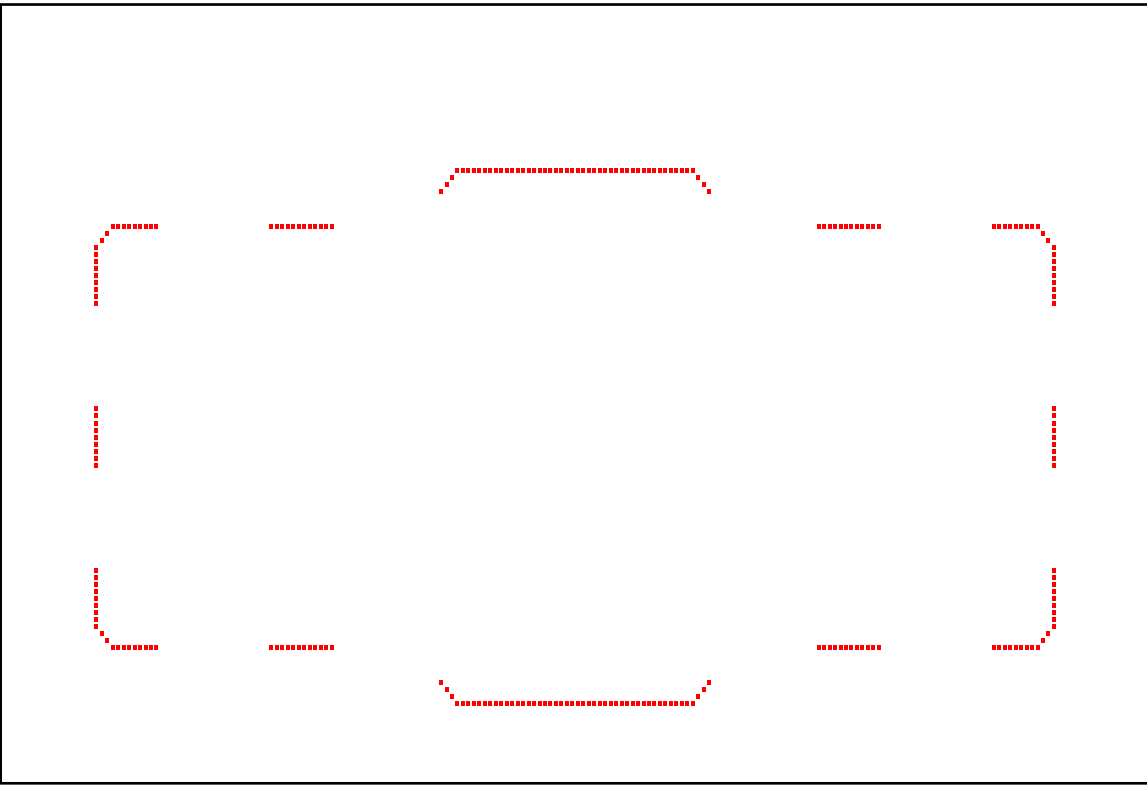
# Auto selection AF / + Tracking AF

[Auto selection AF] / [ + Tracking AF] during AI Servo AF / Servo AF performs AF using the entire AF area.

When using the optical viewfinder, the camera will automatically change the AF point within the up to 191 AF points, and during Live View shooting, it is up to approximately 90% horizontally and 100% vertically of the image area.

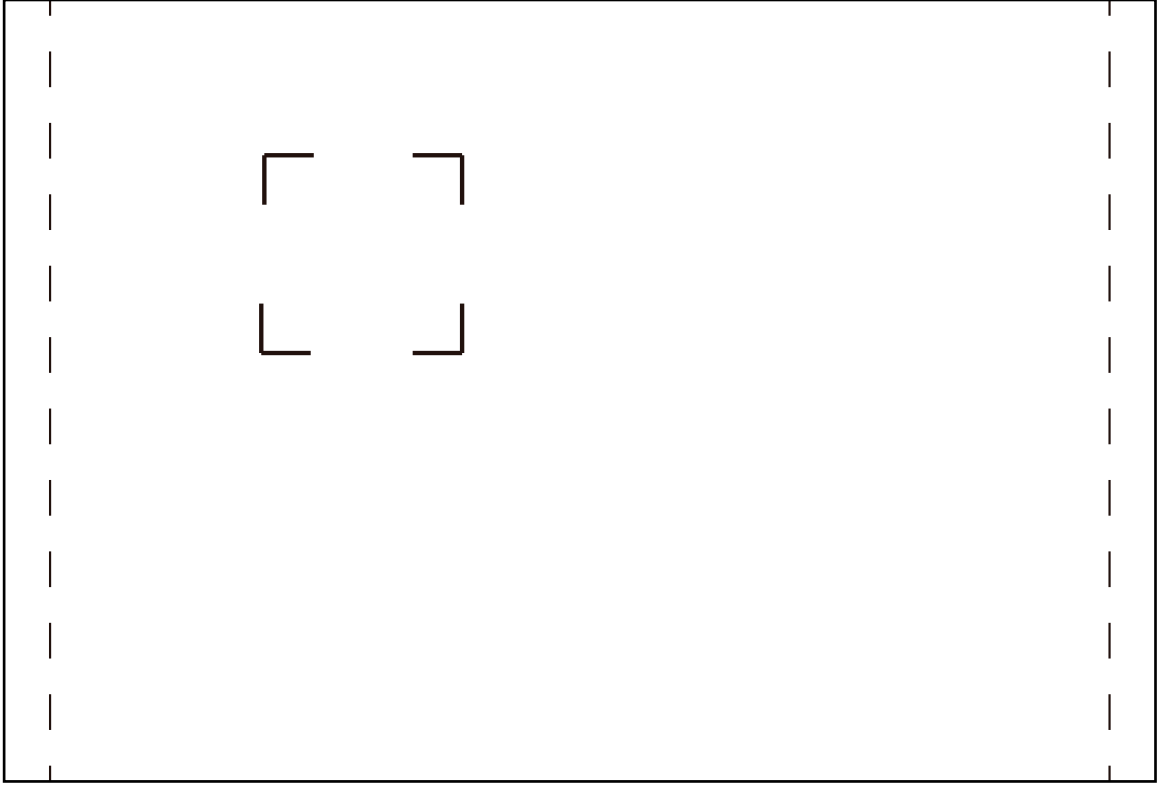
.....

AI Servo AF/Servo AF with the entire AF area used for automatic tracking.



Viewfinder shooting

AI Servo AF




Live View shooting

Servo AF\*

\* The frame will display when a face is detected.

When using the viewfinder and AI Servo AF, all AF points are used, and during Live View and Servo AF, AF points are selected from the entire AF area.

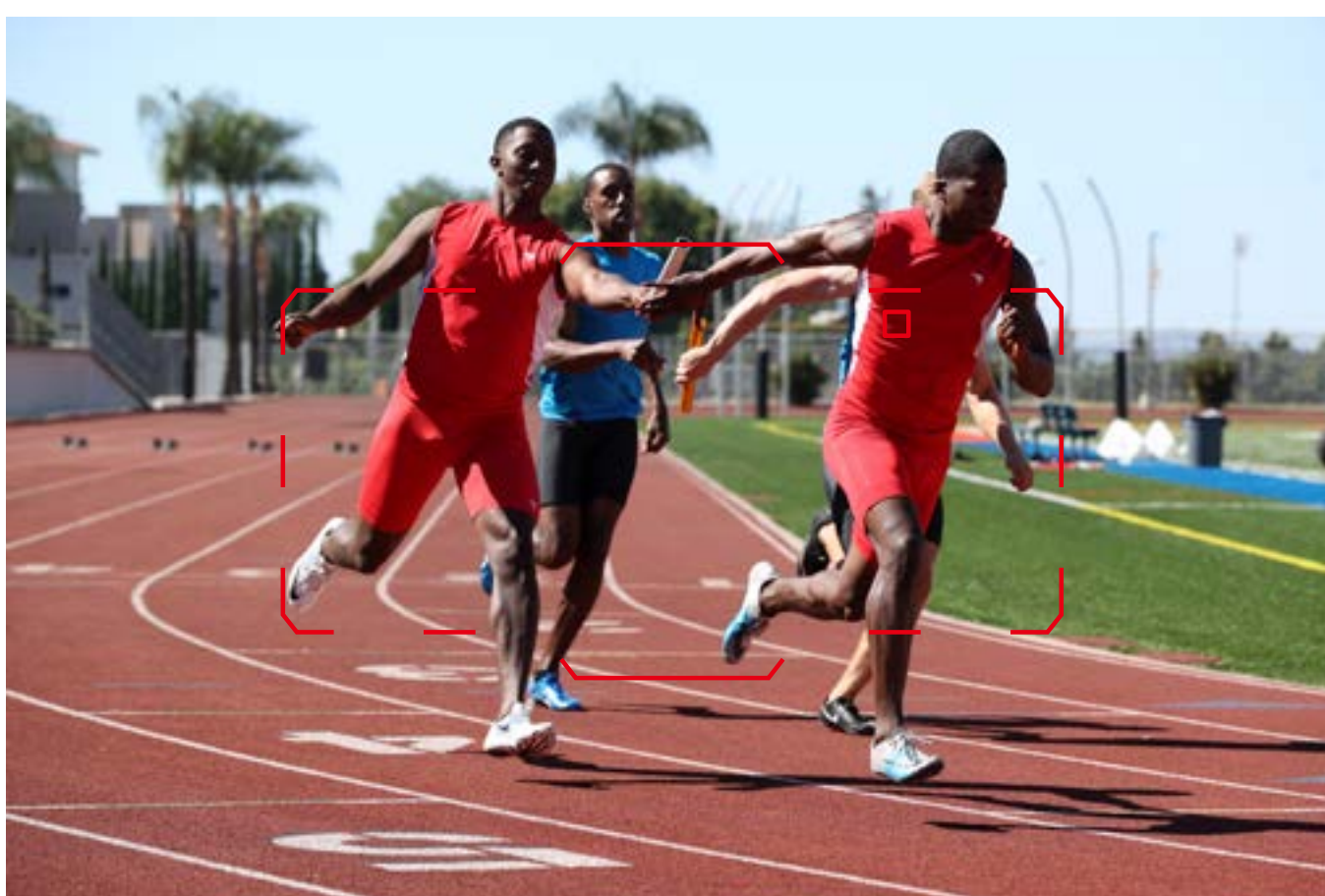
The AF points are arranged over a wide area, so it is useful for capturing and tracking of subjects. However, depending on the shooting conditions or if the subject is small, tracking may not be possible, so caution is necessary.

[Auto selection AF] or [ + Tracking AF] are effective when shooting subjects with unpredictable movement that are difficult to capture with [AF point expansion] or [Zone AF] (figure skating jump scenes for example). Another effective use is when you want to take action images of moving objects without changing the composition.

After the AF point locks on to the subject you want you can keep continuous shooting without largely moving the camera (lens) making it possible to keep tracking the runner without changing the composition.

This technique is effective when you want to include both the subject and the background in the composition.





Capture the subject with an AF point near the left, and then with minimal movements of the camera, you can keep shooting without changing the composition.



Shooting started by selecting focus with a manually selected AF point. While continuously shooting and moving the camera slowly to the right allows you to capture the moment of the baton exchange while prioritizing the composition of the runners and the tracks.

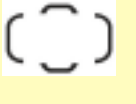



Auto selection AF is effective for shooting moving objects prioritizing composition.



#### Hints & Tips

With AF4 [Initial Servo AF pt, during  /  ], it is possible to have Auto selection AF start from a manually selected AF point.

During AI Servo AF, if the [Initial Servo AF pt,during  /  ] setting is [Auto], the first subject to be captured will be selected automatically. When you want to start shooting from a manually selected AF point, set to a setting other than [Auto]. (Refer to P. 105) This is useful when you do not want to leave the first subject up to the camera.

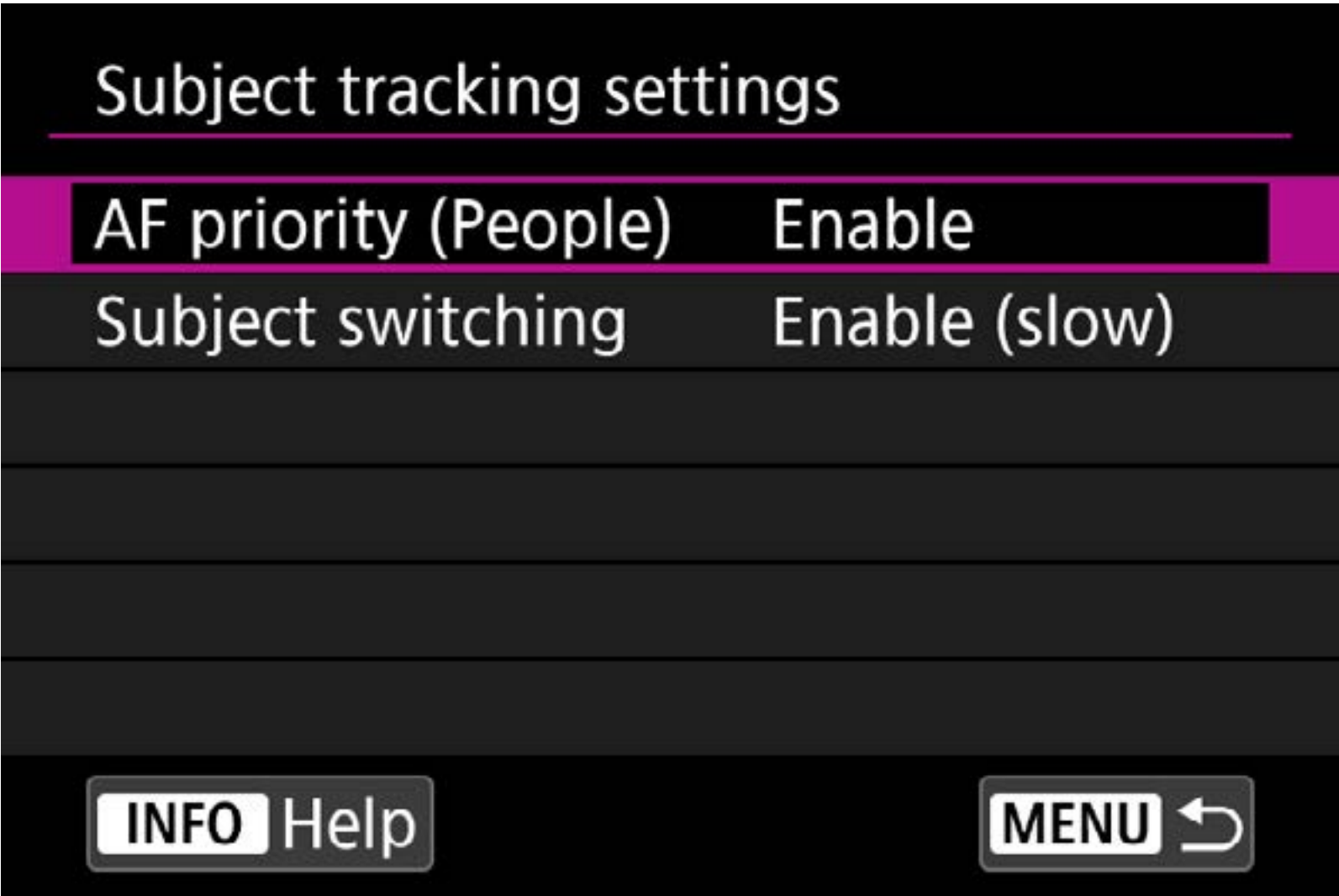




rotation. When [AF priority (People): Enable] is selected, if a person is detected the torso will be tracked if the face or head of the person cannot be detected. Even when [AF priority (People): Disable] is set, face detection and head detection results are still used depending on the conditions.

\* During Live View shooting it is the [AF5] tab.

## [Subject tracking settings]



[Subject tracking settings] [AF priority]

## [AF priority (People): Enable]

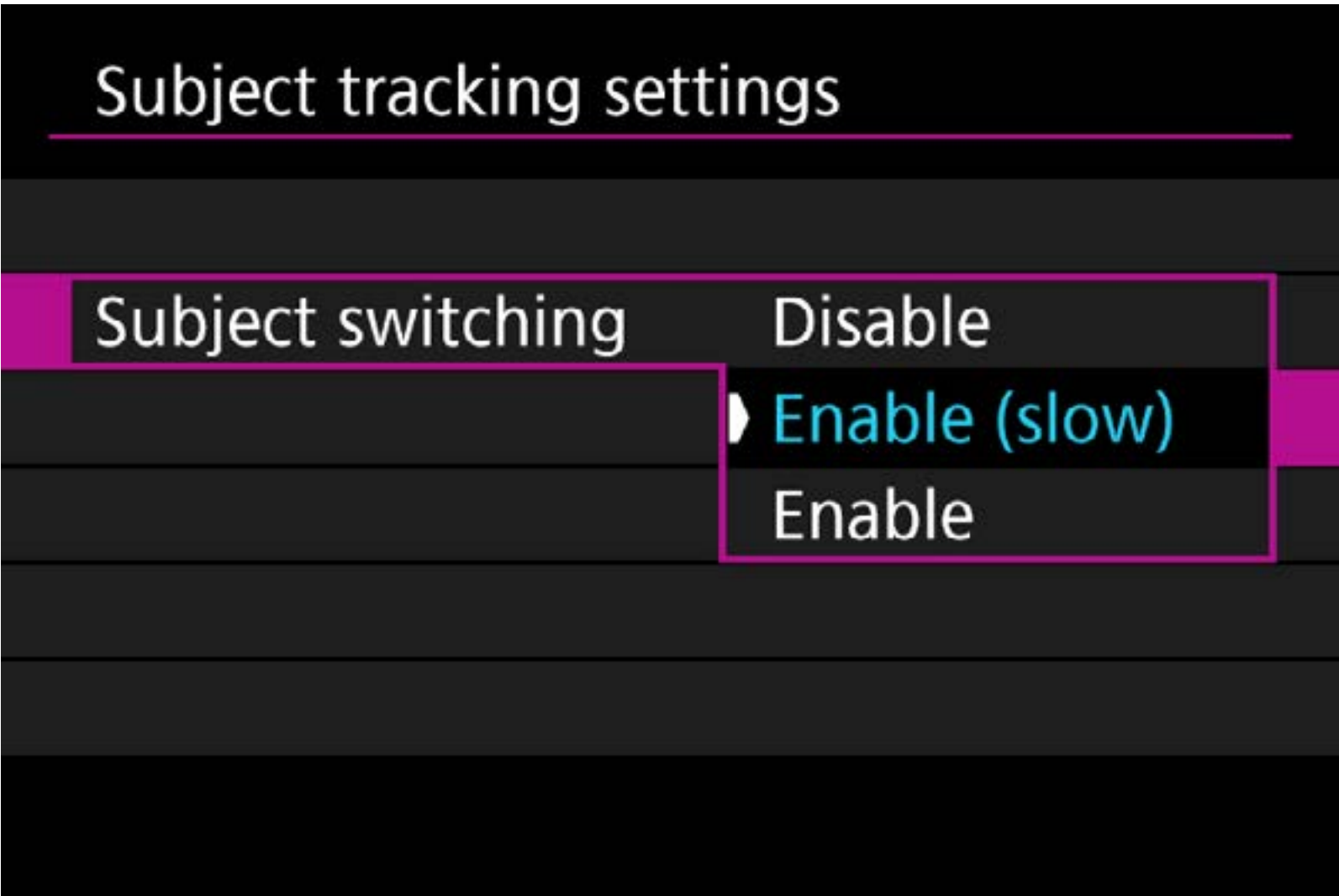
Prioritizes people as the main subject to be tracked based on subject information.

## [AF priority (People):Disable]

Determines the main subject to be tracked based on subject information.



## [Subject tracking settings]



[Subject tracking settings] [Subject switching]

## [Subject switching: Disable]

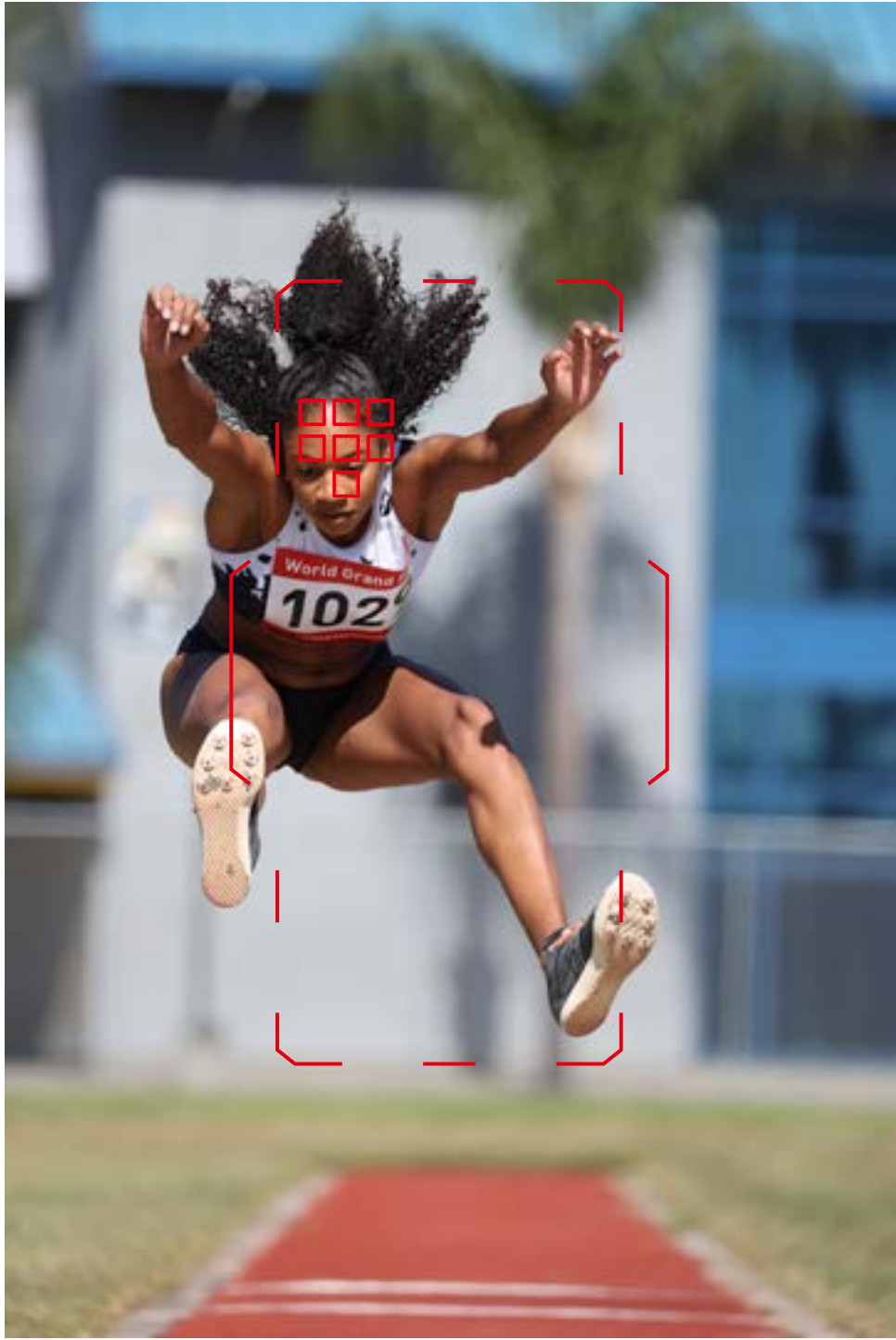
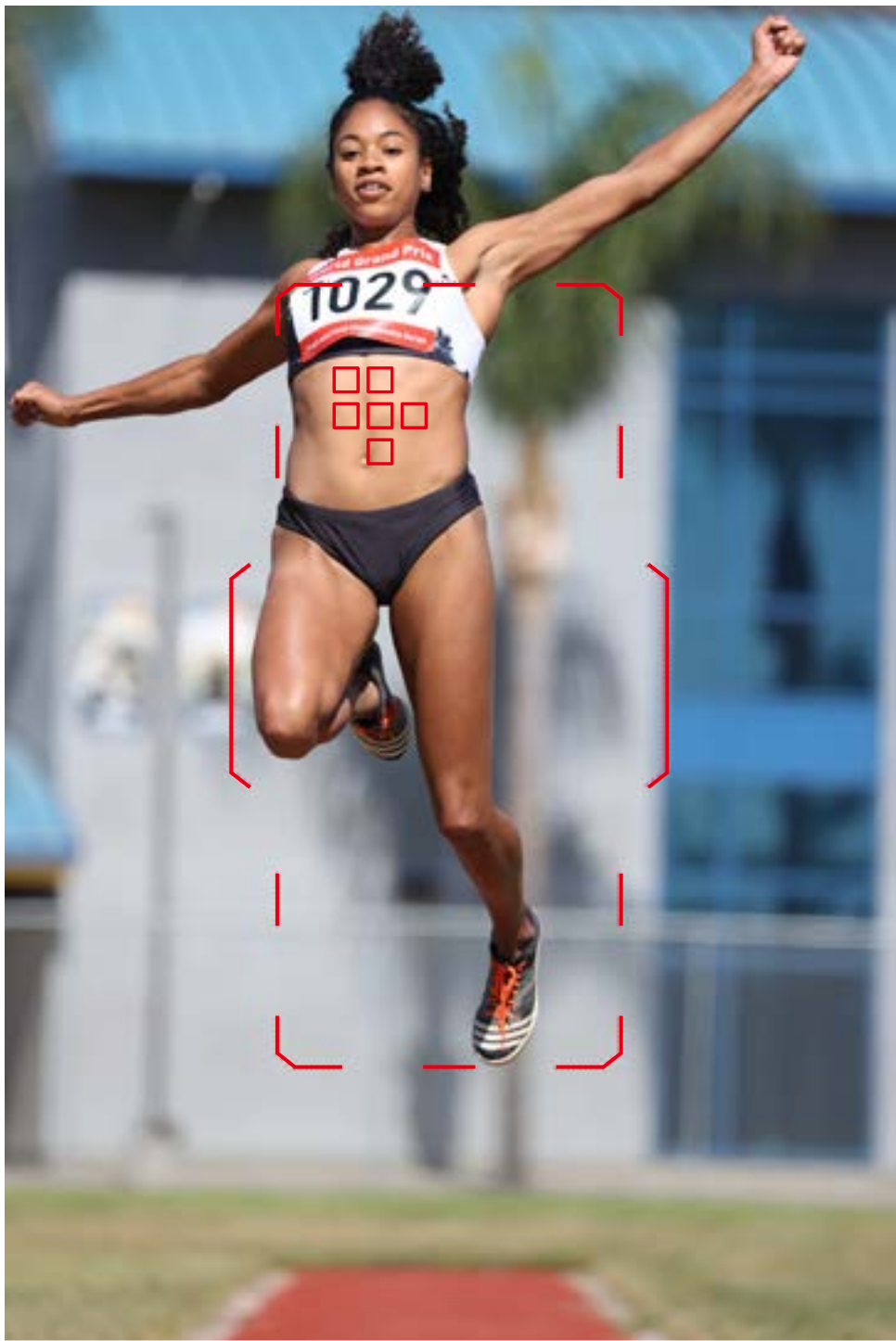
Performs tracking without shifting to another subject. It is effective when photographing one person at a time. However, continuous tracking may not be possible depending on subject.

## [Subject switching: Enable (slow)]

This is the basic setting to continuously track the detected subject. If the camera determines that it is not suitable for tracking, it may switch to another subject.

## [Subject switching: Enable]

This setting makes it possible to shift more actively to other subjects. It is effective when you want to switch the target athlete frequently.



Subject tracking settings  
Track and focus on the athlete's head with [AF priority (People): Enable] and [Subject switching: Enable (slow)] in [Subject tracking settings].

Using these settings it is possible to continuously focus on the subject's head and shoot with auto selection of AF points by detecting the athlete's face and head.



## Viewfinder shooting AF

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Up to 191-point High-res AF sensor

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Cross-type AF points

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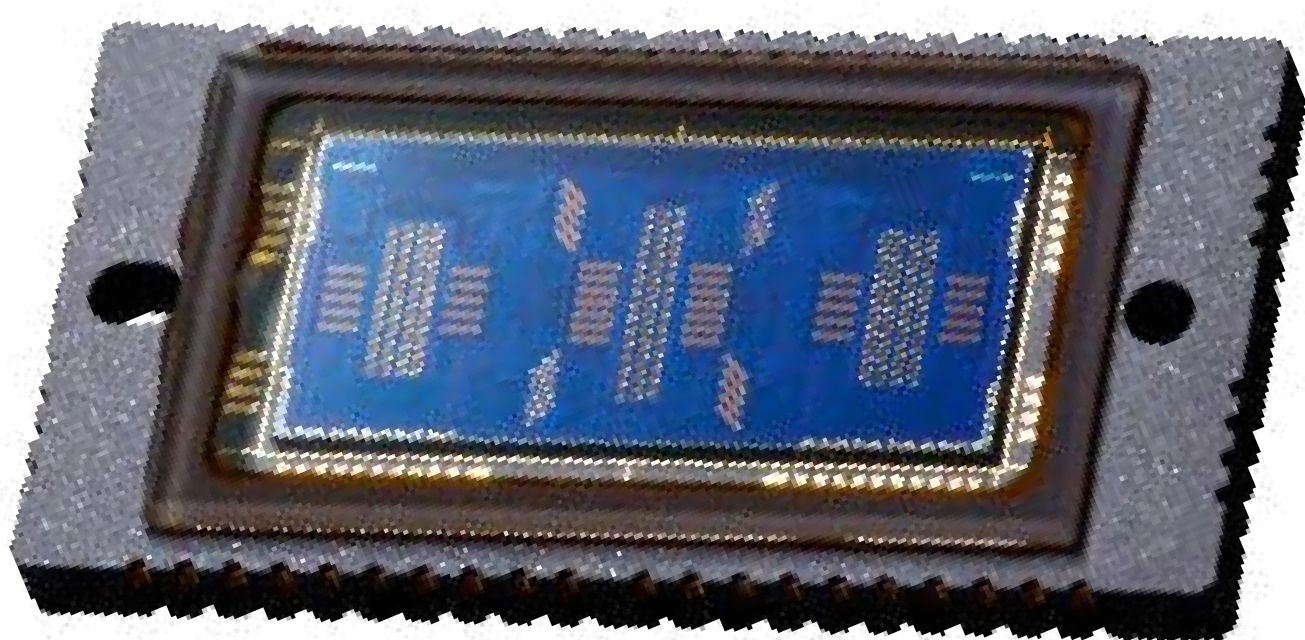




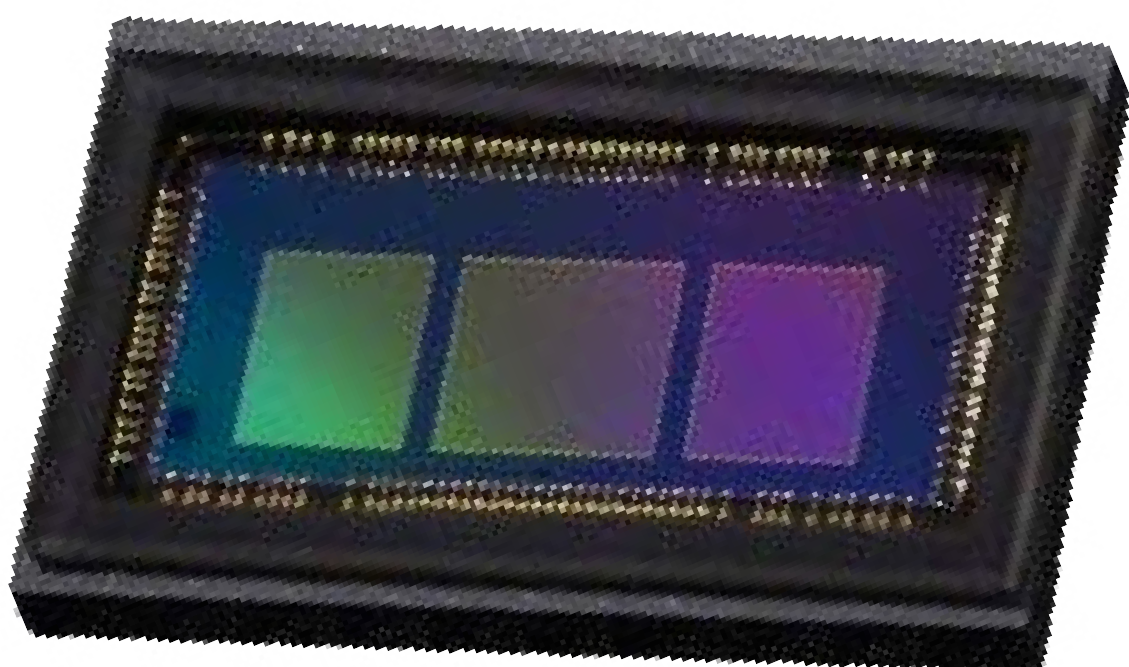
## Newly developed High-res AF sensor

The AF sensor on the EOS-1D X Mark III has evolved from a conventional line sensor to a high-res AF sensor consisting of square pixels. This AF sensor has come about through the introduction of image sensor manufacturing technology, and it has achieved higher precision, expanded focusing brightness range and increased density of AF points.

With a high-resolution AF signal, it is possible to focus on low-contrast subjects and detailed patterns that were previously difficult to focus on. In addition, higher precision focus is possible by improving detection accuracy. The number of AF points including the cross-type AF points has also been significantly increased, low light and high



EOS-1D X  
Mark II  
61-point  
AF sensor



EOS-1D X  
Mark III  
191-point  
High-res  
AF sensor

AF sensor pixels are approx. 28 times higher resolution (center of sensor)



## f/8 compatible AF

The EOS-1D X Mark III offers f/8 compatible AF\* over the entire AF area with the optical viewfinder. Therefore, using an Extender EF 2x III attached to a lens that has a maximum aperture of f/4, or an Extender EF 1.4x III attached to a lens that has a maximum aperture of f/5.6 now means, AF is possible. For example, when an Extender EF 2x III is used attached to the EF 600mm f/4L IS III USM, AF shooting is possible with a focal length of 1200mm.

\* Depending on the lens and conditions, there will be times when support is not possible.



EF 600mm F4L IS III USM

Extender EF 2× III



Examples of lens configurations that can be used with AF

When using Extender EF 2x III

EF 300mm F4L IS USM

EF 500mm F4L IS II USM

EF 600mm F4L IS III USM

EF 70-200mm F4L IS II USM

When using Extender EF 1.4x III

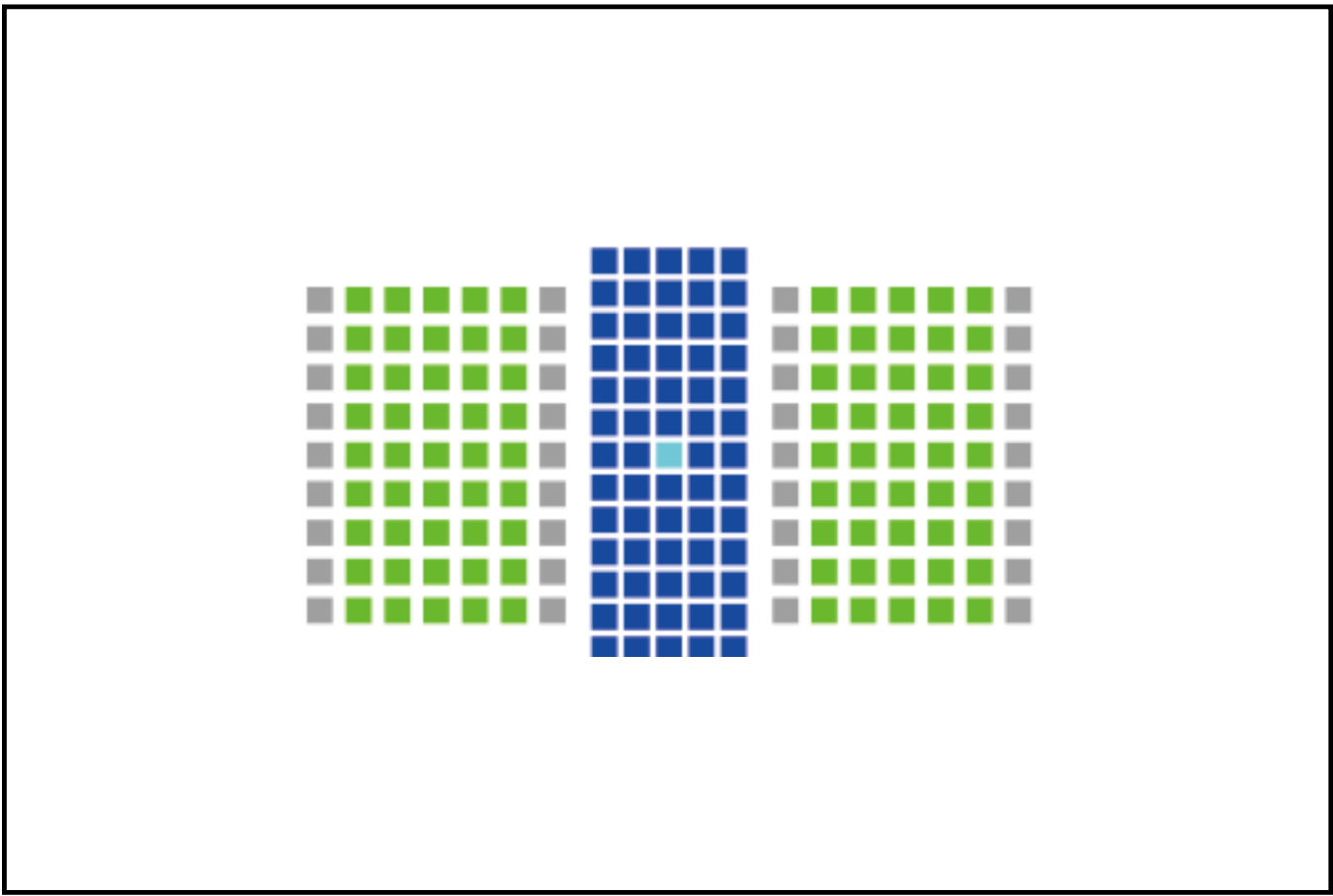
EF 800mm F5.6L IS USM



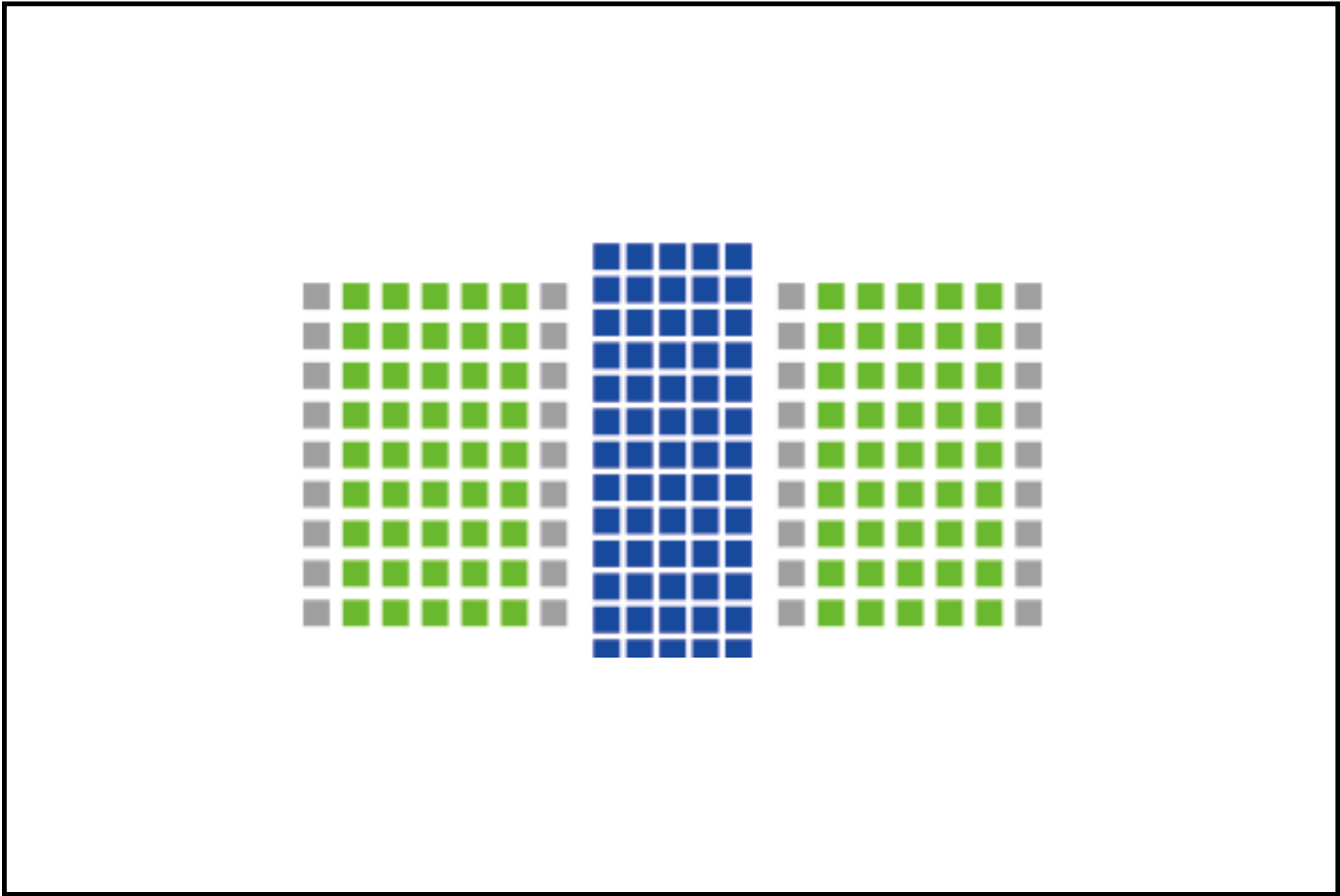
# Cross-type AF points

Use up to 155 cross-type AF points for high subject capture performance.

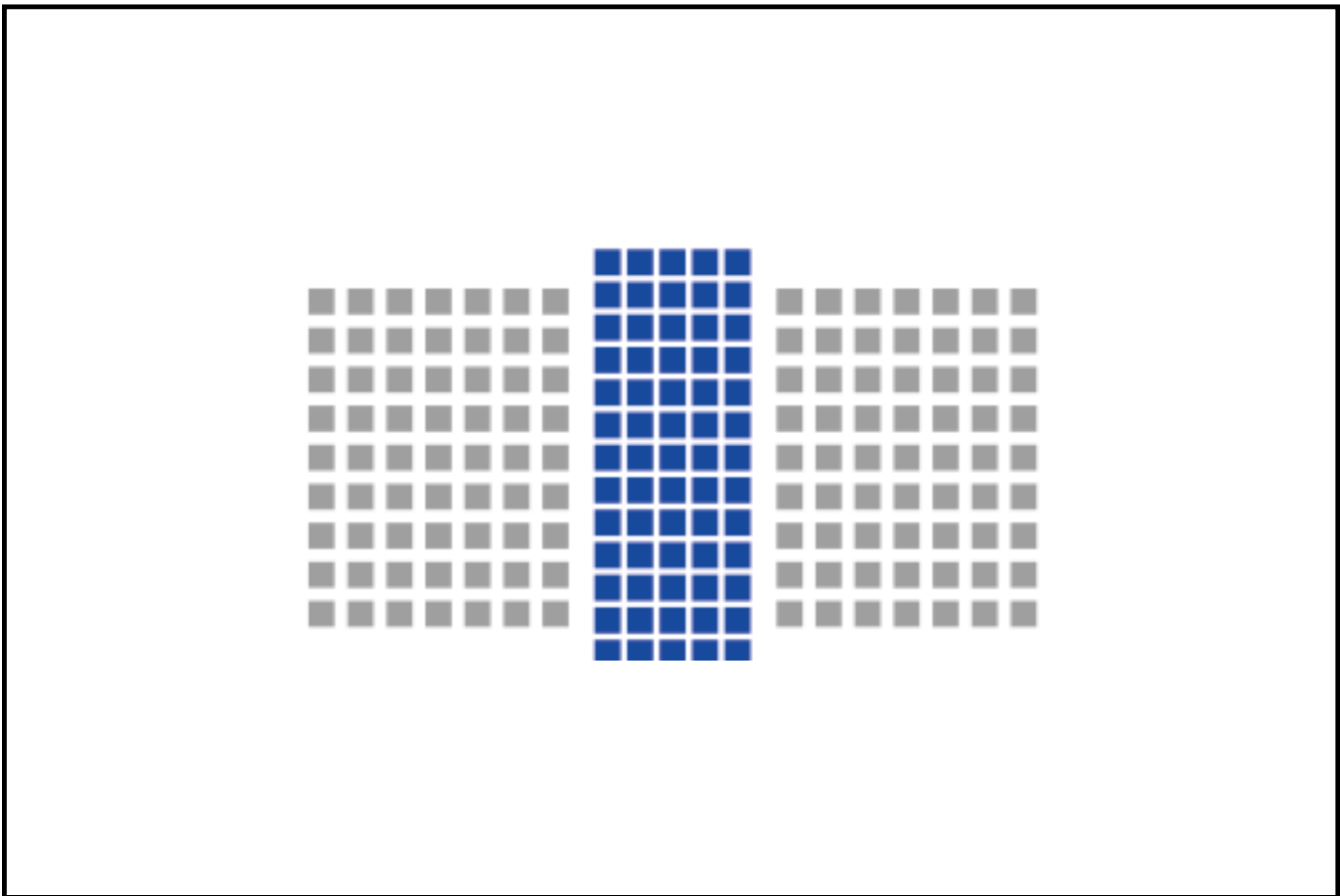
.....







Based on an f/2.8 lens  
155-point cross-type  
(Of these, a single point  
is dual-cross AF)



Based on an f/4 lens  
55-point cross-type



Based on an f/5.6 lens  
65-point cross-type

-  f/2.8 and f/5.6 dual-cross AF points
-  f/4.0, and f/5.6 cross-type AF points
-  f/5.6 cross-type AF points
-  f/5.6 AF points (horizontal-line focusing AF)

Of the 191 AF points, you can use up to 155 cross-type AF points with higher accuracy performance. The number of cross-type AF points varies with the lens maximum

aperture f/number.

When using a lens that has a maximum aperture of f/2.8, you can select from 155 cross-type AF points, plus a center dual-cross AF point.

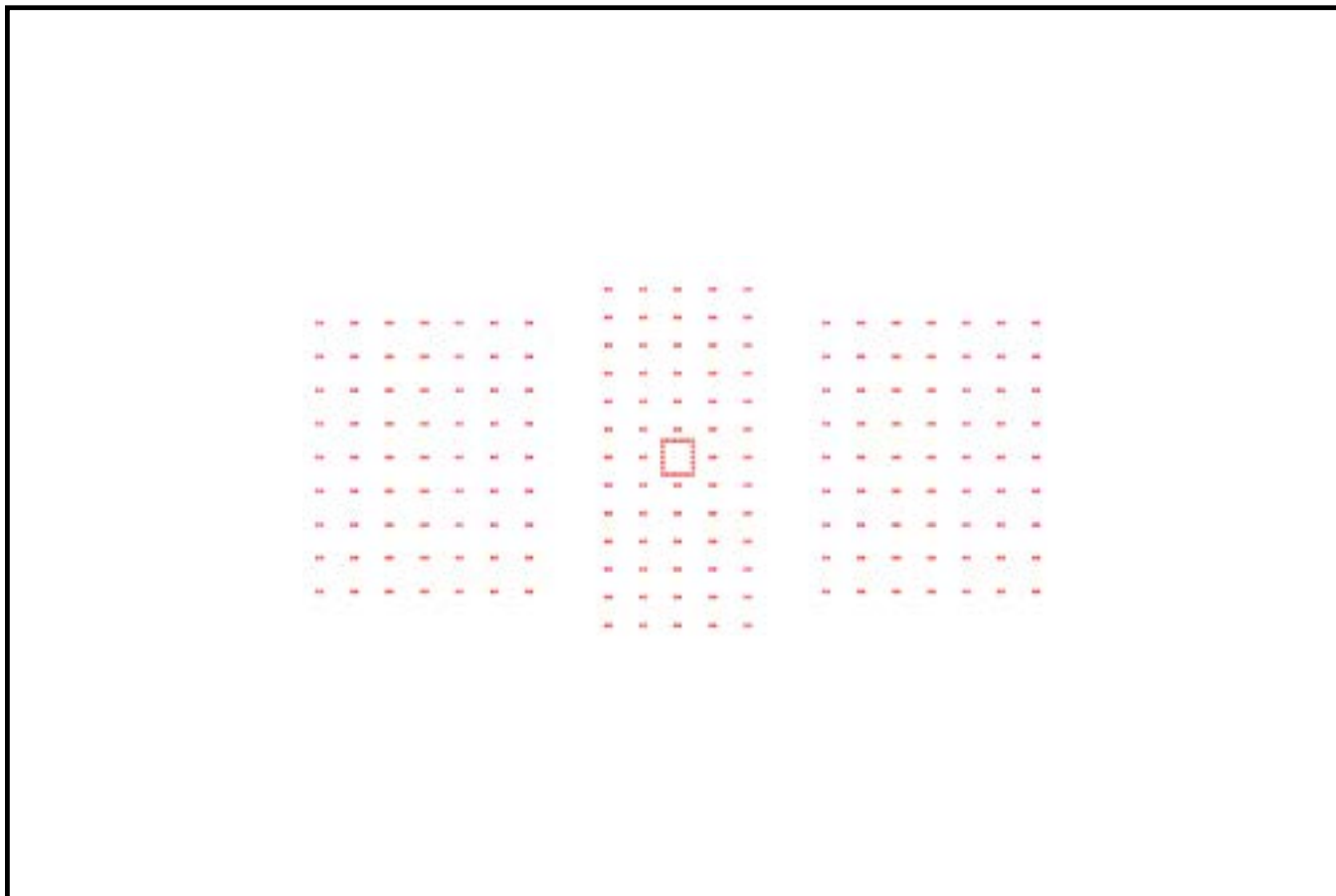
When using a lens that has a maximum aperture of f/4, cross-type AF with all 155 points is possible.

When using a lens that has a maximum aperture of f/5.6, 65 cross-type AF points towards the center are available to use. For each AF point that is not cross-type, horizontal-line focusing AF is used.

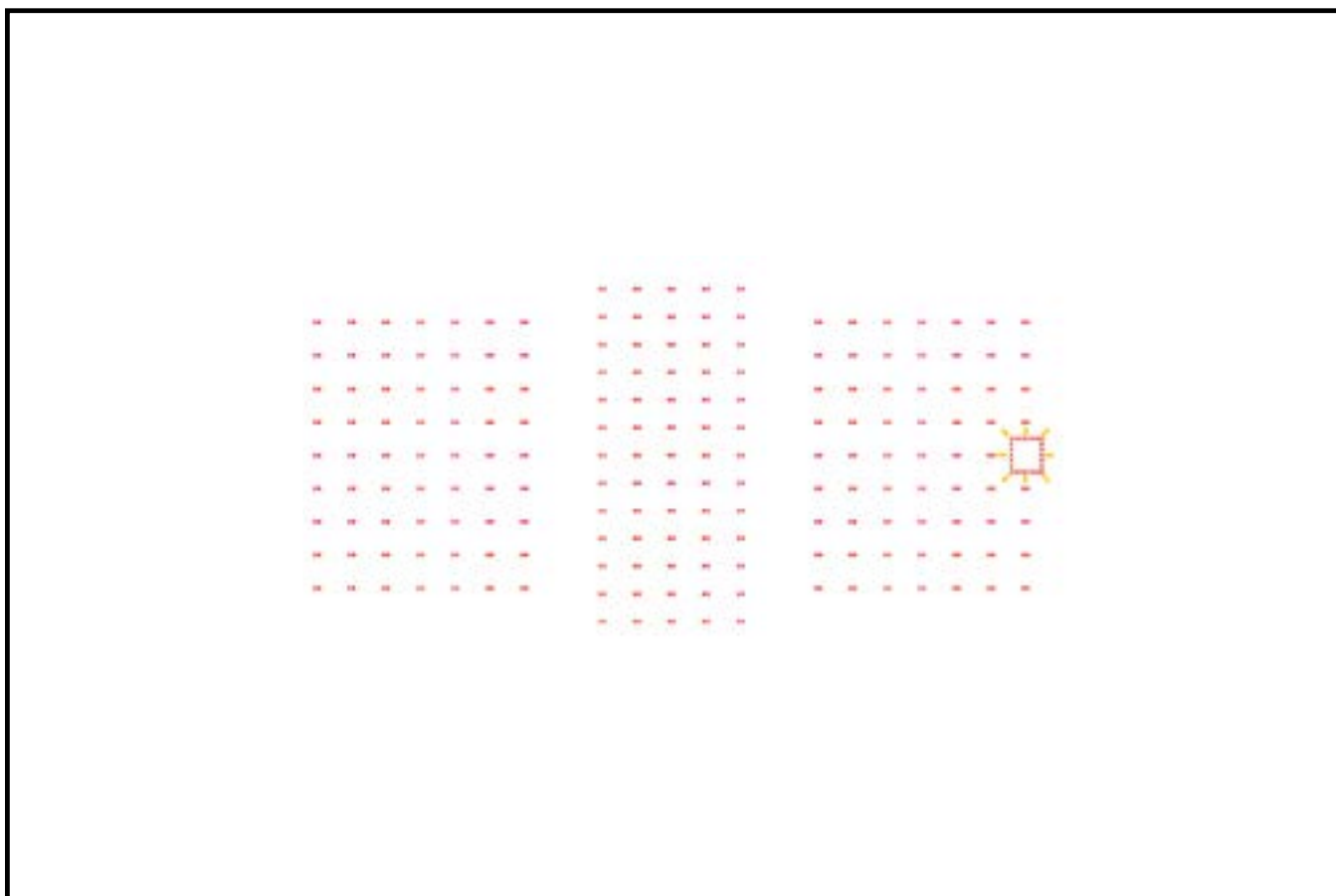
Number of AF points available, AF point patterns, Area AF frame shapes, and other details vary with lenses, which are classified into 10 groups (A–J). Visit the Canon website or others and see Group Classification of Lenses for lenses you will use.

## How to distinguish between cross-type AF points and horizontal/vertical-line focusing AF points.

To distinguish between cross-type AF points and horizontal/vertical line focusing AF points, attach the lens to be used and select the AF point. If the AF point does not blink, cross-type AF is performed, and if it blinks, then horizontal-line or vertical-line focusing AF is performed. If you want to use cross-type AF with higher capture performance, confirm the cross-type AF and select the AF point.



Cross-type AF points  
Does not blink



Horizontal-line or  
vertical-line focusing  
AF points  
Blinks

AF points that are not cross-type AF points will blink so that they can be distinguished when attaching a lens.



## Live View shooting AF

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Live View Servo continuous shooting.

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 + Tracking AF, Eye Detection AF.

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Electronic, Electronic 1st-curtain, and Mechanical.

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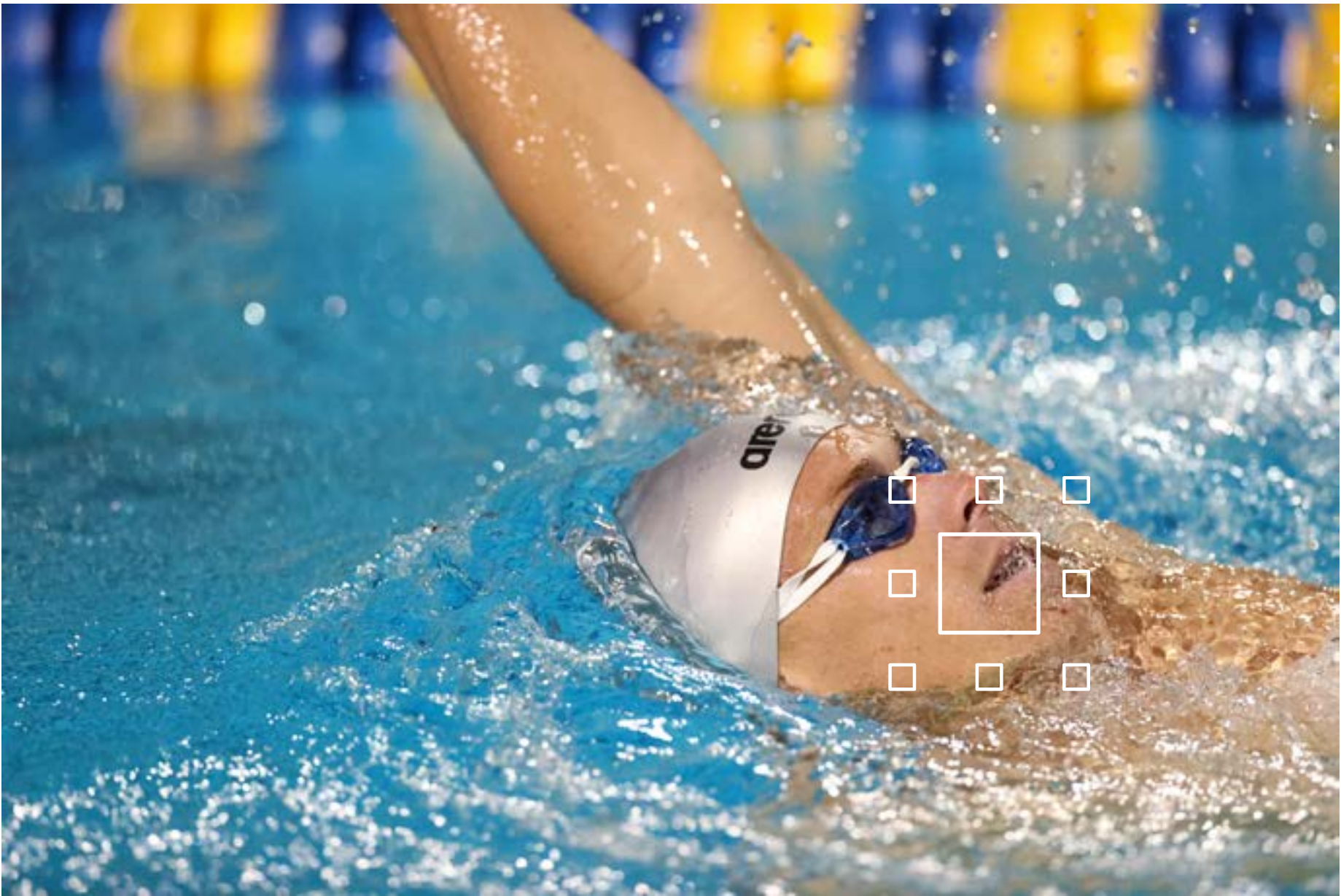
# Live View Servo continuous shooting

AF/AE tracking is possible even during high-speed continuous shooting at a maximum of approximately 20 fps.

.....

High-speed continuous shooting at up to approximately 20 fps is possible with AF/AE tracking during Live View shooting.

The EOS-1D X Mark III has greatly improved high-speed continuous shooting performance during Live View shooting. High-speed continuous shooting at up to 20 fps with AF/AE tracking now is possible. Using Dual Pixel CMOS AF, shooting sports scenes is possible with shooting at a maximum speed of approximately 20 fps with high-precision AF tracking. You can expand the possibilities of shooting by using the wide AF area of Live View AF and the Eye Detection AF. Shooting with an electronic shutter is possible at a maximum of approximately 20 fps as well.





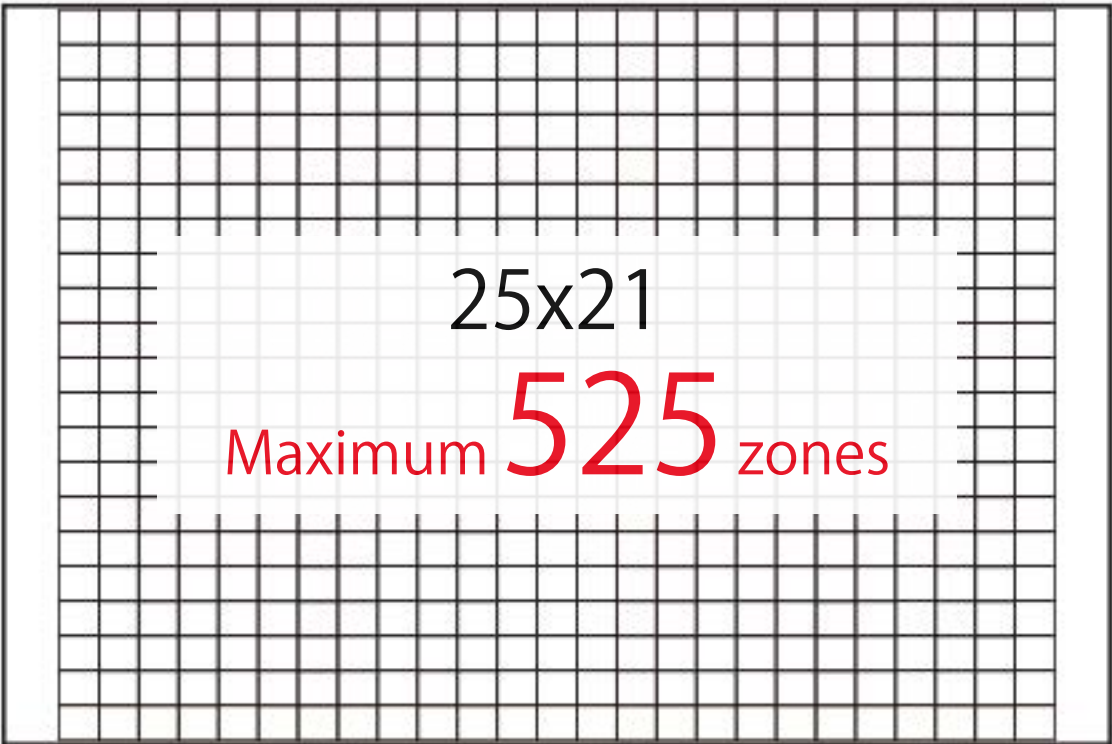
# Wide AF capable area

The EOS-1D X III's improved Dual Pixel CMOS AF features a wide and more detailed AF area.

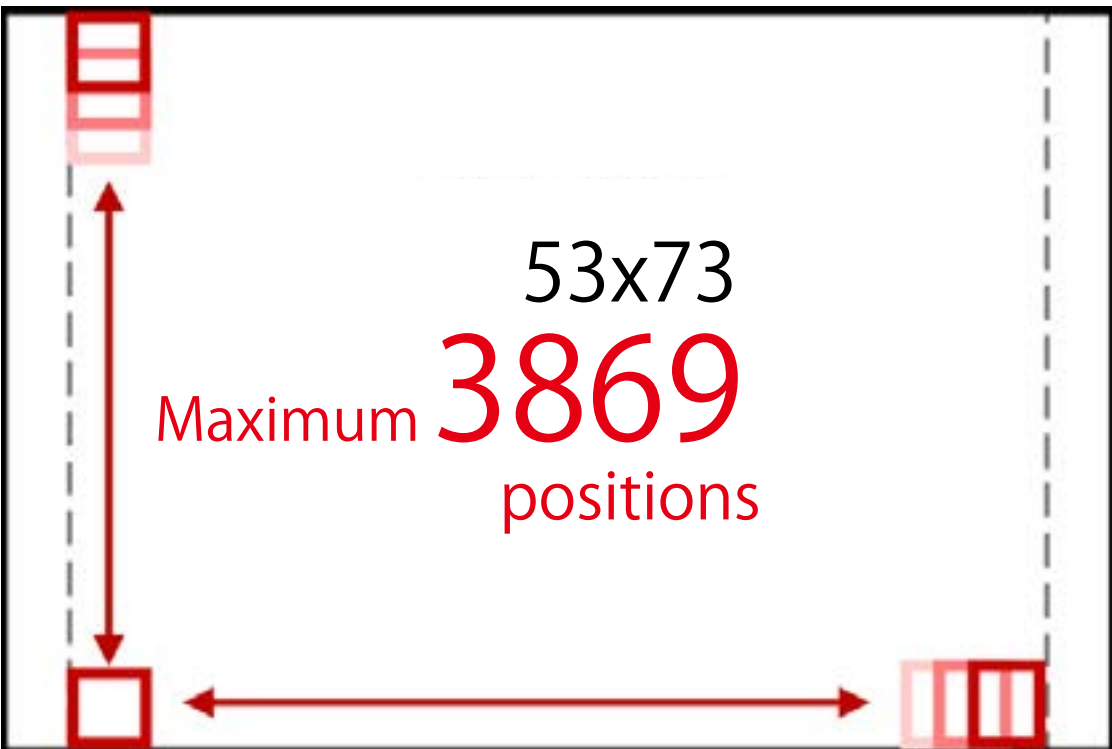
The AF area is up to approximately 90% horizontally and 100% vertically of the image area. In addition, the AF area can be divided into a maximum of 525 zones during automatic selection. Focusing on a wide range on the screen is possible, and subtle changes in the subject's position can be handled.



AF applicable area  
Maximum horiz.  
approx. 90% x vert.  
approx.100%



Number of AF area  
zones during auto  
selection  
Maximum 525 zones  
(25 x 21)



AF frame selectable  
positions

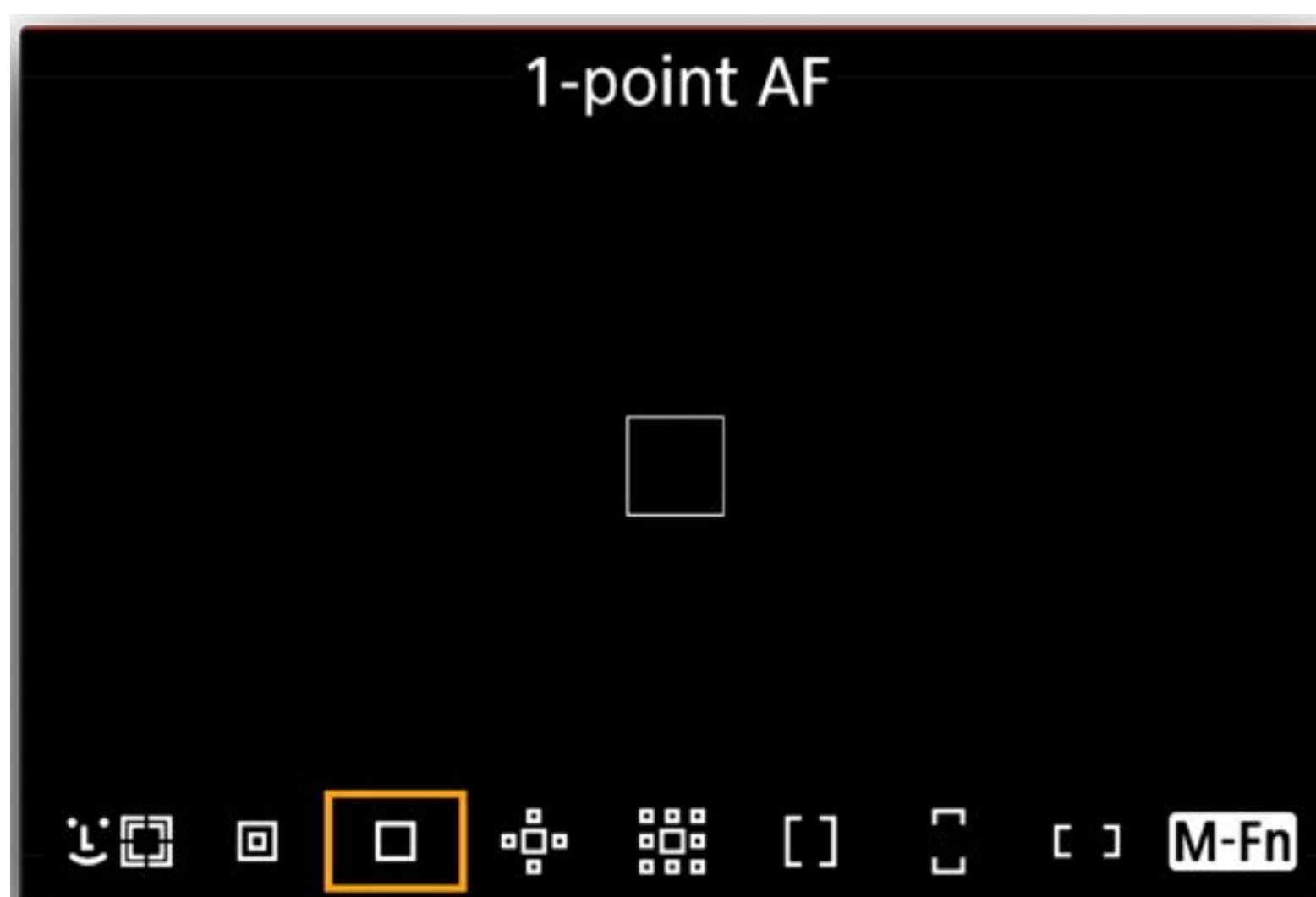


The same AF algorithm as in viewfinder shooting.

The AF point selection method is the same as in viewfinder shooting.

With Live View shooting as well, the same AF algorithm as in viewfinder shooting can be used to quickly capture and follow a moving subject. Servo AF parameters set with the “AF Configuration Tool” enable accurate focusing according to the subject and shooting scene “AF Configuration Tool” settings are required for both viewfinder shooting and Live View shooting. Live view is now equipped with eight types of AF point selection methods similar to those for viewfinder shooting. Using AF, in Live View you can now shoot sports and fast-moving subjects with the same feeling as viewfinder shooting.

[AF method] (AF point selection)



Select the AF point using [AF area selection mode] for viewfinder shooting, and [AF method] for Live View shooting. For details on AF point selection, see Chapter 3.

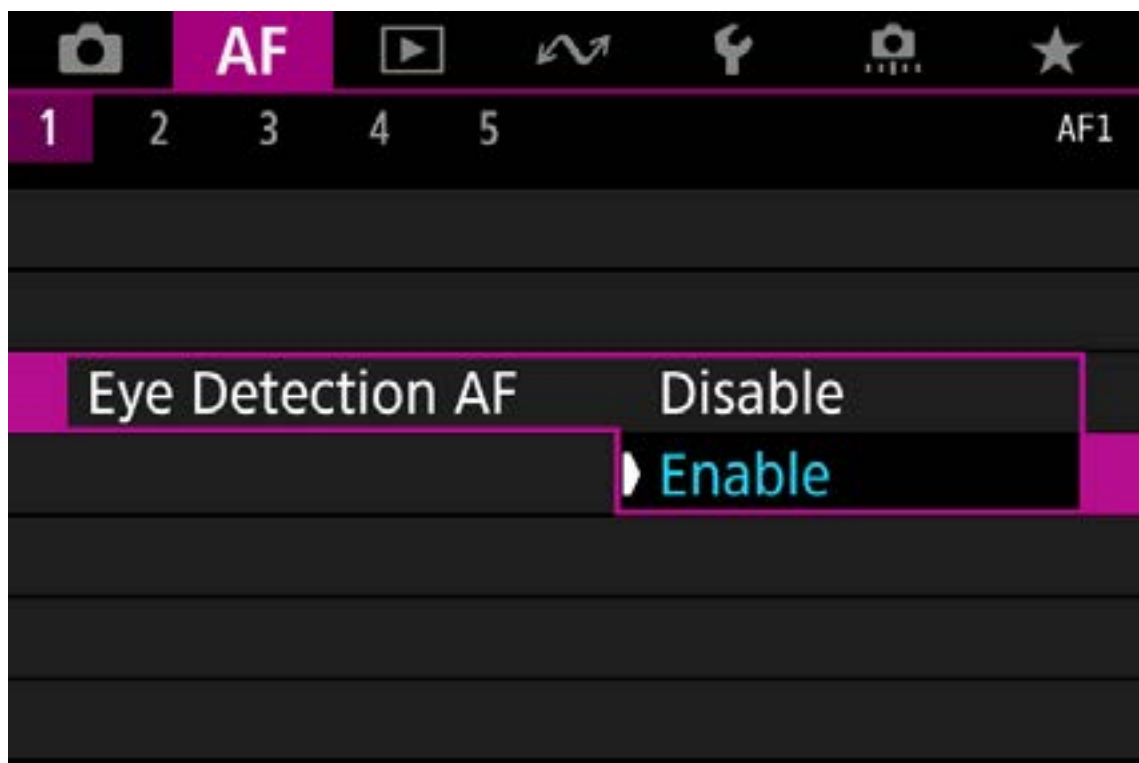
# ☺ + Tracking AF, Eye Detection AF

When [☺ + Tracking AF] is selected, more accurate focusing on people can be achieved by using Eye Detection AF and head detection.

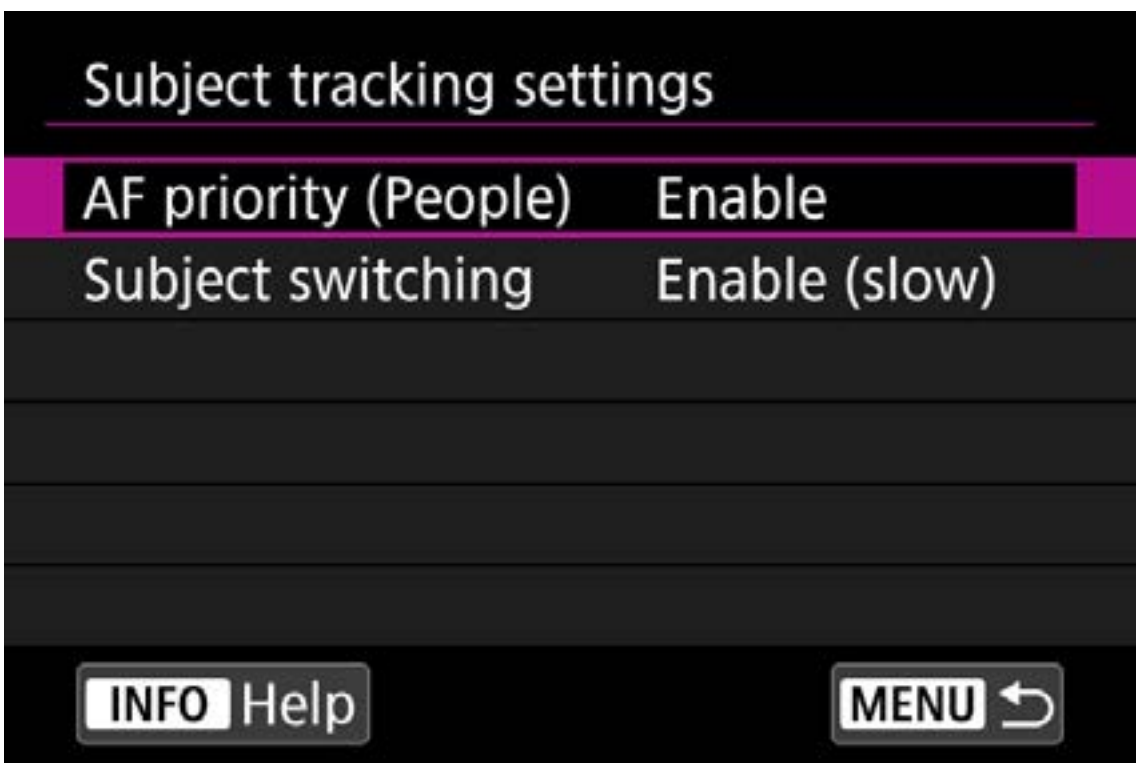
.....

If [☺ + Tracking AF], [Large Zone AF], or [Zone AF] is set to [AF priority(People):Enable] in [Subject tracking settings], the camera will actively use face detection and head detection AF to perform subject tracking. This is an effective function when you want to continually focus track an athlete's head during sports.

If [Eye Detection AF] is set to [Enable], you can use the Eye Detection AF to focus on people's eyes. Eye Detection AF is effective when you want to focus on the eyes with high precision in conditions with a shallow depth of field. The AF area for Live View is extremely wide, so even if there are eyes at the periphery of the screen, it is possible to focus on the eyes with high precision. Since it also functions simultaneously with head detection, accurate AF is provided by using head detection even in scenes where the eye appears and disappears due to movement of the subject such as rotation.



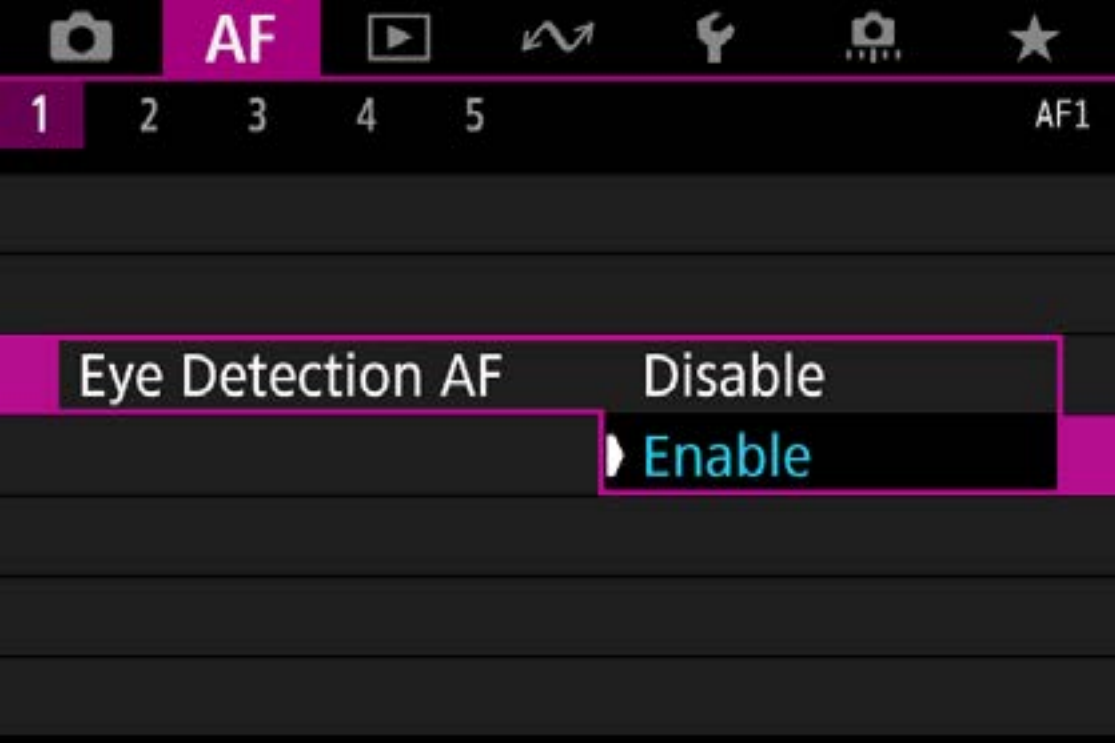
[Eye Detection AF]



Face Detection and Head Detection AF  
[Subject tracking settings][AF priority(People) Enable]



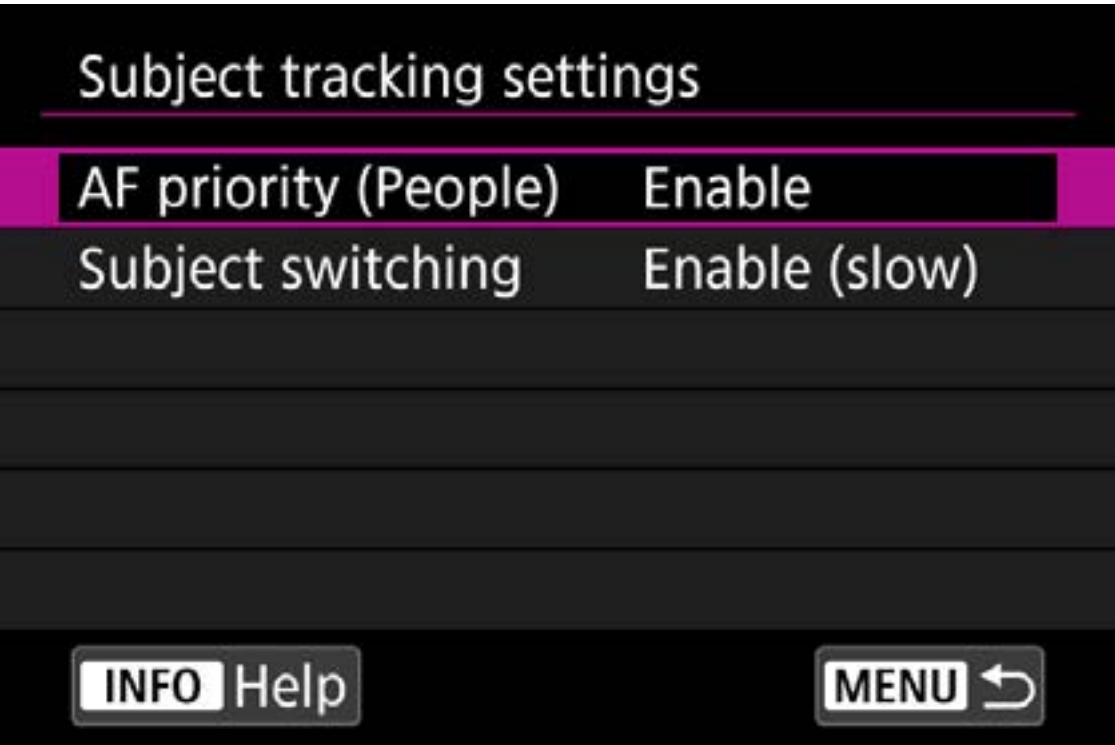
## [Eye Detection AF]



Effective for portrait shooting  
The person's eyes are detected, and focus is performed automatically. Even when the large-aperture lens is at maximum aperture and the depth of field is shallow, this is extremely effective in cases where you want to focus on the subject's eyes.



## Effect of head detection



Effective for sports shooting  
When a person's head is detected, the camera will focus in that area. Even when shooting scenes such as where the face appears and disappears, or scenes from the back and the face is hidden due to movement of the subject such as rotation, the face detection and head detection is automatically switched and tracking

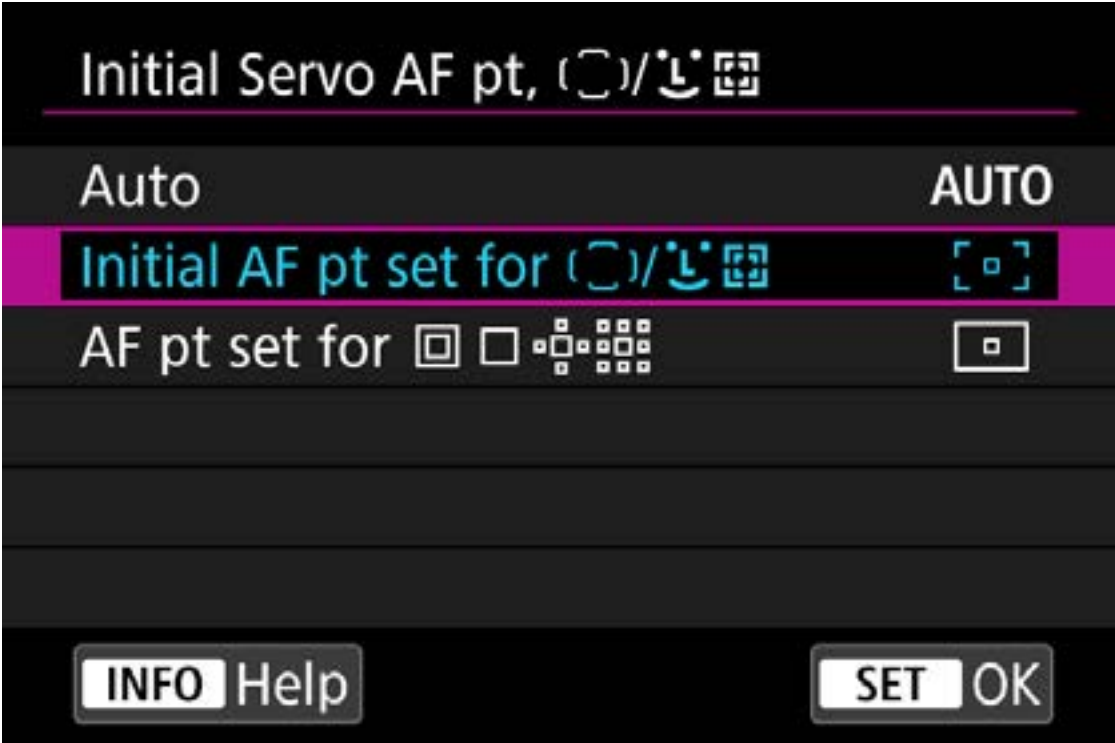
continues, so it is effective for sports shooting.





Setting [Initial Servo AF pt, (□) / (□) / (□)] makes it easier to start tracking the subject.

When [Initial AF pt set for (□) / (□) / (□)] is selected in the [AF5] tab [Initial Servo AF pt, (□) / (□) / (□)], tracking starts from the AF point manually selected during [(□) + Tracking AF] or [Auto selection AF] (P. 105). This setting is effective when there are multiple people in the scene and you want to start tracking from the target person, or when you want to start tracking from a non-face part of the subject.



The [Initial Servo AF pt, (□) / (□) / (□)] setting is effective when you want to start tracking the target person when there are multiple people.




# Electronic, Electronic 1st-curtain, and Mechanical

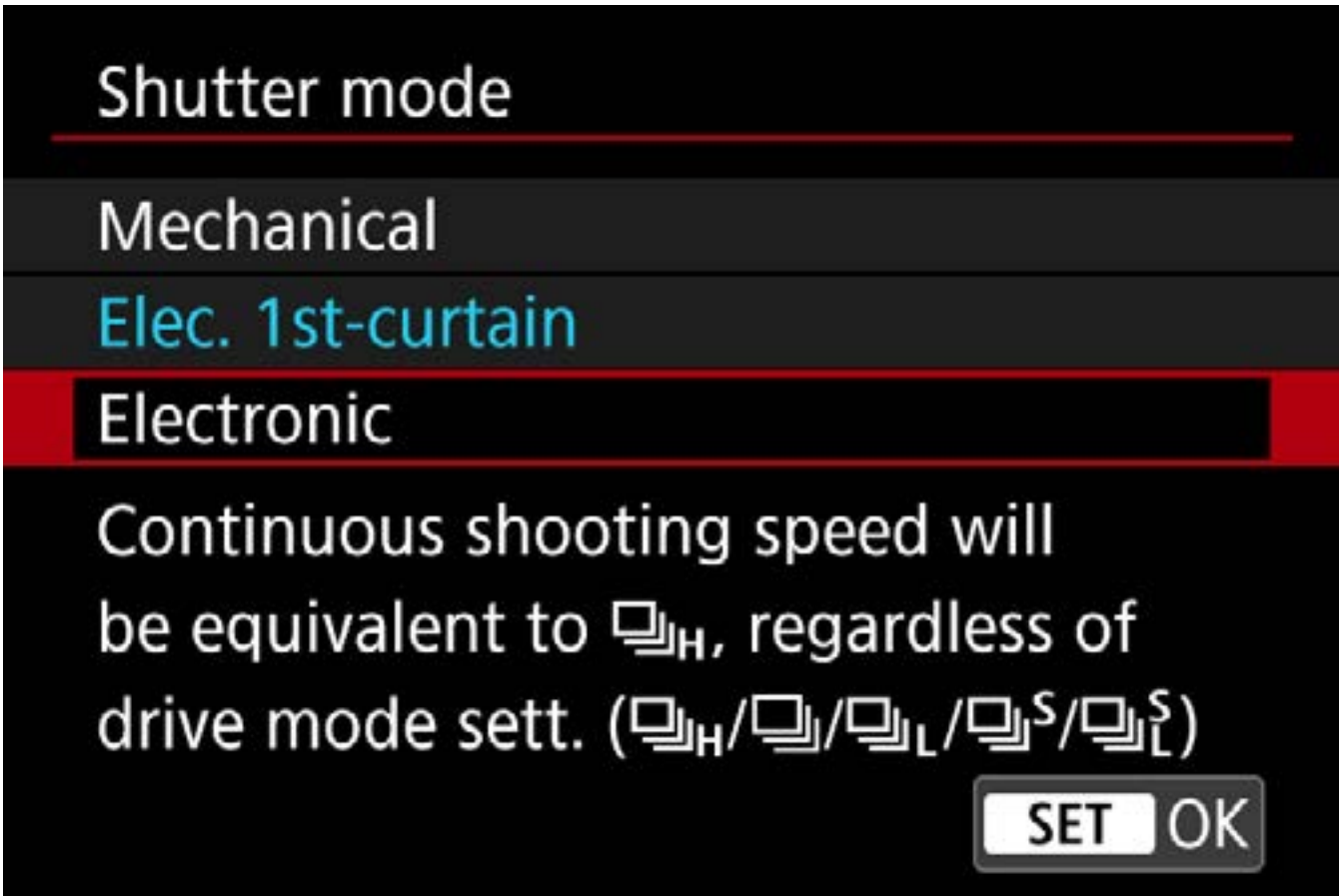
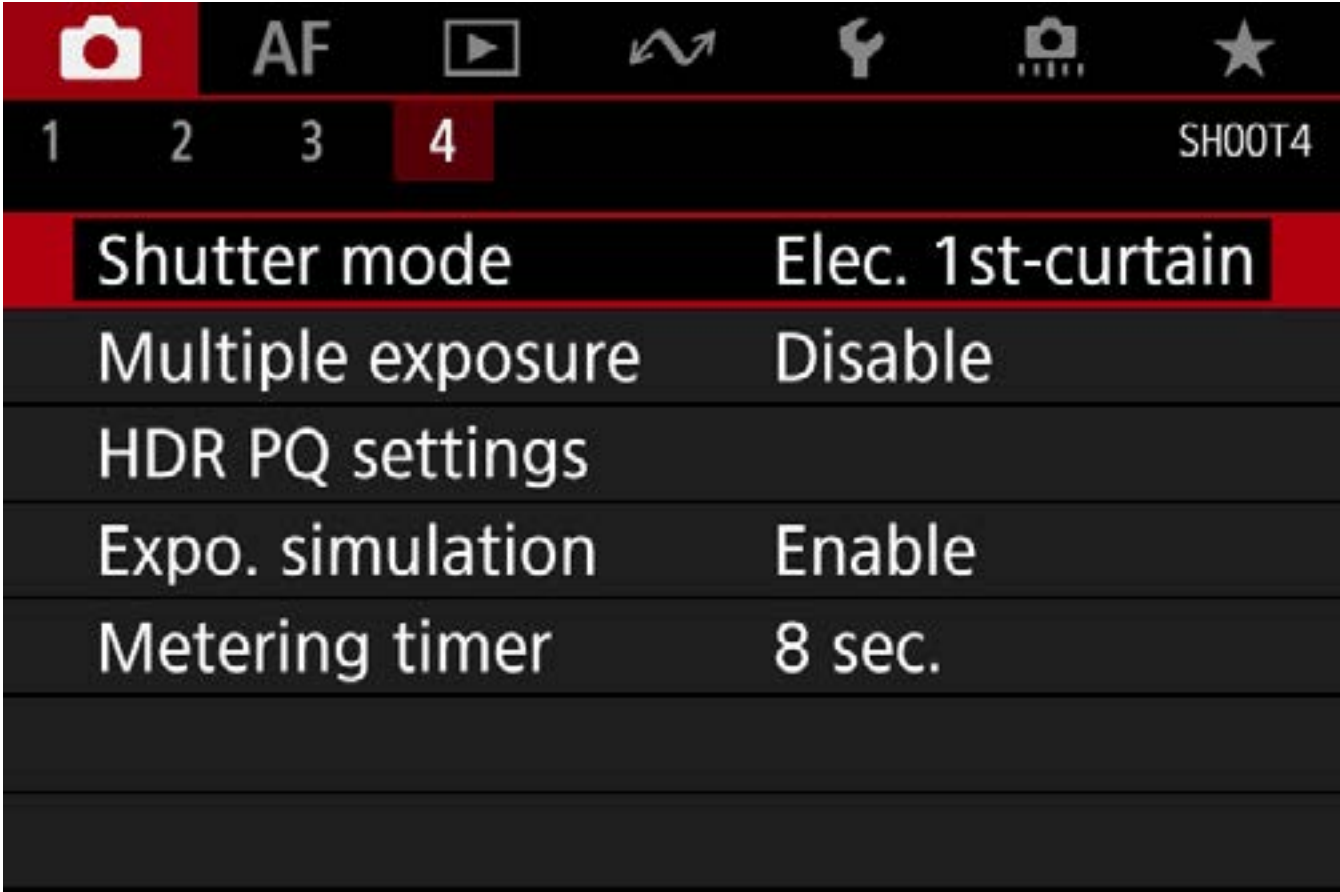
Even during Live View electronic shutter shooting, high-speed continuous shooting at a maximum speed of approximately 20 fps is possible.

It is possible to select Electronic, Electronic 1st-curtain, or Mechanical according to the shooting scene and situation.

You can select from the three shutter types [Electronic], [Elec. 1st-curtain], and [Mechanical] for Live View shooting. [Electronic] makes shooting possible without a mechanical shutter sound. [Elec. 1st-curtain] is a system that uses an electronic shutter for the 1st-curtain and the mechanical for the 2nd-curtain shutter. Although accompanied by a mechanical shutter sound, it is possible to reduce the vibration caused by the movement of a mechanical 1st- curtain shutter. [Mechanical shutter] uses a mechanical shutter both the first and second curtains. Regardless of which system is selected, the EOS-1D X Mark III enables high-speed continuous shooting at a maximum of approximately 20 fps with AF/AE tracking. You can capture the moment by taking advantage of the high AF tracking of Servo AF and fast high-speed continuous shooting.




Selectable from the menu [  4 ]  
[Shutter mode] during Live View.





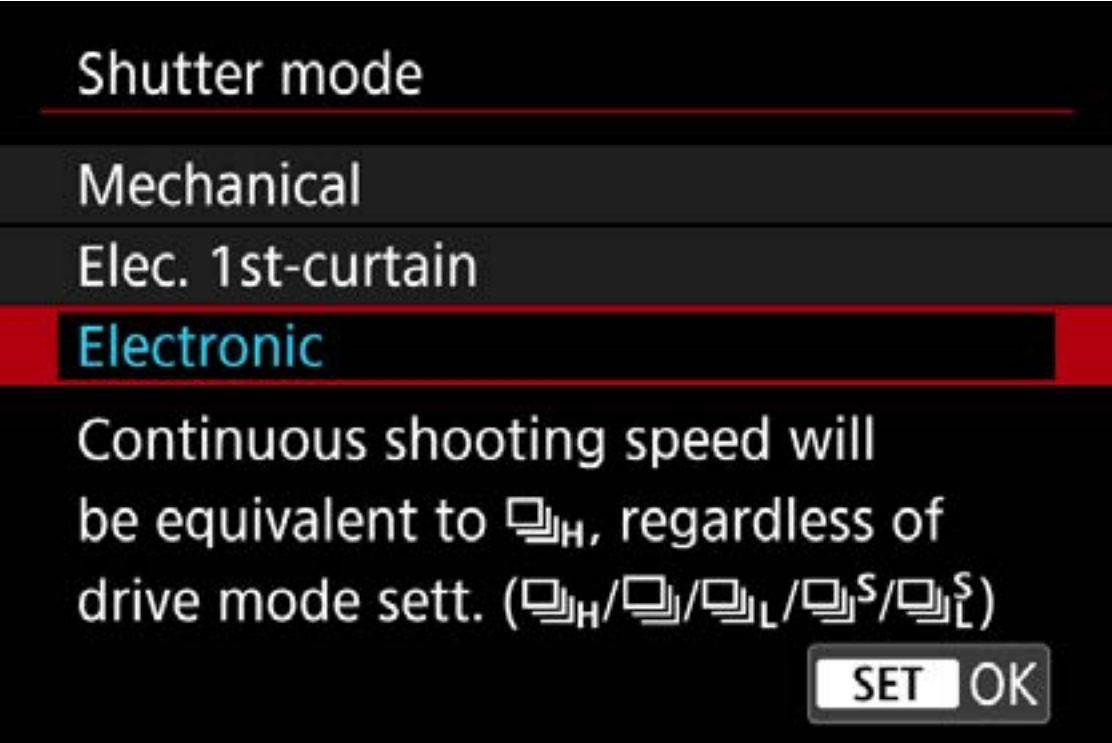
# Electronic shutter

High-speed continuous shooting at up to approximately 20 fps is possible with AF/AE tracking during electronic shutter shooting.

Select [Electronic] from the [ 4] tab [Shutter mode] to use the electronic shutter during Live View shooting.\*This setting is very effective for stage photography and wildlife photography that are sensitive to sound. High-speed continuous shooting at a maximum speed of approximately 20 fps is possible, so you can capture the moment from a variety of movements. When shooting sports such as golf where consideration for sound is important recording can be performed without missing a decisive moment by starting continuous photography right before the start of a golfer's swing.

Please note that depending on the subject, rolling shutter distortion may occur due to the electronic shutter.

\* Depending on the setting, aperture operating noise may occur.

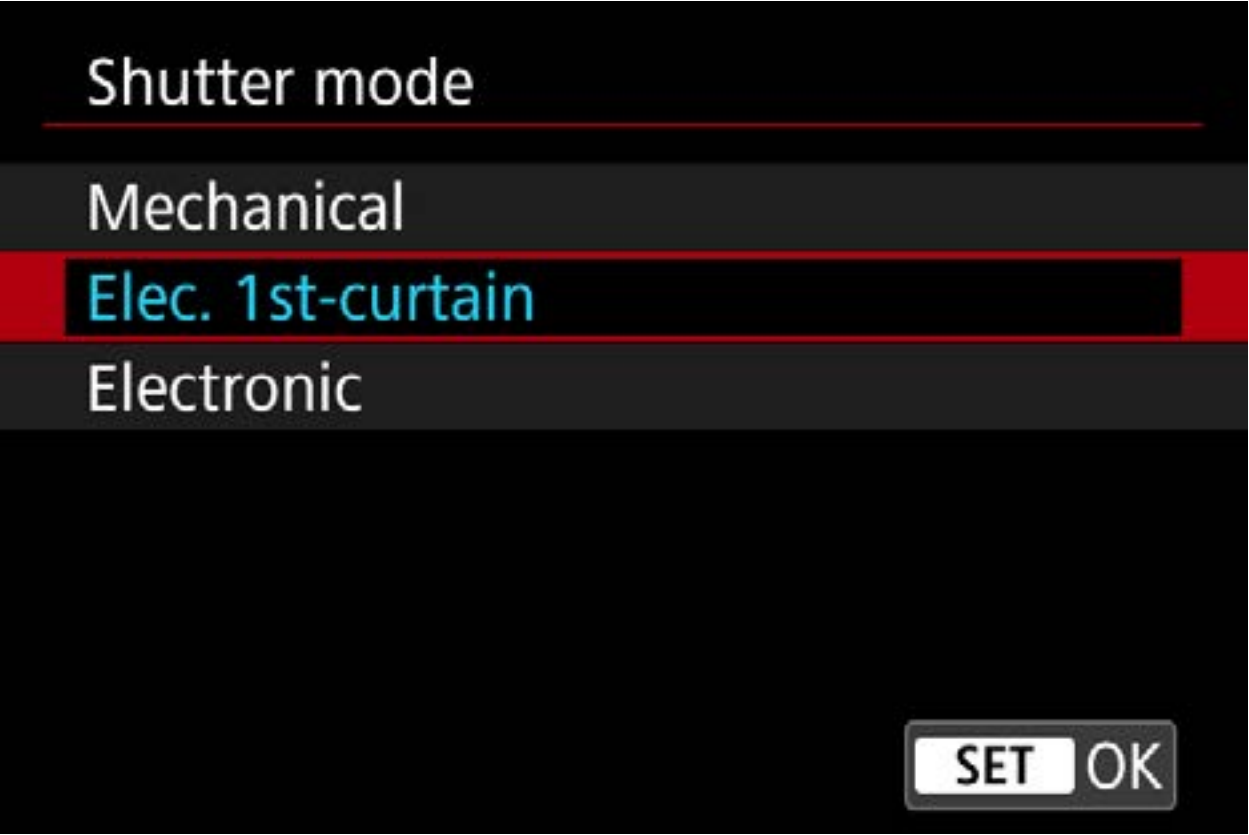


Shooting with the electronic shutter is recommended where sound is a concern.



## Electronic 1st-curtain

This mode has a shutter sound but can be used for flash photography and has less distortion than the electronic shutter.

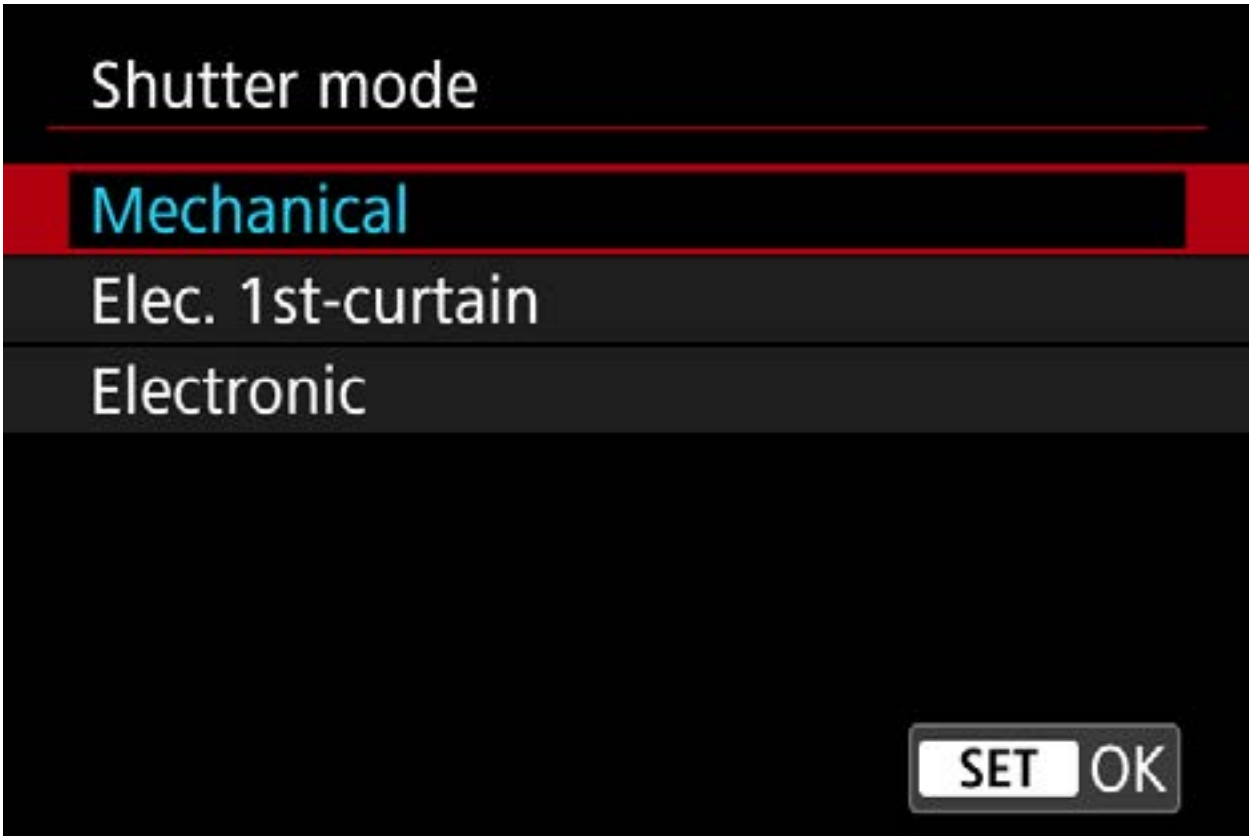


During Live View shooting, the default shutter mode is [Elec. 1st-curtain]. This is a system that uses the electronic shutter for the 1st-curtain and the mechanical shutter for the

2nd-curtain. The difference from the electronic shutter is that it can be used for flash photography and has less rolling shutter distortion than the electronic shutter.

## Mechanical

The mechanical shutter is used for both the first and second curtain's shutter.



[Mechanical] uses a mechanical shutter for both the first and second curtains. In [Elec. 1st-curtain], there are rare cases where out of focus highlights may get cut off

so the mechanical shutter setting is effective when shooting with an emphasis on beautiful out of focus highlights. As with the electronic 1st-curtain, rolling shutter distortion is less than that of the electronic shutter.



## Utilizing the AF and other useful functions

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How do you change the AF points?

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How do you set focus priority and release priority?

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How do you quickly switch between the AF point and the AF area for shooting normally and vertically?

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How do you quickly switch the AF point for shooting normally and vertically?

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How can I quickly move the AF point with a single touch?

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How do you specify the initial AF point with Auto selection AF and  + tracking AF?

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How do you switch from 1-point AF to Auto selection AF smoothly?

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How do you quickly switch between One-shot AF and AI Servo AF, and Servo AF?

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How do I start AF with other buttons while operating the AF point with the Smart controller?

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How do you prevent the AF point from moving due to an accidentally touching of the Smart controller

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How do you temporarily move the AF point with the Smart controller while the electronic lock is applied?

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How do you quickly switch from a high shutter speed setting to low shutter speed setting?

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How do you turn the flash on or off quickly?

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How do you switch between the exposure mode, drive mode, and flash exposure compensation while looking through the viewfinder?

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How do you quickly adjust the exposure when set to ISO Auto in M mode?

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# How do you operate the AF points?

You can use the new <Smart controller> or Multi-controller to operate the AF points as desired.


## ■ Four ways of operating the AF points.

With the EOS-1D X Mark III, you can select the AF point in various ways including the newly equipped <Smart controller>. As a result, you can shoot more comfortably by selecting the operation method according to your preference and the situation.

Following are four ways to operate the AF points. The <Smart controller> is a new control that allows you to select an AF point by sliding your finger on the <AF-ON> button. The <Multi-controller> that has been used up until now performs AF point selection by tilting up, down, left and right. Selection is also possible by using the Main dial and Quick Control Dial, or touching the LCD monitor.

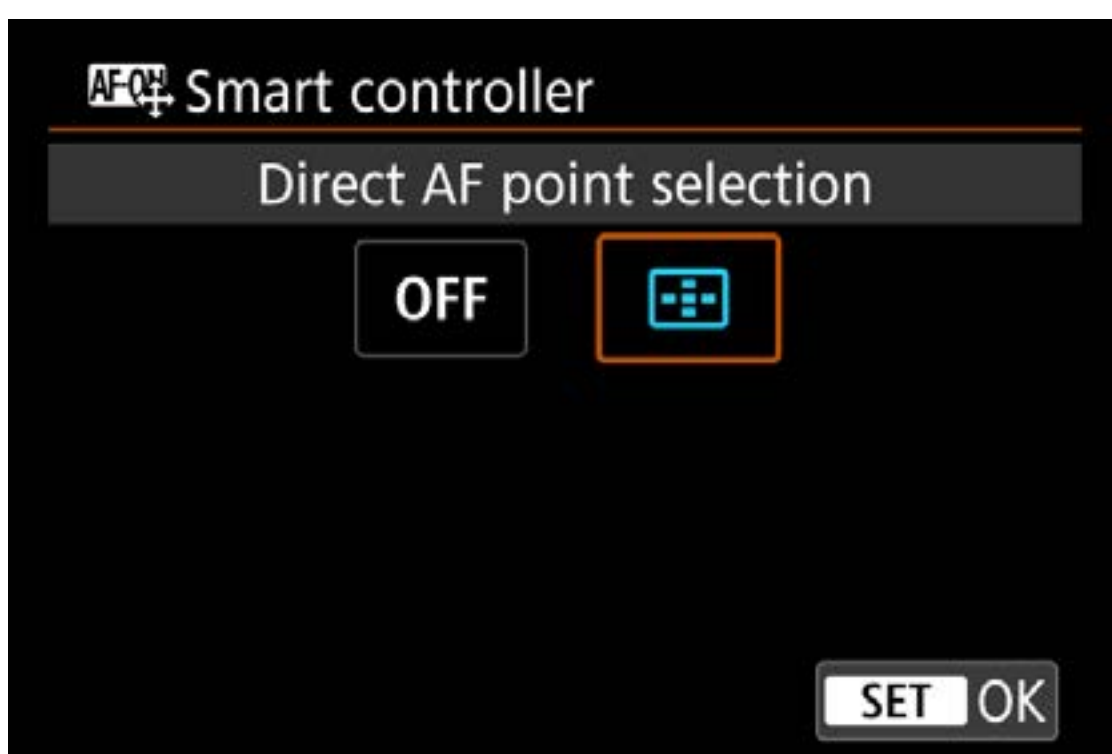


## Smart controller

To select an AF point on 〈Smart controller〉 without pressing 〈〉 button, first assign [Direct AF point selection] to 〈Smart controller〉 in [C.Fn6: Custom Controls] (the default setting is [OFF]). After making this setting, slide your finger on 〈Smart controller〉 to move the AF point and select the desired AF point. You can start AF by holding down 〈Smart controller〉./〈AF-ON〉 button. AF point selection by sliding and AF start by holding down the control are possible without moving your finger, and you can quickly move the AF points and zones you want to use. The sensitivity can be adjusted to reduce the amount of AF point movement.

\* When you want to avoid unintended AF point operations while moving, refer to P. 113 and use the 〈Smart controller〉 lock.

## AF point operation with 〈Smart controller〉



Assign [Direct AF point selection] to [Smart controller] in [Custom Controls]



Select AF points by sliding your finger on 〈Smart controller〉







Press the 〈AF-ON〉 button to start AF

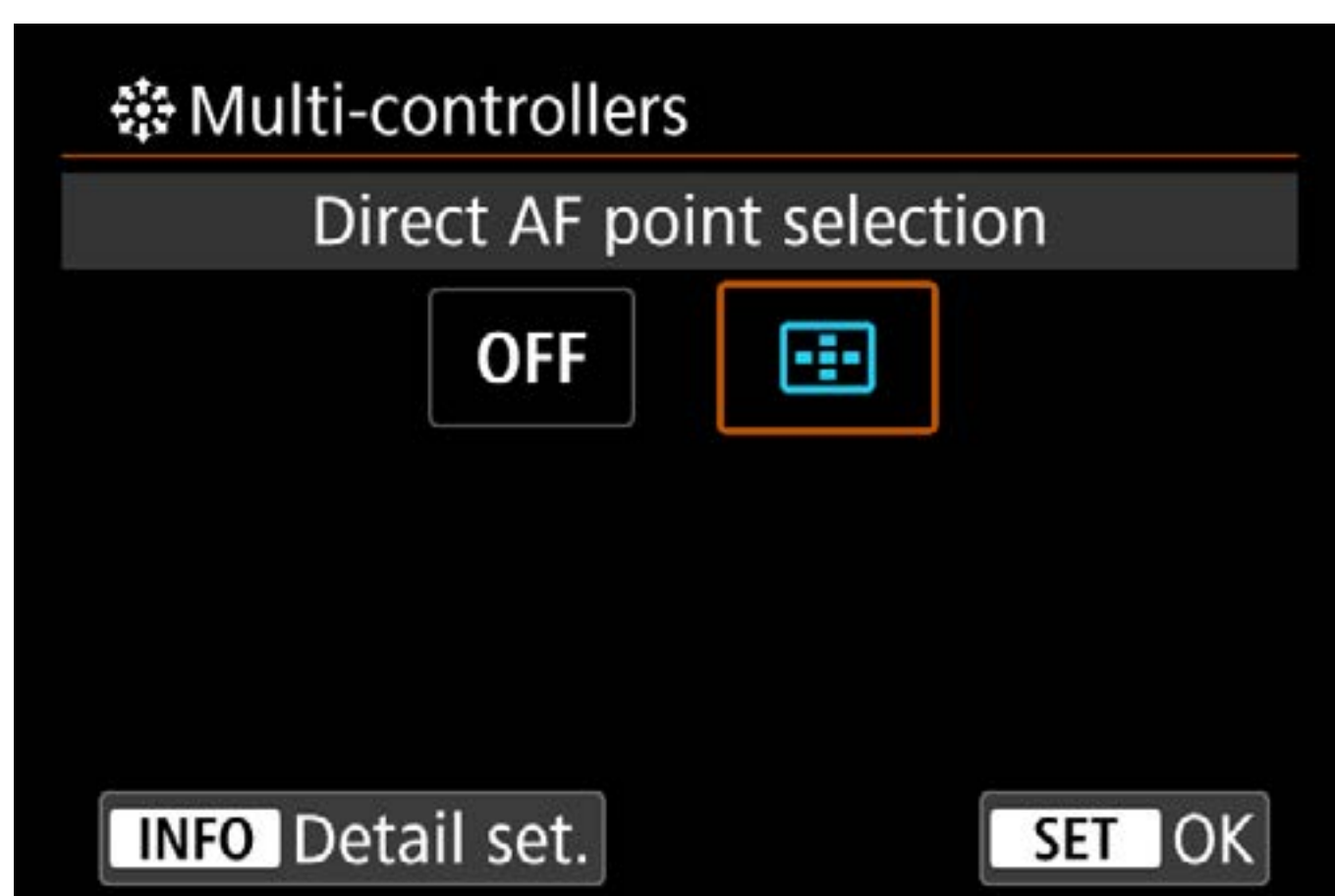



## Multi-controller

The multi-controller consists of an eight-way "joystick" and a central push button. Tilt up, down, left and right to select the AF point. You can quickly return to the center AF point by pressing the center.

By default, after pressing the  button, use the  to select the AF point. If you assign [Direct AF point selection] to  in [Custom Controls], AF points can be selected without pressing the  button.

## AF point operation with the



Assign [Direct AF point selection] to  [Multi-controller] in [Custom Controls]



Select AF points with the 

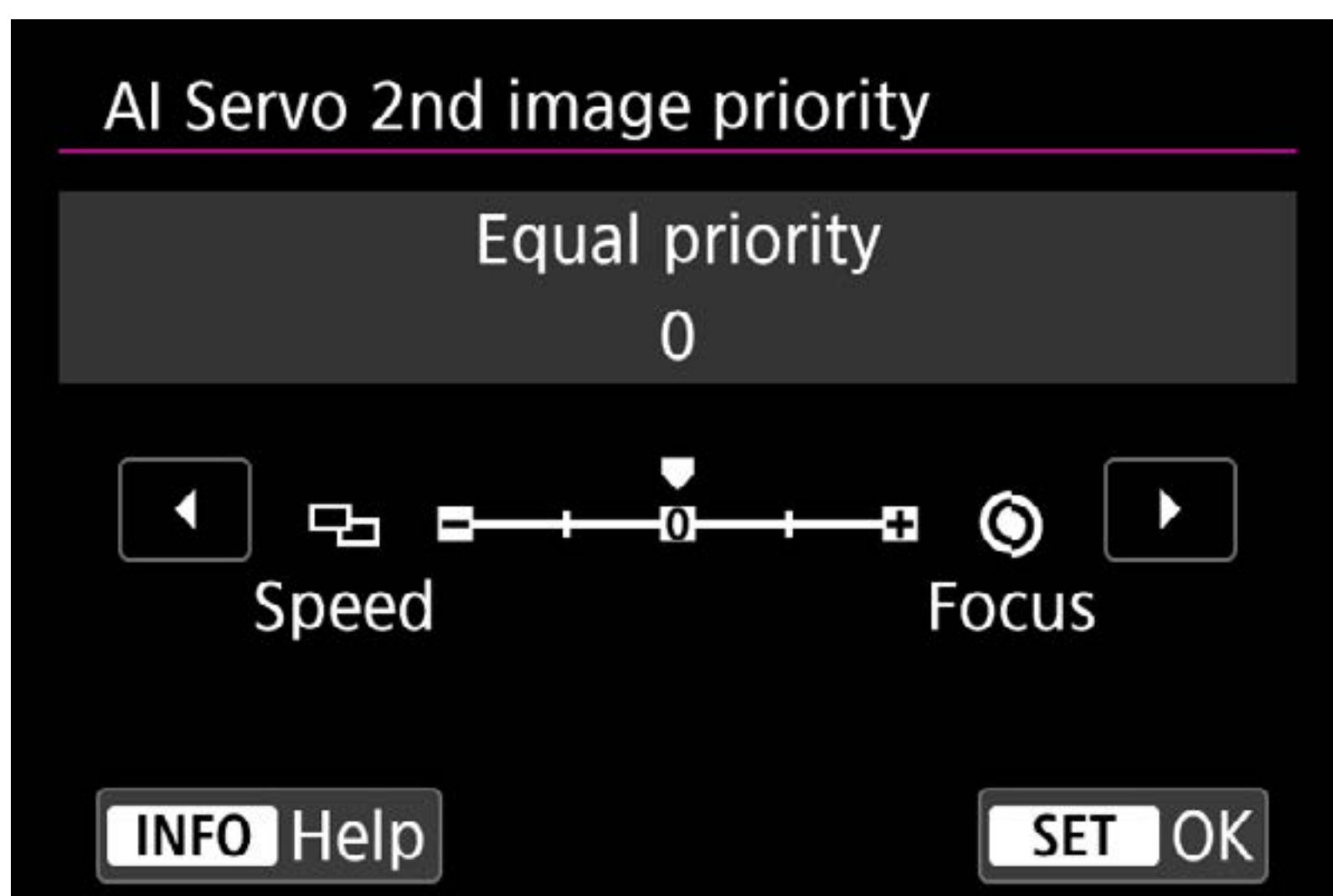




will not capture an image unless it is in focus. It is recommended when you want to ensure your images are in focus sacrificing response speed.

## 2 Parameters during continuous shooting.

### [AI Servo 2nd image priority]



### [Equal priority]

This setting gives equal priority to both focus and shooting speed during continuous shooting. The speed of continuous shooting may also slow down when it is dark, or the subject has low contrast.

### [Shooting speed priority]

This setting gives priority to continuous shooting speed over focus. Continuous shooting speed will not drop. Effective when you want to shoot with an approximate fixed interval between photos. A setting of [+2] will maintain continuous shooting speed.

### [Focus priority]

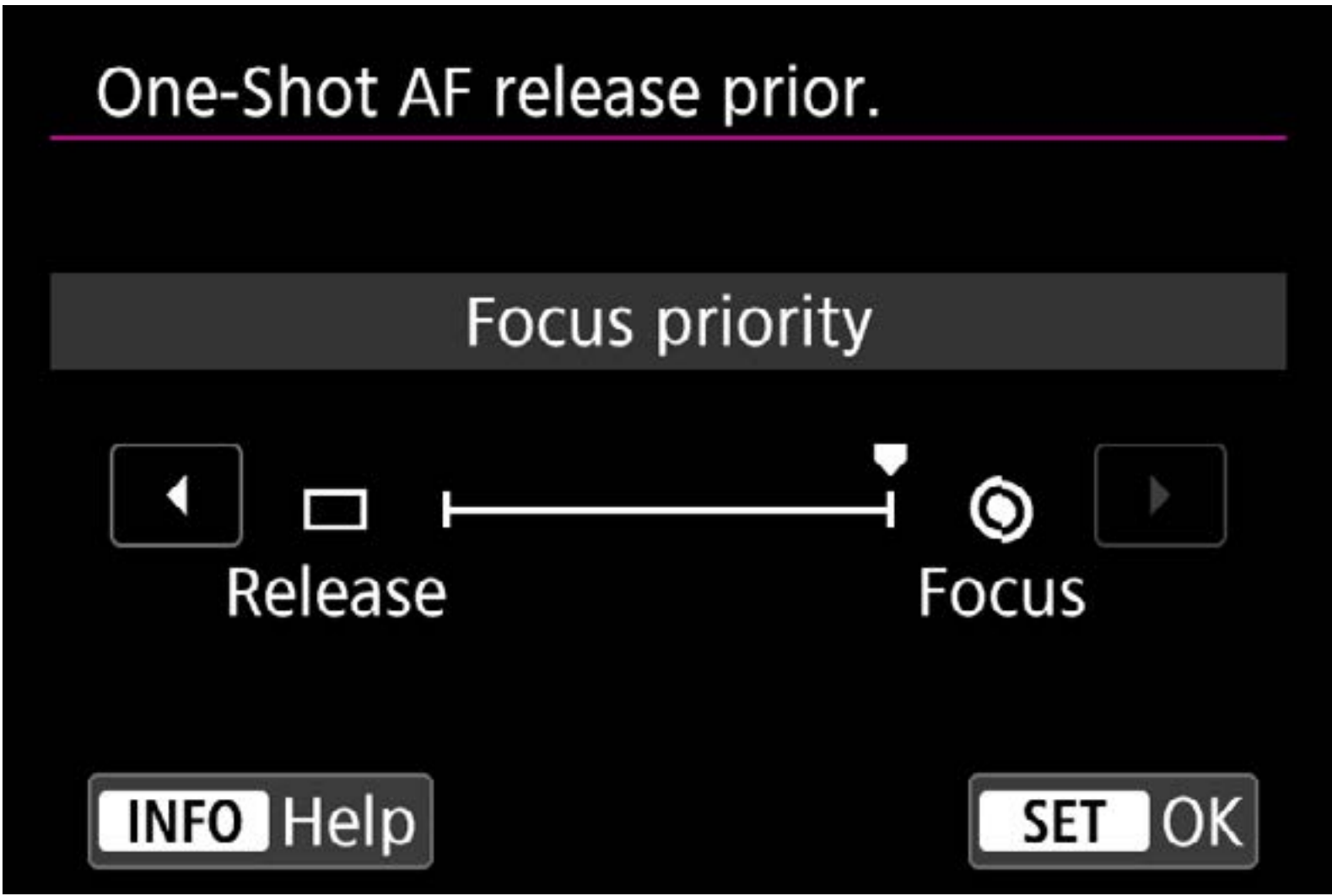
This setting gives priority to focusing on a subject and it will not capture an image unless it is in focus. It is recommended when you want to ensure your images are in focus sacrificing shooting speed.

# Shutter-release parameter for One-Shot AF

## Set in the [AF3] tab



### [One-Shot AF release priority]



### [Focus priority]

You cannot shoot a picture unless it is in focus. It is effective when you want to shoot only after focusing on the subject.

### [Release priority]

Priority is on the shooting timing rather than focus. It is recommended only when you want to put priority on capturing the image as quickly as possible.



# How can I quickly switch between the AF point and the AF area for shooting normally and vertically?

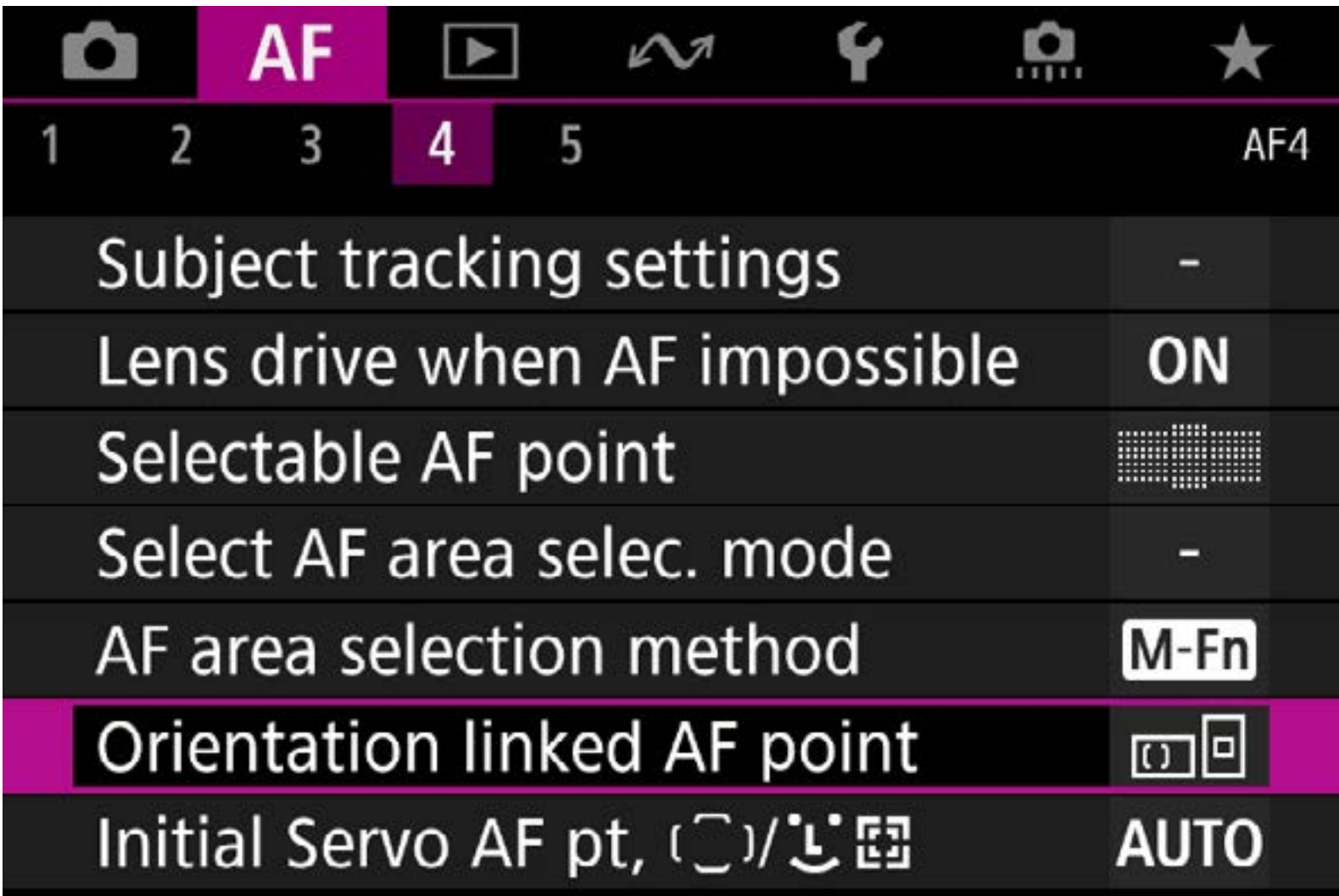
The camera stores the settings of the AF area selection mode and the manually selected AF point with each camera orientation, horizontally and vertically (grip top/bottom), and will automatically switch between them.

Viewfinder shooting only

\* For Live View shooting, setting [Separate AF pts: Area + pt] is the same as setting [Separate AF pts: Pt only].

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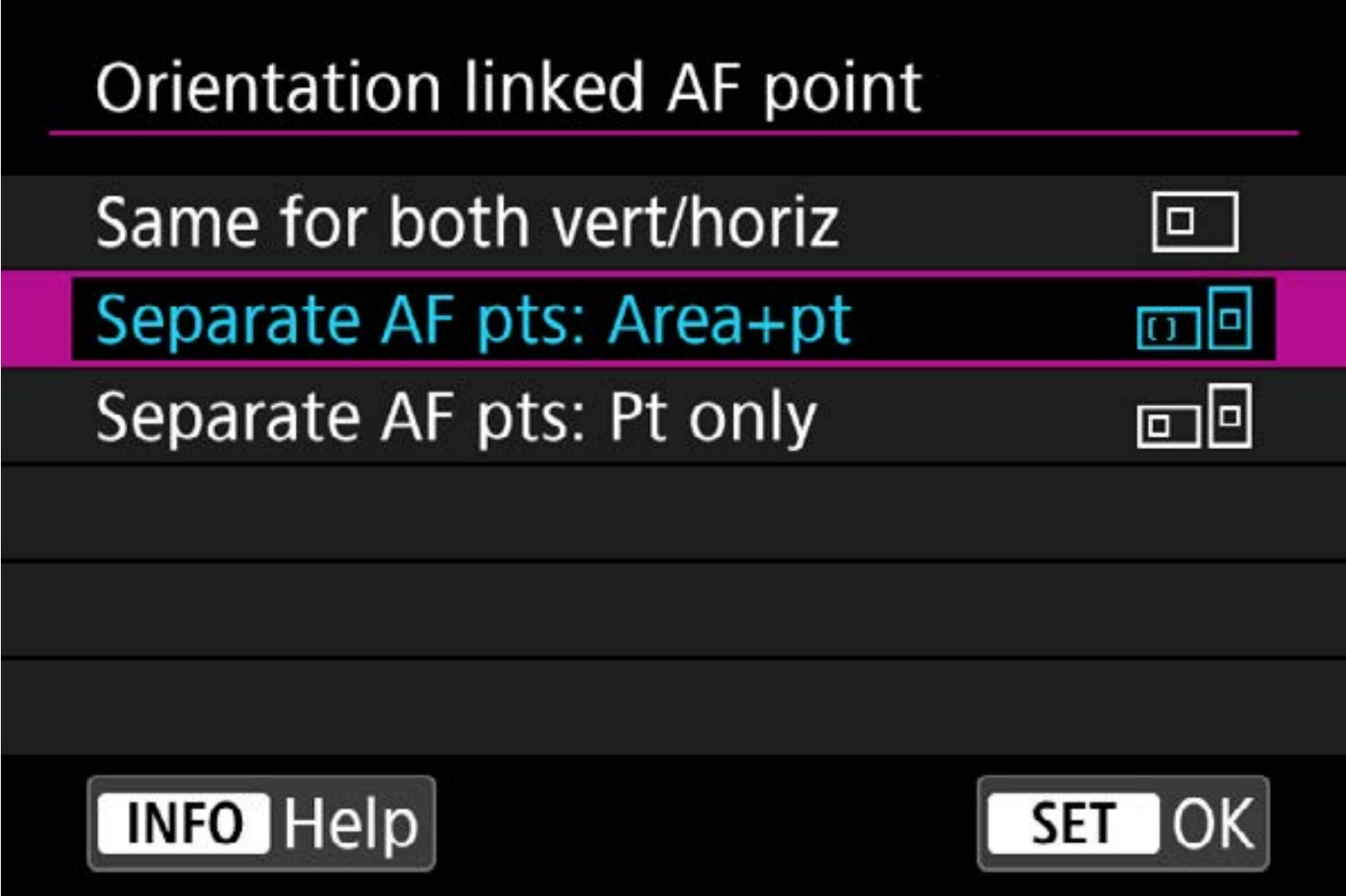
## Automatic switching between registered AF points



Use [Orientation linked AF point] in the [AF4] tab to set the AF points for each orientation.

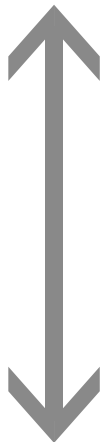
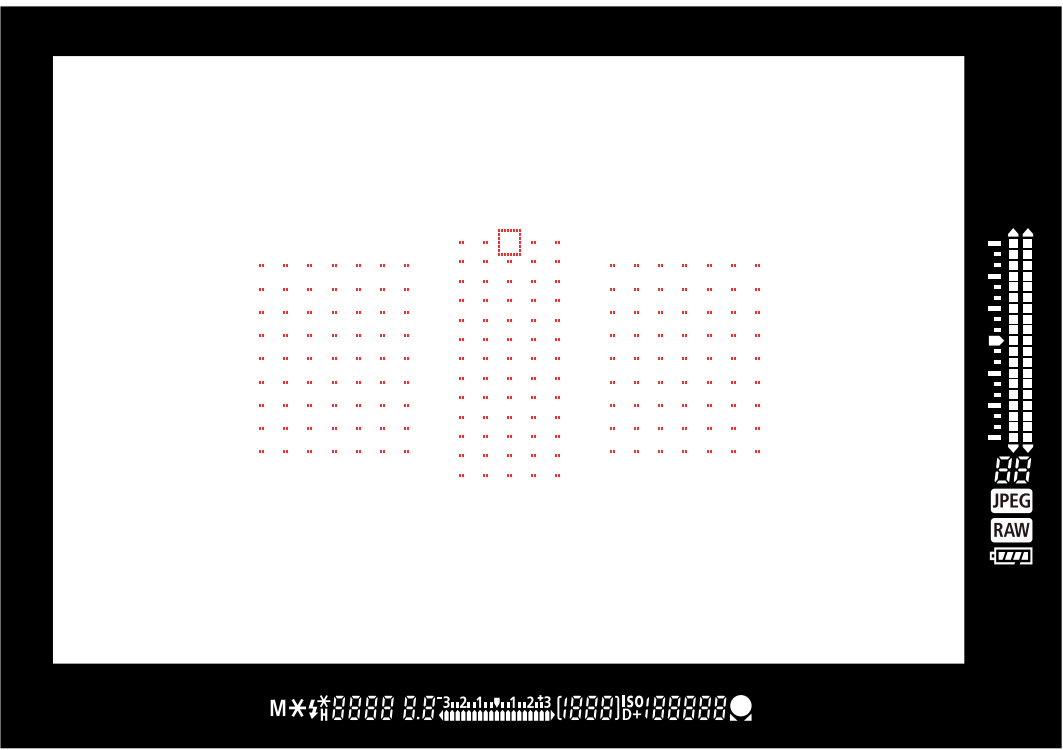
\* During Live View shooting it is the [AF5] tab.

Set up steps

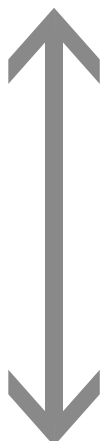
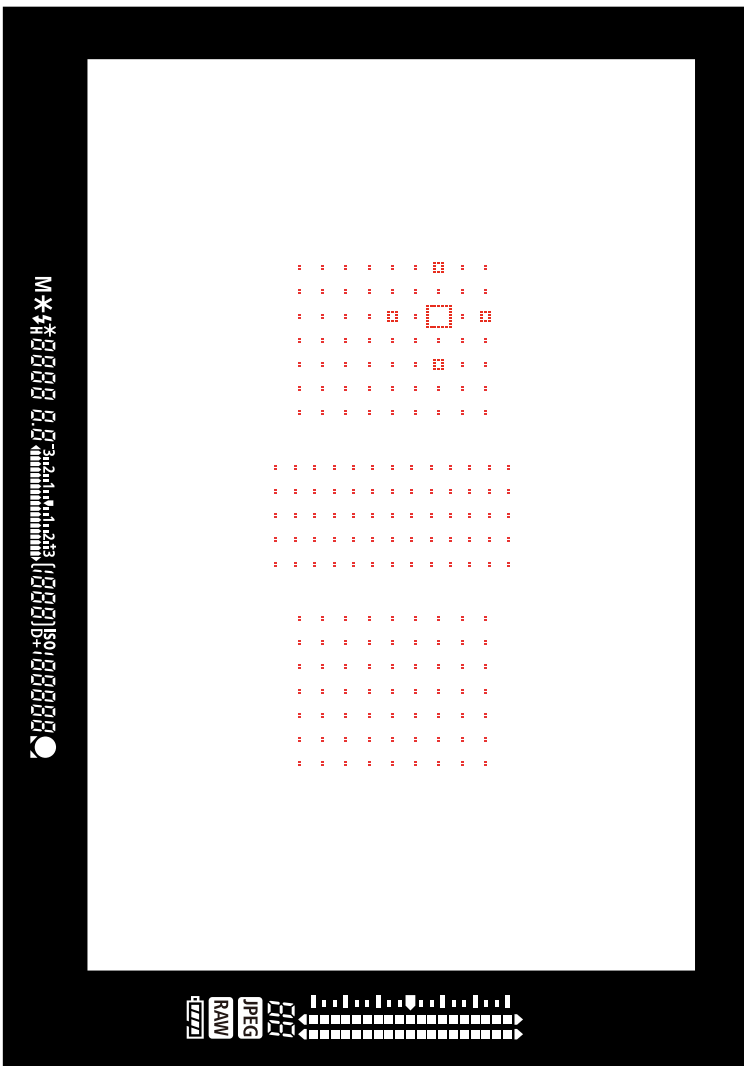


First, select [Separate AF pts: Area+pt] from [Orientation linked AF point]. Next, set the AF area selection mode and the AF point for each of the camera's orientation (A: Horizontal position, B) Vertical position with grip at the top, and C) Vertical position with grip at the bottom.

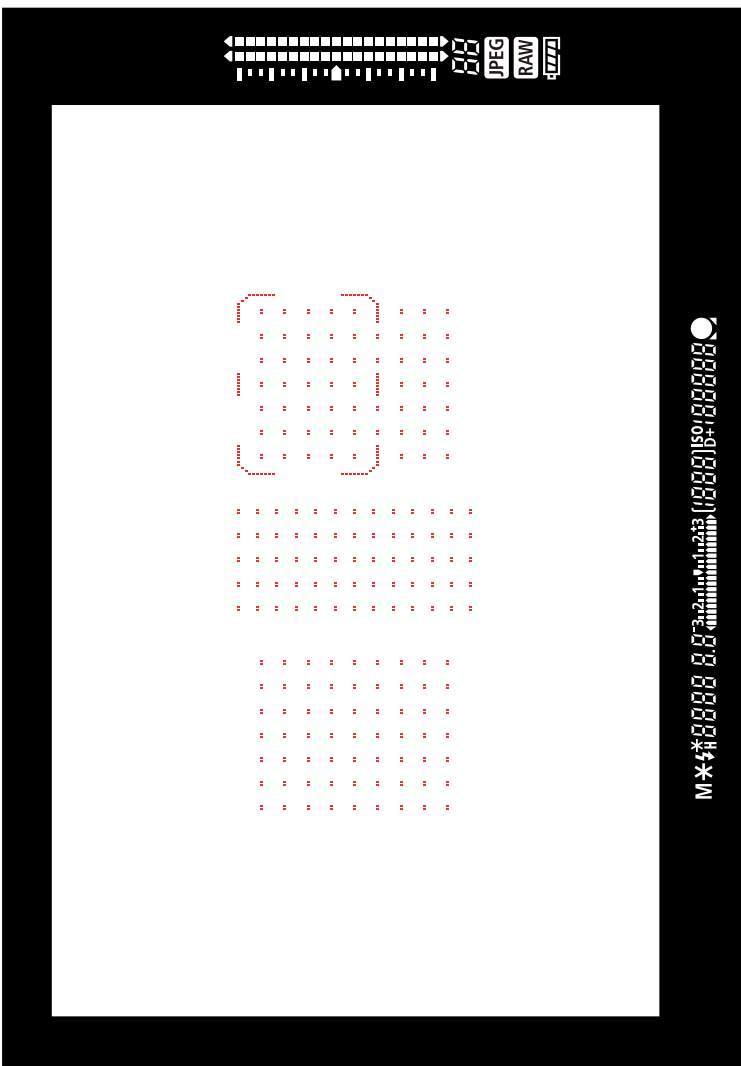
A: Horizontal position



B: Vertical position with grip at the top



C: Vertical position with grip at the bottom



The camera switches between the selected AF area selection mode and the manually selected AF point according to the camera orientation. During Live View shooting, the operation is the same as [Separate AF Pts: Pt only].



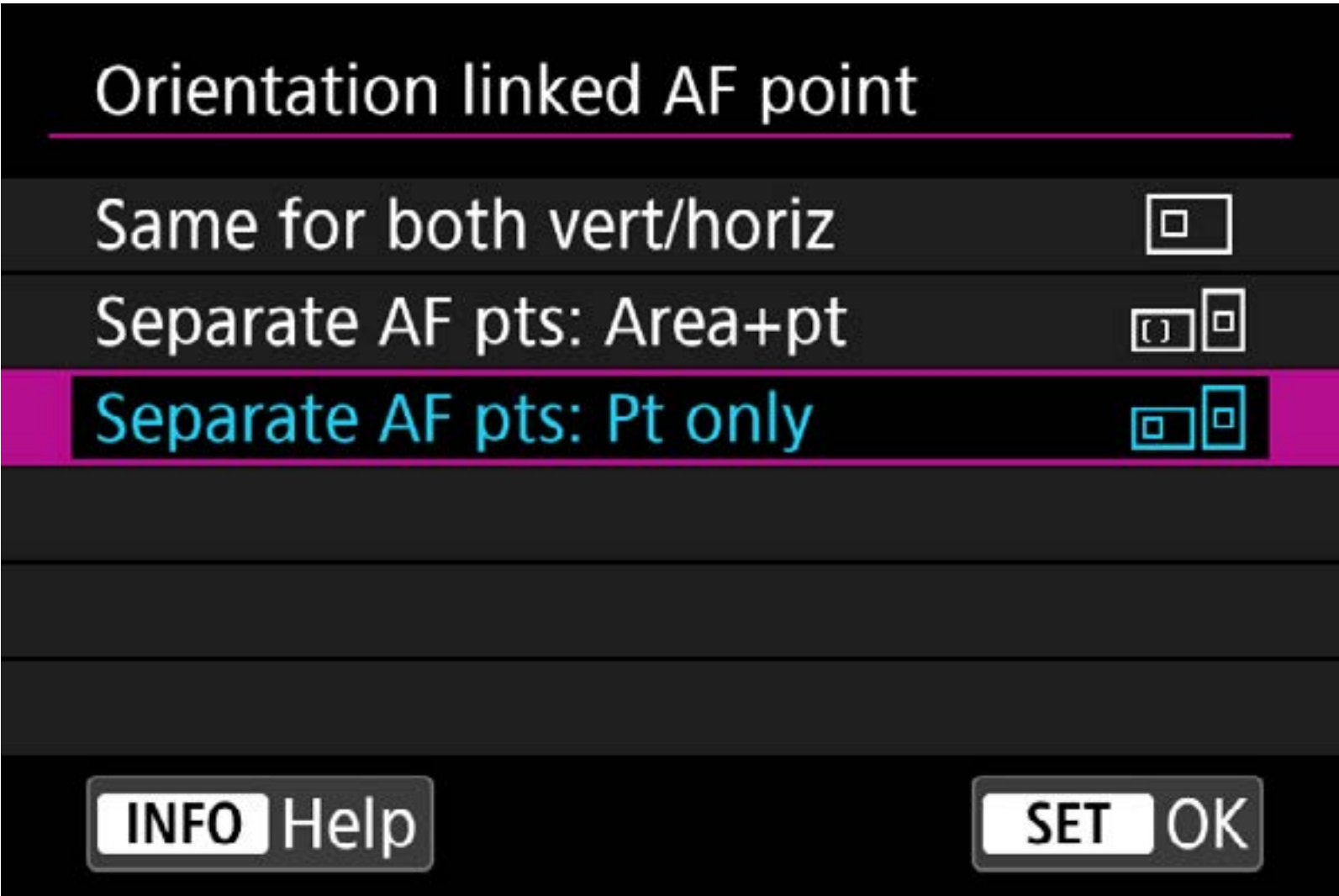
During sporting events or concerts, it is common to change the camera between horizontal and vertical positions. The EOS-1D X Mark III is equipped with an abundance of AF points to choose from. This provides a high degree of freedom when composing shots, however, one downfall is that when the uppermost left AF point is selected for shooting while the camera is held in the horizontal position when the grip is switched to the vertical position, the AF point ends up in the bottommost lower left of the screen. If you want to keep the entire body of the athlete in the frame while focusing on their face, you must choose another AF point.

In situations like this, AF point settings for each position are especially useful. By selecting [Separate AF pts: Area+pt] from [Orientation linked AF point], individual settings for each of the AF area selection modes and the AF points can be stored in camera memory. In the previous case, for example, if you set the center upper edge AF point beforehand when in the vertical position with the grip at the top, it is possible to have the AF point line up with the position of the face instantly when switching from the horizontal to vertical position. However, during Live View shooting, only the position of AF points are memorized even if [Separate AF pts: Area+pt] is selected and set. The AF area selection mode is not remembered.

# How do you quickly switch the AF point for shooting normally and vertically?

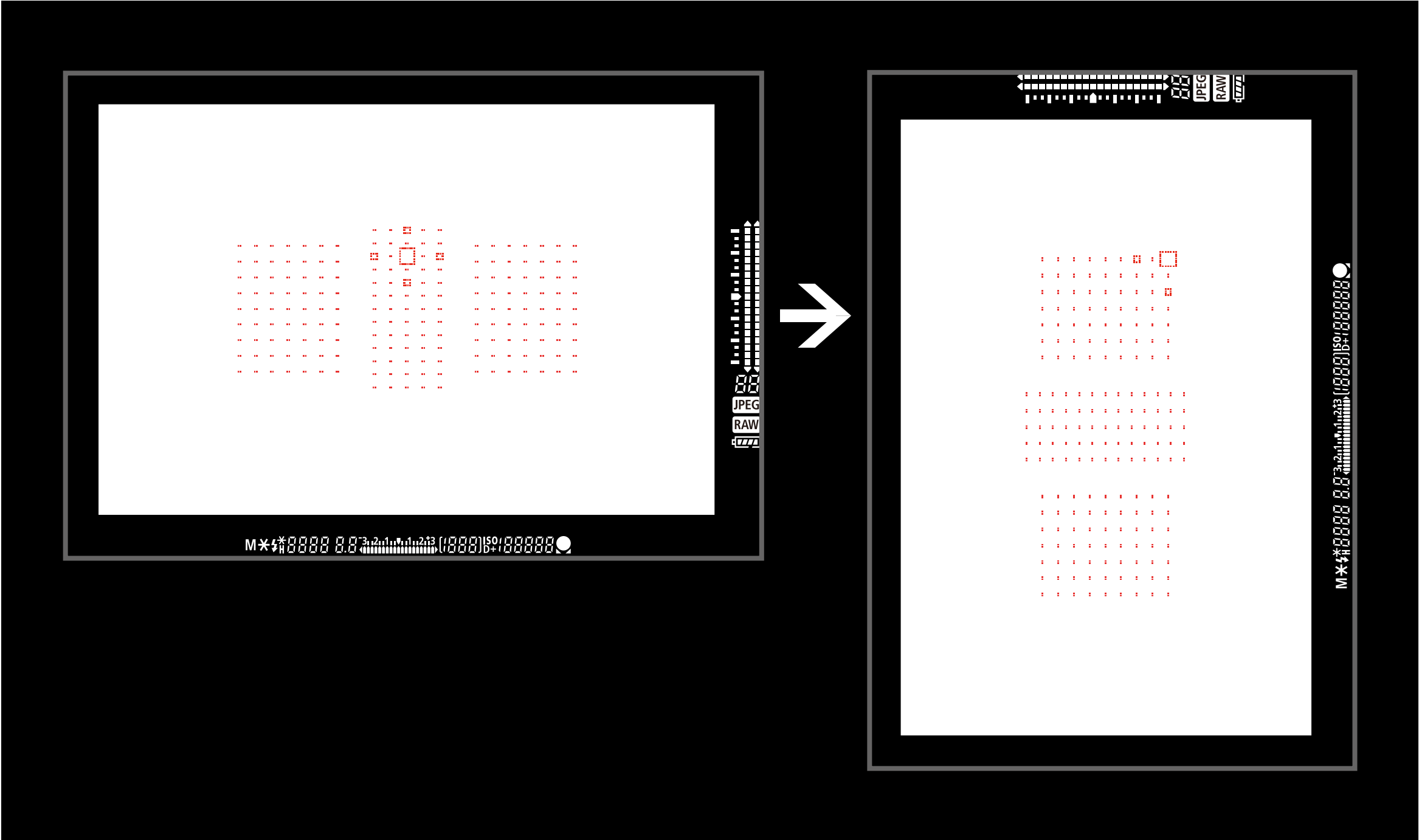
Allows setting different AF points, but with the same AF area selection mode for vertical and horizontal positions.

.....



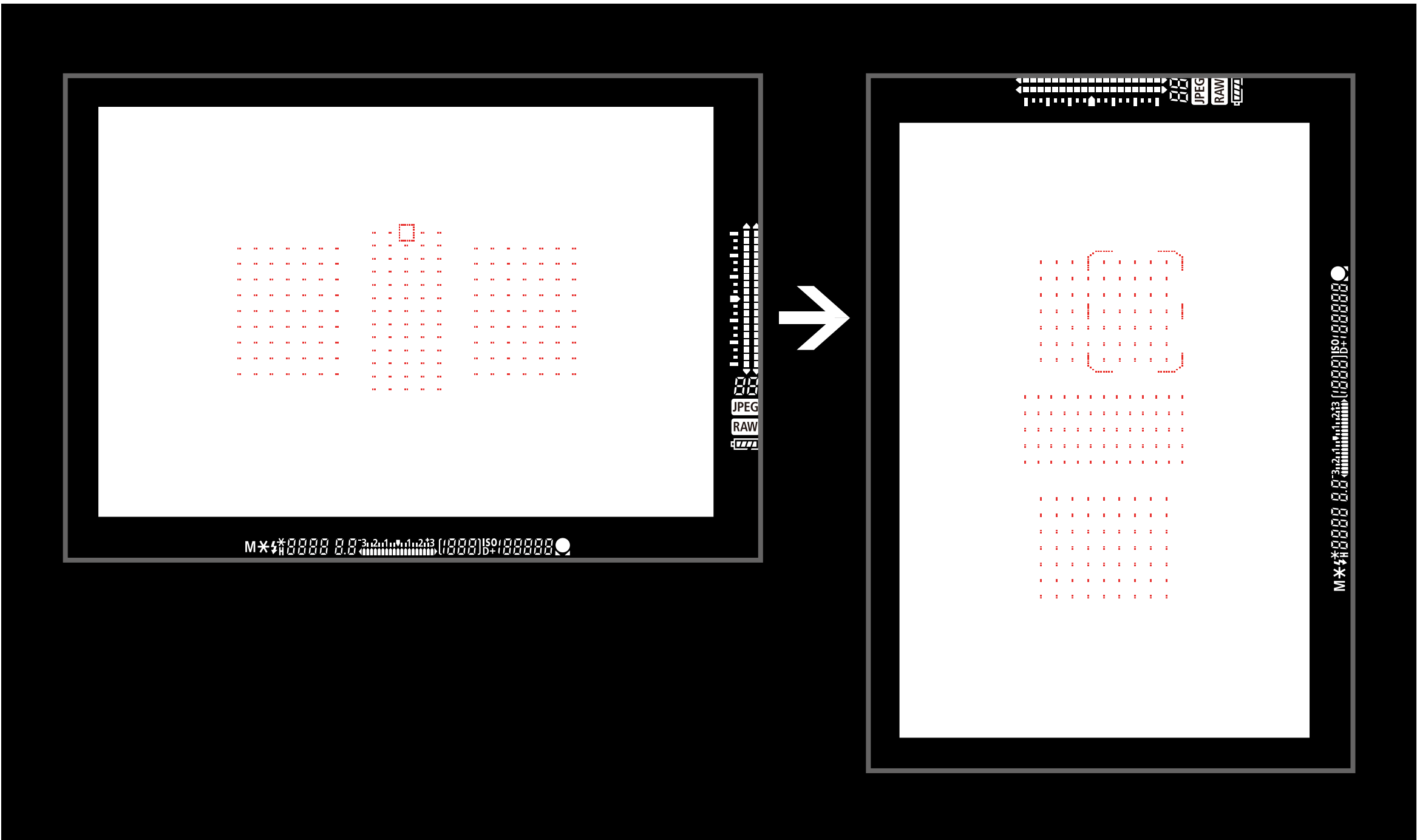
One more setting of [Orientation linked AF point] is [Separate AF pts:Pt only]. This lets you set different AF points but use the same AF area selection mode for vertical and horizontal positions. Because setting this is simple, this is an excellent feature for shooting in the vertical and horizontal positions set in the AF area selection mode.

[Separate AF Pts: Pt only]



With AF point expansion (Up, down, left, and right) mode, the selected AF point switches as is.

[Separate AF Pts: Area+Pt]



Switch also the [AF area selection mode] in [Select separate AF Pts: Area + points].

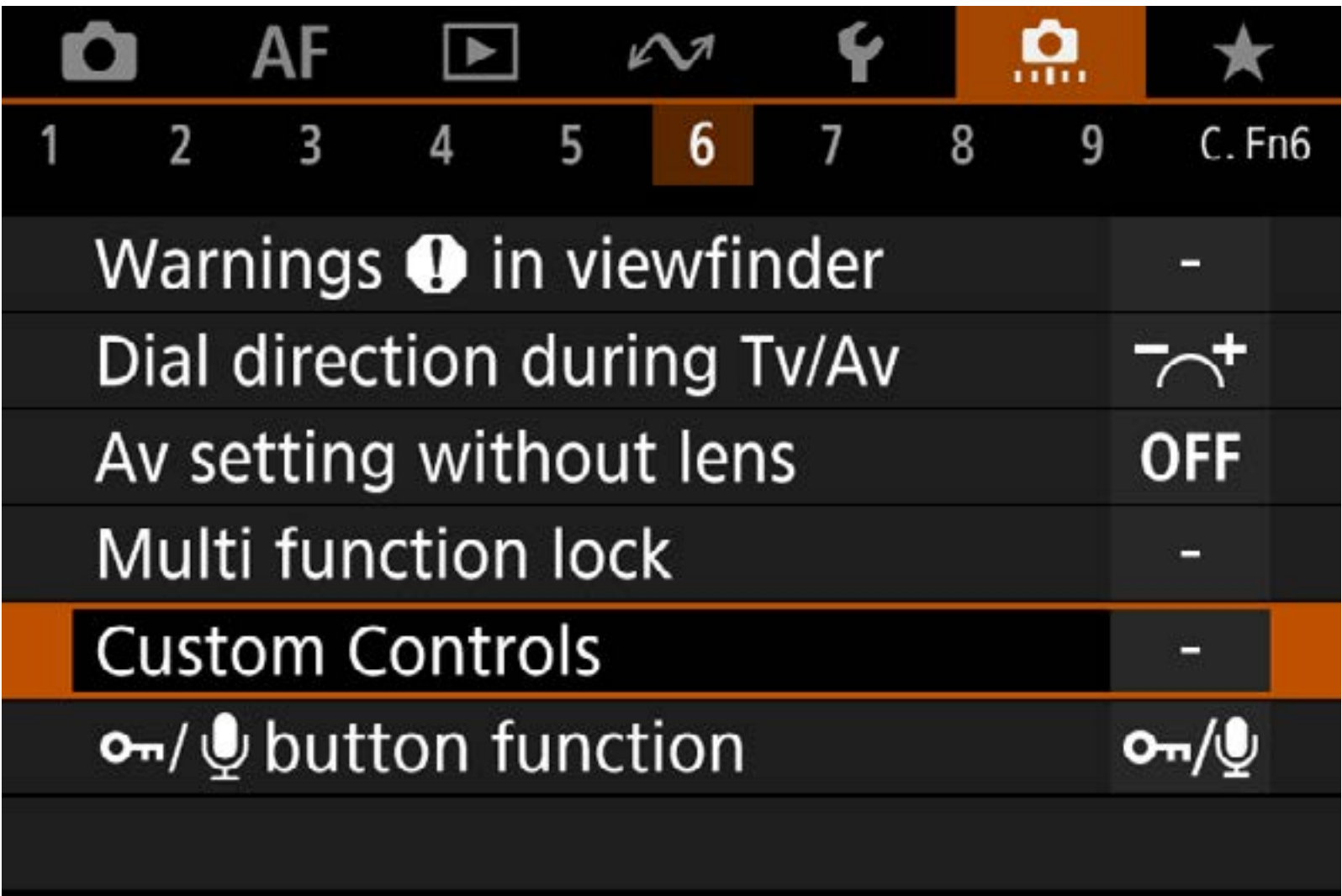


# How can I quickly move the AF point with a single touch?

You can press a button and instantly switch between registered AF points.

Viewfinder shooting only


Store your preferred AF point for instant access at the touch of a button.



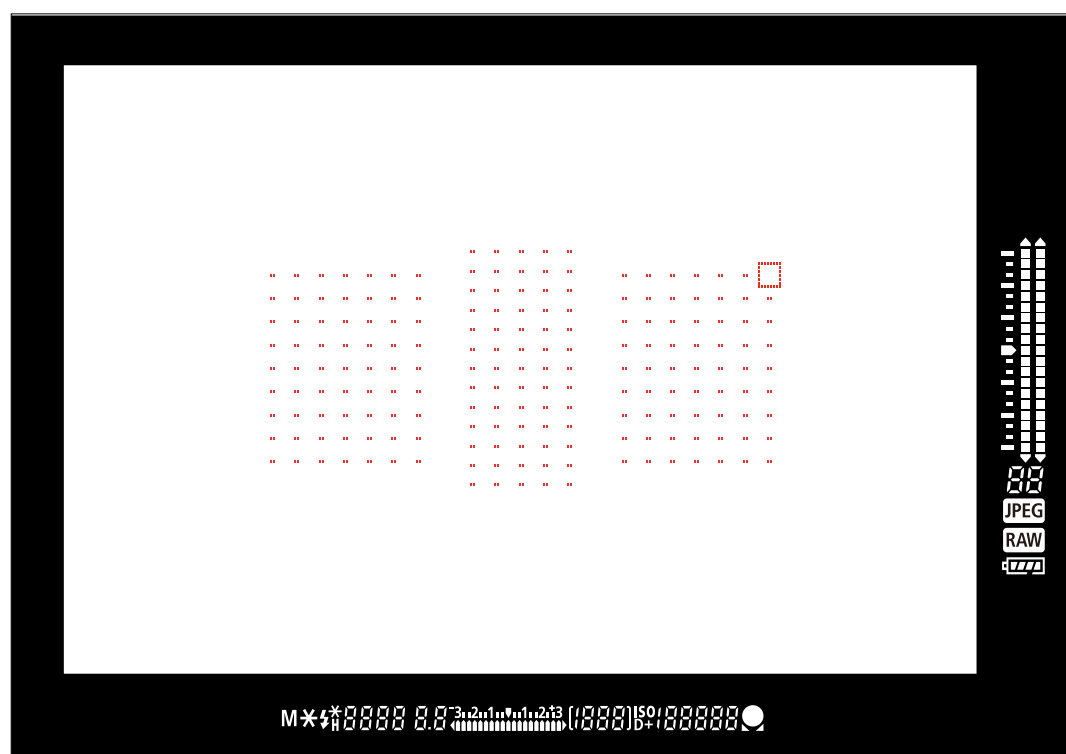
## Use [Custom Controls] from [C.Fn6]


Using the [Custom Controls] option from the custom function [C.Fn6] menu allows an AF point to be registered and recalled instantly. This function can also be used to assign various functions to the different camera controls.

## Set up steps

- 1 There are two options to customize the controls to register an AF point
  - A Assign [Metering and AF start] to the  $\langle$ AF-ON $\rangle$  button, or the  $\langle$ \* $\rangle$  button then press info and select [Registered AF point]
  - B Assign [Switch to registered AF point] to the  $\langle$  $\rangle$  button,  $\langle$ LENS $\rangle$ , or  $\langle$ M-Fn2 $\rangle$  button. Press info to select if the option is applied only when the button is held or not

- 2 Manually select AF points you will want to recall.  
(This is possible with all AF area selection modes except [Zone AF] and [Large Zone AF])



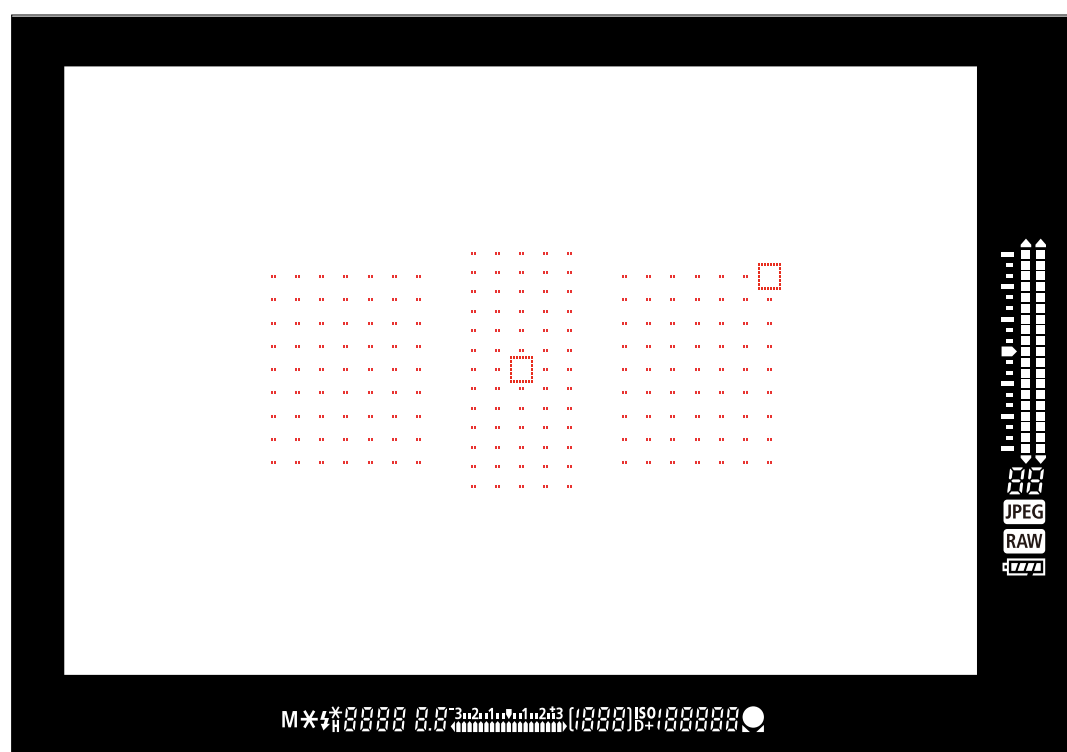
- 3 Press the  $\langle$  $\rangle$  button while pressing the  $\langle$ ISO $\rangle$  button to register the AF point



\* When the  $\langle$ AF-ON $\rangle$  button, or the  $\langle$ \* $\rangle$  button is assigned to the function [Metering and AF start], instant switching of registered AF

points becomes possible. Press the <INFO> button in the [Custom Controls] assignment screen, and then select [Registered AF point]. Now when the button is held the AF will use the registered AF point.

- 4 Press the assigned button (selected in stage 1) to switch to the registered AF point.



AF point registration and usage is described above. Also, for more advanced usage this setting can be combined with [Orientation linked AF point] setting (described on pages P. 94-99). Selecting the option [Select separate AF points], from the [Orientation linked AF point] option makes it possible to register and recall AF points separately for all three positions, vertical (grip top / bottom), and horizontal as well as the remembered AF point for orientation.


## How to cancel registered AF point

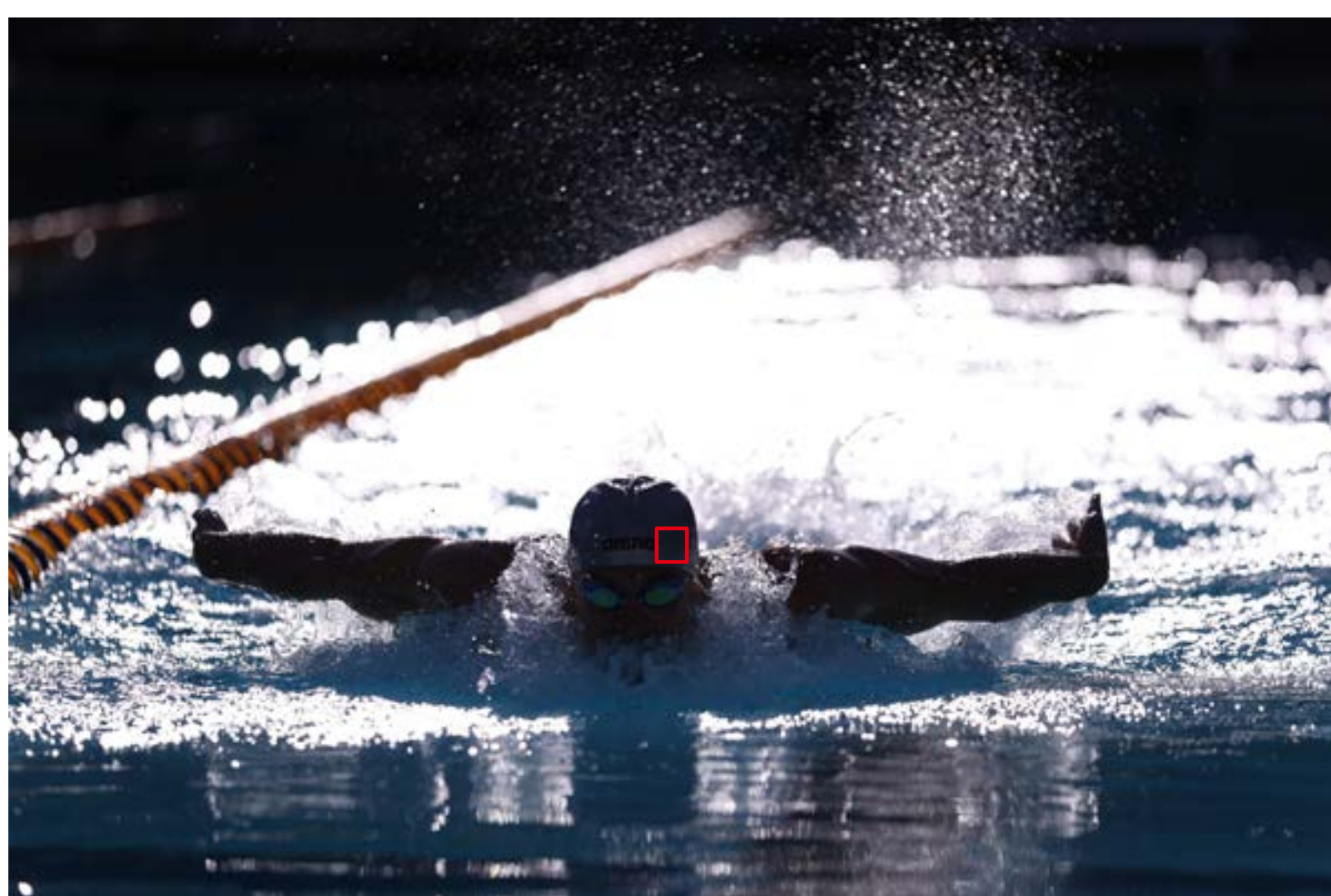
Press <[Grid Icon]> and <[Cancel Icon]>



Another function that is effective for quickly switching AF points while shooting is AF point registration and recall feature possible using [Custom Controls]. There are several methods to achieve this; one is to assign registered AF points to a button via [Custom Controls] function. The second method is AF point or AF area selection mode registration. By carrying out either of the two options, you can press a button and instantly switch to registered AF points.

Registering frequently used AF points, or a strategically placed AF point, enables instant response without the need to reframe or alter the camera's position.





Further refinement in operation is possible, with the **⟨M-Fn2⟩** button, and the **⟨⟩** button when set to ([Switch to registered AF point] setting). These buttons provide the possibility to [Switch only while pressed] or [Maintain switching until pressed again] settings, making detailed customization possible. When you want to return it to the center after moving it a lot with **⟨Smart controller⟩**, it is also effective without moving your finger. Using these settings enables the camera to be tailored to suit the way you shoot.




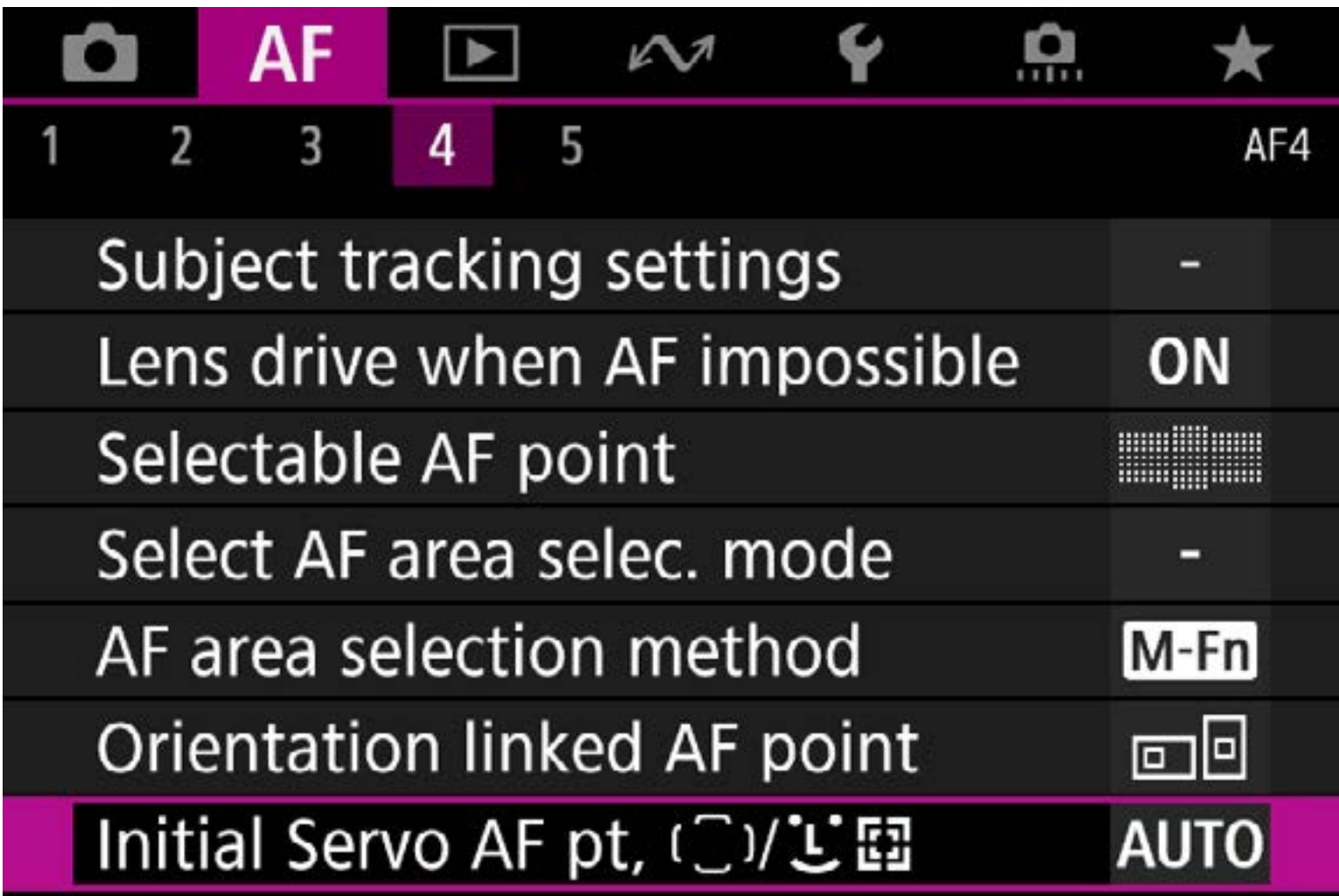
Shooting the butterfly stroke. After photographing the swimmer positioned to the upper center with a manually selected AF point, it was switched to the AF point registered at the lower center with a single push of a button, enabling the dynamic shot of the swimmer with the focus on the face.



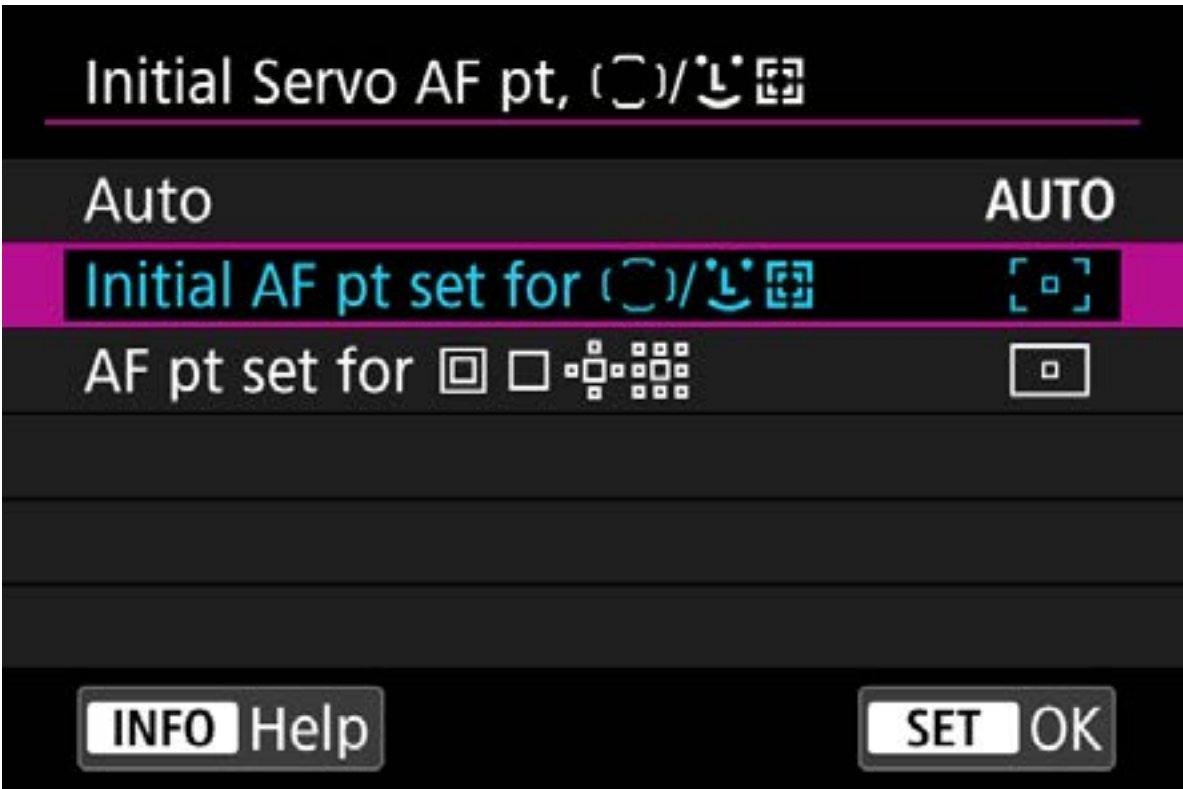
# How do you specify the initial AF point with Auto selection AF and + tracking AF?





This can be done by setting [Initial Servo AF pt,  /  ], to [Initial AF pt set for  /  ].

[Auto selection AF] and [  + tracking AF] can be performed from the AF point that you set.



Set [Initial AF pt set for  /  ] of the [AF4] tab\*










If you want to specify the AF point where AF starts automatically in [Auto selection AF] setting, set [Initial Servo AF pt,  /  ], to [Initial AF pt set for  /  ]. With this setting, if



you select an AF point during Auto selection AF, you can start Auto selection AF from that position. This is effective when you want to reliably capture and track the target subject, such as when shooting sports with Auto selection AF.









# How do you switch from 1-point AF to Auto selection AF smoothly?

When switching to [Auto selection AF or Face + Tracking AF] from another [AF area selection mode], the setting [AF pt set for    ] activates Auto selection AF starting with the AF point selected before switching in [Initial Servo AF pt,  /  ]. This is very effective when switching to auto selection with [Switch to registered AF functions] in [C.Fn6: Custom Controls], etc., and you want to switch from other modes to [Auto selection AF /  + Tracking AF] in a series of scenes.

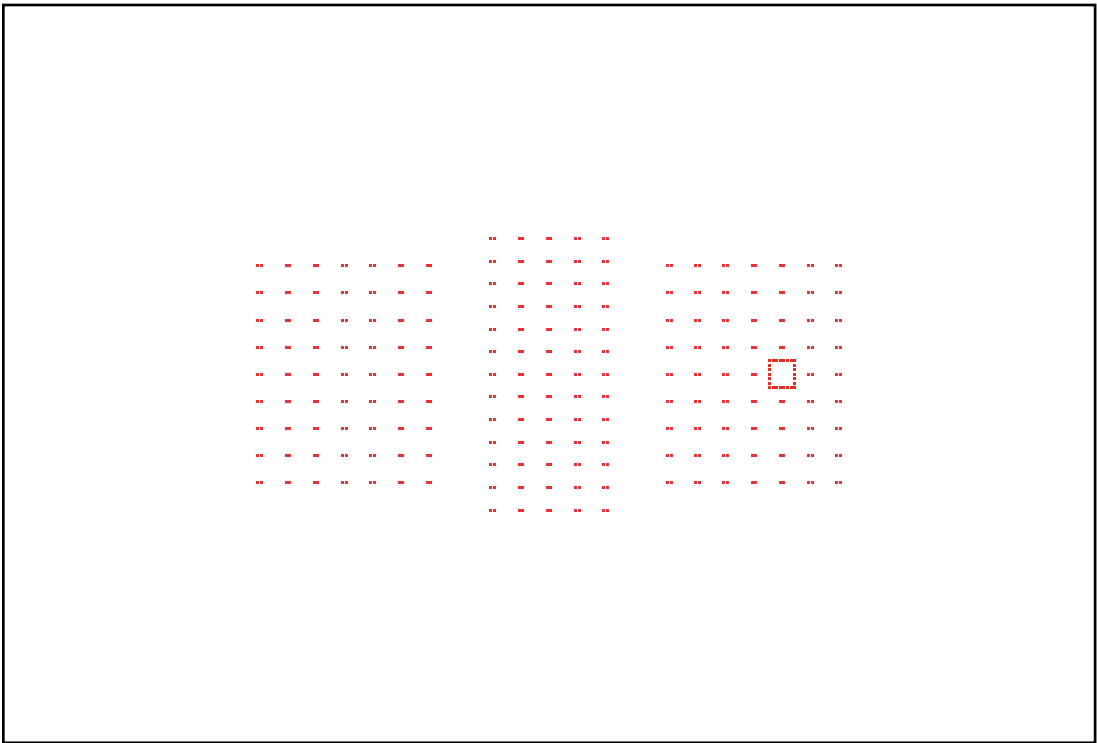
.....

Use the AF point from another mode to move to [Auto selection AF /  +  Tracking AF].

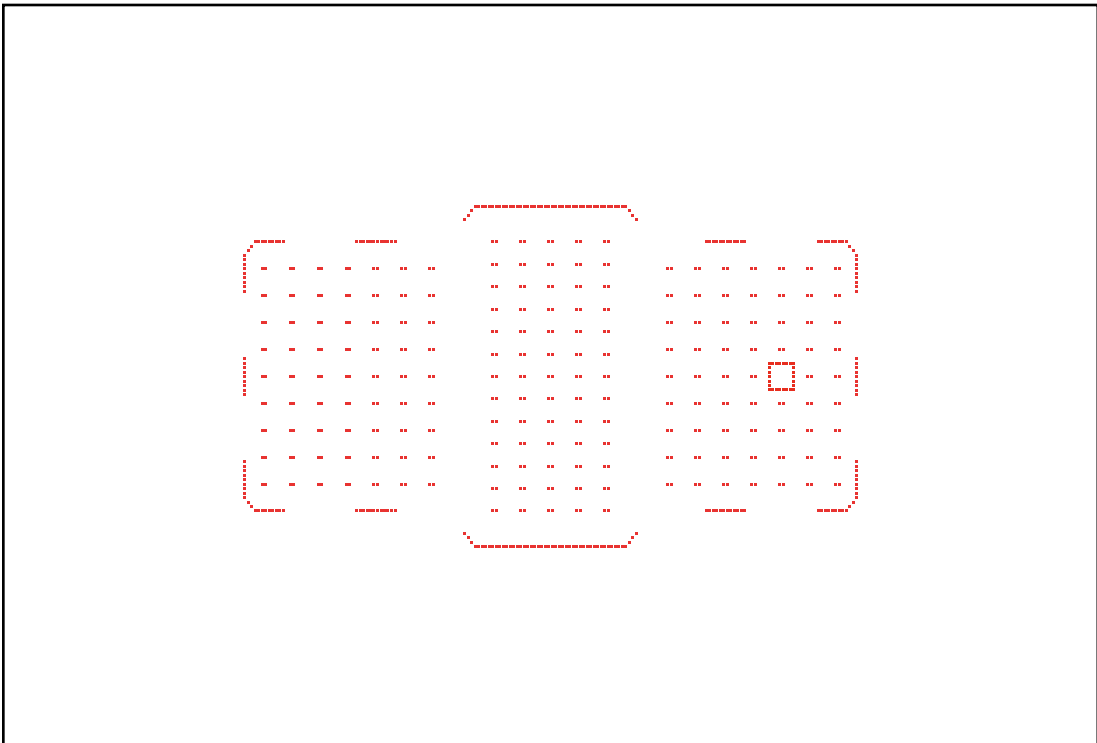
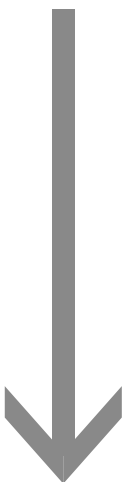


Set [Initial Servo AF pt,  /  ] of the [AF4] tab to [AF pt set for    ]

\* During Live View shooting it is the [AF5] tab.



[Manual selection: 1 point AF]



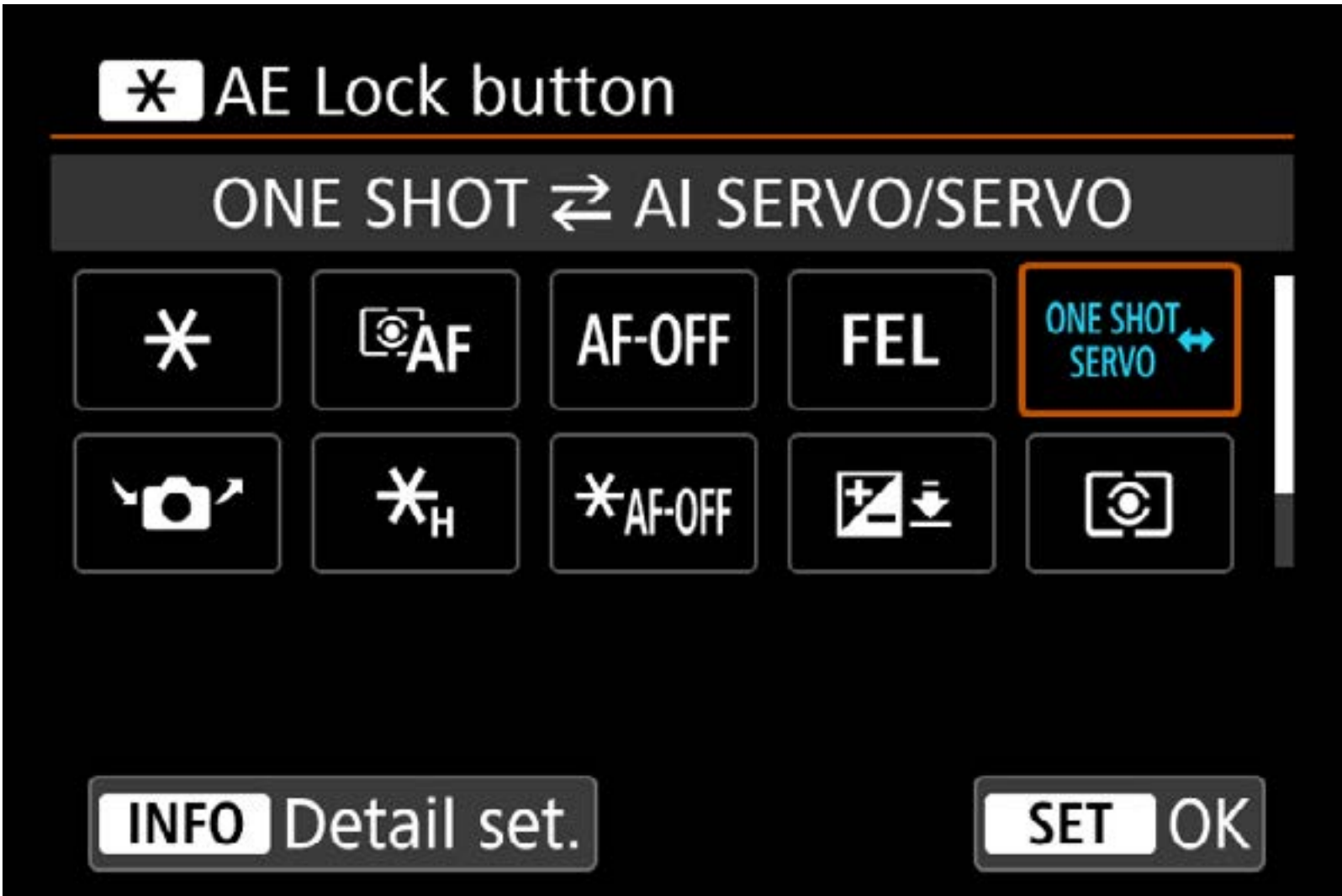
Auto selection AF

For example, this is effective when switching from [Manual selection: 1 point AF] to [Auto selection AF] during autofocus of an athlete to track and shoot.

# How do you quickly switch between One-shot AF and AI Servo AF, and Servo AF?

It is possible to assign [One-shot ⇔ AI Servo/Servo] to a specific button using Custom Controls, and you can quickly switch with one button.

Once assigned, One-Shot AF and AI Servo AF/Servo AF are switched by button operation.



It is possible to assign [ONE SHOT ⇔ AI SERVO] to a specific button using Custom Controls.

AF operation switches while the assigned button is pressed, and returns to the original operation when the button is released.

- Assignable buttons

<AF-ON>button

<⌘> button

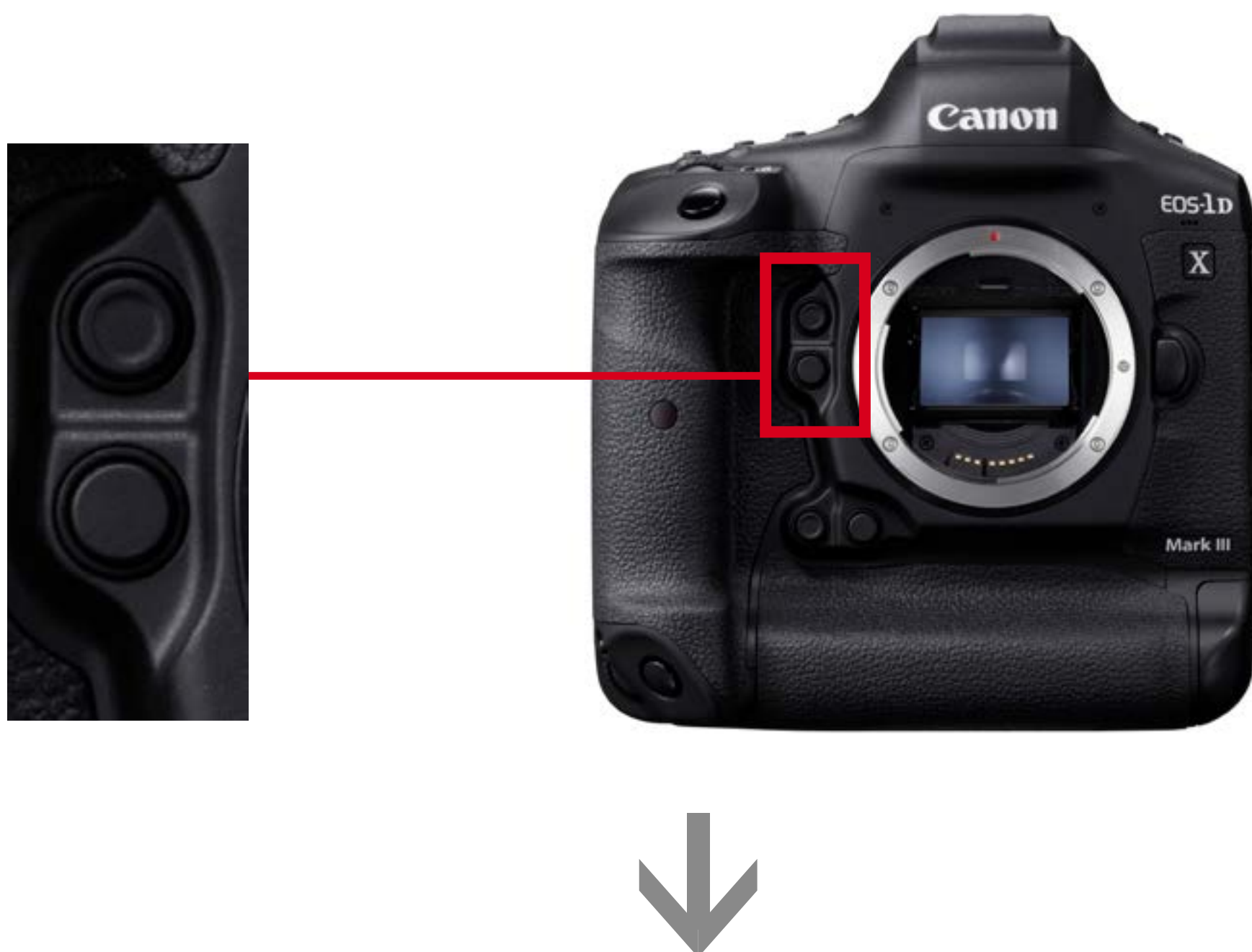
<⌘> button

<LENS> button

<M-Fn2> button



When it is difficult to press the  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{M-Fn2} \rangle$  buttons which can be used for assigning functions?



The  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  buttons can easily be used to switch to One-Shot and AI Servo while looking through the viewfinder.



[One-Shot  $\leftrightarrow$  AI Servo] can be assigned to five buttons such as the  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  buttons. If the  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{M-Fn2} \rangle$  buttons on the front of the body are difficult to press, assignment to the  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$  buttons is effective. When quick shooting is required, you can now instantly switch AF operation.

You can assign convenient functions to buttons and dials with the Custom Controls.

There are many useful settings that can be assigned to each button with customization function C.Fn6 [Custom Controls]. For example, when using AF functions that can be assigned to the  $\langle$ AF-ON $\rangle$  and  $\langle$ \* $\rangle$  buttons on the back of the camera, you can instantly switch functions to match the subject and situation without changing how you hold the camera.

When [Metering and AF start] is assigned to the  $\langle$ AF-ON $\rangle$  or  $\langle$ \* $\rangle$  buttons, you can perform detailed settings in [AF start point], [AI Servo AF characteristics (Case)], [AF operation], and [AF area selection mode]. Using those settings, you can instantly switch parameters to match subject movement and characteristics by using the  $\langle$ AF-ON $\rangle$  button to switch to Case1, and the  $\langle$ \* $\rangle$  button to switch to Case2, or using the  $\langle$ AF-ON $\rangle$  button to switch to AI Servo AF, and the  $\langle$ AF-ON $\rangle$  button to switch to One-Shot.

You can customize controls to meet your preferences or the scene.

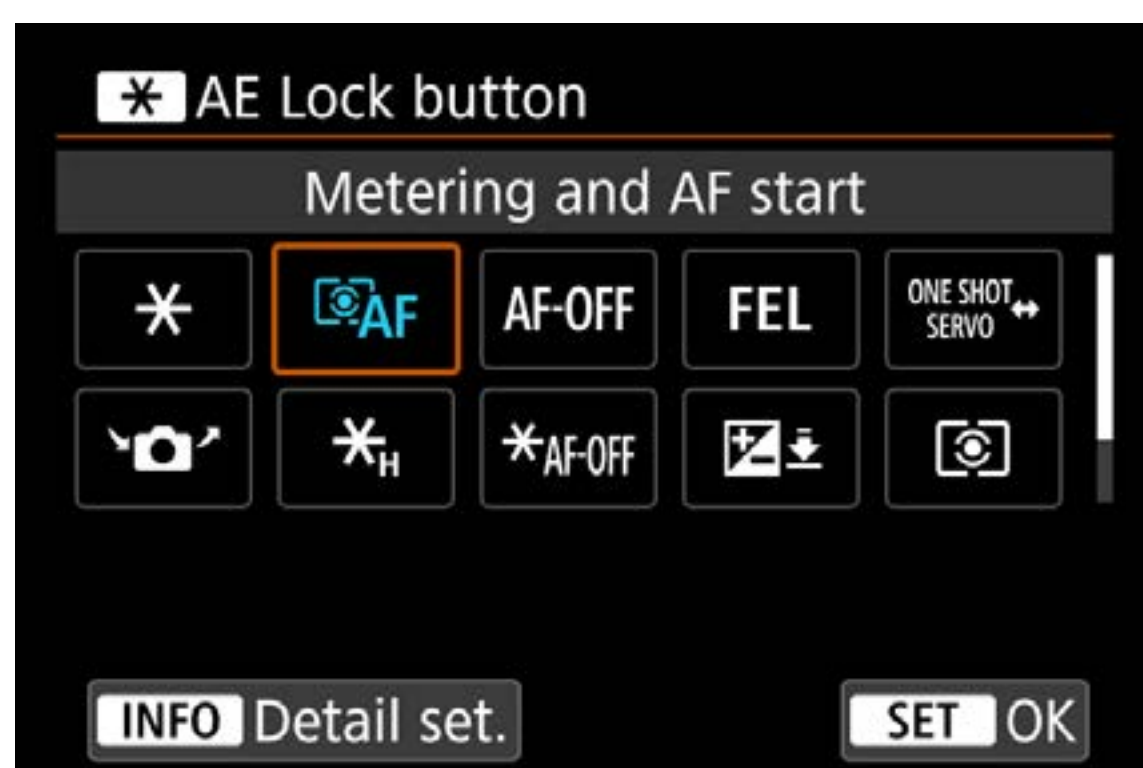


# How do I start AF with other buttons while operating the AF point with the Smart controller?

You can operate quickly by assigning [Metering and AF start] to the <✱> button in the Custom Controls.

.....

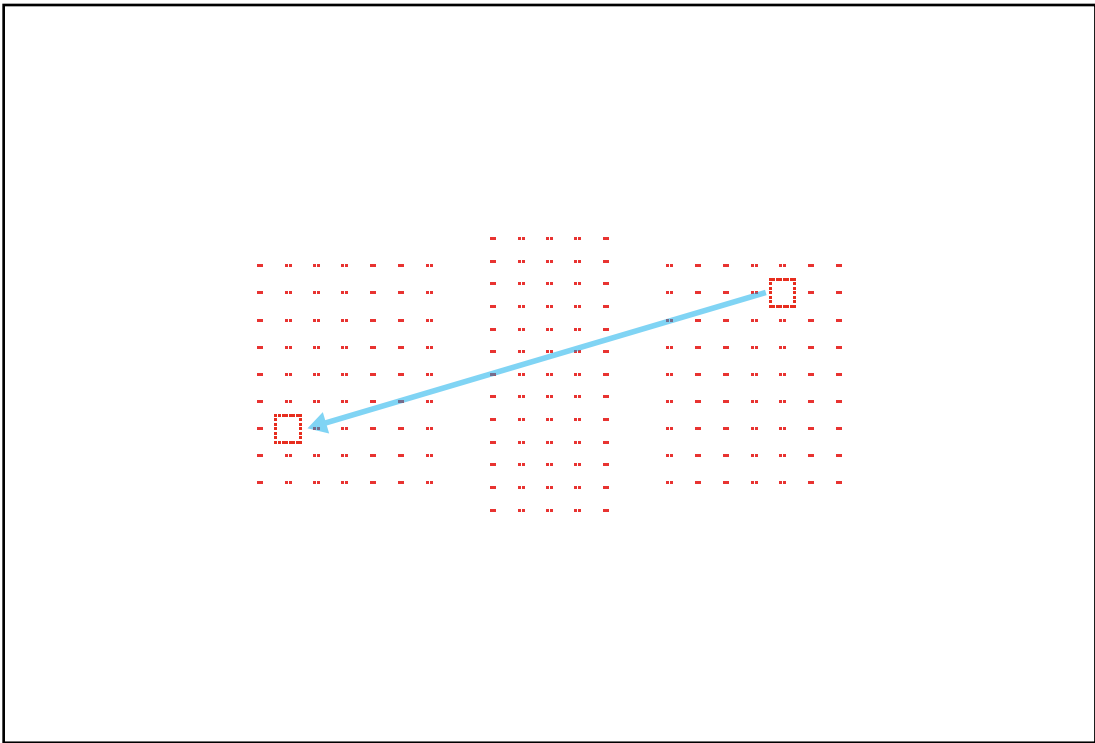
You can start AF more reliably by starting AF with other buttons while operating the AF point with <Smart controller>.



Assign [OFF] to the <AF-ON> button, [Direct AF point selection] to <Smart controller>, and [Metering and AF start] to the <✱> button in [Custom Controls].

You want to prevent unintentional AF from being started by pressing the button while moving the AF point with <Smart controller>. In this case, the setting to separate AF start from the <Smart controller> / <AF-ON> button is recommended. Assign <OFF> to the <AF-ON> button and [Metering and AF start] to the <✱> button. With this setting, after selecting an AF point with <Smart controller> operation, move your finger to the adjacent <✱> button and start AF to perform AF smoothly.





AF point operation with 〈Smart controller〉  
Start AF with the 〈✳〉 button.

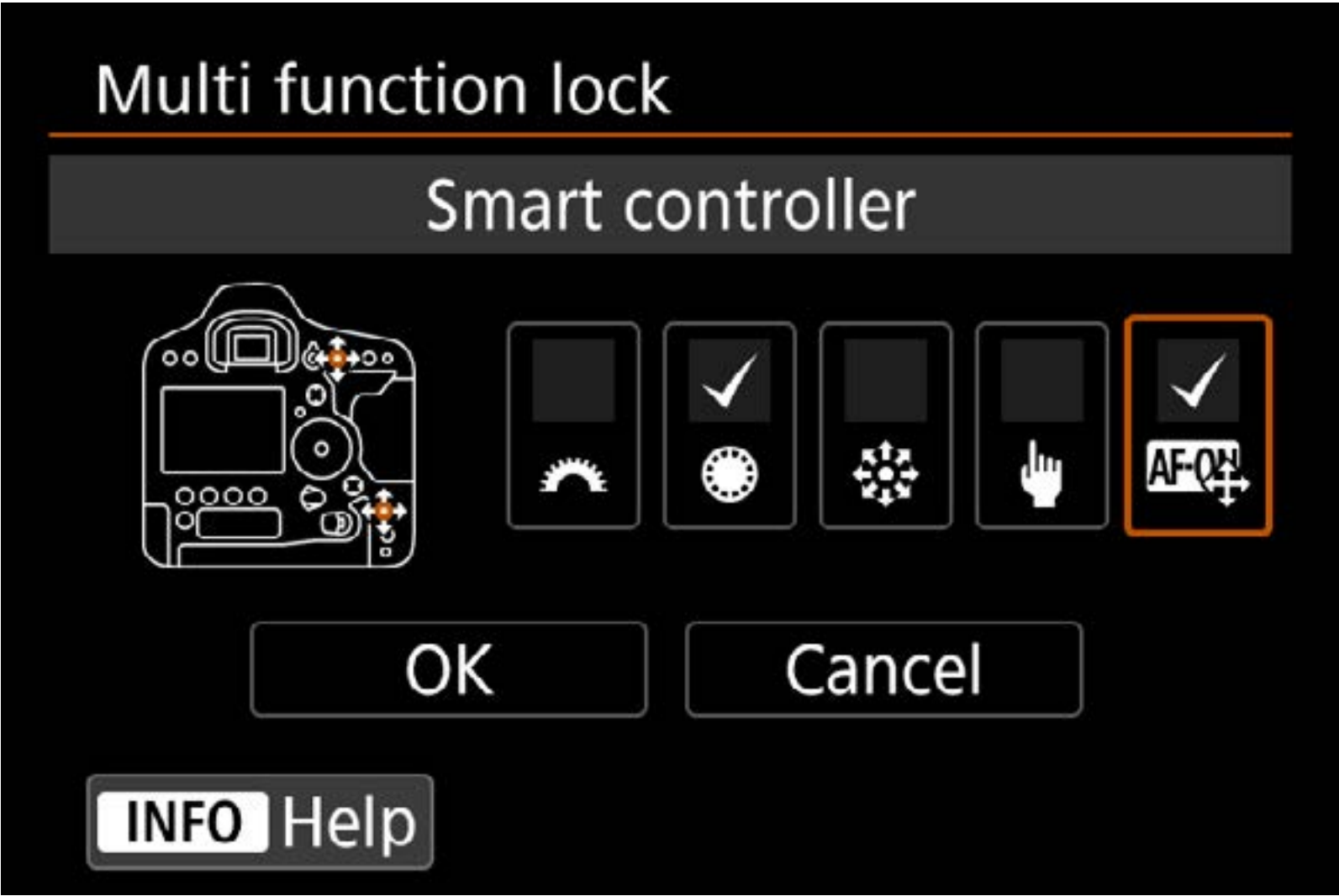
〈Smart controller〉 is dedicated to AF point operation,  
and AF is started with the adjacent 〈✳〉 button.

# How do you prevent the AF point from moving due to an accidental touch of the Smart controller?

This can be done by setting <Smart controller> lock in [Multi function lock] and setting the Power/Multi function lock switch to the <LOCK> position.

.....

Prevents the AF point from moving without being noticed due to an erroneous operation of <Smart controller>.



[ . 6 ] Check [Smart controller] in [Multi function lock] and select [OK]

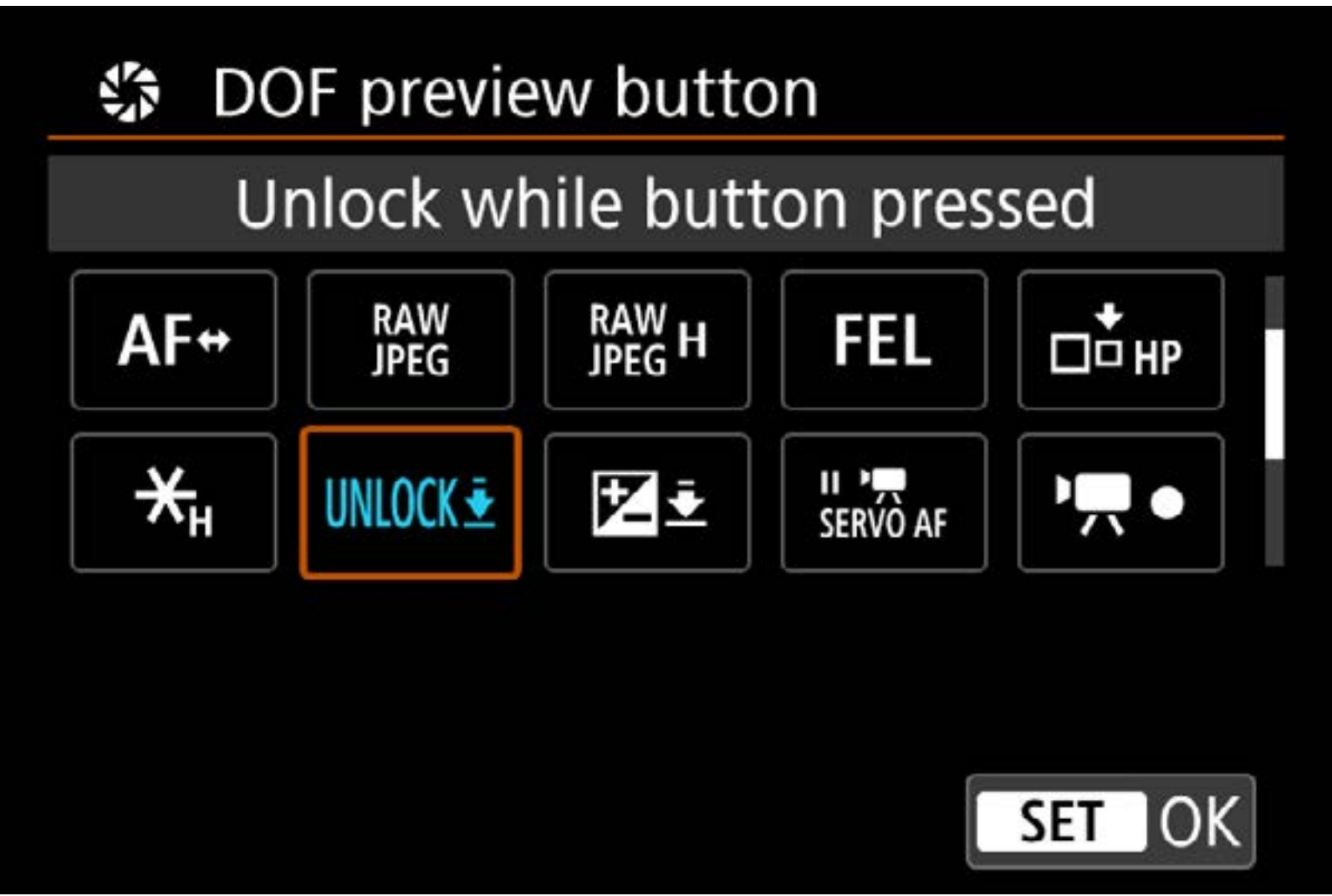


While moving around with the camera, you may accidentally touch the <Smart controller> and not notice the AF point has moved. To prevent such accidents from occurring, the [Multi function lock] setting is effective. In [Multi function lock], check [Smart controller], make the setting, set the <Power/Multi-function lock> switch to the <LOCK> position, and <Smart controller> will be disabled.

# How do you temporarily move the AF point with the Smart controller while the electronic lock is applied?

If **< UNLOCK ↓ >** is assigned to the **< [Aperture] >**/**< [M-Fn2] >** button, **<Smart controller>** can be operated only when the button is pressed.

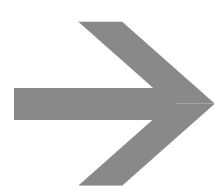
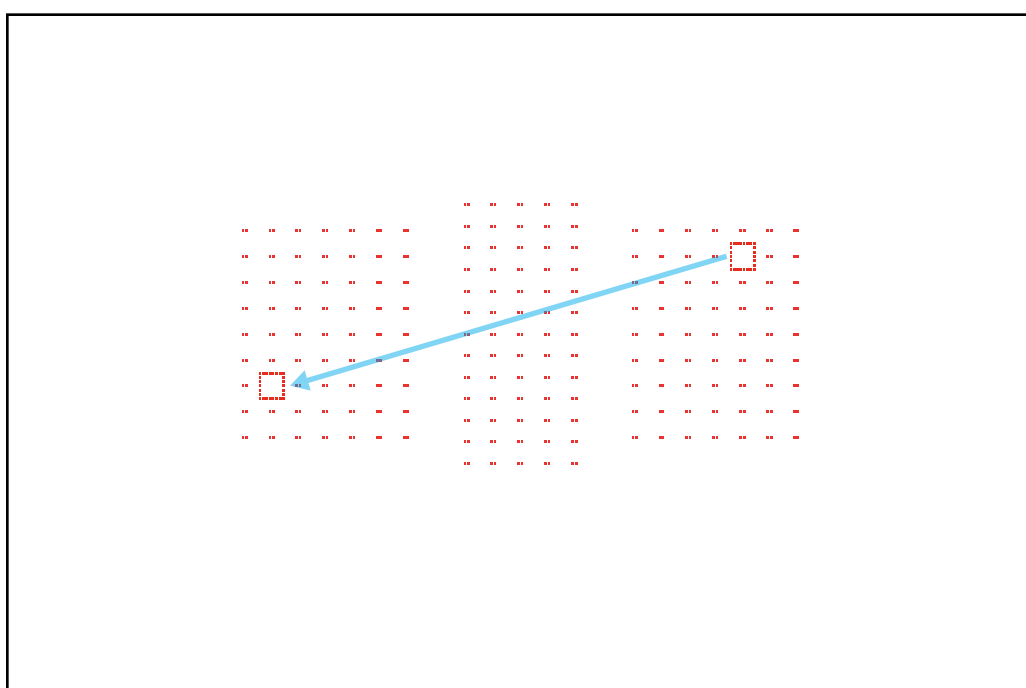
A setting that enables operation with **<Smart controller>** only when the button is pressed






Assign [ **UNLOCK ↓** ] to the **< [Aperture] >** or **< [M-Fn2] >** button using Custom Controls

This setting is effective when you want to switch **<Smart controller>** to lock/unlock more quickly than moving the **<Power/Multi function lock>** switch, while preventing accidental operation of the **<Smart controller>**. When assigning **< UNLOCK ↓ >** to the **< [Aperture] >** or **< [M-Fn2] >** button in the Custom Controls and locking **<Smart controller>** with [Multi function lock] on P. 118 and **<Power/Multi function lock>** switch, **<Smart controller>** operation is only possible while the assigned button is pressed.





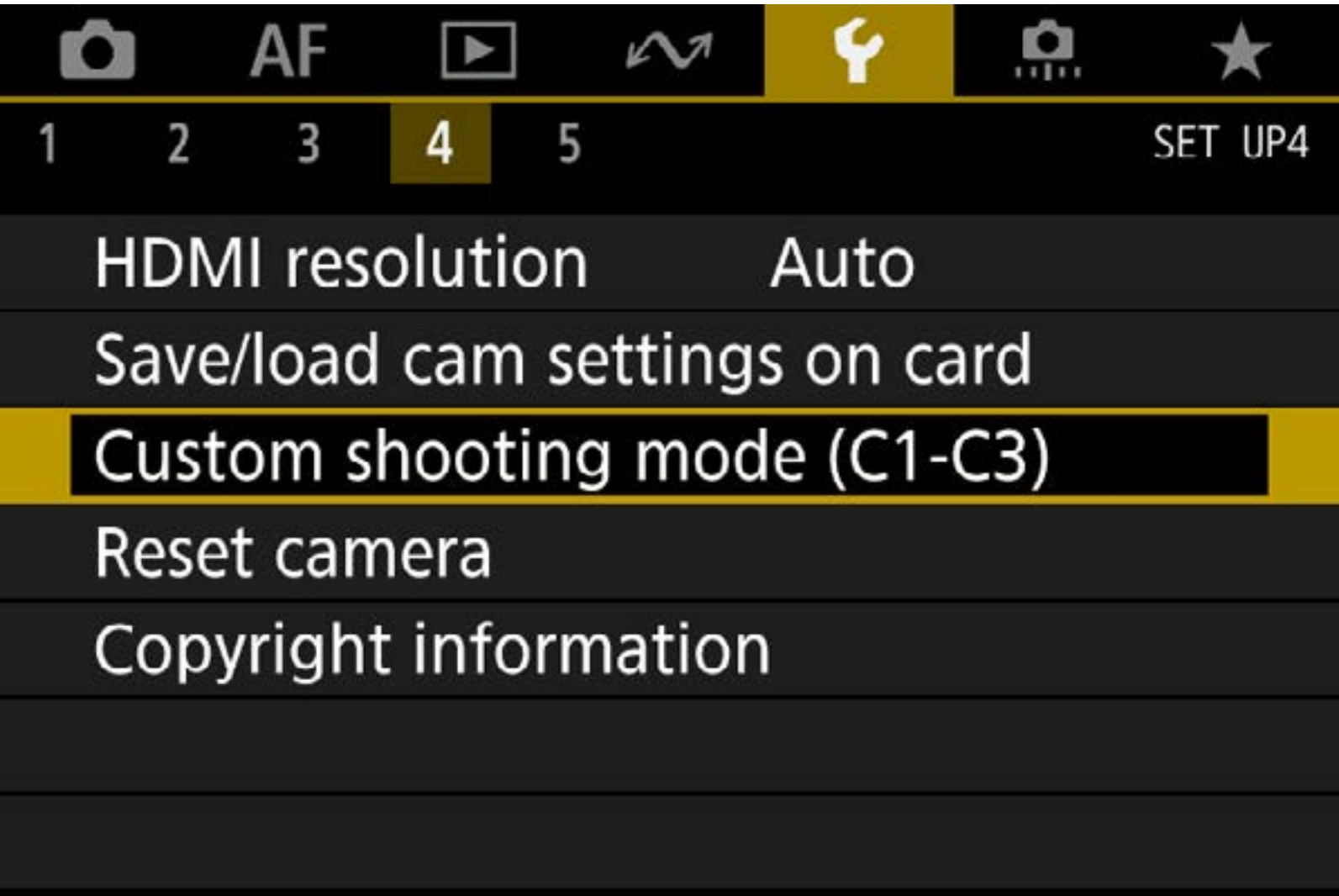
You can operate the AF point with 〈Smart controller〉 operation while pressing the assigned 〈〉 or 〈**M-Fn2**〉 button.

You can set the AF point by pressing the 〈〉 or 〈**M-Fn2**〉 button if 〈**UNLOCK** 〉 is assigned and sliding your finger on 〈smart controller〉. It is effective when you want to prevent accidental operation of the 〈Smart controller〉.

# How do you quickly switch from a high shutter speed setting to low shutter speed setting?

Register settings for low-speed shutter shooting in [Custom Shooting Mode (C1-C3)].

It is convenient to register frequently used settings in [Custom shooting mode (C1-C3)] for fast and easy access.

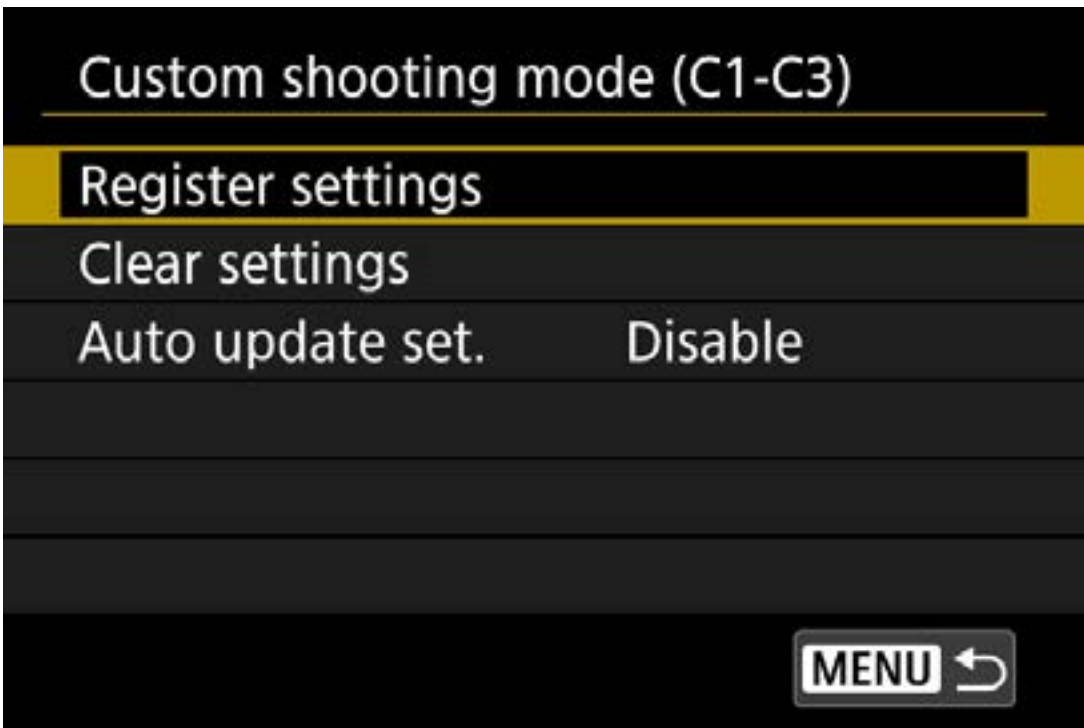
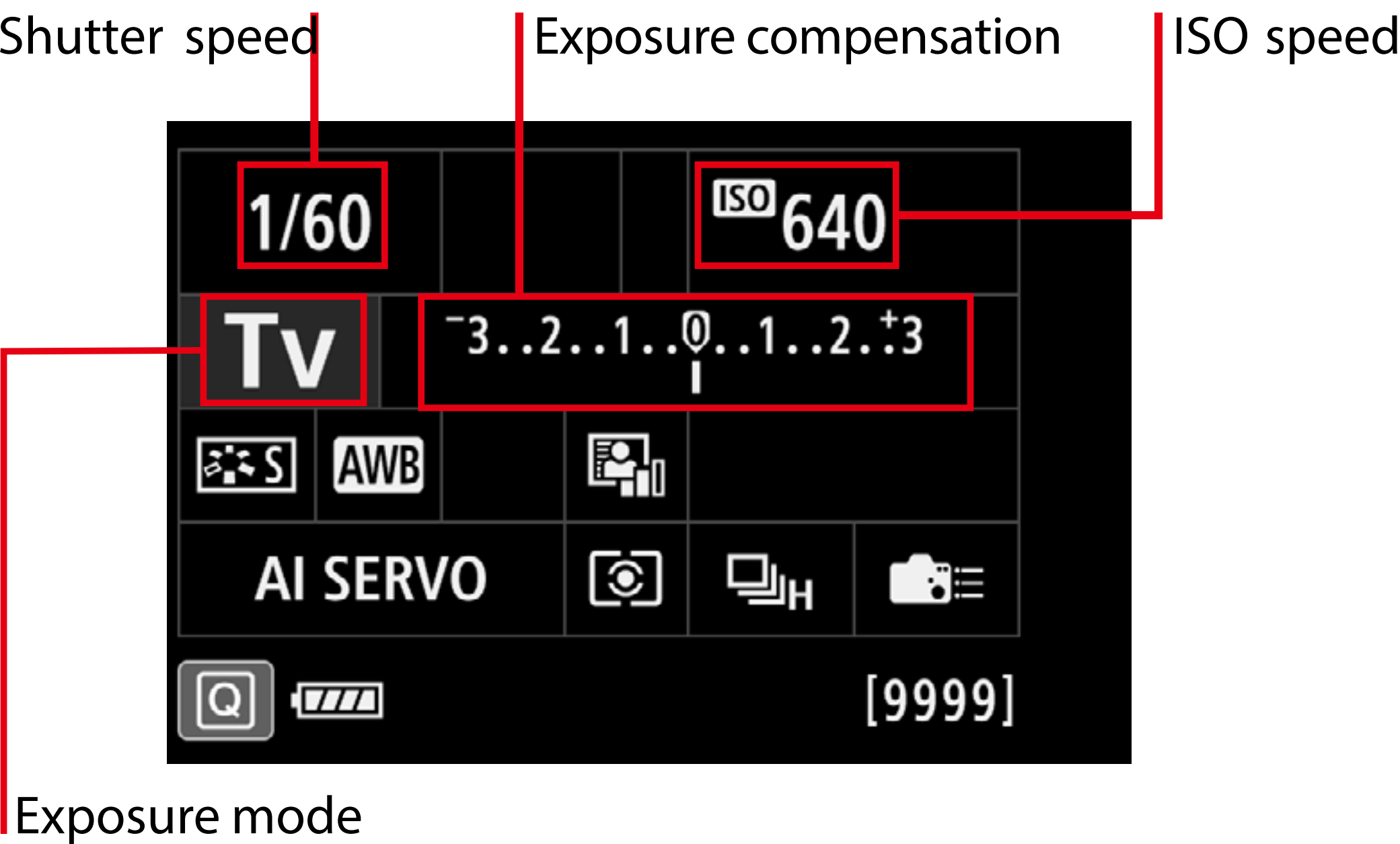


Register the camera settings in [🔧4] tab [Custom shooting mode (C1-C3)].

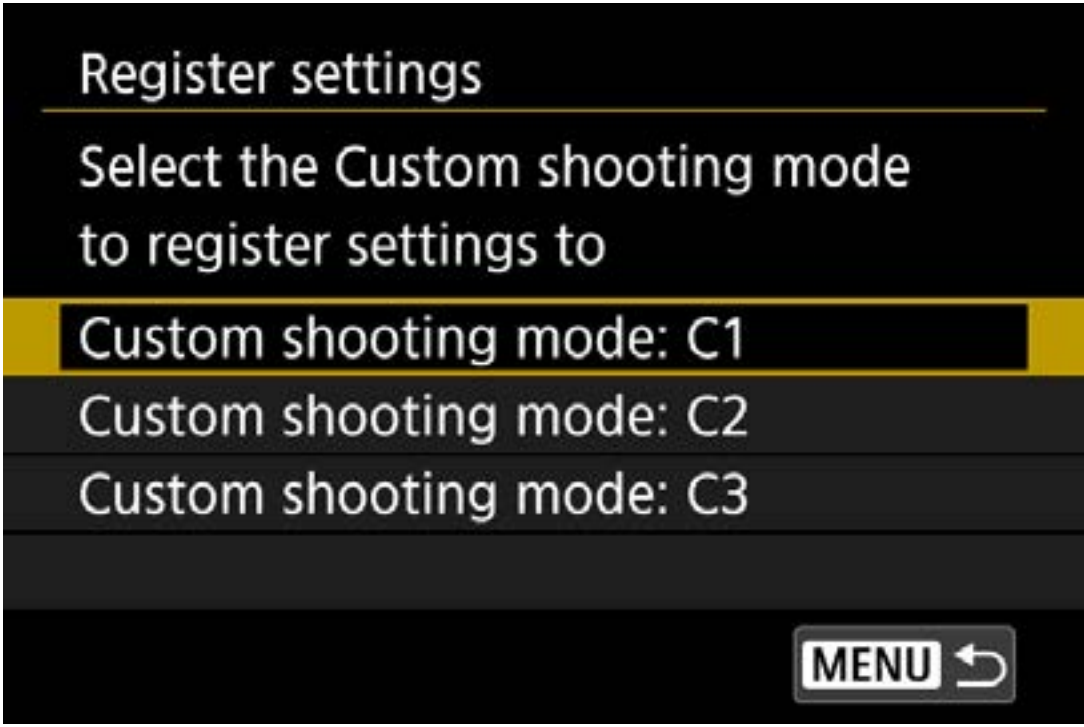
“When you use a high-speed shutter to quickly shoot fast-moving subjects, you can quickly switch to a low-speed shutter to take a panning shot.” In cases like this, you can use the custom shooting mode to switch the settings. First, register the frequently used shooting settings in the [C1] custom shooting mode (in the example we will set a low-shutter speed for panning).

# How to register and select [Custom Shooting Mode (C1-C3)]

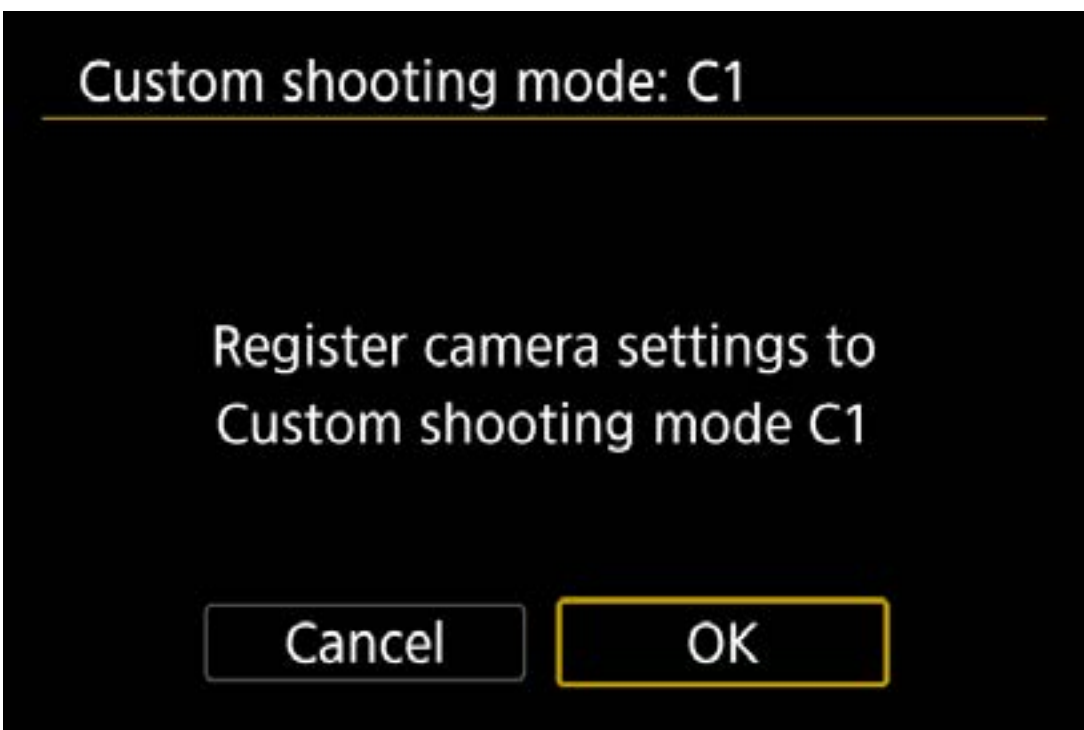
**Register** Set all the camera settings you want to use  
(Example of low shutter-speed)



[ 4] tab  
[Custom shooting mode (C1-C3)].  
[Register]



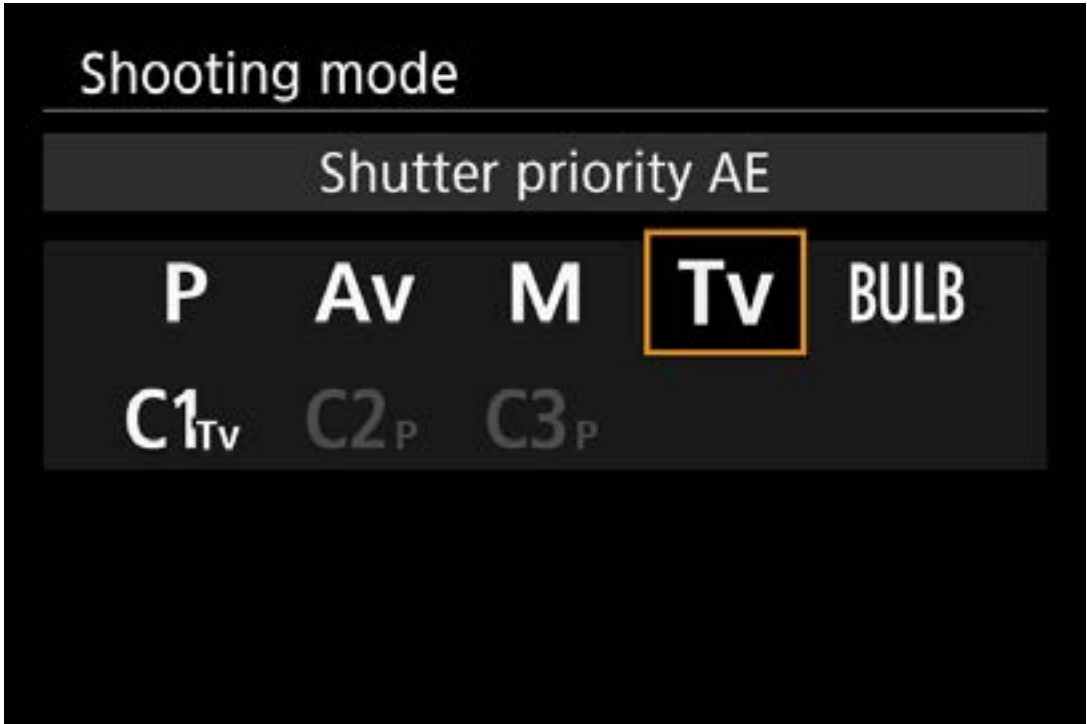
[Register]  
Select [Custom Shooting Mode: C1]



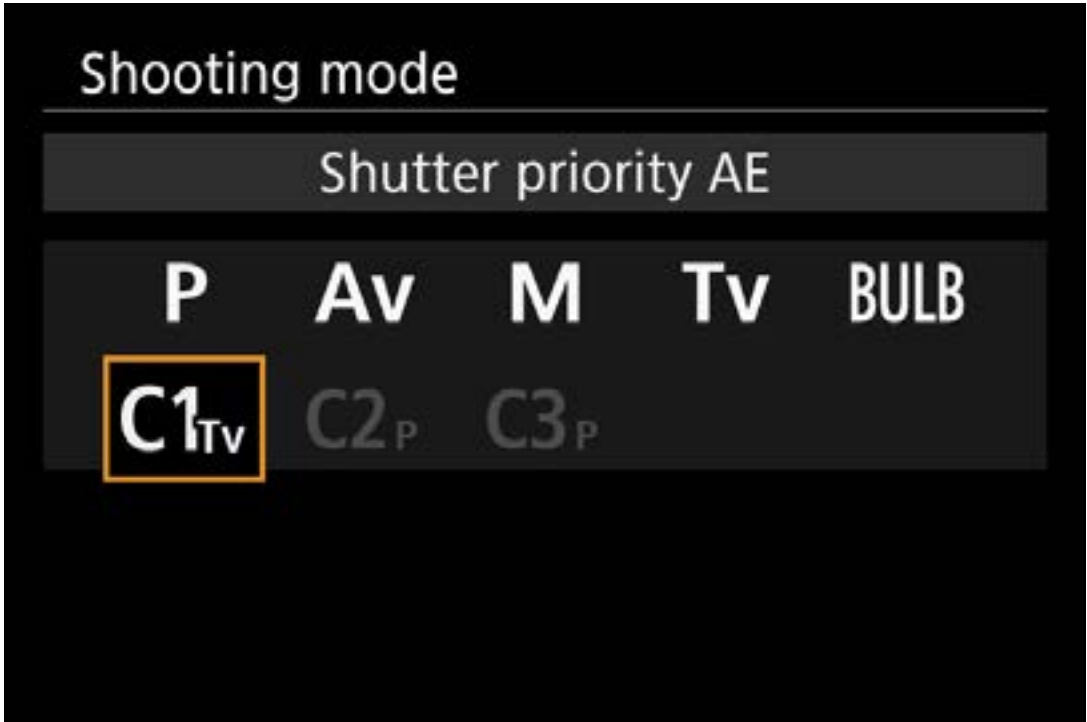
Register with [OK]



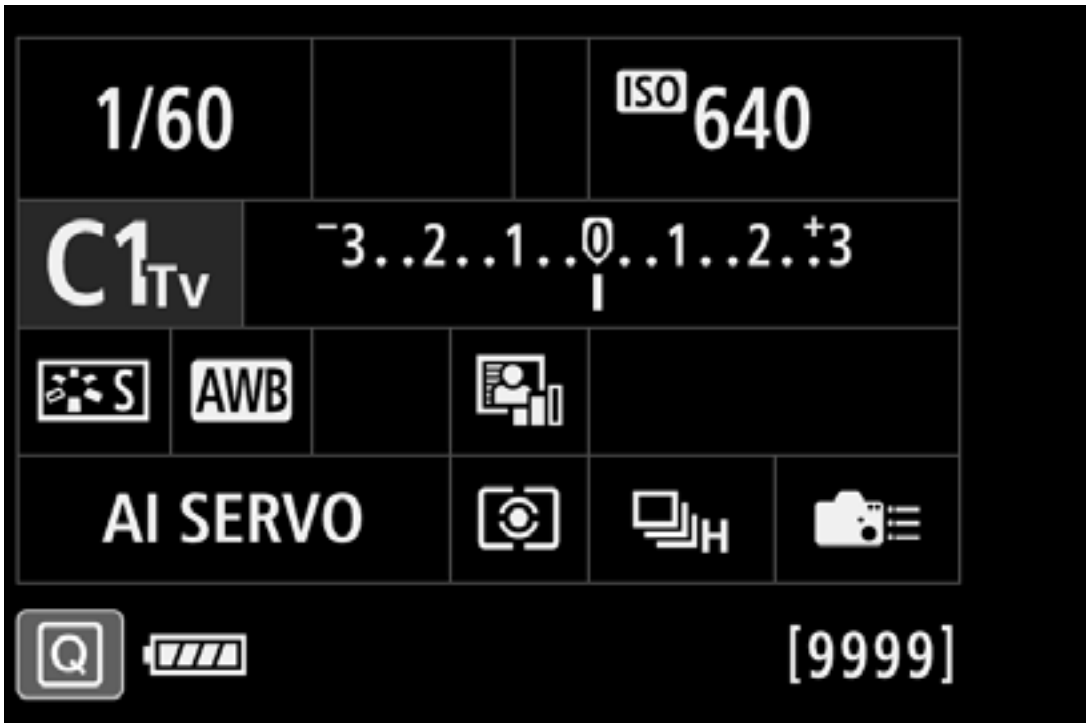
Selection



Press the MODE button, then from the shooting mode:



Select [C1]

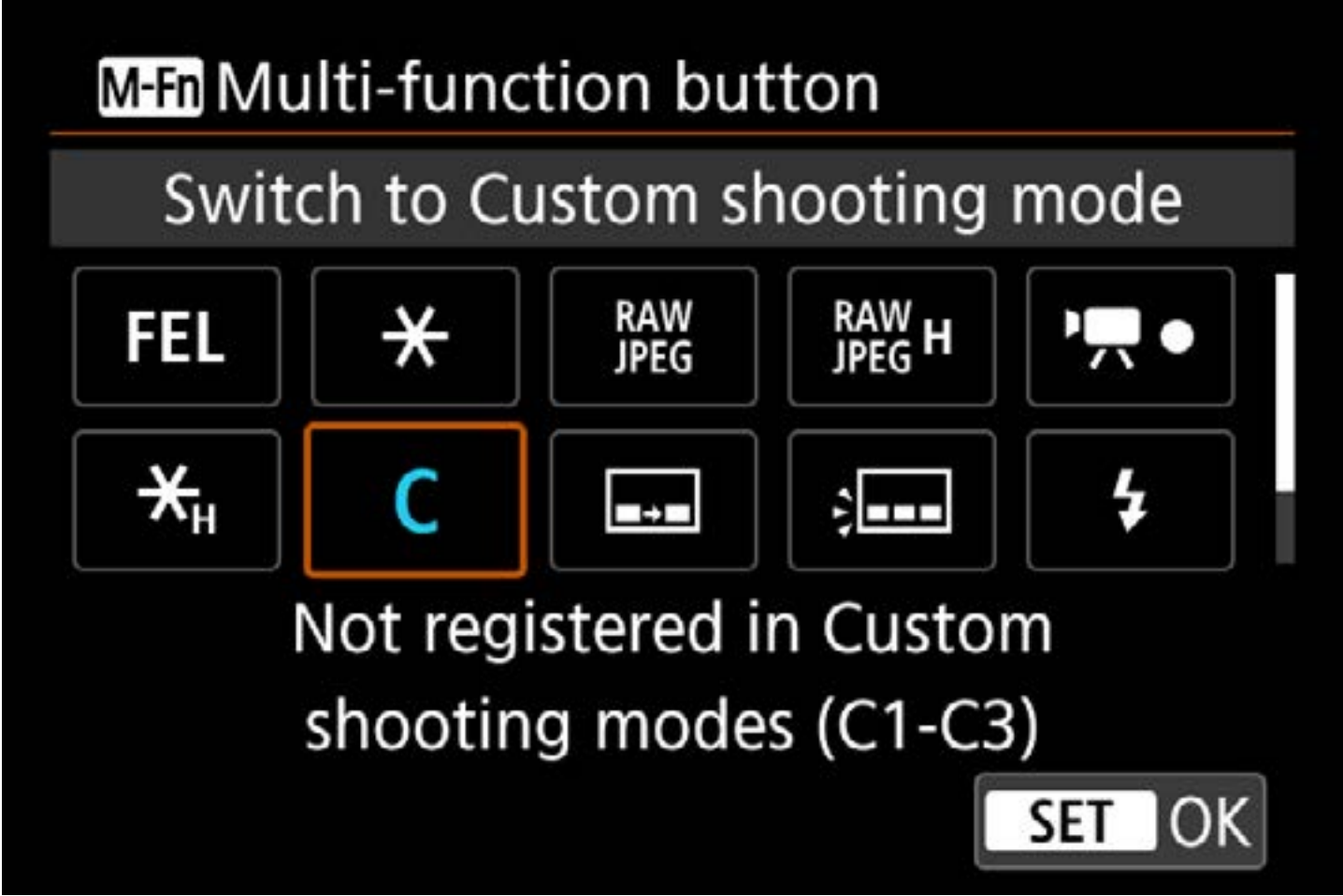


Switches to registered camera settings

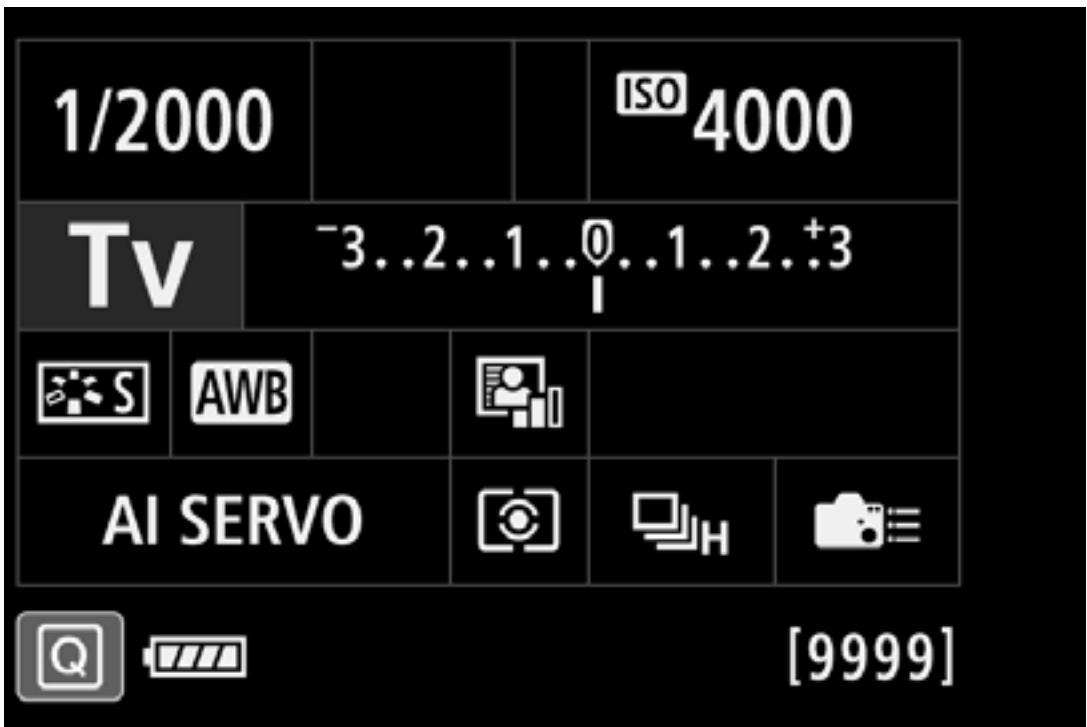
After registering the shooting settings using [Register] in [Custom Shooting Mode (C1-C3)], you can recall the registered settings by selecting [C1] from the shooting mode. If you often take panning shots, you can register the settings of a low-speed shutter shooting and select [C1] when you want to take panning shots, making it possible to smoothly switch to low-shutter speed. Next, we will show you how to select [C1] more quickly.

# To quickly switch to “Custom Shooting Mode”

Assign [Switch to Custom Shooting Mode] to the <M-Fn> button in the [C.Fn 6] tab [Custom Controls]



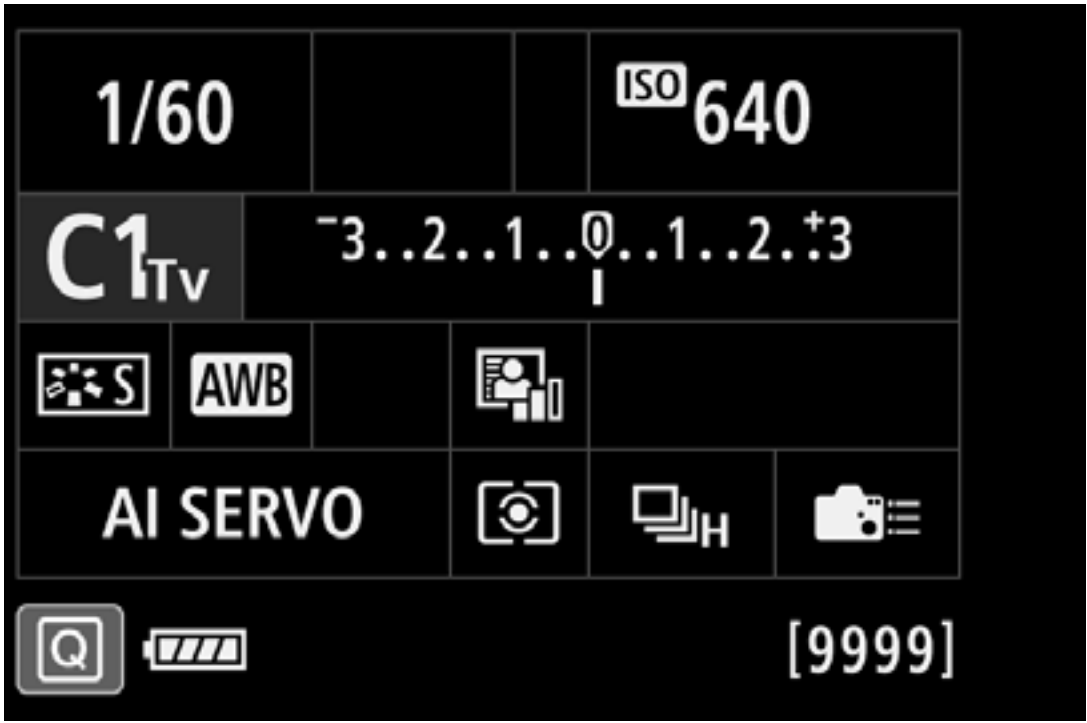
Set [Switch to Custom Shooting Mode] for the <M-Fn> button



During shooting with any setting



Press the <M-Fn> button



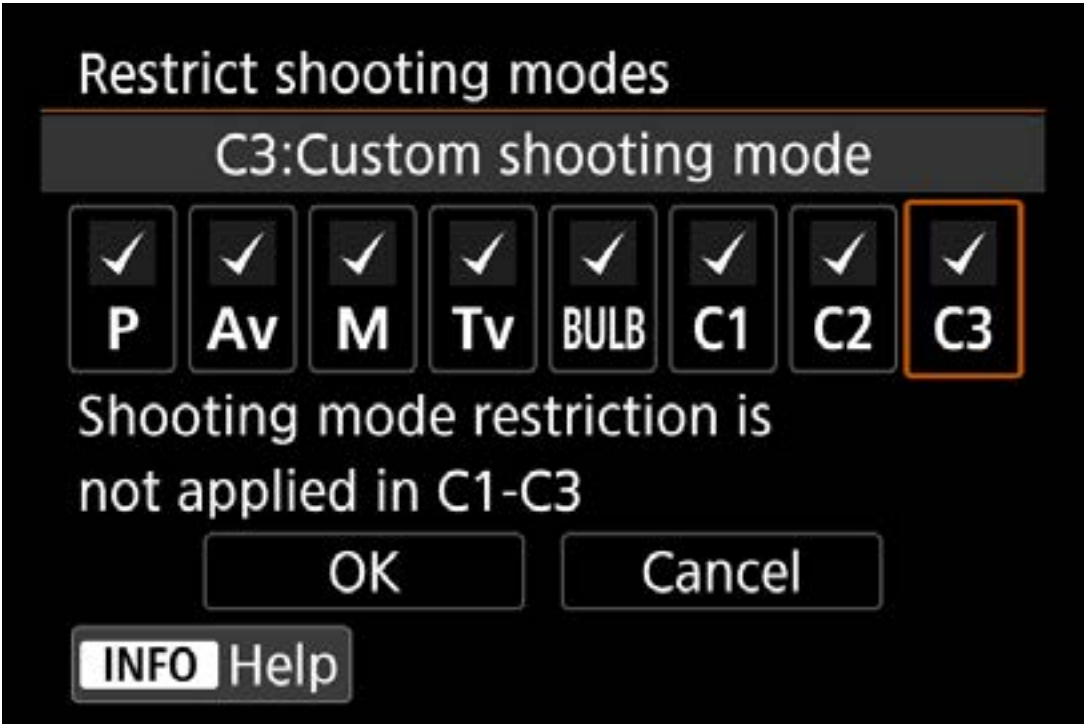
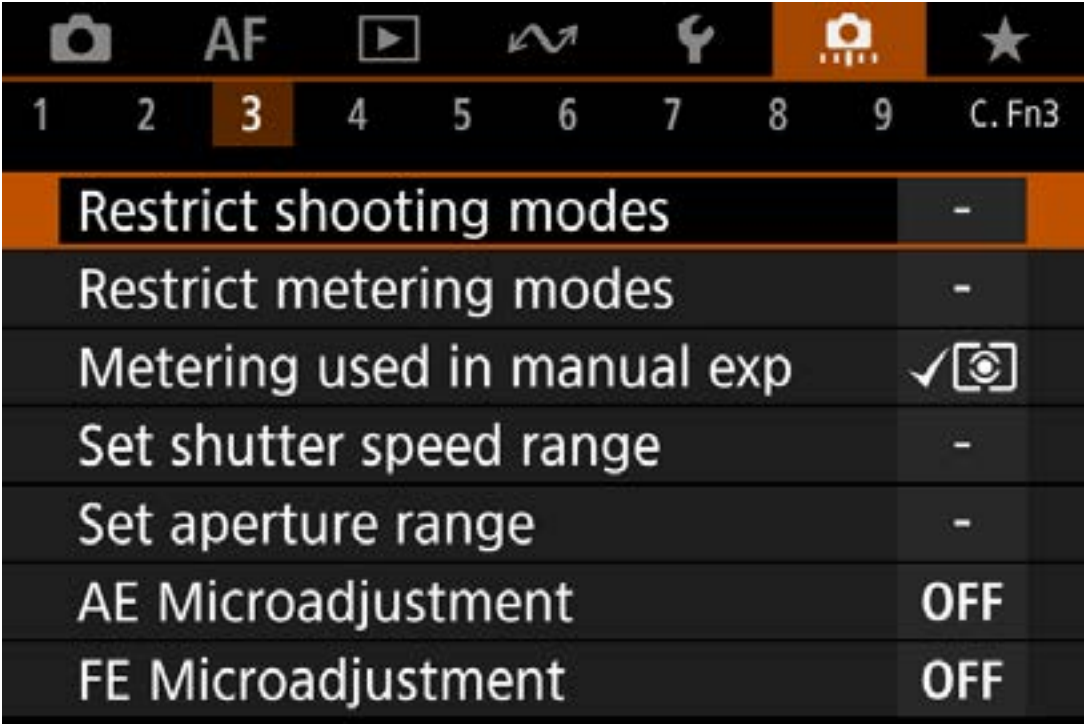
Switch to the [C1] settings

Example: This is an example of switching to the low-speed shutter setting registered in [C1] with the <M-Fn> button during high-speed shutter shooting while in Tv mode.

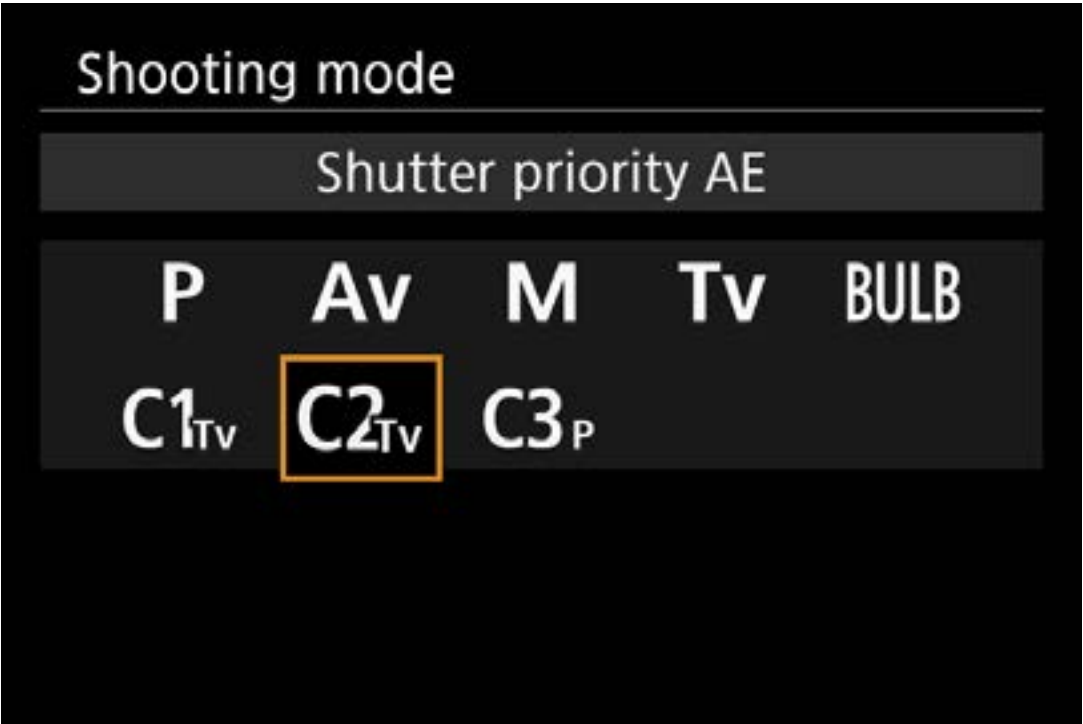
By assigning [Switch to Custom Shooting Mode] to the <M-Fn> button in the Custom Controls, you can instantly switch to the [C1] setting by pressing the <M-Fn> button. For example, when shooting in Tv mode set to high, Tv mode set to high shutter speeds, you can quickly switch between different settings, such as switching to the low-shutter speed setting registered in [C1] for performing panning shots.



You can also use C2 and C3 in the [📷.3] tab [Restrict shooting mode].



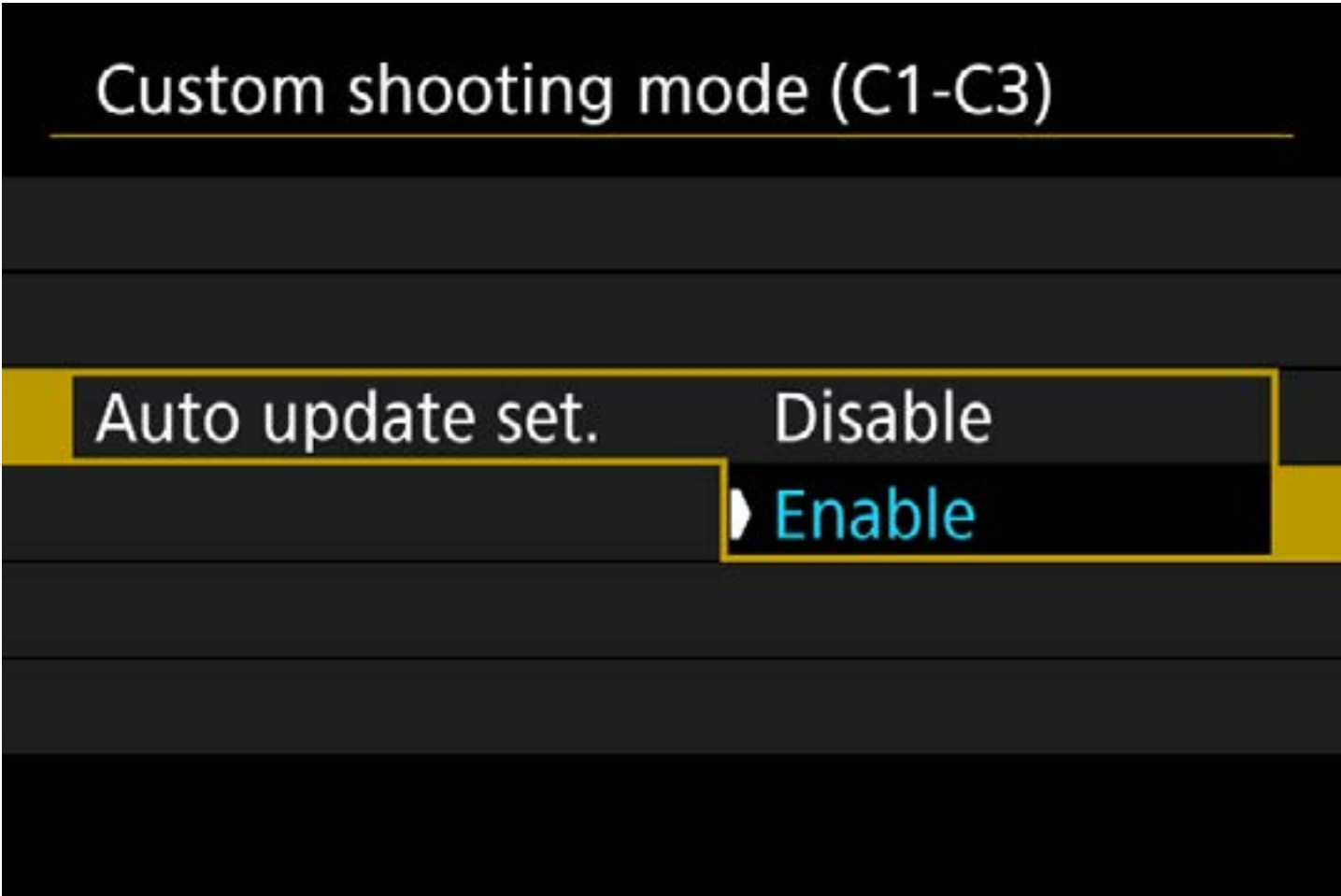
Check C2 and C3 and set [OK]



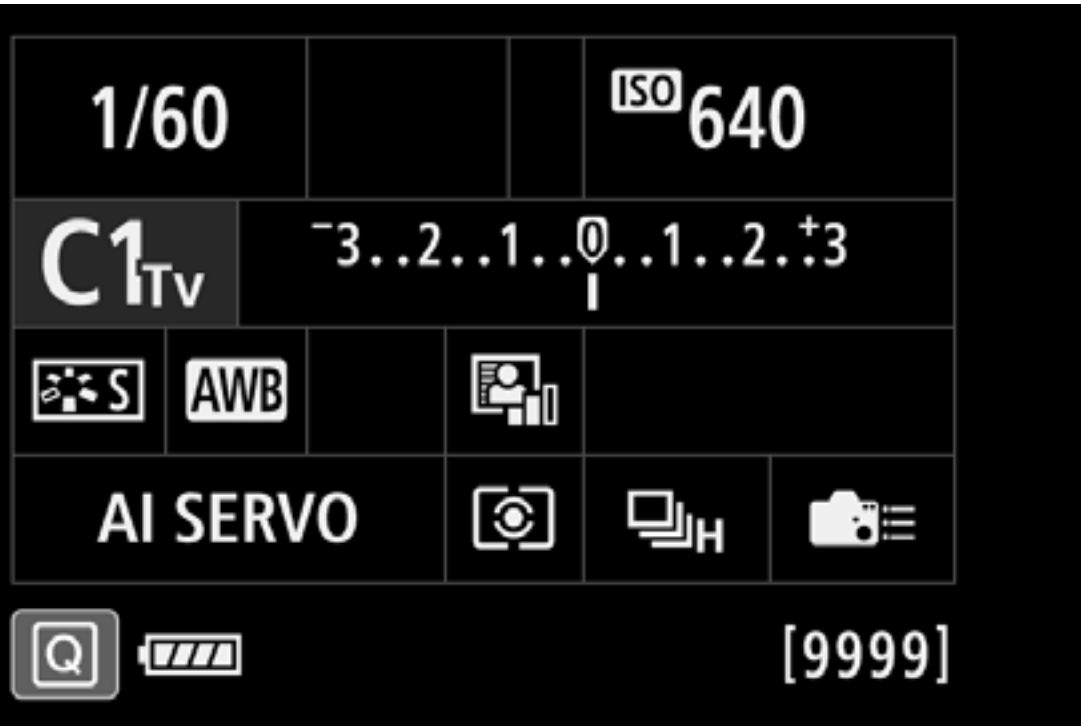
C2 and C3 can also be selected

There are three custom shooting modes, including [C2] and [C3]. Only [C1] can be used by default, but by adding ticks to [C2] and [C3] in [Restrict shooting modes], they can also be used. When [Switch to Custom Shooting Mode] is assigned to the <M-Fn> button, press the <M-Fn> button to switch from [C1] → [C2] →[C3] →. When only one setting is frequently used, enabling only [C1] makes faster switching possible.

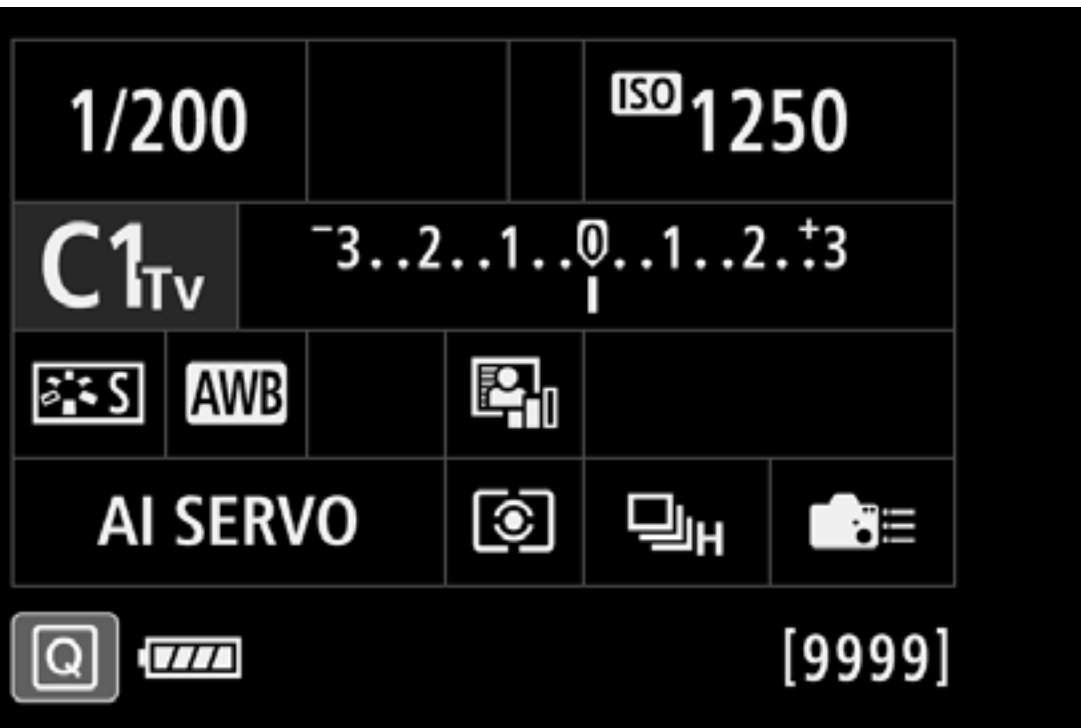
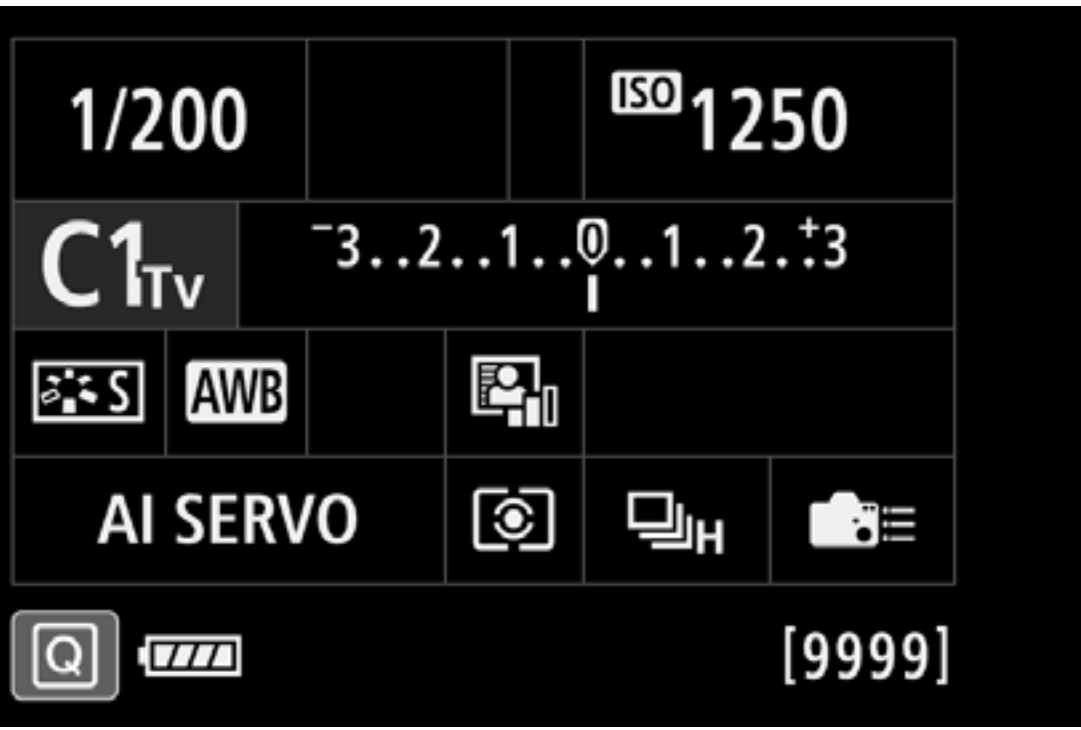
# [Automatic Update of Registered Settings] in [Custom shooting mode (C1-C3)]



When [Automatic Update of Registered Settings] is set to [Enable], the settings changed during shooting in [C1]-[C3] modes can be automatically reflected in the registered settings.



Change settings while shooting with [C1]



Next time [C1] is called, it will be the changed setting

In [Custom shooting mode (C1-C3)] when [Automatic Update of Registered Settings] is set to [Enable], the registered settings are automatically updated to the settings changed during shooting in each of [C1] to [C3] modes. Automatic update is recommended if the settings you have changed are the settings you want to use next.

# How do you turn the flash firing on or off quickly?

It is possible by assigning [Flash firing] to any button by customizing the operation buttons.

You can prevent the flash firing or make it fire with an assigned button.



If you assign [Flash firing] to a specific button in the Custom Controls, the flash will turn on or off each time you press the button.

This setting is effective as it means you do not have to take your eye away from the viewfinder to turn the flash firing on or off. Assign [Flash firing] to a button that can be assigned in the Custom Controls. With the flash enabled, you can turn the flash on or off by pressing the assigned button.


## Assignable buttons

〈M-Fn〉button

〈\*〉button

〈〉button

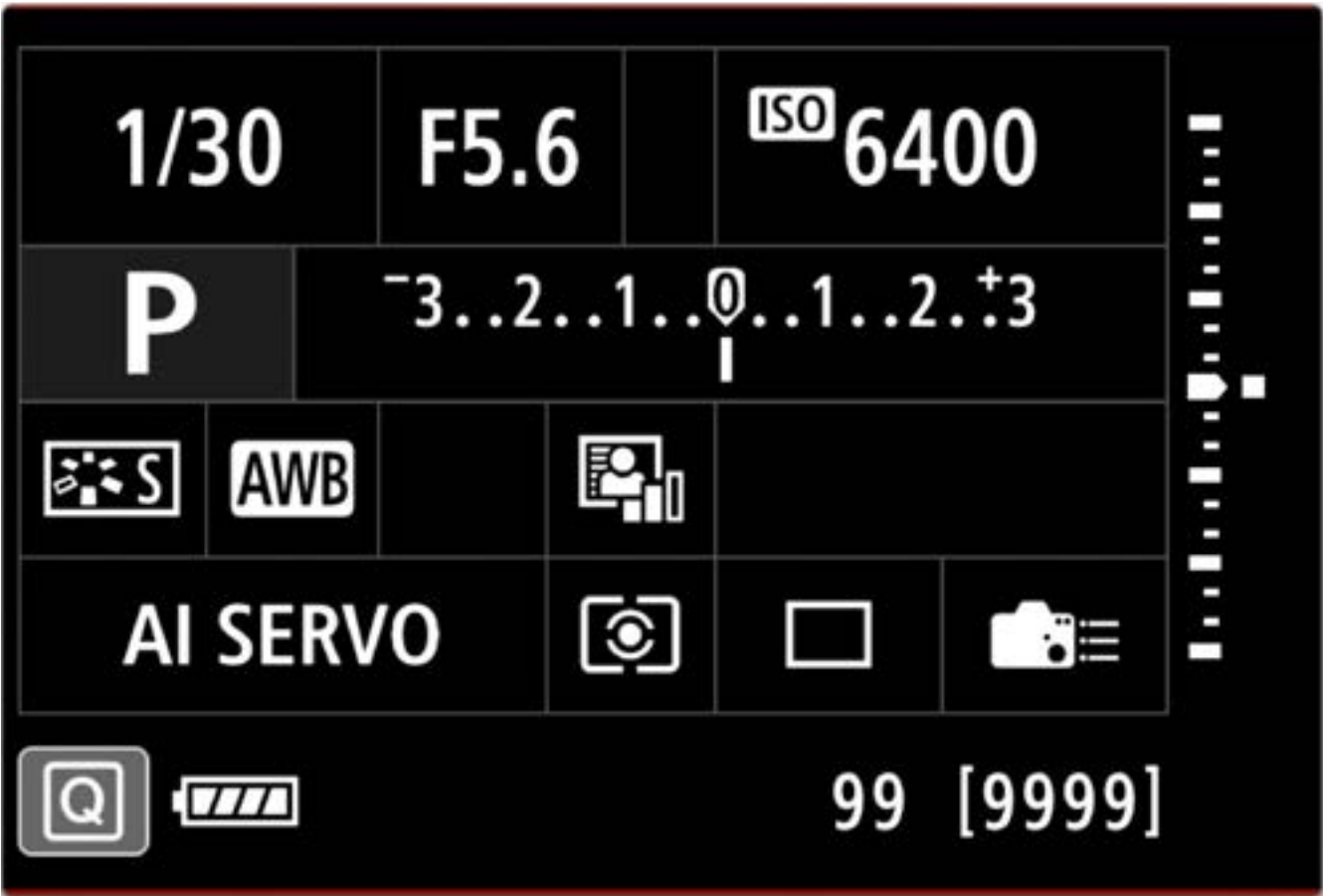
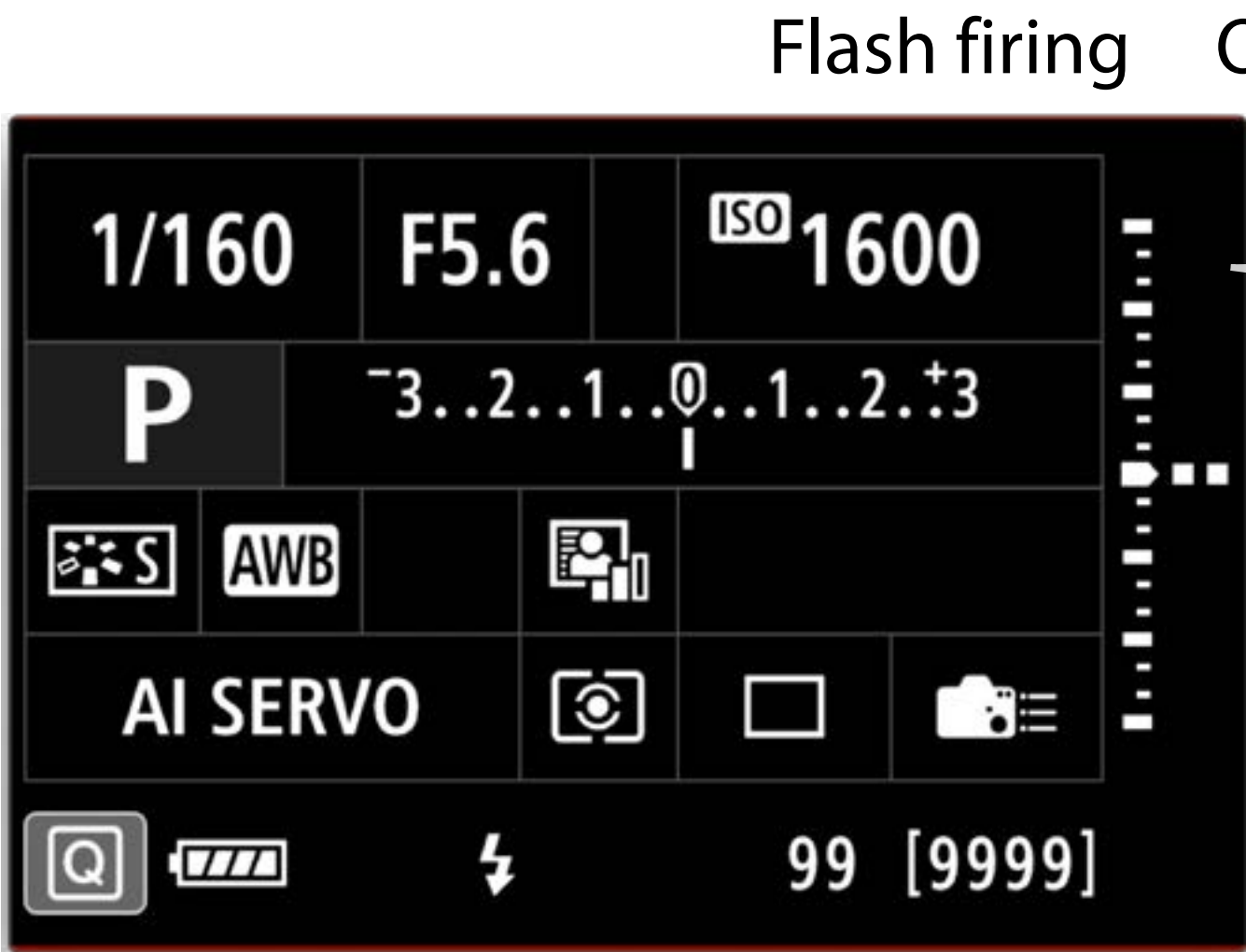
〈AF-ON〉button

〈〉 button





Press the assigned button to turn the flash firing on or off.



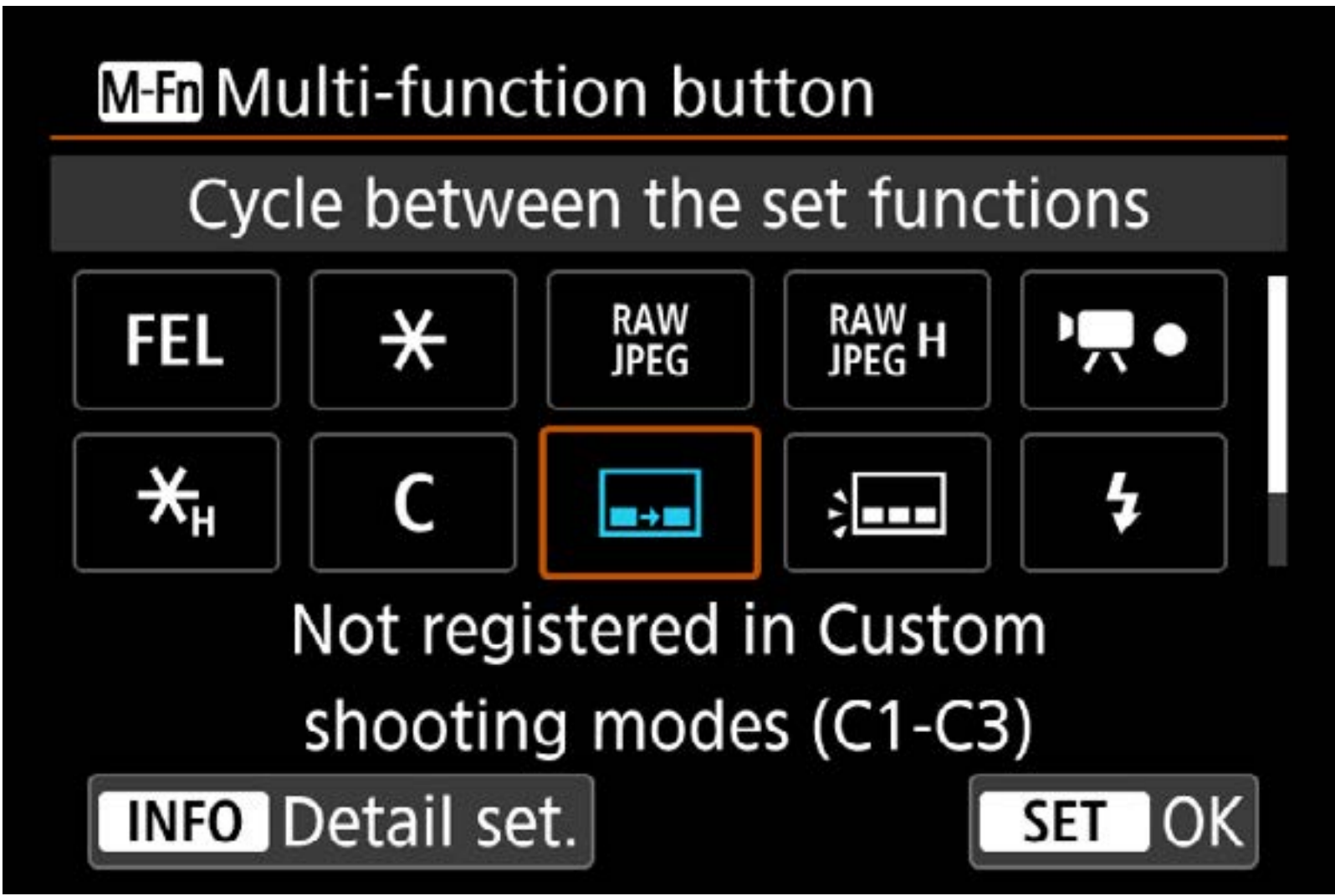
Flash firing Off

Pressing the assigned button turns flash firing on or off, so you can instantly turn it on or off while looking through the viewfinder.

How do you switch between the exposure mode, drive mode, and flash exposure compensation while looking through the viewfinder?

By pressing the <M-Fn> button, functions such as ISO speed, white balance, and drive mode can be accessed, and each of the settings can be changed. It is possible to switch by cycling through the shooting function settings.

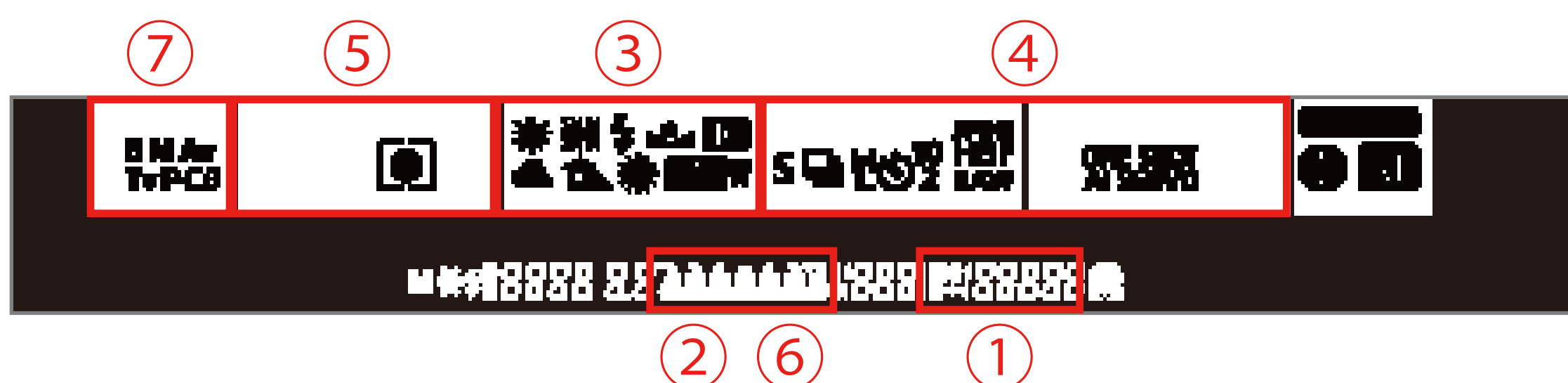
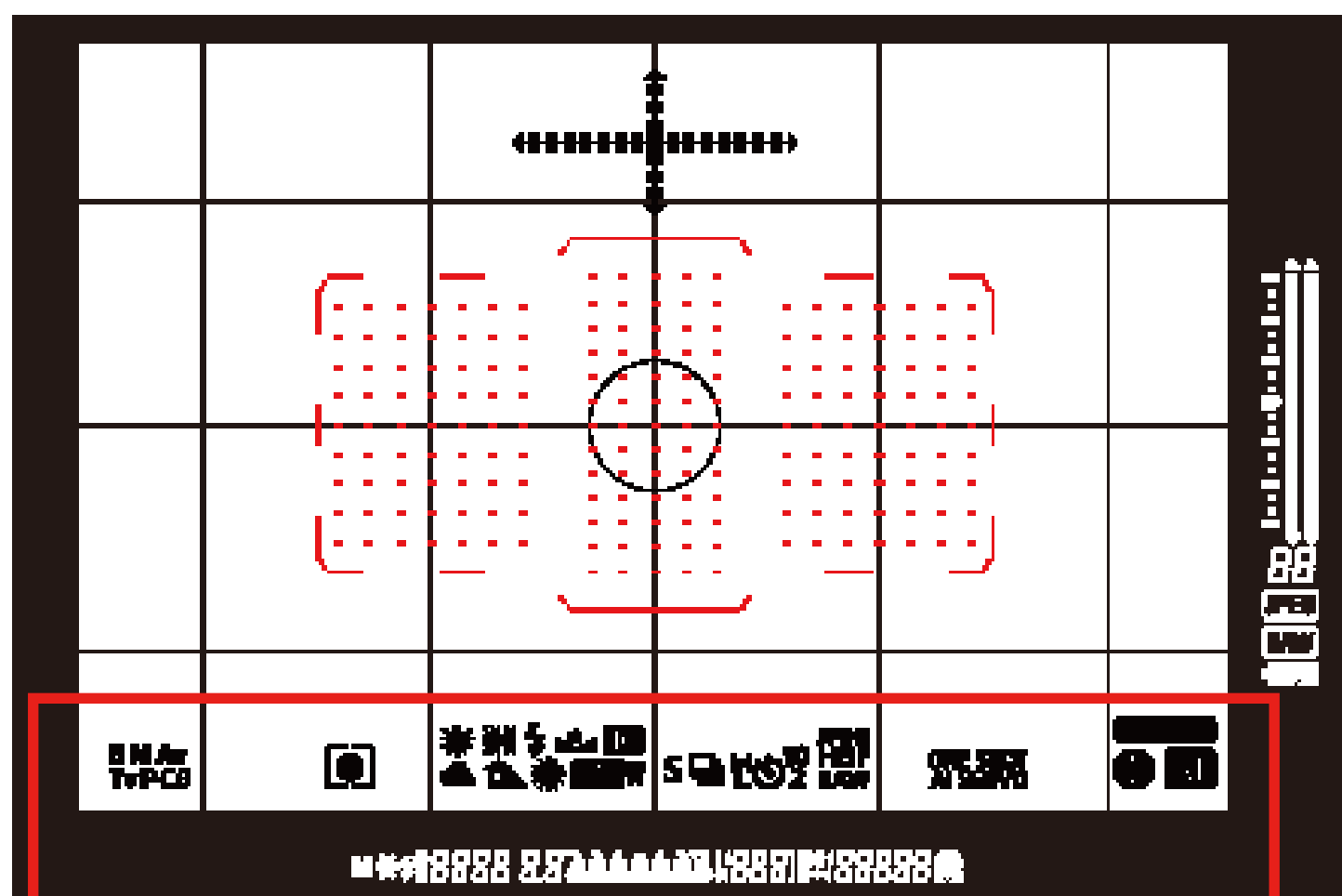
.....



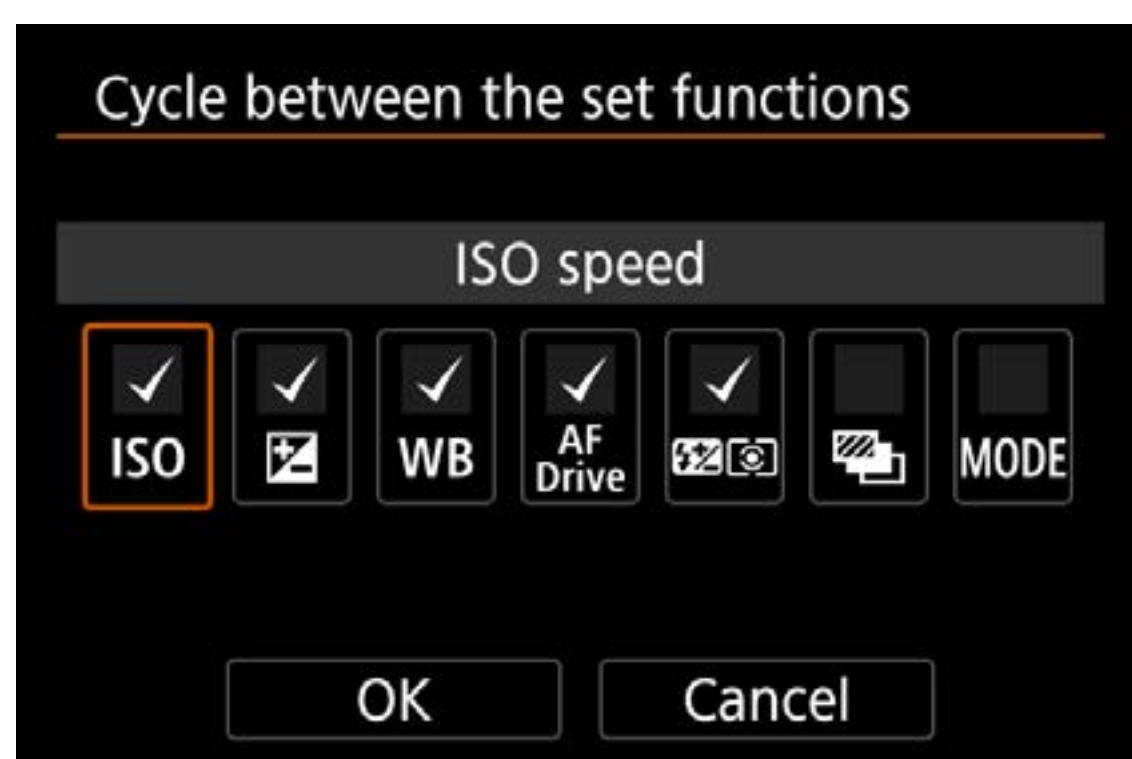
Assign [Cycle between the set functions] to the <M-Fn> button with [Custom Controls]. By carrying out this assignment, shooting function settings will switch between ISO speed, exposure compensation, and white balance, and each setting can be changed with dial operations.



Each time the  $\langle$ M-Fn $\rangle$  button is pressed, it is possible to switch the shooting function setting




With [Cycle between the set function] assigned, press the  $\langle$ M-Fn $\rangle$  button and shooting function settings switch in the order of (1) ISO speed  $\rightarrow$  (2) Exposure compensation  $\rightarrow$  (3) White balance  $\rightarrow$  (4) Drive mode/AF operation  $\rightarrow$  (5) Flash exposure compensation/metering mode  $\rightarrow$  (6) AEB settings  $\rightarrow$  (7) Shooting mode. As shooting setting functions will display within and outside of the viewfinder display, it is possible to perform setting changes of various functions with the  $\langle$ M-Fn $\rangle$  button and dials while looking through the viewfinder. Display of functions within the viewfinder can be set with [Viewfinder display settings].



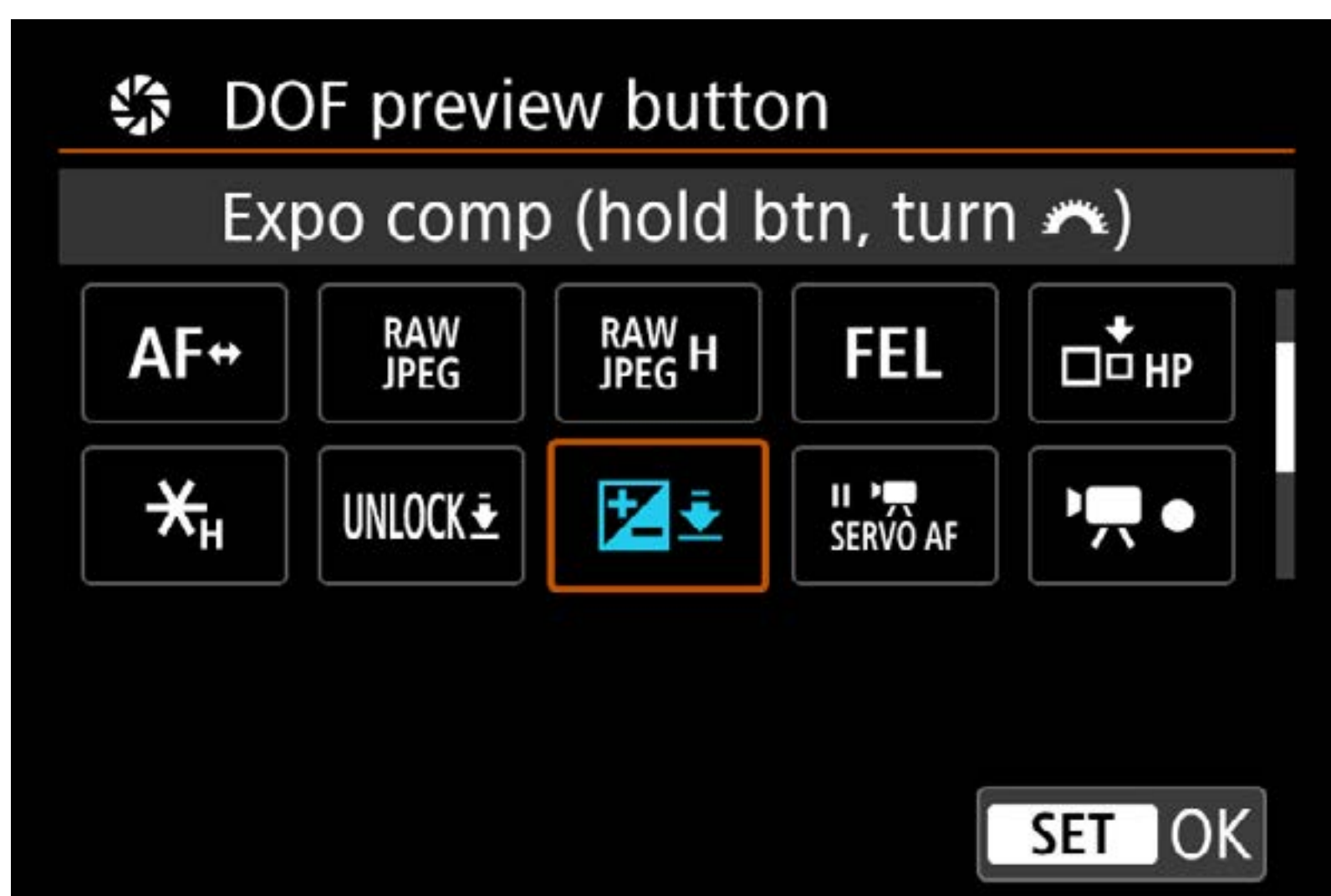
By pressing the  $\langle$ INFO. $\rangle$  button on the [Cycle between the set functions] setting screen, the detailed settings screen will be displayed. It is possible to select and set the functions to access.




# How do you quickly adjust the exposure when set to ISO Auto in M mode?

Assigning [Expo comp (hold btn, turn )] to a specific button in the Custom Controls makes it easier to perform exposure compensation

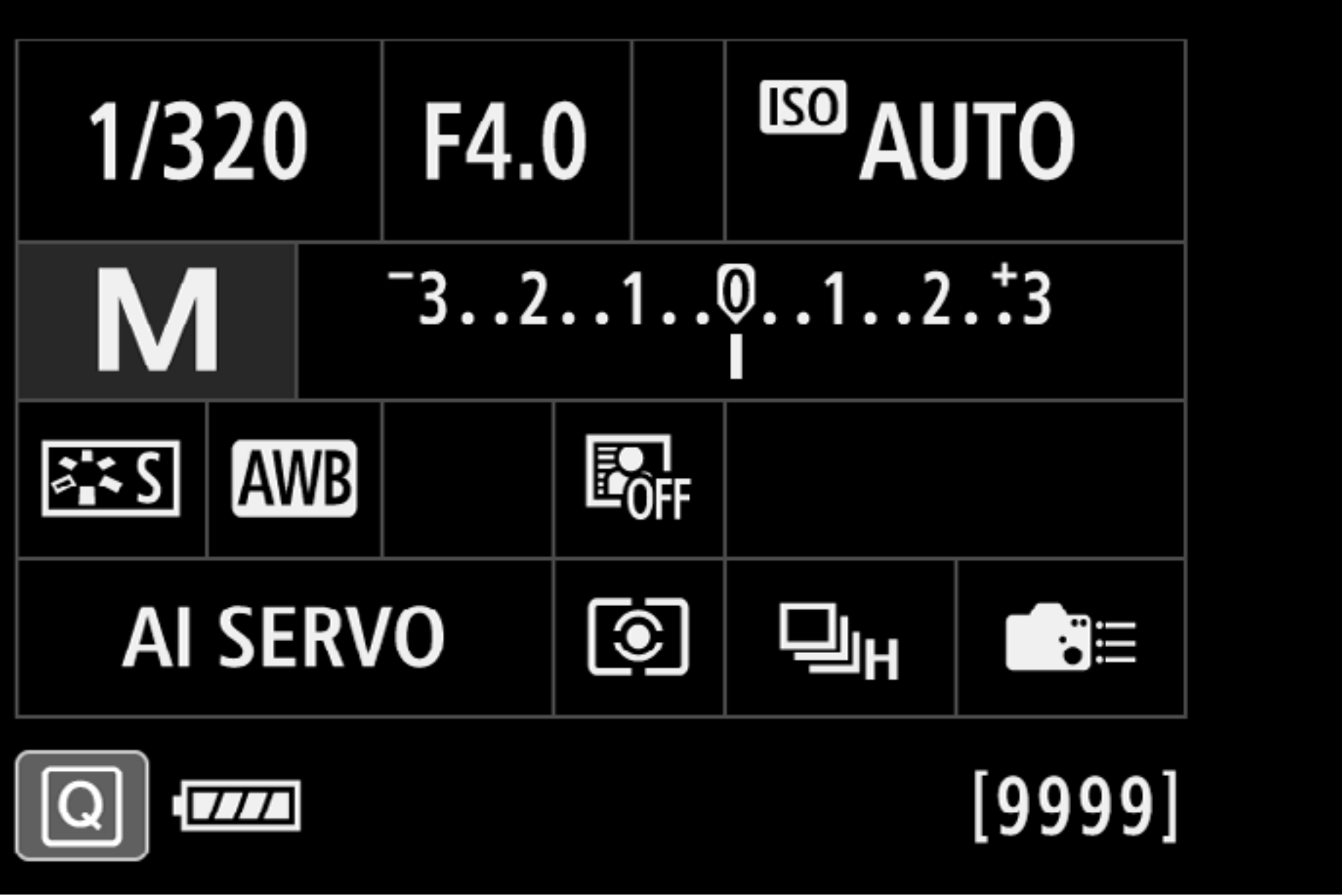
.....



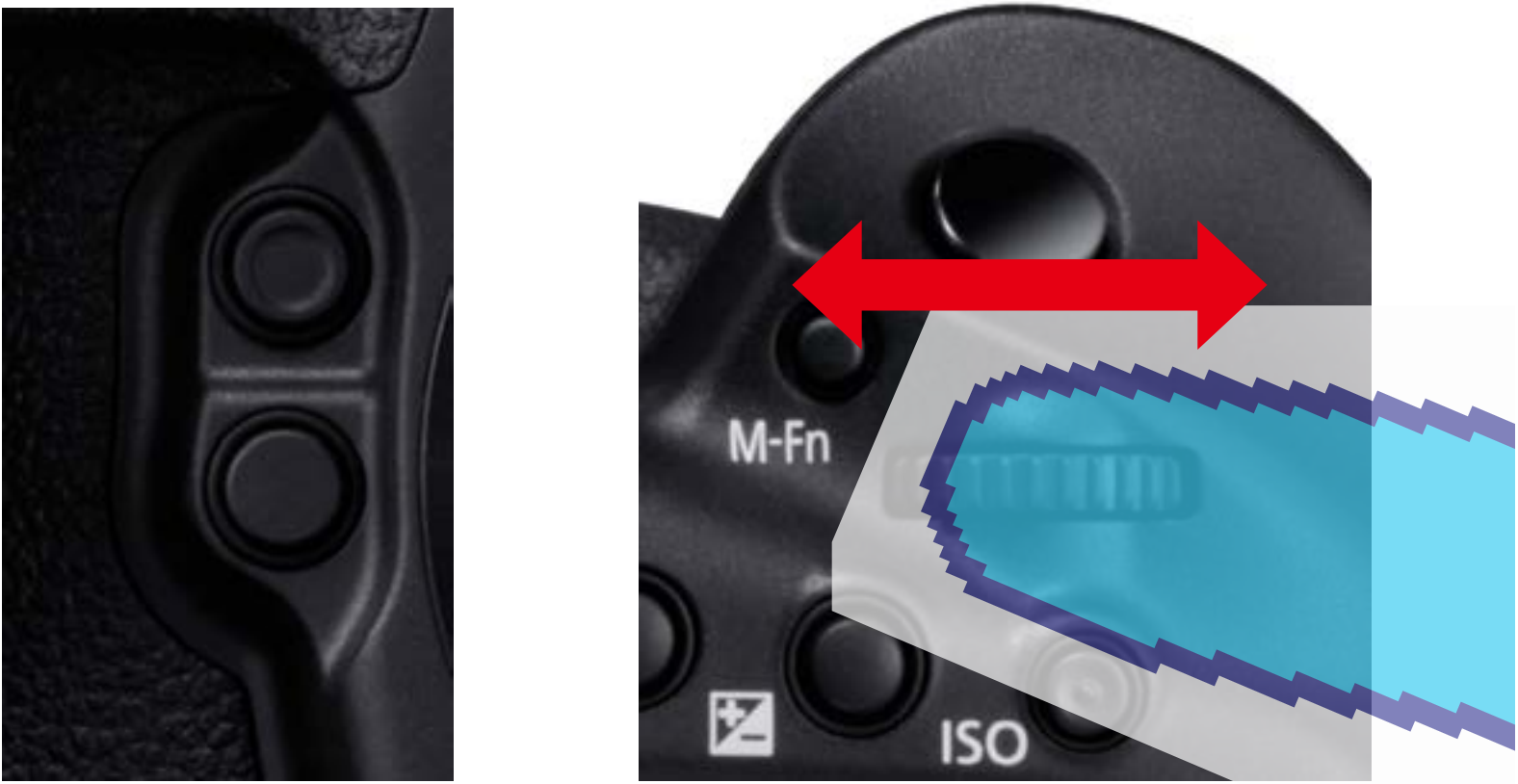
When ISO Auto is set in M mode, exposure compensation can be performed by changing the ISO. In the default settings, exposure compensation can be performed by touching the exposure compensation area on the rear display in the [Quick Control screen] from the  $\langle \text{Q} \rangle$  button, and to perform exposure compensation more quickly, it is effective to assign [Expo comp (hold btn, turn )] to a specific button.

Assignable buttons

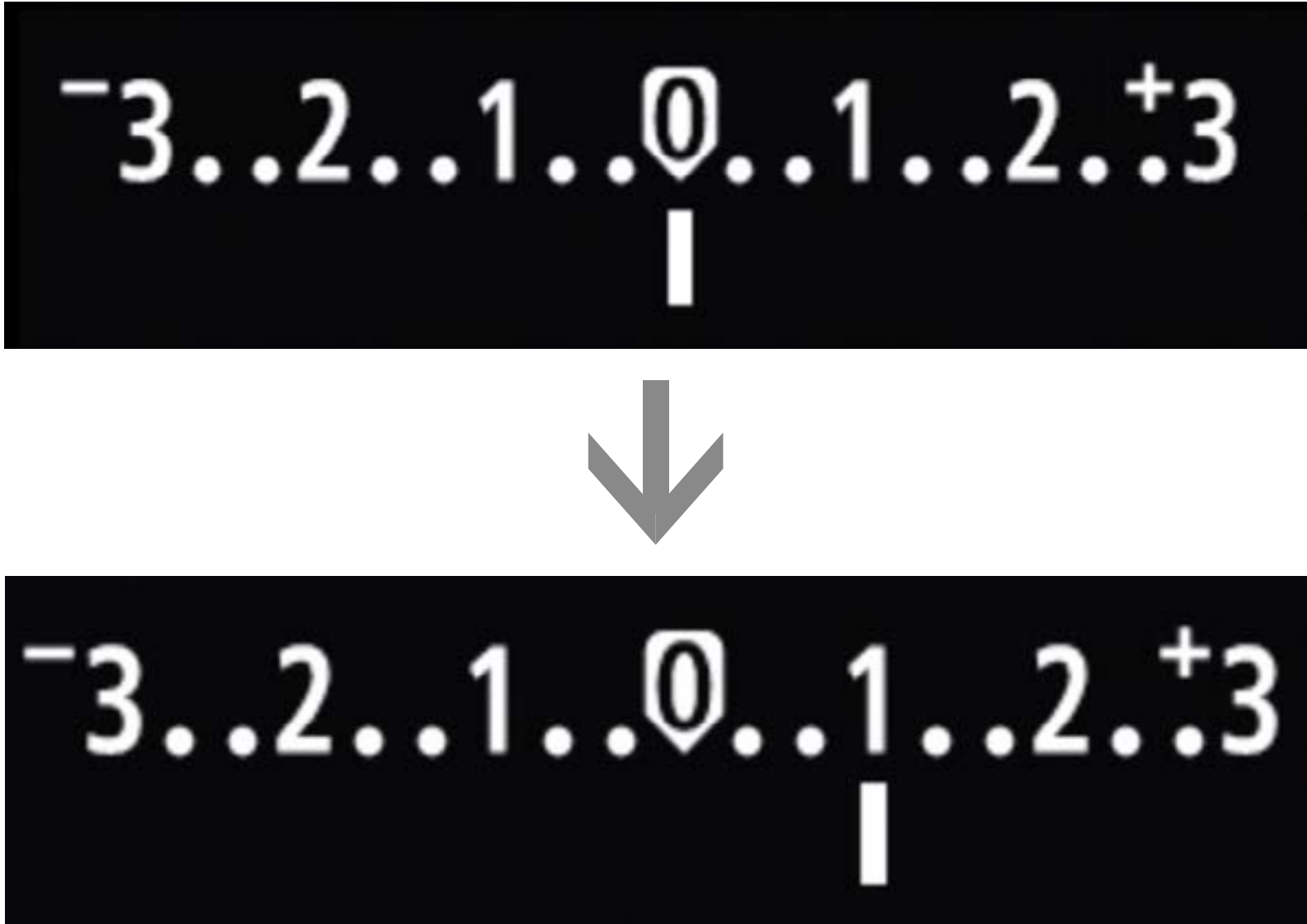
$\langle \text{M-Fn} \rangle$ button     $\langle \text{AF-ON} \rangle$ button  
 $\langle \text{*} \rangle$ button     $\langle \text{DOF preview button} \rangle$ button  
 $\langle \text{M-Fn2} \rangle$ button     $\langle \text{SET} \rangle$ button



ISO Auto in M mode



While pressing the assigned button, use the Main dial



Easily perform exposure compensation

When ISO Auto is set in M mode, exposure compensation can be performed by operating the Main dial while pressing the assigned button.