

A good picture conveys emotion.

- Images of wildlife are very common – would a person stop to look at your image?
- What exactly sets your image apart?
 - Exciting (GBH)
 - Affectionate (bedded fawn)
 - Intense (Kaya coming over hill)
 - Humorous (doe eating mushroom)
 -
 - Etc.

Composition

- Action or intensity
 - Wait for it
 - Force it
- Always get closer – “fill the frame” (copperhead picture)
 - patience
 - Camouflage
 - Bating
 - Calls
 - Cropping in post
- The eye
 - The subject’s eye must be in focus
 - Get eye-level

Equipment

- Photographing wildlife asks a lot from a camera
 - Fast subjects
 - Low light
- Know your camera’s limitations
 - Stay within what your camera can do and make the most of it
 - a simple subject can produce a memorable shot

Location:

- Parks
 - often easy to get to
 - wildlife often ignores people, but limited to “tolerant” species
- Wetlands, shores and marshes
 - ample light
 - high plant and wildlife diversity
- Backyard/Urban
- Public lands/WMA

- large tracts
- abundant
- Private lands
 - wildlife is often less wary
 - Game species almost always more abundant

Photographing friends and family in the outdoors

- Think beyond the kill and the catch
- Tell the story and be sentimental: the dogs, the gear, the land, the comradery, etc.
- Candid shots are almost always more interesting