NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY 3

WILDLIFE
HINTS (AND ONE RULE)

• Be a Naturalist First
  • Study and understand your subject
• Long Lenses are often useful, but not always necessary
  • I use wide angles surprisingly often
• Compose creatively
  • Avoid putting your subject front and center
• Fast shutter speeds are necessary for sharp images
  • Sometimes you might want to use a blur

The welfare of your subject is more important than your image
EQUIPMENT

• A Long Lens
• A Medium Lens
• A Short Lens
• Tripod
But Mostly

GOBS AND GOBS OF PATIENCE
“Adopt the pace of nature: her secret is patience.”

-Ralph Waldo Emerson
“To consult the rules of composition before making a picture is a little like consulting the law of gravitation before going for a walk.”

— Edward Weston
GET LOW!
Eye-level with your subject is often ideal.
Low Perspective provides a pleasing depth of field
FIELD TECHNIQUES II

GET CLOSE!
“If Your Photos Aren’t Good Enough, You Aren’t Close Enough”

- Robert Capa
With a Long Lens
Or Actually Get Close
Or Both
GO WIDE!
Wide Angles Show Context, Personality, and Behavior
SHOW ACTION!
Behavior is a key to success in wildlife photography
It doesn’t need to be dramatic
ACTIONS
TELL
STORIES
GIVE SPACE!
SHOW THE PLACE!
FIND THE LIGHT
“What makes photography a strange invention is that its primary raw materials are light and time.”

–JOHN BERGER
Backlight
Shade
COPING WITH WEIRD LIGHT
High Key
"I'm not really scared of death, I just want my death to be cool, and I guess being speared by a narwhal would be a pretty cool way to go."

—PAUL NICKLEN
QUESTIONS?
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Feel free to get in touch with questions or to chat about photography!