

One Day Workshops

Location

Dates

[Out of Africa Wildlife Park](#)

Camp Verde, Arizona

Jan 6-7, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Mar 31-Apr 1, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Apr 21-22, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Sept 22-23, 2017
Oct 6-7, 2017
Nov 17-18, 2017

[Phoenix Zoo](#)

Phoenix, Arizona

Feb 25, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Mar 25, 2017
Apr 15, 2017
Oct 14, 2017
Dec 9, 2017

[Wildlife World Zoo](#)

Litchfield Park, Arizona

Feb 4, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Feb 18, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Mar 11, 2017
Apr 8, 2017
Sept 30, 2017
Oct 21, 2017
Dec 2, 2017

[Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum](#)

Tucson, Arizona

Feb 11, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Mar 4, 2017 **SOLD OUT**
Mar 5, 2017
Oct 28, 2017
Dec 16, 2017

[Lions, Tigers & Bears](#)

Alpine, California

Mar 17, 2017
Mar 18, 2017

Multi-Day Workshops



[Mashatu-MalaMala Africa Photo Safari](#)

Botswana and South Africa

May 20-28, 2017
1 SPACE AVAILABLE



[Springtime Wildlife Babies](#)

Kalispell, MT

Jun 26-29, 2017



[North American Black Bears](#)

Orr, MN

Jul 29-31, 2017
SOLD OUT



[Hummingbirds In Sedona](#)

Sedona, Arizona

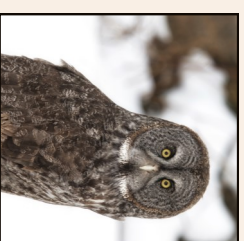
August 18-20, 2017



[Wildlife in Winter Snow](#)

Kalispell, MT

January 6-9, 2018



[Birds of Prey in Winter Snow](#)

Kalispell, MT

Jan 10, 2018 AM



[Horse Round Up in Winter Snow](#)

Kalispell, MT

Jan 10, 2018 PM
Jan 11, 2018 AM

WILD ABOUT WILDLIFE

10 Composition Tips

The “art” of wildlife photography is about communicating the essence of wildlife. Mastering the artistic quality is important in wildlife photography because it expresses how you felt and the connection you had in that moment. Consider these tips to master the art of wildlife photography:

1. The eye(s) (or closest eye) must be tack sharp. Make sure your camera’s focus point is on the eyes.
2. Position yourself at the subject’s eye level. Lie down on the ground if necessary.
3. The simpler the composition, the better. Make sure no other elements are sharper, brighter, more colorful, or in any way more attractive than the main subject. Do include some of the environment in the photo.
4. Communicate a mood or behavior in your photos. Behavior may be action (walking or running) or it may be a simple, natural gesture. A mood may be curiosity or contentment. A front leg slightly bent shows movement. Legs should distinct and separate from each other for balance. Wait for the behavior and capture that moment. When photographing more than one subject, catch them engaging in similar behavior, relating to one another or focusing attention in the same direction. Higher f/stops (f/9 – f/11) are generally needed to get multiple animals in sharp focus.
5. Look for opportunities to use color. The use of color evokes the greatest emotional reaction from the viewer. The color red has the most impact. Use color in the background to enhance the impact of your subject. Blurred foliage is a great background color.
6. Use lines to draw attention to the main subject. Lines can be real or implied. Use vertical and horizontal lines to lead the viewer’s eye. Diagonal lines have the most impact.
7. Look for opportunities that show alertness and interest. Ears focused in the same direction as the eyes shows alertness and interest.
8. Give the animal space to move and a way to move into the frame. Place the subject on one side or corner of the frame to provide space.
9. Capture the photo when the light shows the animal in its best light. Early morning/late afternoon front light enhances color and is the best place to start. Use light to emphasize your subject, accentuate colors and create mood. Side Light captures texture and emphasizes the three dimensional qualities. Back lighting enhances shape and is ideal for wildlife with shaggy fur or feathers. Mid-day light can be harsh and wash out colors. In mid-day light, look for all sun or all shade.
10. Apply the Rule of Thirds. Think of the frame as a tic-tac-toe board. Place your subject off center, on a tic-tac-toe line. The four line intersection points are called “power points”. Place key features, such as the eyes, face or pose on a power point.