

A savanna landscape at sunset. In the foreground, a camera with a long lens is positioned on a tripod, partially obscured by tall, golden grass. In the background, several antelopes are grazing in a field of tall grass. The sky is a warm, golden color, and the overall scene is bathed in the light of the setting sun.

Quick Bytes”

*Animal
Photography*

What Makes a Good Animal Photo?

- Expression
- Behaviour
- Eyes
- Movement
- Environment



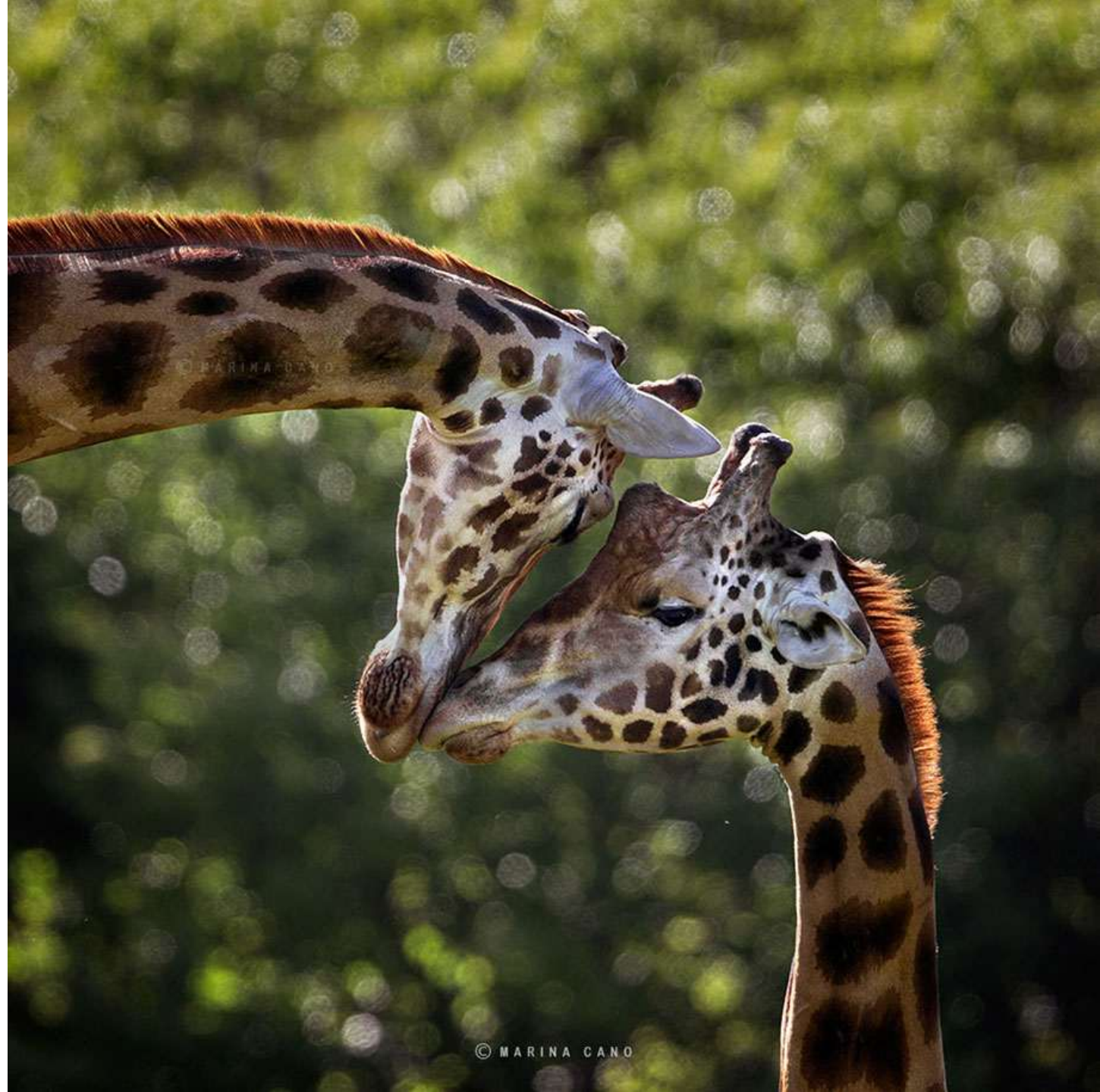
Focus on the Eyes

- Eyes create connection
- Use single-point AF
- Focus on nearest eye



Use Shallow Depth of Field

- Wide aperture
- Blur distractions
- Create separation



Capture Behaviour

- Eating
- Grooming
- Playing
- Resting
- Moving



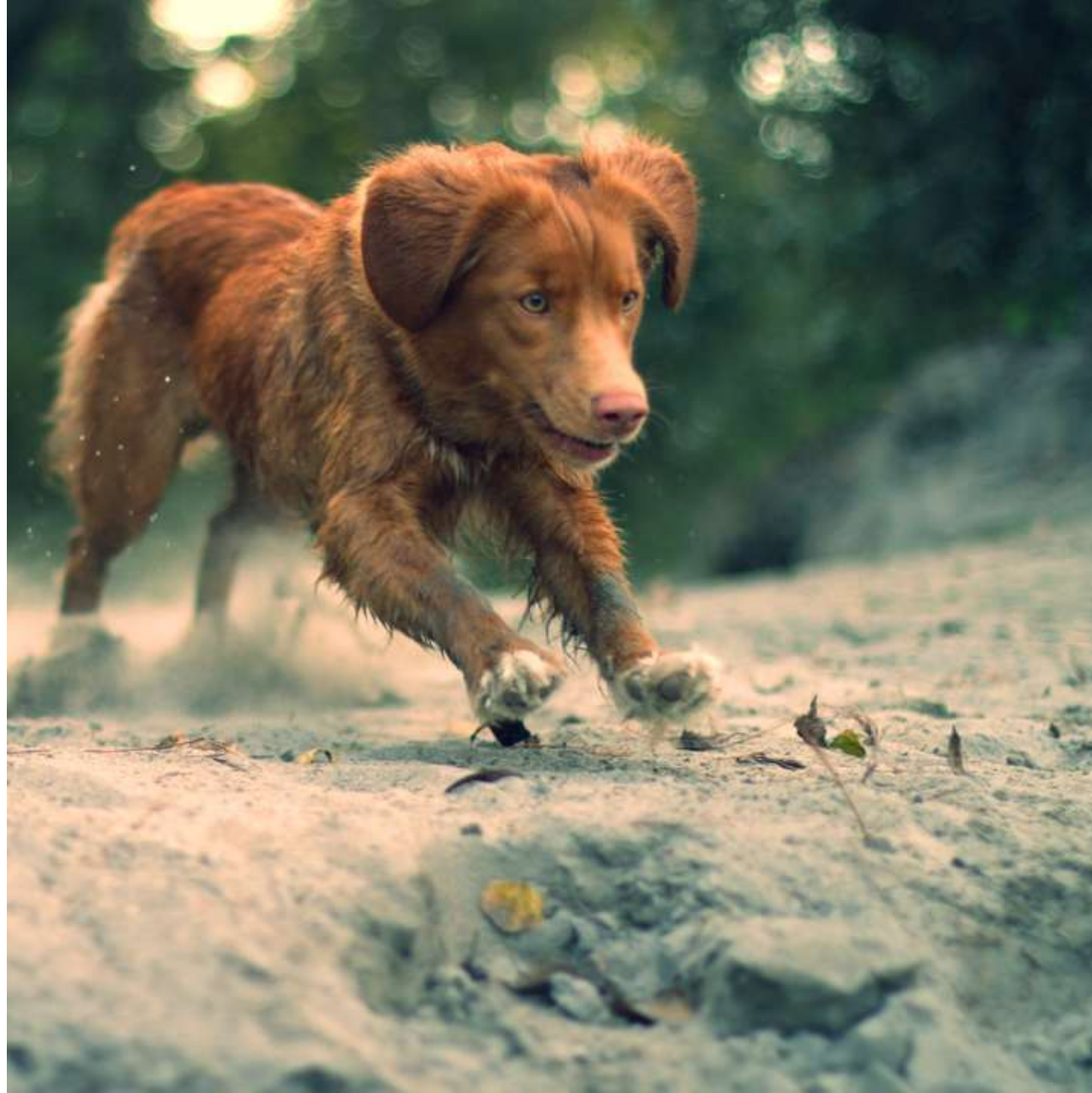
Use Soft, Natural Light

- Avoid harsh sun
- Use shade
- No flash



Get Down Low

- Eye-level
- Natural perspective
- Stronger connection



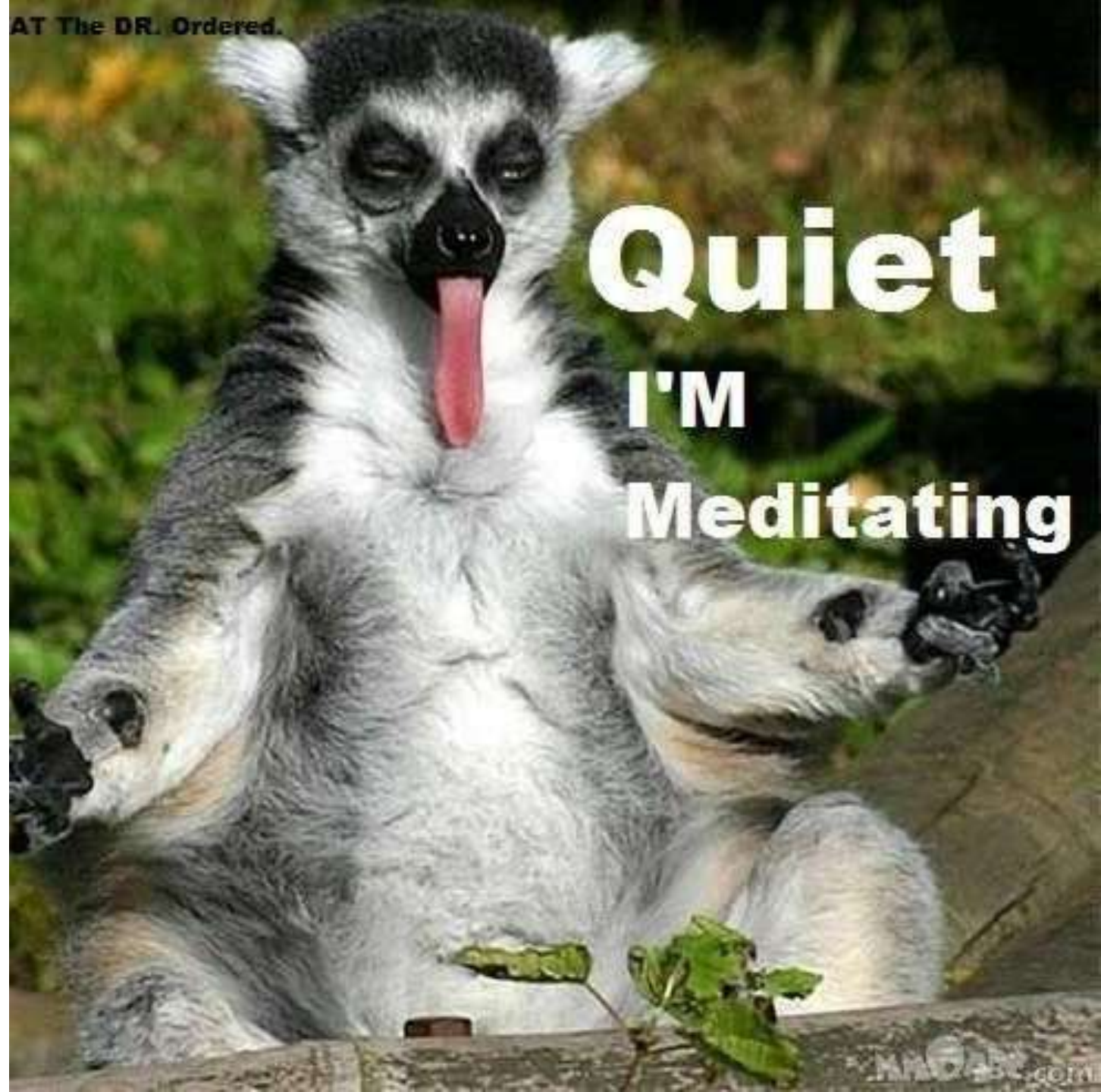
Include the Environment

- Habitat
- Context
- Story



Be Patient & Quiet

- Move slowly
- Wait for calm
- Let the moment come



Quick Bite Challenge

- Eye-level portrait
- Environmental version
- Compare stories



Shooting Through Glass & Mesh

- Get close
- Wide aperture
- CPL for glass
- Shade lens
- Avoid flash



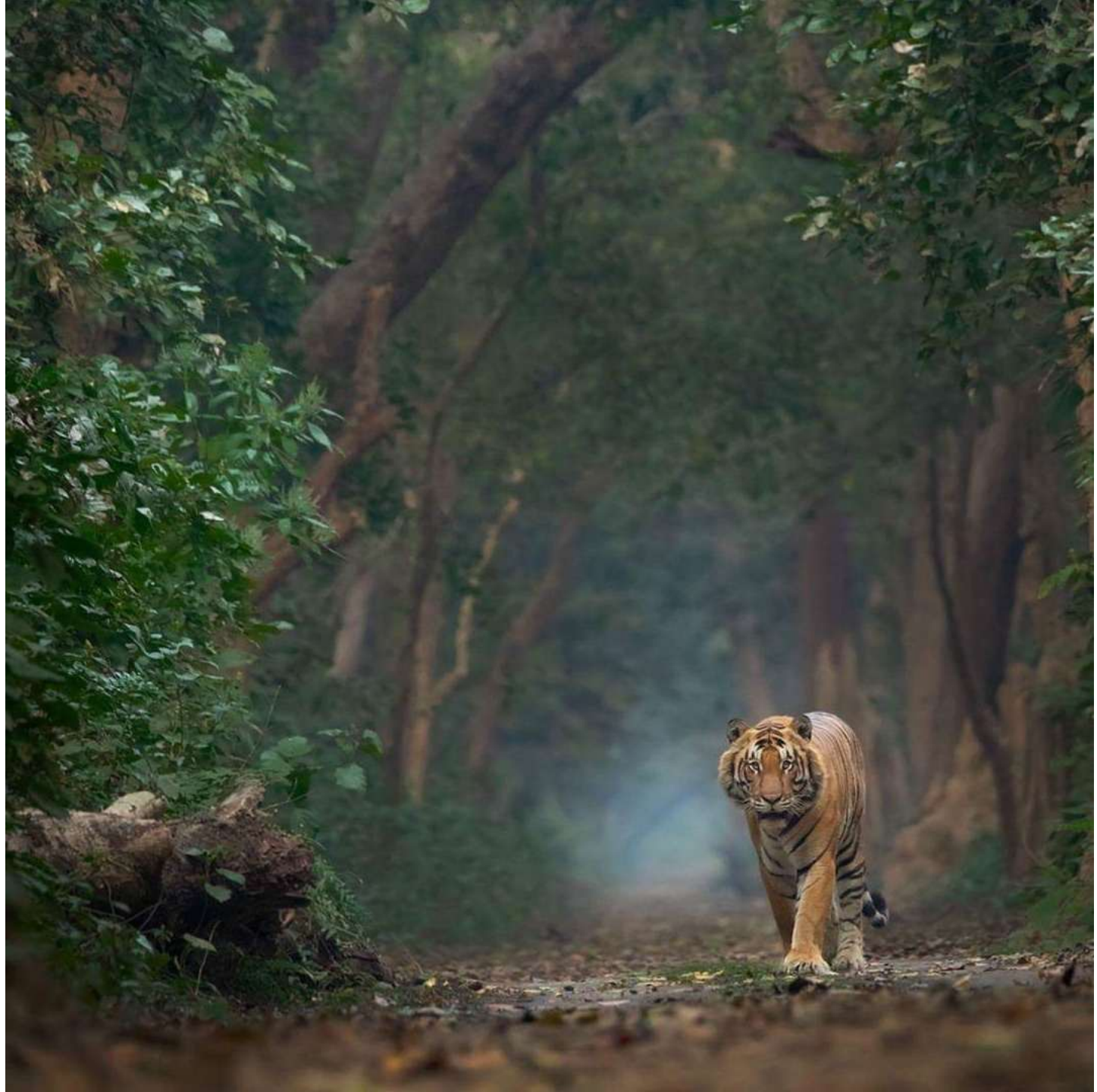
Photographing Fast-Moving Animals

- Fast shutter
- Continuous AF
- Burst mode
- Track smoothly
- Raise ISO



Photographing in Low Light

- ISO 1600-3200
- Wide aperture
- Stabilise
- Avoid flash
- Shoot RAW



Composition for Animal Photograph

- Rule of thirds
- Lead room
- Clean background
- Leading lines
- Fill the frame
- Go wide
- Diagonals



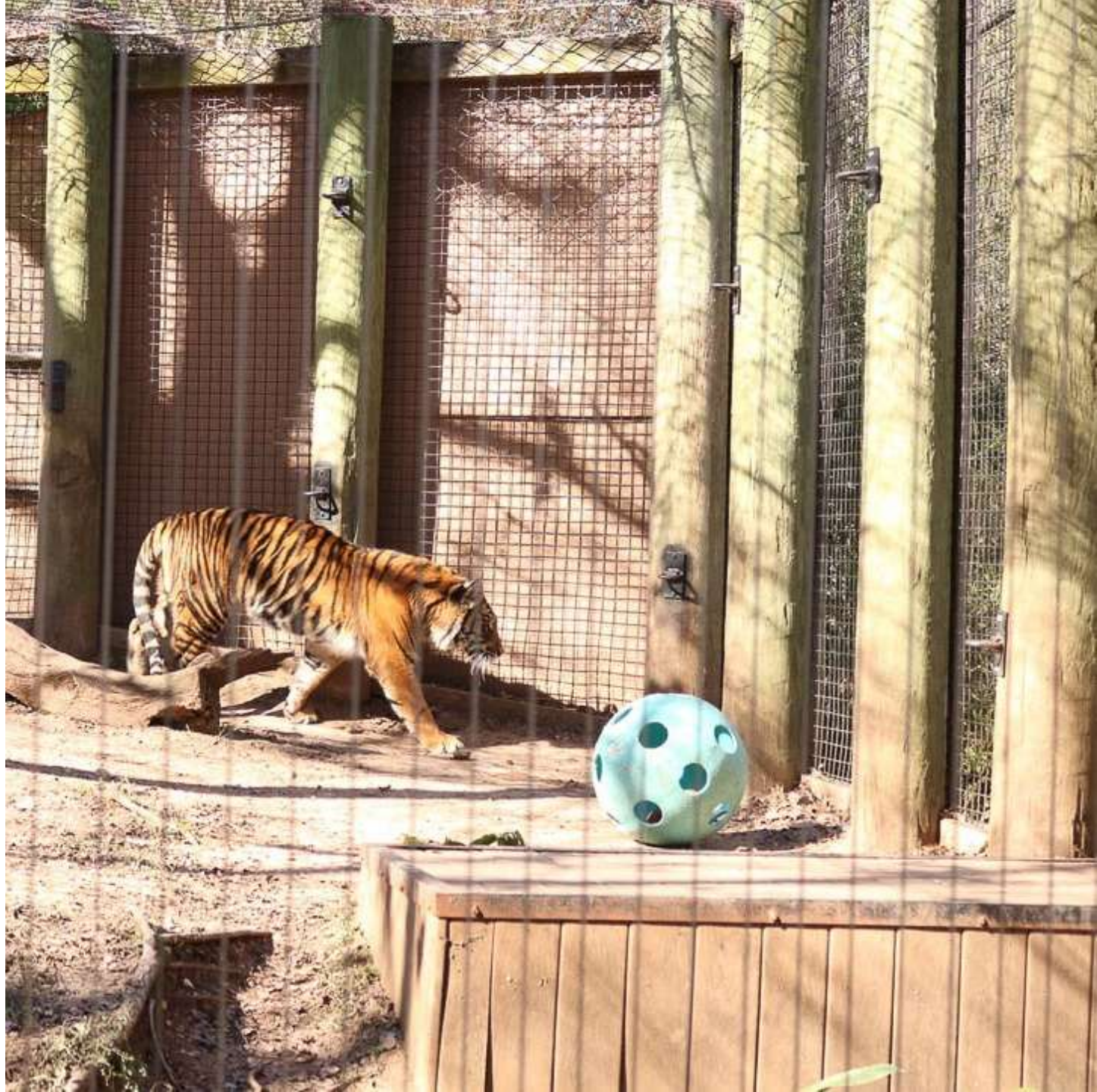
Closing Thoughts

- Slow down
- Observe
- Enjoy



Thrigby Hall Photo Challenges

- 10 simple prompts
- Choose 1-5
- Enjoy the walk





The brief is to submit upto 5 images from the challenges, but only one from each category.

Animal Photography — 8 Challenge Categories

- **Eye-Level Portrait** — Create a portrait taken at the animal's eye-level, with the **nearest eye sharp**. This builds connection and careful focusing.
- **Behaviour Moment** — Capture a natural action: grooming, stretching, calling, feeding, playing, or interacting. Teaches anticipation and observation.
- **Environmental Story** — Photograph the animal **within its habitat** — reeds, branches, water, rocks. Shows context and story.
- **Texture Study** — Emphasise fur, feathers, scales, whiskers, or skin patterns. Encourages close looking and thoughtful light use.
- **Movement Capture** — Freeze or blur movement: a leap, flap, shake, run, or splash. Builds timing and shutter-speed confidence.
- **Hidden Animal** — Photograph an animal partly concealed by leaves, branches, shadows, or mesh. Teaches framing, patience, and mood.
- **Low-Light Confidence** — Take a sharp, well-exposed image in shade or dim light using higher ISO and wide aperture. Builds trust in the camera.
- **Two-Shot Story** — Submit **one** of the pair: either the tight portrait *or* the wider scene. Helps you to think about narrative and perspective.