

## Chapter 1 : The 10 laws of landscape photography | TechRadar

*My first love in photography when I first got my trusty old Minolta SLR as a teenager was landscape theinnatdunvilla.com's something about getting out in nature with the challenge of capturing some of the amazing beauty that you see.*

Print This article and photos were contributed by Dawn Lane So you think you might be interested in doing a little landscape photography but the grand sweeping vistas of Ansel Adams Yellowstone tend to intimidate more than inspire? It is within the reach of anyone who enjoys the outdoors and owns even the most basic camera equipment. Defining landscape photography Landscape photography is difficult to define. The more landscape photography I do, the broader my definition becomes. For me, landscape photography is not so much about what is contained in the image, but what it portrays about a place. While a landscape photograph might be a wide-angle image of a pristine lake or an ocean sunset, it might just as well be a dormant plant in a winter pond. If the lake, the sunset and the dormant plant image each reveal something significant about a place, its inhabitants, or its conditions and evoke an emotional response in the viewer, they qualify as landscape photographs in my book. Grand or tiny, a landscape is not so much about the subject itself, but rather about the place in which the subject exists and the feeling the subject and place evokes. Camera equipment for landscape photography You do not need to invest in a lot of expensive gear to begin exploring landscape photography. I like to travel light and concentrate on taking pictures rather than changing lenses, so my gear of choice is a high quality compact digital camera with a built in zoom lens. A zoom lens will give you ready access to a wide range of focusing distances that will allow you to explore different compositions within a single scene with little effort. The one additional piece of equipment I would recommend is a lightweight tripod. A tripod will ensure a steady camera at any shutter speed and allow you to fine tune your compositions. Landscape photography in your own backyard What if the familiar places of the famous landscape photographers lay many states away from your own home? Who says these are the most worthy locations anyway? Landscape photography is not about a specific place, but about seeing the significance of the natural world around you every day. Your own backyard literally can be a great starting place because you know it better than any other place. Most of my landscape photography takes place within a mile radius of my home. One you know a place well, you can anticipate things like how the light will cast a shadow at a particular time of day, or when a certain wildflower will be in bloom. I have discovered that the greatest reward of landscape photography lies not in seeing one of my images hanging on the wall or gracing the pages of a magazine or website, but rather in the heightening of my ability to see and appreciate the natural world around me. When you first take camera in hand and go out to shoot landscape photographs, you might very likely get out there and not see a thing that seems worthy of shooting. In fact, you might have a hard time convincing yourself that the little stretch of woods in the neighborhood park could possibly be fodder for landscape photography at all. Trust me it is. Take note of the weather conditions when you arrive and consider what type of mood it tends to convey or what feeling it gives you. Proceed a ways into your surroundings and stand still for a moment. Look outward about feet. What do you see to your left? What do you see in front of you? What do you see to your right? What do you see behind you? Do this same exercise several times, decreasing the distance by about 20 feet each time. Finally, look around at the area within arms reach and beneath your feet. This exercise will help you begin to look at the big picture as well as all the little things that make up the big picture. Now, do this same exercise again only this time look through your camera as you view the areas around you. Because the image in your viewfinder is just that nothing more and nothing less. The image in your viewfinder includes all the little details that our human eyes and mind might tend to filter out. But by the same token, the image in the viewfinder does not extend beyond its boundaries. Our eyes have the luxury of darting to and fro, back and forth, capturing detail and context along a continuum of various distances as we scan a scene. But when we press the shutter, we lock in a fixed representation of a scene. The next step is to start pressing the shutter in order to capture not what you see in a scene, but the essence of your subject and what you feel about a scene. You might find this easier if you start out small. Limit your scope to,

say, an area of about 50 square feet to begin with. Online photography forums are good places to share your work and view the work of others. Practice the Art of Seeing In the beginning it will be more important to practice the art of seeing rather than the art of photography. The more images you take with your camera, the better you will become at seeing how your camera sees. Study what works and what does not work in your images, and plan to revisit the same locations in order to improve upon earlier efforts. An additional benefit of revisiting locations is that you will come to know a few places well, and that knowledge and familiarity will come to be reflected in your work.

## Chapter 2 : Best Cameras for Landscape Photography | Switchback Travel

*If you have an interest in wildlife or nature photography there is a good chance you have seen an image at some point that has completely taken your breath away. Maybe it was a photograph of a sweeping landscape washed in the golden light of the dying afternoon sun or close-up of some small natural.*

Read more about us. Buying a camera for landscape photography can be overwhelming, but the process should be fun and not just a leap of faith. First, choose among the three main tiers of cameras: Then do some research based on your price range and specifications. Otherwise, point-and-shoots have their advantages. Cheap, easy to use, lightweight. Mostly automated, struggle with large prints. The Sony RX V is a feature-packed point-and-shoot that pretty much does it all. But unfortunately production hiccups and high costs ended the camera line before it was released to the public. We would love to see a high-end point-and-shoot with a true wide-angle lens in the future. Built entirely for digital, this modern breed of compact camera foregoes the internal mirror system of a DSLR; instead, light passes through the lens directly to the image sensor like a point-and-shoot. This build allows for a large image sensor in a relatively small camera body. For landscape photographers, mirrorless cameras are a very intriguing option. Sony leads the pack with its full-frame a7 series, but there are a number of great other options from brands like Olympus and Fujifilm. However, we love the lack of bulk and many professional landscape photographers are making the switch. Compact, easy to use, great image quality. Lenses can be expensive, particularly wide-angle lenses. Weight savings are noticeable but not groundbreaking. Sony, Olympus, and Panasonic dominate this sector, not traditional powerhouses Nikon and Canon. Top High-End Mirrorless Cameras: Top Mid-Range Mirrorless Cameras: We also like the Fujifilm X-T2 , which is an excellent all-around mirrorless camera with ample quality lens choices for landscapes and other uses. Top Budget Mirrorless Cameras: See our page on the Best Mirrorless Cameras of Option 3: Cameras of this type have considerably larger sensors than do point-and-shoots and capture fantastic detail and color. A digital SLR next to a point-and-shoot Credit: These photographs can be enlarged and hung on the wall for a lifetime. Less automation more room for creativity , professional grade image quality, great for large prints. Less automation more room for user error , size and weight, cost. Get to know the camera before your trip by reading the manual and going out for some test shoots. The difference is rather astounding: Full-frame cameras are phenomenalâ€”the best of the bestâ€”and if you can afford one it will not disappoint. There are fewer deals in the full-frame market than we would like and lenses are particularly priceyâ€”the extra large sensors require extremely precise and therefore expensive glass. With a whopping This camera is built for still photography with fewer video options than the competition, but we appreciate the split from the hybrid model at this end of the spectrum. And keep an eye out for the Canon 6D Mark II, which has been announced and will hit the market in the coming months. Exceptional image quality the best , high resolution prints of any size. Cost, learning curve, size and weight.

## Chapter 3 : Landscape Photography :: Digital Photo Secrets

*Outdoor Photographer's landscape and nature photography tips help you to master the technique and skills needed for successful landscape and nature photography.*

Capture the amazing beauty you see in Nature. Are you disappointed with your Landscape photos? The gorgeous colors you saw when you took the photo have evaporated from your photo. These issues are NOT a problem with your camera. All cameras are capable of taking majestic landscapes. They just need a little help. Learn the three essential elements of any great Landscape photo. Bring Any Scene To Life! To capture a beautiful landscape in its entirety you need to keep it in focus, from foreground to background. Not every natural setting makes a good landscape photo. The best type of light to create a large impact on your landscape. Most landscapes freeze a specific moment in time. Read the content online, or download the eBook pdf or epub format and take it with your camera. Read on any mobile device. Everything in Focus Good focus is one of the keys to capturing a beautiful landscape in its entirety. Best Landscape Subjects Not every natural setting makes a good landscape photo. Lines Many landscapes have a built-in horizontal line - the horizon. But there are other types of lines that enhance your landscape composition. You can even suggest peace and stability; or powerful and enduring in your photo with appropriately placed lines. Weather and Light Everyone thinks Summer is the best time for landscapes. Look for a Focal Point In person, everything about a landscape is striking. But in photographs, landscapes almost never look as striking as they did in person. But a photographer can only use one of those senses - vision - to portray the scene. To help your viewer get a sense of what it must be like to stand there in that beautiful setting, find a focal point. There are actually three major styles of landscape photography. But why stop there? Things happen in nature - water moves, clouds pass by, the wind blows the grass, animals and insects come and go. Image Source Adding a sense of scale helps you show the expanse of the landscape, and adds interest as well. Image Source Learn how to capture movement in your landscape photos. And when I use a term that not everyone would know, I link to a separate article that fully explains the term. More advanced photographers will love the "Assignments" section where I challenge you to take your camera to the limits! And you can use your current camera! This is an 87 page ebook that will help you take spectacular shots of your pets, birds, and animals in the wild.

## Chapter 4 : Nature Photography & Landscape Tips | Outdoor Photographer

*Digital SLRs remain the most popular camera for landscape photography - they are versatile and offer the best ergonomics. SLRs have a mechanical mirror system and pentaprism designed to direct light from the lens to an optical viewfinder.*

If you have an interest in wildlife or nature photography there is a good chance you have seen an image at some point that has completely taken your breath away. Maybe it was a photograph of a sweeping landscape washed in the golden light of the dying afternoon sun or close-up of some small natural miracle that you had never noticed before that moment. Here are some tips to help you become stronger at wildlife photography and better at recording of the natural world. Do your homework before heading out Be as educated as possible before you ever make a photo. Doing your homework is one of the most important, yet loathed parts of wildlife photography. It never pays to walk into a situation and be completely clueless. What gear to pack Advanced gear is not a requirement, however, patience and perseverance are essential. At the same, you must also understand any limitations of your kit, so that you will have realistic expectations and avoid disappointment. This photograph was made using the mm kit lens that came with my camera after I slowly and quietly crawled into range. Packing for a photographic outing can cause a lot of anxiety. Over packing though, can be even worse than under packing. You become weighed down and uncomfortable. Research the animals and scenes you are likely to encounter. Decide what is most and least important to you. Make choices, commit to them, and then let it go. It will make packing a lot less stressful. If you plan on photographing wildlife, such as birds and animals that scare easily, then pack your best zoom lens so you can keep distance between you and your subject. Shooting landscapes or scenes where stealth is not a concern? You might consider taking along a wider angle lens to better capture your scene. Ultimately, there is no secret formula and no true all-in-one lens to cover every situation. Be informed before you leave so that you can make the best use of whatever lens you have. Find a camera bag that can carry the gear you need easily, and is equally comfortable on your body. Bags range greatly in price and quality but you usually get what you pay for. For added piece of mind, you might consider a bag that is semi-weatherproof or water resistant. My go-to lightweight bag for wildlife photography, shown with and without the handy rain cover deployed. Read reviews and find a bag that fits your body, your gear, and your planned outing. You will have a much more comfortable and enjoyable experience. Speaking of comfort! Comfort items Shoes: A good pair of hiking shoes or boots is one of the most important pieces of gear for any wildlife photographer. Grit, dirt, mud, water, insects, rocks, and creepy-crawlies you need a pair of shoes or boots that can handle all of these elements. Your shoes should be well fitting and suitable for walking long distances. Before your outing ask yourself the following questions: Are any special permits or permissions required? Some National or State Parks and wildlife sanctuaries require special permits for access to certain areas, especially those deemed as backcountry environments. Where will I park my vehicle? This is very important. Believe me, if you park your vehicle in an unauthorized area you will be stuck with a sizeable fine or worse, return to find your vehicle has been towed. Are there time restraints of any kind? Most natural areas and parks have hours of operation just like a business. Also remember that wild creatures and critters are usually most active in the early morning or late evening. What are the expected weather conditions? This is a biggie. Know what to expect as far as the weather is concerned. Check the forecast the day of departure and keep tabs on it throughout the day if possible. NEVER chance endangering yourself or your equipment by venturing out unprepared for bad weather. What are the times for sunrise and sunset? Again, be sure the places you want to capture a sunrise or sunset are accessible during those times. Are there any commonly photographed animals, landmarks, or structures? Research what is usually photographed around the area you plan to visit. Find a park ranger or staff member and ask about lesser known spots that are less travelled by tourists. Look for ways to be creative and set your work apart! They contain a massive amount of pixel information when compared to JPEG and take up a lot more memory card space. However, this additional information allows more latitude for adjustments in post-processing. The boiled down explanation is, everything else being equal, the higher the ISO number the

less light is required to make an image. Unfortunately with higher light sensitivity comes increased image noise. In most but not all situations you will generally want to use the lowest ISO possible. That is not to say you should be afraid of bumping up the ISO. A fast shutter speed is often needed to capture the quick movements of wildlife and increased noise is far less noticeable than a blurred image. When it comes to photographing most wildlife, however, autofocus is a great tool! Animals and birds, especially the wild variety, are almost constantly on the move. They shift positions and move closer or farther away selfishly, with little regard for the photo you are so carefully trying to compose. Place your selected focus area over your subject and half-press the shutter button to engage the AF. Focus will be tracked for as long as you follow your subject while maintaining pressure on the shutter button. In most wildlife and nature photography situations a tripod is always a good idea. Find the lightest and most compact tripod that is sturdy enough to handle your camera setup. Learn so you can prepare. Prepare so you can photograph. Photograph so you can grow. Photographing wildlife can be difficult but it can also yield huge artistic, personal, and even spiritual rewards.

## Chapter 5 : 11 Surefire Landscape Photography Tips

*Landscape photography is one of the last bastions of traditional film, but this is slowly changing, as more and more leading photographers adopt digital technology. This beautifully produced and illustrated reference outlines simple techniques for assuring that your nature images achieve both technical and creative excellence.*

Landscape photography is one of the most challenging genres and disciplines to learn, and the costs of getting it wrong can be disappointing, especially if you only get one chance to visit a location. He has shot and edited tens of thousands of landscape and nature images. Johnny is paid to get the perfect shot every time in his job. Every landscape course is going to teach you about planning, gear selection, composition and lighting - at least we hope so - but this one does that and more. Why do a boring landscapes course when you can travel through the great outdoors of Australia with a character like Johnny? Experience an over the shoulder lesson as you both venture into the Australian outdoors. There are 10 fieldwork case studies - each covering a different kind of shot, covering scenes like waterfalls, seascapes and forests, to techniques such as long exposure, macro focus stacking and reflections. The RAW files are provided with each lesson so you can practice his exact steps. However, you can take as long as you like to digest the materials in the course. Unrestricted access to over 4 hours of course modules. Download all the videos. Johnny Spencer is a professional landscape and wilderness photographer working for The National Park Service in Australia. Tips for finding great places to photograph including apps to help you find the best light direction based on the time of day and location. Module 3 - Light Learn about the different types of light, light direction and the best times to use them. Module 5 - Equipment The essential equipment for Landscape photography. What sort of camera should you use? What lenses will help you get take the best landscape shots? Is one camera better than another? Module 10 - Tack Sharp Focus How to take tack sharp landscape photos. Using the different focus functions and modes on your camera. This lesson is full of additional tips for helping you control the output of the flash and ensure you get the exposure you are looking for. Module 13 - In the Field - Forest Composition What to look for when you you reach the forest spot you want to photograph. Module 22 - Reflections - Post Processing Another amazing over-the-shoulder look at how a professional perfects an image in Adobe Lightroom. Module 23 - In the Field - Sand Dunes Practical tips for light and composition with this beautiful sand dunes lesson. Module 27 - In the Field - Photographing Wildlife Practical tips for shooting wildlife while out in the field. Module 28 - Wildlife - Post Processing How to make your photos of wildlife pop. Module 29 - In the Field - Waterfalls Johnny heads out to shoot a waterfall Module 30 - Waterfalls - Post Processing Back in the studio, learn how to clean up your waterfall image in Lightroom. I am enjoying the Landscape course with Johnny immensely. He is fun and energetic! I like being able to view on my own schedule. I have only completed the first 5 sessions but truly am looking forward to continuing. Student Exactly what I was looking for. Johnny has a unique Aussie way about him and his enthusiasm comes through. Easy to follow and I can take all the information in during my own time. Good length individual segments. A very worthwhile investment. Juan Student So far I think it is great well worth the money just need to find more hours a day to take it in and enjoy. Dennis Student I like your enthusiastic style and your knowledge of photography. I learn something from every session and that is valuable! Paul Frequently Asked Questions Can I download the videos? Yes, you can download the videos and watch them on your computer, iPad or Phone whenever you like. Who Is This Course For? If you have been yearning to take stunning photos, but have been unsure where to start, we think this course is for you. Ready to take professional looking landscape photographs?

## Chapter 6 : Landscape photography | Best digital camera

*While delving more thoroughly into Nature and Landscape photography in a smaller format, John Greengo provides us with an amazing companion to his outstanding courses Fundamentals Of Digital Photography and Travel Photography.*

## Chapter 7 : Nature and Wildlife Photography Tips for Beginners

*Stunning nature and landscape photography. After practicing photography as a hobby for over twenty-five years, it has been in the past eight years that Brent Coulter has become "serious" and developed his "mind's eye" with respect to his nature scape photographs.*

### Chapter 8 : Landscape & Nature Photography Course - Like a Pro

*By Forest Wander. With the advancement of digital technology and the improvement that it brought about in cameras, landscape photography has become a much more easy pursuit for photographers.*

### Chapter 9 : Outdoor Photographer Magazine - Outdoor Photographer

*Which sure is the case with landscape/nature photography. Thanks to the megapixel sensor without an optical low-pass filter, this Nikon camera provides the highest detail among all digital SLRs. I must warn you though.*