

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 1 : Nature Photography Blog - Visual Wilderness

eBook: Post Processing: A Guide for Nature Photographers Author: Glenn Bartley Many aspiring wildlife photographers are bogged down with their workflow. Consequently, good images that could become great images remain untouched, never getting the opportunity to live up to their full potential.

It had to do with photography, sort of. Really, it had to do with the world in which we live. You see, I was climbing this steep slope on a little-forgotten drainage in the western portion Gates of the Arctic National Park. There was no sign that anyone had been this way before, and really, there was no reason that anyone would have. When I eventually topped out on the ridge, late on an August evening, the sun still shining from the northern sky, I found a pillar of stone. The rock stood 15 or 20 feet high, a narrow obelisk that looked as though it had been planted, or perhaps grown from the earth itself. The stone had been pushed into its delicate position by the constant slow shift of the thawing and freezing ground below. It struck me, in that moment next to the standing stone, that I was about to be the first person to photograph these rocks. In one fell swoop; I realized exactly what it is about photography that I love. Seeing things for the first time. Not just stones on a wild mountaintop, but viewing frequently photographed scenes in a new way. The most photographed landscapes still hold potential for novelty. And creating that novelty in images is one of the great pleasures of the art of outdoor photography. And here is the rub; good outdoor photography is about creating new images, not just copying what has already been done. Outdoor photography is extremely popular. We landscape and wildlife photographers travel across the planet to make images, and our presence is having an impact on the places we visit. Here are some guidelines: What we are doing is no more important than the activities of others. Be respectful of other photographers and non-photographers alike. In some parts of the world, photographers are becoming disliked because of our actions. We cannot allow this to happen. Be kind to others. Your long lens does not give you the right to be a jerk. I once watched a pair of photographers, quite literally, chase a herd of caribou around the edge of a lake in the Alaska Range. The best images of wildlife are natural images, not shots of caribou fleeing across the landscape. Animals like elk and moose may look harmless but can do a lot of damage. Likewise, too many tourists have gotten too close to bears with no barrier and then if the bear attacks a human it could be put down. Most of the refuges, parks, and other lands we photograph have rules in place for a reason. As photographers break those for the sake of an image, it hurts the reputation and possible future access for all of us. Know the regulations and follow them. The next visitor to your location should have no idea you were there before them. Those kinds of photography opportunities are by far my favorite. I love shooting someplace where few if any others have been or photographed. But mostly, I like the way a piece of dramatic topography under beautiful light looks. I like how it appears to my eye, and I like how it looks through the viewfinder of a camera. When I manage to make an image that brings back all those feelings of the experience, and when I can relive those moments of outdoor beauty over and over again, then I feel very successful indeed. Equipment Landscape photography does not need to be equipment heavy. On many excursions, I may carry only a single camera equipped with a wide-angle zoom lens. Here is my camera equipment list, and some notes on each item: Though not vital, the full frame sensor is useful for taking advantage of wide-angle opportunities. I like the way this lens and those of similar focal length can isolate parts of the landscape. A Compact or Mirrorless Camera: In my case, this is a Panasonic Lumix GX To cover similar focal lengths as my full-frame DSLR minus the extremely wide, sadly. Rarely do I leave this behind. Great for removing glare and reflections. Variable Neutral Density Filter: For long exposure work, a neutral density filter is great. The variable filters allow you to adjust the amount of light coming through into the camera. Throw in a bag or backpack to carry it all, and this kit will cover about every landscape opportunity you might encounter. See an article I wrote recently for another approach to taking less: Composition and Exposure I always have a difficult time writing about composition and exposure because this is where art becomes a part of the photographic process. Then you can decide for yourself what is best for

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

your situation. **Shutter Speed** The speed of your shutter indicates how long your sensor is exposed to the light coming from your scene. A fast shutter speed will halt motion, while a long one will blur moving objects. In landscape photography, you may want to freeze the motion of a splashing river or leaves blowing in the wind. Or you may prefer them to blur, providing a sense of that motion. **Aperture** Your aperture plays two roles. It controls how much light is allowed into the camera, and it controls the depth of field. Which is to say, that only a narrow portion of your image, from front to back, will be in focus. If you want to isolate your subject from your background or foreground then a wide aperture will help you achieve that. However, if you want your image sharp from the foreground to the background, then you need to select a narrow aperture. So, in practice, increasing your ISO will allow you to use shorter shutter speeds at higher apertures. The drawback is that using a high ISO also tends to create digital noise. However, cameras are getting exceedingly good at controlling noise. With my current equipment, I regularly shoot at ISO , , and occasionally higher without a second thought. **Coming Together** The Exposure Triangle Those three factors shutter speed, aperture, and ISO control the brightness, depth of field, and sharpness of your image. Spend an hour shooting in Manual Mode. Adjust the ISO, aperture, and shutter speed. Assess how each change impacts the final image. Did it get brighter? Did moving subjects blur or freeze? **Composition The Classic** The classic landscape shot entails an interesting foreground object that leads your eye back to a dramatic background. In a simplistic form, a landscape image is composed of a combination of lines, layers, and planes. A line can be a visual element, like the trunk of a tree or a winding stream, or it can be implied, in a way that two interrelated elements cause your eye to move back and forth. Layers are elements that occur through the depth of the image. These can be any element in the image, grass stems, trees, rocks, rivers, mountains, etc. But they stand alone in successive layers, each a bit further back in the image. Finally, planes are elements that provide a clear sense of depth. Say, a road disappearing into the horizon, or a river winding away up a mountain valley. The ways these things interact are what cause an image to be pleasing to the eye, or to fail. In a classic composition, the foreground element and the dramatic background are tied together through these elements and interact in some way. Perhaps this is color, form, juxtaposition, or some other aspect of interest to the viewer. All these aspects of an image become a pleasurable maze for photographers. With practice, you will begin to understand how to make them relate to one another in a pleasing way. **Landscape Details** Any natural view will have a number of interesting elements held within such as; a flower, a stone, a shadow, splashing water, or distant peaks. A long lens will allow you isolate those details from the surrounding clutter. I use this technique often with mid-range telephoto lenses. Think of this technique as simplifying an image down to its most fascinating component. **A Note on Focal Length** The focal length of your lens will impact the depth of field of your image. The longer your lens, the shallower your depth of field will be. This makes it very difficult, if not impossible to keep an image sharp from foreground through the background when using a long lens. With the use of a wide-angle lens, on the other hand, it is much easier to attain a deep depth of field. An aperture that is a stop or two lower will often bring an entire image from foreground to background into focus. Starting with a mid-range telephoto like a mm or similar lens, focus on the details of a landscape. Make some photos of these details, moving around to see how the light changes with your angle. Once you are comfortable with the details before you, change to a wide-angle and see if you can find pleasing compositions that incorporate the details you just photographed, but also include the surroundings. As you back up to a wide-angle view, think about the lines, planes, and layers within the image and how they interact. Is the result pleasing or chaotic?

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 2 : The Ultimate Guide to Nature and Outdoor Photography

post processing: a guide for nature photographers Learn the fundamentals of the digital darkroom. Take your image editing to the next level and save yourself time in the process!

If you are thinking of starting your wedding photography business, you have to come to peace with the fact that post processing is an integral part of the entire wedding photography process. Processing images might seem like a monumental task, but like every big problem, processing your wedding shots can also be dealt with by handling one task at a time. What is post processing? I cannot stress enough when I say that processing your images is the process of enhancing your images further. Correcting mistakes in hundreds of images can become stressful. Why learn post processing? Apart from enhancing your images. Post processing is pretty much like a self-audit process that helps you show case your best to your clients. Instead of browsing through your images during the wedding shoot, you can review your images on a big screen. You are bound to end up with shots where you have people with their eyes closed, some inevitable camera shake here and there and you may also notice that there is some scope for improvement in terms of colour correction, adjusting highlights, shadows, saturation, exposure, etc. These are some minor changes but can give a lot of aesthetic boost in your images. Also, when you send your images to your clients to review and select, it is a not at all a good idea to send them a folder with bad images here and there. After all that hard work that you put during the shoot, this one slip up can cost you dearly in terms of future prospects. Always show case only your best work and nothing less and allow them to choose their own final images. It is also important that you manage your post production effectively and efficiently. That sooner you deliver results, the happier your clients will be. Happy clients, means more referrals, which means more business and you know what that means.

Wedding photography post production workflow This is the basic workflow that anyone starting off with their wedding photography business must follow. Every photographer has their own work flow and their own method of handling each step. As you gain experience in your business, you too will start developing your own workflow that suits your style. However, this will give you a starting point to deal with post production.

Managing files Sorting out the best images and feature images Renaming the files Copy-righting Managing files The first step to managing all the images that you shot is to back up the images from your camera memory card to your hard drive. Ideally, this is the first thing that you should do once you come back home from the shoot. It gives a sense of relief knowing that all that hard work that you put in is safe and has a backup. All storage devices have a shelf life. You never know when your hard disk might crash, or when your computer might give the blue screen error of death, or when your external storage devices may get infected with a virus which will force you to wipe out the data in it. Natural calamities might strike. There might be a fire which might damage your equipment. No matter what the cause, going back to your clients and telling them that you have lost their images is never an option. They entrusted you and paid you to capture the memories of their once in a life time event and there is no way on earth for you to blow it. You might want to consider investing in cloud storage services. Now to categories it as per your shoot. Why include date you ask? No name is unique. You are bound to encounter another smith in the future who is planning on hiring you as their wedding photographer. In your client folder you must create one folder for all the raw files, one folder for processed images and one folder for all other derivatives like low res jpegs, web exports, etc. Sorting out the best images for post processing Photo editing softwares like light room come with a rating feature. Use such software to browse through your images. While browsing, rate your images between 1 and 5 stars, 5 being awesome and 1 being no-one-should-ever-see. Once you have done rating, sort them as per their score. These are the images that you will post process and send it to your clients to let them select their favourites, but before that you will have to do a little math. Depending on how many images that you had promised to your client, you might want to select a number higher than that. If you had signed the contract for images, you might want to give them This makes them feel that they have enough options to choose from. Feature images

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

are the best of the best of your images. These are the images on which you want to spend enough time processing and enhancing your images. These images are your money makers. Batch processing When working on your wedding projects. Remember that your time is money. Apart from your feature images, you might not want to spend too much time working on each and every image that you have selected. Working on individual images can literally take eternity. There are many ways to opening your images as batch. You can select your images then click and drag them into the software. Or you can use Photoshop bridge to open them all in camera RAW. Once you have opened all the files you can start with making basic corrections to your images. Basic corrections include exposure, contrast, saturation, sharpness, colour temperature, highlights and shadows. On some images you might want to go a bit further and add a vignette. When you come across images that have been shot in similar light conditions the changes that you made to the previous image might also work for the next image. In that case, you can use the copy option to copy the values of the previous image to the new image. Later on you can go to more complex steps of editing such as skin correction, HDR effect, dramatic black and white, vintage effect, etc. Copy righting You can add your copy right information in the metadata of your images. It can be easily done through Photoshop and light room. Copyrighting your images will ensure that no one steals your images to use them as stock or claim as their own. Not that your clients may do this, but what usually happens is, when you share your images with your clients, they will share it on their social media accounts. Meta data is a good way to prove that your images are yours. Although, make sure that they are not too obvious. You might also get requests to alter your editing. For example, if you have edited an image in black and white, they might request that you restore the colour in it. Once you are done with sorting out images as per their selection and their suggested changes, you will be ready to submit your final images. [More Posts Like This One.](#)

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 3 : Post Processing - White Balance is a Big Deal

For nature photographers this is a wonderful thing! Keeping and processing every single one of these images however would take far too long and would be a storage nightmare. Before actually beginning to edit your digital images an essential aspect of post processing is deciding which images to keep and which to delete.

May 27, Much like learning the controls of your camera, becoming proficient at post processing your images takes time. When delving into the world of photo editing, nature photographers typically make the mistake of doing either too much, or too little. Of course, post production comes completely down to personal taste and your artistic vision should not be swayed by the opinions of others. The following reflects my preference for retaining and further revealing the authentic appearance of the natural world. Here are a few tips I hope you can use to improve your images! Double Check Your White Balance Properly setting your white balance in camera and also checking in with this during post production are two often-neglected steps. If you shoot jpeg, you are stuck with whatever your camera captured; whereas if you shoot your image in RAW which I highly recommend, you are afforded the luxury of being able to change this after the initial capture. The image on the left is an example of an incorrectly set white balance. The greens appear far too blue, whereas on the right, the white balance is set nearly kelvin warmer, rendering the cloudy filtered light more naturally. Reduce Noise The best wildlife activity usually coincides with early morning and evening hours when light is at a premium. This photo has been heavily cropped to show the difference. Taken at a high ISO, a considerable amount of grain can be seen on the left. Noise reduction has been selectively applied on the right. If you would like to view a video tutorial explaining my technique, click here to check it out on YouTube! Look Out for Halos A great way to improve your photographs is, instead of making global adjustments that effect the entire image, selectively adjust only certain portions of the image that need attention. For example, darkening down the background of this image could be a good way to strengthen it. The popularization of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram - the list goes on, has made sharing images and gaining a following just a click away. In the race for likes and followers, there is growing trend amongst photographers of oversaturating images to a surreal point. While for some this is a matter of artistic vision, certainly for many this is motivated by an urge to outdo the previous sunset shot with even more dazzling colour and contrast. The top image shows over-the-top saturation. The bottom image is an accurate representation of colour and contrast. While I see nothing wrong with accentuating elements of a scene, when done too aggressively, the photograph lacks one of the elements I find most important: Though the comparison below is unpronounced, I find that the difference between proper and improper sharpening is subtle. Here are a couple quick tips to help you properly sharpen your images: Avoid sharpening before you downsize your images to output resolution Instead of sharpening the entire image, which can reintroduce noise to out-of-focus areas, selectively sharpen only in focus portions of the image. Using the Unsharp Mask filter in Photoshop or sharpening with the Adjustment Brush tool in Lightroom will help you achieve good results 6. Level the Horizon There is nothing more frustrating than seeing an otherwise fantastic photograph let down by a crooked horizon line. I really hope these tips have helped improve your post processing and take your images to the next level!

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 4 : Post Processing: A Guide for Nature Photographers eBook

The era of digital photography has brought tremendous advantages to bird and wildlife photographers. The ability to take hundreds or thousands of photos in one day allows us to continually raise the bar and strive for excellence in the images that we create.

Twitter Post-processing a photograph can range from basic image adjustments to extensive editing and retouching. Your choice of post-processing workflow really depends on what you want to achieve. If you post-process your photographs often, it helps to have a standard workflow with a set of defined steps irrespective of the photo-editing software you utilize, to save time and get consistent results. Post-processing can bring out the best in a photograph. Photo by Giuseppe Milo Here is a list of ten post-processing terms that every serious photographer should have a good understanding of. Not only will it make you more confident in your post-processing, it will also help you have a better control over the process and get creative at the same time. The terms or the tools mentioned in this post are relevant to most of the popular photo-editing programs out there. It is a visual representation, similar to the histogram, that allows you a whole lot of control and versatility whether you want to brighten a dark scene, enhance contrast and color, check for clipped pixels, or make color corrections to the image. You can learn more about it here. An S-curve adjustment boosts contrast and saturation. Photo by Bud Ellison 2. Saturation and Vibrance Enhancing color saturation is a common step in almost every post-processing workflow. While saturation affects the intensity of all colors in your image, the vibrance slider only affects the more muted colors and does not alter the skin tones and already saturated colors, giving you a better control over how you want the colors to appear in the final image. Read more about the difference here. A comparison of vibrance and saturation adjustment made to an image. Photo by Bodey Marcoccia 3. Sharpening As the name suggests, sharpening improves the details in the image by boosting sharpness. Almost all photographs, from portraits to landscapes, can benefit from sharpening. You can learn about the different sharpening techniques here. Image sharpening helps bring out the finer details in a shot, like the details in this cityscape. Photo by Studio Incendo 4. White Balance The color of the light impacts the way your photographs look. The White Balance setting can help you adjust for the varying light conditions and take care of color casts, if any. It can be adjusted in-camera while capturing the shot, or you can change it in post-processing if you photograph in raw. To know more about white balance and color temperature, do check out the post here. The White Balance setting can help you color correct an image or create a mood of your choice. Photo by Bruno Girin 5. Highlights, Shadows and Midtones and the Histogram The brightest regions in an image are referred to as highlights, the darkest ones as shadows and everything in between as midtones. A histogram is a representation of the distribution of pixels in an image based on their brightness or luminosity, the leftmost region representing shadows and the rightmost, highlights. A good understanding of the histogram allows you to get the most out of curves 1 above, and achieve the desired exposure and contrast. Learn more about it here. An image with its histogram. The histogram is skewed to the left as there are a lot of dark areas shadows in the image. Photo by jpeter2 6. Noise Noise is the visible, grainy look in your image that can arise out of various factors. Shooting at a high ISO, long exposures and careless editing can all contribute towards image noise, among other reasons. No matter how much you avoid it, noise can still creep into an image. There are different ways you can reduce noise in post-processing to improve the quality of the photograph. Sometimes image noise works towards adding a mood to the photograph like in this one. At other times, you can remove noise in post-processing. Photo by Marketa 7. Blending Blending, as the name suggests, is a technique to combine two or more versions of the same shot in a post-processing software to create a final image that aims to achieve, among other results, a better exposure exposure blend, wider depth of field focal length blend, or perspective panorama or vertorama. To learn more, take a look at the post here. Focus stacking allows you to create a wider depth of field than what is possible in a single shot by blending multiple shots with different focus planes, which is especially useful in macro photography. Masking Masking

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

is a powerful tool in Photoshop when working with layers. It allows you to selectively make changes to a layer without affecting the other layers, and helps you perform non-destructive editing. Learning how to utilize masks in your photo-editing can help you employ more advanced techniques with ease. Read more about masking [here](#). Also, give luminosity masks a try. Masking allows you to selectively edit portions of an image in a non-destructive way, like enhancing the foreground and the sky here using two separate adjustment layers. Photo by Robert J Heath 9. Dodging and Burning Dodging refers to lightening the tones, and burning refers to darkening the tones. Dodging and burning allows you to selectively brighten and darken areas of the image to enhance the tonal range. Photo by Thomas A high dynamic range HDR would refer to a wider range of lights in the scene, that is, regions of bright parts highlights as well as regions of dark areas shadows. Cameras have a limited dynamic range that they can capture in a photo, but in post-processing you can combine multiple exposures exposure blending from 7 before to create an image that shows details in both highlights and shadow regions of the image. Check out the post [here](#) to learn more. An HDR image with details in highlights as well as shadows. Photo by Photographer No. This bestselling guide gives you a step-by-step post-processing workflow to help you create great-looking photos efficiently and consistently, using popular programs like Lightroom, Elements and Photoshop. Click [here](#) now to check it out. About the author Ritesh Saini Ritesh has been photographing for about seven years now and his photographic interests have varied from nature and landscapes to street photography. You can see his photography on Flickr or on his website.

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 5 : Outdoor Photography Tips to Improve Your Skills | OPG

Learn the fundamentals of the digital darkroom. Take your image editing to the next level and save yourself time in the process! The era of digital photography has brought tremendous advantages to bird and wildlife photographers. The ability to take hundreds or thousands of photos in one day allows.

Carrier, "I just wanted to let you know how much I love the new ebook about Post Processing. I have always been pretty proficient in Photoshop but some of your tips and tricks were awesome. It was a rainy weekend here in Western Pennsylvania so I worked on some of my older images using your tips. Just thought you would like to know. Silvester via Facebook, After having purchased your e-book on Adobe Photoshop I have now a different view on processing images. I have learned a lot about using Photoshop and different techniques in processing and where to find different useful tools. I have also followed your advice and made my own folder structure for storing my pictures on my desktop. I have now much more control in where to find them. I still have much to learn in processing different picture categories by using Photoshop and learning about layers. Your book has inspired me. I now looking forward to sitting down in the evenings with my mac and just work whit my raw-files. Best regards, Esben Reierse I really am delighted with your e-book. None have come close to your guide. What I really liked was the effort you put into explaining the very minor details and entry-level steps that most just ignore or assume are self-explanatory. Thanks again, Dave Romea I had wanted to try Photoshop for years, but avoided it, because the program seemed overwhelmingly complex. When Glenn Bartley came out with his e-book on post processing with Photoshop, I took the plunge. He takes you through the steps of post processing and in a very organized and clear manner. His unique use of written text and videos keeps you engaged and helps to reinforce the material you are learning. I whole heartedly recommend this e-book! All my best, Asta Tobiassen I find it is easier to learn software if the learning is driven by a purpose. Peter Ohara Your E-book is one of the best teaching publications that I have used. Regards, Arno Ellmer I learned a lot from you, the eBook was very helpful and now i processing my images better than before. I wish to learn from you privately how to use the flashes efficiently by the same way of the eBook. Best wishes Khaled Alghanem Photographers will spend thousands of dollars to buy a camera or lens that they think will give them even slight improve their images, but effectively processing those photos is every bit if not more important as what is captured in your RAW file. Best regards, Tara Tanaka Thanks for a great job done on the Post processing e-book, it really helped me out to get organize with my pictures very clear explanation on how to do it. The post-processing and the links for the videos to better understanding are awesome. Definitely my pictures went to a higher level. Jairo Nunez As a hobbyist bird photographer, the "Post Processing E book by Glenn Bartley" was just the book I was looking for to take my bird photos to a new level. I consider myself to have a good bit of knowledge of Photoshop and a good workflow already established. I have recommended it to many of my photography friends. Brad James When a professional at the top of his game shares his trade secrets in a book, then purchasing his book on how he does it is a no-brainer! I certainly have learnt a great deal and benefitted from it. It is thorough and very well laid out with the combination of written instruction and video tutorials which are quite easy to follow. Taking advantage of the experiences of such an expert in the field of bird photography has certainly encouraged me to continually improve my own work. Bruce Tuck I recently had the opportunity of photographing in Costa Rica. I came home to Portugal with a lot of "birds" and your book teach me a lot about how to edit my photos. Thank you for an excellent book that take my photos to high level. Best, Mauricio Soares This is the best e-book on this subject I have ever read. Easy to ready, simple and effective. Thanks Glenn for producing this e-book. Regards, Gary Knight I am new to Photoshop got in on the new cloud membership and Lightroom, so I am still learning how to use those effectively, but most of the tools, at least in Lightroom are similar to what I was doing with Aperture. My biggest concern right now is finding an efficient way to store and organize all my photos. I suggested an appendix with information about each of the photos you included in the e-book. Of

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

course post-processing information would be great, but also the name of the bird and some of the exif data would be nice for us serious amateur photographers. Thanks, Glenn, for a great book which will remain on my iPad always. Petter Stene, Oslo, Norway A real gem of a tutorial, particularly for those who are not technically minded. Everything is demonstrated in a simple and straightforward manner. Without The help of Glenn Bartley, I would never have got to grips with "layers" which has made such a difference to my edited photographs. So simple when he shows you how. Susan from the UK. I have purchased a number of books and e-books trying to improve my post-processing skills and to develop a comfortable workflow. Your book and its associated videos have helped tremendously. I like the flow of the book and have found that your default values quite often have a positive effect on my pictures. Regards, Wayne Dorchak I recently purchased your book in hopes of learning some new tips in processing my raw images. Your book provided this and more. I also learned how to improve my work stream and to better manage my image files. I found your book very informative and written in a manner that is understandable for both the beginner and more advanced photo post processors! Thank you, Mike Martin Although I was already familiar with some of the techniques you explain in the book, I found wonderful new ideas. What I like most is how you quickly get to the point and lead the user in a few essential steps to great results. One does not get bogged down in too much detail or too many alternatives. The book was money well spent. Needless to say I adore the marvellous wildlife shots shown as examples. Truly think that it will improve my work as amateur nature photographer. Will let you know more in detail once I put in practice the knowledge of your book. But simply is the best that I have found for nature photography with emphasis in bird photo processing. I have gone through it several times and am still viewing the videos to learn how to take better advantage of the features in Photoshop. The included "Actions for Photoshop" and the Videos have speeded up my workflow tremendously. Keep them coming Glenn. All of them four and five star books. His book is the easiest to understand and the information is practical and relevant. Within a couple days, I saw a dramatic improvement in the quality of my processed pictures. I love this book.

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 6 : Nature Photography by Glenn Bartley - Nature Photography Purchase

Our friend Glenn Bartley, who wrote our review of the EF mm f/4L IS II here at Canon Rumors is offering our readers his wonderfully indepth, but easily understood post processing e-book at a discounted price of \$20 (Save \$5). Glenn is in the top 1% of nature, and especially bird photographers.

Embracing the power of creative post-processing can transform your landscape photography from dull and lifeless, to lustrous and vibrant overnight! This image has received some basic adjustments to color, contrast and exposure to enhance its visual impact. Why we need to post-process our landscape images In the days of film photography we never performed any post-processing on our landscape images. Doing so entailed spending a small fortune on drum scanning and knowing someone with access to a supercomputer. Most landscape photographers were restricted to capturing everything in-camera and living with the results. That state of affairs meant we needed to make decisions in the field that had permanent repercussions; Which film stock and ISO to use? Which color filters to apply? How to achieve perfect exposure? It is likely fair to assume that, for most dPS readers, film photography is either a distant memory or something that needs to be looked up on Wikipedia. We digital landscape photographers can gleefully wallow in the knowledge that RAW image capture and robust digital workflow allows us to make most of these decisions from the comfort of an office chair well after the time of capture. The problem with RAW capture is that it usually produces really, really bland and unappealing images straight from camera. If you want to maximize the visual impact and creative options contained within a RAW file you need to post-process your images. This scene has all the ingredients of a successful landscape image, interesting visual elements, motion, and a nice blend of textures throughout the scene. However, the RAW file delivers an image that is bland, cold and lacking in contrast. Some simple post-processing of a single image file in Adobe Lightroom has resulted in an image that is visually inviting and makes the most of the tonal and color data contained within the image file. Lake Matheson and the Southern Alps at dawn by Todd. Three distinctly different results were achieved from this one bleak looking RAW file! Long gone are the days where your creativity is restrained by in-camera results. Two types of post-processing In our latest dPS eBook Loving Landscapes – a guide to landscape photography workflow and post-production we break down landscape photography post-production into two distinct approaches: Single exposure post-processing As you will have figured from the name, this approach creates the finished image by processing a single image file. This is primarily accomplished within Lightroom and is the simplest approach to post-processing – if you read our first eBook, Living Landscapes , you will know that we love simplicity, particularly when it comes to post-processing! We always attempt to capture a scene in a single file if possible, as it reduces the time spent in front of a computer and introduces less technical barriers to creativity than are found in multiple exposure post-processing. Lake Alexandrina by Sarah. Single exposure landscape photography offers huge creative scope. Multiple exposure post-processing Occasionally it is impossible, for technical or creative reasons, to achieve the desired result with a single image file. Cue multiple exposure workflow – where the final image results from processing and merging elements from two or more image files. Multiple exposure landscape photography is a significantly more complex approach – both in the field and during the post-processing workflow. We use a combination of Lightroom and Photoshop to combine multiple images into a single final result. One of the most common uses of multiple-exposure post-processing for landscape photography is exposure blending – where two or more exposures are combined to overcome high dynamic range in a scene. Exposure blending allowed us to create a technically excellent result from two exposures. We detail three different approaches to exposure blending landscape scenes including the making of this image in Loving Landscapes. Misty sunrise at Castle Hill By Sarah. HDR is another multiple exposure post-processing approach that resolves technical limitations as well as offering creative options. In addition to providing solutions to technical challenges, multiple exposure landscape photography allows creative options that are simply impossible to achieve in a single frame. This

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

allows us to composite different elements together to create an image that exceeds the results achievable in a single exposure. Lake Pukaki by Todd , merging best elements in this scene allowed us to combine the best sun starburst and clouds, with the most dramatic waves and shoreline from the field sequence of over 20 images. Covering the sun in another frame also allowed us to minimize the appearance of lens flare on the cliff face. Give it a go! Post-processing opens up a world of creative opportunities that allow you to better express your vision of the world around you. Our oft repeated advice is to keep it simple when you are starting out. Take the time to learn about the post-processing tools that affect the fundamental variables of photography: We hope that this has been of interest to you and we look forward to your feedback in the comments section. All of the color, tone and quality decisions can be set by messing around in the bowels of your camera menu. Why anyone would choose to do this deliberately is unclear –” apparently, some folks love a challenge.

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 7 : Post Processing: A Guide for Nature Photographers | Canon Rumors

Post Processing: A Guide For Nature Photographers von Glenn Bartley als eBook (EPUB) erschienen bei Bookbaby für 19,62 € im Heise Shop. The era of digital photography has brought tremendous advantages to bird and wildlife photographers.

Learning Made Easy Learning something new could be a daunting task. How about learning one tool at a time and one step at a time! Process it the Right Way Do you follow a proper workflow? Burst mode leaves you with tens of similar images. How about processing them in bursts as well! Unlock the Mystery The difference between a masterly processed image vs a poorly processed image is in local adjustments. Process your images to give impact to the most important element. Everything is Not Perfect Being a Bird Photographer, you might understand that not many things are under your control. You cannot get the perfect shot in the field. Learn to remove distractions to yield much more pleasing photograph Learn Only What is Necessary You cannot learn every tool that is available to you. Especially with professional softwares like Lightroom and Photoshop. Learn only the essential tools and techniques, save yourself the time and energy for taking more photographs "Regarding your Guide to Post Processing Bird Photos, it is fantastic, I love it. I still have a long way to go, but I need it so much, as I am an avid bird lover and photographer, however I have not had the education in post processing so my photos are not as awesome as they should be. When I complete the Prathap course, I will be an expert!! Thanks so much again! It might not be possible to get another frame with right composition. It is very common issue especially with action shots. So easy to follow the instructions with illustrations it has been the most encouraging resource for my hobby of photographing birds. I am so grateful. His bird photography is top notch and his teaching skills and information provided are highly valuable to readers. If you want to take your bird photography to the next level Prathap can help you do that. In this ebook he helps you learn to process your bird photos to create clear and stunning finished images, step by step. Darlene Hildebrandt Managing Editor, Digital Photography School Postprocessing is a under estimated and in some ways not beloved theme in a bird photographers workflow. Taking pictures outside is adventure, is fun, means playing with light animals and chance! Postprocessing means sitting in front of a monitor for hours and days! Regarding to this I cannot thank Prathap enough for doing such incredible work. He has a fundamental and adorable in depth knowledge about the most important, most liked and most competent software used at all! Prathap talks about some difficult subjects and makes them much more approachable for the beginner. But I am sure also experienced photographers can take benefits. It opens my eyes to many unknown areas. A very useful step by step guide by a man who writes about what he loves most: My respect and thanks to dear Prathap! May your Book have the success you deserve! Perhaps there is no better person than Prathap, a very accomplished and talented bird photographer himself, to write on this complex subject. The book is concise and very well written. Prathap explains all the tools, principles and features of Lightroom and Photoshop in a very lucid and systematic manner and runs the reader through a typical workflow, all the while cautioning about the pitfalls and errors which could arise during post processing. The book will be immensely useful to both beginners and experienced photographers. I must say it is brilliantly executed with such simple words and examples to understand for a new comer in the field. Each and every step of the post processing is perfectly mentioned with such ease. Hats off for the effort and time you devote to wrote this. This will help many people.

DOWNLOAD PDF POST PROCESSING A GUIDE FOR NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Chapter 8 : Post Processing - A Guide for Nature Photographers by Glenn Bartley » Focusing on Wildlife

post processing: a guide for nature photographers. the guide to tropical nature photography. flash simplified: a guide for nature photographers. video simplified: a.

This is my th post. As I said in my previous post , Post-processing bird photographs in Lightroom is probably the easiest of all. Folder Structure I follow a very simple and efficient folder structure as shown below. Follow it to make it easier to maintain in the long run. Name the folders with date and place. You can make subfolders if you want. Masterprints folder will have all the full-resolution post-processed files. Portfolio folder will have low-resolution post-processed files for social media posting. How to Import the Photographs in Adobe Lightroom? Browse to the RAW-Files folder to find your file. Write the keywords that are relevant to your files. These keywords are applied to all the files in the folder during import. So, give generic keywords here. Later you can modify them per file basis. This will import all the selected files. They will appear in the Library module. How to Post-Process your files in Adobe Lightroom? After you import your file, you can post-process your bird photographs in Develop module in Lightroom. Check out this very simple and effective step-by-step guide to post-processing your bird photographs using Lightroom. How to Export the Photographs in Adobe Lightroom? Exporting is nothing but saving your post-processed files into another folder. Remember, Lightroom is non-destructive software which means it will never overwrite your images. Once you are satisfied with your post-processing, you can export or save them in another place so that your RAW files are untouched! You can reuse the RAW file later if you want to re-edit or start all over again. The master file is quite useful to make various resolution files depending on the need. This is extremely important especially when you want to print exhibition prints. JPEG is a lossy compression format, which means it throws a lot of information in order to make the file size smaller. The loss is usually based on a few algorithms that take care of Human Visual System. These algorithms throw out the information that human visual system might not be able to make out. Choose the folder to place the exported files. Use a custom name with the original file number so that you can automatically put your name in all the files. Choose TIFF with no compression. Make sure the Resolution is set to pixels per inch. Follow the below steps to export a JPEG file. Choose the right folder. I have chosen Portfolio folder. And rename the file. Follow the File Settings and Image Settings as shown in the screenshot. Change the Resolution to 96 pixels per inch, because the monitor screens only support up to Hit export and you are done. But wait€I am I not supposed to put the watermark? How to Place Watermark in Adobe Lightroom? Before you export the JPEG files, you can place the watermark on your post-processed bird photograph. Go to Watermarking menu in the Export window and select Edit Watermarks€ option. Write you copyright information in the Text box as shown. The easiest way to get a copyright symbol is this: Thanks to our reader Jorge for bringing this up. Not so easy method I thought this is the easy method: Open a Microsoft Word document. Copy paste that into the Lightroom text window as shown. Select the font and the style. Now, align the copyright information to your taste. Play around with Horizontal and Vertical offsets. When you are happy, give it a name and just save it. For all the other files, you can use this new watermark. Use it and Export it. And you are done! Conclusion If you follow the steps outlined in this article and my previous article , you should be able to have a fairly good post-processing workflow for yourself. I will feel happy about it. Also, I would greatly appreciate if you share it with your friends on your favorite social media. Do you want to know my complete post-processing workflow for bird photography?

Chapter 9 : Image Enhancements: Post Processing For Nature Photography | Shutterbug

6 Post Processing Tips for Nature Photographers May 27, Much like learning the controls of your camera, becoming proficient at post processing your images takes time.