

A planned shot

When we are looking during our exits for valid subjects to be photographed it can happen to come upon us in a place that – thanks to different factors as water , for example - swarms ...of bugs and flowers. It can be useful, therefore, to stop to realize ours "captures."



In this case the first thing to be done is to study and to consider all the elements that can help us getting valid pictures. Firstable, we have to verify lights that engrave on the environment; in such cases a small compass that helps us to understand where cardinal points are, and therefore sun and shade movement, will be very useful. A lot of images particularly suggestive can for instance be gotten in backlight; to realize this kind of picture we will obviously hold a forced position.

FIG.1 A CAREFUL EVALUATION OF SHADES IS VERY IMPORTANT. THE SAME PICTURE WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT IF TAKEN AT DISTINCT HOUR

we have to observe a subjects behavior that we intend to photograph individualizing flower, stick, leaf...in short the element on which it is easy that subject would lie.

To this point we will use our "honey bait" to attract a subject

While we are waiting our "prey", we could set our camera diaphragm. With such operation we will able to not only see zone focusing, but also the effect that the opening of diaphragm will produce on background; it means that we have to avoid a too much definded background

FIG. 2: DIAPHRAGM SETTING . WITH DIGITAL CAMERAS WE CAN VERIFY THE EFFECT ON DIFFERENT BACKGROUND PLANNINGS



We need to verify that background would be free of element interference ...very often I though to have taken a beautiful pictures but I have had to change my mind because of papers, extraneous bodies to the nature as telephone lines etc.



**FIG. 3: PAY ATTENTION TO AN EXTRANEOUS ELEMENTS PRESENT IN YOUR BACKGROUND.
WE SHOW THE SAME PICTURE WITHOUT WASTE PAPER**

If we have an trestle we also proceed with focusing the element on which we have left our bait... always in case wind allows it.

To this point we also take care on image composition, avoiding that subject is exactly placed on the center. Rather we try to harmonize a frame riprendendo, with the subject, both a support part (stick, leaf, flower etc), and a background part. A frame with a subject placed on the center is justified only when there are lines di fuga that could drive a look (to es. diagonal). We can decide also if necessary to direct our camera vertically; such choice could be more valid when it is present a vertical image course (for instance a bug placed on a stem of wheat)



FIG. 4: IN SOME DIGITAL CAMERAS THE ACTIVATION OF GUIDES LINES ON SCREEN IT HELPS US IN COMPOSITION

Often flash can be very useful, allowing us photograph with a different couple diaphragms - times, it will allow us to also influence on background that we could make more dark. Obviously flash will make us more comfortable release also in case of breeze that produces movement.

If we have a flash that can be displaced (with a stirrup base) sideways, we try to place it in an high slightly position, so that light "goes down" on our subject.

This solution, not very useful for coleopters whose "shells" would reflect flash, it is suitable i for winged bugs of whom it is possible to underline their veins.

FIG. 5: USING A FLASH PLACED IN SLIGHTLY RAISED POSITION ALLOWS TO UNDERLINE VEINS OF WINGS

Another device could be that of "to place" also with supports of fortune a white cardboard that helps us to attenuate shades when ours "preys" will appear. After considering all details about background and base we don't know how our small friend will take place on it and what a consequenced of shades will be.

We have to wait... but I assure you that in this case our photographic hunting is interesting however.

