

Photographing Captive Animals at Zoos and Aquariums

Photographing captive animals at a Zoo or wildlife rehab centre are a great way to learn more about the animals and how to photograph animals more effectively. Zoos don't require long distance travel and their are often many species available including birds, plants and insects. Zoos have an important education role and some of them are also involved in rehabilitating animals or promoting animal conservation.

Ethics and Etiquette

- 1. Don't disturb the animal by yelling at them, tapping on the windows, feeding them or throwing coins
- 2. Don't try to pass a photo of captive animal off as a wild animal it will hurt your reputation
- 3. Obey all zoo rules and regulations and don't cross or climb over the barriers (see YouTube videos).
- 4. Don't block other visitors views and be particularly careful when using a tripod
- 5. In some places a flash may not be allowed watch for signs that prohibit the use of flash
- 6. Use your visit to the Zoo to learn more about the animals and what you might be able to do to help them survive in the wild.

Discussion: What are some of the pros and cons of zoos?

Should certain animals not be in a zoo or aquarium?









Great Gray Owl

Whooping Swan

All photographed at the Calgary Zoo

Black-crowned Night Heron









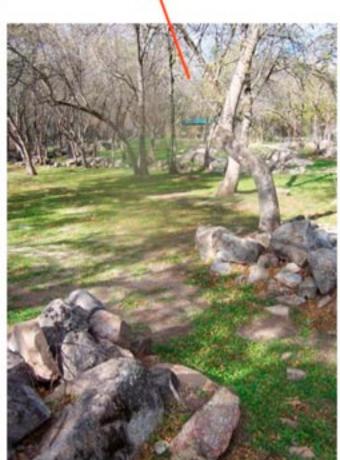


Winner of 2009 BBC Wildlife Photo Contest Disqualified



Enclosure and Trees are the same





José Luis Rodríguez's shot (picture overexposed in Photoshop to look the background)



'Cañada Real Open Center' (Spain), a private natural reserve where Iberian wild animals are shown in captive.





Zoo Photography Challenges

- 1. Limited access times often don't include the best light.
- 2. Crowds and other people can make it difficult to stay in one spot.
- 3. Fences and glass between you and the animals are unatural.
- 4. Animal habitats are often small and artificial in appearance.
- 5. Animals may have tags or other markings on them
- 6. Animal behaviour may not be natural they are "imprisoned".
- 7. The feeling of capturing a truly wild animal in its natural habitat is much more exciting.



Overcoming Zoo Photography Challenges

- 1. To remove a fence in the foreground put you telephoto lens as close as possible to the fence and use a wide F-stop setting e.g. F2.8.
- 2. When photographing through glass or plastic, find an area that is clean with few scratches and place your lens close to the surface. Sometimes a polarizing filter can be helpful. Watch out for reflections.
- 3. Be patient spend some time watching the animal.
- 4. Visit the zoo on bad weather days its cheaper and their are fewer people. Overcast light often results in better animal portraits.
- 5. Photoshop can remove animal tags and blurred fences (use the content aware fill feature and cloning tool).











Summary - Photographing at a Zoo

1. Zoos provide an economical way to encounter, study and photograph a wide variety of animals and plants.

2. A zoo can be a great place to learn how to use your camera to photograph animals and

plants.

- 3. Never misrepresent a photograph of a captive animal as a wild animal.
- 4. Obey all zoo rules and try not to block other visitors search for secluded areas to photograph or re-visit on bad weather days.
- 5. Don't just photograph the big animals consider the smaller animals, plants and even aquatic animals.
- 6. Try to photograph the animals in a manner that looks like they are "wild".
- 7. Take close up shots and focus on the animals eyes.

