

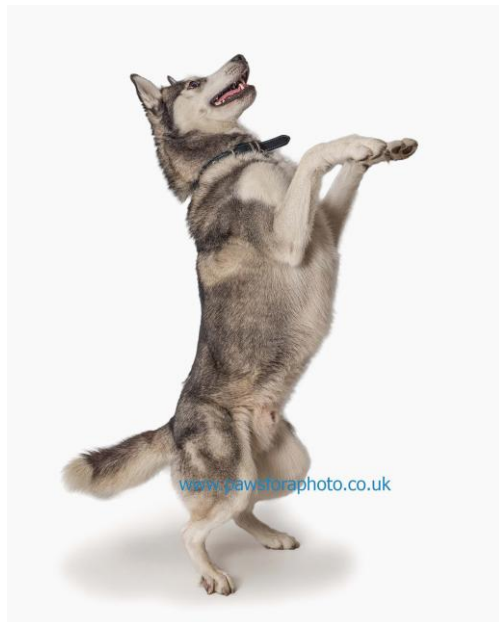
## Composition

### Identify your subject



A good image must have a clear subject. Anything that does not add to the image should be left out.

### Consider Different Orientations



Portrait and Landscape formats can give a different feel to a photo.

### Rule of Thirds

This is one of the best known composition guides. The rule of thirds involves placing the most important parts of the image on the third lines, or more importantly on the intersection of the third lines. This makes the picture more pleasing to look at.



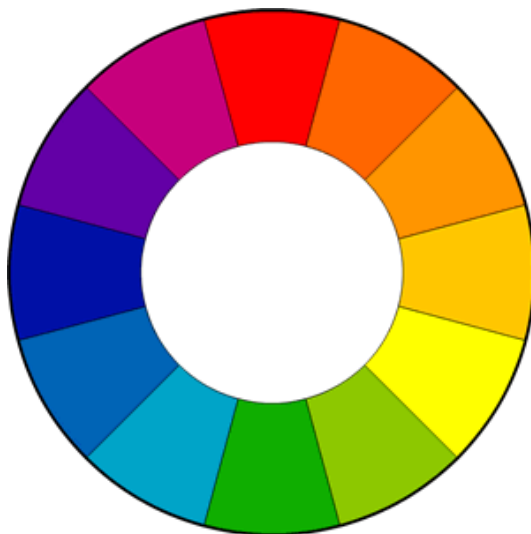
## **Triangles**

Triangles are also good compositional tools, either real or implied.



## Colour

Colours have a large influence on us. Colours next to each other on the colour wheel are harmonious and have a soothing effect. Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel provide more contrast and may appear more intense when next to each other.



Colour can also add perspective to a photograph. Blues and greys recede into a photo, whereas reds and yellows advance towards the viewer.

### **Negative Space**

This can be useful to balance a photo or make it more dynamic. In this case it provides space for the owl to fly into.



### **Lead-in Lines**

These can be useful to lead the eye to the subject, or from one point to another. Diagonal lines are dynamic. Be careful to avoid lines that lead you out of the photo.



There are many other compositional tools but these are the main ones I consider useful for photographing animals.