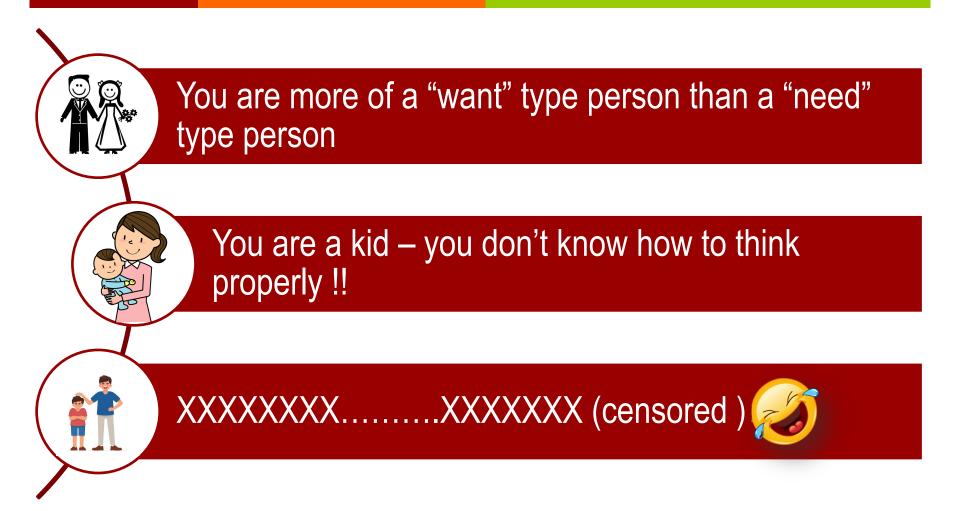
Insect Photography – Field techniques (For Biologists)



Three importan persons and their views...





Dr. Karla Addesso secured over \$2.4 million in USDA-Specialty Crop Research Initiative Grant funding in 2022-2023, money that is funding her "Flatheaded borer management in specialty crops" research project.

DISCLAIMER

The presenter is neither a professional photographer nor does he owns a full

frame camera- All the contents provided in the slides are just the outcome of trials

and errors and the lessons learnt form real professional photographers. The

presenter is willing to learn for the listeners as well.

My first ever insect photograph

Sepsidae, Photographed on April 24, 2014, Nagercoil, India

Asilidae- Photographed on August 29th 2019, Nagercoil, India





So, what happened between

2014 and 2024 ?

Come!!

Lets learn





WHAT WILL BRING A GOOD INSECT PHOTO ????



A DEDICATED MACRO LENS?





Canon Powershot SX 40 320 USD Used it for 3 years Took 3,083 photos of Insects

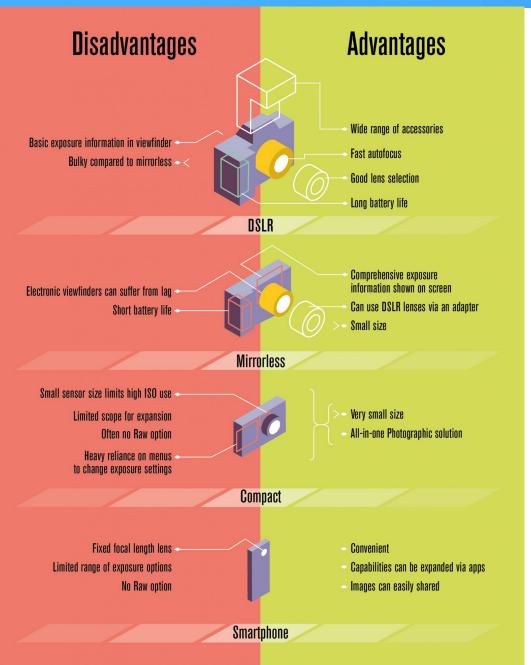
Panasonic FZ 300 500 USD Used it for 5 Years Took 13,923 photos of Insects

LUMIX



Sony RX 10 - IV Used it for 3 years 5700 Photos 1800 USD

| 112 | 34 | 19 | 5 |
|---------|--|---|----------|
| 320 USD | 500 USD | 1800 USD | 4000 USD |
| | LUNIX BERR BERR BERR BERR BERR BERR BERR BER | SONY ZEISS RKID RKID RKID RKID RKID RKID RKID RKID | |



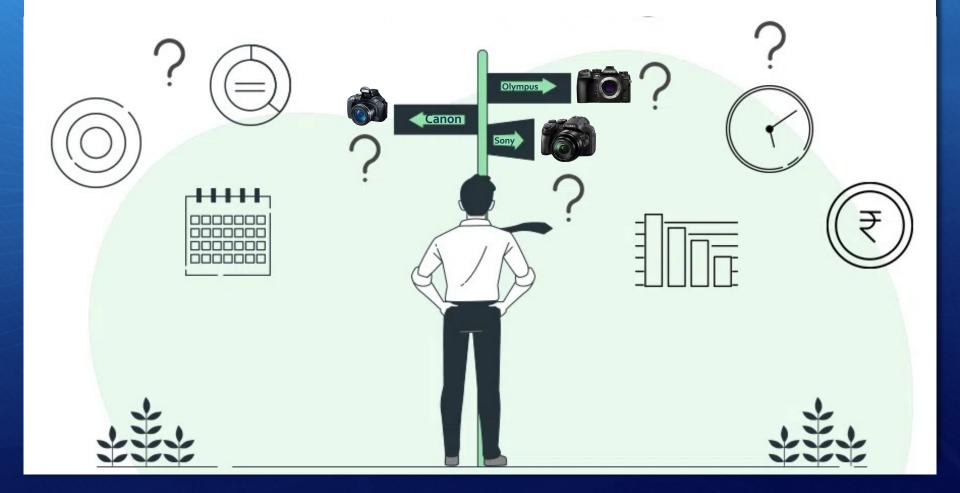
There are exceptions for all the Points given here Finally it comes to two points 1- What do you want & 2- How much you are willing to spend What makes a perfect Camera "A photographer's dream"

- 1) Panasonic's lens & Video quality
- 2) Olympus's Colour depth & focus stacking
 - 3) Sony's Sensor & fast response
 - 4) Canon's longevity & Cost
 - 5) Nikon's Software & user interface

One of the basic rules of the universe is that nothing is perfect. Perfection simply doesn't exist ... Without imperfection, neither you nor I would exist.

-Stephen Hawking

Now you have decided what camera to buy So whats next ?







Expensive Macro lens 20,000 USD



A POOR MAN'S DIFFUSER HAND MADE 2 USD

3000 USD (approx.)

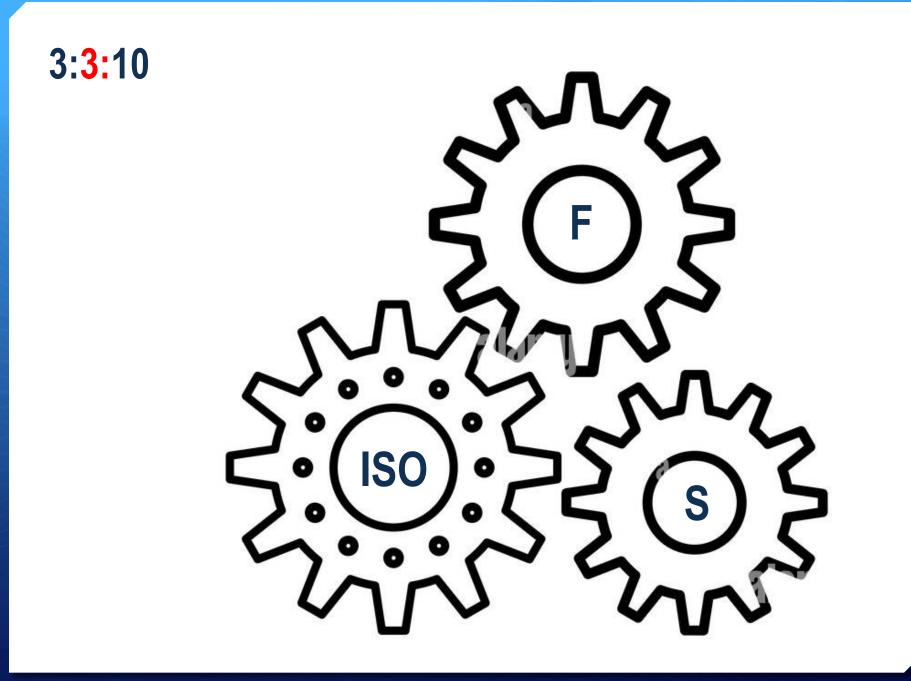




- 1. Need not to buy a DSLR /Mirrorless camera a bridge camera is fine enough!
- 2. Need not to buy a dedicated macro lens- a magnifying glass is fine enough !
 - 3. Need not to buy a dedicated flash- a built in flash is fine enough !



Now you have decided what flash, macro lens & diffuser to buy So whats next ?



Light makes photography. Embrace light. Admire it. Love it. But above all, know light. Know it for all you are worth, and you will know the key to photography.

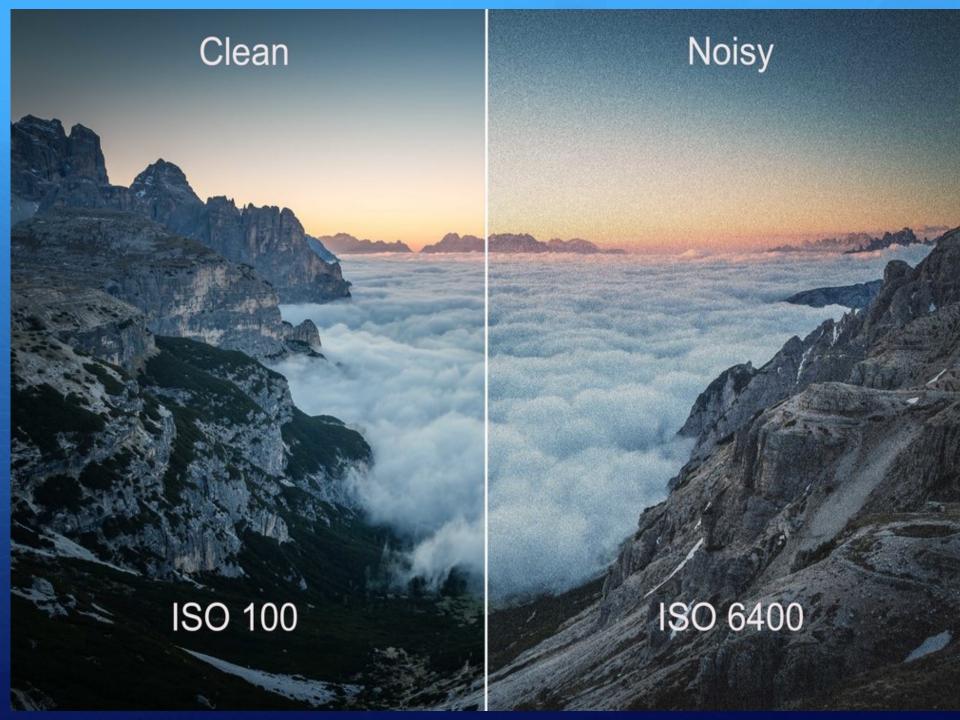
George Eastman



ISO

- It brighten or darken a photo.
- As you increase your ISO number, your photos will grow progressively brighter.
- For that reason, ISO can help you capture images in darker environments.
- However, raising your ISO has consequences.
- A photo taken at too high of an ISO will show a lot of grain/noise
- So, brightening a photo via ISO is always a trade-off.





So, settings rule number 1 – never set ISO above 200

The lower ISO the better photo

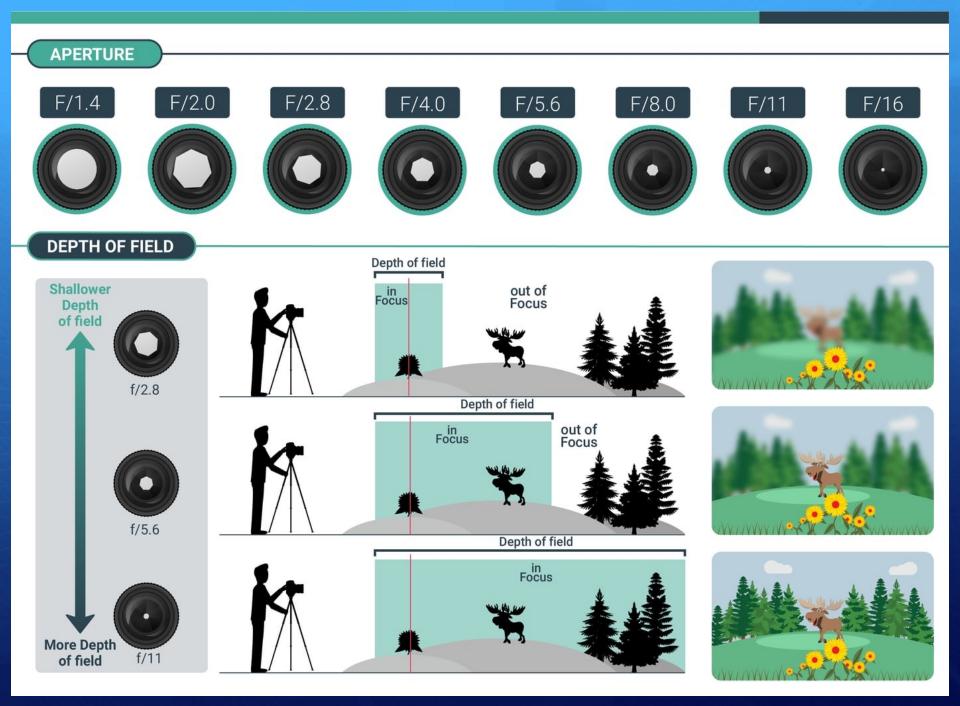


F-Value

• The "f" stands for the focal length of the lens.

- F is about how much light you allow to hit the sensor via the aperture opening.
- The lesser the f value you are letting more light to enter in.

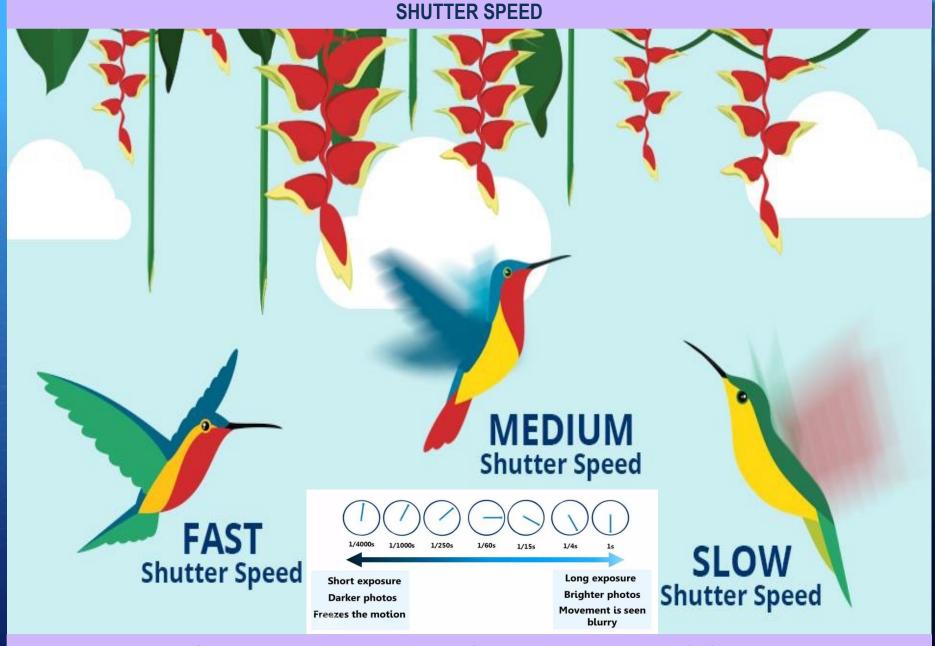
- The lesser the f value the lesser the Depth of Field
- Increasing the F-value gives you more depth of field but this cuts out light.
- Again, it is a trade-off



- One of the greatest challenges for macro photographers is achieving sharp focus for all of the parts of the insects.
- In this image the wings of only one of this pair of butterflies are in focus.

For me this image is a failure. Why? Almost all the interesting parts and features of the nymph are out of focus - its abdomen, wing buds, legs & even its head.

So, settings rule number 2 – Set the f- value between 9-11



So, settings rule number 3 – Set the shutter speed of 1/200







3:3:10

THE 10 COMMANDMENTS FOR INSECT PHOTOGRAPHY

Thou shall first take a record shot

2) Thou shall go as close to the subject as possible

3) Thou shall consider the color combination

4) Remember to focus on the eyes of the insect

5) Honor the surroundings and record it

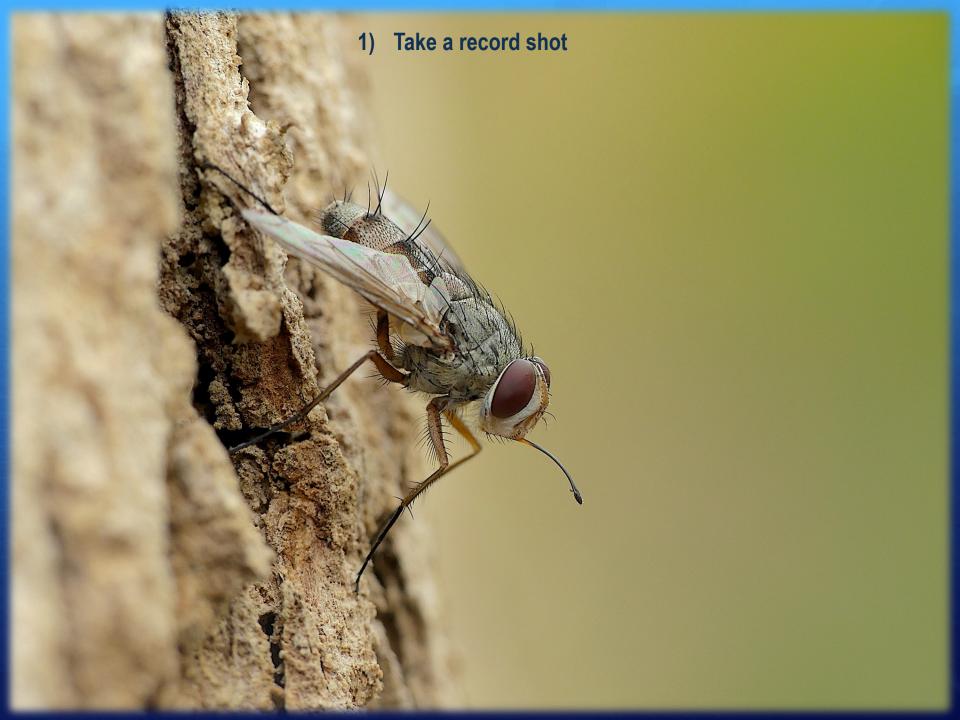
6) Thou shall focus on the interaction

7) Thou shall have patience

8) Thou shall give importance to the angle

9) Thou shall carry a vial with you always

10) Thou shall identify the insect as soon as possible







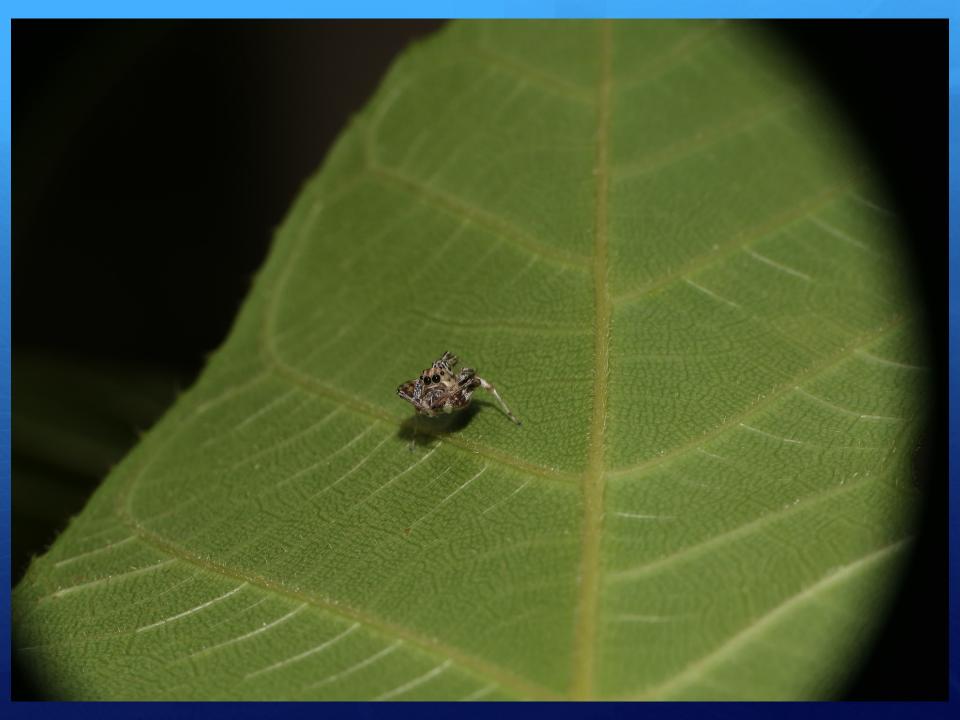


2) Go as close to the subject as possible

























Boxer Mantis @ Coimbatore

Boxer Mantis @ Coimbatore



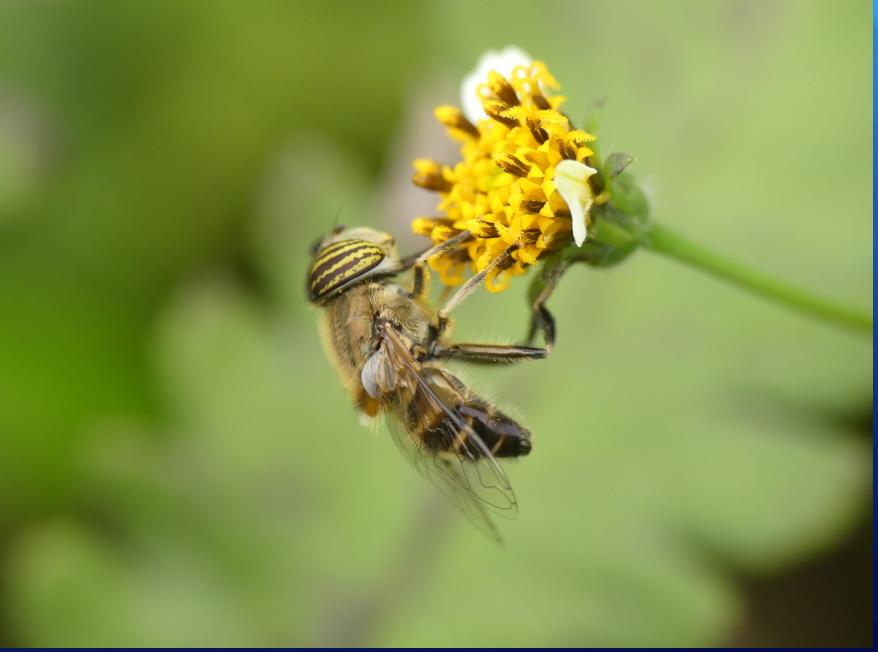
I AM ONE OF THOSE MELODRAMATIC FOOLS





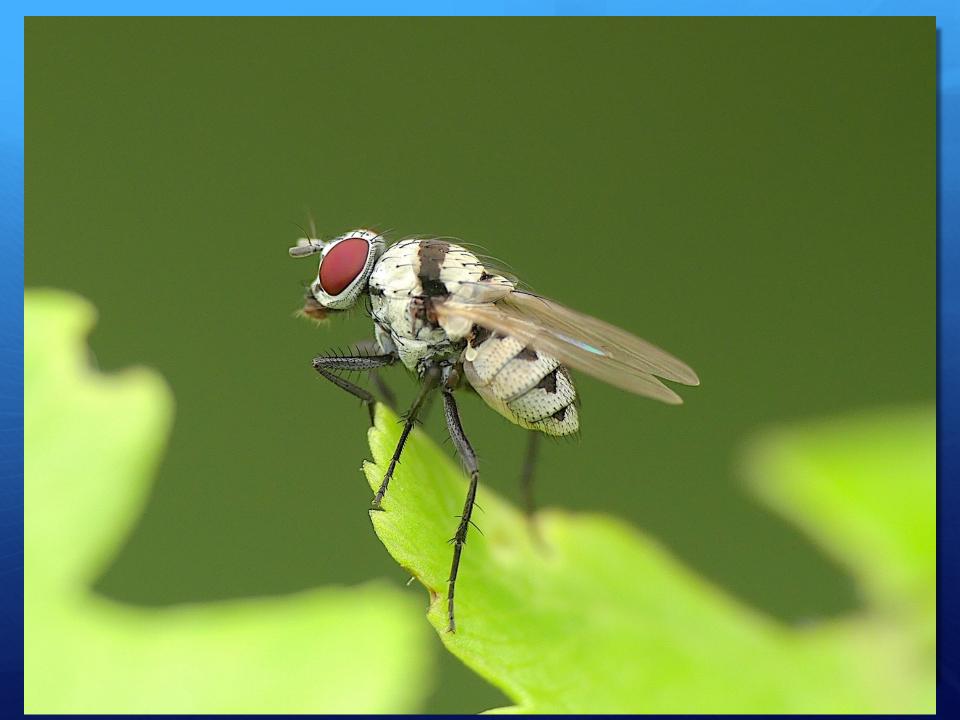


4) Remember to focus on the eyes of the insect









When we honour the Earth We honour ourselves -L. M. Wilde-

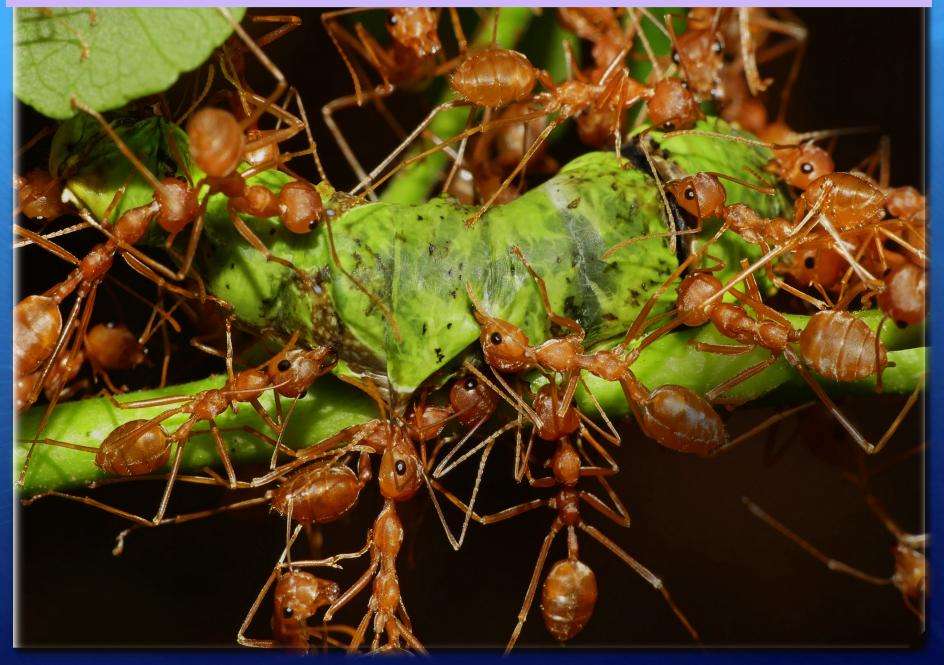
5) Honor the surroundings and record it.







6) Focus on the interaction











We can learn so many things through photos like this...



7) HAVE PATIENCE



1. Death is just 5 cm away

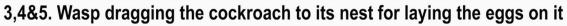


2. Cockroach kissing the death



3. Wasp dragging the cockroach





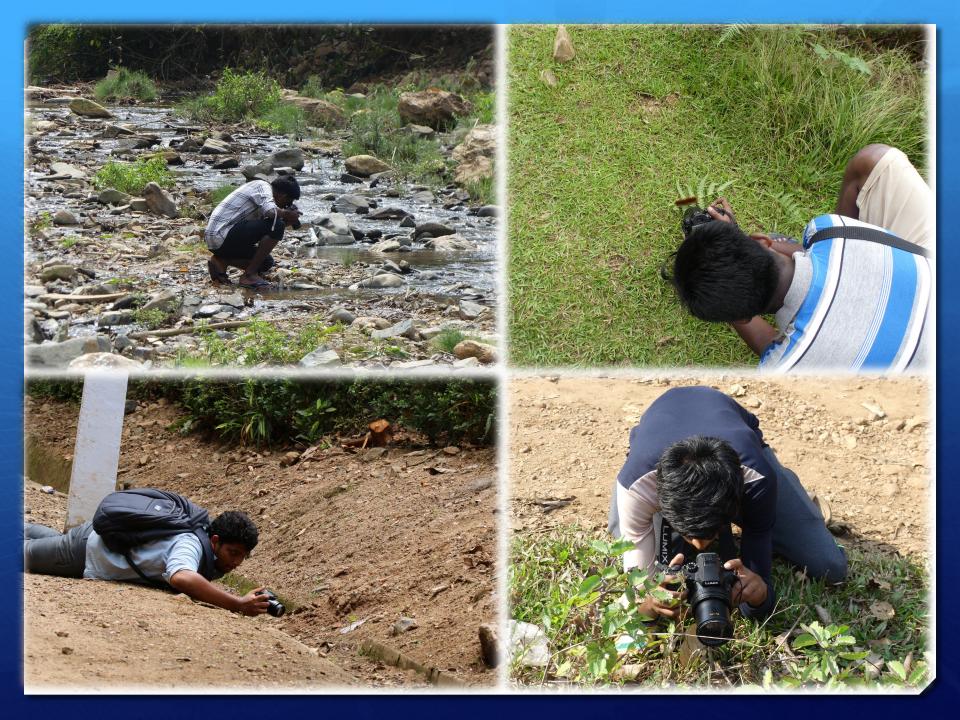




6. After egg laying, wasp seals its nest

8) Give importance to the angle

ANGLE IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE





Angle Matters Much

Grapsus grapsus, Muttom, Kanyakumari





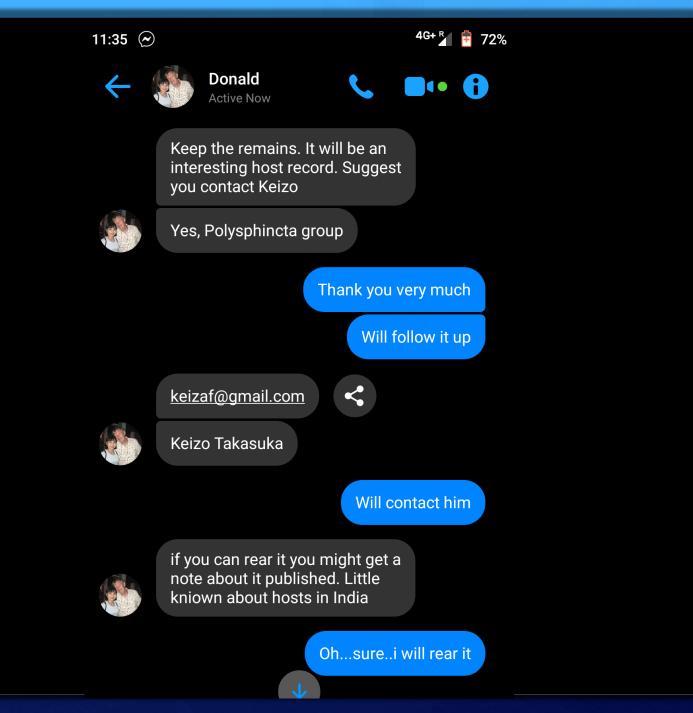
Minervarya keralensis @ Pechiparai, Kanyakumari, India





9) Carry a collecting vial with you always

REMEMBER – WE ARE BIOLOGISTS NOT PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS & WE NEED NOT TO BE A PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER Cyclosa spider parasitized with Polysphincta @ Coimbatore, India



Hi Alf,

Thank you for getting in touch. Very interesting sample.

Cyclosa is parasitized by only genera Reclinervellus or Polysphincta so far (both are Polysphincta group wasps). Especially Reclinervellus has been recorded from east Asia and Europe only. Both genera have never been collected from India. It should be a new species or must be newly recorded one probably belonging to two genera.

It is very nice if you could rear that by yourself. Make a square or rounded frame (dia. 30-40cm) from woods and put the spider there. Hopefully, it would build a web on the frame until next morning without escaping. After web construction, it can be fed with small flies or other small flying insects thrown into the spiral area.

However, the larva seems to grow enough to reach final instar without spider's fullness. If so, the spider to be confined in a bottle or tube with papers for leg grip is appropriate way to rear the larva. I'm not sure whether it is (60% confidence in no need feeding).

All the best,

2019年12月13日(金) 16:11 Alfred Daniel <<u>danieljalfred@gmail.com</u>>:

高須賀圭三 Keizo TAKASUKA E-mail: <u>keizaf@gmail.com</u> Always remember.. Documentation is our top most priority than just photography !!!

10) Identify the insect as soon as possible

Aug 17 2014 *Mopla guttata*

Mopla guttata (Acrididae: Catantopinae) rediscovered in the Western Ghats, Kerala, India

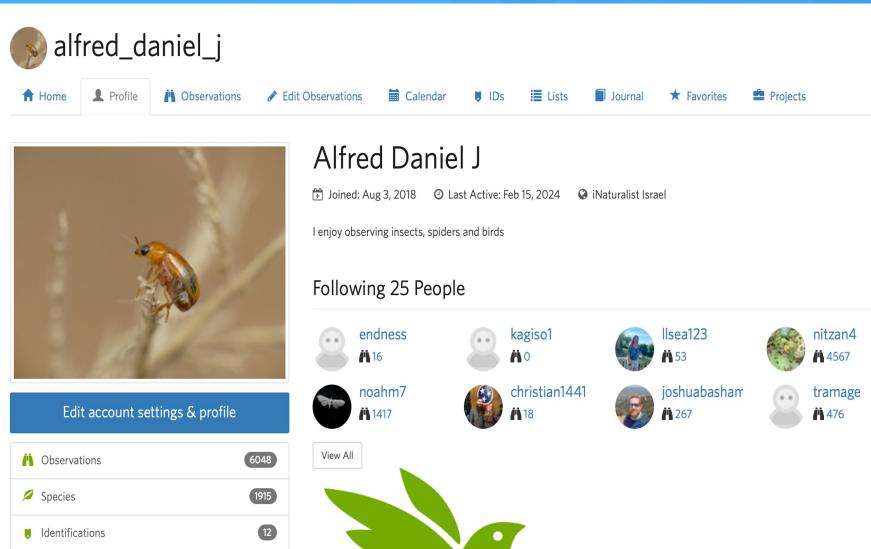
Dhaneesh Bhaskar, P.S. Easa, C.H.F. Rowell

Abstract 🔺

The endemic Catantopinae genus *Mopla* was described by Henry in 1940 from the Malabar region of South India. Henry described two species under this genus, *M. guttata* and *M. rubra*. The female type specimens of *Mopla* are deposited in the Natural History Museum, London, UK. There have been no further records of these two species since their description. Seventy-six years later, the first male specimen of the genus *Mopla* was discovered in the Western Ghats, Kerala, India, in 2016. This paper describes the specimen, thought to be of *Mopla guttata*, and reconsiders its systematic placement.

Keywords 🔺

endemism, first male of genus, grasshopper, systematics, tropical forest



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QUESTIONS ? Happy Photographing Thank you..

Lets plan for a NRC nature walk in the coming spring to nearby parks