

Explore the world's best nature photography. See galleries of images, find out more about the competition and about how to visit this year's exhibition.

Barnard for a Printers Ink ad campaign. While its history is dubious, the fact is that the saying has never before rung so true. In this day, where Facebook, Snapchat, and Instagram have all monopolized on documenting life through imagery, the art of photography has become one of the most crucial methods of sharing knowledge and experiences. The same is true for animal photography. Marsel van Oosten Forget about saving the best for last. This melancholy portrait of two golden snub-nosed monkeys has won the Wildlife Photographer of the Year competition. Roz Kidman Coz, the chair of the judging panel, said: Skye Meaker At just 17 years-old, Skye Meaker walks away with the grand prize for young photographers. Add to these challenges the fact that this particular subject is only about 13 cm 5 inches long and was shot in the pitch black. Arshdeep Singh At just 11 years-old, Arshdeep Singh is already an acclaimed wildlife photographer. This quirky snap of two adorable albeit grumpy owls hiding in the opening of a pipe just outside the city of Kapurthala in Punjab is just the thing to brighten up your day! Georgina Steytler Films such as Downsizing and Ant-Man do a pretty good job at portraying life in miniature, but this incredible photograph by Georgina Steyler is the real deal. After all, it did earn her the prize for the best invertebrate photo. The strange thing is, this specific species of bird is found only in Peru while the plant is native to Africa. It took 2 days to get this shot which was taken at 14 FPS. Windsweep by Orlando Fernandez Miranda Image credit: While the still image looks serene, Orlando had to face fierce northeasterly winds, the baking afternoon sunshine, and dense ocean fog just to capture this surreal landscape of desert meeting ocean. This amazing photograph by Alejandro Prieto shows a male jaguar sharpening its claws on a tree in the mountainous region of Nayarit, Mexico. Alejandro set up his camera just 6 meters up the tree and waited eight months before the jaguar eventually returned to remark his territory. Feeling inspired to capture the wild for yourself? Go on a photography safari and let others see the world through your adventures! Hungry for more stories? Sign up for the BookAllSafaris newsletter and get the news about exiting destinations and inspirational stories into your mailbox! We respect your privacy. We will not publish or share your email address in any way. Articles you might enjoy:

Chapter 2 : Wildlife Photographer of the Year | Brisbane Powerhouse

Wildlife Photographer of the Year was founded in by BBC Wildlife Magazine, then called Animals. The Natural History Museum joined in to create the photo competition that now owns.

Environment Wildlife Photographer of the Year winners From icebergs to insects and hummingbirds to flying fish, the Wildlife Photographers of the Year captured marvelous moments of nature around the world. Their work highlights how precious wildlife is, say judges. The golden couple The Grand Title Winner shows male and female Qinling golden snub-nosed monkeys watching intently as an altercation takes place down the valley between males of two other groups. Well matched, neither challenger was giving way, and the contest escalated into a noisy clash of antlers. At last, the stags appeared on the ridge in silhouette, antlers locked. Lounging leopard Skye Meaker captured Mathoja, a leopard dozing on the branch of a nyala tree. In Bantu, Mathoja means "the one that walks with a limp. Mathoja is an otherwise healthy 8-year-old. Duck of dreams On the Varanger Peninsula, on the northern coast of the Barents Sea in Norway, this young photographer captured a quiet moment with a long-tailed duck. Getting close enough to snap the ducks meant an early-morning boat ride. Still bitterly cold in March, eider ducks and long-tailed ducks flew into the harbor as the morning light broke. He and his dad spotted the owls when driving in Kapurthala, a city in the Indian state of Punjab. The owlet "less than 20 centimeters 8 inches tall" popped its head out, followed by the larger female. This image shows a species that has adapted to urban life. Bed of seals Crabeater seals rest on an ice floe in the Errera Channel at the tip of Antarctica. Regardless, they are dependent on sea ice "in short supply in the Antarctic summer" for resting, breeding and avoiding predators. Their name is a misnomer as the seals feed almost exclusively on krill. These industrious female slender mud-dauber wasps were busy digging egg chambers for their nearby nests. Blood thirsty When seeds and insects dry up on Wolf Island in the Galapagos, sharp-beaked ground finches become vampires. Their sitting targets are Nazca boobies, which thrive here. Finches have a tougher time. Rather than expose eggs and chicks, boobies tolerate it. Weeks later, she ate what was left of the corpse. Her reactions to bereavement echo responses to death in other species. Elephants stroke the bones of dead family members and dolphins try to keep dead companions afloat. There is evidence that many animals behave in ways that reflects grief. Hell-bent A northern water snake is clamped tightly in the jaws of this hungry hellbender. Its presence indicates a healthy freshwater ecosystem. The sad clown Timbul, a young long-tailed macaque, instinctively puts his hand to his face to try to relieve the discomfort from his mask. His owner is training him for a street show. Animal-welfare charities work to reduce the suffering of these monkeys. Desert relic A welwitschia reaches for the sky over the Namib Desert. With a slow growth rate and the largest specimens spanning more than 8 meters 26 feet , these desert survivors can live for more than a 1, years. Endemic to Namibia and Angola, welwitschia endure harsh, arid conditions, usually within kilometers 93 miles of the coast, so they can capture moisture from sea fog. By day, these fish are nearly impossible to approach. Although, they are prey for many animals, they have the ability to sprint away from danger, rapidly beating their unevenly forked tails to build enough speed to soar up and out of the water. Spreading their pointed pectoral fins, they can glide for hundreds of meters. Mother defender A large Alchisme treehopper guards her nymphs as they feed on a nightshade plant in El Jardin de los Suenos reserve in Ecuador. She lays her eggs on a nightshade leaf and shields them. More in the Media Center.

Chapter 3 : Wildlife Photographer of the Year – the winners | Environment | The Guardian

Buy signed limited-edition prints by award-winning UK wildlife photographer Andrew Forsyth. Featuring a stunning range of African wildlife and his iconic images of starling murmurations in his home city of Brighton, available as oversize wall art and as A3 and A4 fine art prints.

An ancient, gnarled mesquite tree in south Texas caught my eye. The textures and patterns of the wood were great elements for a landscape photo. But when I saw the eastern screech-owl roosting in one of the tree cavities, it made the scene even better. The owl, perfectly camouflaged in its environment, made a great addition to the composition, and I did not need a telephoto lens to capture this image of wildlife in the landscape. Close-up portrait of eastern screech-owl. You envision frame-filling action photos of soaring bald eagles and snarling African lions. But you can create great images that include wildlife subjects without those big, heavy and expensive lenses. Instead, expand your visual horizons. When your landscape composition includes a wildlife subject, you can use a shorter, smaller, less-expensive lens and make the animal just one element of the overall image that includes the surrounding habitat or landscape. These images can be as striking as frame-filling wildlife portraits while also giving the viewer an entirely different feel for the subject matter of your image. The image includes a wildlife subject as a key element but does not make it the sole element of the image. A wildlife portrait of the same screech-owl using a super telephoto lens has a completely different feel. Excellent lenses for "wildlife in the landscape" images are wide-angle to medium telephoto zoom lenses in the mm or mm range with variable apertures. These lenses are small, lightweight, reasonably inexpensive and generally have excellent optics. Using one of these wide-range, medium telephoto lenses, you can easily zoom from a wide-angle grand landscape to an isolated section of the scene that might include a wildlife subject without the need to change lenses. Here is an example of how these lenses can add versatility to your photography and help you quickly adjust your compositional thinking. Using a mm, wide-range medium telephoto zoom lens at its widest setting, I captured an early morning view of the hoodoos in Bryce Canyon National Park. As I finished, I happened to look down. Several feet in front of me, a female golden-mantled ground squirrel had popped up on the edge of the canyon. The resulting image portrays the animal in her environment and makes an interesting photograph. Use your wide-range zoom lens to back off from those frame-filling wildlife portraits and increase your depth-of-field to include the background or surroundings. Now the viewer can tie your wildlife subject to a specific location and see where the animal lives. Including the surrounding fir trees and geyser eruptions of steam on a wintery morning in my photograph of bison shows these animals coping with tough conditions and helps the viewer identify the location as Yellowstone National Park. The opposite is also true. You can add a wild animal that inhabits known locations to your landscape composition to help the viewer understand where the image was taken. An African elephant in the image the large ears identify the species of elephant tells the viewer he is in Africa. African elephant, Ngorongoro Crater, Tanzania. Instead of simply cropping down to a frame-filling image of wildlife, consider where to place the animal in the frame to make it an important element of the scene but not the sole element of the image. Wildlife subjects are not always cooperative and may move around while you are trying desperately to photograph them, so zoom lenses provide composition options. The great flexibility of wide-range medium telephoto lenses improves your chances of being able to quickly adapt to changing conditions and capture that great shot. Lenses like the mm mentioned previously are excellent choices when reasonably close to your subject. Other, longer "reach" zoom telephotos like the Sigma mm work equally well when your subjects are farther away, as in my photo of a wild gray wolf in the Northwest Territories of Canada. Using the zoom capability of the lens enabled me to capture intimate images as the wolves roamed their taiga forest home. Gray wolf in taiga forest, Canada. These wide-ranging zoom lenses are very light. Keep a camera setup using one of these lenses in the front seat of your car as you drive through great landscape locations with resident wildlife. Many national parks have scenic drives, and the wildlife are usually quite habituated to cars. If you happen on an animal near a road with an interesting landscape background, you can pull off the road, grab your gear and, handholding your camera, quickly compose your landscape scene to

include the wildlife and fire away. You might be surprised at how good some of these images can be. You probably would not have gotten the image if you had to stop and set up your big lens on a tripod. In addition to landscape imagery, wide-ranging zoom lenses can help you capture interesting action when photographing wildlife from a blind. I use my mm lens so I can quickly zoom out from a portrait to capture a bird grabbing an insect from the air, taking off from a perch or engaging in breeding displays like the male lesser prairie chickens that challenge each other to entice a female. Male lesser prairie-chickens displaying on a lek in Texas. Big-range zoom lenses can improve your composition flexibility, but there is no free lunch. You must still work to get stunning images. Sweet dawn and sunset light for landscape work, as well as heightened wildlife activity, mean you still get out there well before breakfast and stay after most sane people return to the motel or campsite for dinner. You must expand your location horizons, looking for those new ways to capture well-known, iconic landscape locations. Once you have decided on a location, do your research on lighting conditions and also on potential wildlife subjects in the area. Learn about their habits and how to identify various birds and smaller mammals in the field so you will know what you are photographing. And always respect the environment and the animals that live there.

Chapter 4 : Thrilling natural wonders in the 54th Wildlife Photographer of the Year Awards

The Wildlife Photographer of the Year exhibition showcases the year's finalists and category winners. The exhibition, now in its 53rd year, features stunning images from professionals and amateurs, adults and youths, from around the world.

Print Presented by Brisbane Powerhouse The Wildlife Photographer of the Year exhibition harnesses the power of photography to promote the discovery, understanding and responsible enjoyment of the natural world. Brisbane Powerhouse is excited to present this world-class exhibition for the first time in Founded in and organised and produced by the Natural History Museum, Wildlife Photographer of the Year is one of the longest and most prestigious photography competitions in the world. Now in its fifty-third year, the competition received nearly 50, submissions from amateur and professional photographers from more than 92 countries. Every year, of the best images from the competition are selected to be part of an international touring exhibition, which aims to ensure biodiversity and sustainability remain at the forefront of public awareness. Featuring images across six categories: Fill in the entry form when you come in to see the exhibition and go into the draw to win a family pass 2 adults and 2 children to Australia Zoo plus a Giraffe Snapshot and feeding voucher. Only the winner will be notified. More Info The exhibition features up to award-winning images and features six categories: Diversity The astounding breadth of life on Earth is instantly recognisable in this section. From frozen wastelands to tropical paradises the images evoke atmosphere and a sense of place, as well as revealing memorable behaviours that add to our understanding of the natural world. Six competition categories are featured in this section: Mammals, Birds, Amphibians and Reptiles, Invertebrates, Plants and Fungi, Animals in their Environment Documentary Images can expand our awareness of the world, bringing nebulous and difficult issues like climate change and deforestation into focus. Some are powerful stories of personal dedication to nature conservation and action. Others reinforce the terrible impacts we have on our planet – purposefully or unwittingly. Two competition categories are featured here: Single Image and The Wildlife Photojournalist: Portraits Revealing the personality of the subject or adding an emotional element to an image, these memorable photographs draw on the aesthetic of the natural world to entice us in. The competition categories featured in this section are Animal Portraits and Black and White. Portfolio The Wildlife Photographer of the Year Portfolio Award is given to one photographer whose outstanding collection of images focus on a specific subject or photographic approach. Environments Earth, air, water, ice. Whether celebrating the scale and magnitude of the land, revealing the hidden sights underwater or showcasing nature in a human-dominated environment, the images in this section emphasise two conflicting ideas: Three competition categories are featured in this section: Young Photographers Taken by photographers aged 17 and under, these images make up the Young Wildlife Photographer of the Year competition. Three competition categories are featured:

Chapter 5 : Wildlife Photographer of the Year winners | All media content | DW |

Environment Wildlife Photographer of the Year winners. From icebergs to insects and hummingbirds to flying fish, the Wildlife Photographers of the Year captured marvelous moments of nature.

Chapter 6 : Wildlife Photographer of the Year - Wikipedia

With his photo titled "The Golden Couple," Dutch photographer Marsel van Oosten has won Wildlife Photographer of the Year, awarded by London's Natural History Museum.

Chapter 7 : The Wildlife Photographer Of The Year Awards Are Here, And They're Stunning - Digg

Wildlife photography is a type of photography that focuses on taking photographs of wildlife, or non-domesticated

animals. This type of photography is important not only for its artistic value, but also for its scientific value as well. Unlike many other types of photography that rely on staged and posed subjects, wildlife photography does not.

Chapter 8 : Wildlife Photographer of the Year - Natural History Museum

One of the most highly anticipated photography exhibitions in the world, the 'Wildlife Photographer of the Year' is an intimate look at the natural world. These shots capture up close the intense drama and extraordinary biology of animals, birds, insects and sea creatures in their natural and urban environments.

Chapter 9 : Wildlife Photographer of the Year | M Shed

Shot of endangered monkeys wins prestigious Wildlife Photographer of the Year prize. The powerful image of a pair of golden snub-nosed monkeys has been awarded one of the most prestigious.