Beginning Photo Tips For Mushroom Photography

By Nan Etzwiler, with many contributions from Howard Goltz



Nan Etzwiler

- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting



- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting



1. Subject Selection

- Striking or Unusual Colors, Contracting Colors (Black on White)
- Indicators of Scale (Bug on Specimen)
- Naturals Environs Mosses, Slugs
- Unusual Features
- Curves and Textures
- Odd Numbers



Curves and textures can add interest and visual movement through the photo



Nan Etzwiler

Howard Goltz

Here: The unusual feature is the parasitized mushroom against a contrasting background.



2020

First Place – Tied

Marjie Carr-Oxley



Here: the close up shot of the colored guttation of the mushroom provides the "AHH" factor.

2022 1st Place Pictorial

Nan Etzwiler



Here: The slug adds scale; the shot across fungi with fall leaves color in background had depth and color and action.

Nan Etzwiler

Or the shot can just be of a beautiful mushroom!

> Charles Kilmers 1st Place Tied 2020





Odd subject numbers seem better than even





- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting

Here, closeup of snow crystals on the subject is dramatic.





Here: shot is relatively closeup, but allows room to let colors pop against lichen and other background colors and textures.



Nan Etzwiler

- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting



Use tweezers, brushes, fingers to remove distracting objects



Howard Goltz

Carry spray bottle to "mist" a subject



- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting

- Framing Strategies To Consider
 - Filling the Frame
 - Use of Surroundings
 - Rule of Thirds



- Framing Strategies To Consider
 - Filling the Frame
 - Use of Surroundings
 - Rule of Thirds



Framing: Fill The Frame



Too far away, with distracting background.

Framing: Fill The Frame



Right: fills the frame and allows better viewing cap texture.



Far away shots without purpose are not effective



Here: the swirl of the subject completely crosses the frame and provides a feeling that the slime molds are on the move!



Slime Mold Leiderman Here: the fungi *completely* fill the frame, emphasizing the color and the gill pattern.



Nan Etzwiler

Here: the photographer has zoomed in on the gills alone and completely filled the frame, to deliver awesome color and pattern.



Wood Blewit Gills Jackson Art of Mycography

Bottom line: Consider What You Are Trying to Emphasize



Here: texture of cap and unusual volva were the photographer's focus.

Howard Goltz

Mushroom Photography Tips – Pictorial Category

- Framing Strategies To Consider
 - Filling the Frame
 - Use of Surroundings
 - Rule of Thirds



The mushroom fills the frame, BUT.....



Nan Etzwiler

The mushroom fills the frame, BUT.....





You can back off a bit and bring in relevant surroundings when they add to the picture.

This is not a bad photo, which fills the frame....



Nan Etzwiler

This is not a bad photo, which fills the frame....





...but a slightly wider shot brings in the texture and color of the stump.

- Framing Strategies To Consider
 - Filling the Frame
 - Use of Surroundings
 - Rule of Thirds



"Rule of Thirds"

Sweet spots for placement of highest interest:



"Rule of Thirds"

Sweet spots for placement of highest interest:

The intersections of the lines denoting the top and bottom thirds and the left and right thirds can create the most interesting focal points for subjects.



"Rule of Thirds"

Sweet spots for placement of highest interest:

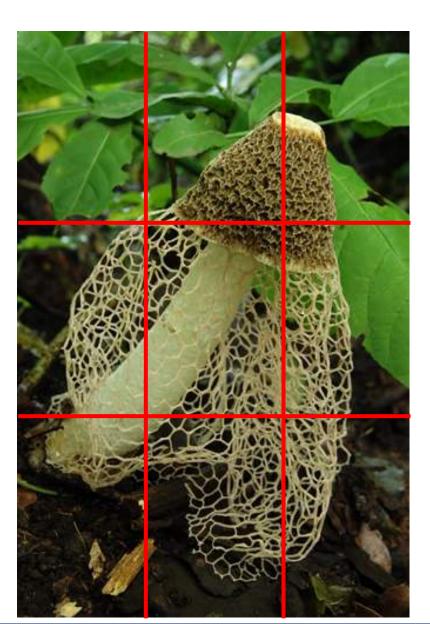
The intersections of the lines denoting the top and bottom thirds and the left and right thirds can create the most interesting focal points for subjects.



"Rule of Thirds"

Sweet spots for placement of highest interest:

The intersections of the lines denoting the top and bottom thirds and the left and right thirds can create the most interesting focal points for subjects.

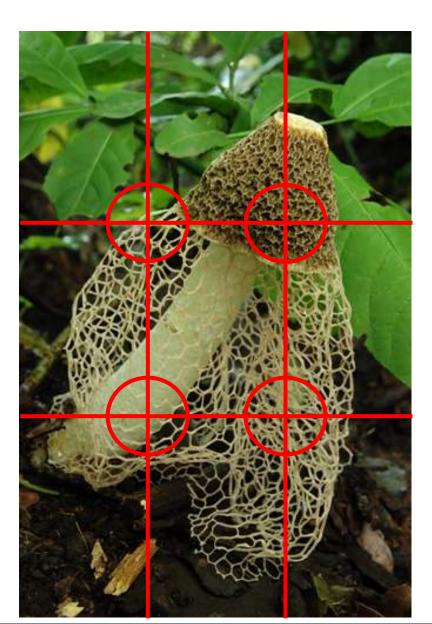


Framing:

"Rule of Thirds"

Sweet spots for placement of highest interest:

The intersections of the lines denoting the top and bottom thirds and the left and right thirds can create the most interesting focal points for subjects.



Example of supereffective shot using the "Rule of Thirds".



Amanita sp. The World of Mushrooms

Mushroom Photography Tips

- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting



1. Go Low – Shoot Even With Subject



Ross Haughberg

1. Go Low – Shoot Even With Subject



Tricholomopsis rutilans Hanzi Mushroom Photography

1. Go Low – Shoot Even With Subject

2. Shoot Up



Shoot Up!

- Get down low and shoot from ground level.
- This will enable you to see the textures, shapes and colors of not only the top dome of the mushroom but its underside.
- It will also give your mushroom height which makes for a more dramatic and three dimensional shot.
- Shooting up makes your mushrooms more important



Shooting Up Can Add Drama



Shooting up reveals features not otherwise visible.



Phyllotopsis nidulans Rizvanovic Almir Mushroom Photography!

1. Go Low – Shoot Even With Subject

2. Shoot Up

3. Can Shoot "Down" In Rare Circumstances

> Here: specimen was white and needed darker background, and was spherical – so top-down shot emphasized this.



- 1. Go Low Shoot Even With Subject
- 2. Shoot Up
- 3. Can Shoot "Down" In Rare Circumstances



Mushroom Photography Tips

- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting

Place sharpest focus on area of special interest / set against out of focus foreground and background, or darker or contrasting color background



Here: the foreground is in focus to show color of mushroom and draw less attention to the background.



Same Mushroom :

Left shot keeps the forest in focus as part of the composition of up-shooting the mushroom as part of the forest.

> The right shot sought to isolate the mushroom cap texture and blur back detail.

Either one is a strong photo!



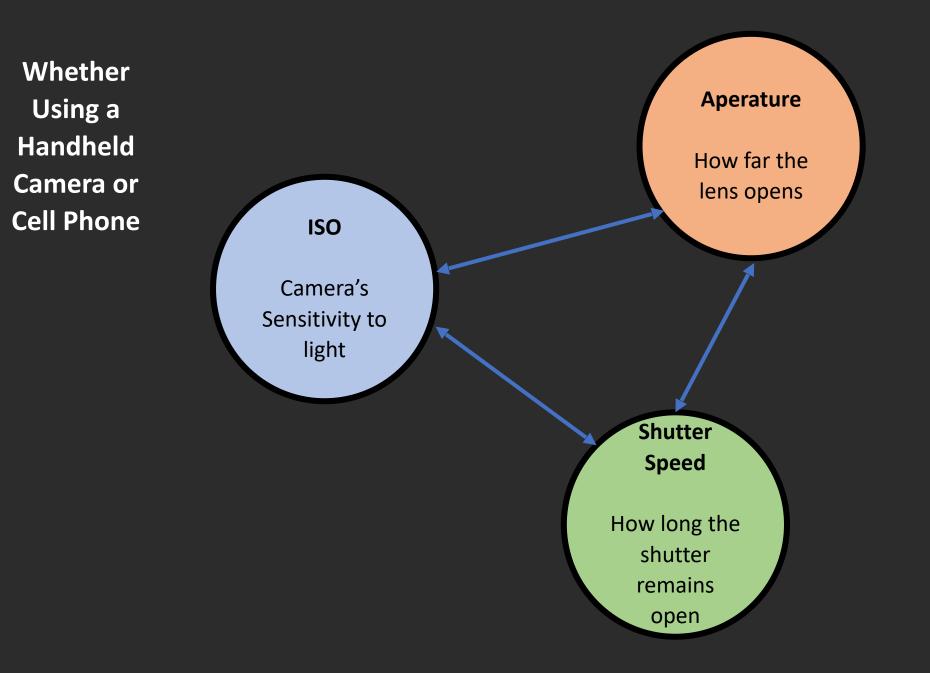
Here the photographer wished to emphasize the depth and sheer volume of the growth – so there is greater depth of focus.



Marjie Carr-Oxley "Guess What's For Dinner!" Two-thirds of this toothed fungus is in focus to emphasize the droplets, and the last third is out-of-focus, but still depicts the depth and density of the specimen.



Tiered Tooth fungus, *Hericium cirrhatum* Barnett



All 3 Interact with each other

so experiment with adjusting them

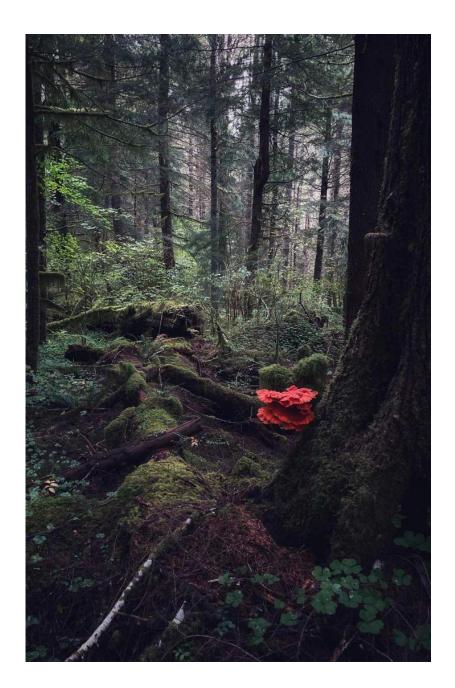
Mushroom Photography Tips

- Subject Selection
- Context
- Grooming
- Framing
- Angle of Shot
- Focus and Depth of Field
- Lighting

Lighting

Consider:

- Time of Day
- Angle of Light Source
- Filling In
- Shadows
- Contrast



Lighting

Best lighting:

Overcast / cloudy skies / Golden Light Dawn/ Dusk, or entire subject in shade or shadow

Can easily lose 1/3 of detail with too much contrast – modify the light

Low-contrast on subject matter = less loss of image in bright or dark areas



Howard Goltz

Light Sources

- Sun
- Camera's built-in flash
- Ring light: hand held or ones that fit on front of camera
- Reflective paper





• Last resort: flashlight

Natural Light From Behind



Marjie Carr-Oxley



Howard Goltz

Ring Light Behind Subject

Fill-In Lighting Can Illuminate Moisture



Final Tips From the Pros

- Go out a lot and hunt!
- Take a lot of photos of one mushroom to try angles, lighting, etc. Digital photos are free!
- Take most in late or early light.
- Check photos in field to ensure focus



Other Resources

 For advice on camera settings and photographic equipment, for photographing mushrooms, see "MMS Mushroom Photography"

slides by Howard Goltz
on the MMS website
At MMS site, click on "Resources" and then "Articles and Presentations"

