

Mastering iPhone Pet Photography in 60 Minutes!

A beginner's guide!

Goal of the Course

- This is a beginner course.
- This course will introduce you to the key concepts of photography that relate to taking great pet photos on an iPhone.
- Pet photography is a great genre to capture with an iPhone.
 - In this course, we will go over some of the features and best practices with your iPhone that allow you to get the most out of its camera.
- Covers the shooting and editing processes from a theoretical and practical perspective.
- By the end of this course, you will have learned the ins and outs of how to capture and edit pet photos that you are truly proud of!

Course Agenda

RUNTIME: 60 MIN.

- 01. Introduction
- 02. About Pet Photography
- 03. iPhone Camera Overview
- 04. Capturing Pet Photos on iPhone - Subject
- 05. Capturing Pet Photos on iPhone - Composition
- 06. Capturing Pet Photos on iPhone - Light
- 07. Editing Pet Photos on iPhone
- 08. Key Takeaways

About Pet Photography

What is Pet Photography?

- Pet photography is any photography taken of your furry companion.
 - This could be of your dog, cat, bird, hamster, or other animal.
- Taking photos of your pets is a type of photography that's, in a way, similar to portrait work
 - You want to capture the personality of your pet, their expression or something funny or endearing.
- There are many different ways to capture photos of pets.
 - Some of them include: action shots, isolated portraits or candid moments.



Pet Photography on iPhone

- Pet photography is a great genre to capture with an iPhone.
- You don't need exceptional camera technology to get great photos of your pet.
- Often, it's all of the elements that are in front of the camera that will make-or-break your pet photo.
- Your iPhone is an accessible, easy-to-use camera that can allow you to capture spontaneous moments quickly and effectively.
- In the next sections we will discuss the features and best practices that allow you to get the most out of your iPhone's camera.



What is “Good” Pet Photography?

- When we take pictures of our pets we should be striving for images that not only are technically sound but something that showcases the unique personality of our pet.
- Good pet photography lies at the intersection of many different elements which we will discuss in great detail in the following sections of this course.
- Capturing good pet photography takes a lot of patience and creative problem-solving.
 - Pets are often unpredictable and may not cooperate with your plan for a photo-shoot.
 - Adapting to their behaviour will allow you to stay present and capture great photos.
- Ultimately, there’s no *wrong* way to take pictures of your pet... but there are certainly **better** ways.



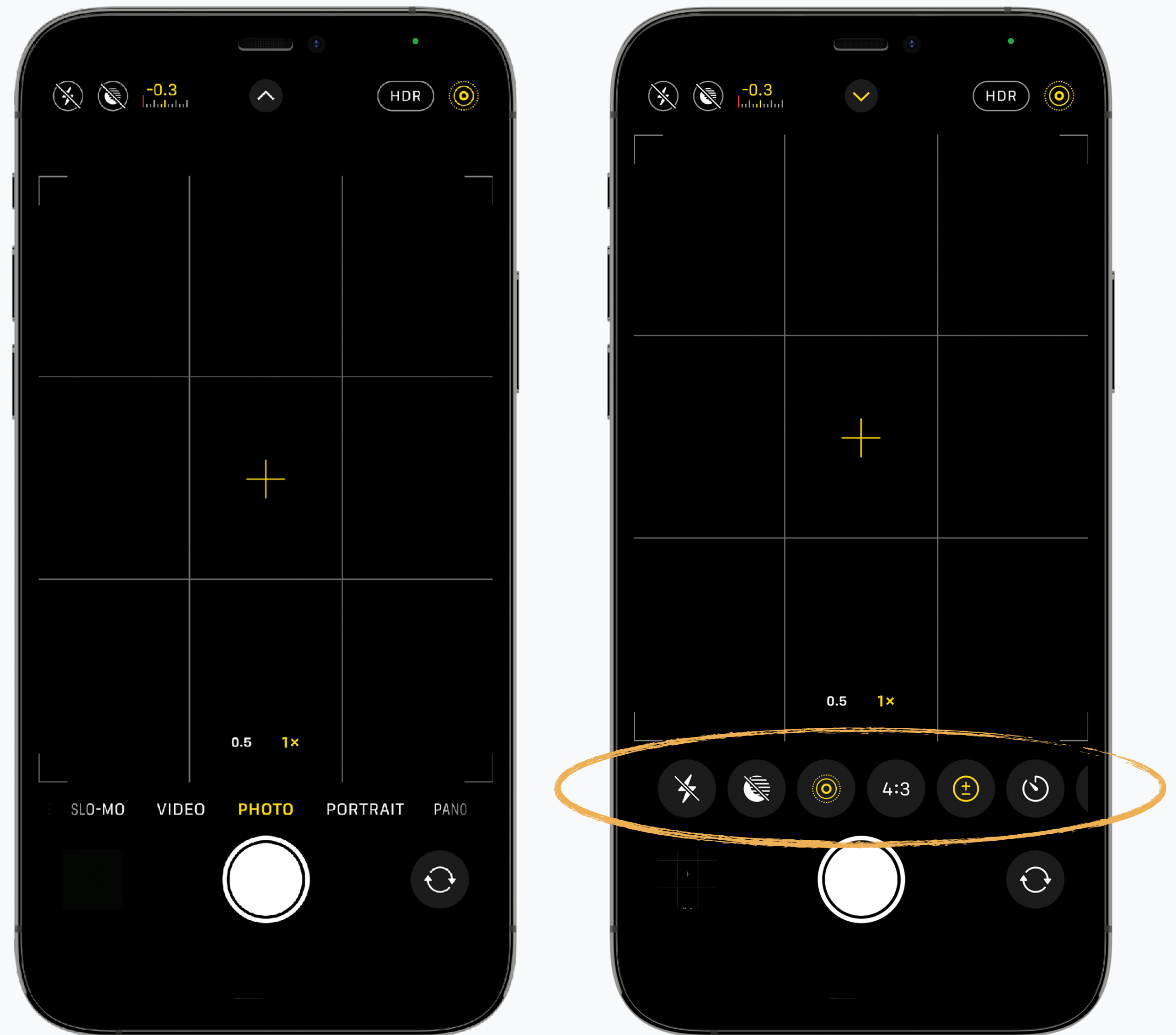
iPhone Camera Overview

Opening the Camera

- From your lock screen, the camera can be opened by the camera icon in the bottom right corner or by swiping left anywhere on the screen.
- From your home screen, the camera can be opened by pressing the Camera app, wherever it is located on your device.

Camera Interface

- Swipe away from shutter to reveal more camera features.



Shutter Button

- Tap this to take an image.
- You can also take an image with either of the volume buttons located on the side of the phone.
- Furthermore, you can set up a Siri shortcut command to take a picture with voice command or you can control your iPhone's camera with the Camera Remote app on any Apple Watch.

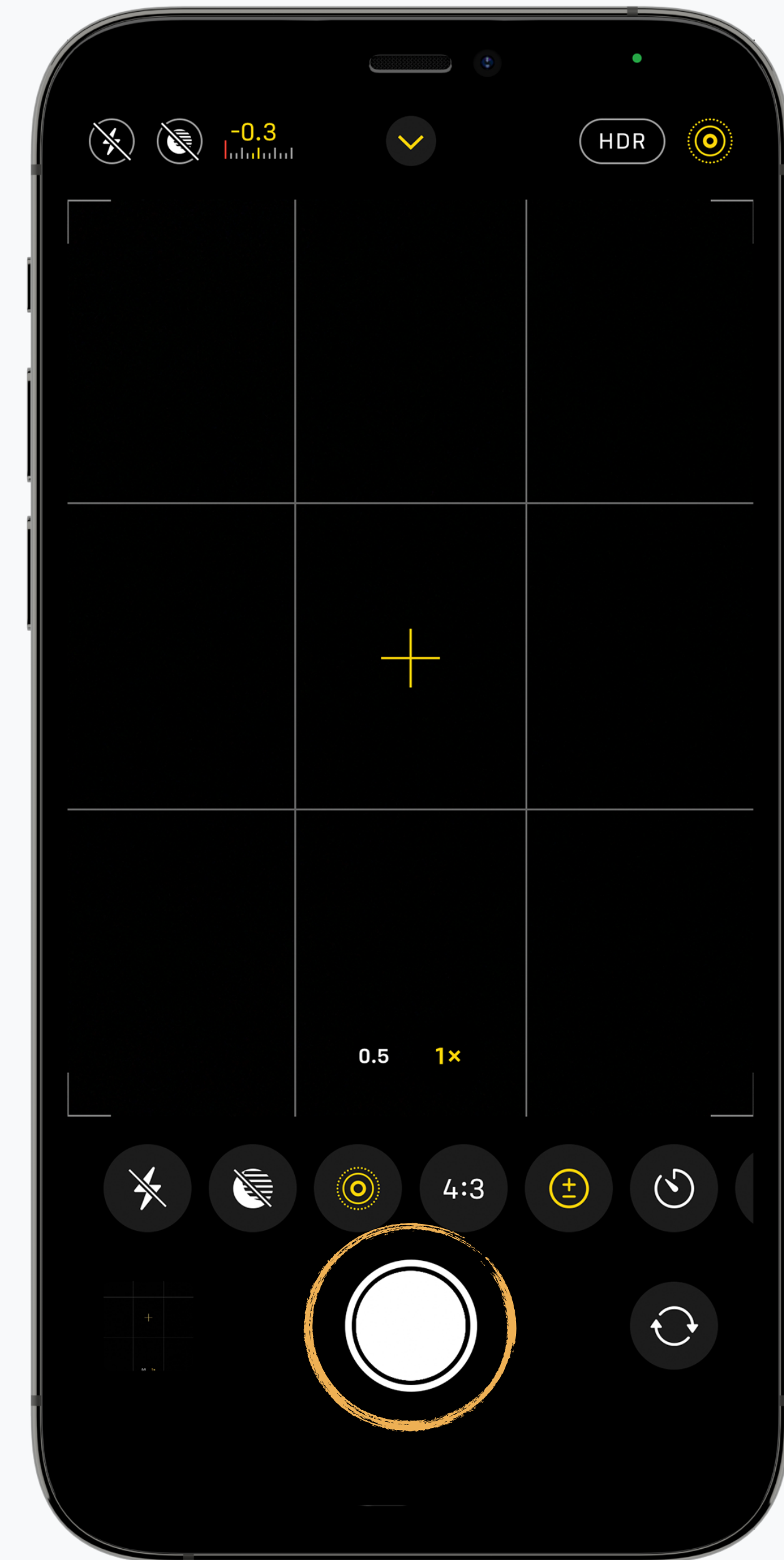
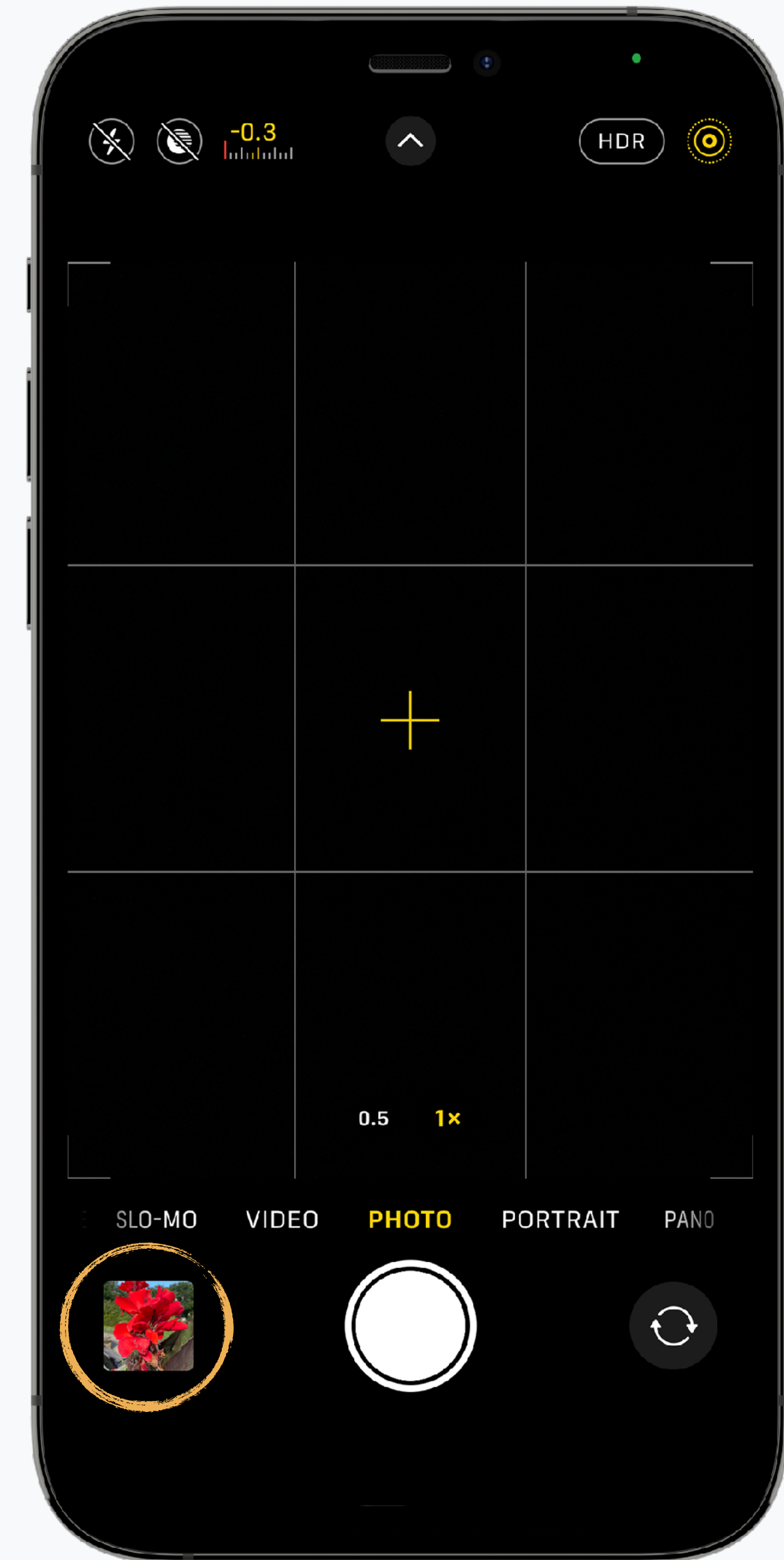


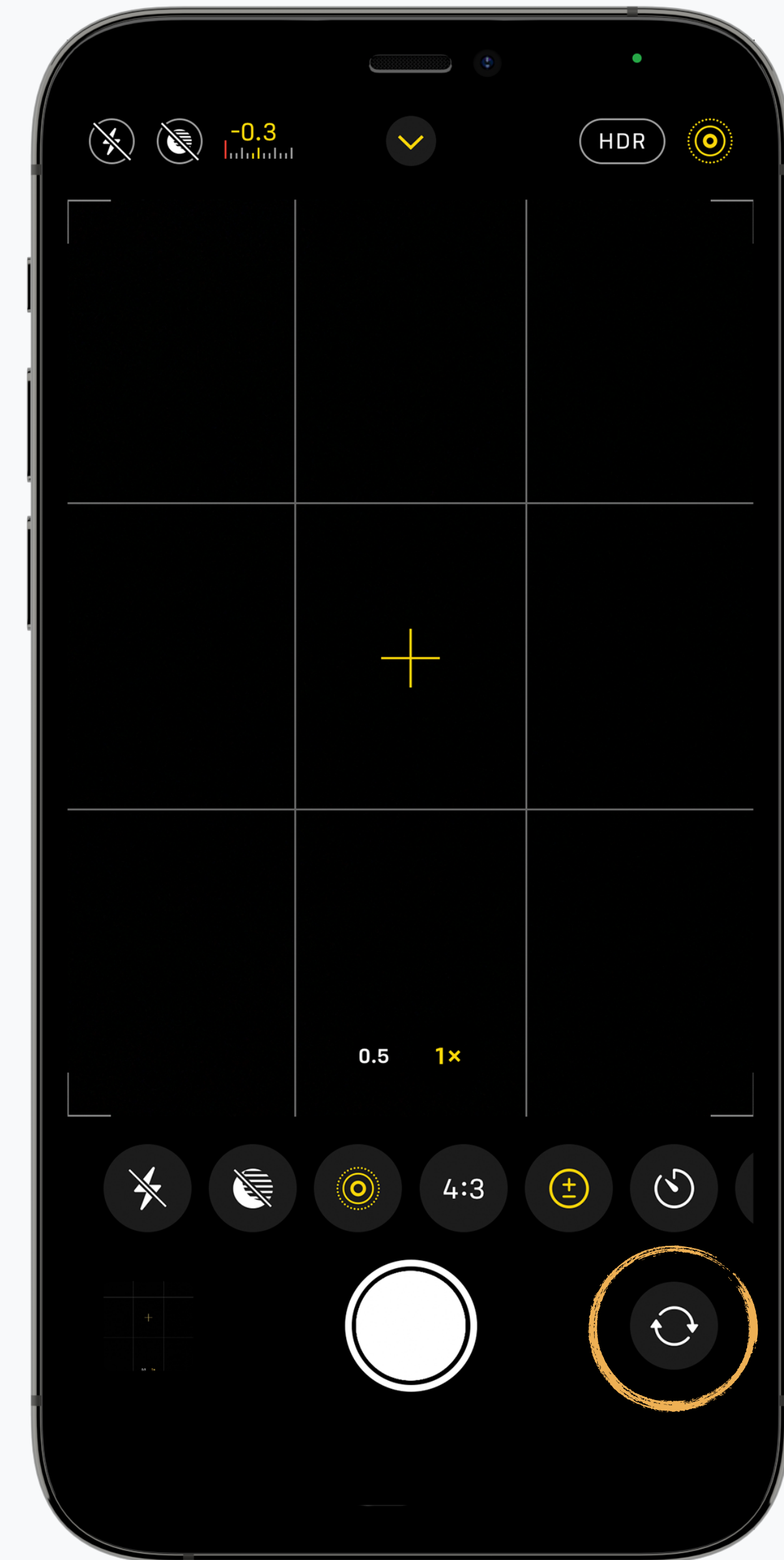
Image Gallery

- Your most recent image will appear here. Tap this to open your image gallery.



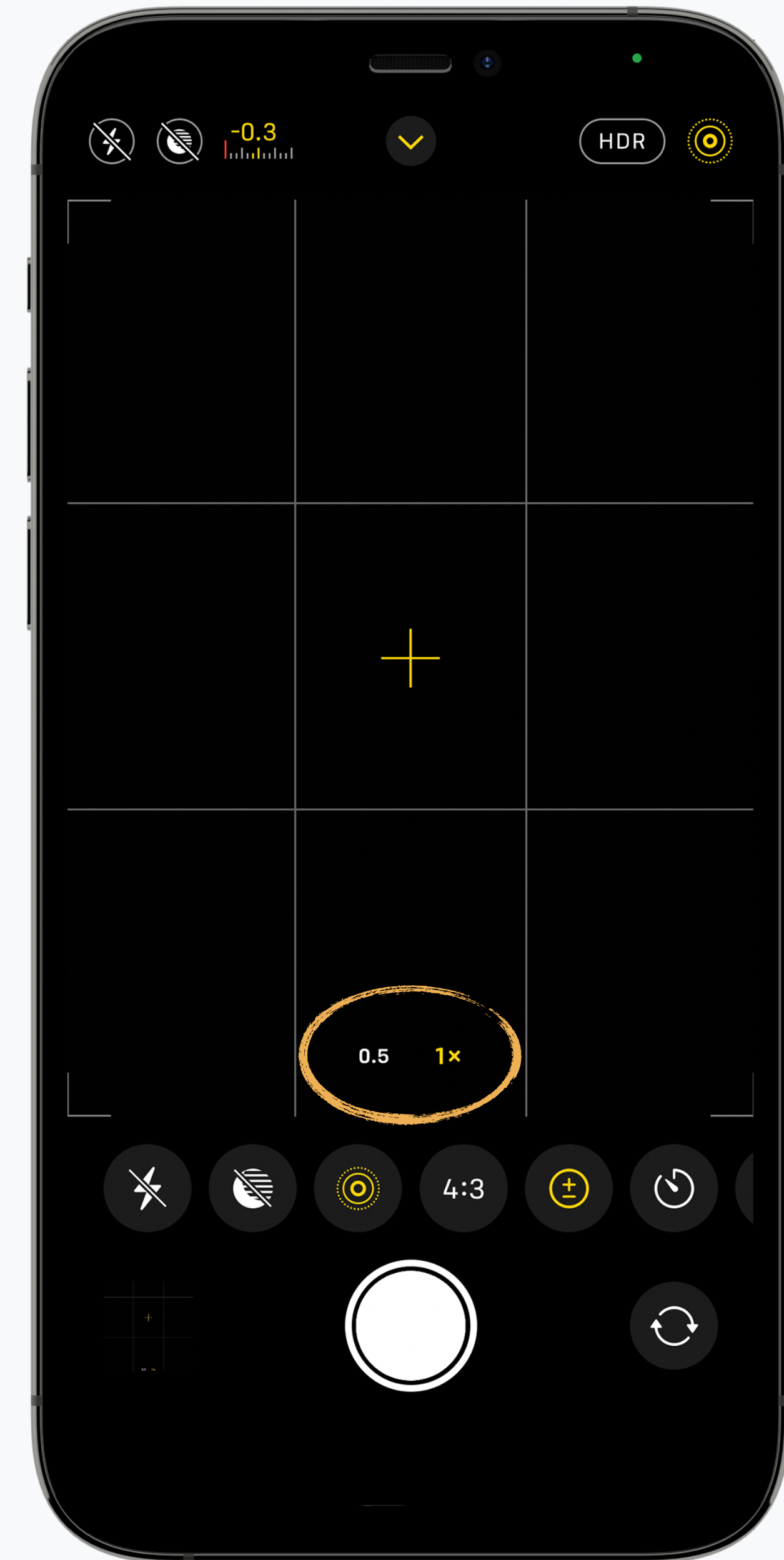
Front-Facing Camera

- Tap this to switch to the front-facing camera.



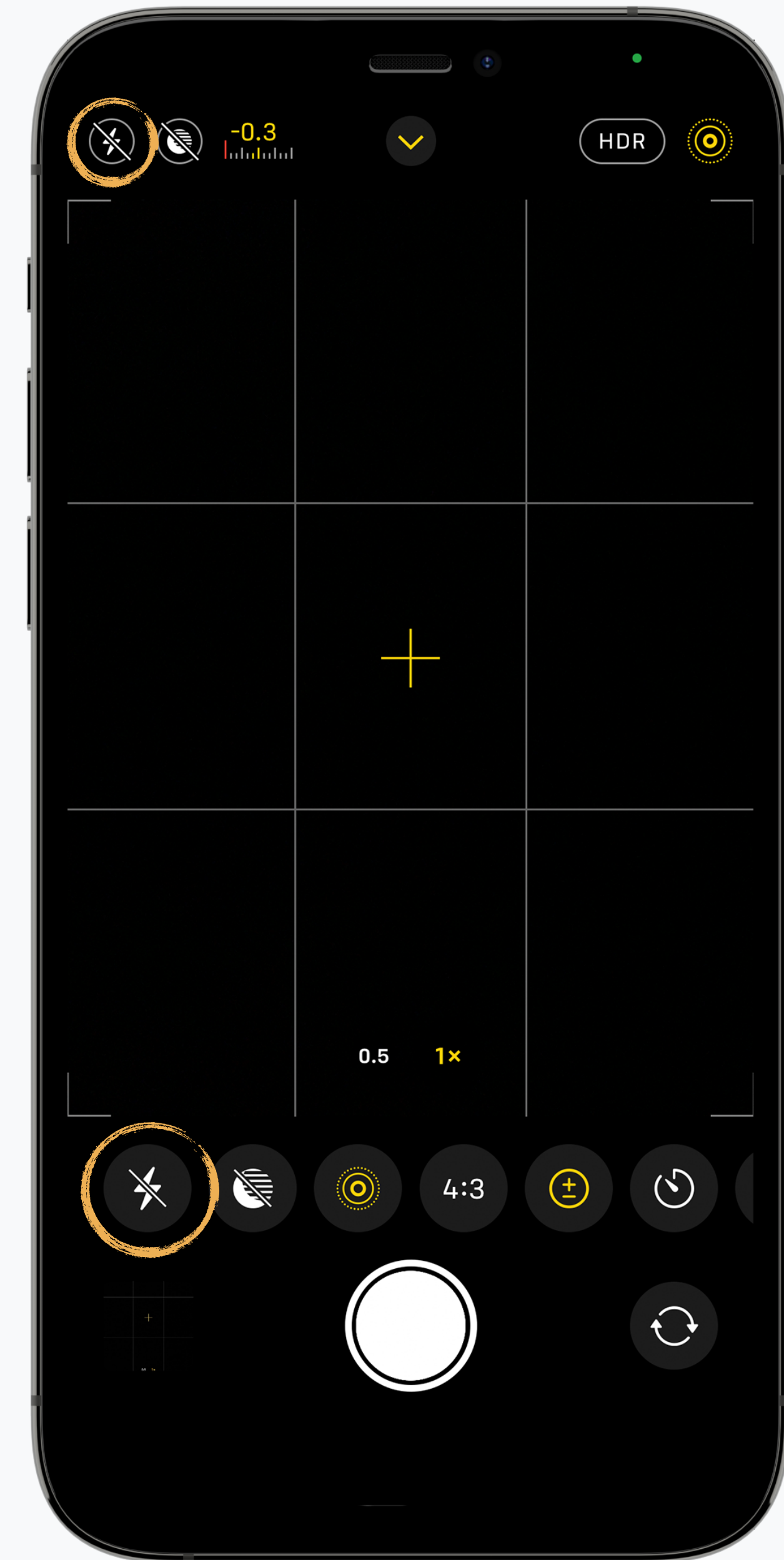
Zoom

- These icons will zoom your camera in or out **optically** according to your iPhone model's camera. It will switch between the different lens/camera options.
 - I recommend sticking to the optical lenses your iPhone model offers.
- You can also pinch on the screen to zoom in or out. Keep in mind that this is **digitally** zooming which is essentially just cropping and reducing the quality of your image more as you go.
- On most iPhone models the 1x zoom is equivalent to 26mm (24mm on 14 Pro/Pro Max), the 0.5x zoom is equivalent to 13mm and the 2x or 3x zoom depends on your iPhone model.
 - View comparison chart [here](#).



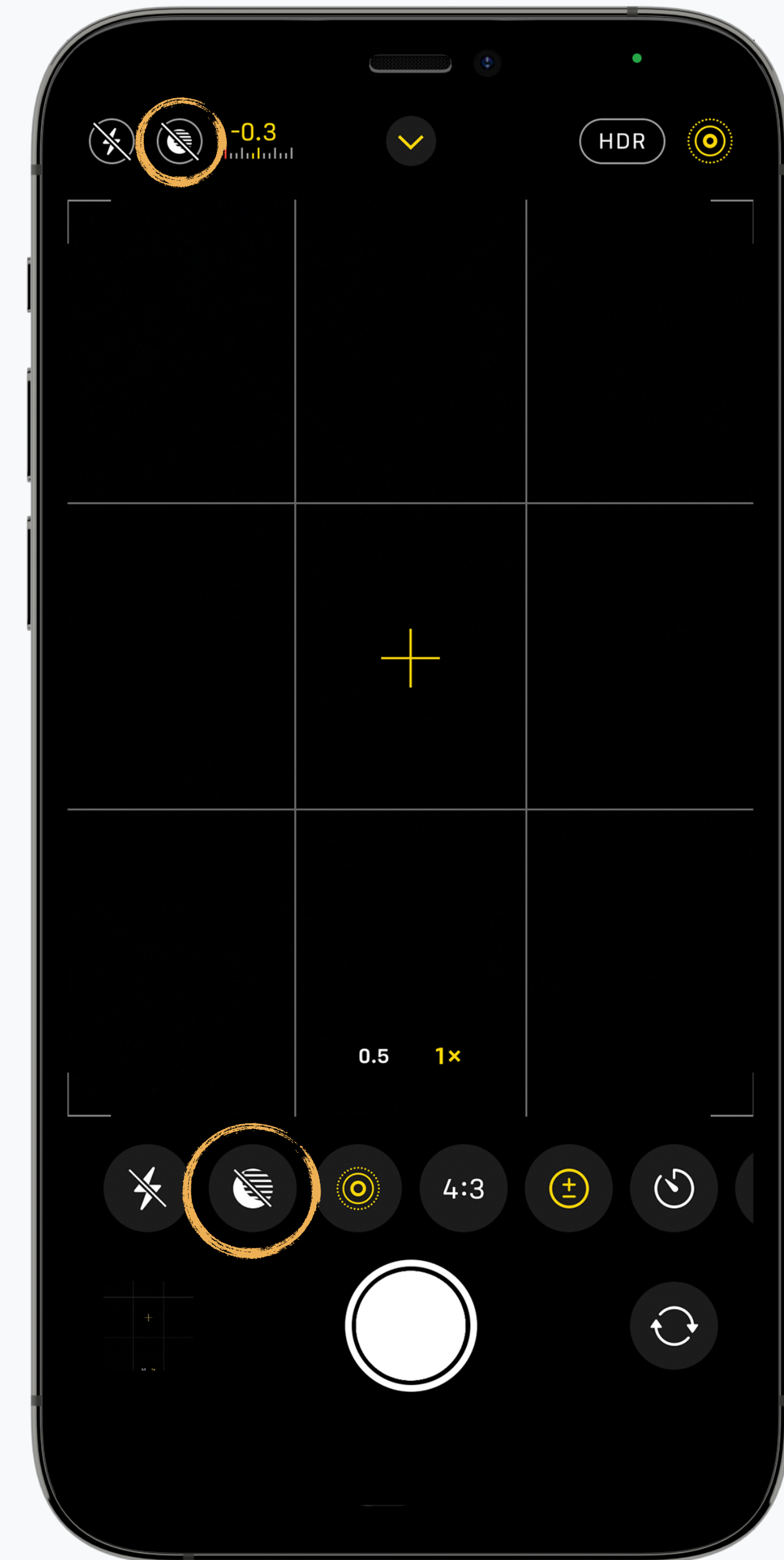
Flash

- This icon will allow you to turn your camera flash ON, OFF, or in AUTO mode by default.
- Talk about flash variation between models?



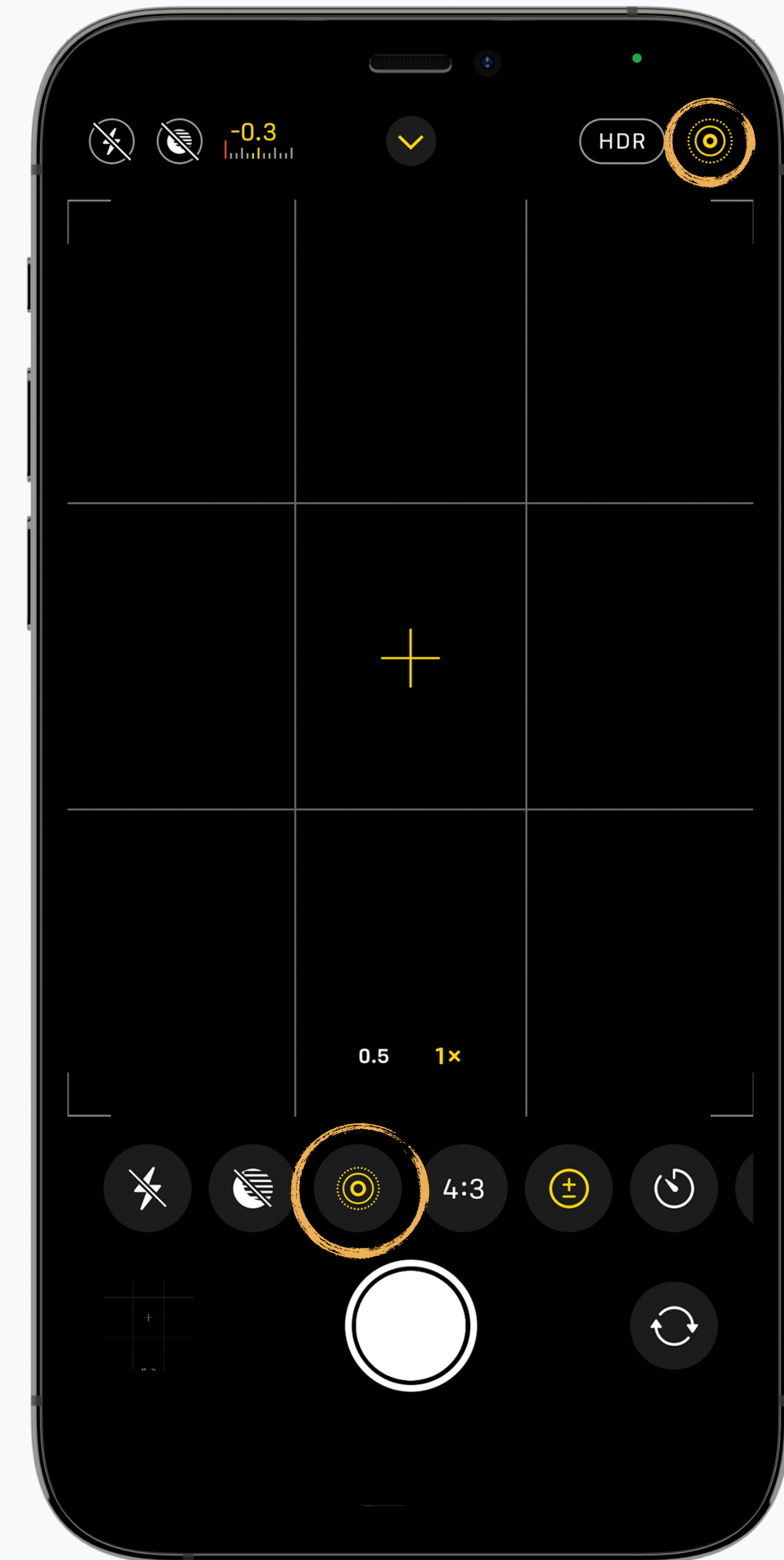
Night Mode

- This feature allows you to take longer exposure images.
- This is great for night photography but will require a steady hand or tripod.



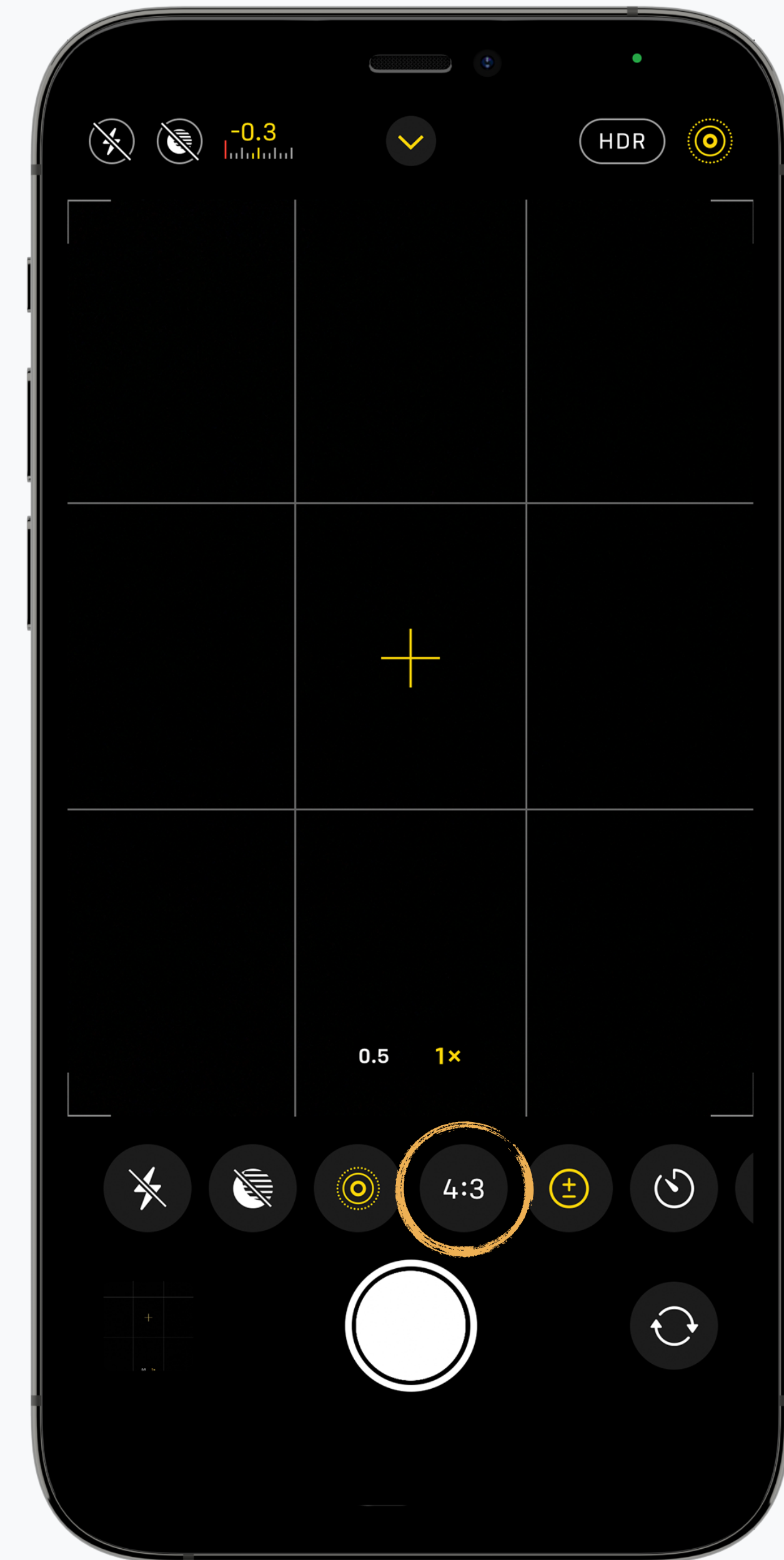
Live Photo

- When live photo is enabled, the iPhone captures a recording slightly before pressing the shutter button and a couple seconds afterward.
- This feature allows you to select a still image from that recording later on. This is especially useful if someone blinks or you *just* missed a special moment.
- You can also turn live photos into animated GIFs or long exposure photos.



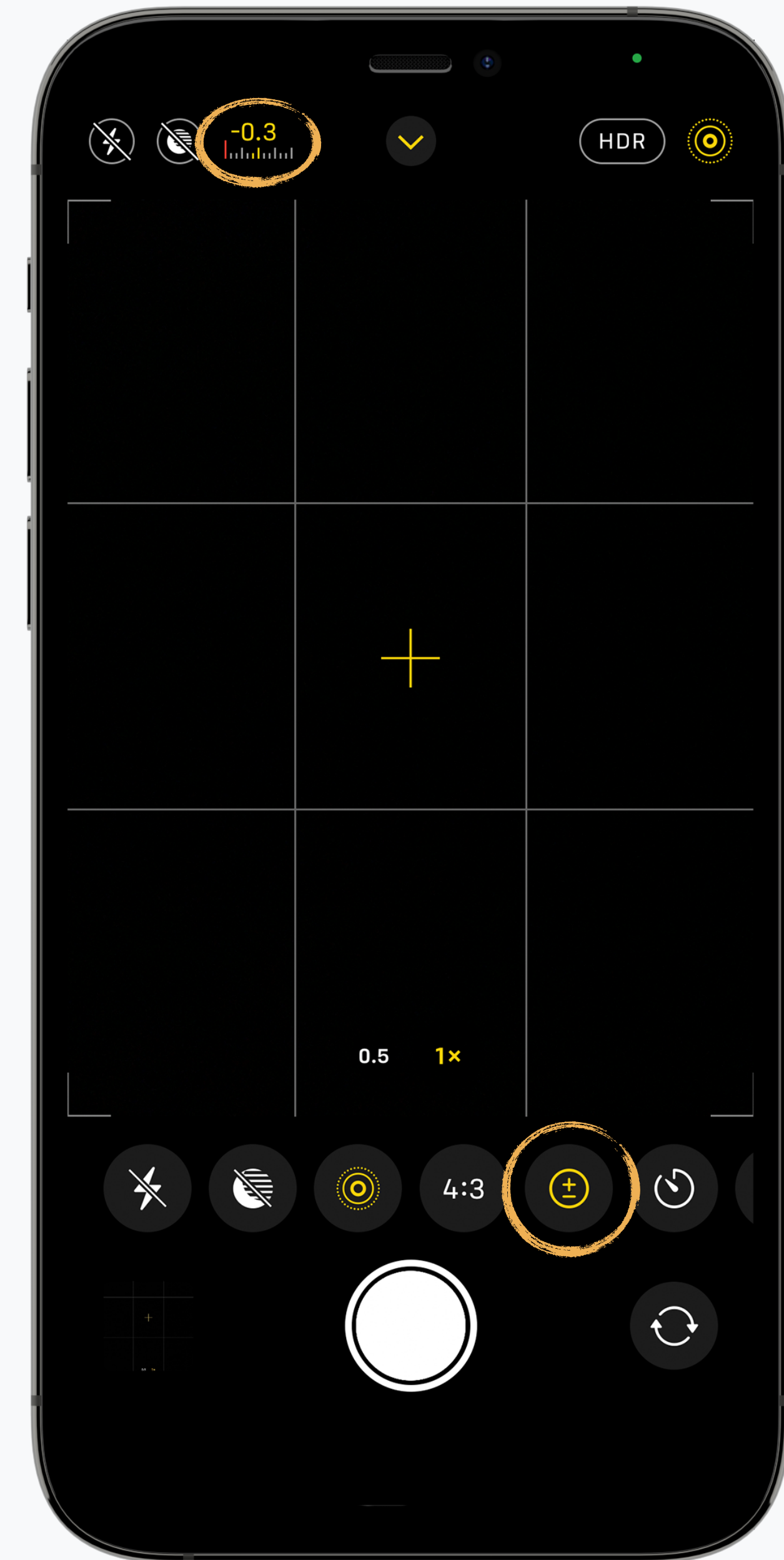
Aspect Ratio

- This feature allows you to change the aspect ratio of your camera and resulting image.
- You can cycle between: 4:3, Square and 9:16



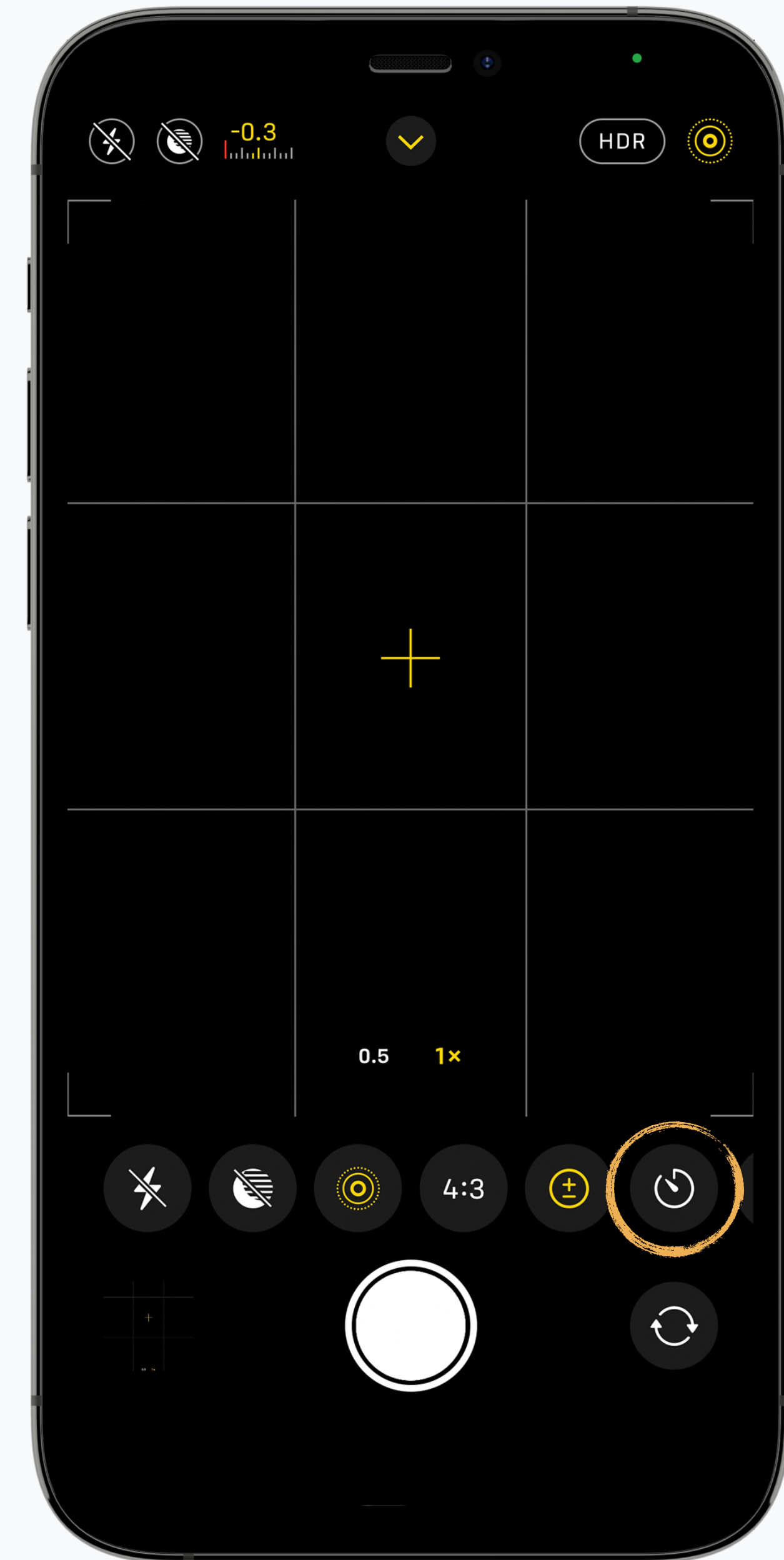
Exposure Compensation

- This feature can be used to control your exposure.
- Drag left or right to increase or decrease your exposure. Once set, the exposure setting is locked.
- You can also alter the exposure compensation by tapping on the screen.
 - A box will appear and the camera will now auto-expose for the area that you tapped. Furthermore, you can drag the sun icon that appears next to this box to increase or decrease the exposure of the image.
 - If you would like to lock this exposure, you can hold the focus area until you see **AE/AF lock**. Tap the screen to unlock.



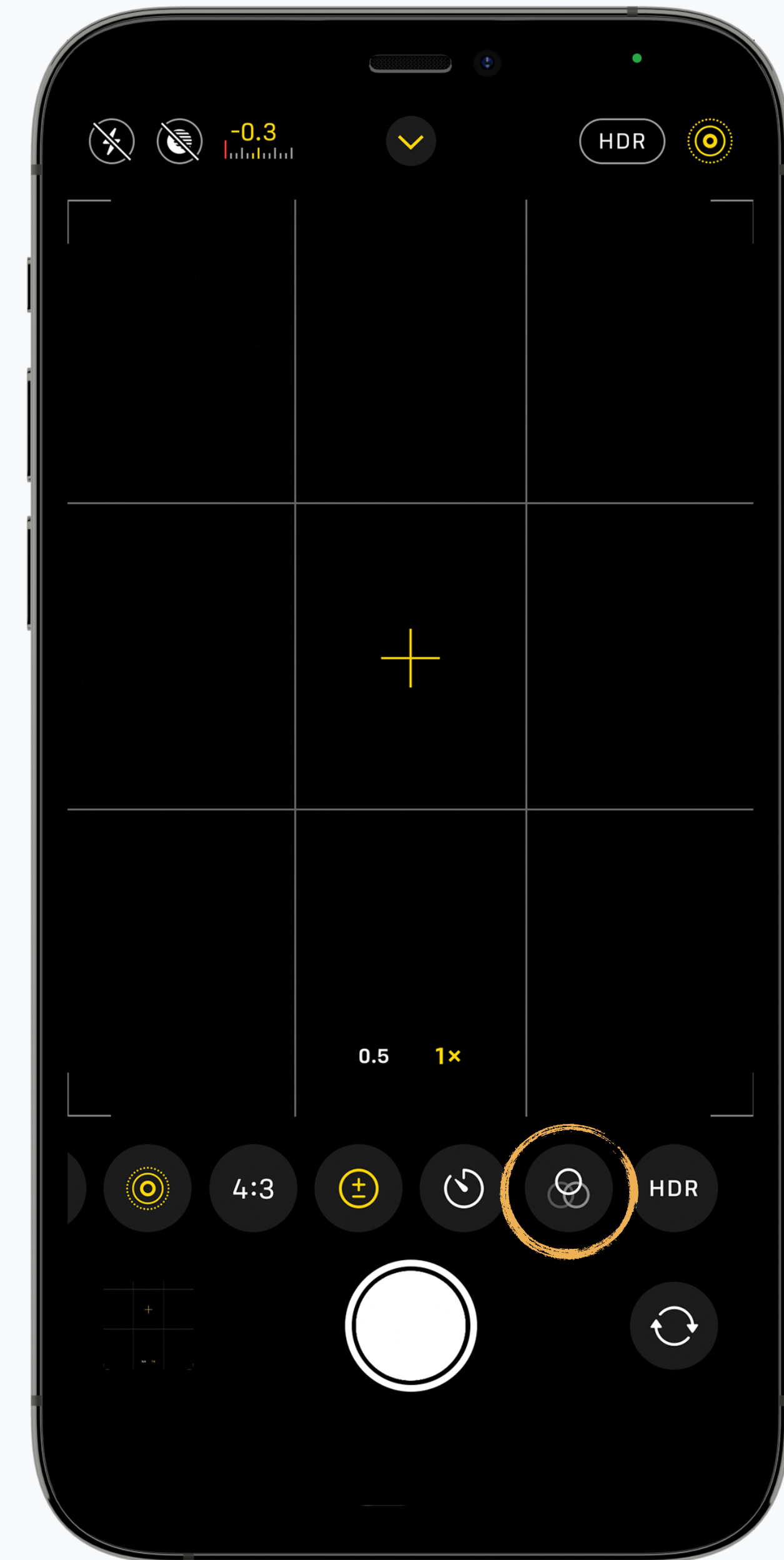
Timer

- This feature allows you to set a timer for the camera to take a picture seconds after you press the shutter.
 - You have the option of a 3 or 10 second timer.
- This feature is great for self-portraits or group photos.



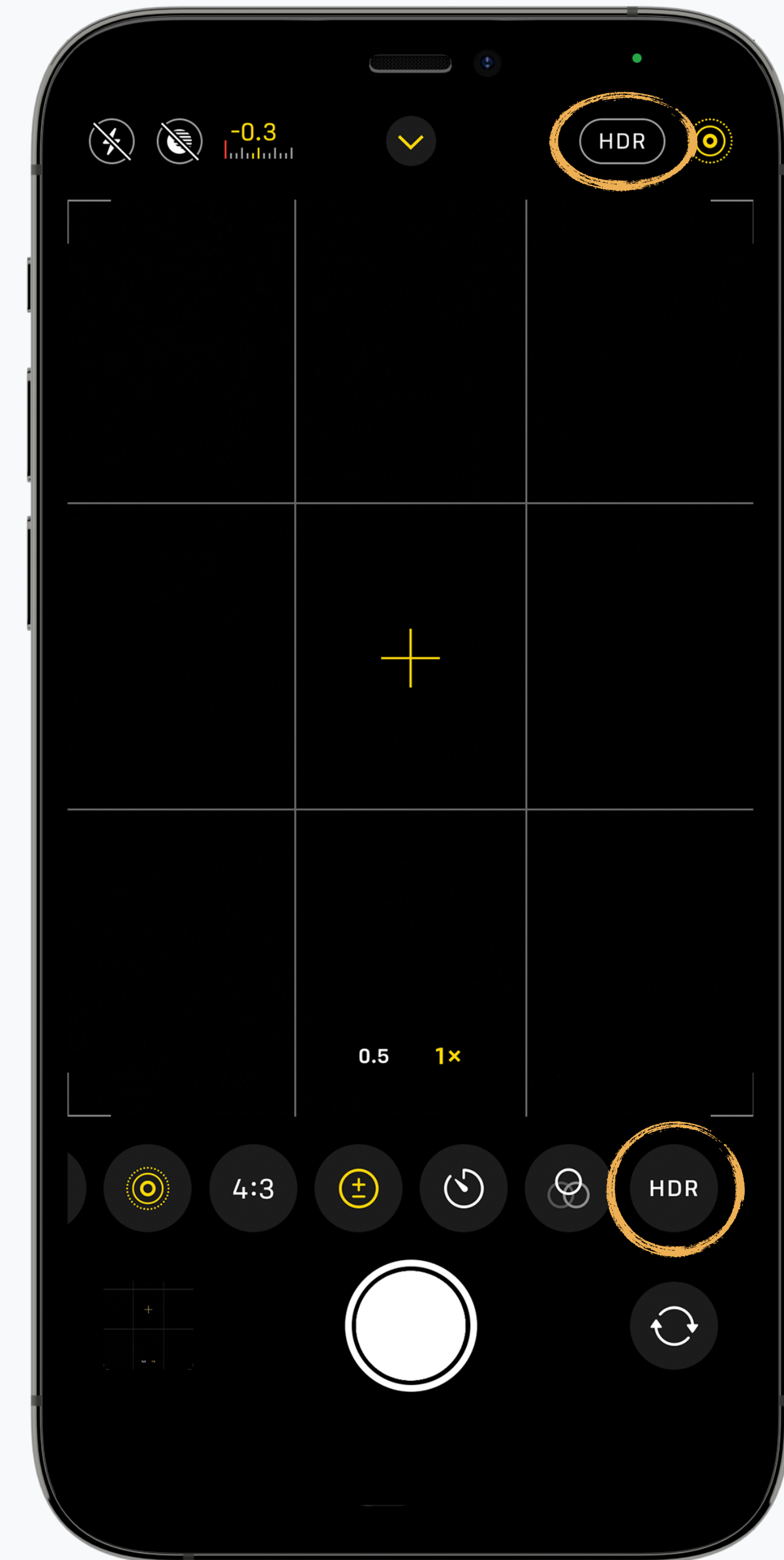
Filters

- Further scrolling left, you will reveal two more features.
- The first is the filter icon. This will allow you to set a filter to your camera view and resulting image.
- Any filter applied here can be changed later in the Photos app.



HDR

- The HDR icon will allow you to toggle HDR mode between Auto, ON and OFF.
- HDR stands for High-Dynamic-Range. This mode uses computation to capture multiple images at varying exposures and blend them into a single image. This increases the amount of shadow and highlight detail that you can achieve in a single image.
- I commonly shoot with HDR turned off. Only when I come across a situation that could benefit from HDR, will I use it.
 - Every now and then the iPhone's HDR gives strange results so I prefer to not take that chance!

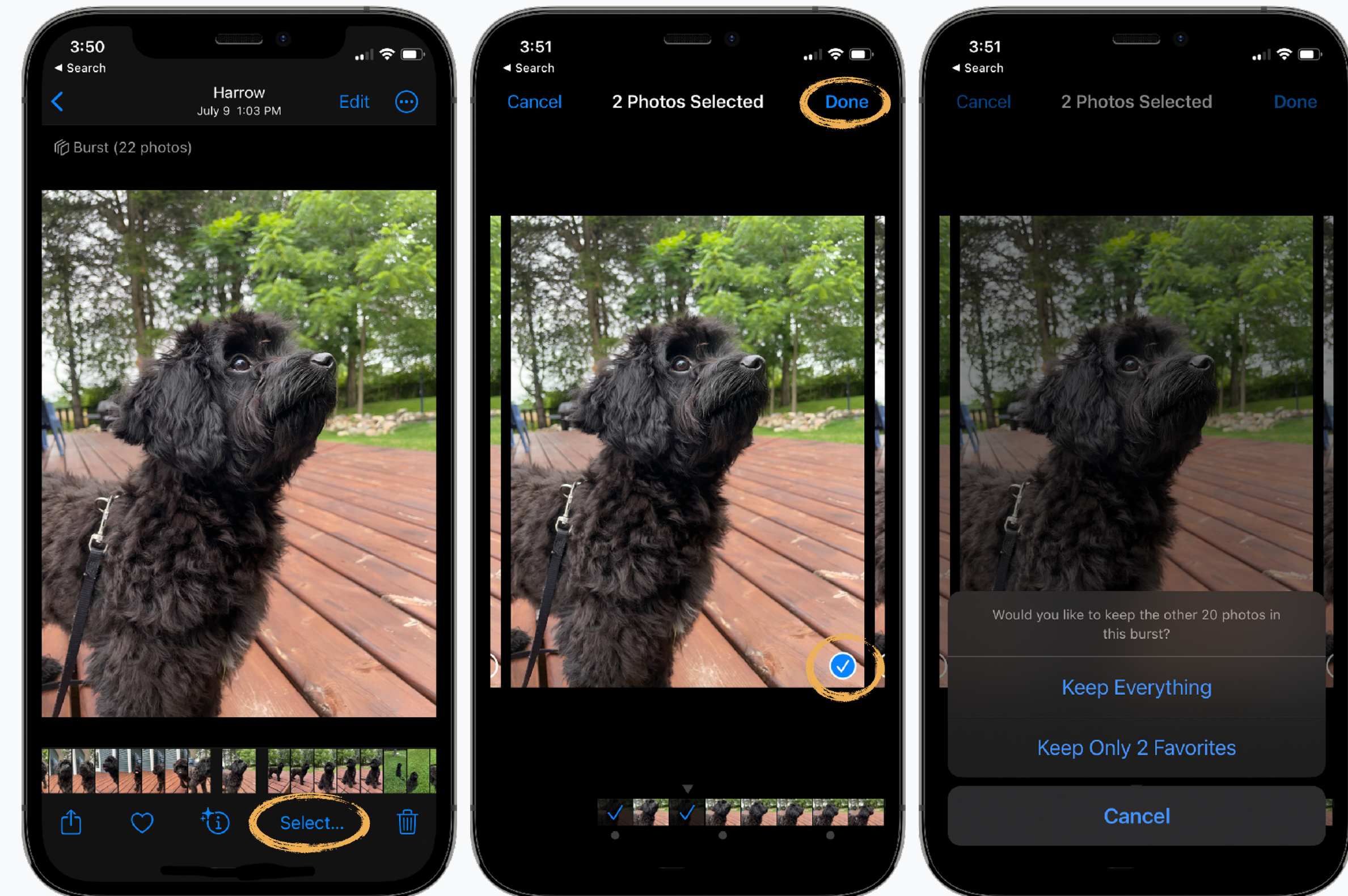


Burst Mode & Quick Video

- The iPhone camera's shutter button has two hidden features.
- **Burst Mode**
 - Allows you to capture a sequence of images in a single press.
 - Quickly hold and drag to the left to initiate. De-press to end the sequence.
- **Quick Video**
 - Allows you to take a video from the photo section of the camera app.
 - Hold the shutter button until it turns red. De-press to end recording or slide to the right to lock the camera in recording mode.

Reviewing Images

- Images taken with the camera can be viewed, edited and shared in the Photos app.
- Images that were taken with the burst mode can be accessed through the following steps:
 - Select the Burst in the Photos app.
 - Tap the “Select...” icon on the bottom toolbar.
 - Swipe through the images taken in the Burst, select your favourites and tap Done in the top right corner.
 - Each of these images will be saved individually in the Photos app.



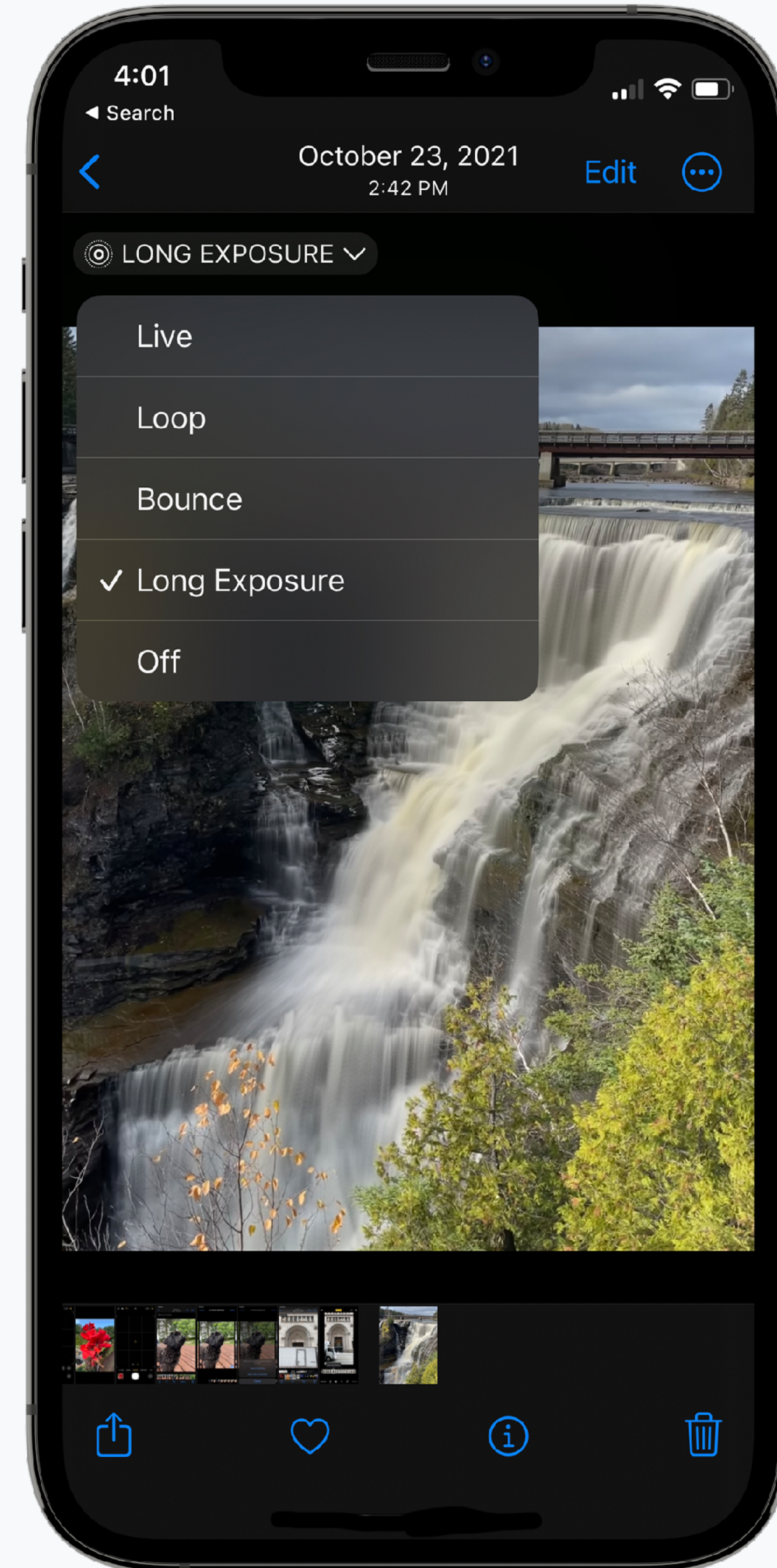
Reviewing Images

- Selecting an image from a Live Photo:
 - Select a Live Photo in the Photos app.
 - Tap Edit in the top right corner.
 - Tap the Live Photo icon in the bottom left corner (next to Cancel).
 - Slide your finger to select the perfect moment. Tap “Make Key Photo” to save this frame as the primary image.



Reviewing Images

- Live Photos can also be turned into an animated GIF or Long Exposure photo:
 - Select a Live Photo in the Photos app.
 - Tap the “Live” button in the top left of the screen just under the top toolbar.
 - Select one of the following options:
 - Loop: loops the video start to end, start to end.
 - Bounce: loops the video start to end, end to start.
 - Long Exposure: blurs moving elements to create streaking effects or the appearance of motion.



Capturing Pet Photos - Subject

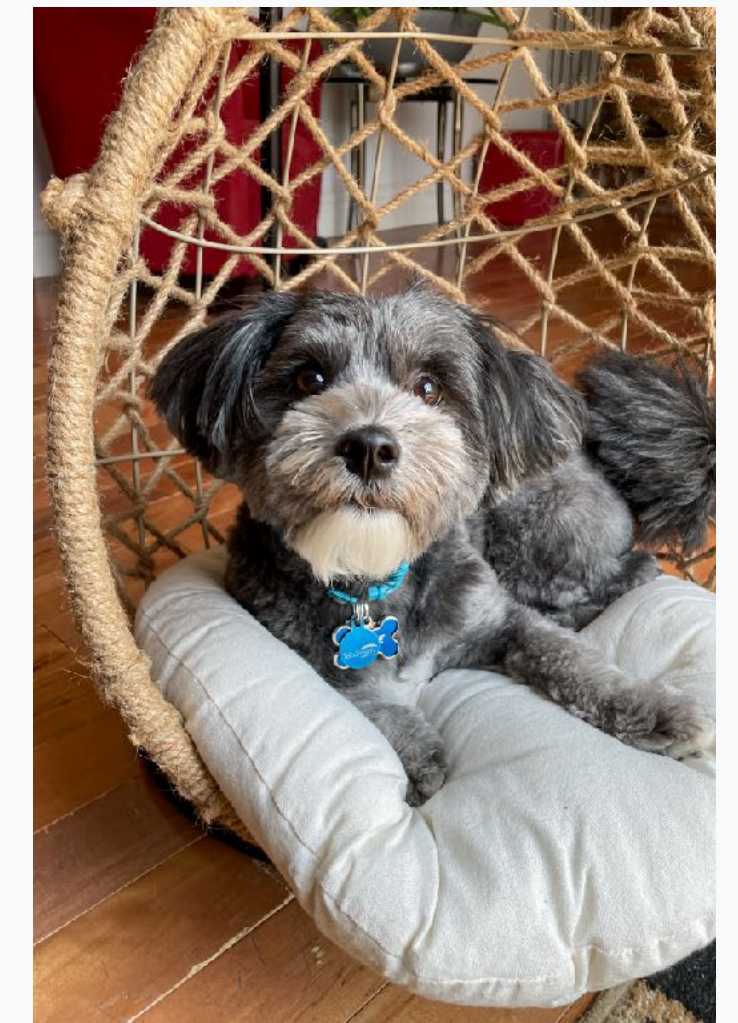
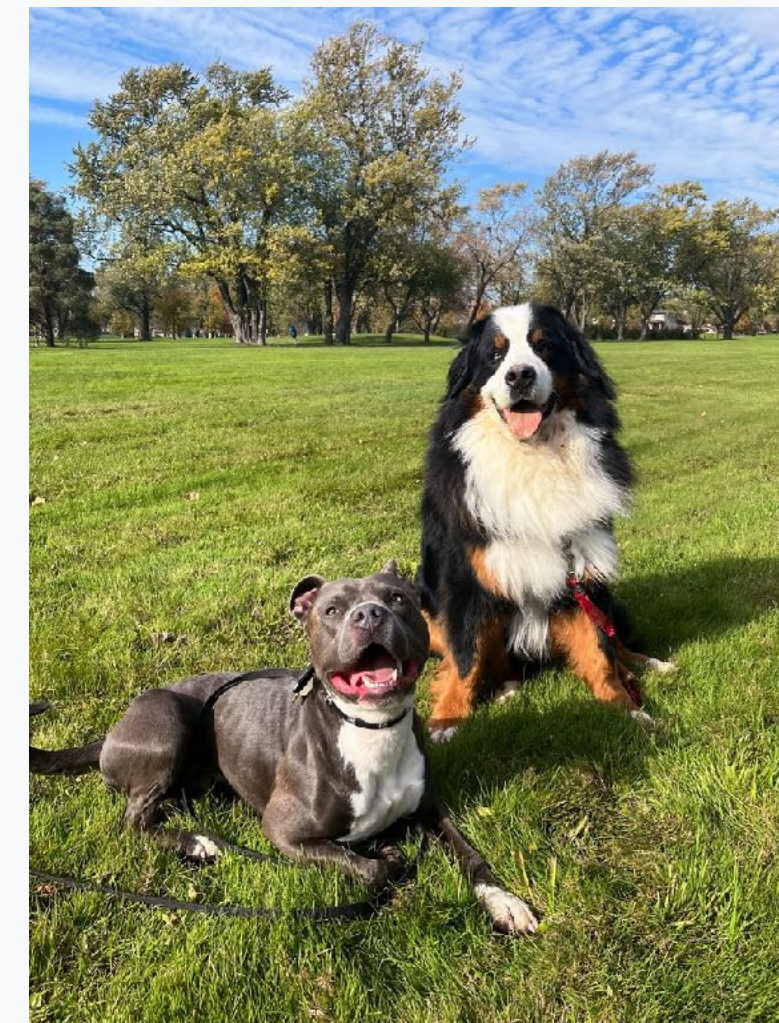
Photography Fundamentals

- A good photo makes good use of **light**, **composition** and **subject**.
- These elements inform each other.
- “Good” photography happens when all of these elements come together uniquely to create an impactful photograph. When taking photos, we should be considering each of these three elements as a bare minimum.
- The next sections are broken up to discuss each of these elements separately.
- This section will discuss the **subject** portion of a good photo.



Photographing Dogs

- Dedicate time to take photos of them.
- Prep your environment.
 - De-cluttering.
- Getting their attention:
 - “Sit and Stay” commands.
 - Having treats on hand.
 - Work with toys or props.
- Reward them for positive behaviour.
- Stop to engage with them often.
 - The phone can act as a barrier.
- Smile-y pictures:
 - Take photos when they’re excited, not tired.
- Recruit help/assistance.
- Notice candid photo opportunities.
- Capture unique perspectives.



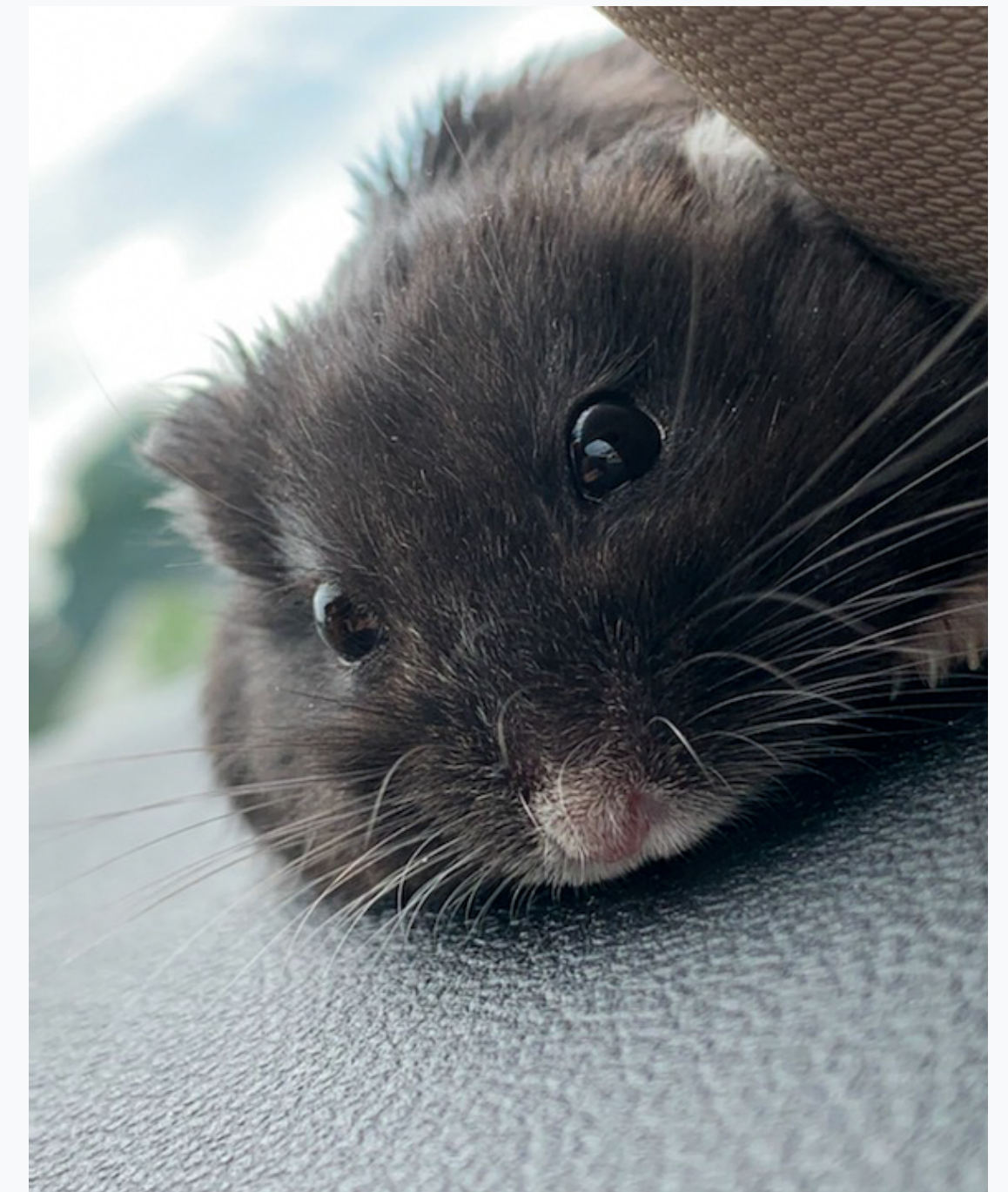
Photographing Cats

- Depending on their personality, cats may not take too well to posed photos.
 - It might be best to let your cat come to you so as not to agitate them.
- Instead they will give you loads of interesting candid moments to capture.
 - Look for weird, funny or interesting behaviour.
- Cats are naturally curious, use that to your advantage!
- Toys can be a great way to engage cats and get their attention to take photos.
 - Depends on your cat but catnip can also be a great way to make them more playful or engaged with the photo-taking.
- Notice when your cat is in good light (they often follow sunlight during the day).
- Nap time can be a great time to take pictures.
 - After eating or post-nap is also a great time, when they're relaxed.
- Capture unique perspectives.



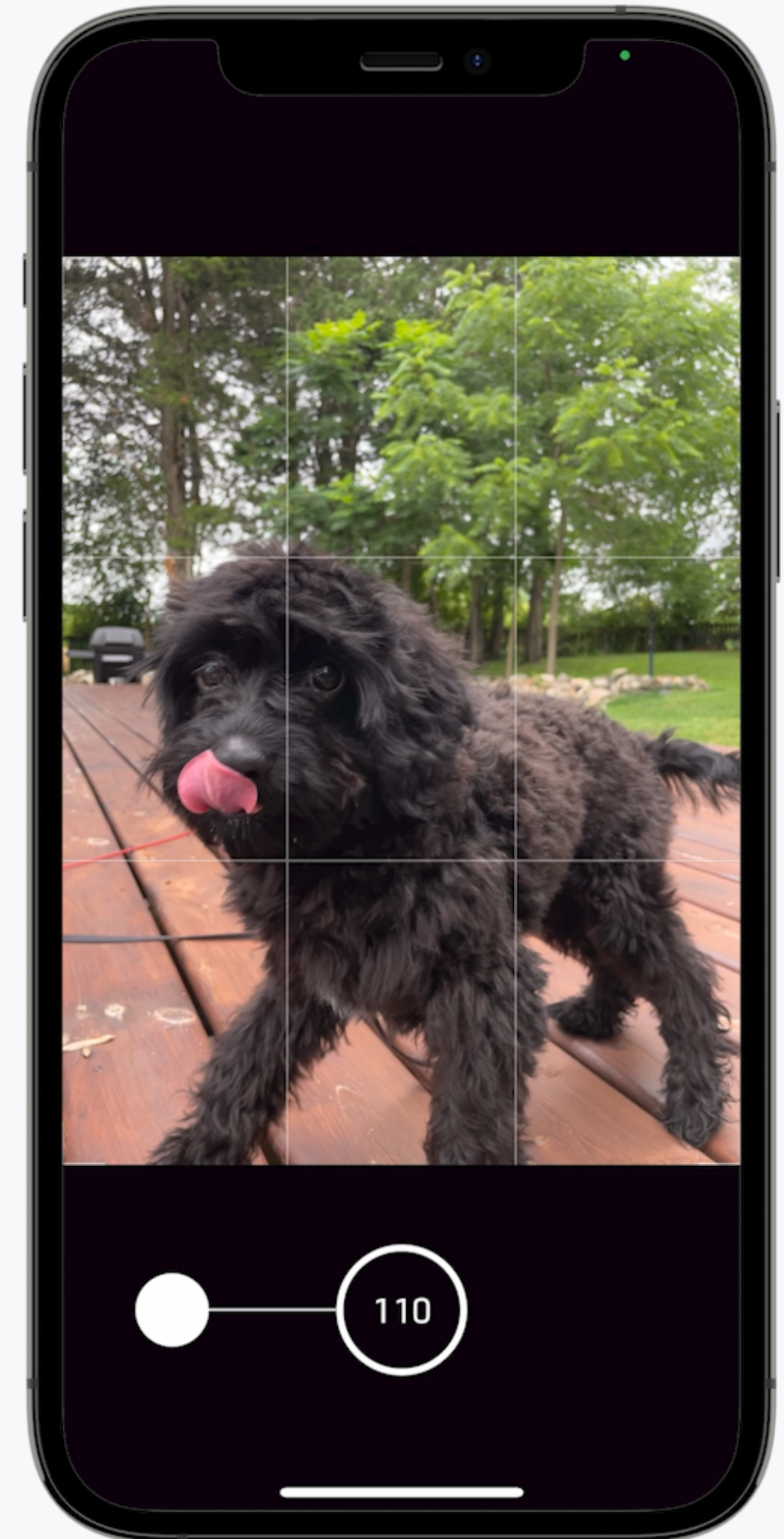
Photographing Other Pets

- There are many more animals beside cats and dogs that are cared for as pets.
- Some of the previously mentioned tips and tricks may also work for them but some may not.
- Shining the best light on your pet ultimately boils down to:
 - Engaging with them.
 - Recruit assistance.
 - Notice their behaviour.
 - Shoot in an ideal environment (de-clutter).
 - Be ready to capture spontaneous moments.



Capturing Spontaneous Moments

- Have your iPhone ready!
- The iPhone has a couple of great features that can help when capturing those spontaneous moments of your pet:
 - Burst Mode
 - Live Photo
- Another common problem is a spontaneous moment occurring in an un-prepped environment.
 - Consider your viewpoint and positioning and trying to exclude those distracting elements. Sometimes it can simply be a matter of shifting your perspective a few centimetres to get rid of that clutter.
 - There's always advanced photo-editing processes that can remove those distracting elements.



Capturing Pet Photos - Composition

Composition

- Consider your positioning each time that you take a photo.
 - Your left-right, high-low, close-far positioning to your subject all have significant impacts on your image.
 - Subtle changes to this can make your images more interesting and focused.
- The elements that you **exclude** from your image are just as important as the ones you include.
- Capturing unique perspectives: for an even lower angle shot, flip your iPhone upside down in order to get the camera lens closer to the ground.



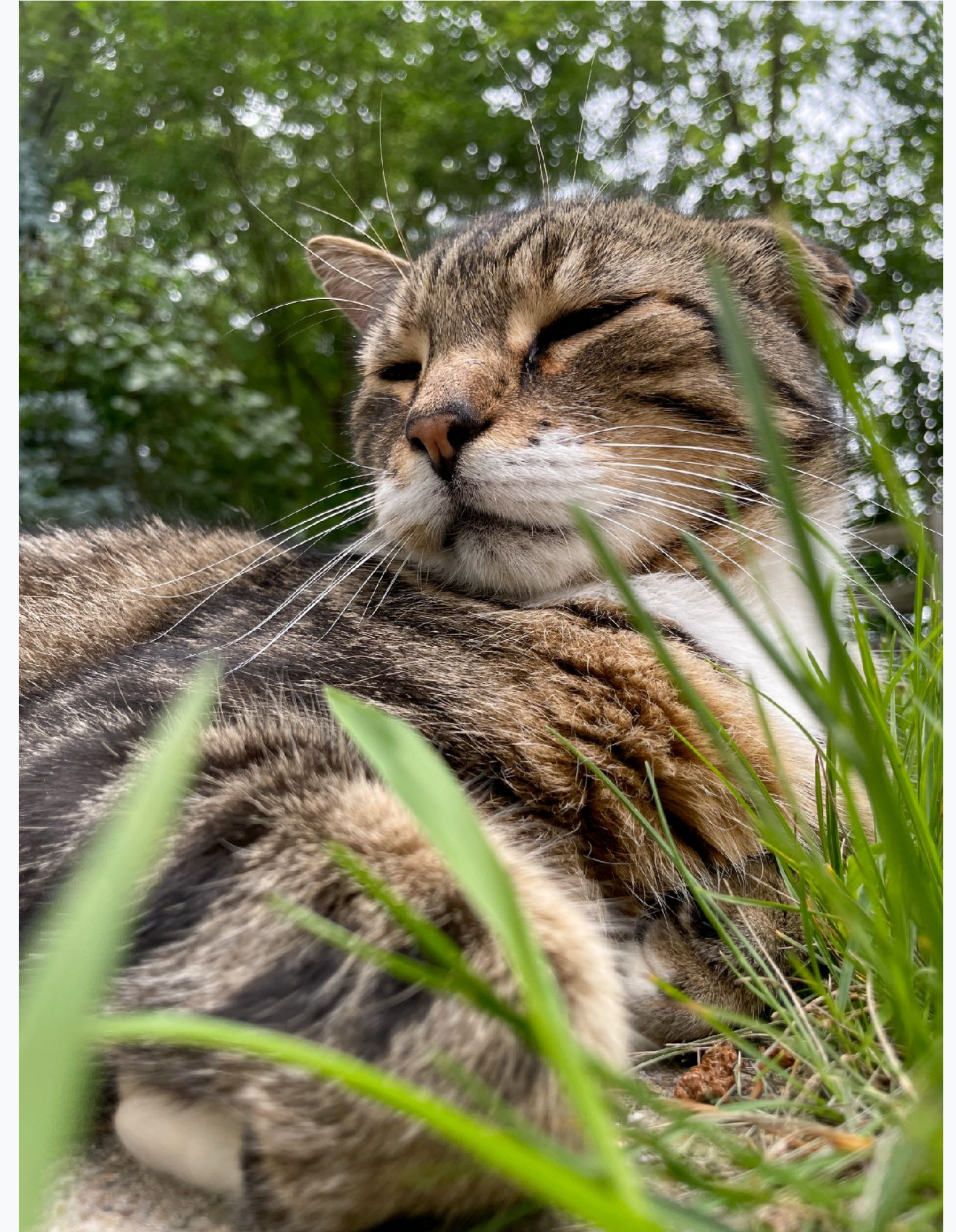
Get on Their Level

- One of the quicker ways to improve your composition is to get eye-level with your pet.
- This can make your photo feel more engaging and can allow you to capture some great expression.



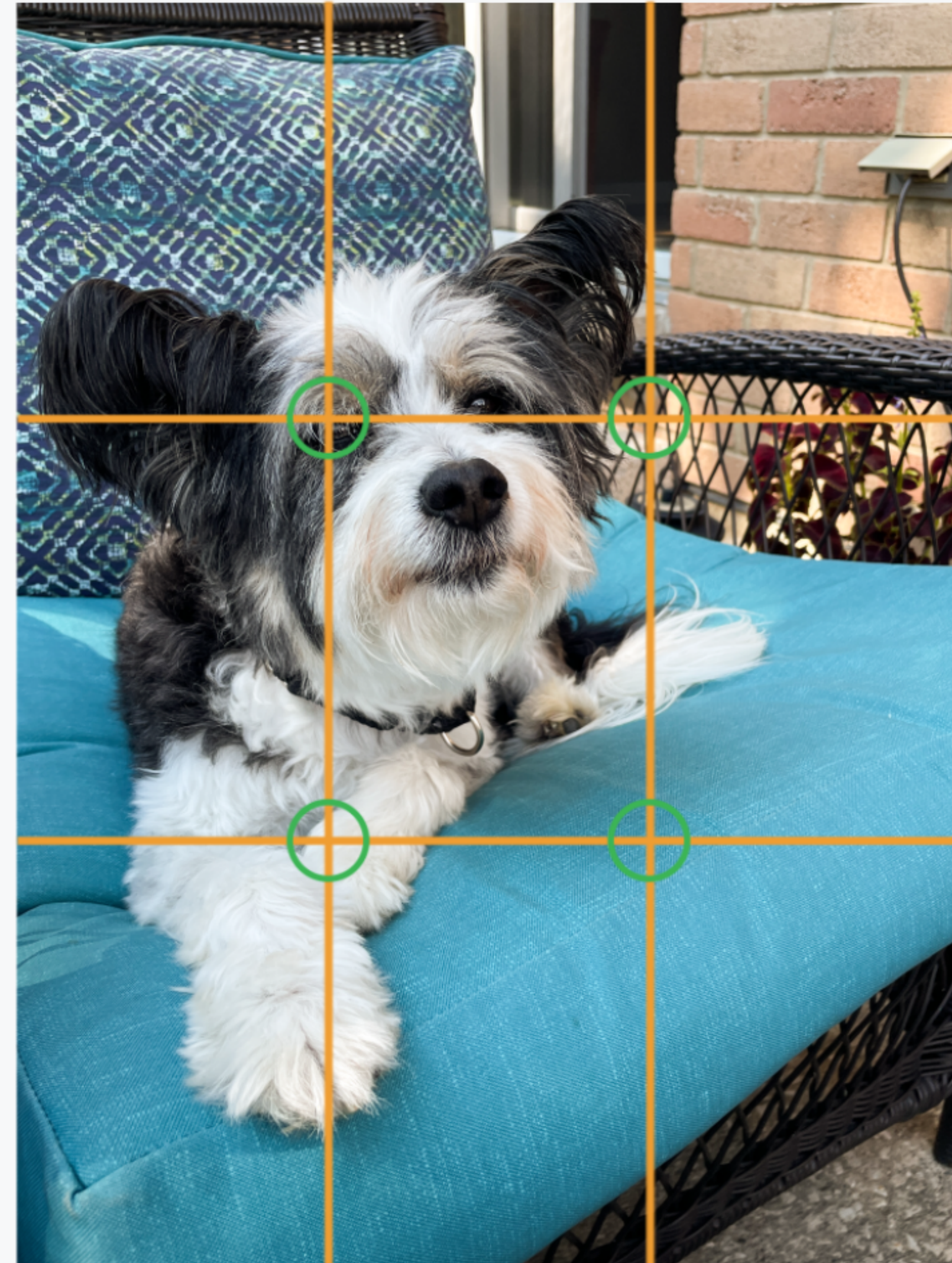
Compositional Guides

- There are many compositional guides in photography.
- We're going to look at three popular guides that are beginner-friendly and apply when taking photos of your pet:
 - Rule of Thirds
 - Layering
 - Isolation



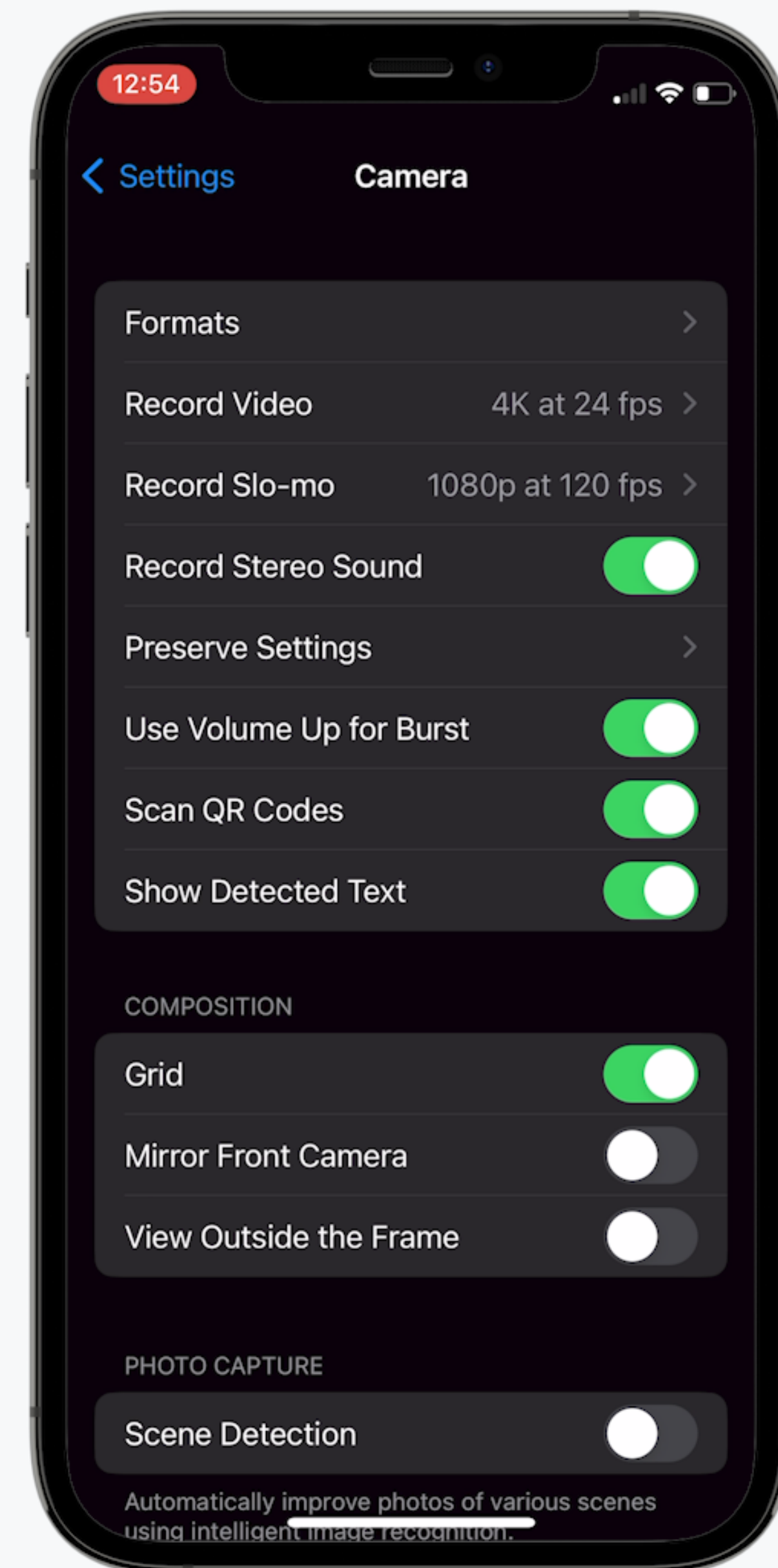
Rule of Thirds

- Breaks an image into thirds (both horizontally and vertically).
- The guideline suggests that elements placed along the gridlines and particularly where the gridlines intersect, will produce a better composition.
- This rule encourages dynamism in your images and allows the viewer to have a more engaging experience with the photograph, scanning more areas of the frame.



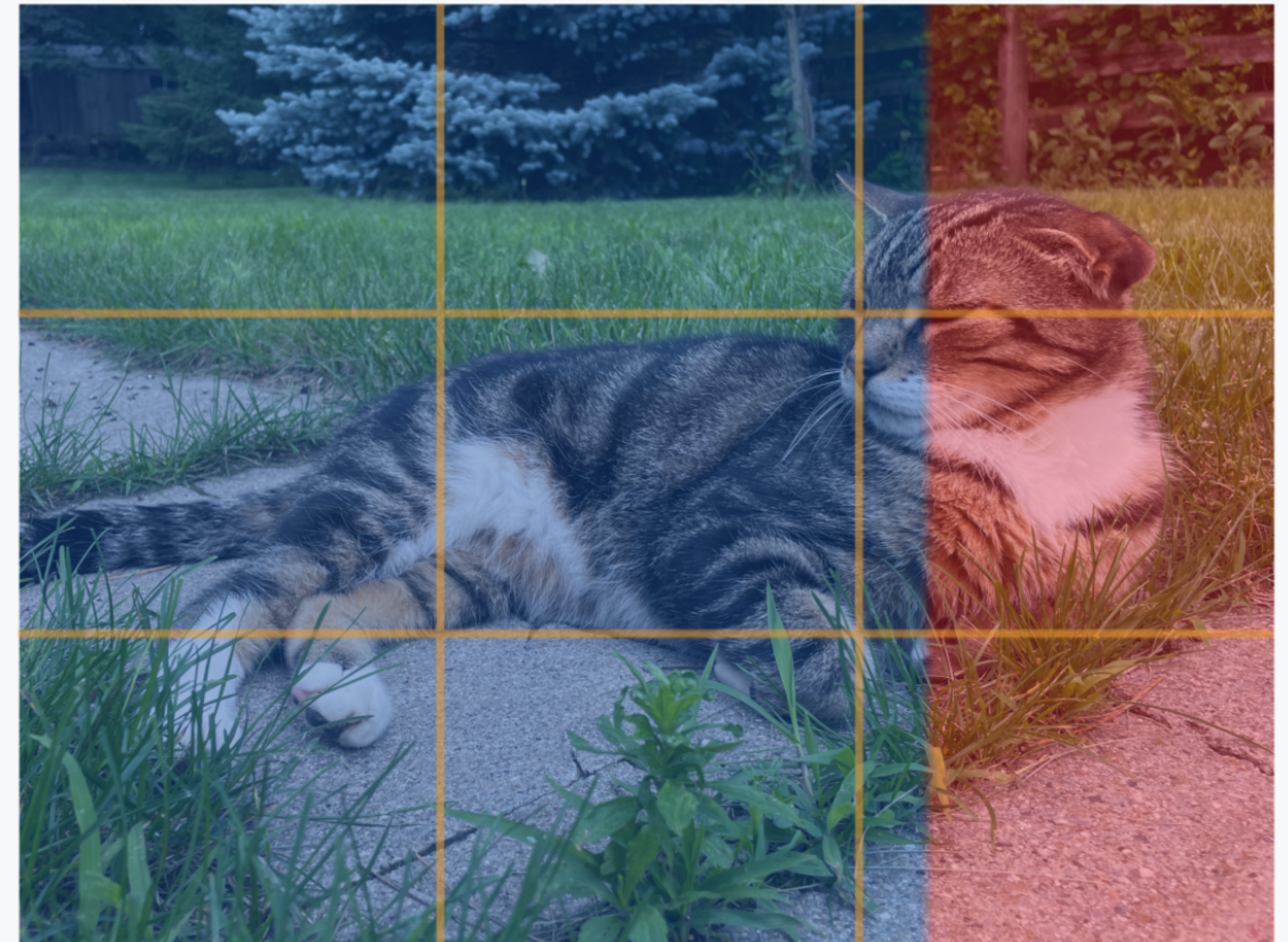
Rule of Thirds - Grid Overlay

- Turning on the iPhone grid can help to use this guide when shooting.
 - Settings > Camera > Grid (toggle on)
- These lines can also be used to help in getting a straight horizon.



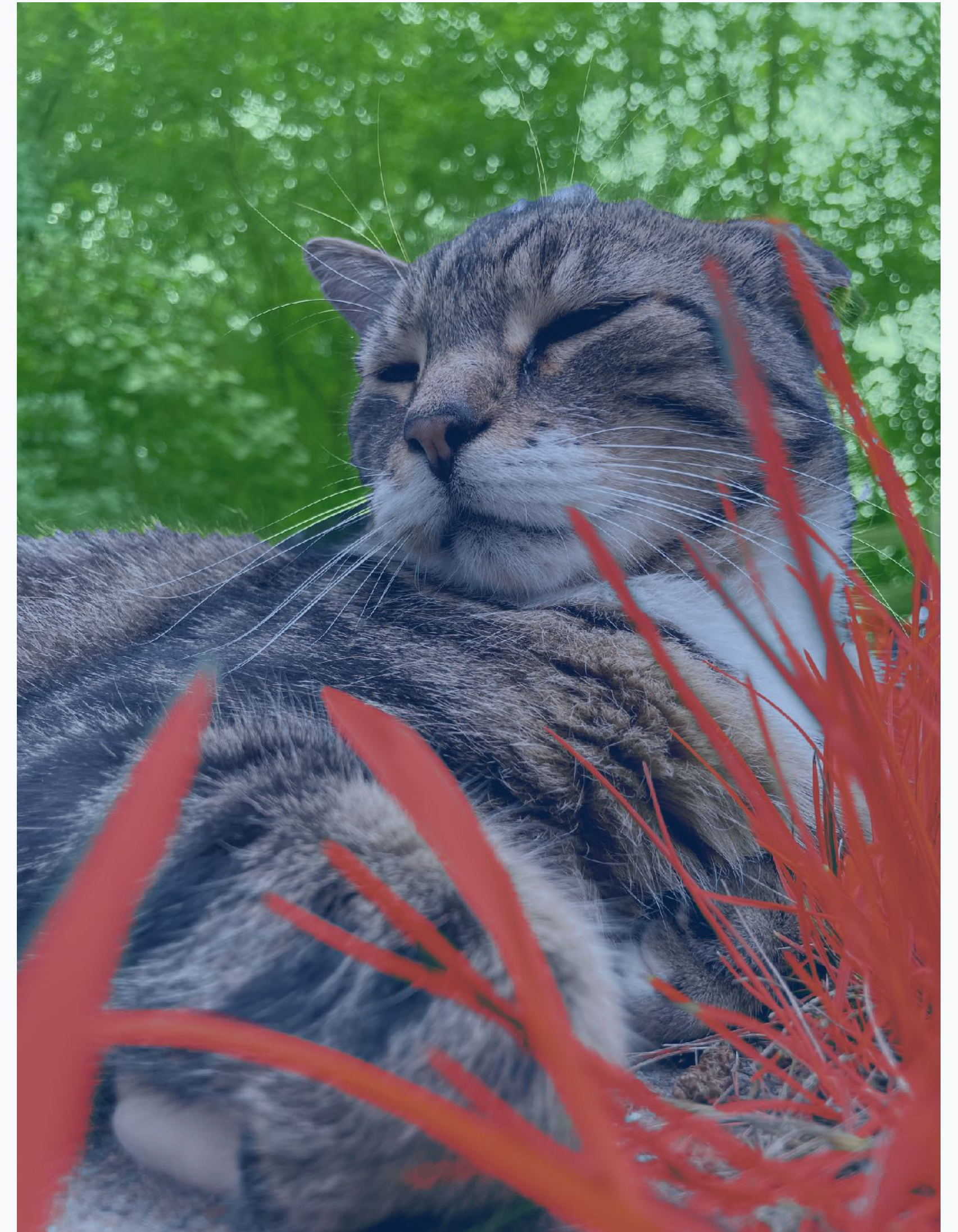
Rule of Thirds - Looking Room

- As a rule of thumb, give your subject empty space in the direction that they are facing.
 - This gives them space in the frame to look ahead.
- Otherwise, insufficient looking room can add tension to the image.
- Too much looking room, can also add tension.
 - This is where using a guide like the rule of thirds comes into play.



Layering (Depth)

- This technique breaks an image down into three separate layers: foreground, middle ground and background.
 - **Foreground:** the elements closest to the camera.
 - **Background:** the elements furthest from the camera.
 - **Middle Ground:** the elements in the middle of the image, between foreground and background.
- By placing elements in more than one layer, you can add depth and dimension.
 - Elements can be placed distinctly in separate layers which will emphasize shape and form.
 - Or they can be placed to cross through the layers which will draw the viewer's eye through the image.



Isolation

- Isolating your subject is a very important consideration when shooting with an iPhone.
 - The iPhone's default camera is wide and has a deep depth of field. Naturally, a lot of elements will make it into your frame and most of them will be in-focus.
- Simplify your compositions by reducing the amount of elements in your image.
- Shoot toward an empty or far-away background and/or get closer to your subject.
 - As your background gets further from your focus point, it will lose focus and become a blurry background.



Composition Wrap-Up

- Compositional guides are not hard and fast rules.
 - They simply help **guide** you to better framing and compositions.
- Consider what's in your frame and what's out of frame.
 - What you exclude is just as important as what you include.
- Explore and experiment to find the best composition.
 - Think about your positioning and viewpoint.

Capturing Pet Photos - Light

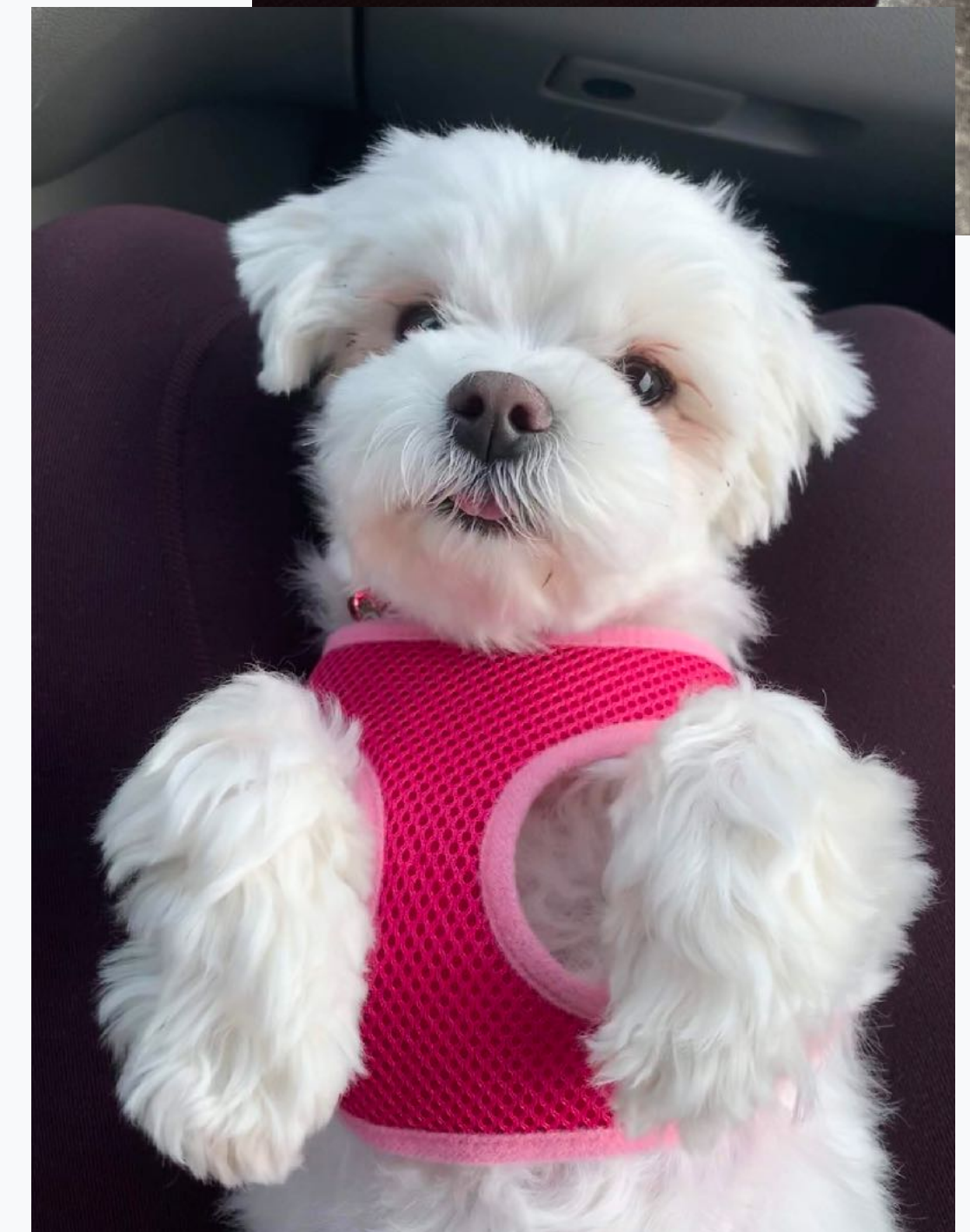
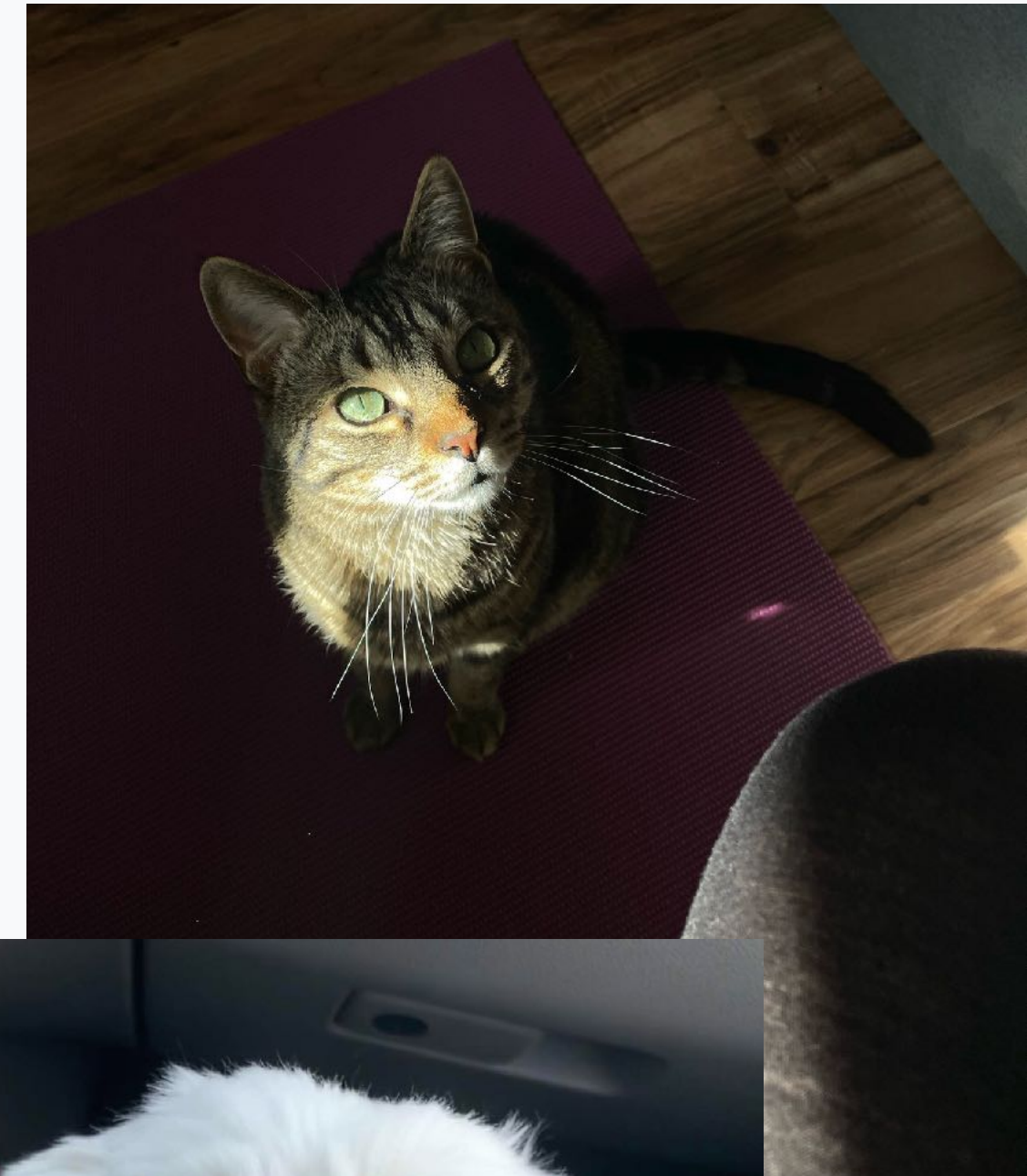
Light

- Light is the most important element to a photograph.
 - Without light we simply cannot have an image.
- Capturing “good” light should be at the forefront of our mind.
- The direction of light, how hard or soft a light is, the colour temperature of light and the intensity of light will all have a significant impact on the look of your image.



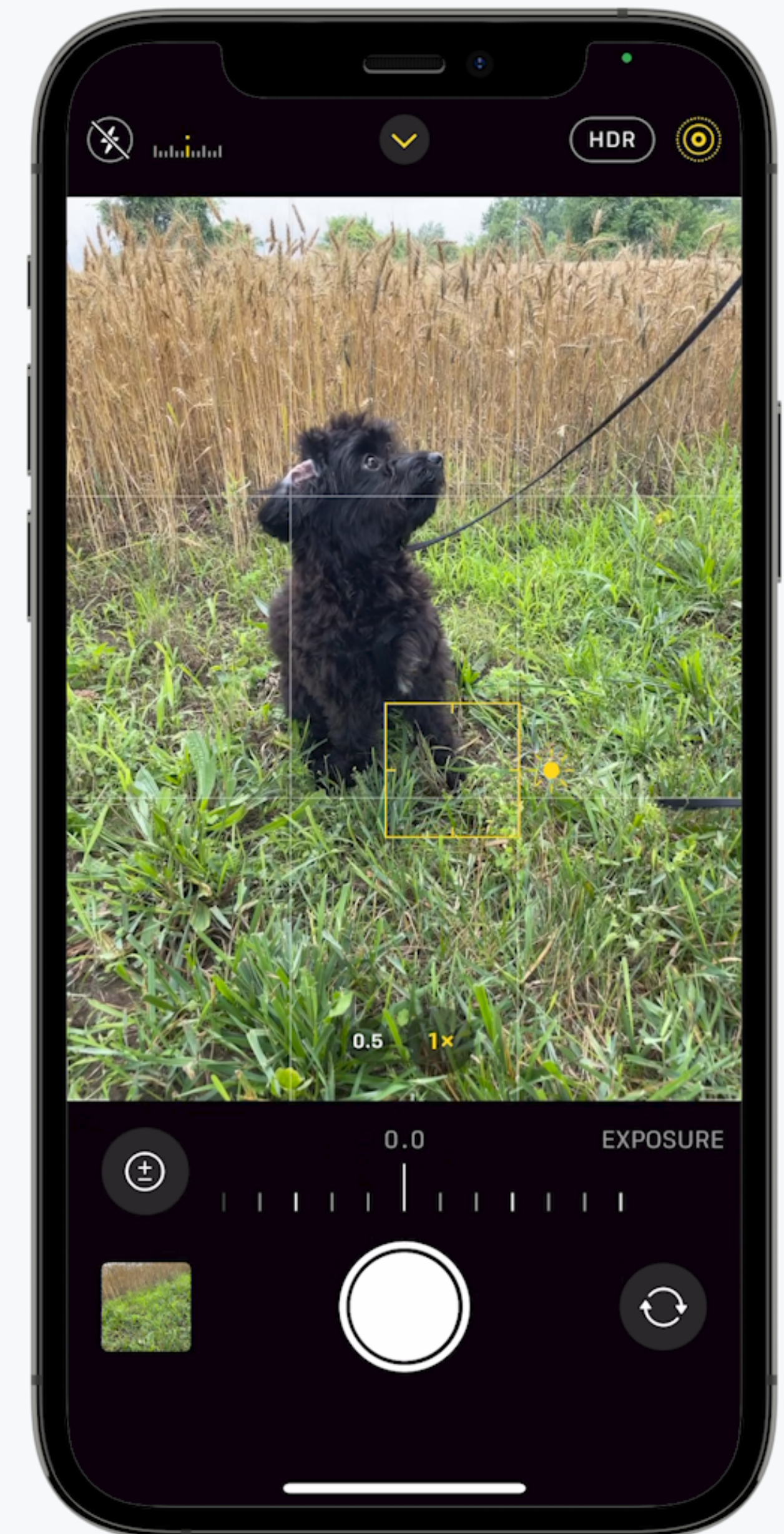
What is “Good” Light?

- “Good” light is a bit of a subjective concept.
 - There’s no one type of light that can be classified as good in every circumstance. Your subject, composition and desire for the image can all influence the best light for that particular scenario.
- Generally, good light is light that adequately exposes your subject or scene, illuminates detail and provides some sort of visual interest or focus.
- Bad light is light that does not adequately expose your subject or scene, makes it hard to see certain details and is distracting to your viewer.
- Our eyes naturally gravitate toward the brighter parts of an image.
 - You can use this to your advantage when capturing your images by composing or placing your focal point in the brightest area of your image.



Exposure

- In digital photography, we generally should expose for the highlights (or brightest parts) of our image.
- In digital photography, it's hard to fix overly-bright highlight detail in editing.
 - Shadow detail, on the other hand, can be brightened to great effect.
- You can set your exposure on your iPhone by:
 - Tapping on your screen to tell your iPhone to expose for that area.
 - Dragging the sun icon next your your exposure box either up or down.
 - Using exposure compensation in the hidden iPhone camera toolbar.
 - AE/AF Lock



Qualities of Light

- Direction
 - Front Light (Flat Light) *make sure to mention flash here..*
 - Back Light
 - Side Light
- Hardness vs. Softness
- Colour Temperature
- Intensity
 - Bright: more saturation, larger range from highlight to shadow.
 - Dim: less saturation, smaller range highlight to shadow.
 - Middle area... sweet spot.

Natural Light

- Natural light is easily the most accessible type of light to shoot with.
- Photographing at the right time of day can make all the difference!
 - Golden hour light occurs during the hour after sunrise and the hour before sunset. During this time of day, light is warm, lower in the sky, and a softer direct light.
 - During the rest of the day, the light is more neutral in colour temperature and can be harsher and more intense. Clouds or open shade can soften light.
- Weather plays a crucial role in the quality of light.
 - Broad sun will give you a bright and hard light.
 - A cloudy day will give you a dimmer and softer light.
- On a day with no clouds, soft light can be found in open shade or areas that have coverage like underneath a tree, umbrella or awning.
- Window light is a great place to find nice, natural light indoors.
 - Shut off interiors.



The Case for Soft Light

- Soft light is arguably the best type of light for beginners to shoot with and especially when shooting with an iPhone.
- Soft light will give you an even and flattering light on your subject.
- Soft light can easily be exposed for in a single image since the difference between bright highlight and dark shadow is not drastic.
 - This allows you to capture adequate detail across the whole spectrum of highlight-to-shadow without the need for a camera with a higher dynamic range.
- Soft light can be found on cloudy days, in open shade, or from the use of diffusers or blinds.



Catch Lights

- In photography, catch lights are bright highlights that reflect off the eyes of subjects.
- These bright highlights can draw viewers into the eyes of the subject and make for a more engaging, personal and endearing photograph.
- This technique of using catch lights is common amongst portrait photography but can be used to great effect with pet photography.
- In order to capture a catch light:
 - Have them face toward the direction of the light source.
 - Use a reflector or other bright white object off-camera.



Light Wrap Up

- Light can be used as a tool for the photographer.
- Practice noticing good light around you and try to take advantage of those moments.
 - Are there patterns? Does the sun come through your front window beautifully at 3pm? Maybe try planning to take pictures of your pet around that time.
- Light quality is not so easily fixed in editing. Capture it right in-camera!



Bring it All Together

- Now that we have a good understanding of how to work with our subject, composition and light it's time to bring it all together and capture some great images!
- Seeing as you're working with a pet where it can be difficult to communicate.. engaging with them and getting them to the right energy level is a top priority.
 - What you need to do to get there is a matter of your own pet. You probably know what's best.
- When working with natural light, photographing at the right time of day or in the right weather can make all the difference! Soft, even light will give you the least to think about.
- Explore and experiment with your positioning and consider guides like the rule of thirds to compose your pet in a visually appealing manner.

Experiment and Have Fun!

- The photo-taking process can be fun for you and your pet!
- It will likely be a process of trial and error. Seeing what your pet responds to and what they don't respond to.. adjusting and moving forward.
- Play and engage with them, do an enjoyable activity and don't put pressure on the situation.
- In every situation, regardless of how challenging, there's a unique perspective to be found.

Capturing Pet Photos on iPhone

- A good photo makes good use of **light**, **composition** and **subject**.
- In order to get the most out of your pet:
 - Engage with them.
 - Recruit assistance.
 - Notice their behaviour.
 - Shoot in an ideal environment (de-clutter).
 - Be ready to capture spontaneous moments.
- Compose your images with compositional guides like the rule of thirds, layering, and isolation in mind.
- Consider your viewpoint/positioning.
- Light comes in many different qualities depending on the time of day, weather or environmental circumstances.
- Light can be characterized by its:
 - Direction
 - Hardness vs. Softness
 - Colour Temperature
 - Intensity
- Use Burst Mode and Live Photos to capture spontaneous moments easily.
- Experiment and have fun with the process!

Editing Pet Photos on iPhone

How to Edit on iPhone: Photos

- This course will discuss the general editing process and how to edit specifically in Photos.



Photos

- Built-in app native to all iPhone models.
- Store, organize, edit and share photos.

Third-Party Editing Apps



Lightroom Photo Editor

- Free and paid subscription. Free version has most tools available and more advanced control than Photos.
- Store, organize, edit and share photos. Added step of importing.



Snapseed

- Another good all-round photo-editing app. Tons of tools! (Including selective adjustments and healing)



VSCO

- Small collection of filters/presets for free. Large collection for members.



Darkroom

- Large collection of filters/presets for free.



Afterlight

- Small collection of filters/presets for free.

Lightroom Mobile

 Lightroom mobile has many advantages as an editing software over Photos.

- Overall, their tools allow much more control over your image.
- There is, however, a much steeper learning curve.
- The tone curve tool and the colour correction tools may just be worth it!
- Lightroom Mobile is discussed in great length in our iPhone Photo Editing Course on PhotographyTips.com



Editing Workspace

- Open Photos app, tap to view any image fullscreen, tap Edit in the top right corner to enter the editing workspace.
- Editing tools are located underneath the image.
 - Scroll to reveal more tools.
- Once a tool is selected, a slider appears below which allows you to control the parameter.
- At the very bottom, you can switch between three different sections: **Adjust**, **Filter**, and **Crop**.
- If you're viewing a Live Photo you will have a fourth section: **Live**.

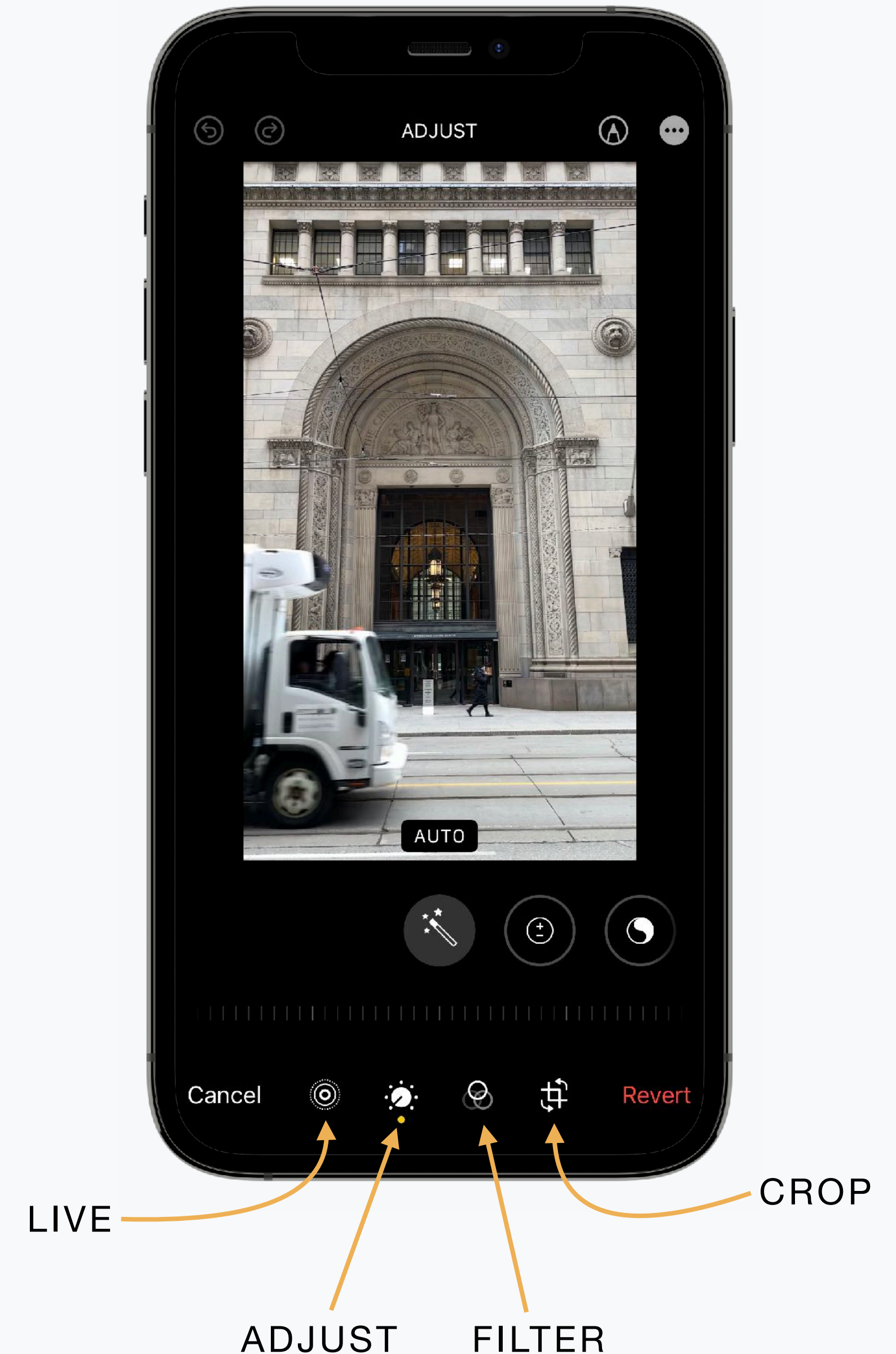
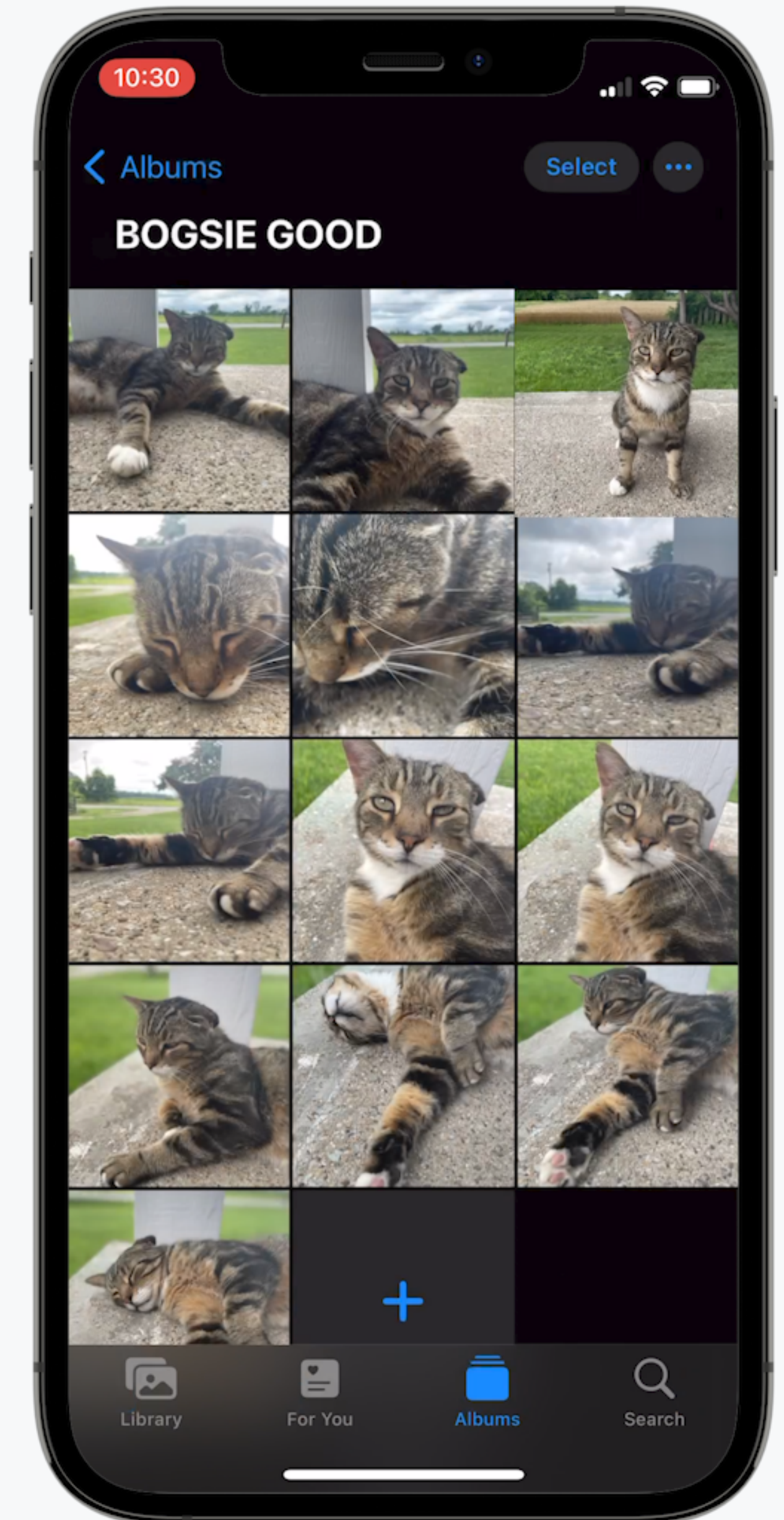


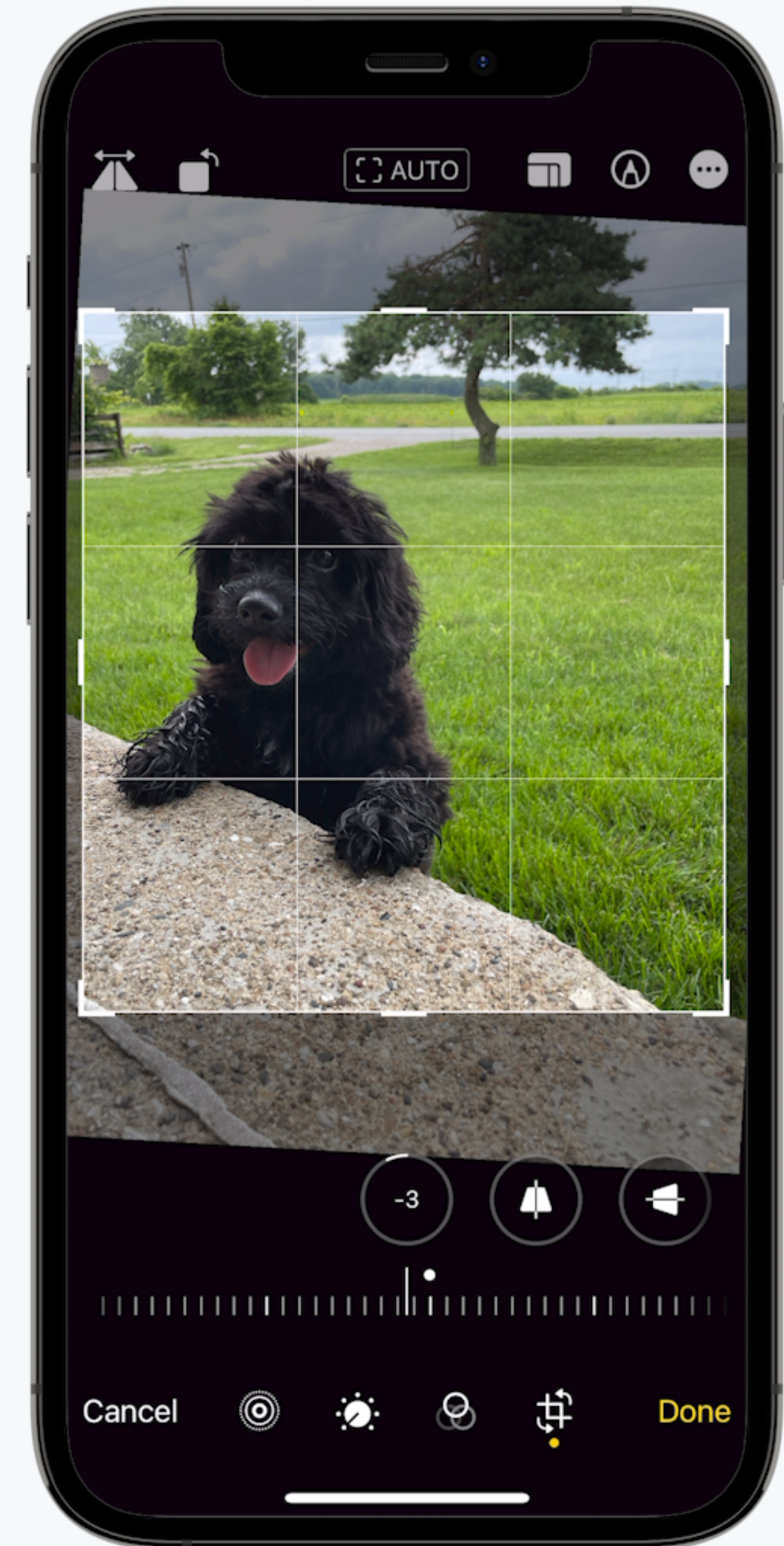
Image Selection

- The first step in the editing process is selecting your image.
- Take multiple passes at a group of images and slowly shrink them down to a handful of the best ones.
- Keep an open mind and consider every option.
- Sorting your favourite images into separate albums can help narrow down your choices.
- A good process can be reducing your images slowly into good photos, great photos, and finally the best photos.



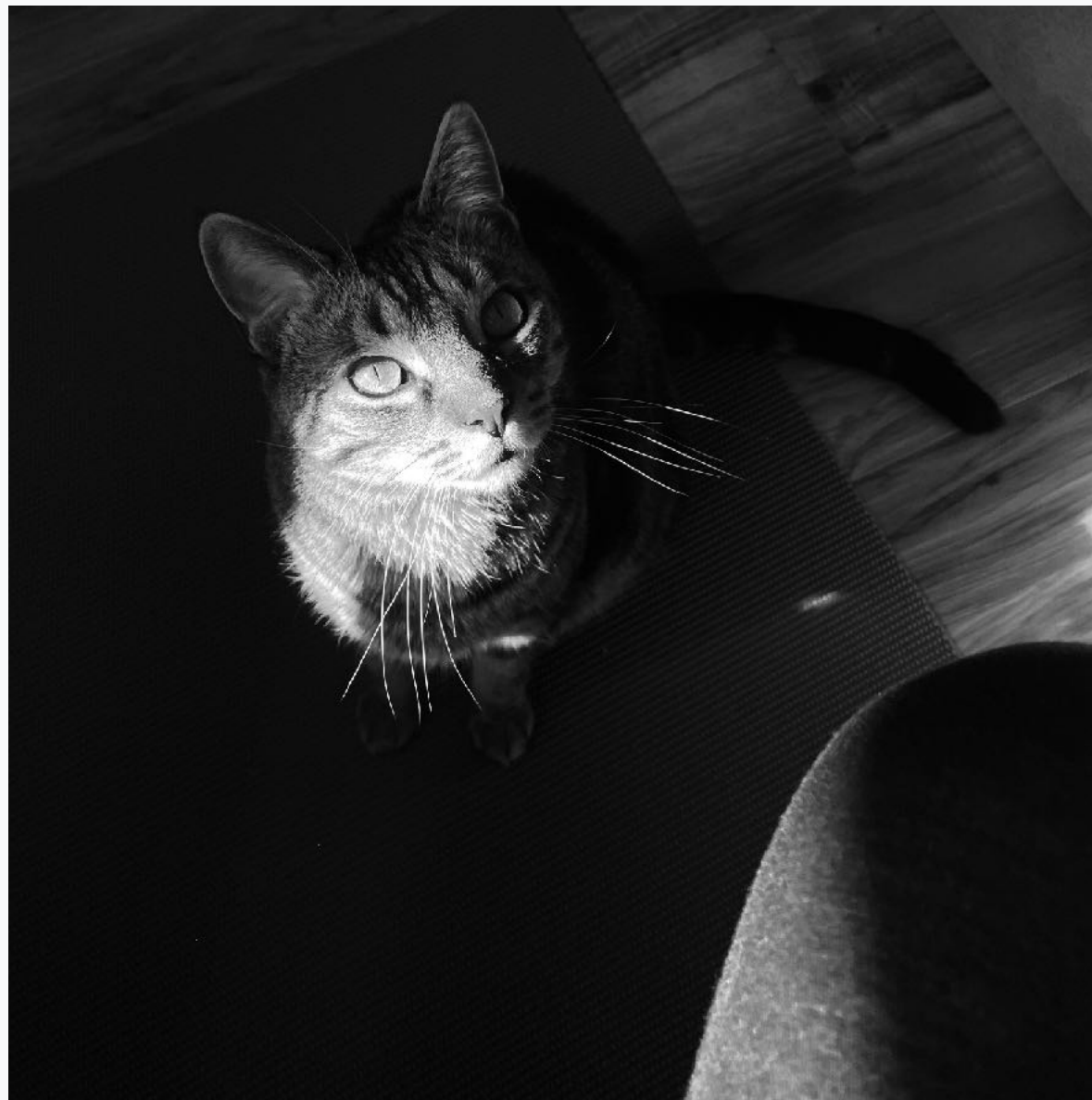
Cropping

- This is a chance to recompose your image.
- Through cropping, you can focus the viewer's attention where you want it and refine the balance and overall composition of your image.
- Cropping distracting elements should be a main consideration.
 - Scanning the edges of the frame is a good practice.
- Rotation is a common secondary tool within cropping. Typically you'll want to rotate to straighten your horizon.
- Finding the right amount of space around your subject is a bit of a balancing act.
 - A crop that's too tight or open can create tension or confusion for the viewer.



Cropping: Aspect Ratios

- Aspect ratios are necessary for cropping images to fit certain mediums.
 - Social Media Post: 1:1/Square, 4:5 (vertical), or up to 16:9 (wide)
 - Social Media Story: 9:16 (vertical)
 - Print (most common): 4x6" (2:3), 5x7" (2.5x3.5), 8x10" (4:5)



1:1 / Square



4:5

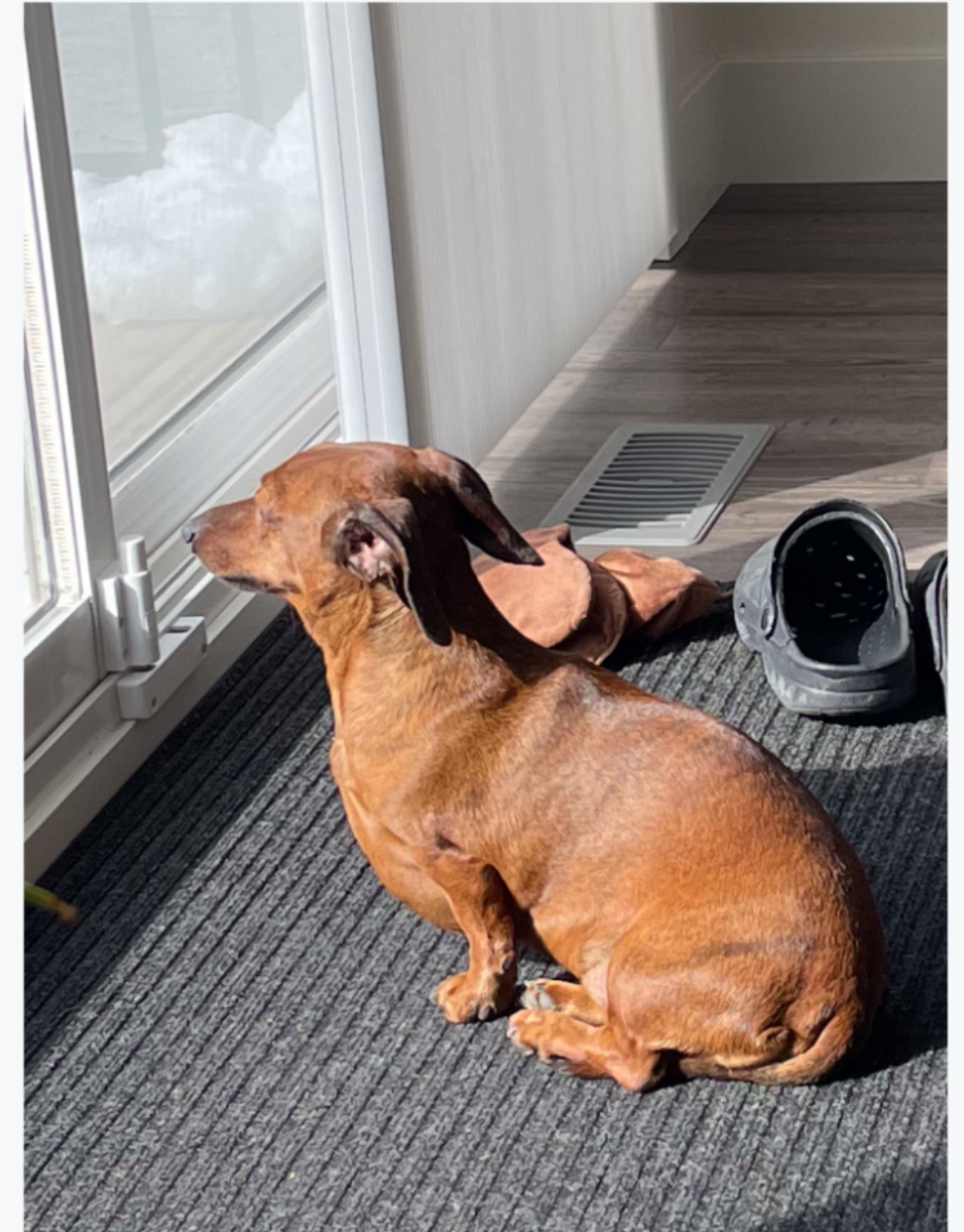


9:16 / Wallpaper

- Using different aspect ratios can give elements more or less room to *breathe*.

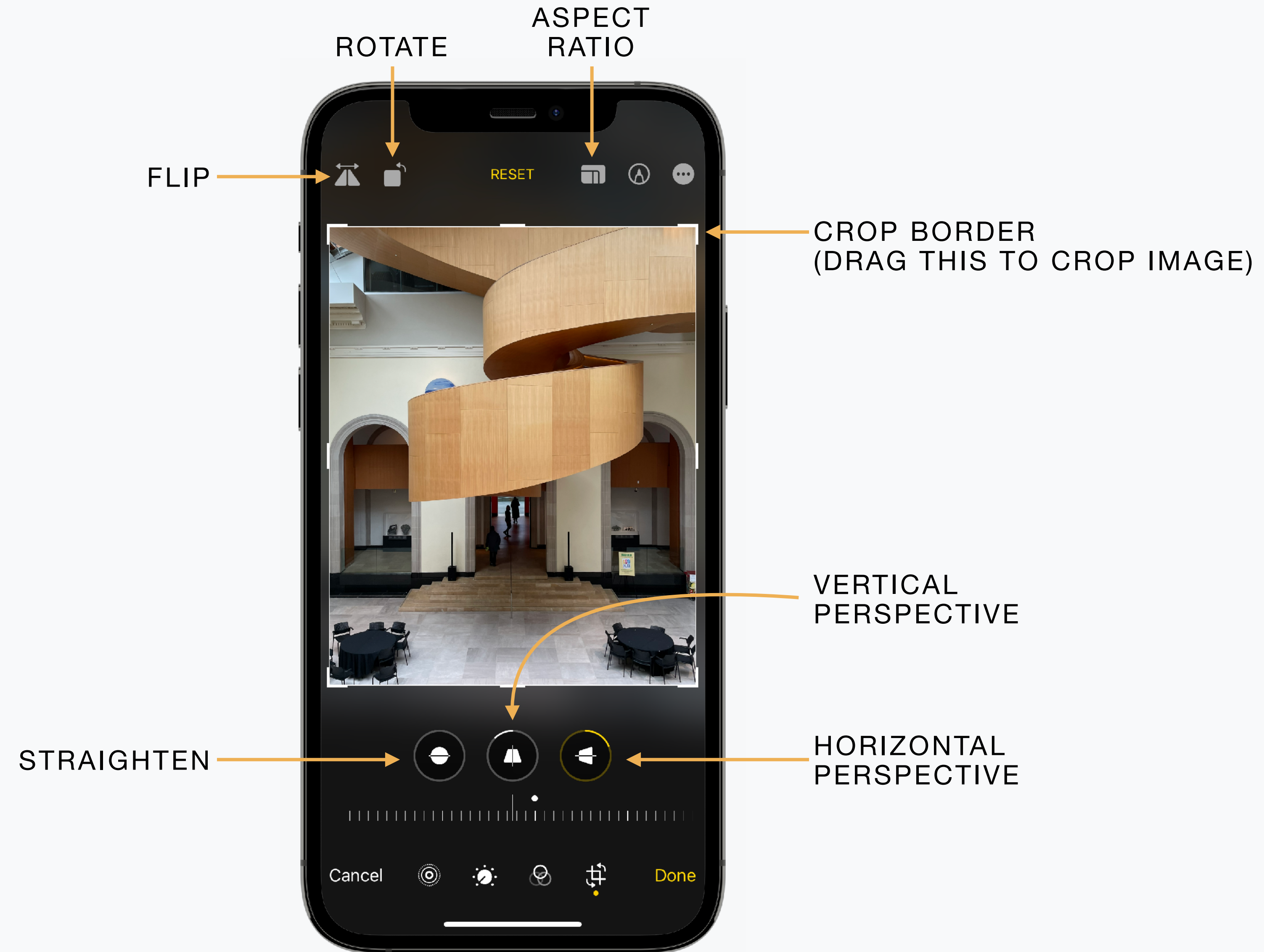
Cropping and Resolution

- As we crop, we lose resolution.
 - 12MP JPEG or HEIF file does not leave much room to crop.
 - 48MP AppleProRAW file leaves you much more room to crop.





OVERVIEW OF CROP SECTION PHOTOS APP



Exposure Correction

- Adequate exposure is essential! Without exposure, without light, we do not have a photograph!
- A properly exposed image has adequate detail across the spectrum of highlights and shadows.
- Slight under or over exposure can work as a creative tool.
- Adjusting exposure with JPEG images is quite limited.
 - Try to get the best exposure straight in-camera and expose for the highlights. Brightening the shadows is much easier in editing than darkening highlights..
- Tools in Photos:
 - ⊕ Exposure
 - ☀ Brightness



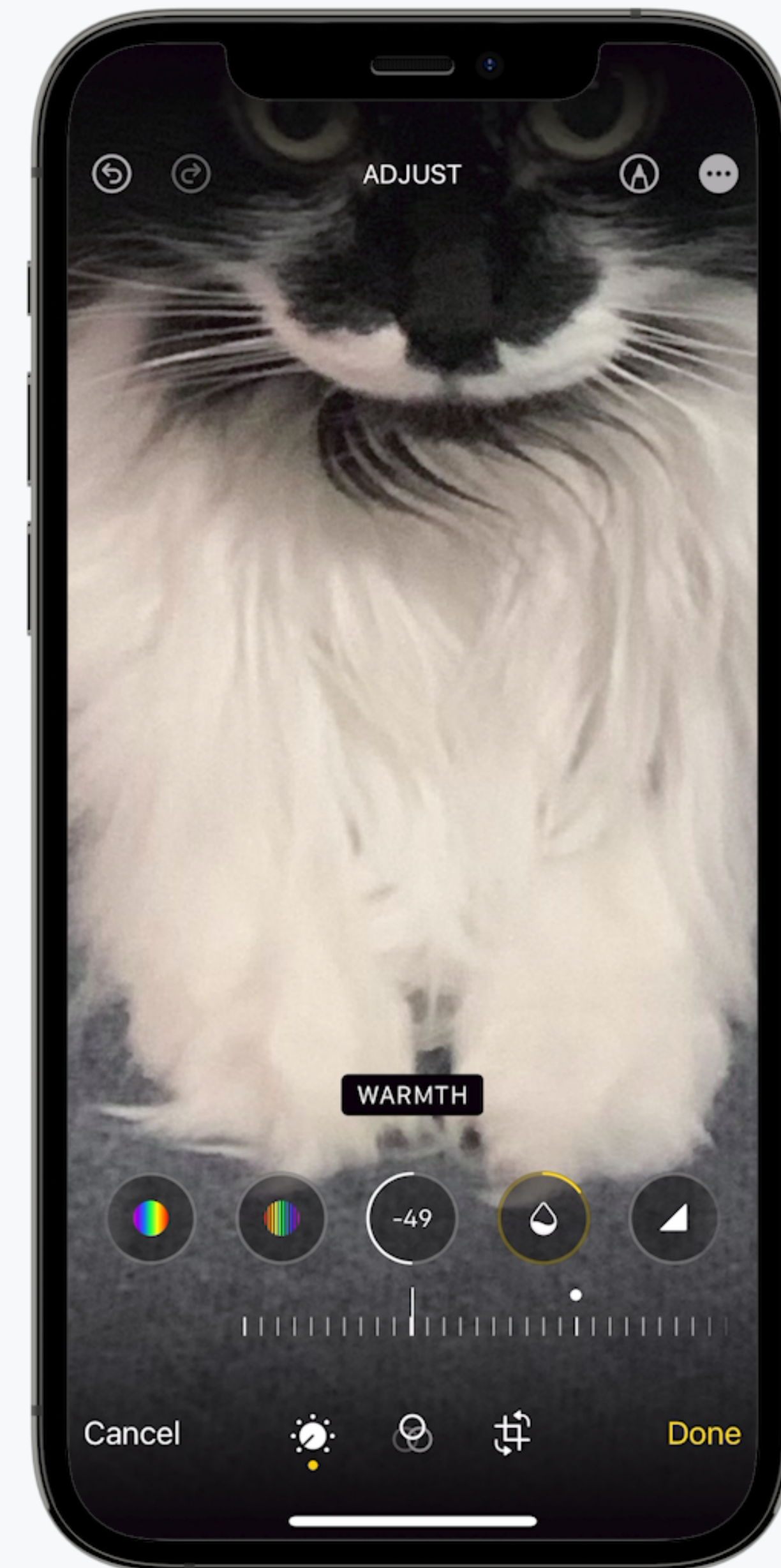
Dynamic Range

- Dynamic Range: ratio between the darkest and brightest tones that a camera can capture in a single image.
- By darkening the highlights or whites and brightening the shadows or blacks you will increase the dynamic range of an image.
- Tools in Photos:
 - Brilliance
 - Highlights
 - Shadows
 - Contrast
 - Black Point



White Balance

- Adjusts the colour casts in your image.
- Generally, you want neutral elements to appear neutral (or, without colour cast).
 - Can also be used as a creative tool.
- Look for a neutral area (white or grey), zoom in and correct this colour until it looks neutral.
- Tools in Photos:
 - Warmth
 - Tint



Colour Correction

- Adjusts the colours in your image so that they look natural.
- You can also use colour correction tools to give yourself more creative or surreal looks.
 - Over or under saturating should be done with caution.
- Typically, with pet photography you will want their fur to look natural.
- Tools in Photos
 -  Saturation
 -  Vibrance
 - + White Balance & Contrast corrections can affect the colour in your images.



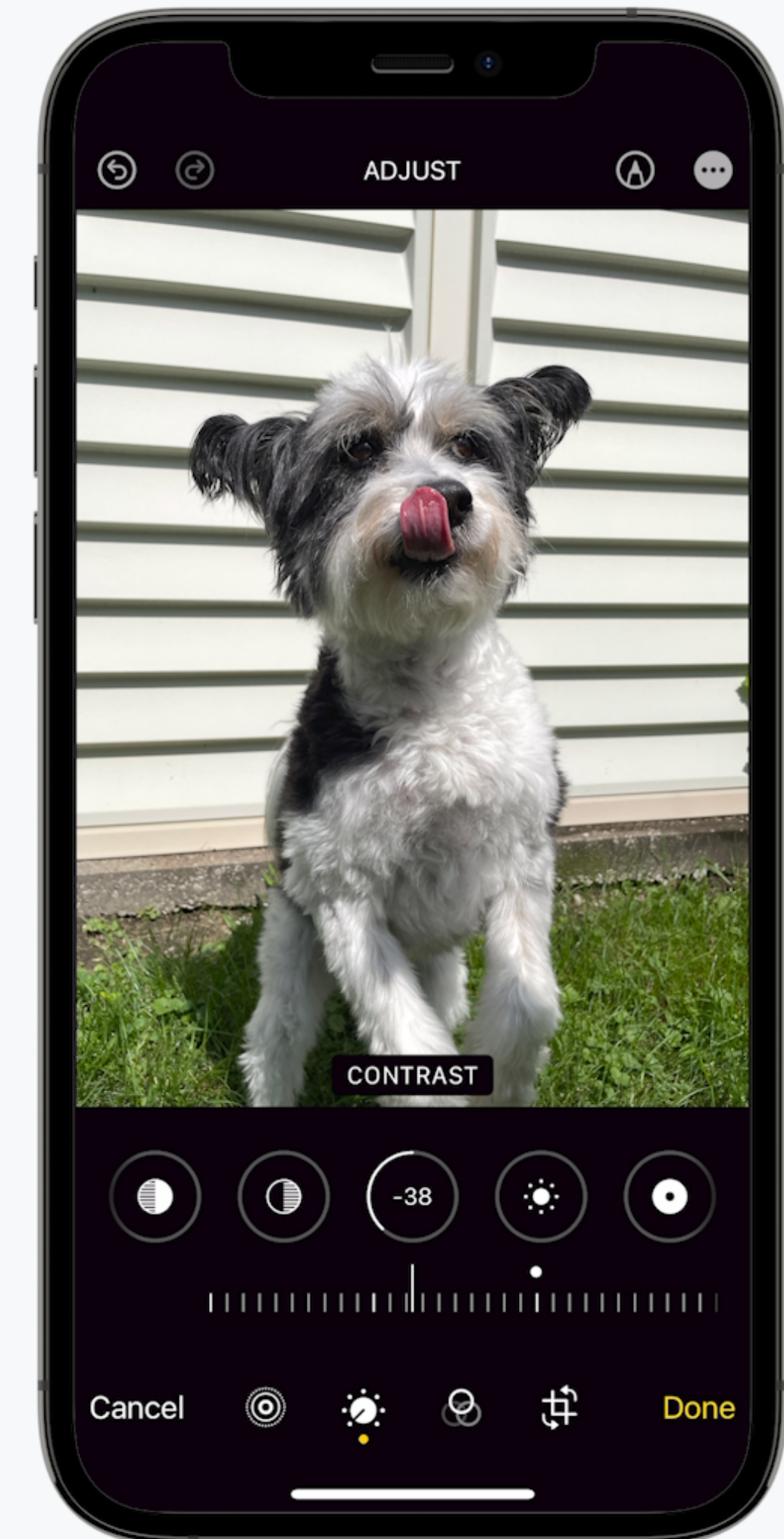
Black and White Processing

- Black and white processing can be a great creative choice for your pet images.
- With black and white images we are focusing on light values which means that contrast and dynamic range can be explored a lot further.
- Can be the remedy to a cluttered image.



Contrast Can Fix that Dull Image!

- Natural light is beautiful and the most accessible form of light but it doesn't always cooperate.
- If you're stuck with overcast and dull or bright and harsh light, no need to fear!
- Contrast can work wonders in these situations.
 - Too dull? Increase the contrast.
 - Too harsh? Decrease the contrast.



Filters/Presets

- Pre-made editing template.
- Pay attention to how a certain filter affects the exposure, tones and colours of your image.
- Filters or presets will commonly need to be fine-tuned for each image.
 - Many editing programs will allow you to scale the intensity of the filter. This is a great way to apply more subtle effects.
- This is a great place to start your edit.
- The Photos app has nine built-in filters to apply to your images.



The Editing Approach

- Know your tools.
- Have a direction before starting your edit.
- Editing is not a linear process.
- Editing is a process of problem-solving.
 - Identify the problem areas then fix using the tools you know.
 - ^ This fix might create a new problem to fix.
 - This process continues until you decide the edit is completed.
- Editing is largely intuitive and requires taste.
 - You need to know when to stop or when to dial back an edit.
 - Editing is best used in moderation.
 - Develop taste by studying photography. Instagram, Pinterest, Flickr are all great digital resources.

Editing Pet Photos

- Keep an open mind when selecting images.
- Filter your photos by favourites or into separate albums
- Crop to re-compose your images.
- Crop distracting elements.
- Use aspect ratios that fit the subject you've photographed and your composition.
- Generally, your subject should be adequately exposed so that it has detail across its highlights, midtones and shadows.
- Dynamic range tools like highlights or shadows can be used to bring detail back into brighter or darker areas.
- White Balance is generally used to correct any colour casts in your image. It can also be used as a creative tool.
- Be careful of over or under saturating when colour correcting your images.
- Contrast can make your dull image POP!
- Filters and presets are a great place to start your edit and further refine from there.
- Look for filters that give you good colours since this is typically the more difficult part of the editing process.
- Scaling filters is essential to blend the filter a little more naturally with your image.
- Having a direction for your edit before you start is always a good practice.
- Editing is a process of problem-solving.
- Develop taste for editing by studying photos.

Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways

- Pet photography takes patience and creative problem solving.
- Consider the light, composition and subject when taking photos.
 - Notice how your pet responds to the photo-taking process and adjust your methods to get the most out of them.
 - Soft light is generally going to allow for great results with pet photos.
 - Find unique perspectives to capture your pet from and position yourself away from distracting elements.
- Getting on their level can make for a more engaging, personal and endearing photo.
- You can use Burst Mode or Live Photos to never miss a spontaneous moment.
- Editing can turn a good photo into a great photo!
 - Cropping is a second chance to re-compose your image.
 - Use contrast to make your subject stand out.
 - Use Presets to add an extra pop to your images.
- Have fun and experiment!