

SUBJECT DEFINITIONS FOR 2022

January 11th – Nature and Wilderness

Nature photography records all branches of natural history except anthropology and archaeology. This includes all aspects of the physical world, both animate and inanimate, that have not been made or modified by humans.

Nature images must convey the truth of the scene that was photographed. A well-informed person should be able to identify the subject of the image and be satisfied that it has been presented honestly and that no unethical practices have been used to control the subject or capture the image. Images that directly or indirectly show any human activity that threatens the life or welfare of a living organism are not allowed.

The most important part of a Nature image is the nature story it tells. High technical standards are expected and the image must look natural. Adding a vignette or blurring the background during processing is not allowed.

Objects created by humans, and evidence of human activity, are allowed in Nature images only when they are a necessary part of the Nature story.

Photographs of human-created hybrid plants, cultivated plants, feral animals, domesticated animals, human-created hybrid animals and mounted or preserved zoological specimens are not allowed. Images taken with subjects under controlled conditions, such as zoos, are allowed.

Controlling live subjects by chilling, anaesthetic or any other method of restricting natural movement for the purpose of a photograph is not allowed.

No modification that changes the truth of a Nature image is allowed. Images may be cropped but no other technique that removes, adds or moves any part of the image is allowed.

Techniques that remove elements added by the camera, such as dust spots, digital noise and lens flare are allowed.

Complete conversion of colour images to greyscale monochrome is allowed. Partial conversion, toning and infrared captures or conversions are not allowed.

Images of the same subject that are combined in-camera or with software by focus stacking or exposure blending are allowed. Multiple images with overlapping fields of view that are taken consecutively and combined in-camera or with software (image stitching) are allowed.

Wildlife photography - In addition to the restrictions on Nature photography, to be eligible for any Wildlife award images must meet the following conditions:

- (a) Zoological organisms must be living free and unrestrained in a natural or adopted habitat of their own choosing.
- (b) Images of zoological organisms that have been removed from their natural habitat, are in any form of captivity or are being controlled by humans for the purpose of photography are not allowed.
- (c) Botanical organisms may not be removed from their natural environment for the purpose of photography.
- (d) Images that have been staged for the purpose of photography are not allowed.

February 8th - Scapes

An image featuring an expansive view without any humans dominating the scene. Urban, Rural, Sea, Sky Scapes, and traditional Landscapes are all included in this category.

March 8th – People/Portrait (*Mood/Emotion/Drama*)

A photograph of a person or persons that may range from a head study to fill body length. This section includes candid photographs and formal portraits which show some sort of emotion, drama,

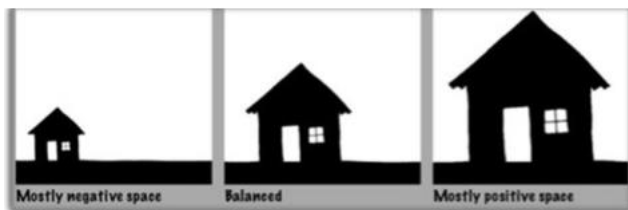
or mood. E.g., a couple in a romantic setting; a happy child at Christmas or someone who looks obviously sad or angry etc; or people in a dramatic scene.

April 12th - Silhouette

A silhouette is a dark image of a subject against a bright background. In reality silhouette images are often pictures which are more semi-silhouettes where the main subject is not quite solid jet black but very close.

May 10th – Negative Space

“Negative space” as opposed to “Positive Space” is the area which surrounds the main subject of interest in your photo. “Negative space” defines and emphasises the main subject of a photo, drawing your eye to it. It provides "breathing room", giving your eyes somewhere to rest and preventing your image from appearing too cluttered. All of this adds up to a more engaging composition.



June 14th – Climate Change

Climate Change – Is considered a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional, and global climates. These changes have a broad range of observed effects that are synonymous with the term.

Frequently used images fall into the “negative impact” category such as imagery depicting the most visible and disturbing impacts of climate change: extreme weather, historic droughts, temperature records, ice-free Arctic summers, rising seas, melting glaciers, coastal erosion, storm surges, forest fires, ruined crops, food riots, dried riverbeds, forced migration and refugees; etc.

In contrast, photographers can consider “positive impact” images to shift the global climate change conversation from despair to optimism, from apathy to action and to celebrate the many opportunities such as economic, environmental and health which can be gained from transitioning to a clean energy economy.

Creative photography such as Composites and Photo-manipulations are accepted in this category.

July 12th – Beaks on Birds

Description available shortly.

August 9th – Rusty and Worn

Description available shortly.

September 13th – Shooting Numerals

Description available shortly.

October 11th - End of Year Annual Competition

Description available shortly.