

Little Ouse Headwaters Project

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Wildlife in close up (2)

***Enter another world,
with artist Sheila Tilmouth...***

Photos by artist, Sheila Tilmouth

...through a macro lens

All these pictures were taken either at Redgrave and Lopham fen or the parts of the Little Ouse near Blo' Norton.

What do you need to take good close-up (macro) photos?

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Compare your list with Sheila's, on the next slide

What do you need to take good close-up (macro) photos?

- A camera with a macro setting
- Good light (to give a bit more depth of field)
- No wind (moving even a millimetre blurs the picture)
- Subject matter that stays dead still.

Handy hint on focus

‘If it’s an animal I try to get the sharpest focus on the eye - it’s what we instinctively look at first, but it's not a hard-and-fast rule. With a butterfly it would probably be the wings. With plants I decide what it is I want to draw attention to most.’

Sheila Tilmouth

**Who is
this?**



**...and
which
bit of its
body?**



A **hornet's** jaws are strong and sharp. They use them to kill and eat their insect food, and to chew wood to make their papery nests. They look fierce and can sting like a bee but are slow to get angry.





Photo by Rob Felton

Slugs are some of nature's best recyclers.

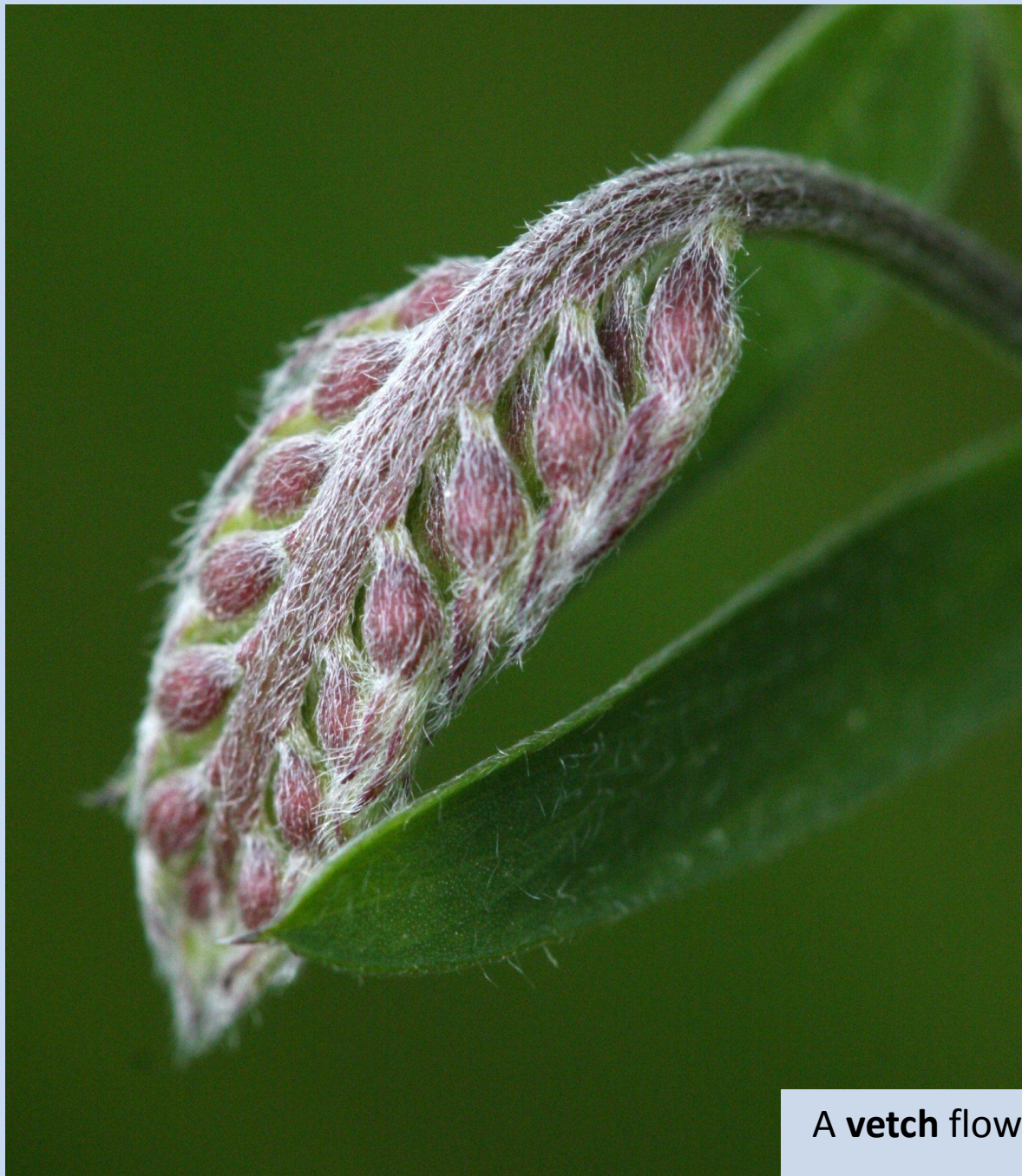
Their slimy coating protects them from animals who want to eat them. It also helps them glide along.





A **caddisfly** larva stuck these shells together to make a secret place to hide.
They need clean ponds and streams to live in.
An adult caddisfly looks a bit like a moth.





A **vetch** flower in bud.





Notice the amazing long antennae on this **dark bush-cricket**. They like sunbathing and have a song made up of short chirps.





Grasshoppers have short antennae.
The song of this **stripe-winged grasshopper** is a 10-20 second high-pitched whine.





The **gatekeeper** is one of the last butterflies of the year.
Often found on bramble flowers and ragwort.



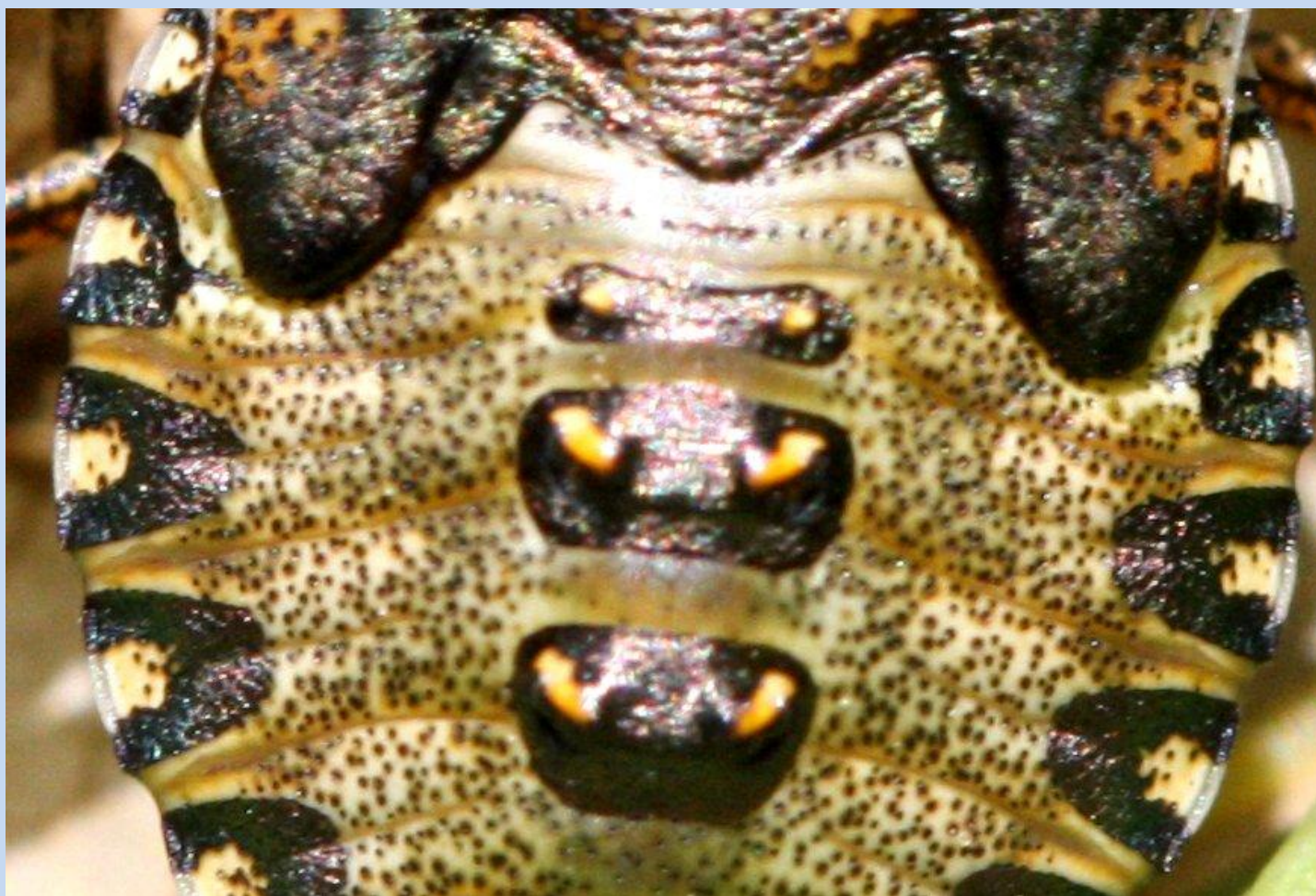


The **common darter** is one of the commonest dragonflies here.
Can be seen from early July until late October.





A large **ground beetle** which eats insects and dead animal material. This one likes wet places.
No common name - it's *Carabus granulatus*. It is 1.5 – 2 cm long.





Shieldbugs are beautiful and not camera-shy. Their other name is 'stinkbug' because they can send out an evil smell to keep predators away.



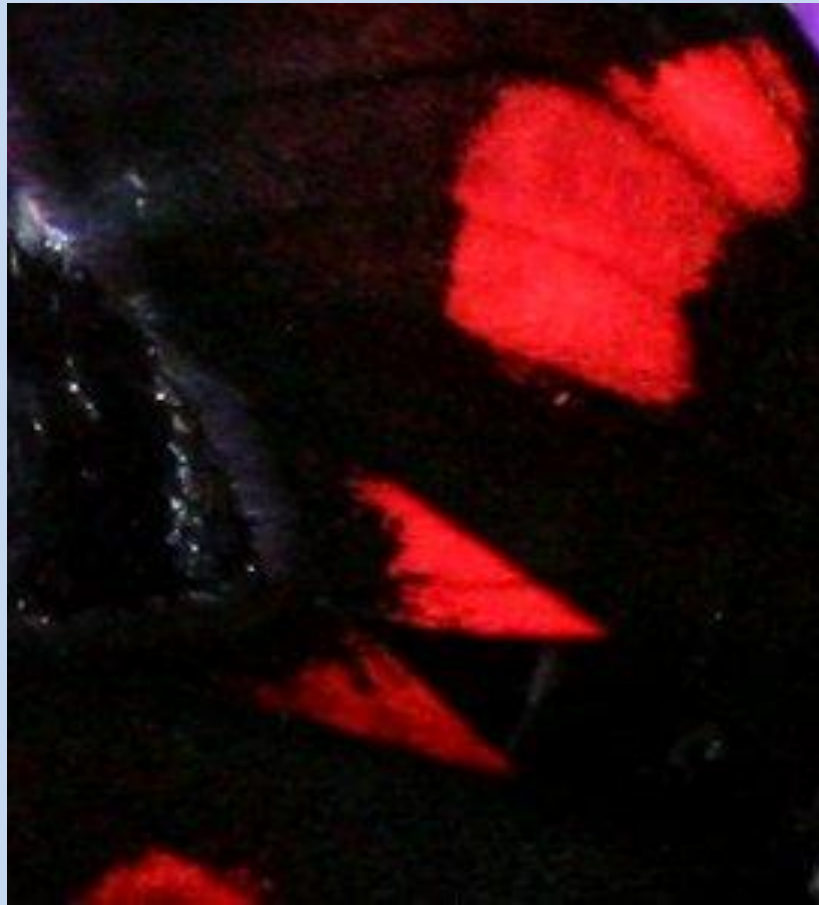


The caterpillar of the **garden tiger moth** is one of the weirdest caterpillars around.
The hairs can sting so don't pick them up.





What is this **horsefly** doing? Female horseflies need to suck blood from horses and cattle (and sometimes humans) in order to get enough protein to produce eggs.





The bright colours of the **five-spot burnet moth** show possible predators that they're poisonous.





The **bee orchid** flower pretends to be a bumble bee.
A bumble bee tries to mate with it and then carries the orchid's pollen to the next flower.

‘Mainly nature surprises me with its endlessly varied designs: the sculpted pattern of the vetch buds, soft and delicately furry - or the beautifully arranged eggs from the mechanical wonder of a horse fly...!’

Sheila Tilmouth

Go back and find these if you missed them first time round!

What can you find to photograph?