

Founded 1956



# Nature Photo Times

Member: Photographic Society of America & Twin Cities Area Council of Camera Clubs

Vol. 47, No. 5 - January, 2003

## 2002 Slides of the Year

Judge: David McClure

### BOTANY

#### Slide of the Year

Dave Ellenbecker - Trillium & Fern

#### Runner-Up

Paul Hoppe - Three of a Kind

#### Honorable Mentions

Mariann Cyr - Shooting Star

Mariann Cyr - Lupine Close-Up

Dave Ellenbecker - Mushrooms and Sumac

Dave Ellenbecker - Wild Ginger

Marilyn Gladitsch - Mushroom Cluster #35

Jerry Harlow - Cactus on Canyon Floor

Terry Neavin - Prairie Smoke

Tom Samuelson - Fiddleheads

### GENERAL

#### Slide of the Year

Cynthia Fleury - Big Horn Mountains

#### Runner-Up

Terry Neavin - Jumbo Rocks in Joshua Tree

#### Honorable Mentions

Mary Kay Bertas - Antelope Canyon #1

Dale Bohlke - Cottonwood Prairie

Cynthia Fleury - Winter Sunrise North Shore

Marilyn Gladitsch - Ice Droplet

Jerry Harlow - MI Lake Superior Sunset

Tom Samuelson - Cascade Falls

### ZOOLOGY

#### Slide of the Year

Kathy Hobbs - Long-Eared Owl in Pines

#### Runner-Up

Tom Samuelson - Baby Blue

#### Honorable Mentions

Thelma Beers - Badger Digging Hole

Thelma Beers - Papa Fox Getting Acquainted

Mariann Cyr - Puffin

Mariann Cyr - Bighorn Sheep Ram

Marilyn Gladitsch - Snapping Turtle Digging Nest

Jeff Hahn - Fishing Spider Close-Up

Kathy Hobbs - Burrowing Owl Couple

Kathy Hobbs - Nesting Great Blue Heron

Kathy Hobbs - Watchful Cougar Mom

Paul Hoppe - Common Loon '02

Cathy Jones - Sandhill Crane Preening

Vijay Karai - Yellow Throated Long Claw

John D. La Mere - Sunrise Cranes

Joyce Moran - Eagle in Lake

Terry Neavin - Timber Wolf #5

Florence Scholljegerdes - Cougar by the River

Florence Scholljegerdes - Black Bear No. 2

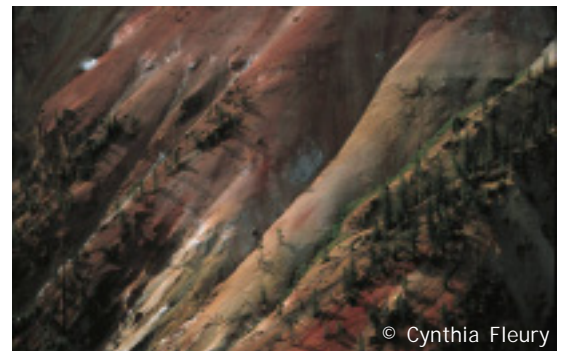
## Congratulations Award Winners!

Congratulations to the winners and to all of the MNPC members who participated in the Slide of the Year Competition. Once again, there was an incredible collection of beautiful images giving this year's judge, David McClure staff photographer for August Home Publishing, a difficult challenge. Many thanks David, we appreciate the time and effort you gave to our club. Thanks too, to Mariann Cyr for her work in organizing and presenting this annual program.

### Slides of the Year



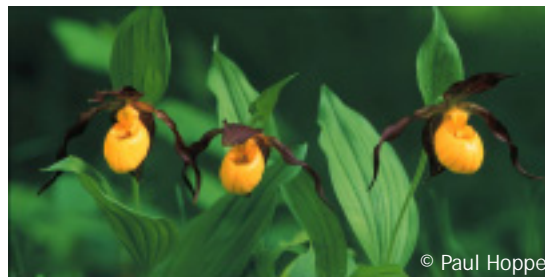
© Dave Ellenbecker



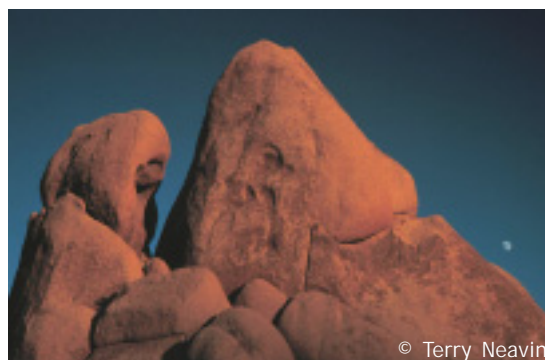
© Cynthia Fleury

**Left:** Botany Slide of the Year-Trillium & Fern by Dave Ellenbecker **Above:** General Slide of the Year-Big Horn Mountains by Cynthia Fleury **Not Pictured:** Zoology Slide of the Year-Long-Eared Owl in Pines by Kathy Hobbs

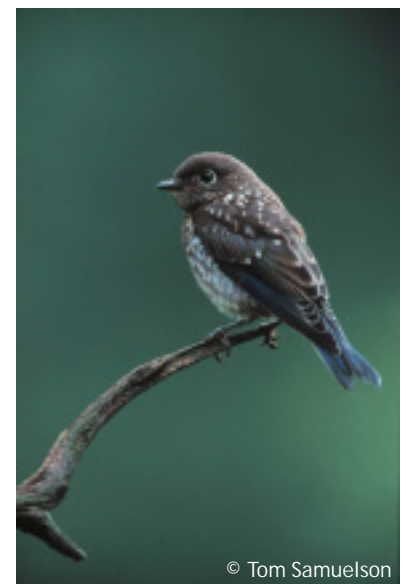
### Slide of the Year Runners Up



© Paul Hoppe



© Terry Neavin



© Tom Samuelson

Clockwise from upper left: Botany Runner Up-Three of a Kind by Paul Hoppe, Zoology Runner Up-Baby Blue by Tom Samuelson, General Runner Up-Jumbo Rocks in Joshua Tree by Terry Neavin



# HONORABLE MENTIONS



© Mariann Cyr



© Vijay Karai



© Thelma Beers



© Dale Bohlke



© Paul Hoppe



© Florence Scholljegerdes



© Jerry Harlow



© Joyce Moran



© Thelma Beers



© Jeff Hahn



© John D. La Mere



© Cynthia Fleury



© Florence Scholljegerdes



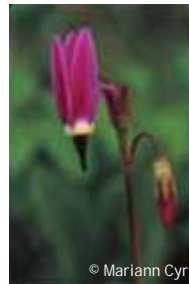
© Marilyn Gladitsch



© Terry Nevin



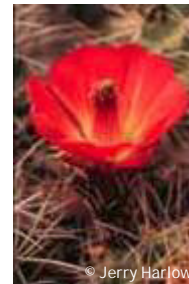
© Tom Samuelson



© Mariann Cyr



© Cathy Jones



© Jerry Harlow



© Dave Ellenbecker



© Tom Samuelson



© Dave Ellenbecker



© Mariann Cyr



© Terry Nevin



© Mariann Cyr



© Marilyn Gladitsch

**Row 1:** Puffin-Mariann Cyr, Yellow Throated Long Claw-Vijay Karai

**Row 2:** Papa Fox Getting Acquainted-Thelma Beers, Cottonwood Prairie-Dale Bohlke, Common Loon '02-Paul Hoppe, Cougar by the River-Florence Scholljegerdes

**Row 3:** Lake Superior Sunset-Jerry Harlow, Eagle in Lake-Joyce Moran, Badger Digging Hole-Thelma Beers, Fishing Spider Close Up-Jeff Hahn

**Row 4:** Sunrise Cranes-John D. La Mere, Winter Sunrise North Shore-Cynthia Fleury, Black Bear No. 2-Florence Scholljegerdes, Snapping Turtle Digging Nest-Marilyn Gladitsch

**Row 5:** Timber Wolf #5-Terry Neavin, Fiddleheads-Tom Samuelson, Shooting Star-Mariann Cyr, Sandhill Crane Preening-Cathy Jones, Cactus on Canyon Floor-Jerry Harlow, Wild Ginger-Dave Ellenbecker,

**Row 6:** Cascade Falls-Tom Samuelson, Mushrooms and Sumac-Dave Ellenbecker, Bighorn Sheep Ram-Mariann Cyr, Prairie Smoke-Terry Neavin, Lupine Close Up-Mariann Cyr, Mushroom Cluster #35-Marilyn Gladitsch

**Not Pictured:** Antelope Canyon #1-Mary Kay Bertas, Ice Droplet-Marilyn Gladitsch, Nesting Great Blue Heron-Kathy Hobbs, Watchful Cougar Mom-Kathy Hobbs, Burrowing Owl Couple-Kathy Hobbs

Wildlife photography sure is tough! There have been times when I've slogged through deep snow for several hours only to see the flashing "flag" of a whitetail leaving the winter yard. How about hiking out of a coastal Alaskan river at low tide through boot-sucking muck in a downpour when you can really be thankful for good rain gear and a waterproof camera backpack. Rain trickles down my face and drops hang on the end of my nose like winter jewels.

Things sure have changed for this shoot. It's 7:00 pm on a mild December night and I'm enjoying the warmth of a friend's living room and having a hot cuppa. Sitting in semi-darkness we've been spinning tales of previous photo adventures into back country places and anticipating action at the well lit birdfeeders. The Nikon sits on a sturdy Gitzo tripod, the flash positioned higher and to one side to eliminate reflections from the window. Roger assures me that our visitors should glide in at any moment.

I'm anxious, but I'm also warm and comfortable as I reach for the cup - swoosh! This flat, furry thing glides in from a nearby black oak and lightly lands on the bird feeder and begins an evening meal of sunflower seeds. Watching more intently now, we see the mate launch from the same oak branch, extend its legs and stretch its patagium, the loose folds of skin, into a loose rectangle and glide toward the feeder. A minor adjustment is made to the glide path with a shift of the tail. A soft landing is completed. The Flying Squirrels have arrived.

Unlike Red Squirrels, the pair feed peacefully side by side, going through sunflower seeds at a rapid pace.



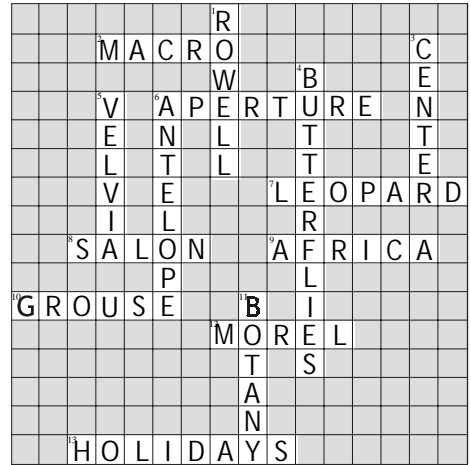
© Ron Winch

Photos of flying squirrels on a bird feeder were not what I had in mind, so we wait. Shortly they begin what seems to be a game of tag, racing up and down a nearby snag. As they pause momentarily, the camera swings into action. The shooting seems really slow and deliberate as the flash recycle time becomes my metronome. Like most wildlife, the squirrels are not bothered by the flash and continue to frolic as the camera stops at #36. I quickly rewind and load a fresh roll of Provia and... they're gone.

My first encounter with flying squirrels came as a kid running a trap line in northeast Iowa. Woodland seeds and acorns with tiny chewed holes attracted my attention and one day I found the remains of a small rodent. I put two and two together and came up with flying squirrels.

The deciduous woods of northern Iowa and southern Minnesota support only the Southern Flying Squirrel. The coniferous forest of northern Minnesota, Canada and Alaska is home to the Northern Flying Squirrels and, of course, the transition zone supports both species. Although both species are quite numerous, they are seldom seen as they are nocturnal and are probably seen only at birdfeeders at night - if you are lucky.

**December's Puzzle Solution**



**Too Cold for Photography?**

Winter - cold, gray, ugly! Too cold for the fingers and

toes, too cold for the EOS! Many photographers put the camera away until spring; needlessly slipping on the creative skills, fearing the cold will damage their equipment. To paraphrase a famous Minnesota saying, "It's not the cold, it's the humidity". Condensation is the real villain in winter. After you bring your camera gear inside, keep it in a sealed bag (like your camera bag) for a few hours and remove it when the gear has reached room temperature. The batteries you had to change with numb fingers will also function again when warmed up. Your equipment is more durable than you think. Don't let your creative eye languish over the winter, get out and find a story to tell.

**January Program**  


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*Presentation of slides  
 from the  
 Northstar Circuit*

**Slide Cropping  
 and Mounting Workshop**

Need some tips on cropping and mounting those near perfect slides? Join Marilyn Gladitsch for her Slide Cropping and Mounting Workshop

**Date:** Saturday, January 25, 2003  
**Time:** 10:00 am to 12:00 noon  
**Location:** 20554 Fenston Ave N.  
 Forest Lake, MN  
 55025

For reservations or further information, contact Marilyn at

## To Caption? To Submit? That is the Question

By Dave Klein

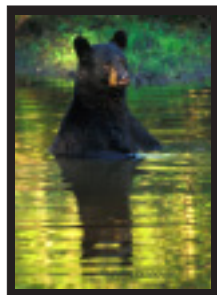
About six years ago I joined MNPC with several aspirations in mind. They were to learn more about photography, how to put an image together technically yet with appeal to the viewer and to learn how and where members located their subjects in the wild to set up and create "10" scoring images that have been a hallmark of this club. Through many of the friendships I have made with club members and having sat through seasons of wonderful salons and having judged at several, essentially all of these goals have been met or exceeded. There is an issue, though, that I feel needs to be raised and perhaps even put to a membership vote: the inclusion in our salons of images of known captive or rehab subjects.

In our membership booklet there exists on page 5 the club definition of "nature" as it is to be used for slide submissions to our salons. It further reads: "Authentic wildlife is defined as one or more organisms living free and unrestrained in a natural or adopted habitat"; therefore, photos of zoo animals or game farm animals are not eligible as authentic wildlife. I know that numerous submissions for salons occur that depict obvious captive or rehabilitated species of mammals or birds that do, in effect, go contrary to this published statement. I will further say that as a member and a judge I believe I have yet to see any maker of such an image label a submission as "captive", "rehab" or "controlled setting."

I feel we, as a club, need to discuss this formally and decide what changes we should make to either our definition of wildlife or consider the following options:

1. Take no action as a club and continue this relaxed definition of wildlife.
2. Require submissions to be tagged with a caption such as "captive", "rehab", etc.
3. Maintain our printed definition of wildlife and eliminate such images from salons.
4. Create a separate category for images in this class and judge them separately.

From a personal perspective and reflecting the reasons why I joined this club I feel these images, though often spectacular in their composition and story-telling nature, do take away from the slide submissions that certainly required potentially more skill, knowledge and even luck to obtain. I believe these images can have significant value to the maker for either personal or professional use and enjoyment. Perhaps I have become more of a purist but to do or say nothing for yet another season would not be responsible. If this editorial comment has offended any in the membership I do apologize. I do feel that something needs to be said publicly to bring the issue to the forefront as I have heard a similar concern expressed from many club members. I will leave this up to our officers to decide if discussion is warranted and I look forward to another year of breathtaking images and the continued growth of one of the finest camera clubs in the country.



## Photography Workshop Offered in Orr, MN

John Pennoyer will again be instructing at the Black Bear Photography Workshop at the Vince Schute Wildlife Sanctuary in Orr, MN. There will be two three day workshops: July 26-28 and August 16-18. The cost is \$250.00 with all proceeds going to the American Bear Association. There is no greater place in North America to photograph free-roaming black bears. Pick up a brochure at the next meeting.

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## Minnesota Nature Photography Field Trips



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These are the updated plans for the monthly field trips. Additional modifications are possible. For further information contact Dale Bohlke at (952) 445-6125 or [dbohlke@mn.rr.com](mailto:dbohlke@mn.rr.com)

### January 12

8:00 AM until Noon

*Location:* Lake Maria State Park

*Subject:* Trumpeter Swans, alternative small birds at Lake Maria State Park feeders

*Notes:* Fog and flight shots as swans come into feeder. At least 400 mm lens recommended. A nominal donation to Mrs. Lawrence is expected. If there is no sunshine, then on to Lake Maria State Park. Meet at gas station/meat market.

### February 9

3:00 PM until 5:00 PM

*Location:* Rapids Lake Unit, MVNWR, Carver County

*Subject:* Prairie snow designs and sunset

*Notes:* Meet at Chaska McDonald's to drive to site. Dress very warmly.

### March 8

9:00 AM until Noon

*Location:* Visitors Center?

*Subject:* Travel Photography

*Notes:* Each member will bring a few slides of a recent trip and discuss photo opportunities at that location. Nature slides only.

### April 19

Evening

*Location:* Cannon Falls

*Subject:* Pasque flowers and sunset

*Notes:* Be prepared to get low!

### May 10

*Location:* Tierney Woods

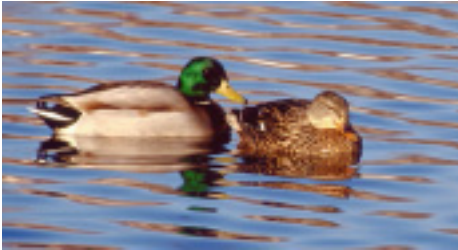
*Subject:* Ephemerals & Ferns

### June, July, and August

Trips being considered

## Introduction

The Mallard, the most well known of all of the duck species, is very hardy and its population numbers in the 50 to 60 million range. An easily domesticated bird, the mallard can be very approachable in the right settings. The male is a gaudy specimen with a beautiful deep green head and rust colored chest feathers. The body is mostly grey with a splash of blue on the wings, which span an average of 36 inches. A fully mature male has a distinctive "curl tail" in the middle of his tail feathers. The female is slightly smaller with noticeable color variance from the male. She is all brown with an orange bill and lacks the characteristic curl tail found on the male.



There are two main groups of ducks, the dabblers and the divers. Mallards belong to the dabbling duck family and feed predominately on the surface of the water or on the water plants in the shallow areas of ponds and lakes. They are often observed tipping themselves upside down to obtain their food. In contrast, Canvasbacks and Bluebills are divers and therefore, dive for their food. You may have noticed that the two types of ducks also differ in the way in which they take flight. Dabblers jump directly up, whereas the divers must run across the water in order to obtain enough speed to take flight.

## Mallard Distribution



Breeding Range

Wintering Range



## Nesting

Mallards like wetland vegetation with grassy cover surrounding the water. They build their nests in the heavy grasslands using down from the female's breast as a lining. The clutch size ranges from 6 to 15 eggs. Incubation usually lasts 28 days but can take anywhere from 26 to 30 days and does not start until the last egg has been laid. This ensures that all of the ducklings will hatch at approximately the same time. Mallards may re-nest up to three or four times if their nests are destroyed, but each successive nest will have fewer eggs. Mallards will raise only a single brood each year with the new ducklings fledging in 42 to 60 days.

## Food

Once the young have hatched, both the adults and their offspring find their own food. On the water, it consists of small crustaceans, such as water fleas, insects, and tiny plants like duckweed. On land, their favorite food is harvested grain and in late fall you can see large flocks of mallards making frequent trips to the fields.

## Book Reviews

Ron Winch

### BIRDS

by Robert Bateman



Canadian Robert Bateman, probably the preeminent wildlife artist in the world today, has compiled a 170 page book of outstanding avian art depicting birds ranging from extreme close ups to birds as an incidental part of the landscape. Of particular interest is how this master artist uses composition in ways that we, as photographers, were told were a definite no no. It is only when you have learned all of the rules and feel comfortable with yourself that you can stretch and break them.

### The Blue Bear: A True Story of Friendship, Tragedy, and Survival in the Alaskan Wilderness

by Lynn Schooler



The Blue Bear or Glacier Bear has fascinated me for more years than I care to put in print, but now Lynn Schooler has chronicled his quest for the blue bear in a wonderful book by that title. Schooler is an Alaska marine guide who caters to photographers. His quest for the Blue Bear is only outdone by his friendship with legendary Japanese photographer Michio Hoshino from their first meeting in 1990 through the gory details of Michio's untimely death in the jaws of a Brown Bear on the Kamchatka peninsula. For anyone who was influenced by Michio's photography, this is a "must read" book. This is Schooler's first book and is extremely well done.

Both of these books were new in 2002 and may not be in the libraries yet. Check out Barnes and Noble or Amazon.com. Good Shooting. Good Reading.

## Winter Photography in Minnesota??

Why did I choose the subject of winter photography for this month's article? Because on January 11<sup>th</sup> I will be instructing a workshop on Winter Photography at Lake Maria State Park. I have been busy preparing for that workshop so the subject is fresh in my mind and we can always use a refresher. However, as I am writing this article at the end of December, there is virtually no snow on the ground in the Twin Cities area. I hope that by the time you read this article we will have some snow for all of us to "play" in. I seem to be one of those rare individuals who enjoy a normal Minnesota winter. Many of the State Parks and Park Reserves are not nearly as busy at this time of the year. It is possible to photograph a popular scenic area without hordes of people around. The colder it is the better I like it, because more people will stay home and sit by the fireplace. I can spend my time choosing the best composition and selecting the right lens based on the scene rather than on trying to omit people from the viewfinder. Many times photographing critters is easier in the winter than in the summer. Backyard birds, Northern Owls, Whitetails, swans, coyotes, fox, etc. are all easier to photograph as they search for a winter food supply.

However, the cold and snow does give the photographer some different challenges and certain precautions need to be taken. Understanding your camera's exposure meter is essential for successful winter photography.

All cameras with reflective metering systems are always calibrated to measure a neutral tone. Many times this is referred to as 18% gray, neutral, or EV 0. If a photographer is metering a snow scene and takes the photo at the metered calibration (EV 0), the pretty white snow scene will be a dirty gray. To counteract this problem, the photographer

needs to make Exposure Value compensation for this snow scene by "opening up" the Exposure Value. Allowing more light to enter the film plane will allow the snow to be white. How much to open up totally depends on the amount of light you are working with and what



other contrast subjects are in the scene. I usually start at EV +1 and work my way to EV +2, however most of my snow scenes are shot at anywhere from +1 1/3 to +1 2/3. You will need to experiment with your own camera system to understand how its metering system best captures "white snow". Also if a bird or animal is in the scene, let's say a Great Gray Owl, there is contrast between the gray bird and the white snow. There are two ways to compensate for the difference in values. With Matrix/evaluative metering the white snow will fool the meter and the gray bird will be very dark, so the photographer will need to open up to overexpose the scene and the bird will be the correct gray. The

exposure value may have to be set at approximately EV +1. The other choice is to spot meter the bird and shoot at EV 0, because the gray bird is pretty neutral. Either method will work. The most important subject is the bird, so expose correctly for the bird and let the exposure for the snow fall where it may.

At -10 F to -15 F and no wind I think that I can stay outside all day if I am snowshoeing and stopping occasionally to take a photo. If I am in my blind I am good for maybe 3-4 hours, but I am dressed properly for this type of temperature. Here are some tips for cold weather photography that I use to protect myself and my camera equipment:

### Legs

I run almost every day and have run at -25 F with no wind in total comfort. When I photograph in cold weather my running tights are the first things I put on, then I layer after that. In my opinion there is nothing warmer for my legs.

### Hands

First, I put on a thin pair of gloves, then heavier fingerless gloves and then I have my hands in a pair of heavy leather wool lined mittens. (I also have

in my pocket a chemical hand heater that you can buy at sporting goods stores)

### Head

A wool stocking cap with ear and neck protection

### Feet

Sorel or Pac type boots - I wear two pairs of socks, a cotton pair and a heavier wool pair.

### Camera Equipment:

- Snow/rain: Always keep your equipment covered in this type of weather. Electronic cameras are very sensitive to moisture. Use a brush to keep the snow off of your camera.

## Field Notes - cont'd

- **Breath:** Do not breathe on your equipment. It will not only fog up your viewfinder but will also expose your equipment to the moisture in your breath.
- **Tripod:** If you use a metal tripod, cover the legs with foam covering. (I do not need to do this with my Carbon fiber tripod)
- **Condensation:** When I am done photographing I leave my system in my Photo pack and do not open it for a couple of days. Going from cold to warm will cause lots of condensation to form.
- **Batteries:** Keep extra batteries in a pocket next to your body. If possible, have an extra battery pack for your camera. Switching batteries with cold fingers is never fun.
- **Film:** Use either lintless type gloves or change your film with bare fingers. A piece of lint on the film plane can ruin a great photo opportunity. Don't fumble for film - my suggestion is:

**Left pocket: unexposed film**

**Right pocket: exposed film**

Now all we need is a good old Minnesota winter with some snow and below freezing temperatures and we can go get some of those great winter photographs.

Good Shooting



There's still plenty of time to enter the Minnesota Botany International Competition!

The closing date for submissions is Monday, February 3, 2003.

Copies of the rules will be available at the meeting. Rules and entry forms are also available online on our website at [www.minnesotature.org](http://www.minnesotature.org). If you need further information, please contact Mariann Cyr at [mcyr@mmm.com](mailto:mcyr@mmm.com) or Jim Duncan at [jduncan001@attbi.com](mailto:jduncan001@attbi.com)



## Photo Gear for Scottish Photographers

Aye, 'tis true - Tenba, a leading manufacturer of equipment cases has introduced the Photo Kilt

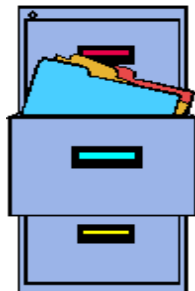


The Photo Kilt is touted as *"a sensible and a most comfortable way to carry the large lenses, camera bodies and tremendous amount of film that photographers need on the field."*

The photo kilt is supported over the shoulders and across the back and the hips (lower body) for even and comfortable weight distribution. The size is fully adjustable, so you can wear the kilt over a thin cotton shirt during the summer, or over or under a heavy parka in the winter. The front section closes with Velcro™ so it can be left open for greater cooling during the summer.

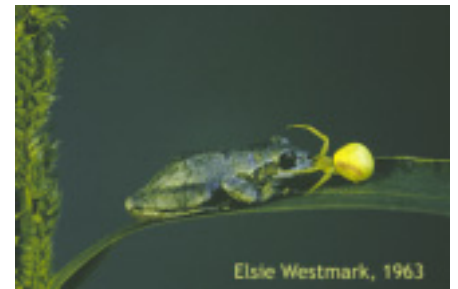
Other photo kilt features include:

- Web belt harness system - made of comfortable 2" wide and 3,000 lb. strength nylon. Adjustable straps with D rings to attach a camera or light meter.
- Roomy back pocket large enough for a magazine.



## From the Archives

- Ron Cleveland



This photo, "Dangerous Business", was taken in August 1963 by Elsie Westmark, the first president of the Minnesota Nature Photography Club. Elsie served for two years, 1956 and 1957. Her husband Mauritz was president in 1962. Both served the club in an exemplary manner for 34 years before passing away within six days of one another in August 1990.

Both were talented photographers who exhibited around the world in international salons as well as judging in them and in local competitions.

The Nature Camera Club changed its name to the Minnesota Nature Photography Club in 1984.

Information for this article came from notes for a Spring Break slide show prepared by Sharyn Danielson some years ago and from *The History of the Minnesota Nature Photography Club 1956-1994* compiled by Francis H. Breyette

- Made of heavy cotton duck - firm but soft and flexible so you can run, walk or climb.
- All pockets have elasticized tops so you can quickly grab your gear.
- Two inside flat pockets 6" long and 8" high for wallets and papers
- For large fast long lenses - four large pockets, L6 H14 x D2"

Locally, West Photo carries Tenba products and may be able to help you find a Photo Kilt. For more information on this and other Tenba accessories, check out [www.tenba.com](http://www.tenba.com)

## Practice Your Winter Photography Skills

Coldsnap Photography is offering a workshop entitled "Winter Photography on the North Shore" on February 20-23, 2003. Based at the Shoreline Inn in Grand Marais, this four day workshop is an excellent opportunity to experience and photograph some of Minnesota's finest winter landscapes. \$595.00 includes meals and lodging (based upon double occupancy, single option extra if available.) There is a 16 student limit so sign up soon.

You may register online at [www.coldsnap.com](http://www.coldsnap.com) or call (218) 834-0756 or (800) 963-8785 between 9:00a.m. and 4:30p.m. CST

# Nature Photo Times

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Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of the month,  
Sept-May at the Visitor Center of the Minnesota Valley  
National Wildlife Refuge, 3815 East 80th Street,  
Bloomington, MN



## Roses Anyone?



The Twin Cities Rose Club is interested in learning more about how to photograph roses. They are looking for a speaker to give a presentation about this subject on Friday, May 16th at 7:30 pm at an Edina church. If you are interested in giving this presentation, please email Elena Williams at [minirose@attbi.com](mailto:minirose@attbi.com). If you do not have internet access, please contact Cathy Jones who will forward your message to Elena.



FIRST CLASS MAIL



### In this issue...

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- Species Profile - The Mallard
- Field Notes: Winter Photography
- Red Squirrels
- From the Archives...
- Book Reviews
- Field Trips and more...

### Interclub is Coming!

It's time again for the TCACCC sponsored Interclub competition! This annual contest consists of entries from members of the 14 camera clubs that are affiliated with the Twin Cities Area Council of Camera Clubs. As a member of the Minnesota Nature Photography Club, your slides and prints are eligible for this competition.

There are a total of nine classes in Interclub - three print classes (Monochrome, Large Color and Small Color) and six slide classes (Traditional, Nature, Photojournalism, Photo-Travel, Realistic and Creative). Competition takes place on both an individual and a club level. This year, the individual and club entries will be judged separately.

Each individual may submit up to four slides/prints in each class.

For the club competition, up to 12 slides/prints may be submitted in each class in which the club elects to participate. The 12 club entries will be selected from a collection of slides submitted by club members with no more than two slides coming from any one person. Members are encouraged to bring two images to contribute to this collection to our February 19<sup>th</sup> meeting. A selection panel will choose the club entries from this pool.

The entry deadline is February 23<sup>rd</sup>, so start reviewing your slides now! All entries will be collected during our February 19<sup>th</sup> meeting. For further details, contact Jim Duncan at 651-459-3558 or Mariann Cyr at 651-737-4546. Rules and entry forms are also available on the TCACCC website at <http://www.cameracouncil.org/2003interclub/2003interclub.htm>.

### Upcoming Photo Tours & Seminars

[Rick Hobbs](http://www.rickhobbs.com) - [www.rickhobbs.com](http://www.rickhobbs.com)

**Jan. 21-24, 2003**

Trumpeter Swans on the Mississippi - MN

**Feb. 12-18, 2003**

Yellowstone in Winter

**March 5-8, 2003**

Winter Wildlife Workshop - Wildlife Models

**March 8-9, 2003**

Birds of Prey Shoot (Extension) added to Winter Wildlife Workshop (see March 5-8 above) - Owls, Bald Eagle, Hawks and more.

**March 8-9, 2003**

Birds of Prey Shoot (Only) - Bald Eagle, Red-tailed Hawk, Great-horned Owl, Barred Owl, and much more.