



# Wildlife and Photography

Alaska is one of the most photogenic places on earth, where you'll be able to photograph landscapes and animals beyond your wildest dreams.

“A day full of wonders. Sea otters wreathed in kelp, the Inian Islands wreathed in mist. Early morning exploration by Zodiac and kayak brought guests face-to-face with Steller sea lions. Humpback whales were watched from the comfort of Seabourn Sojourn's Observation Lounge, but as soon as orcas were spotted off Point Aldolphus, the lounge emptied and guests braved the rain to see the pod swim by.”

— *Chris Skinner, Expedition Team*

## PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS

**LENSES** Depending on your camera, having a few lenses will help to get a wider variety of shots. We suggest that you think about the two major types of photographs you will be taking and pack lenses for both: landscape (16-35mm recommended) and wildlife (70-200mm recommended).

**KEEPING YOUR EQUIPMENT DRY** To prepare for a chance of rain, bring a rain cover to fit your camera. Make sure you keep your lens clean by using a lens hood and/or lens cloth. And, a quick-dry towel is great for wiping down your camera. Plus, bring extra batteries and a charger, depending on how much you intend to shoot.

**FILTERS** Before your journey, visit a camera shop to find out which filters suit your photographic needs. UV filters eliminate the blue cast from bright conditions but can add distortion. A polarizing filter increases blue tones in the icebergs or glaciers. A neutral density (ND) filter reduces light without changing the color of the image.

LEFT TO RIGHT: HUBBARD GLACIER;  
VENTURES BY SEABOURN



# ALASKA & BRITISH COLUMBIA WILDLIFE



**BROWN BEARS** Brown bears and grizzly bears are the same species with many separate subspecies, including the Kodiaks. They vary in color but can be identified by the large shoulder hump on their back. Most brown bears survive on an omnivorous diet that includes roots, berries, grass, insects, mammals and fish.



**BLACK BEARS** The smallest of the bears found in North America, black bears are the most numerous. Very adaptable and found in many different habitats, they can climb trees with great efficiency. Despite the name, these bears can be brown, cinnamon, blond, silver or even white.



**HUMPBACK WHALES** The slow-swimming and curious humpback was given its name because of lumpy dorsal fins and the distinctive way it arches its back before going on deep dives. With a diet consisting mostly of small prey such as krill, humpbacks swim between Alaska and Hawaii each year, one of the longest migration routes of any animal.



**KILLER WHALES** Also known as orcas, killer whales are one of the most widely distributed marine mammals in the world. Killer whales live in matriarchal societies that consist of a female and her generational offspring. They are also apex predators, found at the top of the food chain, where no other species prey on them.



**STELLER SEA LIONS** Also known as northern sea lions, Steller sea lions are the largest member of the eared seals; males may be up to 11 feet long and weigh nearly 2,500 pounds. They are colonial breeders often found in rookeries on rocky beaches or outcrops.



**HARBOR SEALS** One of the most common marine mammals in the northern hemisphere, harbor seals are small, weighing about 200 pounds, and found in a variety of colors. Their limited mobility on land keeps them close to the water's edge, usually near their preferred resting area, on floating ice.



**SEA OTTERS** Found most often in beds of kelp, the always adorable sea otters like to dine on sea urchins, clams and shellfish. When resting or sleeping, they wrap themselves in kelp to keep from drifting away. Unlike most other marine mammals, the sea otter has no blubber and relies on its exceptionally thick fur to keep warm.



**BALD EAGLES** The national symbol of the United States since 1782, bald eagles often soar high overhead, relying on great eyesight to spot fish a mile below. To attack, they dive at 100 mph, glide just above the water, snag a fish with their talons and fly off to eat it.



**PUFFINS** There are two species of puffin found in Alaska, the horned puffin and tufted puffin. These squat little birds are charming to see and have a clown-like face and beak. While often regarded as ungraceful flyers, puffins are excellent swimmers and can dive almost 200 feet in search of fish, their favorite food.