



BROWNING[®]
TRAIL CAMERAS

IMAGES GUIDE

A comprehensive guide to problem images

Trail cameras sometimes capture images that may not turn out as expected. In most cases, these issues stem from environmental factors or camera placement. The first step in troubleshooting is to determine whether these factors are the cause.

This guide will walk you through various scenarios, providing detailed information to help diagnose and resolve issues.

If you still believe your trail camera is producing problematic images, you can use the **"Submit a Request"** button on this article to submit example images and details for our review and recommendations.

Before submitting a request, please follow these initial troubleshooting steps:

- Ensure you are using high-quality batteries that provide sufficient power.
- Use an SD card that complies with your camera's instruction manual and has not been used in any other device.
- Adjust the camera's placement to see if image quality improves.

Common Image Issues and Solutions

Bright Daytime Images (Sun Glare):

Sunlight can interfere with the camera's ability to properly expose the main subject, leading to underexposed subjects. To resolve sun glare, position the camera so the sun is not in the field of view.



Daytime Motion Blur:

The camera's shutter must remain open longer in low-light conditions, such as dawn or dusk, increasing the chance of motion blur. While motion blur cannot be eliminated, positioning the camera in well-lit areas may help reduce it.



Snow Glare:

When snow dominates the foreground, background objects may appear darker. To mitigate this, position the camera so the subject is in the foreground or ensure snow is fully within the frame.



Damaged Image (Cut Off/Distorted):

A corrupted SD card or removing it while the camera is in use can cause image damage. Try using a new SD card from recommended brands such as SanDisk, Kingston, or Browning. Avoid micro-SD cards with adapters. If using a cellular camera, distorted images may indicate a signal drop during image transmission, relocating the camera to a stronger signal area may help.



Blank Daytime Images (No Subject):

Photos without a subject can be caused by moving limbs, brush, or small animals. If these images appear frequently (20% or more of total images), consider the following:

- Remove major brush and limbs.
- Check for small animals in the images.
- Replace old batteries, especially in colder weather.



Wall Test for False Triggers:

1. Place the camera facing a wall, about an inch away.
2. Leave it overnight with no movement in front of it.
3. Check the SD card in the morning. If images of the wall are captured, there may be a detection issue, and customer support should be contacted.

Dark Images:

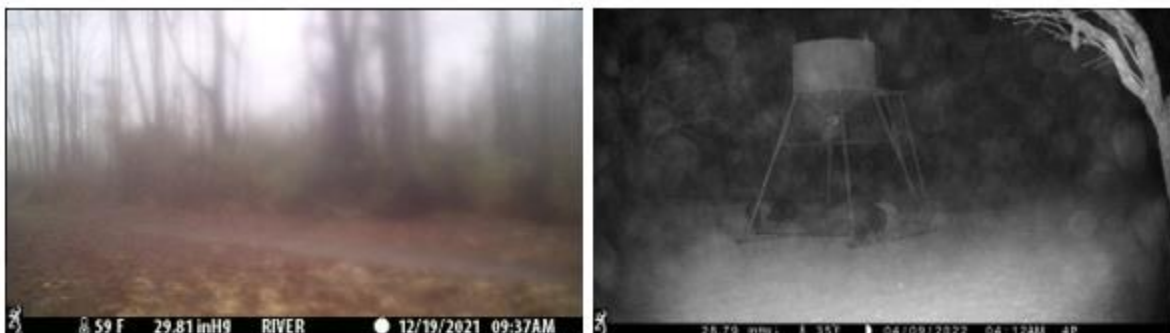
Subjects too far from the camera receive less flash illumination. Low battery power can also result in dark images. To resolve this:

- Position the subject within 15'-20' of the camera.
- Replace batteries with high-quality brands such as Energizer, Duracell, or Browning.
- In cold weather, use lithium batteries for optimal performance.



Foggy Image (Condensation/Dirt):

Outdoor elements such as dirt and water can affect image quality. Clean the camera lens regularly. Condensation typically resolves within a few hours.



Dark Backgrounds:

Large objects in the foreground can cause background subjects to be underexposed. To prevent this, clear limbs and brush from the camera's view and avoid positioning the camera directly in front of large obstacles.



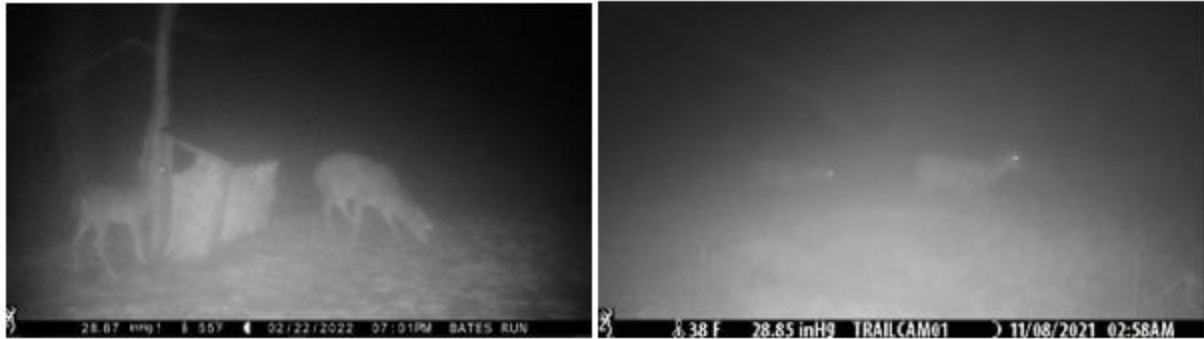
Washed-Out Subjects (Overexposure from Flash):

If the subject is too close to the camera, the IR flash may overexpose the image. While subject positioning cannot always be controlled, try setting up the camera at an ideal distance of 15'-20'.



Foggy Images Due to Weather:

Fog, rain, and snow can reduce available light, affecting image quality. These conditions will naturally resolve once the weather clears up.



Black Images:

Completely black images typically result from insufficient battery power. Cold weather can drain battery power overnight, restoring some charge when temperatures rise. To prevent this:

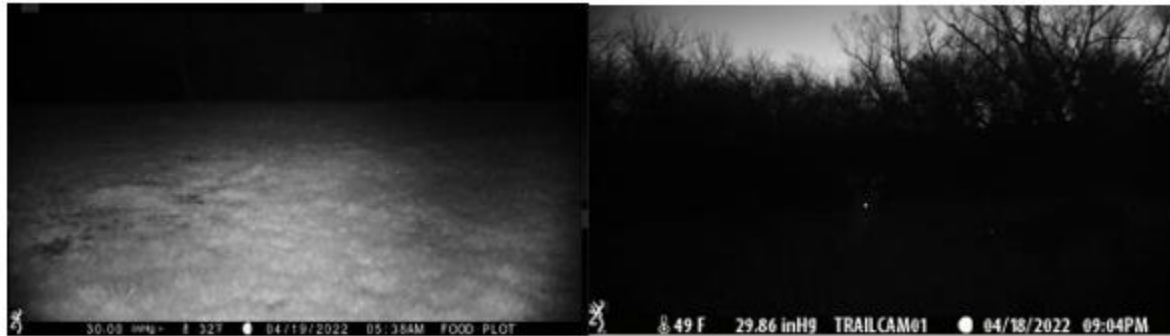
- Use lithium batteries in cold weather.
- Avoid non-recommended battery brands; use Energizer, Duracell, or Browning.



Dark Night Images (No Subject):

Several factors can cause blank nighttime images:

- The subject may be outside the flash range, especially in open fields.
- Weak batteries may power the camera but not the flash, resulting in dark images.



Troubleshooting Steps:

- Replace batteries with a new set of Duracell, Energizer, or Browning batteries.
- In cold weather, use lithium batteries for better performance.
- Clear large brush or limbs that could trigger the camera.

Nighttime Motion Blur:

As with daytime motion blur, low-light conditions require longer shutter exposure, increasing blur risk. Browning Trail Cameras use high-quality lenses and sensors, but motion blur cannot be eliminated.



Daylight IR Images:

Infrared (IR) images may appear during the day due to low-light conditions at dawn, dusk, under heavy tree canopies, or when the camera is indoors. If this occurs, place the camera in direct sunlight for testing.

