

TRAVEL PHOTOGRAPHY



“We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty, charm and adventure. There is no end to the adventures we can have if only we seek them with our open eyes”

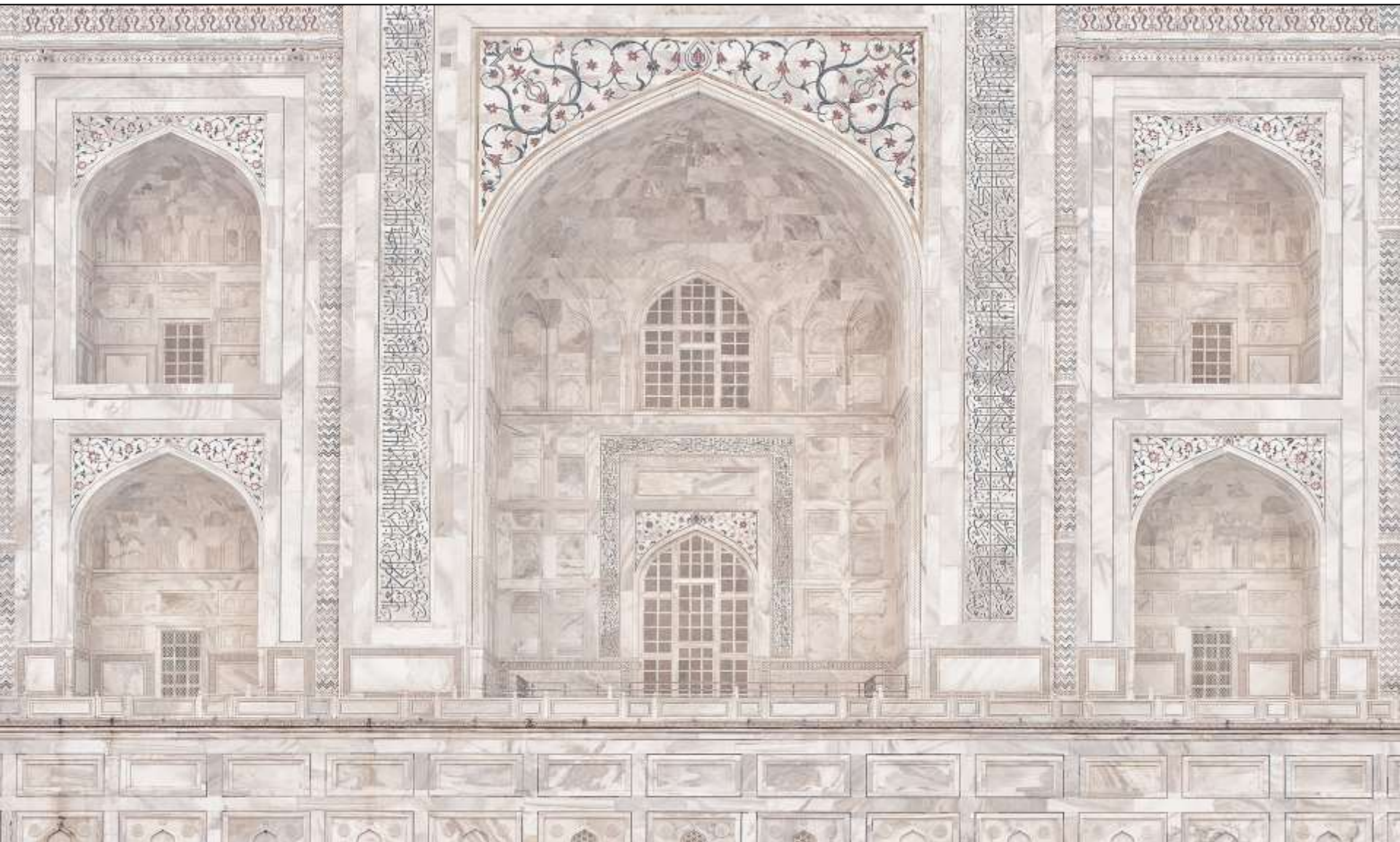
Jawaharal Nahru







































BACON'S
STANDARD
MAP OF
THE WORLD
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION
BY G.W. BACON, F.R.G.S.

COLOR LEGEND
COUNTRY PREFERENCES

United States		Portugal	
Switzerland		Sweden	
France		Belgium	
Spain		Netherlands	

[illegible]

Why do we travel?

- There are different reasons why people travel:-
 - Visit family, friends and loved ones
 - For rest and relaxation
 - For shopping
 - For business and study
 - To experience and learn about other cultures
 - To see beautiful landscape, wildlife and landmarks
- Some travel for their goals, some travel for fun and relaxation and some travel for experience. In most cases a camera will be a part of your luggage.





- For most of us, travel is something we do once or twice per year and we look forward to returning with great images.

- With travel becoming more affordable, places that once seemed impossible to get to are now well within reach.



- Travel can be expensive depending on the style of the trip, destination and your resources.

- Travel however does not require an overseas air ticket, it can begin at home with local scenery and landforms that attract visitors from all over the world.

How to travel

- Essentially there are four ways you can travel
 - By yourself
 - With a friend
 - With the family
 - Part of a tour group
- Your travel can be:-
 - without a plan and with no expectations
 - your own plan with complete control
 - a pre-arranged organised tour with a set and inflexible itinerary
 - a commercial tour renamed a photographic tour and led by a photographer, with a set and inflexible itinerary
 - a specialised photographic tour designed specifically for photographers, with a set but somewhat flexible itinerary



- You can choose to travel to suit your budget
 - Backpack on a budget
 - Drive yourself
 - Bus, train, boat
 - Personal vehicles with driver
 - Hiking
 - Organised tour through a travel company
- Each will have their pros and cons.
- Each will offer their own unique photographic opportunities.



Travelling on a Specialised Photographic Tour.

- For many the thought of going it alone in a new country can be daunting, which is why joining a photographic tour can be a good choice.
- Small group tours are a great way to get a chance to see a place without the hassle of trying to organise accommodation and decide where to eat each day. Having someone else worry about the logistics leaves you free to concentrate on the photography.
- A specialised photographic tour will not only account for the logistics but also ensure that the most is made of the photographic opportunities. An experienced leader will also ensure you are at the right place at the right time.
- Groups are also great for pooling information and experiences, and there is nothing better than sharing an image and a story at the end of the day.
- Some travellers however are not cut out to join a group and prefer to travel alone or with their partner and/or friends.



CHINA













Travel Photography

- Years ago the purpose of travel photography was to bring images of the world to the masses who generally did not travel far from home. Now long distance travel is more affordable and more common place.
- Travel photography is one of the most complex of photographic genres to master. This however is also one of its best points? Travel photography is never limited by its subject matter.
- Travel photography includes people, landscapes, architecture, nature, night photography and sport to name a few.



- So to be good at travel photography requires you to be a Jack of all trades.
- It may take years to master the skills of travel photography and even then you will still learn every time you leave home.
- You are also often at the mercy of the elements or a set travel program.
- Good photographers however will make their own luck.



- To some, travel photography is about having a photographic record of the family at places during their travels.
- To others, they simply love to travel, love photography, and can't imagine going anywhere interesting without bringing home a complete photographic record.
- No matter the reason, our travel photographs are precious to us.





CHILE/BOLIVIA













Preparing to travel

- You can do heaps of study and know exactly what to expect, or you can do little planning and have no expectations.
- I however suggest doing some research. Research what your destination has to offer and what makes it unique.
- Look at travel brochures and post cards to see what has been photographed before. Do not replicate, but use them as a starting point.
- Find out if there are any festivals or when the markets are on as they can be fantastic opportunities.

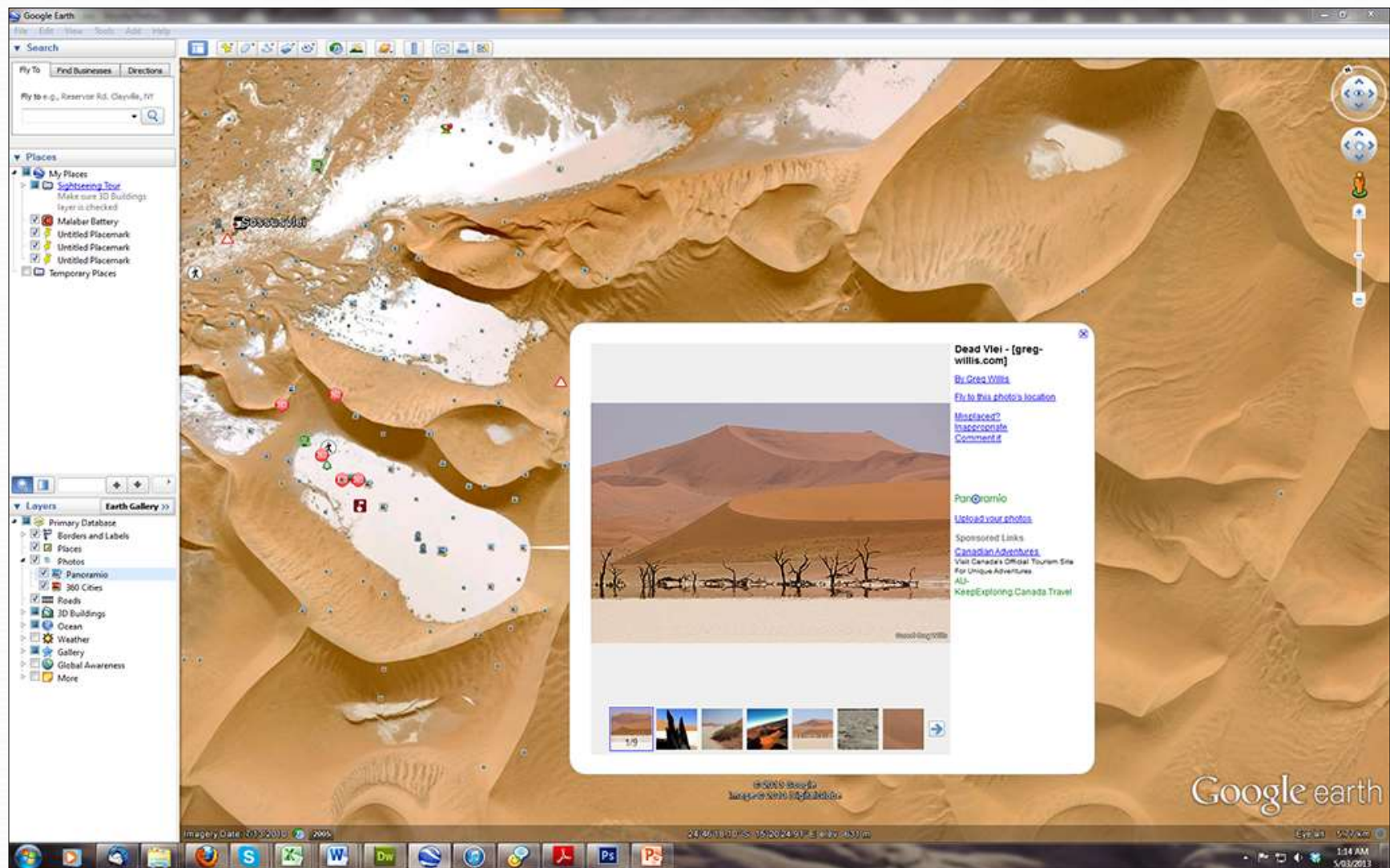


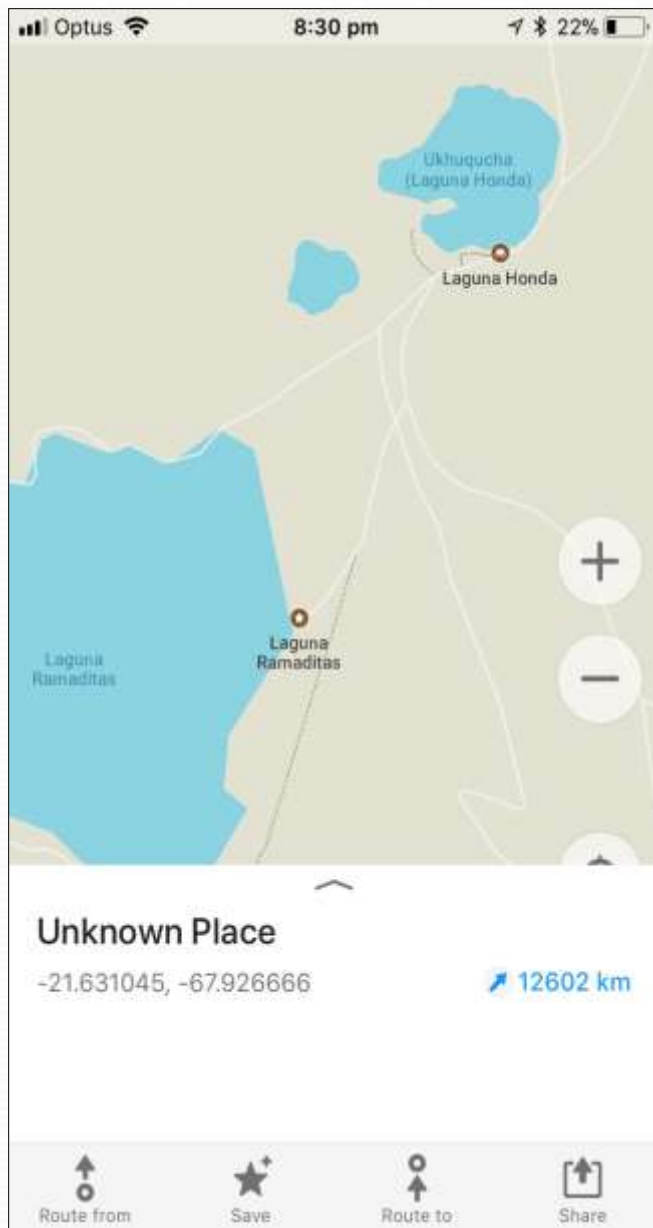
- Some photographers produce a strict itinerary of the places they want to see and how long they will need at each to achieve their photographic ambitions. Others adopts the ‘shoot-what-you-see’ approach. Whichever you choose, the key is to be open minded. It is more likely that you will have a combination of both these approaches.
- Just remember that you probably won't get to every idea on your list, but at least you won't miss any hidden gems.
- A good map and travel guides are invaluable.
- Book ahead - depending on location and trip type, book ahead, and allow for unforeseen photo opportunities that you may encounter.



- Seek information from photography sharing sites, by searching for images with tags.
- Watch YouTube videos on the area you are visiting.
- Visit Trip Advisor to read feedback and information from other travellers.
- Google Earth and Google maps are powerful tools.
- Install apps on your smart phone/tablet, such as location guides, editing software, star guides and sunset/sunrise times. The Photographer's Ephemeris is a great tool to understand the sun path and my new favourite is PhotoPills. Maps.me or Guru Maps are also great offline map apps.

● Google Earth





Maps.me



Guru Maps

• The Photographer's Ephemeris



- PhotoPills



- Star Walk 2



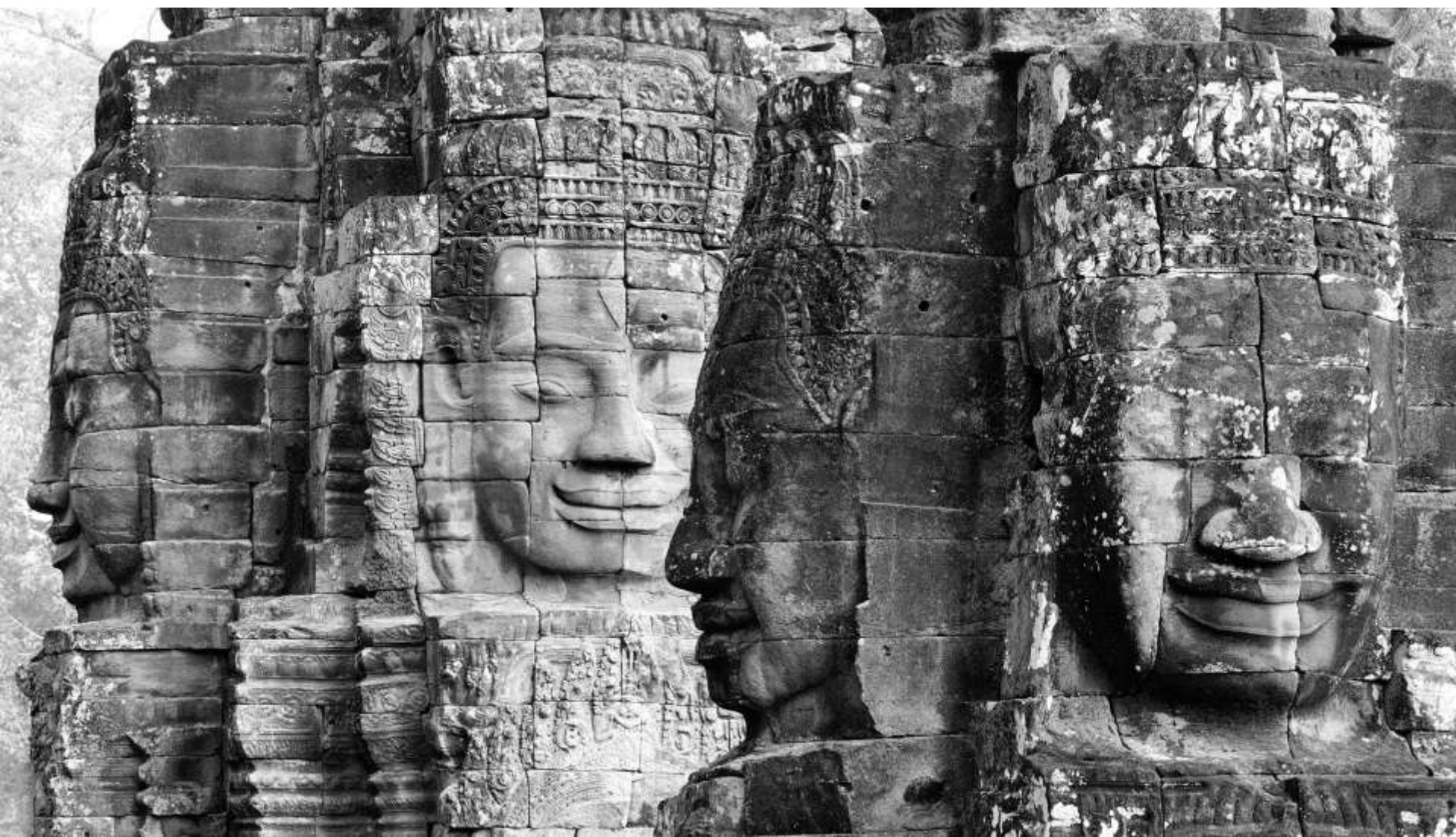


CAMBODIA

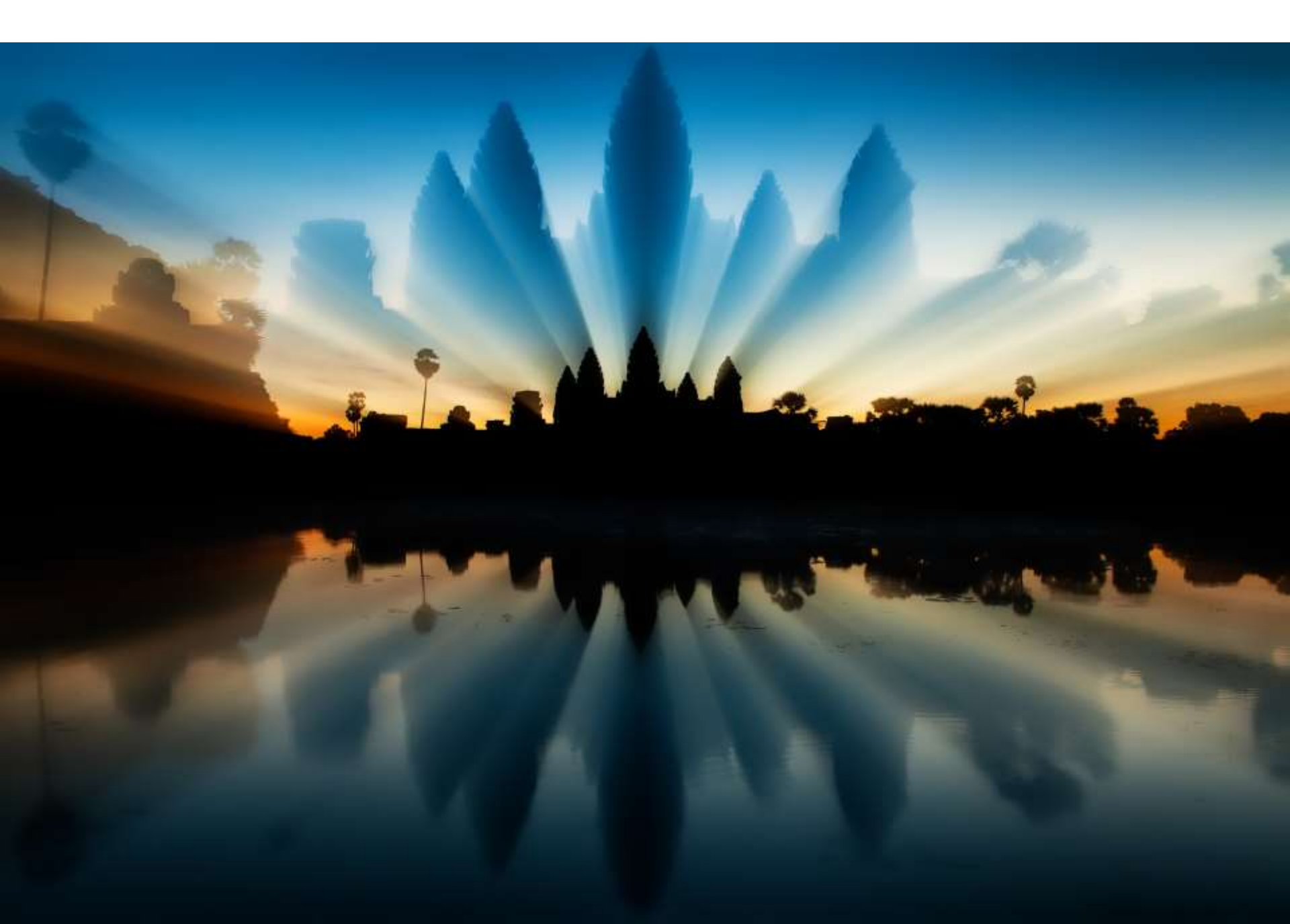












What to take for photography

- Photographers are gluttons for punishment. Who else would consider carrying a heavy bag of gadgets all over the world, get up well before day break and face the weather in hope that it will end with a rewarding sunset. We do this day in and day out to achieve our goal.
- It is important to note however that the key to good travel photography is less about the camera equipment and more about the person taking the photographs.



- When deciding on what to take, consider the weight of the camera bag as it can quickly catch up on you, especially in heat, humidity or mountainous areas.
- Pack somewhere between everything you would love to take and the least you can manage with. Budget, weight, flexibility, durability and quality should be considered when deciding what to take.
- Don't take more gear than you can carry.



Camera

- Everyone has a mobile phone. They can produce quality images and video, however they do have limitations such as low light performance.
- Compact cameras are small and easy to travel with, though there are fewer options today. Recommend at least 10X optical zoom.
- Bridge cameras are an all-in-one compromise that are worth considering, typically with a big zoom range.
- DSLR's or mirrorless are a better choice for serious travel work. They're more versatile with interchangeable lenses and will generally produce higher quality images.
- I have recently added a 4K camcorder to my kit.
- Seriously consider having a backup camera.



Lenses

- Customise for trip What will you be photographing?
 - African safari
 - Dark market scenes
 - Architecture
 - Extreme weather
 - Environmental portraits
- What is your photographic style? Do you like to stand back photographing from a distance or up close and personal?
- Use zoom lenses instead of a number of prime lenses may help keep the weight down.
- Zoom lenses also allow you to compose and frame quicker.
- Zooms lenses can be consumer or professional, both with pro's and cons. Consumer zooms are light weight and slow, whilst professional zooms are heavier and faster.



- Take into consideration the crop factor (1.5X or 1.6X) if you do not have a full frame camera.
- A reasonable kit would be something similar to the following:-
 - Wide angle zoom or fast, wider prime lens
 - 24-70
 - 70-200
- Special purpose lenses (macro, fisheye, 24 or 35 pc)
- Longer telephoto lenses such as a 150-600 or equivalent are required for wildlife, and some landscape work.
- Look for lenses with Vibration Reduction (VR) or Image Stabilising (IS) etc, or make use of stabilisation built into the camera. Stabilisation allows you to shoot 3-7 stops slower than the reciprocal of the focal length. This can prove to be invaluable in travel photography as you often do not have time to think.
- Super zooms such as the Tamron 18-400mm lens are light weight and a good compromise. Nikon and Canon as well as third party lens manufacturers sell these general purpose lenses.



What lenses do I take?

	Nikon D500	Nikon D850
Wide Zoom	Tamron SP 15-30mm f/2.8 Di VC USD G2 (Tamron 17-35mm F/2.8-4 DI OSD)	
Mid-range Zoom	Tamron SP 24-70mm F/2.8 Di VC USD G2	
Professional Zoom	Tamron SP 70-200mm f/2.8 Di VC USD G2 (Tamron 70-210mm F/4 Di VC USD)	
Fast Primes	Tamron SP 85mm f/1.8 Di VC USD Tamron SP 35mm f/1.8 Di VC USD	
Super Zoom	Tamron 18-400 F/3.5-6.3 Di II VC HLD	—
Long Telephoto Zoom	Tamron SP 150-600mm F/5-6.3 Di VC USD G2 (Tamron 100-400mm F/4.5-6.3 Di VC USD)	
Teleconverter	1.4x	
Macro lens	Tamron 90mm Macro	

Lenses shown in blue are tour dependent.

Lenses shown in red are not usually taken.

Is this too much gear?

That depends on what you are willing to carry and what you intend to photograph. Why do I choose these lenses? What would I change? What am I likely to leave at home?



MADAGASCAR













Tripod and supports

- Carry the sturdiest and lightest tripod you can if you wish to do night/low light photography, slow exposures, HDR, panorama composites or just want sharper images.
- Tripods however can be heavy and cumbersome and some places will not allow you to use them.
- Carbon fibre tripods are lighter and will absorb vibration faster.
- New cameras allow photography up to and exceeding 6400 ISO with satisfactory result. This reduces the need for a tripod with the cost of added noise.
- Instead of tripod, you could take a bean bag, tabletop tripod, Gorilla Pod or you could simply roll up some clothing.



Batteries and chargers

- Chargers and batteries have replaced film in the luggage bag. We now need chargers for our camera batteries, AA batteries, portable storage device, laptop, iPad and phone.
- You can also consider a universal or dual charger.
- Make sure you have enough batteries for your trip. Look at your itinerary and consider time between charges and how many photographs you will take.
- If your camera takes a proprietary battery, you may not be able to buy a replacement where you are travelling.
- Don't pack batteries in your checked bag, they must be kept in your carry-on bag for safety reasons. Check airline requirements and ensure they are safely stored.



Other key photographic equipment.

- 1.4X teleconverter/extender
- Flash and a diffuser
- LED light/s



More advanced equipment

- 5-in-1 reflector
- Softbox for Speedlights
- Panorama bracket
- Extension tubes
- Gimbal Head
- Window Clamp





SCOTLAND





Miscellaneous Gear

- Filters
 - sacrificial filter to protect the front of the lens.
 - polariser filter to enhance the sky and reduce reflections
 - neutral density filters to reduce light for longer exposures
 - graduated filters (soft/hard/reverse) to control dynamic range.
- Shutter release – mechanical, electrical, remote, infrared or via smart phone.

(Note:- can use self timer)



Other things to take

- Power adaptors and power board
- Compass, GPS (or smart phone)
- Alarm clock (or smart phone)
- First Aid Kit
- Hat, sunscreen and insect repellent.
- Copies of all important documents as well as details of camera gear.
- Notepad and pen (or smart phone)
- Flashlight or headlamp.
- Small tools, magnifying glass or small multi-purpose tool/knife.
- Silica gel satchels will help in high humidity areas.

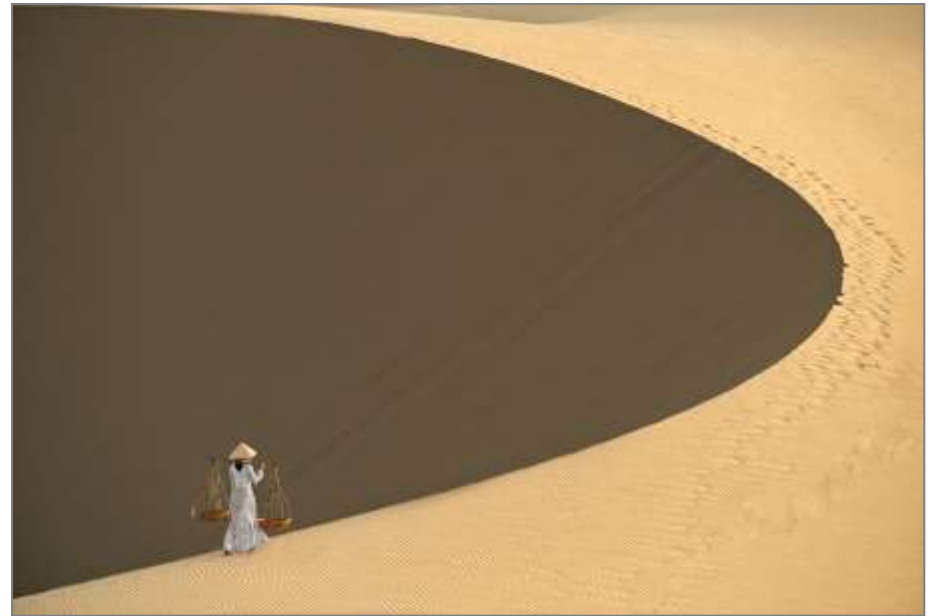




"No, it's not a digital camera. I forgot my glasses."



VIETNAM













Storage


How much digital storage to bring depends on several factors.

1. How many images you will take, keeping in mind that you will take more than you expect. On average, photographers will take 3000 or more images per week on one of my tours. Consider what you will be photographing. For example, landscape trips will typically involve less images than an African wildlife safari.
2. The size of the digital images, determined by your camera settings, such as JPEG Fine, JPEG medium, RAW, both and whether your raw files are compressed or uncompressed.
3. Whether you will delete images that you don't want during your trip.



- On a recent trip I returned approximately 14,000 images.
- Shooting uncompressed 14-bit RAW files, the D850 would have a file size of approximately 92MB, whilst compressed would produce 44MB files.

UNCOMPRESSED	COMPRESSED
92MB	44MB
1.288TB storage	616GB storage
20 x 64GB cards	10 x 64GB cards
10 x 128GB cards	5 x 128GB cards
5 x 256GB cards	2.5 x 256GB cards



Caution about putting all your eggs in one basket.

- These images however are not backed up, unless shooting duplicates to two cards, requiring double the number of cards.

Laptop

- You may choose to take a laptop plus card reader. This will allow you to backup your images to the laptop hard drive or an external drive.
- You have a choice of backing up your images and storing the memory cards, or you can create double backups and then re-use the memory cards.
- An added advantage is that you can also preview your images on a decent size screen and may wish to do some post-processing at night.
- A disadvantage is that it's another item to carry on top of an already heavy kit of photographic equipment.
- There are however a number of lighter options now, such as a Microsoft Surface Pro weighing in at approximately 1kg, however you will need to consider the additional hard drive/s.
- Laptops also have the added advantage of allowing you to make use of wireless internet in hotels.



IPads and other tablets

- Smaller and lighter than a laptop but with limited storage.
- Can be used to view your images, even immediately after shooting via transfer from your camera.
- Can use them for basic editing, with apps such as Snapseed and Adobe Photoshop Express etc.
- Can store some images, and may also be able to transfer images to external storage.
- Can be used for internet, email etc
- Can also install many photography related apps and tour files.



Portable digital photo storage device/Photo bank

- Relatively small, portable hand-held devices with an internal 2½“ laptop hard-drive ranging up to 1TB or greater, which is ample storage for any amateur or pro out in the field.
- The memory card is removed from the camera and inserted into the digital photo storage device. The images on the card are then transferred to the hard drive.
- Features to consider are screens for viewing your images, WiFi, ability to recover deleted memory cards and being able to synchronize data with another USB hard drive for additional backup.
- Depending on memory cards, faster units transfer files at speeds of 1-2GB per minute.



Keeping duplicate copies

- There are a number of ways you can lose your precious images.
 - Memory cards, USB thumb drives, hard drives and computers can and do fail.
 - On a 2012 trip I had a faulty USB hub that was corrupting my images.
 - I also know photographers who have had their laptops stolen, losing images.
- It's highly recommended to store images in duplicate and very importantly, keep them in different locations.
 - Back-up your images and retain the original cards.
 - Back-up your images in duplicate then re-format the card to use again.
- I have a 1TB micro-SD card in my Microsoft Surface Pro, and an external 1TB Samsung SSD. Depending on the tour, I may also retain the images on my cards.





ICELAND













Carrying all your gear

When consider a camera bag/back pack, you should give thought to comfort, ease of use, weather proofing and whether it can hold all of your equipment.

- Backpacks leave hands free but can be cumbersome getting on and off.
- Shoulder bags are convenient for changing lenses but less comfortable on long walks.
- Rolling camera bags with wheels are good on solid ground but heavy. These can account for half your carry-on allowance.
- Camera vests spread the load but uncomfortable in hot climate.
- Harness systems are cooler and convenient but you still require a bag to carry gear on flight.
- Duel camera straps are great for walking around and shooting but awkward to get on and off. You will also stand out.
- Use a comfortable camera strap, which will most likely not be the one that came with your camera.

Try to be as inconspicuous as possible, especially in cities and when travelling alone.....target for thieves. It's also safer travelling in groups.



How to fly with your equipment

- Recent enforcement of carry-on luggage rules have left photographers with the challenge of how to carry their photographic gear.
- With the photography kits that enthusiast and professional photographers wish to carry, and a 7kg maximum weight limit, travel is becoming more challenging.
- The first advice is seek out a camera bag small enough that it doesn't draw attention, low in weight so you can pack more gear and comfortable to travel with.
- To facilitate packing your gear and minimising carry on weight, pack your lens hoods and tripod collars into your checked bag. All batteries must be taken in you carry-on luggage, and you may be required to remove batteries from cameras.

SOME TRICKS

- You're able to carry one bag and a laptop, so utilize your laptop bag to carry some lenses.
- Spread your camera gear between carry-on bags to limit an individual bags weight to 7kg.
- Take your heaviest camera and lens, and carry it over your shoulder.
- Wear a photography jacket, or any other jacket with large pockets. Take your heavier items out and place them into your jacket pockets.
- Be nice when checking in. 😊

Camera care and cleaning

- A problem faced by users of DSLR/Mirrorless cameras is dust on the sensor. Dust enters the camera during lens changes and can also be sucked through poorly sealed zoom lenses
- New cameras with ultrasonic sensor cleaning help but are still not 100% effective (sweeping dust under carpet).
- Spots can be caused by loose dust or welded dust such as pollen which has stuck to the filter over the sensor.
- Loose dust can be removed with a blower bulb or special electrostatic charged brush such as the Arctic Butterfly from Visible Dust.
- Welded dust needs to be cleaned with a wet solvent method such as Eclipse Sensor Swipe.
- More recently I have started using the Eyelead Sensor Gel Stick.
- You should take as minimum a general purpose cleaning cloth, lens cleaning tissues, lens cleaning fluid, lens pen and blower bulb/brush.



Other considerations

- Visas, money (currency) and inoculations
- Travel insurance – does it cover your camera equipment?
- Camera insurance – may be a better option.
- Airport restrictions
 - Customs – declare equipment less than 12 months old ???
 - Carry on luggage – usually has a limit of 7-10kg's as well as dimensions.
- Duty free –if you decide to purchase a new camera, you may have the problem of not being familiar with it before your trip.
 - (Note: make sure you can get your camera equipment back into your home country. Digital equipment is expensive. From a Customs point of view, you may be arriving back home from a city where cheap electronic gizmos are freely available. If you can't prove you bought your stuff in your home country, they may decide to charge you duty. Carry copies of the original receipts as a bare minimum or declare it.)



- Restrictions in the country/countries you are travelling – understand what you can and can't photograph.
- Learn about culture, customs, weather, do's and don'ts, electricity, transportation, amenities and health issues.
- Some places may require wearing trousers, taking shoes off or no exposed shoulders.





MYANMAR













Maximise the chances of returning with great images.

- Planning

- All successful adventures begin with a plan
- What is the purpose of the images you wish to take – are they for competition, stock, illustrating an article or just compiling an album. The answer will help you decide on what equipment you need.
- Good photographers will concentrate on one or two themes per trip - people at work, textures, architecture, close-ups, unusual geographic features. Setting a couple of themes will also help focus your attention. But remember to be flexible. Set yourself a project.
- Research what good photographers have already published in that area. This will provide a visual benchmark and inspiration.
- Take note of any special festivals, natural events, and occasions that might be happening at your destination.

- Don't worry about the itinerary. If it doesn't happen, something else will.
 - Don't rush into photography – look around at the location – when we see a scene for the first time, we are drawn to the obvious. Step back and look around. Learn to become visually literate – learn to see images.
 - If you have the opportunity, visit places more than once.
 - Get away from the typical tourist trail.
-
- Shoot early in the morning or late afternoon. If you are not shooting at dawn and dusk you're certainly missing the best light.
 - Avoid the crowds...another advantage of getting up early is that there are less people
-
- Take a series of images to cover a subject. A wide-angle image provides an overall context while a close-up shows details of the subject. Practice 'covering' a subject, whether it's a town, a building, a person, a statue, or whatever appeals to you.

- There is no later. You will most likely not return tomorrow. Make the most of every opportunity. You can catch up on your sleep when home.
- Be prepared, learn to be spontaneous and learn to anticipate the action. Read the scene.
- Expect the unexpected and remember that it is often the unplanned things that yield the best photographic opportunities.

- Why do so many travel photographs look the same? Where most enthusiasts fail is they assume that success comes down to location and location alone. It is a combination of good technique and seeing an image that makes your photograph stand out.
- Just because it is cliché, doesn't mean you shouldn't have your own cliché shot. Afterwards try to put your own slant on the image.

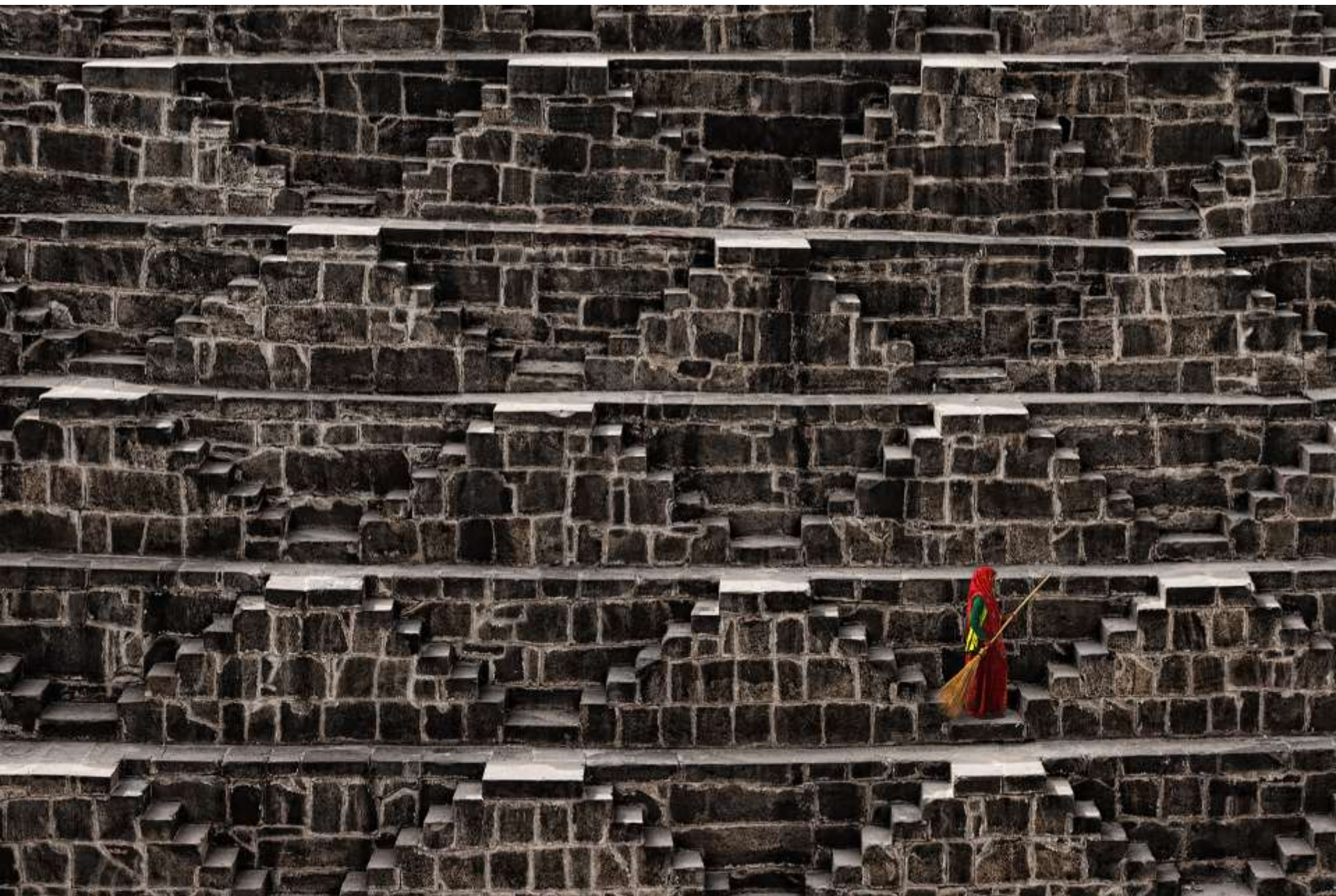
- Remember to take pictures of your travelling partners, whether they are friends or family. And remember to get in some pictures yourself.
- If you're in a relatively safe place, you can hand your camera to a friendly local or group of tourists for a picture of the whole group of you.
- A tripod offers another option to include yourself in many of your pictures. Pictures with people will be more memorable than just pictures of landscape and tourist attractions.





INDIA













Photographing People

- Travel portraits give an insight into any culture like no landscape ever could, however people can be the most challenging of subject matters.
- Four types of people photography
 1. Candid (unaware)
 2. Candid (aware)
 3. Posed
 4. Situational (shown in location)



- With landscape photography the technical aspects are important. When photographing people, it's more important to seize the moment. Landscapes don't run away, and you may not get a second chance with the person.
- You may have to be patient and wait a long time for the opportunity, and when it happens you will only have a small window. Be prepared – any hesitation and the opportunity may be gone.
- Candid photography can be rewarding and challenging. Markets come to mind where there are so many opportunities that you actually miss most of them. Try to be able to judge an opportunity before it comes. Prepare.



- Shoot between f2.8 and f5.6 unless you want backgrounds included.

(Note: Be mindful of difference in DOF between cropped sensor and full frame)

- I tend to shoot at a distance with my 70-200, or up close with my 15-30 or 24-70, each producing a very different outcome.
- Good backgrounds make great people shots.....be mindful of what is in the background. Does the background compliment or detract from the subject? Does it make the story stronger?
- Frame your shots – close-up intimate, head and shoulder, half length, full length, situational.
- Don't photograph with sun behind you as the subject will squint.
- Eyes are the window to the soul and as such should be the point of focus, however one does not always have to see the eyes.
- Use flash or other light to fill shadows and produce catch lights.



Should you ask?

- This is the million dollar question and one that's always being debated.
- Depends on the situation and location. If you're photographing close or setting up a posed shot, you no doubt need to ask.
- If it is a situational shot, asking will more than likely ruin the dynamics.
- I use two methods:-
 - Photograph with a telephoto lens at a distance candidly. Often people will smile when they see you and you can then take more.
 - Take more intimate and close shots in which I need to ask
 -involve them....show them the images....joke and play around.
 - Payment – generally no, unless I am asking for something specific or taking up a lot of their time.



- As long as you show an interest in their culture and attempt to build some rapport, many people will welcome the opportunity to be photographed. The benefit of digital is that you can show them the result, which often makes them more comfortable and also has the added advantage of making other people around comfortable as well.
- Communicate with the subject – learn how to ask if you can take their photo. Make use of a translator or your phone to communicate.
- Gesture to ask to take a photo.
- Develop your people skills and always respect the culture - no means no.
- Attitudes vary from place to place and it is your job as a photographer to know this before departing
- If someone asks for a photo get their address and make sure you send one to them.





CUBA













Landscapes and Architecture

- Shooting landscapes and architecture is a little more static than typical travel photography.
- Photographer needs to pay more attention to light and seasons.
- Patience is usually required, often committing a couple of hours to achieve one image.
- Typically a photographer will use wider lenses (or special lenses in the case of architecture).
- A good tripod, set of filters and shutter release are a must.
- Photographers are more at the mercy of the weather.
- Photographers may use the technique of time based exposure blending.





ITALY













Wildlife

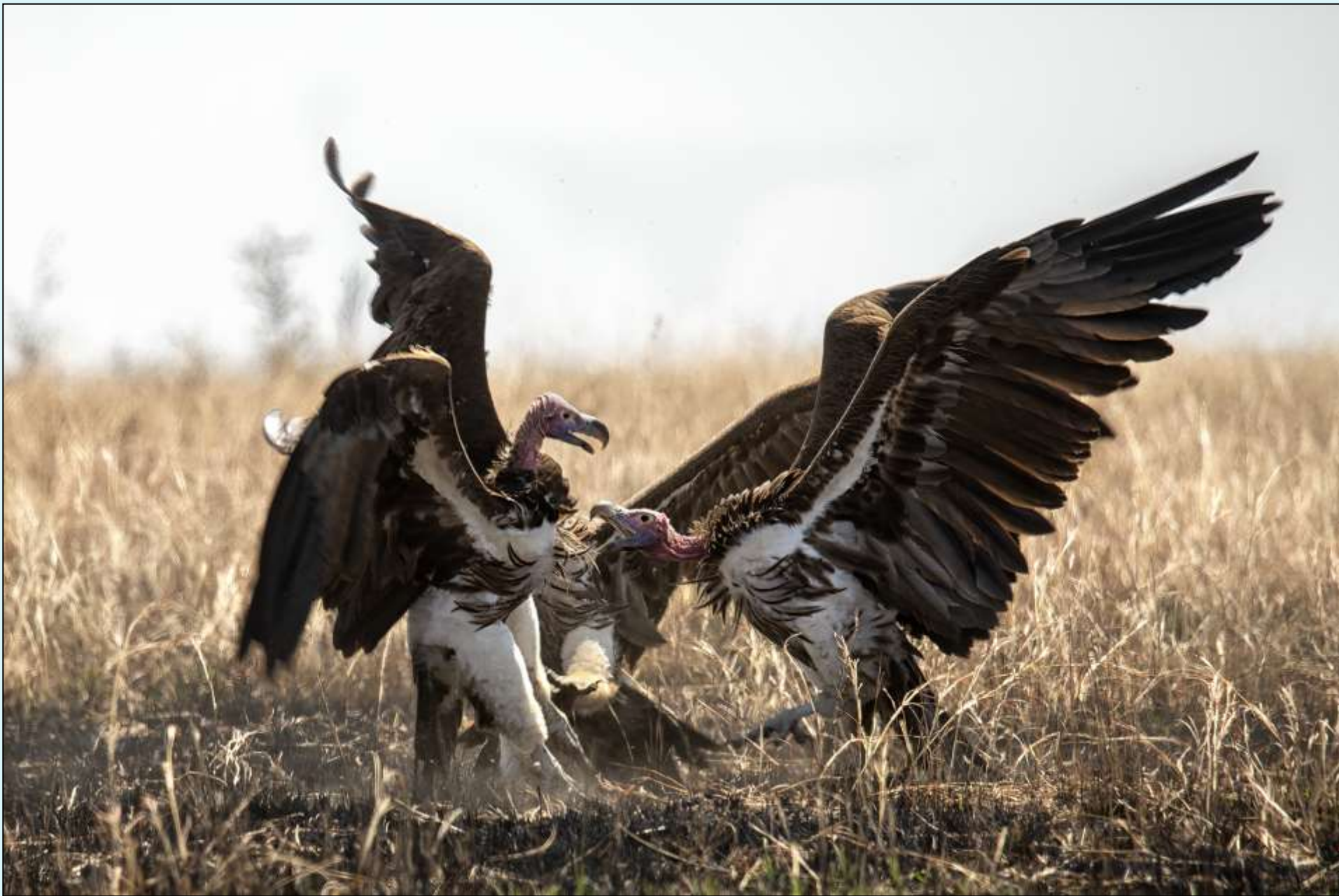
- Shooting wildlife typically involves more patience.
- It helps to have an understanding of the wildlife you're photographing.
- Depending on where you're travelling, you may be limited in what you can take. Flying in East Africa for a safari may involve a total weight limit of 15-20 kg's.
- Longer lenses are the key to wildlife photography, and preferably the fastest possible within your budget. Fast primes are typically very expensive, whilst slower consumer zoom lenses may be more practical.
- A good tripod and gimbal head may be worthwhile in outdoors situations, however of no use on an African safari. In Africa it may be better to use a beanbag, some sort of window clamp, or you could try a monopod.
- Be prepared to take many photographs.





EAST AFRICA













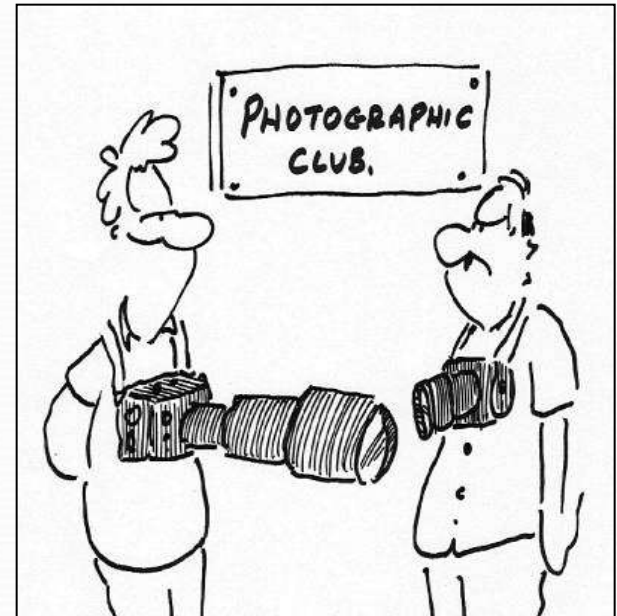
Composition

- Rule of thirds & counter points.
- Diagonals, leading lines and angles.
- Perspective or point of view.
- Patterns and repetition.
- Framing.
- Simplify the image.
- Shoot the whole scene, then shoot the detail.
- Make good use of colour.
- Break the rules.



What to do with your photographs.

- Post-process/print for your own enjoyment.
- Enter into your Camera Club, National and International photographic competitions.
- Have an exhibition.
- Create your own personal website or travel blog to present your images to friends, family and even the rest of the world.
- Sharing your photographs with online photo communities such as Flickr (flickr.com), 500px (500px.com) or Viewbug (viewbug.com).
- Sites such as redbubble (www.redbubble.com) will allow you to print calendars, T shirts, greeting cards and wall art.



- Share your photography through Social Networking sites such as Facebook, Pinterest and Instagram etc.
- Create audio-visual presentations with programs such as Proshow Gold/Producer or alternative.
 - A good piece of advice is to purchase local music as you travel. This comes in handy when you come to making your audio-visual presentations for non-commercial use.
 - Audiovisuals are not necessarily about showcasing your best images, they are about telling a story.
- Create a coffee table book of your trip through companies such as Photo Book Shop, Blurb to name a couple. They vary greatly in price and quality, so you should do your research.
- Most of all, not matter what you do, enjoy your precious images.





NAMIBA













Top 10 hints for better travel shots.

1. Do your homework and have some plan/s.
2. Make your camera kit count – pack what you need.
3. Seize the moment - be prepared to take a photograph at any moment. Learn to anticipate.
4. Use good composition. Keep it simple.
5. Move away from the beaten track.
6. Continue to take photographs whilst you are on the move.
7. Try an alternative view – take your cliché shots then try something new.
8. Analyse your previous travel shots to see where you can improve.
9. Set yourself photographic projects or goals.
10. Most important thing is to remember that photography should be fun.



There's a wide world out there, so grab your camera and explore it.



HAPPY AND SAFE TRAVELLING



mfackender

malcolmfackender