

Travel Photography

An aerial photograph of Dubrovnik, Croatia, showing the old city with its red-tiled roofs and stone walls, surrounded by the blue Adriatic Sea. The view is taken from a rocky hillside in the foreground.

Some useful advice

[illegible]

Unnecessary gear can be a burden, so before you go, check whether there are any items that you aren't going to need.

e.g. a Photomerge instead of using a wide angle lens



Clean your sensor

Even with in-built cleaning system on most modern cameras, some dust will inevitably find its way onto your camera's sensor, which takes time to remove from your images with photo-editing software.



Clean your lenses/filters

The front of your lens and filters can soon get covered in dust, dirt and even greasy fingerprints. It's worth cleaning them before you go. Use a blower to dislodge any dust or dirt, then use a lens-cleaning cloth to remove any stubborn marks



An exteme!



Format card/charge batteries

Empty / format all your cards

Charge your batteries

Remember to pack your charger.



Plug adaptors

..... And don't forget to take the right plug-adaptor to work in the country you're going to



Check the weight

Many airlines restrict the weight of carry-on luggage – check what the restrictions are and ensure you are within that limit (including other things you may wish to carry).

Also check the bag size as it would be a disaster to be within the weight but have a bag where the dimensions are too big.

To take a tripod or not?

You would normally use a tripod for long exposure/slow shutter speed shots,

But you can get away without one if you have to.

The image stabilisation systems can help you shoot at shutter speeds slower than normal.

You can use something like a wall, a tree or railings to help steady you and the camera.



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Alternatives??



Research where you're going



Use the Internet
to do your
research.

Onofrio's Fountain in Dubrovnik

Extra Equipment

Take a bin bag - it can be really helpful especially on wet or muddy ground when you want a different angle to a shot. It takes up little space and is very light.



Go to the tourist information



The city maps and in-depth knowledge of the staff are invaluable.

Take notes

The bell tower of the cathedral is located in the extension of the northern aisle of the cathedral. Up to the first floor it was built in the time of Archbishop M. Vallarosso (second half of the 15th century), as evidenced by two of his coat-of-arms and between them a carved coat-of-arms of Pope Sixtus IV. That part of the tower is without openings, in the upper part it is decorated with simple blind arches on semi columns. The general impression of that simple decoration is Romanesque, although the details indicate Renaissance influence. From the time of construction to the end of the 19th century, this part of the tower was dominated by the low pavilion, which consisted of four columns at the corners of the tower and roof tiles, under which there were the bells. The upper part of the tower was built between 1891 and 1893 after the project by British architect TG Jackson. This part includes three floors with openings and wall decorations formed in the Romanesque style. The lowest floor has simple openings, semicircular at the top, and upper two floors have two biforas on each side. The final pyramid was projected after the bell tower of the cathedral in Rab which is not Romanesque cathedral but was built in the early 16th century. This form was adopted at the request of the Central Commission for the Protection of Monuments in Vienna. Jackson had proposed two variants of his project. The bronze statue of an angel on a movable stand is set at the top of the tower and turning around shows the direction of the wind. Together with the statue, the tower reaches the height of 56 m.

Carry a pen and take notes. I often photograph the plaque or the description to save time.

Use fill flash

Bright sunshine can add lots of shadows to your friend's face. One of the best ways to minimise this is to use a flash to lighten the shadows. Your camera's built-in flash is fine if you are shooting within a few feet of your subject.

It's not powerful enough for shooting at a distance, particularly in very bright conditions. Then you'll need a hot shoe flashgun.

Or Use a reflector.



Shoot both upright & horizontal frames

Sometimes it's worth trying to shoot both upright and horizontal versions of the same scene.



Straighten up



You should always make sure that the horizon is straight. You can use a spirit level accessory that fits into the top hot shoe of your camera or use something in your photo to help you.

Remember to reset your camera



Perhaps you've increased the ISO because you've been photographing the interior of a cathedral and then you go out into bright sunlight and forget to change it back.....

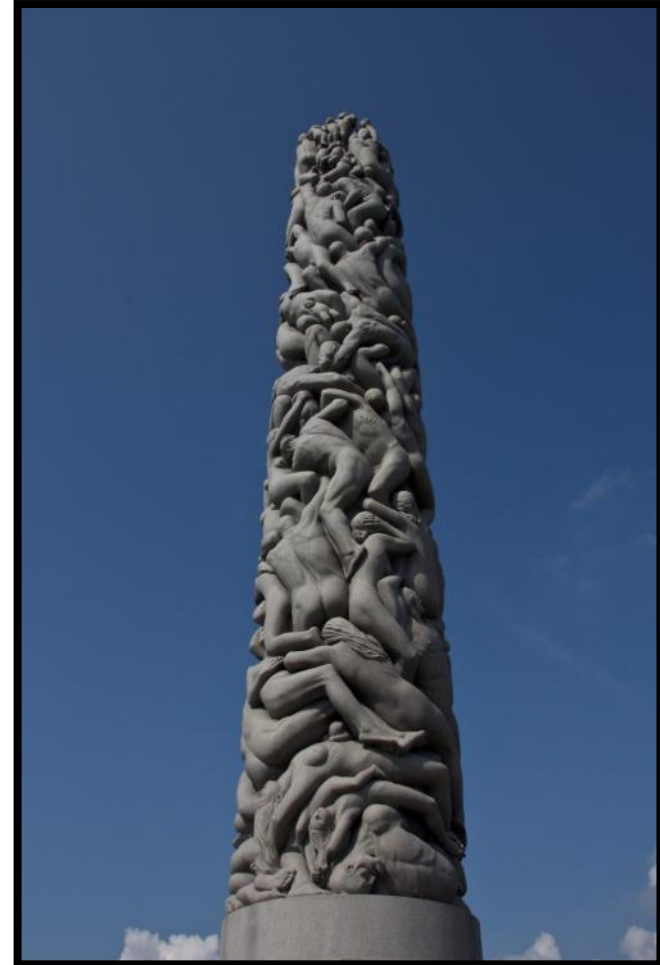
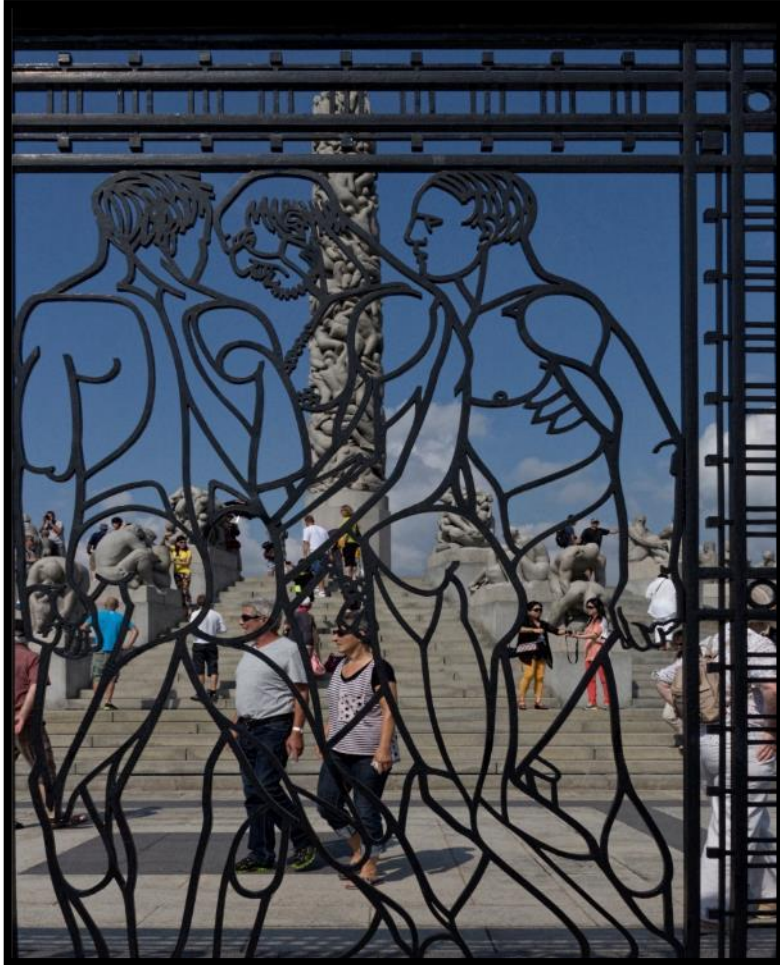


Be patient and wait.....



Even in the busiest places, if you're patient, you can capture the scene without lots of people in the way.

Look for the different view



A different view



Don't leave your camera at the hotel

Always have your camera with you and always keep your eyes open. Chance plays an enormously important role in travel photography. You never know what you are going to run into, and you have to be ready.



Use Depth of Field Preview

The amount of the scene that is in focus from front to back can be difficult to predict, especially using a zoom lens. So it's worth experimenting with the Depth of Field Preview button

