

# TRAVEL ➡ SNAP CARDS

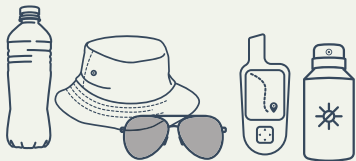
## DESERT AREAS



Desert areas have a beauty all of their own, which can range from nothing but sand to vast areas of rock and cacti. These areas are very unforgiving, and you need to be prepared.

**PRINT SIZE: A5**  
14cm x 21cm /  
5.83" x 8.27"

### SAFETY FIRST



You should carry the following when traveling to desert locations: Extra water - Hat - Sunglasses - Sunscreen Handheld GPS (don't rely on your cellphone) - Scarf - Long sleeve shirt - Boots (not shoes) - Long pants (ones that zipper off into shorts are a real advantage. All clothing should be lightweight fabric. If traveling in a group, don't wander off. Going over one dune, or around one boulder can be disorienting and you'll potentially become lost.

### WHAT YOU'LL NEED



#### CANNED AIR

Carrying canned air will help you remove sand from the crevices of your camera and lens.



#### FILTERS

A polarizing filter is helpful to bring out the colors of the desert. Protect the front of your lens with a UV filter.

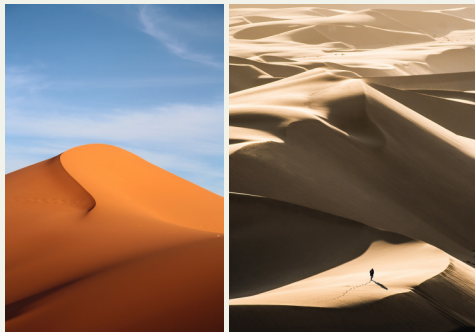


#### 50-300mm ZOOM LENS

Desert areas tend to photograph best with a normal focal length on up to a super telephoto. Try to carry a long zoom so that you don't have to change lenses. Something in a 50-300mm zoom focal length would work really well.

### SOFT STRUCTURES

Sandy desert areas are lacking in physical structure. They are best photographed when the Sun lies very low in the sky. Your best composition tools are lines, shape, shadow, and texture. If possible include foreground interest.



### HARD STRUCTURES

Rocky desert areas offer more landscape structure. These areas usually photograph best at sunset. A polarizing filter is helpful to bring out the colors in the stone. In these areas, be extremely careful where you are stepping, as they are often filled with burrs and spikes. It's helpful to carry a long walking stick and tap the ground out in front of you as you walk to warn snakes and scorpions.

