

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
MRS. VERCRUYSEN

Studio Lighting

- When using any type of studio lighting adjustments to heights and angles is a must
- All subjects vary in position so there is no written rule
- This lesson will provide you with some guidelines but you will need to adjust on set

Main and Fill Light

- Your **main** or **key** light is used to create a lighting style
- A **fill** light is used to balance out the shadows
- The purpose of the fill light is to add just enough light to soften the shadows created by the main light
- The fill light is used to control contrast

Adjusting Contrast

- By increasing the power of the fill you reduce the contrast in the photo
- By decreasing the amount of light from the fill, you will increase contrast
- When setting the distance of your fill light watch how noticeable the shadow from the main light is

Short Lighting

- When the main light illuminates the side of the face that is turned ***away*** from the camera
- Used when the subject has an average oval face
- Emphasizes facial contours more than broad lighting
- Can be adapted for a “strong” or “weak” look by using a weaker fill light

Short Lighting

- Is especially good for emphasising a profile
- Short lighting has a narrowing effect
- Again, it illuminates the side of the face looking **AWAY** from the camera

Broad Lighting

- When the main light is positioned in such a way that it illuminates the side of the face that is turned ***toward*** the camera
- Used mainly for corrective purposes. It will de-emphasize facial features and is used mostly to make thin, narrow faces appear wider

Broad Lighting

- Will eliminate a jaw line and make a face seem fuller
- Most people cannot handle this type of lighting because it is not flattering
- Mostly used on super models because they are so thin

Butterfly Lighting

- Achieved by positioning the main light directly in front of the subjects face and adjusting the height to create a shadow (that looks like a butterfly) directly under, and in line with, the nose
- Best suited for subjects with a normal oval face and is considered to be a glamour style of lighting best suited for women

Butterfly Lighting

- The lighting from above defines the cheekbones, the eyes and makes the lips look dimensional
- Not recommended for use with men because it has a tendency to highlight the ears – creating an undesirable effect
- An example of this lighting would be in an elevator

Butterfly

- The goal of the Butterfly lighting technique is to achieve a butterfly shadow just below the nose of the main subject

Rembrandt

- Obtained by combining short lighting and butterfly lighting
- Main light is positioned high and on the side of the face that is away from the camera
- Fill light is reflected off of something such as a wall or reflector and is positioned $\frac{3}{4}$ of an angle from the main line of sight of the subject

Rembrandt

- Technique produces an illuminated triangle on the cheek closest to the camera
- Triangle will illuminate just under the eye and not below the nose
- Same style in which Rembrandt painted

Split Lighting

- Split Lighting uses a very strong dramatic light on one side of the subject
- The light is directional not diffused
- This creates a very dramatic look and enhances any texture or shadows present
- Same concept as Side Lighting

Lighting Activity

- For the remainder of the period, move into the production studio and practice the lighting techniques discussed...
 - Broad
 - Short
 - Split
 - Rembrandt
 - Butterfly
- You will have until the end of the day on Monday to shoot, edit and submit two photos from each lighting style – one a female model and the other a male model
- This submission will require a reflective write up – what style did you find most difficult, what style did you find most flattering for a male/female subject, what style did you find offered more creativity to the photographer??