



Stationary Camera Bag of Tricks

TIPS FOR PICKING YOUR SHOT

Most used shots:

Head and Shoulders/ Close Up – This shot is most effective for singers. With a shot this tight you can reveal or lose the subject easily. Also, a rack focus looks great on a close up shot.

Inseam Up / Medium Shot – This shot is most effective for worship leaders, especially those that play guitar. Framing a worship leader with a guitar in the shot adds action and allows you to zoom from a medium shot to a close up.

Two Shots / Three Shots – Watch your composition. If it is possible to frame two or three subjects in a shot your do it. This allows you to start from a two or three shot and zoom to close up.

Stage Wide - Includes the lights at the top of the screen and the crowd at the bottom. As you zoom in keep the subject's feet at the bottom of the screen until their head is at the top of the screen and then let the head remain at the top as you continue your zoom.

Lose them Right/ Left – These shots are most commonly used with a zoom in or a pan and look the best when the director is calling dissolves.

Reveal Right/Left – These shots are most commonly used with a zoom out or a pan and look the best when the director is calling dissolves.

Rack Focus – Always be prepared to roll your camera out of focus at the end of a shot. This effect is used primarily during slow temp songs and transitions.





Stationary Camera Bag of Tricks

TIPS FOR PICKING YOUR SHOT(continued...)

Appropriate Framing

- When framing your shot be sure to paying attention to your headroom and lead room. Improperly framing a subject can be distracting to the audience. Apply 'The Rule of Thirds' when framing your shot.

Example: if your subject is looking to the left of your screen then frame him to the right of your screen so that he has more lead room.

Find your Rhythmn

- The director will want certain shots from your camera. You will be most successful if, during rehearsal, you find the shots that the director likes and move through that sequence of shots during the worship set.

Example: if your camera is live on the screen and the director takes another shot, quickly zoom out, so that you can see easily all of your options, then quickly frame your next shot.

Move Quickly

- When you are not live on the screen move quickly between shots.

Example: if your camera is live on the screen and the director takes another shot quickly zoom out, so that you can see easily all of your options, then quickly frame your next shot.





Stationary Camera Bag of Tricks

TIPS FOR SHOOTING LIVE MUSIC

Feel the tempo of the song

- Move your camera with the music.
- Make appropriate camera movements that reflect the speed and feel of the song.

Example: quick zooms on fast songs, rack focus on slow songs, snap zooming for high energy performance songs, etc...

Use complimentary framing

- Pay attention to what is live and adjust your framing appropriately.

Example: if the song is using a lot of dissolves and the current shot on program is frame to the right then frame your shot to the left to create a more interesting transition.

Watch the screens when your aren't live

- Feed the director the next shot in the sequence. Don't shoot the same shot as another camera.

Example: If the current shot is a head and shoulders of the worship leader then you want to give the director anything but that shot. Try a waist shot of the worship leader or a two shot or even pick another subject on stage.

Constant movement

- Unless the director instructs you otherwise, subtle movement adds energy and makes each shot more appealing.

