# Graphics and Animation storyboard

Aline Helmcke aline.helmcke@uni-weimar.de

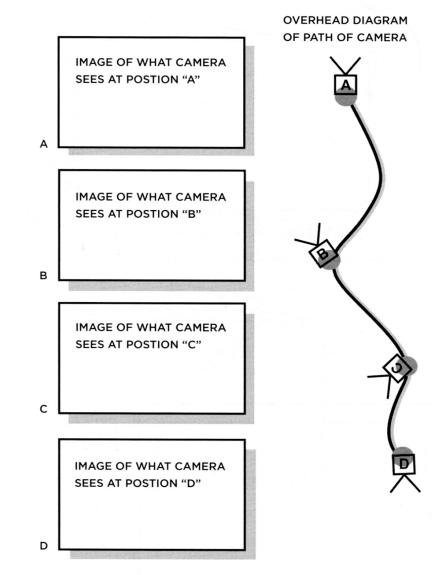
Bernhard Bittorf bernhard.bittorf@uni-weimar.de

SET #	SET TITLE:	5.	SCENE #
			724
WEATHER	STAGE OR	LOCATION:	TIME
FOGGY			:30
SCENE (	DESCRIPTION:	DAY NIGHT	EXT. IN
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			S DOWN A
		STEEP STI	[2] 선생님 (1) [1] 보고 있는 1 [1] [2] [2] 1 [2]
		PLOWS IN	ESET AND TO A WALL. BUT- 15 IT INTO 1, BACKS UP, 3 JIMMY -

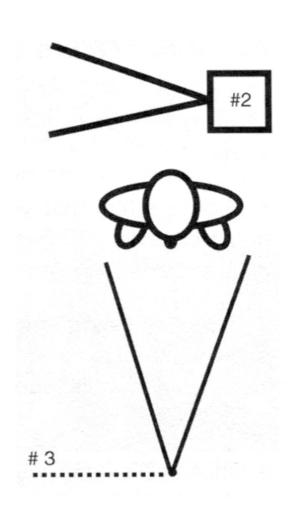
## planning your short animated film

- define the figures and scene
- What are the key moments in the story?
- decide the composition of the frame (shot lengths), the movement of the figures within the frame, the precise camera movements and camera angles within the travelling shot
- Black and white quick sketches will do
- If your scene consits of complex camera movements, an overhead diagram might be helpful

## Overhead Diagram



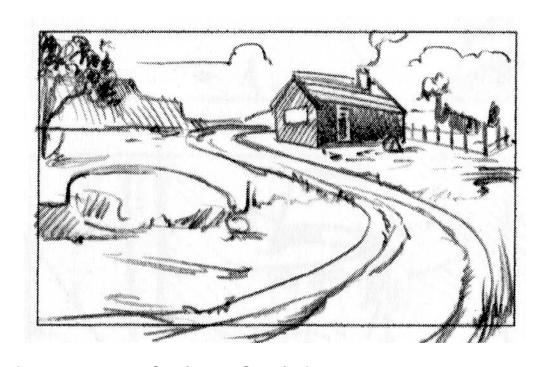
### symbols for the overhead diagram



## **Shot Lengths**

 The shot length defines the distance from object/figure to the camera

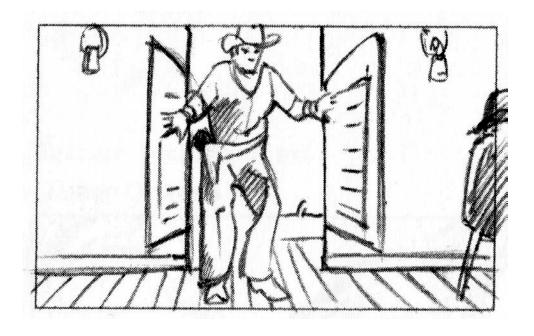
#### 1. Long Shot



A Shot giving a broad view of the field. The camera appears to be far away from the subject. Empasizes on the surrounding

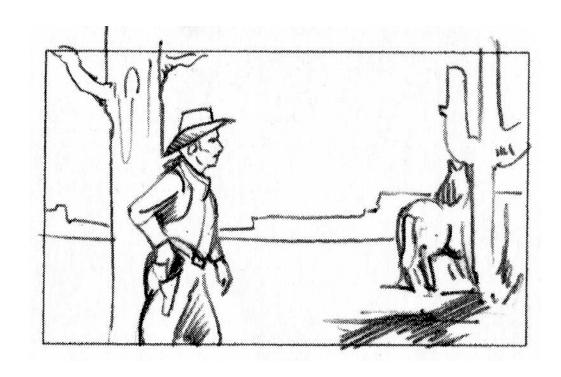
landscape/cityscape.

#### 2 Full Figure



Shot composed around the scale of a full human figure. One or more figures can be seen acting within their immediate vicinity. Emphasis on whole body movement of the character within his environment.

#### 3. American Shot



A shot that frames a figure from the knees up. Subject more important than the surrounding landscape.

#### 4. Medium Shot



The field of view "frames" the actor from the waist up. Emphasis on Gesture and facial expression.

#### 4. Close Up



The object/head of the character fully fills the frame. Emphasis on facial expression.

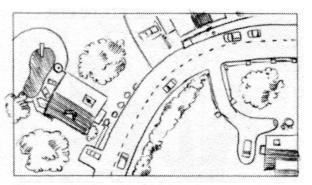
#### 5. Extreme Close Up/Detail

A shot with a very narrow field of view.

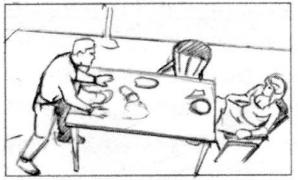


Gives the impression that the camera is very close to the subject.

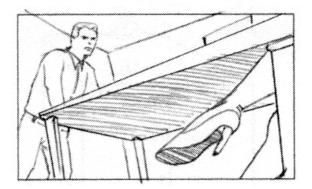
## Camera Angles



**Aerial Shot** 



High Angle



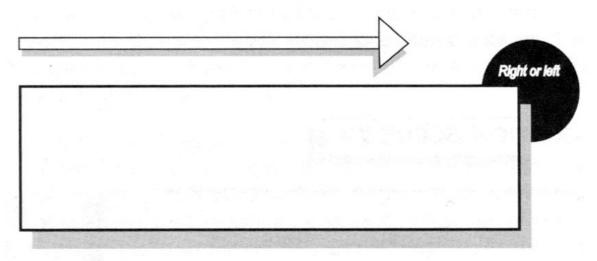
Low Angle

## planning your short animated film

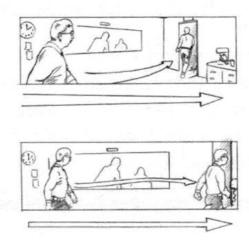
 A movement within a shot can be achieved by...

... the movement of the figues within the frame ... and the camera movement(s), which can be a pan, track, tilt, boom or a combination of both, a zoom-in or a zoom-out.

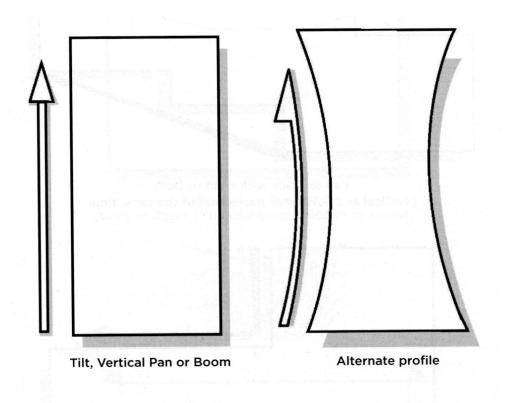
#### Horizontal Camera Movements: Pan/Track

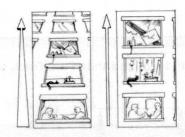


Panning or Tracking on the horizontal plane

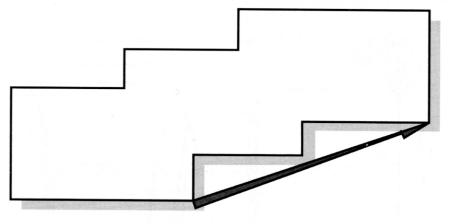


#### Vertical Camera Movements: Tilt/Boom

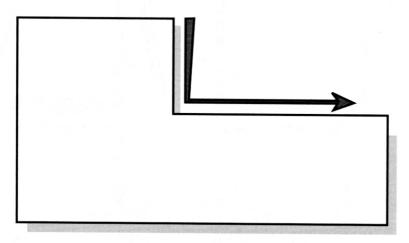




# Combined Horizontal and Vertical Camera Movements



Pan or Track with a Tilt or Dolly (Vertical and horizontal movement at the same time)



Tilt/Boom down and then Pan/Track screen left

### Literature

 Marcie Begleiter: from word to image, Michael Wiese Productions, 2010