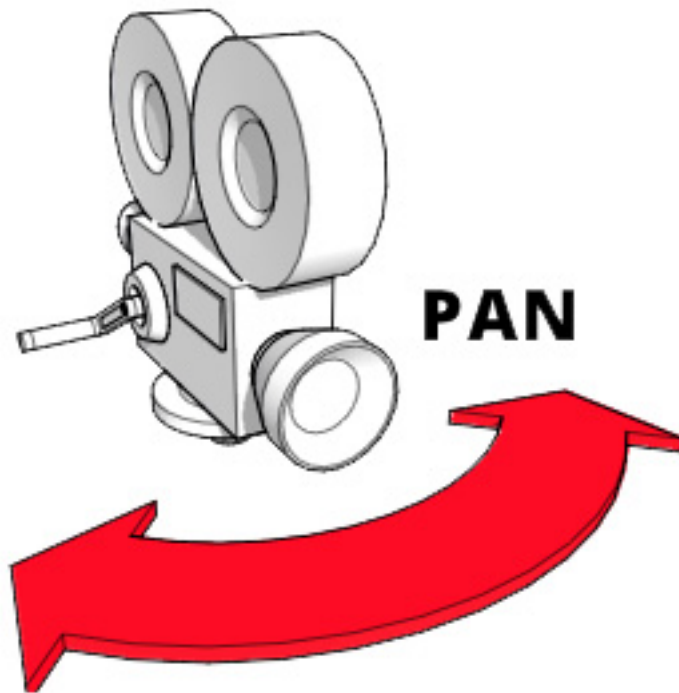


Camera Movements

Eco-film Carousel

CAMERA MOVEMENTS: PAN



Pan:

- Moving the camera lens to one side or another. Look to your left, then look to your right - that's panning.
- It can reveal parts of the scenery not seen previously

IMAGE SOURCE:

https://www.google.ca/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwifh43TvafLAhWHTIMKHQTVAlSQjxwIAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsketchupdate.blogspot.com.es%2F2011_03_01_archive.html&psig=AFQjCNFKcLCPY9g2NIMzX98h7F4T4JQVaA&ust=1457196366225384

CAMERA MOVEMENTS: DOLLY

Dolly:

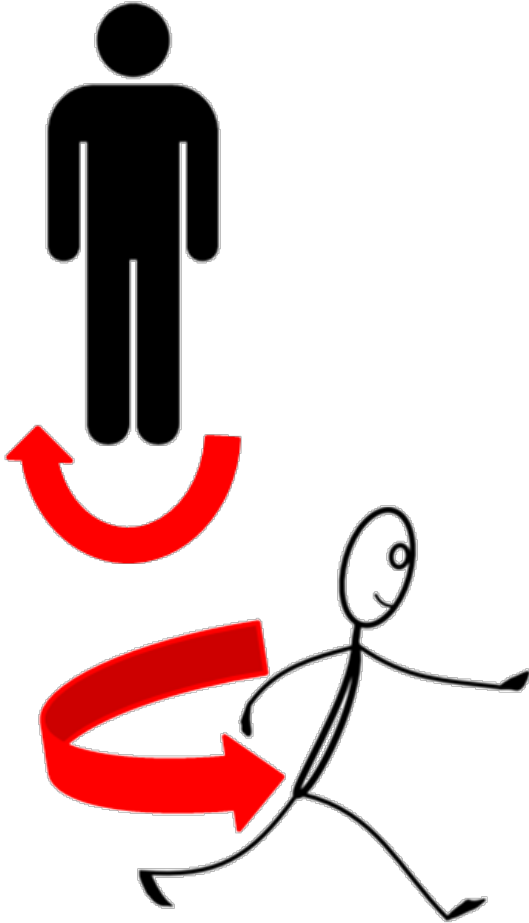
- Motion towards or motion from.
- **Dolly-in** means step towards the subject with the camera
- **Dolly-out** means to step backwards with the camera, keeping the zoom the same.
- The direction of the dolly draws different types of attention from the viewer. When the dolly moves toward the subject, the viewer's interest is increased.
- Zooming the camera changes the focal length of the lens, which can introduce wide-angle distortion



IMAGE SOURCE:

https://www.google.ca/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKewifh43TvafLAhWHtIMKHQTVAlSQjxwIAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsketchupdate.blogspot.com.es%2F2011_03_01_archive.html&psig=AFQjCNFKcLCPY9g2NIMzX98h7F4T4JQVaA&ust=1457196366225384

CAMERA MOVEMENTS: ARC



Arc:

- An arc shot is the movement of the camera in a **full or semi-circle** around an object or character.
- An arc shot is used to add **drama** to a film sequence and increases the **intensity** of the narrative.
- They are known to be greatly effective when filming a moving object, although a complicated shot, it holds the audience's attention.

CAMERA MOVEMENTS: ZOOM

Zoom:

- Zooming involves changing the focal length of the lens to make the subject appear closer or further away in the frame.
- **Zooming in** could mean that the scene is changing to reveal a character's reaction.
- **Zooming out**, shows that the surroundings are becoming more of a focus in the story
- When possible, use different camera shots to replace zooms. Going from an establish shot to a medium shot and then to a close-up will make for interesting video.



CAMERA MOVEMENTS: TRUCK

Truck:

- Trucking is like dollying, but it involves motion left or right.
- Truck left means "move the camera physically to the left while maintaining its perpendicular relationship."
- You might truck left to stay with a pedestrian as she walks down a street
- Trucking creates a feeling of observation or inspection

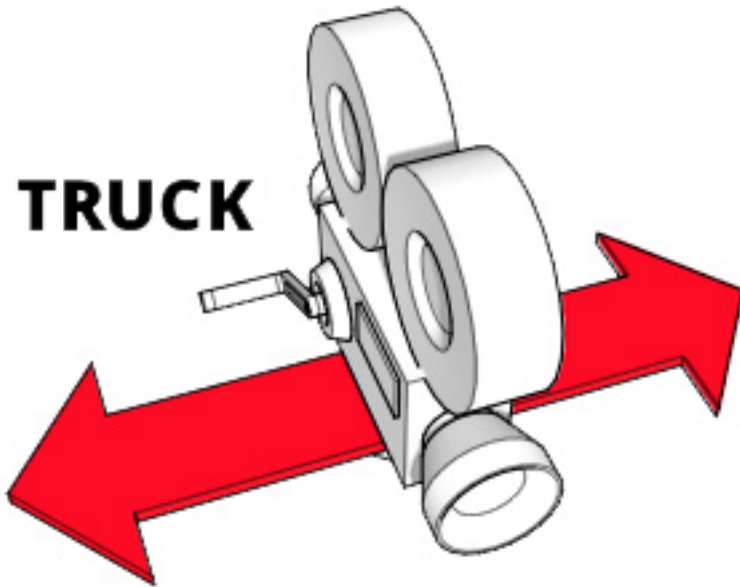


IMAGE SOURCE:

https://www.google.ca/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwifh43TvafLAhWhtIMKHQTVALsQjxwIAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsketchupdate.blogspot.com.es%2F2011_03_01_archive.html&psig=AfQjCNFKcLCPY9g2NIMzX98h7F4T4JQVaA&ust=1457196366225384

CAMERA MOVEMENTS: TILT

Tilt:

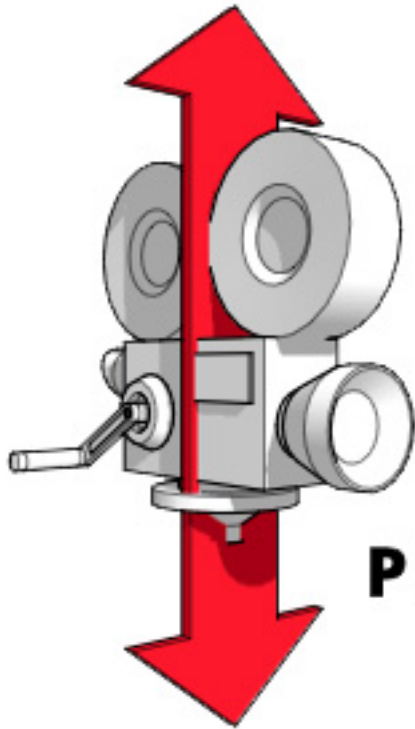
- Moving the camera's lens up or down while keeping its horizontal axis constant. Nod your head up and down - this is tilting.
- Tilt shots can heighten an audiences' suspense as they are not sure what the shot will reveal



IMAGE SOURCE:

https://www.google.ca/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwifh43TvafLAhWHtIMKHQTVALsQjxwIAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsketchupdate.blogspot.com.es%2F2011_03_01_archive.html&psig=AFQjCNFKcLCPY9g2NIMzX98h7F4T4JQVaA&ust=1457196366225384

CAMERA MOVEMENTS: PEDESTAL



PEDESTAL

Pedestal:

- Moving the camera up or down without changing its vertical or horizontal axis.
- **Pedestal up** means "move the camera up;"
- **Pedestal down** means "move the camera down."
- You are not tilting the lens up, rather you are moving the entire camera up.

IMAGE SOURCE:

https://www.google.ca/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwifh43TvafLAhWHTIMKHQTVALsQjxwIAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsketchupdate.blogspot.com.es%2F2011_03_01_archive.html&psig=AFQjCNFKcLCPY9g2NIMzX98h7F4T4JQVaA&ust=1457196366225384