Lighting project

An Approach to Lighting Design

The Four Functions of stage lighting

- Visibility
- Motivation
- Composition
- Mood

The controllable functions

- Intensity
- Distribution
- Colour
- Movement

There is any number of methods of lighting the stage but all are based on the general principles of illumination –

- There must be enough light to perceive colour, texture and some amount of detail
- The light must be as directional as is necessary to perceive form (shape)
- Objects of prime interest must be clearly distinct from, and somewhat brighter than the background against which they are seen

Where to Start

- Define the acting area
- Distribute lighting fixtures achieve the desired visibility, to adequately reveal the actor's form and to make sure the actor appears separate and distinct from the scenic
- Use colour to support the shape and form of the acting area and actors

Front Light

- From the front, eyes and teeth lights. Makes objects look flat.




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Top light



Directly above the performer , sometime called the god light





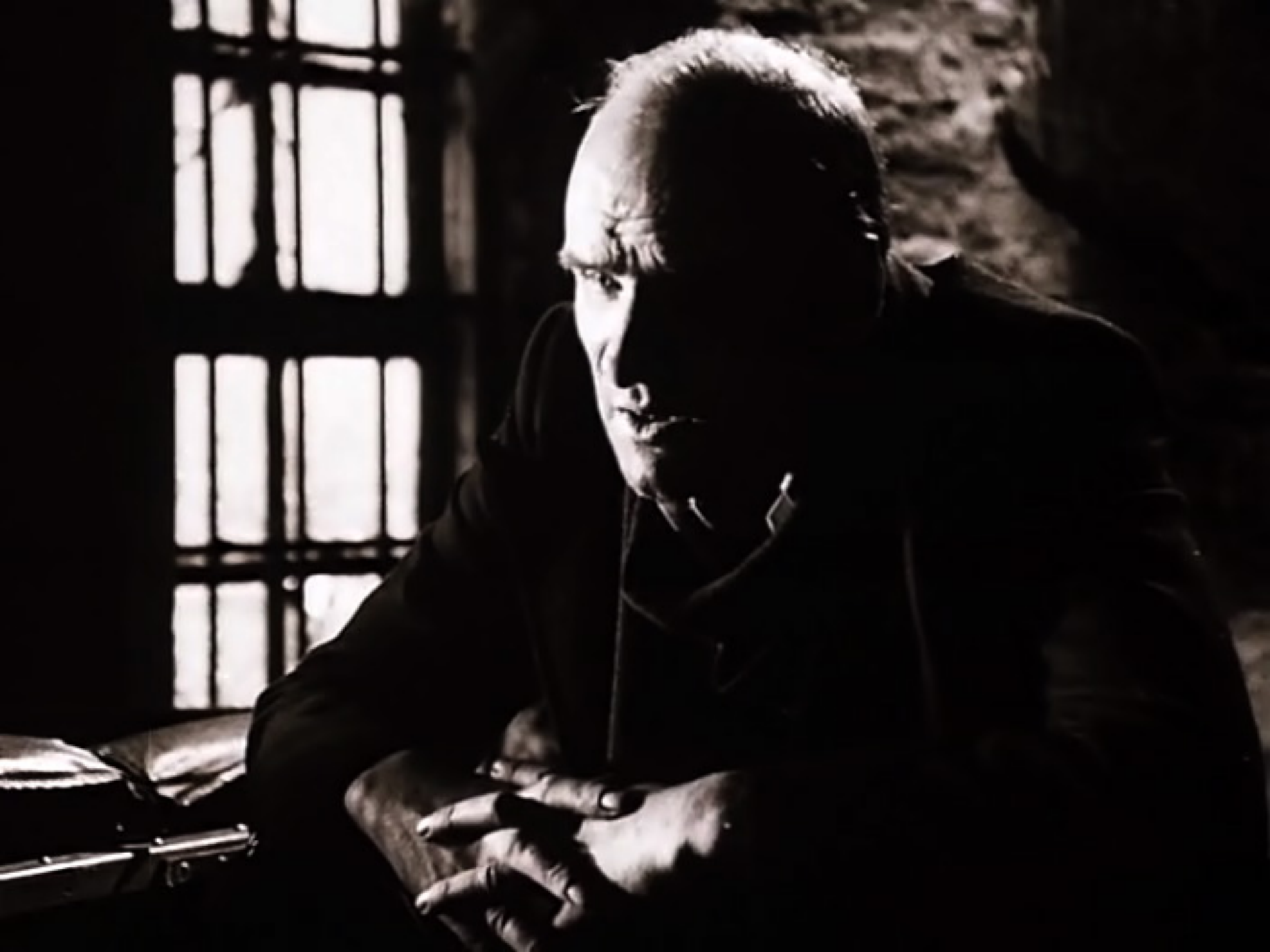


Side Light

Used to sculpt the body. Major use in dance or musicals. High sidelight from the use of lighting bars or ladders or booms. Low sidelight often on the floor and called "Shinbusters".







Backlight

- Either directly behind or at an angle






Reuters



- Silhouette

Either lighting directly behind or lighting the surface behind the performer





Floor light or light from below







