STORYBOARDING

Now that you have a concept and a style frame for your project, you will move on to create a 6 or 9 frame storyboard.

Think of the key moments in your piece.
• What are the beginning, middle and end of your piece?
• What are the other key ‘scene’ changes?
• How will the action progress?
• How will text, photos, illustrations and other elements enter and exit the screen or transition from one frame to the next?
• Think about timing: The length that the piece will be (15-20 seconds); how will your piece flow from beginning to end?

Start loose, preferably by sketching. But you can also use basic shapes and text in Photoshop and Illustrator. Don’t spend hours on each frame. The finalization will come later. If it is easier for you, use some of the elements that you already created for your style frame and move them around, scale them, etc. to show the difference between frames. Only show ‘key’ frames, like a comic book. The action will be completed in the mind of the viewer.

Write descriptive narration under each frame to explain what kind of action is taking place. Use words like: Zoom, Fade, Cross fade, Shrink, Grow, Pan left, Pan right, Pop, Flip, Spin, Float, Hold, etc.

Use arrows, if you like, to show the direction of the action.

Use the InDesign storyboard template provided on the class blog page:
http://asalcer.qwriting.org/

or create something similar. Each frame should be in widescreen format (16:9)

With the InDesign template you can create and modify each of your frames separately in Photoshop or Illustrator and import them into each picture frame in InDesign.