

Photography Assignment Shotlist Worksheet

Student Name: _____

Assignment Option Chosen: _____

Liminal Spaces Shotlist

Space 1:

Name of Location scouted.

Date and time to shoot:

Image 1 concept:

Image 2 concept:

Image 3 concept:

Space 2:

Name of Location scouted.

Date and time to shoot:

Image 1 concept:

Image 2 concept:

Image 3 concept:

Rainbow Spectrum Shotlist

Red

Name of Location scouted.

Concept:

Date and time to shoot:

Orange

Name of Location scouted.

Concept:

Date and time to shoot:

Yellow

Name of Location scouted.

Concept:

Date and time to shoot:

Green

Name of Location scouted.

Concept:

Date and time to shoot:

Blue

Name of Location scouted.

Concept:

Date and time to shoot:

Indigo

Name of Location scouted.

Concept:

Date and time to shoot:

Violet

Name of Location scouted.

Concept:

Date and time to shoot:

Rule of Thirds: Divide your frame into nine equal rectangles and place important elements along those lines or at the intersections.

Leading Lines: Use natural or architectural lines to guide the viewer's eye toward the subject or deeper into the frame.

Framing: Use objects in the foreground to frame and focus attention on the subject.

Symmetry: Balance the elements in your image so that one side mirrors the other, often to create a harmonious or dramatic effect.

Negative Space: Use empty or uncluttered areas in the image to highlight the main subject.

Depth of Field: Control the focus in your image to either isolate your subject (shallow depth of field) or keep everything in focus (deep depth of field).

Texture and Patterns: Use repeated shapes, colors, or textures to create visual interest or to convey a theme or mood.

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Contrast: Use differences in color, tone, or subject matter to create separation and draw attention to specific parts of the image.

Diagonal Lines: Utilize diagonal elements to create a sense of movement or tension in your frame.

Spot Color: In a mainly monochromatic scene, use a splash of color to draw the viewer's eye to a particular area.

Silhouettes: Place your subject in front of a light source to create a dark outline without detailed features.

Rule of Odds: Compose your image using an odd number of elements to create a more dynamic, less symmetrical composition.

Isolation: Use composition to isolate your subject, making it the uncontested focal point of the photograph.

Vantage Point: Change your physical position, angle, or distance to the subject to present it in a unique and interesting way.

Juxtaposition: Place two contrasting elements next to each other to highlight their differences and create visual interest.