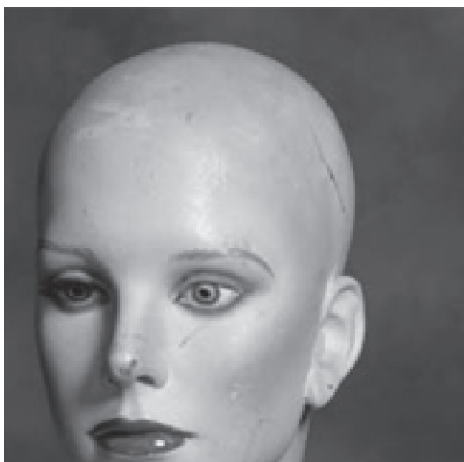


## Type of Lighting?



When the main light is illuminating the broad side of the face and the shadow from the nose is being cast onto the short side of the face. In other words, this type of lighting is when the more exposed side of the face is facing toward the main light. Another way of thinking of this is to say that the nose is NOT facing toward the same side of the camera that this light is coming from

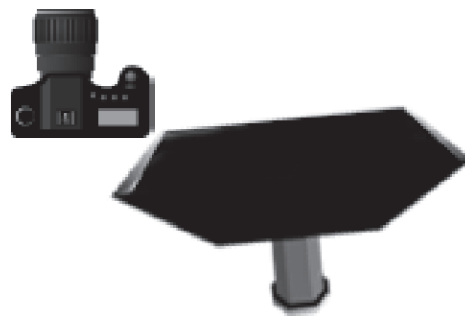
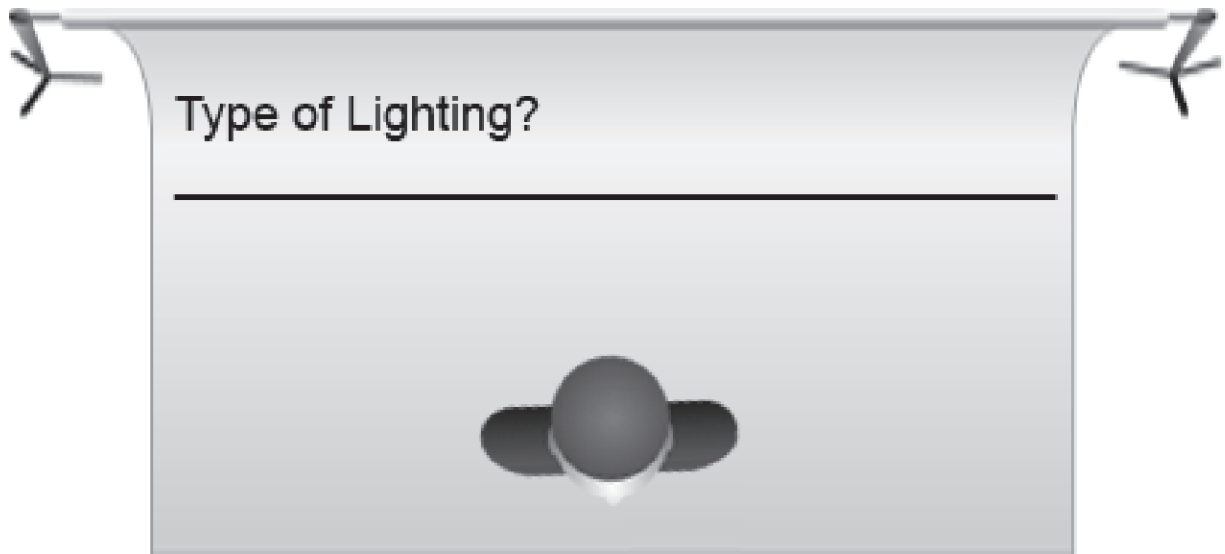


## Type of Lighting?

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This lighting is achieved by positioning the main light directly in front of the subjects face and adjusting the height to create a shadow directly under, and in line with, the nose. This style is best suited for subjects with a normal oval face and is considered to be a glamour style of lighting best suited for women. It is not recommended for use with men because it has a tendency to highlight the ears – creating an undesirable effect.



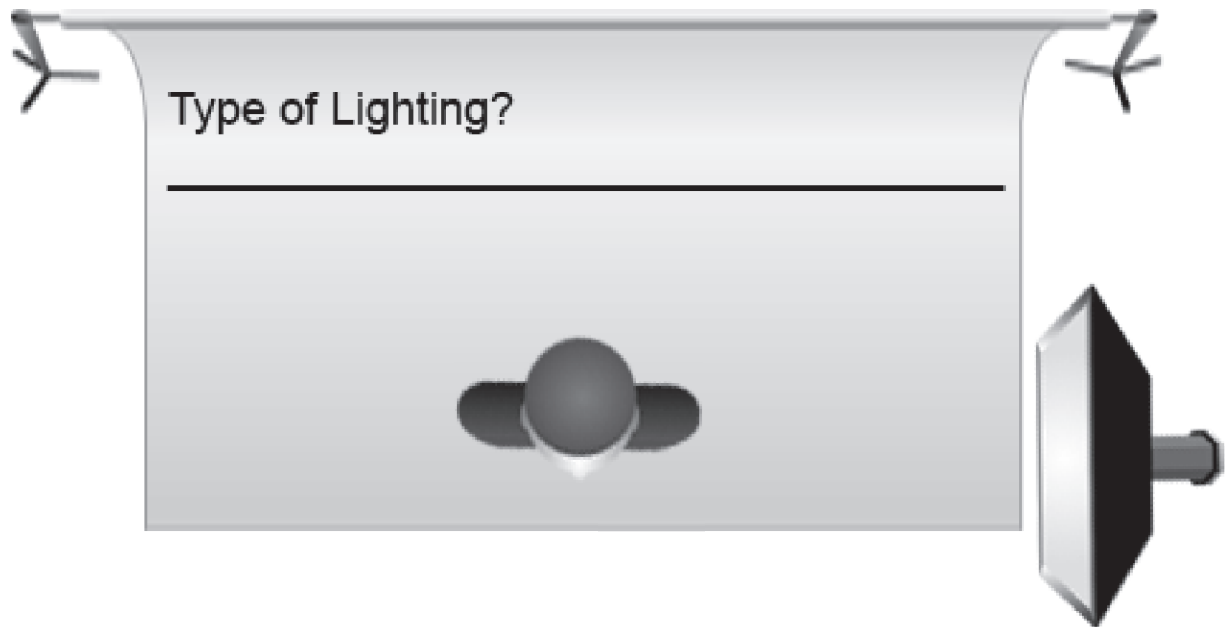
A lighting technique whereby there is a pleasing shadow in the shape of a loop under the nose. This lighting is flattering for many types of faces. The main light is placed above the subject and to the right or left in the direction that the subject's face is pointing.

## Type of Lighting?



A name given to the lighting effect that the old master used to use for the lighting effects in many of his paintings. It's basically short lighting where the shadow from the nose connects with the shadow on the side of the face, thus creating a triangle of light on the short side of the face. If the nose shadow does not connect with the cheek shadow, it's not considered to be Rembrandt lighting, just short lighting.





In Broad, Short and Rembrandt lighting, there will be a patch of light cast onto the shadow side of the face. If the main light is placed so far off to the side of the subject that the patch disappears and only half the face is lit, then it is considered to be this type of portrait lighting. With this lighting, it really doesn't matter to which side of the camera the nose is pointing or if the lit or shadow side of the face is facing toward the camera. Either of these situations would be considered split portrait lighting.

