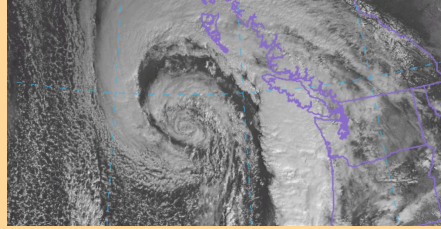




Rollover

Dordy Charles, Niajah Clark, Brian Barrett, Sebastian Aragon

Research Imagery



The background of the slide is a stylized stage. At the top, there are red curtains with a scalloped edge. A blue spotlight fixture is visible on the left, casting a yellow beam of light onto the stage floor. The stage floor is a solid brown color. The main content area is a light yellow rectangle with rounded corners, containing a red header bar and a paragraph of text.

Research Imagery

Research Imagery is defined as a mental event involving visualization of a concept or relationship. Because this play takes place in a post disaster setting, our imagery involves a more gloomy setting with colors like gray and dark blue being the most present. What we can imagine mainly falls under the category auditory and visual. Our visual aspect would be the gray skies filled with rain clouds and not a ray of sunshine in sight. Our auditory could be the 180 degrees sound system would be the supporting factor. Both visuals and sounds would set the ominous tone of the play which is why we have decided to focus mainly on those two.



Set

One side of the scene is the torn-up house. This is where the majority of the play will happen. We would also incorporate a road as well as a makeshift car for when Mark is doing his shifts searching for people. On the other side of the set will be where the flashbacks, ocean scenes, and any other scenes would happen. This way, the audience would be able to make a distinct difference in the scene changes.



Projection Design

Images projected would just be to compliment what was going on during each scene; If the scene takes place in the house, the background projection would be an image of a storm-ravaged island home. If it is one of the flashback scenes, the background would be a moving image of storm chaos; dark skies, heavy rain, lighting, etc.



Light Design

An overhead white light could be used on the side of the set where the other scenes occur. This light could be used to facilitate the switch between the physical and non-physical characters [i.e. flashbacks]



Sound Design

Sounds that enhance the activities in the classroom, clicking sounds during class activity. Storm noise as the instructor is explaining the process of how a hurricane is formed. A noise indicator for when we are transitioning from real time to flashback moments.



Example Scene

Rollover, Scene 1; Leena in the Lecture Hall

ENHANCED SATELLITE

TUESDAY 11:15 AM

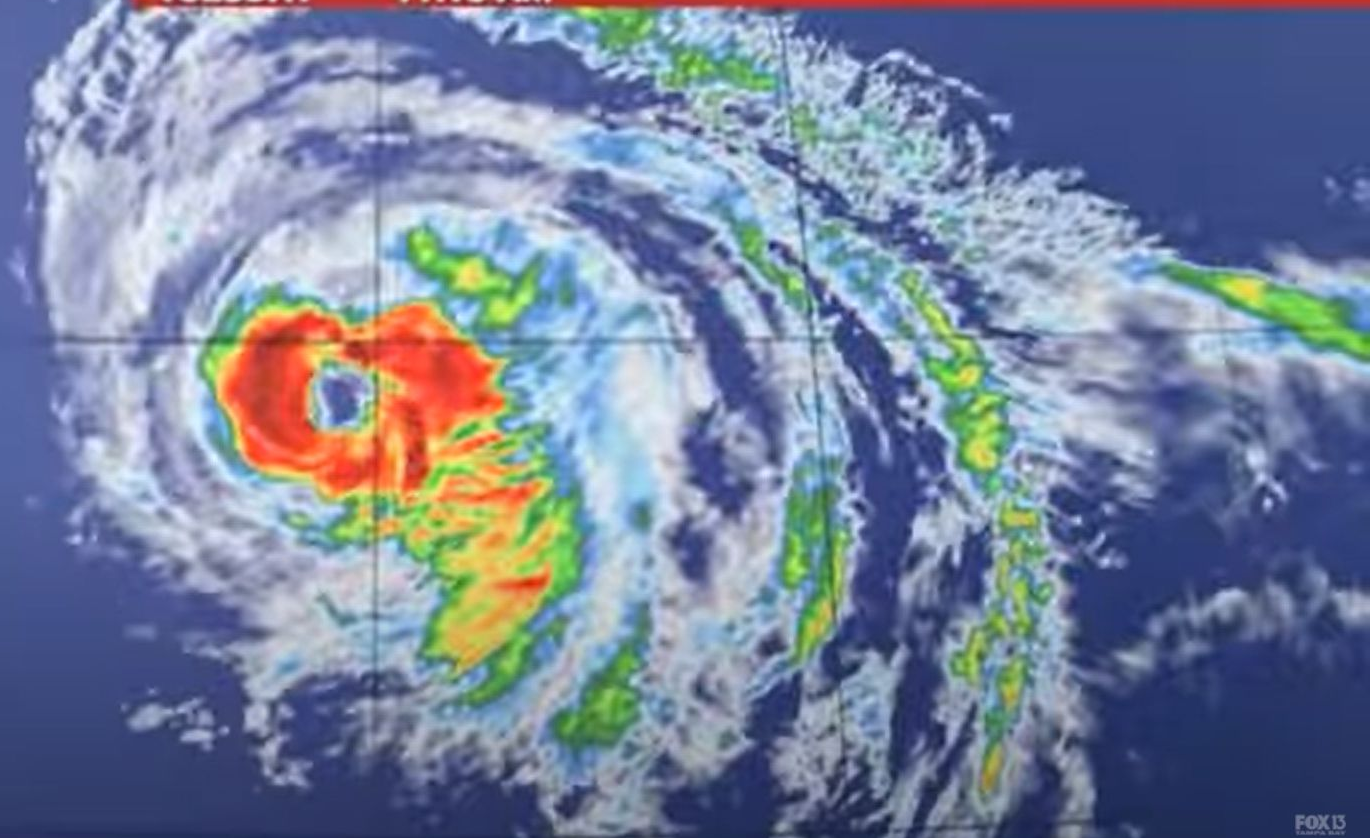
#SKYTOWER



Watch later



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Info

**THIS AIR ALSO GETS
WARM AND RISES**

Play (k)



1:05 / 1:39



YouTube



Advisory	Location	Wind	Movement	Pressure
11:00 AM	24.4°N 55.6°W	115 MPH	NW at 9 MPH	967 mb



MORE VIDEOS
Play (k)

3 FACTORS NEEDED FOR THE FORMATION OF HURRICANES

- 1. WARM OCEAN WATER**
- 2. MOIST AIR OVER SURFACE**
- 3. LIGHT UPPER LEVEL WINDS**





How Hurricanes are formed?



Watch later



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**MOIST AIR OVER THE SURFACE
GETS WARM AND RISES UPWARD**



Play (k)



0:48 / 1:39



YouTube





**THIS GENERATES A LOW PRESSURE
AREA NEAR THE SURFACE**

Play (k)



0:55 / 1:39



YouTube





**SURROUNDING AIR COMES TO
FILL THE GAP**



0:59 / 1:39



YouTube





How Hurricanes are formed?



Watch later



Share



Info

**THIS AIR ALSO GETS
WARM AND RISES**

Play (k)

TOI



1:05 / 1:39



YouTube





How Hurricanes are formed?



Watch later



Share



Info

**MOIST AIR OVER THE SURFACE
GETS WARM AND RISES UPWARD**

Play (k)

TOI



0:46 / 1:39



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How Hurricanes are formed?



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**AND THE PROCESS
CONTINUES....**



1:08 / 1:39



YouTube





How Hurricanes are formed?



Watch later



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**WARM AIR COOLS OFF
AND FORM CLOUDS**

Play (k)



1:10 / 1:39



YouTube





How Hurricanes are formed?



Watch later



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THE WHOLE SYSTEM SPINS AND GROWS OVER TIME

Play (k)

TOI

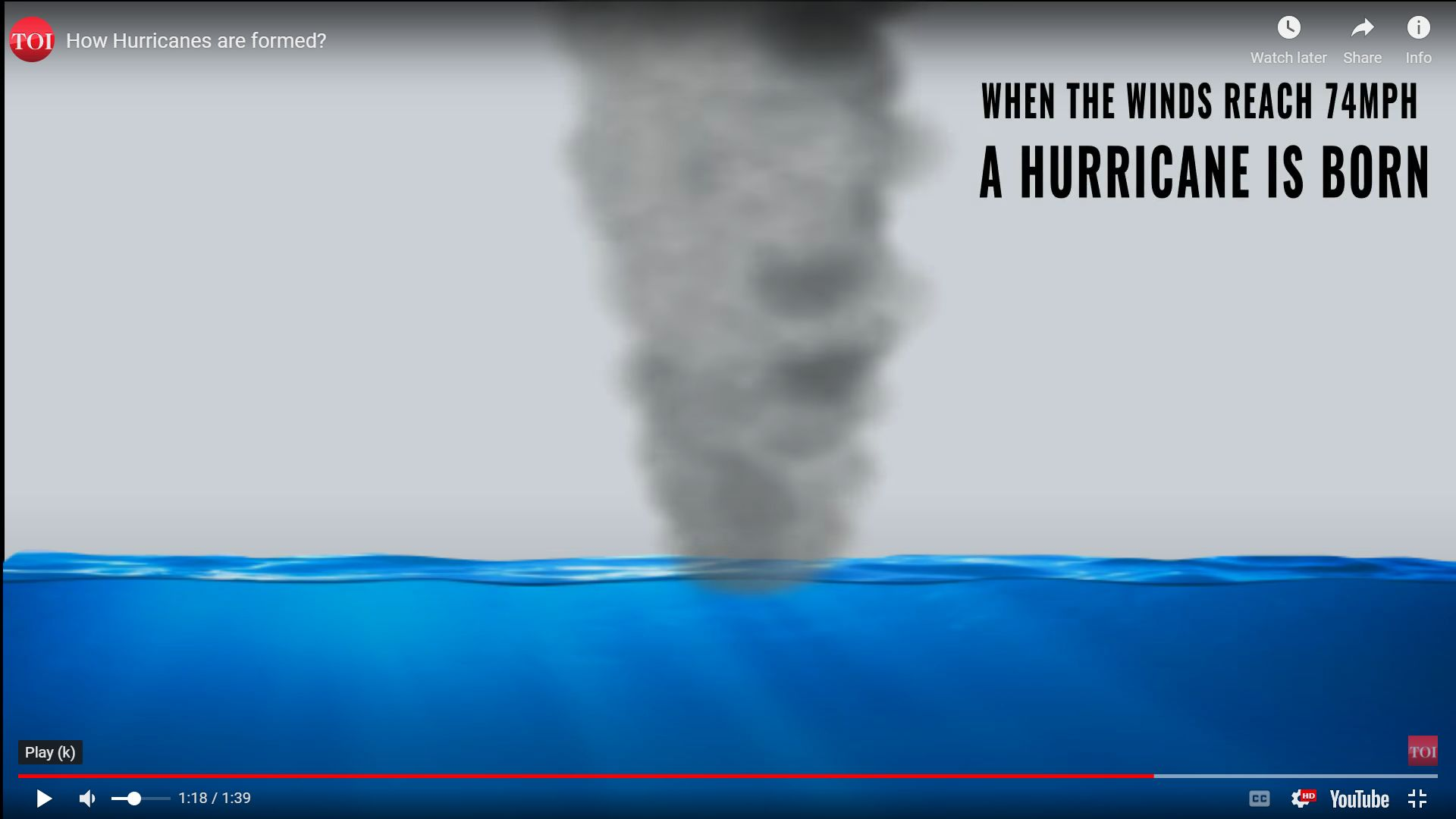


1:13 / 1:39



YouTube





How Hurricanes are formed?



Watch later



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**WHEN THE WINDS REACH 74MPH
A HURRICANE IS BORN**

Play (k)



1:18 / 1:39



YouTube





How Hurricanes are formed?



Watch later



Share



Info

ANI

HEAVY RAIN, STRONG WINDS CAN CAUSE
SEVERE DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS, TREES AND VEHICLES

Pause (k)



1:28 / 1:39



YouTube

