Flow Chart for Media Production in the Daily Aesthetic

Archival Research

Oral History

Park Scenes

Photography

Audio

Video

Digital Editing

Post-Production and Creative Compositing

Post Support

Digital Layout and Publishing

Printed Material

Web Site Broadcast

Audio Broadcast

Video Broadcast

Recording media include:
- photography: 4 X 5 b & w and color photography, 8mm & 16mm film
- audio: DAT recorder with shotgun, lav, and stereo microphones
- video: DVCAM with array of production equipment

Public Archives include the University of Kentucky, Lexington City Archives, and the Kentucky Historical Society.

Productions stored in public archives

Archival research includes all primary reference material that documents these parks, such as newspaper clippings, scrapbooks, and of course, photographs.

Oral histories are voice recordings of significant individuals in the history of the parks.

Park scenes are the collective stories of these public spaces, representing a range of experiences from popular festivals to quiet, serene sunrises.

Digital Editing creates the fundamental sequences of images and sounds, which eventually become some layer in the final project. This process occurs on a NT workstation with high performance applications for graphic design, GIS and audio and video editing. Digital A/V input and output will eliminate generation loss.

During the Post-Production process, the project composites various layers of edited media to establish the narrative. Post Support incorporates new elements into the project, such as graphic design, cartography, and special effects, which enhance the project’s continuity and appeal. Digital Layout conforms the project to the target broadcast media format. These three processes coexist in the same computing space as Digital Editing.

Figure 1. Media Production Workflow