

## Tips for iMovie

### Moving Video to Your Mac

- **iMovie automatically detects your camcorder**
  - iMovie will automatically detect when you have a FireWire camcorder connected. If you see the message No Camera Attached, make sure your camera is turned on and properly plugged in to your computer via a FireWire cable and that your camcorder is set to VCR, VTR, or Play mode. You can also click the Connection Help button for more suggestions.
- **iMovie supports different video formats**
  - When you create your project, choose the appropriate video format depending on your needs. For importing video from your camcorder, choose between DV, DV Widescreen, HDV 1080i, and HDV 720i. For recording from your iSight, select iSight. If you will be copying MPEG-4 files from your PDA or phone, select MPEG-4.
- **Import directly to the iMovie timeline**
  - You can import footage directly from your camcorder to the iMovie timeline rather than to the Clips pane. This is a quick and easy way to get your footage into your iMovie project. You can then edit right in the timeline. From the iMovie menu, choose Preferences, click Import, and then choose the option Place clips in Movie Timeline.
- **If you're importing video that is already edited**
  - Instead of importing your video as separate clips, you can set iMovie to import your video as a single clip. This may be useful if you're importing a movie that you've already edited and you just want to change a small portion. From the iMovie menu, choose Preferences, click Import, and then deselect the "Start a new clip at each scene break" option. If you prefer, select "Limit scene length to" and set a limit for the number of minutes. This will ensure your imported files don't get too large, in case you'll be copying clips between iMovie projects.
- **What you need to make a high-definition video with iMovie**
  - High definition video is quickly becoming the format you see broadcast on TV. An HD camcorder stores more pixels than a standard camcorder, letting you see more detail in your video footage. iMovie supports importing and editing video from HD camcorders (HDV 720p and 1080i), so you can make movies just like the pros—and it's a great way to archive your most precious life events in the highest resolution possible

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- **Using video from an MPEG-4 camera**
  - Many digital still cameras, PDAs, and mobile phones let you record short videos in the MPEG-4 format, a standard compression that is used to significantly reduce the file size of video. While iMovie doesn't know how to import video from these devices directly, as it does with FireWire devices, you can still use the MPEG-4 files once you've copied them to your Mac. Just drag them into the iMovie Clips pane using the Finder or import them using Import from the File menu.
- **Using video from your connected or built-in iSight camera**
  - You can use your iSight camera to record video directly into your iMovie project. This means you can spontaneously add clips to your project while you're working on it. Just connect your iSight camera to the FireWire port of your Mac and you're ready to start recording. If you have more than one camcorder connected, such as an iSight and a camcorder,—or you have an iMac with a built-in iSight—choose iSight from the pop-up menu that appears when you switch to camera mode.
- **Monitor the amount of hard disk space remaining**
  - Digital video clips use a large amount of hard disk space. For example, five minutes of DV footage uses approximately 1GB of space. The same amount of HD video can occupy between 2GB to 4GB, depending on the format and footage. To save hard disk space, import and edit your video in sections instead of trying to do so all at once. You can see how much space remains on your hard disk by using the monitor located in the lower-right corner of the iMovie window.

## Arranging Your Clips

- **Decide the story your movie will tell**
  - When creating your movie, think about the story you want your movie to tell. Is it meant to entertain, inform, or persuade your audience? As you decide which clips to include and where to include them, always ask yourself, will this help tell my story best.
- **Carefully consider how you arrange your clips**
  - When creating your movie, think about how you want to arrange your clips. Consider mixing wide shots with close-ups; adding a shot that sets the location (known as an establishing shot) before showing close-ups; and including similar shots at the beginning and end of your movie, which provides a sense of closure. Be creative and have fun—your audience will appreciate it.

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- **Easily move clips around**
  - There are a few different ways you can move clips around in iMovie. You can drag imported clips from the Clips pane to the timeline or drag and rearrange clips within the timeline itself. You can even open multiple iMovie projects and copy clips between them, too. To select and move multiple clips, hold down the Command key while selecting individual clips, or hold down the Shift key to select a range of clips.
- **Split a clip into multiple clips**
  - If you have a really long clip with no scene break, and you want to break it into several sections, it's easy to create multiple clips. Just move the play head to where you want to split the clip, and then choose Split Video Clip at Play head from the Edit menu.
- **Delete clips you don't want to use**
  - After you decide which clips you want to use in your iMovie project, you might want to delete any unused clips. This helps keep your project organized and reclaim hard disk space. To delete unused clips drag them to the iMovie trash, or select the clips and press the Delete key. The clips stay in the iMovie trash, and can be retrieved, until you empty the trash. To retrieve a clip from the iMovie trash, simply open the trash and drag the clip back to your project.
- **See when a clip was recorded**
  - You can see when a clip was recorded to help if you're arranging clips chronologically. Double-click a clip to open the Clip Info window. Besides the size and duration of your clip, you'll see the date it was captured.
- **Compare the lengths of your movie's clips**
  - To view a clip's length relative to the length of other clips in the movie, click the Timeline Viewer button in the iMovie window. The clips appear as long narrow boxes along with the tracks for any music you've added. You can use the Zoom slider in this view to see more or less of your clips in the window.

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## Trimming Your Clips

- **Easily undo changes you made**
  - You want to work fluidly with your footage to create a great movie. Sometimes you might make a few edits and decide you don't like them. With iMovie you can undo as many changes as you want. Simply choose Undo from the Edit menu as many times as you want between saves.
- **Trimmed portions of clips are never deleted**
  - When you use direct trimming, the unused portion of your clip is simply rolled up underneath your clip. You can always unroll the footage back out if you change your mind about which footage you want to use. You can also choose Revert Clip to Original from the advanced menu.
- **Cropping and deleting portions of a clip**
  - Besides direct trimming, you can select precisely which parts of your clips you want to show in your movie by using Crop or Clear. Select a portion of a clip in the clip viewer by dragging the crop markers below the scrubber bar to indicate where you want your clip to begin and end. Next, go to the Edit menu and choose Crop or Clear to remove a section. You can use the arrow keys on your keyboard to move frame by frame through your footage, or hold down the Shift key while pressing the arrow key to move ten frames at a time.
- **Change two clips at once**
  - You can use a roll edit to edit the ending point of one clip and the beginning point of the next clip. A roll edit adjusts the out point and in point of two adjacent clips simultaneously. If you like where two clips are placed in the timeline, but you want to change when the cut point happens, you can use the Roll tool. Hold down the Command key as you drag from the center of one clip toward the next clip, effectively trimming the adjacent clip. No clips move in the Timeline as a result; only the edit point between the two clips moves.
- **View waveforms when you use direct trimming with audio**
  - When you want to be precise with your audio editing in the timeline, go to the View menu and choose Show Audio Waveforms. Select an audio clip and use the Up and Down Arrow keys to enlarge or shrink the view of the waveforms. This way, when you edit in the timeline you can see exactly where your sound starts and stops, and even see where the beats occur.

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- **Ripple your clips down the timeline**
  - In the timeline view, position your pointer in the center of a clip, and then click and drag your mouse to the right. All of the clips in the timeline, beginning with the clip you selected, move to the right, leaving a gap in the timeline. You can fill this gap with another clip, a photo, or even a title.
- **Add color clips in your movie**
  - With iMovie, you can create clips in the timeline that don't contain video footage, but fill the frame with black or another color. This can help you create interesting transitions and give you dramatic backgrounds for titles. In the timeline, simply drag a clip from the center to the right to insert space before your clip. Switch to Clip view and notice a black clip appears before your selected clip. To change the color, just double-click the clip. In the window that appears, you can set the clip's color and duration.

## Playing Your New Movie

- **Using the keyboard**
  - You can use the Left and Right Arrow keys to move a single frame at a time or hold the arrow keys down to play forwards and backwards. Hold the Shift key while pressing the arrow keys to move ten frames at a time. Press the Home key to move to the start of your movie.
- **Anticipate upcoming edit points**
  - As you preview your movie, get in the habit of watching the playhead to tell where you are in the timeline. This will help you anticipate upcoming edits, such as the start of a new clip or a transition. You'll find you use this technique a lot when deciding where to place an edit or polishing off the final version of your movie.

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## Adding Polish with iMovie Themes

- **Different theme elements to choose from**
  - iMovie includes five theme styles: Travel, Road Trip, Pass Through, Reflection - White, and Reflection - Black. Each theme style includes various theme elements, such as Open, Chapter, Bumper, Lower Third, and Credits. Theme elements have associated places to be used throughout a movie, although ultimately where you decide to use a theme element is up to your personal style.
- **Where to use the Open theme element**
  - The Open theme element is great for the opening of your movie. It includes a place to display your movie title, along with a drop zone for one or more scenes from your movie.
- **Where to use the Chapter theme element**
  - The Chapter theme element is great for the beginning of a new chapter or new section of your video. It includes a place to display your chapter title.
- **Where to use the Bumper theme element**
  - The Bumper theme element is typically used to segue between two sections of your movie or a movie scene and a break. Bumper elements typically include multiple drop zones and may or may not include a place for a title. Bumpers are typically seen on a news or documentary show before or after going to commercial, as a way to keep viewers interested in what's coming up after the break.
- **Where to use the Lower Thirds theme element**
  - The Lower Thirds theme element is used to display to a title or graphic that appears over a single video clip, using the lower third of the screen. It is often used in documentaries or news segments to introduce text to a given video clip, such as the name of a person or location just introduced. Many times lower thirds includes motion and text to add pizzazz when introducing viewers to something new.
- **Where to use the Credits theme element**
  - The Credits theme element is used at the end of a movie, to display credits or a list of names associated with the movie just shown.

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- **Coordinate iMovie themes and iDVD themes**
  - All five iMovie themes have corresponding themes in iDVD. You may decide to coordinate your projects by using the same themes in your movies as on your DVD menus. You'll even find some iPhoto themes and books have similar theme styles.
  
- **Creating custom movies for your drop zones**
  - Instead of dropping your existing photos or movie clips into a theme drop zone, you may decide to create a custom movie clip to be used in a drop zone. This way, you have more control over exactly what gets played from a drop zone. Keep in mind that drop zones in movie themes are usually only displayed for a few seconds.

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## Adding Photos

- **Organize your pictures ahead of time**
  - If you plan to include lots of digital pictures in your movie, you may want to organize them first. In iPhoto, create a new album, and then add the pictures in the order in which you want them to appear in your movie.
- **Make a still image from a video clip**
  - You may have a poor-quality video clip that contains one great image. With iMovie, you can easily turn any frame of a video clip into a still image to use in your movie. Simply move the playhead to the image in the clip, and choose Create Still Frame from the Edit menu. Your new still clip appears in the Clips pane. If you want to adjust its length, double-click the clip to open the Clip Info window and enter a new length for your still image.
- **Change the length of a still image**
  - The method for changing the length of an image in your movie depends if it is a still image or has the Ken Burns effect applied. For a still image, double-click the clip to open the Clip Info window and enter a new length for your still image. For an image with the Ken Burns effect applied, select the image, then adjust the duration slider at the bottom of the Photo Settings pane, and click Apply. Of course you can also edit any clip directly in the timeline by choosing the Split Video Clip at Playhead from the Edit menu.
- **Drag photos directly from iPhoto into the iMovie clips pane**
  - You can also search your iPhoto Library from within iPhoto to find just the right picture for your movie. When you locate the picture you want, drag it from iPhoto to the iMovie Clips pane or the timeline.
- **Importing video clips you took using your digital camera**
  - Many digital cameras let you take short video clips. This can be useful if you're at an event without your camcorder. When you import your photos into iPhoto, these movies will also become part of your Photo Library. You can then drag these movie clips to your iMovie project and edit them, just like the footage you take with your camcorder.
- **Use the Ken Burns Effect in iMovie to crop your pictures to match your widescreen footage**
  - Within iMovie, when your project is set as HDV or DV Widescreen, the Photos pane is pre-set for 16:9 aspect ratios, allowing you to crop a photo to the same aspect ratio of your video footage.

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- **Use iPhoto to resize your digital pictures to match your HD video footage**
  - If you're editing your pictures in iPhoto, for use with an HDV or DV widescreen iMovie project, go to Edit mode, and then choose 16 x 9 (HD) from the Constrain pop-up menu in the bottom toolbar. This will constrain the crop tool to a 16:9 ratio—the same used in your video footage. This way, you can take advantage of the great editing tools in iPhoto.
- **Scanning your old photographs**
  - You're not limited to using only digital photos in your movie. Consider scanning your old pictures and including them. For example, you could scan your parents' wedding pictures to use in a video you make for their wedding anniversary.

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## Adding a Soundtrack

- **Sample different songs with your video**
  - It's amazing how much impact a soundtrack will add to a movie or montage. Sample different songs with your footage to see how different music can affect the mood of your iMovie project.
- **Preview your movie with or without music**
  - When playing your movie, you can isolate which audio tracks you want to hear. Use the checkboxes at the far right side of the timeline viewer to turn the three music tracks on and off. The top checkbox controls the audio included with your video clip.
- **Find your iTunes music quickly and easily**
  - If you have a large iTunes Library, you can access specific iTunes playlists from the Audio pane. You can also select a playlist or your library and type the name of a song in the Search field. As you type, you'll see your list of music shorten to match what you're typing.
- **Check the iTunes Music Store for ideas**
  - Look in the iTunes Essentials section of the iTunes Music Store to find a nice variety of musical styles and genres. If you know you want a song that contains certain words, try an Advanced Search of the Music Store to see what new ideas for music you can come up with.
- **Drag songs directly from iTunes**
  - Rather than accessing your music from the iLife Media Browser in iMovie, you can search your music library right in iTunes to find just the song you're looking for, and then drag it your movie project's timeline.
- **Lock audio to a clip**
  - You can ensure a sound effect or any audio clip stays in sync with a point in your video by locking it to the video clip. This is especially helpful in the early stages of editing your movie when you are still moving many clips around. To lock an audio clip to a video clip, move the playhead to the point in your audio clip you want to lock and choose Lock Audio Clip at Playhead from the advanced menu. You'll see two yellow push-pins added to your clips to indicate they are "pinned" together.
- **Add sound effects**
  - iMovie comes with Skywalker and standard sound effects that you can use to enhance your movie. If you have sound effects that you created yourself or purchased from a sound library, you can easily add them to

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your iMovie sound effects list. Place the sound effect file in the Sound Effects folder located in the iMovie folder in the Library folder in your home folder. The next time you open iMovie, you'll see the file in the list of sound effects. Sound effect files are either AIFF or MP3 format.

- **Use GarageBand to score your iMovie project**
  - GarageBand 3 lets you score your iMovie project. To start, import your movie into a GarageBand project. You'll be able to play your movie inside GarageBand, while creating your new soundtrack.

## Adding Narration

- **Write a script**
  - To help you sound more like a pro, consider writing a script for your narration. You can practice this before you actually record so your voice sounds more relaxed and natural.
- **Using your iSight as a microphone**
  - You've used your attached iSight camera to chat with a buddy. Why not take advantage of the high-quality microphone, and record your narration into iMovie with your iSight? Just plug it in to the FireWire port on your Mac and you're ready to record using your iSight in iMovie. Many Macs have a built-in iSight and microphone as well.
- **Use an external USB microphone**
  - You can get high-quality voice recordings with an external USB microphone and your Mac. These microphones often come with headsets, so the microphone will be positioned very close to your mouth and will pick up more of your voice and less room noise.
- **Use your camcorder to record audio**
  - If you don't have an external microphone available, you can also record narration to videotape and only use the audio portion. Import your video as usual and add it to the timeline. Highlight your video clip and choose Extract Audio from the Advanced menu. Your audio will be extracted from the video and placed on the track immediately below, locked to your video. To unlock audio, highlight your audio clip and choose Unlock Audio Clip from the advanced menu. Move the audio to the narration point in your video and discard the unused video clip.

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- **Take your laptop someplace quiet**
  - Remember that the microphone you record with is going to pick up all the sound in the room. If you're using a laptop, consider moving to a quiet room, close the door behind you, and shut off any other machines before you begin recording.
- **Don't try to record your narration all at once**
  - It's easier to record your narration in small pieces. You'll be able to position the pieces exactly where you want them in your movie, and you'll have to rerecord only a small portion if you make a mistake.
- **Lock narration to a video clip**
  - You can ensure a narration or any audio clip stays in sync with a point in your video by locking it to the video clip. This is especially helpful when adding narration, since narration is often associated with the specific video it plays with. To lock any audio clip to a video clip, move the playhead where you want to lock the audio and choose Lock Audio Clip at Playhead from the advanced menu. You'll see two yellow push-pins added to your clips to indicate they are "pinned" together.
- **Lower the volume or mute the video clips' audio**
  - When you add your own narration, you may want to lower the volume of your audio tracks or any music you've added. This way, the audio won't overwhelm your audience, and they will be able to hear your narration better. Just select the clips or music track you want to change, and then use the Clip volume slider to lower the volume. To only lower audio at a specific area in your video, use Show Clip Volume Levels from the View menu and edit the audio right before and after your narration plays.

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## Adding Titles

- **Use titles creatively**
  - Titles are useful for more than just the beginning and ending of your movie. You can use a title to show the passage of time. Consider titles such as "Meanwhile, back at home" or "Two weeks later." You can even use titles to list the names of the people in your movie, which you'll find helpful when you watch your movie years later.
- **Adjust the speed of a title**
  - With iMovie, you can adjust how fast titles appear and how long they stay onscreen by using the Speed and Pause sliders in the Titles pane. Remember to leave your titles onscreen long enough for your audience to read them.
- **Changing the placement of text on screen**
  - You can also get creative with where you place text on screen by inserting spaces and line breaks in the Music Video style. For example, in an interview, you might want to highlight key points as a list on the top right side of the screen.
- **Use multiple titles in a single clip**
  - You're not limited to a single title in a video clip, but can use multiple titles on the same clip. For example, you could combine a centered title with a subtitle.
- **Place videos and still images inside your title text**
  - The Clip to Characters title feature lets you create titles with special effects where you can see through your titles to display animated gradients, motion images, video clips and more. Try varying the kind of footage you place behind your title. For example, use black and white footage, clips with lots of effects, or even still images that move out of the frame to discover some really interesting title effects.

## Adding Transitions

- **Identifying the type of transition**
  - The blue box listed to the left of each transition will tell you the type of transition it is. A single triangle facing right indicates this transition is applied to the beginning of a clip, such as a fade-in. A single triangle facing left indicates this transition is applied to the end of a clip, such as a wash out. Two triangles indicates the transition is applied between two clips, such as a cross dissolve.
- **Adjust a transition's speed and other settings**
  - You can adjust the speed of most transitions. For example, you can apply a quick cross dissolve between two clips or fade a clip in over several seconds. Use the Speed slider at the bottom of the Transitions pane to adjust the timing, and then click the Update button. With the Push transition, you can adjust where the clip comes from.
- **Applying a transition to multiple clips at once**
  - If you want to apply the same transition between multiple clips, select the clips in the timeline, then apply the transition. This adds the transition to all of the selected clips. To select multiple clips, hold down the Command key while selecting the individual clips or hold the Shift key to select a range of clips.
- **Fade in and out to black**
  - There may be times in your movie when you want to show that you've switched to a different location or time of day. A technique commonly used to achieve this goal is to fade your video to, or from, black. Use the Speed slider to adjust the length of the fade, and then drag the Fade In transition to the left of (or the Fade Out transition to the right of) a clip in the clip viewer. Fades are also most common at the beginning or end of a movie.
- **Use transitions to make your subject magically appear**
  - You can use a dissolve transition between clips to have your subject appear as if by magic. For example, with your camcorder on a tripod, capture video of someone in a room. Then stop recording and have the person leave the room. Without moving your camcorder, capture more footage of the empty room. You can edit these clips together in iMovie with a dissolve to have your subject appear and disappear from the scene!

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- **While your transition renders**
  - You can keep working in iMovie while your transitions are being created or updated. You just won't be able to play the full transition until it has completed rendering.
- **How two-clip transitions affect your movie length**
  - Most two-clip transitions shorten the overall length of your movie because a transition between two clips combines part of each clip. For example, if you add a two-second cross-dissolve, your movie will be shortened by two seconds. Consider this when matching a movie's length to a specific song, or when aligning scenes to specific points in your soundtrack, since adding a transition could affect the overall length of your movie. An exception is Overlap, because it uses a single frame from the outgoing clip as it fades in the following clip. As such, the overall movie length is not affected.
- **When to use a transition**
  - Just because you can insert a transition between clips, don't feel you must. While transitions can be a great way to add fun to a video, give it a soft montage-like feeling, or imply the passage of time or change of location, most Hollywood movies use very few transitions. While the most common transitions are cross-dissolves and fades, sometimes the best transition from one clip to another is a straight cut.
- **Have your subject push the transition**
  - If you film your subject appearing to push against a wall, you can use this footage in combination with a Push effect so it appears that the subject is causing the video transition to occur in your movie.

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## Using Video Effects

- **Real-time video effects**
  - Certain video effects will allow you to edit and preview them in real time, without waiting for rendering. You can also make changes and see them instantly. They render in the background and leverage your computer's GPU to accelerate the process to save time for saving and exporting. These effects are listed under the category Quartz Composer. Note that the ability to use these effects in real time depends on the capabilities of your computer.
- **Apply an effect to part of a clip**
  - There may be times when you want to apply an effect to only part of a clip. For example, in a movie about your dog, you might want to use the earthquake effect only when your dog walks across the floor. Use the crop markers, below the timeline in the Preview area, to select part of the clip. Then select the effect you want to add, and click the Apply button. The effect will be added to the selected portion of the clip.
- **Apply one effect to multiple clips**
  - You can apply one effect to multiple clips, such as change a series of clips to black and white. To do this, select the first clip in the series. Then hold down the Command key and select the other clips. Click Apply to apply the same effect to all the selected clips.
- **Deleting a video effect**
  - To delete a video effect applied to a clip, select the clip and press the Delete key. If you have multiple effects applied to a clip, the last effect applied will be removed first.
- **Speed up a clip to add excitement**
  - Speeding up a clip is a great way to add excitement or fun to your video. For example, speeding up various dancing scenes could be a good way to show people having fun in a wedding video. Speeding up a clip also helps when you wish to get an entire activity in your video, but do not wish to take up the actual time allotted. For example, a Congo line is a great candidate for being sped up.
- **Don't overdo it with effects**
  - Although effects can be a lot of fun, they can easily distract your audience from the subject of your movie. When adding effects to your movie, think about the purpose of each effect and whether applying it enhances or distracts from the story you're trying to tell.

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## Using Audio Effects

- **Removing wind noise and camera hum**
  - If you recorded outside on a windy day, or your camcorder records its own operating noise with the built-in microphone, you might hear unwanted noise in your video. Use the Noise Reducer effect to reduce any unwanted noise in your recording.
- **Obtaining clean audio**
  - While iMovie 6 includes the Noise Reducer audio effect, the best way to end up with clean audio in your movies is to record it clean to begin with. For important audio recordings, consider using an external microphone closer to the subject, such as a lavalier mic or a handheld mic. Also, always monitor any important audio recording with headphones during the recording process. If you'll be recording in a noisy environment, such as a live music event where you're surrounded by a noisy audience, consider getting noise-reduction headphones, so you can still hear the audio coming from the camera.

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## Adding Chapters for iDVD

- **Identifying chapter markers in the timeline**
  - iMovie inserts a yellow diamond in the timeline viewer for each chapter marker in your project.
- **Chapter marker ordering**
  - iMovie always numbers chapter markers sequentially. If you add a new chapter marker in front of an existing chapter marker, any following chapter markers are renumbered automatically.
- **Chapter markers for chapter one**
  - When inserting chapter markers, don't forget to insert a marker for chapter one at the beginning of your movie and give it a name. This way, when you add your movie to an iDVD menu, the scene selection menu automatically created will include your chapter one title. This is especially useful when recording theater shows, where each act is titled. Otherwise, iDVD will still insert a chapter marker, but will label the first chapter "Beginning," which may not be what you wanted for the title of your first chapter.
- **Moving video clips after setting chapter markers**
  - Chapter markers are associated with a time location in your movie, not a specific clip. If you rearrange your movie clips after adding chapter markers, the chapter markers stay in their original location. As such, it's best to insert chapter markers as a last step, once the flow of your movie has been finalized.
- **Chapter markers and iDVD**
  - By creating chapter markers in iMovie, you guarantee your iDVD projects will have your correct chapter names and starting points. While iDVD can add chapter markers after the fact, they are based on elapsed time in your movie, not when specific scenes occur. (The default is every 5 minutes, but you can change this number.) Chapter markers based on elapsed time help viewers to advance through your movie quickly, but are not scene-specific. Also, when you add chapter markers using iDVD, they're only applied to the individual iDVD project, not the original movie file. For these reasons, it's always best to add chapter markers to your movie when you're making it, to ensure you can have the correct starting point and name for each scene. Chapter markers can also be used for your video podcasts.

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## Playing Your Movies on TV

- **Send your movie to your camcorder**
  - If you want to share your movie with friends or family members who don't have a DVD player, iMovie makes it easy to send your movie back to your camcorder. With your movie on a digital video tape, you can hook your camcorder up to your VCR and create a VHS tape, or hook your camcorder to your TV to watch your movie. Connect your camcorder to your Mac, in iMovie HD choose Video Camera from the Share menu, and then click Share.
- **Adding your movie to an existing iDVD project**
  - If you have an iDVD project already open, you can easily add an additional iMovie project to it. Because iMovie projects in your movies folder appear as movies in the iLife Media Browser, just select one and drag it to an iDVD menu to add it. You can also drag the project directly from the Finder into an iDVD menu.
- **Use new videotape when exporting your movie**
  - It is a good idea to export your movie to a new digital videotape so that you don't copy over your original video footage. You never know when you might want to use footage you didn't use earlier. If you find yourself making short movies, consider creating a master tape that contains all of your finished movies.
- **Add black to before or after your movie**
  - Rather than showing your audience static before and after your movie, you can set iMovie to record a few seconds of black at the beginning and end of your movie. This will give your presentation a polished look. You'll find this option in the Videocamera pane of the Share window. For High Definition movies, a minimum of 6 seconds of black is recommended.
- **Save your movie on VHS tape**
  - If you want to share your movie with friends or family members who don't have a DVD player, you can copy it to VHS tape. After sharing your movie back to your camcorder, connect your camcorder up to your VCR's video and audio in connectors. Then, press Record on your VCR and Play on your camcorder. Viola, you have your video saved to a VHS tape

For more Information and Help:  
<http://www.apple.com/ilife/tutorials/imovie/index.html>

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## Making a Video Podcast

- **Additional options for creating video podcasts**
  - iWeb and GarageBand include additional features for creating video podcasts, such as setting the series artist, contact email, parental advisory rating, and iWeb allows you to submit your podcast to the iTunes Podcast Directory.
- **Posting your video podcast with .Mac**
  - iWeb includes the ability to publish your site to a folder so you can copy your podcast files to any server of your choice. For added convenience, you can publish your podcast files to your .Mac account for the easiest way to get your podcast up and running. You can also have your podcast listed in the iTunes Music Store so it is easy for viewers to find.

## Taking Your Movies with You

- **Send your movie to a compatible Bluetooth phone or PDA**
  - If you want to view your movies on your Bluetooth enabled cell phone or PDA iMovie makes it easy to transfer your creations for viewing anywhere. In iMovie go to the Share menu and choose Bluetooth. In the sheet that appears, click the Share button. Your Mac will search for any Bluetooth enabled devices in range, choose the device you want to send your movie to from the list that appears, and then click Select. On your cell phone or PDA accept the incoming movie, and enjoy the show.
- **Watching videos from your iPod on your TV**
  - With the optional iPod AV cable, you can watch videos stored on your iPod on a television. Simply connect one end of the iPod AV cable to your TV and the other end to your iPod or iPod Universal Dock. From the iPod main menu, choose Videos > Video Settings, and set TV Out to On.
- **Phones and PDAs have limited space**
  - Because of the limited hard disk space available on many phones and PDAs, you should make sure that any device you share clips with will be able to receive the clips.
- **Adding Bluetooth to your Mac**
  - Many Apple computers come with Bluetooth technology built in. You can purchase Bluetooth USB Adapters for any Mac with a USB port to enable short-range wireless data connectivity between your Mac and Bluetooth-enabled devices. Go to [www.apple.com/store](http://www.apple.com/store) and then click the Wireless link in the Mac Accessory section.

For more Information and Help:

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