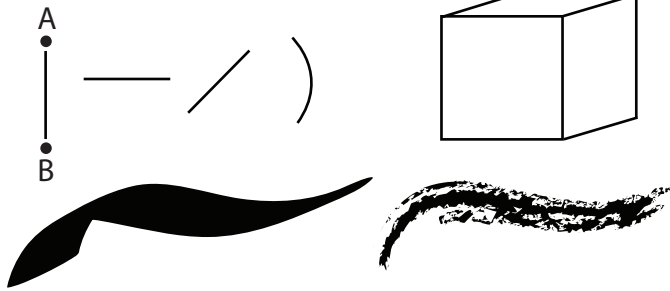


Line: Horizontal, vertical, diagonal and curved. A line can show the edge of something. A line can connect two points in space.

Line quality: a line that has thick and thin, a line with a variety of different strokes such as rough, flowing, broken etc.



Shape: Organic shapes are shapes found in nature. For example - leaves, our hands, bugs etc.

Geometric shapes are shapes that are typically drawn with tools, such as rulers or compasses. For example - circles, squares, triangles etc.



Negative space - Space that is around or between parts of an object. Example, the hole in a donut is negative space.

Color: Red, Blue and Yellow are Primary, Orange, Green, and Purple are Secondary.

Red / Orange - Yellow / Orange - Yellow / Green - Green / Blue - Purple / Blue - Purple / Red - Are Intermediate colors.

Colors have a...

HUE - is another word for color

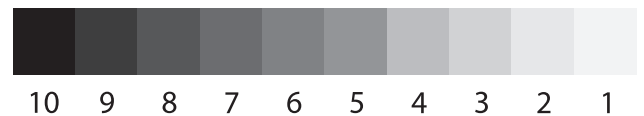
INTENSITY - or saturation is the brightness of a color or put another way, it's the force of the color.

VALUE - the lightness or darkness of a color.

Brown and Gray are - NEUTRAL COLORS

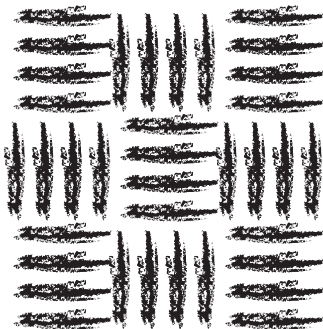
White is a TINT and Black is a Shade

Value: The lightness or darkness of a color



Value Scale

Texture: refers to the tactile qualities of a surface (actual) or to the visual representation of such surface qualities (implied).

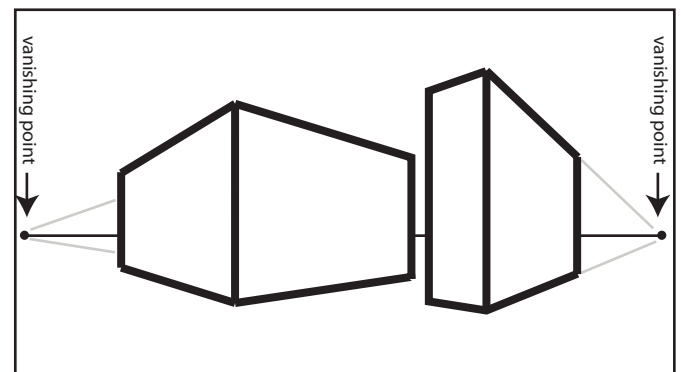


Space / Perspective:

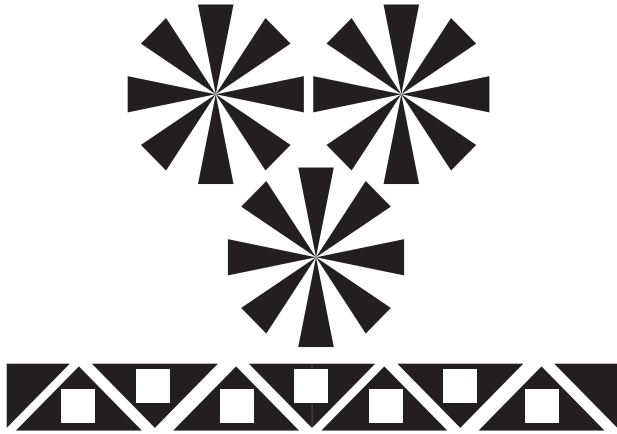
Creating the illusion of a 3D space on a 2D surface. Making things look like they are far away.

As things get further away they become smaller and have less detail.

Atmospheric perspective - Things become lighter in value and less detailed



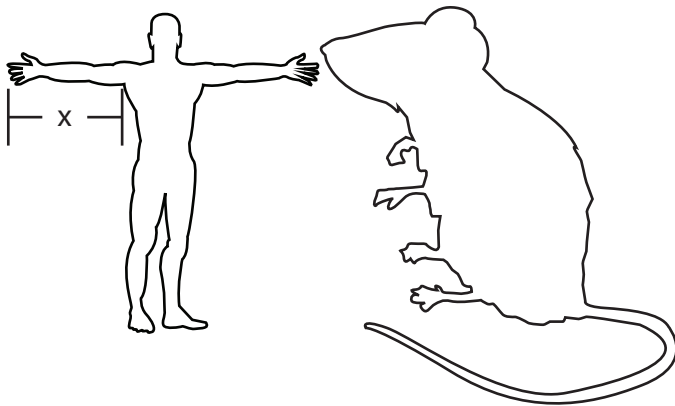
Pattern: Pattern refers to the repetition or reoccurrence of a design element, exact or varied, which establishes a visual beat.



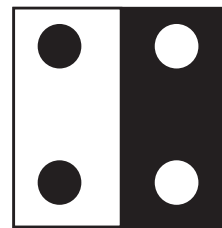
Rhythm / Movement: This is how our eyes move around an image. Movement is created by elements that direct our eye to look in a specific place or direction.



Proportion / Scale: Proportion is the size relationship of parts to a whole and to one another.



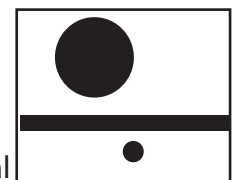
Balance: is the impression of equilibrium in a pictorial or sculptural composition. Balance is often referred to as symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.



symmetrical



radial



asymmetrical

Unity: is achieved when the components of a work of art are perceived as harmonious, giving the work a sense of completion.



Emphasis: refers to the created center of interest, the place in an artwork where your eye first lands.

