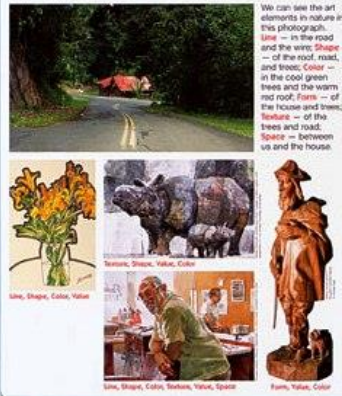


Elements of Art

All artists have the same elements of art with which to work. They are **line, shape, color, value, form, texture, and space**. All the art in the world is done with one or more of these elements. If we want to make art, we need to understand these seven elements of art.



Line



Different tools make different kinds of lines.

Shape



Shapes come in many types and sizes.

Color



Every color can be bright, dull, dark, or light.

Value



Value refers to dark and light in painting or drawing.

Form



Form is three-dimensional, and takes up space.

Texture



Texture is how a surface of something feels.

Space



Space exists around us. We use illusions to create space.

ELEMENTS & PRINCIPLES OF ART

LINE

Line is the path of a point moving through space.



PATTERN

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



SHAPE / FORM

Shape implies spatial form and is usually perceived as two-dimensional. Form has depth, length, and width and resides in space. It is perceived as three-dimensional.



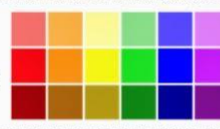
RHYTHM / MOVEMENT

Rhythm or movement refers to the suggestion of motion through the use of various elements.



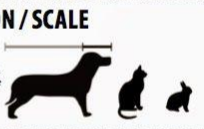
COLOR

Colors all come from the three primaries and black and white. They have three properties - hue, value, and intensity.



PROPORTION / SCALE

Proportion is the size relationship of parts to a whole and to one another. Scale refers to relating size to a constant, such as a human body.



VALUE

Value refers to relative lightness and darkness and is perceived in terms of varying levels of contrast.



BALANCE

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



TEXTURE

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



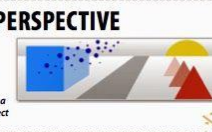
UNITY

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



SPACE / PERSPECTIVE

Space refers to the area in which art is organized. Perspective is representing a volume of space or a 3-dimensional object on a flat surface.



EMPHASIS

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



Great illustrations - Teaching Resources - www.projectart.com
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Principles of Design

Once you are familiar with the Elements of Art, you need to learn how the Principles of Design can make your artwork better. The Principles of Design are **balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, pattern, rhythm, and unity**. They help artists organize artwork so it feels more comfortable to viewers.



In this painting, the arches set up a rhythm. Emphasis is on the working woman. There is movement on both dark and light value paths to the focal area. Unity is created with warm color dominance. Contrast is seen in the size and value differences. The large arch in the foreground balances the small, busy shapes of the scene.



Movement, Emphasis, Balance, Unity
Pattern, Balance, Movement, Unity, Contrast, Emphasis, Rhythm

Balance

Contrast

Emphasis

Movement

Pattern

Rhythm

Unity



Balance is the comfortable arrangement of elements in an artwork.



Contrast is the difference between elements in an artwork.



Emphasis is the creation of a focal area in a work of art.



Movement is how we get around in a work of art.



Pattern decorates surfaces with planned, repeated units.



Rhythm is the repetition of shapes, lines, and forms.



Unity means that all is in harmony. Variety adds interest.