Elements and Principles Book

Line



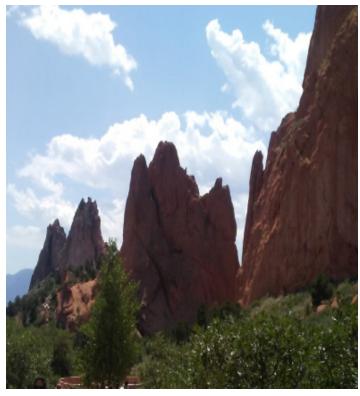
Literal lines to suggest or communicate something that exists in reality or the organic, sinewy lines that form the outlines of trees.



Shape



A shape is a selfcontained defined area of geometric or organic form. These are examples of both man-made and natural shapes in organic form.



Texture



Texture is the appearance of a surface material. The main differentiation between textures is that it is either rough or smooth. These images immediately suggest the tactile quality of the images through visuals.



Color

These images illustrate the three properties of color: hue, value and intensity, in varying degrees.





Size



The proportion or size of the images is discerned by the angle of or relative size to the viewer.



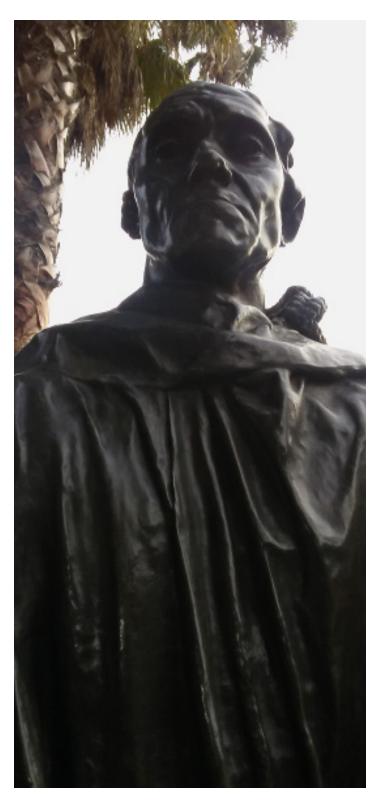
Unity



Unity is the feeling of harmony between all parts of the work of art, which creates a sense of completeness. The individual components of these images come together to create this sense of completeness.



Dominance

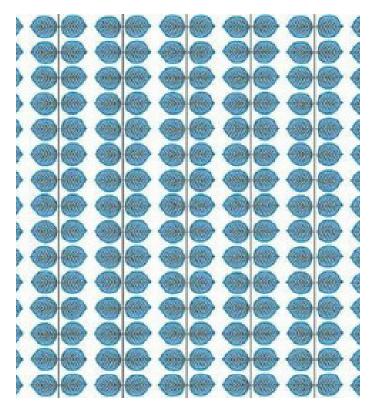


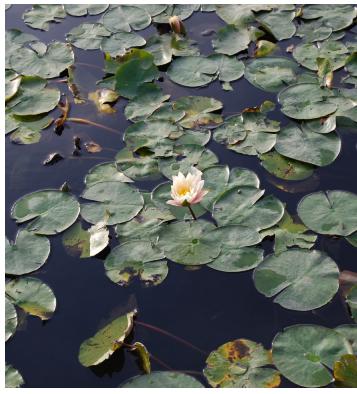
The images exhibit dominance through relative visual weight. The statue because it dominates the image and looks down on the viewer and the shoe by size comparison to the much smaller mushrooms that can easily be crushed.



Balance

Balance is the distribution of the visual weight of objects, colors, texture, and space. One design is symmetrical and the other image has a comfortable overall balance of the elements.

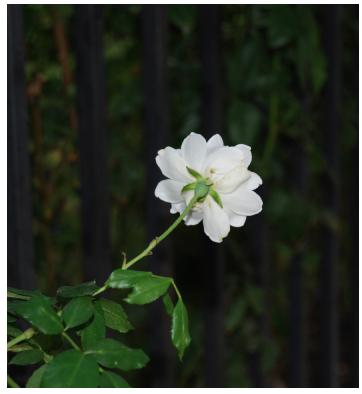




Contrast



Contrast is the juxtaposition of opposing elements. These images illustrate contrast through the color differences from the background.



Rhythm



Rhythm is created when one or more elements of design are used repeatedly to create a feeling of organized movement. The elements in the fabric print and the trees illustrate a flowing rhythm that implies a more natural sense of movement in a composition through the use or wavy lines or fluid forms usually or unequal size and length.

