




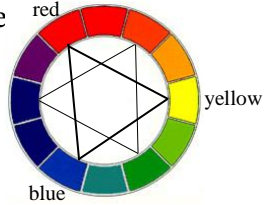






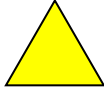




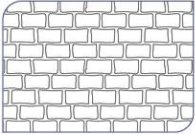


ART CONCEPTS

<p>Balance</p>	<p>is the consideration of visual weight and importance. It is a way to compare the right and left side of a composition.</p> <p><i>Symmetrical balance (formal)</i> </p> <p><i>Asymmetrical balance (informal)</i> </p>	
<p>Color</p>	<p>is the way we see light reflected from a surface or refracted through a prism.</p>	
<p>Color Properties</p>	<p><i>Hue</i> – family of a color <i>Intensity</i> (saturation) – brightness (purity) of a color <i>Value</i> – lightness/darkness of a color</p>	
<p>Color schemes</p>	<p>are color combinations that are considered especially pleasing based on the Color Wheel layout. Ex:</p> <p><i>Complimentary</i> – opposite </p> <p><i>Monochromatic</i> – one color + white and black </p> <p><i>Analogous</i> – next to each other </p>	
<p>Color wheel</p>	<p>is the arrangement of colors in radial spectrum. It describes the relationships between colors. It is laid out so that any two PRIMARY COLORS (red, yellow, blue) are separated by the SECONDARY COLORS (orange, violet, and green). INTERMEDIATE COLORS are in between PRIMARY and SECONDARY COLORS.</p> 	
<p>Contrast</p>	<p>Shows difference between the Elements of Art</p>	

Elements of Art	The basic components used by the artist when producing works of art. Those elements are <i>color, value, line, shape, form, texture, and space</i> .	
Emphasis	Any forcefulness that gives importance or dominance (weight) to some feature or features of an artwork; something singled out, stressed, or drawn attention to by means of contrast, anomaly, or counterpoint for aesthetic impact. A way of combining elements to stress the differences between those elements and to create one or more centers of interest in a work. Often, emphasized elements are used to direct and focus attention on the most important parts of a composition — its focal point.	
Form	<p>is three-dimensional enclosed area (height, width, and depth). For example, a triangle, which is two-dimensional, is a shape, but a pyramid, which is three-dimensional, is a form.</p> <p><i>Geometric forms</i> </p> <p><i>Organic forms</i> </p>	
Line	<p>A continuous mark made on some surface by a moving point with length and direction(-s).</p> <p><i>Straight lines</i> </p> <p><i>Curved lines</i> </p>	
Picture plane	In perspective, the plane (a flat level) occupied by the surface of the picture — its frontal boundary. When there is any illusion of depth in the picture, the picture plane is similar to a plate of glass behind which pictorial elements are arranged in depth.	

<p>Principles of Design</p>	<p>are arrangements of elements of art in the production of a work of art. Principles of Design are: <i>balance, contrast, unity, emphasis, and repetition.</i></p>	
<p>Repetition</p>	<p>refers to a way of combining elements of art so that the same elements are used over and over again. Thus, a certain color or shape might be used several times in the same picture.</p> <p><i>Pattern</i> – repeating the same element </p> <p><i>Rhythm</i> – repeating similar elements </p>	
<p>Shape</p>	<p>is an enclosed space defined and determined by other art elements such as line, color, value, and texture.</p> <p><i>Geometric shapes</i> </p> <p><i>Organic shapes</i> </p>	
<p>Space</p>	<p>is the distance or area between, around, above, below, or within things. It can be described as two-dimensional or three-dimensional</p> <p><i>Positive space</i> </p> <p><i>Negative space</i> </p>	
<p>Subject matter</p>	<p>is what a work of art is about, what is depicted: portrait, landscape, still-life, fantasy, genre (daily life), religious art, narrative art, etc.</p>	

<p>Texture</p>	<p>is the surface quality or "feel" of an object, its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc.</p> <p><i>Actual texture</i></p>  <p><i>Simulated (implied) texture</i></p> 	
<p>Unity</p>	<p>The quality of wholeness or oneness that is achieved through the effective use of the elements and principles of design. A composition is unified when the relationships between its parts interact to create a sense that no portion of the composition may be changed without altering the aesthetic integrity and meaning of the artwork.</p>	
<p>Value</p>	<p>is the amount of light reflected from a surface. It refers to light and dark areas.</p> 