

## Elements of Art

These are the basic elements that are used by Artists in creating Art; they are what you use to create an aesthetically pleasing work. When we make Art, we need to understand and apply these seven Elements of Art.



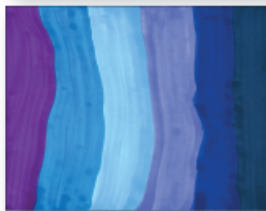
### Line

A mark made by a pointed tool such as a brush, pen or stick; a moving point.



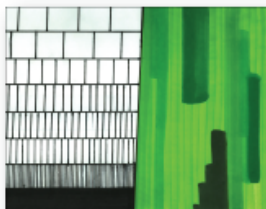
### Shape

A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions, length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.



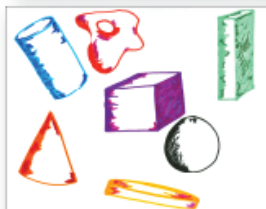
### Color

Is one of the most dominant elements. It is created by light. There are three properties of color; Hue (name,) Value (shades and tints,) and Intensity (brightness.)



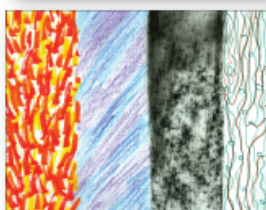
### Value

Degrees of lightness or darkness. The difference between values is called value contrast.



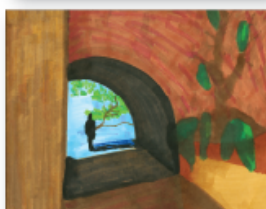
### Form

Objects that are three-dimensional having length, width and height. They can be viewed from many sides. Forms take up space and volume.



### Texture

Describes the feel of an actual surface. The surface quality of an object; can be real or implied.



### Space

Is used to create the illusion of depth. Space can be two-dimensional, three-dimensional, negative and/or positive.

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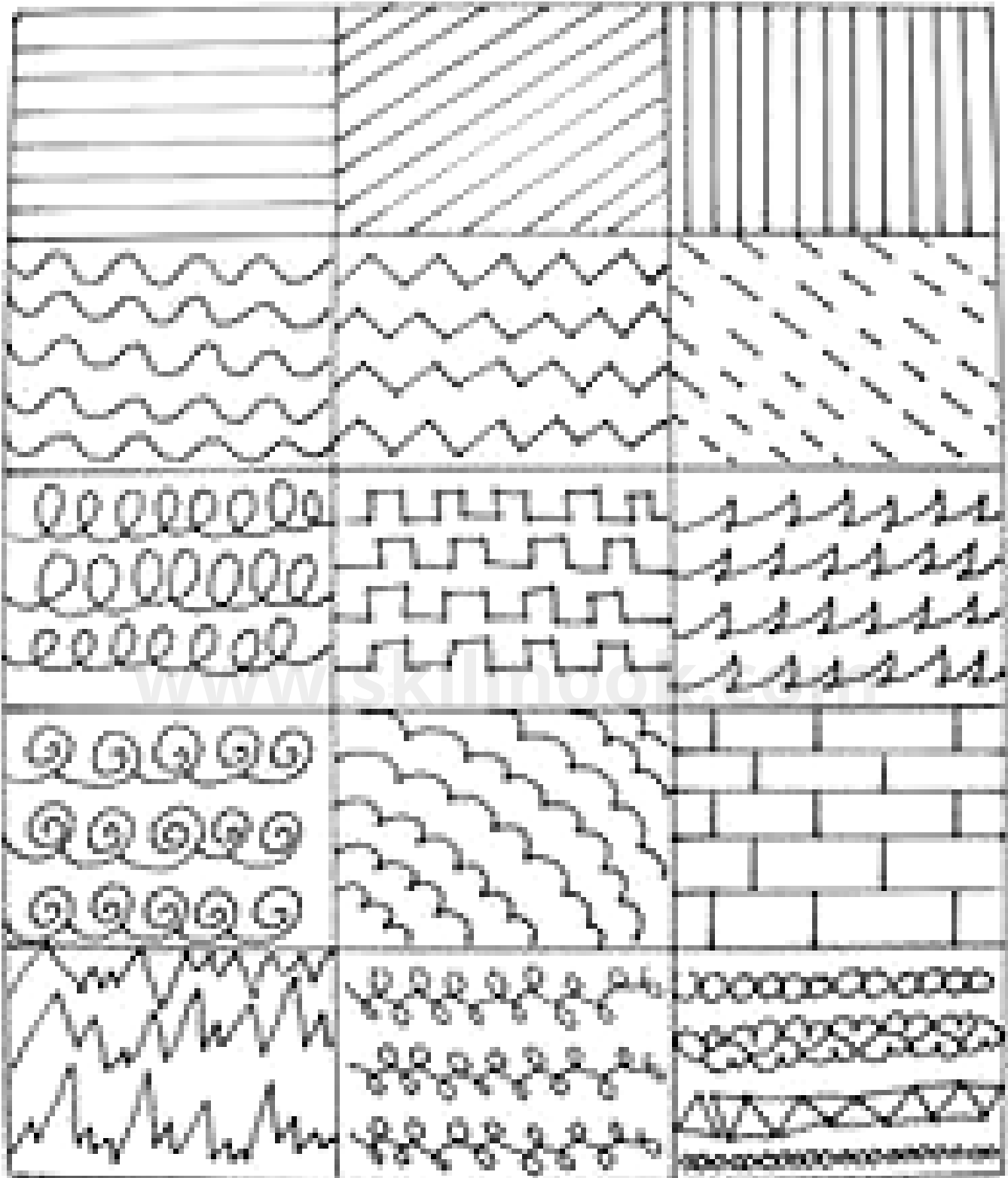
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## LINES

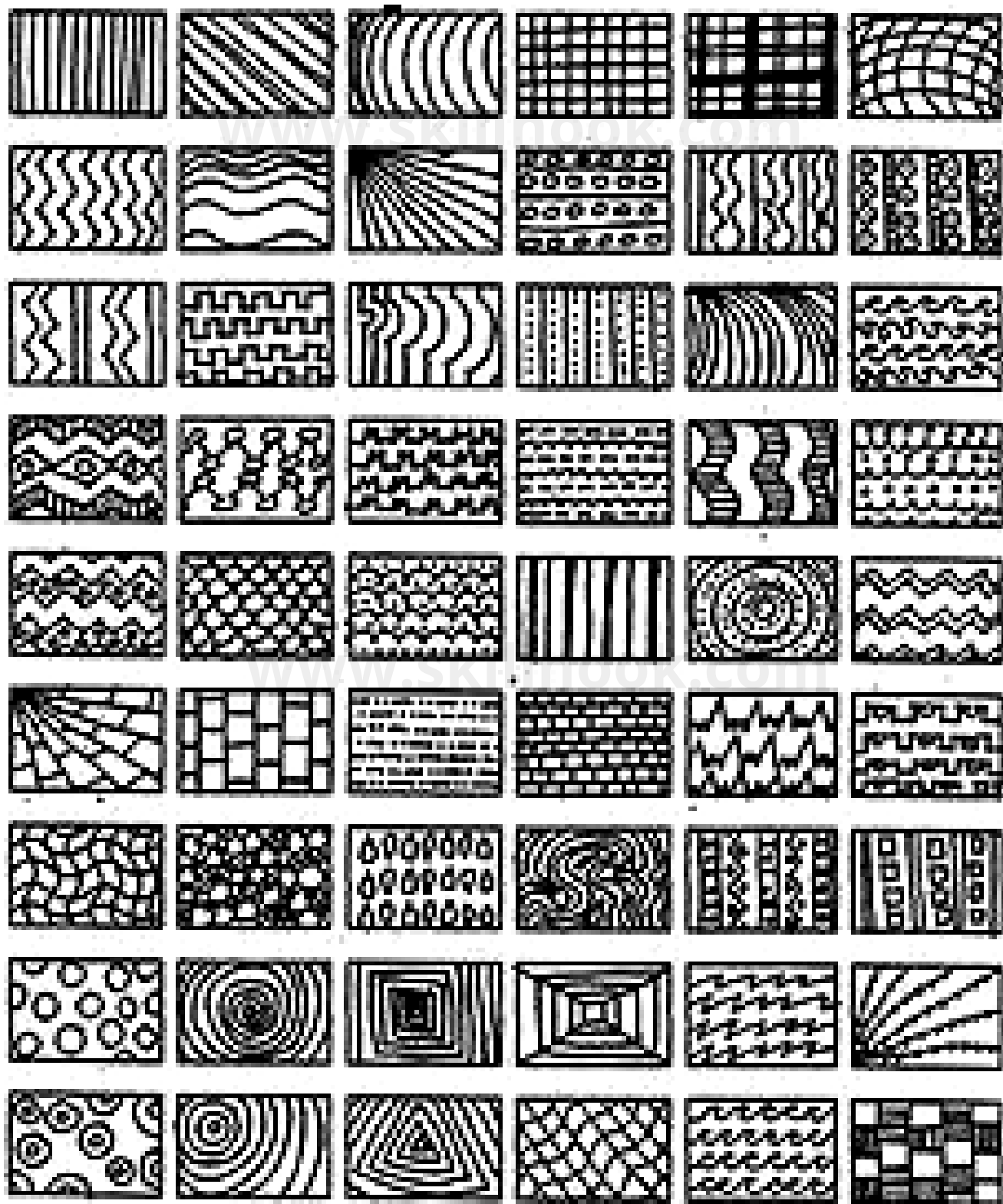
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## LINES



## SHAPE

All shapes are flat (2-D).

Shapes can be geometric.

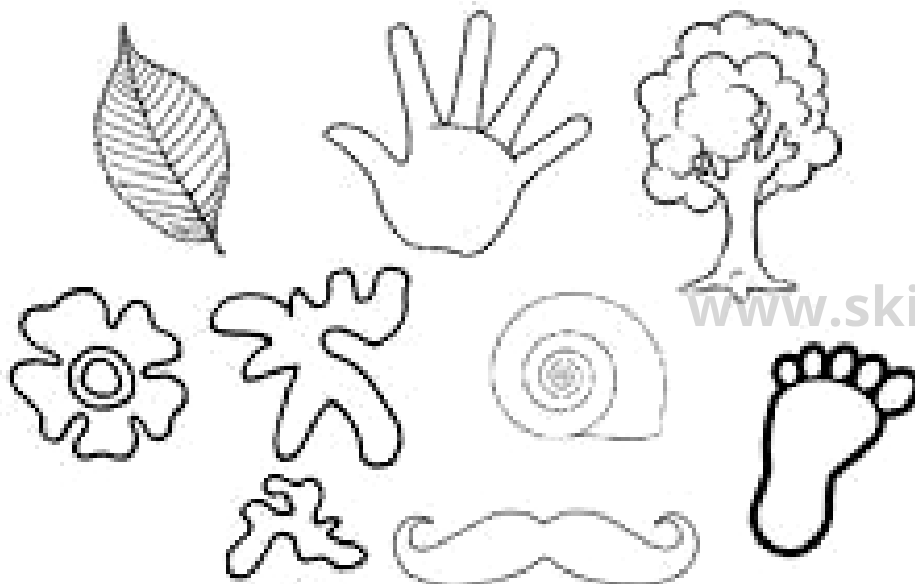


Geometric shapes are mostly made by humans.

Shapes can be organic (free-form).



Organic shapes remind of us of things found in the natural world.



## COLOR WHEEL



**Primary  
Colors**



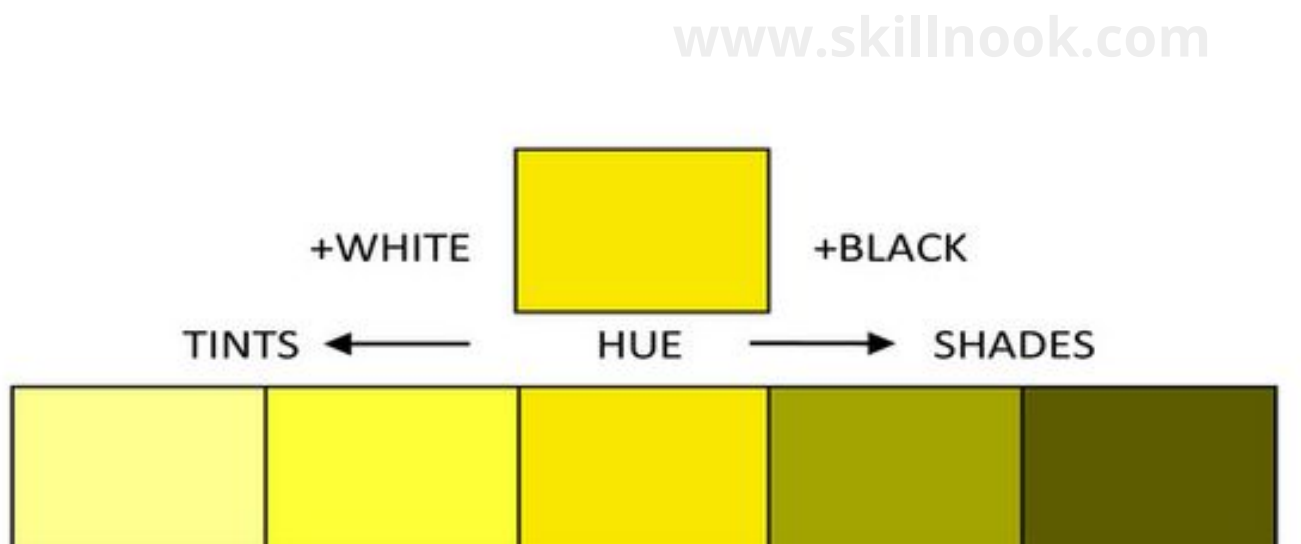
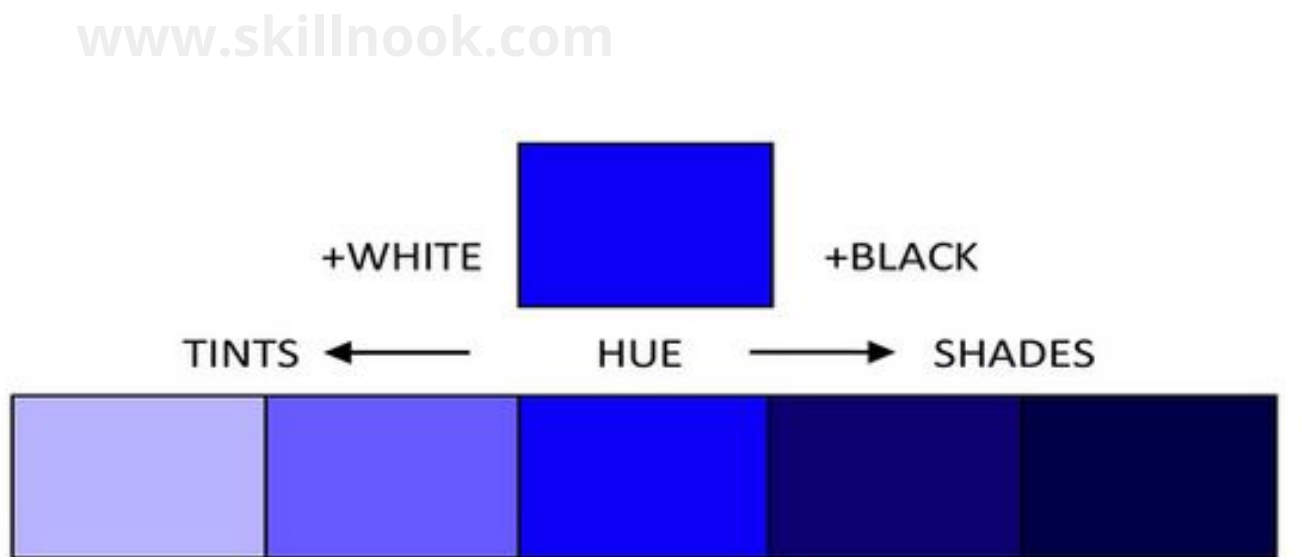
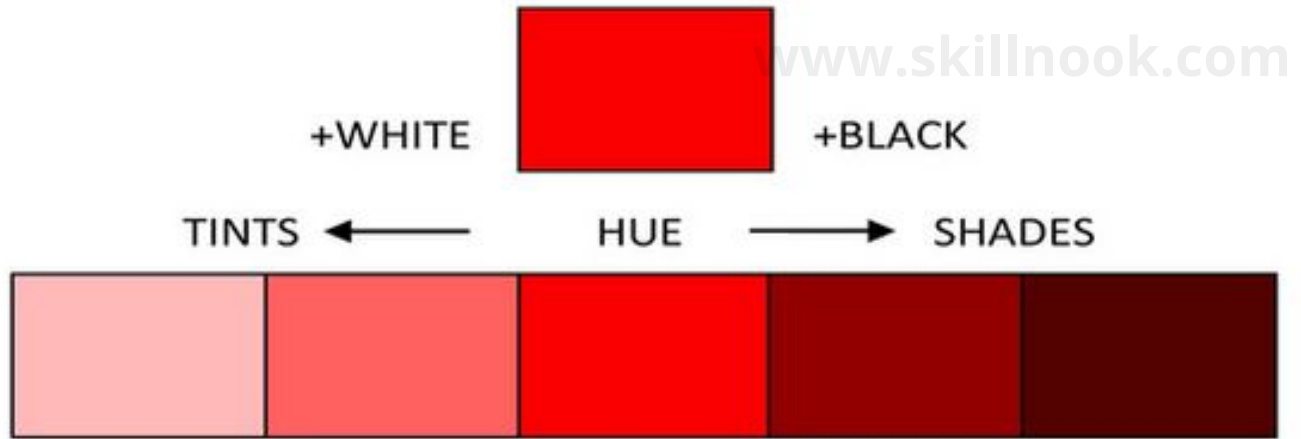
**Secondary  
Colors**



**Tertiary  
Colors**



## COLOR SHADES & TINTS





Picking appealing and appropriate color combinations for designs can be a struggle at times, so let me share with you a compilation of information on color that might help!

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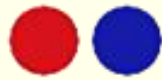
## 1. COLOR LINGO

There's certain terms we use to describe color, so let's go over the simple concepts they represent.



### **PURE COLOR**

A color unmixed with other colors.



### **SHADES**

Pure colors that are mixed with black.



### **TINTS**

Pure colors that are mixed with white.



### **TONES**

Pure colors that are mixed with gray.



### **HUE: RED OR BLUE**

Another word for color.



### **VALUE: LIGHT OR DARK**

Describes the lightness or darkness of a color.



### **SATURATION: BRIGHT OR MUTED**

Refers to the intensity of a color.



### **TEMPERATURE: WARM OR COOL**

Categorizes the sense of temperature of a color. Warm colors feel energetic, such as reds, oranges and yellows, while cool colors are calming, such as greens, blues and purples. White is also considered a cool color, while black is warm. There's also cool and warm temperatures of each color, such as warm greens and cool greens, but we'll get more into that later!

## COLOR CONTRAST

Contrast in color is made using a combination of colors with opposing **value**, **saturation**, or **temperature**. We all naturally focus on areas with the highest level of contrast, so we can use that to bring attention to a spot of importance.

value



saturation



temperature



## COLOR CONTEXT

The way we perceive color can change depending on the colors that accompany it too! Looking at the examples below, the red spot on black looks larger in comparison to the red spot on white, despite the spots being exactly the same size. The black also feels closer to us in distance in comparison with the white, distorting our sense of space. This effect is also known as **color relativity**.



Context can also change our perception of value and temperature. Looking at the example below, the center of the circle on the left feels warmer and darker, while the center on the right feels cooler and lighter, yet both are the exact same color. Amazing, right?



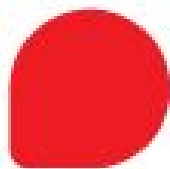
Because of this effect, it's important to compare colors in a similar fashion to fully grasp their relationship to one another before use!

## Hues, Shades, Tints & Tones



## Colors: Meanings & Causes

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Meaning:  
Causes:

fire, passion, importance, danger  
raised blood pressure, enhanced metabolism



Meaning:  
Causes:

energy, change, movement, vitality  
sense of welcoming



Meaning:  
Causes:

happiness, hope, caution  
calm feeling, sense of permanence, positivity



Meaning:  
Causes:

new beginnings, growth, harmony, nature  
sense of stability and calming



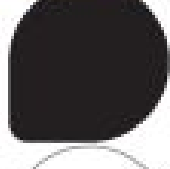
Meaning:  
Causes:

calmness, responsibility, peace, strength  
refreshing feeling, relaxation



Meaning:  
Causes:

creative, luxury, romance  
inspiration, sense of wealth



Meaning:  
Causes:

power, elegance, evil, modern  
sense of sophistication, edginess



Meaning:  
Causes:

purity, cleanliness, virtue  
sense of simplicity, minimalism



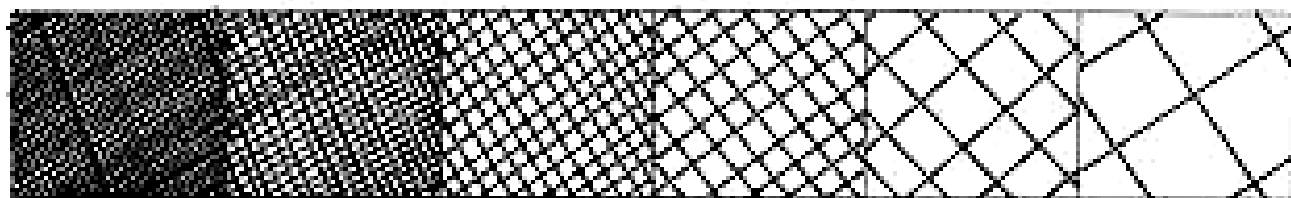
Meaning:  
Causes:

dependability, earthiness, dull  
feeling of warmth, wholesomeness, friendliness

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## VALUE

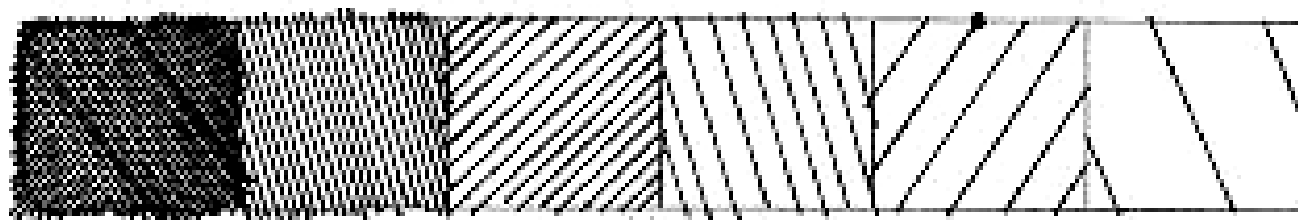
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(3) dark

(middle) example

(1) light

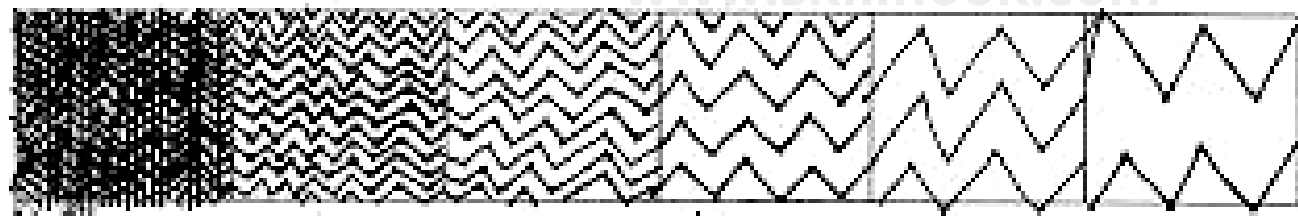


diagonal

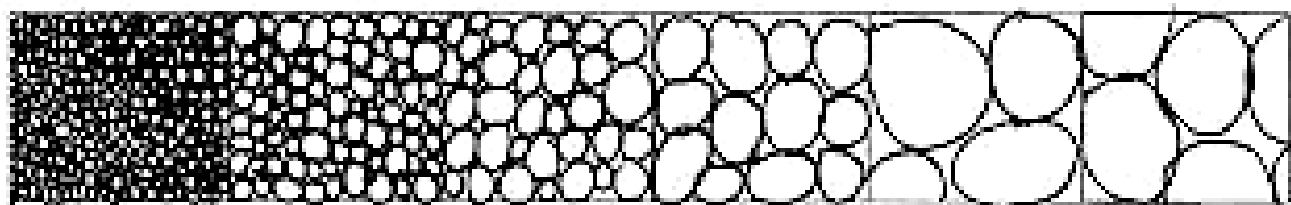


scribbled

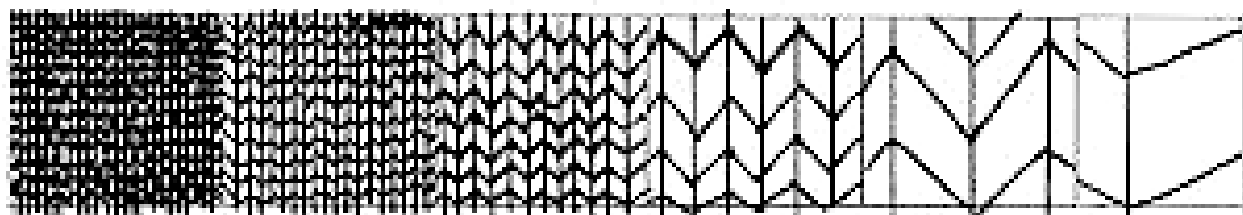
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zigzag



bubble



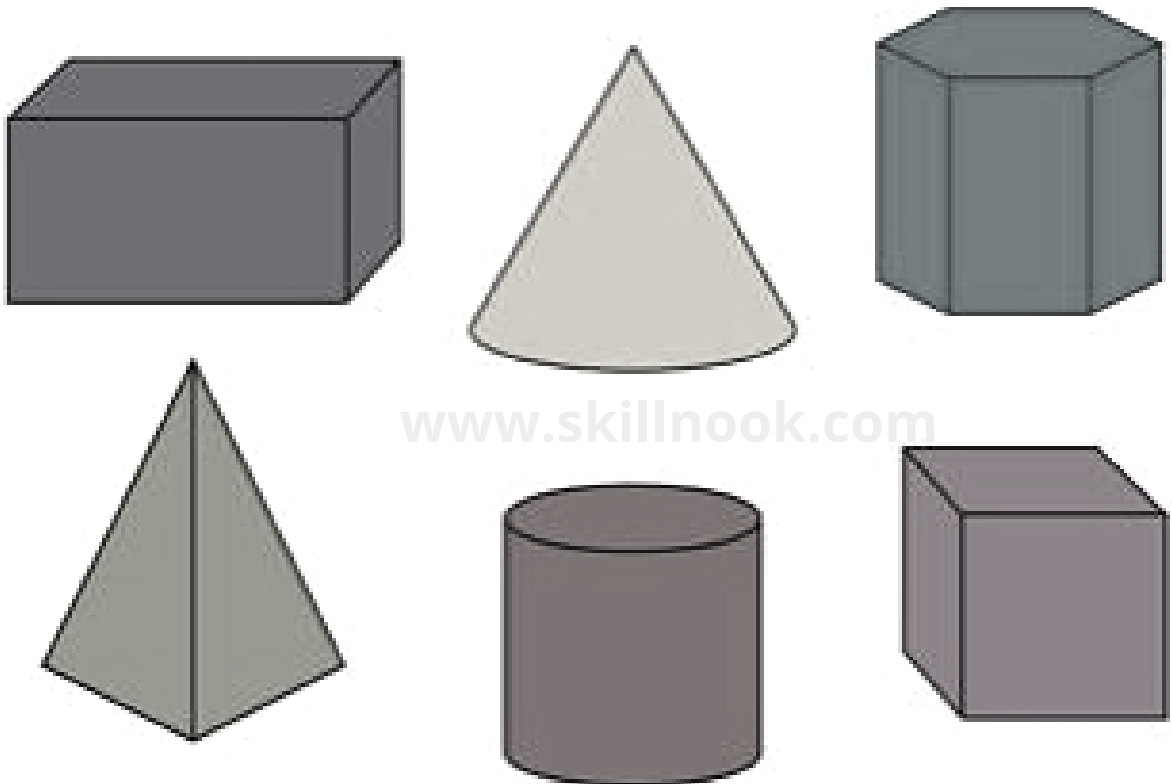
(middle) example

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## FORM

Forms are three-dimensional (length, width, height) and can be viewed from many angles. Forms have volume and take up space.

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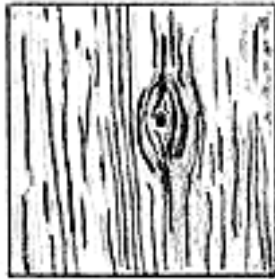


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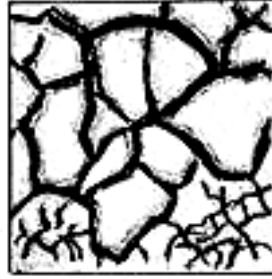
One point perspective is one of the easiest ways to make shapes into forms. One point perspective uses a horizon line and a single vanishing point to create a sense of depth. Draw lines from the "edges" of shapes back to the vanishing point.

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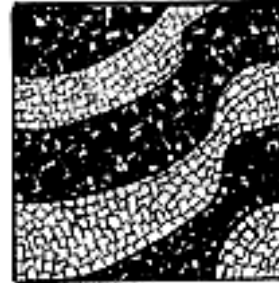
## TEXTURE



wood 1



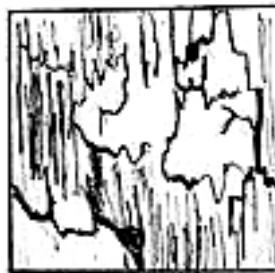
cracked earth



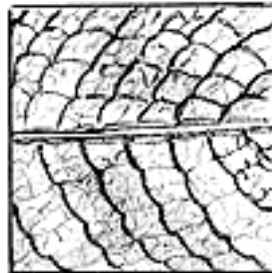
paved road



broken glass



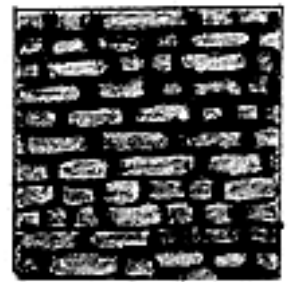
cracked paint



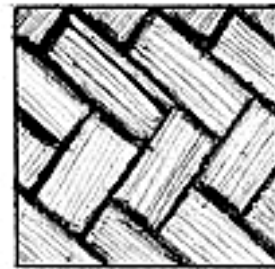
leaf



windy grass



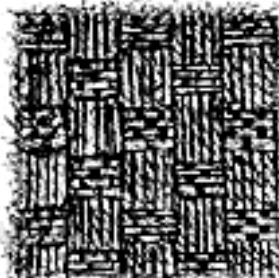
pavement



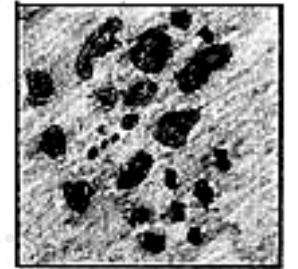
basket texture



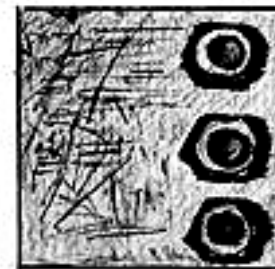
Wood 2



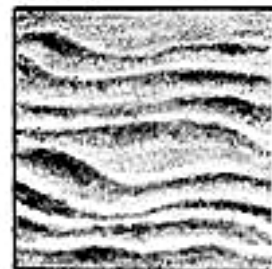
little mat



water drops



old metal surface



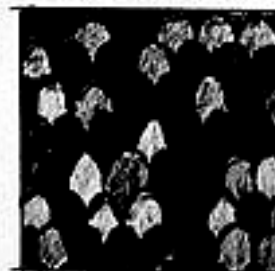
sand



rain drops



crumpled paper



tiles structure



zebra lines pattern



curlly

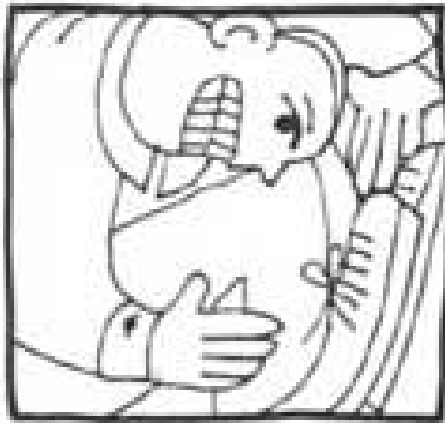


artistic

## SPACE

Consider the Picture Composition

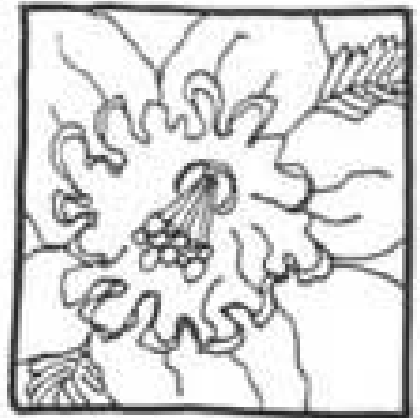
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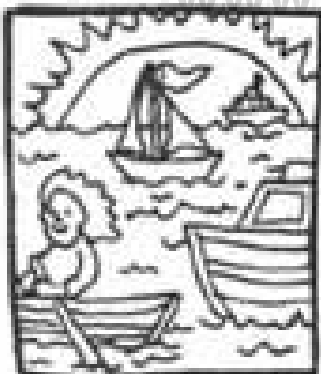
**DRAW BIG**



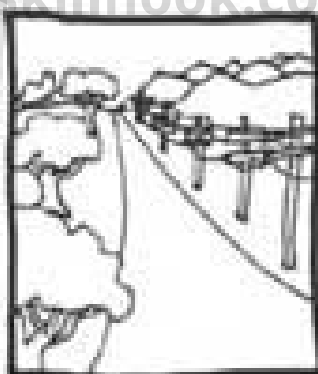
**FILL THE WHOLE PAPER**



**LINES OFF THE PAPER**



**PLACEMENT IN RELATION TO HORIZON**



**SMALLER IN DISTANCE LARGER CLOSER UP**



**DARKER CLOSER UP LIGHTER FARTHER AWAY**



**OVERLAPPING**



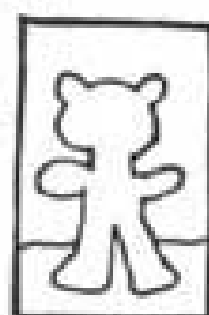
**FOREGROUND (near space)**



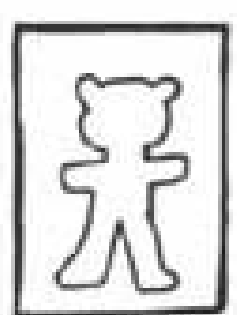
**MID GROUND (middle space)**



**BACKGROUND (far space)**



**POSITIVE SPACE**  
the objects or subject in the work of art, not the space around them



**NEGATIVE SPACE**  
the "empty" space around the subject or objects

## SPACE

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