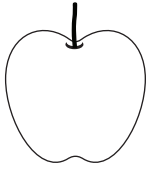


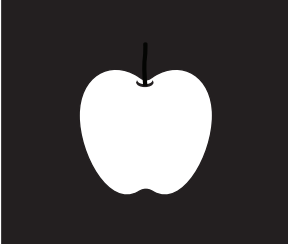

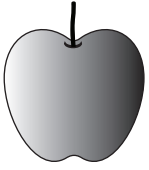



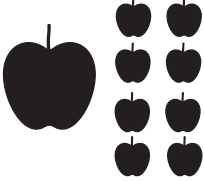

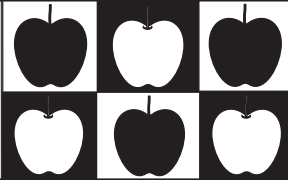
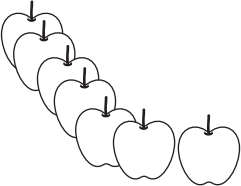

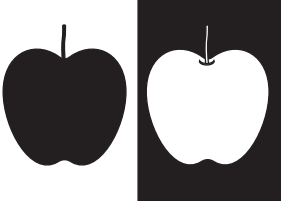
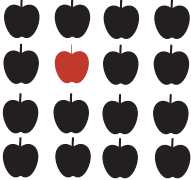
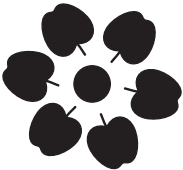
Elements of Art

The Elements of Art are the building blocks of all art.
Works of art includes one or more of these elements:

Line		may be two- or three-dimensional and leads the viewer's eye through the work. Can be horizontal, vertical, straight, curved, dotted, broken, thick, thin etc.
Shape		is two-dimensional/flat and encloses an area; it can geometric (round, square, oval, rectangle etc.) or organic (when a line intersects itself it creates a shape)
Form		is three-dimensional and suggests volume. Can be organic or geometric.
Space		is the area around, within, or between shapes or parts of an image. Can show perspective. Can be expressed through negative and positive space.
Colour		has three attributes; hue, intensity, and value.
Value		is the lightness and darkness of colour.
Texture		is the quality of a surface that is tactile or can be implied.

Principles of Design

The ways in which artists organize the Elements of Art in a composition are called the Principles of Design. They include:

Balance		occurs when the <i>Elements of Art</i> are arranged symmetrically, asymmetrically or radially.
Repetition		occurs when a single element occurs many times.
Pattern		occurs when more than one element occurs many times.
Movement		refers to the arrangement of parts such as lines, shapes, and colours in a drawing that creates a slow, fast, or meandering flow of the eye.
Rhythm		occurs when elements are repeated, alternated or otherwise arranged.
Contrast		occurs with the use of opposites such as colour, value, size etc. to create visual effects and interest.
Emphasis		demonstrates an outstanding or interesting point in a composition.
Unity		is the result of how all elements and principles work together.