

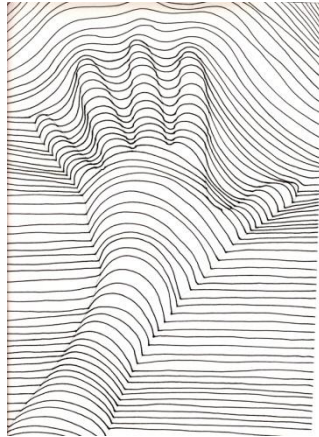
## The Elements of Art

1. **LINE**: A moving dot.

Contour Lines (outlines)

Line Quality

Cross contour



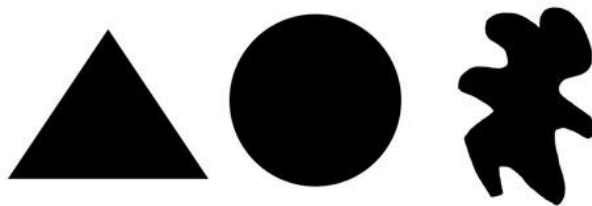
2. **SHAPE**: 2-D

Geometric

Organic

Negative Space

Positive Space



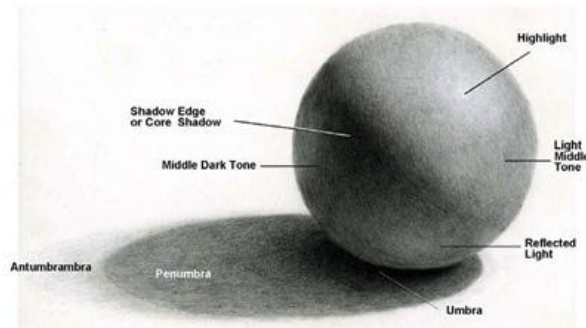
### 3. FORM: 3-D

Geometric

Organic

In drawing and painting we strive for the illusion of FORM by understanding and using:

Highlights, mid tones, reflected light, core shadow, and cast shadow.



### 4. VALUE: Lightness or darkness of a form.

Tints: more white

Shades: more black



5. **SPACE**: The illusion of the area above, around, and within objects.

Overlapping

Size

Placement on the picture plane

Detail

Color & Value

Linear Perspective



6. **COLOR**: Reflected Light. We use a color wheel to study Color.

Primary: Red, Yellow, Blue

Secondary: Orange, green, Violet

Tertiary/Intermediate: Red Orange, Yellow Green, blue violet.

**Color Values**: The lightness or darkness of a color.

Tints: Add white

Shades: Add black

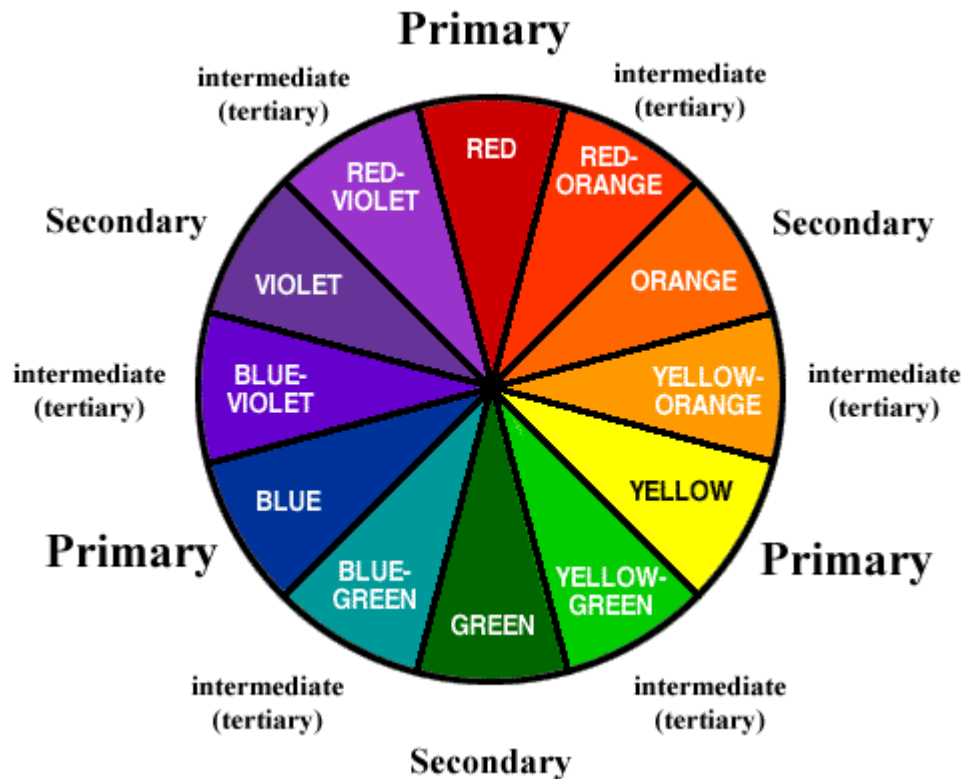
Intensity: Add gray

**Color Schemes**: The systematic ways that colors are used in an artwork based on arrangement on the color wheel.

- Monochromatic: One color with shades and tints.
- Complementary: High contrast—(across on color wheel)
- Analogous: Harmonious—(3-5 colors next to each other on the color wheel.
- Color Triad: High contrast—(3 colors that are equal in distance on the color wheel)  
Example: Red, Blue, Yellow.
- Color Tetrad: High Contrast—(4 colors that are equal in distance on the color wheel)

Example: 2 sets of complementary

- Split complementary: High contrast—(a color and that color’s closest analogous colors.
- Cool Colors: colors that are associated with cool things (blue, green)
- Warm Colors: colors that are associated with warm things (red, yellow)



7. **TEXTURE**: The way something feels or looks like it may feel if you were able to touch it.

