





The Elements of Design

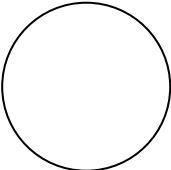
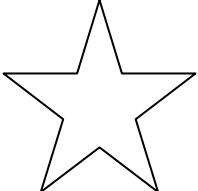
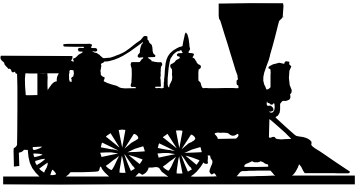

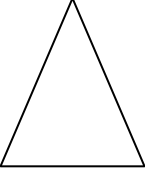
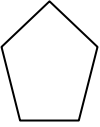

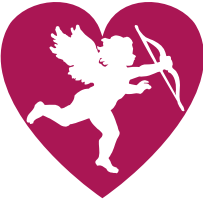
LINE

Draw an example of the lines listed below!

<p>Line: A mark made by a pointed tool (like a pencil).</p> 	<p>Implied Line: A line that the human eye creates when color or value seems to make a barrier or edge. (It's not really a line at all!)</p> 
<p>Contour Lines: Lines that show the edges of shapes, similar to an outline.</p>	<p>Gesture Lines: Expressive, scribbly lines that show action and movement.</p>
<p>Hatching Lines: Lots of lines placed parallel to each other to create value (darkness) & texture.</p>	<p>Cross-hatching Lines: A set of hatching lines that cross over one another to make darker values.</p>
<p>Straight</p>	<p>Curved</p>
<p>Thick</p>	<p>Thin</p>
<p>Angular (zig-zag)</p>	<p>Concentric (spiral)</p>

SHAPE

Practice drawing these shapes.

<p>Shape: A two-dimensional area that is contained within a line.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>	<p>Silhouette: A solid shape, usually black or a dark color.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<p>Geometric Shapes: Shapes with mostly straight lines.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div>	<p>Organic Shapes: Free-form, natural shapes. (No straight lines allowed!)</p>
<p>Positive Shapes: The subject of the piece of art, usually in the foreground.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The snowflakes are the positive shapes.</p>	<p>Negative Shapes: The surrounding area of the piece of art, usually in the background.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The heart around the silhouette of the cupid is the negative space.</p>



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VALUE

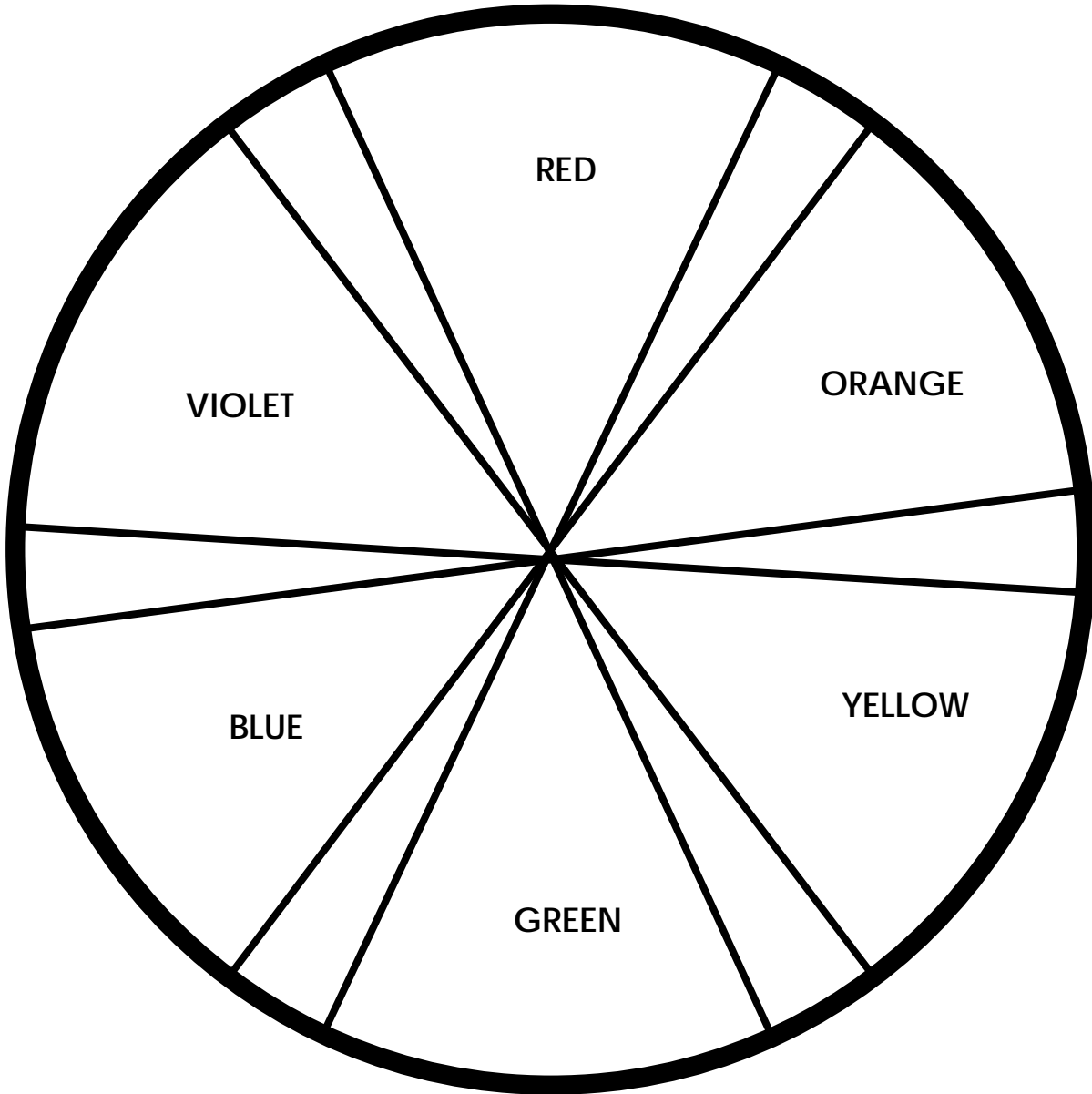
<p>Value: The artistic word for darkness and light.</p>	<p>Contrast: Using dark and light, right next to each other in art, to help us see dimension.</p>
<p>Low Key: A drawing that's mostly dark.</p>	<p>High Key: A drawing that's mostly bright.</p>

Value Scale

10% Black	20% Black	30% Black	40% Black	50% Black
60% Black	70% Black	80% Black	90% Black	100% Black

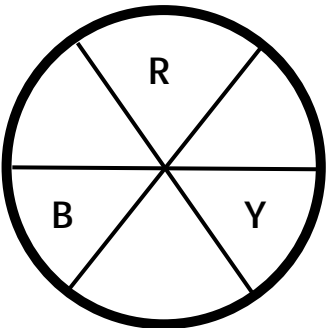
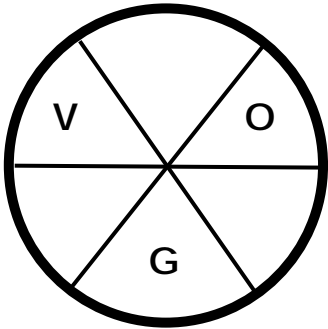
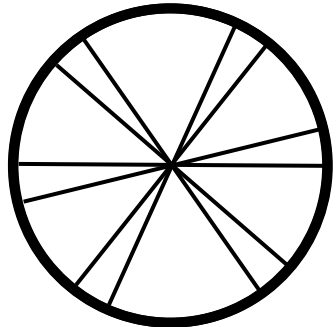
COLOR

Color in the Color Wheel – everywhere you can.

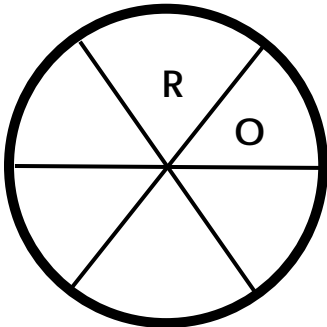
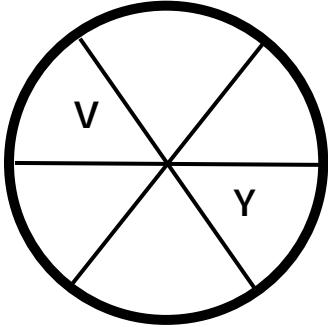


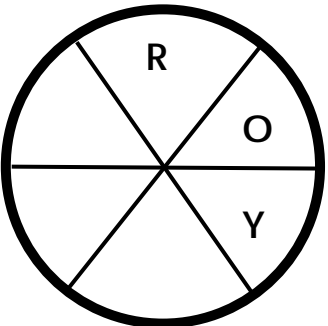
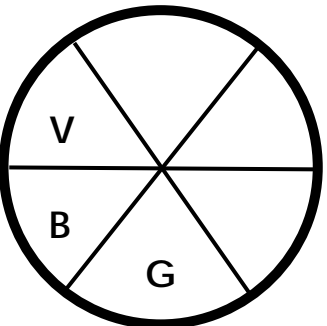
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<p>Hue: The name of a color.</p>	<p>Intensity: Purity of a color. (Think of black clothes that fade as you wash them – they have less intensity after they’re washed a lot – because the color is faded and less pure.)</p>
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<p>Primary Colors: The first level of colors, they are the three that you start with, and cannot be mixed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Red Yellow Blue</p> 	<p>Secondary Colors: The second level of colors – you get them by mixing the primary colors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Orange Green Violet</p> 	<p>Intermediate Colors: Colors made by mixing one primary color and the secondary color beside it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Red-Orange Yellow-Orange Yellow-Green Blue-Green Blue-Violet Red-Violet</p> 
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<p>Adjacent Colors: Colors beside each other on the color wheel.</p> <p>Example: Red and Orange</p> 	<p>Complementary Colors: Colors opposite each other on the color wheel. There are three pairs, and they never change.</p> <p>Red and Green Blue and Orange Yellow and Violet</p> 
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<p>Warm Colors: The colors of fire.</p> <p>Red Orange Yellow</p> 	<p>Cool Colors: The colors of water.</p> <p>Green Blue Violet</p> 
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