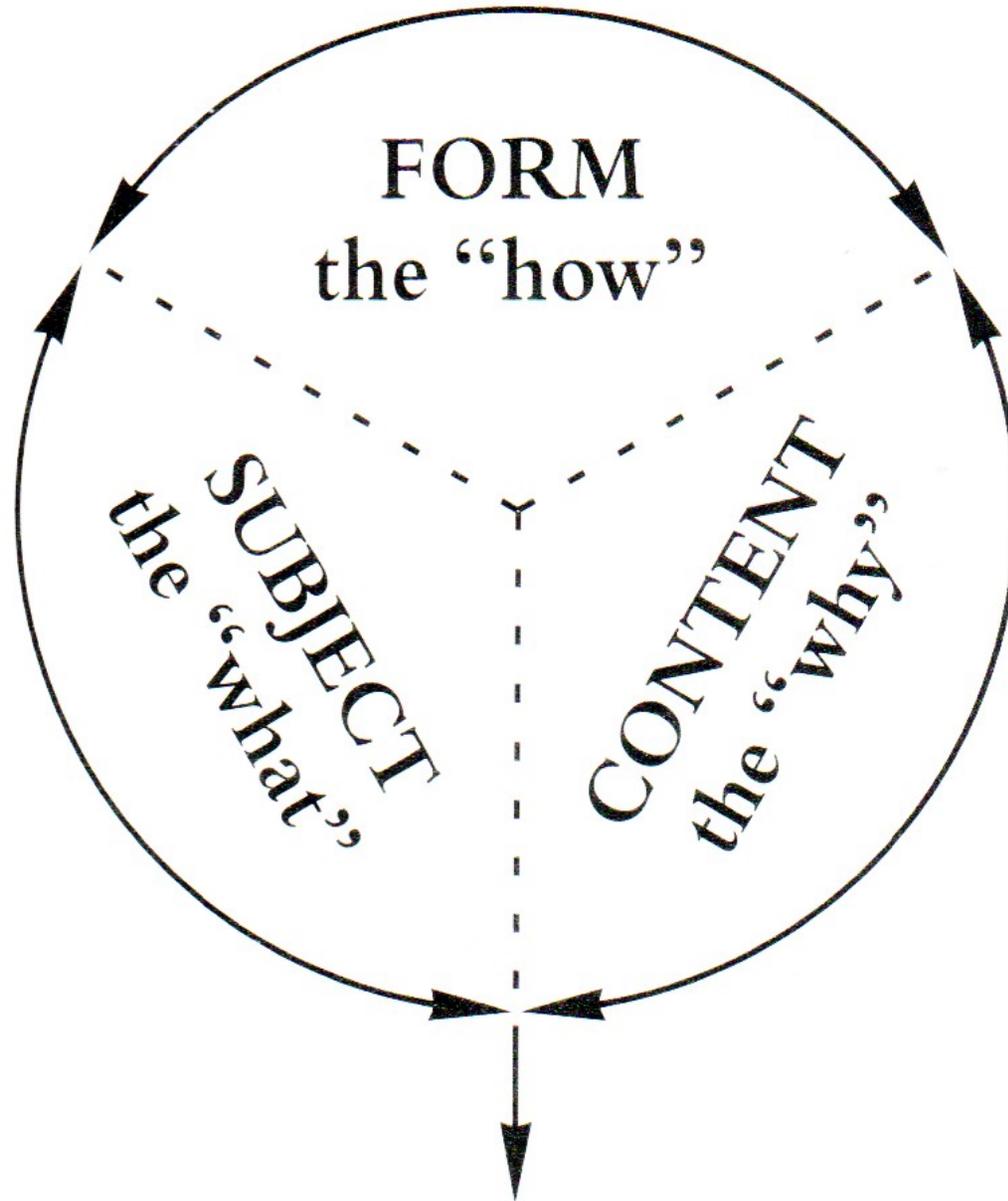


Elements of Art

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combining to produce
ORGANIC UNITY



Pieter Claesz. (Dutch, about 1597–1660),
Still Life with Stoneware Jug, Wine Glass, Herring, and Bread, 1642



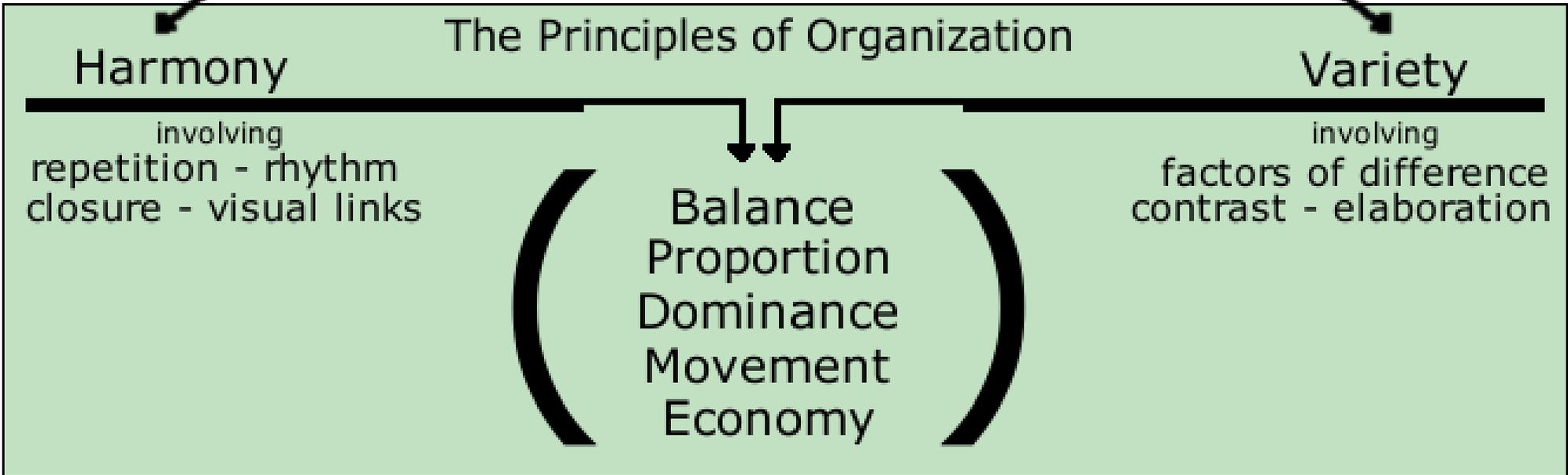
Paul Cezanne,
Still Life, Drapery, Pitcher, and Fruit Bowl 1893–1894

The Evolution of
Form

Art tools ↓ and media

The Elements of Art
(Line, Shape, Value, Texture, Color)

are employed according to



creating

Space

to produce

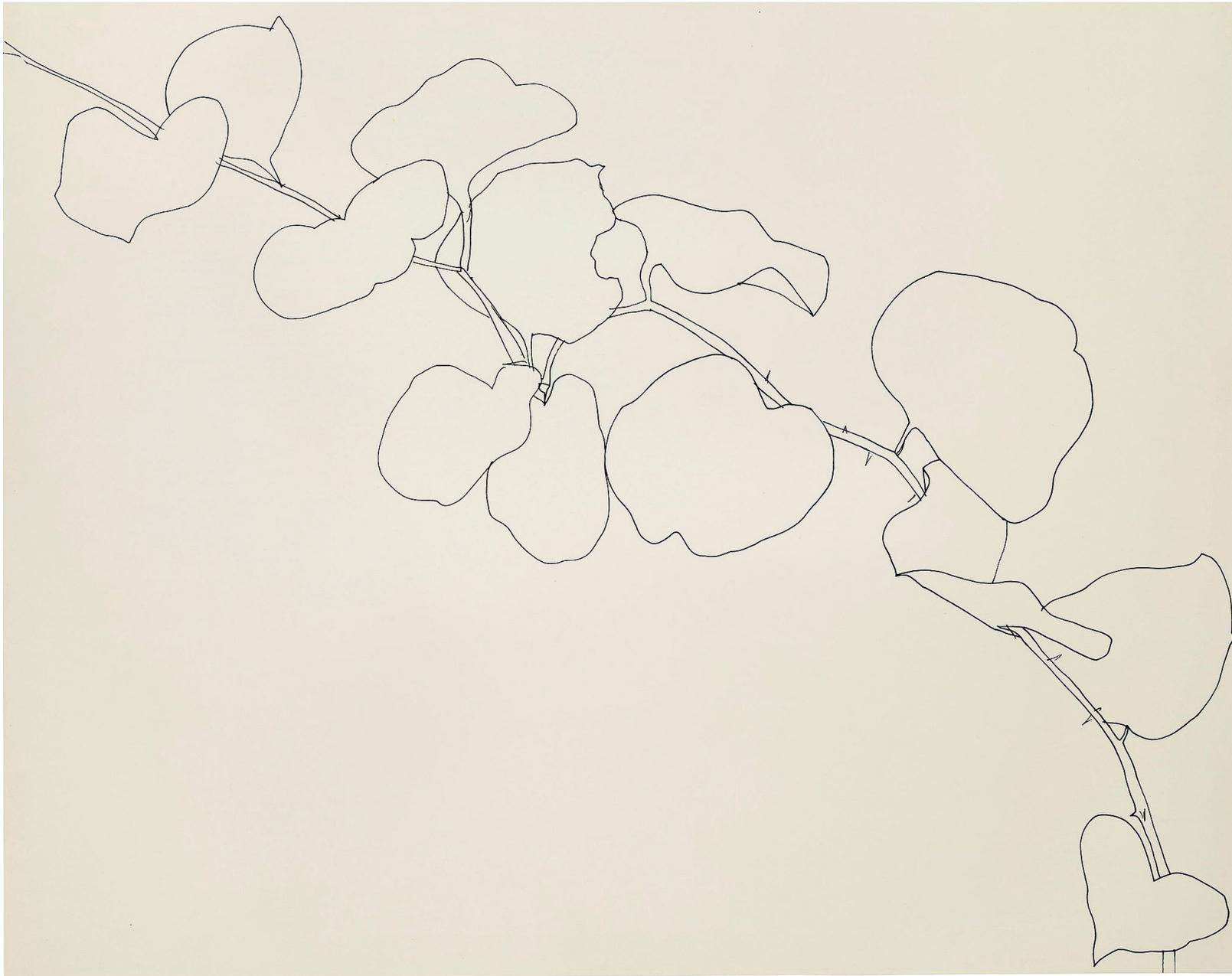
Unity

Elements of Art: LINE

Lines and curves are marks that span a distance between two points (or the path of a moving point).

As an element of visual art, line is the use of various marks, outlines, and implied lines in artwork and design.

A line has a width, direction, and length. A line's width is sometimes called its "thickness".



Ellsworth Kelly,
Briar, 1961



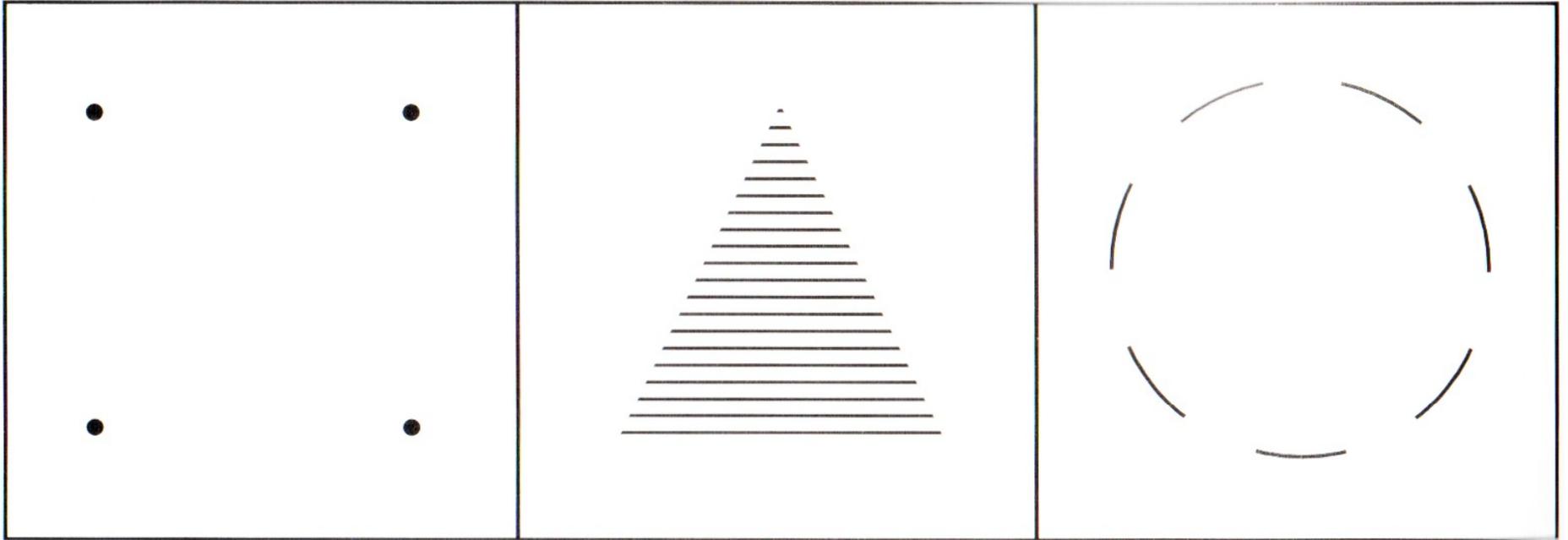
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec,
Jane Avril, first plate from Le Cafe Concert, 1893

Elements of Art: SHAPE

Shape can be defined in art as a line enclosing an area.

Shapes could be geometric, such as squares, circles, triangles etc. or organic and curvaceous.

In everyday usage, the word 'shape' is also used to talk about three-dimensional *form*.



We have an instinctive need for order that enables our minds to fill in the parts that have been left out.

This principle was first put forward by the German Gestalt psychologists, during their exploration into human perception in the early part of the twentieth century.

Gestalt is the German word for “form.”

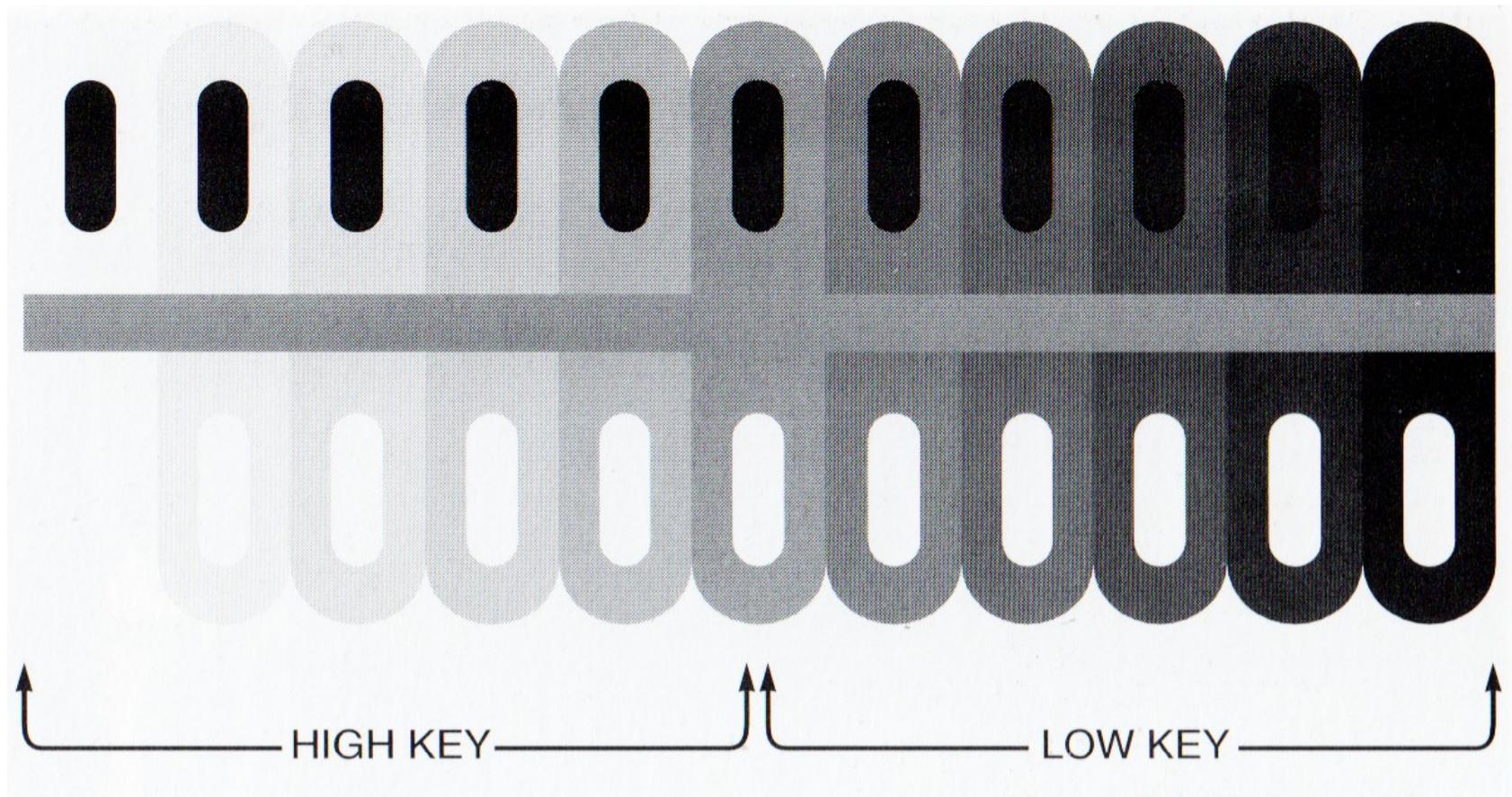


Joan Miro,
Painting, 1933

Elements of Art: VALUE

How light or dark an object or element is, independent of its color. Shading uses value to depict light and shadow and show volume/form.

Anyone who studies art must consider the relationship of value to the other elements of art form, all of which possess value.



This value scale shows a gradation from light to dark.

The value is also seen against middle gray and black and white. Regardless of the media, or technique used to create them, compositions that use values from white to middle gray are referred to as high key, while low-key images would include dark values – middle grays to black.

Small amounts of contrasting value are often necessary to make either low or high key exciting.



Giorgio Morandi
Large Still Life with Coffeepot, 1933

Elements of Art: TEXTURE

The tactile sensation or feel of a surface (rough, smooth, spiky, etc.) or how something appears to feel.



Pablo Picasso
Still Life with Chair Caning, 1912

Elements of Art: COLOR

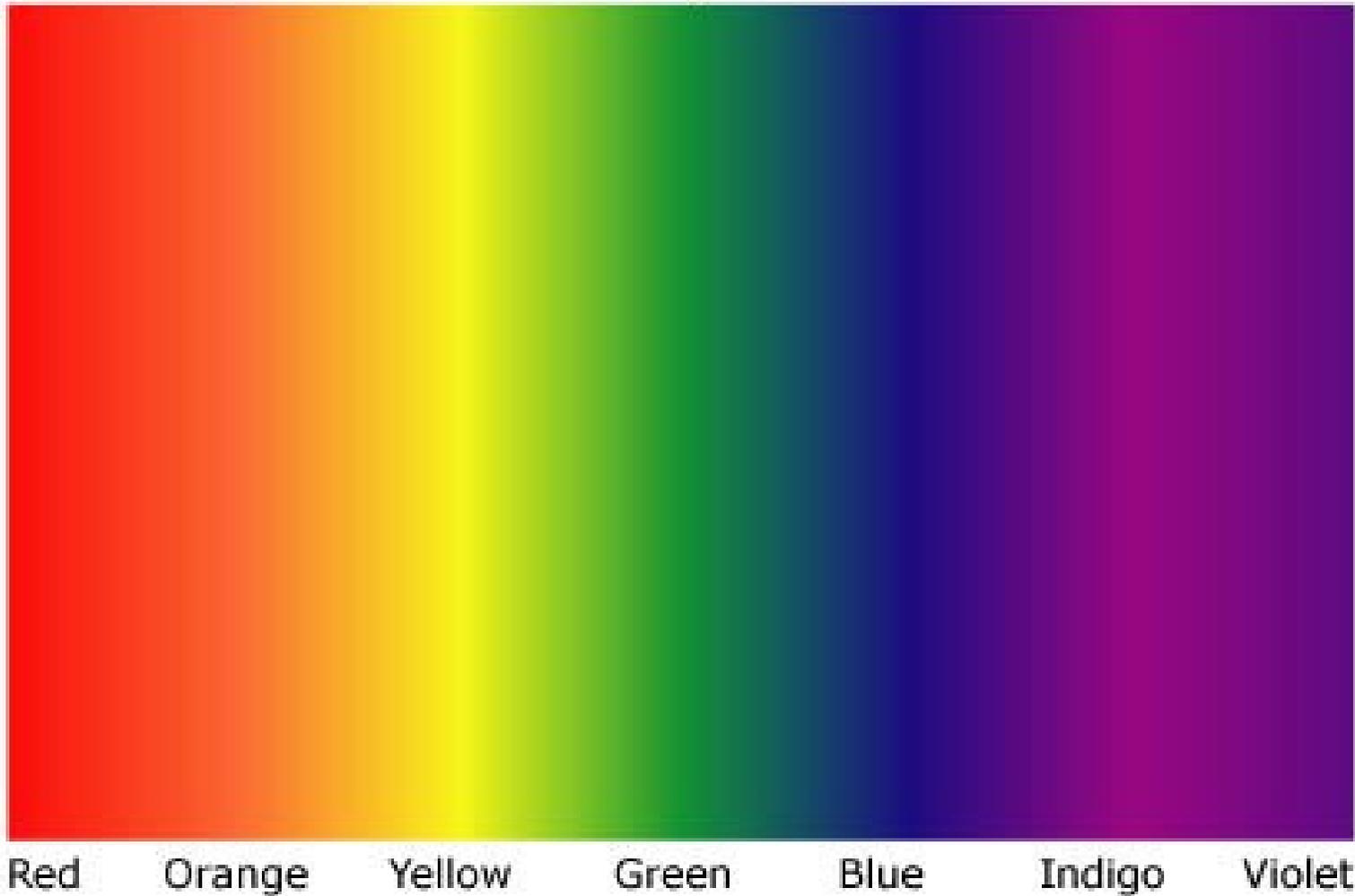
The visible spectrum of radiation reflected from an object.
Three properties of color are:

Hue – The name of the color (red, green, etc.)

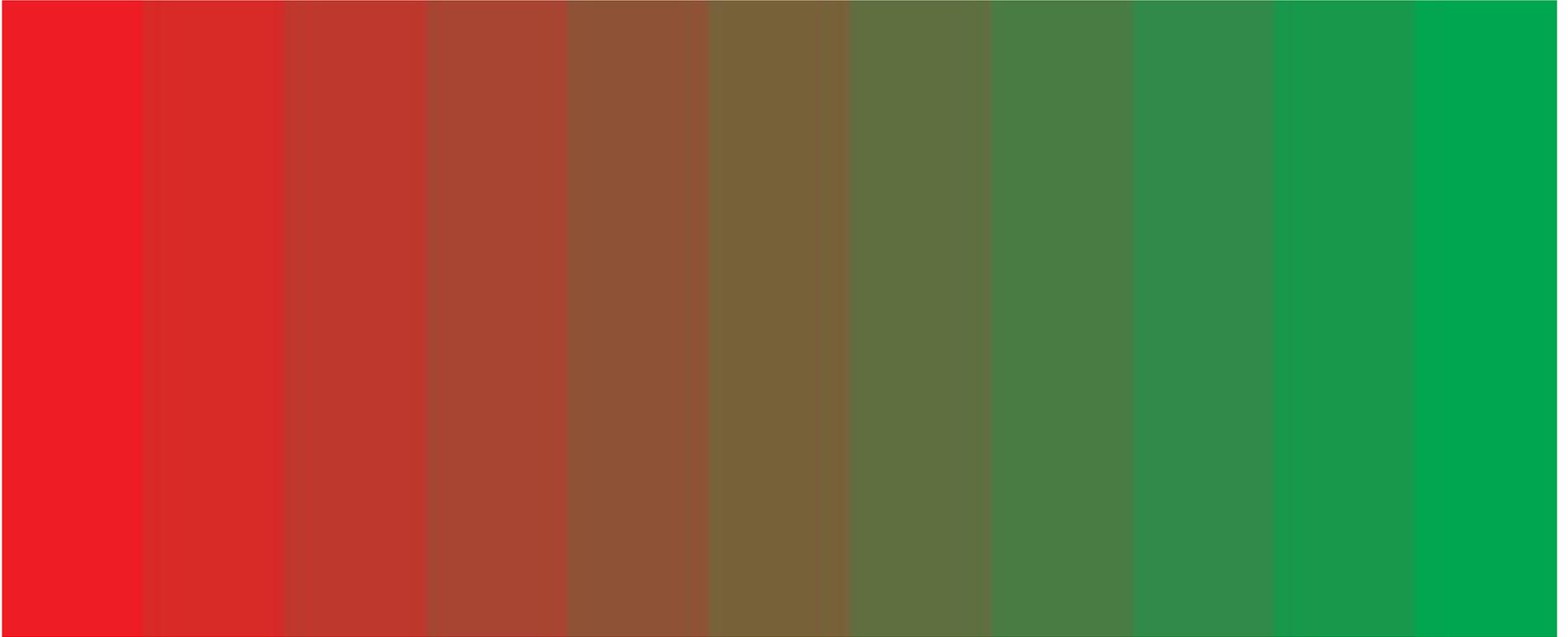
Intensity or Saturation – The purity (brightness or dullness) of the color. Pure red is bright; red mixed with a little green becomes less intense, more neutral.

Value or Brightness – The lightness or darkness of a color. How much white or black shows through or is mixed in. Can be used to depict light and shadow on a color and help show volume/form.

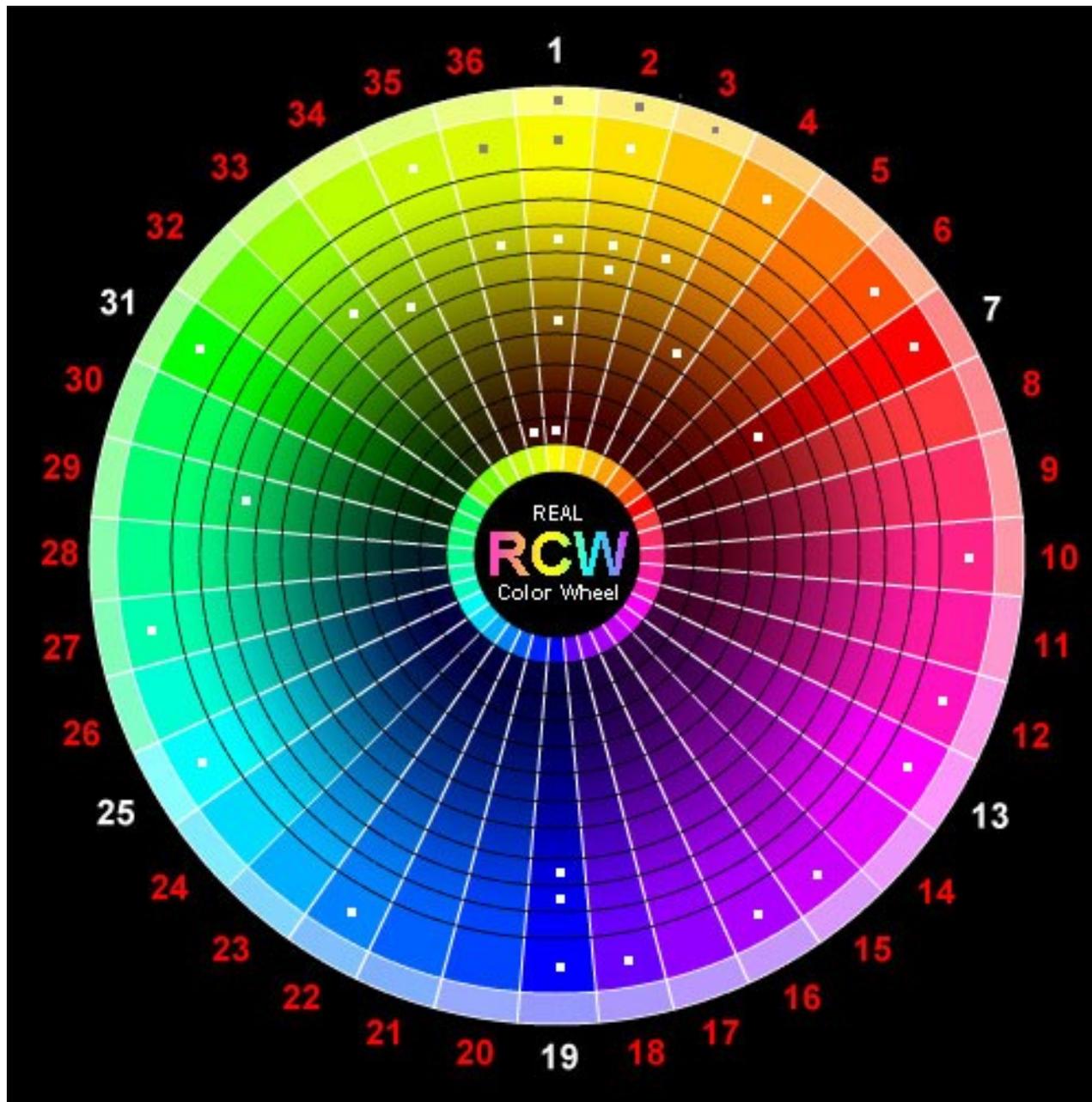
Visible Spectrum



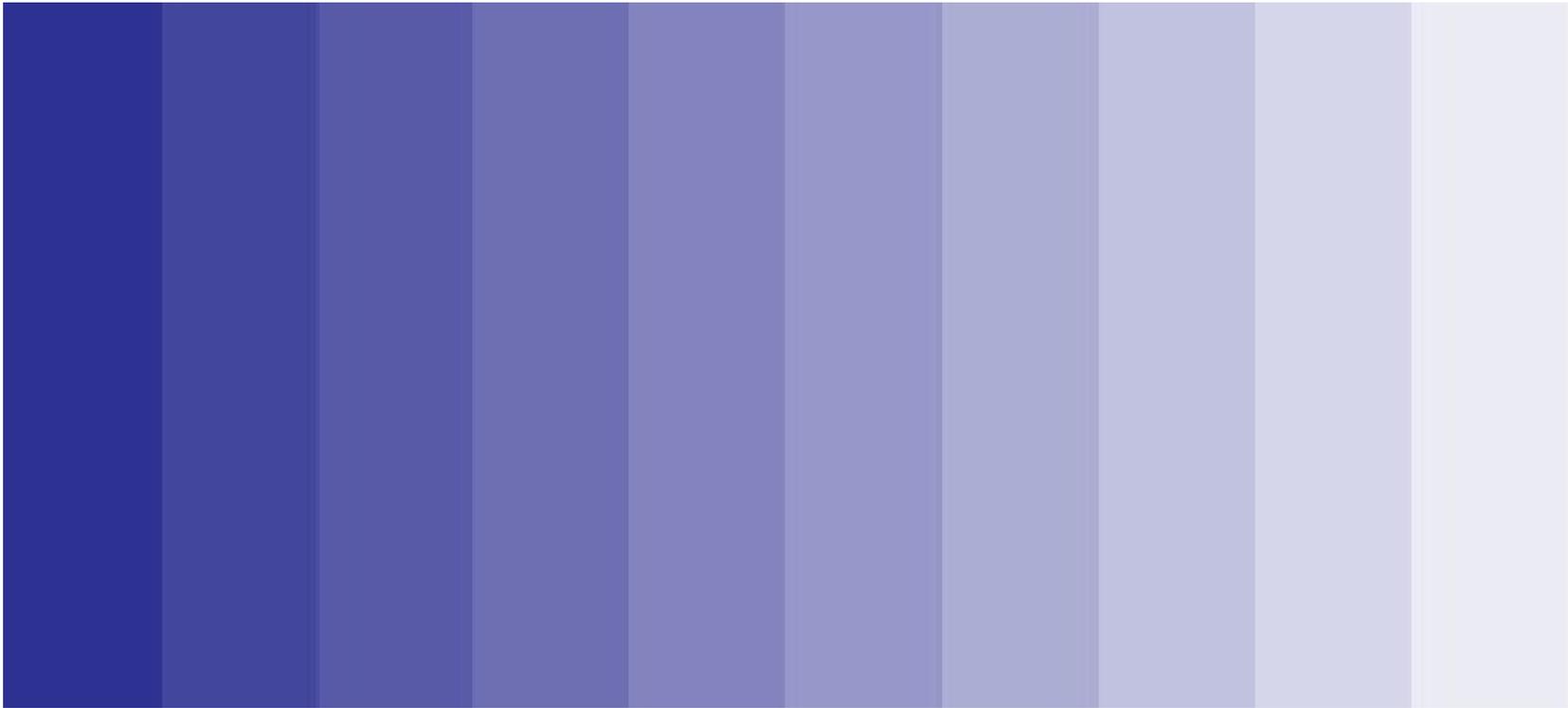
Hue – The name of the color (red, blue, green, etc.)



Intensity or Saturation – The purity (brightness or dullness) of the color. Pure red is bright; red mixed with a little green (its complement, opposite it on the color wheel) becomes less intense, more neutral.



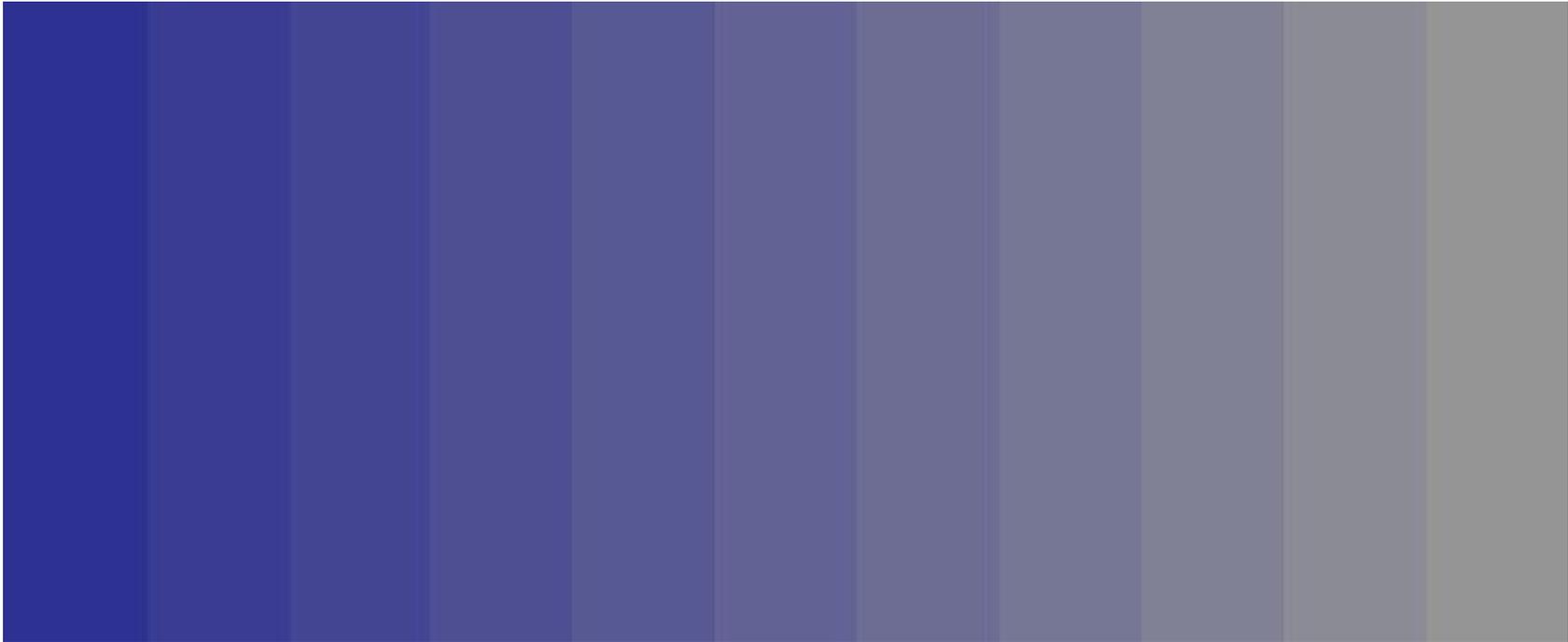
Value or Brightness – The lightness or darkness of a color. How much white or black shows through or is mixed in. Can be used to depict light and shadow on a color and help show volume/form.



Tint. A hue with white added to it, or applied thin enough so that a white background material (paper, canvas, etc.) shows through.



Shade. A hue with black added to it.



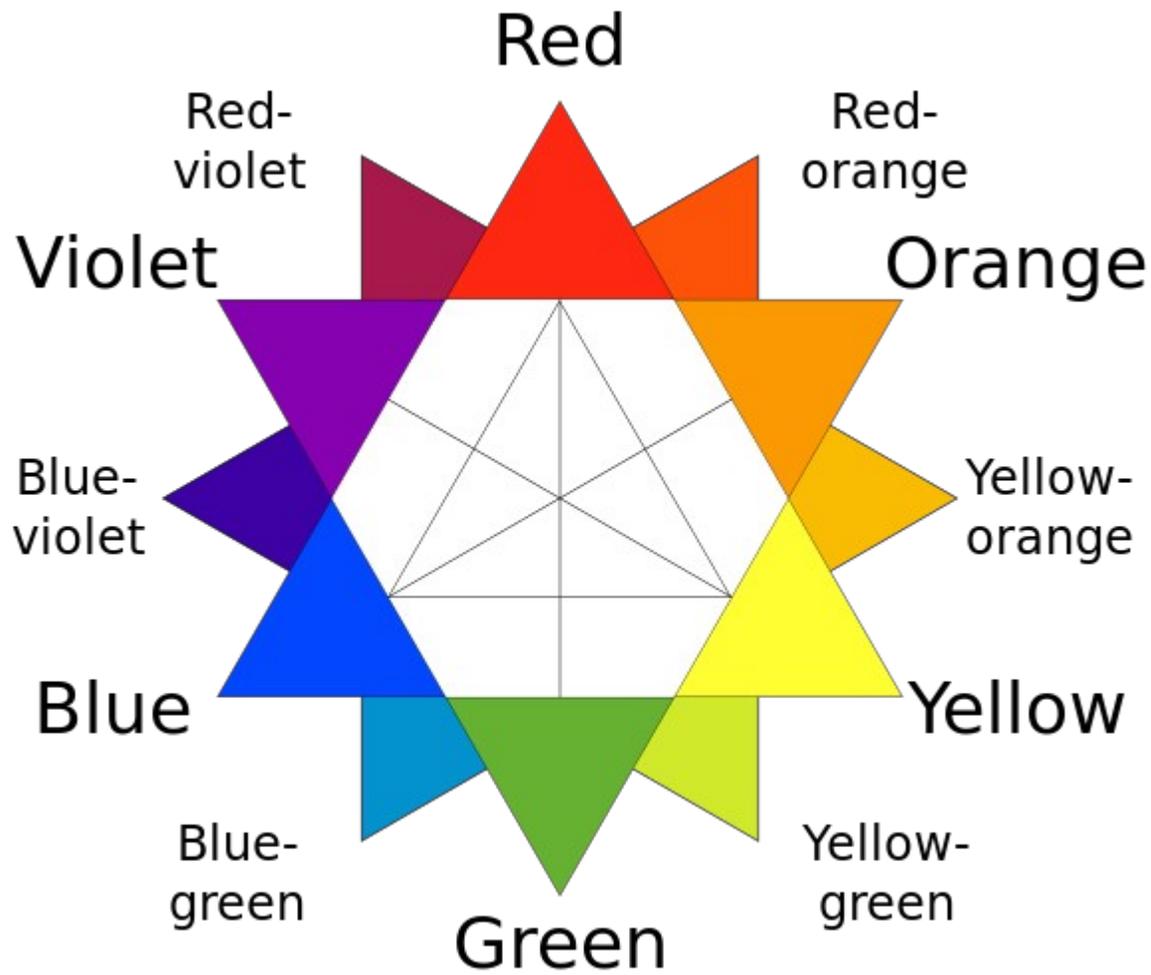
Tone. A hue with gray added to it.

Color Temperature

Warm colors. Reds, oranges and yellows are said to be warm colors because of their visual relationship to sources of heat and light. Objects or elements with these colors will tend to appear energetic and exciting, as well as more forward in space.

Cool colors. Blues, greens and violets are said to be cool colors. Objects or elements with these colors will tend to appear calming and soothing, as well as farther back in space.

Neutral colors. Blacks, grays, browns, tans, beiges, and whites. Browns, tans, and beiges are slightly warm; blacks, grays, and whites can be slightly cool or warm.



Monochrome – Using only one color.

Analogous – Using colors next to each other on the color wheel.

Complementary – Using colors opposite each other on the color wheel.