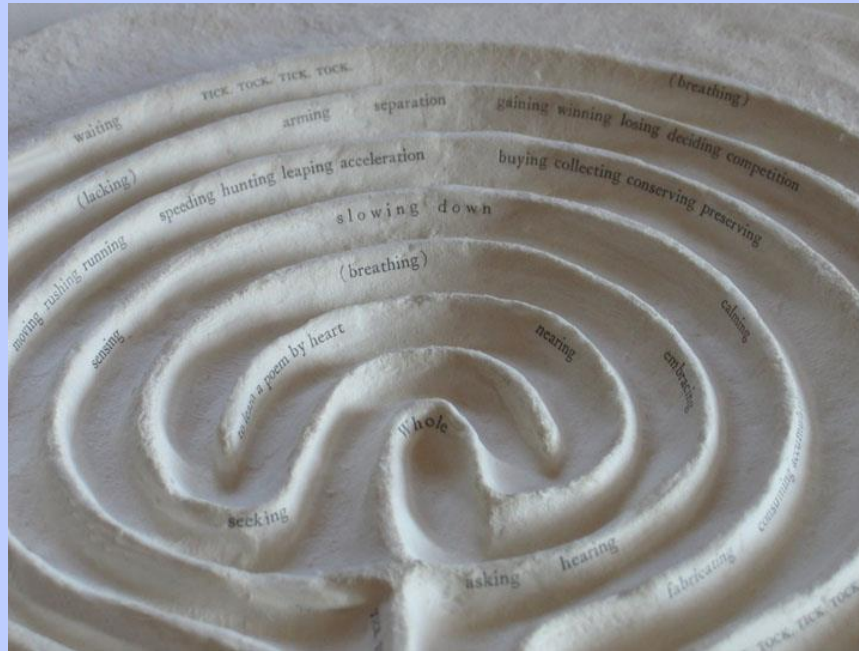


Elements and Principles










of Art

“The building blocks and how we use them”

The Elements of Design

(the tools to make art)

Line		Horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, dotted, broken thick, thin.
Shape		2D (two dimensional)/ flat Geometric (square, circle, oval, triangle) Organic (all other shapes)
Form		3D (three dimensional), Geometric (cube, sphere, cone), Organic (all other forms such as: people, animals, tables, chairs, etc).
Colour		Refers to the wavelengths of light. Refers to hue (name), value (lightness/darkness), intensity (saturation, or amount of pigment), and temperature (warm and cool). Relates to tint, tone and shade.
Value		The lightness or darkness of an image (or part of an image).
Texture		The feel, appearance, thickness, or stickiness of a surface (for example: smooth, rough, silky, furry).
Space		The area around, within, or between images or parts of an image (relates to perspective). Positive and negative space.

LINE



Is the path of a moving point.

PAINTER: DIVERGENT LINES, EMERGENT SPACES

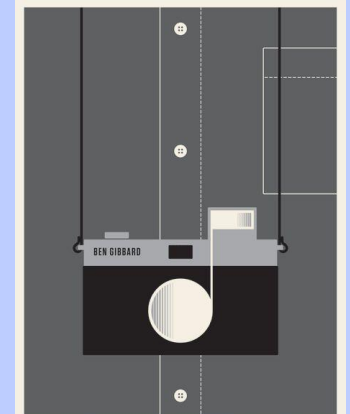
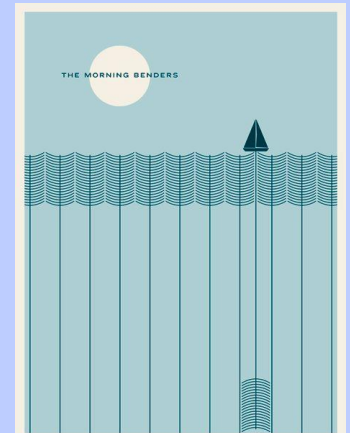
JULIE MEHRETU
 IN CONVERSATION WITH
SHAHIRA FAHMY
MARIO GOODEN
MABEL WILSON

ORGANIZED BY THE GLOBAL AERICA LAB

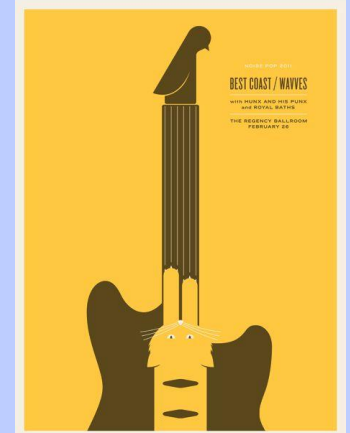
Tuesday, April 8, 2014, 6:30pm

Wood Auditorium, Avery Hall
 Columbia University GSAPP
arch.columbia.edu

© Estate of Richard (Dick) 2013 | Ink and Acrylic on Canvas | 118 1/2 x 287 inches
 Acquired by the Estate of Richard | Courtesy of the artist and Marian Goodman Gallery, New York | © Julie Mehretu



WITH ZACH ROQUE (UP ROQUE WAVES) / GREAT AMERICAN MUSIC HALL / SUNDAY FEBRUARY 27 / NOISE POP 2011

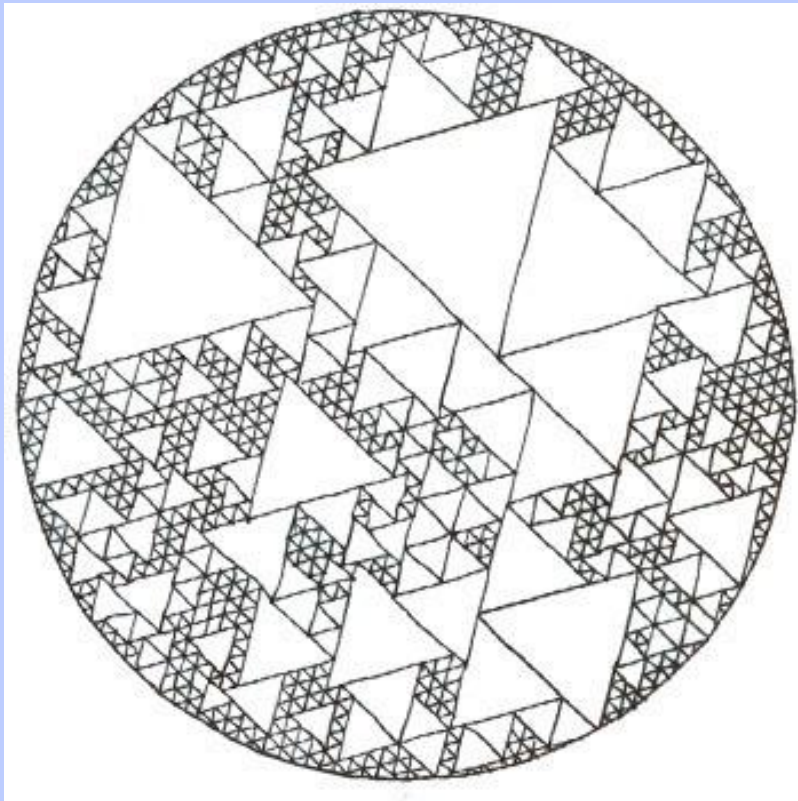


SHAPE

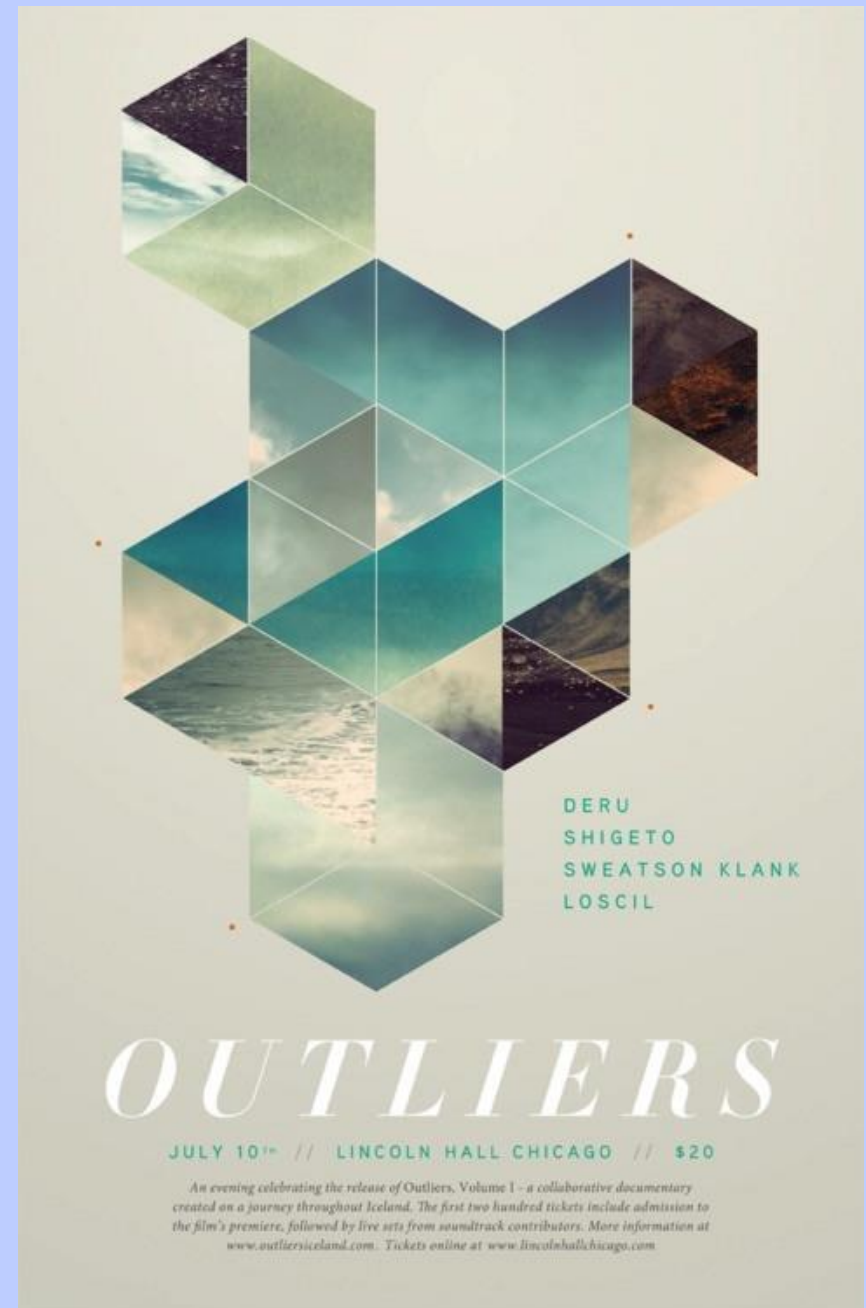
A two-dimensional enclosed area



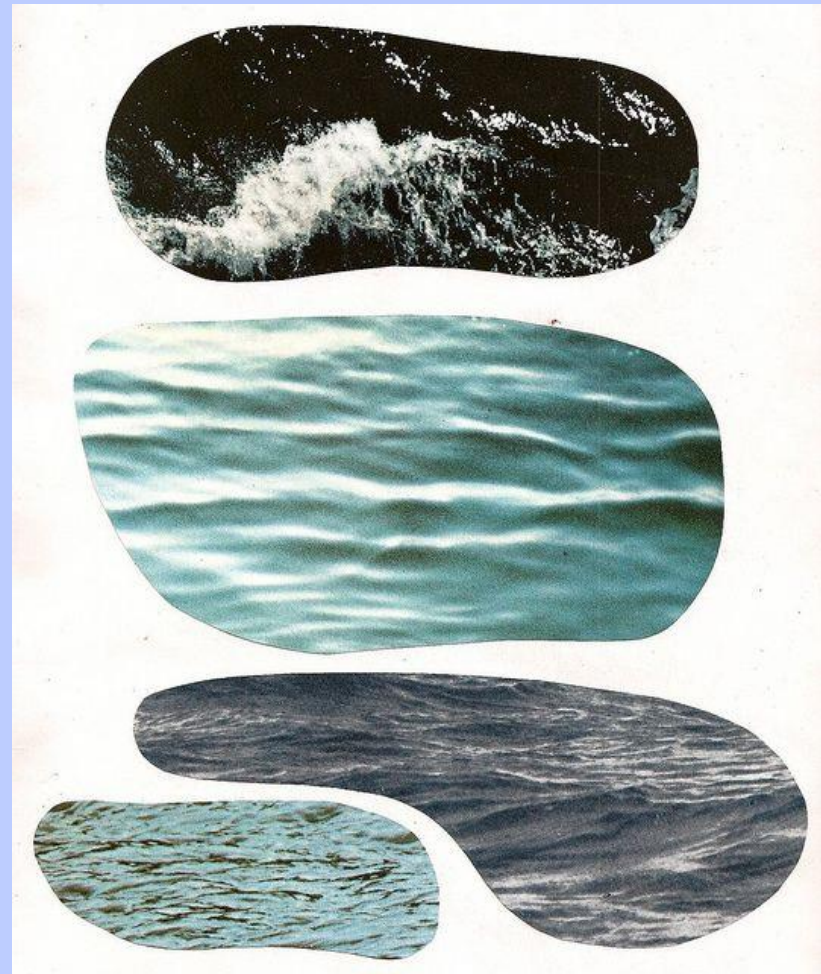
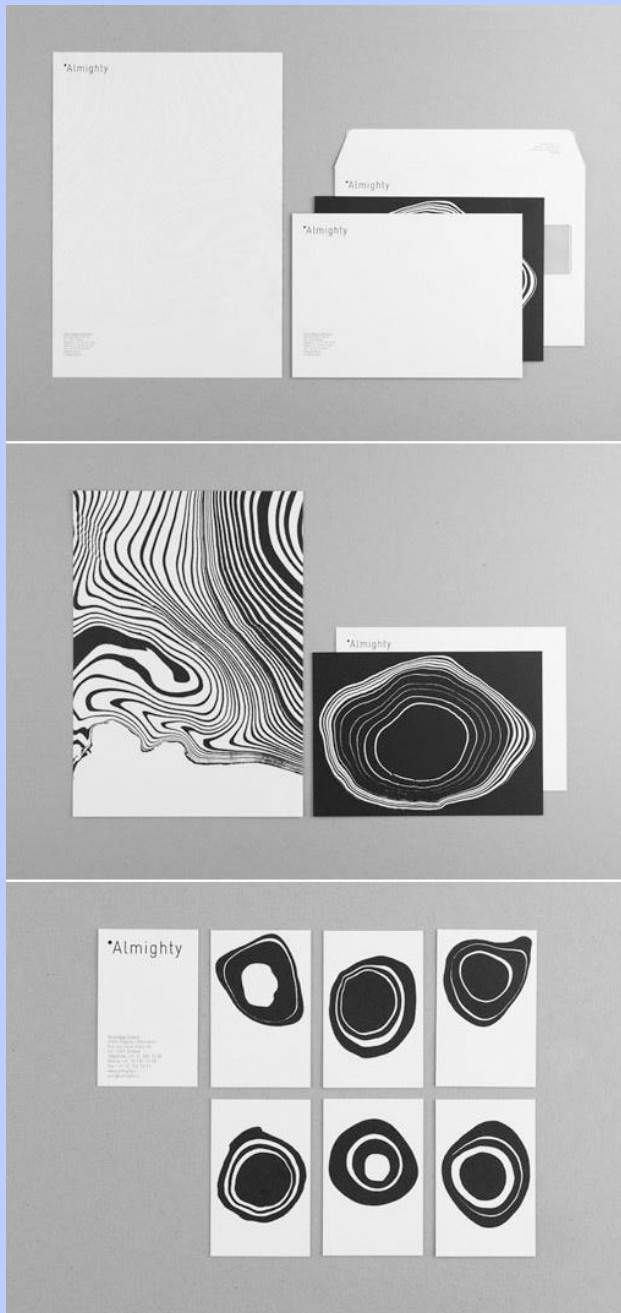
Geometric shapes



have clear edges and angles
ex. Square, circle, triangle



Organic Shapes



are irregular shapes or shapes found in nature

Positive & Negative Space *around a shape(s)*

Positive - area that objects occupy

Negative - area around objects

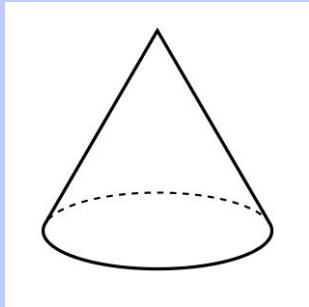


which is negative space?

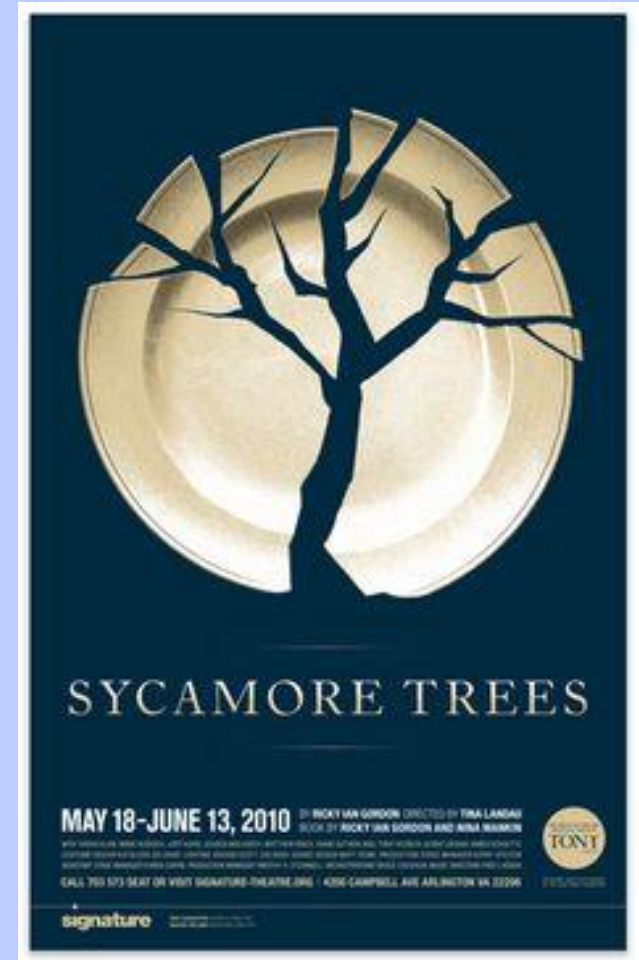
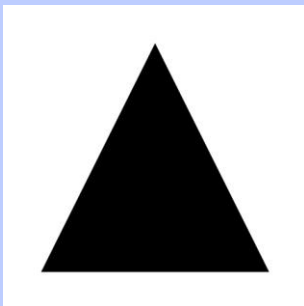


FORM

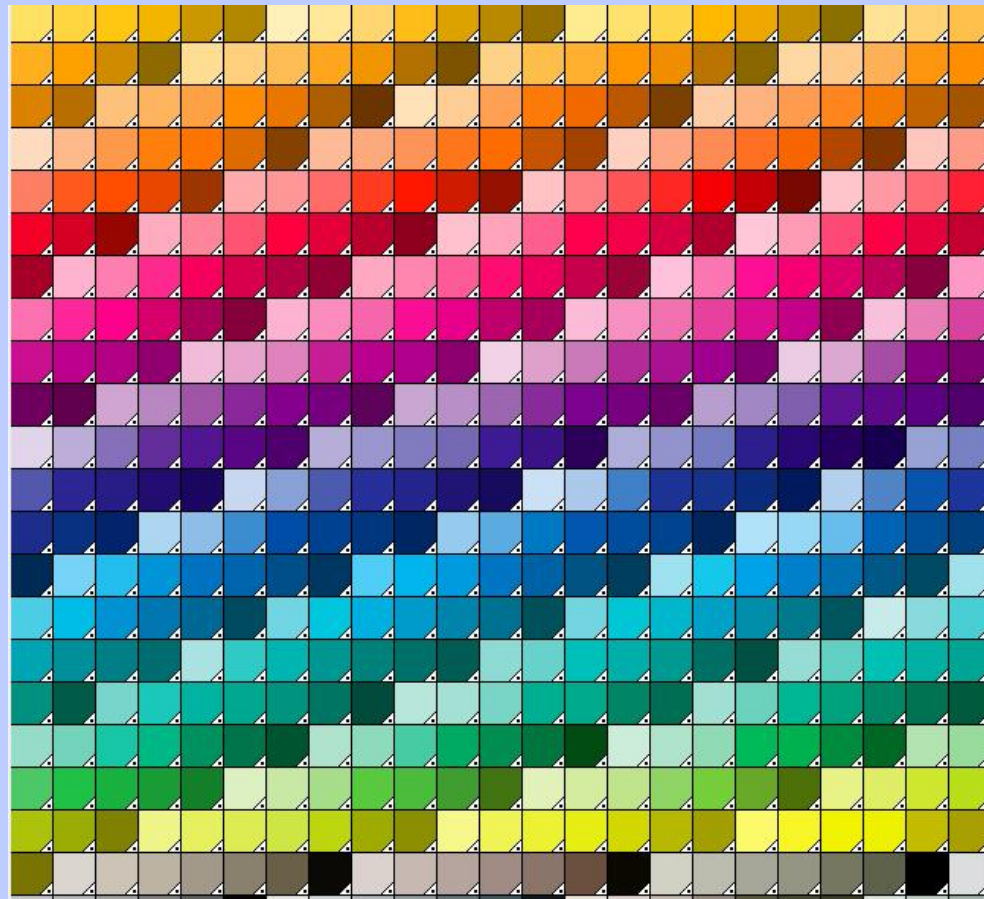
A three-dimensional
geometrical figure



Versus *shape*, which is
two-dimensional, or
flat



COLOR

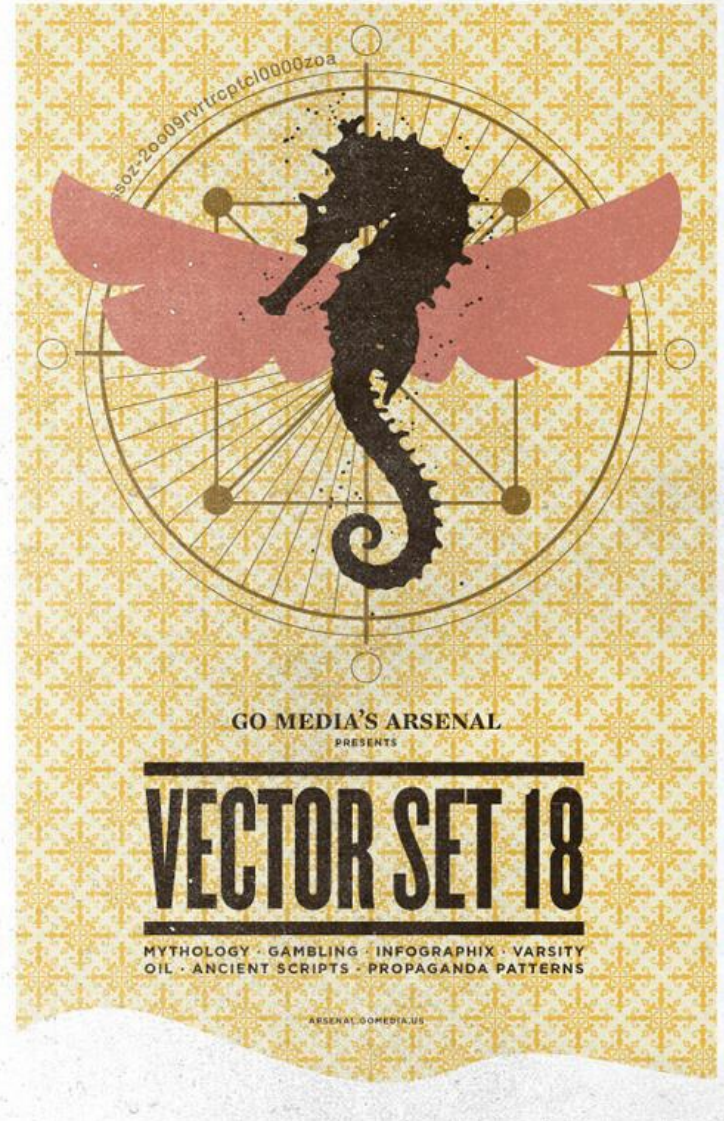




BRIGHTEST LONDON
IS BEST REACHED BY

UNDERGROUND

High saturation

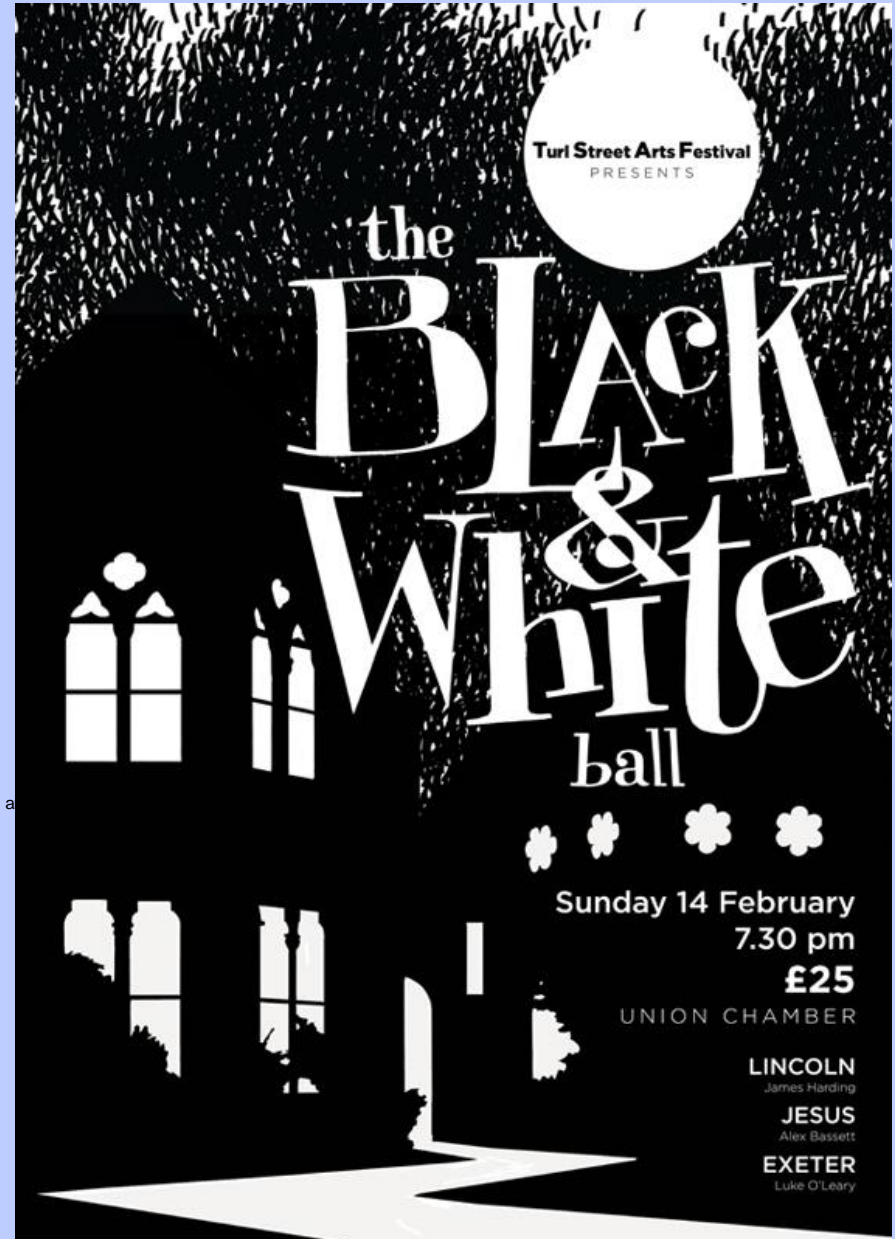


Low saturation

Achromatic

“No color”

Using only black,
white and greys
to create art



Monochromatic

Using ONE color,
and various values of that
color to create art



Warm Colors

Reds, Pinks, Yellows, Oranges

Think “*fire*”



Cool Colors

Greens, Blues, Purples

Think “*water*”



Complementary Colors

Colors that appear directly across from one another on the color wheel.



Orange & Blue

Green & Red

Yellow
& Violet



Stratigraphy, the sequential layering of deposits in archaeological sites

Compact dark grey sandy soil with patches of builders sand and gravel.

Yellow and grey sand with shell inclusions. Patches of clay and shell. Compaction soft.

Line of red bricks still mortared together. Connects with a chimney to the left of the image.

Yellow and grey sand with shell inclusions. Patches of clay and shell. Compaction soft.

Grey beach sand with shell inclusions. Compaction soft.

Brown sediment with a lot of brick and stone rubble. This layer contained 19th century artefacts that included ceramic tablewares, clay tobacco pipes, a porcelain doll, coins and domino tiles.

When they dig, archaeologists carefully remove one layer of soil at a time, uncovering objects and structures.

The 'Law of superposition' is based on the idea that soil and sediment deposits build up over time as a result of natural processes and human activities. If they are undisturbed, the layers get older the deeper you get. Studying stratigraphy and understanding how the deposits have formed is an important part of archaeology. It is a basic part of our data collection that helps us understand human behavior at a particular place and time.

Be the archaeologist....

To your left is a reconstructed profile section of the excavation trench at the McKay family's cottage at Jane Street.

Look at the stratigraphy....

Can you see evidence of the area's former dirt surface when it was used as a yard by the Commercial Bank of Australasia?

Can you see evidence of the cottage being infilled with sand? and the collapse of the wall? What do you think happened first?

Which layer do you think contained artefacts associated with the life of people who lived in the cottages?

PROJECT AND INDUSTRY PARTNER LOGOS
© Rikke Hammer





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and
RESCUE
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STARS OF SUNDAY LEAGUE
THE LOFTY HEIGHTS
THE MOMERATHS
A GUN RACK?
KATIE MALCO
BRY BIRI IS SKY HIGH
AND SPECIAL GUEST...
PLUS PRIZES, CAKES AND FESTIVE TREATS!

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WWW.THEFORDFIVE.COM
ART & DESIGN BY: WARA GARDNER

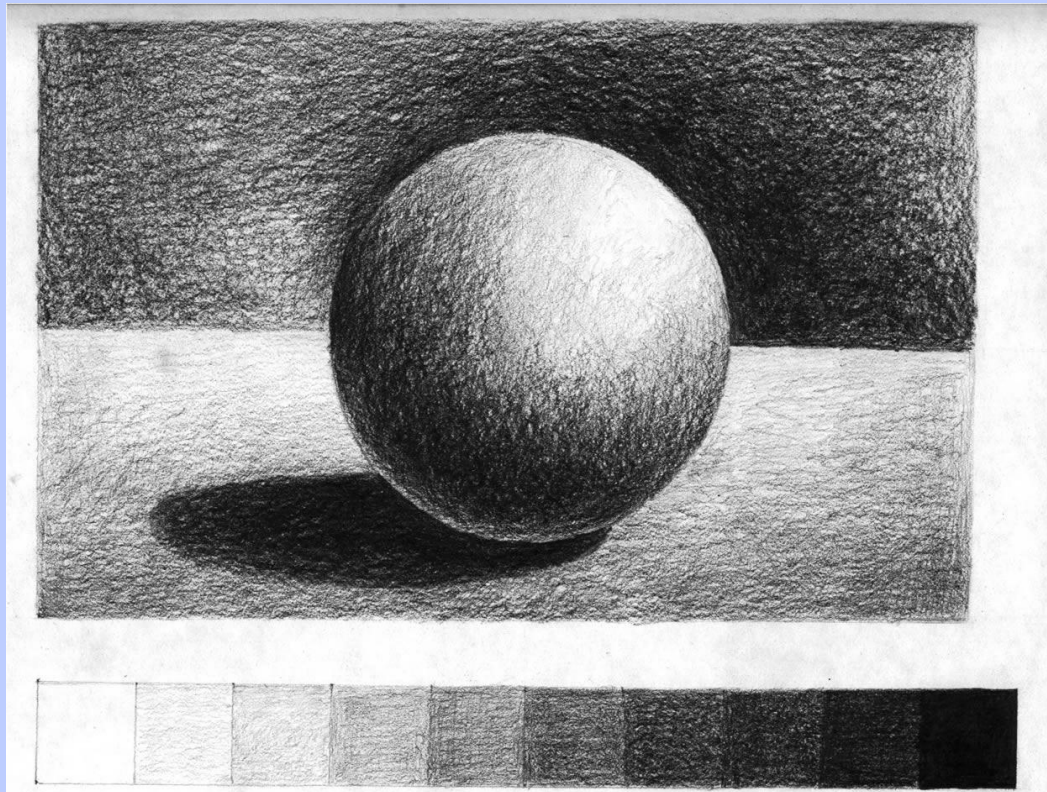


The City of Evergreen

VIRIDIAN CITY

VALUE

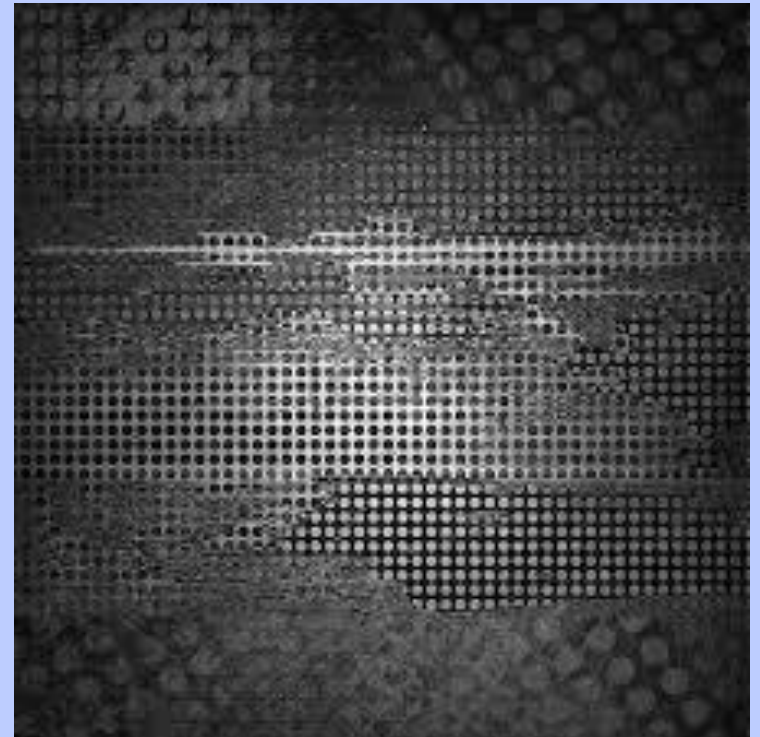
The lightness and darkness of a color or tone



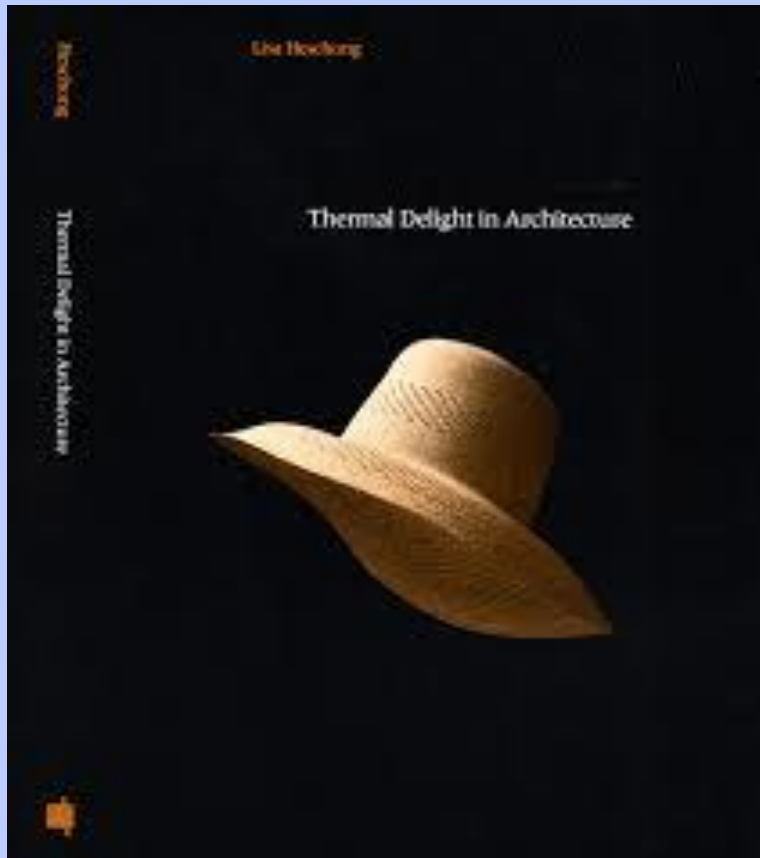


The way in which shapes are arranged
can create

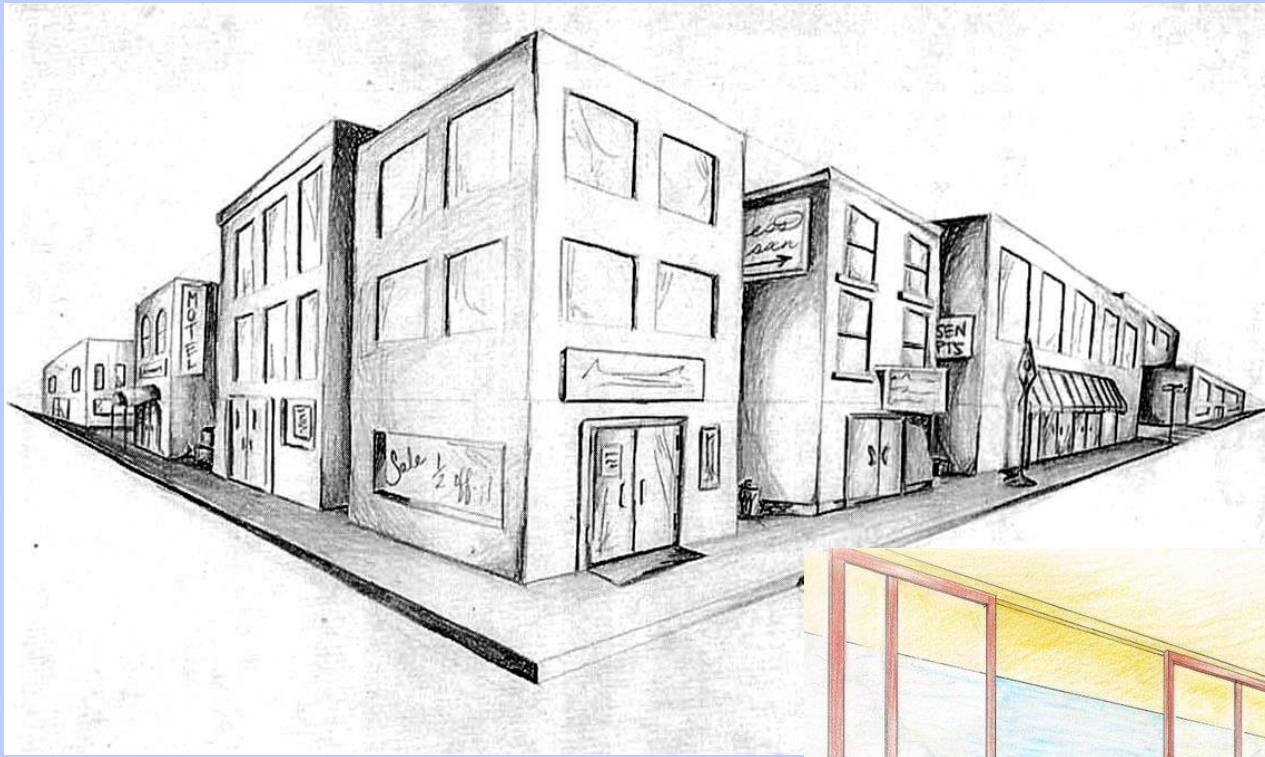
TEXTURE



SPACE



Distance or area around, between, behind a 3-D object



In 2-D artworks,
use of perspective
adds an illusion of
visual space



Review of the Elements...

LINE

COLOR

VALUE

SHAPE

TEXTURE

FORM

SPACE

PRINCIPLES OF ART

What we do with the Elements of Art

- Proportion
 - Variety
 - Balance
 - Movement
- Rhythm/Repetition/Pattern
 - Emphasis
- Unity/Harmony
 - Contrast

BALANCE

Equalizing the visual forces, or “Visual weight”



Central Axis - dividing line that works like the point of balance on a scale
(can be vertical or horizontal)

Types of Balance

Formal:

occurs when equal or very similar elements are placed on opposite sides of a central axis



Symmetrical:

two sides identical; mirror image



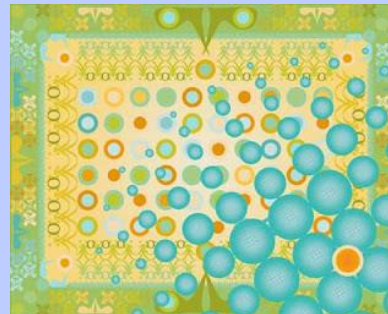
Radial:

when the elements of a design come “out” from a central point



Asymmetry (Informal):

balance of unlike elements, b/c two objects may have same visual weight as a larger singular object



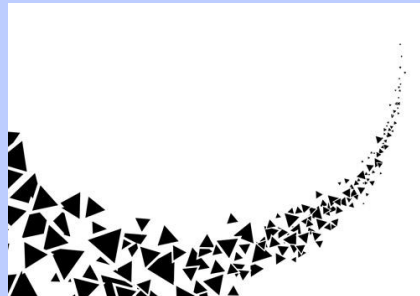
MOVEMENT

How your eye moves throughout the artwork



Way to Create Movement

- Overlap objects
- Aligning to edges to produce a feeling of continuous movement
- Strong sense of form
- Create a path between objects
- Emphasizing/Exaggerating elements
- Placing center line (horizon line) high in the picture
- Blurry outlines
- Multiple images





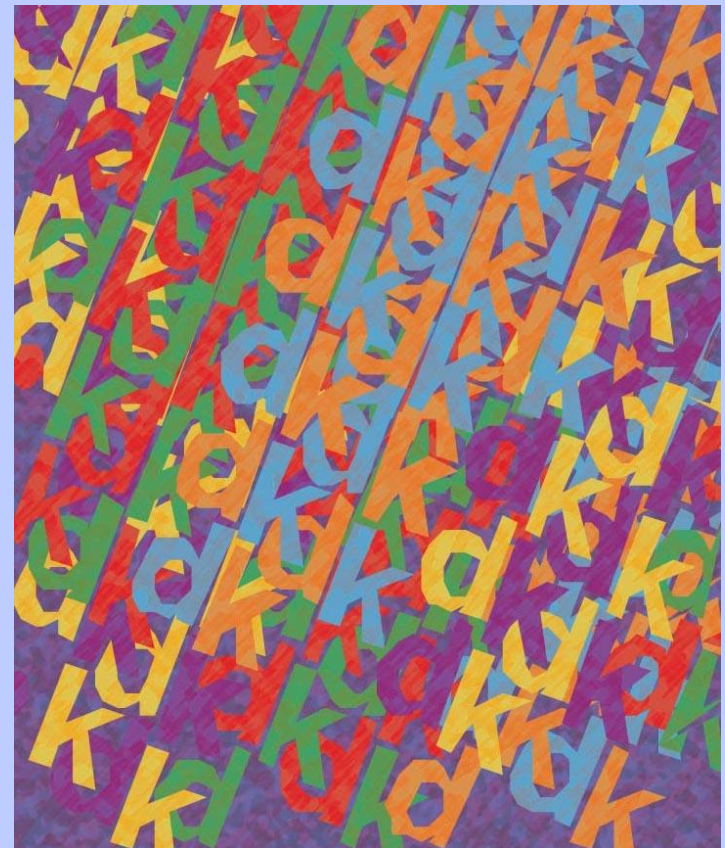
RHYTHM/ REPETITION

repeating an object or art element



A thematic or visual element in a work of art, usually recurrent.

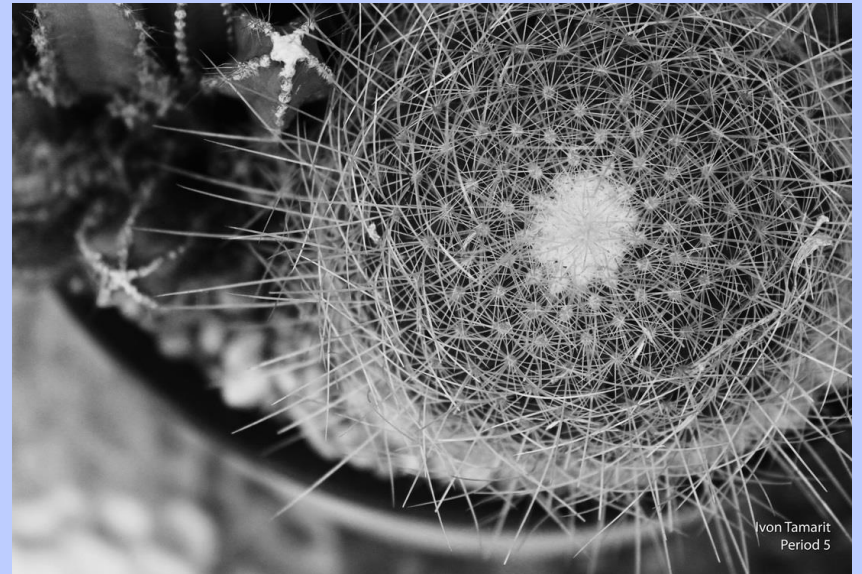
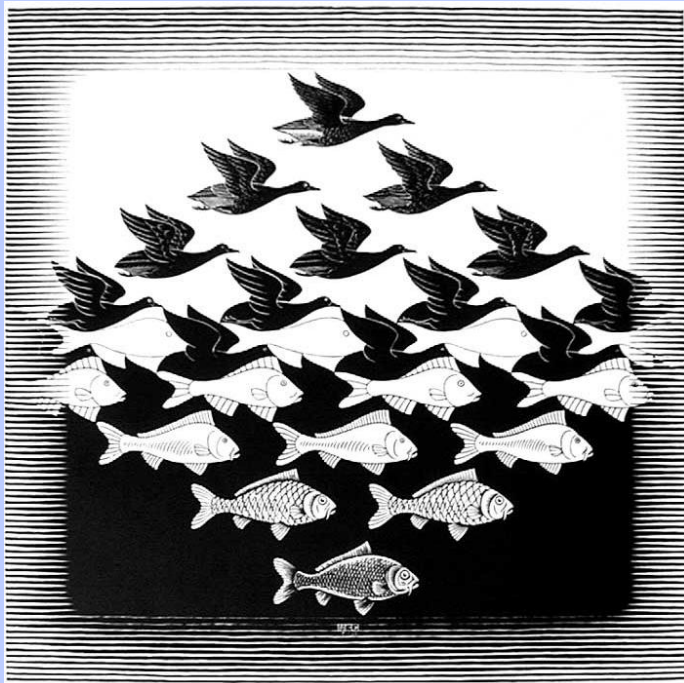
In design, a repeated form or pattern - geometrical, naturalistic or stylized.



RHYTHM/ REPETITION



RHYTHM/ REPETITION



EMPHASIS

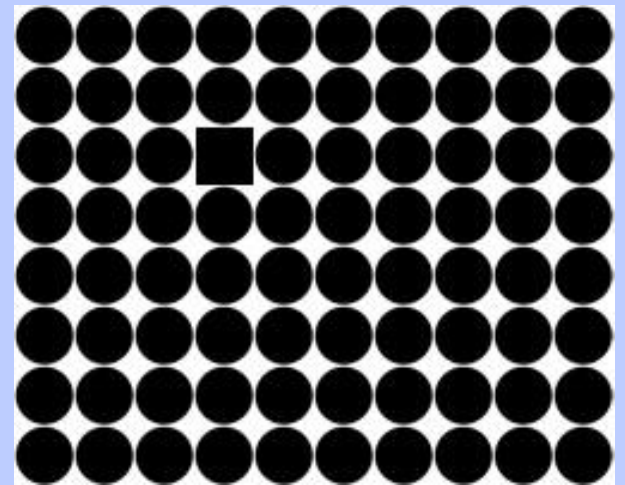
Emphasis of an area or focal point:
First part of the work that
grabs your attention



Ways to create Emphasis:
Contrast of elements
Isolation of objects
Location (centering)



Emphasis



CONTRAST

Deals with the *difference* of the art elements used



Black versus white

Banksy



UNITY and HARMONY

Harmony: creates unity by stressing the similarities of separate but related parts.

Color, Repetition of shapes, Spacing

Unity: quality of oneness of wholeness that is achieved through the effective use of the elements





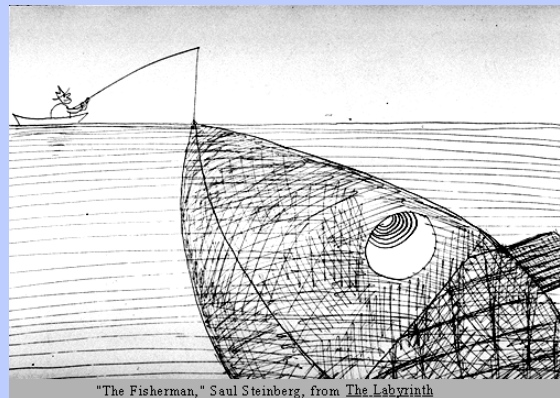
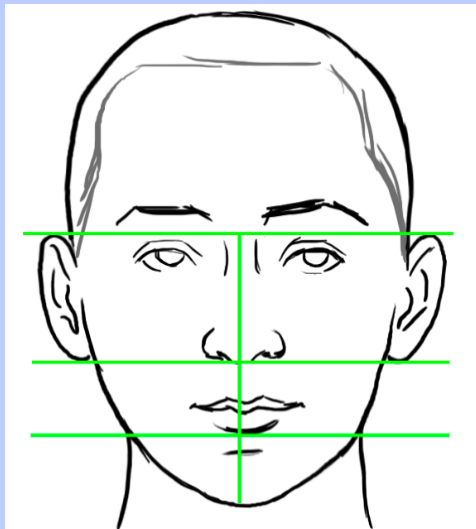
Proportion- refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in an artwork



Keith Haring

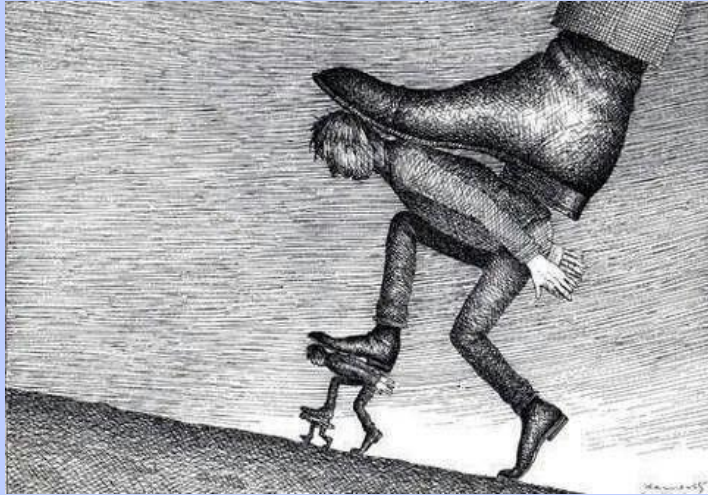


Ron Mueck



"The Fisherman," Saul Steinberg, from *The Labyrinth*

Proportion



Claes Oldenburg

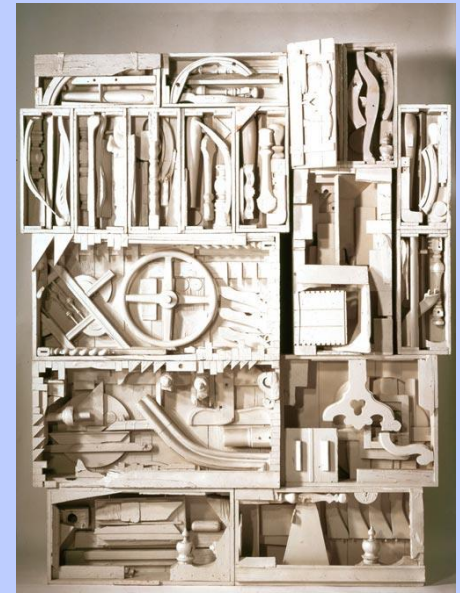


Jacob Lawrence



WAWA

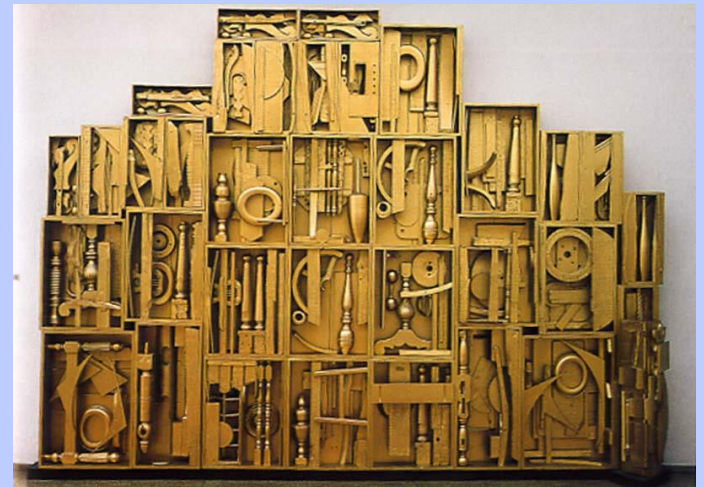
Variety- adds interest by using contrasting elements within the composition



Louis Nevelson

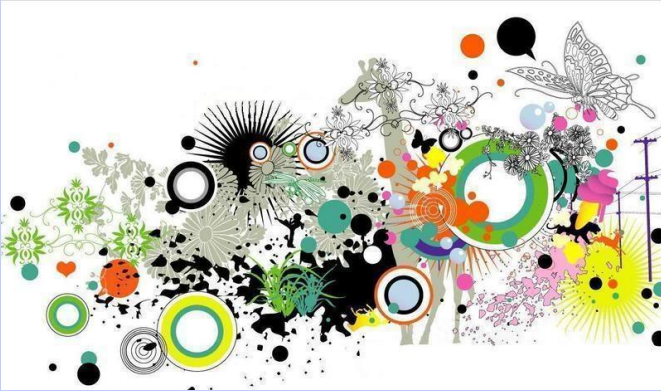
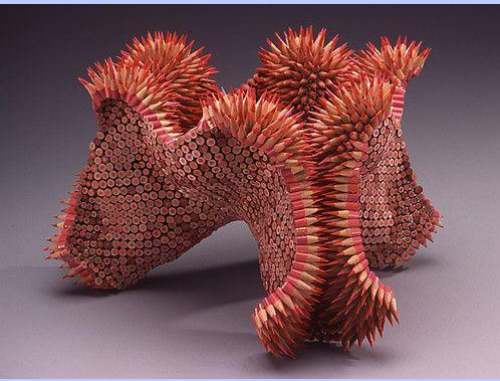


Frank Stella



David Kracov

Variety



Ichwan Noor

Other Important Terms:

- Composition: the selection and arrangement of elements of art and design
- Design: arranging your elements in a work that is non-objective or abstract
- Medium: what an artwork is made of or how it is made
- Subject matter: what an artwork is OF
- Rule of Thirds: not centering your subject