

The elements of art are the basic components of a work of art. They are common to all visual art. The elements are:

- line**
- shape**
- form**
- space**
- texture**
- color**

Line

Line is the most basic element of art. **It is a continuous mark made on a surface and the path of a moving point.** Lines can vary in length, thickness, and texture. They can direct our eyes around a composition or express mood or feeling through its shape. Lines can exist in a variety of forms...



HORIZONTAL



VERTICAL



DIAGONAL



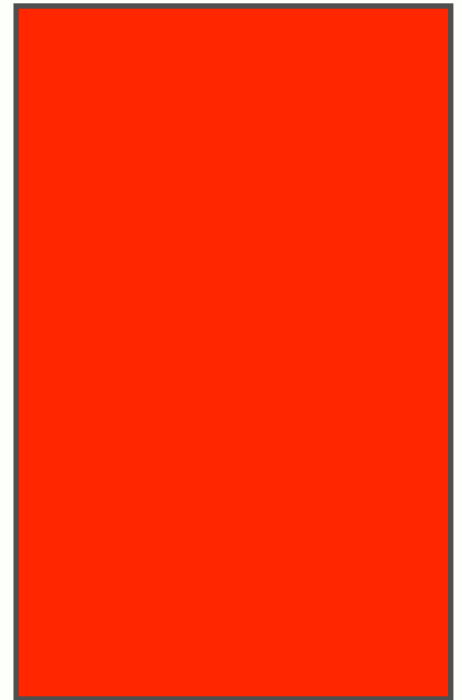
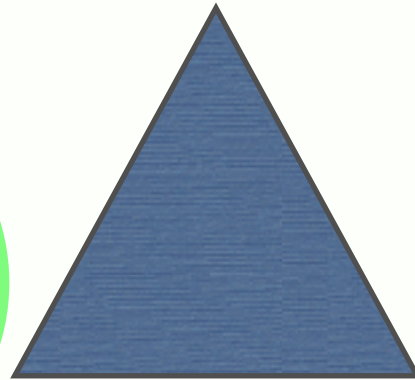
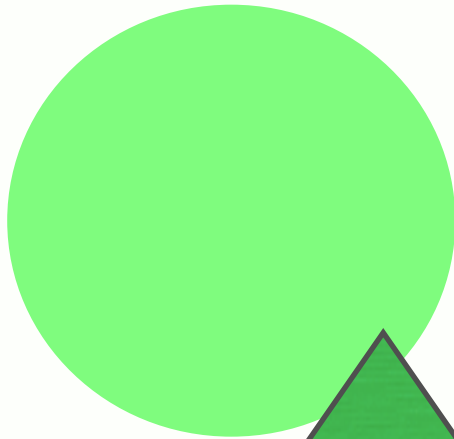
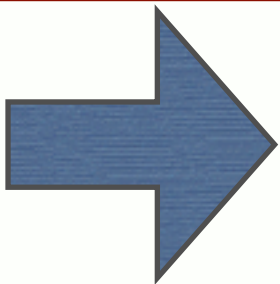
CURVE

Lines can create movement and direct the viewer's eyes.



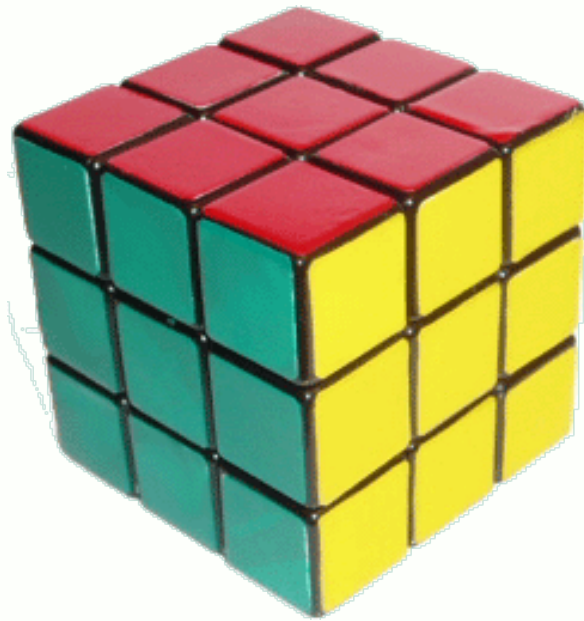
SHAPE

Shape is **a two dimensional area defined by a boundary.**



FORM

Form is **three-dimensional,**
encloses space, and also takes
up space.



SPACE

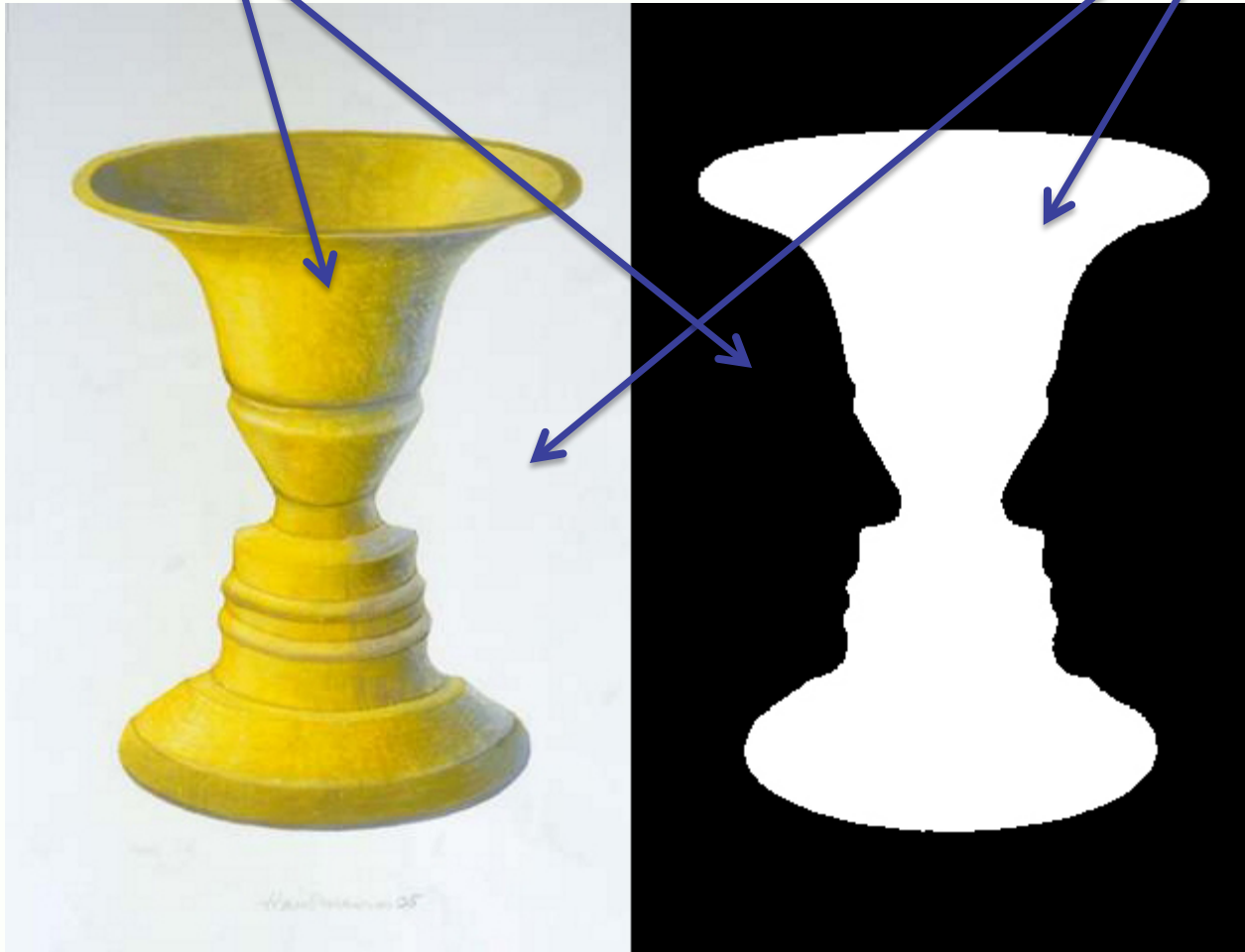
SPACE is defined and determined by shapes and forms.

Space exists in two types:

- **Positive space is where shapes and forms exist.**
- **Negative space is the empty space around shapes and forms.**

Positive Space

Negative Space



TEXTURE

Texture refers to the surface qualities of an object or work of art. It is the way things feel or appear to feel.



COLOR

Color is how we see light reflected off objects. Color has 3 properties:

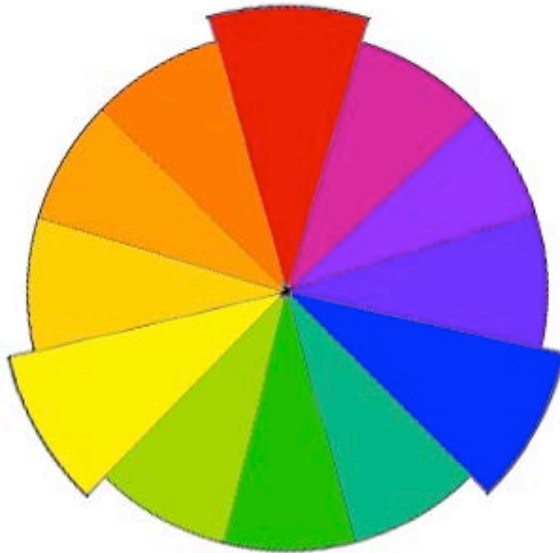
HUE: The name of the color. ex. - red, blue, yellow

SATURATION: The brightness or dullness of a color.

VALUE: The lightness or darkness of a color.

PRIMARY COLORS

Red, yellow and blue



TERTIARY COLORS

Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green.

Warm Colors: Colors such as red, yellow, and orange. These colors evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

Cool Colors: Colors like blue, green, and purple (violet). These colors evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

Neutral Colors: Gray, Brown. These aren't on most color wheels, but they're considered neutral because they don't contrast with much of anything. They're dull and uneventful.

Value: Usually refers to the amount of black in a color. The more black a color has, the darker its value.

Brightness: Refers to the amount of white in a color. The more white a color has, the brighter it is.

Saturation: Refers to the amount of a color used. When a color is at full saturation, it is extremely vibrant. When a color is "desaturated," a large amount of color has been removed. Desaturated colors tend to be close to being neutral because there is so much gray in them.

SECONDARY COLORS

Green, orange and purple

COLOR HARMONY

COMPLIMENTARY COLORS: Complementary colors are any two colors which are directly opposite each other, such as red and green and red-purple and yellow-green.



3 examples of complementary colors



ANALAGOUS COLORS: any three colors which are side by side on a 12 part color wheel, such as yellow-green, yellow, and yellow-orange.

3 analogous color schemes



cool analogous color scheme



warm analogous color scheme