Digital Scrapbook

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COMD1100

Prof. Diamond

Spring 2019

Visual Design Elements of Art:

Color

Form

Line

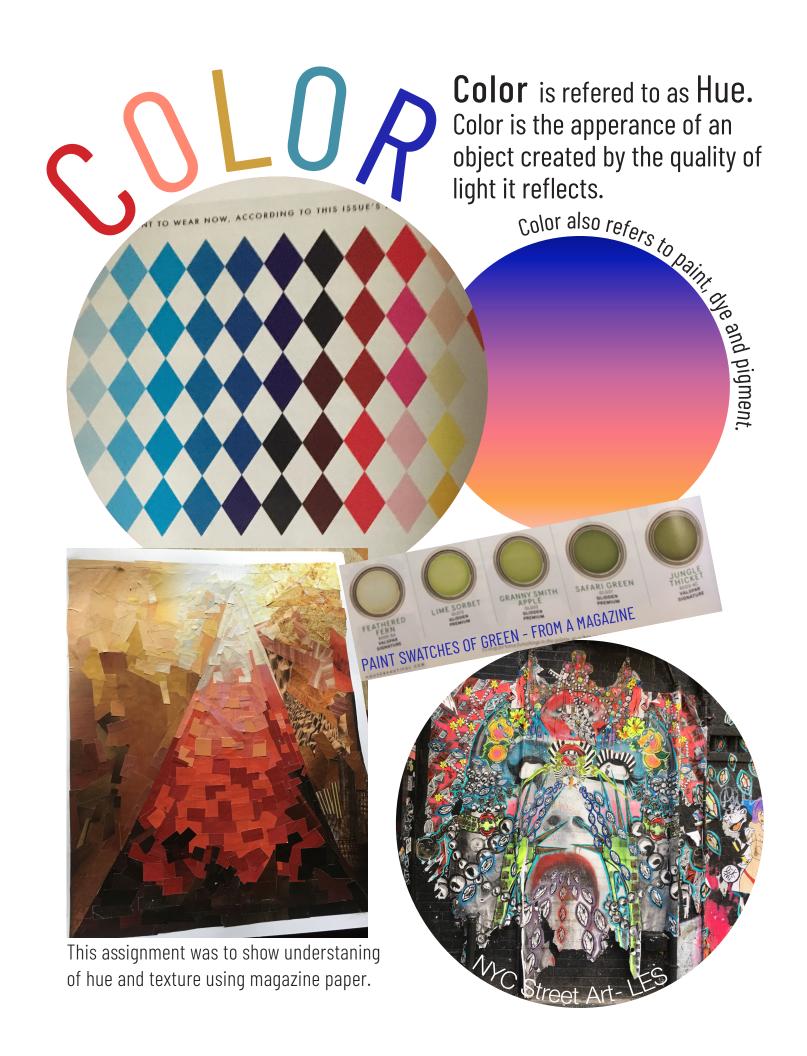
Shape

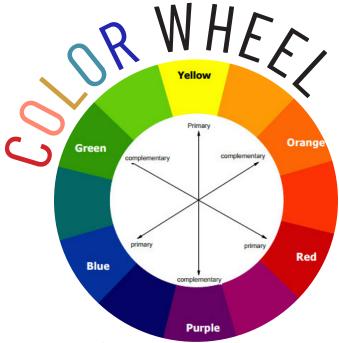
Space

Texture

Value

Principles of Design





Secondary Color: A color created

by mixing **two** primary colors in equal proportions. The secondary colors are:

- Orange
- Green
- Violet (purple)

Orange is made from red and yellow.

Green from blue and yellow.

Violet is made from red and blue.

Intensity: The brightness or dullness of a color. A color's intensity is highest, or most pure when it is NOT mixed with another color. Colors with traces of other colors or of neutrals have lower intensity.



Cool colors: Realated Colors that range from green though blue and violet. Cool colors bring to mind places and feelings.

Warm colors: Related colors that range from red to orange and yellow. Ususally reminds people of warm objects, places and feelings.

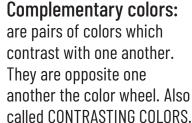
A circular chart is a visual representation of colors arranged according to their chromatic relationship. The wheel positions primary hues equidistant from one another, then create a bridge between primaries using secondary and tertiary colors.

Primary Colors: Three colors

- BLUE
- RED
- YELLOW



From which Other colors are made. The primary colors can **NOT** be made from other colors.



Monochrome: a painring, drawing or photograph using tints and shades of the same hue.







ORM: a three-dimensional object that encloses space. In an artwork, the representaion of a three-dimensional object, defined by contour, height depth and weight.

Like a shape, a form has length and width, but it also has depth. Forms are either geometric or free-form

Depth: A technique to show deep space on a two-dimensional plane.

Long Island

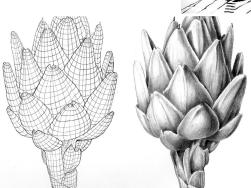
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Edge: The outside line of a shape or form.



Contour:

The ourline of a shape or surface of the form.

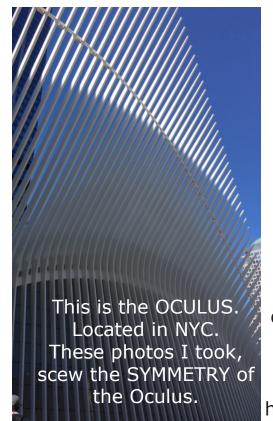




34th Street

and 8th ave

Line is defined by a long mark or band, snonuituos canado samitamos

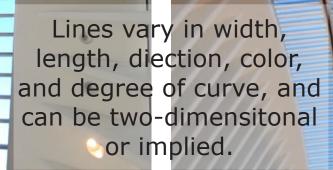


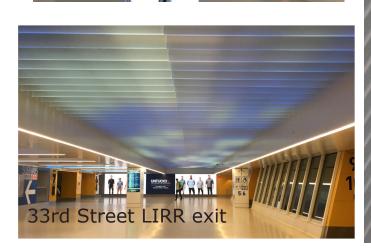
Line An element of art defined by a point moving in space.

Symmetry is something made of similar parts facing eachother, or around an axis.

Symmetry refers to harmonious, porportion

and balance.





Line:

GEOMETRIC

Wherever the ends of a continuous line meet, a shape is formed.

Diagonal: A slanted edge or line.

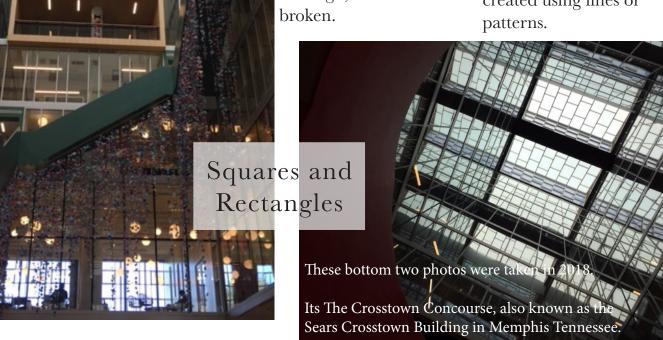


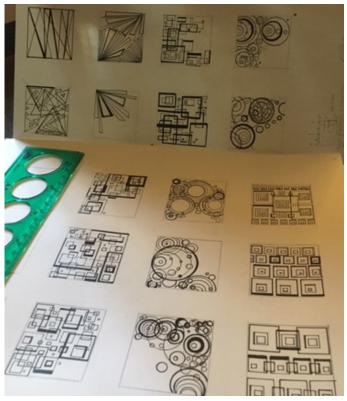
Converging lines: Actual or implied lines that move toward one another and conjoin at a point or line.

Movement: In

Line quality: The character of a line. Thin to thick, smooth or rough, continuous or broken.

Movement: In artwork, a qualty that evokes a sense or illusion of motion often created using lines or patterns.



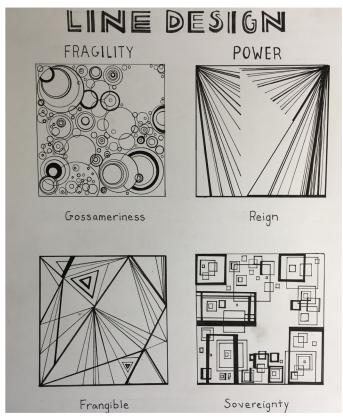


Zigzag lines: A series

of diagional lines moving in different directions (vertically, horizontally or digonally) that come togehter at sharp angles. These lines can create feelings, confusion, nervousness, or excitment.



The goal of the assignment was to use line to express a mood, place or an atmosphere with abstract composition. Using pens.



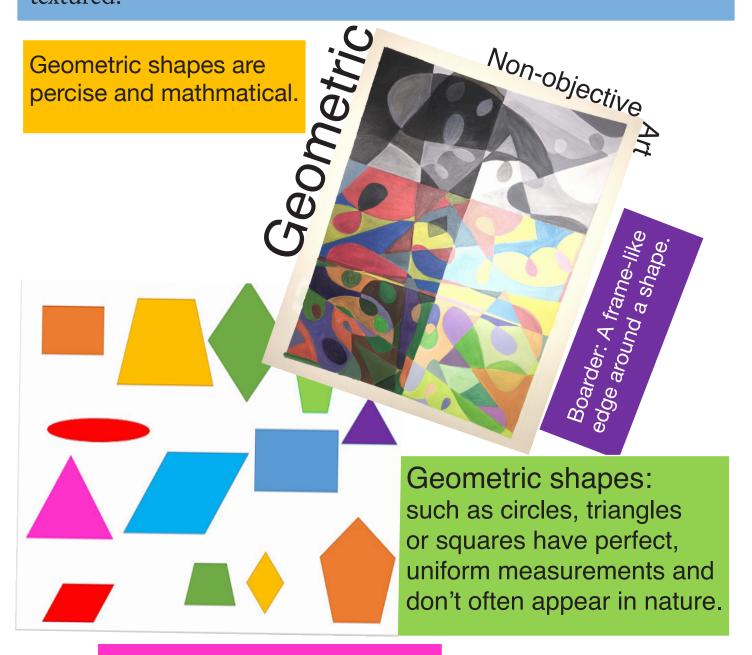
Horizontal: Moving straight across from the side to side rather thanup and down, For example, the top edge of a piece of paper is horizontal.



Horizontal line: In an artwork, the line representing the horizon. Horizontal lines generally appear peaceful and calm.



hape: can be natural or man-made, regular or irregular, flat (2-dimensional) or solid (3-dimensional), representational or abstract, geometric or organic, transparent or opaque, positive or negative, decorative or symbolic, colored, patterned or textured.



Outline: the line that forms the edge of any shape or form. Also called the contour.

SPACE: The open or empty area around, above, between, within, or below objects. Shapes and forms are defines bt the empty space surrounding them (negative space) and the space they occupy (positive space).

NYC Jenga Building - St. View



Horizon line? Line created in artwork by the meeting of sky and ground. Usually the viewer's eye level.

Linear Perspective:
line used to create the
illusion of depth on a
two-dimensional surface.



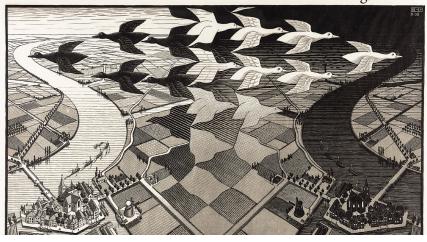
Organic Negative/Positive



Negative Space: The empty space that surrounds and defines a form or shape in ary work.

Positive Shape:
The space a form or shape occuplies in an artwork.

Escher - Neg/Pos



Neutrals: A word used for black, white, and thinks and shades of grey.

Some designers consider tints and shades of brown to be neutrals.

Texture THE WAY A SURFACE FEELS (actual texture) OR LOOKS (visual textre). WORDS SUCH AS ROUGH, SMOOTH, SHINY, AND DULL ARE USED TO DESCTIBE

TEXTURE.



Tactile: A TEXTURE THAT CAN BE PERCIVED THOUGH THE SENSE OF TOUCH, SUCH AS SMOOTH OR ROUGH. also called actual texture.

Visual Texture: TEXTURE THAT IS PRECIEVED BY SIGHT RATHER THAN TOUGH, AS IN AN ARTWORK.

ALUE: The lightness to darkness of a color. A color's value can be altered by adding white to make tinks or black to make shades of the color.

Shading: a way of showing gradual changes in lightness or darkness in a drawing or painting. Shading helps make a picture look 3D.

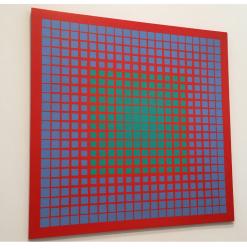




This assingment was about creating **shade** and **tint**. I added white to the left side to create a Tint. And to the right side I added black to create a shade.

I used acrylic on brystal,-11by14.

Principles of Design



Pattern: The regular repetition of colors, lines, shapes, or forms in an artwork.



Balance:

The arrangement of parts of an artwork to give an overall sense of rquality in visual weight. Balance can be symmertrical, asymmertrical, or radial.

Both photos taken at the Whitney museum in NYC.



Rythum: A sense of part of the whole. For movement achieved by the example, an artist drawing repetition of one or more elements of art, such as colors, lines, shapes, or forms in an artwork.



Composition:

The arrangements of elements of art such as line, shape, and color to create a balanced, unified artwork.

Proportion:

The relationship between the size, placements, or amount of one part of an artwork and that of another a head will keep in mind the size relationship of the nose to the face.

Design: The creative, organized and methodical arrangements of lines, shapes, color, textures, and other elements in an artwork.. Also, act of planning and arranging the parts of an artwork.



Emphasis: The visual accent, stress, or sense of imprtance created in an arywork by the color, size, shape and placement of an object, or area: the area or the object to which the viewers attention is drawn.