**Aspects of the Elements of Design**

* **Line**
* There are many different types of lines: dotted, horizontal, curving, solid, looping….
* Lines can be used to express feelings.
* Lines can lead the eye through an art work.
* Lines can be used to create a sense of distance (space)
* Structural lines like triangles can be used to organize a composition.
*
* **Shape**
* A Shape is a line joined at both ends.
* Shapes can be geometric or organic.
* Simple geometric shapes have names.
* Simple geometric shapes can be put together to create complex shapes.
* A complex shape can be analyzed and drawn using basic geometric shapes.
* A form is created by adding depth to a shape through shading.
* Shapes can be used to organize a composition – e.g. a triangle, a circle
* **Form**
* A form is a three-dimensional shape.
* A form in art work can be a sculpture that one can move all the way around, or a relief that is sculptural on one side and flat on the back.
* Value can be used to draw, paint or photograph form.
* Creating forms involves utilizing structural components.
* A sculpture, even an abstract one, can show feelings.
*
* **Texture**
* Textures can be real – i.e. you can touch them.
* Textures can be an illusion – i.e. they look like you could touch them but are flat
* Textures can express emotions in an art work.
* There are many different techniques for creating textures in art works.
* It is possible to create textures to reproduce through paint i.e. print-making
* **Colour**
* Primary Colours, R.Y.B. are the building blocks of Colour Theory and can only be created through chemicals or natural pigments, not by mixing other colours.
* Black and White are not considered colours, but rather Tints and Shades that are added to colours.
* Secondary Colours are made by mixing 2 Primary Colours together.
* Tertiary Colours are created by mixing a Primary Colour plus a Secondary Colour.
* Monochromatic Colour is made by tinting a single colour with white and the same colour with black.
* Complementary Colours are 2 colours opposite each other on the colour wheel. When placed side by side, they create a visual vibration that attracts attention. When mixed they create neutral colours often used by artists as shadow colours. The Complementary pairs are:
* Red and Green, Yellow and Purple, Blue and Orange.
* Different colour combinations create different feelings in the viewer, for example, Primary Colours may give a child-like innocence to a piece where Tertiary colours can look more solemn.
*
* **Value**
* The amount of light and dark in a piece is Value.
* Colours can be tinted or shaded with White or Black to change their Value (degree of lightness)
* Value can be used to create the illusion of form.
* Value can be used to create or enhance feeling in an artwork.
* Value can be used to define a light source or direct the viewer’s attention.
* **Space**
* One way of looking at Space in an art work can mean depth.
* Space can also be defined a positive and negative space – positive space being the focus of the art work and negative space being the space around it. In the creation of a successful art work, the negative space is also very important.
* Depth in an art work can be shown through changes in value.
* Depth in an art work can be shown through changes in colour.
* Depth in an art work can be shown through changes in textures.
* Depth in an art work can be shown through overlapping shapes.
* Depth in an art work can be shown through diminishing size of shapes.
* Depth in an art work can be shown through line in one or two point perspective.
*