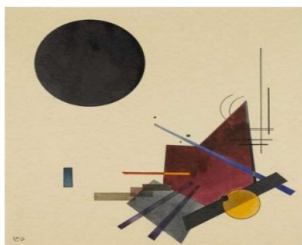


# SHAPE



Shape pertains to the use of areas in two dimensional space that can be defined by edges, setting one flat specific space apart from another. Shapes can be geometric (e.g.: square, circle, hexagon, etc.) or organic (such as the shape of a puddle, blob, leaf, boomerang, etc.)

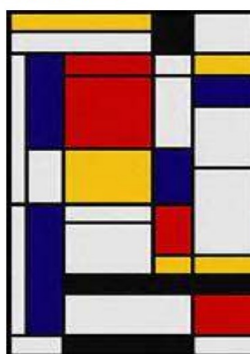
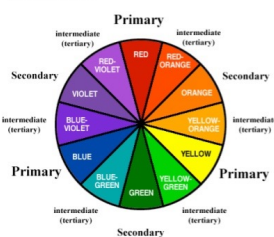


Kandinsky

# COLOR



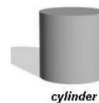
Color pertains to the use of hue in artwork and design. All of the colors are derived from the three primary colors (red, blue, and yellow) and black and white. Color has three properties: hue, value, and intensity. Further combinations of primary and secondary colors create tertiary (and more) hues.



Mondrian

# FORM

**form** implies depth, length, and width and is perceived as 3-dimensional (right) or the illusion of 3D qualities with value and contrast (left).



cylinder



cone



sphere



Michelangelo

## The Seven Basic Elements of ART

### LINE

Line is defined as a mark that spans a distance between two points (or the path of a moving point), taking any form along the way.

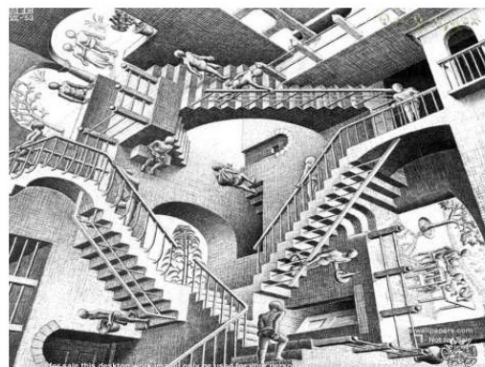


Matisse

### SPACE

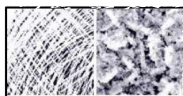


**Space** is the area in which art is organized. It could be positive and negative; atmospheric; or foreground middle-ground, and back-ground.



MC Escher

### TEXTURE



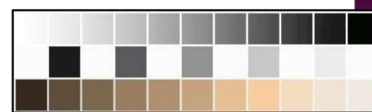
**Texture** refers to the tactile (touchable) qualities of an object. Real texture can be felt and implied texture is 2D.



Bernini

### VALUE

**Value** refers to the relative level or darkness or lightness of a color in terms of contrast (left,)



Raphael