

Principles of Art

- **Balance**- Balance is the use of artistic elements like line, shape, colour and form in the creation of artwork in a way that creates visual stability. Or one could say, it is the overall distribution of visual weight in a composition. A well-balanced composition is pleasing to look at.
- **Pattern**- A pattern is created by repeating a line or shape many times, in the same size or proportion.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmRSGRyl8Xg&list=PLNlCo0--dQz_Pgy2rW-xQH_nrURKQ9dDc&index=4
- **Emphasis**- Emphasis is used to attract the viewer's attention to a particular area of the artwork. The area of emphasis where the viewer's eyes are drawn first... is called a focal point.
- **Movement**- Movement is used to create the feel of action in an artwork. Movement can be used to lead the viewer's eye to a focal point.
- **Unity** - Unity in art is when all parts of your picture look visually connected to each other typically by a common colour, style or medium.
- **Proportion** - How an object's parts relate to each other in size.
- **Scale**- The size of the subject/object compared to the rest of the objects in the composition.
- **Contrast**- Contrast, in art, is when opposite elements are arranged together. Although these elements might be opposites, their arrangement can still be appealing. For example, light and dark colours, smooth and rough textures, large and small shapes.
- **Symmetry**: An object has symmetry if one-half is the mirror image of the other half, when a line of symmetry is drawn down the middle.
- **Radial symmetry**: In Radial symmetry, the identical parts are arranged around a point in the centre of the object. E.g.: A starfish, flower.
- **Composition**- The way the objects in an artwork are arranged is called composition. In a pleasing composition- all the elements work together to tell a visual story.