**ELEMENTS & PRINCIPLES OF ART**

**LINE**
Line is the path of a point moving through space.

**SHAPE / FORM**
Shape implies spatial form and is usually perceived as two-dimensional. Form has depth, length, and width and resides in space. It is perceived as three-dimensional.

**COLOR**
Colors all come from the three primaries and black and white. They have three properties – hue, value, and intensity.

**VALUE**
Value refers to relative lightness and darkness and is perceived in terms of varying levels of contrast.

**TEXTURE**
Texture refers to the tactile qualities of a surface (actual) or to the visual representation of such surface qualities (implied).

**SPACE / PERSPECTIVE**
Space refers to the area in which art is organized. Perspective is representing a volume of space or a 3-dimensional object on a flat surface.

**PATTERN**
Pattern refers to the repetition or reoccurrence of a design element, exact or varied, which establishes a visual beat.

**RHYTHM / MOVEMENT**
Rhythm or movement refers to the suggestion of motion through the use of various elements.

**PROPORTION / SCALE**
Proportion is the size relationship of parts to a whole and to one another. Scale refers to relating size to a constant, such as a human body.

**BALANCE**
Balance is the impression of equilibrium in a pictorial or sculptural composition. Balance is often referred to as symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.

**UNITY**
Unity is achieved when the components of a work of art are perceived as harmonious, giving the work a sense of completion.

**EMPHASIS**
Emphasis refers to the created center of interest, the place in an artwork where your eye first lands.

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