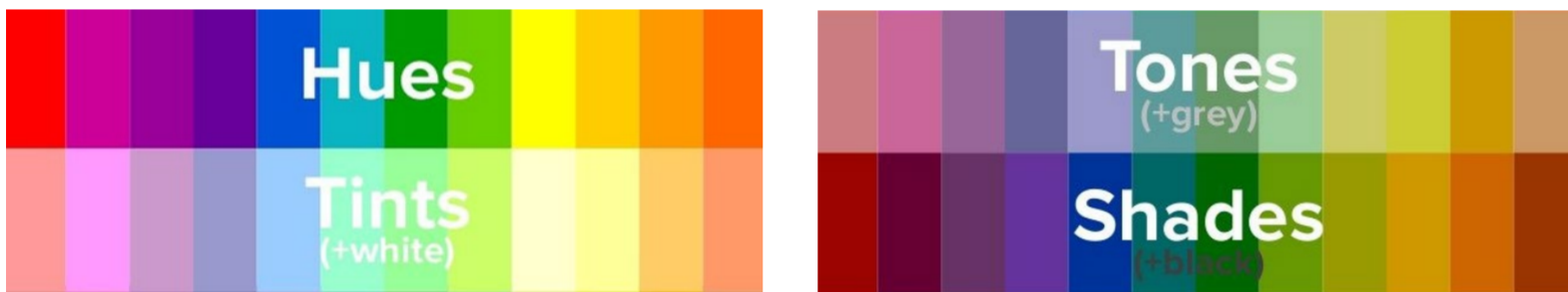
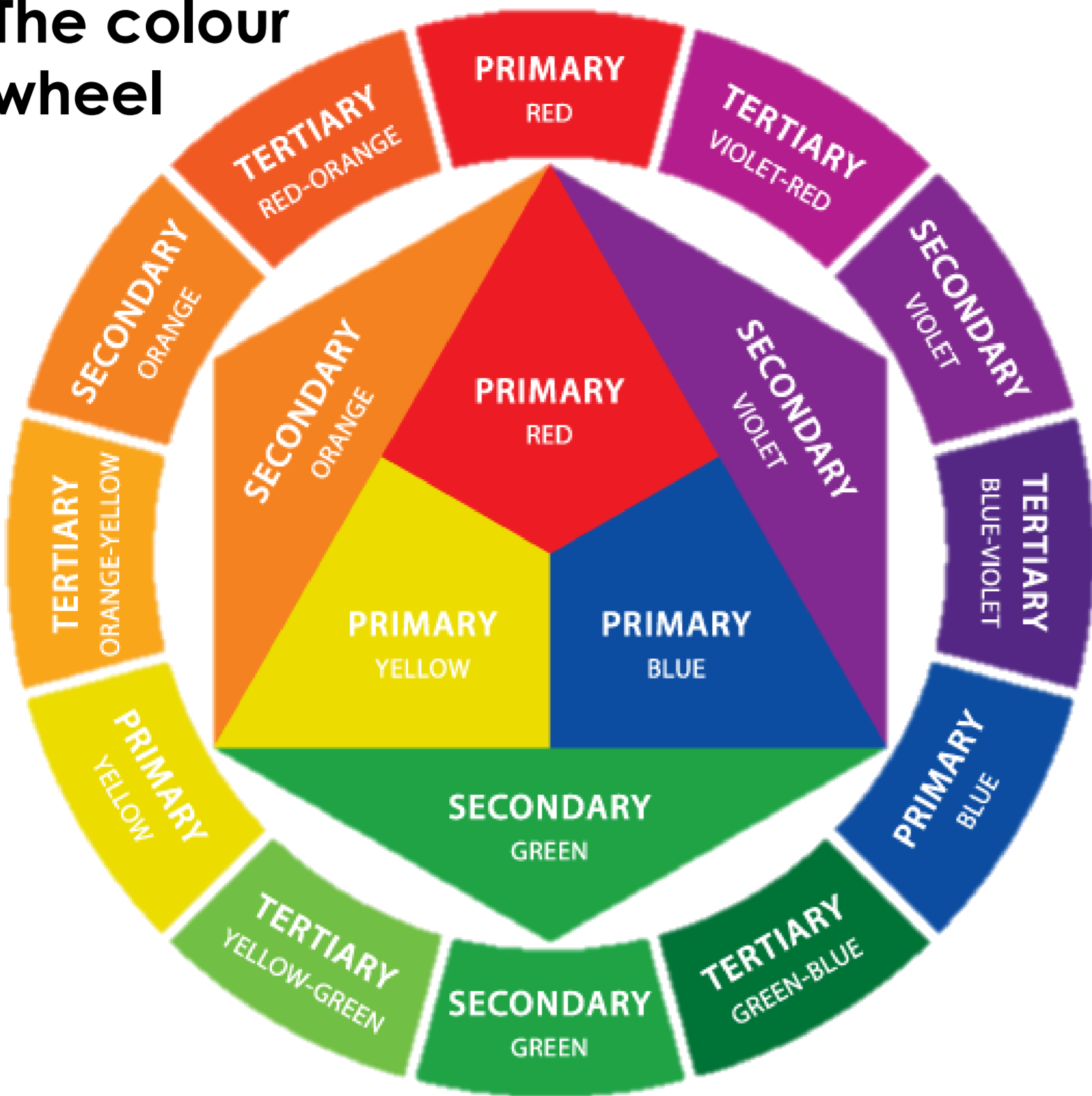
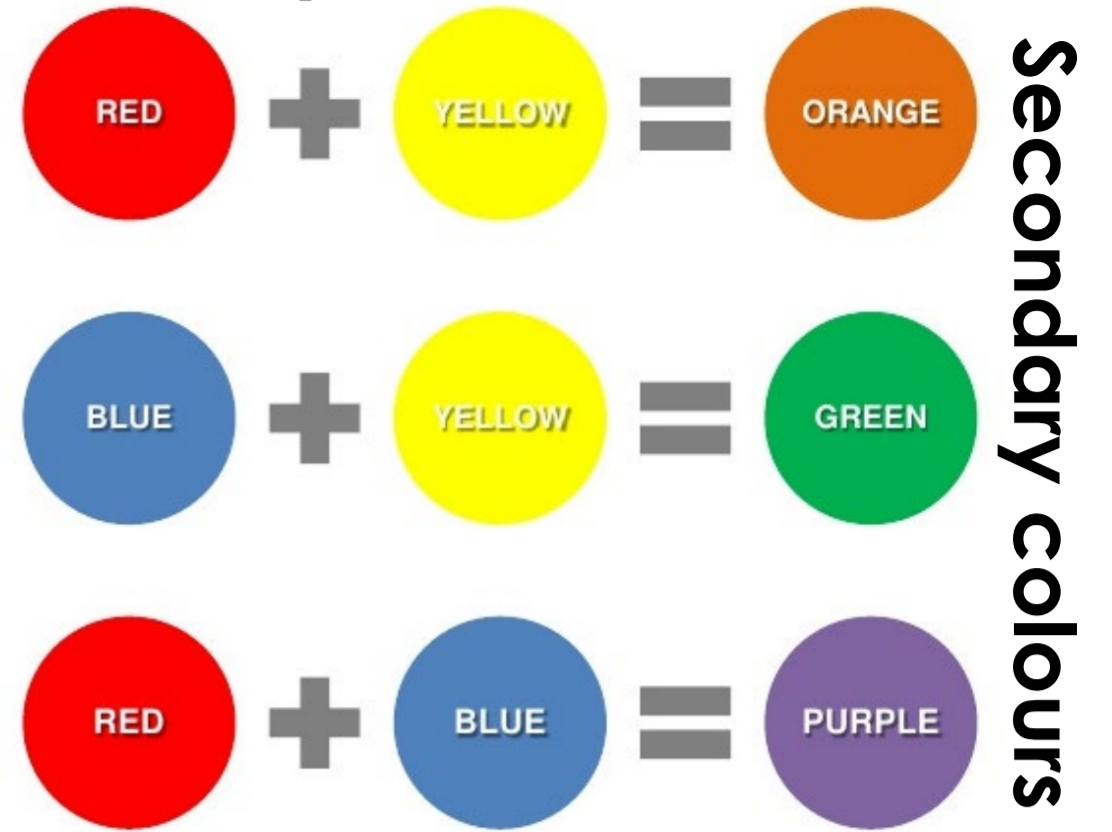


# COLOUR

## The colour wheel



## Primary colours



**Tertiary colours** are made by mixing primary and secondary colours

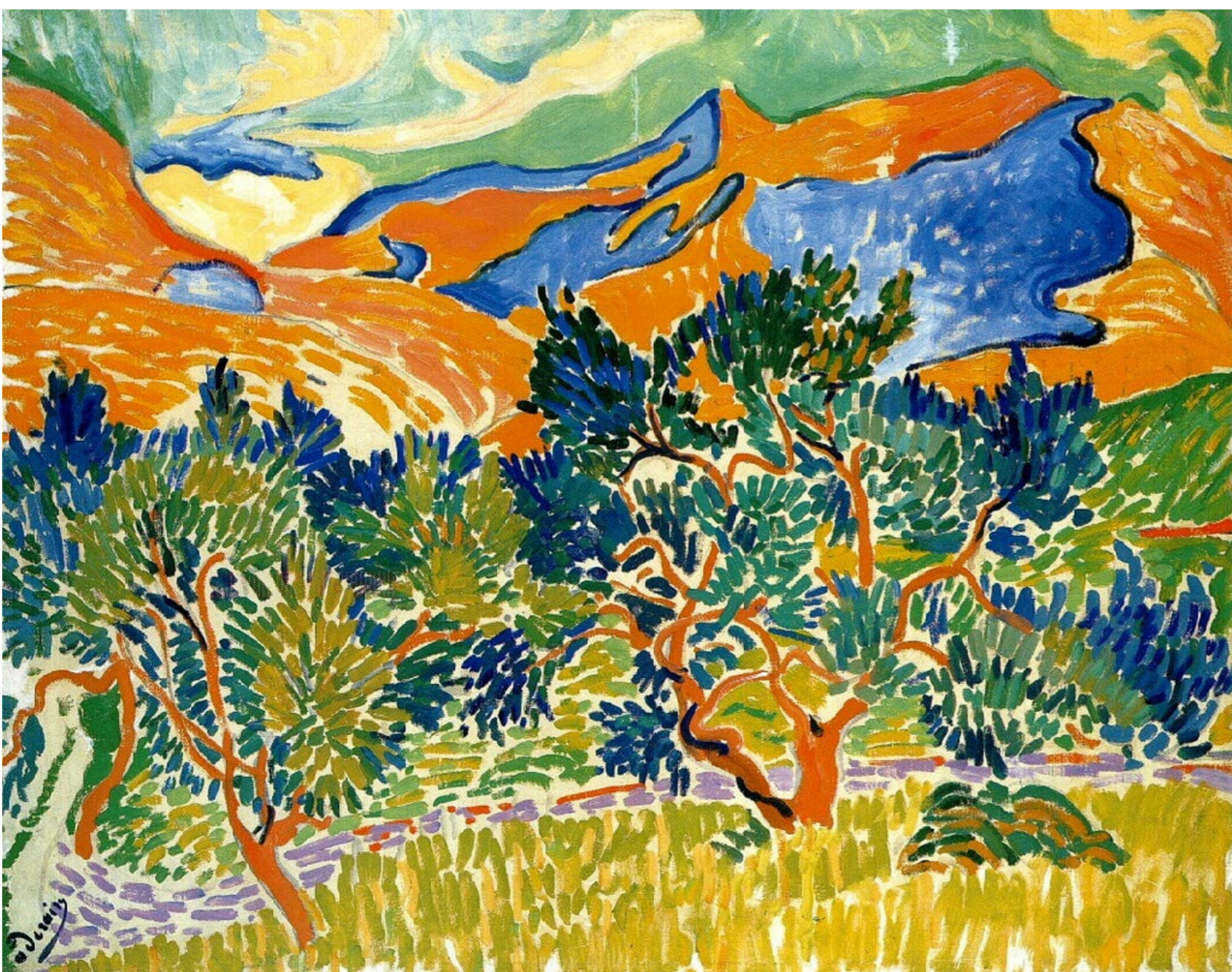
## Complementary colours



## Art Movement

### FAUVISM

Fauvism separates color from its descriptive, representational purpose and it to exist on the canvas as an independent element.



## Artists

Sarah Graham



Françoise Nielly

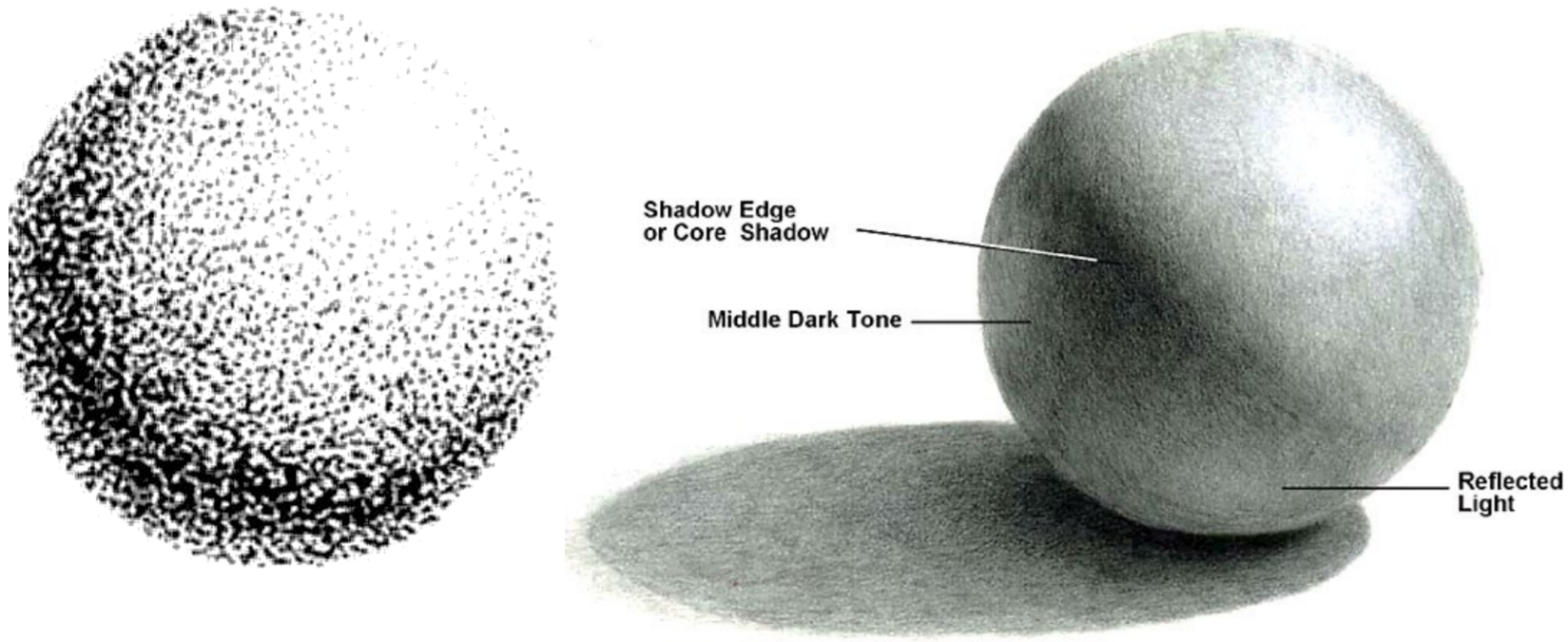


# TONE

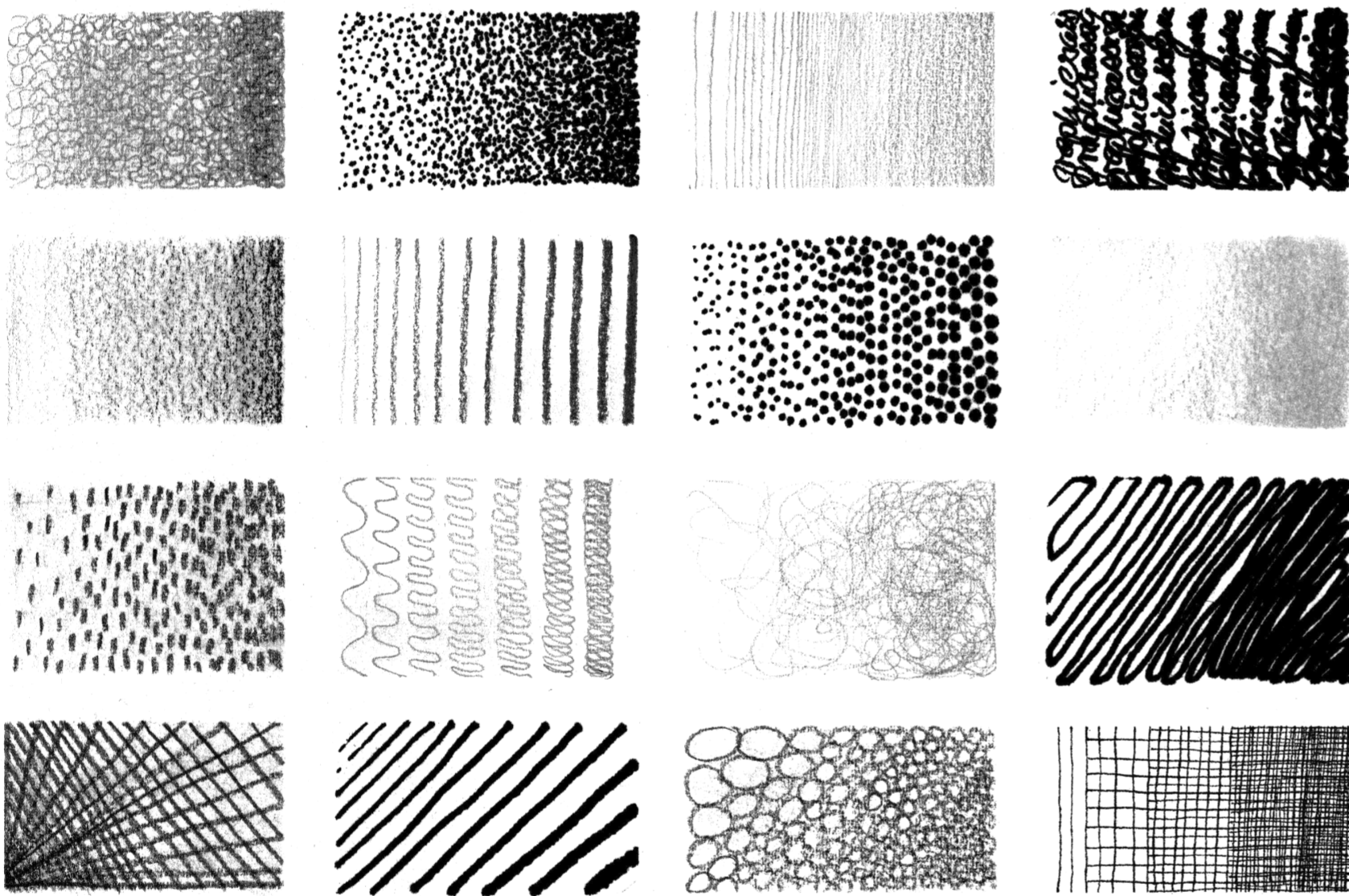
white	LIGHT			MIDTONES			DARK			black
	light light	middle light	dark light	light middle	middle middle	dark middle	light dark	middle dark	dark dark	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	

Where is the light coming from? This is the most important question when creating a tonal artwork

Using tone and perspective to make shapes look 3D.



Colour can also show tone through the use of Tints and Shades.



## Art term CHIAROSCURO

Chiaroscuro, in art, is the use of strong contrasts between light and dark, usually bold contrasts affecting a whole composition.

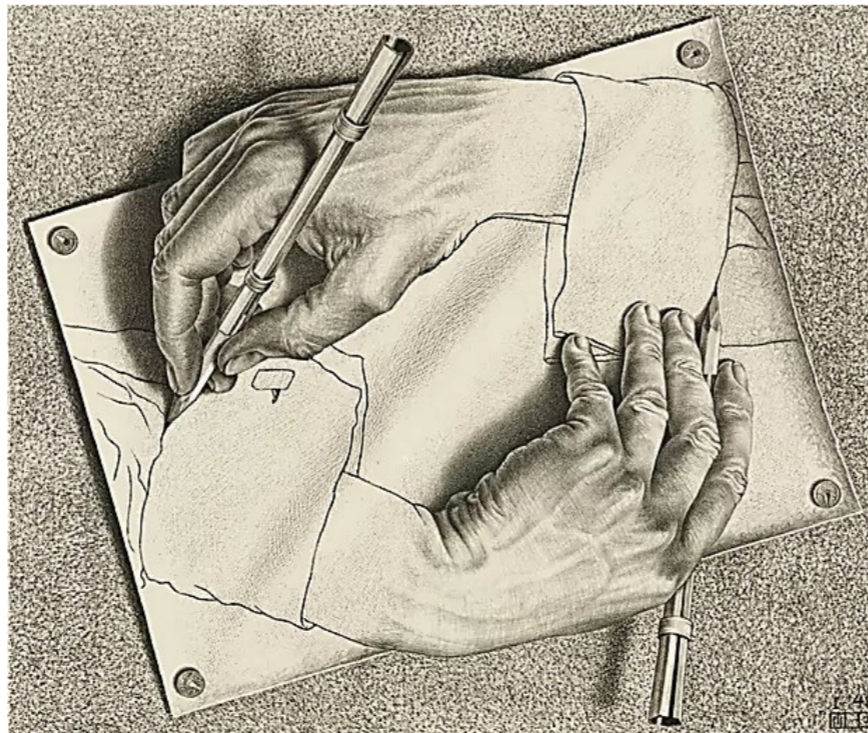


Caravaggio – The Taking of Christ, 1602

## Artists



Ansel Adams – Clearing winter storm. Film Photograph



MC Escher– Drawing hands.

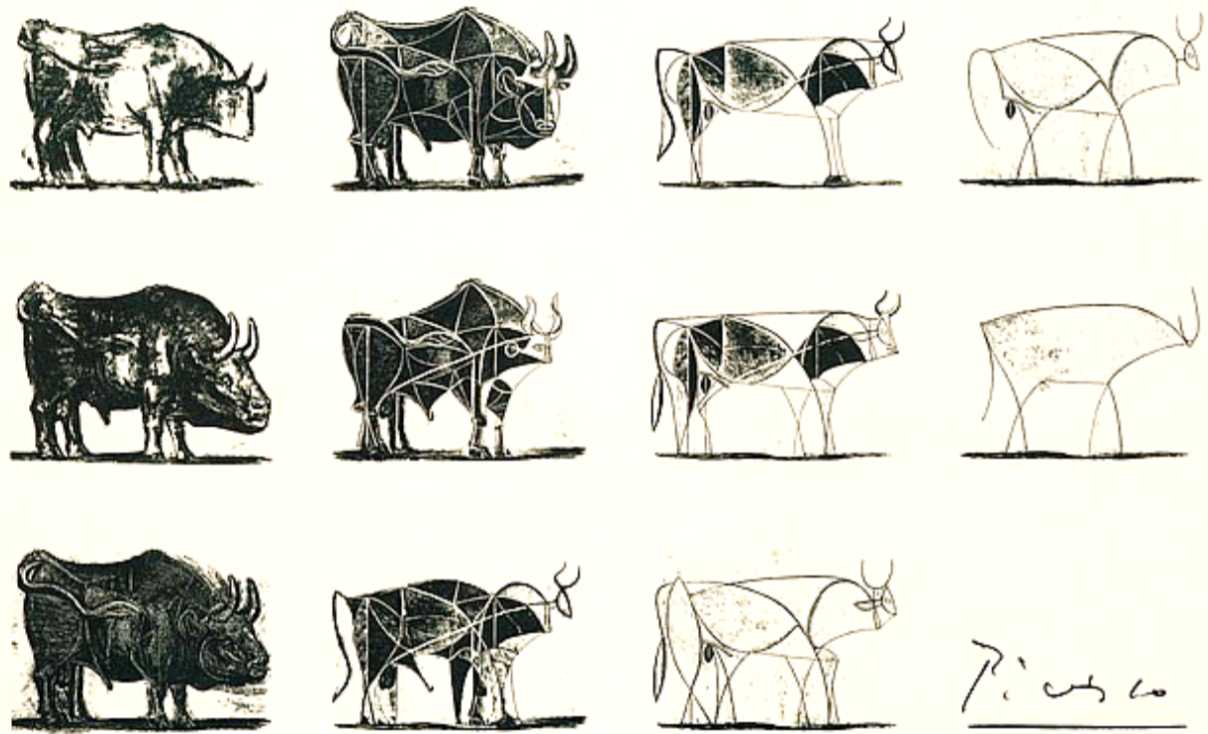
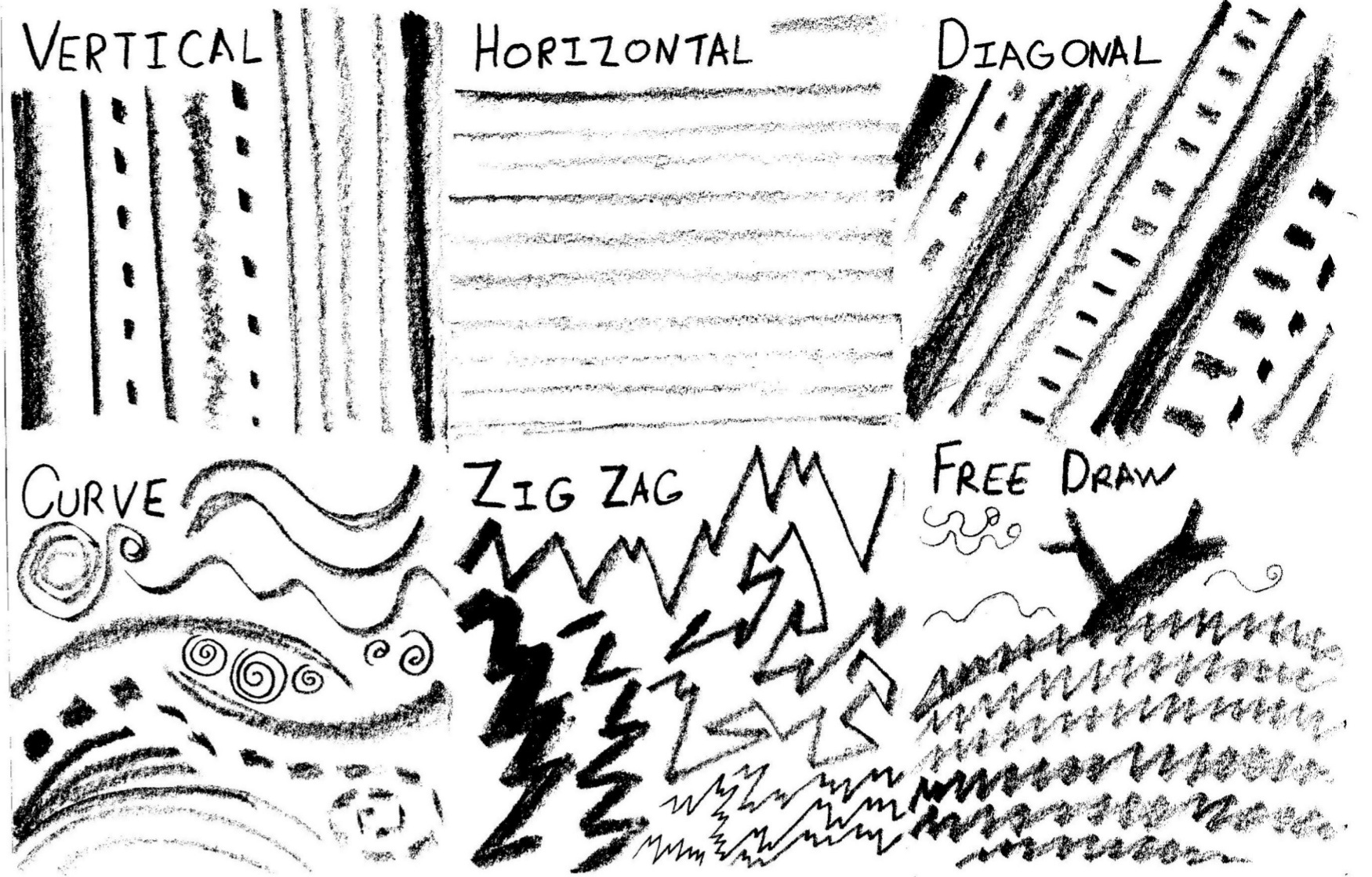
# LINE

There are only 2 basic things you can make with a pencil, that is a dot and a line



Alexander Calder – wire sculptures

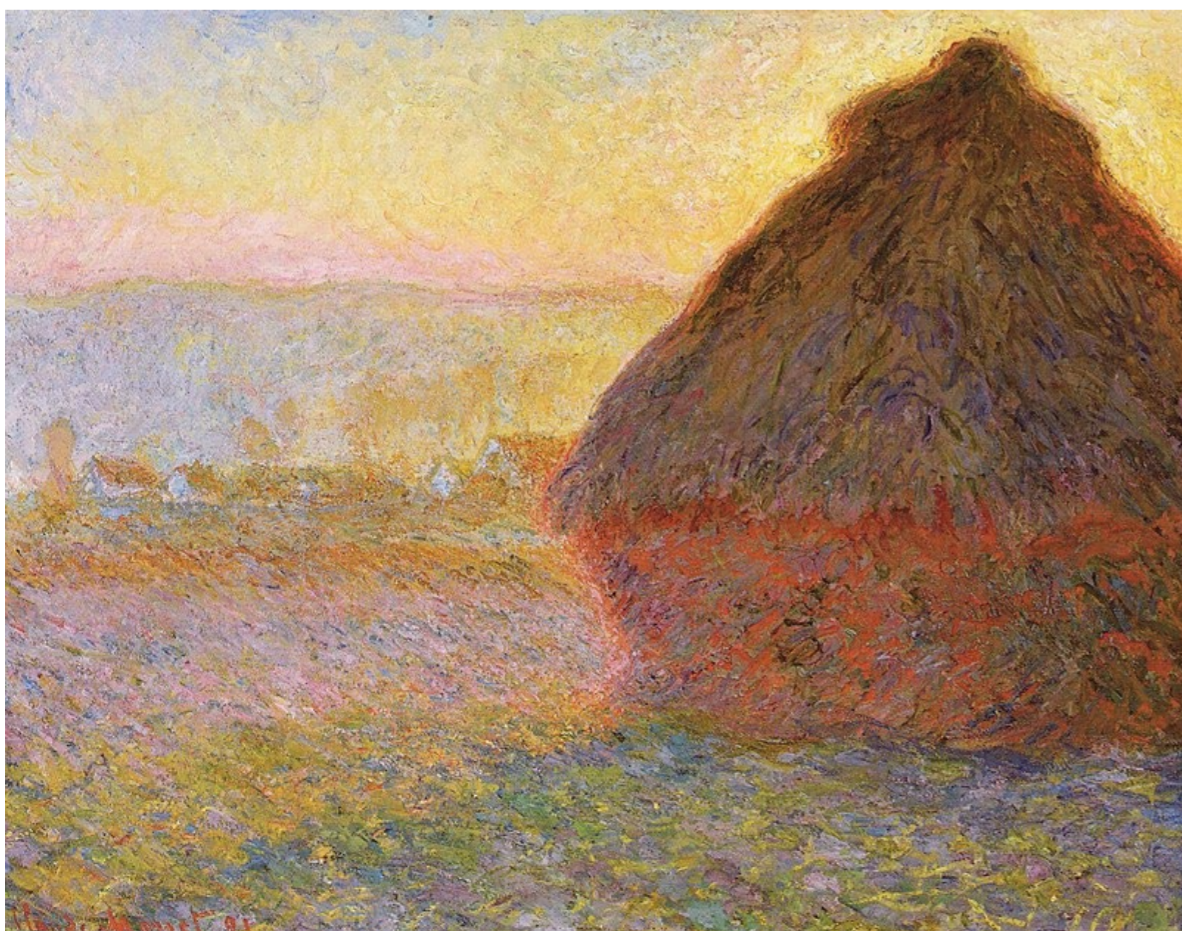
Pablo Picasso– Bull



## Art Movement IMPRESSIONISM

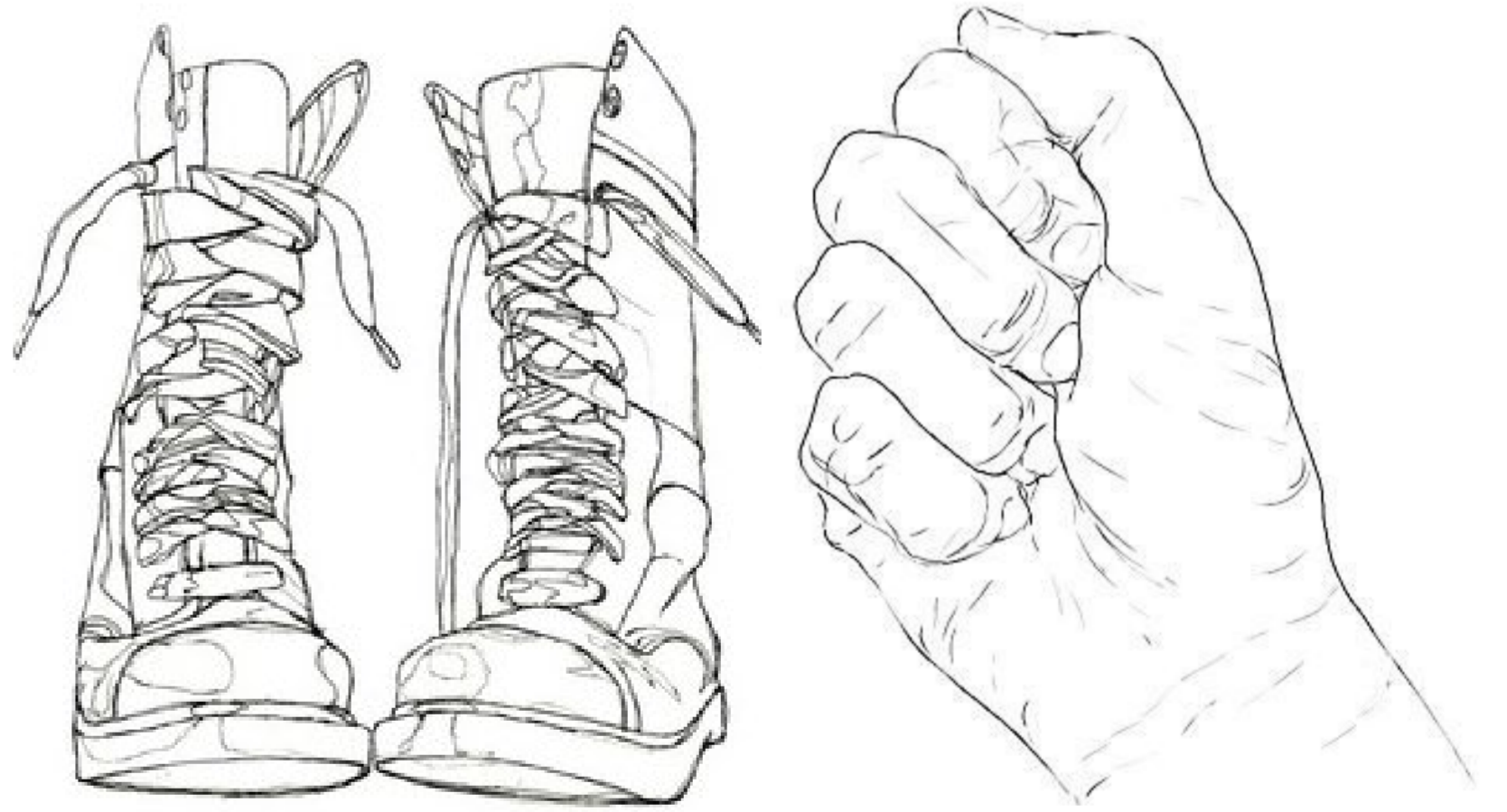
Is a 19th-century art movement characterised by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes (LINES), open composition and an emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities.

Claude Monet – Haystacks (sunset)



## Art Techniques

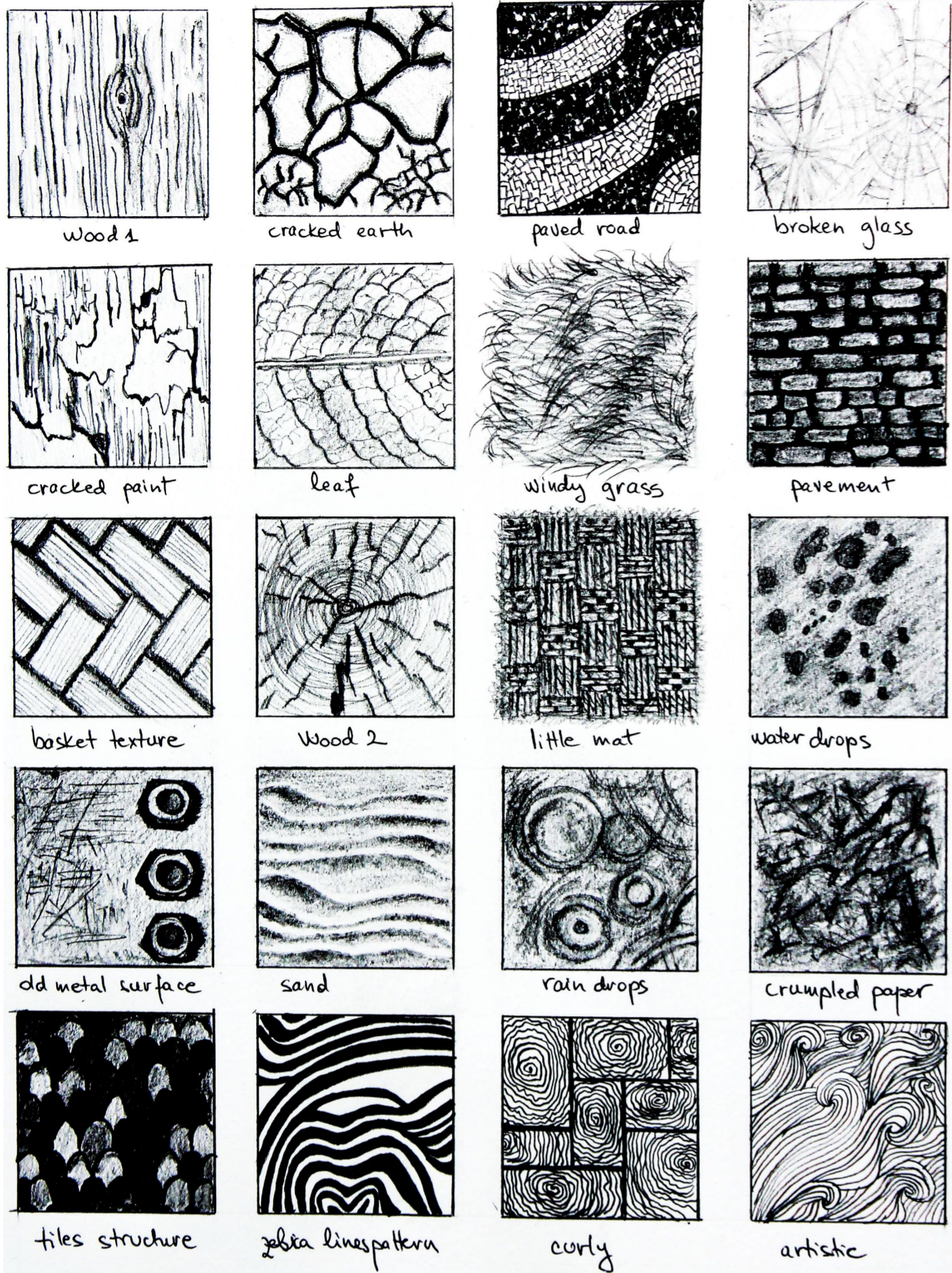
**Contour drawing**, is an artistic technique in which the artist sketches the contour of a subject by drawing lines that result in a drawing that is essentially an outline; the French word contour meaning, "outline."



**Continuous line** is a drawing technique where the line is unbroken from the beginning to the end.



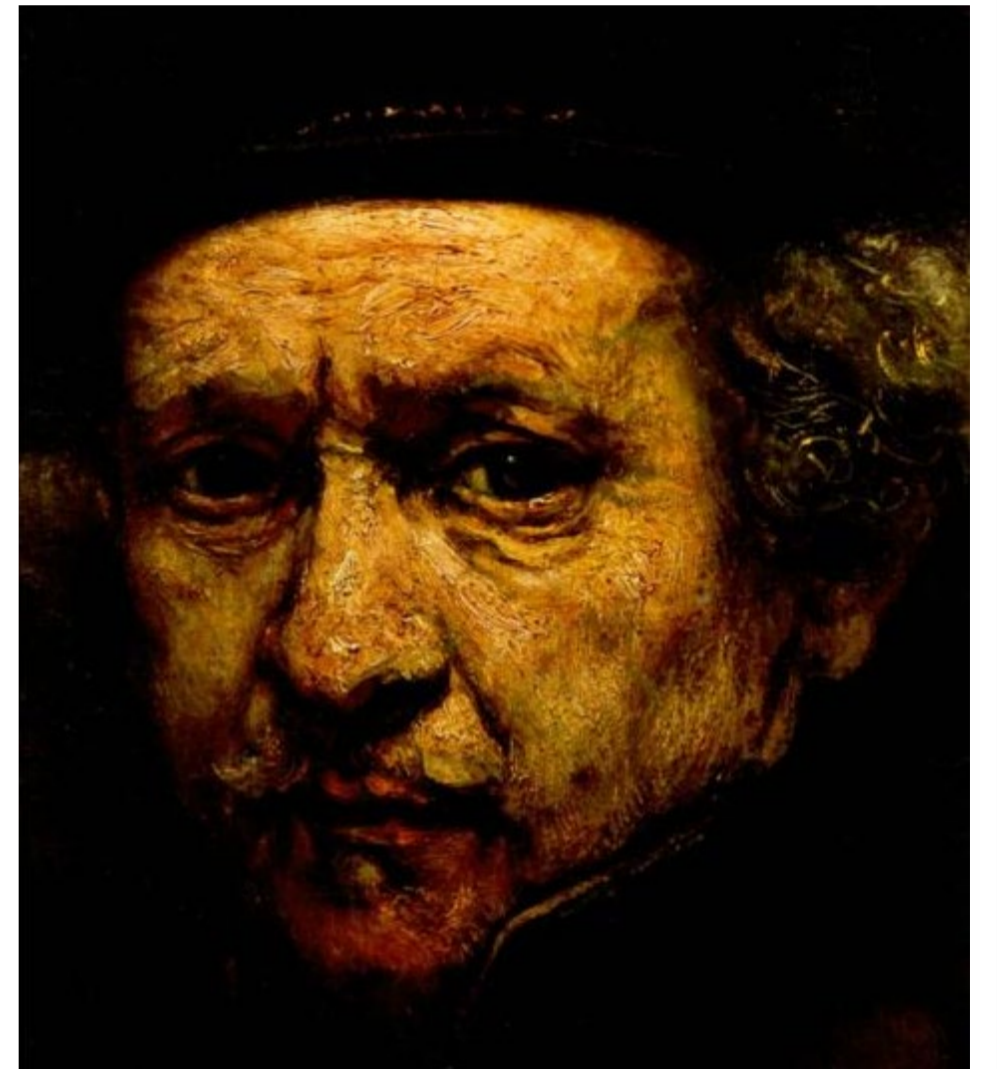
# TEXTURE



Using mark making to create visual texture or using materials to create physical texture

## Artists

The first notable artist to start painting with the Impasto technique was **Rembrandt**. Brush strokes are clearly visible to give himself a textured/weathered look



Jackson Pollock - Convergence, 1952. Oil on canvas.

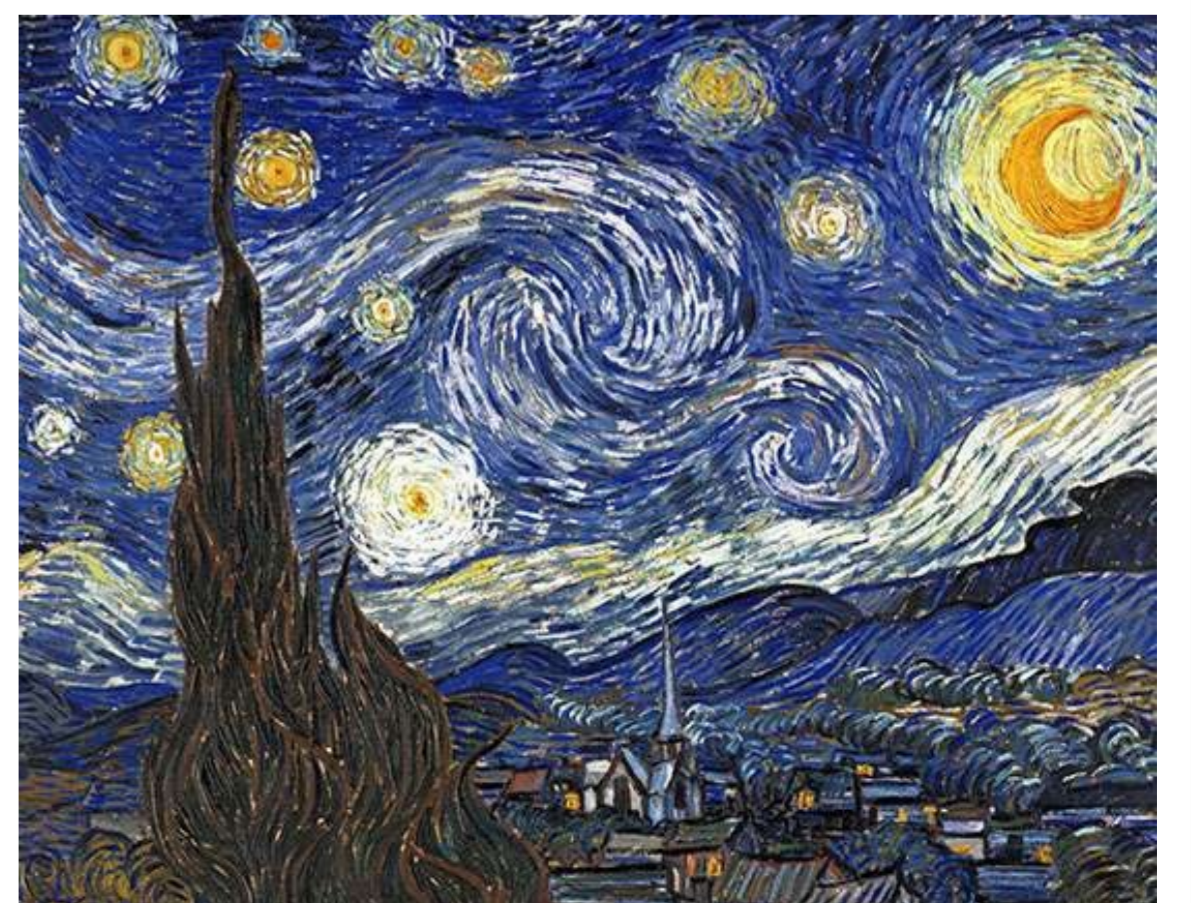


## Art Techniques IMPASTO

**Impasto** is a technique used in painting where paint is laid on thickly to give a painting texture and an almost 3D effect. It can be accomplished with mediums such as acrylic, oil, or gouache.

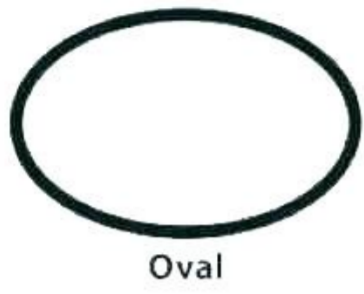
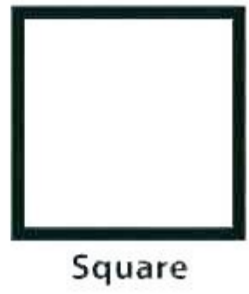
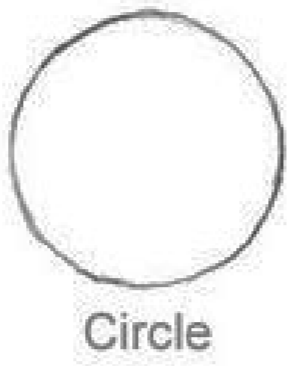
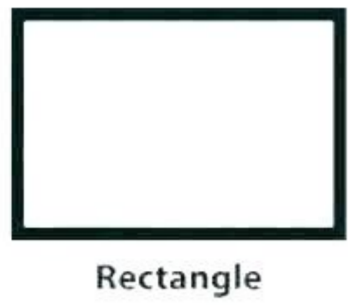


Vincent Van Gogh-  
The Starry night, 1889.  
Oil on canvas.

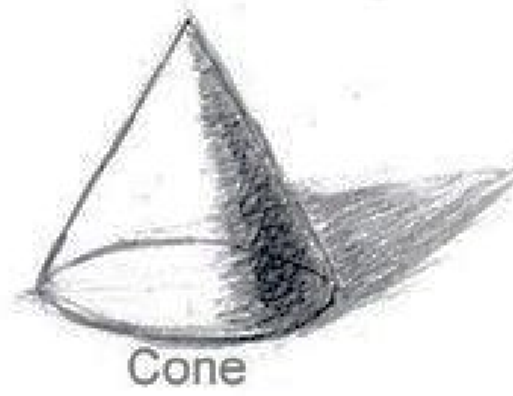
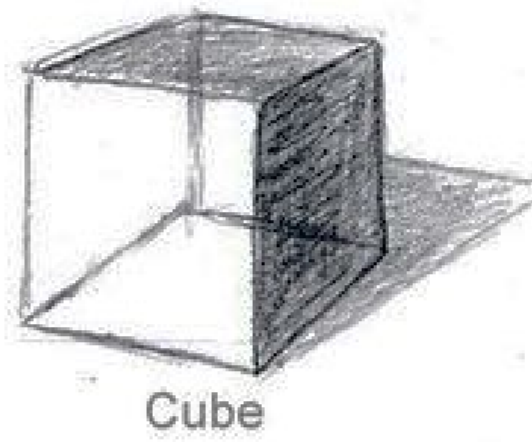
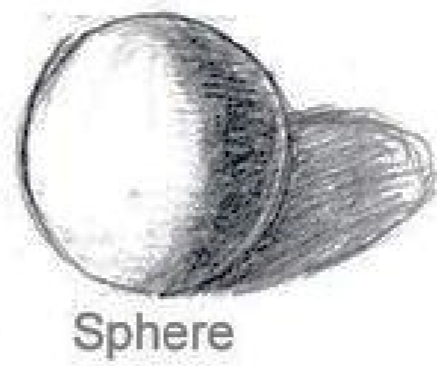
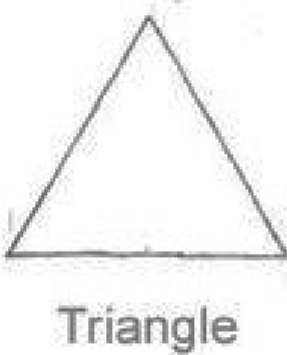
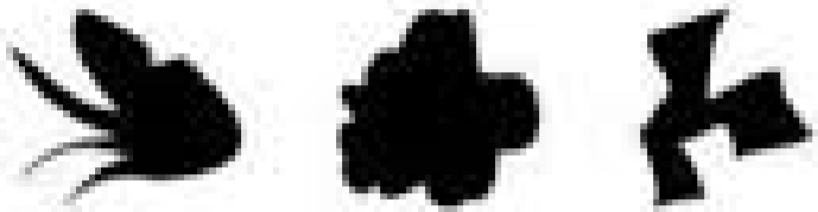


# SHAPE & FORM

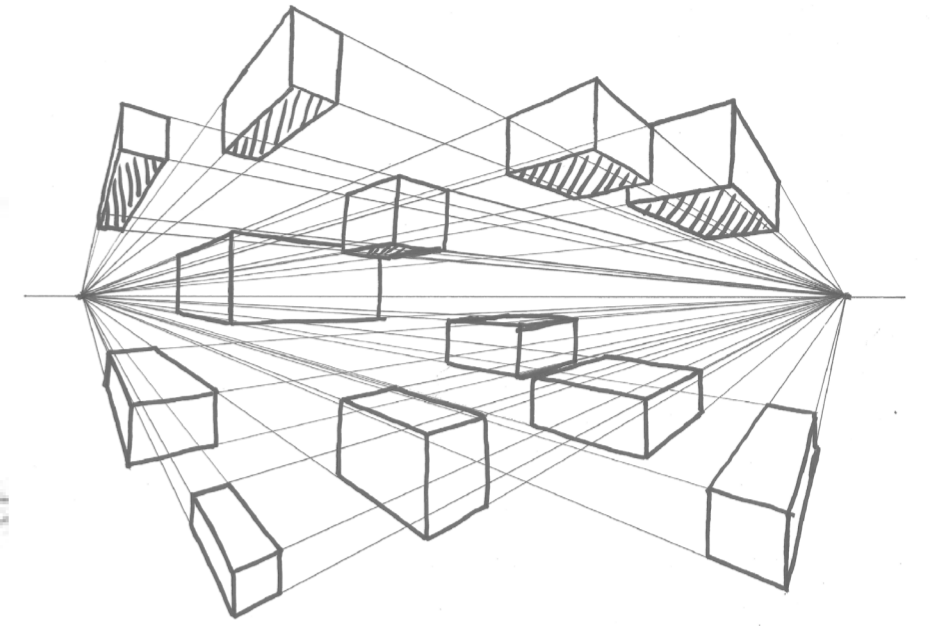
Geometric shapes



Organic shapes



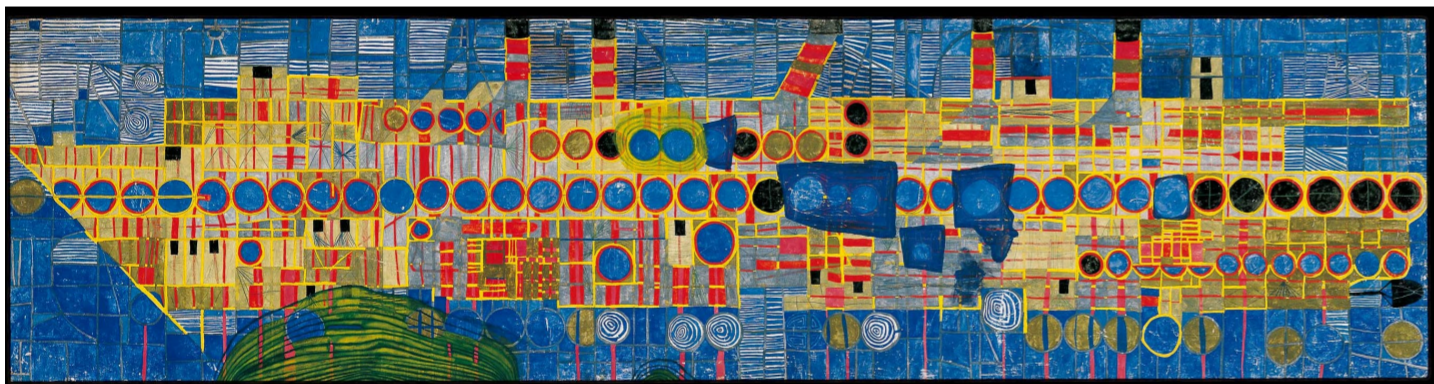
To create accurate form you must use:



Perspective + directional shading



## Artists



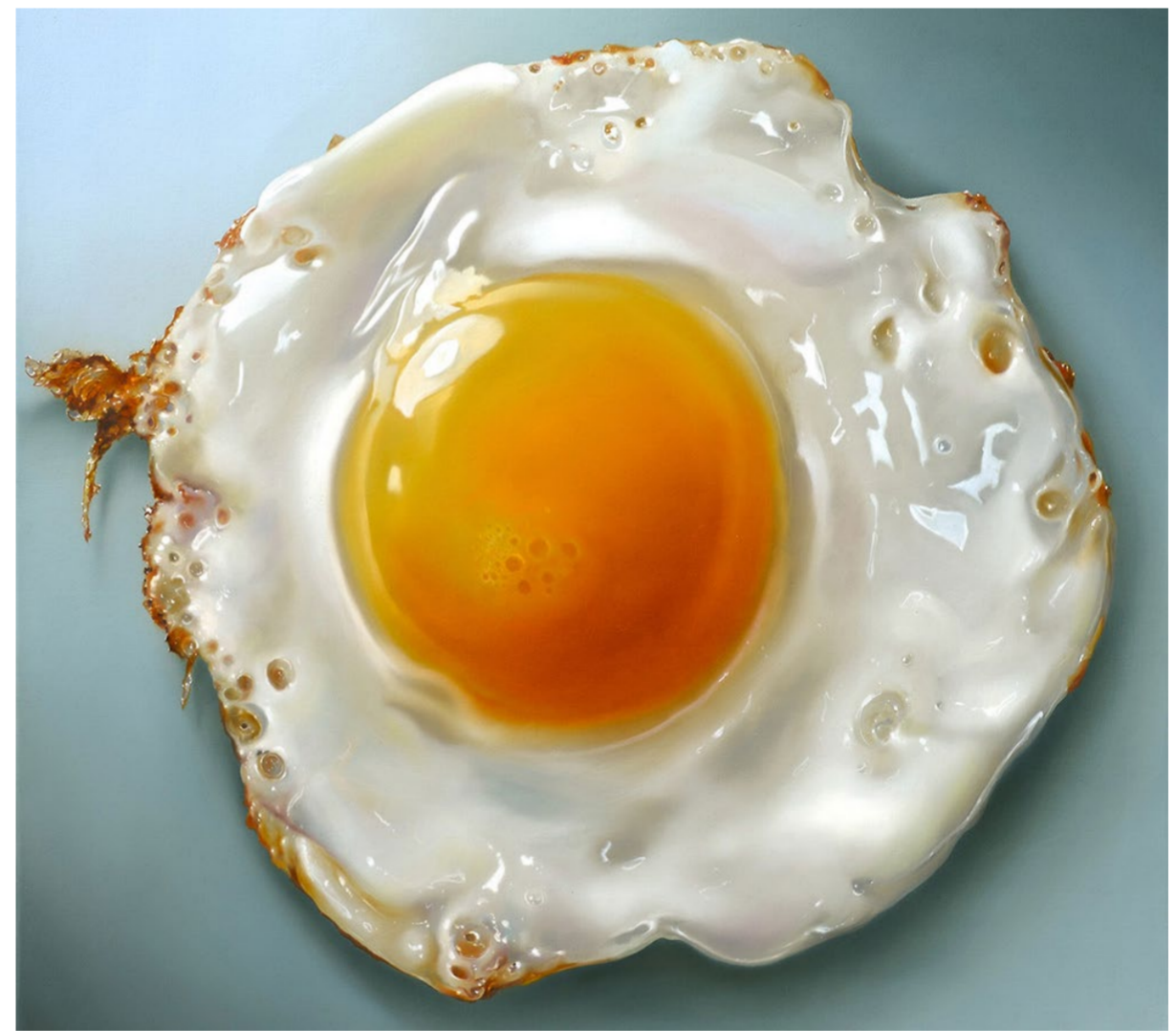
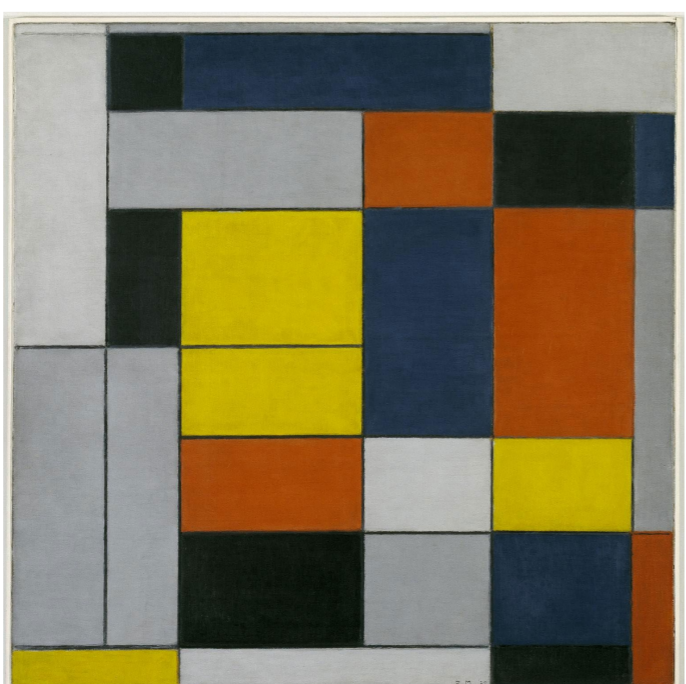
Friedensreich Hundertwasser - 150 Singing Steamer in Ultramarine III, Mixed media, 1959

Henri Matisse, Snow Flowers, 1951



Wassily Kandinsky, Color Study Quadrate, 1913

Piet Mondrian - No. VI / Composition No. II 1920



**PHOTOREALISM PAINTING**  
Tjalf Sparnaay, Fried Egg, ↓

Barbara Hepworth, Spring, cast bronze with strings. 1966



Louise Bourgeois Maman 1999



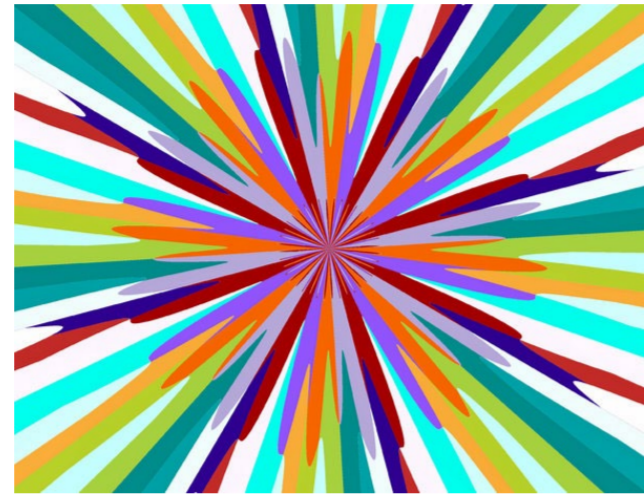
# PATTERN

Pattern is the repetition of any of the formal elements

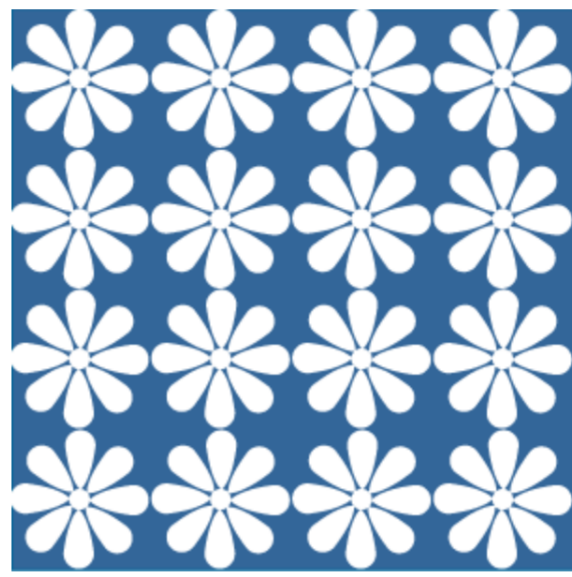
LINE



COLOUR



SHAPE



PATTERN IN PHOTOGRAPHY



## Artists

William Morris

Acanthus wallpaper, 1875



Tile panel, 1876



Strawberry thief, 1883

Gustav Klimt



The Kiss, 1907-08



Stoclet Fries, 1905



Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I (1907)

