



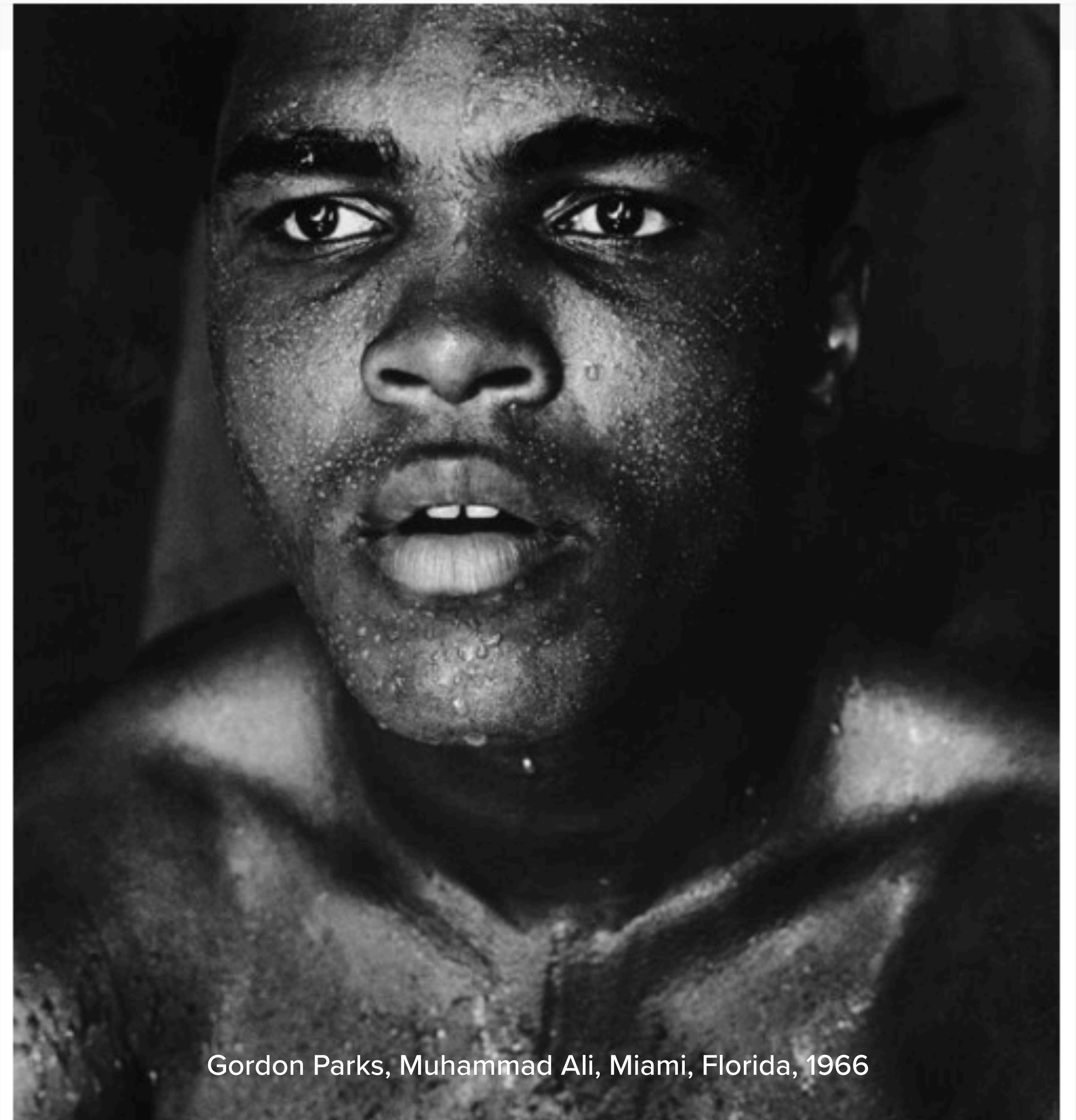
Art of Photography 2

Mrs. Bible Digital Photography 2020

Charles Conrad reflected in Alan Bean's visor during Apollo 12 lunar landing, 1969

The Art of Photography

- Photography is more than combining cameras, lenses, and films, it is about using those tools in combination with the elements of art and the principles of design to create visual art. Understanding the elements and the principles will make your photography more than just snapshots. The elements of art are real and concrete, but the principles of design are more abstract. We use these principles to organize the elements into successful images.
- **Elements of Art:** Line, Shape, Form, Value, Color, Space, Texture.
- **Principles of Design:** Balance, Unity, Variety, Movement & Rhythm, Emphasis, Proportion, Pattern.



Gordon Parks, Muhammad Ali, Miami, Florida, 1966

Pattern & Emphasis

Pattern is achieved by the repetition of any of the elements of art. Repeating a line will create a pattern of stripes. Even random shapes, if they are a similar size, will become a pattern, like the irregular spots on leopard's skin. The key to pattern is repetition.

One of the most important decisions in making a photograph is to decide what your image is about, and what its emphasis will be. You need to determine what the photograph's main idea is and how to communicate it to a viewer, otherwise the viewer won't know where to look or how to interpret the image. **Emphasis** refers to the dominance and subordination - giving some objects greater visual importance, or dominance while subordinating, or reducing the visual importance of all the others. Being aware of this and using it to your advantage will give your images greater impact.



Emphasis & Pattern

"Soldiers of the Sky," 1940, Nickolas Muray



Balance and the Rule of Thirds

Balance is the appearance of equal visual weight within a composition. If one object is located on one side of the image, it is balanced on the other side by another object that is equal in size, value, or color. There are 3 types of balance.

Symmetrical Balance is best described as a mirror-image composition, what is found on one side of the image is found on the other.

Asymmetrical Balance still looks balanced, but objects are not centered in the frame. One way of making asymmetrical balance work in your photographs is by using the Rule of Thirds which is based on the Greek ideal of the Golden Mean. To use the **Rule of Thirds**, you divide your picture space into equal thirds, both horizontally and vertically, which results in a grid. Objects that appear at the intersections of the vertical and horizontal lines look most pleasing to the eye.

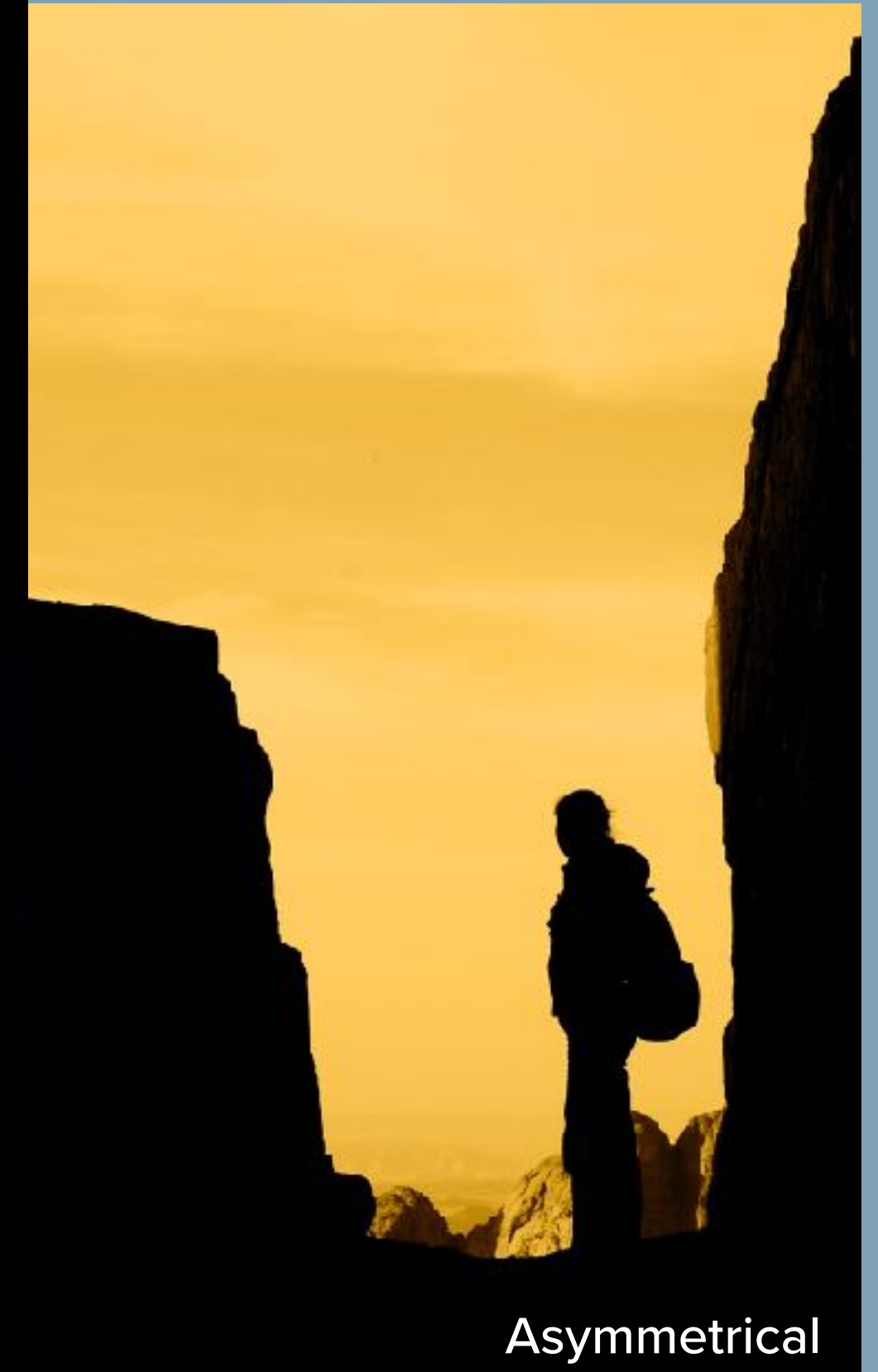
Radial Balance is a circular style of composition. This occurs when objects radiate from a central point in an image like the spokes of a wheel.



Symmetrical



Radial



Asymmetrical



Asymmetrical



Radial



Symmetrical



Rule of Thirds
you divide your picture space into equal thirds, both horizontally and vertically, which results in a grid. Objects that appear at the intersections of the vertical and horizontal lines look most pleasing to the eye.



Unity & Variety

Unity and variety are the opposite sides of the same coin. Too much unity results in monotony. Too much variety creates chaos.

Unity results when all the individual parts of your photograph come together and support each other to make one unified image. To be unified, elements in an image must relate to each other either through subject matter, appearance, size, shape, texture, or color.

Variety is all the diverse art elements and principles found in a picture, such as light and dark, big and small, smooth and rough. You can create variety with objects or subjects, colors, textures, movement, or shapes.





Unity



Variety



Variety

Movement, Rhythm & Proportion

Movement *refers to real or implied motion in an image, or how the viewer's eye travels through the composition in an image.* Shutter speeds control how much time and movement you capture. Nighttime and landscape photographers use longer to very long shutter speeds 1/10 of a second to minutes while sports photographers try to freeze motion using shorter shutter speeds of up to 1/8000 of a second.

Rhythm *is a type of movement and is created by the organized repetition, alteration, or progression of art elements like color, value, shape, and line.*

Proportion *refers to the relationship between the sizes of objects or components in an image. A proportional difference helps to indicate an object size as well as distance and location.*



"Jump Man," 1984, Jacobus "Co" Rentmeester



Key Terms

- **Pattern** is achieved by the repetition of any of the elements of art.
- **Emphasis** refers to the dominance and subordination - giving some objects greater visual importance, or dominance while subordinating, or reducing the visual importance of all the others.
- **Balance** is the appearance of equal visual weight within a composition.
 - **Symmetrical Balance** is best described as a mirror-image composition, what is found on one side of the image is found on the other.
 - **Asymmetrical Balance** still looks balanced, but objects are not centered in the frame.
 - **Radial Balance** is a circular style of composition. This occurs when objects radiate from a central point in an image like the spokes of a wheel.
- **Rule of Thirds**, you divide your picture space into equal thirds, both horizontally and vertically, which results in a grid. Objects that appear at the intersections of the vertical and horizontal lines look most pleasing to the eye.

- **Unity** results when all the individual parts of your photograph come together and support each other to make one unified image.
- **Variety** is all the diverse art elements and principles found in a picture.
- **Movement** refers to real or implied motion in an image, or how the viewer's eye travels through the composition in an image. Shutter speeds control how much time and movement you capture.
- **Rhythm** is a type of movement and is created by the organized repetition, alteration, or progression of art elements like color, value, shape, and line.
- **Proportion** refers to the relationship between the sizes of objects or components in an image.

To Do:

- Add to your Google Doc of the Key Terms for Class.
- Take Google Quiz.
- **Assignment:** Craft 3 images using the principles of design and the elements of art. 1. Write out your idea. 2. Photograph it. 3. Tell me which principle of design and elements of art you use in each photo. Post to your spark page **titled:** *Principles of Design*.

