AP Studio Art: Breadth Portfolio

Include your best twelve photos or digital art pieces showing the Elements of Art, Principles of Design, and Composition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Include: Elements of Art:</th>
<th>Include: Principles of Design:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value</strong> The changes in light and dark, shade and highlight.</td>
<td><strong>Shape</strong> Geometric: square, circle, hexagon, etc. or Organic: such as the shape of a puddle, blob, leaf, etc.</td>
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<td><strong>Space</strong> The negative (empty) space around or between your subject.</td>
<td><strong>Line</strong> A line leads the viewer's eye through a photo or to the subject.</td>
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<td><strong>Color</strong> Color is another word for the hue in a photo.</td>
<td><strong>Texture</strong> Texture is the physical, touchable quality of a surface.</td>
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Principles of Design and Composition

Click on this link to access my DropBox and Download the APS Breadth Portfolio Resources
https://www.dropbox.com/s/tnbppuhthao28xj/APS_Breadth%20Portfolio%20Resources.zip?dl=0

Graphic design principles: Contrast, Proximity, Alignment, Repetition,

A lot more matters in a true photograph. A photograph is, or should be, an artistic interpretation of an event or person or object. Its purpose is to tell the viewer — any viewer — something about its subject. It should show not just what the subject is, but what it is like. And it should do so with impact and style. To accomplish this, a photograph must be composed. All its elements must be selected and arranged to work together toward some unified effect.

The main difference between a snapshot and a photograph is the care with which each is produced. Taking a snapshot involves little more than pointing the camera in the right direction and clicking the shutter. Taking a photograph requires paying attention to every detail within the frame, and getting all of them just right before the shutter is clicked. That’s what composition is basically all about: paying attention.

Composition:

Use of Light: direction, color, hard or soft, shadows

Fill the Frame: get in close and fill the frame with your subject, or include line or other elements that support the story in your image.

Motion/Movement:

Freeze or show by using directional motion blur

Use LINE to imply movement (to move the viewers eye through a composition)

Rule of Thirds: place your subject/focal point in a variety places, mostly off center.

Balance: symmetrical, asymmetrical, radial. Balancing the visual weight in an image

Emphasis: emphasize the focal point/subject,

Use high contrast in Value, Color, Size or Texture to bring attention to your subject

Pattern:

Pattern is the repeating of an object or symbol all over the work of art.

Repetition:

Repetition works with pattern to make the work of art seem active.

The repetition of elements of design creates Unity within the work of art.

It is good to have something break a repeating pattern. One element that is a little different.

Unity

Unity is the feeling of harmony between all parts of the work of art, which creates a sense of completeness.

Perspective / Point of View: High, Extremely Low, close to a wall emphasizing lines