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Unity and variety photography definition

Compared to elements of art, the principles of art are difficult to understand. The shape, for example, is clearly different from the color. Shape and color are both elements of art. A person without any art education immediately recognizes how forms differ from colors. The same person, however, may try to verbalize the differences between some principles of art. Two concrete principles – unity and harmony, come to mind. The principles of art can create a feeling about a work of art and feelings are difficult to quantify. This article explores three principles of art. These three principles are best understood as a group because they are interconnected. The first two mentioned earlier are harmony and unity. The third is called variety. Harmony and diversity in harmony of art Harmony is an art principle that creates cohesion, emphasizing the similarity of individual but related parts. It should be noted that harmony is not the same as unity. Harmony, however, enhances unity in the work of art. In particular, harmony uses elements of art (color, line, shape, space, texture) as a vehicle to create a sense of unity between otherwise separate parts. A set of colors related to a particular scheme creates harmony. Similarly, the uniform texture of brush strokes over the entire surface of the canvas creates harmony. Another way to guarantee harmony is to choose compositional components similar in shape and contour. For example, a composition that uses only lush shapes will have more harmony than a similar composition, which includes both lush and geometric shapes. The parts of the image below are in harmony because each path is a curve. Even a narrowed range of values can promote harmony in a work of art. Diversity For many people doing the same task or following the same routine over and over again leads to boredom. That is why rest is such a pleasure. Vacation is an interruption of life procedures. Some people are active when on vacation, while others do nothing at all. One thing is

certain – vacations look different than the procedures that they interrupt. Holidays are a measured dose of variety in human life. Art needs diversity as well. All harmony and no variety is not boring. My favourite professor has previously said: Diversity is the spice of life. He wasn't a life coach. He talked about Art. Diversity is an art principle that adds interest to a work of art. Diversity works through combination and contrast. When an artist places different visual elements next to each other, he/she uses diversity. Straight lines next to lush lines add variety. Organic shapes among geometric shapes add variety. Bright colors next to dull colors add variety. Note: If an artist uses diversity to draw viewers' attention to a specific area of composition, then diversity will turn into as well as the principle of art. The principles of art bleed into each other. They overlap. Harmony Harmony variety really opposite expressions of the same vague concept. Emphasize one thing – de-emphasize the other. Harmony and variety play tug of war in composition. Too much harmony is boring, while too much diversity is pointless and incomprehensible. Take a look at the image below. Both harmony and diversity are obvious. The orange squares and blue mesh that surround them are harmony based on both color and shape. The round shape of the distorted squares adds variety. The ball breaks the monotony of squares and adds interest. Unity is the principle of art, which gives the work of art a sense of unity. Unity and harmony are similar, but unity is wider. There are many ways to create unity in art. Some of these methods are special for the style of an individual artist. Unity is about the individual parts that work together. We can better understand unity when thinking about a car. The purpose of the car is to provide transportation. When many parts of the car work together, it moves. No part of the car, separated from the whole, is able to provide transportation. When the car functions properly, the parts work together in unity. Like harmony and diversity, unity is not easy to understand at first. The difference from the elements of art, unity is the impression that a work of art conveys to the viewer. You can imagine a solitary form and keep this shape in mind. However, one cannot simply imagine unity and keep this concept in your mind. We must evaluate unity by looking and analyzing. Therefore, the development of unity in fiction requires the artist to pay attention to its development throughout the creation process. Here are some proven methods that provide a single composition ... Simplicity of repetition Intimacy Let's take a closer look at each of these methods... Simplicity - Simplicity refers to a deliberate reduction in the number of potential varieties. For example, a graphite pencil is likely to show a certain degree of unity, given the lack of color. By eliminating color, an image is easier than it could potentially be if a color was entered. Personal favorite - to make a drawing, hatching only in straight lines. Straight lines are less complex than curvilinear lines, and unify the composition. Take a look at the image below. The simplicity of the linear type and the absence of color are simplification of the original reference. Much of the visual information was deliberately left. The result is a unified image. Repetition – Repetition in the composition guarantees a sense of unity. Thesealation is an obvious example of how repetition combines composition. A pedal is the location of shapes that fit into a repeating pattern without a gap. A repetition can also unify a series of works of art, such as a group of paintings. A certain shape, object or texture that is repeated among a group of paintings acts as a motif, helping each picture feel as if it is part of a larger whole. Proximity Intimacy refers to the proximity of different components in a work of art. By placing parts close to each other, the mind is able to see parts as one, mass. A negative space is the space between elements in a work of art. It can refer to empty spaces within a drawing or painting. The more limited the negative space, the more unified areas of the composition can be felt. The following thesesales depend on both repetition and intimacy, resulting in a very unified image. Due to the complete absence of negative space, the repetitive forms of the bird feel like one pattern. More lessons you will love... If you see this message, it means that we are having trouble loading external resources on our website. If you're by a web filter, make sure the *.kastatic.org and *.kasandbox.org domains are unblocked. Megan Kennedy's Composition of Fine Arts You can also choose your interests for free access to our premium learning: Related course: Intuitive composition Have you ever wondered how elements of photography come together to form a successful image? In this article we will look at how to use seven principles of art and design. These design principles will help you create better interesting images. What are the 7 principles of art and design? 7 principles of art and design are balance, rhythm, pattern, accent, contrast, unity and movement. Use art and design elements – line, shape, space, value, color, and texture – to create the composition as a whole. Elements of art and design are tools of visual artists. The principles of art and design represent how an artist uses these tools to create visual art. Using 7 principles of art and design, photographers can create a cohesive image grounded in the basics of art theory. Let's take a closer look at each principle. Adam Michelangelo's creation demonstrates a deep understanding of the 7 principles of art and design. Images from Commons 7. Balance balance is used to illustrate the visual weight of an image. It can either merge a photo or create a split. A carefully balanced image gives photos a sense of stability. An unbalanced image creates disconnection or unrest. Both applications are in order, depending on the desired result. There are three ways to achieve equilibrium: symmetry – both sides of the image reflect the same object as a mirror image. Asymmetry – contrasting elements will balance the image. For example, a highly textured surface on one side of an image is balanced by a smooth matte surface on the other. Radial balance symmetry – elements are equally scattered around the central point, like knitting needles on the wheel. The balance is sensual in that it feels wrong or right. If you want to emphasize the balance in the image, try moving the camera to achieve different perspectives. You can try photographing different texture and color fields. Don't be afraid to experiment a little. Symmetrical balance in this photo bridge creates depth and leads the viewer's gaze through the image. Photo Michael Drexler on Unsplash 6. Rhythm In many ways, the composition in music is very similar to the composition in photography. The photographic concept of rhythm is largely borrowed from the theory of music. Just as a musician reads notes on a sheet of music, the themes in the space adjust as we see the photo. Rhythm dictates a repetitive or organized/disorganized distribution of visual elements throughout the image. To present a sense of rhythm to your photography, try visualizing musical notations. The spaces, correlations, and differences between the objects in the photo, like this one, display the notes on the music sheet. 5. Pattern Pattern makes sense of the visual world due to regularity. From man-made objects to organic material and abstraction. Design elements can be organized predictably to form a pattern. Simply put, patterns are repetition elements of art and design. They work in unison within a single frame. The human eye is limply removed to search for a template. This can cause amazing emotional reactions of the viewer. Patterns are an active principle of art and design, they lift images from the page. Incorporating a template into your photo is as much about exploring as it is about photographic techniques. Try to look for architectural and urban features or organic objects like flowers. Once you start looking, you will be amazed by the large number of models around you. The pattern lifts the image from the page, converting the 2D image to a 3D work of art. Photo Andrew Ridley on Unsplash 4. Highlighting forms the center of the image. Color, space, texture, and line work together to determine the focus of the image. There are many ways to create emphasis on photography. The spatial accent assumes the orientation of the object in the photo frame. A lonely object located in the center of the image will attract attention. This is the most easily accessible component of photography. For a photo with a certain number of subjects, selective grouping directs the viewer's eye to certain focal points. The size of the object also dictates how the viewer reads the photo. A larger object assumes proximity to the photo surface. It commands more attention than a smaller object in the background. Enabling size tells the story of the physicality of the objects in the photo, adding depth and perspective. Color is another tool that can cultivate accent. A brightly colored object in a dark scene gives a sense of vigor and life of image. It attracts the attention of the viewer. Photo by Matthew Smith on Unsplash 3. Contrast is created when there are two or more opposite elements in a photo. Light versus dark, warm versus cool. But the contrast includes physical elements too. Texture is another way to use the principle of contrast in photography. two or more textures in a photo not only introduces tactility, it creates a sense of place. A round drop of water, based on the vague antennae of the plant, is an example of a text-contrasting object. A contrasting theme brings the narrative to the photo. You can also try juxtaposing attributes such as sharpness and softness, old and new or curved and straight. Photographing contrasting attributes plays with our understanding of the world around us. Photo by Alex Rodriguez Santibañez on Unsplash 2. Unity Unity describes the visual connection between the elements in the photo. This helps create a cohesive image. The use of similar colors or tones, concepts or elements cultivates a sense of unity. Disconnecting is the opposite. Poor cropping, inconvenient prospects, or overexposing and underexposing disrupt images and may cause disconnection. Another aspect underlying the unified image is a clear idea of the photographic result. A photographic result or goal is an idealized mental image of a photograph before photographing it. By visualizing the result, the photographer can develop a clearer idea of the purpose of the photo. This, in turn, allows the photographer to take greater control of the image. Fully Zen. Unity in photography is achieved through the conscientious use of the principles of art and design. Photo Sean Stratton on Unsplash 1. The movement The term motion in a photograph often describes the relationship between the camera shutter speed and the subject. When it comes to art and design, the movement refers to the path that the viewer's eye takes when reading a photo. The movement is formed by elements and principles of art and design. The photographer can take control of the way the viewer absorbs the photo. For example, using a line in a photo creates visual highways that control the viewer's eye. Gear lines create excitement, shifting the viewer's gaze from one point to the next. Curved lines are thinner. They reduce the speed at which photos are viewed. Understanding the nature and psychology of human vision is an important part of motion control. For example, the human eye is more sensitive to certain colors above others. Red is attention-seeking. Soft blues are softer and thinner. Movement can be directed by selectively using color and saturation. There are many different ways to guide the viewer's eye through the photo. The movement explores the nature of the eye, as well as the psychology of how we absorb visual information. Formed by the principles of art and design, movement is the way that eyes travel around the image. Photo Drew Graham on Unsplash Conclusion Seven Principles of Art and Design in Photography; balance, rhythm, pattern, accent, contrast, unity and movement, form the basis of fine art. Using the seven principles allows you to take greater control of your photographic practice. This will lead to better photography and more photographic features.

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