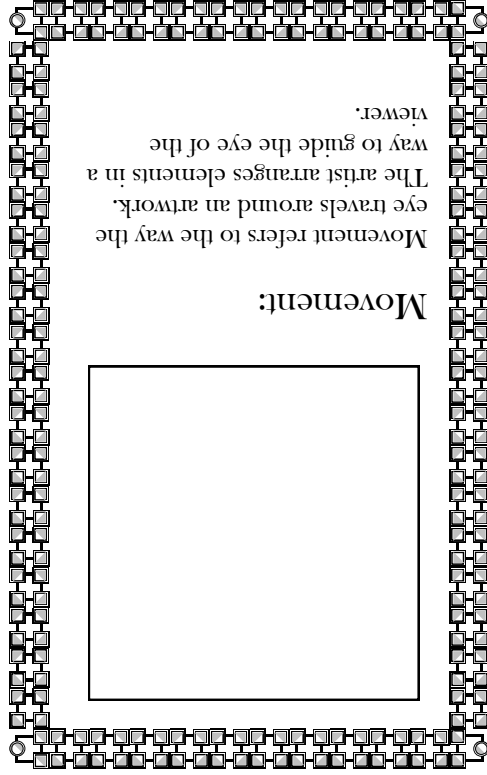


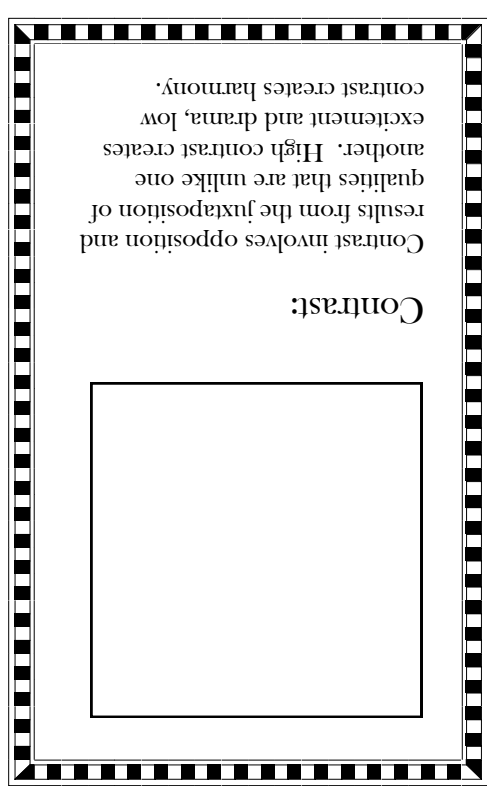
Pattern/Repetition:

Pattern involves the repetition of similar motifs on a surface, which creates rhythm. Pattern can be used to organize or unify an object.



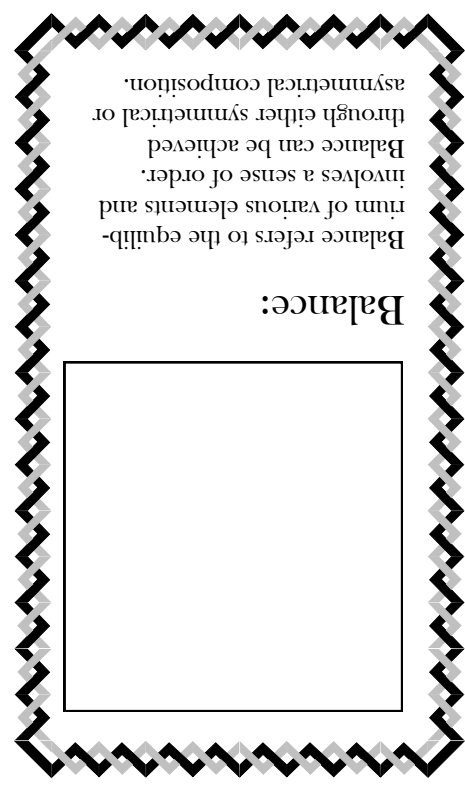
Movement:

Movement refers to the way the eye travels around an artwork. The artist arranges elements in a way to guide the eye of the viewer.



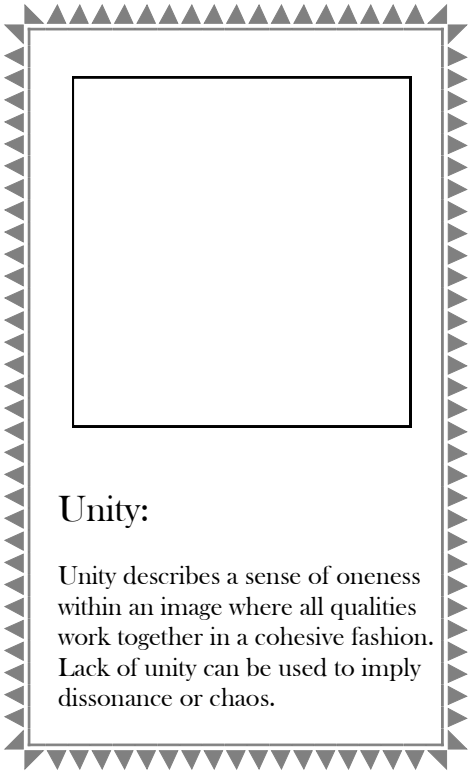
Contrast:

Contrast involves opposition and results from the juxtaposition of qualities that are unlike one another. High contrast creates excitement and drama, low contrast creates harmony.



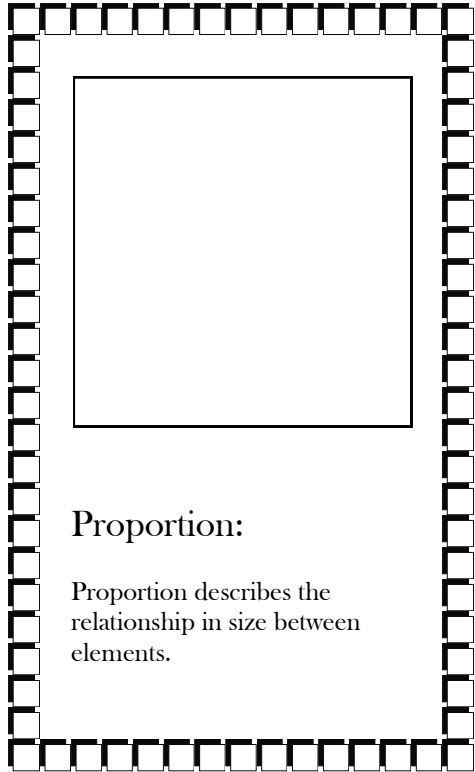
Balance:

Balance refers to the equilibrium of various elements and involves a sense of order. Balance can be achieved through either symmetrical or asymmetrical composition.



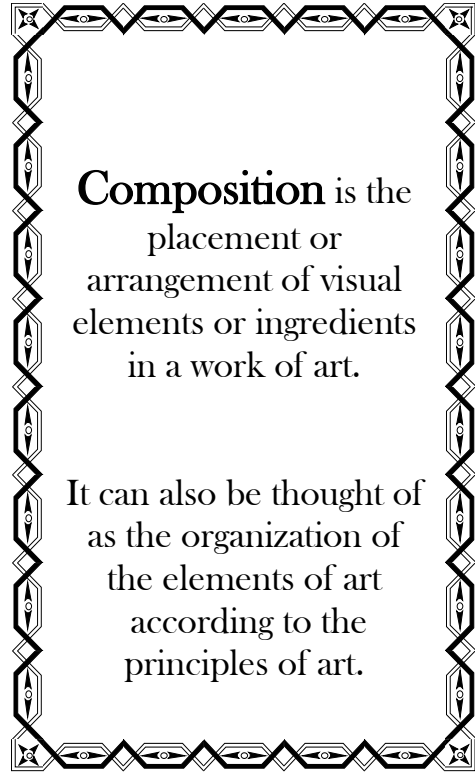
Unity:

Unity describes a sense of oneness within an image where all qualities work together in a cohesive fashion. Lack of unity can be used to imply dissonance or chaos.



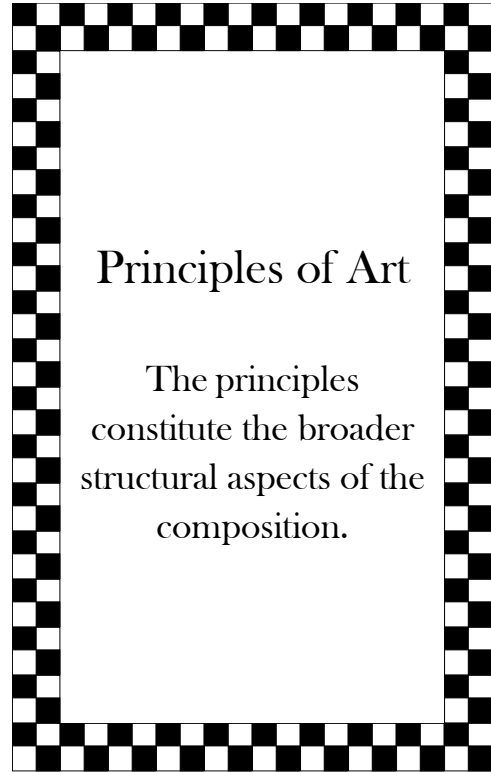
Proportion:

Proportion describes the relationship in size between elements.



Composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements or ingredients in a work of art.

It can also be thought of as the organization of the elements of art according to the principles of art.



Principles of Art

The principles constitute the broader structural aspects of the composition.