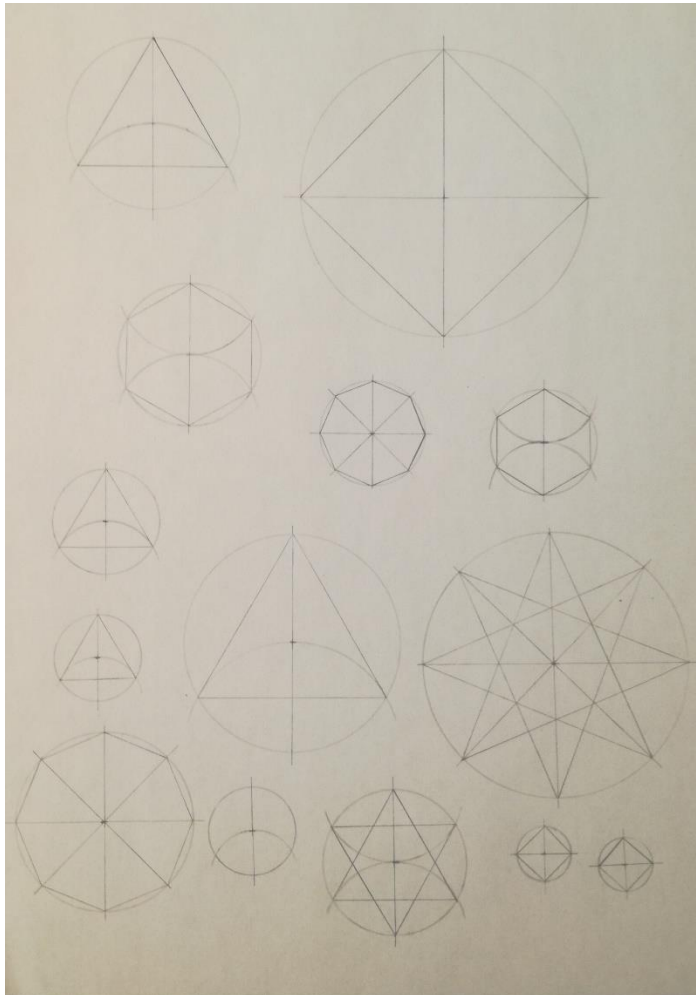


Composition with polygons using colour schemes

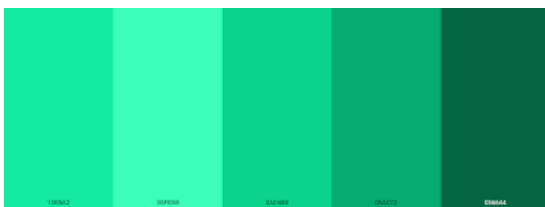
1. As we said in class, you must draw at least 10 polygons with different sizes using the methods that we have learnt. You can draw all the polygons or pick at least three different between these ones: equilateral triangle, hexagon, square, octagon or a star polygon.



2. Next you add colour using one of the colour schemes that we have studied when we were seeing the theory about colour. Just in case you do not remember, there you go some examples. You can also check your drawing notebook if you have it



Warm and cool colours

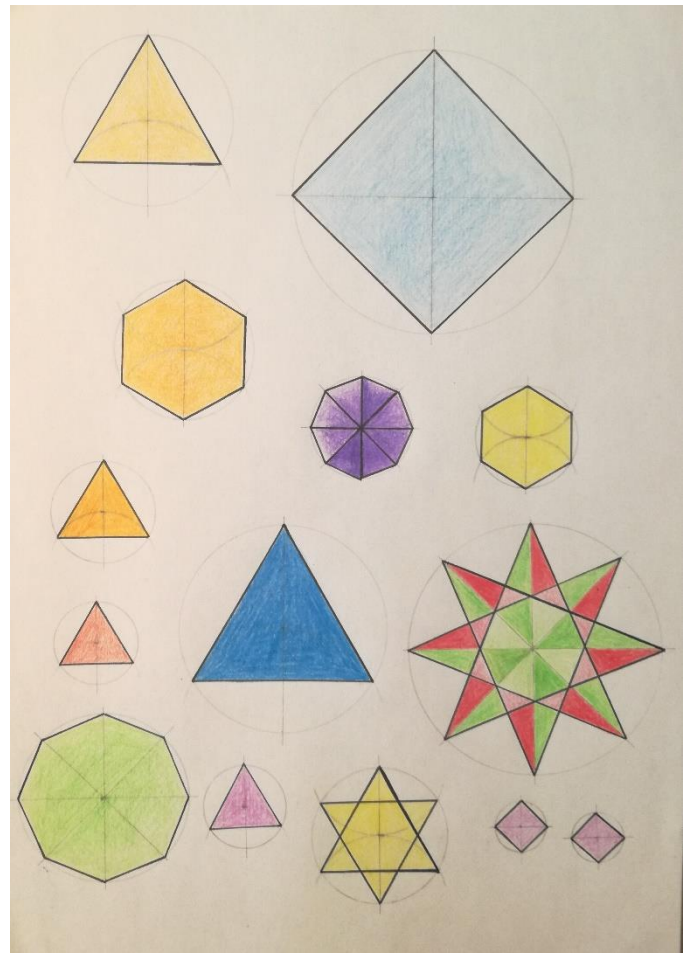
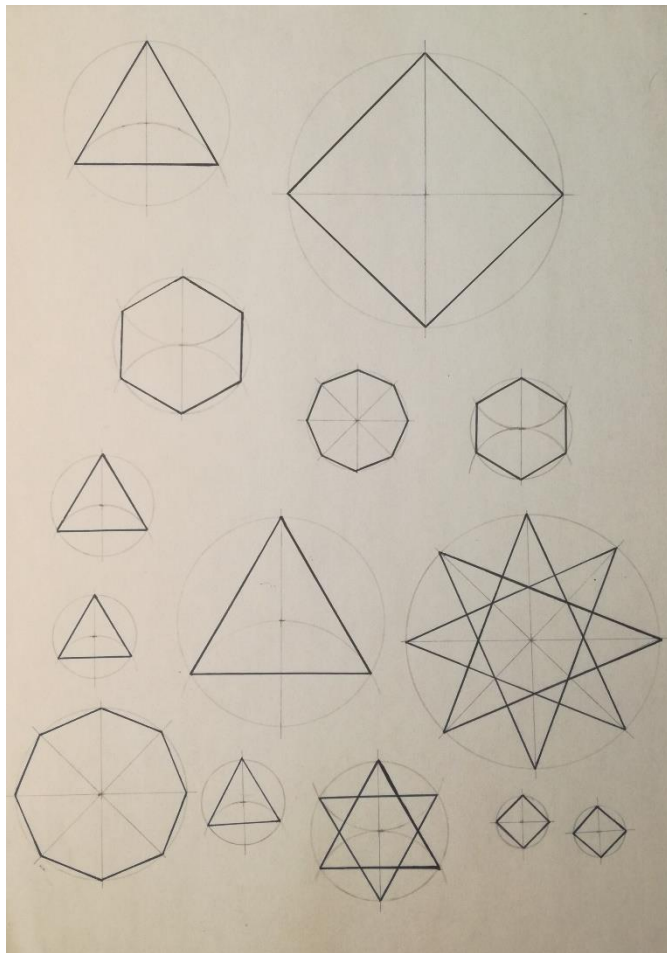


Monochromatic colours

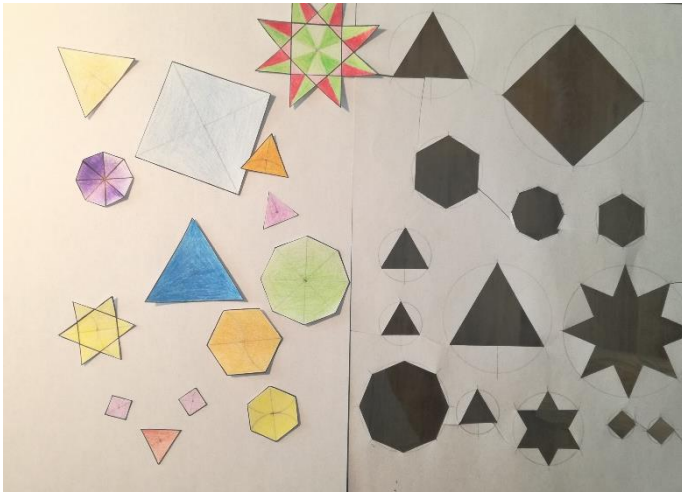


Complementary, analogous, triadic, split complementary and tetradic colours

➔ **For example,** I have used complementary colours (red + green; orange + blue; purple + yellow) and monochromatic colour schemes (variety on the intensity of a colour).



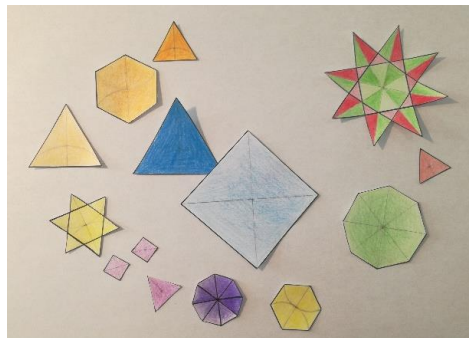
3. Once you have added colour, you must cut the polygons.



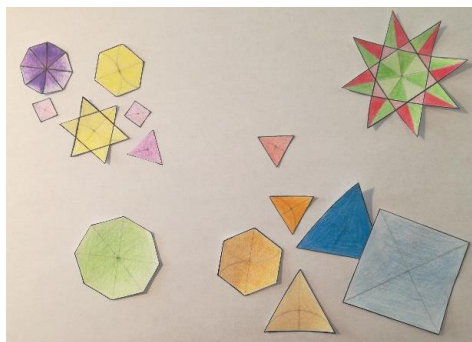
4. Finally, take a paper or your drawing notebook and glue the polygons considering the principles of design. Remember that we studied the principles of design with the photocopy that was given to you. In case you don't have it, you can find it at the end of this document.



For example, I have made a composition with my polygons following the principles of emphasis, movement, rhythm and variety:



But first **try different options before gluing**. Like in this second option that I have made:



IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU MAKE YOUR OWN COMPOSITION, WITH YOUR OWN POLYGONS AND COLOUR SCHEMES. DON'T COPY WHAT I'VE DONE. BE ORIGINAL.

Principles of Design

The principles of design describe the ways that artists use the elements of art in a work of art.



Balance is the distribution of the visual weight of objects, colors, texture, and space. If the design was a scale, these elements should be balanced to make a design feel stable. In symmetrical balance, the elements used on one side of the design are similar to those on the other side; in asymmetrical balance, the sides are different but still look balanced. In radial balance, the elements are arranged around a central point and may be similar.



Emphasis is the part of the design that catches the viewer's attention. Usually the artist will make one area stand out by contrasting it with other areas. The area could be different in size, color, texture, shape, etc.



Movement is the path the viewer's eye takes through the work of art, often to focal areas. Such movement can be directed along lines, edges, shape, and color within the work of art.



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



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.



Proportion is the feeling of unity created when all parts (sizes, amounts, or number) relate well with each other. When drawing the human figure, proportion can refer to the size of the head compared to the rest of the body.



Rhythm is created when one or more elements of design are used repeatedly to create a feeling of organized movement. Rhythm creates a mood like music or dancing. To keep rhythm exciting and active, variety is essential.



Variety is the use of several elements of design to hold the viewer's attention and to guide the viewer's eye through and around the work of art.



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