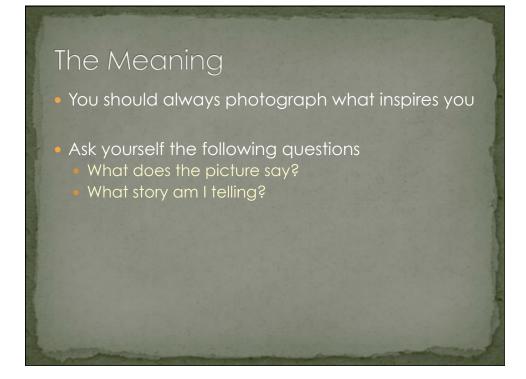
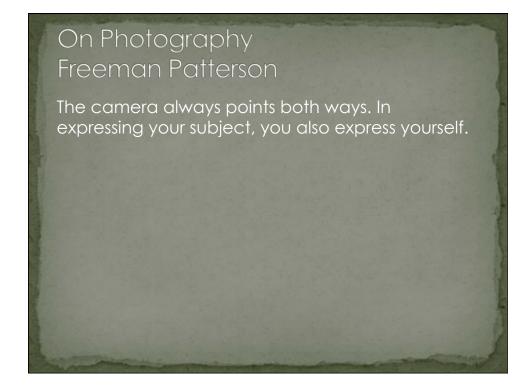


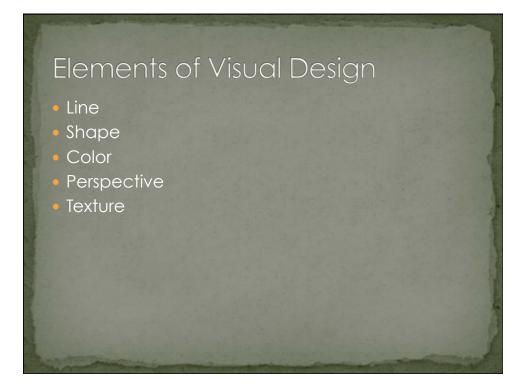


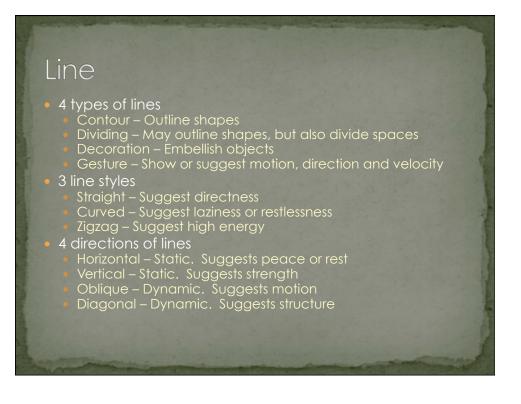
Psychology of Visual Design

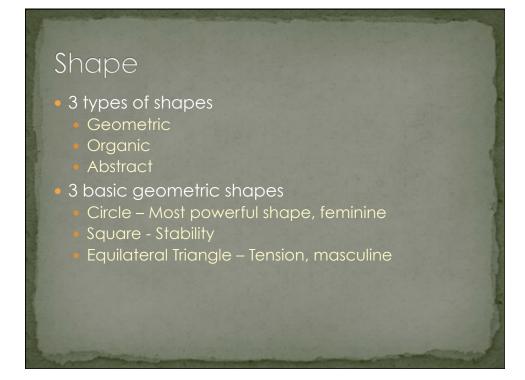
- Every element has meaning
- Space is required around elements
- Arrangement of elements in the picture space dictates the image meaning
 - Some elements may have differing meanings in various cultures
- Fewer elements generally creates more powerful images











Color

- Harmonious Colors
- Complimentary Colors

Red – Passion, Intensity, Love Blue – Calming, Serenity Yellow – Cheerful, Warm Green – Peace, Harmony Orange – Flamboyant, Exciting Purple – Wealth, Wisdom, Respect

On Impressionism Claude Monet

When you go out to paint try to forget what object you have before you - a tree, a house, a field or whatever. Merely think, here is a little square of blue, here an oblong of pink, here a streak of yellow, and paint it just as it looks to you, the exact colour and shape, until it emerges as your own naive impression of the scene before you.

Perspective

- Does not exist in a photograph
- We must create an illusion of depth
 - Larger objects appear to be closer
 - Overlapping objects appear to be different distances
 - Tonality shows depth
 - Lighter tones appear to move toward the foreground
 - Darker tones appear to recede into the background



Abstracting

- Reducing an image or object into simpler forms
- Most images can be reduced to 1 to 5 simple shapes
- Eliminates details associated with objects
- Goal is to communicate a maximum amount of visual information in the fewest number of shapes
 - Abstracting ≠ Abstract (at least not necessarily)

On Abstract Photography Joseph Miller

Abstracts are the poetry of photography. Free verse written in color and tone.

