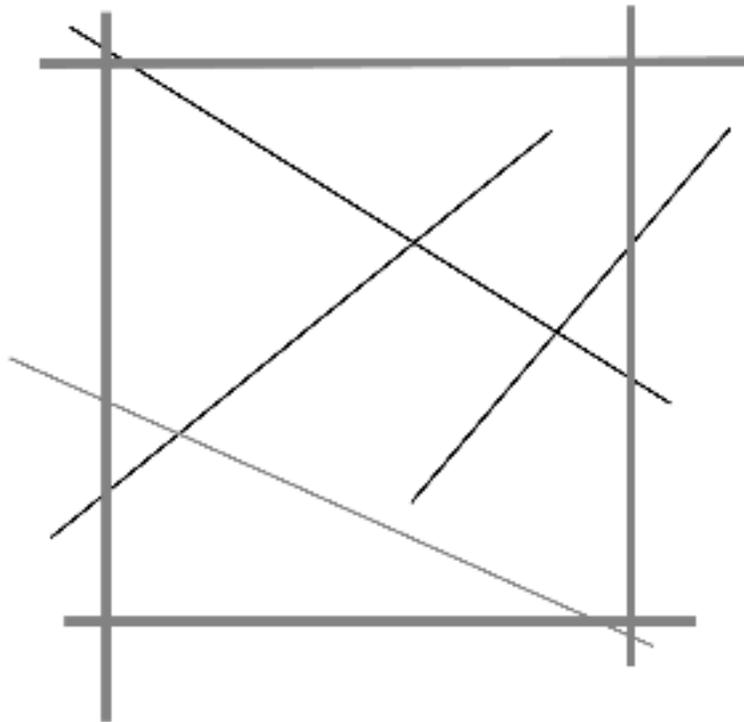# Line

LINE

Use straight line to stabilize a group of distorted lines

Lines parallel to horizon give breadth; lines perpendicular to horizon line give depth. In nature, for humans, is more depth than surface. Where the need to introduce into our light vibrations represented by reds and yellows a sufficient amount of blueness to give the feel of air.

Important to vary line-thin, light, black, thick, long, short, dots.

When using diagonal good to use horizontal and vertical sub motif to stabilize picture plane

- Repetition of vertical and horizontal lines simplest repeat of a unit of time
- Repetition broken and interest added by beat spacing of line
- Curved easily contrast with varied angular lines
- Dots and lines please over sense of pattern
- Broken shapes and lines add agitation suggesting dynamic force
- Most lines straight with few curved lines competing for dominance or vice-versa-avoid tangents or use carefully

Parallel lines create patterns of symmetrical order or direction.

Different types of lines
- Lines related to a sculptural or 3-d aspects of form, edges, and creases
- Arbitrary lines, across sections
- Gesture lines not directly suggesting form but movement and action, mood of form
- Skeleton lines (which may act as gesture lines)
- Organizations not directly from form but aroused because of associations to a form

Combine straight and curved even inhuman form

Graphic adjustments of space (using line)
- Lines intersects maybe feathered, reduced thickened or separated by a passage of white, gray, black, or color
- Change weight of lines
- Straight lines
- Line continuing past an object offset thus generating movement and intensifying sense of space
- Accent direction of the vertical corner of a shape to increase the importance, thus distorting a corner.

Line in space must be careful because line becomes too fragile. The area becomes too instable. Large areas push away from the picture and loose a sense of space. The space is an instant area that just seems to lie on the surface ceasing direction or relation with other shapes and lines, may even over emphasize line as a design factor.

Three types of lines
    A. Vertical-stabilize repeat lines, repeat of format, flattens the picture
    B. Horizontal-stabilize and unify as dominate lines in composition
    C. Rhythmic-lines flow from back and foreground giving movement

Convexity-expands
Concavity-contracts

Study in heavily line isolating main movement's accents and linear pattern

Line and mass contrasting lines and heavy blacks spotted with care for variety of size and shape.

Vertical line is positive it follows the pull of gravity and helps stabilize a composition by reaffirming of the format lines

Hachure lines to show form, or contour lines, which follow the shape, network of lines following underlying shape.

Form expressed by modeled contour lines, a modulated outline, the human two eyes see an edge, one that is close, at very slightly different angles.
The two lines of vision intercept the rounded form at two different places and the artist interprets this by making the contour line for this type of shape slightly blurred.
If looking at a narrow edge both eyes will the edge at the same time and its contour will be shaped so it makes a sharp line, but this would not apply for objects seen on a horizontal plane.

Vary line, hair soft, forehead hard, and cheek soft

Straight line is usually barrier for the eye

Small dark details tend to look spotty and unorganized