

## CUVVSP50B Apply techniques to produce sculpture



*is an evolving and uncomplicated exhibition of bird-ish art in nowa nowa*

<http://www.nowanowa.com/>

MATERIALS: wire, twigs & found objects

PROCESS:

- **Research** Australian birds and record relevant information and images in your journal.
- **Draw** thumbnail sketches and make notes about the birds that interest you.
- **Explore techniques** for joining various types of wire and twigs
- Use appropriate **tools**.
- **Make** 3 birds based on your research and drawings for 'twitter'. (Two from wire & twigs, one from found objects).
- Refer to the **elements and principles of design**.

NOTE:

**The journey to find sculptural materials can be 'concept driven'**

this is when you have the idea and know what you are after but need to search for 'it'.

**Sometimes the search for materials can trigger the concept**

where the process of looking can inspire your ideas and reveal unexpected ideas.

Either way is fine.

**Assemblage Art** is usually made from recycled and/or **found objects, organic** and/or **synthetic**.

The **transformation** of an everyday object into a work of art, or part there of, challenges us to let go of its original meaning and form.

Marcel Duchamp called these **Readymades**.

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### ELEMENTS of design

### PRINCIPLES of design

#### Line

*is the mark made by a moving point, such as a pencil or a brush. The edges of shapes and forms also create line.*

#### Shape

*the two-dimensional representation of an object or idea as a collection of dots and line. Shapes can be geometric, organic, or free form.*

#### Value / Tone

*sometimes combined with colour, value describes lightness (tint) or darkness (shade) of a colour.*

#### Texture

*texture can be either real or perceived. Tactile texture is how an artwork actually feels, while implied texture is how an artwork appears to feel. Sometimes tone can create texture.*

#### Colour

*is the most expressive element in art and is seen by the way light reflects off a surface. Colours can be primary, secondary or tertiary.*

#### Form

*forms are 3-dimensional. They occupy space or give the illusion that they occupy space.*

#### Space

*the use of space and room in a piece of art. Positive space is the space taken up by objects. Negative space is the distance between objects*

#### Harmony / Unity

*the arrangement of elements and principles to create a feeling of completeness.*

#### Variety

*the differences which give a design visual and conceptual interest: notably use of contrast, emphasis, difference in size and colour.*

#### Balance

*is arranging elements so that no one part of a work overpowers, or seems heavier than any other part. Two different kinds of balance are symmetrical and asymmetrical.*

#### Contrast

*to show difference and diversity in an artwork by combining elements to create interest.*

#### Proportion / Scale

*involves the relationship of size between objects. Proportion is also relative sizes of surface areas of different colours.*

#### Emphasis

*(also called a focal point) is where the focus is concentrated through design principles or meaning. It makes an element or object in a work stand out.*

#### Rhythm / Pattern / Repetition

*is showing consistency with colours or lines. It is indicating movement by the repetition of elements. Rhythm can make an artwork seem active.*