

BALANCE

Places the parts of a visual in an aesthetically pleasing arrangement.

INFORMAL BALANCE

- Also known as asymmetrical balance.
- Both sides of the design are not equal, but are still balanced.

FORMAL BALANCE

- Also known as symmetrical balance.
- Design is exactly equal on both sides.

DESIGN USING FORMAL BALANCE





Womanize military

Sociatives will abote only when non women are remaind and promoted, writes former Marine AND BRACKSON

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forward

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PHILIPP MEYER MESSES WITH TEXAS AND MICH. I Colomoldy SALLY KALSON and JACK KELLY HOLD I and aphrofund grades of Plane \$1,201,000; it this pulgorite on face in fallow for Westerle, long Face

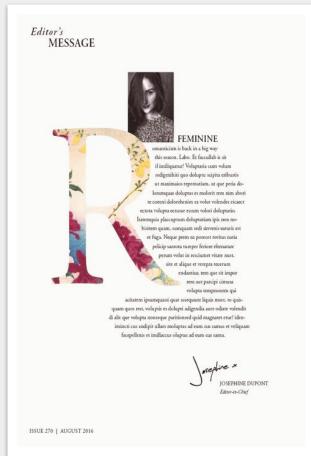
DESIGN USING FORMAL BALANCE

Radial Balance: Symmetry or balance in multiple directions and has a clear central focal point that extends outwards toward other elements.

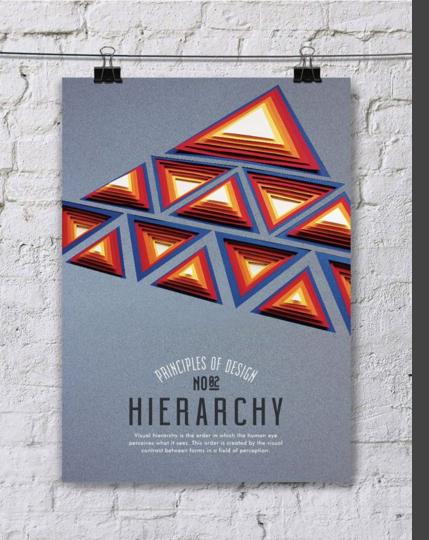




DESIGN USING INFORMAL BALANCE







VISUAL HIERARCHY

Visual Hierarchy is the control of visual information in an arrangement or presentation to imply importance. Hierarchy influences the order in which the human eye perceives what it sees.

IN DESIGN, HIERARCHY IS USED TO:

- Add structure
- Create visual organisation
- Create direction
- Add emphasis
- Help a viewer navigate and digest information easily

Hierarchy is typically created by contrast between visual elements in a composition. Typically visual elements with highest contrast are noticed first. Using hierarchy we can control how a viewer engages with information to ensure that information is navigated and digested in the way it is intended. For example: Where do we want the eye to look first, second, third and so on.

VISUAL HIERARCHY IN GRAPHIC DESIGN



VISUAL HIERARCHY IN TYPOGRAPHY

Label

Font-weight: Bold Font-size: Label Letter spacing: 200 pt Case: All caps

Headline

Font-weight: Bold Font-size: L or XL Letter spacing: -30pt Case: Sentence case

Subheadline

Font-weight: Regular Font-size: Paragraph or M Letter spacing: Opt Case: Sentence case

Body Copy

Font-weight: Regular Font-size: Body Letter spacing: Opt Case: Sentence case

Small Label

Font-weight: Bold Font-size: Label-S Letter spacing: 200 pt Case: All caps

Metadata

Font-weight: Bold Font-size: XS Letter spacing: 0pt Case: Sentence case

ARTICLE

Helping smallholder farmers face challenges on many fronts

72-year-old grandmother gives East African fintech startup Apollo Agriculture a try.

When Virginia first met Apollo agents in her area, she was a little wary. "I told [them] I didn't want to risk losing my farm! But we talked some more until I understood the product," she says. Soon convinced, she enrolled. "I paid for the registration and like a boss, waited for the fertilizer delivery," she says. Apollo provided both fertilizer and guidance on how to use it. Planting was delayed due to drought, but once the rains came, Virginia reaped an exceptional harvest.

- DATE

March 20, 2019

GEOGRAPHY

- Kenya



RHYTHM

REPETITION

This standard rhythm involves the same or similar elements repeating at regular intervals — think of equally spaced light posts extending from left to right across the frame, the slats of a crib, or a series of windows on the side of a city apartment building. In music, this might be the same key played once every 1/4 second on the piano.

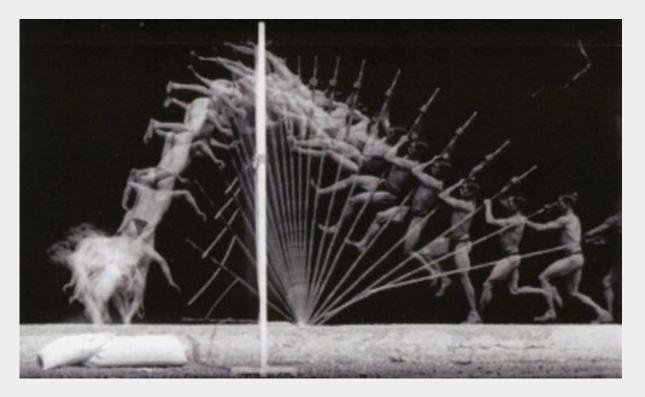
ALTERNATION

occurs when positive and **negative** shapes change design at regular intervals.

PROGRESSION

Like musical scales, progressive rhythm can be perceived as a series of elements that change slightly and predictably with each iteration. This may involve the same elements we might see in standard repetition, but if we change perspective, the repeated elements appear to change gradually — so rather than standing in front of an equidistant series of light posts extending from left to right, we might position ourselves so that one light post is closest and the others appear gradually smaller and smaller as they progress towards a vanishing point. Ripples on water also exhibit progressive rhythm, with their concentric circles appearing larger and larger as they extend outward.

RHYTHM IN PHOTOGRAPHY



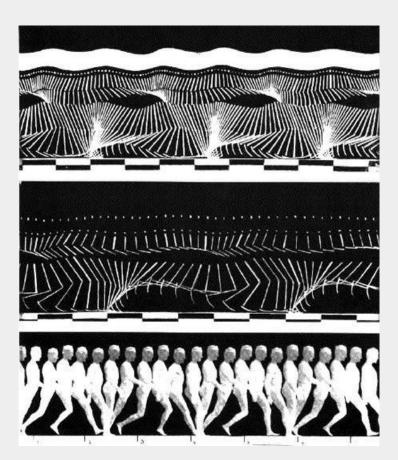
MAN POLEVAULTING. ETIENNE JULES MAREY.

RHYTHM IN PHOTOGRAPHY

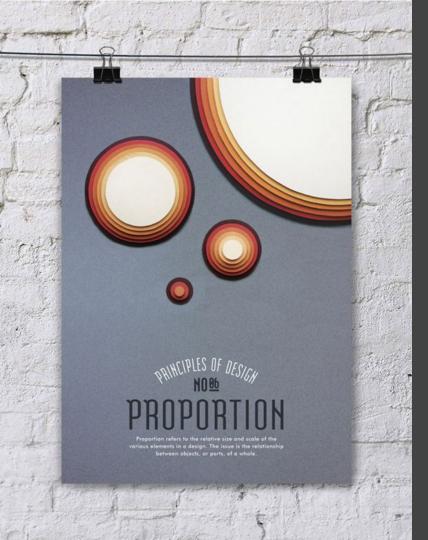


MOVEMENT OF AIR. ETIENNE JULES MAREY. 1901

RHYTHM IN PHOTOGRAPHY



CAPTURE OF MOVEMENT ETIENNE JULES MAREY.



PROPORTION/SCALE

SCALE:

Scale is the size of an object in relation to another. A single object, no matter how large or small, has no scale until it is compared to another. It allows us to create balance in a design and focus on dominant elements. The greater the scale, the greater the emphasis.

PROPORTION:

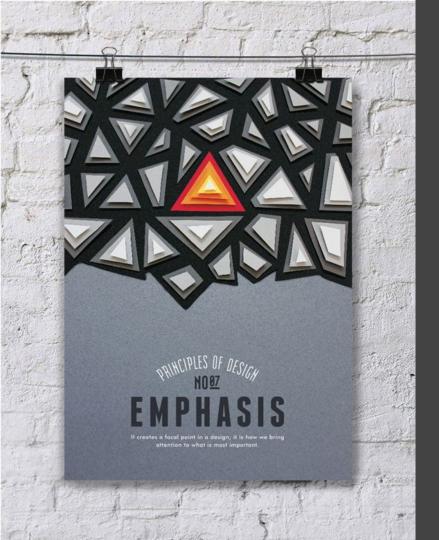
A size relationship between components of a design. Good proportion adds harmony, symmetry, or balance among the parts of a design.

PROPORTION CAN BE:

- Between one component of a design and another component.
- Between a component and the design as a whole.

PROPORTION (BEFORE & AFTER)





EMPHASIS

A good design contains elements that lead the reader through each element in order of its significance. The type and images should be expressed starting from most important to the least important. Dominance is created by contrasting size, positioning, color, style, or shape. The focal point should dominate the design with scale and contrast without sacrificing the unity of the whole.

- Center of interest in a design.
- Noticed first by the audience.
- Creates visual flow or hierarchy which carries the viewer's eye through the design.
- Use differences in size, color, and type.

EMPHASIS IN GRAPHIC DESIGN







CONTRAST

The combination of different elements to highlight their differences and/or create balance. Planning a consistent and similar design is an important aspect of a designer's work to make their focal point visible. Too much similarity is boring but without similarity important elements will not exist and an image without contrast is uneventful so the key is to find the balance between similarity and contrast

CONTRAST



the state of being strikingly different from something else in juxtaposition or close association.

-Oxford Dictionary

Differences between:

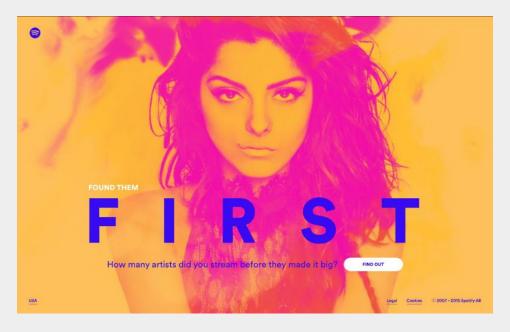
- Tones/Values/Brightness
- Color
- Saturation
- Texture
- Size
- Etc.

COMPARE & CONTRAST IN ART (a.k.a. JUXTAPOSITION)



Stephan Lorant, "The Ripe Pear" and "The Jolly Publican", Chamberlain & The Beautiful Llama. 1940

COLOR CONTRAST



Just as larger elements are perceived as more important than smaller elements, bright **colors** usually draw greater attention than duller hues. For example, if a single sentence in a block of text is highlighted with a bright color, it immediately grabs readers' attention. Dramatically contrasting colors can also emphasize specific elements than a spectrum on a more gentle scale. Placing a red object against a green or black background will draw more attention than the same red object on an orange or purple background. The color combinations used in a design, and how they relate to one another, are known as its color scheme. A designer's choice of color scheme can create unity, harmony, rhythm and balance within a creation, but it can also create **contrast and emphasis**.

CONTRAST



Why does the contrast in the image change as the objects get further away?

Thomas Struth

Le Lignon (Horizontal), Geneva. 1989



UNITY

Unity means the harmony of the whole composition. The parts of a composition made to work together as a total visual theme. This is done mainly through techniques such as: repitition, proximity, alignment and contrast.

REPITITION

By using repetition with design elements such as components or symbolic colors, the user becomes better at identifying what they mean each time they see them, thus reducing cognitive load. Consider creating visually consistent design elements when said elements are related to one another; this applies regardless of whether or not the elements are in close proximity.

PROXIMITY

Proximity, which often goes hand-in-hand with repetition, also helps to create unity. Users understand that objects that are close together are related or similar.

ALIGNMENT

Alignment refers to aligning design elements on a common axis. Elements that are "lined up" are said to "follow on" from one another. For example, alignment (or the lack of it) can be used to illustrate the relation between different blocks of text.

CONTRAST

Singleness doesn't always mean equality; in fact, design principles such as repetition are often meant to suggest choice amongst a group of options, each of which may have wildly different outcomes. Contrast, whether implied using color, typography, alignment, or some other slight variation, is what differentiates a variety of options.

UNITY IN GRAPHIC DESIGN

