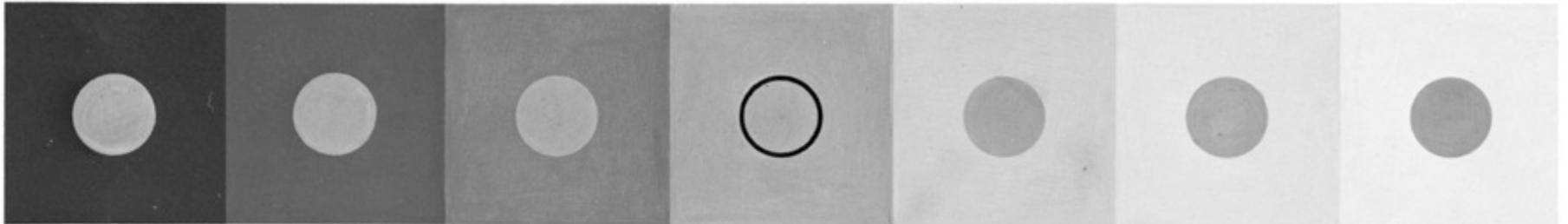


# Introduction to Value

# Light and Dark

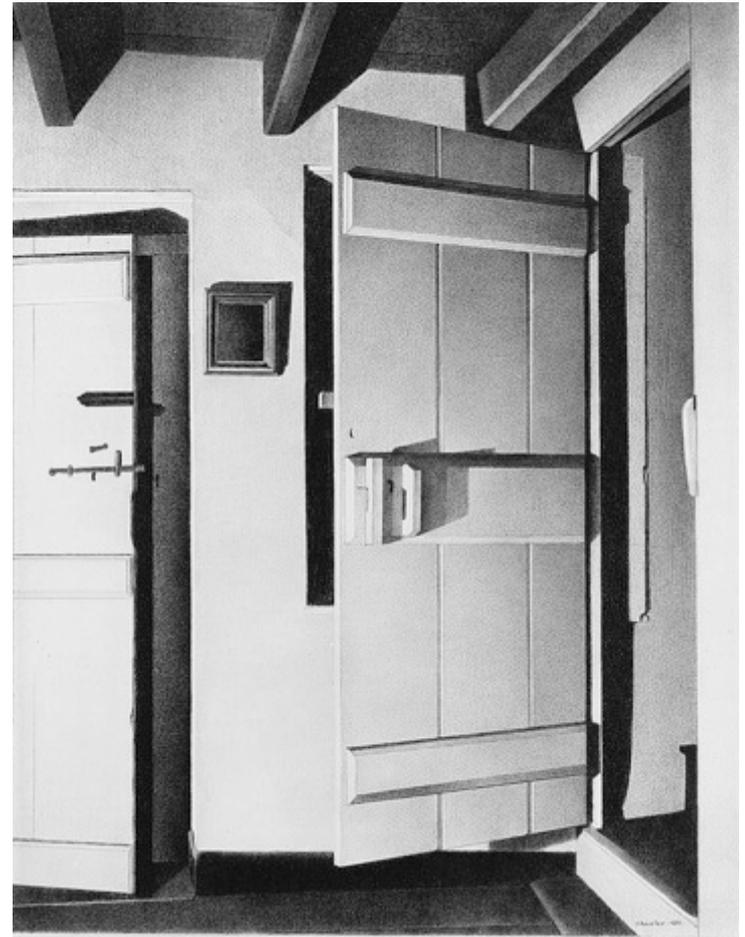
- *Value* is the artistic term for light and dark.
- It is only because of changes between light and dark that can we see things.
- Light reveals form.
- *Achromatic Grays* – grays that contain no color, just black and white
- *Value Range* - The lightest and darkest areas of value in a particular work. A full range of values extends from white through infinite steps or gradations of grays, all the way to black.



A value scale of gray. The center circles are identical in value.

# The Relationship Between Light and Dark Areas.

- *Value Contrast* – The relationship between different areas of dark and light.
- The average human can see 40 different variation in value. (shades of gray)
- The term low-value can be used to talk about the contrast between any two areas next to each other that are little.



Charles Sheeler. *The Open Door*. 1932. Conté crayon on paper, mounted on cardboard, 1' 11 3/4" x 1' 6" (60.7 x 46.7 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Edith and Milton Lowenthal Collection, bequest of Edith Abrahamson Lowenthal, 1991 (1992.24.7).



## ← **Low Contrast Image**

- Slight variation between values
- Subtle and Soft appearance



## ← **High Contrast Image**

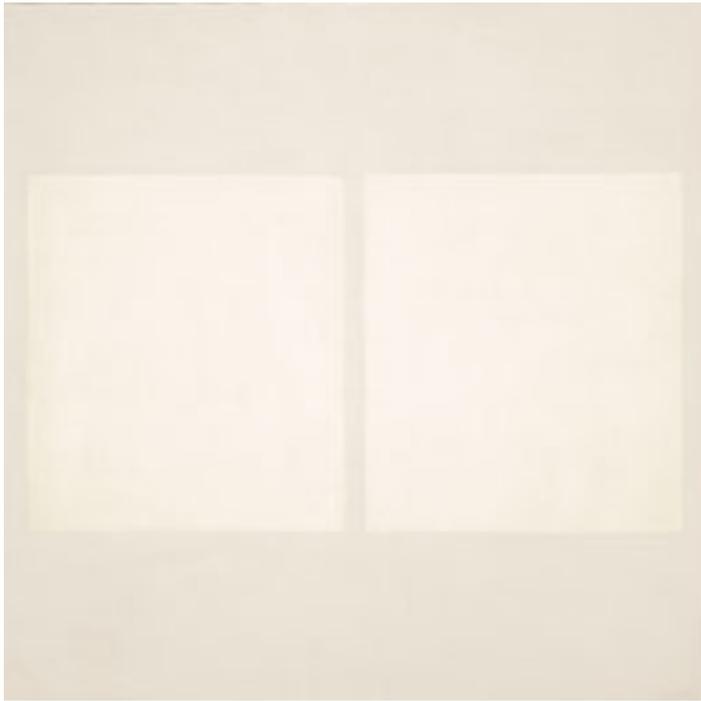
- Large variation between values
- Juxtaposition of bright whites and dark blacks
- Dramatic appearance

# High Key or Low Key

- To create work that is subtle (and often calming) you can use colors that have values that are very close to each other.
- **High Key** – when a work of art's range of values are all LIGHT colors
- **Low Key** – when a work of art's range of values are all DARK colors



Giovanni Paolo Pannini. Scalinata della Trinità dei Monti. c. 1756-1758. Pen and black ink, brush and gray wash, watercolor, over graphite, 1' 1 11/16" x 11 9/16" (34.8 x 29.3 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Rogers Fund, 1971 (1971.63.1).



## ↑ High Key

- when a work of art's range of values are all LIGHT colors
- Overall Lightness
- Non-threatening, meditative, airy



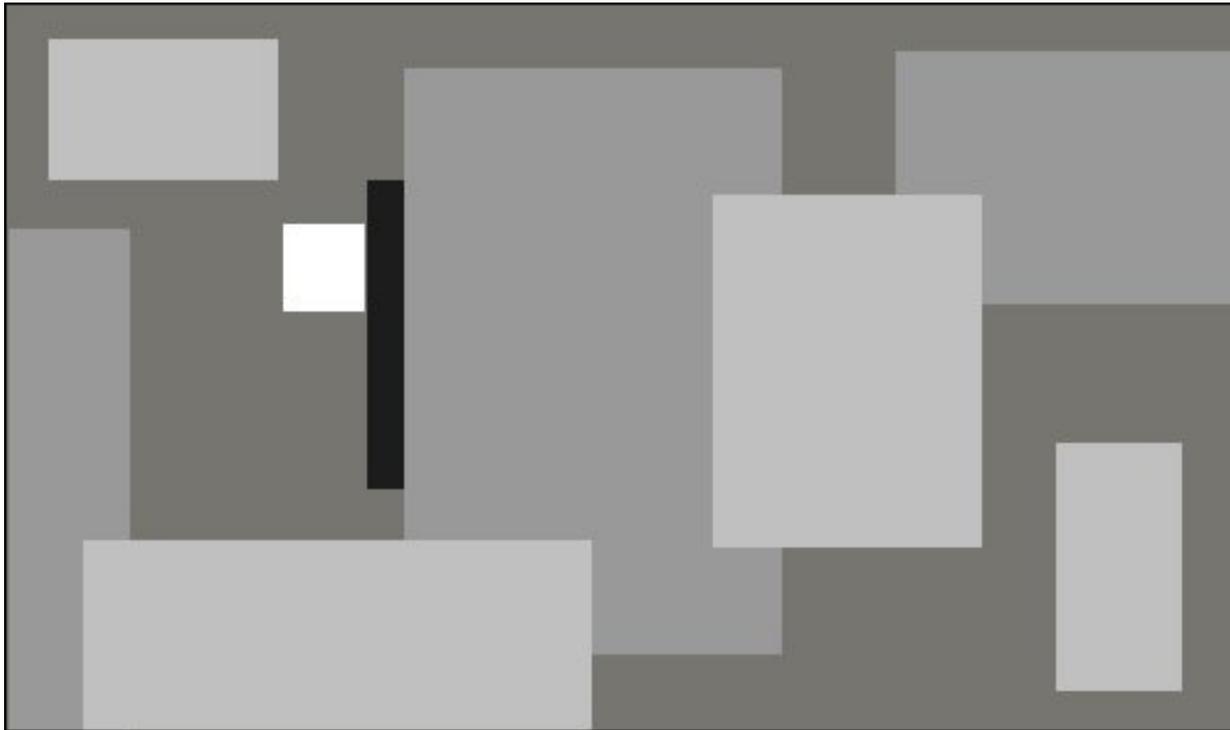
## ↑ Low Key

- when a work of art's range of values are all DARK colors
- Overall Darkness
- Mysterious, dramatic, aggressive, etc.

# Value as Emphasis

## Creating a Focal Point

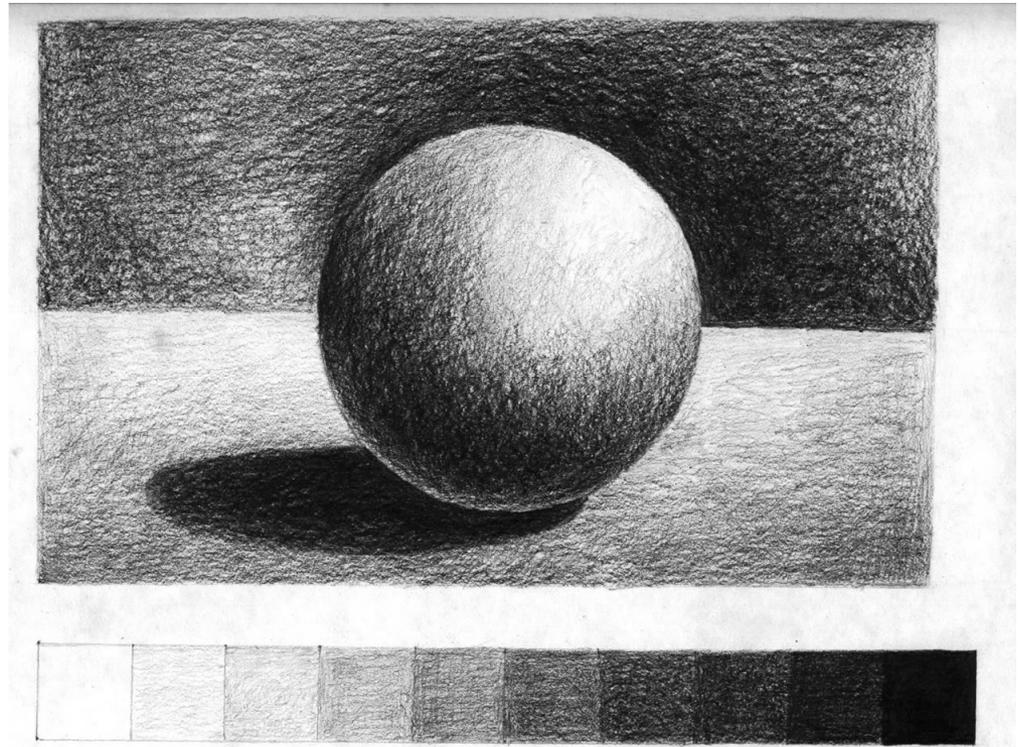
- *Value Emphasis* - Use of a high contrast between values can draw the viewer's attention.
- You can create a focal point.
- Or you can emphasize a character or feature.



# Value and Space

- Value can be used to create volume and space by using gradations of light and dark.

*Chiaroscuro* – from the Italian words, “light” and “dark” it refers to a piece that uses light and dark to imply depth and volume. (Often there is a big change between the light and dark areas.)

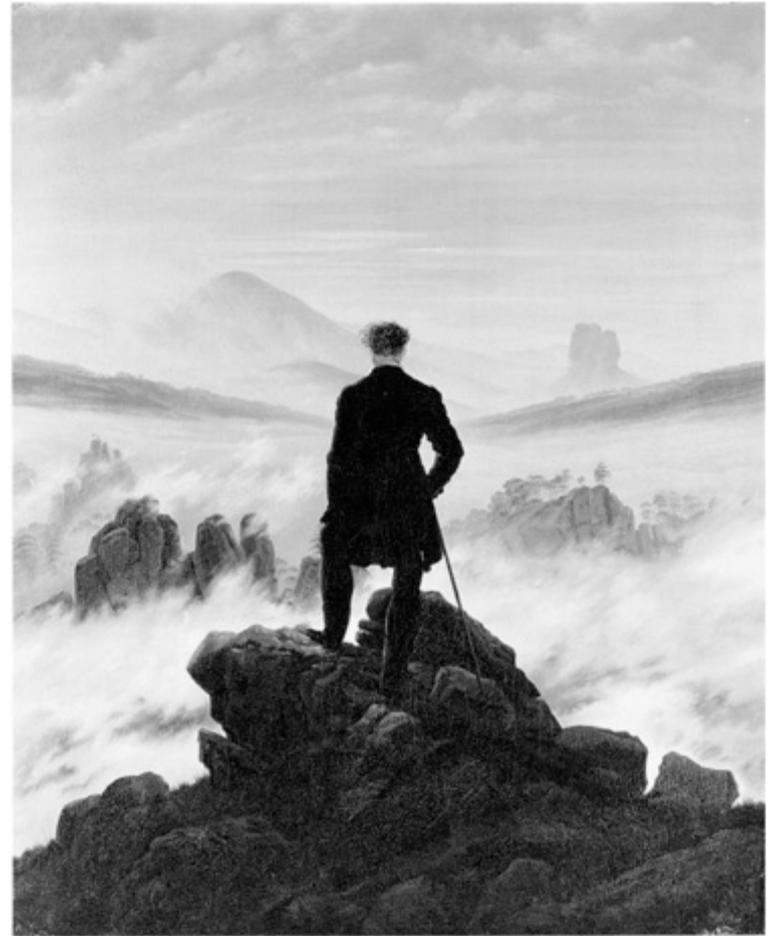


# Value and Atmospheric Perspective

Value is good for creating the illusion of depth or space.

- High Value contrasts seem to come forward.
- Low Value contrasts seem to move away.

*Aerial or atmospheric perspective* - our eyes see things further away as being grayer (and sometimes bluish) and less distinct.



Caspar David Friedrich. The Wanderer Above the Sea of Mist. c. 1817-1818. Oil on canvas, 2' 4 3/8" x 2' 5 3/8" (94.8 x 74.8 cm). Kunsthalle, Hamburg.

# Some Ways to Create Value



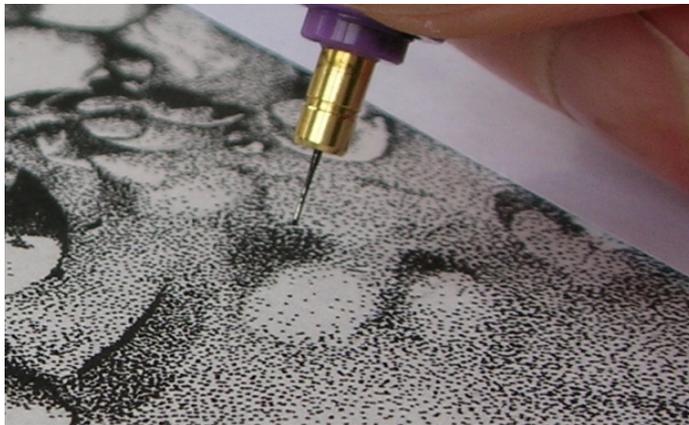
Shading (pencil, charcoal)



Cross Hatching  
(pen, pencil, charcoal)



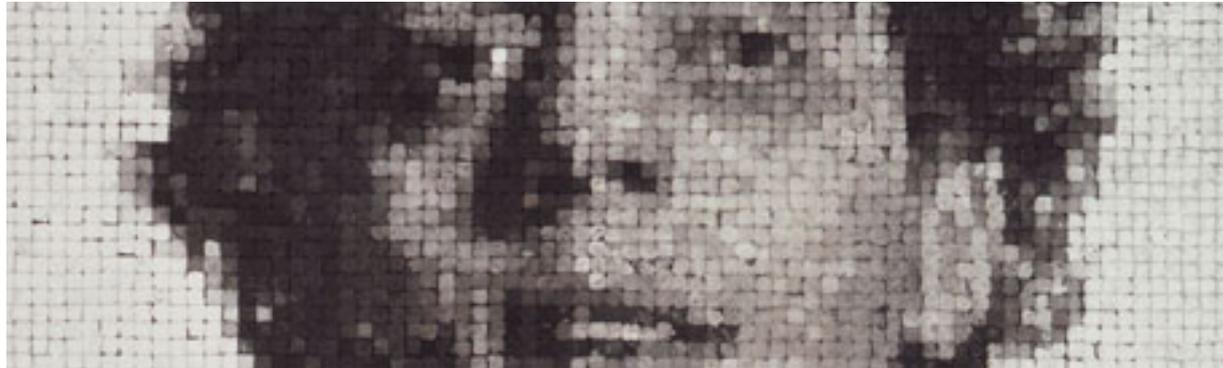
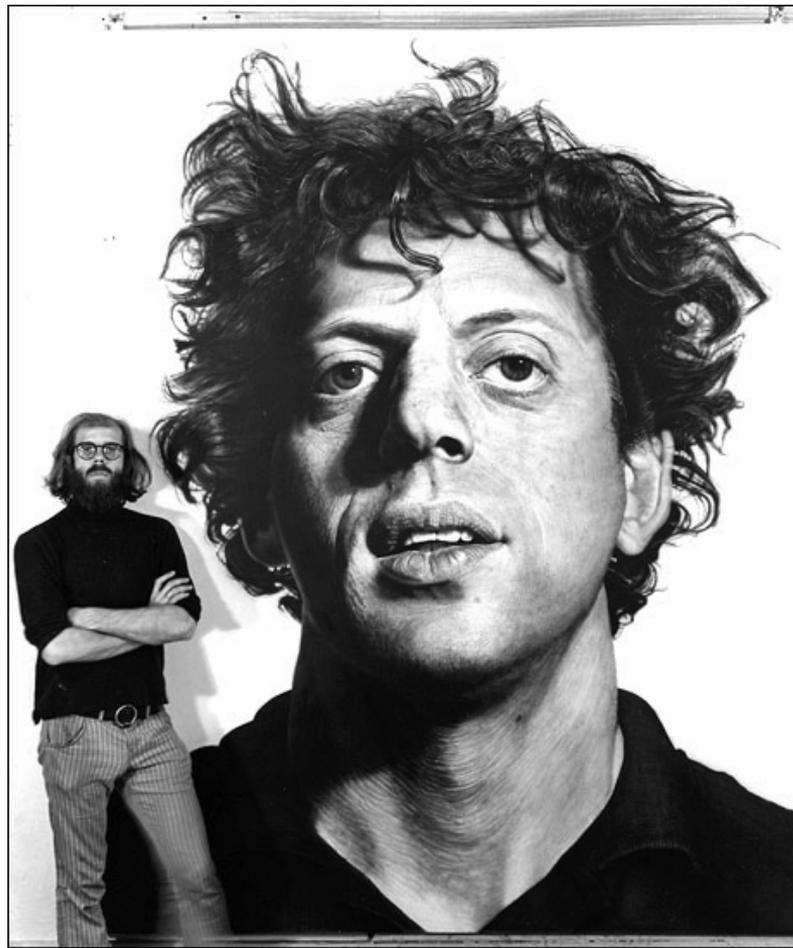
Pixels (computer,  
newspaper and magazines)



Stippling (pen/ink, pencil)



Washes (paint, ink)











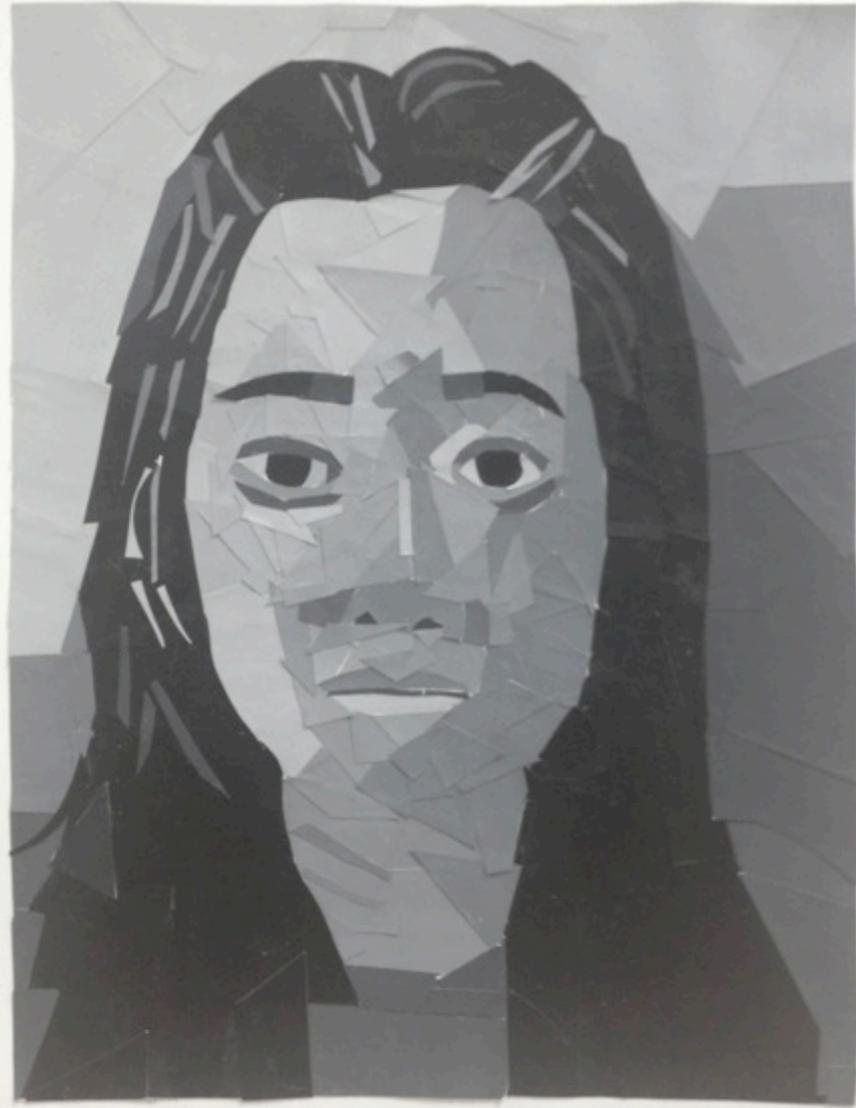


Detail

# Student Examples





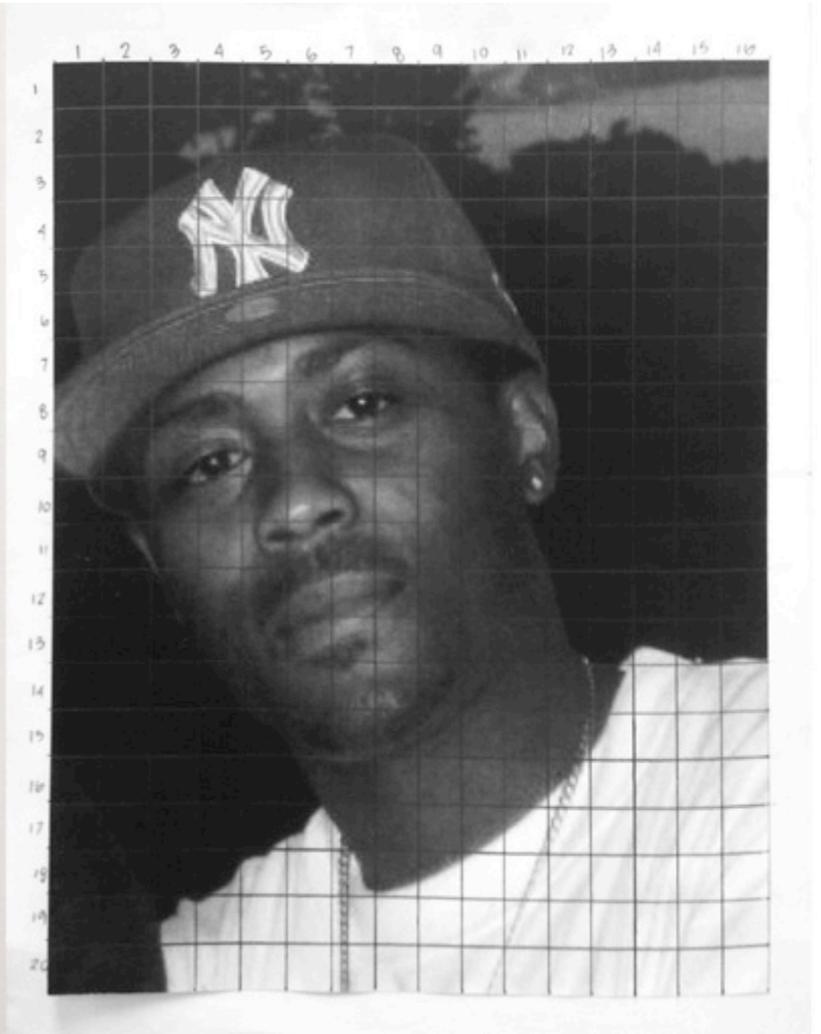












Student Example 4