Texture

- Generally smaller details than patterns.
- Brings a tactile dimension to the photo.
- Gives realism and shows character in portraits.
- Useful for creating backdrops.
- Helps to "set off" other elements such as lines.
- Helps create form gradients.

Coarse textures, such as tree bark are often best shown with a strong **side light**.

Fine textures, like satin, are best revealed by a **diffused, soft, less angled light**.

Black and white is often a better choice than color for showing texture.

Lines

Leading Lines
Unify a composition by leading the viewer's eyes and attention to the main point of the picture. Could be fences, roads, buildings, or a row of things. Straight or curved. Often originate in a lower corner of the image.

Converging Perspective Lines
Lend a sense of depth to an image. Could be railroad tracks, edges of a road, sides of a building, fences, row of telephone poles.

Implied Lines (Gestault Lines)
Are filled in by the viewer's mind, such as an arrange ment of items that line up somehow. Another common example involves two people looking at each other, creating an implied line of sight.

Vertical lines: imply strength, power, solidarity
Horizonal lines: imply steadiness, security, tranquility
Diagonal lines: imply movement, dynamic action, speed
Curved lines: imply peace, grace, quiet dignity