



4-H Exhibit Form



Name: _____ Class No.: _____ Project: _____

County: _____ Club Name: _____ Grade completed: _____

What was your exhibit goal(s)? (What did you plan to learn or do?)

What steps did you take to learn or do this? (Explain what you did so it is easily understood. The judge wants to know & understand the steps you used to make your exhibit)

What were the most important things you learned?

For Visual Arts, Home Improvement & Clothing, identify design elements and/or art principles used in the exhibit and how they are used.

What were your project expenses?

See back for description of the Design Elements and Art Principles

Design Elements:

Line can be horizontal, vertical, dotted, zig-zag, diagonal, straight, curved, bold or fine. Lines can show direction, lead the eye, outline an object, divide a space, and communicate a feeling or emotion.

Shapes are made by connecting lines. Circle, square, triangle, and freeform are words used to identify shapes. Line creates two dimensional or flat shapes. When shapes are three dimensional, we call them forms. A circle is a shape; a ball is a form. A square is a shape, a cube is a form. A drawing is a flat shape; a sculpture is a three-dimensional form.

Color is described with the words hue, value, and intensity. Hue refers to the name of the color –red or blue, for example. Value tells the lightness or darkness of a hue.

Texture is the surface quality of an item. It's how something feels when touched, or looks like it would feel if touched. Sandpaper is rough. Velvet is smooth. A drawing of a tree stump could show rough outer bark and a smooth inner surface. Texture adds variety and interest.

Space refers to the area that a shape or form occupies. It also refers to the background against which we see the shape or form. Space can be defined as positive and negative. The positive space of a design is the filled space in the design – often it is the shapes that make up the design. Negative space is the back ground. The negative space in design is as important as the positive area.

Art Principles:

Rhythm is organized movement. Repeating lines, shapes or colors will produce rhythm. Varying the size of objects, shapes, or lines in sequence. Using a progression of colors from tints to shades (light blue to dark blue). Shifting from one hue to a neighboring hue (yellow to yellow-orange to orange to red-orange to red).

Proportion refers to the relationship between one part of a design and another part or to the whole design. It is a comparison of sizes, shapes, and quantities.

Emphasis is the quality that draws your attention to a certain part of a design first. You can create emphasis by using a contrasting color, use a different or unusual line, make a shape very large or very small, using a different shape, or using plain background space.

Balance gives a feeling of stability. There are three different types of balance.

Symmetrical – or formal balance, is the simplest kind. A symmetrical item is the same on both sides.

Asymmetrical Balance – creates a feeling of equal weight on both sides, even though the sides do not look the same.

Radial Balance – has a center point. A tire, pizza, and a daisy flower are all examples of design with radial balance.

Unity – when things look right together, you have created unity or harmony. Lines and shapes that repeat each other show unity (curved lines with curved shapes). Colors that have a common hue are harmonious.