

Visual language Week 4: Pattern & Texture

Texture

<http://char.txa.cornell.edu/>

Textures range from the smoothest polished mirror to the roughest mountain range as seen from an airplane. The term is often misused to refer only to rough surfaces but this is not correct. All surfaces have texture. Using different textures can increase interest in a composition by adding variety without changing color or value relationships.



Natural textures:



*water
drops*



desert



leaf



zebra



wood

Pattern

<http://char.txa.cornell.edu/>

A recognizable motif regularly repeated produces a pattern. Pattern requires repetition -- in design as in life (a pattern of behavior). The more regular the repetition, the stronger the pattern. Compare this field of flowers with a checkerboard. Both have a repeating motif.

The most noticeable patterns occur when you see the group before the individuals -- notice the organization first (the checker board). All of the motifs in a pattern have surfaces, so there is always texture. But there is not always pattern -- only when you notice it.

Texture and pattern are related. When you look closely at a tree you can see the pattern of leaves that make its surface

