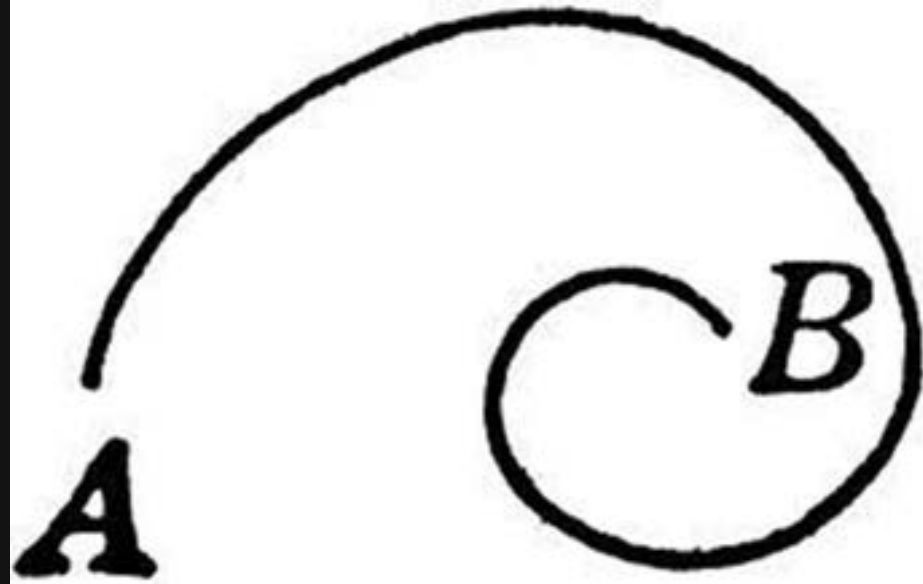


Using Line
to create
Op Art

What is a Line?

- One of the basic elements of art.
- A point moving through space



Line:

Direction: Describes which way a line travels:
(Horizontal, vertical, diagonal)

Quality: The thinness or thickness of a line

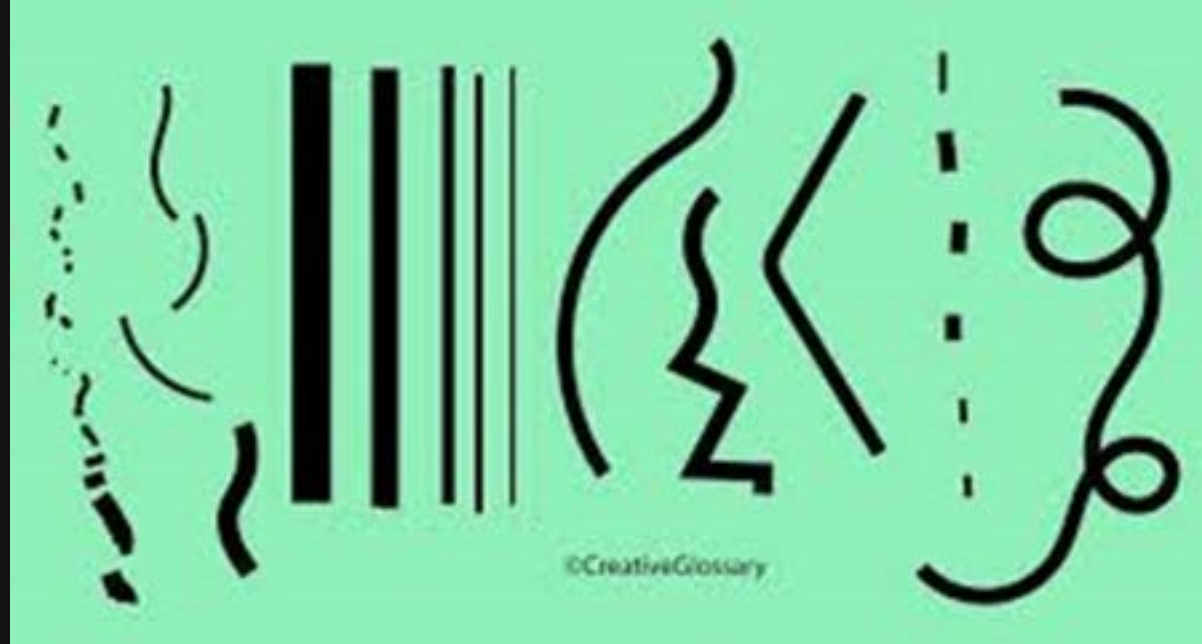
Weight: The transparency of a line: (lightness or heaviness; ie:light or dark)

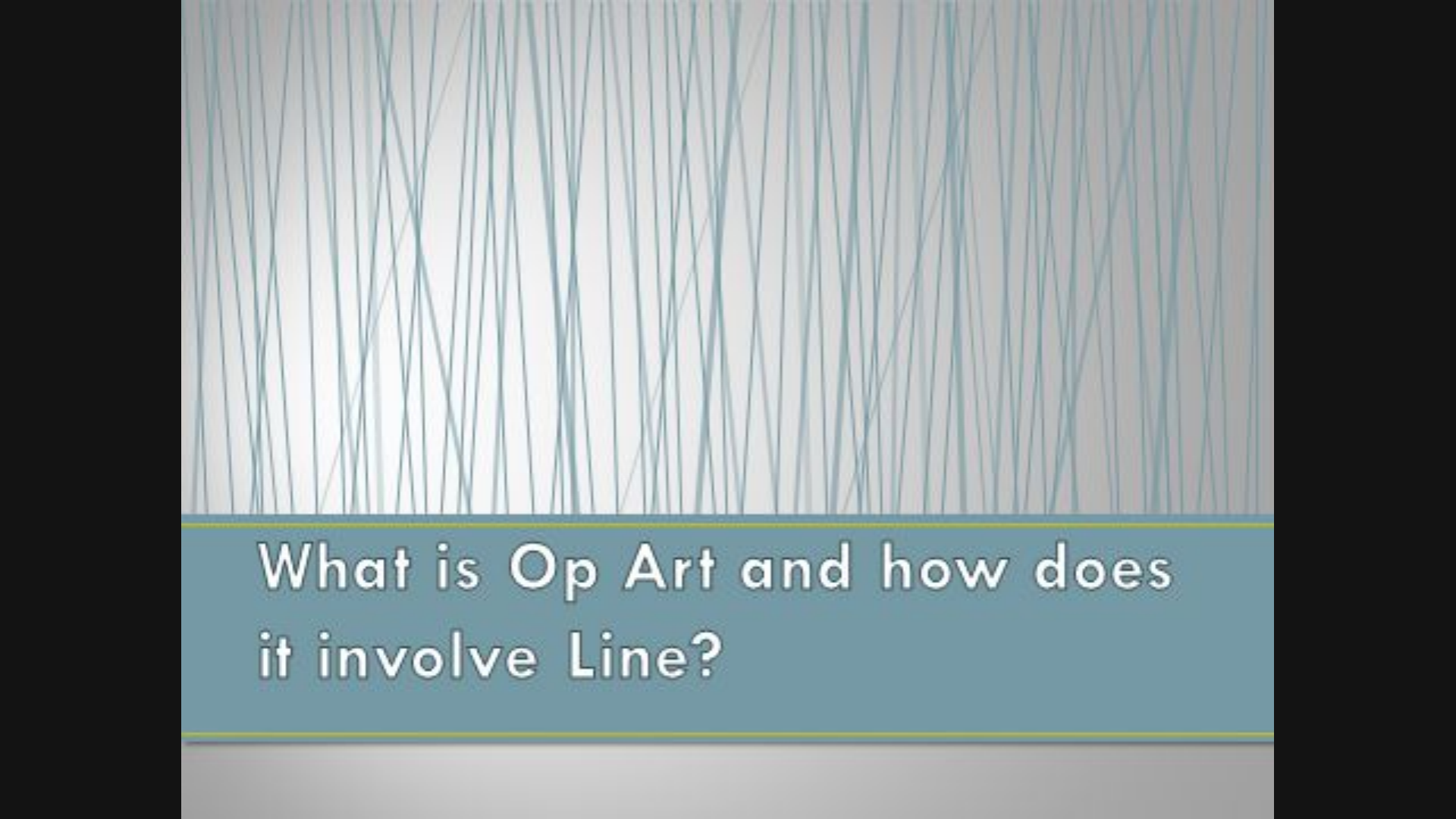
Line Characteristics

- **Ways to describe line:**

- Straight
- Curvy
- Zig zag
- Dotted
- Thick
- Scribbled

Etc, etc, etc

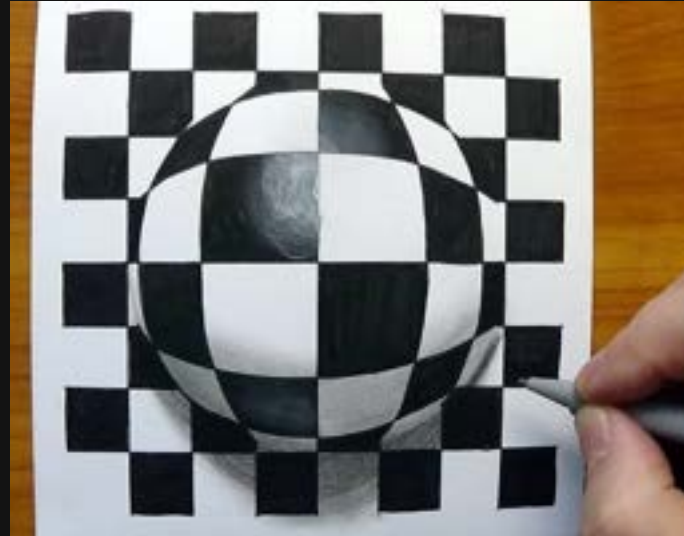


The background of the slide is composed of numerous thin, vertical lines in various shades of blue and grey, creating a textured, rain-like effect. These lines are set against a light grey gradient background.

What is Op Art and how does
it involve Line?

Op Art was a movement in the 1960s and 1970s

- Op Art manipulates line direction, quality, weight and characteristics to create the illusion of movement, depth and/or dimension



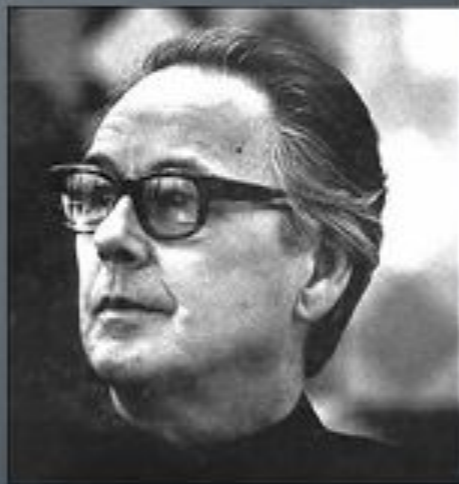
- **Op artists** did not believe that art had to be a landscape, a portrait or a still life and that **line** could be the main subject in a piece of art.

- **Op art** works are abstract, mostly created in black and white. They give the viewer the impression of **movement**, hidden images, flashing, vibrating patterns, or of swelling or warping. Line is used to create illusions of depth and movement.



Influential Op Artists

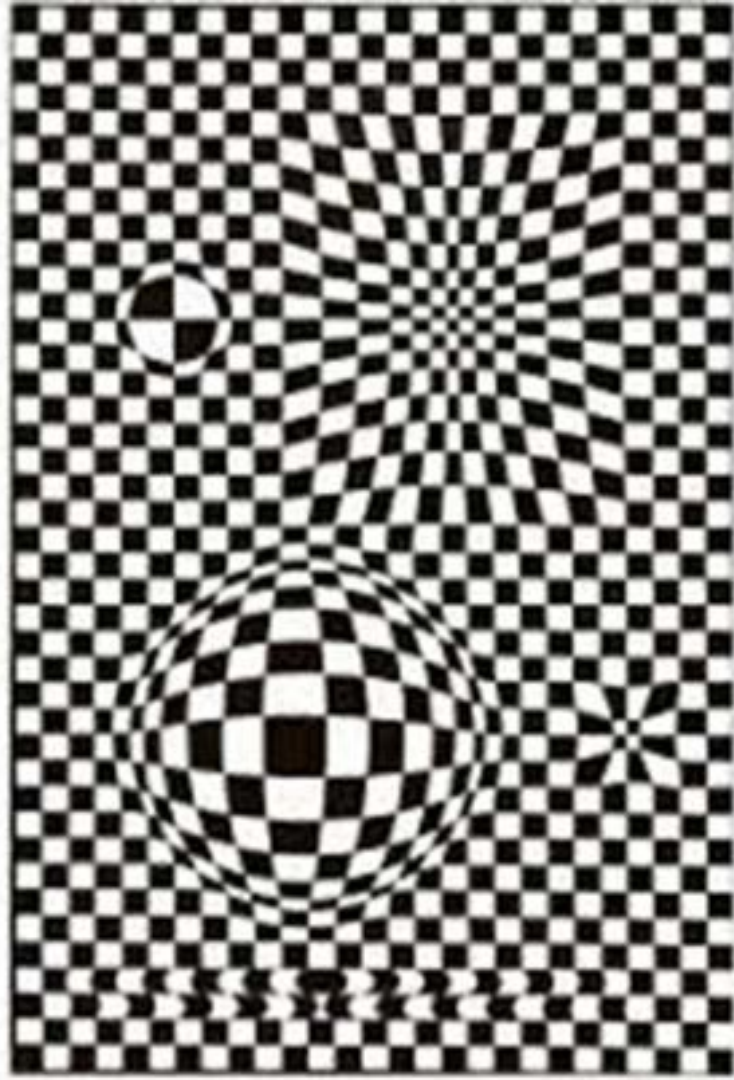
- **Victor Vasarely** (1906-1997)
- Hungarian-French artist, who is widely accepted as a "grandfather" and leader of the **Op Art** movement.

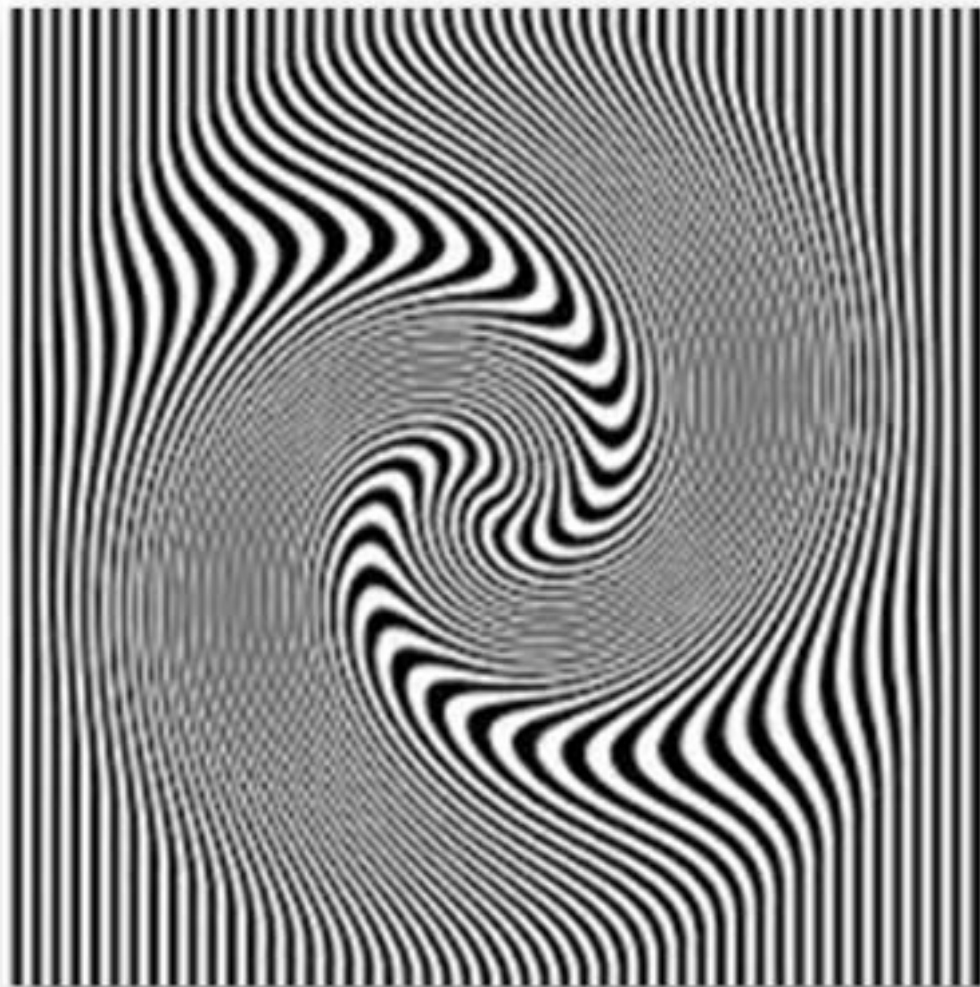


Vasarely experimented with textural effects, perspective, shadow and light, but he really liked how shapes could appear without using outlines







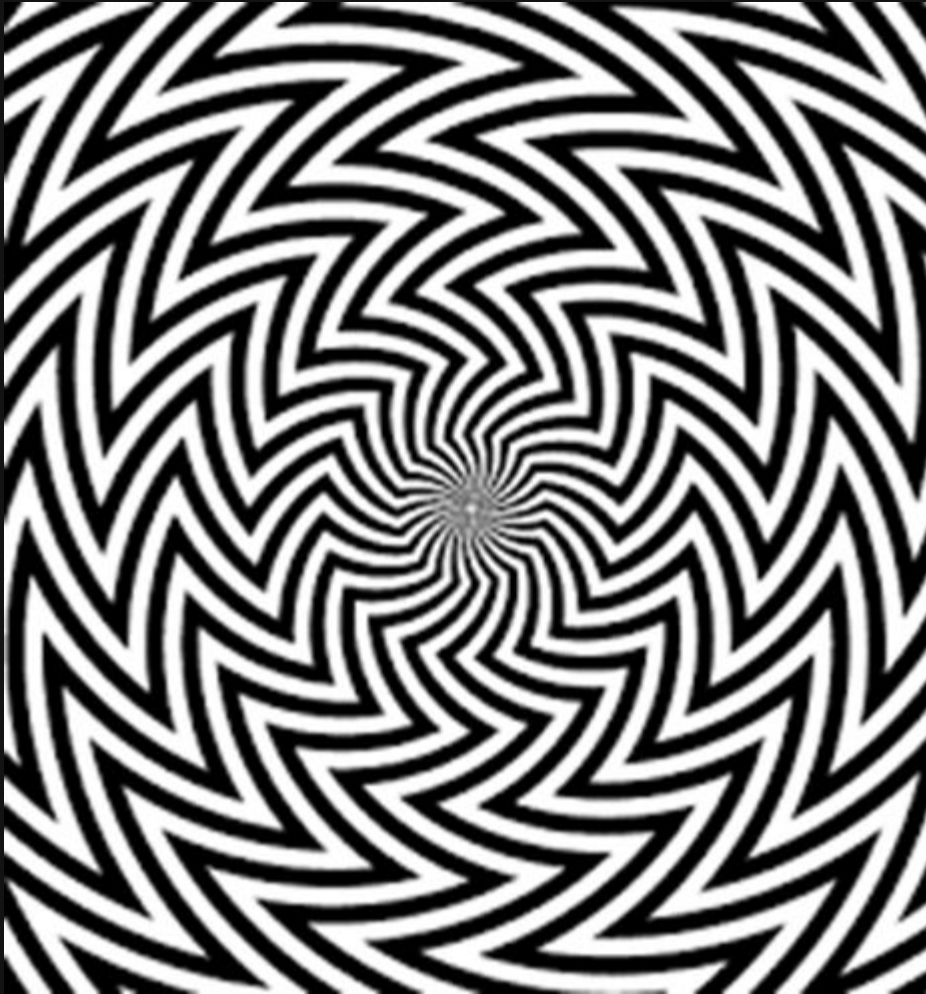




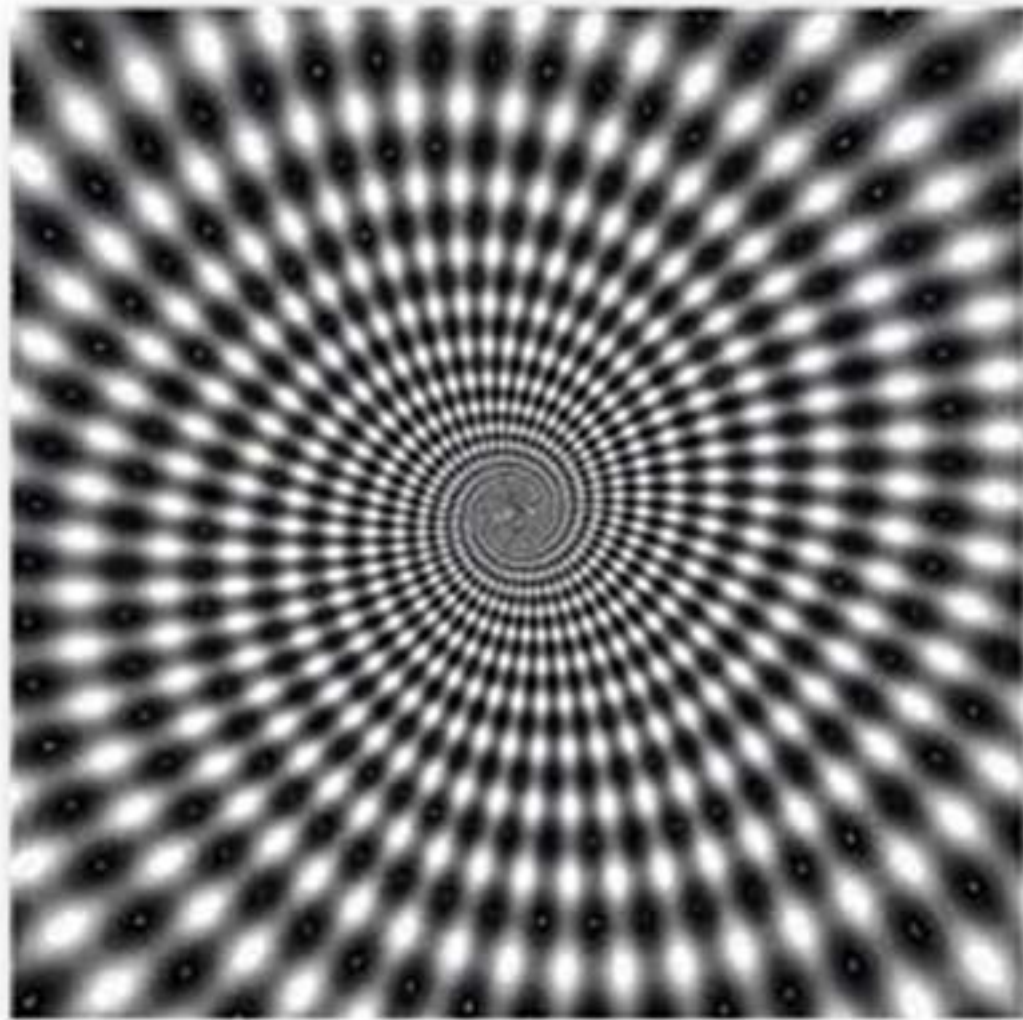
Bridget Reilly – (1931-)

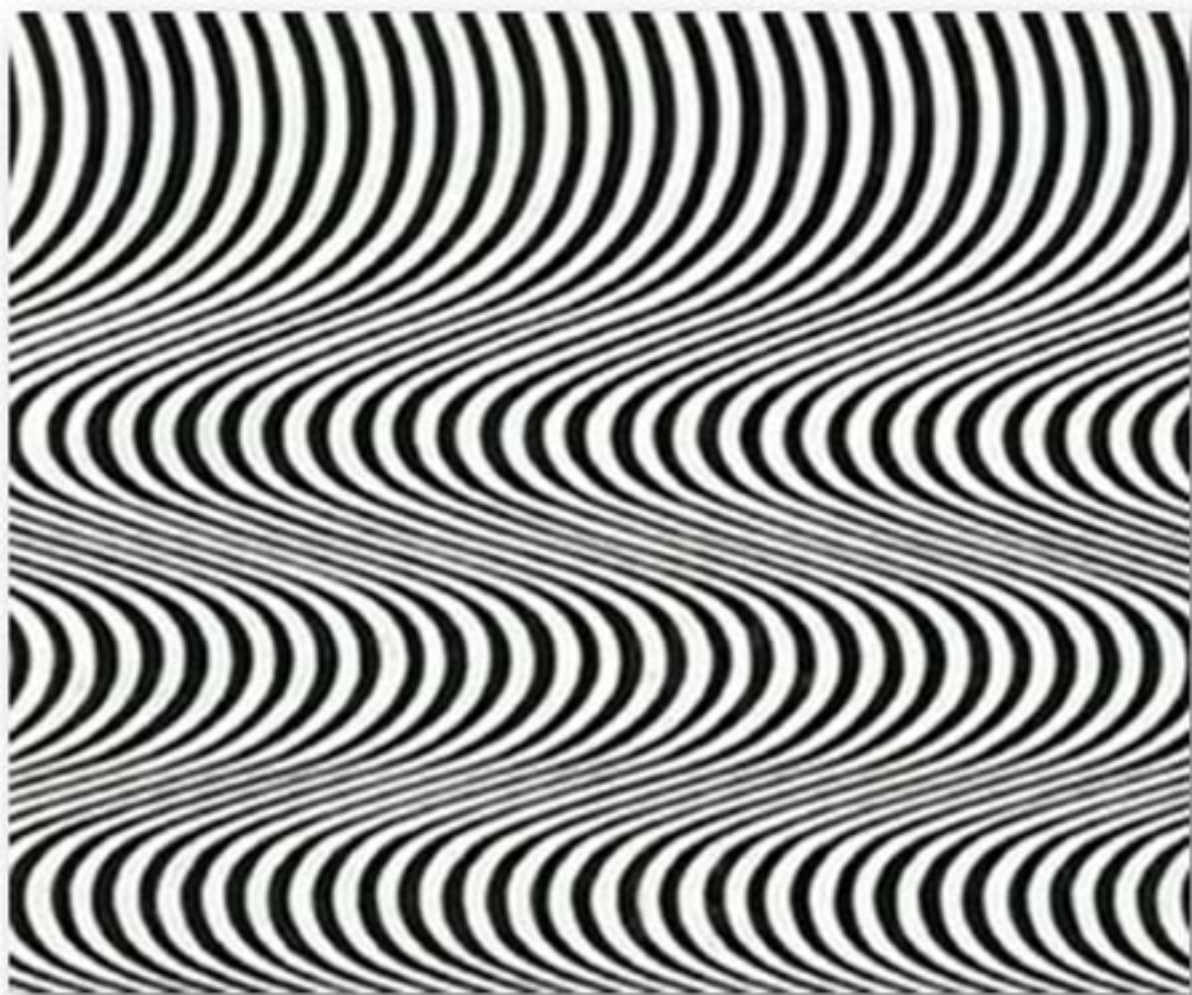
- English painter who is one of the foremost exponents of Op Art.



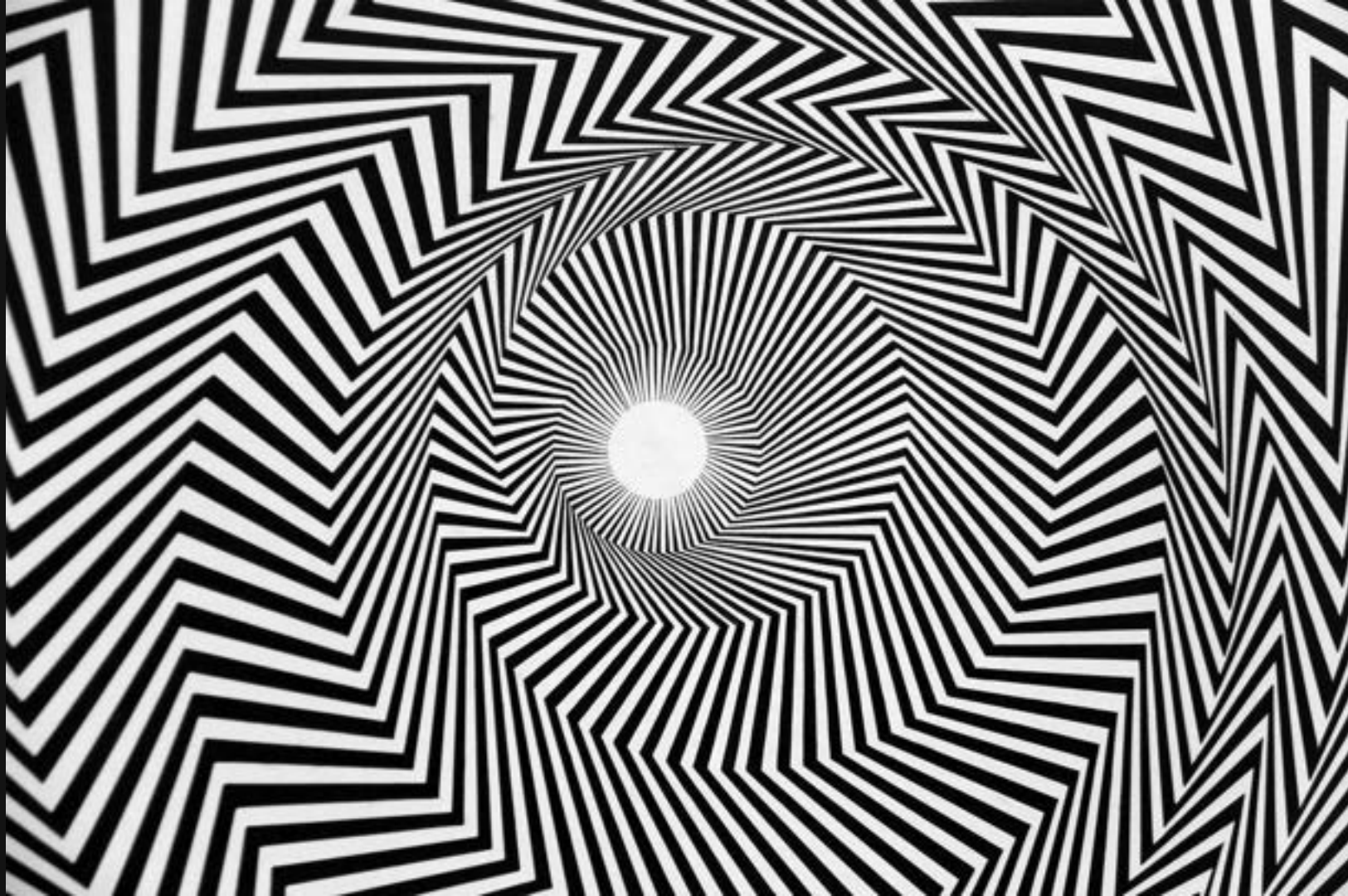


Her works are the size of walls and were said to induce the sensation of being seasick in viewers.



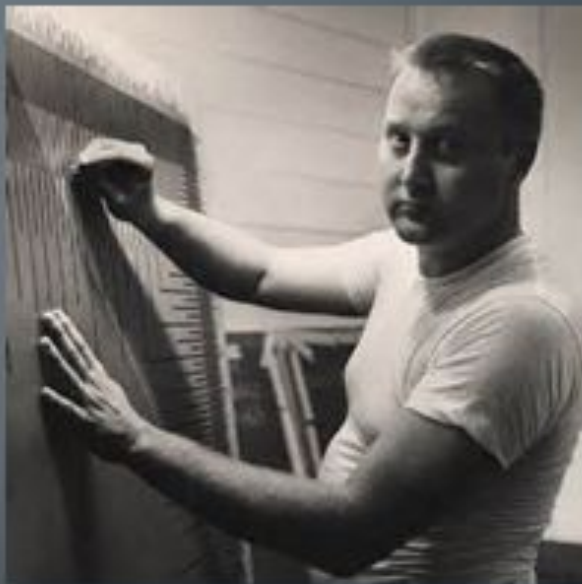






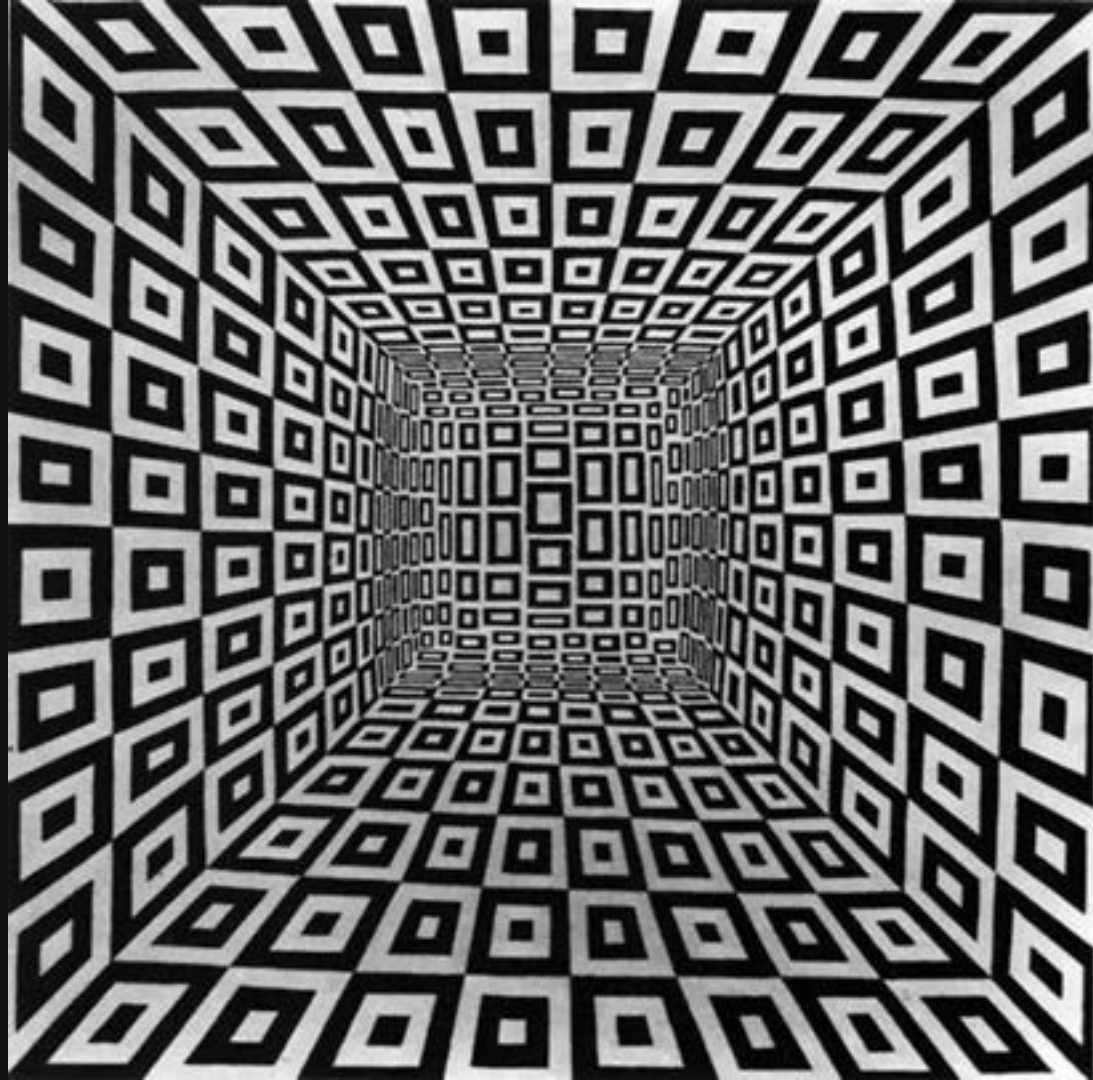
Richard Anuszkiewicz (1930 - 2020)

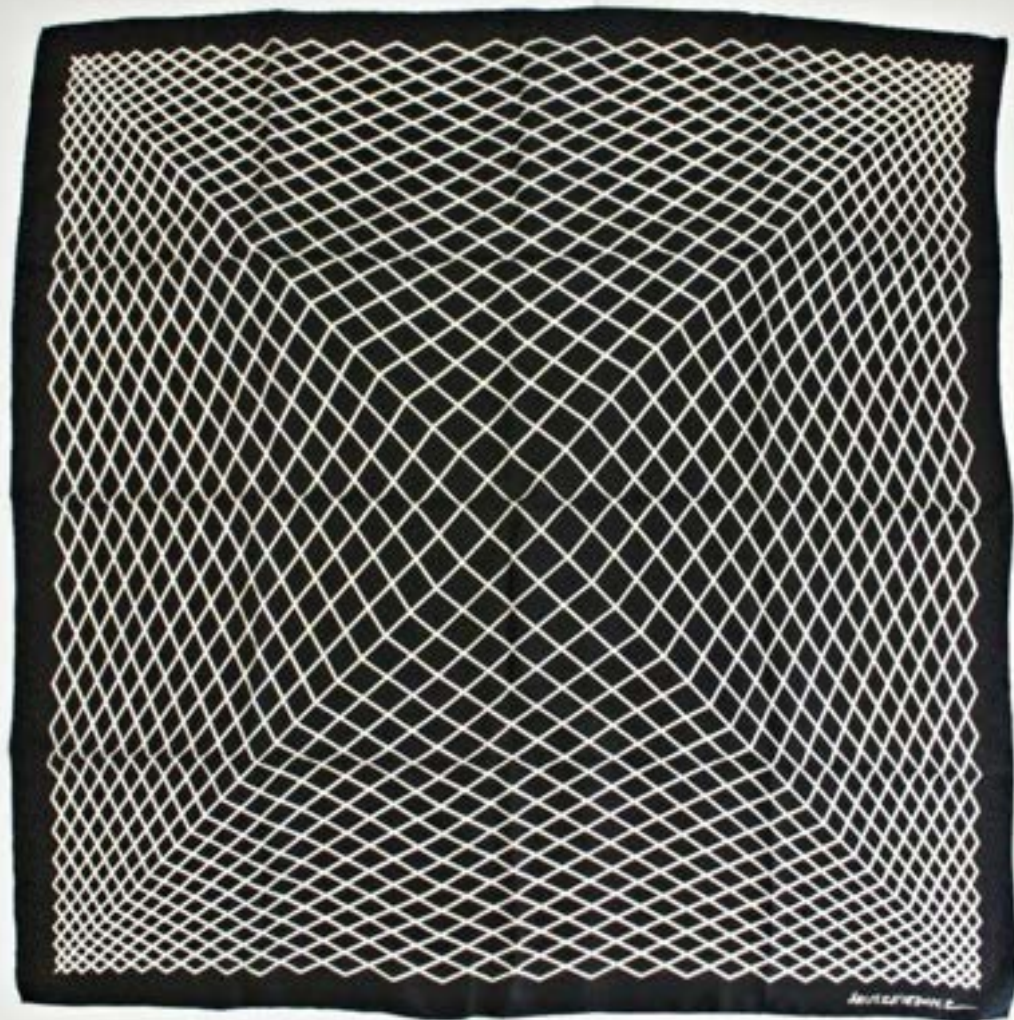
- One of the founders and foremost artists of Op Art. Life Magazine called him “ One of the new wizards of Op”.

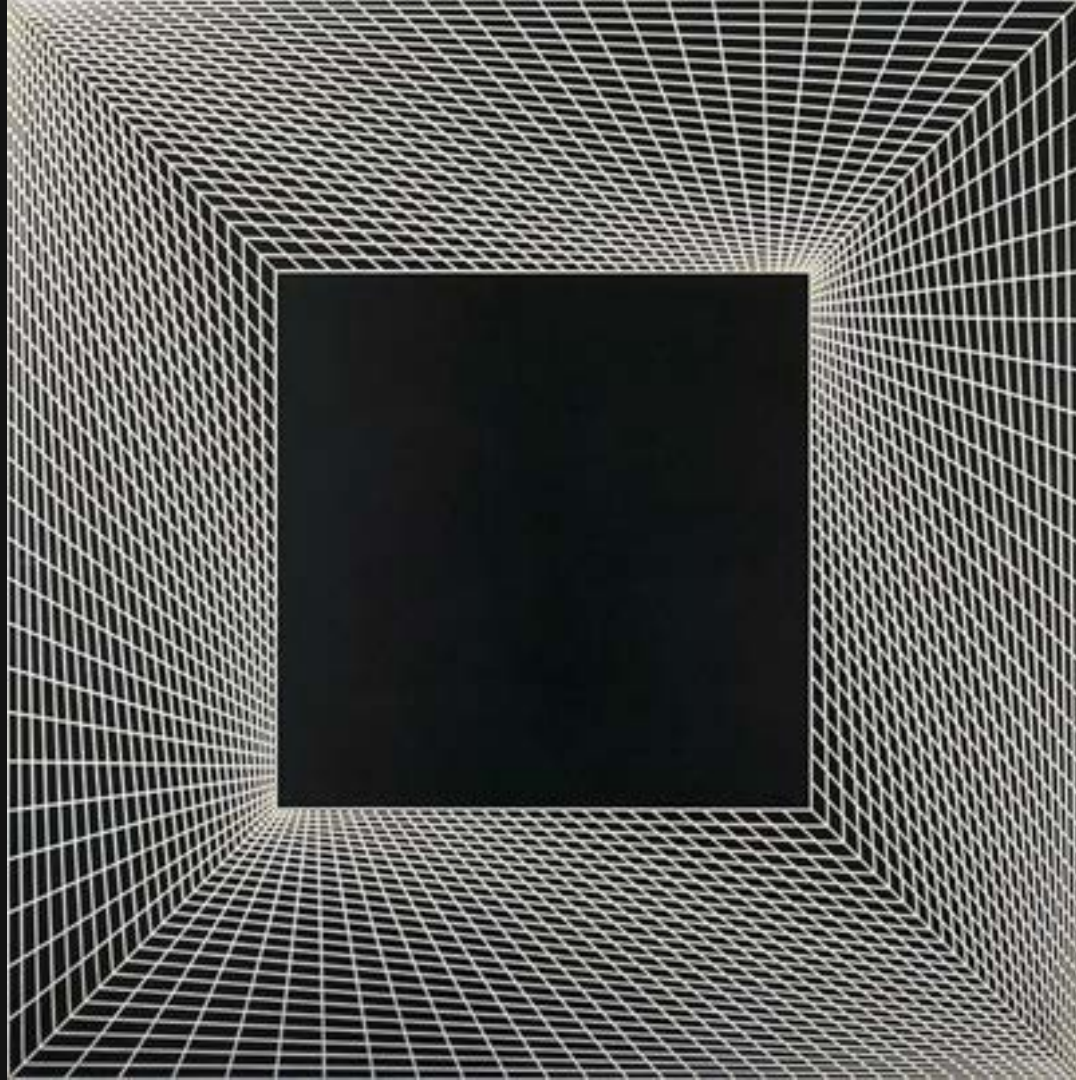


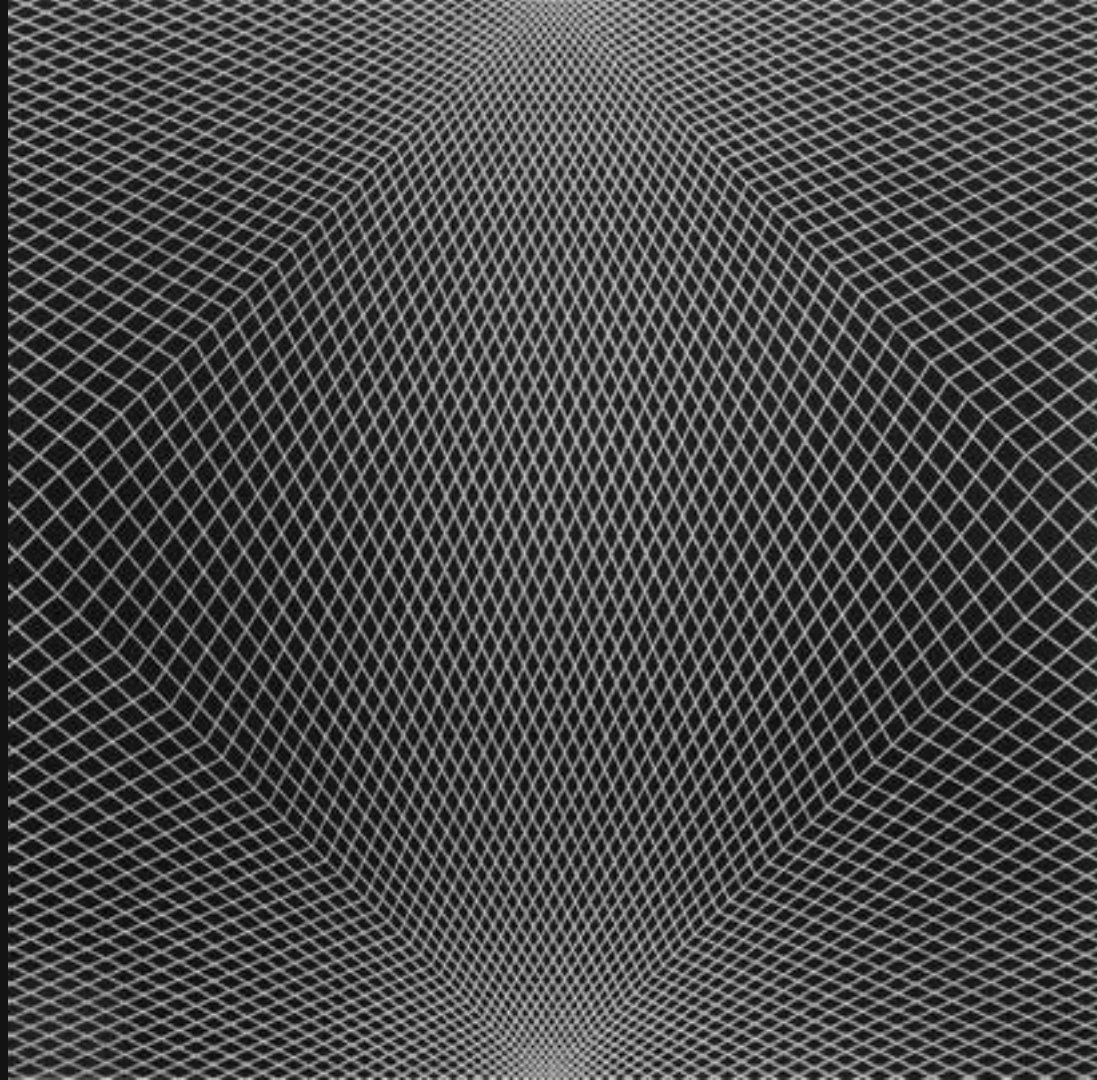
He was intrigued by
how shape played a
role in line illusions.











What happened to Op Art?

- Op Art changed in the late 1970's as new artists added more than one color.
- Many believed color brought about the end of the Op Art movement since the focus was no longer just on line.

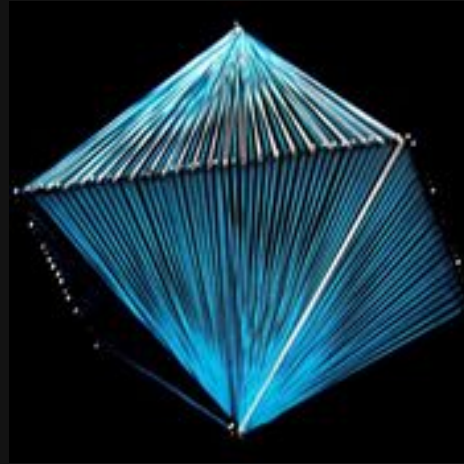
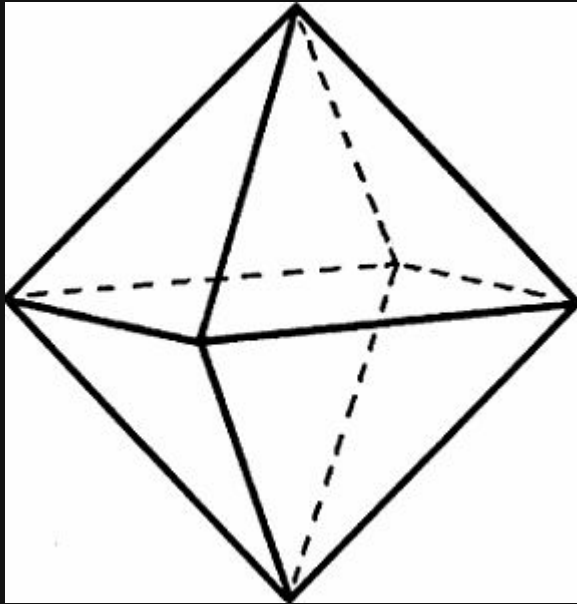


Your Turn!



SO...What are we doing?

- Creating a an Octahedron (8 sided 3D form), where the faces (sides) will be covered in Op Art of your choice



Materials needed

Railroad board

Ruler

Pencils

Sharpies

Microns



Couple Words about Microns....

- The tips are VERY delicate
- Do not try to color large spaces with them (except for maybe the “brush” tip)
- Make sure caps are on tight (they dry out very quickly)
- Great for cleaning up edges or small spaces or very thin details.



What should I do next.....

- **Day 1: PRACTICE!!!** Try some ideas in your sketchbook first. Better to mess up there than on your good paper!
- **Day 2: Begin!** Cut out the template from the railroad board
 - Start in pencil! Then “ink” out you design.
- **Days 3 - end: Studio Work!** Time to work on the octohedron, assemble and critique.

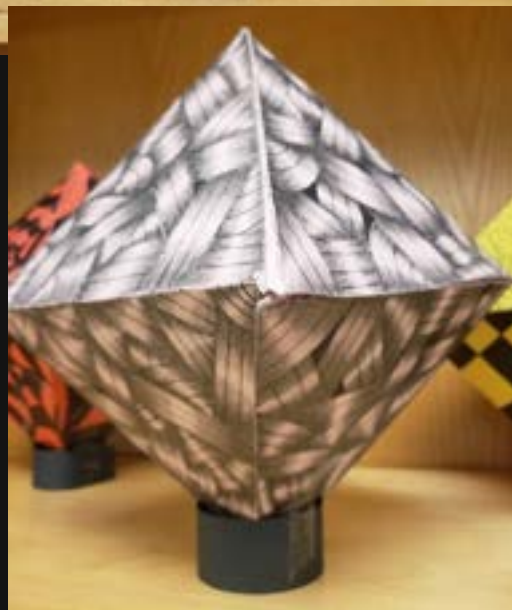
- Think about:
 - DO I want 8 different pieces of op art?
 - DO I want to use an alternating pattern of 2 or 3 op art patterns?
 - DO I want one continuous op art design over the whole piece?











Next.....

- Practice some ideas in your sketchbooks
- Look up Op art on your computer for more ideas
- Decide if you are doing:
 - One Op art design for each face
 - One overall Op art design for all 8 faces
 - A couple designs repeated

After practice (do more than one practice!!)....

- Choose color board
- Cut and pre bend (easier to see faces)
- Draw in pencil first!!
- Ink in last!