7 Key elements of Art

Element	Definition/Explanation
Line	A line is an element of art. It is a mark made upon a surface. In order to be a line, the mark's length must be longer than its width.
Shape	Shapes are areas of enclosed space that are two-dimensional. Shapes are flat, and can only have height and width. The two different categories of shapes are: geometric and organic. Geometric shapes are mathematical, like circles and squares. Organic shapes come from nature, like clouds and leaves.
Colour	Colours have three main characteristics— hue (blue, red, green, etc.), value (spectrum of light and dark) and intensity (spectrum of bright and dark) — all contributing to what the colour communicates and how it is used.
Form	A form is a shape in three dimensions, and, like shapes, can be geometric or organic. Geometric forms are forms that are mathematical, precise, and can be named, as in the basic geometric forms: sphere, cube, pyramid, cone, and cylinder. Organic forms are those that are free-flowing, curvy, sinewy, and are not symmetrical or easily measurable or named. They most often occur in nature, as in the shapes of flowers, branches, leaves, puddles, clouds and animals.
Value	Value refers to the visible lightness or darkness of a colour.
Texture	There are many ways to categorise texture, but the main two forms are actual and visual. Actual, or physical texture, refers to the real planned properties of a design. Thickness, weight, embellishments (wedding invitations are great one to explore).
Space	In art, space refers to how a piece of artwork is organised – the area above, below, and within components of a piece.