

Zara's Guide to Capturing Landscapes

Look at the world through Zara's eyes and paint your own masterpiece!

- The foreground is the part of the landscape closest to the viewer; it should contain the most detail and the brightest colours.
- The horizon line is where the sky meets the land or sea; placing it low can make the sky seem vast and open.
- The midground sits between the foreground and background, helping to guide the viewer's eye through the composition.
- Overlapping shapes are a clever way to create a sense of depth, as they show one object is physically in front of another.
- Choosing a warm or cool colour palette can completely change the mood or 'temperature' of your landscape painting.

Did you know? Did you know? Artists often use a technique called 'atmospheric perspective' to show distance. Things further away appear paler, cooler in colour, and less detailed than objects close to the viewer!

Key vocabulary: Foreground · Background · Horizon line · Atmospheric perspective · Midground · Composition