

Exploring Landscapes with Zara the Zebra

Step into the scenery: Master your landscape masterpiece!

- **The foreground is the part of the landscape that appears closest to the viewer. Artists often include the most detail and the darkest colors here to grab the viewer's attention.**
- **The horizon line is the horizontal line where the sky appears to meet the land or the sea. Placing this line high or low on your page can change the mood of your entire artwork.**
- **In the midground, objects should appear smaller than those in the foreground. This helps create a sense of scale and distance within your scene.**
- **Background elements, like distant mountains or clouds, should be painted with softer edges and paler tones to show they are far away from the observer.**
- **Composition is the way you arrange the items in your picture. Using the 'Rule of Thirds' by placing your main focal point off-center can make a landscape look more natural and balanced.**

Did you know? Did you know? Artists often use 'atmospheric perspective' to make landscapes look vast. Objects in the distance are usually painted with lighter, cooler colors and have less detail than objects in the foreground, mimicking how the air looks when you peer across a long distance!

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