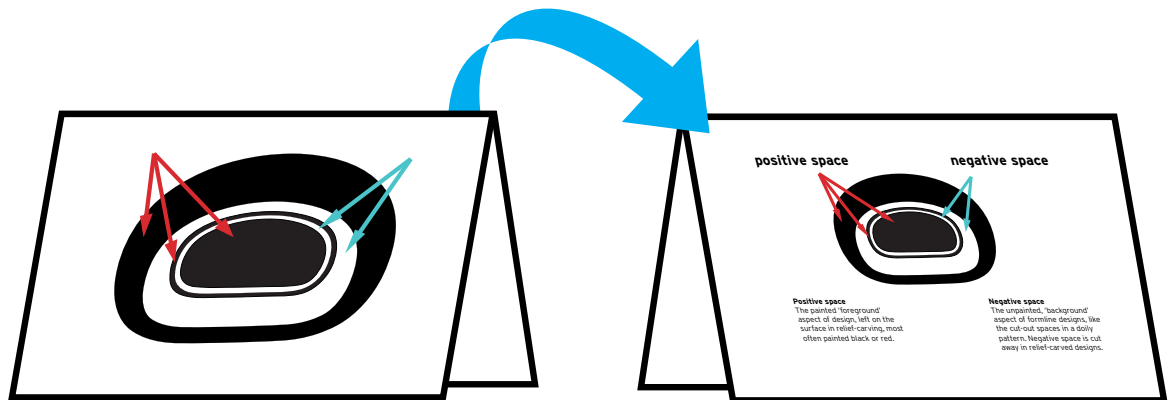


ACTIVITY 1 | STEP 5

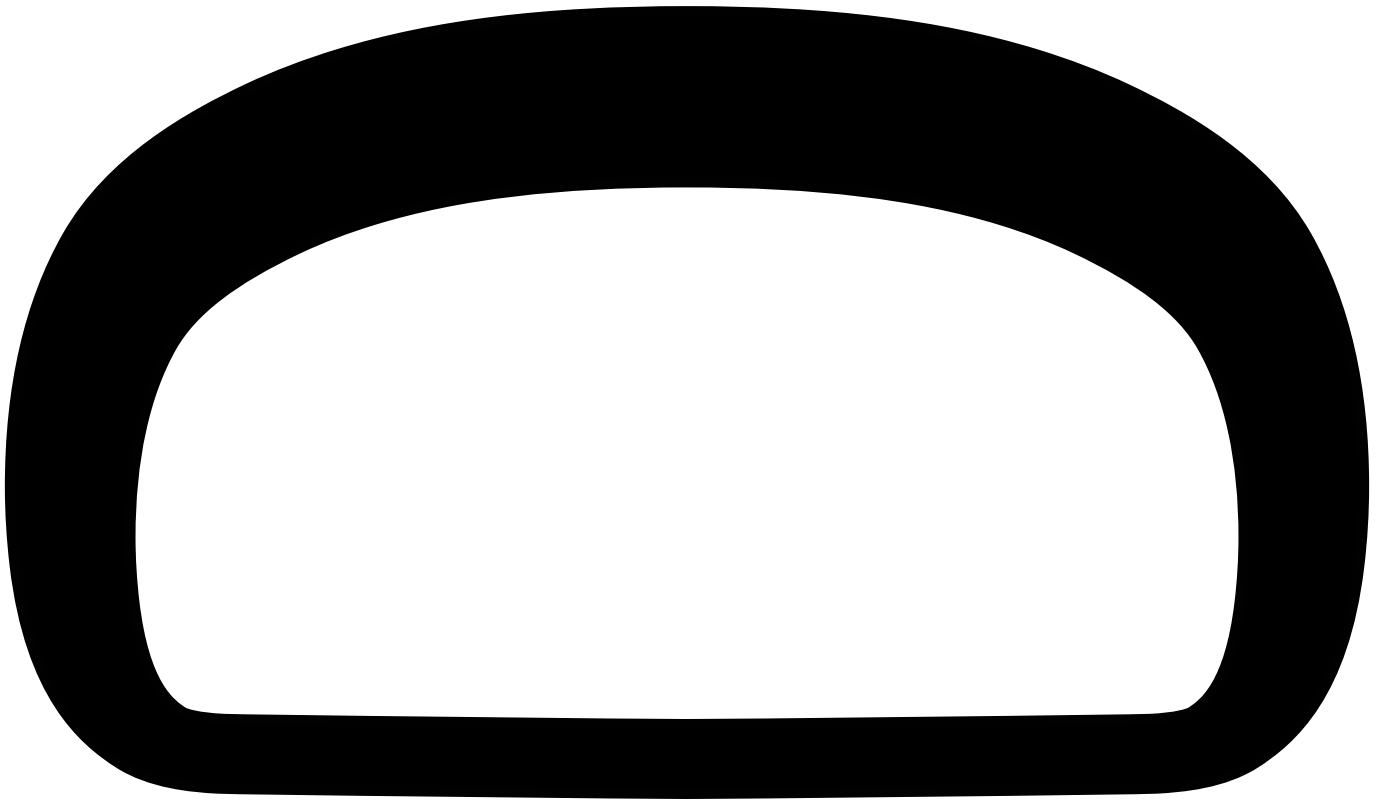
FORMLINE DESIGN FLASH CARDS



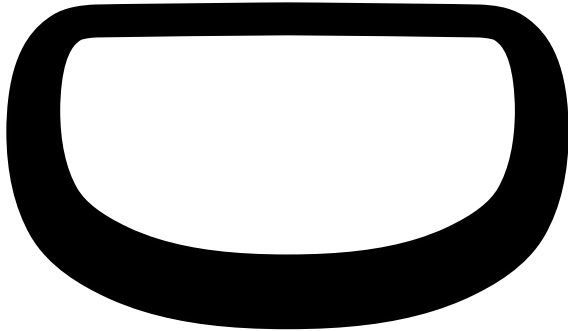
Preparing the Flash Cards for Class

Use Formline Flash Cards to review the names of the formline shapes with the class.

1. Copy each page.
2. Fold each page in half. Tape at the bottom (optional).
3. Your flash cards are ready.



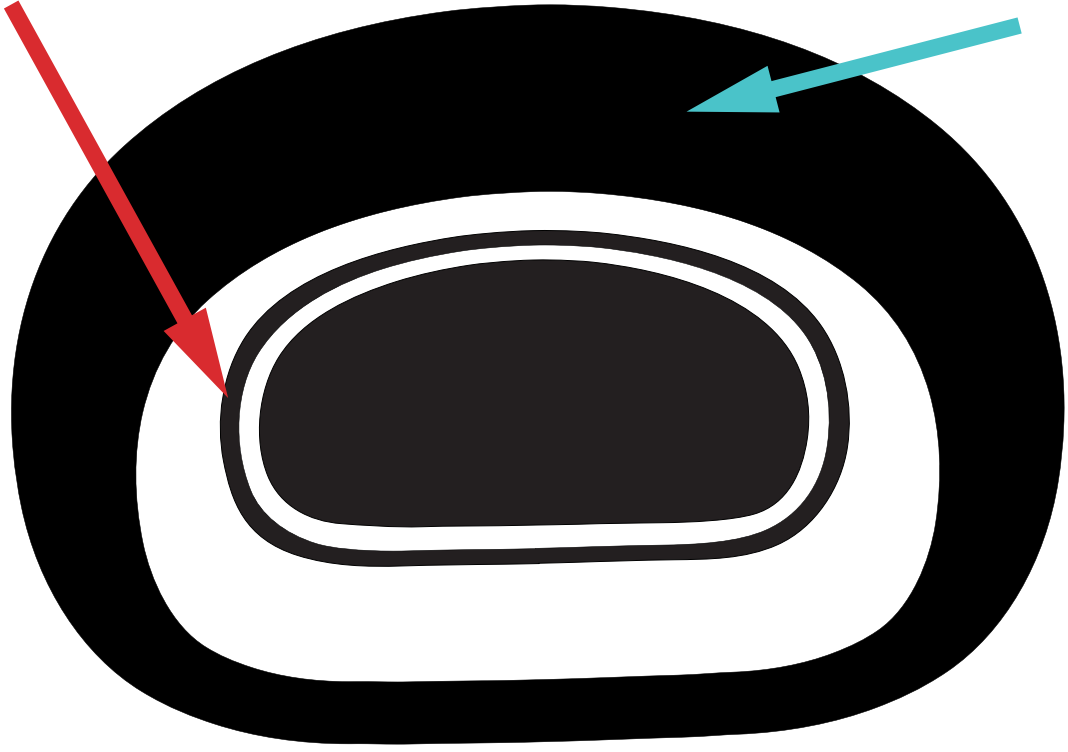
ovoid



The mother of designs, ovoids are building blocks that form visual centers, or sources, from which design patterns or movements flow or emanate.

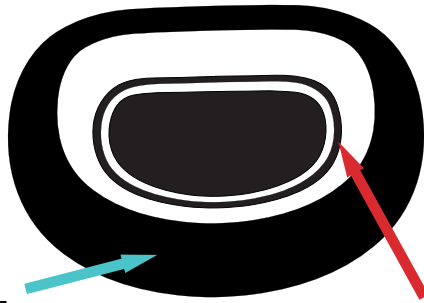
Ovoid formlines are thickest on the top, thinner on each side (each side of the same width), and thinnest on the bottom. Specific proportions can vary with individual artist's styles. They can change orientation, (right-side-up, upside-down, sideways), but their shape characteristics remain constant.

Ovoids are used to represent joints (shoulder, hip, wing, pectoral fin), eyeshock-ets, or non-specific anatomical parts that help create the flow of the overall design.

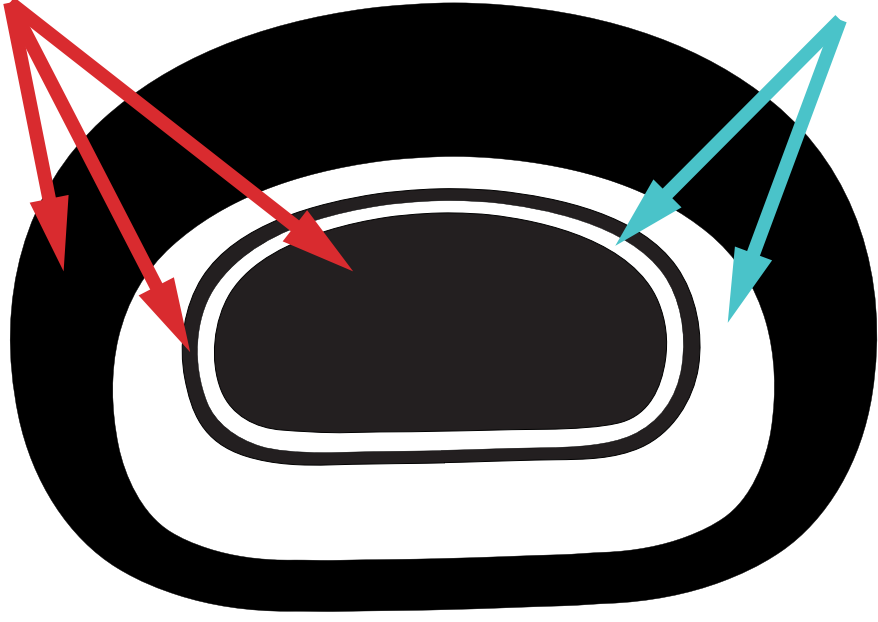


Finelines
 The 'opposite' of formlines, these lines are thin and remain at or near to their original thinness. They add a level of detail and a sense of depth in painted designs.

Formlines
 The connected pattern of painted, positive space that creates and defines Northwest Coast design images. Formlines alter their thickness, usually as they bend around a corner, which introduces tension and release in traditional designs.

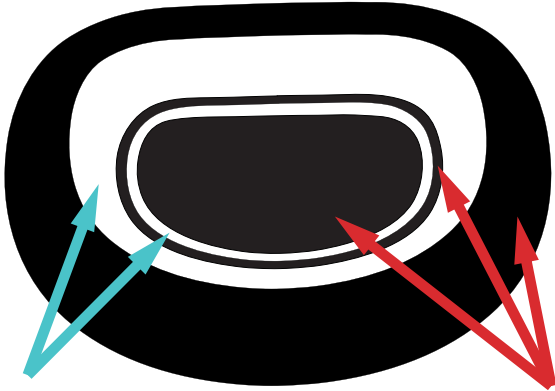


fineline
formline



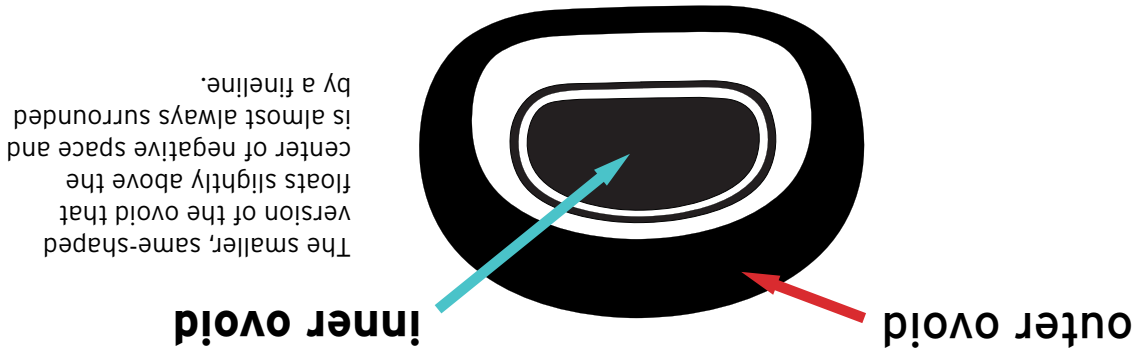
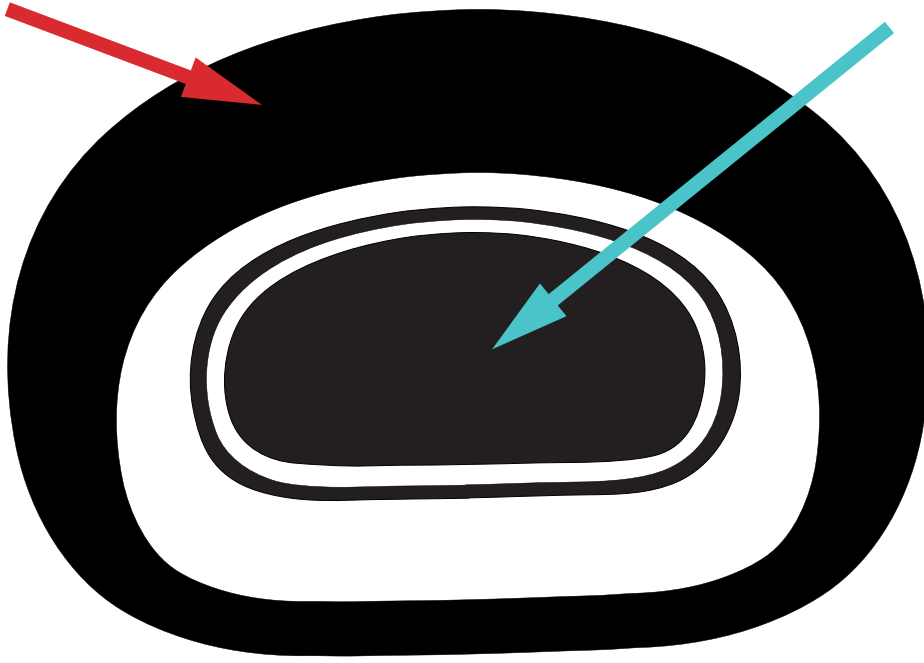
Negative space
 The unpainted, 'background' aspect of forming designs, like the cut-out spaces in a dolly pattern. Negative space is cut away in relief-carved designs.

Positive space
 The painted 'foreground' aspect of design, left on the surface in relief-carving, most often painted black or red.



negative space

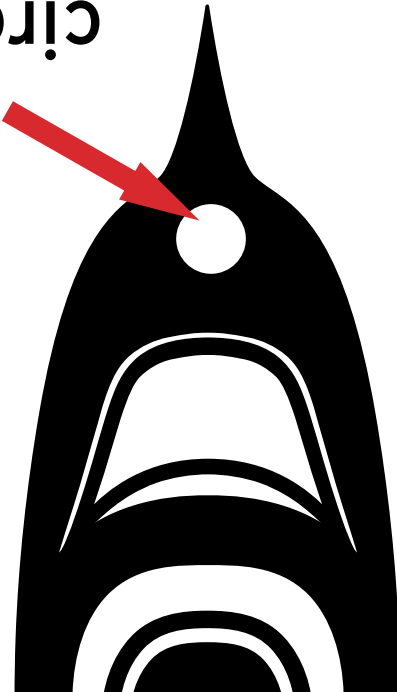
positive space

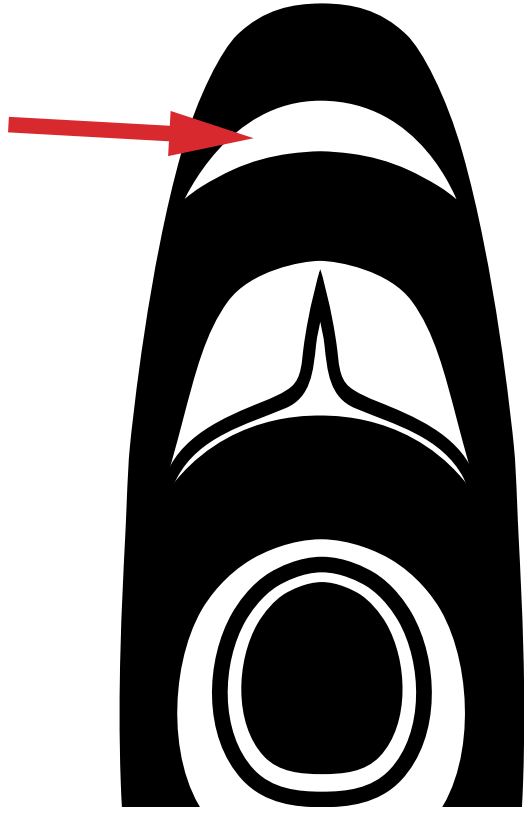


ovoid

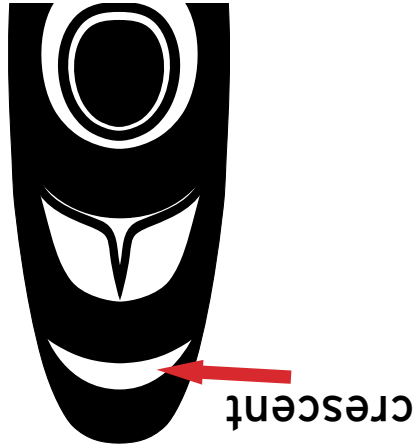


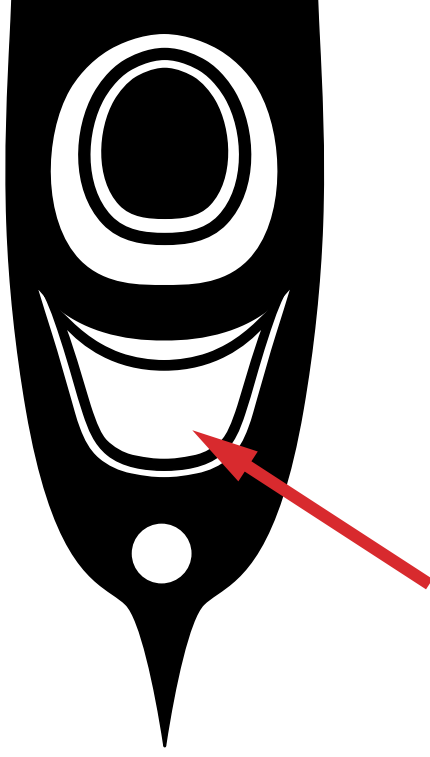
circle





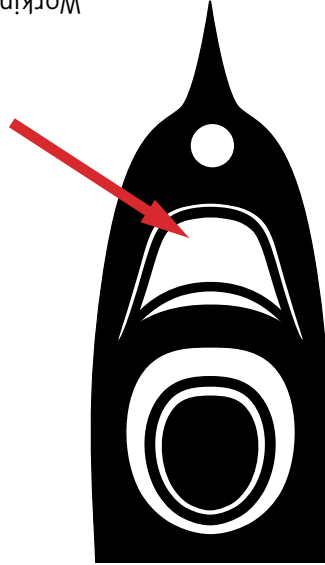
A negative (unpainted) transitional device in the form of a quarter moon that helps define the edges of formlines. Can be interchangeable with trigons.

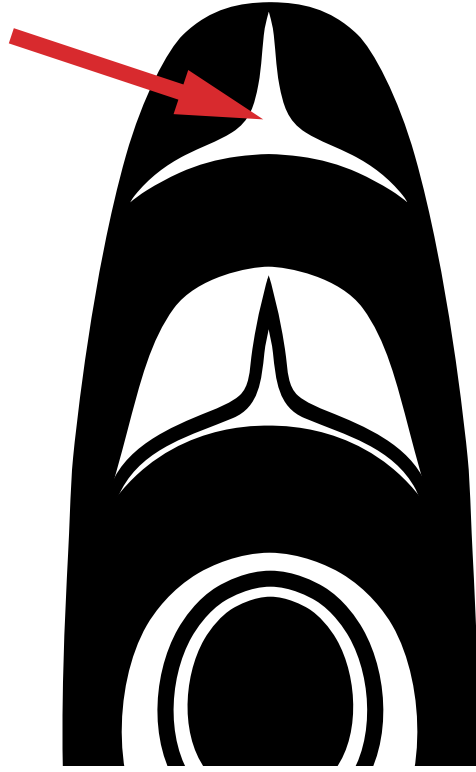




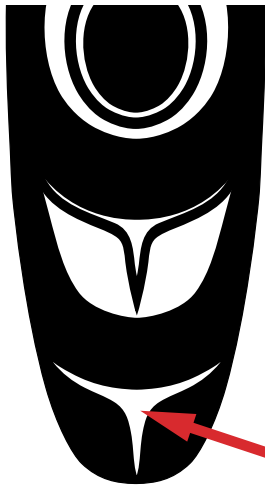
Working cooperatively with the ovoid, U-shapes direct design flow or movements and form various parts of design images. U-shapes are thickest on top, thinner on each side (sides can differ in thickness and form), and taper down to a fine tip where they join other formlines. U-shapes (and ovoids)

U-shape





A negative (unpainted) triangle with concave sides that helps to define the edges of formlines. One of three transitional devices including the crescent and circle.



trigon



Salmon-Trout Head

What is meant by a salmon-trout head? “Looks like the head of a salmon-trout” was the translation of a Tlingit term given to the ethnographer G. T. Emmons for an elaborated inner ovoid that looks like a profile head in formline design. The phrase was shortened to “salmon-trout head” in recent times. It does not, however, represent a fish head. The term salmon-trout head has stuck because it’s a tidier phrase than ‘elaborated inner ovoid’, which is the analytical term for the design form.

