

Fundamental elements to consider:

- · All colors represent something different.
- Consider context and reoccurring themes.
 Amount of colors available during drawing.
- Specific color, use of variety or lack of color.
 Direction and quality of thick or thin lines.
 Figure and object placement within page.
 Page center and what draws most attention.

Color Psychology



Red - Excessive emotion, anger and enthusiasm.



Green - Controlled behavior, cycles of renewal and overprotectiveness



Black - Controlled reactions, compul-sive behavior, unconsciousness, depression and



Orange - Good relationships, confidence, discomfort, lack of discipline.



Blue - Controlled reactions, self-restraint, distance and sadness.



Brown - Timidity and shyness, worthlessness and new beginnings.



Yellow - Hostility, dependency and infantile behavior.



Violet/Purple Paranoia, persecution and quietness.



White - Timeless-ness and conceal-ing, clarity and synthesis.

Line Quality



Crosshatching -Draws attention, shows anxiety.



Faint Lines -Lack of energy, depression, insecurity, inhibition, shyness.



Straight Lines -Determination, aggression, need for added structure.



Heavy Lines -Strong attention, aggression, forcefulness.



Jabbing Marks -Inward or outward anger.



Pointed Lines -Intelligence.



Broken Lines -Concern for oneself, health issues.

Page Placement



Jagged Lines -High energy, anger, frustration.



Excessive Erasing - Draws atten-tion, shows anxiety.

Signals from the Child Very Top - Difficulty in reaching goals.

Base Lining -Placing figure at very bottom of page or running

off page suggests drawer requires a need for added security.

Underlining -Placing figure on top of patch of grass or other object or drawing heavy lines underneath figure is suggestive of lack of security or structure.



Left Side -Right Side-Anticipates Reverts to future, past, associated associated with passivity. with activity.

Very Bottom - Insecurity issues.