

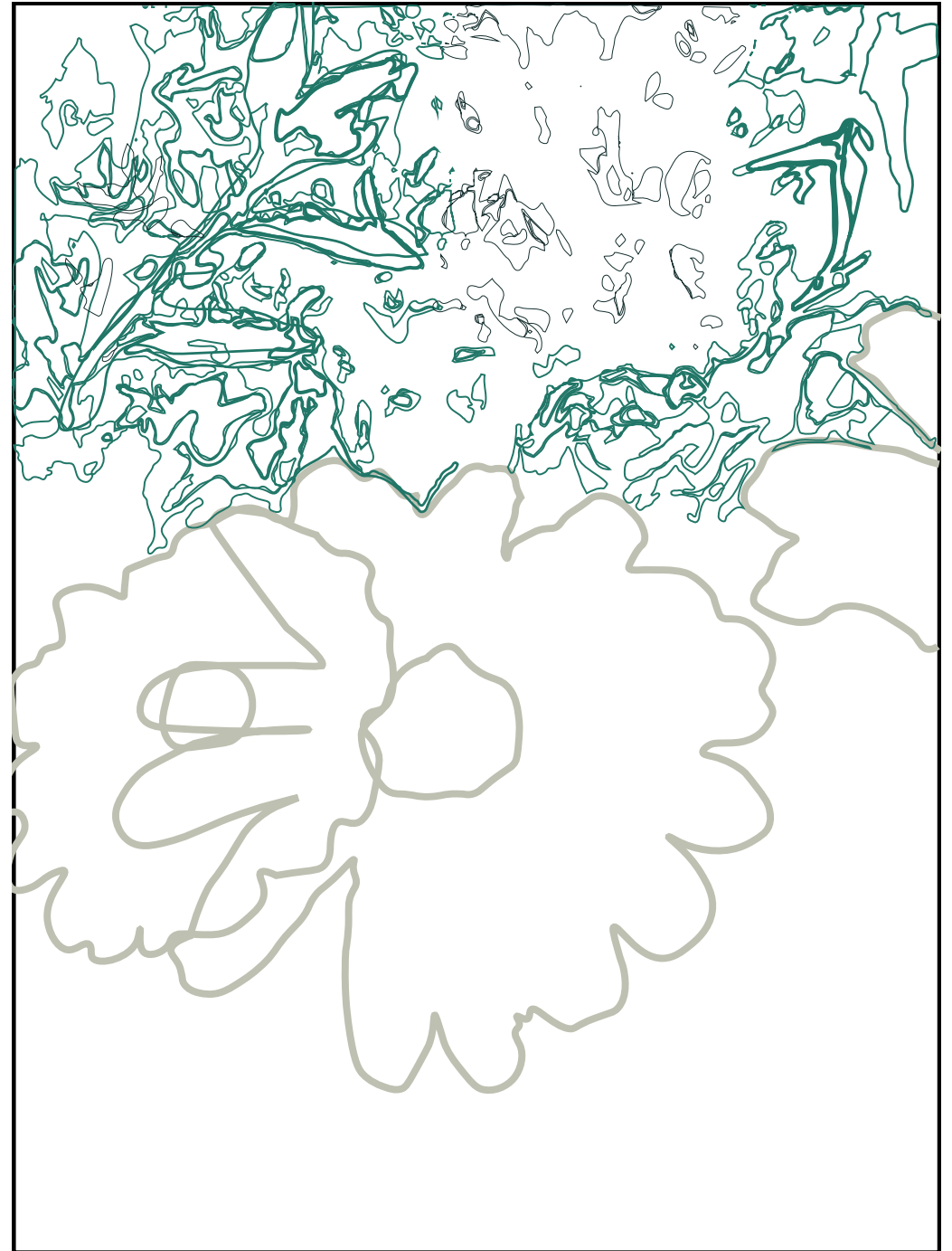
THE FLOWER



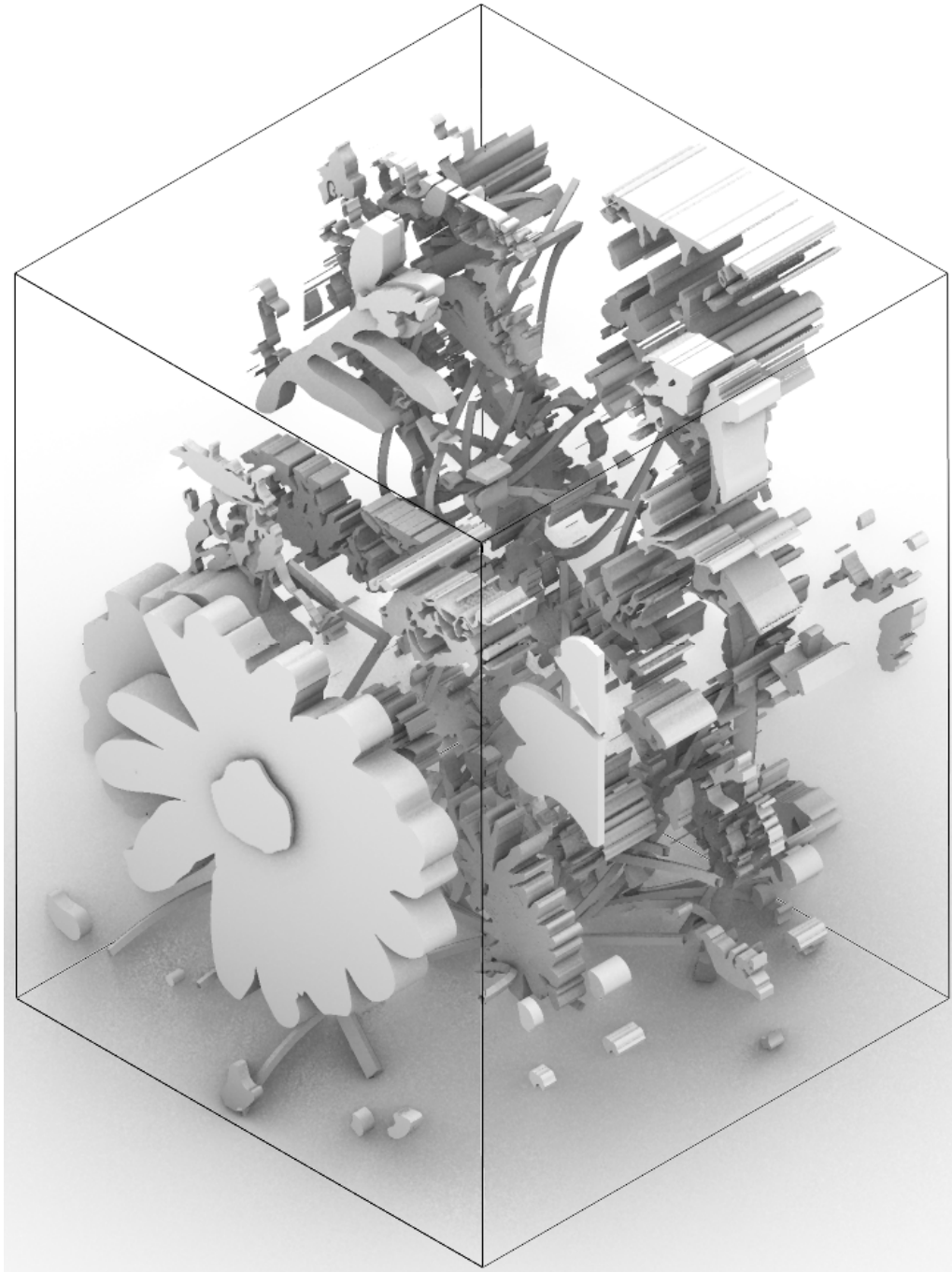
This polaroid was taken in the Royal Botanic Gardens.

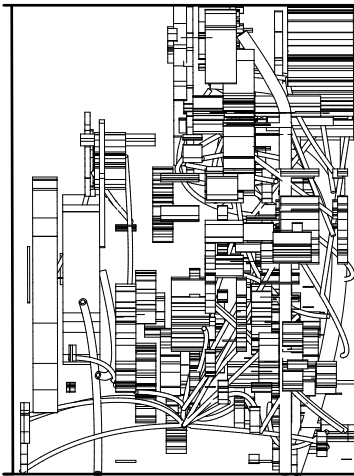
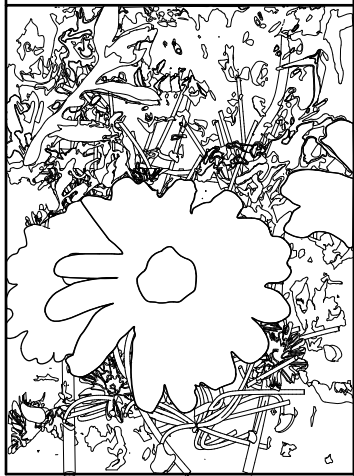
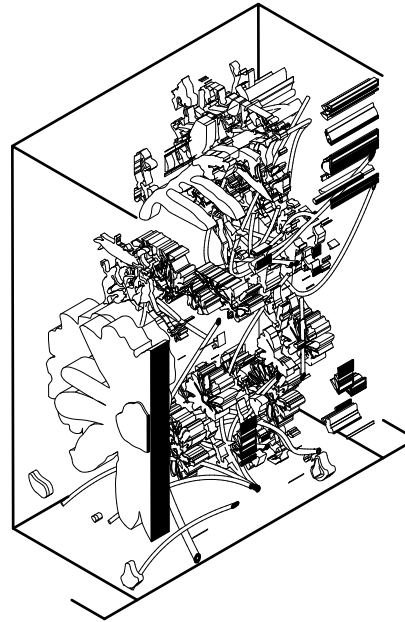
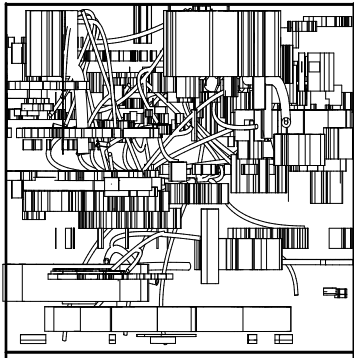
The depicted image is a close-up polaroid featuring an unexpected deviation. The primary focal point appears inaccessible, obscured and unclear due to a layer of pointed, verdant projections. The midground is predominantly occupied by finger-like shapes, characterised by their soft green edges that create a striking contrast against the stark white background. which is evident in the blurred beauty of the background (the flower).

The photographer's sharp focus on the foreground (the green shapes) suggests that they have captured the act of reproduction, which is evident in the blurred beauty of the background (the flower).



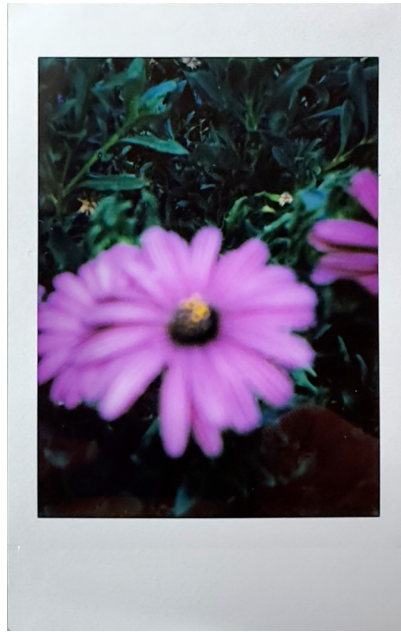






Comparing 2D and 3D images: in 2D, depth is implied through overlapping shapes and variations in size, while 3D offers true volumetric forms, enhancing realism through lighting and shadows. While 2D images rely on artistic techniques like shading, 3D images achieve realism through simulated lighting and textures, providing a more immersive experience. The use of triangles in Renaissance art also offers an intriguing perspective.

In the final 2D image, it creates the illusion of depth through various techniques. Notice how shapes overlap, implying some are closer than others. Also, look for variations in size – larger things generally appear nearer



Bibliography

1. Kandinsky, Wassily, and Hilla Rebay. Point and line to plane. Courier Corporation, 1979.
2. Wölfflin, Heinrich. Principles of art history. Courier Corporation, 2012.