LEADING LINES- This is a technique which uses lines to lead up to the subject in your picture. They act like arrows, telling the viewer's eyes where to look. Sometimes they can also lead to the edge, or outside, of the image. They can create good depth in photographs. Some examples of leading lines are fences, shorelines, railings, bridges, roads, trees, rivers and pathways.

TYPES OF LEADING LINES:

-HORIZONTAL LINES: These usually suggest a sense of calmness and tranquility. They're especially effective for photos of nature and relaxing subjects.

-VERTICAL LINES: These provide a sense of power and authority, making your subject appear strong.

-DIAGONAL LINES: These show a sense of movement or change. They tend to draw the viewer through the scene. We usually follow diagonal lines from the foreground to the background, so placing your main subject at the start or end of the lines creates a natural focal point for your eye to rest on. We normally view diagonal lines from left to right, just like reading. Lines sloping downwards from left to right are usually calm and natural. Lines sloping upwards add tension and impact.

-CURVED LINES: These feel more natural than straight lines. They work well in photos of nature where you often want to feel the "flow" of the scene, such as a shoreline.

-CONVERGING LINES: When lines meet at a point, we tend to focus on the point. Due to this, it is a great place to put your main subject. Converging lines also give a great sense of perspective, and can be used to make a photo feel more three dimensional.

-IMPLIED LINES: These are lines that don't actually exist in the picture, but which we imagine, such as a human gaze. We will naturally follow someone's line of sight to see what they're looking at, and this can form a very powerful invisible leading line.

Can you find the leading lines in these pictures?