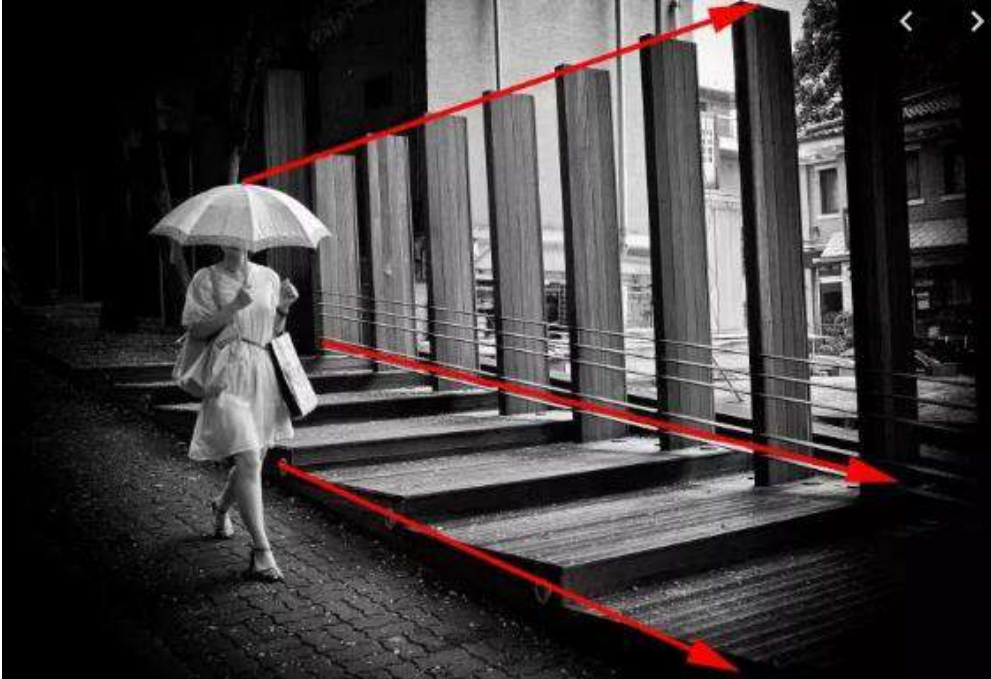


As you are showing keeping the rule of leading lines in your assignment well, let's take a closer look. Below are photos that show how to keep leading lines well. The lines in the photo lead your eyes to the subject of the photo.



This one works on the idea of implied line. The lady is traveling forward, so your eyes naturally move in the direction of her travel to see what she will be walking into or towards. Again, your eyes check out the photo and what it has to tell you with what it is showing.



Even without the red lines, you can easily see the "reward" this photographer is giving us for following the line and traveling into the photo.





To break the rule of leading line, the lines themselves become the subject and do not move to one point in the framing, instead, they move you to multiple points. Yet, they still get your eyes to move throughout the photo. See below for examples.

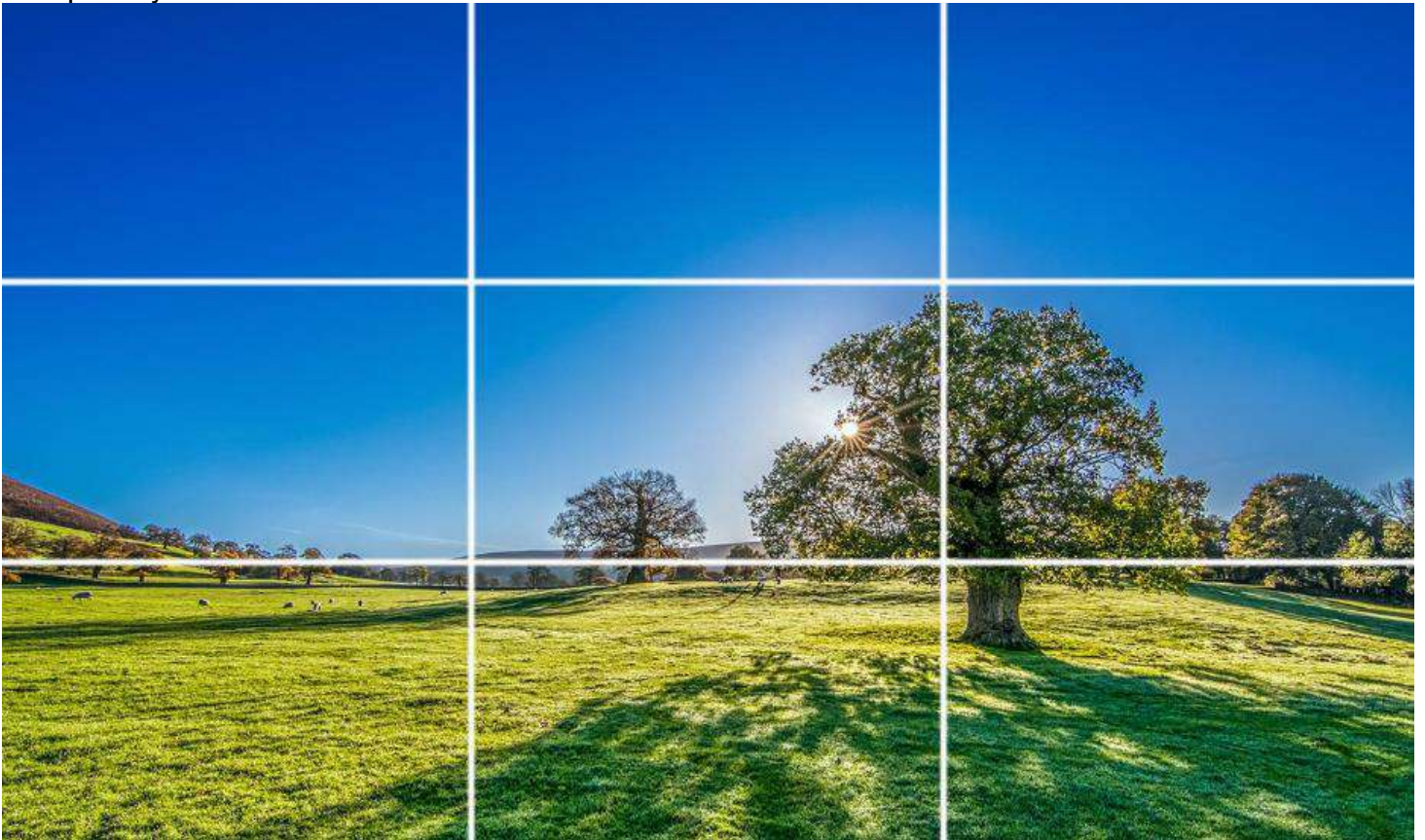






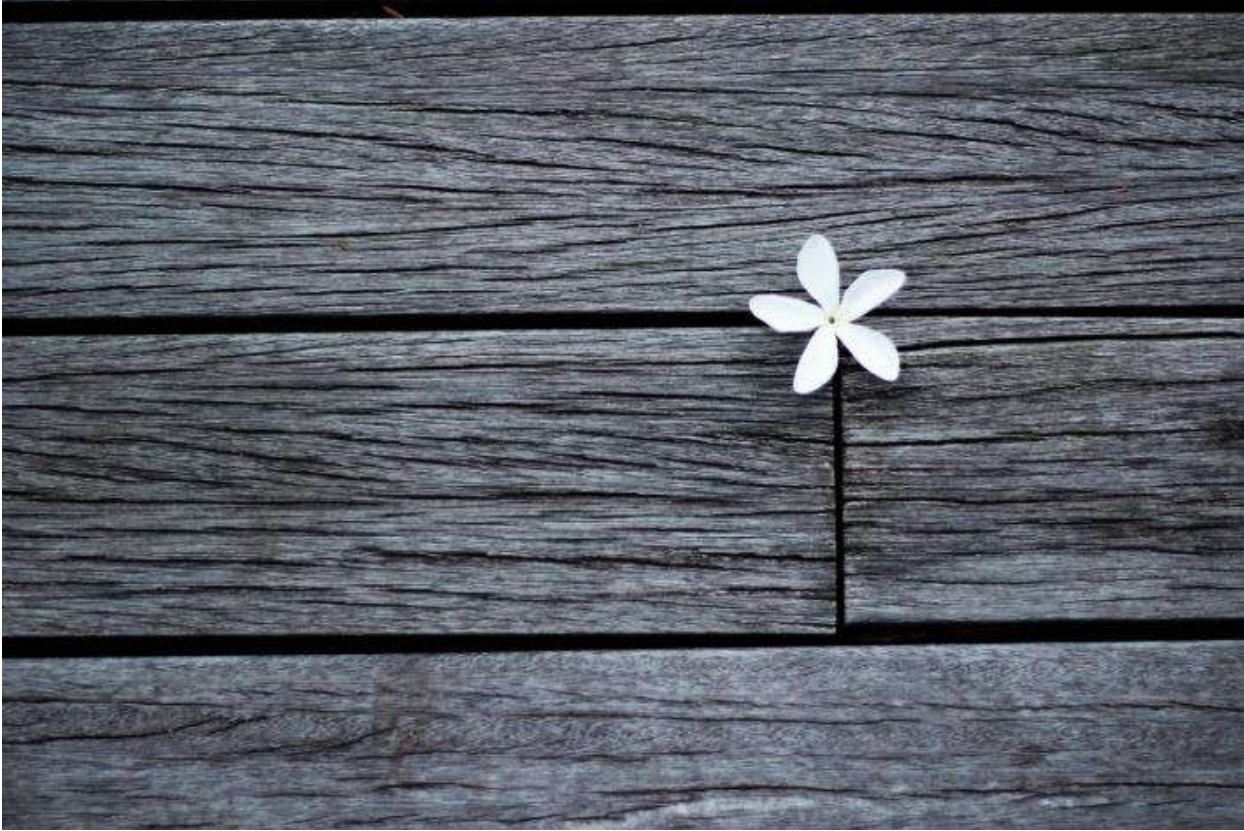
In your assignment, you also chose to work with the rule of thirds. Let's take a look at how to keep and break that rule well.

As you know, the rule of thirds works off a tic-tac-toe board idea. If you place your subject on one of the crossing lines, you'll get better eye movement throughout your photo most of the time. You can also place your horizon lines on one of the horizontal lines.



The reason this works is because nature is built with thirds in mind. Tree branches are often  $\frac{1}{3}$  the size of the trunk. Arms are  $\frac{1}{3}$  the size of the torso. Eyes are  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the way down a face. Before photography was invented, painters would use the rule of thirds to get better eye movement throughout their own work.

Thirds also allows us to see how your subject relates to the space it is in more than being centered. Below is a photo that uses the rule of thirds (and leading lines) well.

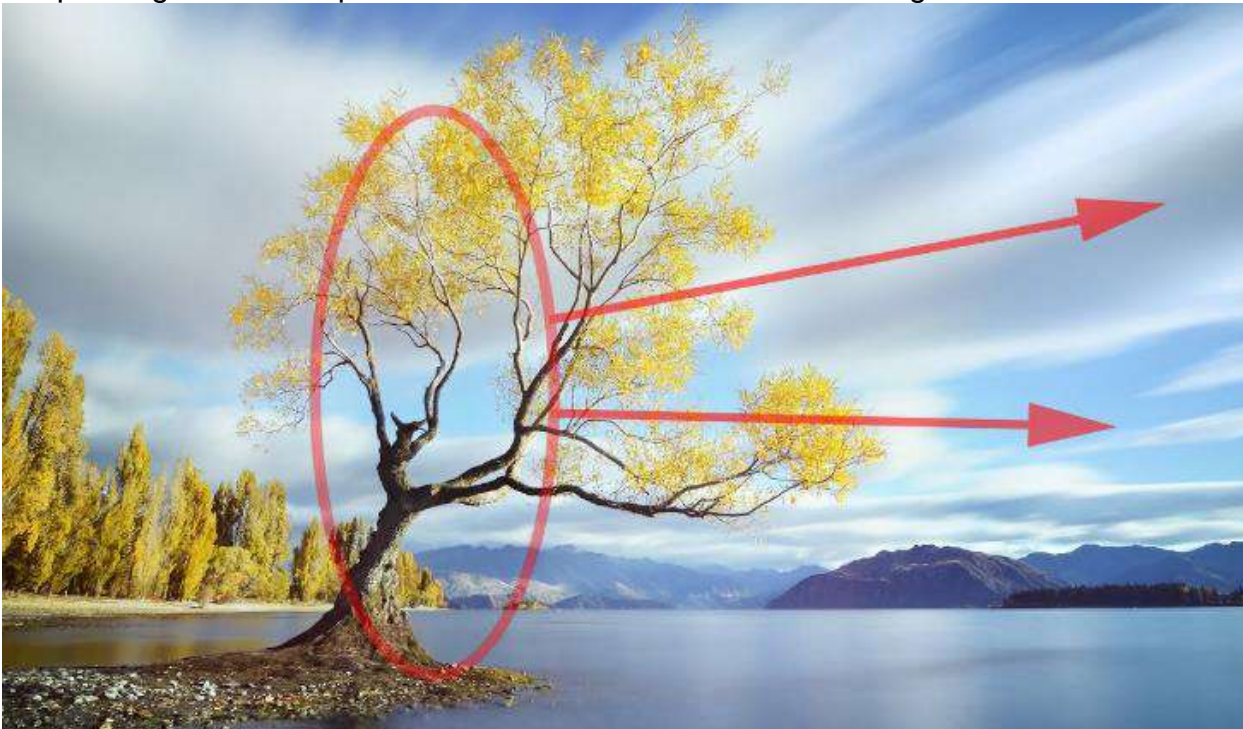


Because the photo above was placed where the lines would cross in a tic-tac-toe board, your eyes look through the photo more than they do in the photo below, which is a poor break of the rule of thirds. Even with the lines, the photo below stops the eye in the center of the framing. Yes, you can look around the photo, but your eyes have less of a natural curiosity to do so. The tendency is to just look at the flower and move on.

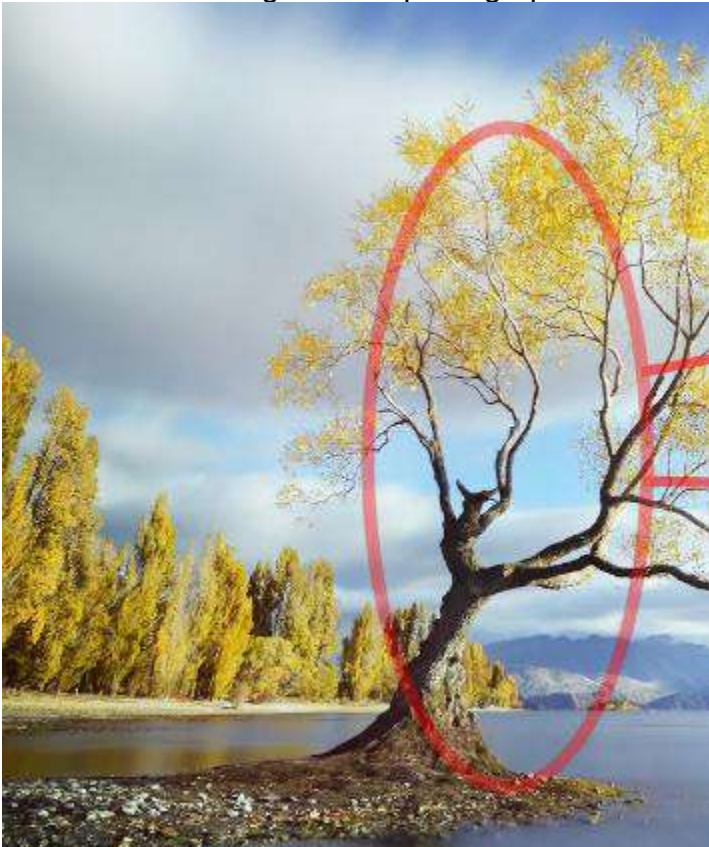




Diving a little deeper, below is a photo of a tree placed in the rule of thirds. As the tree has longer branches on one side of it, the photographer placed the tree on the left thirds of the photo so that the branches push into this available space. The branches also create implied lines that the red arrows are pointing out and emphasize the cloud movement in the background.



If the photographer had placed the tree on the right-hand thirds line as shown below, you can see how the visual weight of the photograph and the implied line pulls your view out of the frame.



Here are two more examples that show how keeping the rule of thirds tells a better story of an oncoming storm than breaking the rule does.





Yet, there are times when breaking the rule of thirds creates a stronger photo than keeping it. You can break the rule of thirds well when you are working with the idea of isolation as shown below.



If you place either of the subjects shown above in the rule of thirds, each photo will not be as strong. This is one way you break the rule of thirds well.

Or when you are working with the idea of symmetry, you can also break the rule of thirds well.



Here is a website that has a video and photos for you that goes deeper into keeping and breaking the rule of thirds along with symmetry, leading lines and a bonus of triangles and negative space:

<https://www.slrlounge.com/glossary/rule-of-thirds-definition/>