

Ways to Emphasise a Key Object in a Landscape

1. Make it larger (foreground placement)

Objects in the foreground appear bigger and more important.

- The lamp in *Relic Hamilton: Genie Hunter* could be large and close to the viewer.
- A magical compass from another story could dominate the bottom corner.
- A doorway or portal could tower over the landscape.

Teaching point:

“If it’s important, bring it close.”

2. Use contrast

Contrast draws the eye instantly.

- A glowing object against a darker background
- A bright colour against muted tones
- A sharp, crisp outline against soft, blurry surroundings

Example:

If the lamp glows, the area around it could be darker, making the light pop.

3. Use colour temperature

Warm colours (yellow, orange, red) jump forward.

Cool colours (blue, green, purple) fall back.

- A warm-coloured object in a cool landscape will stand out.
- A cool object in a warm sunset will feel mysterious or hidden.

Example:

A golden lamp in a cool blue-green forest immediately becomes the focal point.

4. Add detail only to the important object

The eye goes to the most detailed part of a painting.

- Foreground object = crisp lines, texture, pattern
- Background = soft, blurred, simple shapes

Example:

The lamp could have carved patterns or glowing lines, while the hills behind it stay soft and pale.

5. Use leading lines

Landscape shapes can guide the viewer's eye.

- A path leading to the object
- Tree branches pointing towards it
- Hills sloping down to it

Example:

A winding path could lead straight to the lamp, making it feel central to the story.