

PERCEPTUAL ORGANIZATION

To transform sensory information into meaningful perceptions, we must organize it...

Early 20th Century German Psychologists came up with **GESTALT** = 'whole'. They provided compelling demonstrations of gestalt perception and described principles by which we organize our sensations into perceptions.

1. **Form Perception**

- a. **Figure & Ground**- how we see things (the figures from the ground)
- b. **Grouping**- proximity, similarity, continuity, connectedness, and closure

2. **Depth Perception**- 3-D vision, ability to see distance and depth (ie: visual cliff)

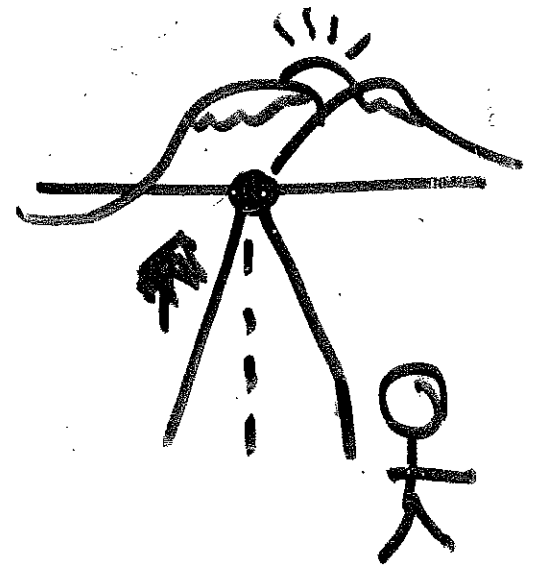
- a. **Binocular Cues** – depth cues such as retinal disparity and convergence, that depend on the use of two eyes.

Two Eyes + Brain = Depth p.238

- b. **Monocular Cues**- distance cues such as linear perspective and overlap, available to either eye alone.
 - i. Interposition-



- ii. Relative Size
- iii. Relative Clarity
- iv. Texture Gradient
- v. Relative Height
- vi. Relative Motion
- vii. Linear Perspective
- viii. Light and Shadow



3. **Motion Perception**- slow, fast, accuracy
- a. Phi Phenomenon- an illusion of movement created when two or more adjacent lights blink on and off in succession.

4. **Perceptual Constancy**- perceiving objects as unchanging (having consistent lightness, colour, shape and size.)
- a. Shape and Size Constancies
 - b. Size-Distance Relationship
 - c. Muller-Lyer Illusion
 - d. Lightness Constancy

ASSIGNMENT:

** Try drawing a realistic depiction of a scene outside of the window using several of the monocular cues you have learned about. 😊