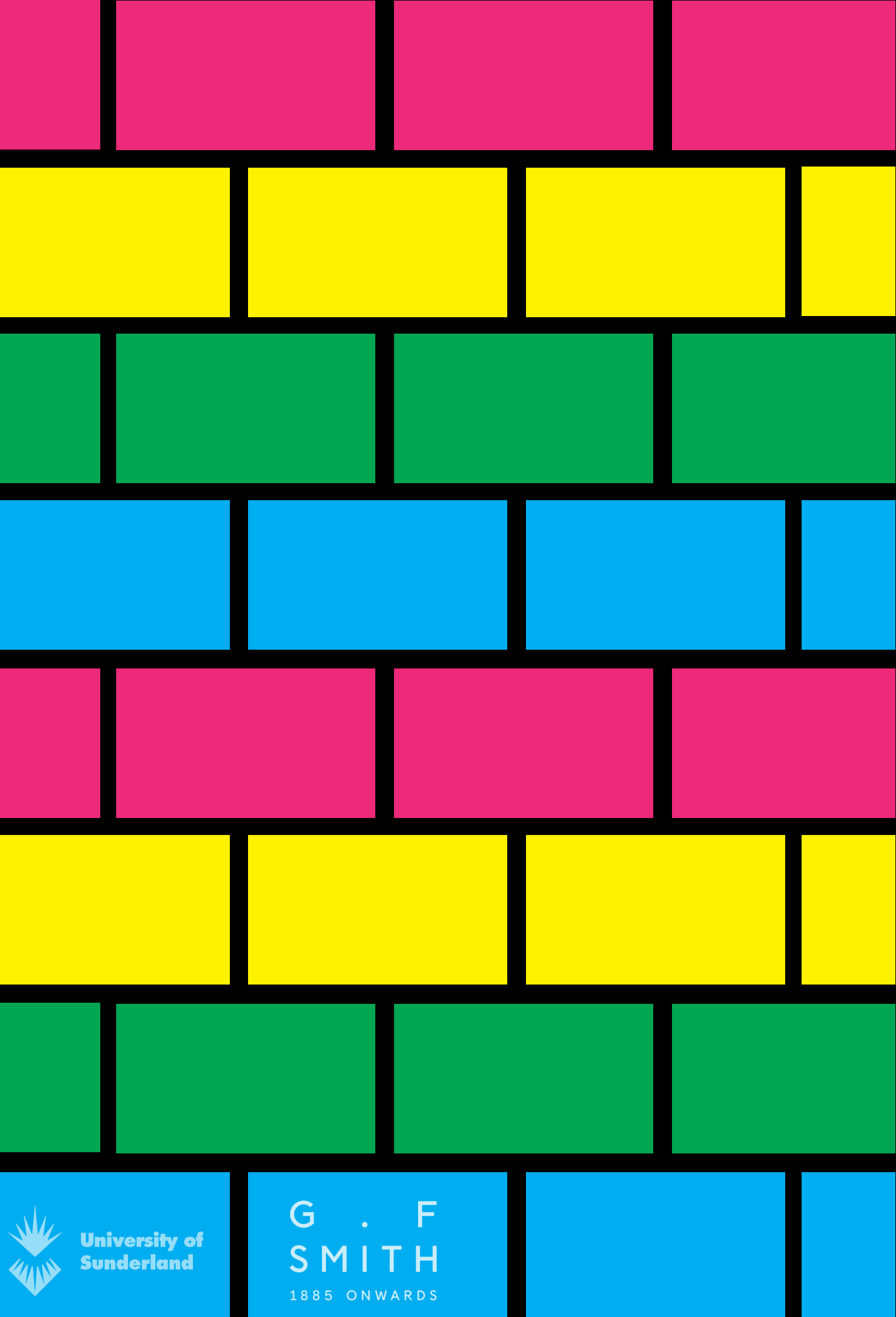
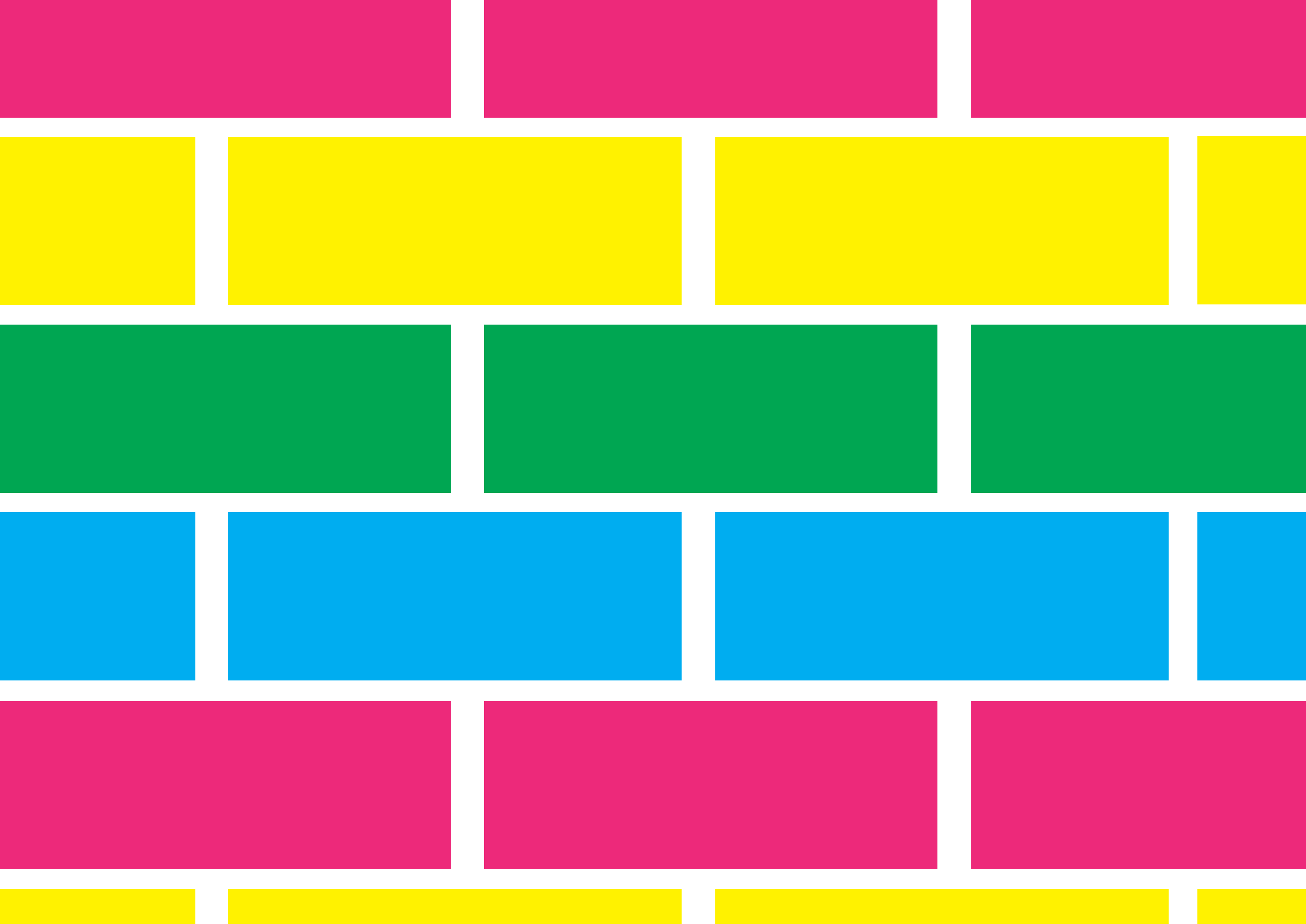
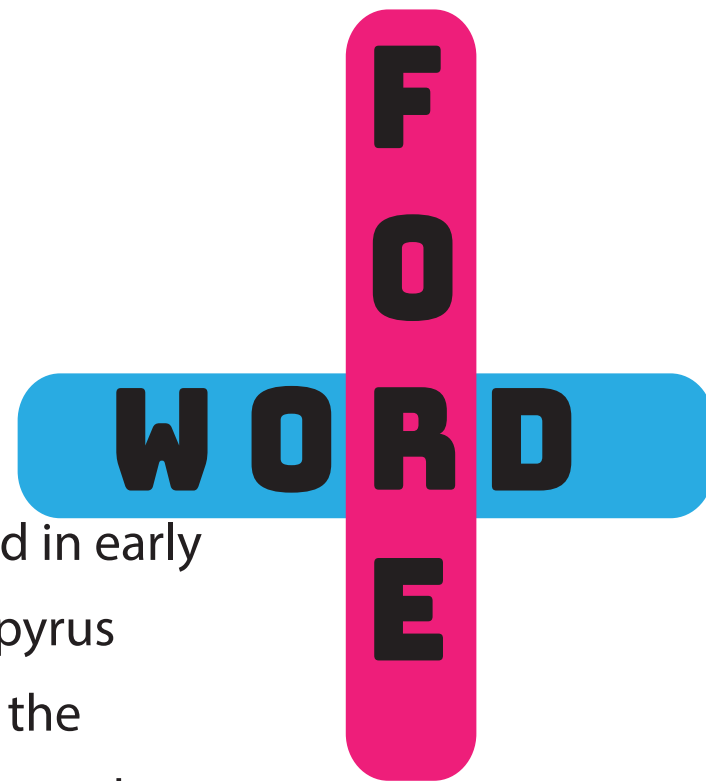




LAYERS THOMAS

J L
A A
Y Y
E E
R R
2 S





Knowledge has been recorded in early forms such as clay tablets, papyrus scrolls and manuscripts since the kings of Ancient Mesopotamia and the pharaohs of Ancient Egypt. The earliest known written documents that resemble modern books are 'codexes' – developed by the Romans to replace scrolls – made by binding a stack of hand-written sheets. This allowed for access to single pages which was not possible with scrolls.

For this book 'layers', stage one Graphic Design students were asked to produce work that demonstrates a multitude of approaches and processes that could be explored through a variety of materials and software.

From basic techniques to developed design practice, this project aims to

showcase and celebrate the diversity of work created by digital means and (https://pitt.libguides.com/historybooksprinting/originsofthebook)

traditional methods.

We are delighted to partner with GF Smith Papers for this work.

The Design Team

University of Sunderland



My project is about using **layering** within design aswell as things in the real world too, in design Ill be using my own work that I have made **layering** presented. The world about in the real world will be facts and images based with explaining the layers.

Why I chose to do this is beacause it gives a wide verity of things I can do in **layering** aswell as show how theres alot of things in the world that use **layering** within.

What I hope to achieve is to show how anything can be turned into layering and how its shown and I will, use a range of techniques in my own work and reserch showing how layering is a big thing in are lives everyday and not just used within design.

G . F
S M I T H
1 8 8 5 O N W A R D S



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UNEXPECTED

Riso printing is a part of the print world as well as layering. Why?

This is because its printing process using colours on a page. You need to work in layers, with a limited amount of colours, this pushes you to experiment, embrace

Unexpected

RISO RISO





TEXT
ON
IMAGE

TEXT
ON
IMAGE

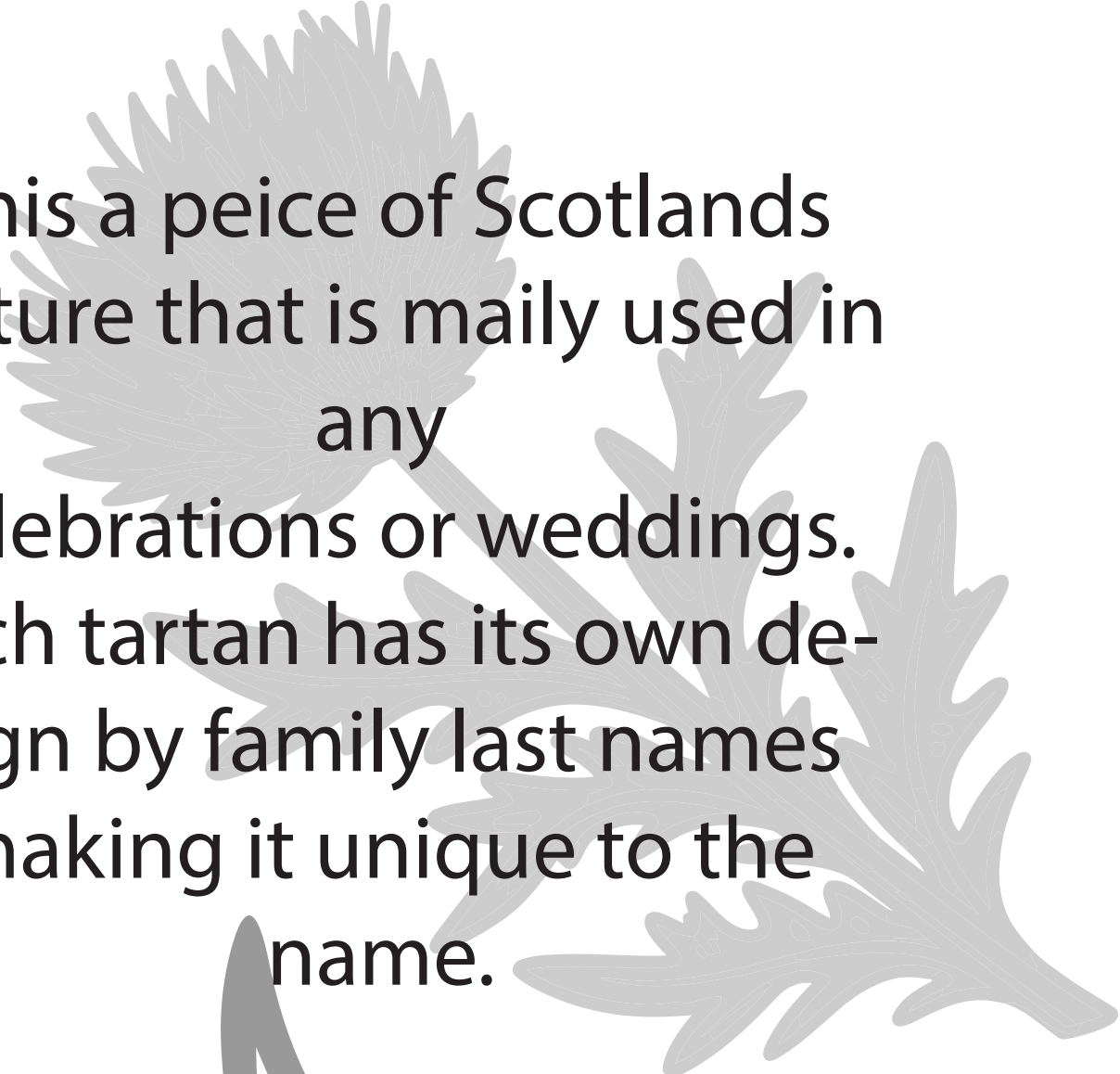
TEXT
ON
IMAGE

Text on image is a process in design which is where you use text on top of an image. These tend to be shown on top of, posters, Social media and thumbnails.

In my work I will be showing it with a cow that I made through Lino cutting my cow then using letter press to make the 'Moo'.



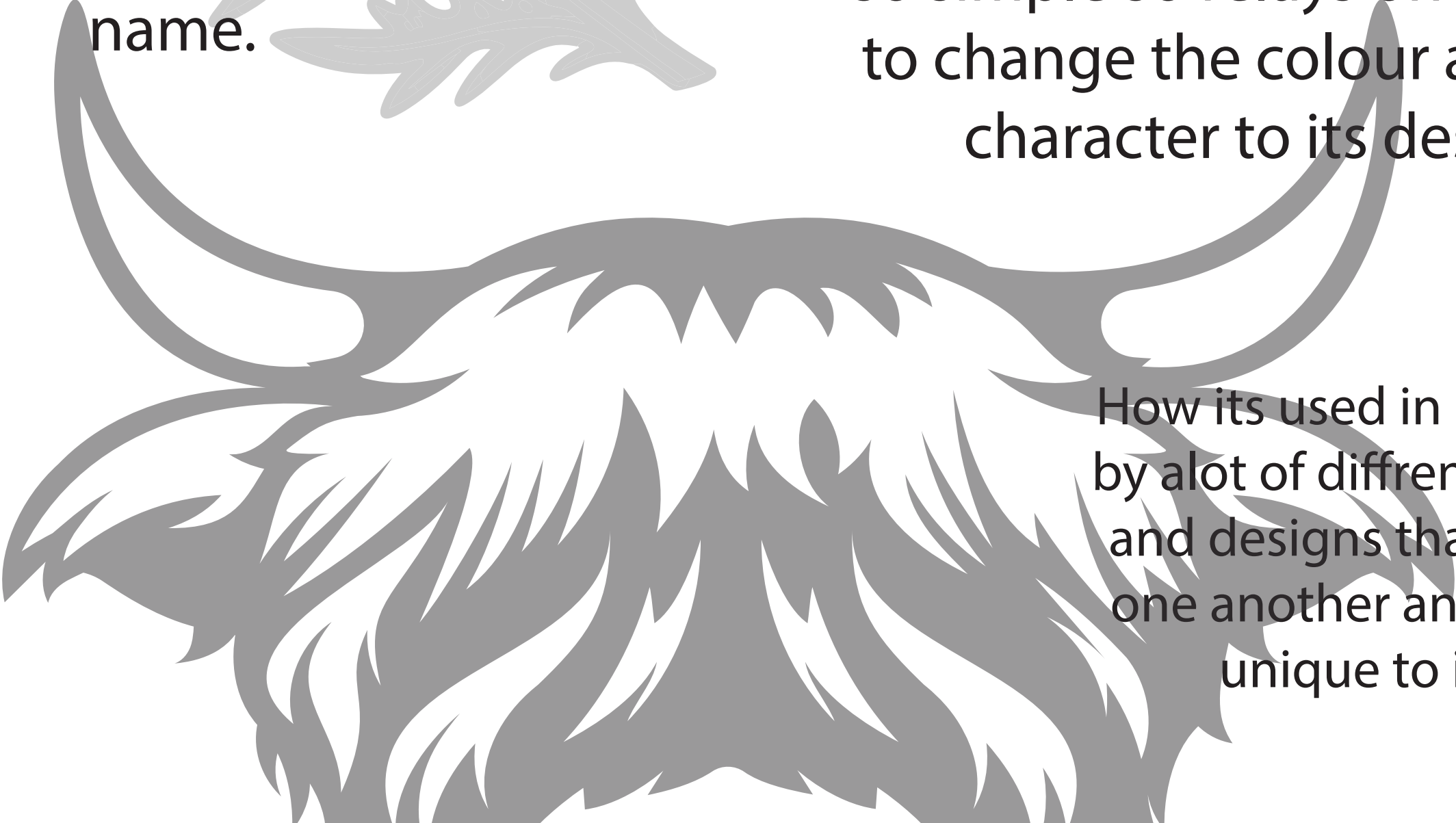




This a peice of Scotlands culture that is maily used in any celebrations or weddings. Each tartan has its own design by family last names making it unique to the name.

TARTAN

The way it was origanally made was by natural dyes and colours why its colour pallet is so simple so relays on layering to change the colour and add character to its design



How its used in layering is by alot of diffrent patterns and designs that overlap one another and make it unique to itself

CITY VIEW

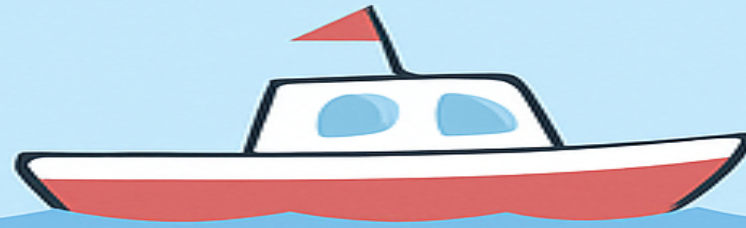
A city view. The representation of layers here is showing a view if looking directly at a city. The buildings sizes over one another adds depth when looking at it.

A city is a scenery that can be explored or be admired from a distance.

That can be turned into a piece of imagery and art like i have done in my artwork

In the image ive made is a representation of layers as the futher in the distance the lighter thr buildings get sepertaing them showing off the layering within.





Epipelagic
Sunlight Zone

Mesopelagic
Twilight zone

Bathypelagic
Midnight zone

Abyssopelagic
Abyssal zone

Hadopelagic
Hadle zone

The sea layers are all the different layers that make up the sea.

These are existant, is because how sunlight hits the sea, which is the reason it creates the sea layers that make up the sea.

These are split into 5 different collums that highlight the depth within the water.

The reason why the levels are seperated is to shown that in these layers the deeper you go that the pressure is higher aswell as cooler.

Sunlight Zone

This is the most absorbed layer of the sun this layer is one that gets the majory sunlight making up 90% of it. This effects us with fishing and any seaweed as it contains the most of these animals and plants due to its warmness.

Twilight Zone

This zone is the most harmful zone where its full of most preditors from above and bellow making it most harmful to are fishing.

Midnight Zone

This layer gets its name because it absorbs the colours red, orange and yellow. Making it that blue in the zone making it light a night sky.

Abyssal Zone

Down there is the place where unseen animals are discovered, aswell as used for geolic reserch and discoveries this is a layer of importance for discovery.

Hadle Zone

Most of this area is rarely looked at most we know is that its all about canyions for submarines to go down but alot of reserch is being done and new things to uncover.



EARTH LAYERS

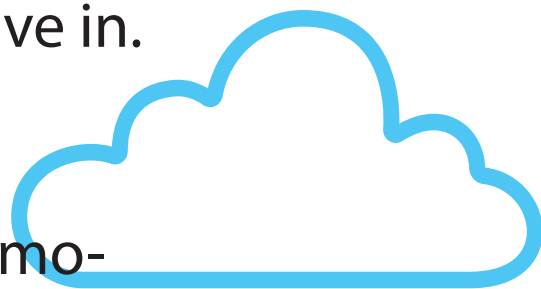
The Exosphere

is the outermost layer of Earth's atmosphere. Extending from the top of the thermosphere out into space. This is because of the layer it is so thin, it offers little protection.



The mesosphere

sits like a middle layer in Earth's atmospheric stack. It forms a cushion where, temperatures drop sharply, making it the coldest layer of the atmosphere. Though the mesosphere is thin, it acts as an important layer. Together with the layers above and below it, the mesosphere helps build the atmospheric "layer cake" that protects our planet and shapes the environment we live in.



The Troposphere

this is the lowest point of the atmosphere, this is the point where all weather happens and for us on earth we see the sky and clouds creating that layer between us and space. These layers are all invisible to us but they all have a use.

The thermosphere

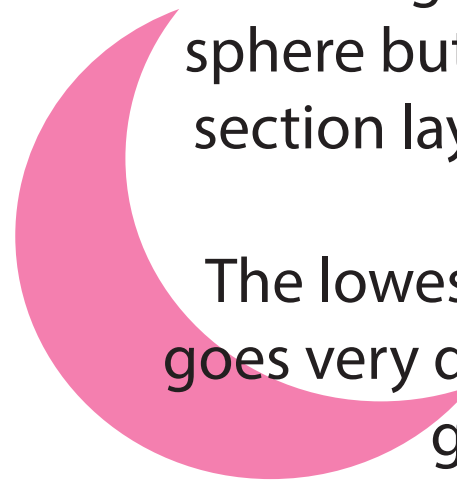
is like one of Earth's highest and most delicate layers, stacked far above the familiar ones below. Rising above the mesosphere, it forms a thin, shimmering sheet. Within this lofty layer, another sub-layer. Together, these stacked layers create a boundary zone where Earth's atmosphere gradually transitions into the depths of space.

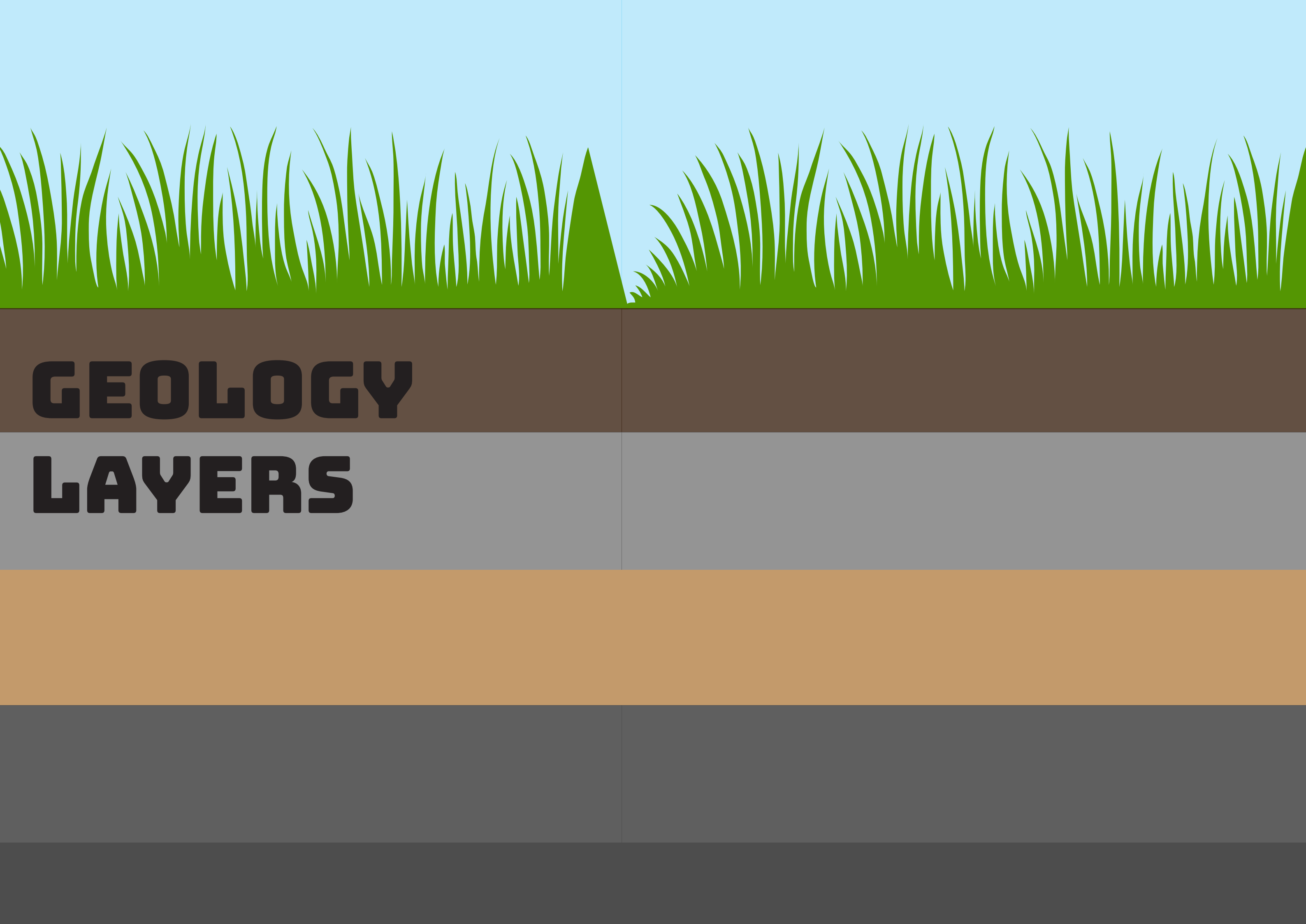


The Stratosphere

is the slightly lower than the mesosphere but is split into 3 different subsection layers just like a cake would be.

The lowest point is the coldest but goes very dry to warm the higher you go in the 3 layers.



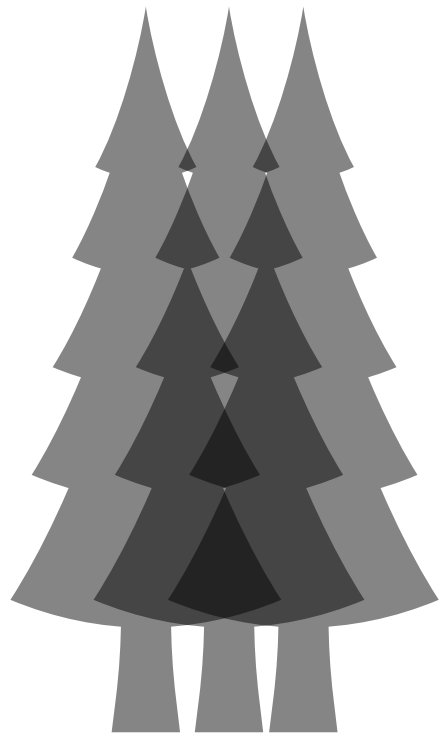


GEOLOGY LAYERS

The Geological Layers are what makes the ground we stand on as its a mix of multipul things from over the years such as soil, ash layer, sandstone, fossils, lava flow.

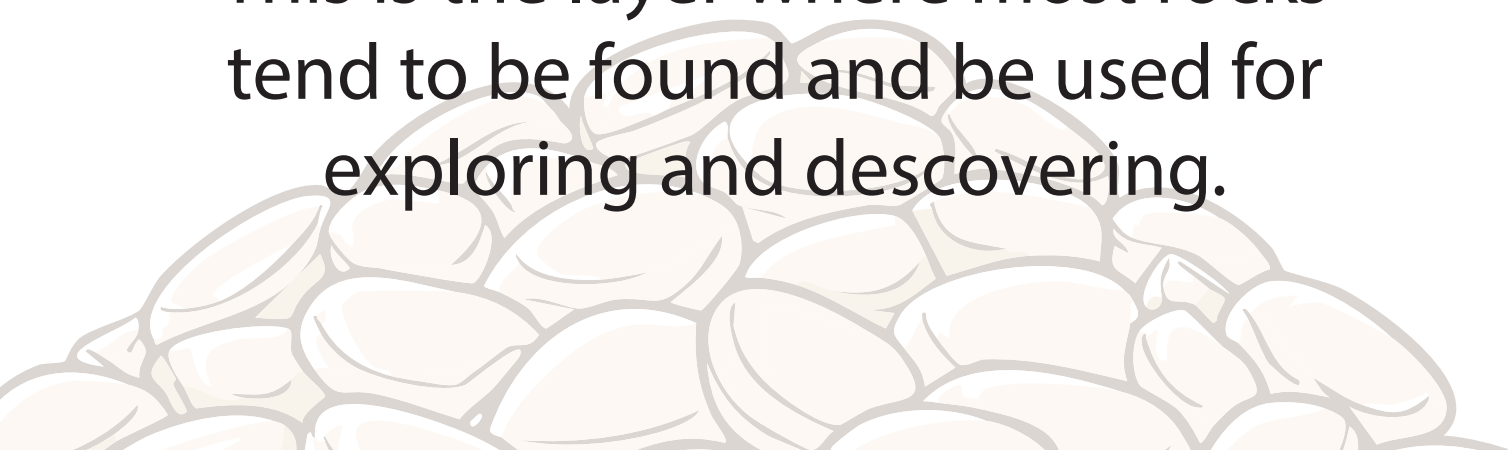
Soil

Is the foundation of are earth as it makes up multipul things like grow grass, plants and trees.



Ash Layers

This is the layer where most rocks tend to be found and be used for exploring and discovering.



GEOLOGICAL LAYERS

Sandstone

Sandstone layer is formed by Rivers, Wind, Waves, Ocean currents, these make up the sandstone which can be into diffrent colours like red, yellow and orange adding layers in itself.



LavaFlow

Sandstone layer is formed by Rivers, Wind, Waves, Ocean currents, these make up the sandstone which can be into diffrent colours like red, yellow and orange adding layers in itself.





Tree Layers

Showing how trees are formed from outside to inside and the different layers with meanings, and how these effect the trees

Outer Bark

The tree's protective "skin."
Shields against weather, insects, and damage.
Can be rough, smooth, thick, or thin depending on the species.

Inner Bark

The food highway of the tree.
Carries sugars made in the leaves down to the roots and trunk. Eventually becomes part of the outer bark.

Cambium Layer

A thin, living growth layer. Produces new phloem on the outside and new xylem (wood) on the inside. Responsible for the tree getting wider each year.

Sapwood

The youngest active wood.
Carries water and nutrients upward from the roots to the leaves.
Light in colour.

Heartwood

The old, inner wood.
No longer carries water.
Very strong and dark.
Helps support and stabilize the tree.

Pith

Very center of the tree.
Soft, spongy tissue from when the tree first started growing as a seedling.



MO

LAYERS

ON

The Crust

The outermost layer of the Moon is its crust, a hard shell made mostly of pale, rocky material. This is the part we see the cratered highlands and the darker volcanic plains called maria.

The crusts uneven, thicker on the far side of the Moon and thinner on the side facing Earth, which helped shape the Moon's early volcanic activity.

The Mantle

Beneath the crust lies the mantle, the largest layer of the Moon. It is made of dense, rocky material.

Long ago, this layer was hotter and partially molten, feeding the huge volcanic eruptions that filled the maria with dark basalt. This layer holds important clues about the Moon's early formation and how its interior evolved over time.

The Outer Core

Deeper down is the Moon's outer core, a small, metallic layer made mainly of iron mixed with lighter elements like sulfur. Unlike Earth's large, churning outer core, the Moon's is tiny and only partially molten. This layer may have played a role in powering the Moon's ancient magnetic field billions of years ago.

The Inner Core

At the very center is the Moon's inner core, a solid ball of iron. It is small compared to Earth's inner core, and one of the reasons the Moon's overall density is lower. Being solid metal, this inner core hints at a time when the Moon's interior was much hotter and more active.

