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## Flores de van gogh

As naturezas-mortas são pinturas que representam objetos inanimados, como frutas, instrumentos, livros, porcelanas, etc., sendo um gênero próprio dentro da arte visual e já explorado por muitos artistas ao longo da História. Esse gênero, já tão consolidado, não seria entretanto o mesmo aos olhos de Vincent Van Gogh, um dos artistas do Impressionismo que imprimiu verdadeiramente sua percepção à sua arte. A princípio para Van Gogh as pinturas de natureza-morta serviriam como um estudo para outras pinturas, e tendo em vista o pouco gasto com material, também pedia tanto investimento para sua composição. Mas essas pinturas (aparentemente) mais simples se tornaram simbólos da obra do pintor holandês, principalmente os seus girassóis. Confira algumas dessas pinturas incríveis! Vaso com rosas cor-de-rosa (1890) Pouco antes de deixar o hospital psiquiátrico de Saint-Rémy, na Provença (lugar em que pintou grande parte das suas naturezas-mortas), van Gogh pintou esse quadro de rosas para representar as esperanças que nutria pela nova fase de sua existência na saída do hospital. Diferente da maioria de suas pinturas de flores, que mostram os estágios do crescimento, aqui as flores estão completamente desabrochadas e cheias de vida. Vaso com lirios contra um fundo amarelo (1890) Para van Gogh, a pintura era um estudo em cores e contrastes. Nessa pintura, ele fez colocando as flores azuis-púrpura contra um fundo amarelo. Van Gogh falou de "um efeito de complementares terrivelmente dispare que se reforçam mutuamente por sua oposição". (Google Arts & Culture) Lirios (1889) Em maio de 1889, Vincent se internou no sanatório de Saint-Rémy e se utilizou dos jardins do lugar como inspiração. Nesse período, o artista pintou mais 130 telas, dentre elas a famosa Noite estrelada e a que vemos acima, Lirios. Essa pintura foi provavelmente influenciada pelas xilogravuras japonesas que foram produzidas a partir do século XVII. O uso de contornos pretos nos lirios é um elemento típico das impressões japonesas de xilogravuras, e ajudou a reforçar o poder expressivo da pintura. (Van Gogh Gallery) Vaso com gladiórios e ásteres chineses (1886) Esta é uma das 35 naturezas-mortas que Van Gogh pintou em Paris no verão de 1886. Ele esperava que as pinturas sobre esse assunto vendessem bem, e praticou o uso da cor e uma maneira solta de pintar. Nesta natureza morta, ele trabalhou com fortes contrastes de cores em cores complementares: justapostos verde e vermelho, azul e laranja. Esses tipos de pares de cores formam a base da teoria das cores de Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863), de quem Van Gogh era um grande admirador. (Museu Van Gogh) Dois girassóis cortados (1887) No verão de 1887, ele começou a pintar girassóis vibrantes, vendendo-os florescendo em amarelo brilhante nos jardins ao redor de Montmartre. Era um motivo com o qual ele retornaria frequentemente e com o qual está cada vez mais celebre. (vincentvangogh.org) Vaso com ásteres chineses e gladiórios (1886) Vincent van Gogh sempre usava quantidades generosas de tinta. Mais depois de descobrir as flores naturezas-mortas de Adolphe Monticelli (1824-1886) em junho de 1886, ele foi ainda mais um passo. A aparência não polida da obra de Monticelli e seu uso generoso de tinta atrairam muito o artista holandês. (Google Arts & Culture) Amendoeiras em flor (1890) Amendoeiras em flor é de um grupo de várias pinturas feitas em 1888 e 1890 por Vincent van Gogh em Arles e Saint-Rémy, sul da França, de amendoeiras em flor. Essas árvores eram especiais para Van Gogh, pois representavam despertar e esperança. Girassóis (1889) As pinturas de girassóis de Van Gogh estão entre as mais famosas. Elas pintou em Arles, no sul da França, em 1888 e 1889, num total de cinco grandes telas com girassóis em um vaso, com três tons de amarelo "e nada mais". As pinturas de girassóis tinham um significado especial para Van Gogh, elas comunicavam "gratidão", ele escreveu. Pintou-as em dois primeiros no quarto de seu amigo, o pintor Paul Gauguin, que veio morar com ele por um tempo na Casa Amarela. Gauguin ficou impressionado com os girassóis, que ele pensou serem "complacente Vincent". (Museu Vincent van Gogh) Tigela com peônias e rosas (1886) Essa natureza morta apresenta os primeiros esforços de van Gogh em Paris para iluminar a paleta de suas pinturas. (Web Gallery of Art) Jarra com o oleandros (1888) A loculação da obra é desconhecida, e foi possivelmente pintada em Paris, talvez em 1888. A pintura é uma natureza morta com oleandros (1888). Nós devemos lembrar que Van Gogh era um artista que pintava com força toque oriental e uma estética perspectiva distorcida. (vincentvangogh.org) Dois girassóis numa jarra (1889) O primeiro ano de vida em Arles foi o ano da cor amarela. Van Gogh se estabeleceu na famosa "Casa Amarela" (que, infelizmente, foi completamente destruída durante a Segunda Guerra Mundial), o único lugar em que ele se sentiu verdadeiramente em casa. Amarelo em suas pinturas eram flores, vegetais e utensílios, ato o céu e o resto das pessoas. Mas Vincent ficou hipnotizado especialmente pelos campos intermináveis de girassóis. (Arthive) Flowers held a special place in Vincent van Gogh's artistic repertoire. The celebrated artist had an enduring passion for depicting blooms, and some of these works are among my all-time favorites of his entire oeuvre. With their vibrant color palettes and intricate shapes, flowers were an ideal subject for Van Gogh to channel his love for nature's beauty and experiment with color theory. Read on as we will explore the reasons behind Van Gogh's fascination with floral themes and examine some of his most significant flower paintings. Table of Contents Vincent Van Gogh's Love And Study Of Flowers In His Paintings Van Gogh's Affinity For Flowers 15 Vincent Van Gogh Flower Paintings Sunflowers Vase With Fifteen Sunflowers Irises With Five Sunflowers Frequently Asked Questions Related Questions The canvas of history is painted with the unique colors of Vincent Van Gogh, an artist whose work was not just a feast for the eyes but also an exploration of the psyche. Among the sunsets and starry nights, one subject matter that captivated Van Gogh's attention was flowers. Their vivid hues and diverse shapes offered him the perfect ground to express his love for natural beauty and study color. 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