1. **Proximity**
These folks probably know each other! What makes us think so? We don’t often let strangers invade our personal space in human-pyramid fashion. We assume these people know each other based on their close proximity to one another.

2. **Repetition**
Who on this path knows each other, and why do we guess this? They are all wearing red hats, and the repetition of color, like a uniform, leads us to assume these people belong together.

3. **Containment**
Why would anyone share a tent with total strangers? We assume that objects in a container, either actual (like a tent) or visual (like a drawn box) go together.

4. **Continuity (alignment)**
The line that these skaters form creates a group. Objects in a line, or objects whose edges are aligned, appear to belong together. As readers, we match these words with the picture above because the block of text is aligned with the picture’s edges.

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**Gestalt in the Park**
Gestalt principles describe how humans perceive a collection of parts as a whole. The following is an example of an everyday experience of gestalt principles: Imagine we work for the parks and recreation department. Our job: to find out how many groups of people make use of the parks. How will we know who is part of a group?