	DRAMATIC	SOFT DRAMATIC	ROMANTIC	THEATRICAL ROMANTIC
SHAPE	Shape is the key to your look. Whatever mood you want to express, in whatever situation your find yourself--work, play or glamour--keep your shapes sharp and geometric. Triangles, rectangles, and anything sculpted, sleek, and elongated with crisp edges.	Bold geometrics with soft edges. Oversized ornate shapes.	Shape is the key to your look! Whatever mood you want to express, in whatever situation your find yourself--work, play, or glamour--keep your shapes rounded with soft edges! Circles, ornate swirls, and intricate flowing shapes are the direct expression of your extreme Yin. Soft bouffants are also acceptable. Always maintain the hourglass figure!	Shapes should be rounded, intricate, and ornate. A slight sharpness at the edge or a tendency to the slightly oversized is good.
LINE AND SILHOUETTE	This goes hand-in-hand with your shape. Long, vertical lines are essential. Always straight, with elongated draping that is sleek, is your version of a "soft line".	"T" silhouette: broad shoulders with an elongated vertical that is draped. Bold, sweeping lines. Draped, flowing lines.	Second only to shape in importance, your outline should always be soft and flowing silhouettes that showcase the lush curves of your body. Waist definition is essential, always, as is lots of gentle draping everywhere.	Silhouettes should be hourglass, emphasizing the curves and showcasing the waist. The waist should be sharply defined and the shoulders should be crisply padded. Tapering at the wrists, hemline, and knee areas. Lines should be soft, draped, flowing, clingy, ornate, and intricate.
FABRIC	Fabrics that hold a defined shape are necessary. Moderate to heavyweights are best, with a matte finish and smooth surface. Textures should be tightly woven and shiny fabrics should be very stiff and ultraglitzy. Italian tweeds, thick gabardines, twills, faille, stiff brocades, and heavy satins are a few examples that will tailor best for you. Keep in mind, however, that occasionally lightweight fabrics can work, if they are extrastructured in the design of the garment.	Lightweight fabrics that drape easily and flow gracefully (silks, crepe, challis, handkerchief linen, jersey). Soft and plush textures with a deep pile. Shiny fabrics.	Lightweight fabrics that drape easily. Softly woven fabrics (challis, crepe, tropical-weight woolens, jersey). Ultrashiny fabrics (charmeuse, shantung, crepe de chine, metallics). Ultra soft of plush textures (suedes, velvets, boucle knits, angora). Sheer fabrics (chiffon, voile, batiste, handkerchief linen).	Fabric should be lightweight and drapable for soft fluidity (silks, jersey, challis, crepe, handkerchief linen, etc.). Soft textures, a plush pile (suede, velvet, shantung, etc.), sheer fabrics and shiny fabrics are all excellent. Fluffy knits (angora, boucle, etc.) are extremely effective.
DETAIL	Detail should always be clean and minimal to complement your sculpted, chiseled look. Bold, sweeping geometrics, angular shapes, and sharp edges are called for. Include: Square, sharp shoulders (shoulder pads are essential in every garment you own, without exception). Clean, angular necklines (plunging V's, skinny turtlenecks, high Mandarins, slashed collars, halters, man-tailored, etc.) Anything tailored (crisp cuffs, sharp pleats, sharp lapels, etc.)	Bold, oversized, and ornate. Broad shoulders (pads with soft edges are best). Soft, draped necklines (may be high or plunging). Lavish trim (beading, applique, oversized bows and jabots, deep and soft pleats of folds, etc.)	Detail should be soft, intricate, ornate and feminine, with emphasis on framing your face. Oversized bows, flouncy ruffles, and delicate lace are always good choices as long as they are luscious and womanly, instead of "little-girlish." Necklines should be soft and draped with curved edges (ornate necklines are especially sophisticated). Shoulders should be curved, with round pads; shoulder tucks or gathers, leg o' mutton, and draped dolman styles are all appropriate. Sleeves should be tapered at the wrist with intricate buttons, or very soft and flowing. Any kind of sparkle is excellent (pearls, sequins, beading, etc.) The waistline should always be emphasized, with soft gathers, folds, draped sashes, and lightweight and supple belts to give a cinched effect. Belt buckles should always be intricate and feminine.	Detail should be intricate, ornate, delicate, and quite lavish. An excess of detail and trim is important to help frame and focus the face. Bows, sheer lace, jabots, soft ruffles, and sparkly appliqué are excellent. Necklines should be soft and draped or shirred and gathered. Shoulders should be padded but curved. Shoulder tucks, gathers, and bouffant shapes are perfect. Sleeves should be tapered at the wrist; delicate and ornate buttons and trim are advisable. Waistline should always be emphasized. Gathers, shirring, and draping at the waist are necessary for softness and intricacy.
SEPARATES	Your look does not include an obvious use of separates; keep individual pieces blending together in an artful way for elegance. You are striving for a head-to-toe ensemble effect, not the "mix 'n match" approach!	Your separates should artfully blend lush textures, rich colors, and luxurious prints, so your elongated line will not be disrupted. You are always striving for a head-to-toe "ensemble" effect, never a mix-and-match look!	Your use of separates should always include an artful blending of plush textures, draped fabrics, and luxurious colors so you never disrupt the soft fluidity of line. Always avoid any kind of harsh contrast between the top and bottom.	Your separates should always include an artful blending of plush textures, draped fabrics, and luxurious colors so you never disrupt the soft fluidity of line. Always avoid any kind of harsh contrast between top and bottom.
JACKETS	Jackets: Jackets should always be tailored and sculpted, with very defined shoulders. Generally they should be long (ending at the mid-thigh area), although a very sleek, Italian-style might be cropped (be sure this has an extremely sculpted, streamlined shape). Double-breasted could be another choice.	Jackets: Broad shoulders, long lines (mid-thigh area). Lightweight, draped fabrics. Lightly structured or unconstructed. Soft draped detail (lapels, pockets, etc.)	Jackets: Should always be fitted at the waist. Soft, supple styles with peplums, nipped-in waists, and belts are excellent. Lapels should be curved, rounded, or shall-collard. A lapel-less model would also be good. Shoulders should have rounded pads; gathers, tucks, or bouffant shapes work equally well. Sleeves should be tapered. The more intricate or antique-looking your buttons are the better. Any draped, gathered, or shirred touches are wonderful accents.	Jackets should be short and nipped at the waist. Flouncy peplums that flair out or hang down in the back are best. Lapels can be very ornate, with scalloped edges, braiding, or bejeweled trim-or slightly pointed and peaked. Shawl lapels are also effective. Trim should always be ornate.
SKIRTS	Skirts: Should be straight and long. Minimum length: two inches below the knee; maximum length: as long as you dare! The only flared skirt you successfully wear is one with the middle section (from waist to knee) sleek and straight, with the bottom piece flaring our gently. Likewise, all pleats should be stitched down through the hip area.	Skirts: Skirts should be straight, long (mid calf) and draped. Short skirts (knee length) may be paired with a long jacket, sweater or top. Detail should be elongated (shirring, soft folds and slits)	Skirts: Should be kept full and flowing with soft gathers at the waist and uneven hemlines. Your version of the basic "straight skirt" is actually tulip shaped: full and gathered at the waist and tapered at the hemline, which is short. All flared styles are excellent, from trumpets and swings to any basic-cut or gored style. Lengths should be kept gracefully long on uneven hemlines (mid calf), and short on the tapered styles with an even hemline (mid kneecap).	Skirts should be soft and shapely. Your version of a "straight" skirt is actually tulip-shaped, with some gathering at the waist and a narrow taper at the hem. This type of hemline should be short, no longer than just below the knee. The other type of skirt that you wear equally well is a softly flowing skirt with an uneven hem. This will be longer, at least mid calf. Skirts should have intricate detail, such as draping, shirring, gathers, or bias-cut pieces. Trumpets, sarongs, and circles are all good shapes.
PANTS	Pants: Should always be straight and man-tailored. Deep pleats are a good touch, as is a long hem, gently breaking the shoe.	Pants: Pants should be straight, long, and draped. Detail should be soft and elongated (deep pleats, shirring, softly draped cuffs, pockets, etc.)	Pants: Should always be soft, draped, and showcase your luscious curves! Gathers at the waist and a tapered or pegged bottom are the best shape for you.	Pants should always be soft and draped, showcasing your curvy figure. Gathers, draping, or shirring at the waist, and a narrow or tapered ankle. Pants should be short (ending at the ankle).
BLOUSES	Blouses: Tailored and sleek-never flouncy or frilly or oversized and shapeless.	Blouses: Blouses should be soft and draped with broad shoulders and draped necklines and sleeves. Detail should be elongated and soft. Ornate detail should be very oversized and lush (large bows, or jabots, sheer lacy trim or sparkly applique). Fabrics should be lightweight, very soft, or very shiny.	Blouses: Soft, draped styles. Sophisticated flounces and fills. Any antique styles.	Blouses: Soft, silky and draped styles with draped or ornate detail and lavish, intricate trim.

	CLASSIC	DRAMATIC CLASSIC	SOFT CLASSIC
SHAPE	Symmetry is the key to all your shapes. Whether slightly geometric or slightly curved, always blend the same shapes together in your look.	Triangular, with the widest line at the shoulders, narrow at the hemline. Symmetrical geometrics, which can be sharp or sculpted. Trim, tailored, taut and crisp and slightly chunky.	Soft, curved shapes with rounded edges. Smooth, symmetrical shapes that flow gently. Circles, ovals, subdued swirls.
LINE AND SILHOUETTE	Your use of line goes hand-in-hand with your use of shape. Keep your outlines smooth and symmetrical with the emphasis on controlled and even edges, soft, straight lines or smoothly curved lines-softly tailored or slightly flowing. A clean, unbroken silhouette is your most elegant statement. Think "head-to-toe," and blend everything accordingly.	Your silhouette is always trim and tailored with sharp edges. Clean, sleek lines. Straight lines. Elongated draping. Strong, defined shoulder line with crisp edges. Strong vertical and diagonal lines.	Smooth, soft, symmetrical silhouettes with slight shaping. Gently flowing lines that flare or swirl. Clean lines that are unbroken. Smooth, horizontal, or diagonal draping.
FABRIC	Beautiful, luscious fabrics are an important element in your understated look, which stress your love of quality. Spend your money on the most expensive fabrics-here's where it will show on you! Moderate weights. Lightweights in very constructed and tailored garments. Matte finish or slight sheen. Very slight draping in constructed garments. Luxurious to the touch (French silks, Italian gabardines, etc.). Lightweight textures (raw silk, shantung, linen). Smooth knits (cashmere, softly ribbed, heavy jersey). Smooth chiffon and elegantly beaded fabrics for evening.	High-quality fabrics in moderate weights. Matte-finished fabrics form the basis of your wardrobe, although you may certainly use shiny silks and the like as blouses or accents and may go ultra-shiny (to the point of lames and metallics) for evening. Moderate piles. Pliable knits and wovens (heavy jersey, cashmere, gabardine, etc.).	Fabrics should be those of light to moderate weight that will drape softly and flow easily without being clingy. Finish should be slight matte or slight sheen, with a soft or plush surface (silks, cashmere, challis, crepe, suede, velvet, handkerchief linen, raw silk, shantung, etc.). Textures should be very light and soft. Fabrics that have a high-quality, imported look are excellent. Knits and wovens should be supple, light and drapable without being clingy.
DETAIL	Your use of detail should be clean, simple, and minimal-just enough to add an elegantly understated touch. It should never call attention to itself; it should only add to the smooth visual line of your garments.	Detail should be crisp, tailored and geometric with sharp edges. Sharp or sculpted shoulder pads are a must in everything you own! Cleanly tailored necklines: notched collars, crisp Mandarins, simple jabots or ascots, cleanly slashed necklines, geometric V's, asymmetric angulars, turtlenecks, and narrow cowls. Sharp details: pleats, crisp cuffs, peaked and notched or cleanly streamlined lapels, double-breasted jackets, contrasting trim, epaulets, piping, or clean braiding. The waist may be crisply defined with a moderate to wide belt with a geometric buckle or may be dropped or eliminated altogether in a narrow chemise-effect. Detail that includes sharp color contrast is excellent (for example: spectator pumps, contrasting buttons, lapel outlining). Sophisticated nautical-type detail is also striking when it is crisp and tailored.	Detail should be smooth and symmetrical, composed of rounded shapes with slightly intricate edges. Detail provides that extra touch of Yin (femininity), so it is meant to further soften and feminize your look. It is used as an afterthought, and should only suggest a Romantic streak. Be careful not to overdo it! Slight definition through the shoulders: small, crisp pads; shoulder tucks; gathers; beading; slightly ornate trim; etc. Clean, soft necklines. Draped necklines, soft cowls, jewel or scooped necks, subdued intricacy (gathers, shirring, soft pleats or folds, etc.). Tapered sleeves and a defined waist. Subdued trim is possible (beautiful and unusual buttons, or small gathers).
SEPARATES	Use carefully and sparingly. An obvious use of separates is counterproductive to your elegance. Make sure colors, textures, and prints blend together to maintain your smooth visual lines.	Use carefully. Separates can be extremely effective for you when well-planned in matched sets. An "ensemble approach" to your head-to-toe appearance is always necessary.	Use carefully and sparingly. Separates are effective only if they are part of a well-matched, "ensemble approach" to your head-to-toe appearance. Keep the colors, textures, and fabrics elegantly blended and avoid a staccato look.
JACKETS	Jackets: Should always be narrow and tailored with a smooth outline. Standard length is best (just below break of hip). Lightweight unconstructed jackets are find when they are kept sleek and narrow. Blazers, cardigan-style, elongated Chanel (not cropped) are all good choices. Slightly longer jackets are possible when the corresponding skirt is also elongated to match.	Jackets are a mainstay of your wardrobe, and you should have them for every occasion, from daytime to glamour to casual. They should be crisp and tailored, with sharp shoulders and elongated line. If unconstructed, they should be very narrow and fall below the break of the hip. The shortest jacket that is sophisticated enough for you is cropped to rest at the top of the hipbone and has a very sleek, streamlined effect. Double-breasted jackets are also quite effective on you.	Jackets: Jackets should be softly tailored with curvy shaping (subdued, not fussy). They can have slight shoulder definition with crisp pads, and are best with such added detail as shoulder tucks or gathers and tapered sleeves. Again, such detail should be subdued and understated, not fussy or overdone.
SKIRTS	Skirts: Should be kept smooth and simple. Clean lines. Soft and straight or slightly flared. Minimal detail. Moderate length to match jacket length (standard straight: one inch below knee; slightly flared, mid calf; paired with a long jacket). Softly pleated skirts.	Skirts should be straight and narrow. A few crisp gathers at the waist are usually needed to accommodate your hips. It is very important that your skirts are always flat from the hip to the upper thigh area. Pleats should thus be stitched down at the top, so as not to upset your sleekly vertical line. Small slits are excellent, as is any tailored detail such as pocket flaps, contrasting stitching, waistbands, etc. Hemlines can range from one inch below the knee to the top of the calf. The latter will need a slit. Longer is, of course, perfect for evening. A bias-cut skirt is possible, as is a straight skirt that has a bias-cut piece added to the bottom, gently flaring out. These hemlines are uneven and must be longer, in the mid-calf range.	Skirts should be soft, smooth, and gently flowing. A straight skirt should be lightweight and slightly tapered at the hemline to avoid stiffness. Flared skirts are best, with an uneven hemline that softly flows. Waist detail should be soft and subdued with slight gathers or soft pleats that are stitched down through the hip. Bias-cut pieces that are added to the bottom of the skirt are also possible. Hemlines on a straight skirt should be short-never longer than one inch below the knee. Uneven hemlines will always be longer, gracefully grazing the mid-calf area. Slits should be small and elegant, suggested rather than overstated.
PANTS	Pants: Clean, tailored styles with a minimum of detail. Plain front or trouser-pleated. Slim, narrow shapes.	**PANTS: Simple tailored styles with pleats and man-tailored detail are best. The pants should be clean, sleek, and elegant.**	Pants should be of a softly tailored styles in lightweight fabric. Soft pleats, slight gathers and a slightly tapered leg are nice details. Hemline should be just below the top of the ankle so as to show a touch of foot or shoe. (For extra feminine touch.)
BLOUSES	Blouses: Smooth tailored styles (elegant silks and soft cottons).	Blouses should be elegant and tailored, with sharp edges and crisp detail. Stock-tie blouses are acceptable with a very tailored suit, but a more dramatic style is best when the jacket is not covering it. Fabric can be crisp and smooth (luscious cottons), elegantly shiny (charmeuse), or softly woven (challis).	Blouses should be soft and elegant with soft edges or a suggestion of intricate detail. Soft bows, slight lacy edges, jabots, and draped necklines are excellent. Subdued trim-applique, shirring, gathers, beading, etc.-is also good as long as it's not overdone. Fabric should be lightweight-with the slight sheen of silk best. Very soft and sheer linens, batiste, voile, etc., are also elegant.

	NATURAL	FLAMBOYANT NATURAL	SOFT NATURAL
SHAPE	Geometric shapes with soft or rounded edges are the key. Rounded-edged rectangles. Soft oblongs, rounded-edged squares, irregular shapes, and soft asymmetrics.	Bold geometrics with rounded edges. Oversized asymmetrics with rounded edges. Rectangles, oblongs, and irregular shapes.	Asymmetric and irregular curves (elongated ovals, wide circles, ellipticals, etc.). Relaxed geometrics with rounded edges. Easy swirls.
LINE AND SILHOUETTE	A relaxed, straight line is the outline of your look. Your silhouette is softly tailored, always unconstructed. Your outline should be fairly narrow and slim, in a loose and easy way.	Unconstructed silhouettes. Bold, sweeping lines -- elongated and straight. Relaxed, unstructured outlines. Strong vertical and horizontal lines (T-shaped).	Unconstructed silhouette with shaping, particularly at waist. Relaxed lines with subtle drape and flow, particularly bias cuts.
FABRIC	All soft textures are excellent for you, as is any fabric with a rough or nubby surface. Any wrinkly fabric works well for you, as do all woven fabrics. Knits are excellent in nearly any weight and thickness, from very finely woven to very heavy and rough. Moderate weights are best, although textures can easily be lighter (raw silks, linens, etc.). Plush velours, suede, and soft leather are perfect, and drapable fabrics are best kept to heavier weight jerseys. A matte finish is far superior to sheen for daytime (even your best silks are crisp orientals, etc.). In the evening, you can go very glitzy with hard-finished sheens (especially metallics, lame, thick brocades, etc.).	Texture in all weights, from very light to very heavy, is the most exciting way to express yourself through fabric. A rough surface is always preferable to a flat surface. Very shiny fabrics are excellent for evening, if the weight is kept to the heavy side (stiff satins, brocades, metallics, etc). Daytime sheen should be in texture only (raw silk, shantung). All leathers, suedes, and plush fabrics are excellent. Draped fabrics must be ultrathick and heavy. Knits should be thick, rough, bulky, heavy, or ultraplush. Skinny and ribbed knits are possible in oversized garments. Loosely woven fabrics.	Soft textures with a plush or slightly rough finish. A tactile feeling is very stunning and evocative of your freshly feminine and artistic essence. Weights should be light to moderate so fluid movement is possible. Anything wrinkly, nubby, slubbed, or loosely woven is excellent, particularly in a daytime, suited look. Shiny fabrics may be worn with ease in the evening, but should be left aside for day, except for slight sheen of texture (such as shantung). Deep pile (velour, suede, boucle knits, etc.) is excellent, as is buttery-soft leather.
DETAIL	Detail should be kept minimal. Plain and simple is best for you. Any unconstructed or loosely tailored detail works well. Simple necklines (soft horizontals, boat-necks, clean slashes, deep V's, loose cowls, notched collars) are best, and you should concentrate on open necklines for your air of casual chic. Soft-edged shoulder pads are very good, and lapels should be tailored, notched, or clean (lapel-less). Cuffs should be very plain. Pleats should be soft and deep, and gathers should be minimal. Dropped waist detail (loose sashes, over-bloused tops, ties, etc.) is excellent, as are slightly dropped shoulders. You can use small touches of hand embroidery or rough lace and eyelet for very simple trim.	Detail should be bold, oversized, irregular, asymmetric, and relaxed. Shoulders should always be broad and extended, but not particularly sharp. Necklines should be loose and open, always unconfined (boatnecks, camisoles, simple slashes, oversized cowls, open notched collars, etc.). Waist should be elongated. A dropped waist does this best, although a "bloused-over" effect at the waist is also possible. Be very careful with waist emphasis. It is rarely helpful to you, even if your waist is small, because it destroys the strong, vertical line that is the core of your silhouette. Gathers, folds, sashes, etc., should be ultra deep and long--asymmetrical in shape, and low on the body--preferably from the hips down. Sleeves should be simple and straight, or very full and sweeping. They should always be unrestrictive to movement. Pleats should be soft, low, and deep (inverted or kick-style, or stitched down through the midsection). Trim should be bold, oversized, and asymmetrical or clean and minimal.	Detail should be loose, relaxed, delicate, slightly intricate and very creative. Any detail that suggest either a bit of the antique or the earth is excellent. Shoulders may be extended and padded, but should not be sharp or stiff. Necklines should be loose and soft, not closed, restricted, or fussy (simple draped necklines; soft cowls, soft, notched collars; clean lapels, shawl collars, etc.) Waist should be defined, although loosely. There can be a slightly blousy effect at the waist, with the top draped over the waistline, or a slightly dropped waist as long as the silhouette is fluid. Gathers and folds should be deep, full and soft. Sleeves can be full and flowing or gently tapered at the wrist with a minimum of detail. Trim should be delicate and antique (shirring, applique, etc.).
SEPARATES	Separates are extremely exciting on you, and should make up the bulk of your wardrobe. Even in very conservative suited looks, you'll do better with an artful mixing of patterns, textures, and colors than you will with an overly matched look, which tends to be extraordinarily dull on you! The type of articles that are usually described as "Designer Sportswear" (but aren't actually sporty at all) are an excellent hunting ground for you! Your look is definitely mix 'n match in the most sophisticated sense of the word, and you should expend most of your creative energy in this area!	Separates are extremely exciting on you and should make up the bulk of your wardrobe. A mix-and-match effect is excellent, but be careful always to maintain an elongated vertical line with strong shoulders as the basis of your ensemble. Artfully mixing textures is especially effective.	An obvious use of separates is excellent for you. Be sure to keep an artful blend of textures, colors and patterns.
JACKETS	Unconstructed. Relaxed shapes. Elongated (ending from the upper thigh on down). Relaxed and easy fit. Soft-edged shoulder pads. Textured surfaces. Patch pockets. Tailored, notched lapels, or lapel-less. Long cardigan styles with shoulder pads. Unconstructed double-breasted (left open). Long blouson with dropped waists.	Jackets should be long, unconstructed and loose. Relaxed cuts with broad padded shoulders are best. Length should be from top of the thigh down (never shorter). Simple oversized detail is best: large lapels or no lapels, big roomy pockets, easy double-breasted styles (worn open).	Jackets should be unconstructed, soft, and always showing the waist (but not necessarily emphasizing it). This can be a jacket that is shaped through the waist, or it can be a jacket that is unstructured and very lightweight or flimsy, so that it drapes around the body but still reveals the waist. Shoulders can be extended and padded, without being crisp, and the length can be shortish if the jacket is shaped through the waist, or longer (top of the thigh area) if it is belted or unconstructed / boxy. Jackets that are not shaped or belted must be very draped and fluid, and should be left unfastened.
SKIRTS	Simple straight skirts, Softly tailored styles. Culottes, gauchos. Simple tailored detail (plackets, pockets, trouser pleats, slits, low kick pleats, inverted pleats, button-front). Moderate length (one inch below knee). Very short skirts for fun/funky looks. Very slightly flared hemlines (kept flat through the hip area-these will have a longer hemline, mid-calf).	Skirts should be long and straight but not severe. Oversized and full skirts with deep folds are possible, as long as they are extreme, wide in shape, and worn with big tops. Short straight skirts are fun and funky - again, worn with oversized tops. Slits, pockets, kick pleats, buttons, plackets, etc, are good, but any draping or shirring should be kept low and loose (from the hips down) and no detail should ever inhibit mobility. Hemlines are longish on straight skirts (except for funky minis, etc), and should fall at the top of the calf or longer. Hemslines on full skirts are uneven and should be very long (bottom of the calf is the minimum length).	Skirts should have a soft outline. Full or flared skirts that are flat in the hip area are excellent. Straight skirts that are lightweight, draped, or slightly tapered are also good. Straight skirts that have an even hem and are worn short, no longer than the bottom of the kneecap. Full skirts have an uneven hem and are worn long, mid calf and below. Slits, kick pleats, button fronts, plackets, etc., are all fine, as are bits of intricate detail (shirring, draping, etc.), as long as they are not restrictive.
PANTS	Nearly all styles are excellent, from very casual to very dressy. Simple tailored styles with minimal detail. Elasticized or drawstring. Unconstructed styles. Sweats. Jeans. Short, cropped, or long. Cuffed or cuffless. Shiny, silky, or satiny evening styles, including pajama styles.	Pants should be roomy and full. Man-tailored styles that are slightly wide and relaxed in construction. Deep pleats, full pockets, and wide, soft cuffs are excellent detail, as are pocket-flaps and plackets. Satiny evening pants that are wide and full are also excellent.	Pants should be lightweight and slightly draped, with a bit of soft detail or ornate trim (gathers, shirring, soft pleats). Legs may be softly straight, draping about the ankle, or slightly tapered and pegged.
BLOUSES	Simple tailored styles with open necklines. Unconstructed styles. Smooth surfaced, or light weaves and textures.	Blouses should be roomy and full with simple detail and relaxed construction. Wide and horizontal cuts with clean necklines that are unrestricted are best. Camisoles are very useful under jackets.	Blouses should be soft, draped, and slightly loose and billowy or clingy. Detail should be slightly antique and intricate, but should not be fussy and overdone. Open necks are best, particularly if draped, and camisoles are also good. The more detail there is, the more unconstructed the blouses should be. Sheer fabrics are excellent (voiles, batiste, etc.). The shiner the fabric, the less detail there should be.

	GAMINE	FLAMBOYANT GAMINE	SOFT GAMINE
SHAPE	Small, sharp, geometrics. Precision fitted and crisply tailored. (The small size and precision fit come from the Yin; the sharp edges and crisp tailoring come from the Yang.)	Asymmetrics and irregular shapes. Short and wide geometrics with sharp or soft edges. Chunky, boxy shapes. Sculpted shapes. Note: A mixture of opposite types of shapes works well for you. It provides electricity in your appearance. Always work with a narrow base and add an opposite shape for contrast.	Crisp curves with sharp edges. Rounded shapes that are smoothly formed, including bouffants. Ovals, circles, elliptical shapes, chunky swirls, teardrops, crisp clusters.
LINE AND SILHOUETTE	Your outline should be sharp, straight, and staccato. The use of severe lines with sharp edges comes from the Yang; the broken, staccato, animated outline comes from the Yin. Utilizing many short vertical lines and many short horizontal lines is also effective. An overabundance of detail adds to the precisely fitted silhouette that is crucial to your look.	Broken, staccato silhouettes. Broken boxy outlines. Sharply outlined edges. Severely straight lines or softly straight lines. Draped or flowing lines may be used when they are very elongated on the body and worn with a separate (either on top or bottom) that is opposite (sharp)-this breaks the vertical. Note: An opposite use of line works best for you. Make your foundation from skinny, narrow, and clingy silhouette. On top of this, add irregular or asymmetric lines in a staccato, broken fashion.	Animated, staccato silhouette. Broken curved lines. Sharply tapered outline (especially at waist, collar, cuff). Small, bouffant lines with crisp edges. Small, draped lines with tapered edges.
FABRIC	Fabric must always be crisp, able to hold a defined shapes and be tailored easily. A flat surface or light texture is best. Finely woven knits, especially when ribbed and skinny, are good choices. A matte finish is best, although hard-finished sheens can be very exciting (especially metallics). Usually your fabric will be of moderate weight, though lighter weights that hug the body are excellent.	Fabric should be lightweight to moderate, with a slight crispness. The lighter the fabric weight, the more tailored or clingy it should be. Very rough or heavy fabric may definitely be worn in jackets, or other separates, as long as it is combined with an opposite texture (for example, a skinny ribbed knit) to break up the bulk. Matte- and dull-finished fabric is generally best for the dominant part of your silhouette; however, combining an ultra shiny surface in a separate to work with this is excellent. In the evening, your best sheens are found in hard-edged fabrics, metallics, and stiff fabrics (brocades, heavy satins, sequins, beading, etc.). All textures are excellent on you, as are rough-surfaced fabrics, and all woven fabrics. Knits and stretch fabrics are especially good, although the skinnier and more ribbed knits need to be sculpted into shape by the construction of the garment (skinny stirrup pants, body stockings, etc.). Thick, heavy, or bulky knits are excellent when used in cropped separates, such as vests, sweaters, jackets, etc. Keep these short, unless you combine them with something very clingy on the bottom (such as an oversized sweater worn over brightly patterned tights.	Fabric should be lightweight and crisp so it can hold a defined shape that is tailored into the garment as well as be supple enough to have a slight drape and movement. Matte-finished fabric is best because it looks fresher on you, although slight sheens are fine too. Textures should be light, not heavy or bulky, and fairly crisp. Drapeable woven fabrics (jersey, cashmere, challis, etc.) can be used very effectively when there is extra construction in the garment to provide a very defined outline. Knits should be soft and fluffy (angora, mohair, boucle, etc.), although flat, clingy knits are effective when tailored into curvy shapes with rounded outlines. Metallics are excellent for evening, but should be avoided during the day.
DETAIL	You can never wear too much detail! An abundance of it used everywhere in your look is one of the most effective tools you have for capturing your animated effervescence! Detail should always be small, sharp, and call attention to itself (not blend into the lines of your garments). It should be very crisp, staccato, broken-up, and multicolored. Lots of crisp trim. Lots of outlining (collars, cuffs, waist-bands, lapels) with piping of contrasting colors or fabric, braiding, beads, etc. Small, crisp pleats. Sharp, angular necklines-also small (Mandarin, Nehru, band, small man-tailored styles, small V's, wing-tipped). Small, tailored lapels or crisp lapel-less with piping. Sharp shoulder pads. Small crisp cuffs. Sharp and narrow waist definition.	Use a profusion of angular, sculpted detail that is ultracolorful and irregular or asymmetrical! This is the area that showcases your intelligence, your sophistication, and your wit! Shoulders should always be defined; pads are a must. You may go for an extended, sharp shoulder, or a very streamlined, rounded shoulder (sculpted, not gathered). Necklines should be geometric, asymmetric, or irregular. They may be very high and sculpted (Mandarin, Nehru, turtleneck) or low and plunging. Keep them cleanly shaped, without ornateness. Bodice detail should be sharp-edged (pleats, plackets, epaulets, etc.), and is best kept slightly oversized, as opposed to small. (Avoid intricate tucks and gathers.) Asymmetric detail is best. Contrasting trim is excellent (collars, cuffs, piping, buttons, etc.) as long as it is bold, not delicate. Lapels should be sharp and defined, wide and notched, or clean and sculpted-but not delicate and fussy. The waist should be slightly dropped or slightly bloused over. It may be eliminated in very clingy, skinny styles that reveal the shape of the body underneath. Dropped-waist trim (sashes, ropes, bold detail, etc.) is always stunning as long as it is asymmetric and not overly fussy or flouncy. Pleats are rarely effective and should be kept low and stitched down. Hemlines can be any length depending on the top (the skirt is always opposite the top in style), although shorter is most effective.	Detail should always be animated, lively, and energetic. An excess of detail, particularly in the area of trim, is one of the important ways you express vivacity in your appearance. Shoulders should be crisp and slightly padded. The pads should always add streamlined curves. Shoulder gathers, tucks, and shirring are excellent, as is any intricate trim or applique in this area. Necklines should be clean and crisp, preferably curved. They are best when they are either high or closed, although lower scoops and plunges are acceptable. Crisp collars are excellent and should be used profusely. They should be small and very tailored. Or shaped, with contrasting fabric, trim, color, etc., the perfect choice. Curved or rounded shapes are best. Small sharp pleats, ornate trim, applique, top-stitching, epaulets, pocket plackets, etc., are all good touches for the bodice area. Crisp cuffs with contrasting buttons, bands, trim, etc., are always chic. Waist should always be sharply defined with waistbands, contrasting trim, applique, etc. A tapered and cinched waist is a mainstay of your look. Gathers at the waist are excellent if they are small and crisp (as opposed to deep and soft). The hemline should be tapered at the knee area. If it is long, it will then flare out gently. If it is short, it will be tuliped-shaped. Contrasting trim at the hemline is excellent. Contrasting and colorful trim is everywhere!
SEPARATES	A use of well-coordinated separates with lots of animated and colorful detail can be very exciting to your look.	An obvious use of separates is very effective in keeping your freshness, energy, and vitality visible. Be sure to work with opposing shapes, vibrant colors, and electric patterns. Mixing textures, prints, colors, and detail is a most exciting and elegant way to showcase your vibrancy.	Separates are effective when used with a very head-to-toe "ensemble approach." Mix them together artfully, always picking up their specific theme, (whether it be color, print, or fabric) elsewhere in your outfit.
JACKETS	Jackets: Short, cropped, very fitted with sharp edges and extreme tailoring and construction. Short blouson jackets are excellent. Collar, cuff, lapel, and waistband detail (outlining, trim, piping, ribbing) are essential.	Jackets should be short and boxy, emphasizing a cropped and horizontal line. The shoulders should be extended, either very sharp and crisp or a streamlined, sculpted curve. The length should be from the bottom of the rib cage to the top of the hips. A longer jacket is occasionally possible, but only when worn as a separate over a very skinny bottom or extra short skirt (or cropped pants). A jacket that is fitted through the waist is also a good choice, as long as the shoulders are extra padded and it ends at the top of the hips. Again, the shape for the jacket is sculpted, asymmetrical, and irregular. Contrasting trim is excellent, as is all angular detail (sharp lapels, piping, plackets, etc.).	Jackets should be short and shapely with lots of detail and trim. They should always show the waist; they may be cropped above it or flare out into a crisp peplum. Keep them very fitted. Contrasting trim, tapered cuffs, and shoulder detail are all excellent.
SKIRTS	Skirts: Straight, sharp, and short with a narrow and tapered hemline.. A slightly flared skirt is fine if it is kept very straight through the hips and thighs. This could either be bias-cut or stitched-down pleats. Skirts must be very fitted at the waistband. Crisp gathers will work, but not deep ones. Straight skirts should have a short hemline (mid kneecap to minis). A slightly flared hemline may be slightly longer (top of the calf). Anything extremely long is very tricky, and must have a slit and be pencil slim.	Your basic straight skirt should be short and slim, either severely tailored or sculpted into a clean taper at the hemline. This hemline should end no lower than mid knee (higher for fun, funky styles). A long, straight skirt may be worn if it tapers at the knee slightly and then flares out very subtly (not into a trumpet, that's too much flounce). Then, there will be a slit, probably in the back. Pleated skirts are okay as long as the pleats are stitched down through the hip area. This has an uneven hemline, and will be longer (mid calf). Bias-cut skirts may also be worn as long as they are very narrow and close to the body. This also has an uneven hemline, and is worn to the mid-calf area. Asymmetrical hems are always excellent, even in evening wear, and long gowns should be fairly sort (showing the ankle). Dropped-waist detail is stunning as long as it is asymmetric and never flouncy or fussy!	Skirts should be short, trim, and shapely. They should have a defined waistband, usually with small, crisp gathers. Your version of a "straight skirt" should be tulip-shaped and tapered at the knee. This hemline is even and ends mid knee or very slightly below (never longer). Long skirts are tapered at the knee (or just below), and then flare out gently into a modified trumpet shape. If this is a very slight flare, a slit is possible. This hemline is uneven and will end mid calf. Asymmetrical hemlines are also excellent. An evening-gown length will be short, showing the ankle. Bouffant skirts are also very exciting on you. Low or dropped flounce are elegant touches on skirts.
PANTS	Pants: Should always be very sharply tailored with outlined or animated detail at the edges (waistbands, pleats, crisp cuffs). Short lengths, anywhere from cropped at the calf to the top of the ankle. Skin tight stretchy pants are excellent.	Pants should be boldly man-tailored, in heavy fabric with deep pleats, plackets, and cuffs. They should be short, showing the ankle. Pants may also be cropped as short as you want. Skin-tight pants (stirrups, spandex, ribbed, etc.) are also excellent on you.	Pants should be very shapely, showcasing the ankle. Cropped styles are excellent, as are skin-tight styles, such as toreadors for fun.
BLOUSES	Blouses: Very tailored with sharp edges and crisp detail (collars, cuffs, pleats, etc.). Smooth, stiff fabrics (crisp cottons, oriental silks, etc.).	Blouses should be narrow, sculpted, and clean with simple necklines and geometric trim. Fabric should be of moderate weight and slightly crisp or flat, and should either be matte finished or ultrashiny (charmeuse). Any asymmetrical detail is excellent.	Blouses should be soft and draped, but ultrafitted at the neck and cuff, with bodice detail. You may go for very crisp touches of ruffles or lace, which will be very chic, or you may opt for a streamlined look, with animated outlining. Silky blouses are best, although sheer cottons, voiles, batiste, and handkerchief linen may also be used.

	DRAMATIC	SOFT DRAMATIC	ROMANTIC	THEATRICAL ROMANTIC
SWEATERS	Sweaters: Lightweight, elegant knits. Skinny, ribbed knits. Long cardigans or pullovers with sharp shoulders.	Sweaters: Soft and clingy knits with draped necklines. Plush knits. Draped knits. Broad shoulders and an elongated waist. Oversized patterns or trim, especially ornate or sparkly.	Sweaters: Soft, fluffy knits. Clingy, draped knits. Plush knits. Short lengths with waist detail. Cowl necks.	Plush, fluffy knits with soft necklines, ornate trim, and lavish patterns. Short, shaped styles that are fitted at the waist and wrists.
DRESSES	Dresses should be elongated and sleek, the more tailored the better. Again, sharp shoulders are essential. Coatdresses, chemises, and very narrow bias-cuts work well. Waist emphasis is reserved for use with very wide, geometric belts. Dropped waists and no-waist styles are elegant when the shape is kept narrow.	Dresses should be elongated and draped, with broad shoulders. Detail should be oversized and ornate (shirring, trim, etc.). A dropped waist is best on dresses, but an exaggerated waist is also effective when combined with very broad shoulders and a full, sweeping skirt. Narrow, clingy shapes are basic.	Should always be feminine and flowing. Waist emphasis, ornate detail, and swirling or flouncey skirts.	Dresses should always be feminine and shapely. Defined shoulders, waist emphasis, and intricate detail (shirring, gathers, sparkles, appliqué, etc.). Soft and draped necklines; tapered wrists; and a tapered hemline if short, flared hemline if long. Lightweight fabrics with sheen or plush-ness and luscious colors complete the picture.
COLOR	Always think "head-to-toe" with your color schemes. The deepest colors that complement your coloring are best. Dark neutrals are especially effective, and color combinations should be bold, but elegant. Combining bright shades with dark shades achieves this with ease. Pastels can be stunning if you create an entire ensemble. All monochromatic schemes are excellent.	Your use of color should always be bold and dramatic, never dull. You shine in original color combinations that emphasize bright/dark mixtures. Pastels can be extremely elegant if your execute them in head-to-toe sweeps. Monochromatic schemes will generally require some vivid accenting in the accessory department. Strive for a very polished, ensemble approach to your use of a palette.	Your use of color should emphasize a watercolor palette of soft pastels and luscious brights. Any shade that is named for a food or flower (grape, melon, raspberry, rose, salmon, etc.) is a prime candidate. Rich, luxuriously blended colors are your most effective tools to express your lush femininity. Pale neutrals (bone, dove gray, white, taupe) are your best accents.	Your use of color should be bright and lush, emphasizing a watercolor blend or bright/light motif. Some sharp contrast is exciting; however, you will always want some vivid color in your outfits. Pastels can also be quite elegant if you mix them with light accessories. Dark colors can be too stark for you unless you break them up with vivid accents, or use them in the evening in very glamorous fabrics with sheen or plushness (charmeuse, satin, lace or velvet).
PRINTS	Prints should be bold and geometric; stripes, zigzags, asymmetrics, and irregular shapes. Bold color combinations and high-contrast blends work best. Think "Picasso," and strive for a contemporary feeling.	Bold, wild, and ornate shapes. Splashy watercolors. Oversized and abstract florals. Animal prints. Irregular shapes with soft or rounded edges.	Prints should be rich and luscious with the emphasis on an abstract, watercolor blend (think Monet). Swirls of color, flowing together, with soft and rounded edges may be used in abundance. Keep prints luxuriously large; oversized florals or feather shapes are especially lovely.	Prints should be vivid and luscious, with the emphasis on an abstract or watercolor blend. Swirls of color, intricate and ornate shapes, and wild florals are best. Rounded or feathered edges are lovely, as are vivid color combinations. Size should be moderate to large.
ACCESSORIES	All accessories should be crisp, sharply tailored and angular with geometric shapes. Keep everything sleek and contemporary in feeling.	(he doesn't have a general accessories section for SD)	Accessories should always be kept feminine, ornate, and softly sophisticated. The effect may be lavish, but the workmanship should be intricate and delicate.	Accessories should always be feminine, intricate, and ornate. Invest in high quality here, for these are crucial details in polishing your look and providing elegance and sophistication.
SHOES	Shoes: Should be tailored and angular. High, straight heels, crisp soles, and elegantly tapered toes.	Shoes: Tailored and angular with tapered toe and heel. High, narrow heels are best. Bare styles also excellent.	Shoes: Delicate, feminine styles. Strappy, slender-heeled with tapered or open toe. Lightweight and supple leather. Feminine flats, with ornamentation.	Delicate, feminine styles. Strappy pumps with open backs and toes. Ornate trim. Feminine flats.
BAGS	Bags: Should be crisp and geometric. Angular envelopes, clutches, or structured briefcases.	Bags: Softly rounded shapes in over-sized styles. Exquisite leather or fabric. Very slim briefcases. Ultraornate evening styles.	Bags: Small, rounded shapes. Soft, supple leather or fabric. Ornamentation or luxurious detail (beads, gathers, trim). Delicate shoulder straps. Elegantly slim briefcases.	Bags: Small, rounded shapes. Ornate, intricate trim (gathers, tucks, beads, etc.). Lightweight, supple leather. Fabric bags. Delicate shoulder straps. Elegantly narrow briefcase or unusual material such as ostrich and suede.
BELTS	Belts: Should be bold and wide. Leather will be stiff and shaped. Metal belts will be sculpted and quite large. Buckles are always geometric/asymmetric. Hip belts for dropped waists are best.	Belts: Should be bold and wide, of supple leather or special fabric, with large and ornate buckles.	Belts: Should be a soft and supple leather or fabric. Buckles should be intricate. All beaded, bejeweled, or sparkly styles are excellent. Your belts are a focal point, and should be selected as carefully as a fine piece of jewelry. They should give a "cinched-waist" effect.	Belts should be worn whenever possible to showcase the waist. Soft, supple belts, moderate to wide (crushy). Ornate and intricate buckles. Bejeweled and beaded styles.
HATS	Hats: Should be crisp and geometric and man-tailored with wide brims and sharp edges.	Hats: Should always be theatrical and glamorous, emphasizing rounded shapes and ornate trim. Should be large and oversized.	Hats: Soft, curvy shapes. Picture-frame styles. Large, fluffy fur hats.	Rounded shapes, crisp brims. Picture frames. Small, chic cocktail hats with veils or ornate trim.
HOSIERY	Keep your stockings dark and sheer. Blend with both your hemline and shoe to accent your strong vertical line.	Hoisery: Keep your stockings ultra-sheer. Your strong vertical line is best emphasized by blending with both your hemline and your shoe. Always blend with the shoe. Very lacy or ornate textures are wonderful for evening.	Hosiery: Keep your hosiery sheer. A "light leg" with the stocking and shoe in one color, several shades lighter than your hemline, is very elegant.	Hosiery should always be ultra-sheer. Lacy textures are excellent. A "light leg" with the stocking and shoe blending together several shades lighter than your hemline is elegant and sophisticated, and very effective when you are wearing your luscious bright colors or soft pastels. Darker hemlines will require a darker stocking, but keep it as translucent as possible. Silk stockings and a touch of sparkly trim can be stunning for evening fun.
JEWELRY	Jewelry: Should always be sleek and elegant, with an emphasis on bold, modern shapes. Thin, sharp pieces are good choices, as are avant-garde works of art. Asymmetrical shapes work well and pieces should be large, but not overly bulky.	Jewelry: Should always be large, bold and ornate. Bold geometric shapes with soft edges. Oversized, ornate shapes. All sparkly, glittery, and shiny finishes are excellent. Wild costume jewelry that is obviously faux.	Jewelry: Should always be delicate and lavish, with intricate and ornate touches. Rounded shapes, curves, swirls, and lots of dangles add the perfect touch to pull your look together. Sparkly materials are essential (crystal, gems, glass, polished metal, etc.), and antique, baroque, or rococo effect is desirable.	Jewelry is your most important accessory. You simply can't wear too much of it (when it's the right kind), and you simply can't do without it! It provides elegance, glamour, and sophistication. Shapes are intricate, ornate, rounded, swirling, baroque, and rococo. Sparkly materials are essential (crystal, gems, glass, polished metal, etc.) even for daytime, although you can suggest, rather than pour it on here. In the evening, go for broke-and trail your jewels behind you! Just remember to keep the combination of delicate/lavish working together-delicate in workmanship, lavish in effect!

	CLASSIC	DRAMATIC CLASSIC	SOFT CLASSIC
SWEATERS	Sweaters: Smooth knits. Moderate weight. Ribbed or softly textured.	Sweaters should be lightweight and elegant; silky and skinny-ribbed styles are excellent choices. Sweaters should be slightly elongated, with shoulder pads. Long cardigans with pads and jacket styles are very good for the dressy-casual look. Sleek and elegant beading is also stunning.	Sweaters should be soft and smooth. Lightweight knits are best, particularly when the finish is luxuriously soft to the touch. Cashmere, boucle, angora and silky weaves are all excellent. Lengths should be short to moderate. Subdued, intricate detail (applique, beading, shirring) is good.
DRESSES	Should always be elegant, with smooth shapes, softly tailored styling, and slim widths. Waist emphasis should be understated (narrow, elegant belts or ties). Shirtwaists, tailored wraps, soft sheaths, smooth knits, and belted coatdresses are all good.	Dresses should be tailored, sleek, and narrow, with sharp edges and crisp detail. Coatdresses, chemises, and slinky sheaths are all excellent. Waists may be defined with a wide, geometric belt (usually in a contrasting color to match accessories), or may be dropped low, or even eliminated. Elongated draping or sleek bias-cuts are also soft and elegant. Sharp or sculpted shoulders (with pads) are a must!	Dresses should be graceful, flowing and elegant. Flared shapes are best, and waist definition is essential (although it may be slightly dropped in very clingy fabric). Soft detail with a suggestion of intricacy is excellent. Draping is always perfect!
COLOR	Your use of color should accentuate your smoothly blended visual outline. This means that a mixture of colors in an outfit should blend together in intensity so as not to disrupt your clean and smooth silhouette. Monochromatic schemes are excellent, although you do not need to be limited to just one or two colors. The key is to make sure the tones (intensities) blend, instead of contrasting. Neutrals in exquisite fabrics are also quite rich-looking on you.	Your use of color should be bold and sophisticated. Neutrals and deep colors are quite effective for you as they provide a background of simplicity to showcase your elegant use of line. Pastels can be equally effective if the fabric is very special, and you utilize them in head-to-toe sweeps. Generally, think of blending intensities of your outfits to retain your strong vertical lines. Contrasting trim is very striking on you, particularly in two-color combinations. They key is to pick up the accent color in several places, not just one. In this way you don't break up your sleek silhouette, you merely accent it.	Your use of color should be soft and luscious within your complimentary palette. Pastels and moderately bright tones are best while light neutrals are quite elegant in luxurious fabrics. Color combinations should be softly monochromatic, with intensities blending together rather than sharply contrasting. NOTE: This does not mean "all one color," but rather that tones should softly harmonize. Light/bright color combinations are especially effective on you. Dark colors will need softening and brightening; either use them in accents or add a touch of soft texture or sheen to the fabric to dampen their starkness.
PRINTS	Prints should be symmetrical, evenly spaced and regular or realistic patterns. Understated prints (pin dots, pinstripes, checks, blended plaids, herringbones, symmetrical paisleys, etc.).	Prints should be geometric, slightly oversized, and bold in color contrast. Stripes, zigzags, slashes, and sleek asymmetrics also work.	Prints should be soft, flowing, and watercolor. Abstract rounded shapes that swirl into each other are excellent.
ACCESSORIES	Accessories should be simple, clean, and elegant. Here is another place to invest substantially. The quality will definitely show!	Accessories should be clean, elegant, and crisply tailored, with sharp angles.	Accessories should be clean, elegant, tapered in shape with a slightly ornate or intricate trim. (Be careful not to overdo!)
SHOES	Shoes: Slender pumps. Sling backs. Tapered toes. Narrow heels. Elegant leather. Softly tailored flats.	Shoes: Angular, Italian-style pumps. Tailored and narrow styles. Tailored flats. Sleek, sling-backs. "Two-toned" styles (Chanel, spectators).	Shoes: Delicate, tapered shapes. Narrow heels and toes. Slightly bare (sling-back, open toe, etc.). Delicate, feminine flats.
BAGS	Bags: Crisply tailored. Moderate size. Supple leather. Clutch. Envelope. Tailored briefcase (slim and elegant).	BAGS: Crisply tailored bags. Envelopes, clutches, box-shaped bags. Metallic evening clutches. Narrow to medium briefcases, constructed, with a frame.	Bags: Small to moderate size, Rounded shapes perhaps with slight trim (gathers, shirring, etc.). Clutches or moderate strapes. Supple leather.
BELTS	Belts: Keep elegant, slim, and narrow with small smooth buckles.	BELTS: Moderate to wide styles with large geometric buckles. Wide self-belts. Contrasting-color belts (to match shoes and jewelry or hat).	Belts are narrow to moderate width. Elegant, slightly ornate buckles. Exquisite leather, skin, or fabric.
HATS	Hats: Tailored, symmetrical shapes. Small and crisp with even brims.	HATS: Crisply tailored styles. Sharp edges and contrasting trim. Moderate to small size. Geometric and clean shapes.	Hats: Small and elegant with rounded shapes and clean, crisp brims. Picture frame or garden party styles with soft detail (silk flowers, etc.).
HOSIERY	Hosiery: Blend with hemline and shoe for one long line (one or two shades lighter than hemline) for a "light leg" look. Keep sheer or lightly textured.	HOSIERY: Sheer, silky stockings are best. In terms of color, blend in one tone between hemline, stocking, and shoe to keep your dominant vertical line sleek. The exception to this is when you are working with sharp color contrast, head-to-toe, and your shoe or stocking color is in contrast to each other or to your hemline. Just be sure this color is picked up in several other places to avoid chopping your look. Textured stockings are elegant in geometrics (herringbone, etc.) when kept translucent.	Hosiery: Moderately sheer styles are best. (Slightly opaque styles in light shades are also good.) A "light leg" that blends the stockings and shoe one or two shades lighter than the hemline is your most elegant and sophisticated look. You can also match the shoe and hemline while wearing a lighter stocking for a more casual or fun look. As for going for the "one long line" effect or matching the hemline, stocking and shoe, use it with caution or it can be very dowdy on you! You can use it when your colors are light or medium tones. It is terrible on you when the colors are dark. The only exception is in the evening, when the dark stocking is ultrasheer; then it is a good choice, if you wish.
JEWELRY	Jewelry: Keep your jewelry elegant, smooth, and symmetrical. Small, slightly geometric shapes are good, as are smoothly curved swirls. Be careful not to overdo! Go "elegant" instead of extreme.	JEWELRY: Should be sleek, elegant, and slightly chunky. Geometric shapes with sharp edges. Smooth circles that are crisp and oversized are possible. Earrings should be on the ear or spray up (not down or dangly). Necklaces should be crisply tailored and slightly chunky, and rest around the collarbone area. Moderate wrist cuffs are also possible. Remember: One elegant piece is quite effective on you!	Jewelry should be clean, elegant and softly feminine. It adds a touch of sophistication and delicacy to your look. It doesn't need to be overdone; simply suggesting your glamour with a hint of dangle, a hint of sparkle, and a hint of intricacy is quite effective. Shapes are round, ornate, and flowing while always remaining symmetrical. Circles, slight dangles, swirls, ovals, and clusters are all excellent. A slightly antique approach to your jewelry is best.

	NATURAL	FLAMBOYANT NATURAL	SOFT NATURAL
SWEATERS	Nearly any sweater style works well for you. Thick knits, ribbed, nubbies, cable stitching, shaggy mohairs. Any and all lengths. Soft shoulder pads are also a good touch. Solids and wild prints.	Sweaters should be long, roomy, and boldly cut. Thick, heavy, rough, or ultraplush knits are best. Longhaired or shaggy knits are also good. Patterns should be bold and oversized. Skinny knits should be extremely oversized. All sweaters should have shoulder pads.	Soft knits that are luxurious to the touch. They can be either lightweight and silky or thick and deep, just as long as they don't ever seem rough. Slightly long sweaters are nice, if they are somewhat clingy and reveal the body (particularly the waist) underneath. Cropped or fitted sweaters should be thicker (boucle, cable-stitched, etc.) and any detail (shirring, draping, etc.) should be low on the body and loose. Trim such as applique, jewels, beading, etc., should be slightly antique or softly abstract in shape. Skinny, ribbed knits can be fun, especially in dresses that your belt.
DRESSES	Dresses should be simple and unconstructed, with a narrow shape and a relaxed outline. Softly tailored styles work well, as do dropped and loose-waisted styles. A softly tailored coatdress with an open neckline or a narrow chemise in a beautifully textured raw silk or linen would be another choice. Nearly all knits are perfect, as are wrap styles, safari styles, T-shirt styles, and blouson or two-piece styles.	Dresses should be bold and sweeping. Broad shoulders and an elongated waist (usually dropped) are best. They are relaxed in outline and shape, and may be either very narrow and slinky or wide and full cut. Shirring, draping, applique, etc., should be kept low and executed in bold, abstract patterns.	Dresses should be soft and flowing, but at the same time loose and unconstructed. They should either loosely define the waist in full, flared silhouettes, or be very draped and clingy in a straighter silhouette. Detail should be low on the body (shirring, gathers, applique, sparkly trim, etc.) as opposed to high or framing the face. A slightly antique approach to dresses is also possible, but keep them loose and billowy instead of fussy and overly fitted.
COLOR	Color is an area in which you should have lots of fun! Strive for zip, verve, and lots of pizzazz with bolds, brights, pastels, vivids, and wild color combinations-anything imaginative. Neutrals work well when they are used in beautifully textured fabric (raw silks, linens, luscious weaves, etc.), but you will feel a little dull without a few bright accents, either in accessories or jewelry. Break all the rules when it comes to color! Mix 'n match with ease.	Your use of color should be bold and vivid, with rich, vibrant tones the most exciting intensities for you. Wild and unusual color combinations express your free spirit most effectively, although rich neutrals in those lush textures you wear so well are also nice, particularly if you use vivid accents. Monochromatic schemes tend to be a little dull on you, although you may want to go with one major color that is accentuated by another bright shade.	Your use of color should be vibrant and rich. Brights and pastels form the basis of your wardrobe, but soft neutrals with a little vivid accenting can be very elegant and exciting in beautiful textures. Dark colors will be too stark if your don't break them up. Use them primarily for accents or for color combinations. Bright and soft color combinations work best, as opposed to starkly contrasting ones. For example light/bright or bright/dark combos are softer on you than light/dark ones. Wild color combinations (bright/bright) of opposing intensities are fun, particularly for your casual clothes.
PRINTS	Your use of prints can include casual styles that are soft-edged geometrics (plaids, stripes, paisleys, etc.) and funky prints in irregular shapes (abstract asymmetrics, leaves, animal prints, etc.). They should be of moderate scale to slightly large and will generally have a softly blended edge. Colors can be very wild and unusual if you wish, or more muted and earthy-looking.	PRINTS should be bold and vivid, expressed in abstract geometrics, irregular shapes, or soft-edge asymmetrics. They should also have a blended edge as opposed to a sharp edge. Color combinations should be dramatically vivid, but the colors should fade into each other instead of being crisply defined. Wild animal prints, tropical prints, and any highly original motif that is both sophisticated and earthy, with a touch of wit, may all be used with ease.	Prints should be softly rounded shapes, abstract and flowing. They may be either watercolor-blended or very electric and vibrant, as long as they are slightly irregular and have soft edges. Size should be moderate to slightly large.
ACCESSORIES	Accessories should be kept minimal; plain and simple is your best look here. Unconstructed styles with soft or rounded edged geometric shapes are most effective. You can use bold colors to add spark if you wish, although neutrals are also fine.	Accessories should be bold and angular with soft edges.	Accessories should be on the lightweight and delicate side, without being overly ornate or trimmed. Yet at the same time your creativity will cry out for special touches here and there. The trick is not to overdo it! You are a Natural, after all, so a little goes a long way on you. One special piece, perhaps a beautiful supple belt of suede with an ornate Navajo Indian buckle, will be just the right accent to express your inner creativity without overpowering the fresh and simple appeal that is the centerpiece of your Image Identity.
SHOES	Shoes: Simple tailored styles. Low to moderate heel. High heels should be very angular and straight, not tapered. Stacked heel, wedged, and all flats. Evening sandals should be very bare, not strappy. Tapered toe, open (plain), or closed.	Shoes: Tailored and angular, but have soft edges instead of sharp ones. Flats can be clean and simple or man-tailored and slightly funky. Evening sandals should be very bare.	Shoes should be tapered in shape and slightly delicate in style with little or no trim. an open-toe, sling-back, or "bare" look is best. The shape may also be angular if the heel is very high and narrow and the toe is very tapered. Feminine flats with little trim.
BAGS	Moderate-sized, unconstructed pouches. Shoulder bags. Simple geometrics in supple leather (envelopes, clutches, etc.). Box-shaped bags for evening.	BAGS: Should be large and unconstructed or large and cleanly tailored. Metallic box-shaped bags are excellent for evening. briefcases should be moderate width to elegantly narrow, and have firm construction.	Should be moderate in size. Shape may be slightly rounded with little or not trim, or softly geometric with slight gathers or intricacy to soften. Antique bags are excellent for evening (small and beaded). Moderate sized, unconstructed "pouchy" styles are also good.
BELTS	Leather belts should be simple and softly geometric. Textured or carved surfaces are excellent. Fabric sashes, ties, and dropped waist detail are also good.	BELTS: Should be original and unique: sashes, ties, metallics, ropes, etc. Wide belts with extremely bold buckles (hand carved, asymmetric, etc) are possible.	Should be wide and supple, either soft leather or suede, or exquisite fabric. Buckles should be intricate and slightly antique, with sparkles or beading for evening especially lovely.
HATS	Unconstructed styles. Large, loose, and floppy. Shaggy-haired fur.	HATS: Should be Oversized, bold, and unconstructed. Fur hats should be large and shaggy.	Should be soft and floppy (i.e., picture frame) or rounded and clean (i.e., crisp-brimmed straw). Detail should be soft (antique, ribbons, lace, or flowers). Fur hats are soft and fluffy.
HOSIERY	A flesh-toned stocking is best for business. Funky stockings that are brightly colored or printed can be fun for you, and geometric textures can sometimes be effective.	A flesh toned stocking is your best bet for daytime, suited looks. Colored stockings are funky on you and give a wild, free, casual effect. Ribbed stockings , all textures, and vivid opaque colors are all excellent for fun. To retain your strong vertical silhouette, be sure to pick up the stocking color elsewhere in your outfit and accesories when you use the "bright leg" look. Dark, sheer stockings are sexy in the evening on you, but they can seem overpowering during the day. Likewise, a light leg where the stocking and shoe are one or two shades lighter than the skirt can be elegant in a very special outfit (very "garden party") but it can be too fussy for everyday wear, as it will be too matronly on you!	Flesh-toned stockings are best for an elegant daytime work look if you wear a suit. Opaque stockings in light shades are soft, and you may definitely contrast the stocking with the hemline, if you wish. Bright and textured stockings are excellent for fun. Dark stockings are for evening only and should be very sexy and sheer, with lacy textures or exciting sparkles. (Sexy!)
JEWELRY	Jewelry should be kept on the chunky side, with soft or rounded-edged geometrics the shapes you use. Your jewelry can either be pieces of "wearable art" (handcrafted and museum quality) made by an artist or taken from another culture, or it can be bright and funky costume pieces that add pizzazz! Earthy materials are very elegant and sophisticated on you (copper, silver, amber, turquoise, etc.). Hard-finished enamels and glass are fun, especially when used in bold colors for vivid accents (big bright beads, chunky earrings, irregularly shaped pins, etc.). It is possible to get away with very minimal chains, tiny diamond studs, etc., but chances are you won't be satisfied with this once you experiment with a zippier look!	Your jewelry is one of the most important elements of your entire look. It shows your sophistication as well as giving you the chance to express your creativity. Bold, heavy pieces are essential to you. Chunky shapes that are thick, rough, or asymmetric are always necessary. "Wearable art" that looks as if you picked it up at an expensive gallery, or on a journey overseases, is excellent. (Anthing that seems as though it was designed by an artist, or creatively crafted, falls into this category as well.) Your version of convervative jewelry is thick and chunky metal in irregular shapes or soft-edged geometrics. Your version of glamourous jewelry is wildly executed "faux jewel" pieces--very sophisticated works of art! Funky costume jewelry is fun for you, but it's for your casual look. Just remember to keep it big and bold.	Likewise your jewelry is most effective when it has some texture to it, as well as the feeling of having been hand-designed and created. The look that suggests the spirit of an artist is embedded in your necklace, earrings, or ornate wrist cuffs is simply a fabulous way of evoking your wild passion and warmth. Again, just remember to keep a touch of the delicate and the ornate evident in shape, detail, and finish. Your Jewelry should be delicate in workmanship but highly creative in effect. Unusual materials, particularly crystal, hand-wrought copper or silver, leather, intricately carved leather or stone, faceted glass, and any piece that looks as though it was designed by an artist is wonderful for you. "Wearable art" suits you best, ranging from wild and funky pieces with feathers, faux jewels, and sparkles to ornate Navajo Indian turquoise to elegant mixtures of opals, diamonds, and platinum! It must be both highly original and slightly intricate at the same time. Very simple antique pieces are also quite appropriate, especially for very dressy evenings, but always make sure there is at least a touch of sparkle and a bit of dangle!

	GAMINE	FLAMBOYANT GAMINE	SOFT GAMINE
SWEATERS	Sweaters: Skinny knits, ribbed knits. "Poor-boy" styles. Thick knits that are extremely fitted at the waist. Collar, cuff and waistband ribbing and cropping. Short, cropped cardigans. You may wish to add sharp shoulder pads to your sweaters.	Sweaters should have a sculpted shape, in skinny ribbed knits, or be heavy and bulky, worn in shorter cropped styles that are body hugging. Patterns should be bold and geometric with irregular shapes. Animated patterns are excellent as are highly original styling and details that show your wit and humor to advantage. Shoulder pads should always be worn in sweaters-the sculpted curved shapes in the skinny knits, the over-sized sharp shapes in the bulkier cropped styles.	These should be very fitted at the waist and cuff areas with small and crisp collar additions excellent. Ribbed trim and intricate detail (such as applique, beading, sparkles, jewels, etc.) are very sophisticated, as are extremely animated patterns when kept small and swirling or crisp and curvy. Sweaters are best when they are fluffy or have a deep pile (angora, boucle, etc.). Skinny knits must be very shaped into blouson styles that are ultra-fitted at the neck, waist, cuff, and shoulder areas.
DRESSES	Very tailored, slim dresses with sharp edges and lots of small crisp detail. Dropped waists and chemise-style are good if they are kept very skinny. Short cropped jackets, vests, and boleros work well with dresses for you. Asymmetrical hemlines are fun, especially for the evening, and anything reminiscent of the 1920s is an absolute knockout on you! Narrow, clingy knit dresses are excellent.	Dresses should be sculpted, tailored, and short. Narrow styles that are cut close to the body. Sharply extended or streamlined curves at the shoulders. Asymmetric detail and contrasting trim are both excellent touches. Waists should usually be lowered, but a wide stiff belt in a contrasting color could also be used. Hemlines are short if the skirt is straight, longer if the skirt is uneven. Blouson styles with a dropped waist are also good. Fabric should be of moderate to light weight to always reveal your shape. Ribbed-knit dresses that sculpt to the contours of the body are excellent. Asymmetrical hemlines and dropped waist detail are very chic.	Dresses should be very shaped at the waist with crisp necklines, cuffs, and intricate or animated detail. Flounces added to skirts are very sophisticated if used sparingly. Sharp shoulder definition is important, and gathers, shirring, etc., are excellent. Skirts may be tapered or flared but should not be voluminous. Bouffant dresses are extremely chic and sexy on you. Asymmetrical hemlines and tea-length gowns are also extremely striking on you, as are all blouson styles with extra tapering.
COLOR	Your use of color should be bold and sassy; break all the rules here! Multicolored splashes are perfect. Bright and shockingly colored accessories played against a dark or light background. High, sharp contrast and wild color combinations are all very chic on you. Break your line with color!	Your use of color should be electric, bold, and vibrant. Wild color combinations that no one else would dream of using are ultra fresh and sophisticated on you. Multicolored splashes played against a very light or very dark background are equally exciting. Always animate your look by breaking up your silhouette with lots of colorful accents. If you use one primary shade for the base of an outfit, then accent with a variety of bold and bright touches or else you'll lose the dynamic energy that is your most appealing asset. Sharp color contrast is excellent. Be highly original with your color choices and combinations.	Your use of color should be bright and sparkling, with a multicolor palette of vivid, rich and intense shades played against each other or on top of either a pale or deep background. Sharp color contrast is excellent on you. Color schemes can be as wild and unusual as you dare; the more shades you use, the more sophisticated the effect!
PRINTS	Prints should be sharp, colorful, and animated. Small geometrics and angular asymmetrics are excellent. Most of your prints should be very contemporary in feeling (Picasso-ish") although humorous styles that are outlined and caricatured can be quite stunning on you as well.	Prints should be bold and animated. Asymmetric and irregular patterns and shapes are best, as is sharp color contrast for crisp definition of shape. Highly original and unique prints are good, as are avant-garde prints. Mix opposing prints together using color as the key to continuity. Use your vibrant sense of humor in choosing prints. Opt for a bit of the zany here. It will clearly express your unique approach to life in the most attractive manner imaginable! Size should be moderate to large.	You should use lots and lots of prints that are lively and animated! Bright colors, high color contrast, and outlined colors are all good choices. Shapes should be curved and intricate, but keep them crisp and animated instead of watercolor-blended. Size should be small to moderate.
ACCESSORIES	All accessories should be small, crisp, geometric, and colorful. They should serve to further break the silhouette into a staccato outline and call attention to themselves as detail. Contrast is being strived for with your use of accessories, as well as bringing out your wit and a sense of fun.	Your accessories should be cleanly sculpted and in angular shapes that veer to the asymmetric or irregular. When you use trim, it should be highly original, either avant-garde or slightly off-beat.	Accessories should be small and crisp with a bit of intricate trim for animation. Colorful accessories are always a good choice.
SHOES	Shoes: Should be tailored and angular, in lightweight leather. Unusual shapes in toes and heels are excellent (asymmetrics, toes and heels are excellent (asymmetrics, wedges, sharp points, etc) as are bold colors and printed fabric. Flats of all kinds should always be funky and fun (patent leather, trimmed, etc.).	Shoes: Should be angular and irregular in shape. Slightly chunky in style. Low, triangular heels or very straight, high heels. Asymmetrical flats. Brightly colored or pattered styles for fun!	Shoes: Lightweight and delicate with tapered toe and heel. Touches of intricate trim. Bare and strappy are good, as are open toes and sling-backs. Flats should be very feminine. Light and bright shades are excellent choices.
BAGS	Bags: Small, crisp geometrics (box, clutch, etc.). Slim briefcase.	Bags: Should be angular and asymmetric in shape (triangles, squares, skinny rectangles, boxes, etc.) Should be crisp leather, stiff and flat. Wild patterns, bright colors, and unusual fabrics are very chic. Constructed briefcases (with frame).	Bags: Small, rounded shapes. Delicate shoulder straps. Touches of intricate trim. Metallic, antique, or beaded bags for evening. Ultraslim briefcase in very soft leather.
BELTS	Belts: Stiff leather with geometric buckles. Elasticized fabric styles. May be narrow to moderately wide. Brightly colored belts are excellent aids in breaking your line.	Belts should be wide and stiff or streamlined and sculpted. Bright colors, patterns, and unique fabrics. Crisp, stiff leather. Unusual buckles (asymmetric).	Belts should be narrow to moderate and crisp. Contrasting colors are excellent. Buckles should be curved, swirled, or slightly intricate. Material should be very elegant leather, reptile, or exquisite fabric.
HATS	Hats: Small, crisply tailored hats. Caps (Spanish, beret, Indian, cloche).	Hats should be small and crisp in irregularly sculpted geometric or asymmetrical shapes. Crisp ethnic caps are excellent (berets, Nehru, Spanish, etc.)	Hats should be small and crisp in rounded shapes with minimal trim (veils, feathers, etc.) Crisp caps are also good, but keep the shapes small and rounded.
HOSIERY	Hosiery: Break your line by contrasting your stocking/hemline/shoe shades. You can use a two-color combination where the shoe and hemline match but the stocking is lighter; or a three-color contrast. Brightly colored stockings; light, opaque stockings; and geometric textures (ribbed and herringbones) are equally good. Flesh toned stockings are fine for daytime wear. Dark stockings should be extremely sheer.	You can wear any type of hosiery as long as it breaks your vertical line, instead of blending with the shoe and hemline. This can be accomplished by contrasting colors with your hem and shoes, by adding texture to the stocking (geometrics, herringbones, asymmetrics, etc.), or by wearing wildly patterned stockings for fun! Ultrasheer stockings are best kept for evening, when they get very sparkly and silky. Daytime, it's opaques for you-they're fresh and sophisticated while at the same time within the context of your highly creative look! Flesh-toned stockings are effective with very bare outfits, particular in the summertime.	Hosiery should contrast with the hemline at all times, except for a very dressy evening look (when they will be very sheer and silky). General, a "light leg" is the most chic look for you, and you can either blend it with the shoe, which is very elegant, or contrast it with both the hemline and the shoe, which is most charming. An opaque stocking is best for the funky, contrast look, while a sheer stocking is better with a light leg bland. Flesh-toned stockings are best when the hemline and shoe are of matching, vibrant colors, or with bare, summertime outfits. Lacy textures and sparkly trim are fun for evening.
JEWELRY	Jewelry: Should be small and sharp and in geometric, asymmetrical, or irregular shapes. Brightly colored enamel, stone, or glass are best. Very contemporary avant-garde pieces are excellent on you, as are trendy pieces that accentuate your wit.	Jewelry is one of your most essential accessories. It adds both the sophistication as well as the wit to your look. The effect may be either elegantly avant-garde or funky and zany, whichever you choose. Shapes are chunky, asymmetrical, and irregular. Lots of sculpted metal is excellent, as are brightly enameled surfaces and colored glass. Wild costume jewelry is electric on you, but keep it very contemporary in feeling. If you have a love of antique, go for the art deco era of sleek streamlined pieces instead of the intricate Victorian or art nouveau pieces. Lots of vibrant color, sparkle, or the gleam of polished metal pull your look together.	Jewelry is one of your most important accessories, for it adds the sophistication and touch of wit to your look. Shapes should be rounded and crisp, whether circles, swirls, ovals, clusters, teardrops, etc. Irregular and animated pieces are excellent as long as you keep the curves highlighted. Brightly colored pieces capture both your vivacity and your animation to perfection. Big, bright beads are always excellent. Keep earrings crisp and on the ear (or spraying up) as opposed to dangles. Wristbands and bracelets should be bangles. Unusual pins and brooches are also wonderful touches to spice up your appearance. Don't be afraid to be a little outrageous with your jewelry; let your sense of humor show. It can be the area in which your saucy elegance comes across most clearly.

	DRAMATIC	SOFT DRAMATIC	ROMANTIC	THEATRICAL ROMANTIC
EVENING WEAR	Evening wear: Geometric shapes. Elongated vertical lines. Hard metallic fabrics. Smooth fabric. Sculpted trim. Angular necklines. Shoulder emphasis. Slinky sheaths Tailored dinner suits Long gowns with sharp shoulders, halter necklines, and jackets Evening pants with tailored jackets	Evening wear: Clingy shapes. Shoulder emphasis. Cleavage emphasis. Soft, draped fabric. Glitzy fabric. Ornate and oversized trim. *Draped gowns *Form-fitting gowns with shoulder emphasis and cleavage *Shirred cocktail dresses with big shoulders *Oversized dinner suits with elaborate trim.	Evening wear: Fitted shapes with ornate necklines and waist emphasis. Sheer fabrics. Draped fabrics. Sparkly fabrics. Elaborate trim. Hourglass ball gowns Swirling chiffon gowns Ornate cocktail dresses Bustier dresses	Evening wear: Fitted shapes with ornate trim and waist emphasis. Cleavage emphasis. Draped fabrics. Sparkly fabrics. Plush fabrics. Theatrical ensembles. Form-fitting gowns with cleavage emphasis Shirred and draped cocktail dresses Fitted dinner suits with peplum jackets and ornate trim Bustier dresses
HAIR	Hair should always be sleek and sculpted, usually swept off the face to emphasize your chiseled bone structure. The shape is always geometric. (The model in the book has a very curly hair texture, but it is styled in a strong asymmetrical outline and is full looking, not sleek. K writes: Her hair is cut into a geometric shape, with an asymmetrical outline appropriate for her thick and coarsely textured curls. The other model has very straight hair and it is styled very sleekly and smooth).	Hair should always be lavish and full-looking. Elaborate coiffures and fantasy styles work well. The shape should be bold (either geometric or asymmetric), but softened with curls, waves, or partial layering. Hair must always look sophisticated and well cared for, but should also be soft and sensual, not stiff. Teasing, setting, waving, and perms are all possible choices for you.	Hair should be soft and stylized with a wispy silhouette framing the face. It should have a set, somewhat ornate look, but should never be stiff. The cut must be layered to accentuate curl or wave, as well as to hold a set effectively. Perms are possible for you, but your hair will still need setting to avoid a messy look.	Hair should be lavish and ornate, adding the extra special touch of stylization to your Image Identity. The shape should be rounded, soft, and as full as possible. Waves, perms, sets, teasing, and the like are all potential pluses for you. Just remember to keep the hair soft, never stiff. If your hair is long, it should be elaborate and voluminous in a very well-cared-for manner. If you hair is on the short side, it should look superstylized and coiffed. The cut will require some layering for curve.
HAIR COLOR	Haircolor should be vivid and distinct whatever the hue (blond, brown, red, or black) or intensity (light, medium, dark) You do not highlight well because this process mutes the intensity and results in a washed-out look. Never try to "soften" your haircolor. This is the single most damaging thing you can do to your look, and it will be extremely aging on you. Overall color processes are best for the rich type of color you need.	Haircolor should be rich, bold, and vivid. If you choose an artificial color, it should be strong and dramatic-blue-black, fiery red, platinum, or bright yellow-blond. Highlighting should be dramatically streaked. If your hair grays in a theatrical fashion, you can emphasize it through directing the streaks in bold sweeps. The richer your haircolor looks, the better.	Haircolor should be rich and luxurious. Highlights are possible, especially around the face, unless you are a deep brunette (in which case it will be extremely aging). Sprays of color around the face are soft and lovely in medium to light haircolors. Be careful with extreme haircolors (platinum blonde, blue-black, and fiery red) -- they are too stark for you unless that was your original color. If so, do not lighten the haircolor; doing so will immediately add ten years to your apparent age!	If you want to color your hair, choose shades that are rich and vibrant. You are striving for a glamorous haircolor, which means intense; browns are rich, reds are fiery, blonds are bright, and black is jet! As you gray, you will probably want to cover it, although dramatic silver streaks can be quite theatrical if you are lucky enough to have inherited them!
MAKEUP	Makeup should emphasize your angles and chiseled features. A high-contrast look is best with smoky eyes, contoured cheeks, and deep lips played against a background of neutral skin.	Makeup should be lavish and ornate, even for daytime. A very polished face is part of your everyday look. In the evening, pour on the glitz! Bold eyes, with a touch of bright color. Full, vivid lips and strong cheeks.	Makeup should be elaborate and blended into a soft, watercolor face. Soft pretty colors (rose, peach, rust, pink) on cheeks and lips (glossy). Eye makeup should be colorful and soft, with a bit of sparkle even for daytime. Evening makeup can be extremely glitzy!	Makeup provides the icing for your cake, and should be very polished, colorful, and watercolor soft. A touch of sparkle is always refined and sophisticated, even for daytime, and evening makeup can glitter away! Soft and bright colors should be artfully blended around the eyes while the cheeks should be rosy and the lips glossy.

	CLASSIC	DRAMATIC CLASSIC	SOFT CLASSIC
EVENING WEAR	Evening wear: Symmetrical shapes with clean and elegant detail. Smooth fabric. Beaded fabric. Understated trim. Smooth chiffon gowns Jacketed gowns Tailored dinner suits Beaded jackets and bodices Simple little cocktail dresses	Evening wear: Symmetrical shapes with clean, geometric detail Shoulder emphasis. Angular necklines. Smooth fabric. Beaded fabric. Understated trim. Slinky sheaths Jacketed gowns Tailored dinner suits Long gowns with sharp shoulder emphasis Tailored cocktail dresses Evening pants with jacket.	Evening wear: Symmetrical, flowing shapes. Slightly ornate detail. Lightweight, draped, and sheer fabric. Slightly sparkly fabric. Smooth fabric. Slight ornate trim (but not fussy). Chiffon ball gowns Long gowns with flowing skirts Beaded bodices and jackets Ornate and fitted jackets, over gowns (shoulder tucks, shirring, etc.) Silk dresses Elegant dinner suits with fitted jackets
HAIR	Your hair should always be smooth, sleek, and well-groomed. Blunt-edged cuts work best to achieve the even control necessary to complete your look. If your hair is extremely curly, you will need some layering with the curl so it falls in controlled waves. Moderate length is best.	Hair should be sculpted and sleek, a geometric shape with angular edges. Blunt cuts are best, although some layering is possible depending on the texture of your hair. Hair should be of moderate length to short, with very fine or thin hair being best served by a short, very sleek style. Long hair will need back teasing and setting to retain a sculpted shape. Likewise, if you perm or wave your hair, you'll have to be willing to set it for a very sculpted, marcelled effect. Asymmetric detail such as a sweep or dip is excellent.	Hair should be controlled, smooth, and soft; an elegantly clean outline with curved edges. Curls and waves are lovely as long as they aren't overly teased or cascading. A well- kept and meticulously groomed style is essential. Blunt-cuts may be best and a very subtle layering to frame the face is important! Lengths should be moderate to long, but the longer your hair the more likely it will require setting to retain the stylization necessary for your feminine sophisticated look. Likewise, if you opt for perms or processing, you will have to do some extra styling-with hot rollers or a curling iron, for example-to maintain a controlled style. An unkempt or uncared-for hairstyle will spoil your total look more quickly than any other element of your appearance.
HAIR COLOR	You should strive for a natural and rich haircolor. Be very subtle in color changes so the effect is realistic. Use low-lights and soft sprays of color instead of highlights and dramatic streaking. Avoid overly theatrical haircolors (blue-black, platinum, fiery red), unless that is your original color.	Haircolor: In general, you need the rich base from an overall haircolor process. This will provide the distinct haircolor that must be maintained. If you are seeking to cover gray, never choose a shade lighter than your original haircolor; it will be too soft and muted for you and will give you a tired, matronly appearance that is not in keeping with your bold and sophisticated elegance.	Haircolor should be soft and luxurious. Realistic and natural colors are best. Don't stray far from your natural haircolor. Lightening your hair a shade or brightening it a shade is possible if your original color is blond, red, or medium brown. You might also choose subtle low-lights if your hair is in these color ranges. Brunettes should always avoid lightening or highlights because the result is very aging and tiring, particularly after you've begun to gray. In general, if you're a high-contrast person, you'll need the richness and depth from an overall color process. If you're a low-contrast person, you may find a subtle highlight quite effective to add a little shimmer, but when covering gray, you must switch to an overall process. Otherwise, the highlights will either mute down your haircolor (which will fade you) or overly "brighten" your coloring and give a brassy effect.
MAKEUP	Makeup should be moderate and well-blended with an emphasis on soft colors and neutrals. A matte finish is best. Eyes should be slightly smoky, with just a hint of color. Lips and cheeks will match the eyes in intensity.	Makeup: A smoky face with sultry eyes, strong cheekbones, and a vivid mouth completes your tailored chic look to perfection! Matte colors are best; for evening add just a hint of sheer frost. Emphasize your beautifully chiseled angels with contrast and contouring!	A well-polished makeup is a vital touch. Soft to bright shades, beautifully blended in a watercolor effect, creates your most elegant, slightly feminine face. A hint of sparkle around the eyes, rosy cheeks within your palette colors and slightly glossy lips complement your Image Identity to perfection!

	NATURAL	FLAMBOYANT NATURAL	SOFT NATURAL
EVENING WEAR	Evening wear: Simple shapes with easy fits. Minimal detail. Bare necklines and shoulders. Smooth to slightly plush fabrics. Glitzy fabrics. Metallics. Bare Sheaths Strapless gowns with stoles and flings Jersey cocktail dresses Evening sweater-dresses with glitz Evening sarongs Evening separates (blouses, skirts, pants) Evening pants	**Evening Wear: Bold shapes with sweeping lines. Shoulder emphasis. Easy necklines. Bold prints. Glitzy fabric. Smooth fabric. Slightly plush fabric. Ultradrapable fabric (matte jersey, etc.) Either minimal detail or bold, broad detail. Broad-shoulder gowns with dropped waists. Widely cut, unconstructed gowns of draped fabric (matte jersey, silk, etc.) Evening pants ensembles (long, bed jackets with wide-legged satin pajama pants, etc.) Bare gowns with bold jewelry. Evening sarongs. Evening caftans. Evening sweater dresses with glitz.**	Evening wear: Simple shapes with an easy flow. Drapable fabrics. Plush fabrics. Sightly sheer fabrics. Glitzy trim. Loose waist detail. Soft necklines. Flowing gowns with flared skirts Pouffy cocktail dressed with fitted tops and flouncy skirts (long or short) Evening sarongs Evening separates (blouses, sweaters, etc.) Draped pants Antique lace dresses.
HAIR	Hair should be tousled, loose, and free-a soft geometric shape with a feathered outline. Layering is essential. Perms and body waves are fine, and your hair can definitely lean to the "wild animal-mane look" for fun or evening wear!	Hair should be loose, relaxed and free. A tousled effect is best, so layering is always called for. If your hair is ultrafine, thin, and wispy, you look best with a shortish cut that is layered around the face to create the illusion of volume. The outline is geometric, but the edges are softened by the layering. If your hair is thick, you can opt for a wilder, "lion's mane" effect if you wish, but layering is still important.	Both your hair and makeup should be creative, fresh and soft. A moderate to longish hairstyle is best, and it should always be layered for freedom of movement. Blunt cuts will be boring, and geometrics will be harsh and severe. For the same reason, a "fresh face" with touches of soft color is the makeup that will complete your head-to-toe look most appealing. (Hair should be soft and free. A loosely layered cut, giving the hair a slightly tousled and softly sensual look, is best. Length should be moderate to long.)
HAIR COLOR	Haircolor should always look natural with realistic color and shining, subtle highlights. Be very careful with complete color changes. Artificial colors or lights are very unsophisticated on your. Over high-lighting the hair is particularly matronly on you.	Your haircolor should be rich and vibrant, in keeping with your free-spirited freshness! If you choose artificial coloring, keep the base of your hair very close to your original shade. Streaks and highlights are generally best, for they give you more of that outdoorsy glow. Be careful with lightening the hair. Anything designed to "soften" the color is going to be very dull and aging on you. If you are extremely bold, you could opt for bold, dramatic streaks, giving you a lynx cat look. This is very extreme, however, don't do it unless you are prepared to carry off the flamboyant theatricality in your everyday life!	Haircolor should be rich, natural, and soft looking. It should not look as if you color your hair. If you choose to do so, make sure the effect is subtle, not drastic. Subtle lowlights.
MAKEUP	Your makeup should be created to achieve a fresh-faced glow, radiant and healthy. Matte-finished products are best, with just a touch of sparkle added for evening. Smoky eyes with glowing cheeks and shining lips come from a preponderance of neutral color choices, with just a hint or soft color on top. NOTE: A minimal makeup look is not the same thing as wearing no makeup! The most careful blending of products is crucial for you; otherwise you'll appear faded and tired, hardly the picture of health you want to project!	Your makeup is the finishing touch for your look, providing the final bit of sophistication and the slightly exotic air for which you are famous. Emphasize your strong bone structure and features with strongly accented cheekbones and a deep or bright lipstick. Exotic eyes with a touch of color (even a little sheer frost) will bring in the hint of drama that spells elegance on you. In the evening, you can go much more heavily into opaque frosts if you wish. Also, always keep your lips sheer and glossy, even though you are using a strong color for the base. Blot, then coat with heavy gloss.	Your makeup is crucial to pulling your head-to-toe appearance together. it should be fresh face with only a hint of soft/bright color, styled in a watercolor blend. A touch of frost to the eyes, very rosy and rounded cheeks, and soft and glossy lips finish your fresh and feminine loveliness to perfection. In the evening, sheer sparkle may be added at will (but be careful that it remains fairly translucent)

	GAMINE	FLAMBOYANT GAMINE	SOFT GAMINE
EVENING WEAR	Sleek slinky shapes with geometric outlines and crisp trim. Smooth fabric. Tailored edges. Beading. Hard metallics. Angular necklines with lots of crisp and colorful trimmings (collars, cuffs, jackets, etc.) Asymmetrical hemlines. Slinky sheaths (very bare) Short-jacketed gowns with beading and crisp shoulders Close-fitting, dropped-waisted dresses Tailored dinner suits (with cropped jackets and crisp trim) Tailored evening pants outfits	Narrow shapes with geometric edges. Smooth fabric. Hard-edged metallics. Beading. Crisp, tailored, and colorful trim. Asymmetrical hemlines. Playful accessories. Slinky gowns with broad shoulders. Sleek sheaths that are very bare. Dropped-waist dresses with shoulder emphasis. Flapper-style cocktail dresses. Short-jacketed pants outfits (cropped, beaded jackets, wide legged satin pajamas pants, etc.) Evening separates (blouses, pants, slinky skirts, etc.) with glitzy trim.	Evening Wear: Fitted shapes with crisply ornate trim. Smooth fabric with glitzy trim. Beading, sparkles, bows, netting and playfully sexy accessories. Bouffant ball gowns Pouffy cocktail dresses with crisp flounces (taffeta skirts, crinoline, etc.) Evening knit dresses (flat knits with glitzy trim) Bustier dresses Fitted dinner suits with flounces (peplums, ornate jackets, etc.) Draped evening pants with glitzy tops or fitted jackets.
HAIR	Hair should be short and tousled, cropped upward, with layering on top of around the face (temples, side, and bangs) to soften a severely geometric cut. Your hairstyle is best described as "boyishly chic."	Hair should be asymmetrically sculpted or boyishly tousled. The outline is geometric, but the edges require some layering or beveling to add freshness and avoid severity. Because your total look is so eclectic and original, you can opt for a very wild style if you so wish. Trendy styles are wonderful on you, but they do date quickly. Also, maintaining the shape with constant trips to your hairdresser is a most important factor for you. Short hair works best because you need to show your face, particularly your eyes. "Boyishly Chic" is your ticket to sophistication. Long hair is very difficult to maintain. It requires a very flamboyant style, a la Tina Turner's wigs. If your life-style allows such an extreme look, along with the teasing, setting, and spray this requires, it can be quite stunning. If not, it will be a disaster! Asymmetrical dips, sweep, or side pieces are all extremely elegant on you.	Hair should always be soft and tousled, with soft layering. Asymmetrical cuts are possible is the hair is curled or waved, although this style should be finger-teased for fullness. Feather fringe around the face is always good for you. Length must be kept short. Long hair simply won't work for you because it drags you down and hides your animation, your electricity and your sensuality! From another part of the book: Your hairstyle is best when the cut is asymmetrical in shape, with added layering or soft curls/waves. It should be short, sassy, and soft at the same time. Again, the shapes should be curved, rounded, or softened in outline by lots of feathering. Sleek or geometric styles are not for you (unless you want to look tired and matronly!)
HAIR COLOR	Your haircolor should be rich, vivid, and distinct. Extreme color changes are possible as long as you work in conjunction with your natural coloring and don't upset the vivid contrast between hair/skin/eye. You can go dramatic with haircolor intensities (blue-black, deep brunette, platinum blond, fiery red, etc.), and highlights should be obvious streaks if you use them.	Haircolor should be distinct and rich, "not softened." If you decide to color your hair, choose a shade that is clear and vivid. If you are very daring, a theatrical color will work on you-blue-black, fiery red, platinum, etc. Otherwise, stick very close to your original shade. If you need to cover gray, or want to make the color a little richer, opt for overall color processes instead of subtle highlights.	Haircolor should be rich and vibrant. If you decide to color your hair, go for a fairly bright shade. Softening your haircolor tends to be too tiring on you, but subtle highlights around the face or on top may accent the softly tousled look that is your trademark.
MAKEUP	Your makeup should be fresh-faced and glowing with emphasis on "doe eyes" and slightly contoured angles. Smoky eye colors paired with deep shades on the lips and cheeks achieve this to perfection! "Fantasy glitz" can be added for evening with a no-holds-barred use of sheer sparkle wherever you dare.	Makeup is your finishing touch. It provides the elegance and sophistication your Image Identity requires to be completely coordinated, head-to-toe. A "smoky face," which combines deep, sultry colors with a touch of vibrancy around your eyes, strong cheeks, and a deep lipcolor, is your best look. Don't choose shades that are overly bright; just a hint of color is necessary to bring out your flamboyant spirit. Stick to matte colors for the day, with a simple addition of sheer sparkle most effective at night.	A bright and colorful makeup will be the icing on your cake. It provides polish and elegance and just a hint of glamour. Without it, your head-to-toe look will not work well, for it adds that extra pizzazz that completes your picture. Choose a crisp and vivid face: bright colors accenting the eyes, ultra-rosy cheeks, and very glossy lips. Include a bit of sparkle-just a hint for daytime, but for evening, go all the way with bright color and frosty glitter! Use rounded strokes to blend your makeup so that your entire face is made up of circles and swirls!