

WELCOME BACK TO

Summer of Drawing



class no.3: GRAPHITE & LANDSCAPES

WHAT DOES A DRAWING LOOK LIKE?

- In contemporary art trends, drawing has not be emphasized as a type of art in and of itself. Art schools place more emphasis on painting, and modern culture pushes beginning artists into the 'wow' of paint application before teaching the fundamentals of drawing, which can lead to a great deal of frustration, as well as artists and paintings that never fully realize their potential.
- Drawing and sketching subject matter of all types gives you a chance to observe, analyze, and interpret in a very experimental manner.
- If you are next going to make finished drawing, or a painting or sculpture, sketching gives you a starting point to creating your own interpretation.

SKETCHES

Intended to be immediate, loose, in the moment, rough.

FINISHED DRAWING

intended to be the final version, i.e. a portrait drawing.

ACADEMIC DRAWING

Of a style produced in an atelier, where exact copying of master works and casts is emphasized.



Tom Fairs (1925 – 2007)





David Hockney (b.1937)







Draw a small rectangle and sketch a notan of this scene.

Then draw a larger (3" x 6" approx.) rectangle and start sketching in the major lines and shapes.

Think about stroke direction and the movement of the earth, variety of values.

SQUINT!





Notan, Rough Sketch, Values, Perspective and Measuring

- A notan helps you work out if you like the balance of the scene. SQUINT!
- Next, a rough sketch of some size can help you start to edit and change the scene quickly.
- Values are one way to create a feeling of changing landscape and distance.
- Pencil strokes, smudging, and erasing, provide texture. Use lines, pattern, shading, and hatching to give form to the values.
- There is no right way to draw. Try every combination of pencil stroke and mark making and smudging and drawing implement and eraser and paper you can until you settle on some favorites.
- Follow the rhythm of the land and the motion of growth. Vary horizontal, slanted, and vertical lines according to what is happening on the land.
- Keep an eye on perspective, and look for helpful lines (such as fence lines, or rows in fields).
- Watch those angles – measure with your eye, then double-check with your pencil.

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