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## INTRODUCTION TO COURSE 2

This is the second course in the programme of B.A fine Arts. In this course we shall deal with various aspects of Nature Drawing. The course on Nature Drawing is a practical course, the more you practice and you will understand it better. Drawing nature is a good excuse for staring at a plant or nature for few minutes or for hours.

The course has been dealt differently as per the distance mode of learning adopted by SVSU. You shall find a lot of learning skill material, after every unit you can check your knowledge. You must not escape them and do not leave them when you study you have to complete these activity when they appear.

The course consists of the following chapters:

- Selection of plant while drawing nature.
- Different techniques of pencil shading.
- Coloring flowers.

The first chapter of this course deals with the basic concept of selecting a plant and developing skills in drawing nature especially when a beginner starts drawing nature. There are different techniques of drawing nature but before drawing you will have to select that what you have to draw. Thus the selection of plant is very important.

In the second chapter, we will discuss various techniques of pencil shading. We shall identify the four main techniques of pencil shading. And learn the simplest way of doing shading with pencil.

In the third chapter, we will do study of coloring flowers. Colors are expressions of flowers. To draw we need to analyze them.

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#### SELECTION OF PLANTS

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#### DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES OF PENCIL SHADING

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UNIT -5: CROSS HATCHING

UNIT- 6: CHARCOAL SHADING

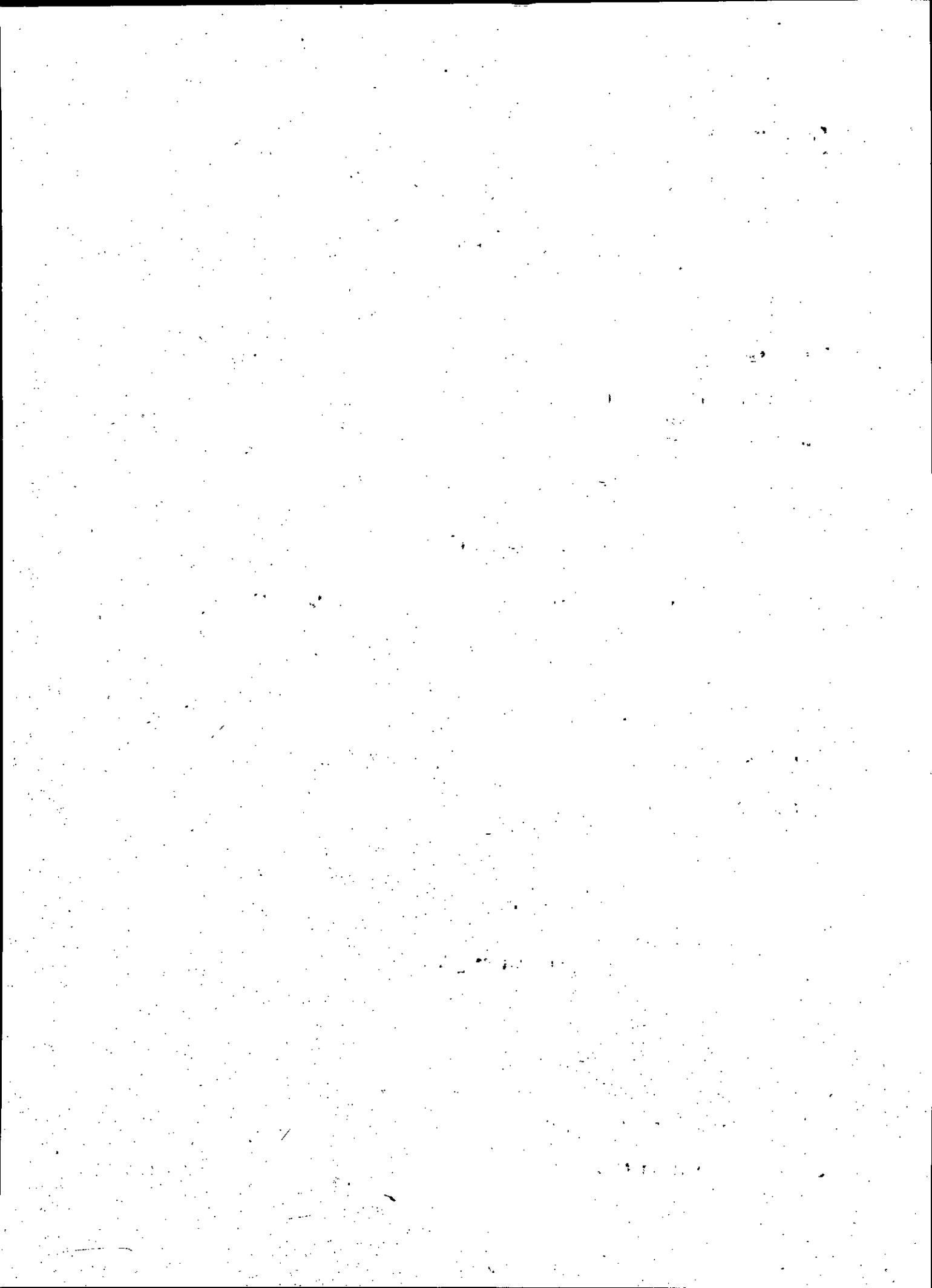
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**CHAPTER- 1**  
**SELECTION OF PLANT**

**UNIT- 1: SELECTION OF PLANT**

**UNIT- 2: LINE OF MOVEMENT OF PLANTS**

**UNIT -3: STUDY OF LEAVES**

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## **UNIT - 1 SELECTION OF PLANT**

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### **Structure**

- 1.0 Aims
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Selection of plant
- 1.3 Rose
- 1.4 Palm Tree
- 1.5 Cactus
- 1.6 Daffodil
- 1.7 Lily
- 1.8 Summing up
- 1.9 Aids to answers

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### **1.0 AIMS TO DO**

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After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- do the selection of plant for drawing
- draw different types of plant

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### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

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To draw a plant we need to observe the outline of the plant, the shape of the plant, the size of the plant at a first glance. First we need to draw with scribbles to understand the form of plant which we are drawing. Look at the plant with full concentration to grasp its individual gesture. While drawing nature first we need to make the selection that what we have to draw from nature, that is to select a plant from nature for drawing. Actually we don't have to select we just have to stare any particular plant for some time and then just start drawing it. You need to discipline yourself to continually observe plants and analyze their condition.

Well Nature all around us provides abundant materials for drawing and painting. We don't need to be an artist to draw. Drawing can be done by analyzing and seeing a particular thing in Nature around us. Our aim in this unit is to do the selection of plant which we want to draw. When we take a sketch book and a pencil in our hand for drawing we get a little confused that what should we draw?

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## 1.2 SELECTION OF PLANT

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Selection of a plant is simply to observe that particular plant in nature which you feel like drawing. When we begin studying plants, imagine the dominant line of growth as it moves through the plant. Take any plant which you like to draw and observe it for some time and then without wasting your time start drawing it. For example let us do the study of few plants from nature for our drawing. Let us study them step by step.

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### 1.3 ROSE

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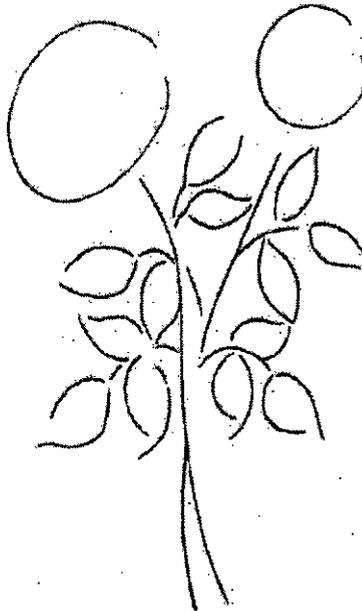
A rose is one of the beautiful flowers. It is one of the most popular flowers and it is also popular for use as a fragrance. Roses can be found in a variety of colors such as green, orange, pink, white or yellow etc.

“Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men or animals. Some seem to smile; some have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others again are plain, honest and upright, like the broad-faced sunflower and the hollyhock” ~Henry Ward Beecher.

Now we will see, how to draw the above rose. This flower can be drawn freehand while looking at each step.

Follow the lines in each illustration to learn exactly what to draw in first step.

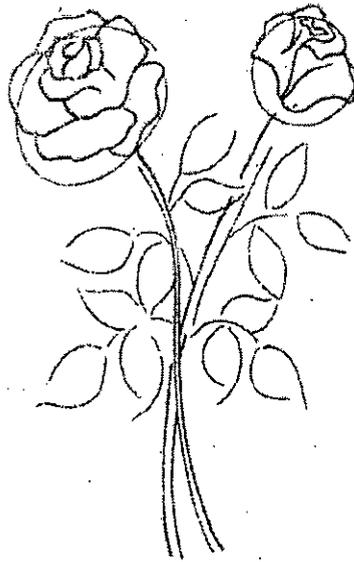
#### 1. Outline



For stems, draw two slightly wavy diagonal lines, crossing each other. Lightly sketch a circle at the top for the flower.

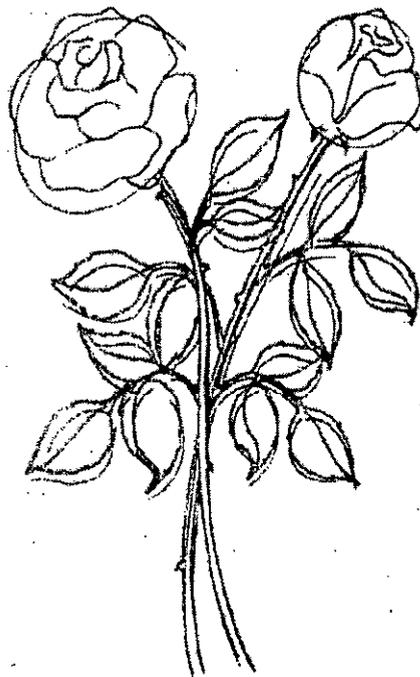
Draw leaves using curved lines.

## 2. Petals



Lightly draw in petals, inside the circles. Use wavy lines to show the way the petals overlap and curve around each other. Show that some of the petals fold over by drawing a second curve near the top of the petal. Finish each stem by drawing a second line.

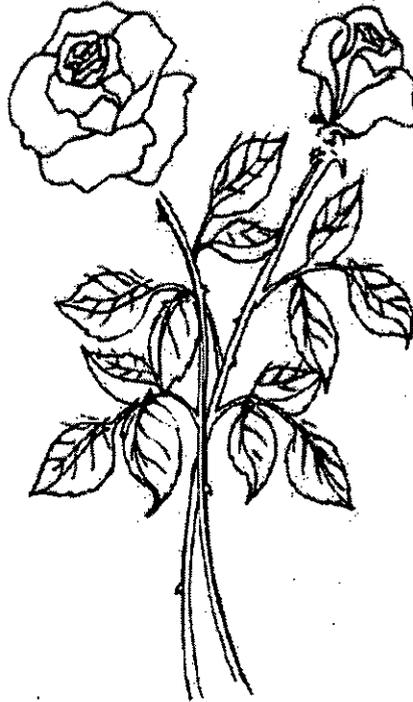
## 3. Stems and leaves



Make the leaves realistic by drawing them. Draw a curved line through the center of each leaf to show the vein.

Add a second line to each leaf stem.

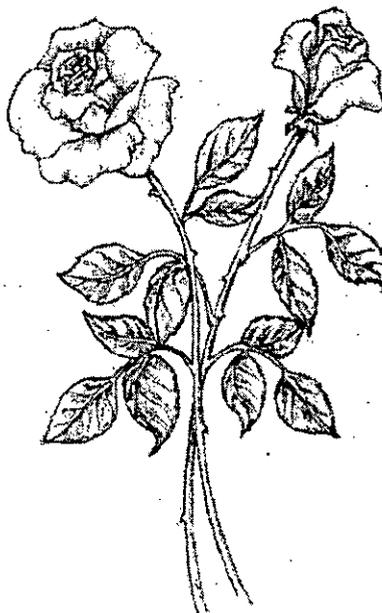
#### 4. Finishing the Petal



Finish the petals by adding few more lines. Edges of the petals should be irregular, changing the outline to include small points and curves.

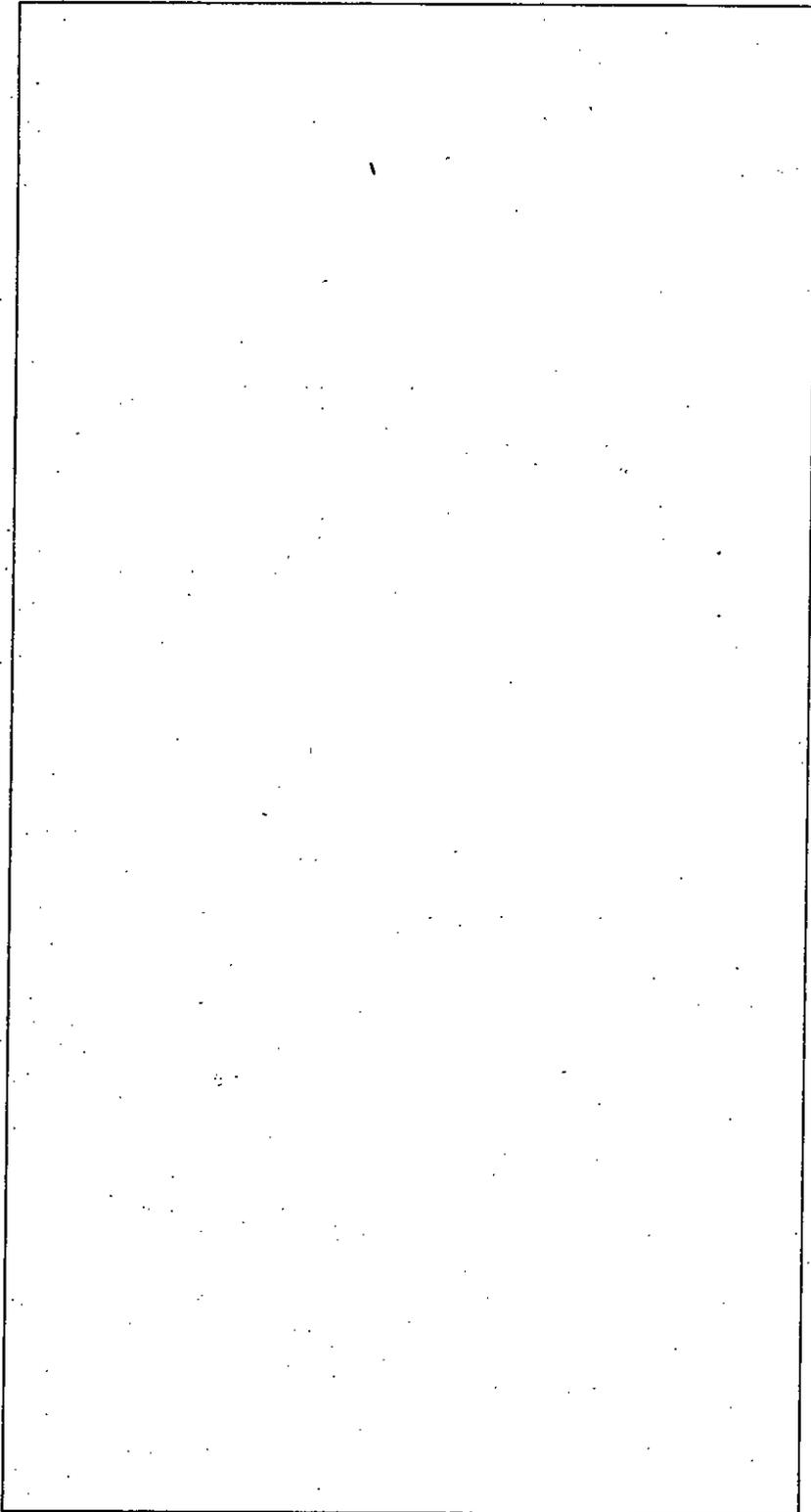
Add more veins to each leaf.

#### 5. Shading



Shade in the petals curve outward. To shade those areas, draw a series of parallel curving lines. See the picture and shade accordingly.

**Activity 1:- Draw a rose flower.**



## **1.4 PALM PLANT**

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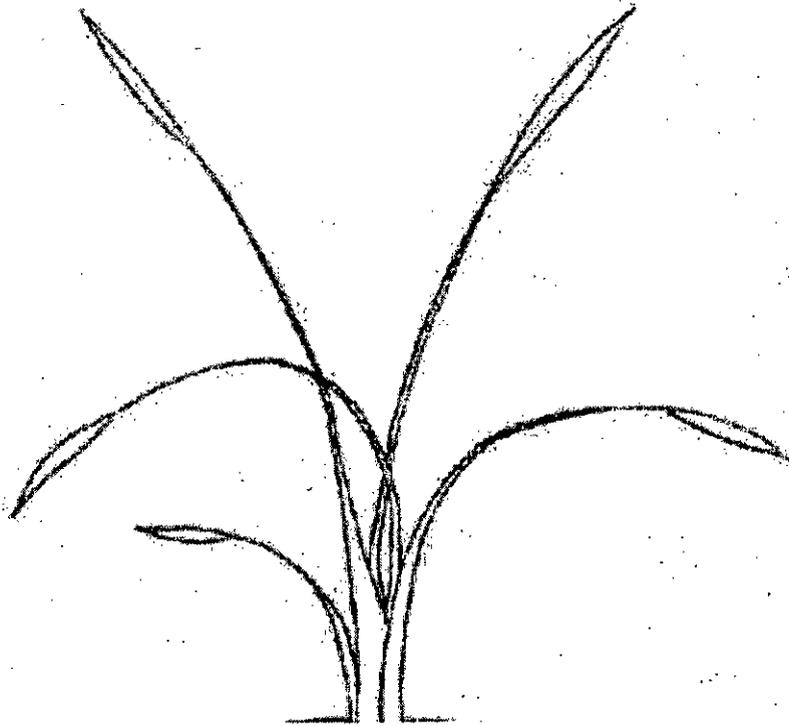
Palm plant is one of the plants, which is extremely popular due to its attractive appearance.

This plant is not just pretty. A palm is also important economically, as it provides food, fiber and even oil.

Now, we will see how to draw the palm. Follow the steps.

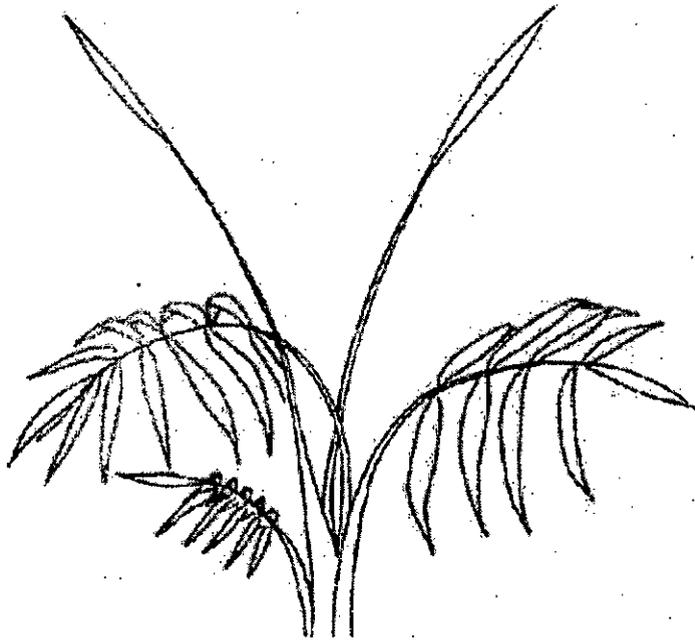
Follow the lines in each illustration to learn exactly what to draw in that step. Here, we'll show you an illustration of each step and then give you a description of how to draw it.

### **1. Stems**



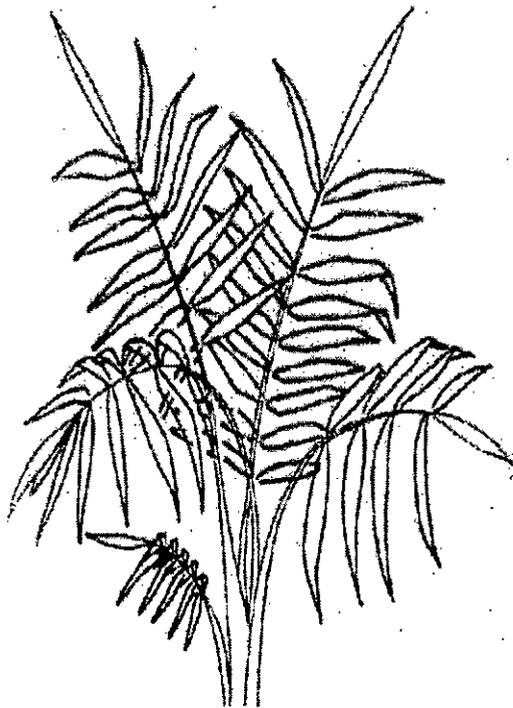
**Draw the long, curving stems. Make the stems thicker at the bottom. And at the end of each stem, draw a leaf.**

## 2. Leaves



Draw leaf along the stems in front. Show that the ends of some of the leaves fold over by adding a triangle shape near the end

## 3. More Leaves



Draw leaf shapes on the other two stems. Make sure that the lines don't extend into shapes that are in front of these leaves.  
Add triangle shapes to the ends of some of these leaves to show that they fold over.

#### 4. Veins



Show a vein in each leaf by drawing a long line through the center of each one.

#### 5. Shading



Do the shading according to the light and shade. Do the shading in veins and in the stem also. And your palm tree is complete.

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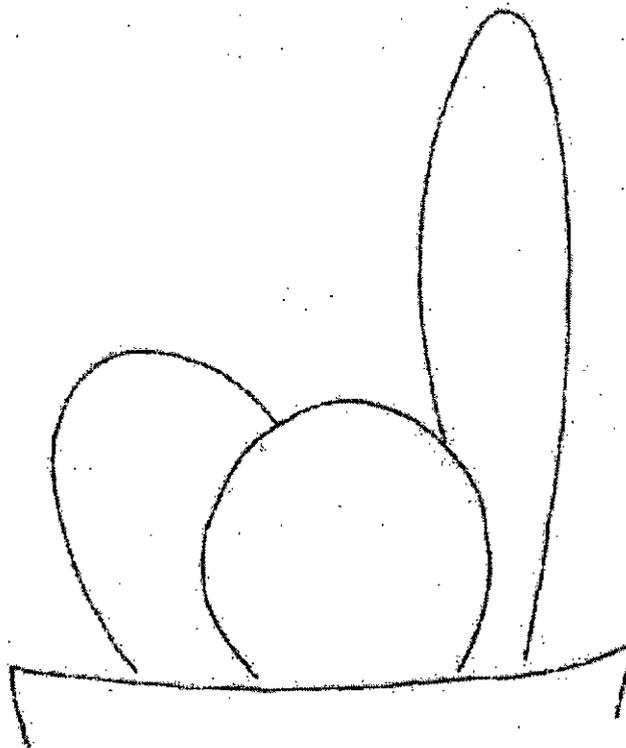
## 1.5 CACTUS

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A cactus thrives in extremely dry and hot conditions. These unusual plants require very little water to survive and they can live up to 300 years or more, typically in the desert. A cactus is both an ornamental plant, due to its spiky appearance, and a crop plant. Some believe a cactus great healing powers. In this section, we'll show you how to draw the above cactus. You can draw this flower freehand while looking at each step.

Follow the lines in each illustration to learn exactly what to draw in that step. Here, we'll show you an illustration of each step and then give you a description of how to draw it.

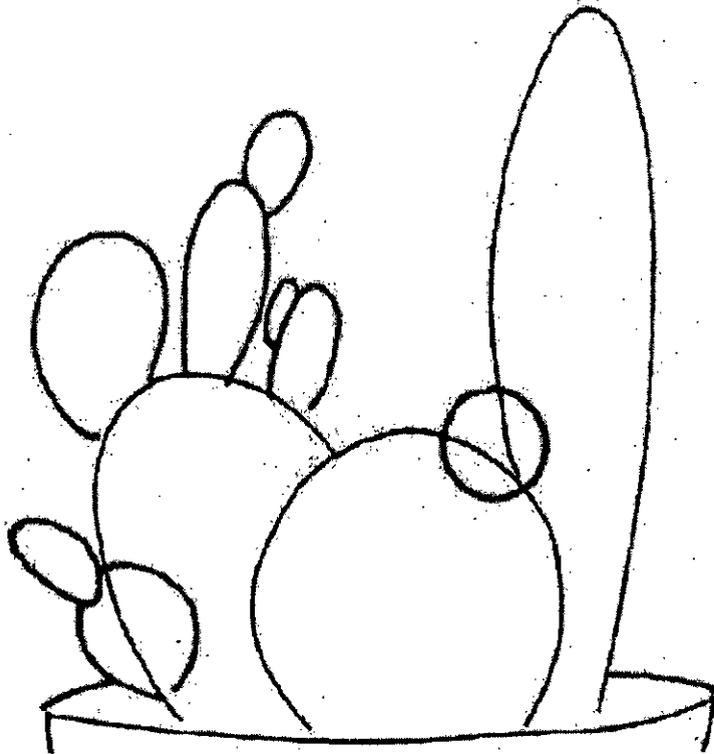
### 1. Outline



Lightly sketch a curving line, then sketch two short lines to begin the sides. Lightly sketch an unfinished circle shape for one cactus.

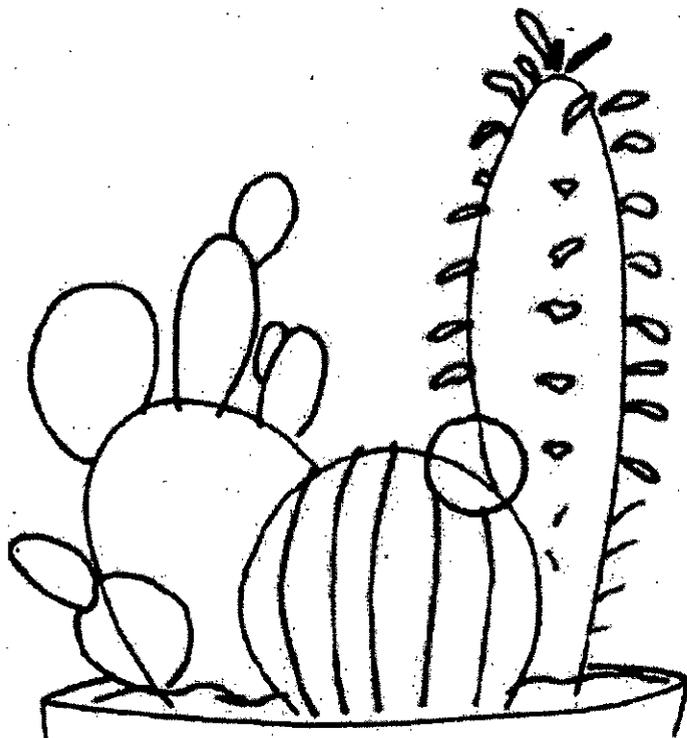
Behind it, sketch an unfinished oval shape for another cactus. Sketch a very long, thin oval for the third

## 2. Branches



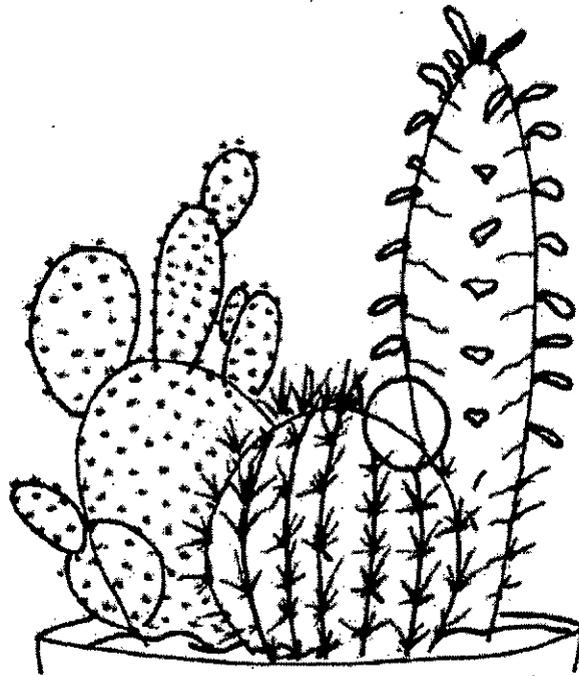
Finish with curving lines. Draw many oval branches on the left-hand cactus. On the center cactus, sketch a circle to show where a flower will go

## 3. Leaves



Draw leaves on the tall cactus using teardrop and heart shapes. Draw ridges in the center cactus using vertical lines. Put in the ground with a wavy line.

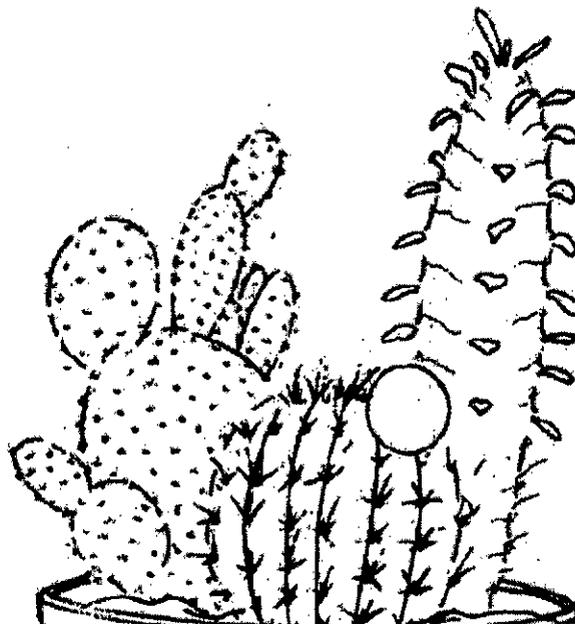
#### 4. Ridges and Spines



For spines, draw groups of three short lines all over the left-hand cactus. On the center cactus, draw groups of longer lines along the ridges.

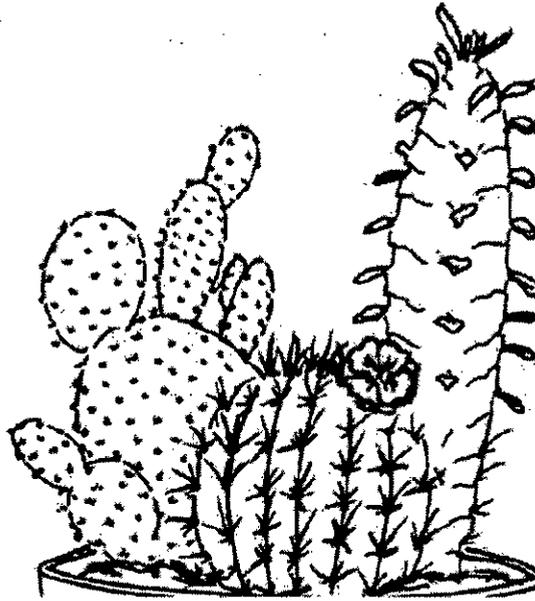
Draw ridges in the right cactus with irregular lines as shown.

#### 5. Draw spines



Redraw the outlines of the three cacti, making sure the outlines don't go through the ridges.

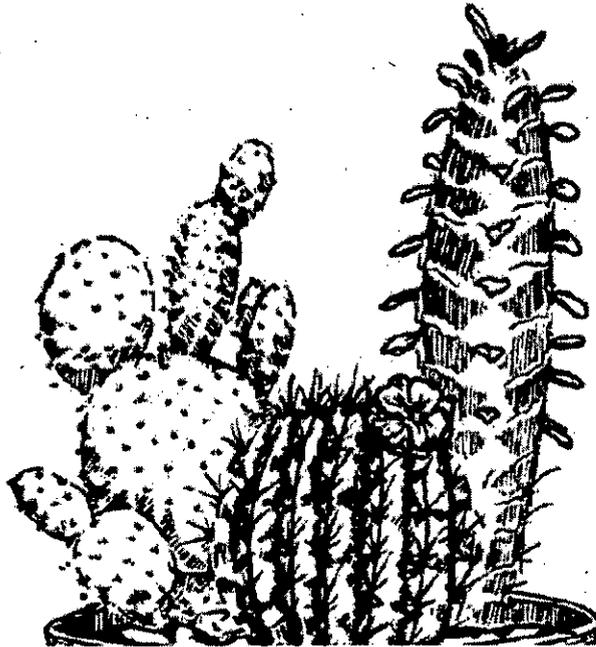
## 6. Petals



Using the small circle as a guide, draw four flower petals with wavy lines. Draw more petals behind them with additional wavy lines. Draw four tiny circles for the flowers center, then draw short lines on the petals.

Draw in the edges of the leaves on the tall cactus by adding a line to each leaf. Shade the ground with groups of short lines.

## 7. Shading



Shade the center cactus with short lines between the rows of spines, being careful not to shade over the spines. Then shade around the spines with more short lines to give a rounded look.

Use short lines to shade the bottoms and sides of the left-hand cactus and its leaves. Use short lines to shade the tall cactus between the ridges.

Your flower and plant drawings are complete.

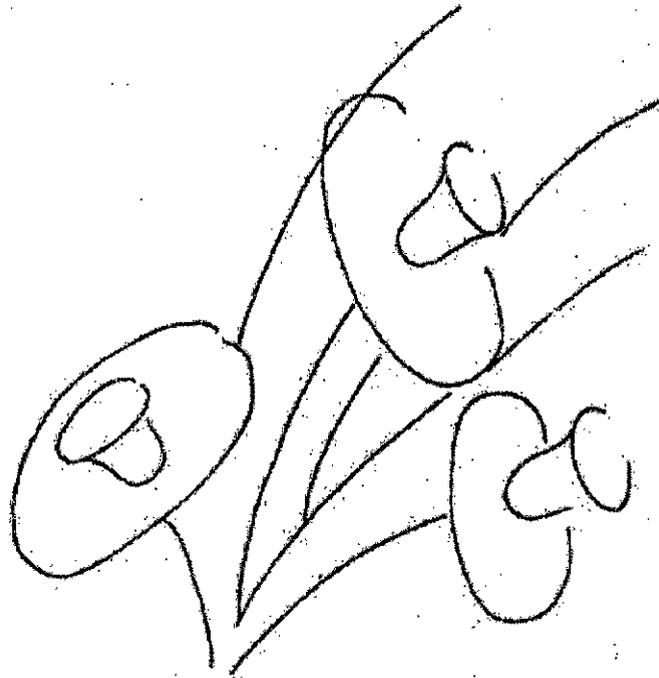
## 1.6 DAFODIL

A daffodil has the unique shape of a trumpet. It grows mostly in the Mediterranean and its color is golden yellow or a combination of golden yellow and white.

In this section, we'll show you how to draw the daffodil. You can draw this flower freehand while looking at each step.

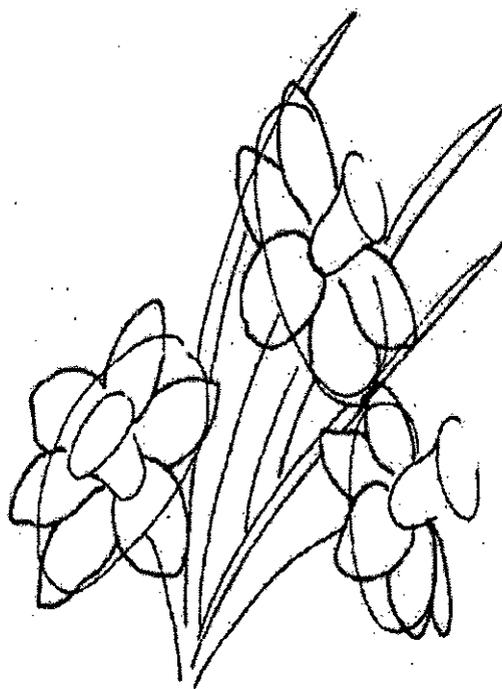
Follow the lines in each illustration to learn exactly what to draw in that step. Here, we'll show you an illustration of each step and then give you a description of how to draw it.

### 1. Outline



Show the position of the three flowers by lightly sketching ovals. In the center of each one, draw the flower's cup using a U shape and a circle. Sketch the position of stems and leaves with slanting, curved lines.

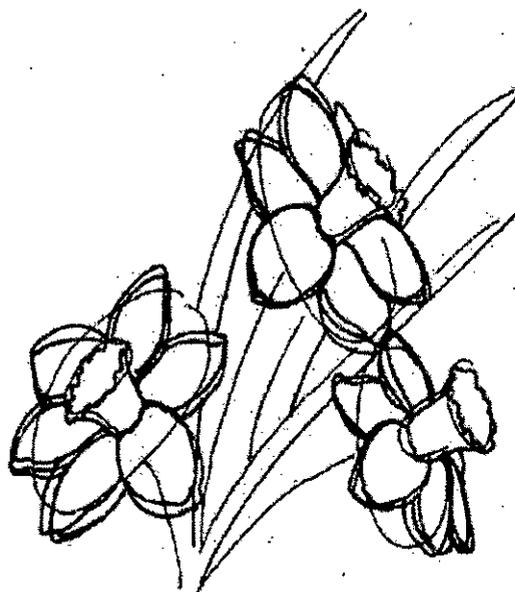
## 2. Petals



Using the ovals as a guide, draw oval petals using irregularly curved lines. Draw the second side of each leaf with a slanting, curved line that meets the first line at the top.

Don't worry if your lines overlap the flowers. These lines are guidelines to follow in drawing your final lines

## 3. Finish Petals



Show that the petals curve upward by drawing a second, irregularly curving line inside the first one. At the bottom of each cup, draw a wiggly line to show the petal overlapping the cup.

Give each cup a ruffled edge by drawing a wiggly oval.

#### 4. Stems and Leaves



Draw two tiny teardrop shapes in each cup for the flower's center. To show grooves in the petals, lightly draw two curving lines down the centers.

Redraw the lines for the stems and leaves, making sure your lines don't go into the flowers.

#### 5. Shading



Shade each leaf using long, curving lines parallel to the sides of the leaf. Shade one side of each stem using short crosswise lines. Shade the petals and cups with lines of varying lengths. And you are done with your drawing.

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## 1.7 LILY

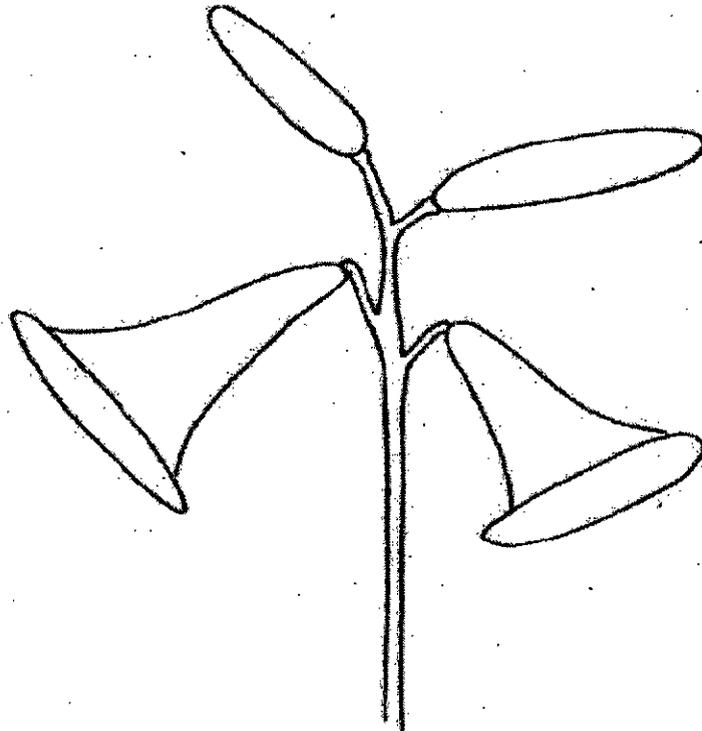
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A lily is an herbaceous (non-woody) flowering plant. It typically grows in temperate and sub-tropical regions, but lilies can also grow in most gardens or as potted plants.

These fragrant flowers symbolize purity and they bloom in a wide variety of striking colors such as gold, peach, red, green, orange, pink, and even black.

In this section, we'll show you how to draw the above lily. You can draw this flower freehand while looking at each step. Follow the lines in each illustration to learn exactly what to draw in that step. Here, we'll show you an illustration of each step and then give you a description of how to draw it.

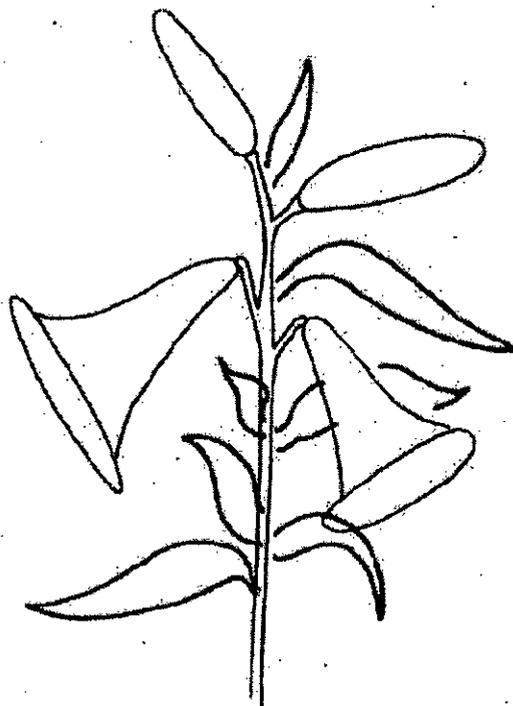
### 1. Sketch the Outline



Draw a Y-shaped stem having two short branches at the top. Make the ends of the branches rounded.

One quarter of the way from the top of the stem, draw two more short branches. For the lily flowers, draw a long, thin bell shape at the end of each of these branches.

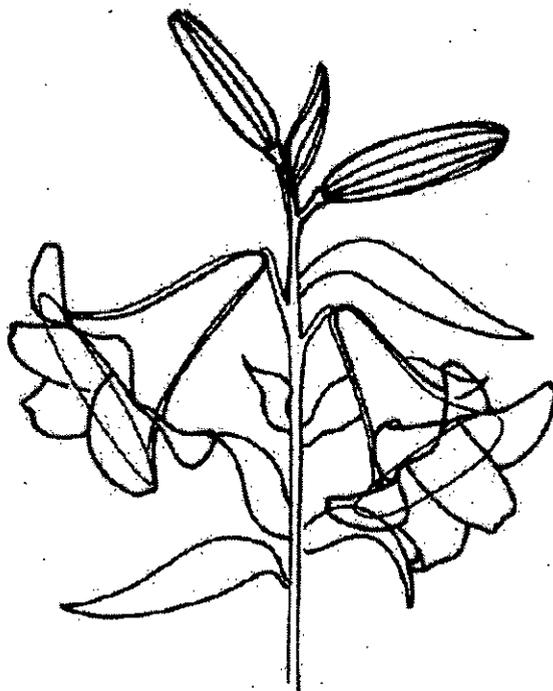
## 2. Leaves



Draw curving leaves along the stem. When leaves go behind flowers, make sure that the leaf lines don't go through the flower shapes.

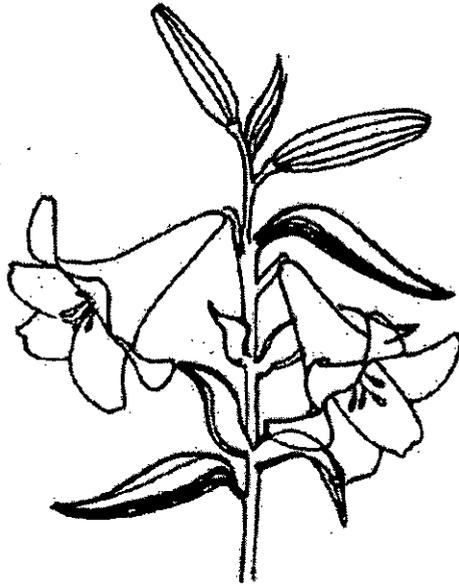
3.

Petals



In the topmost leaf, draw a line down the center. Draw the petals of the lilies with rounded triangular shapes as shown.

#### 4. Leaves and Stem



Draw the centers of the flowers with four small ovals attached to short lines. Define the leaves with curving lines. Redraw the stem line.

#### 5. Shading



Shade the leaves with delicate lines that follow their curves. Shade the stem and branches with a few lines that suggest shadows.

Darken the ends of the flowers with long, delicate lines. Shade the petal tips with shorter lines. Make the centers appear fuzzy by adding very short lines to the ovals.

Your lovely lily is complete and ready to be added to your growing flower collection.

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## 1.8 SUMMING UP

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Now just revise what we have done till now? We have learned how to make various plants with shading. Now it's time to practice. Take your sketch book and start drawing. In a nut shell, we have learned the process of drawing plants in simple steps that is:-

**STEP-1** Take a closer look at plants, foliage and trees. Notice how leaves have all shapes and sizes. Gather your sketch diary and a number 2 pencil; keep a pencil sharpener on hand to use when needed. The paper used is a personal choice.

**STEP-2** Take your sketch diary to the location of your plants or use a photograph; this is known as observational drawing. Use different pencils to give the drawing weight. The linear aspect or outline is drawn. Begin your drawing.

**STEP-3.** While drawing many shapes and types of pencil strokes are used.

**STEP-4** Give depth to the drawing. Don't be concerned about using the eraser of changing the way your drawing looks. Add the leaves and adjust them as you see.

**STEP-5** Complete all the details. Add shadows and fine lines to the leaves where desired. Take a look at the image used to observe and check the details add them at this time. And you are done with your drawing.

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## 1.9 AIDS TO ANSWER

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## **UNIT -2 LINE OF MOVEMENT OF PLANT**

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### **Structure**

- 2.0 Aims
  - 2.1 Introduction
  - 2.2 What is line drawing and how it is done?
  - 2.3 line drawing of plant.
  - 2.4 Summing up
  - 2.5 Aids to answers
- 

### **2.0 AIMS TO DO**

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- Understand meaning of line drawing.
  - Able to do line drawing of plants
- 

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

---

The root for sketching is the line of action. That is an imagined center line of the entire plant. Choosing it correct is likely to make the individual extra authentic. Line drawing is capable of various interpretations. Only line can also help in showing depth in your drawing. Line drawing is simply making a complete drawing only with lines. Drawing nature with line drawing is very simple.

### **2.2 WHAT IS LINE DRAWING AND HOW IT IS DONE?**

---

Drawing of the outlines of forms or objects is called line drawing. Line drawing, or contour drawing as it's often called, is a basic way to hone your drawing skills. By producing simple images that adhere to major shapes and the outline of a figure, you can practice scale, perspective and number of other drawing skills. When you have a live subject, consider creating a line drawing from it. A few simple steps explain how line drawing is done?

## **Instructions**

### **STEP-1**

Choose an interesting plant that you want to draw. Any interesting flower or plant or anything from with a lot of contrast between light and dark or between the shape you're drawing and the background are perfect examples of images well-suited for a line drawing.

### **STEP-2**

Concentrate on the outline of the figure. Line drawings are simple and are meant to help you decipher the shape of figures by focusing on the object's edge.

When you finish with the edge, you can add some lines inside the figure to give it dimension and a nice finish.

### **STEP-3**

Draw very slowly. Focus all of your attention on the object's edge. Keep your eyes focused largely on the object, and feel whether the line is jagged, sweeping, curved, or delicately bent. Make a mark on your paper only after you understand the movement of the line.

### **STEP-4**

Try to forget about making your contour drawing perfect. Because this exercise is so focused on the object as opposed to the technique of the drawing, your first few might not look exactly like the object. However, if you do contour sketches over a period of time, you should see improvement in accuracy.

### **STEP-5**

Change things up. Once you feel you have a handle on line drawing, try blind line drawing where you never take your eyes off the object. Another option is "other hand" line drawing where you use the hand opposite your drawing hand to complete the exercise.

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## 2.3 LINE DRAWING OF PLANT

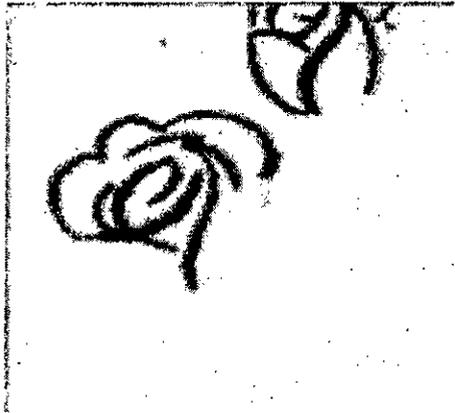
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Let us just see a plant (Rose) drawn in line drawing:-

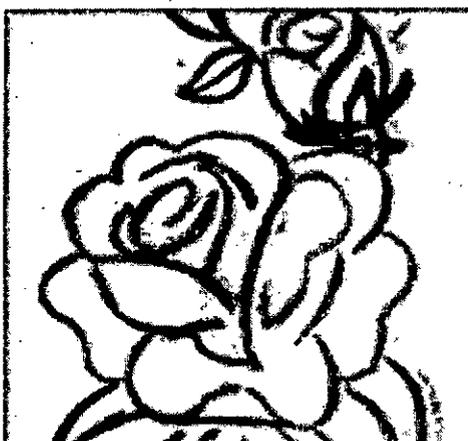
**STEP-1** Sketchbook page with rose center swirls showing placement



**STEP-2** Add three or four petals to the swirls an bud is almost done.



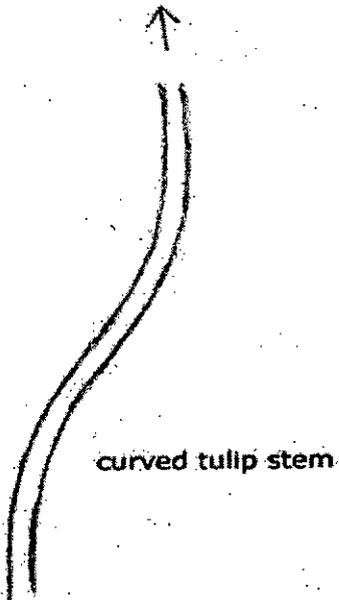
**STEP-3** Line drawing done, the rose, bud and leaves are recognizable. Line drawing is just you see any plant carefully and try to draw its outlines and little bit of detailing.



**Another example of line drawing:- See the steps:-**

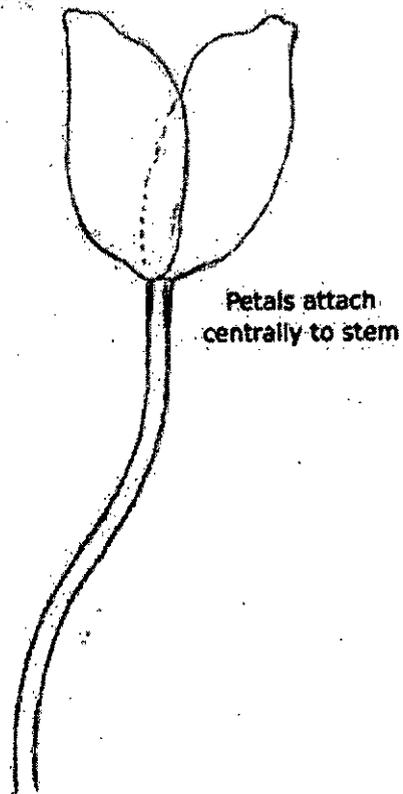
**stage 1**

flower head will sit  
on here centrally



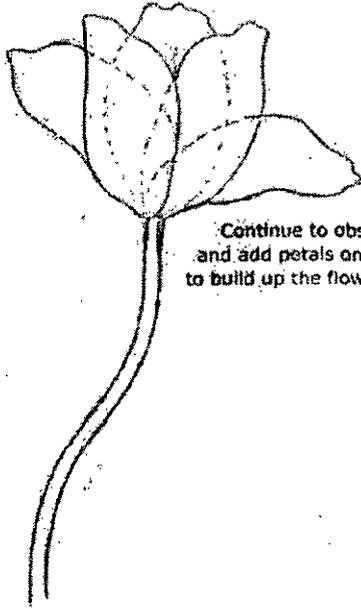
curved tulip stem

**stage 2**



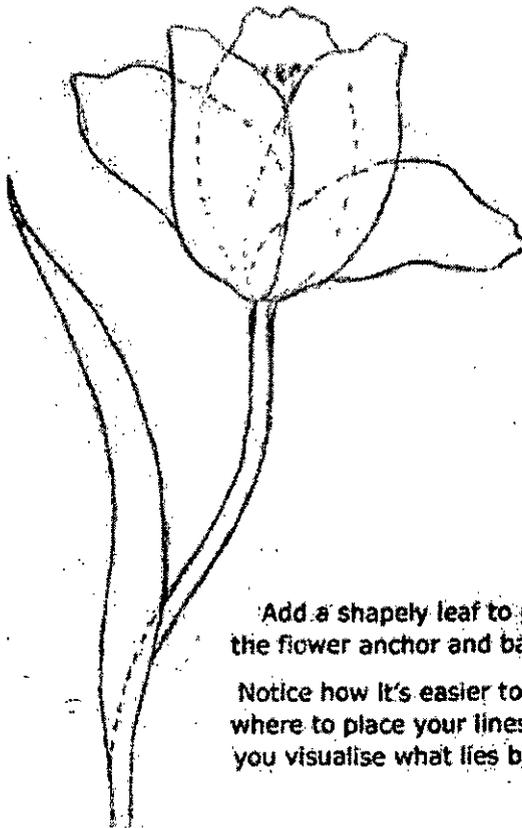
Petals attach  
centrally to stem

stage 3



Continue to observe  
and add petals one by one  
to build up the flower head.

stage 4



Add a shapely leaf to give  
the flower anchor and balance.

Notice how it's easier to know  
where to place your lines when  
you visualise what lies behind.

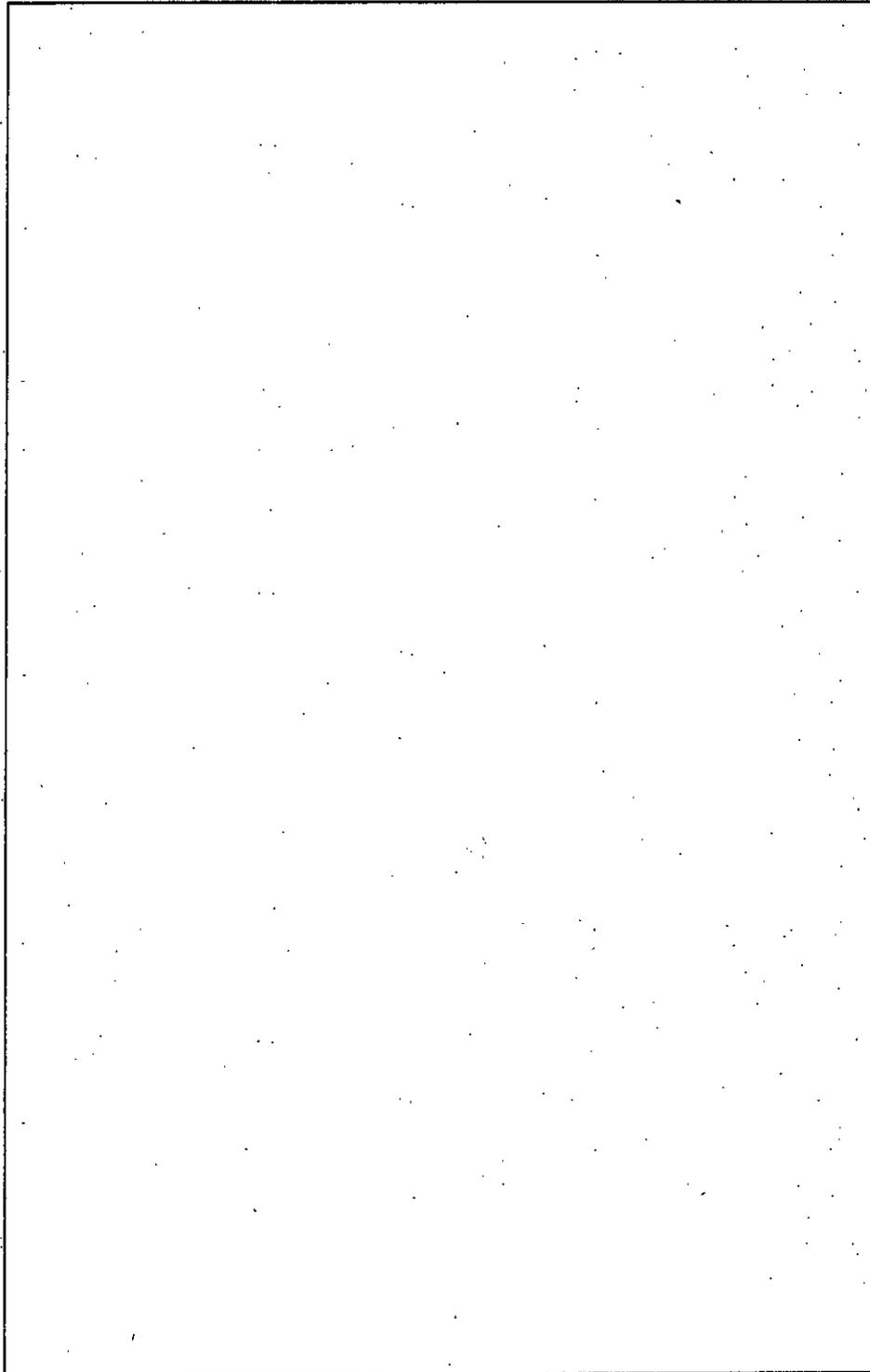
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## 2.4 SUMMING UP

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Line drawing is a simple task but only if done with full concentration. To do a perfect line drawing just observe the object carefully you are about to draw and make the outlines and you will be done with your drawing.

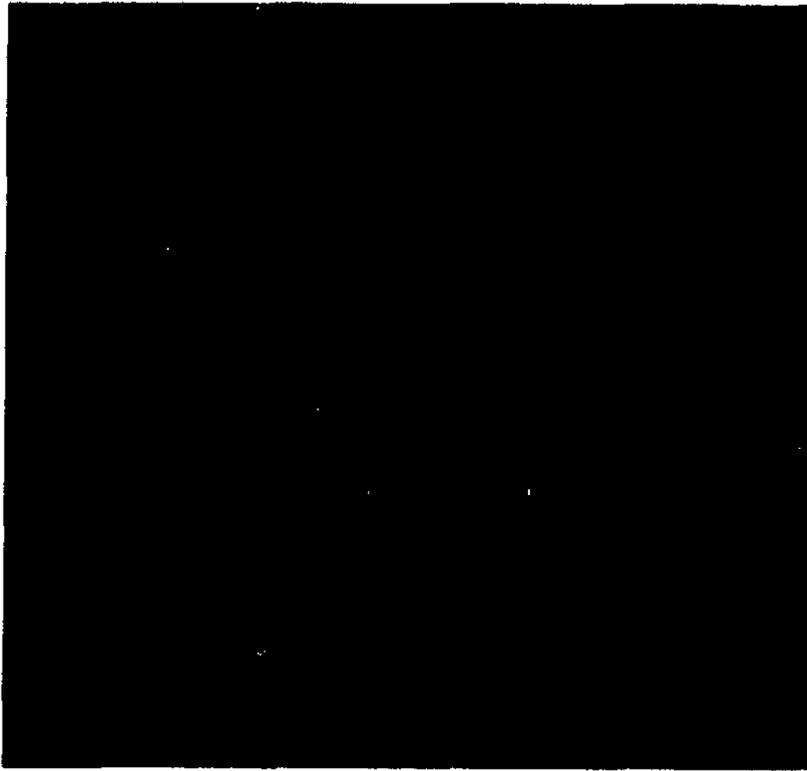
**Activity 2:- Draw plants from nature in line drawing.**



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**2.5 AIDS TO ANSWER**

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## UNIT 3    STUDY OF LEAVES

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### Structure

- 3.0    Aims
  - 3.1    Introduction
  - 3.2    How to draw leaves?
  - 3.3    Light and shade in leaves
  - 3.4    Summing up
  - 3.5    Aids to answers
- 

### 3.0    AIMS    TO DO

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- Draw leaves.
  - Give light and shade in leaves
- 

### 3.1    INTRODUCTION

---

In nature we found uncountable variety of leaves and drawing them is always a great fun. In this unit we will discuss how to draw leaves and learn to give effect of light and shade in them. The basic form of a plant is that of growth. If you look at how things grow, they will lead your hand and eye to draw better. You just need to concentrate in your drawing. Now let us start:-

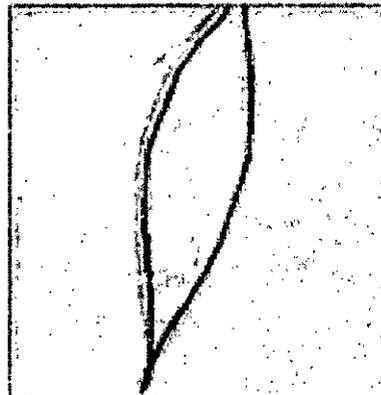
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### 3.2    HOW TO DRAW LEAVES?

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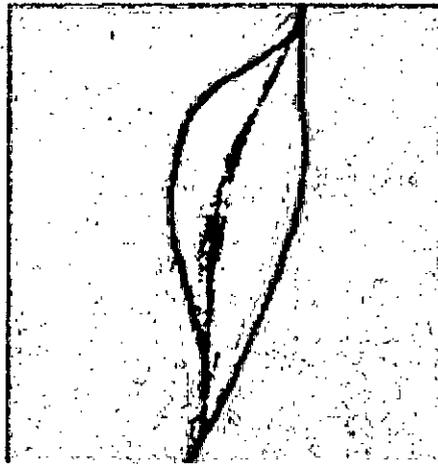
The basic form of a plant is that of growth. If you look at how things grow, they will lead your hand and eye to draw better.

#### STEP-1



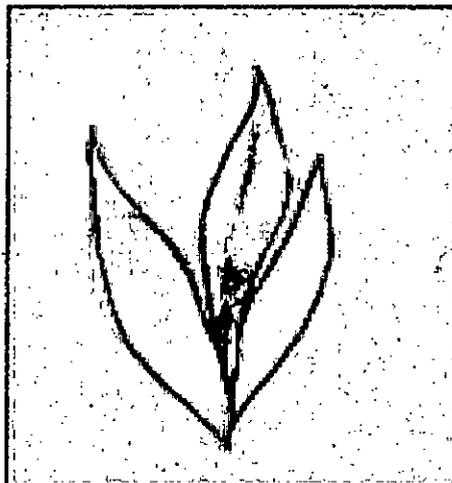
Look at the form of a leaf. You might want to start with a simple shaped leaf. Draw the outline. Notice how it grows from the bottom up and unfurls.

**STEP-2**



All leaves have midribs where the water and food is conducted to the rest of the leaf. This area is usually somewhat depressed or accented. Use a little darker shade around it.

**STEP-3**



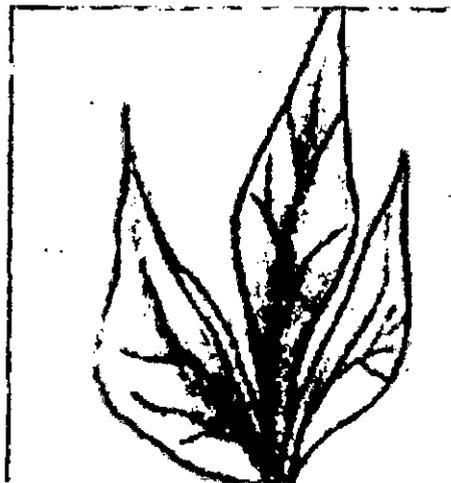
New leaves usually grow out of the base of the plant or the tip of the twig. These leaves will be on slightly different angles from each other.

**STEP-4**



If you look closely at a leaf, you will see how the main veins branch out to other parts of the leaf, just like branches extend from the limb of a tree or our veins branch out in our bodies.

#### **STEP-5**



Include this branching in some of your leaves. If your plant has a lot of leaves, not all leaves need to show veining. Some can remain blank while just a few strokes can be suggested on others to leave something of your drawing to the imagination of the viewer.

---

### **3.3 LIGHT AND SHADE IN LEAVES**

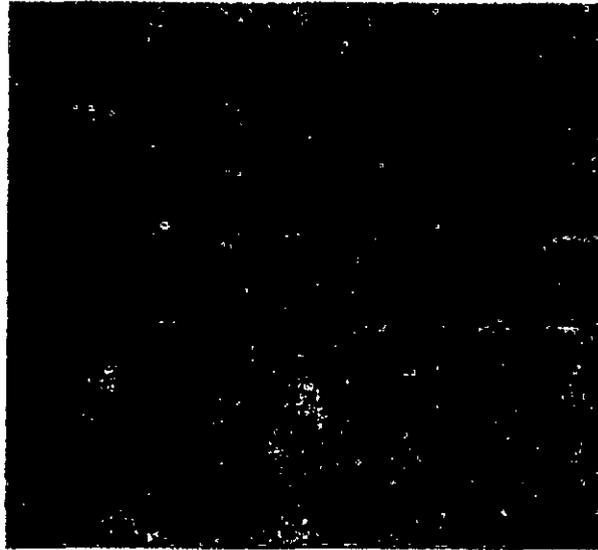
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Light is one of the element over which an artist can have a great deal of control in the creation of a picture, with the power to direct and readjust the source of light until exactly the right effect is achieved. By utilizing an interesting source of light and dark can become a principle of sketching. Light can add excitement to the sketching. A shadow is created when light is

blocked from a surface. Light is one of the key components in nature drawing? Light creates exciting shadow patterns that can become an integral part of our sketching. Sketching outside can be a different matter altogether. The weather rather than the artist is in charge of the light source and patterns of light and shade will change all the time.

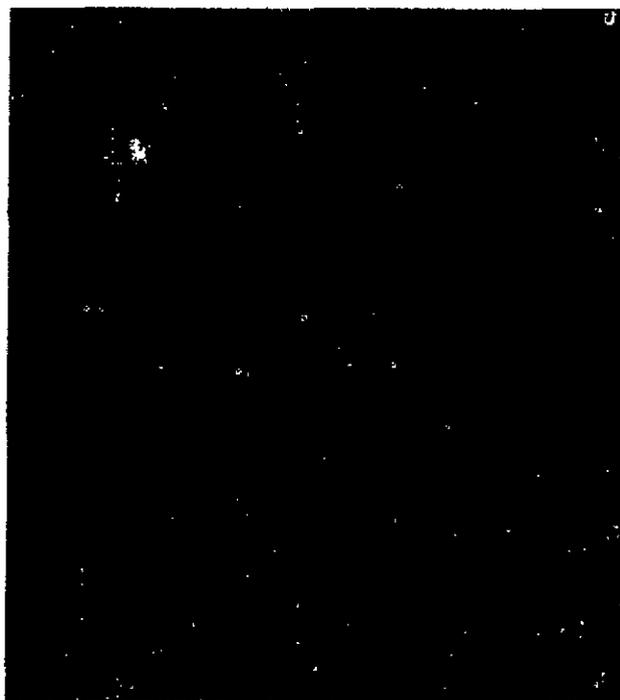
**STEP-1**

Line drawing of a leaf.



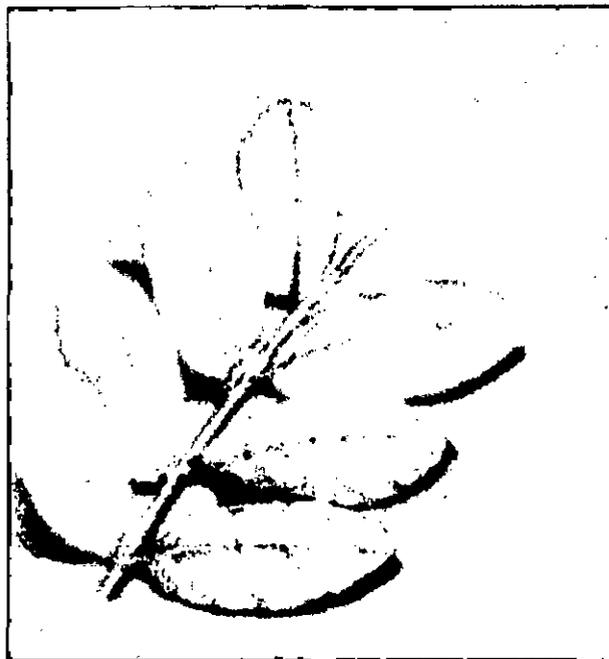
**STEP-2**

Giving some detailing to the leaf.



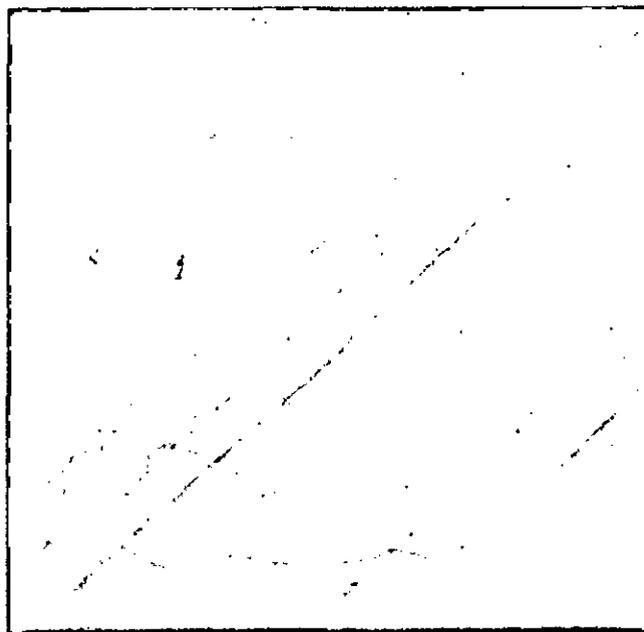
**STEP-3**

Giving light and shade to the leaves.

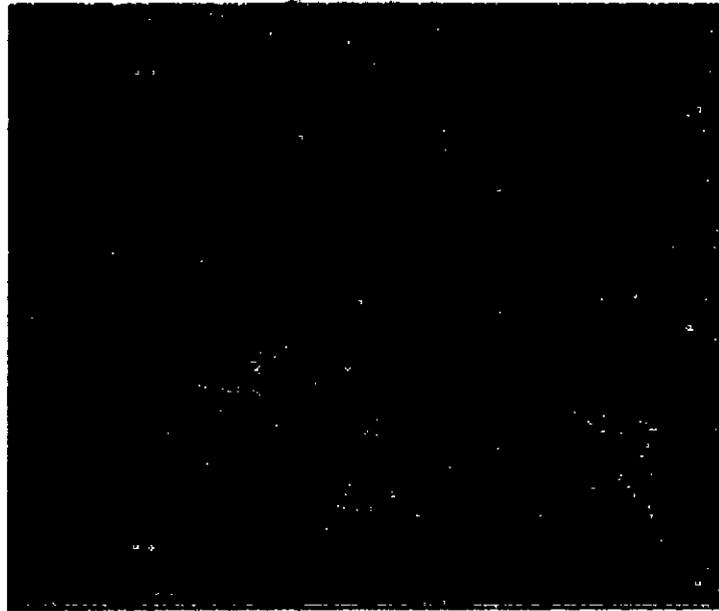


Now check out drawing of leaves and light and shade in few more leaves:

**STEP-1**



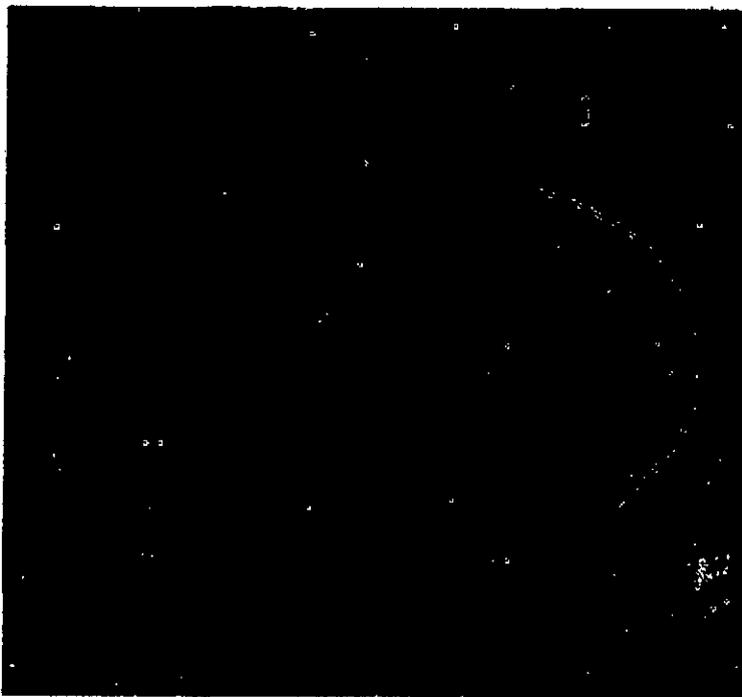
**STEP-2**



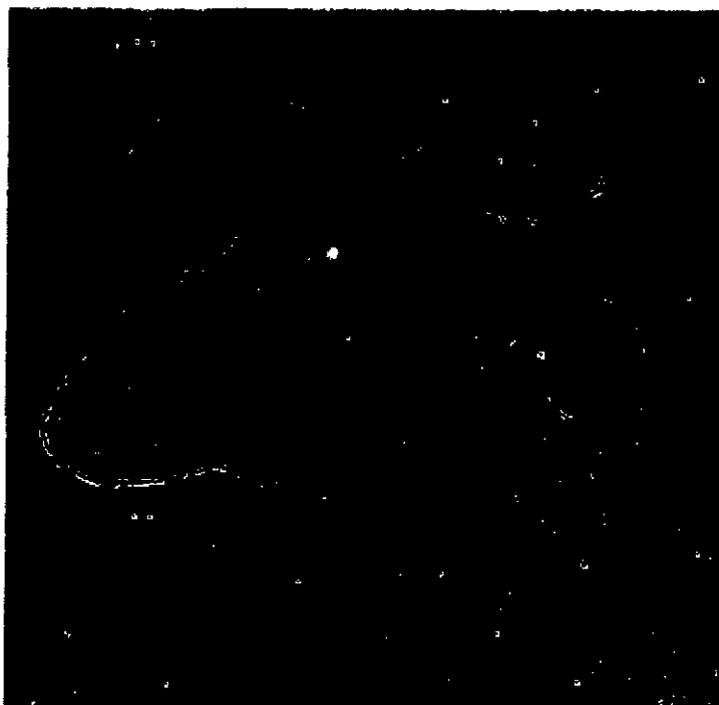
**STEP-3**



**Another example of leaf drawing and shading:  
STEP-1**



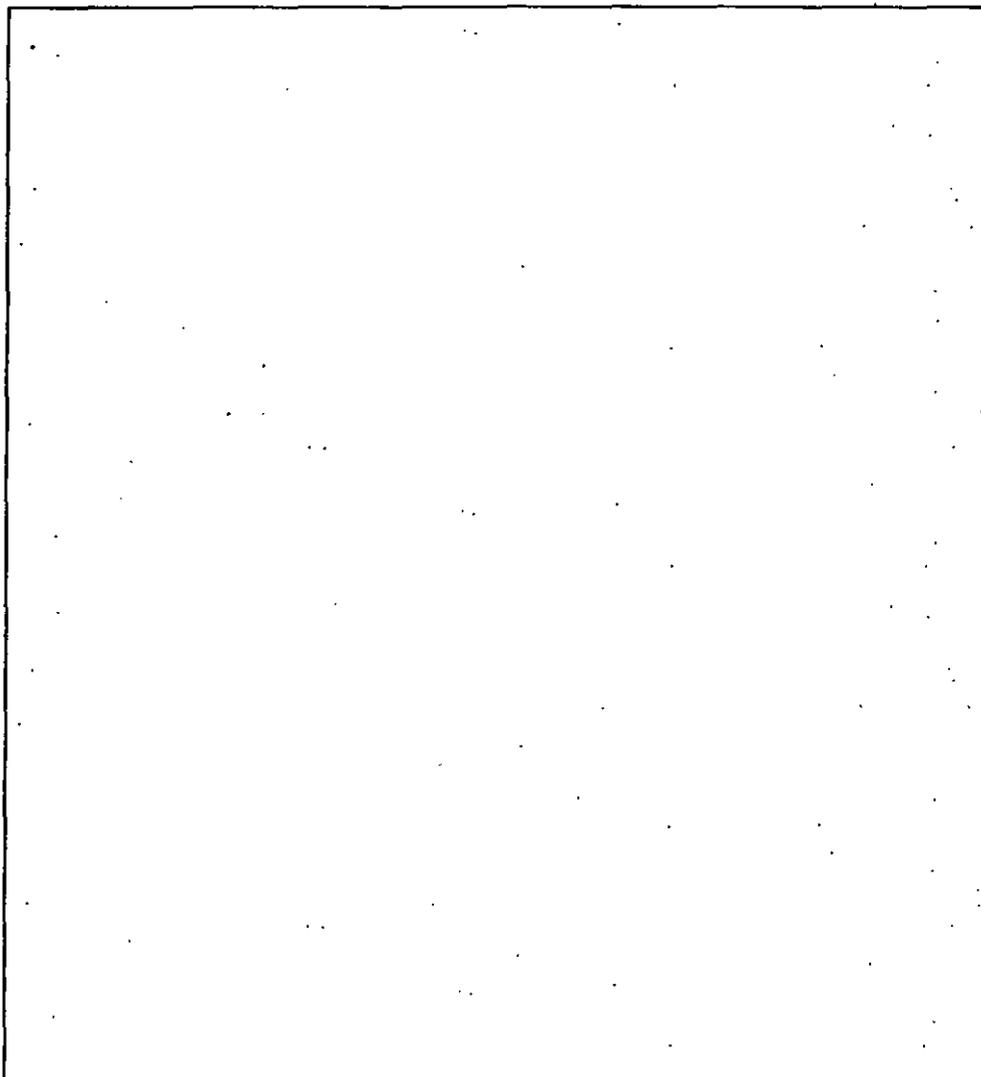
**STEP-2**



**STEP-3**



**Activity-1:** Draw different types of leaves with light and shade. Draw 10 types of leaves



---

### 3.4 SUMMING UP

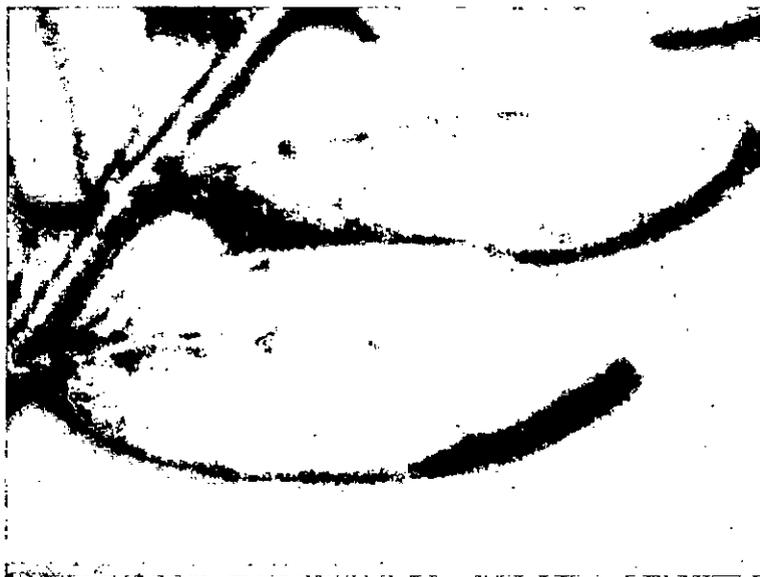
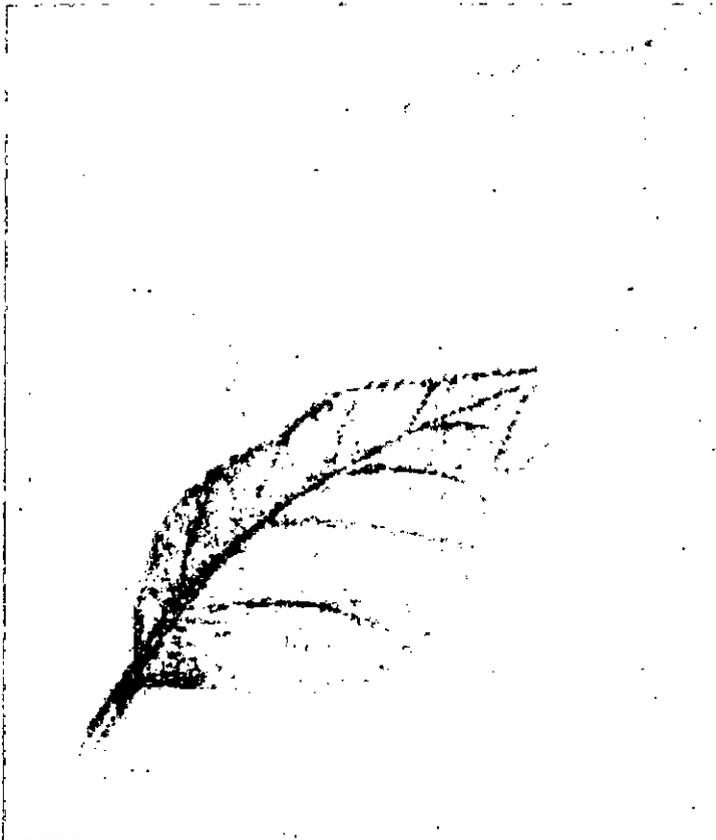
---

In this unit we have studied how to draw leaves and giving light and shade to leaves step by step. Don't loose your concentration while drawing nature.

---

### 3.5AIDS TO ANSWER

---



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES OF PENCIL SHADING**

**UNIT -4: STUMPING**

**UNIT -5: CROSS HATCHING**

**UNIT- 6: CHARCOAL SHADING**

**UNIT -7: STIPLING**

---

## **UNIT 4 STUMPING**

---

### **Structure**

- 4.0 Aims
  - 4.1 Introduction
  - 4.2 What is stumping shading?
  - 4.3 How it is done?
  - 4.4 Summing up
  - 4.5 Aids to answers
- 

### **4.0 AIMS TO DO**

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- Understand stumping shading
  - Do the stumping
- 

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

---

Stumping is the basic and a very easy way of shading. Stumping is to smudge lines on your drawing. We can do it by using our fingertips also or take a paper tightly rolled into a stick to smudge lines to give light and dark shade.

---

### **4.2 WHAT IS STUMPING SHADING?**

---



Stumping shading is a technique to smudge lines in your drawing. It is simply to give a flawless effect to your drawing. We simply draw some lines with pencil and then smudge them with our fingertips to give good shading effect.

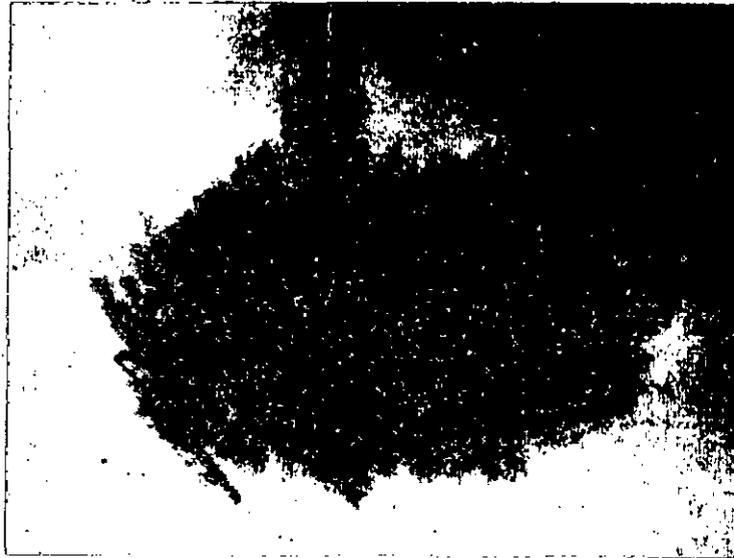
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### 4.3 HOW IT IS DONE?

---

Simple way of shading:

Stumping is done by using the pointed end of a piece of paper which has been tightly rolled into a "stick" to "smudge" lines on your drawing

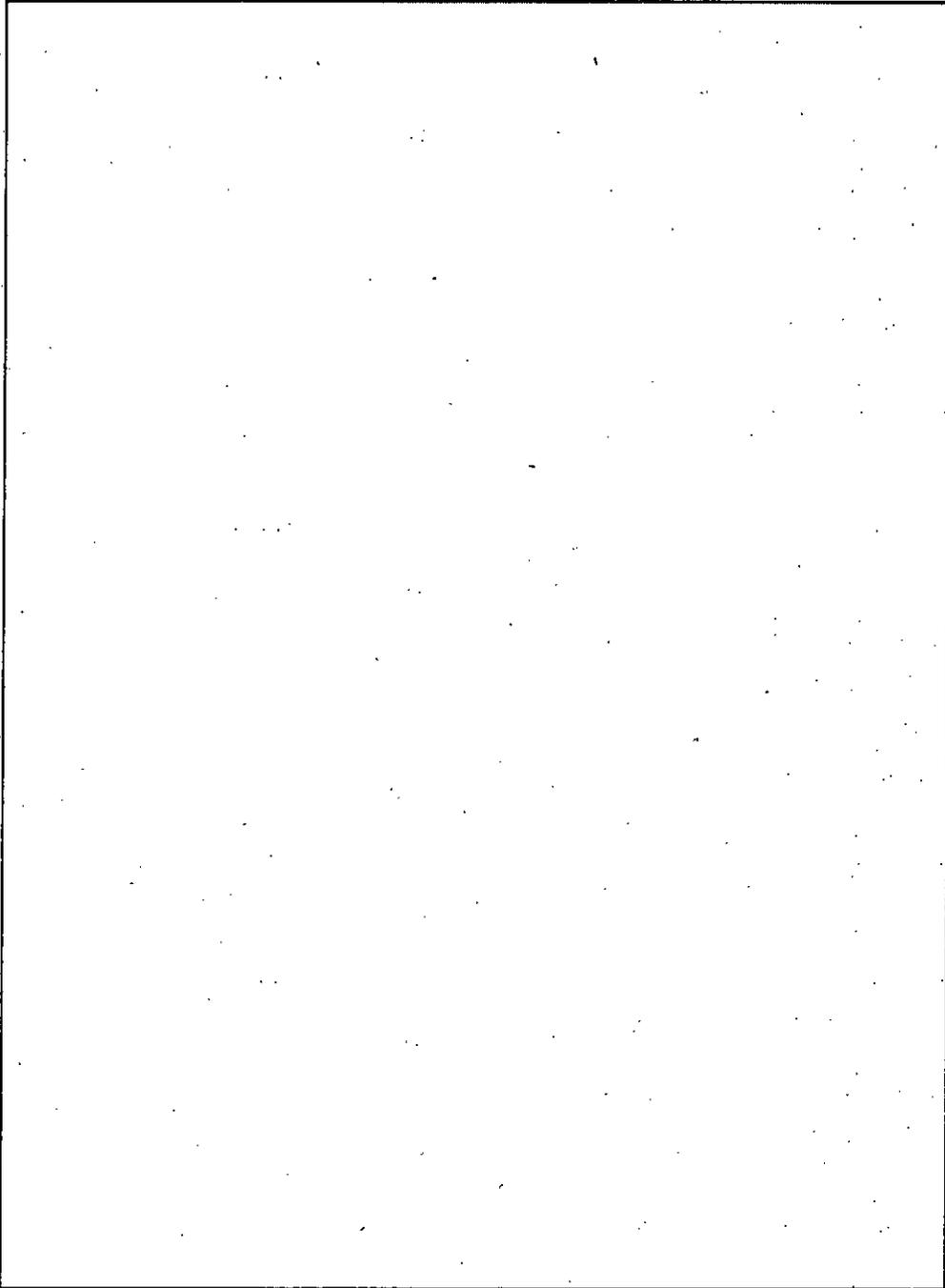


You can also use your fingertips and to keep your stumps clean and reserve them for areas that require a lot of precision.

Stumping shading is a popular shading method in pencil. We can simply lay down graphite and then blend it with anything. This shading method consists of just scribbling some graphite on your paper and then blending it either with your fingertips or a paper rolled into shape of a stick etc.



**Activity1:- draw any plant in stumping technique**



---

#### **4.4 SUMMING UP**

---

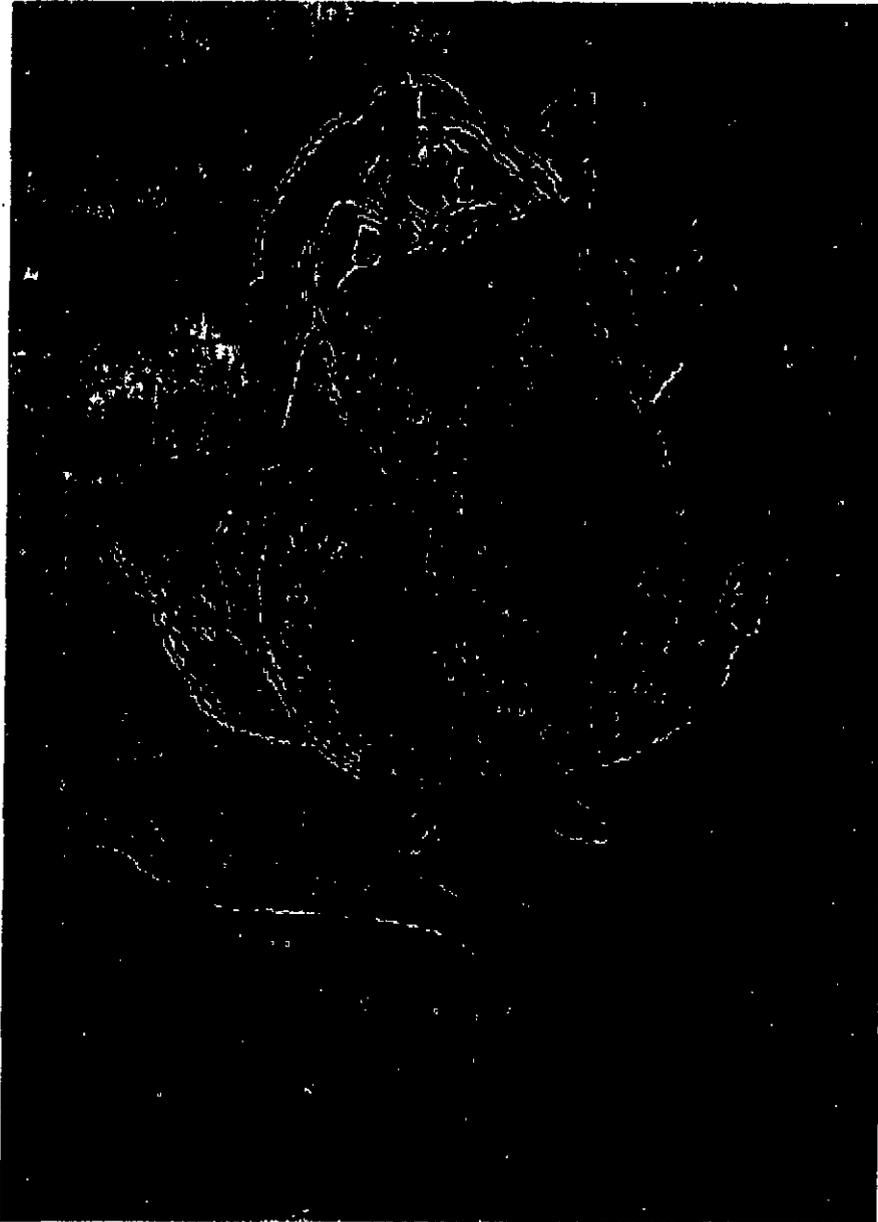
Stumping is one of the simplest and quick way of doing a perfect shading in your drawing. It is just smudge the pencil strokes drawn by you on your sheet.

---

## 4.5 AIDS TO ANSWER

---

Flower bud in stumping technique:



---

## UNIT- 5 CROSS HATCHING

---

### Structure

- 5.0 Aims
  - 5.1 Introduction
  - 5.2 What is cross hatching?
  - 5.3 How it is done?
  - 5.4 Summing up
  - 5.5 Aids to answers
- 

### 5.0 AIMS TO DO

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- Understand cross hatching
  - Do cross hatching
- 

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

---

**Cross hatching** looks good and can bring a lot of interesting textures. Cross hatching is about giving texture, depth, light to your drawing by increasingly adding lines and lines that cross and somehow gradually end up with an interesting result. To have more control in cross hatching you just need to practice.

---

### 5.2 WHAT IS CROSS HATCHING?

---

Cross Hatching is another and a smart way of shading. It is simply building up multiple layers of hatched lines that cross each other at an angle. This is an especially common technique in engraving. To add variety, you can use this common shading technique along with basic hatching to convey the form of your subject.

This technique requires even more pressure control as you lay down the lines.

See the image below:-

---

**AIDS TO ANSWER**

---



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## **UNIT 6 CHARCOAL SHADING**

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### **Structure**

- 6.0 Aims
  - 6.1 Introduction
  - 6.2 Different types of charcoal
  - 6.3 How it is done?
  - 6.4 Summing up
  - 6.5 Aids to answers
- 

### **6.0 AIMS TO DO**

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- Understand charcoal shading technique
  - Do charcoal shading
- 

### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

---

The use of charcoal for drawing is less limited than the use of graphite pencils, with it being more spontaneous in its creativity than many other types of art material. When using charcoal, its usage has a tendency to be "scribbling or sketchy" in its techniques, quickly expressing the emotions of the artist. The speed and response we get from using charcoal during life drawing sessions is always beautiful.

---

### **6.2 DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHARCOAL**

---

Charcoal can be obtained in sticks, chunks, pencils, vine, and compressed charcoal. The long and thin vine charcoal and willow charcoal are very popular with artists, and is considered to be one of the main media for artists who like to use uncompressed charcoal. Vine charcoal is dark gray, whereas the willow charcoal is dense black.

Compressed charcoal, as compared to uncompressed charcoal, can be shaped into longer sticks of charcoal. It is less messy to use than uncompressed charcoal and is rated by its hardness. The 4B charcoal pencil is also sold as a carbon sketch pencil, with the larger and heavier charcoal products requiring a

heavier drawing paper. Charcoal pencils come in a range of 9B to 9H, with HB the average middle range to use for soft and light. They can be purchased in sets, or individually.

Compressed charcoal can also be made into 8 oz. charcoal chunks for those who like to work on large areas. It is also made into white compressed sticks of charcoal, which use a special charcoal paper which is black in color. In addition, charcoal crayons often are used by artist caricaturists, and are made with less binder, if any, and mixed with compressed charcoal.

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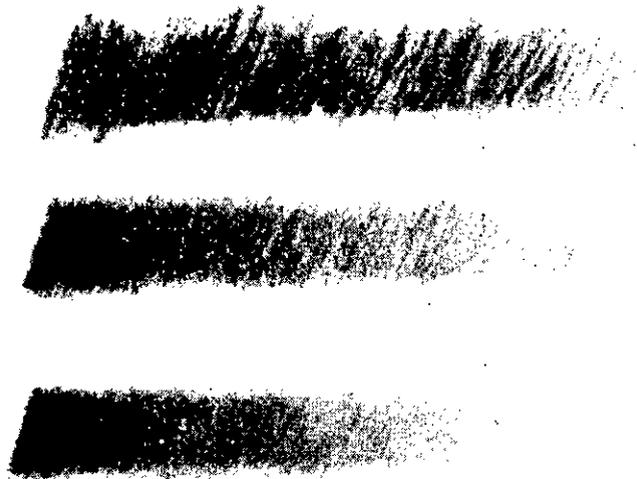
### 6.3 HOW IT IS DONE?

---

Charcoal drawing is an easy and a very well-recognized media for drawing. Very professional looking black-white images can be drawn just with a little chunk of charcoal and eraser. Charcoal is also a good way of learning gray gradients and lighting techniques. But many people wondered how those images are made to look so cool with just a piece of charcoal.

Look at the way of using charcoal pencil:-

First gave the strokes with charcoal pencil and then did the smudging. It's your choice to smudge or not.



Once you have decided on your subject, you need to decide the techniques and materials to use. We will select the charcoal as our medium.

The first thing you need to do is analyze the textures in all the areas of your subject. Decide which areas would be considered rough and which are smooth. Notice where contrasting textures and values are adjacent to each other.

Once you have identified the basic textures and values of your subject, you need to start up with your charcoal pencil.

---

### Using Charcoal

The individual granules of charcoal have an irregular shape. When light strikes a drawing containing these particles, it bounces back in many different directions. That means when it is pushed to its darkest value, charcoal doesn't have the reflective glare that is common with graphite. Usually the darkest values in a drawing are shadows, and, if you are trying to render a subject as realistically as possible, the last thing you want is a shadow that reflects more light than the subject.

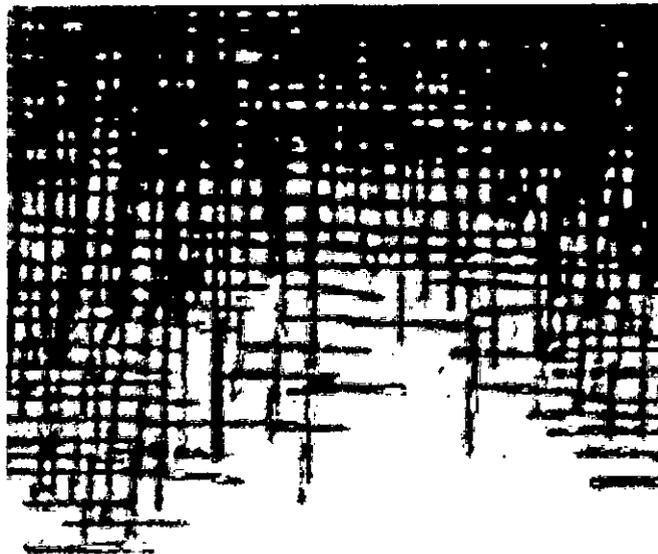
See a bonsai tree shaded with charcoal stick:-





**Definition:**

Crosshatching is an extension of hatching, which uses is the use of fine parallel lines drawn closely together, to create the illusion of shade or texture in a drawing.



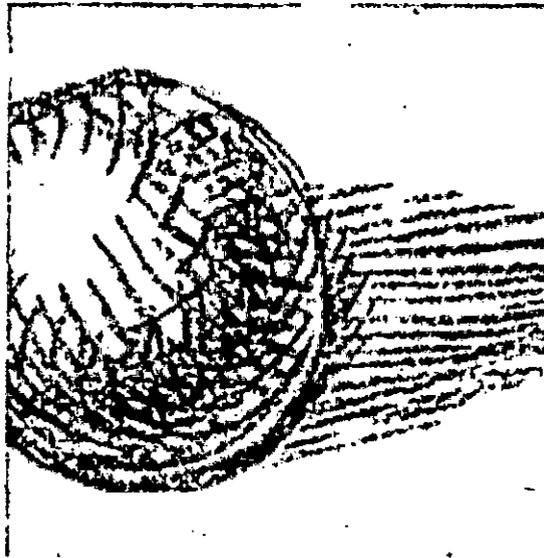
Cross hatching consists of groups of parallel lines, crossed over in two or more different directions.

---

### 5.3 HOW IT IS DONE?

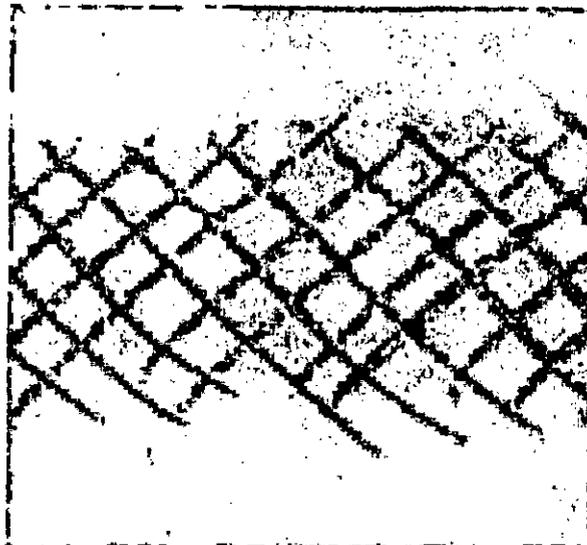
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Crosshatching is the drawing of two layers of hatching at right-angles to create a mesh-like pattern. Multiple layers in varying directions can be used to create textures. Crosshatching is often used to create tonal effects, by varying the spacing of lines or by adding additional layers of lines. Crosshatching is used in pencil drawing, but is particularly useful with pen and ink drawing, to create the impression of areas of tone, since the pen can only create a solid black line.



Crosshatching or hatching are useful ways of shading a drawing in pen, pencil or colored pencils. These shading methods work for any drawing medium that can't smudge or blend, and look good over blending on those that can.

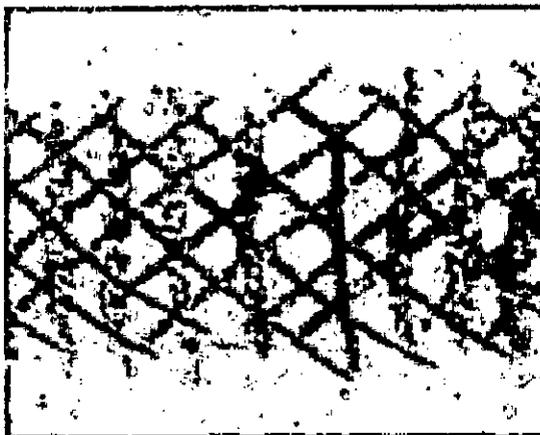
Simple Cross Hatching:



Simple two layer crosshatching in the center. This is simple crosshatching.

See how simple cross hatching is, in two simple steps:-

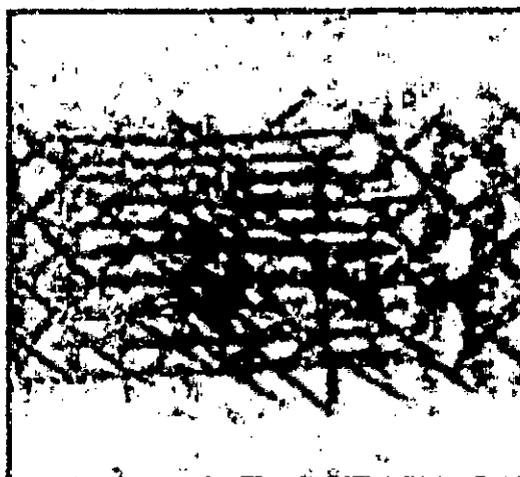
### STEP- 1



Three layers of crosshatching show the progression of darker "grays"

Go over the middle of it again with short vertical lines, to create another layer of darker crosshatching. When practicing, you can scribble these layers and still get effective shading. Remember, the closer together the lines are, the darker the effect with any hatching!

### STEP-2

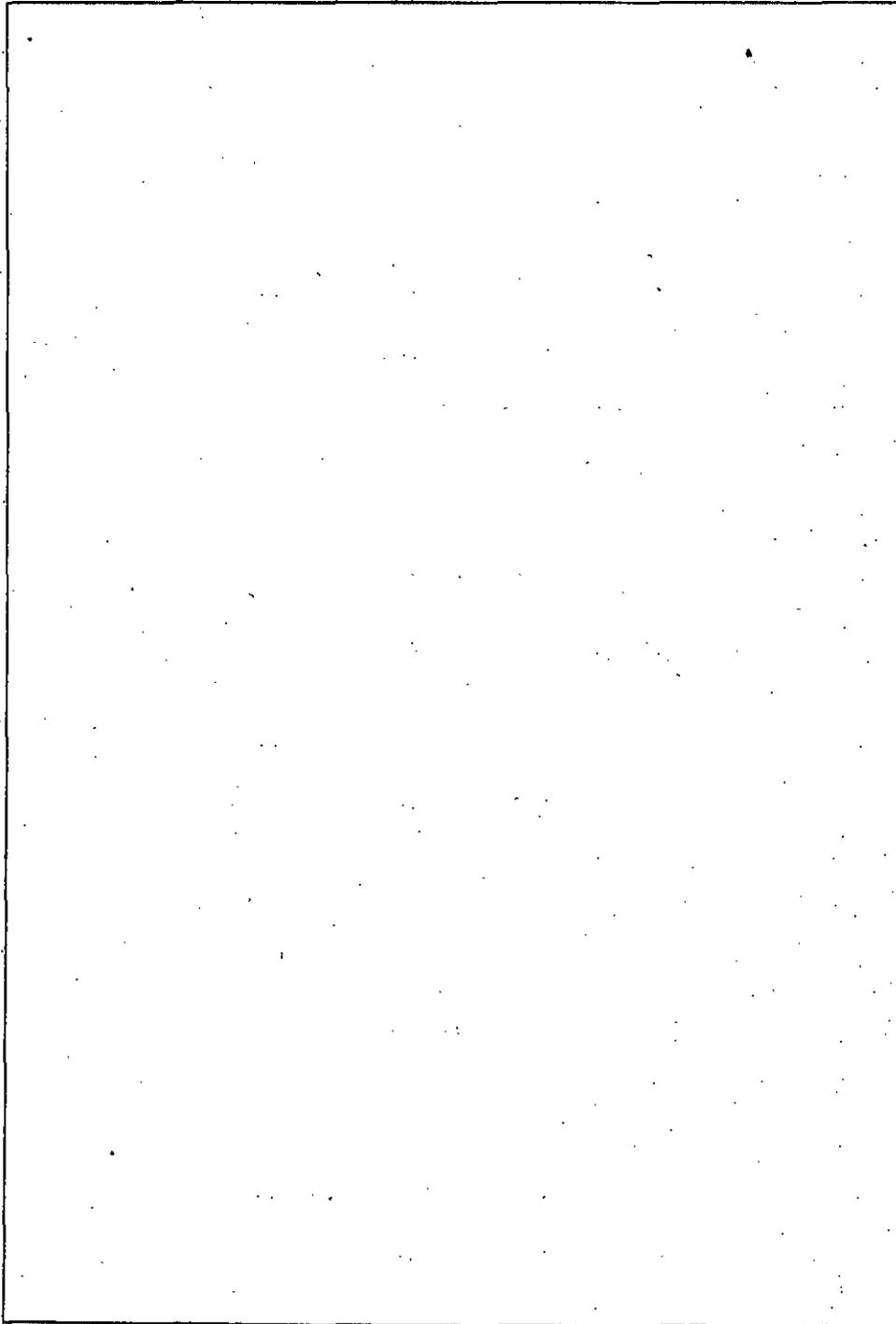


Crosshatching with five layers including a scribbled very dark bar in the center.

The fourth layer of crosshatching is usually the last for most pen and ink drawings, from there it's easy to go directly to black. But if you want smoother shading, you can repeat this process again and again at slightly different angles until the darkest parts just have flecks of white in black. The lines very close together to demonstrate how to get very dark values within the middle of shading bar.

You can work from both ends toward the middle, shade more in the middle as I did here, or just do a shading bar that's light at one end and dark at the other. Try crosshatching and hatching to shade geometric forms first and then start doing hatching in plants and trees you drew in pencil.

**Activity:- draw a tree in cross hatching**



---

#### **5.4 SUMMING UP**

---

Constant practice leads to control of line and smooth easy shading. Try to practice cross hatching. It is a bold way of shading and gives richer look to your drawing. It is simply doing shading with lines crossing each other. So start practicing cross hatching.

It's a great idea to use the stipple process with fine line drawings. They go together very nicely.



On this drawing of weeds, I dotted my pencil around the stalks. I was very pleased with the resulting picture.

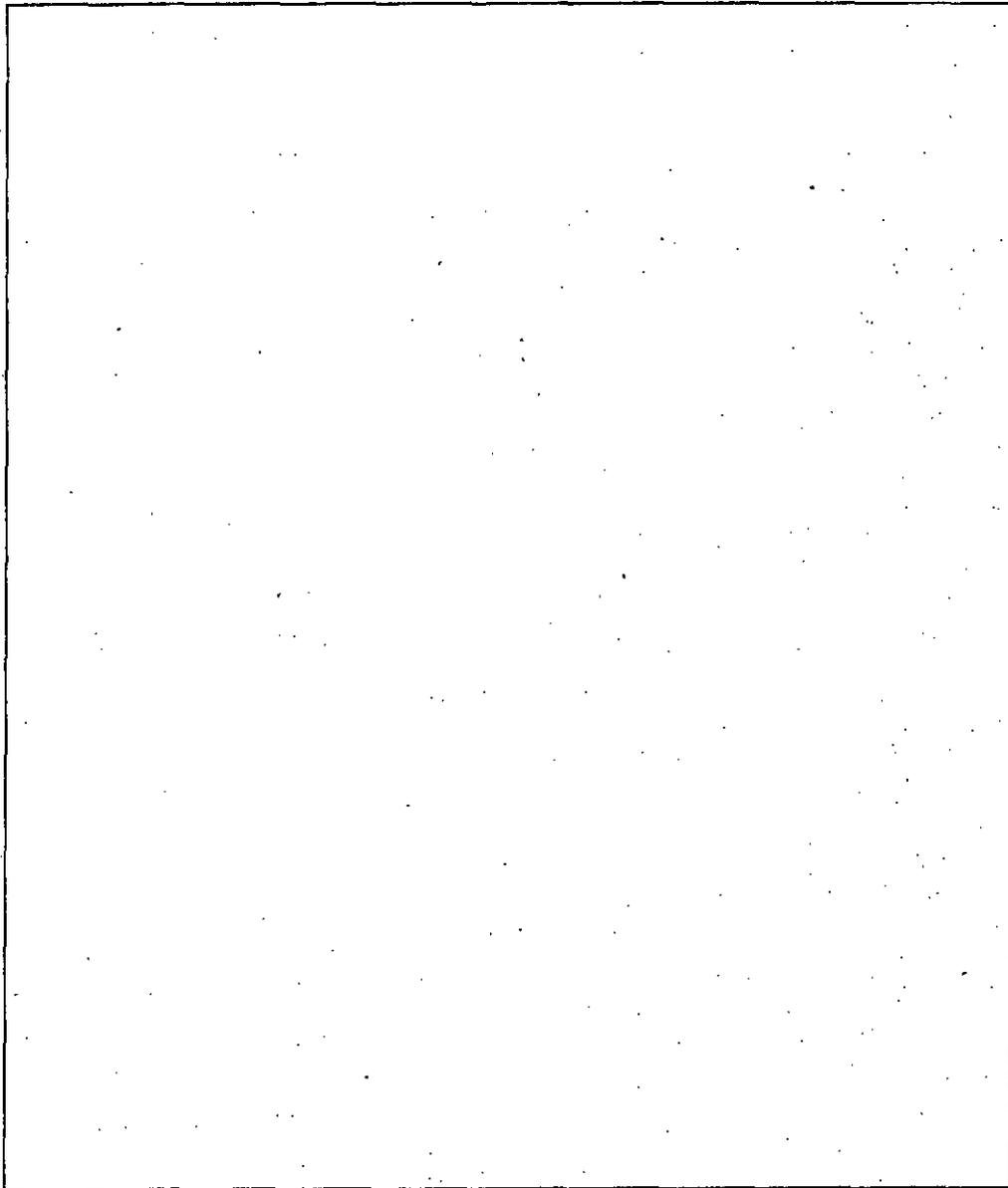
The ground consists of dots and short dashes as well.

If you combine the dots with lines of all different lengths and thickness, you would get perfect hair on an animal drawing.

To do a whole stippled drawing would be very time consuming and requires a lot of patience. If I was going to do one, I think I'd use a fine felt tip pen. This is a more favored medium used by experienced artists. As with any drawing, you can use various types of leads to give different effects. A H lead would show a light gray and B pencils give a nice dark tone. The more pressure you apply, the darker it is. You can create dark tones just by increasing the amount of dots in one area. Alternately, you create light tones by spreading them out.



### **Activity:- Draw 5 different flowers using stippling technique**



---

#### **7.4 SUMMING UP**

Use the proper technique for stippling your drawing. When using a pencil, you will need to tap and twist the pencil to get uniform dots on the paper. When using a pen or marker, you need to use a straight up and down motion to make the dots, being careful not to make stray lines or to smudge the paper. It helps to use a piece of paper under your wrist to prevent smearing the ink or the pencil lead.

Draw the shape of your item and begin making dots to fill in the shadowed area of the object. Where the shadows are darkest, make the dots close together; where light reflects off the item, use very few or no dots at all. For areas that gradually turn from dark to

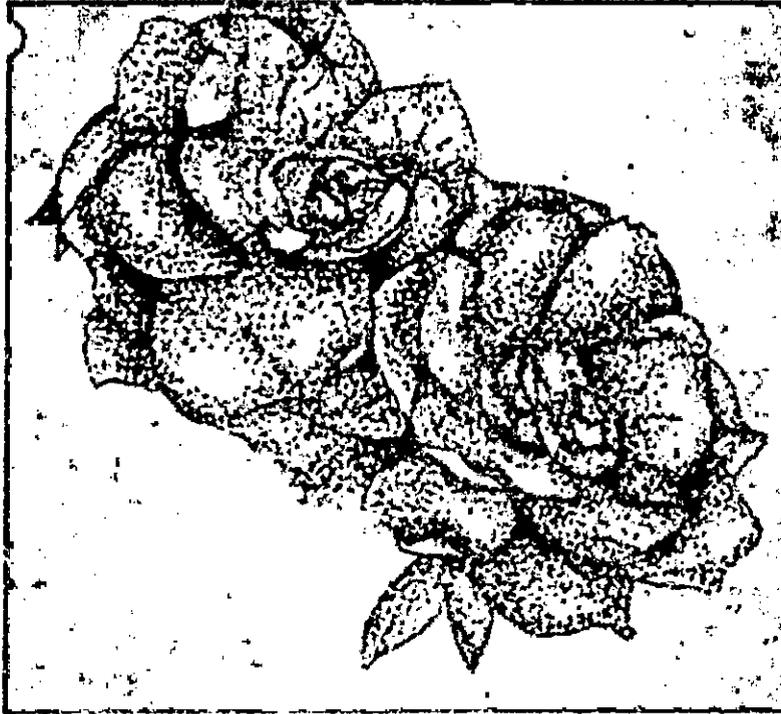
light, your dots should gradually get farther apart. Continue making dots until your item looks realistically shaded.

---

## 7.5 AIDS TO ANSWER

---

A flower in stippling:-



## **CHAPTER 3**

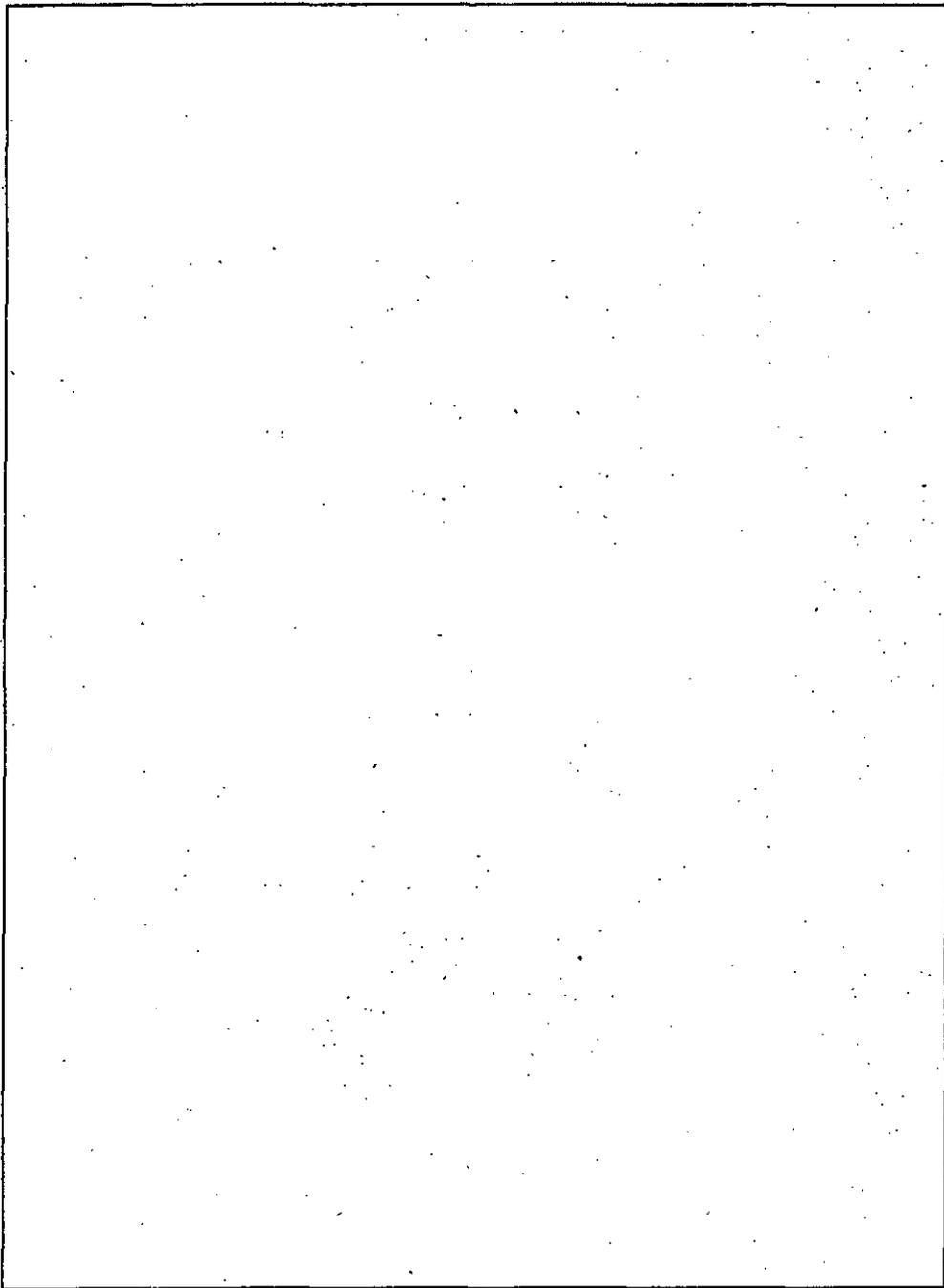
### **COLORING FLOWER**

**UNIT -8: FLOWERS IN WATER COLOUR**

**UNIT- 9: FLOWERS IN MONOCHROME**

## **Activity 1**

**Draw 5 flower using charcoal as your medium:-**



### **6.4 SUMMING UP**

Contrast created by charcoal on the drawing is very nice and effective.

However, it's difficult to erase mismarks on a paper and often find need of white pastel to cover up mistakes when they won't erase. Using charcoal can difficult for the beginners but slowly when practiced properly it becomes easy and favorite of all.

---

## 6.5 AIDS TO ANSWER

---

Flowers done with charcoal shading:



---

## UNIT 7 STIPPLING

---

### Structure

- 7.0 Aims
  - 7.1 Introduction
  - 7.2 What is stippling?
  - 7.3 Using stippling as a shading alternative
  - 7.4 Summing up
  - 7.5 Aids to answers
- 

### 7.0 AIMS TO DO

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- Understand stippling technique
  - Use stippling technique
- 

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

---

Stippling is the process of using dots and very small dashes to create a drawing. The use of different sized dots and the way they are spaced gives differing effects. For example, you can add a gray tone to your drawing just by the way you space the dots. These dots suggest form, shape, depth and contrast. They also convey light and shadow.

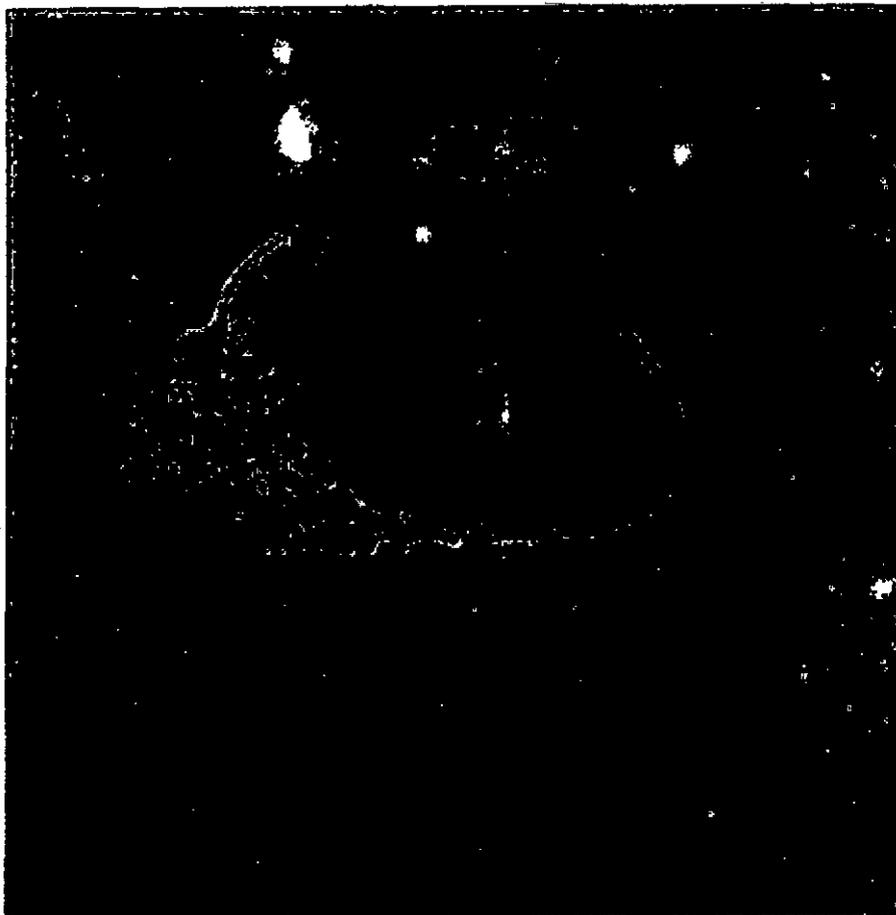
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### 7.2 WHAT IS STIPPLING?

---

**Stippling** is the creation of a pattern simulating varying degrees of solidity or shading by using small dots. Such a pattern may occur in nature and these effects are frequently emulated by artists.

In a drawing or painting, the dots are made of pigment of a single color, applied with a pen or brush; the denser the dots, the darker the apparent shade—or lighter, if the pigment is lighter than the surface. Stippling is a technique used in drawing where the artist uses dots to add texture, shadows and tone to a drawing. The dots are denser where darkness is required, and the dots are sparse to indicate highlights or a smooth surface. To learn how to use stippling, you should practice drawing simple objects. You can use stippling with pencils, pens and markers. See the picture below:-



---

### 7.3 USING STIPLING AS A SHADING ALTERNATIVE

---

Stippling is the process of using dots and very small dashes to create a drawing.

The use of different sized dots and the way they are spaced gives differing effects. For example, you can add a gray tone to your drawing just by the way you space the dots.

These dots suggest form, shape, depth and contrast.

They also convey light and shadow.



---

## **UNIT 8    COLOURING FLOWERS IN WATERCOLOUR**

---

### **Structure**

- 8.0    Aims
- 8.1    Introduction
- 8.2    Coloring sunflower in watercolor
- 8.3    Coloring rose in watercolor
- 8.4    Summing up
- 8.5    Aids to answers

---

### **8.0    AIMS TO DO**

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- do watercolor
- make flowers in watercolor

---

### **8.1    INTRODUCTION**

---

Although watercolor painting is many centuries old, its application as we know it today is fairly recent.

Watercolors became a medium to be handled directly on the spot in a broad manner.

Its original use on paper was to elaborate upon line drawings with monochromatic washes. Color followed, with the line still used for drawing and modeling of form.

Watercolors are used as a means of study from nature for subsequent oils, they came to have all the power contained in the heavier oil medium.

Water color continues to be a medium that lends itself readily to painting on the spot, and working directly from nature is the most vital part of learning to handle it, aside from the original intention of studying the various aspects of Nature.

---

### **8.2    COLOURING SUNFLOWER IN WATERCOLOUR**

---

Here I will show you how to do watercolor in a flower. Let us take Sunflower.  
Watercolor in sunflower step by step:-

### **STEP-1**

As you are a beginner so, draw a flower first with pencil, make sure your lines are light.



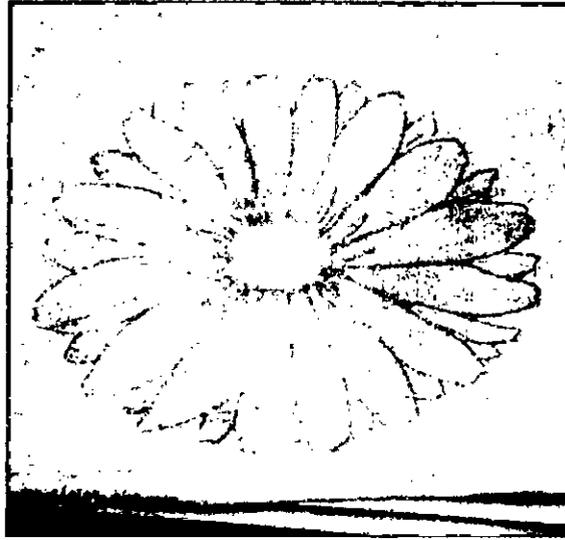
### **STEP-2**

As we are drawing Sunflower so first apply water on the sheet and give first coat of the flower on your sheet.



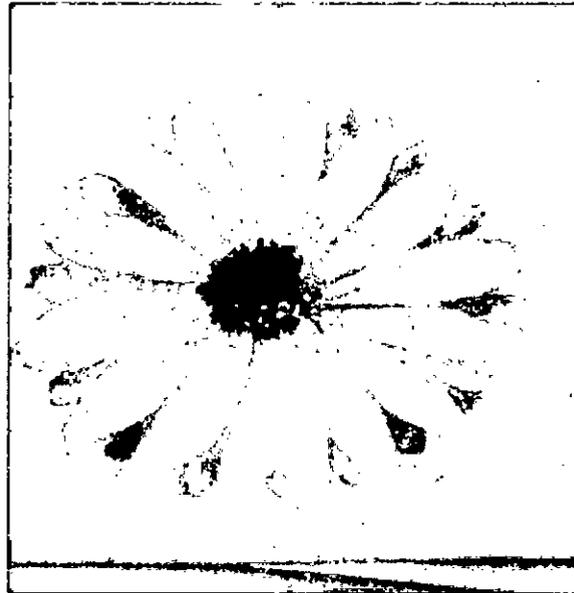
**STEP-3**

Apply another coat to make it a bit darker.



**STEP-4**

Color in the center and at the edges of the flower.



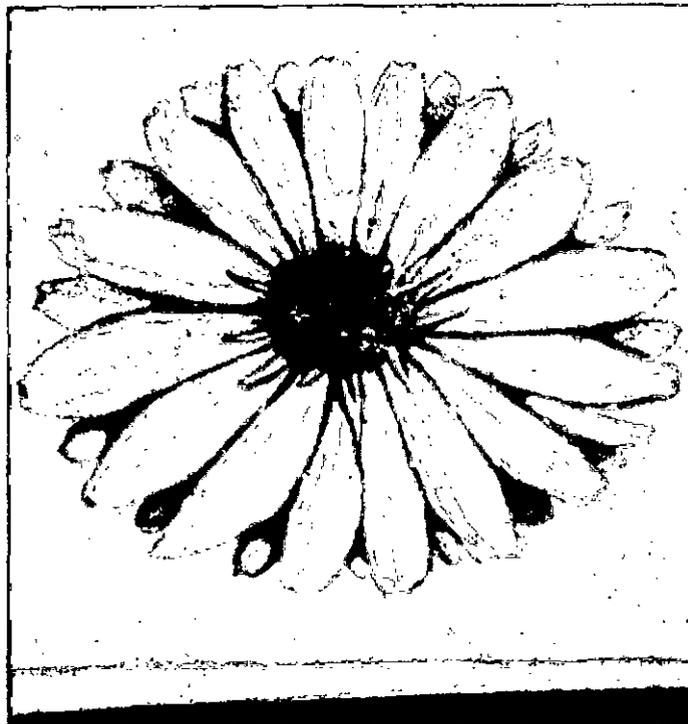
**STEP-5**

Give detailing in the petals of the flower.



**STEP-6**

Give the final touch and the flower is ready.



---

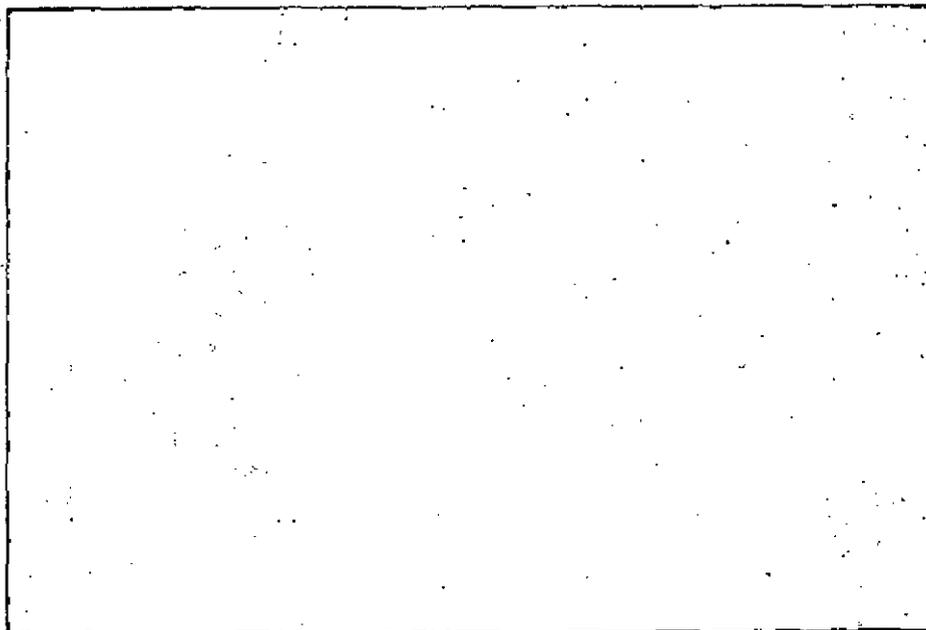
**8.3 COLOURING ROSE IN WATERCOLOR**

---

Watercolor in rose step wise:-

**STEP-1**

Drawing rose with pencil first



**STEP -2**

Apply first coat of color in petals and stem.



**STEP-3**

Give shade in petals and stem as seen in the flower.

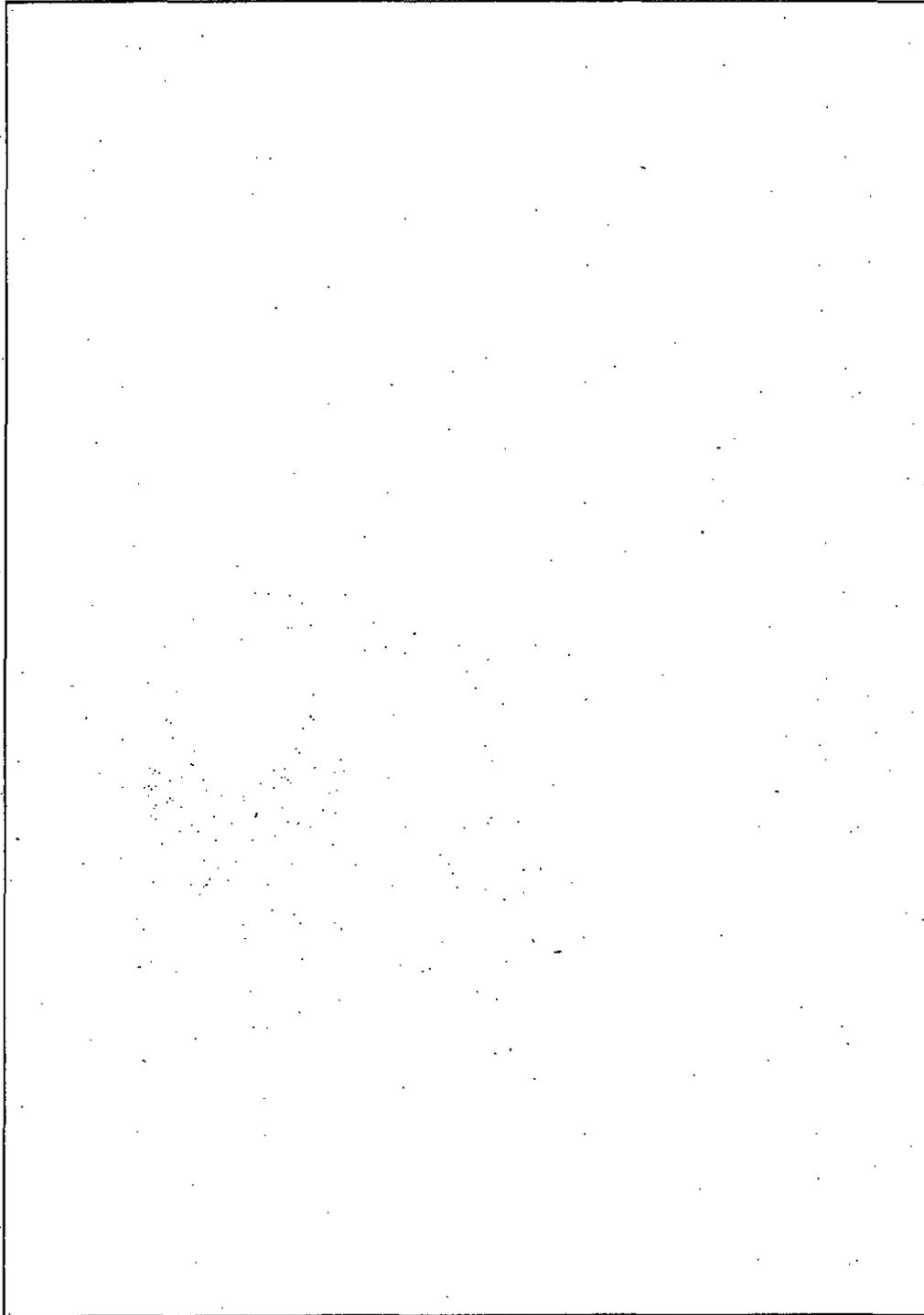


**STEP-4**

Give final touch to the flower and it is complete.



**Activity1:- draw 5 flowers in watercolor:**



---

**8.4 SUMMING UP**

The beauty of watercolor painting lies in its fresh, transparent effect, and the approach must often be one in which the value, color, and drawing are accomplished in a single operation.

However, while this is the ultimate effect you may want to achieve, a subject can be painted by separating these important ingredients into progressive stages.

The paper upon which you work is also a vital factor in imparting luminosity to a watercolor painting, because the whiteness of the paper showing through the transparent color aids in establishing a brilliant effect.

Beginners have a tendency to work with too small a brush on an equally small surface.

It is better to work with as large a brush as possible and to do your early work on a half sheet rather than a quarter sheet.

This will help to prevent a niggling or timid approach; the larger brushes and working size will force you to work more broadly.

Later, when you have acquired more technical facility, you can work on any size. The beauty of watercolor painting lies in its fresh, transparent effect, and the approach must often be one in which the value, color, and drawing are accomplished in a single operation.

---

### 8.5 AIDS TO ANSWER

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## **UNIT 9    FLOWERS IN MONOCHROME**

---

### **Structure**

- 9.0    Aims
- 9.1    Introduction
- 9.2    Hibiscus flower in monochrome
- 9.3    Rose Flower in monochrome
- 9.4    Summing up
- 9.5    Aids to answers

---

### **9.0    AIMS    TO DO**

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to;

- Understand monochrome
- make flowers in monochrome

---

### **9.1    INTRODUCTION**

---

Monochrome is primarily one color. The Monochrome group is for **COLOR** that look like they are a single hue.

The Monochrome group is not for black and white drawings.

The monochromatic colour scheme is a simple. Instead of using different colours, it simply uses variations of a single colour. A monochromatic colour scheme is very easy on the eyes, but keeps an eye on your contrasts. To make a flower in monochrome scheme, we just have to take one single color and use it's variations to show light and shade. We can take any medium that is watercolor, pencil color, oil etc.

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## 9.2 HIBISCUS FLOWER IN MONOCHROME

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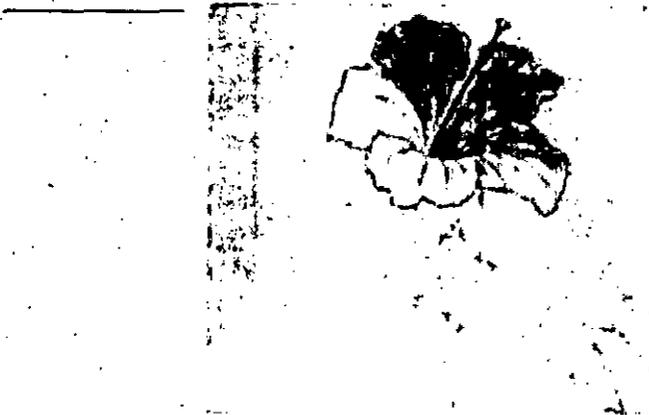
### Step-1

First do the line drawing of the flower.



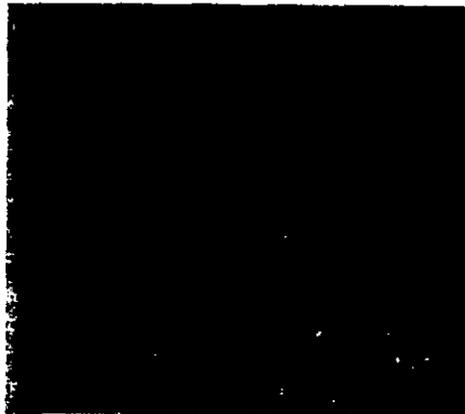
### Step-2

In this we are using water color. So start adding color to your drawing.

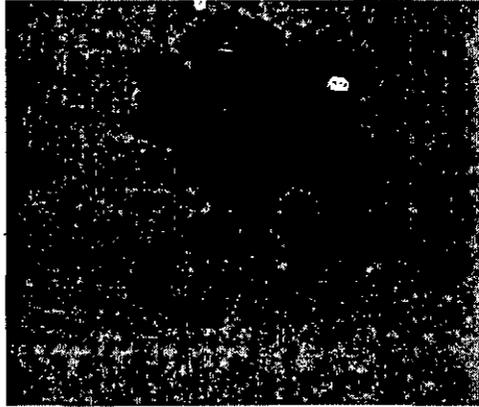


### Step-3

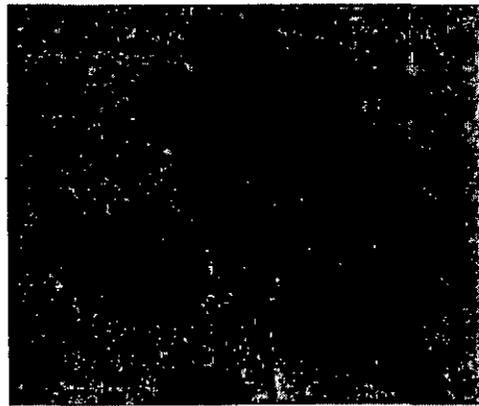
Make sure not to use any other color. You just have to give shade with variations of one color.



**Step-4**  
Complete the petals.



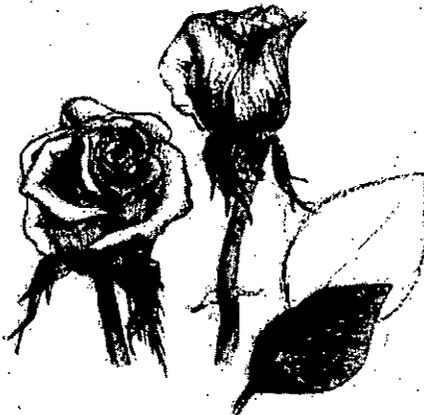
**Step-5**  
Do the leaves and stem and your flower is done.



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### 9.3 ROSE FLOWER IN MONOCHROME

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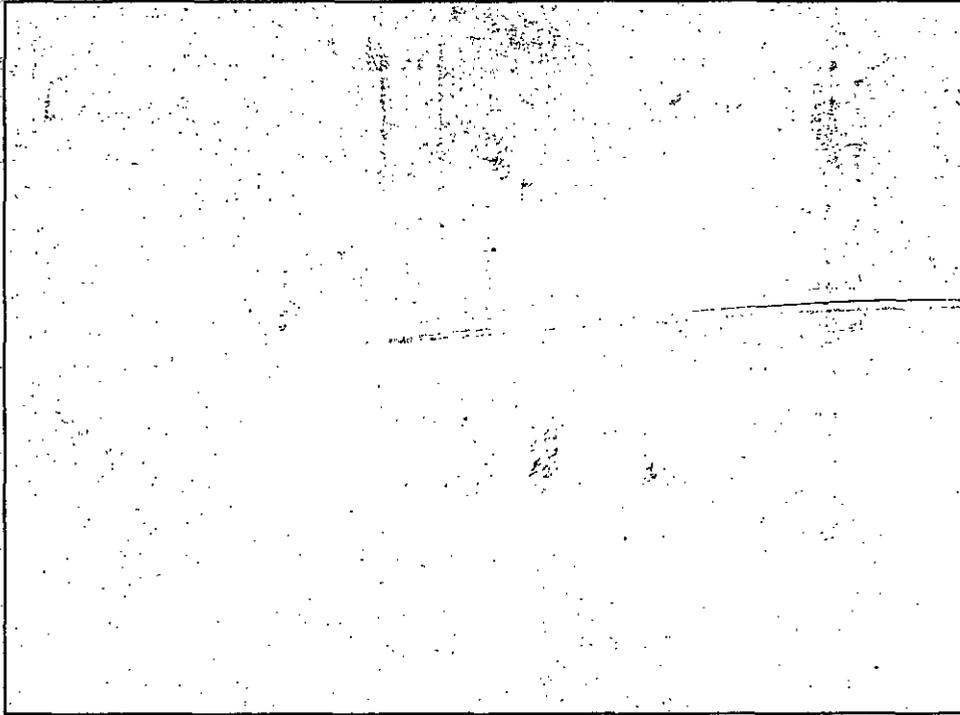
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See above carefully, how the flower is done in one single colour

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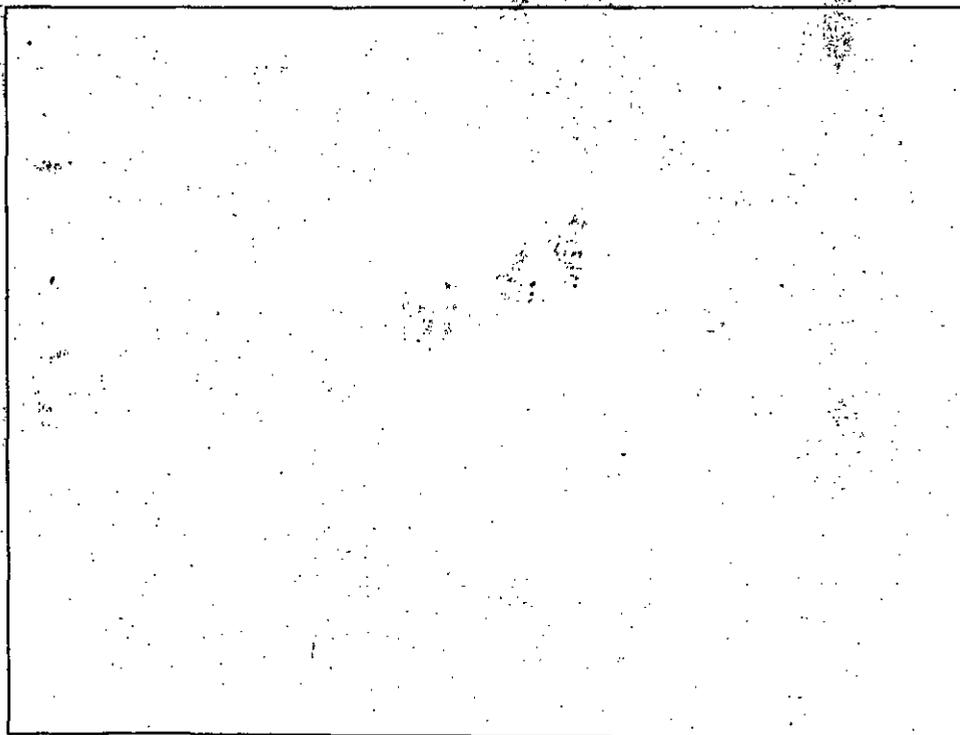
**Activity:1-**

**Draw any flower in monochrome scheme.**



**Activity:2-**

**Draw 2 Rose flowers in different monochrome scheme**



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#### 9.4 SUMMING UP

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In monochrome variations of one single color is used. And you can take any medium of your choice. Light and shade is very important in drawing so while coloring in monochrome we have to give light and shade by using light and dark tones of one single color.

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#### 9.5 AIDS TO ANSWER

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