

Drawing Studies 4

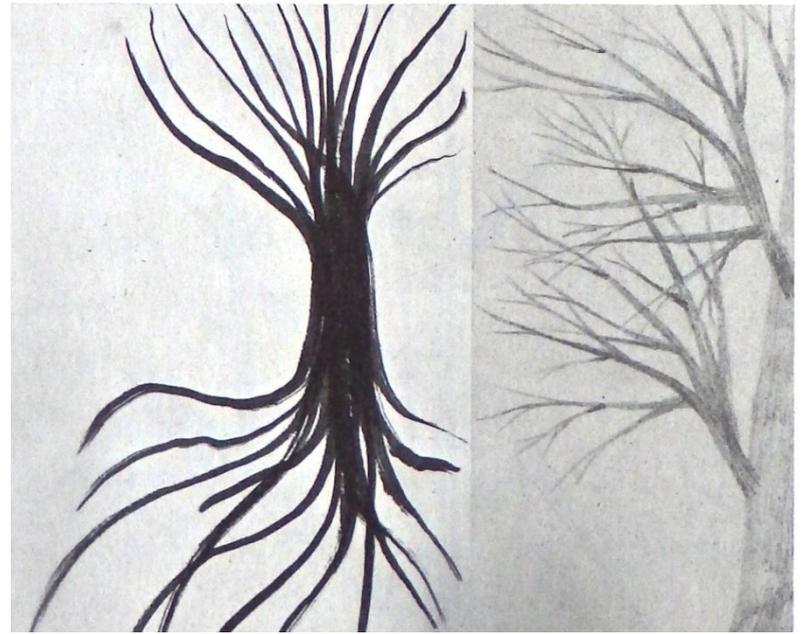
The form of shape is revealed by the light that finds it, and the shadows it creates.

Deciduous trees lose their foliage to make room for the display of branches and twigs.

The truck is the central axis, it supports and carries, it is the connection to the roots.

The lower branches are larger than those above and thicker nearer the truck. Notice the change from a single branch to a multitude of offsprings.

In order to support their outer weight they are sometimes straight, sometimes bent, thicker or thinner, shorter or longer. These variations produce many different formal and rhythmic effects.



The drawing at far right shows a delicate decoration, while the drawing below left expressive and weighty.

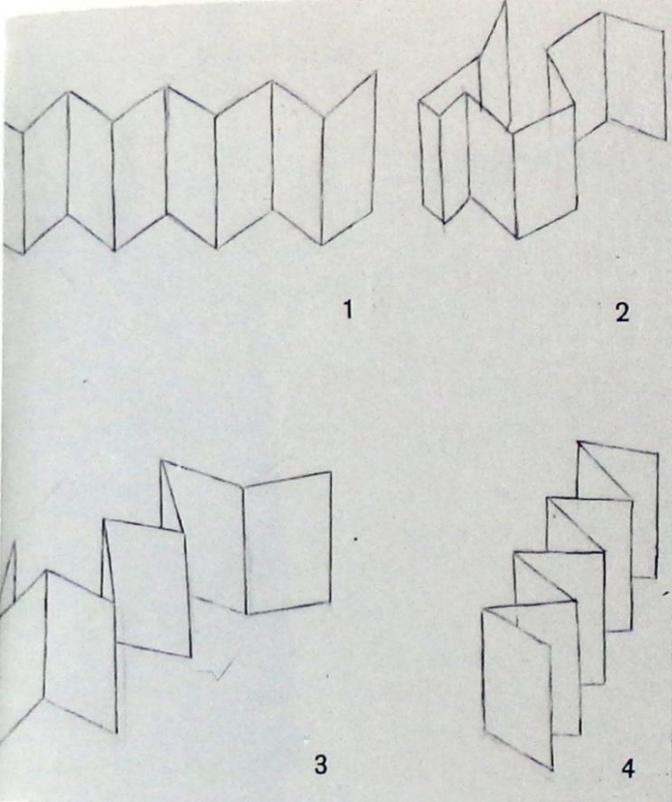
A blanket of snow often provides a striking contrast. When we experience the diversity of form, we notice the strength and texture of the truck, the beautiful forms of the branching limbs and the twigs lacy complexity.

When we look at several trees standing behind others, we notice that they are distinguishable by different values of darkness. Usually the ones further away appear lighter. This also applies for branches in an individual tree.

Look at the contrasting forms of the solid forms against the empty spaces between them.

Draw several trees in an otherwise bare landscape. The pencil is used evenly. The rhythmic placement as well as the graphic tension of the light and dark values contrasting should be expressed.



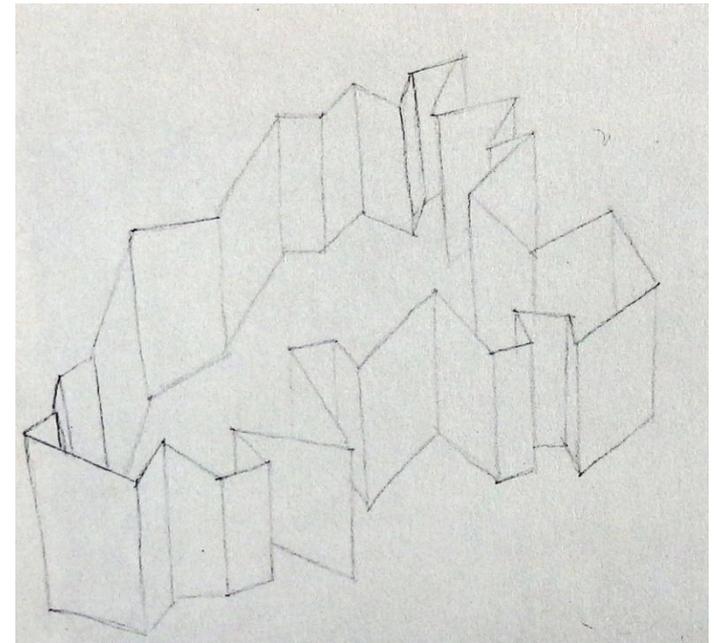


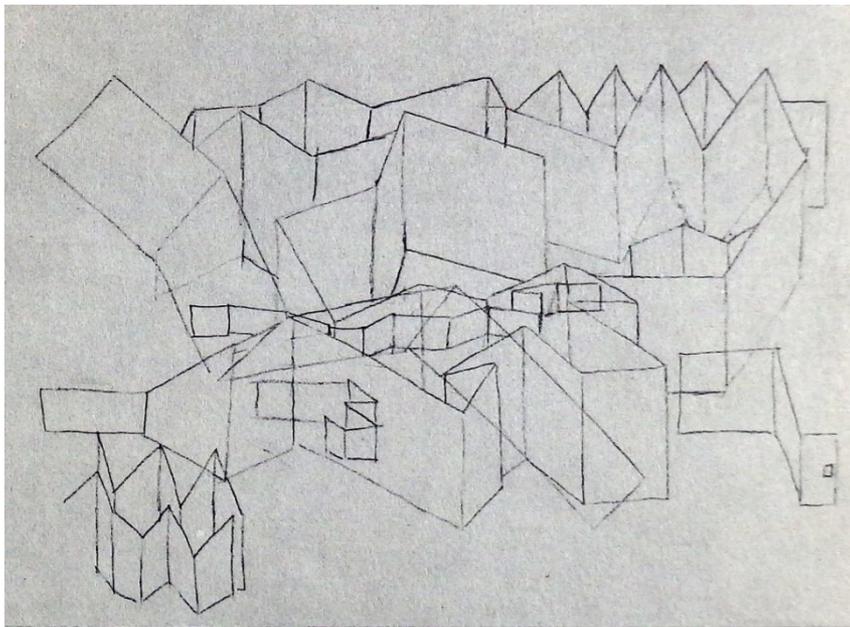
We fold a white strip of paper 2 x 8 at regular intervals and place this 'accordion' in front of us as a model.

Exercise 1: From observation we presume the opposite sides of each plane run parallel. When the accordion zigzags along a straight path in front of us, alternate planes are parallel to each other. When the folded strip is set down in an 's' shaped curve, each plane takes a different direction and some planes overlap or obscure others. Draw the folded strip in each position. (1,2)

Exercise 2: Place your folded strip angled away to show perspective. Make line drawings of two positions. (3,4)

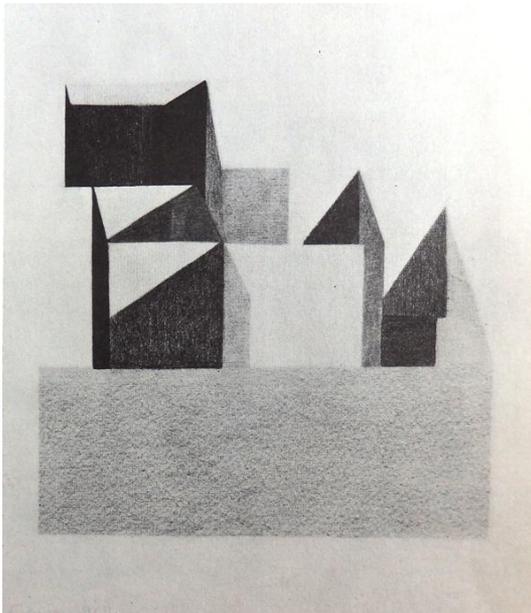
Exercise 3: Take another strip of paper and fold it in irregular intervals. See the effect of planes with differing widths and illustrate them with a line drawing.





Exercise 4: Using several strips of paper some with regular folds, others with irregular intervals, create a labyrinth which we can observe and draw.

Exercise 5: We select a detail of the labyrinth we have drawn, on a fresh sheet enlarge it in size two to three times.

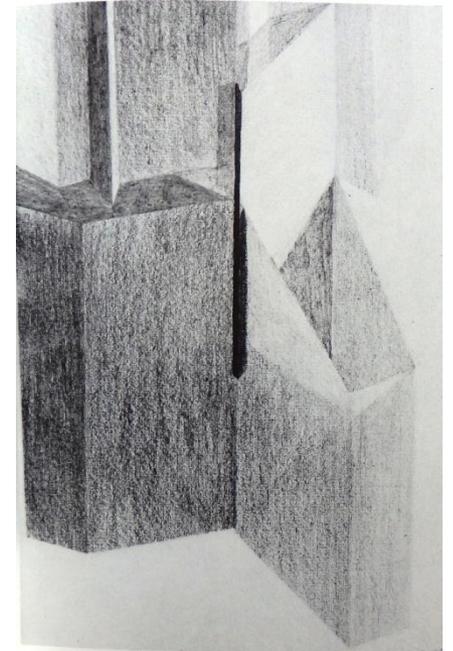


Our selection is a new pictorial composition.

The detail should be carefully drawn in terms of light and shadow.

Each plane receives a varying amount of light depending on its angle to the light source.

Differing your tones will help define the spatial position of the individual planes



- *Congratulations you have completed drawing studies from line to perspective with shade*

