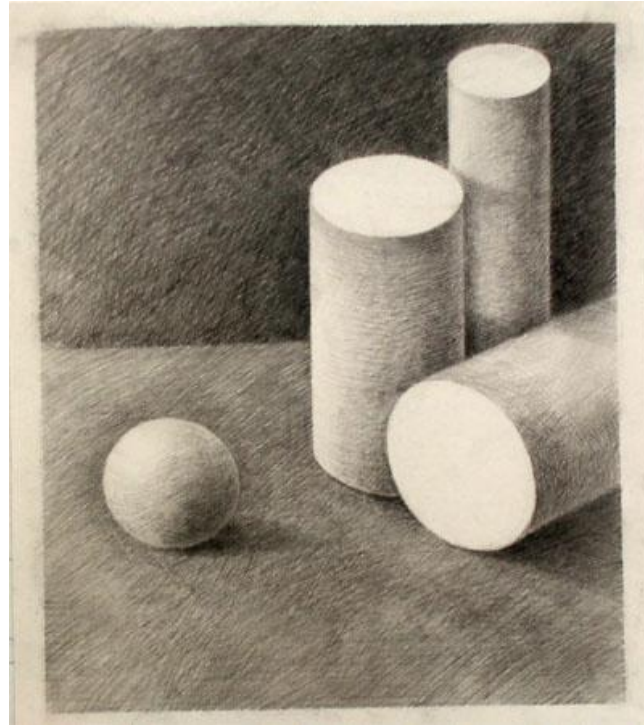


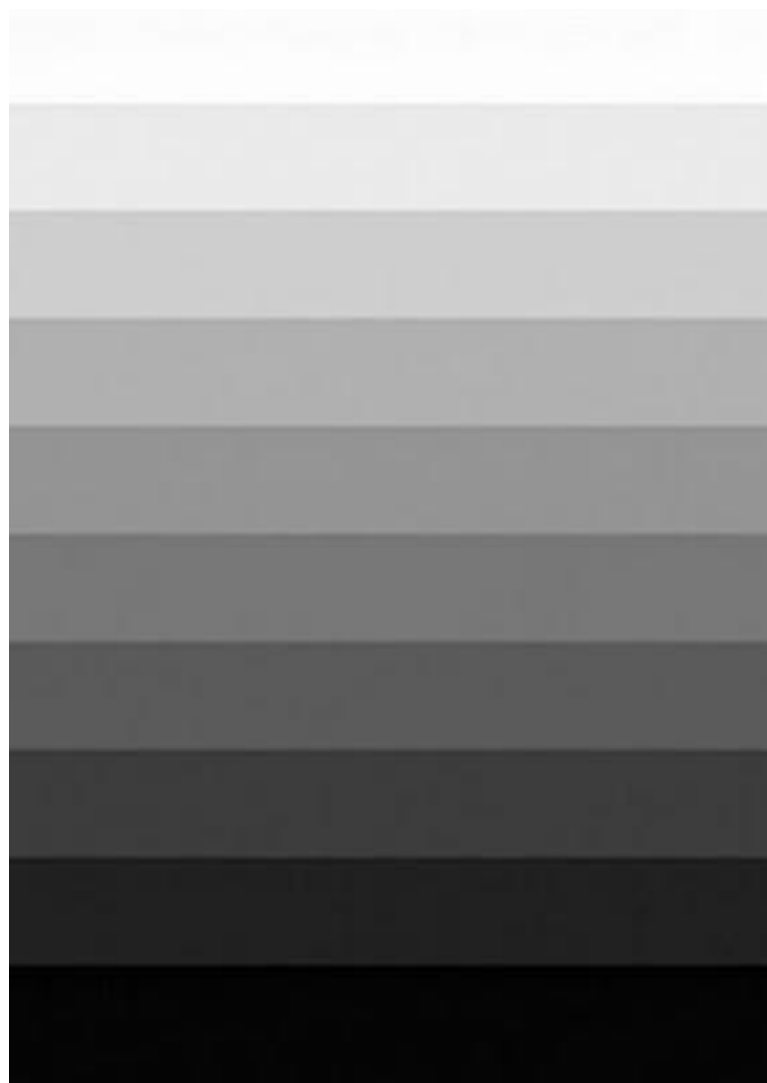
Value



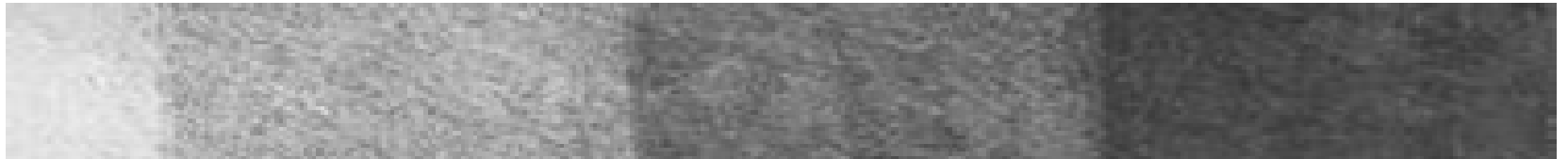
Drawing Unit – Art 3200

Lesson # 5

Grey Scale



Pencil Scale



6H 4H 2H H HB B 2B 4B 6B

Very hard



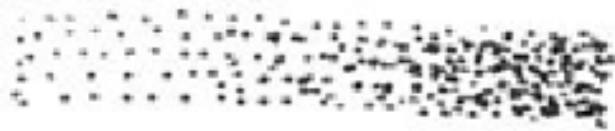
Very soft

light shading

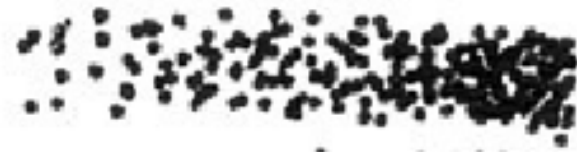
Dark shading

Types of Shading:

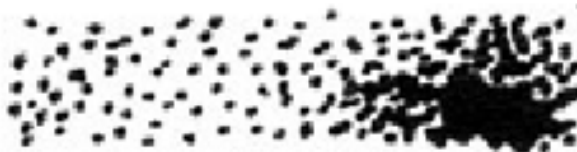
Stippling



Stippling uses tiny dots to create value.



The closer together the dots, the darker the tone.



Larger dots create a denser tonal value more quickly but can look coarse.

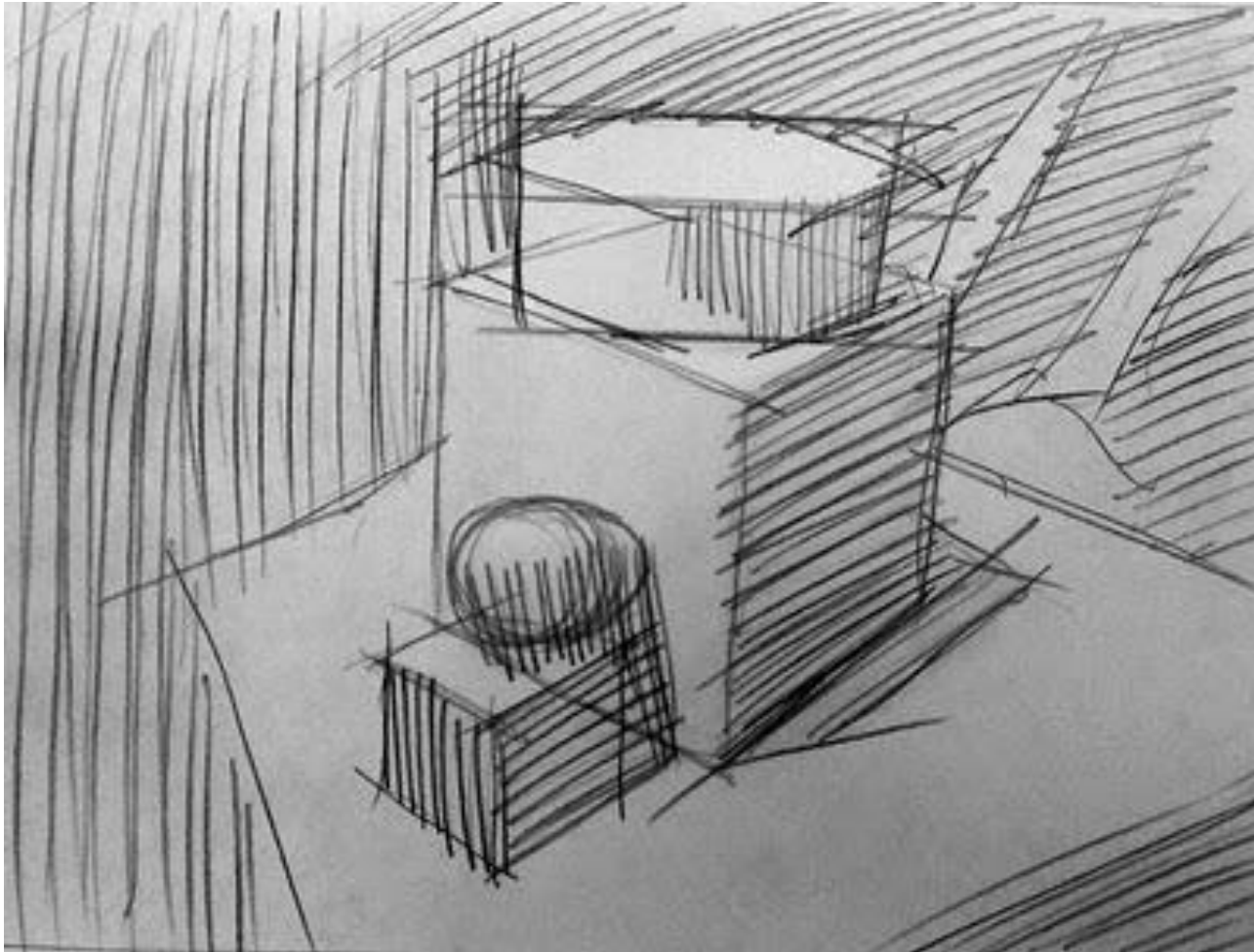
Side-shading

- Shading by using the side of your pencil lead.



Hatching

- Shading by drawing short, parallel lines.

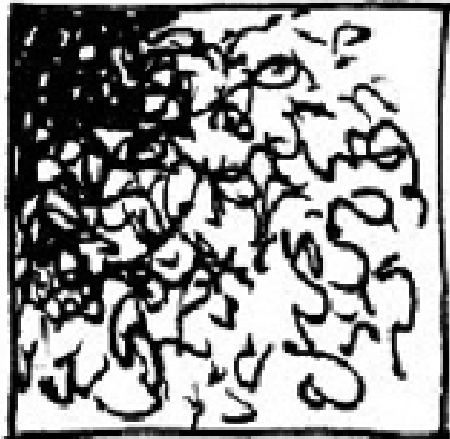


Cross-hatching

- Shading by drawing short, overlapping lines at different angles.



Scumbling



Scumbling uses layers of small scribbled marks to build up value and texture.

Varying the direction adds more interest than a simple circular scribble.

Highlights and Shadows

light source



highlight



core shadow



reflected light



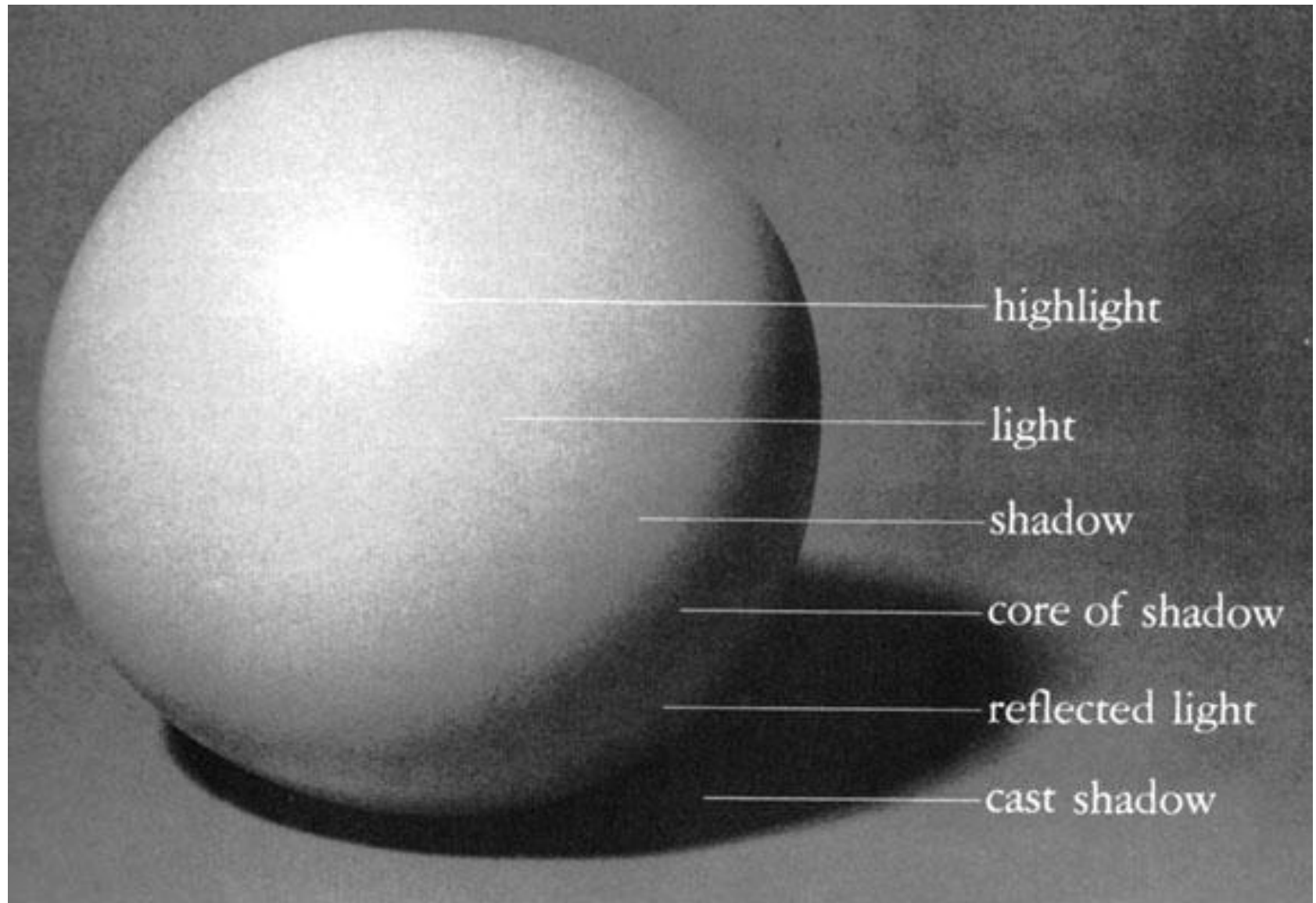
cast shadow



Let's try this...

- What happens to the highlights and shadows on and around objects when the light source moves?





highlight

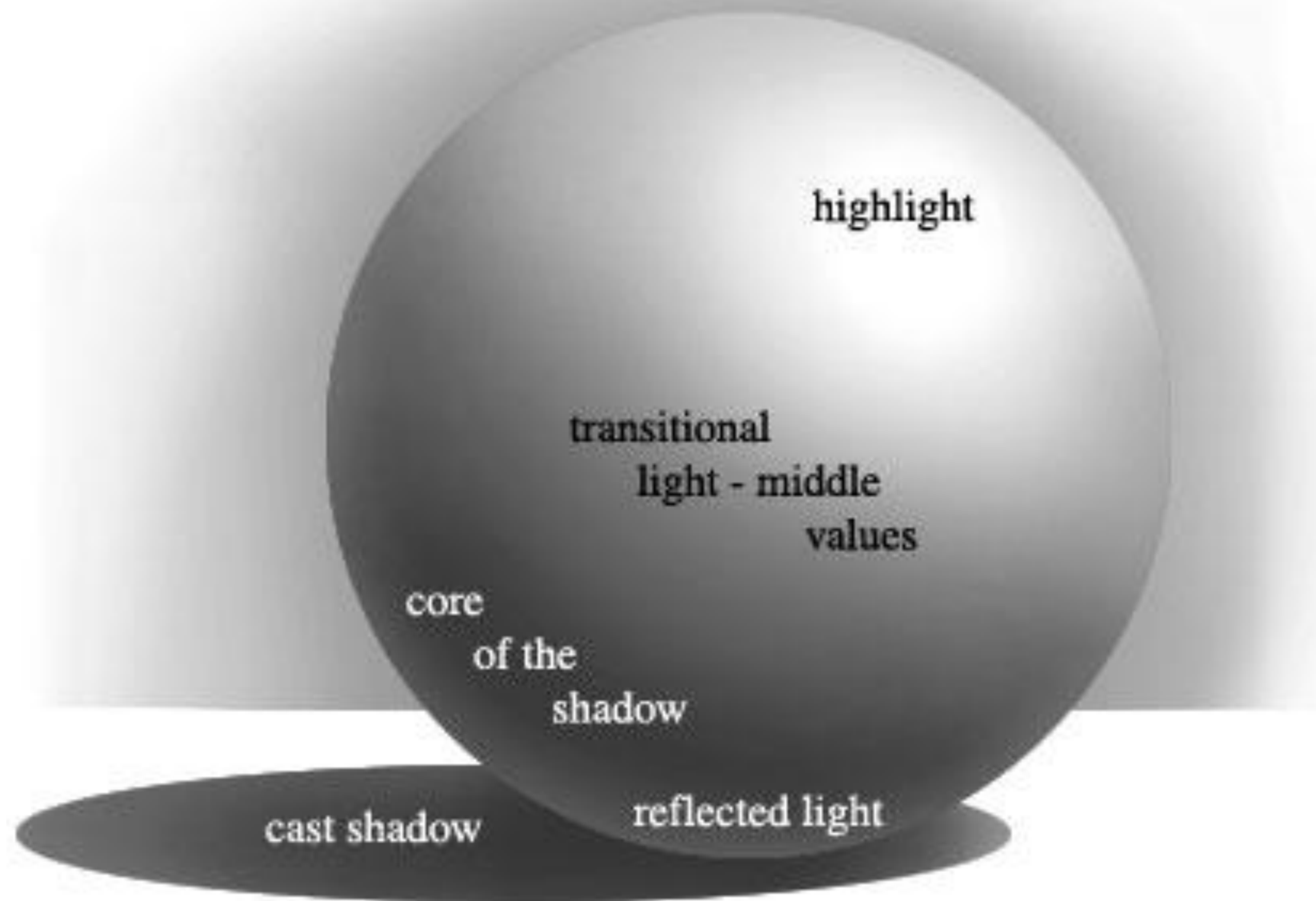
light

shadow

core of shadow

reflected light

cast shadow



highlight

transitional
light - middle
values

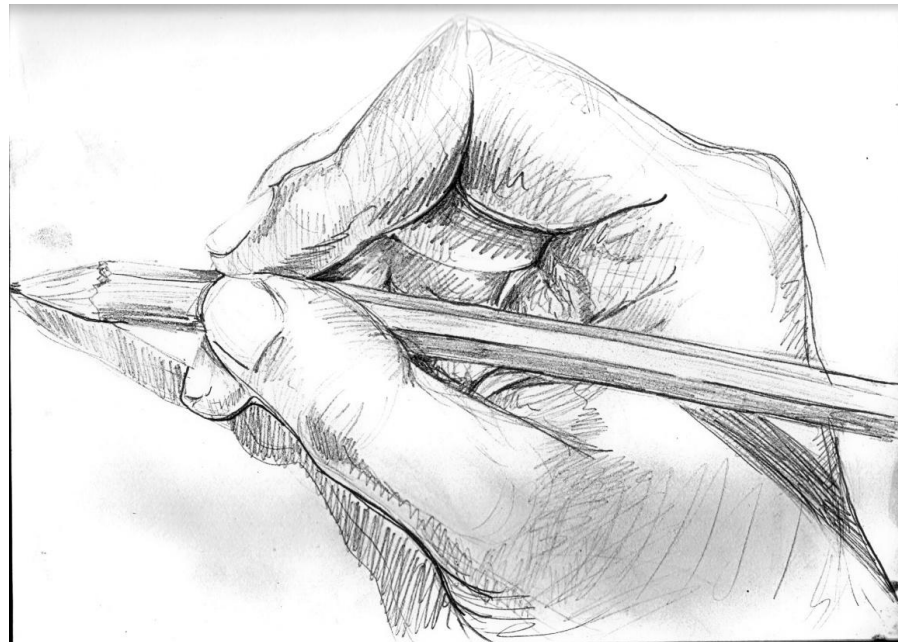
core
of the
shadow

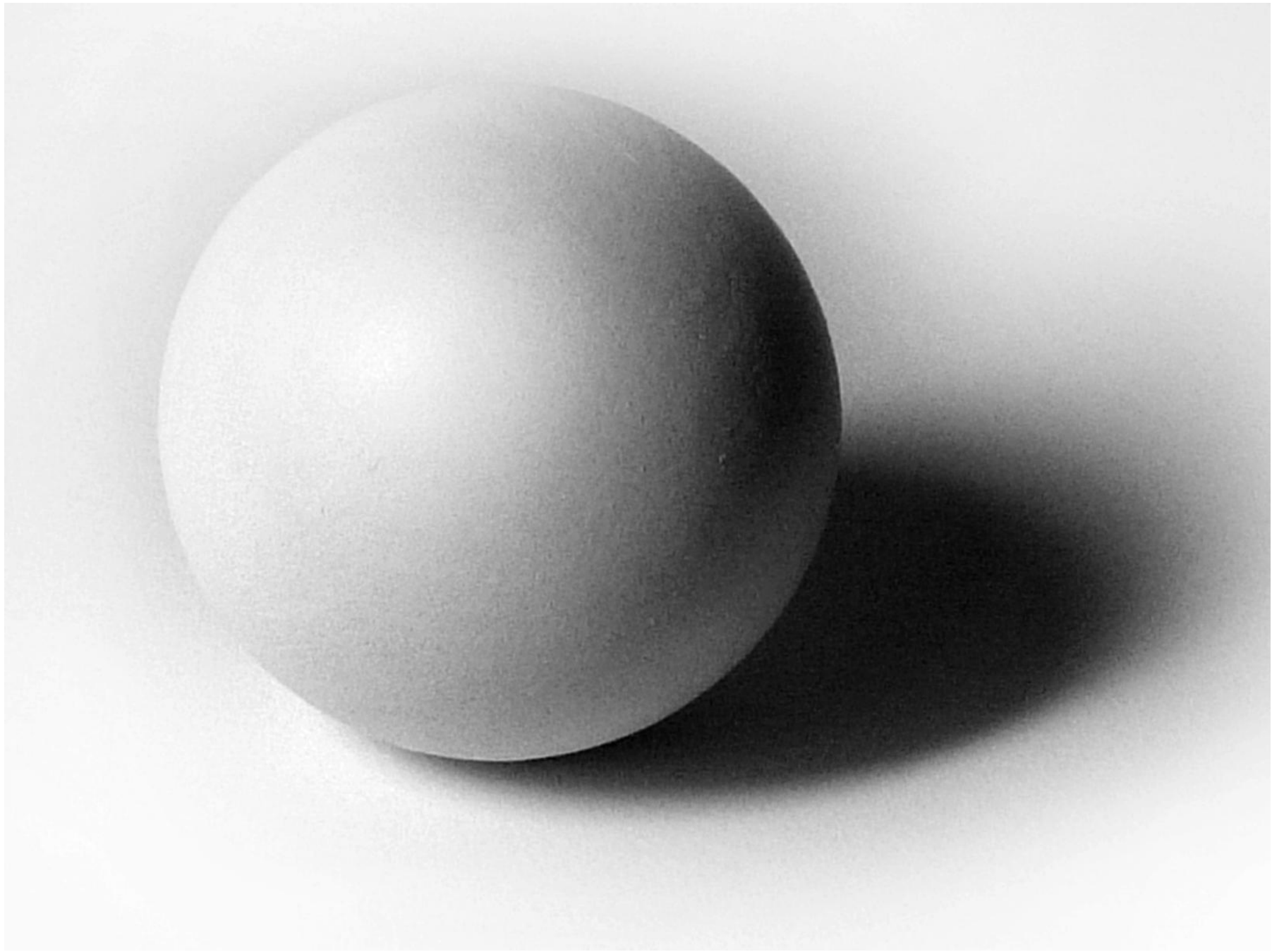
cast shadow

reflected light

For Practice...

- Draw the following sphere and label the highlight, transitional light, shadow, reflected light and cast shadow. Please keep in mind the important points about shading that we've discussed.





Let's try another drawing with forms...

- Draw the following forms lightly with a 2H or 4H pencil.
- Pay close attention to the **negative space** between the forms.
- Build up your shading gradually. Remember to shade **with** your shape and not against it.
- Use an HB pencil for the shadows on the forms and a 2B or a 4B pencil for the cast shadows.

