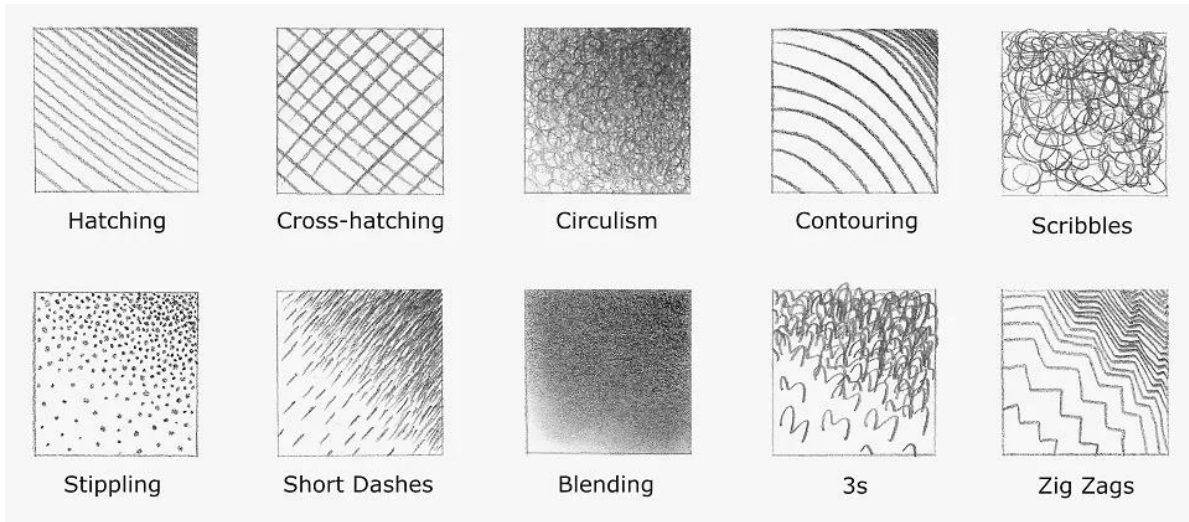


„Here are some resources that may help you when you are creating art at home.

Shading and drawing techniques

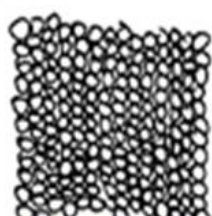




cross-hatch



horizontal lines



circles in lines



broken cross-hatch



broken lines



rough vertical lines



cross hatch



0.8mm dots



diagonal lines



0.8 0.4 0.2



slanted broken lines



wood effect



circular scribbles



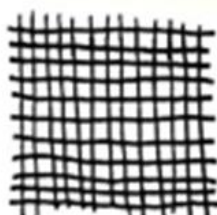
alternating lines



shading - 0.8mm



varying width



patchwork



close spots



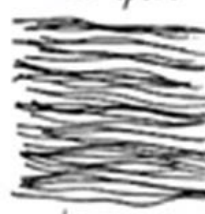
dandelion effect



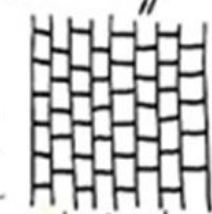
squiggles



loopy lines



loose waves



brickwork



scribbled zigzag

Techniques using Pencil Crayons



Blending

colours beside each other on the colour wheel
blend best! (analogous)

try using
a paper
towel to smudge!

try a qtip
with rubbing
alcohol for a
smoother blend

Shading



push hard, push light - adjust your pressure
try making shadows



try to make things
look 3D!

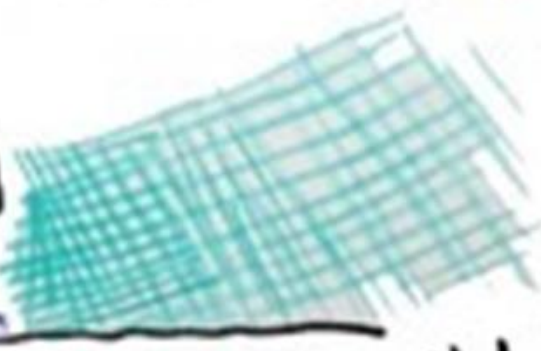


Hatching

directional lines create texture



And cross-hatching



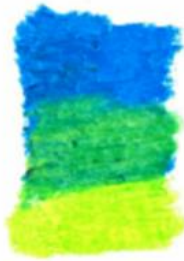
Try these techniques with a pencil!

Oil Pastel Techniques

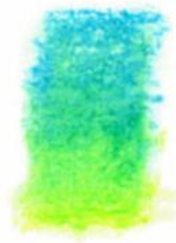
www.MYARTKIN.com



STROKES
LT. PRESSURE



STROKES
HEAVY
PRESSURE



BLENDED
LT. PRESSURE



BLENDED
HEAVY
PRESSURE



HIGHLIGHT
WITH WHITE



SHADOW
WITH BLACK



SGRAFFITO WITH END
OF PAPER CLIP



RED+YELLOW
=ORANGE



BLUE+YELLOW
=GREEN



BLUE+RED
=PURPLE



PURPLE+YELLOW
=BROWN-ISH

Painting techniques

Painting Techniques



Dab or Stamp



splatter



Outline & fill in



Swirl



Dry Brush



Sgraffito



Hatching thick & thin



Stippling







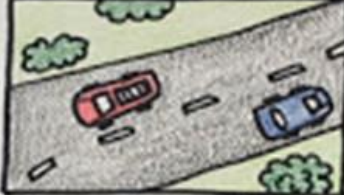







Wet on Dry



Blending

How to consider composition in your artwork

BUILDING BLOCKS of a COMPOSITION

 <p>RULE of THIRDS Things that fall on the grid of THIRDS create more interesting composition. Emphasis should be on intersections.</p>	 <p>BALANCING PARTS Using Symmetrical, Asymmetrical or Radial balance</p>	 <p>LEADING LINES Using lines to move viewer's eyes around or lead to a focal point</p>
 <p>REPETITION Using patterns or repeating elements</p>	 <p>POINT of VIEW Choose alternative viewpoints. make it a dynamic closeup? Birds Eye? Worms Eye?</p>	 <p>BACKGROUND What is going on in the background? Set the scene</p>
 <p>DEPTH Objects closer are LARGE! farther away are smaller.</p>	 <p>FRAMING Use objects to frame your focal point & lead viewers eye in</p>	 <p>CROPPING USE the full page, but zoom in on subject matter for an extreme closeup</p>
 <p>ODD NUMBER Sets in odd #'s are more interesting.</p>	 <p>OVERLAPPING Overlapping objects create the illusion of Depth & creates visual interest.</p>	 <p>EMPHASIS Focal points are essential to successful art. Think about scale, position, and color to bring Emphasis.</p>

Colour wheel

