



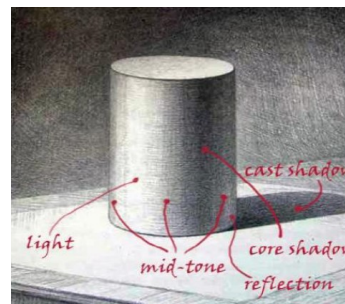
# Observational Drawing

Key Vocabulary	
<b>tone</b>	how light or dark a colour is
<b>proportion</b>	the size relationship between two or more elements in an <i>artwork</i>
<b>geometric shapes</b>	regular shapes
<b>shadow</b>	the dark side on an object not facing the light that reveals the form and mass of the shape
<b>cross hatching</b>	the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone
<b>stippling</b>	a drawing technique in which areas of light and shadow are created using nothing but dots

## Tone

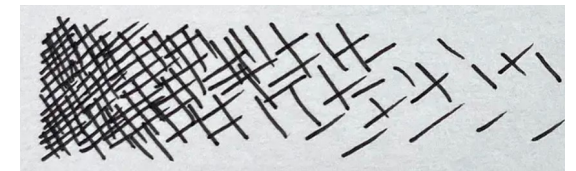
Artists use tone to create observational drawings. An observational drawing could be a portrait, architecture (buildings) or still life (bowl of fruit). Artists use layers of shading to achieve light, medium and dark tones. You may also use **cross-hatching and stippling** to achieve tone. You can achieve a light tone with a light pressure on the pencil, so you achieve a darker tone with a heavier pressure.

**Tone** is used to show the effect of light on surfaces or objects. Contrasting tones create depth and 3D shape or form.



## Cross Hatching

Cross-hatching is the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone. Artists draw in the direction of the shape they are drawing to achieve a realistic and lifelike appearance. The more layers you use the darker the tone achieved.



Ian Murphy (born 9th March 1963) is a contemporary British Fine Artist.



## Stippling

Stippling is the build up and grouping together of dots to illustrate shadows. Smaller, lighter dots that are more spread out will create lighter areas. Larger, heavier dots closely together will create darker areas.



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



You can create tone by controlling the pressure of the pencil on the paper.