

STILL LIFE WITH SHADING

AIM

Draw objects that are not in exact proportion by observing them and then colouring them with maximum likeness.

INTRODUCTION

Still life drawing is drawing objects are inanimate from reality and highlighting their characteristics like shape, form, hardness, softness etc.

Still life is characterised by key elements like outline, ratio, shape, form, perspective, composition, balance, contrast, light and shade.

To create a still life, the subject is arranged by keeping these key elements in mind and drawing them at a particular distance. Still life allows an opportunity to study objects in detail. Adding to the learners' capacity of observation. The student, in this process, becomes aware of the shape, proportion, tone, colour, texture, form and composition. Throughout this lesson, the learner will be guided to draw things in exact proportion without using any direct measurement by a scale.



OBJECTIVES

On completion of this practical lesson, you will be able to:

- develop the capacity for deep observation;
- depict different stages to complete still life drawing;
- measure without scale;
- depict shading and light effects;



Notes

- learn about the materials used for still life;
- identify the basic elements of art like line, colour, texture, form and proportion.

The basics of drawing a still life: It can be done using two kinds of measuring processes, one by usual measuring and the other by using graphs.

STILL LIFE

Water colour shading flower Vase, Cup Plate and Jugs.

Materials Required: Palette brushes, narrow and medium round brushes, water containers and watercolour.

STILL LIFE DRAWING

Exercise 1

Step 1: Draw one vertical line in the middle of the page and one horizontal line assuming the baseline on which the objects are placed. First, draw one main object and then the other objects in relation to that. Divide the place by measuring the objects visually. Draw horizontal and vertical lines for placing the objects you want to draw in a sheet. Take a centre line for drawing each object and draw.

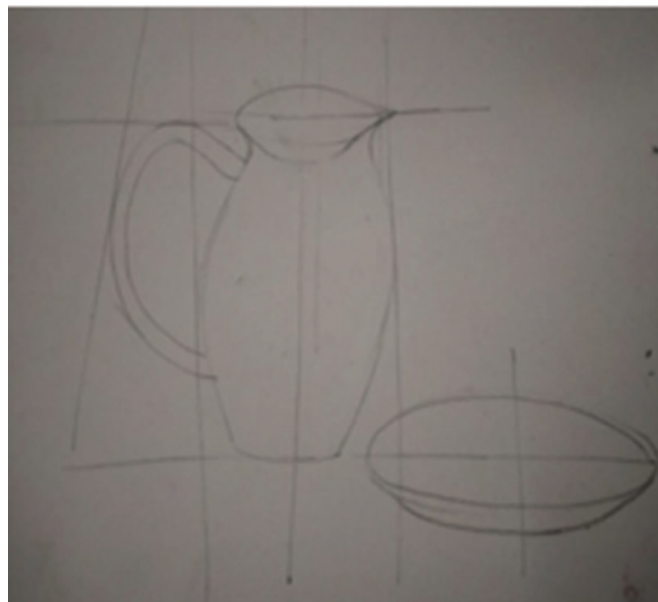


Fig. 2.1

Step 2: Create the highlights with pencil and then start colouring with light tones of watercolour.



Notes



Fig. 2.2

Step 3: Put the middle tones while the artwork is semi-wet and merge it carefully.



Fig. 2.3

Step 4: Put the dark tones properly so that the details of the features are clear.



Fig. 2.4



Notes

Exercise 2

Draw a Pencil Shading of a water jug and tray with onions.

Step 1: First, divide the space by putting imaginary horizontal and vertical lines. Draw the main object jug and then the plate.



Fig. 2.5

Step 2: Start shading with a 2B pencil. Strokes should be uniform.



Fig. 2.6

Step 3: Merge the light middle tones and dark tones portions accordingly.



Fig. 2.7

Step 4: Create portions with extremely dark strokes to make the lighter area prominent.



Fig. 2.8



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- Make a clear drawing of the object with the help of horizontal and vertical lines.
- Put strokes uniformly and watercolour to create shading.
- For background, use dark thick strokes, foreground objects, use delicate lines or light tones.
- Make strokes by using a pencil or coloured pencil.
- Colours should be merged in such a way that it is visible where it is needed.



TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Draw a still life with pencil shading as your own choice.
2. Draw some objects individually and shade them with colour pencils.
3. Draw a still life of any furniture and shading with poster colour.
4. Observe and write the difference between pencil and charcoal as a medium.
5. Draw and paint the still life of unusual objects in an overlapping manner.



Notes