

CROSS-HATCHING

Top Tips

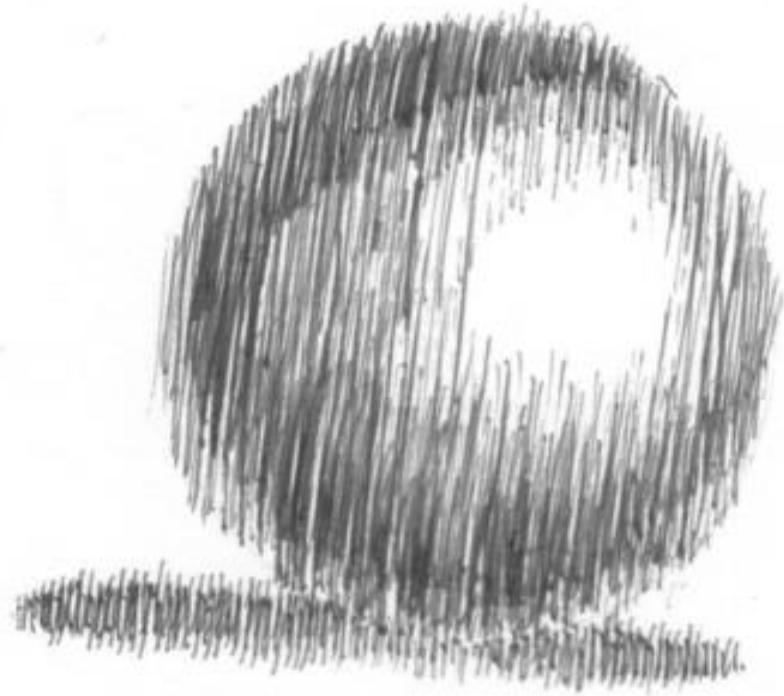
With cross-hatching you are drawing parallel lines, varying the direction of the lines and layering them to obtain different intensity of shading.

Start by the lightest area and then add layers of cross hatching until you reach the darkest area of the drawing.



Examples of cross-hatching





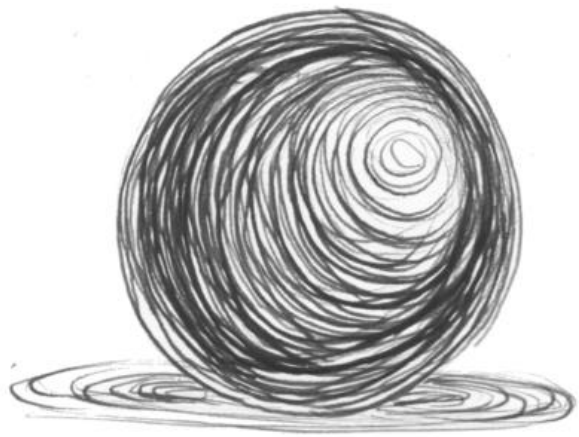
HATCHING.

Top Tips

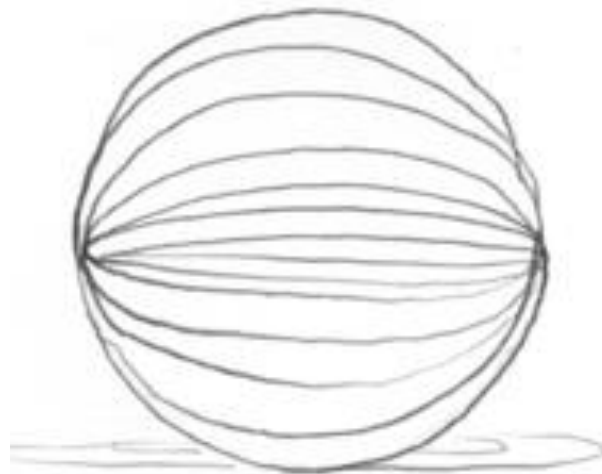
Hatching with parallel lines is the same as cross-hatching, except you are making all the lines go in the same direction. It is a bit more time consuming than cross-hatching but can lead to interesting results.

Examples of hatching





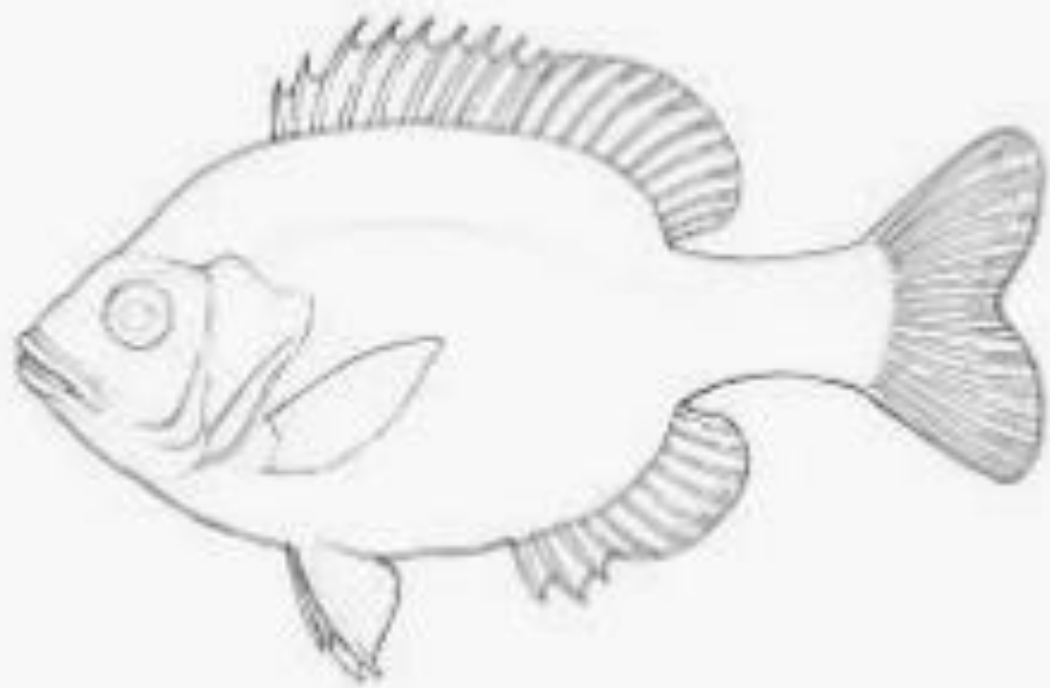
CONTOUR LINES



CONTOUR LINES

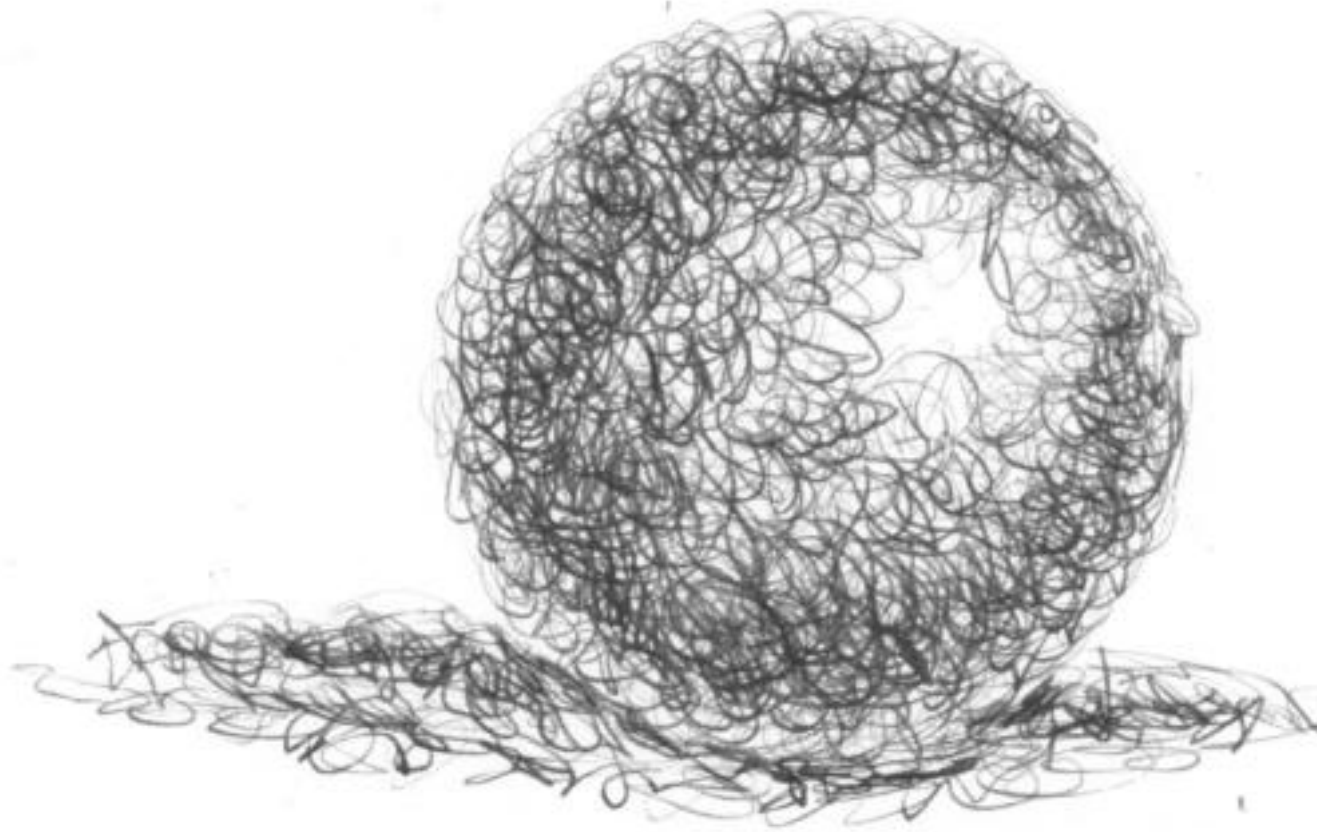
Top Tips

Contour lines can be done in many different ways but basically the idea is to have the lines follow the shape of what you are drawing. You can use contour lines for shading as in the first example or just to define the shape as in example 2.



Examples of contour lines





SCUMBLING.

Top Tips

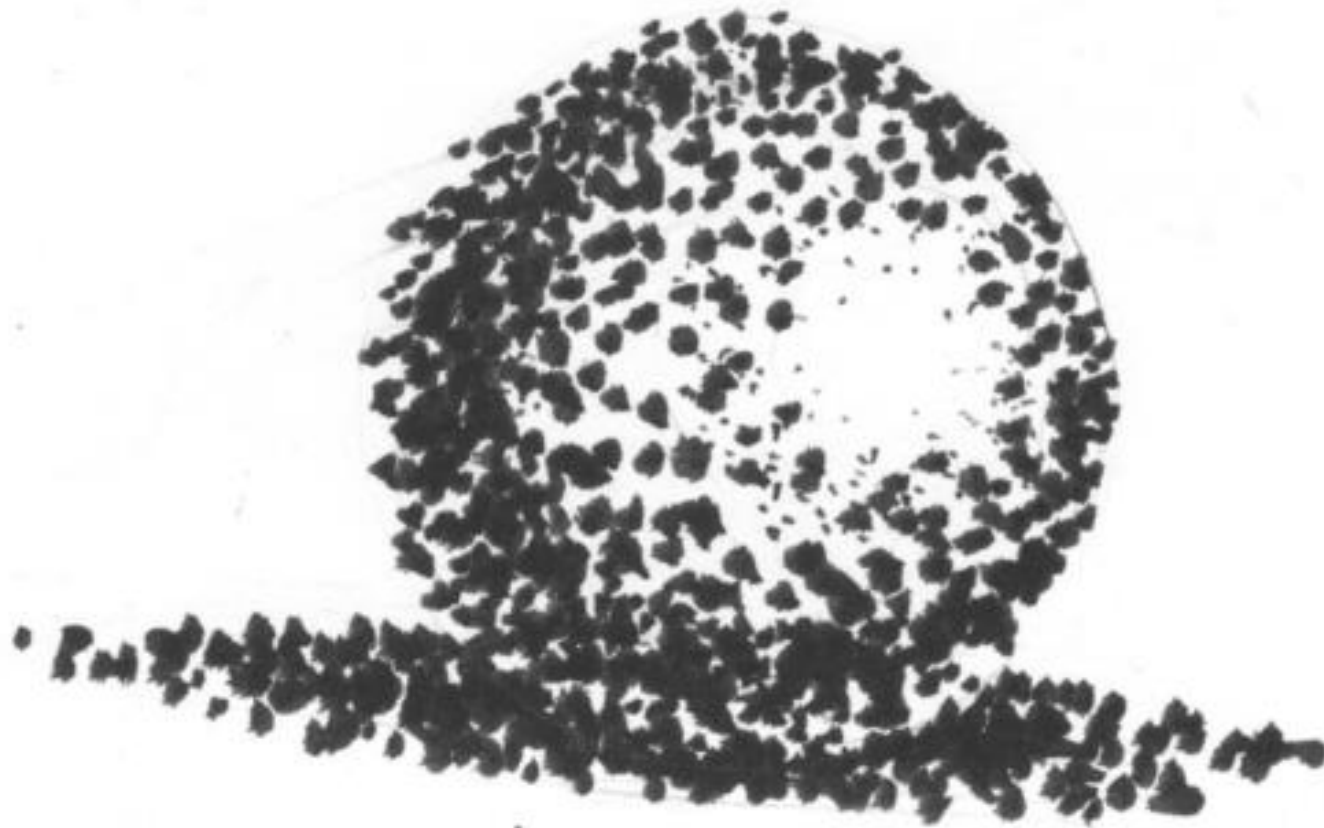
Scribbling or scumbling is a fun way to shade a drawing and it goes fast.

Scumbling or scribble drawings shading works particularly well for portraits and still life.



Examples of scumbling



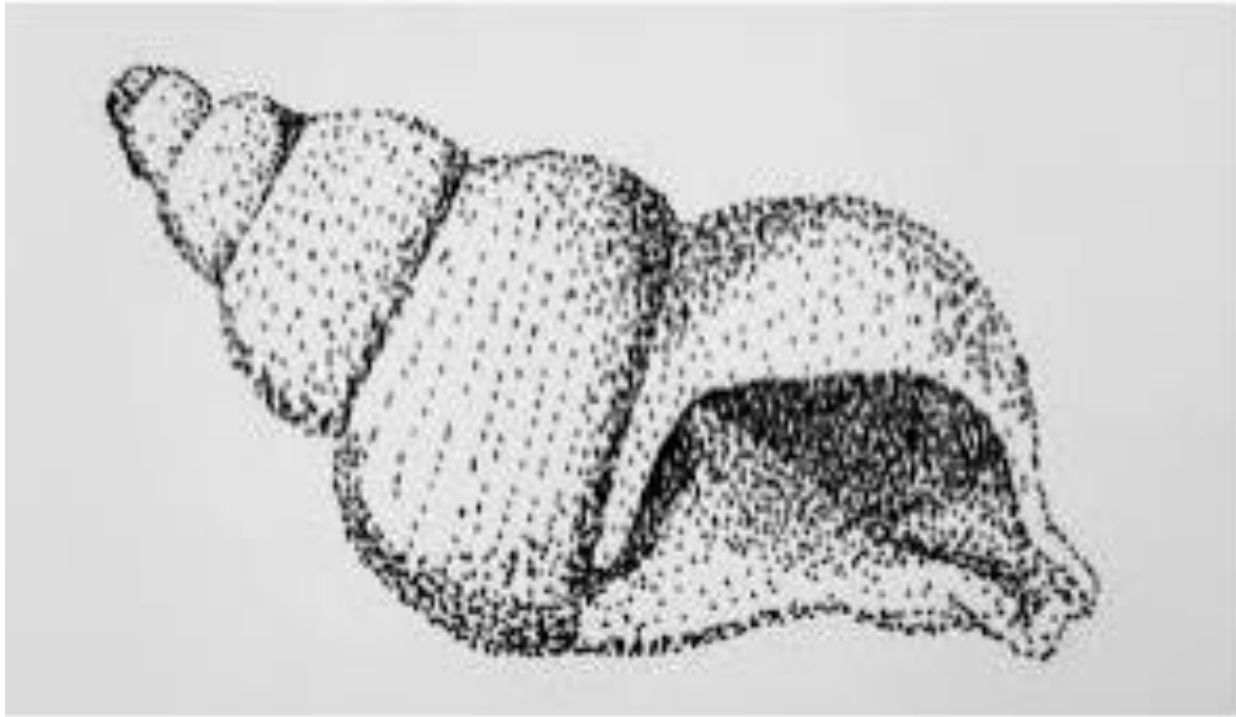


STRIPPLING.

Top Tips

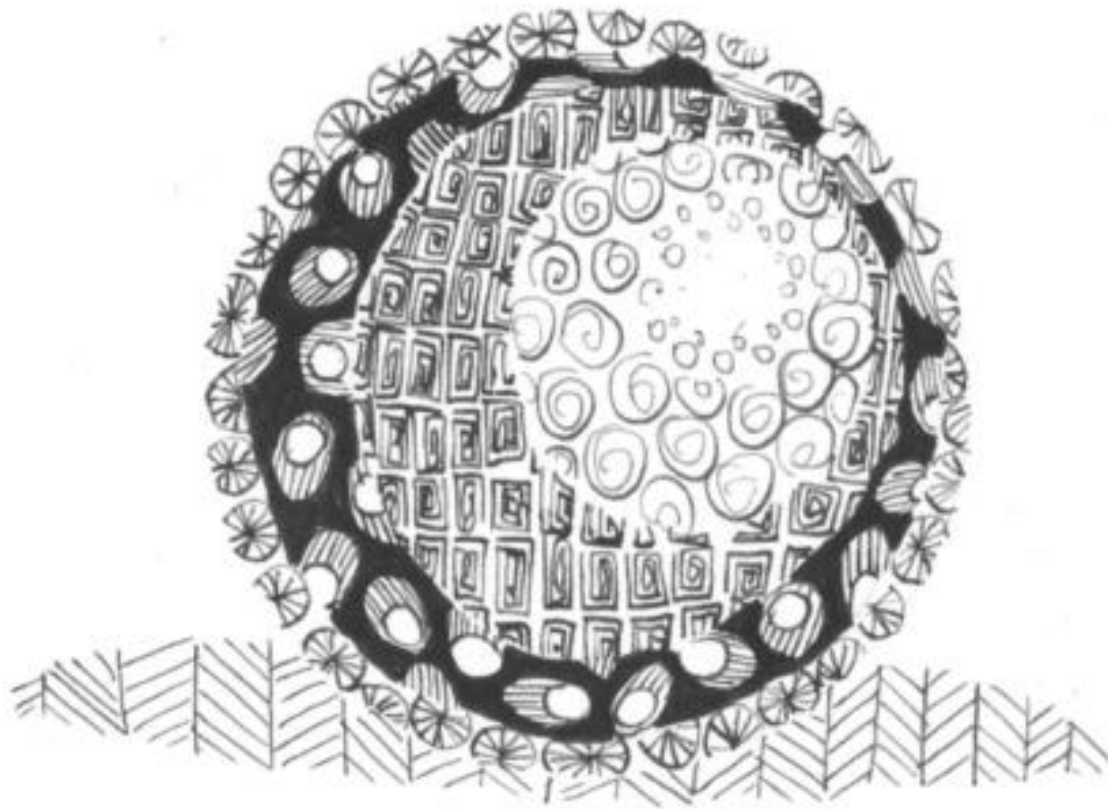
Stripling is fun but it is very time consuming. I recommend you start by testing this technique on a small size drawing until you get an idea of the time it takes.

You can use different sizes of markers to make different sizes of dots when you are using the stripling technique.



Examples of stripping

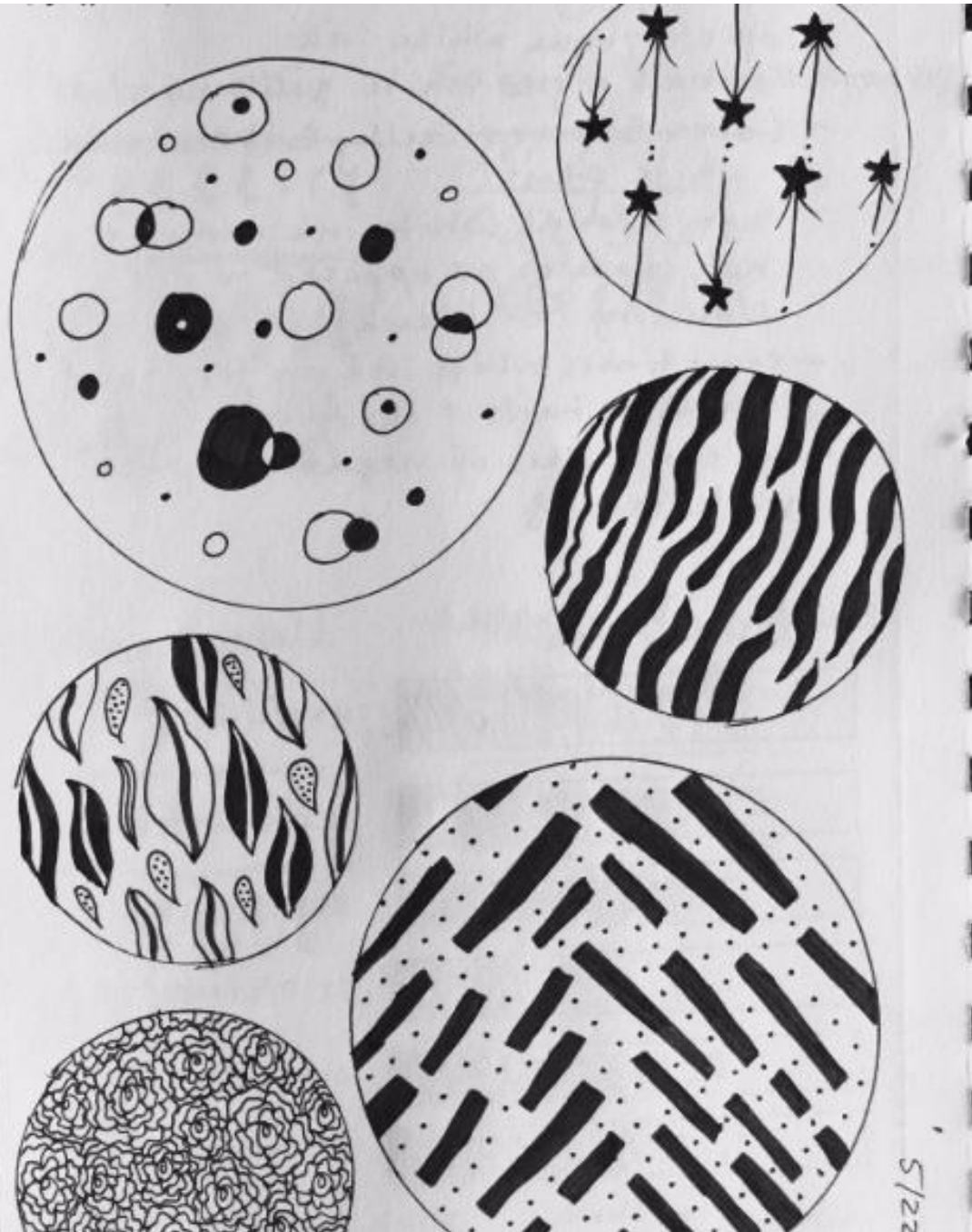




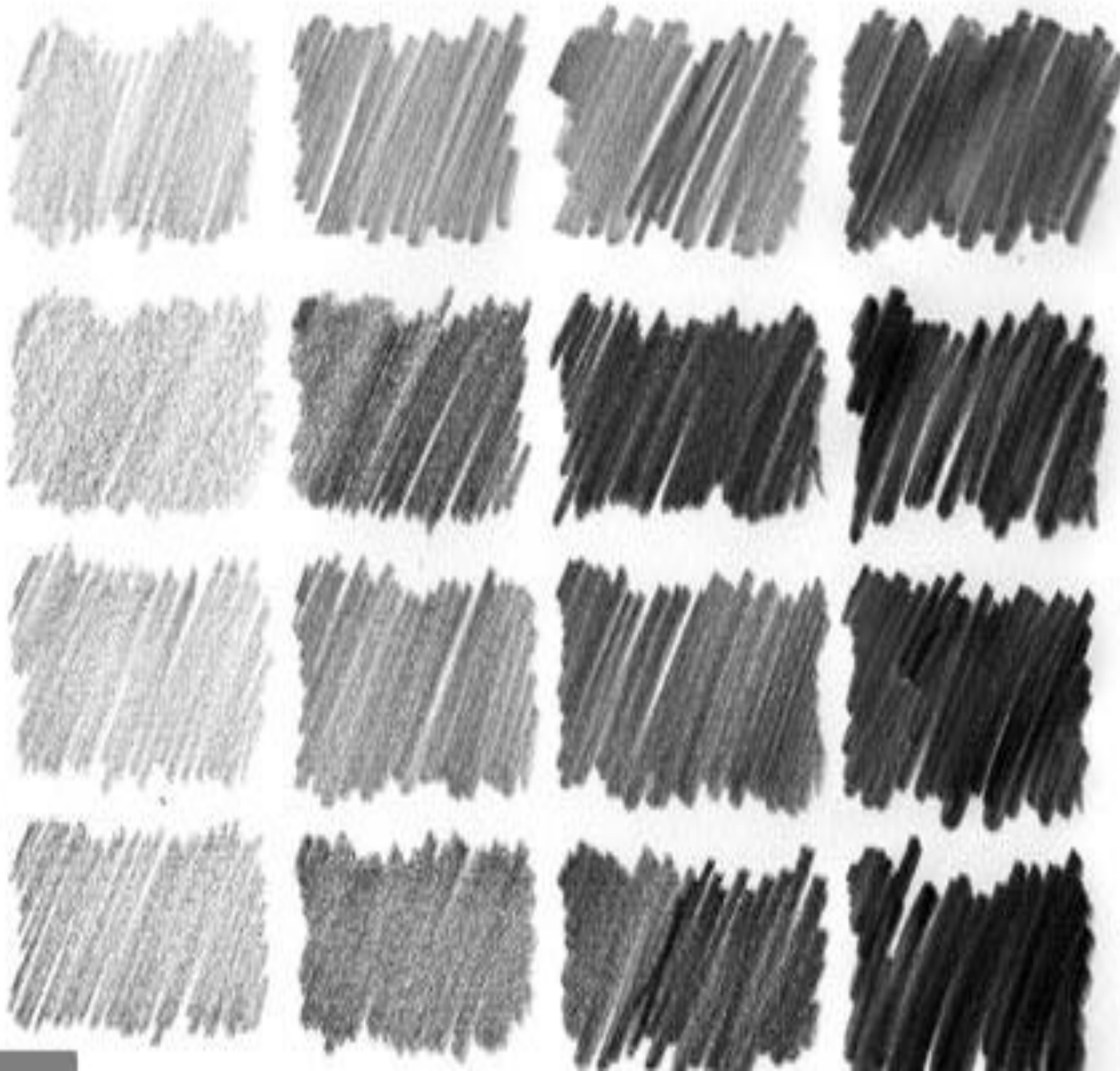
PATTERNS

Top Tips

You can also use any pattern you would like for shading. Just evaluate how dark a pattern will be and fill the area corresponding to this shade with your pattern.



Examples of patterns



Top Tips

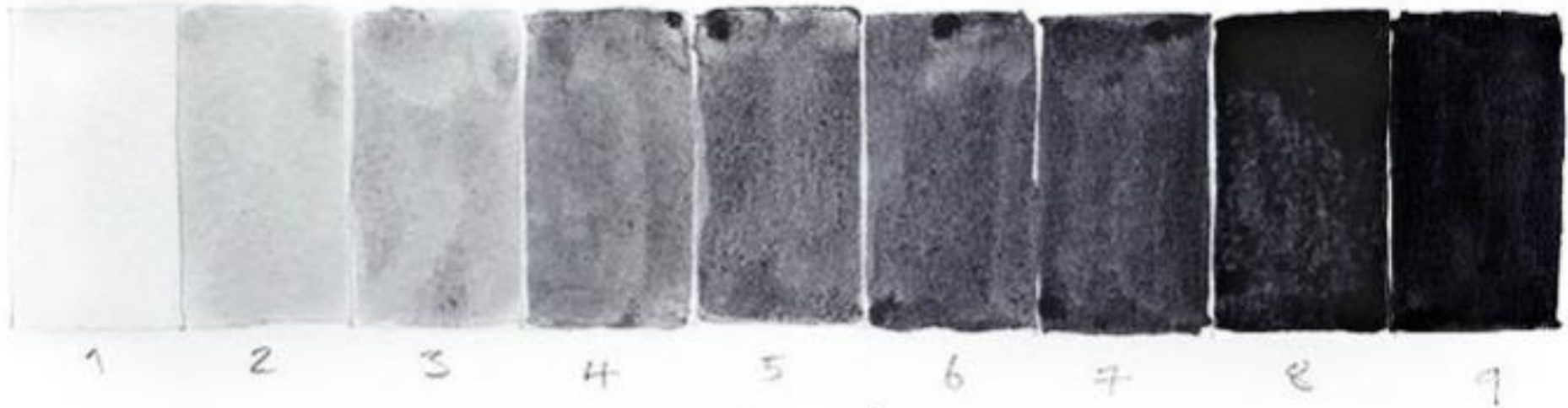
Tone is the relative lightness or darkness of a colour. Tonal value describes how light or dark a colour

is *independent of its hue* (hue being the colour appearance - red, green, blue etc).

For example, a blue and a red colour can both have exactly the same tonal value even though the colour appearance is different.

white

black

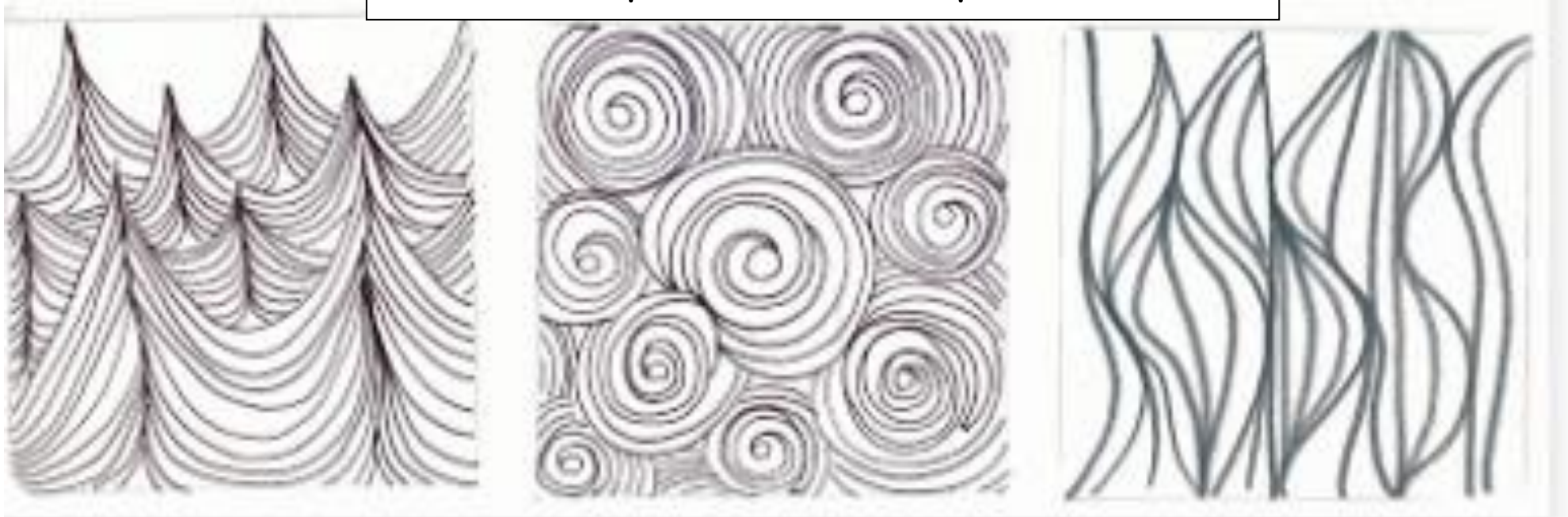


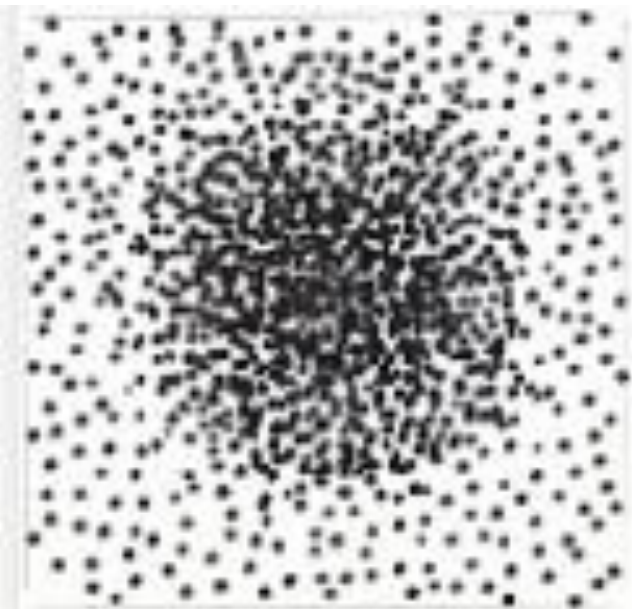
mid value

Tone

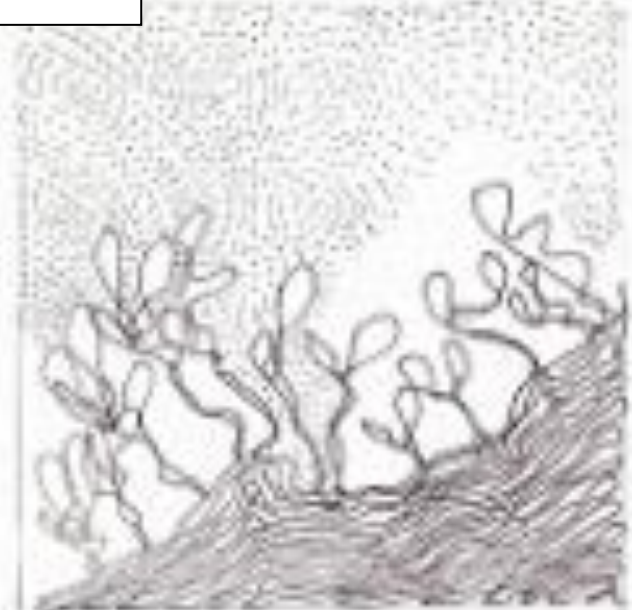
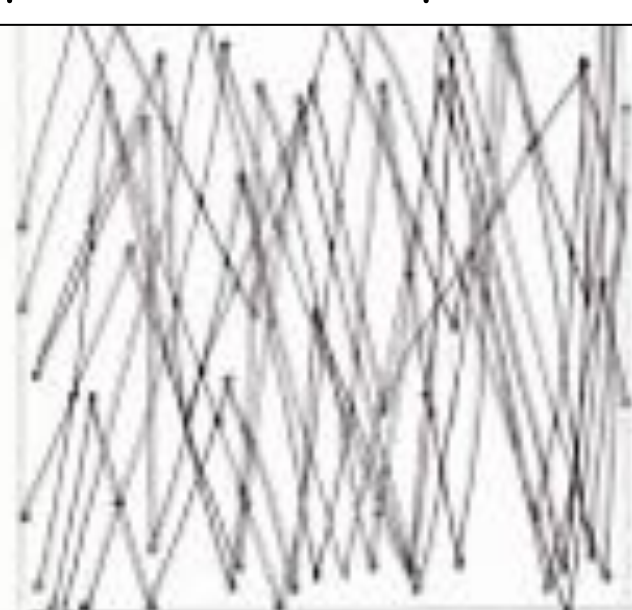
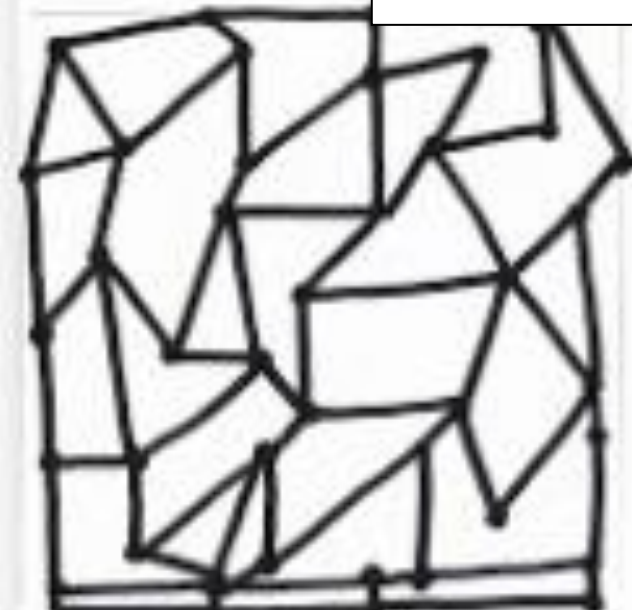


Examples of lines and patterns





Examples of lines and patterns



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wh-zFiYhWOM> video for Key Stage 2 to develop these techniques