Pierre -Yves Riveau

"Learning to draw is really a matter of learning to see - to see correctly - and that means a good deal more than merely looking with the eye."

-Kimon Nicolaides



Paul Cadden





Paul Lung

## Aim:

As an artist that has primarily trained in the 3-D artistic realm, my goals for the future are rooted in gaining more knowledge about 2-D practices, particularly drawing. My intention through this professional development plan is to become more educated on the basics of drawing and continue to practice the drawing techniques that I have learned. This plan will serve as a jumping off point for me to become more well versed in drawing and begin to prepare me to potentially teach the subject one day.

### The Basics:

#### A Brief History of Drawing:

Drawing is known as the most fundamental component of any artistic medium. Evidence of humans drawing can be dated back to the prehistoric age, as many created pigments out of natural materials to use as drawing material. These pigments were typically used on walls of caves to create pictures, as the paper making process was not developed until 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. in China. Before the invention of paper, the Chinese often drew with in on silk. Paper making practices eventually spread globally and paper was beginning to be used for art making worldwide. However, drawings in these days were deemed as preliminary ideas and practice, which often were discarded. It wasn't until the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries where pencils became available worldwide, and artists began refining pencil drawing techniques. As more and more drawing utensils became readily available, such as pastels, crayons, and colored pencils, artists began to experiment with combining them. To this day, artists continue to explore a wide range of media and materials in their drawings.

#### Basic Drawing Tools:

- Drawing Pencils
- Ink Pens
- Pastel Pencils
- Colored Pencils
- Plastic Eraser
- Gum Eraser
- Charcoal (Hard, Medium, Soft, Vine)
- Conte Crayons
- Blending Stumps
- White Chalk
- Watercolor Paints
- India Ink

#### Basic Drawing Techniques:

- <u>Hatching</u> A series of lines that are drawn along a specific direction to create shadow and depth. The lines should not touch.
- <u>Cross Hatching</u> A series of lines that are drawn along a specific direction to create shadow and depth. These lines should intersect. The closer the lines are to one another, the darker the shading will be.
- <u>Stippling</u>- Adding a series of dots to create shading. The closer together the dots are, the darker the shading will be, creating more depth.
- <u>Scribbling</u>- Using random movements to create purposefully erratic lines to create dismantled image. The closer the scribbles are to one another, the darker the result.
- <u>Circling</u> Controlling the tone of a drawing utensil by adjusting the amount of pressure placed upon it. Create small circular strokes to elicit a smooth transition and blended appearance.
- <u>Smooth Shading</u>— The art of using a paper towel or your finger to blend. This is typically used to blend hatching and cross hatching.
- <u>Blending</u>- Using the drawing utensil (pencil) at an angle so the wider side is down. This creates thicker lines which allude to shading.
- <u>Adding Highlights-</u> Adding highlights signifies where your light source is coming from and can add detail. Use an eraser to remove shading from areas you want to add highlight. You may also add highlights with white chalk.

#### Basic Drawing Terms:

- <u>Atmospheric Perspective-</u> The effect of air and light on an object and how it is perceived by the viewer. Example) A bright object seems closer to the viewer than a dull object.
- <u>Axis Lines-</u> Imaginary lines that indicate center, movement, and the direction of movement.
- <u>Chiaroscuro-</u> The treatment of light and shade in drawing and painting. The method of arranging light and shadow in 2-D art to create the illusion of 3-D form.
- <u>Closed Composition</u> All the forms are contained within the edges of the picture plane.
- <u>Contour Lines</u> Lines that create boundaries that separate one area from another or lines that define edges and surface ridges of objects and figures.
- <u>Fixed Point of View</u> The exact position of the viewer's eye in relation to the subject matter.
- <u>Foreshortening</u> The method of drawing an object or person so that it seems to go back into space. This method reproduces the portions that the viewer sees.
- Gesture Drawing- Drawing a quick sketch with loose arm movement.
- <u>Horizon Line</u> The point on which the earth meets the sky. This is always at eye level.
- <u>Linear Perspective-</u> The technique of using lines to create the illusion of depth on a flat surface. All receding lines meet at a single point or different sets of lines meet at different parts.
  - <u>One Point Perspective</u> The drawing has a single vanishing point and all lines parallel with the viewer's line of sight recede to the horizon towards this vanishing point.
  - Two Point Perspective- The drawing has two vanishing points that the viewer can see from their point of view
  - Three Point Perspective- The drawing has three vanishing points in which forms utilize each of the 3 vanishing points to convey the illusion of depth on a two-dimensional surface.
- <u>Orthogonal Lines-</u> The diagonal lines that can be drawn along receding parallel lines to the vanishing point. These imaginary lines help the artist maintain perspective in their drawings and paintings to ensure a realistic view of the object.
- <u>Perspective-</u> The method used to create the illusion of depth on a twodimensional surface.

- <u>Sighting</u> A technique for determining the proportional relationship of one part of an object to another using pencils or sighting sticks as visual measuring tools.
- <u>Transversal Lines</u> Transversal lines are parallel to the picture plane and to one another. Transversal lines establish a fixed height or width between two orthogonal lines.
- <u>Vanishing Point</u> The point at which receding parallel lines viewed in perspective appear to converge.

### **Charts:**

Graphite Drawing Pencil Grades:



Drawing Pen Thickness Chart:



Linear Perspective Diagram:





One, Two, and Three Point Perspective Diagram:

Self-Made Drawing Techniques Chart:



# **Local Opportunities:**

- Gainesville Academy of Music and Art, 1128 NW 13th St, Gainesville, FL 32601

   Drawing lessons available for all ages
- Sequential Artists Workshop, 1314 S Main St #2, Gainesville, FL 32601
  - Drawing and comic creating classes for adults
- Creative Arts Café, 18816 NW 46th Ave, Alachua, FL 32615
- Drawing classes for all ages
- Orange Park Art Classes at The Ceadarwood Center, 1406 Kingsley Ave suite e, Orange Park, FL 32073
  - $\circ~$  Perspective Drawing and Cartoon Drawing for adults

## YouTube Channels:

- Schaefer Art
  - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bYfb2QLT60o&list=PL1Hlh25sbqZl7</u> <u>aP\_d0Aav9UAccLjr6cvE&ab\_channel=SchaeferArt</u>
- Brad's Art School
  - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wz6DrQeQ5rl&list=PLinIGX5eeFZLUd</u> <u>WmbfUuOeDdTgTzYuA51&ab\_channel=Brad%27sArtSchool</u>
- Draw like a Sir
  - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gKijkM15Fso&list=PLOV\_JTTg\_6baRY</u> <u>QkIz\_9qqFhvpId6Rhb-&ab\_channel=DrawlikeaSir</u>
- Rapid Fire Artist
  - o <u>https://www.youtube.com/c/RapidFireArt/playlists</u>
- Proko
  - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D\_W9sZ8S7RM&list=PLtG4P3lq8RHF</u> <u>RfdirLJKk822fwOxR6Zn6&ab\_channel=Proko</u>

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