

Welcome Everyone to Mrs. StewART's Class!

We will get started soon.

Today is Navy Day Fri. 11/13

1st Period- 7:06 - 8:36

3rd Period 8:43 - 10:13

5th Period part 10:20 - 11:23

C Lunch 11:23 - 11:48

5th Period part 2 11:55 - 12:23

7th Period 12:30 - 2:00

BELLWORK - Week 3 q2

11/10/20

Directions:
Continue burnishing your pepper.



You Have 5 mins to Upload Your Work to Artsonia

1. Either Download the Artsonia App on your phone or Use your Desktop Browser and type in Artsonia.com
2. Click on Student
3. Type in the Access Code **ZWSY-FKRS**
4. Click on All Students
5. Enter Your Name
6. Add Art
7. Select the name of the assignment
8. Take a Picture
9. Crop the image if needed
10. Title the work
11. Type the Artist Statement (for projects only)
12. Submit to Teacher

AGENDA. Week 3 q2

Friday 11-13-20

Essential Question : EQ: What are techniques that lead to successful colored pencil drawings?

What will I learn:

Skills, Techniques, and Processes

How I will learn it? (Agenda)

- Review Colored Pencil Basics and the Magic of Burnishing
- Complete Both Exercises

Vocabulary:

Colored pencils - Colored pencils are a drawing medium that consist of pigment that is held together by a waxy (or oil) binder that has been formed into a shaft and enclosed in a wooden casing.

Pigment - Naturally occurring or synthetic material (usually powder) that gives a material or medium its color.

Binder - A material or medium that acts an agent to hold pigment so that it may be spread or transferred to a surface.

Layering - A drawing or painting technique in which a medium is built up on a surface through multiple applications. Often, different colors or varieties of a related color are layered with semi-transparent applications resulting in greater depth of color.

Burnishing - A colored pencil drawing technique in which layers of medium can be mixed and moved on the surface because of the waxy nature of the binder in colored pencils. Areas can be lightened, darkened, be made cooler or warmer gradually using this technique.

Instructional Time

You can find the transcripts on Schoology and katundra.com.

Pressure on the Pencil

The pressure placed on the pencil will greatly affect the marks that are made and the behavior of the medium on the surface.



Light Pressure

Medium Pressure

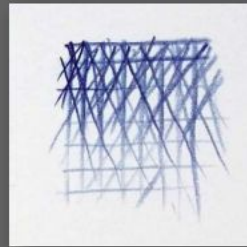
Heavy Pressure



Varying the pressure placed on the pencil will affect the value and intensity of the color that is applied. By varying the intensity, the artist has complete control over the marks and the color.



Hatching with varied pressure



Cross hatching with varied pressure

Application Techniques

An infinite number of techniques can be used to apply colored pencils to a surface. The manner in which the medium is applied will affect the look that results.

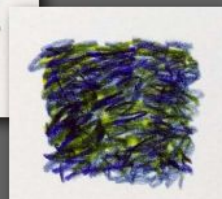
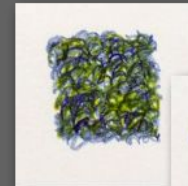


Directional Lines

Light applications of colored pencil are built up using multiple layers of color that are applied with strokes that follow a uniform direction. By changing the direction with each layer, smooth gradations and transitions of color and value can be achieved.

Circling

Light applications of colored pencil are applied using small circles that overlap. Circling produces a very smooth application and is great for creating areas of gradual transition between colors and value.



Creative Mark-Making

The artist is only limited by their imagination when it comes to mark-making and applying the material to the surface. Marks will often be made to mimic the textures that are observed in the subject. This requires the artist to be inventive with their marks in order to address the specific needs of the drawing.

Instructional Time

You can find the transcripts on Schoology and katundra.com.

Surface Textures

The surface of the paper will naturally affect the mark and the behavior of the colored pencil. The texture of the paper should be heavily considered before any drawing begins.



Smooth Surfaces

Smooth drawing surfaces will result in smoother transitions of color and value. Smooth surfaces will also require less material to be used. (Bristol paper provides a smooth surface for drawing.)



Rough Surfaces

Surfaces with a heavier "tooth" will produce "broken" applications and will potentially require more of the medium to cover areas. The texture that results may be desired for certain subjects. (Mi-Teintes paper provides a rough surface for drawing.)

Mixing Black

Black is a strong pigment and manufactured black can tend to look synthetic. To avoid creating a drawing that looks synthetic, it is advised to avoid the manufactured black and mix a natural black. To mix a natural black, use a combination of dark brown and blue. For this example, Prismacolor Premier colors Dark Umber PC947 and Indigo Blue PC901 are used to create black. Mixing black also allows for control over the color temperature. For cooler blacks, use more blue. For warmer blacks, use more brown.



Manufactured Black



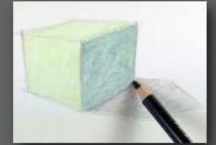
Mixed Black

"5" Do's for Better Hues

There are five things to keep in mind when using colored pencils that will lead to higher quality results. We'll call these the "5" do's for better hues...

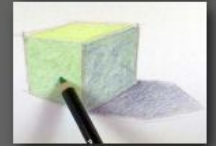
Layer Colors

A single layer of color will not lead to a representational result. Instead, several layers of applications will often be necessary to produce a realistic result.



Mix Colors

Colors will naturally mix when they are layered. If light applications are made, colors on layers underneath will show through resulting in optical color mixing. With medium and heavy applications, the binder will move the pigment on the surface causing colors to mix. Mixed colors will almost always lead to more natural looking drawings.



Be Patient

Since many layers of color are often necessary for success, it may be easy to become impatient. Results are not immediate with colored pencils and patience is required for success.



Build Up a Heavy Application

As layers are developed, the end goal is to build up to a heavy application. This typically means that light applications are made in the early stages of the drawing and become progressively heavier as the drawing progresses.



Add Detail Last

Details can be easily added over layers of colored pencil and should be left to the latter stages of the drawing.



Instructional Time

You can find the transcripts on Schoology and katundra.com.



The Magic of Burnishing



Burnishing Techniques

The burnishing technique chosen will almost always affect the value and intensity of the color on the surface. Choosing the right technique for the desired effect is important. Here's a look at how several burnishing techniques will affect the color...



Burnishing in Practice...

The following demonstration utilizes several different burnishing techniques in the completion of a colored pencil drawing of peppers...



A contour line drawing is lightly drawn for the shapes of the peppers on Bristol paper using a standard "HB" (#2) pencil.



To prevent the graphite from mixing with the subsequent layers of colored pencil that will follow, a kneaded eraser is used to lightly "lift" the graphite.



The Magic of Burnishing



These colors are then burnished using a colorless blender. Heavy pressure is applied on the pencil in order to smooth out the colors.



Dark Umber is layered next with a medium application. The Indigo Blue and Violet may show through this application.



During the drawing process, a variety of different burnishing techniques were used. The finished result is a drawing that is solid in color. Transitions of color and value are smooth and the color remains intense and bright.

Independent Time

Directions:

Complete the exercises for Colored Pencil Basics and Burnishing. You can find the video transcripts on Schoology and katundra.com.

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L

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7. Select the name of the assignment
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