


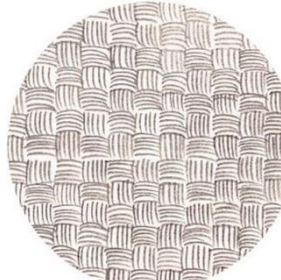








Drawing: Pencil Techniques

	<p>1. Vertical Hatching Hatch from top to bottom. You can hold your hand in the air or while resting it on the surface. In the first case, the marks will be quick and loose and will vary from the start to the end. In the second case, it's easier to control the distance between hatches and the pressure applied to the lead, making it more smooth and even.</p>		<p>9. Loops Make random open, closed, small, medium, and large loops. Practice changing the loops' directions, the distance between them, the density of hatching, and the pressure applied to draw a line to see how many variations you can create.</p>
	<p>2. Horizontal Hatching Follow the instructions for vertical hatching, only this time draw lines from side to side.</p>		<p>10. Dots Holding your pencil perpendicular to the paper, while applying pressure, will help you make these round marks. Using a hard lead will result in light, thin dots while using the softer leads will leave darker and thicker dots. Notice that the closer you place dots together, the darker the area looks.</p>
	<p>3. Inclined Hatching Now, place the lines from one corner to the opposite corner in one direction</p>		<p>11. Dotted Line You can elongate dots to form rows of dashes. By varying the length, width and overall placement of dashes, these can be used to make interesting patterns.</p>
	<p>4. Cross-Hatching Begin with either horizontal, vertical, or diagonal lines. Next, add intersecting lines going in the opposite direction.</p>		<p>12. Zigzag Lines Without raising the pencil from the paper, start from one point and draw diagonally, getting longer and then shorter again until you have a square. You can use this technique to create the silhouette of many shapes by following its outline and changing the length of each line.</p>



	<p>5. Radial Hatching Start your marks at the centre and work rows of short diagonal hatching out until you get to the edge of the page.</p>		<p>13. Interwoven Textures Create the look of woven fabric by hatching in random directions all over the page. Vary the angles and shapes of your hatching to make it more visually interesting.</p>
	<p>6. Expressive Hatching The softest lead, such as 6B, is best for this technique. Use random and intermittent lines, changing the pressure applied to the lead and their direction throughout.</p>		<p>14. Basketweave Patterns Alternate between vertical and horizontal hatching, drawing the same number of strokes for each to make rows that resemble the texture of a basket</p>
	<p>7. Contour Lines These are smooth marks of varying distances apart made by applying even amounts of pressure to the lead.</p>		<p>15. Wavy Lines Start with long strokes of various shapes. Decide which areas you want to be solid colors. After filling those in, add more lines inside the shapes, following the existing contours. This is how “zentangles” are created and can be quite meditative to draw.</p>
	<p>8. Feathering For the maximum effect, use a soft lead. Adding plenty of pressure, apply a dark layer of graphite. Take a scrap piece of paper or a pre-rolled paper stump and rub the area until the marks are soft and well blended.</p>		<p>16. Scribbling While never lifting your pencil, draw triangular, square, oval, and polygonal shapes all over the paper. Add contrast by applying a lot or a little pressure while also varying the distance apart the lines are.</p>

Recommendations

- Use hatching, feathering, and contouring for initial sketches, to add volume and lighting, and to make your drawings look the most 3-dimensional.
- Use the dots, loops, wavy lines, and scribbling to add the look of metal, wood, fabric, or water.
- Textures are suitable for decorative pictures, styling work, formal composition, and other graphics.
- Featherings can be made "texture-like" by preserving the edges of the strokes the pencil leaves. With this technique, the rougher the paper, the more vibrant the effect you'll achieve.

