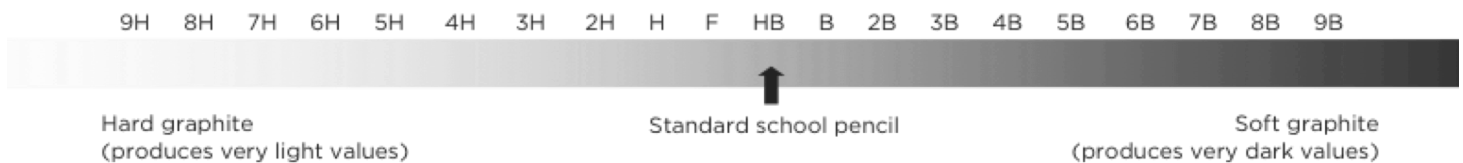


Drawing & Charcoal Pencils

What is it?

Drawing pencils are the most immediate of the drawing media because they are capable of producing a quick sketch or a finely worked drawing. Drawing pencils vary according to the hardness of the graphite lead in the shaft. The harder the lead (and the sharper the tip) the finer the line. Pencils labeled with "H"= light or "B"= bold/black. HB is the middle value.



Charcoal is one of the oldest drawing media and is commonly used by artists. It comes in pencil or stick form. The sticks are usually made from twigs of willow which are subjected to a slow-burning process that reduces the wood to carbon.

Artists:

- [Most Famous Graphite Artists](#)
- [Pez](#)- surreal
- [Marco Mazzoni](#)- flowers and birds
- [Adonna Khare](#)- animals
- [Casey Baugh](#)- figurative

Resources/Videos:

- [Techniques](#)
- [How to Draw Basic Forms with Charcoal](#)
- [Live Charcoal Drawing Demo](#)
- [Charcoal Tips and Tricks](#)
- [Understanding Drawing Pencils](#)
- [Pencil Drawing Techniques](#)
- [How to Shade?](#)

Paper Options:

- **White Drawing Paper**- this paper is smooth and works as your general drawing paper.
- **Toned (colored) Paper**- this paper will assist you in building your colors. You can choose a toned paper that utilizes some highlight or lowlights in your drawing.
- **Scrap Paper**- this is a unique way to create a drawing. You can collage multiple pieces of paper together and draw on top or create a drawing on an old piece of paper: dictionary, music notes, etc.

Ways to Apply Drawing Pencils or Charcoal:

- **Contour Lines**- using light pressure, color in linear strokes going in the same direction as the form of your object. This will make your objects look 3-dimensional.
- **Stroke Pressure**- The amount of pressure you place on the pencil directly affects the tonal value laid on the paper. It is very important to learn to control the amount of pressure you apply when using colored pencils. It is best to begin with soft or light pressure, slowly building the layers until the final layer looks bright & vibrant.

- **Burnishing**- refers to applying layers of pencil until the tooth of the paper is completely filled in. It should be a smooth, shiny surface. To burnish, layer multiple colors and then finish by applying heavy pressure with a light color pencil. You may also burnish using a tortillion.

Elements of Shading: Using a light source

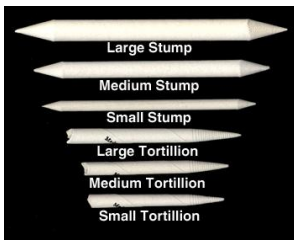
- **Highlight**- the area where the light hits the object directly. It is the only part of the object that will have pure white.
- **Shade**- The area where light is still touching the object, but not as directly. It will have a very light to a medium value.
- **Shadow**- The part of the object where the light is no longer touching it. It is a medium to dark value.
- **Cast Shadow**: The shadow on the surface that the object is sitting on or that the shadow from the object is cast upon. It is the darkest value. Cast shadows mimic the shape of the top outline of the object.

Shades:

- **Tint**- white.
- **Tone**- gray.
- **Shade**- black.

Blending Tools:

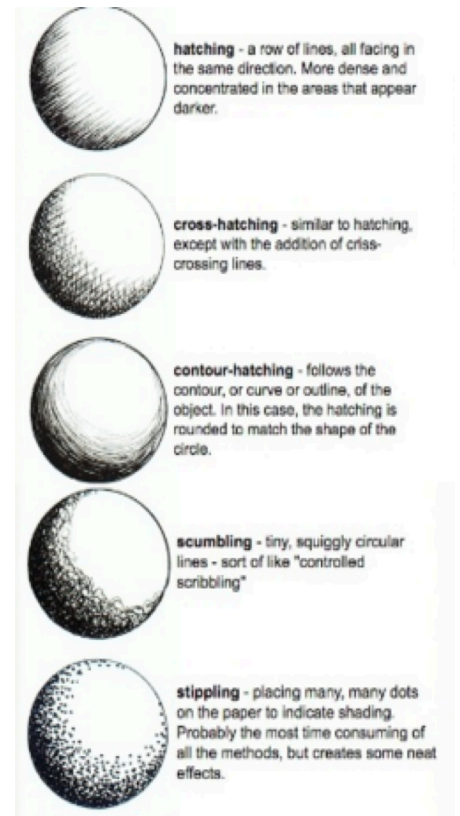
Tortillions



Tissues



Q-tips



Required Activity

Directions: Complete steps 1 and 2 before moving onto planning your artwork.

Step 1: Composition

1. Choose any documents to read or videos to watch in the [Composition Google Drive Folder](#)

Step 2: Practice Techniques

1. Using the [technique sheet](#) for drawing & charcoal pencils, practice the techniques to improve your skills.

Techniques:

- **Flat Color**- a solid block of color.
- **Value**- the gradual shading from light to dark. Value can also be created by adding white and black into a color.
- **Hatching**- texture or value created by drawing parallel lines closer together and further apart.
- **Crosshatching**- texture or value created by drawing intersecting lines closer together and further apart.
- **Stippling**- texture or value created by drawing dots closer together and further apart.
- **Sgraffito**- scratching away.

How to Start

Materials:

- *Drawing Paper- white or toned (colored)*
- *Variety of Drawing Pencils*
- *Charcoal Pencil*
- *Pencil*
- *Sharpie*
- *Blending Materials: tortillions*
- *Masking tape*
- *Backboard*

Directions:

1. Tape down your paper to a backboard. Tape it all the way around the paper. Be sure that you have evenly taped your border with the tape halfway on the paper and halfway on the board.
2. Write your name on the tape in sharpie.
3. In pencil, lightly sketch out your composition.
4. Start coloring the background areas first.
5. Then, color the foreground, detail areas last.
6. Store your drawing on the dry rack.