
Colored Pencil Drawing

Instructor: Nancy Giniger
Mondays, 11am-12:45pm

As with graphite pencil, there are a range of techniques which you can employ when drawing with colored pencil. The one you choose will depend on the final effect. The following exercises are designed to give you experience with colored pencil techniques.

- * On a page in your sketchbook, try each of the following techniques.
- * For each, use *at least three* different colors and/or color combinations.
- * Number your experiments to match the number of the exercise listed.
- * *Optional:* note the name of the colors used next to each experiment, for future reference.



1. **SHADING:** Using a straightforward side-to-side shading motion, a smooth even layer of color is built up. A very light touch can be used to deposit the faintest amount of pigment for graduated shading.



2. **HATCHING:** Rapid, regular, evenly spaced lines are drawn, leaving a little white paper or underlying color showing.



3. **SCUMBLING:** The 'brillo pad' method, tiny overlapping circles rapidly drawn. Again, it can be used to build up a single color or different colors.



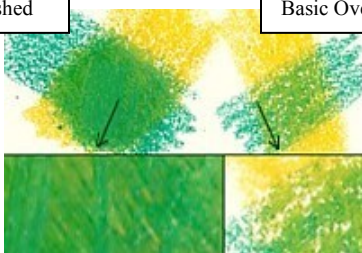
4. **DIRECTIONAL MARKS:** Short directional lines which follow a contour, or the direction, of hair, grass, or other surfaces. These can be thickly overlaid to form a rich, textural effect.



5. **INCISED MARKS:** Two thick layers of color are overlaid, then the top color gently scratched into with a blade or pin to let the lower layer show through.

Burnished

Basic Overlay



6. **BASIC OVERLAY:** Layer colored pencil to create mixed color.

7. **BURNISHING:** Simply layer colored pencil with strong pressure so that the tooth of the paper is filled and a smooth surface results.

8. **SINGLE COLOR GRADATION:** Using varied pressure, create a value scale.
9. **MULTI-COLOR GRADATION:** Blend colored pencil by overlaying faintly applied layers of each color.
10. **GRADUAL CHANGE MULTI-COLOR GRADATION:** Start with a slight overlap, then progressively overlap each layer a little further.
11. Create a gradation as in 9/10 only this time, try the colorless blending pencil to help blend colors without adding any further color.
12. Repeat 11, EXCEPT use the colorless blender first and add color on top.
13. Use a tortillon (blending stump) to blend colors. This will lift the color somewhat and give a "grainy" look.
14. **FOOL-THE-EYE:** Even burnished, solid layers of colored pencil can look dull to the eye, because large, solid areas of color fatigue the part of the eye that perceives color. This is especially true of intense primaries, yellow and red in particular.

To trick the eye, vary the color intensity of an area of colored pencil by using a range of similar colors - such as hints of orange, magenta and burgundy in an area of red. They can be blended in or used in small strokes or dots, as in a pointillist or impressionist painting. This stimulates more of the eye and gives the impression of brightness.

Use contrast to heighten the visual effect of color, adding touches of contrasting color, such as yellow in a highlight, or dark blue in a shadow. Make the shadows alongside a pale area even darker, or using crisp white highlights to make shadows look deeper.

Using one of the "Exercise Objects" sheet (from Mrs. Fish), use colored pencils to reproduce the pictures. CAREFULLY OBSERVE what color(s) should be used to create darks and lights. Consider how to incorporate multiple colors to trick the viewer's eyes.

Keep your pencil sharp
Use good quality drawing paper
Have fun!

