



# DRAWING WITH REGINA CARBAYO

## *Tone Values*

**Seeing values when drawing means having the skill of seeing differences in tones between light and dark. The tonal differences are called "values". I have worked on this concept through shading techniques using graphite, pencil and eraser.**

I have chosen the sculpture An Strachaire Fir by Josep Higgins as I find it to be very strong and full of expression. Also, this picture has a lot of contrast which will help you to easily identify shadows and lights.

### PROPORTIONS

- PLACE IN the subject by paying attention to relationships, edges, spaces and the whole, or Gestalt.
- For example, how is the nose to its length?
- GUIDELINES: Draw soft lines to connect relationships using H - HB - B pencil if possible. Do not apply too much pressure.

### LIGHT - SHADOWS

- Focus on: Identifying lights and shadows.
- BLOCKED IN: Organisation of shadows and light by drawing the three main values as a block: dark - half-light. Keep the whole drawing together at the same stage bringing everything along at the same level. Try to keep consistency across the drawing: don't have a lot of detail in some parts while leaving other parts less detailed or "blocky".
- FORGET ABOUT DETAILS. Ignore most of the information, providing only enough to the viewer to allow the correct image to reveal itself in the viewer's imagined perception.

## **SHADING**

- Go from lighter to darker tones
- **HARMONY:** Keeping the three values with a **SMOOTH TONE** will also allow you to make corrections if needed.
- **CHARCOAL- GRAPHITE PENCIL:** use charcoal first and graphite pencil afterwards.
- **ERASER:** Perfect drawing tool to bring up the light tones in the halfway or at the end of your drawing
- **BLUR** using a cotton pad. Do not use your fingers! This will make your paper greasy and messy

## **TECHNIQUES OF SHADING**

- Building up tones by **CROSSHATCHING** applying different **PRESSURE**
- Building up tones by **LAYING** the graphite pencil onto the paper and making smooth, smudged marks applying different pressure

## **GESTURE - EXPRESSION - LINE**

- **INTENSITY OF LINE:** Play around with the thickness of the line by applying different pressure to give **RHYTHM** to your drawing
- **DYNAMIC GESTURE:** A flowing movement of the line will create a dynamic gesture.
- **DO NOT OVERDRAW** and underline too much. This could make your drawing look **STATIC**
- **SMALL USEFUL TIPS**
- Squint your eyes to obscure details and identify the main shadows and lights
- Do not use fingers to blur
- **HARMONY** Everything doesn't have to be perfectly accurate, the goal is to get a **HARMONIC DRAWING**

## **MATERIALS**

- **PAPER** ( > 110 gr. Basik - GYA - RRO or other drawing paper )
- **GRAPHITE PENCILS OF DIFFERENT HARDNESS** ( 2H, H, HB / 2B, 4B, 6B...8B)
- **CHARCOAL STICKS, CHARCOAL PENCIL** (to shade)
- **PAPER BLENDING STUMPS - COTTON PADS** (to blur)
- **SHARPENER / SANDPAPER** (to sharpen pencils or charcoal)
- **ERASERS** (Milan White eraser or similar - the ones that make those kind of chips when using)
- (Art eraser - soft grey eraser easy to play with and model)
- **RULER** (it helps to measure and compare distances when it comes to placing the drawing on your paper)
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