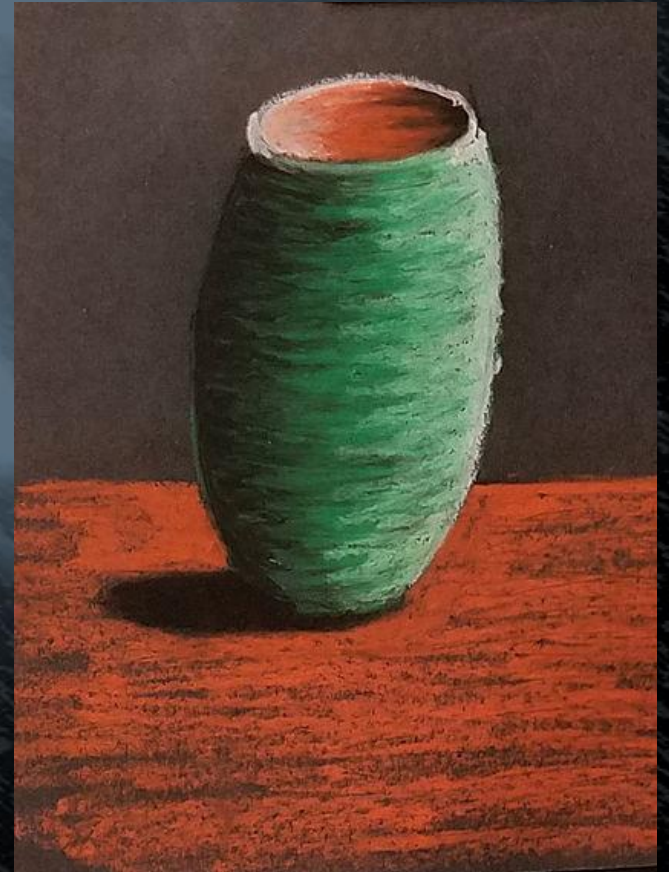


SHADE AND SHADOW BOWLS

Created by Nan Young

Inspired by shading and shadowing techniques of Edward Hopper





Students will learn how to create a realistic illusion of light falling on an object using pastels. The lesson and technique will boost their powers of observation and enhance their ability to depict lighting and dimension in their artwork.

Edward Hopper

- American watercolorist, oil painter and sketcher.
- Born in Upper Nyack, NY
- 22 July 1882 - 15 May 1967
- The 'artist of empty spaces'
- Used light and shadow to create mood.
- Bright sunlight and the shadows it casts, play powerful roles in his paintings.

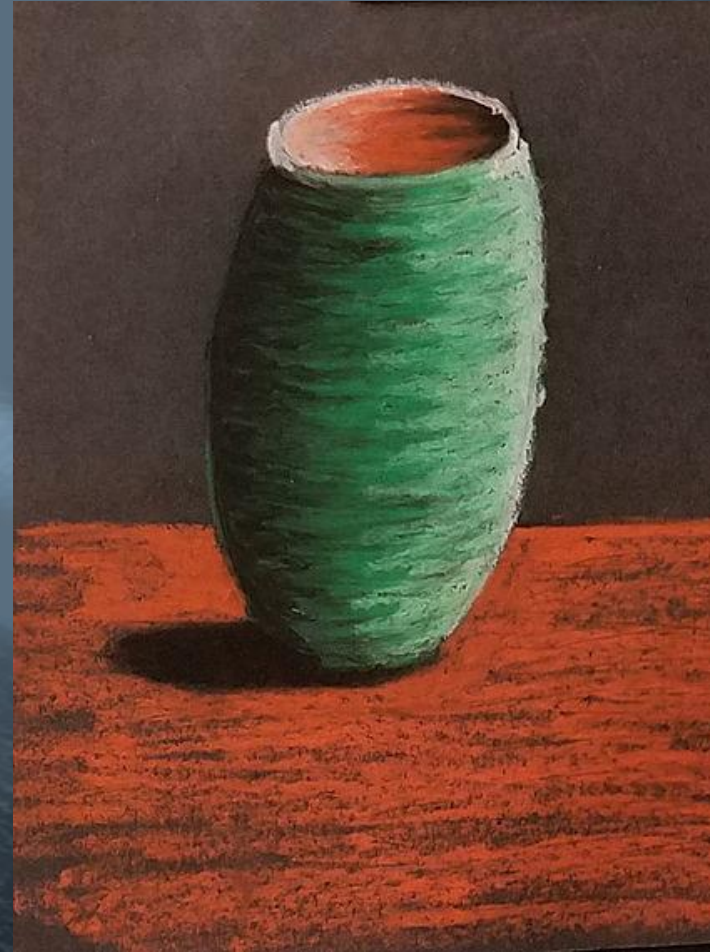


Edward Hopper



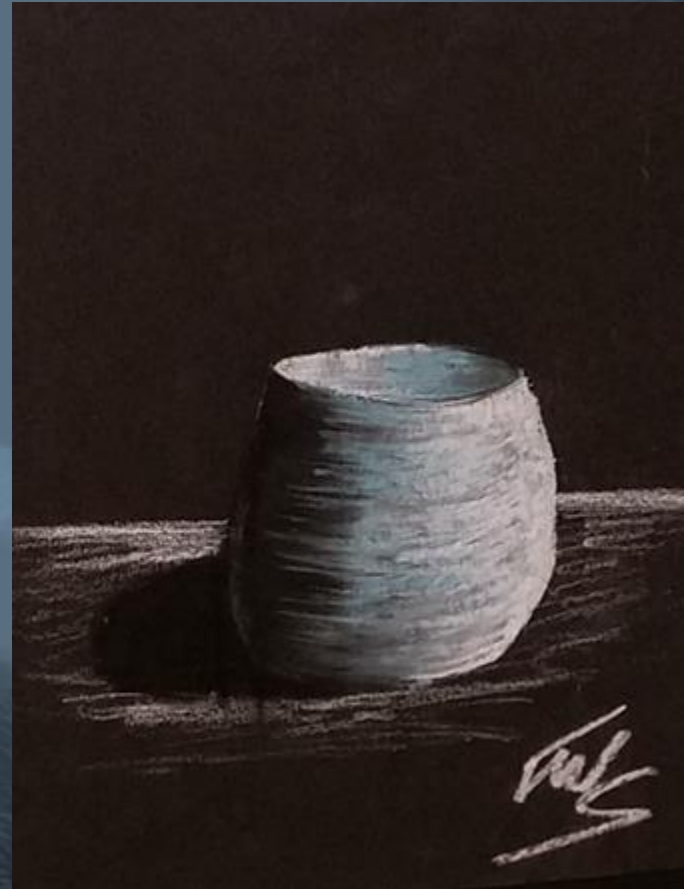
His lighthouse scenes often are very still, and clearly demonstrate his wonderful use of shading and shadowing.

Project



Vocabulary

- Perspective
- Value and Hue
- Tint and Shade
- Depth
- Dimension
- Horizon Line
- Placement
- Overlap



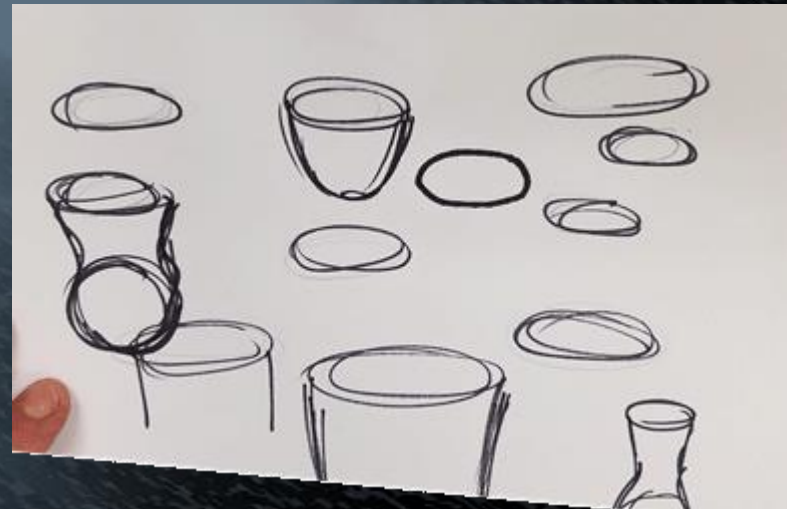
Supplies

- Pencils and erasers
- White scratch paper
- 9 x 12 Black construction paper
- Colored pastels
 - (2 colors per student - can have 1 and switch)
- Black and white pastels



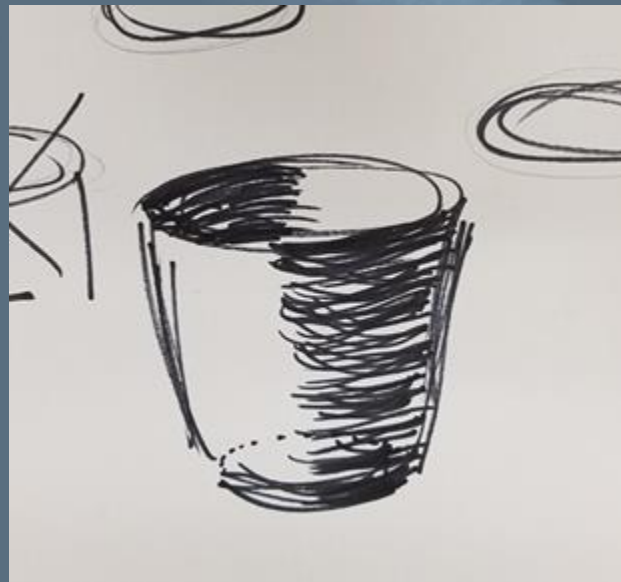
Warm up

- On white scratch paper practice drawing ovals with pencils.
 - Quick sketching, light pencil
 - Openings are circular but appear oval because of perspective
- Draw sides of a cylindrical shape and add bottom
 - Bottom is **ROUNDED**!
- Practice drawing different shapes.



Warm up

- Choose where your light source is and shade one vase/bowl
- Use curved lines for shading (smiley face)
- Shade the inside of your vase/bowl
 - Shading is done in the opposite direction on the inside



Warm up

- Add a horizon line (end of table).
- Draw shadow on the table.
 - Shadow begins where shading ends.
- Shadows can be long or short, depending on where your light source is (lower lights produce longer shadows).



Black and White

- Our brain fill in the missing parts



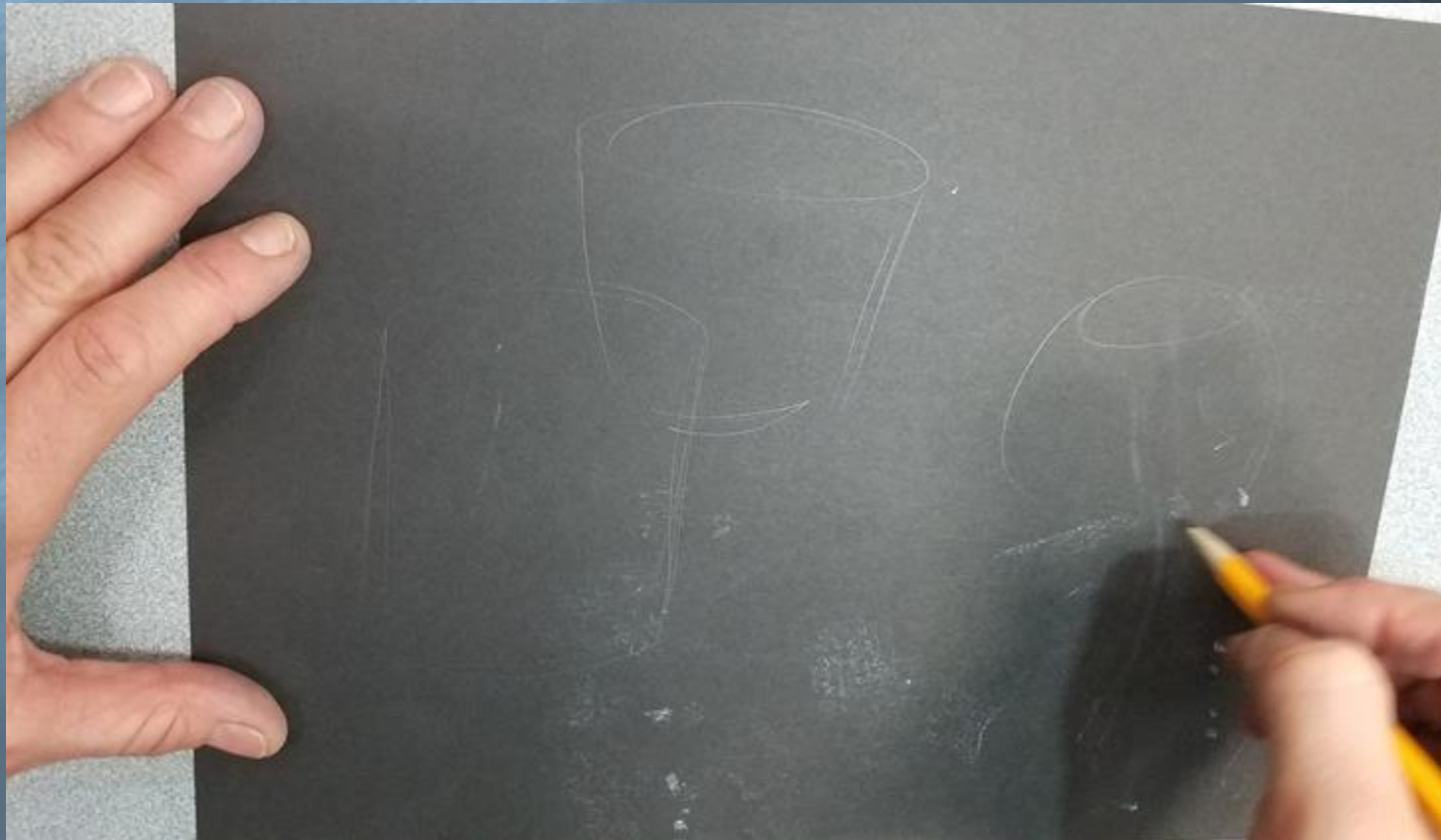
Black and White (optional)

- Use a smaller piece of black construction paper
- Draw a cylindrical vase/bowl with pencil (lightly)
- Pick where you light source is and use a white pastel to color the lighted side up until half way (smiley lines).
- Do the same on the opposite side in the inside (frowny lines).
- Draw the shadow lightly with pencil and the color the table with white pastel



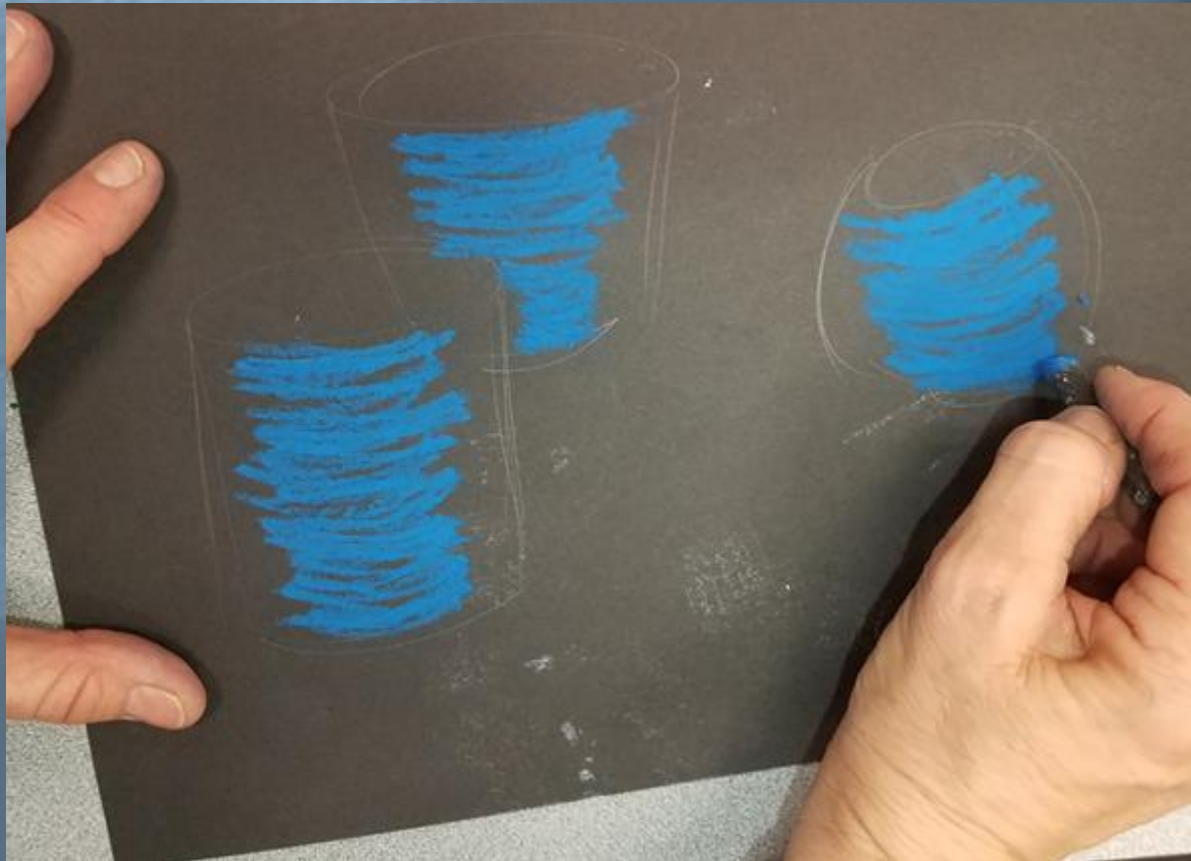
Step 1

- Use pencil, on your 9X12 black construction paper
- Lightly draw 3 cylindrical shapes (can overlap if you want).



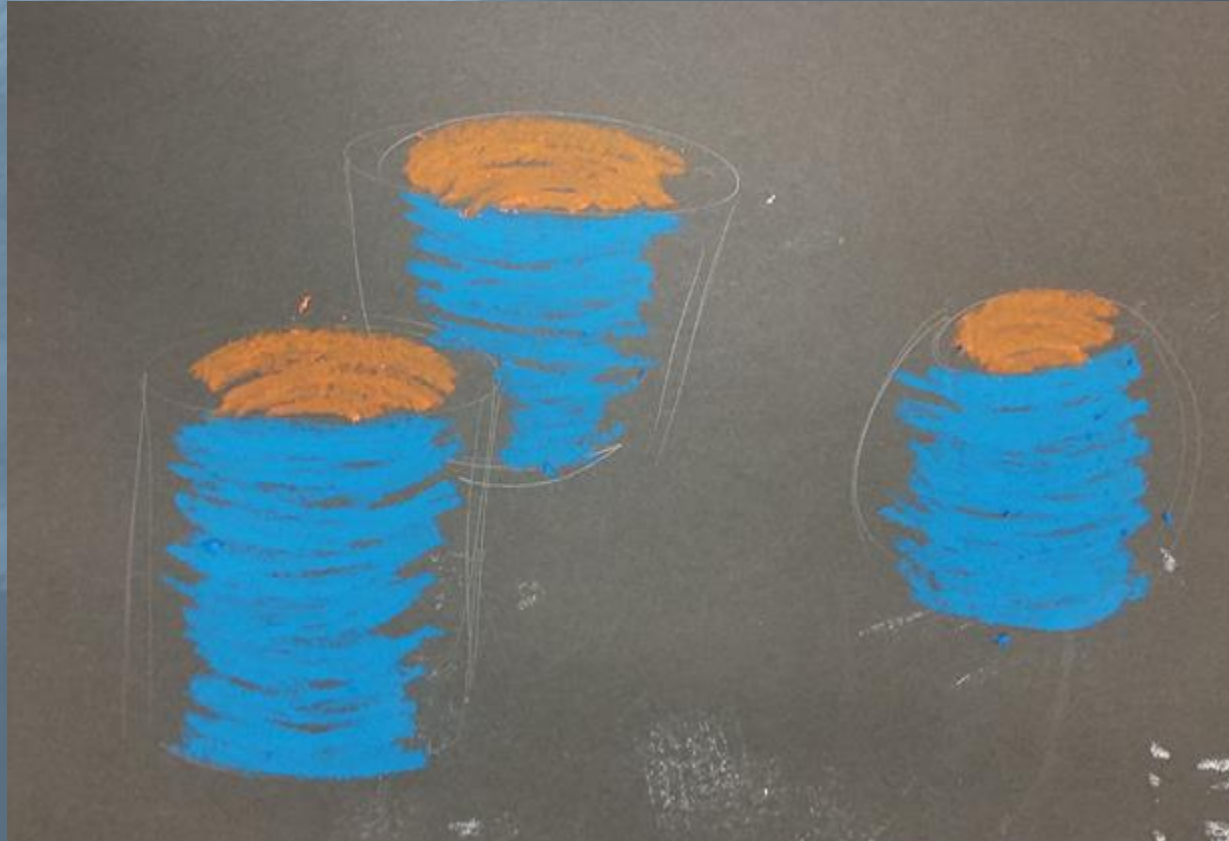
Step 2

- Use one of your pastel colors (only 2 colors per student).
- Color middle sections of your cylinders, in a curved shape (smiley face).



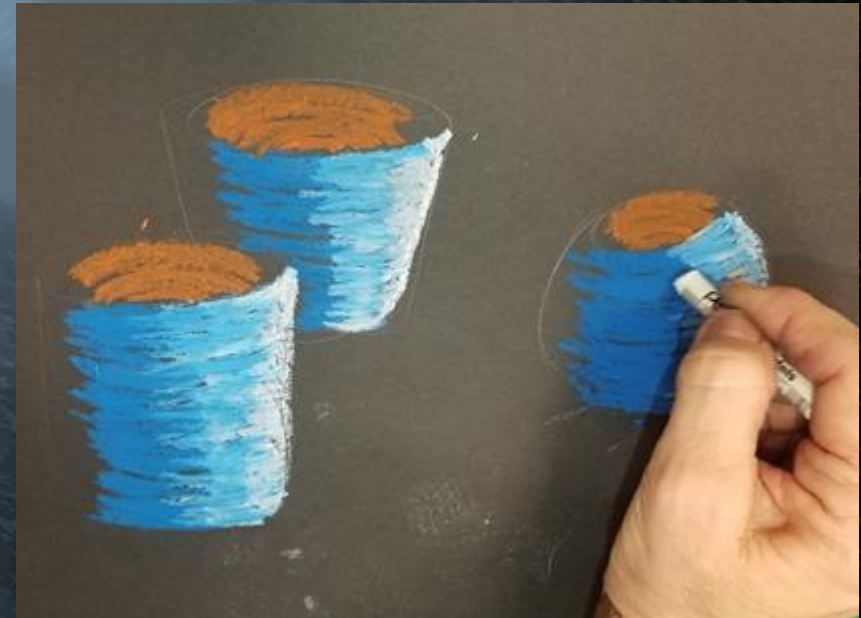
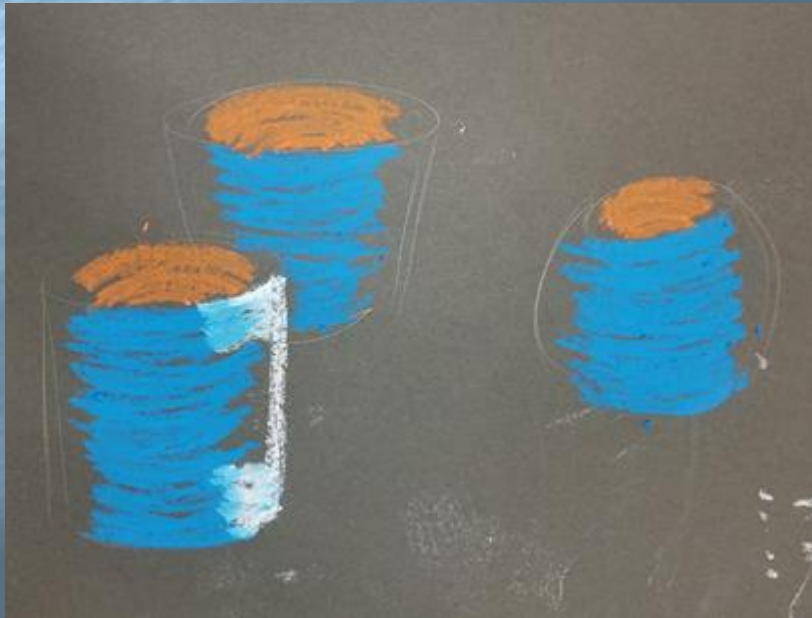
Step 3

- Use your second pastel color.
- Color the middle section of the inside, in a curved shape (frowny face).



Step 4

- Decide where your light source is.
- Using white pastel, and curved shaped strokes, color the light side of all cylinders.
- Blend it with your color portion a bit (up to about half of the shape)



Step 5

- Clean your white pastel (wipe with hand or paper towel).
- Use it to color the lighted portion on the inside.
- It will be the opposite side.
- Blend it till about half.



Step 6

- Use your black pastel or crayon to color the shaded areas on the inside.
- Color shaded areas on the outside.
- Use curved lines.
- Lightly blend the black areas with your color using your finger.



Step 7

- Draw horizon line (must be above the base of the furthest shape).
- Color table (don't press hard) using the same color as the inside of your shape.



Step 8

- Draw and color your shadows using black pastel.



Variation

- For a closed cylinder dark and light stay the same side all the way to the top.



THE END

