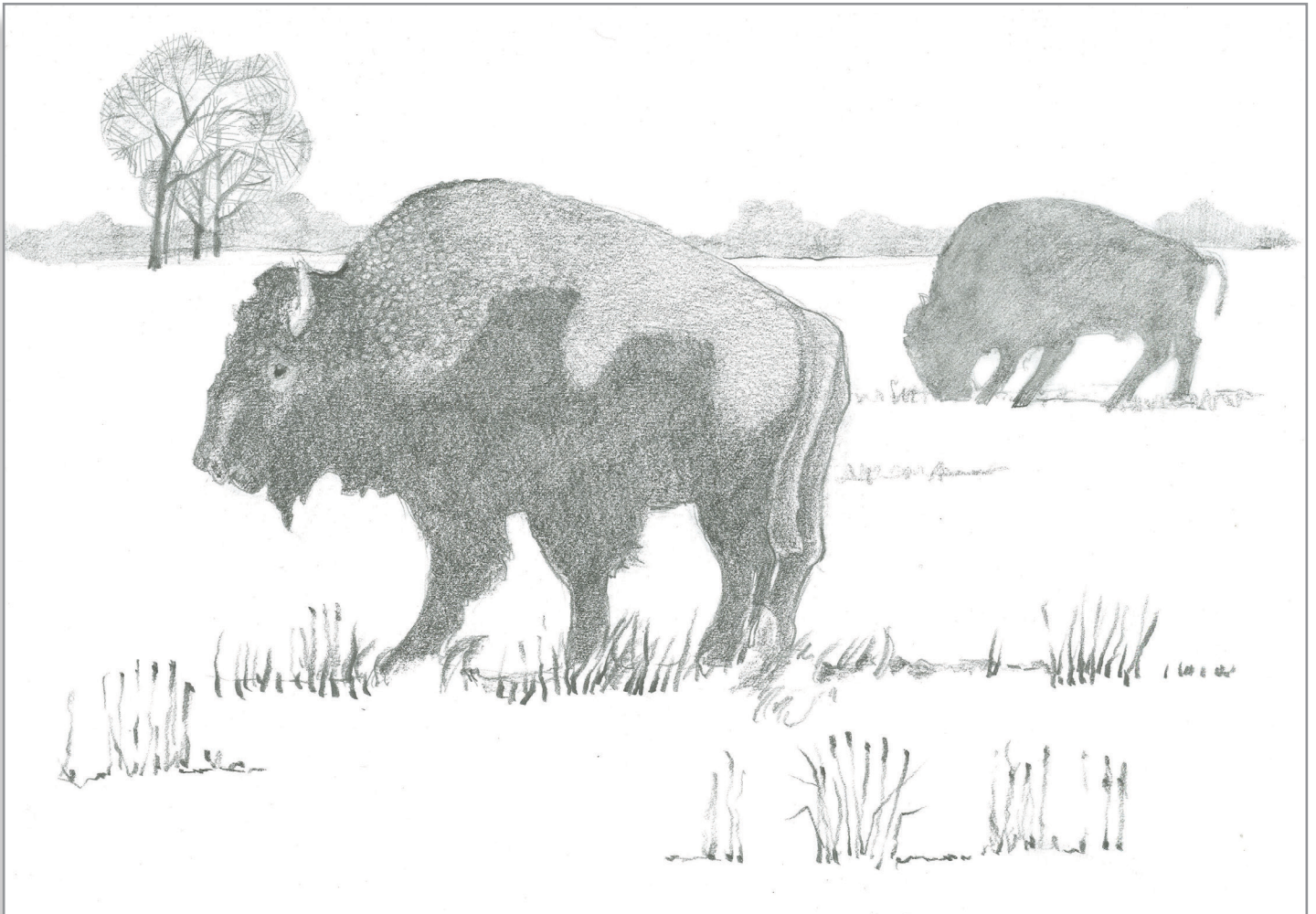


unit four Texture

ART MATERIALS VIDEO LESSON 1: Space and Texture

In the video lesson, you see how space affects textures and then make your own texture drawing.

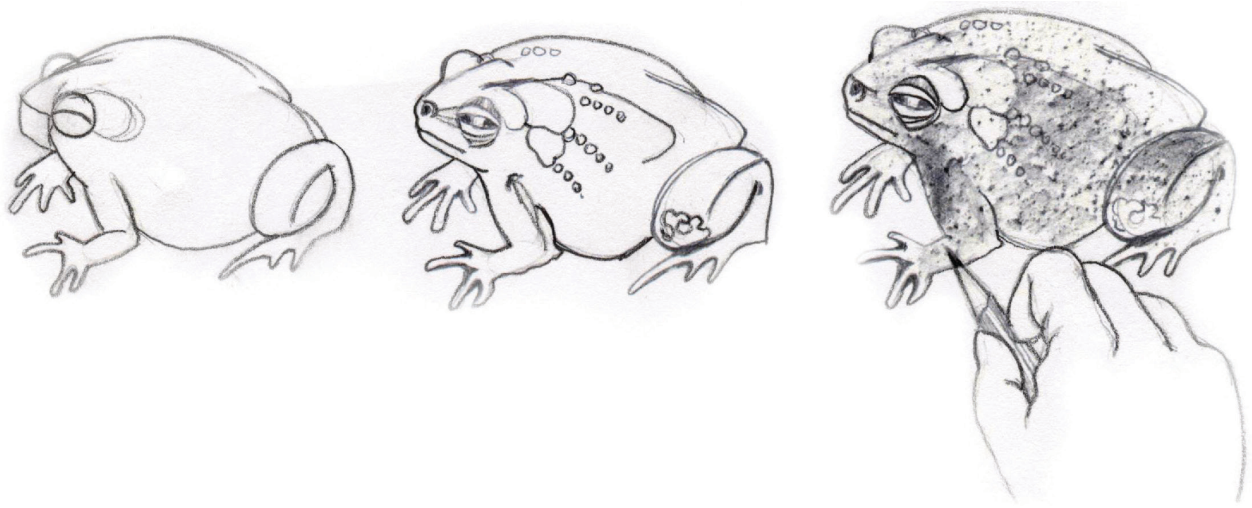
View the video, Unit Four: Lesson 1. You will discover how to draw a convincing three-dimensional space using the size of the animals within the picture space, using position of those animals, and creating a space between the animals. These practices are used in the Western tradition of perspective, developed in the Renaissance period in Europe. Draw a landscape with animals. Your drawing will be unique as you apply the methods shown in the video to your own ideas.



CREATIVITY LESSON 2: Texture is an Element of Art

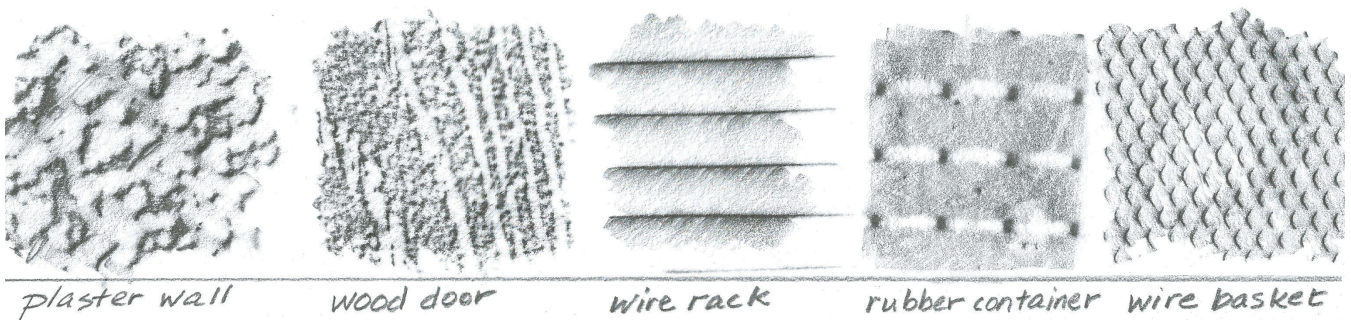
In the creativity lesson, you explore your surroundings and draw textures that describe the surface of the objects most clearly.

What comes to mind when someone says toad? You might think of dry skin covered in irregular bumps. Those irregular bumps form a texture that is the special quality of a toad. Texture is the surface quality of an object. When we look for shapes and add to that the special qualities of texture, we can make a successful drawing of any subject.



The rubbing technique begins with a light outline. More details and darker marks are added in the second step. The pencil is held under the hand. The paper is then placed over a rough surface and the area is filled in by rubbing back and forth using the side of the pencil lead. The texture for this toad was made over a stucco wall.

Make patches of rubbings to gather some information on the types of textures that you have available from the surfaces around you. Examples of texture through rubbing are shown below. Once you have six to ten rubbings, look at the special qualities of each. What type of animal or object does each texture bring to mind? Select one and draw an outline of the animal or object. Use rubbing to fill in the texture.

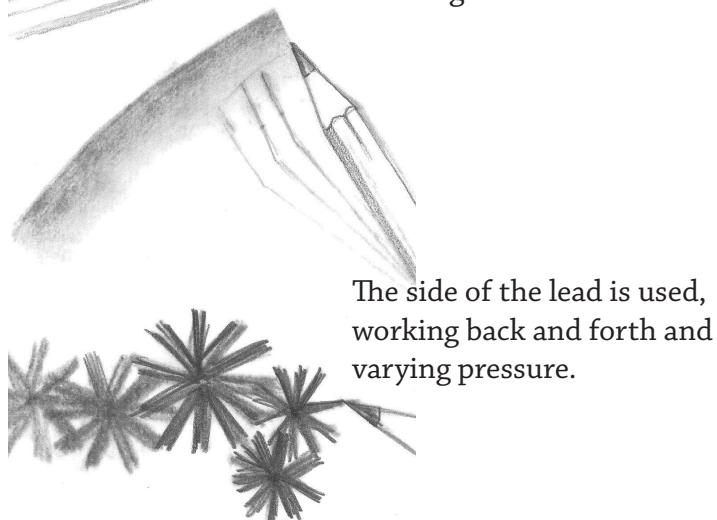
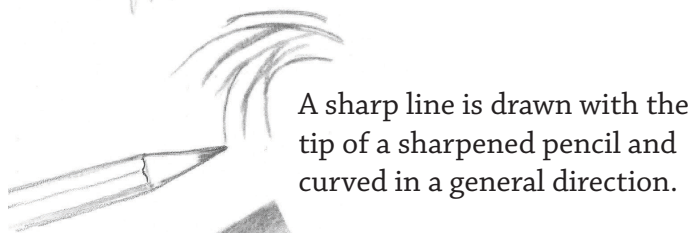
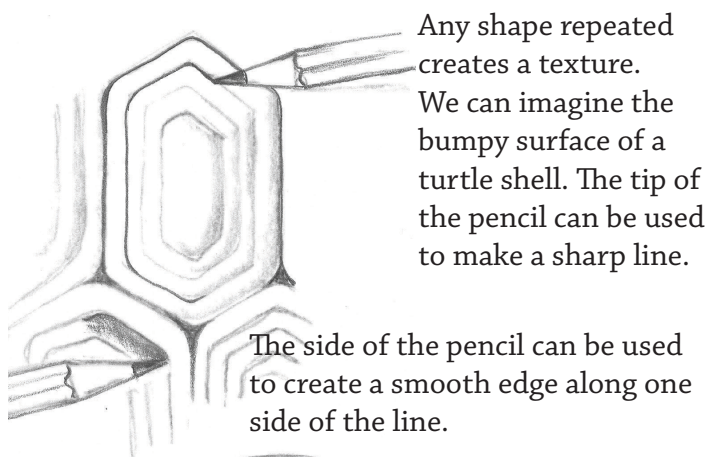


ART APPRECIATION LESSON 3: World Artist and History

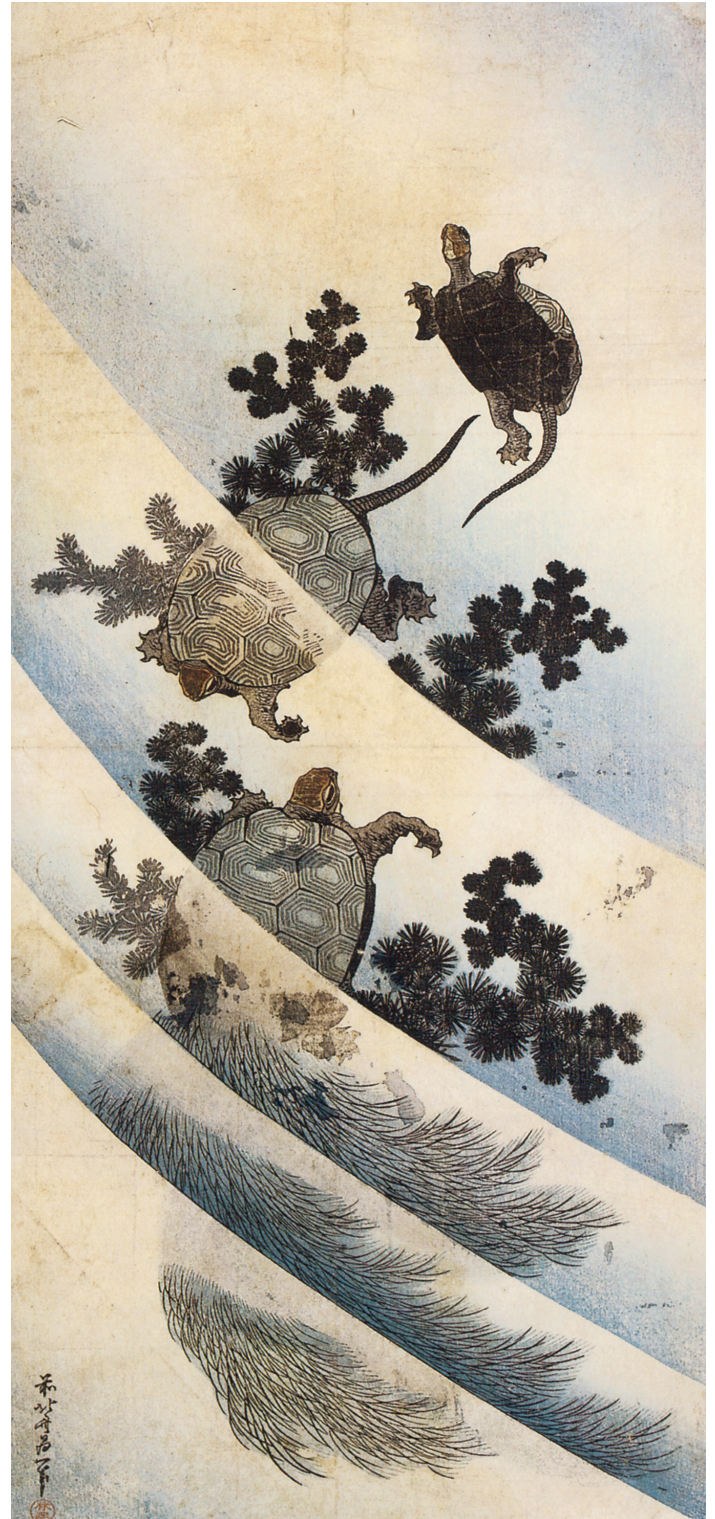
In the art appreciation lesson, you see how an artist uses texture and integrate the idea into your own work of art.

Katsushika Hokusai, *Swimming Turtles; 1832-33*

Look for the special qualities of the objects within this water scene. You can use the pencil in different ways to better show the unique qualities of water, fauna and flora.



Lines radiate from a center point outward to create shapes. When these shapes are repeated, texture is created.



THE ARTIST

Katsushika Hokusai, (1760-1849)

JAPANESE UKIYO-E PAINTER

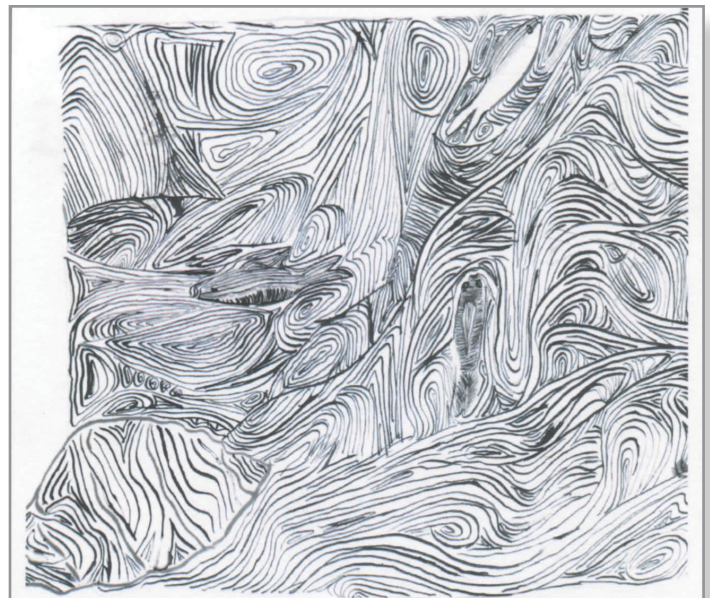
For centuries in Japan, only the student that copied his master's strokes perfectly would be admired. Methods were developed for how to draw a rock, a tree, or a mountain. Students did not look at real nature until they had perfected the methods of portraying the specific things they would see there (343 Lee). This attitude, combined with Japan's isolation from other countries during Hokusai's lifetime, makes his story of creativity an amazing one. He trained as a child and worked in the traditional manner. At age 30, Hokusai found a few European prints. Upon the death of his master, he began using the types of subjects he saw Europeans use. He began painting landscapes and the daily life of Japanese people from every social status. These types of subjects were new to Japanese artists. He traveled throughout Japan making prints of what he saw. His account of the land, weather, and people is an amazing accomplishment in a society where following tradition was valued far above thinking for oneself. His colored woodblock prints were much loved by the Japanese people during his lifetime. He died just before his 90th birthday.

Create an underwater scene. Use some of the textures that are shown on the previous page. You may enjoy creating water in the way Hokusai shows us. Do so by first drawing the sweeping lines with the tip of the pencil. Place the other objects into the picture. Do not use the side of your pencil for completing the water yet. This technique lays a lot of graphite onto the paper, which will smear easily. Think about plants that grow underwater and invent specific strokes to show the texture of those plants. Add animals or fish to your scene. Once the animals, fish, and plants are finished, complete the water by going over the water lines with the side of the pencil. Remember to draw subjects that you enjoy as you explore new ideas. You can get pictures of water creatures from the internet, encyclopedias, or books.

WHERE IN THE WORLD?

Japan

While Europe, from southern Italy to the Netherlands in the north, developed a taste for realism in their art, Japan, a distant small country to the east, was not bound by how close the object appeared to the real thing. This allowed them to focus on a more emotional response to the things they saw. In *Swimming Turtles*, the artist has focused on the feel of water, and the feel of turtles floating and gliding through it. We even get a sense of the way underwater plants move with the motion of water. Although the turtles look very realistic, the water does not. This work shows the idea of water. Japanese artists, aware of the human experience, used all human senses, emotions, and feelings about what is seen. The practice of meditating on objects within nature and the high value they held for the natural world affected their art. While contemplating water for hours the artist could be inspired by some aspect of it. They would then show that quality about water. In contrast, Europe developed a strict set of rules for accuracy in what they saw. We will discuss the reasons for those rules in later lessons. For now, keep in mind that East and West developed different ideas about art according to the values the societies thought were important. Art is always a reflection of cultural values.



MASTER LESSON 4: Apply the Element of Texture

In the master lesson, you show what you know about texture as you create an original work of art. Your drawing will be unique as you apply the methods shown below to your own ideas.



1



2



3



To find subjects for your work, think about topics that you care about. What people, animals, or activities are exciting? Our focus today is adding texture to your picture, but nearly every object you choose to draw has textures. You probably already have access to pictures of the subjects that you like. Go to those sources. Look at your selected photograph to make sure the subject is close enough that the texture is clearly seen. In this drawing, you may use both drawing and rubbing methods within the same picture.

Draw a picture that shows a variety of textures. On the previous page we show an approach that you might take when making your own drawing. (1) We begin with lines. (2) Fill spaces with pencils as you make marks to show areas of texture. (3) Add the darkest areas using a soft B pencil of the highest number in your set.

Student Gallery

Adam Gutierrez and Phillip Bradick

