PAPER RELIEF DRAWING:

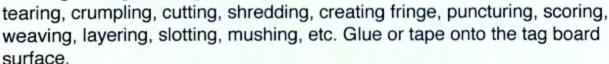
1. Create the Relief.

The altered paper relief will need to be interesting and well composed. Consider the following:

- Good use of space (large empty spaces will not make for an interesting composition).
- Interesting use of paper (forms, textures, lines).
- Interesting values and shadows according to the light source.

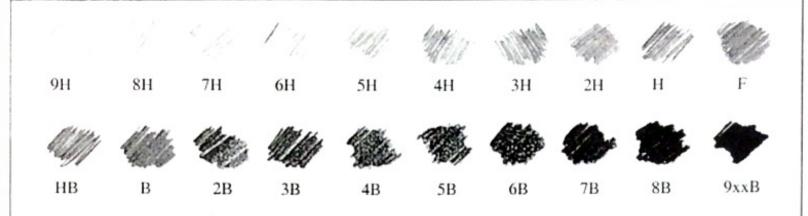
Some ideas for altering the paper: folding,

bending, rolling, twisting,



2. Draw the Relief. An unmoving, unchanging light source should be available during the entire time period the drawing requires. (A small lamp works great if you have one!) Choose an interesting view of the relief and begin with a very, very light outline of the composition on the illustration board. Fill in the value areas of shading and shadows according to the light source. Use all of the pencils that are passed out to you! Shading should define the forms of the relief and accurately depict the paper textures - smooth, crumpled, torn, folded, etc. Create areas of contrast instead of outlines defining the edges. Contrast light against dark, rough against smooth, for example. There should be no outlines when the drawing is completed.





Lead grade swatches 9H to 9B

The first pencils were made in Italy in the 1400s. They were made of lead and tin and were used primarily by artists. About 300 years later the lead was replaced with graphite and established the model of the modern pencil.

Pencils can be hard or soft. Hard pencils have more clay mixed in with the graphite. Soft pencils have very little clay, if any at all. The "H" stands for hard and the "B" stands for black (which is a softer lead) so the H's get progressively harder as the number goes up. The B's get progressively softer/darker as the number goes up. The standard pencil in the U.S. is generally the same softness as an HB or 2B. (There is no industry standard for this rating so companies make their own interpretation.)