

► LIGHT, SPACE, MASS AND MODELING



How do we create the illusion of 3-dimensional form on a 2-dimensional surface?

When creating the illusion of something being 3-dimensional we have to play with the light and dark values of the image. We do that with shading.

If we take a ball and add a light source on one side. That will create a bright spot on the ball and darker areas. It will get darker along the ball as we move farther away from the light source. Using shading we can replicate that on a 2-dimensional surface.

Shading is the technique of adding layers of marks to create dark areas that trick your eye into thinking that there is less light in that space. The closer together or more overlapped the marks are the darker the shading will appear.

Hatching: is the use of short parallel lines which, depending how close together they are, create darker areas on the surface of the form.

Crosshatching: is the use of short lines that cross over each other, depending how dense they are, will create darker areas on the form.

Stippling: is the use of layers of dots, depending how dense they are, will create darker areas on the form.

Blending: takes advantage of the drawing mediums ability to smudge. This technique will create shades by smudging the drawing medium with a smudge stick, finger, cotton swab or other soft material to create a gradation of dark to light areas.

Sample Projects:

- **3D Form and 2D Shape** (4th Grade) art lesson.
- **Hatching and Crosshatching** (4th Grade) art lesson.
- **Shaded Vase** (4th Grade) art lesson.
- **Drawing a Paper Ball** (5th Grade) art lesson.
- **Drawing Faces** (5th Grade) art lesson.
- **Fruit Portraits** (5th Grade) art lesson.



Woman with Parasol, Monet, 1875. What time of day and what kind of light?



New Zealand Rip Curl Heli Challenge, 1991. Light as part of the design.



Nativity, Carl Bloch, 1868, (Danish). As if light emanates from the baby Jesus.



Kitchen Garden, Larsson, (Swedish), 1883.
What time of day and what kind of light?



Rainy Weather, Paris, Gustave Caillebotte, 1877. What time of day and what kind of light?



San Marco, Renoir, 1881, (French). What time of day? What is the weather like?



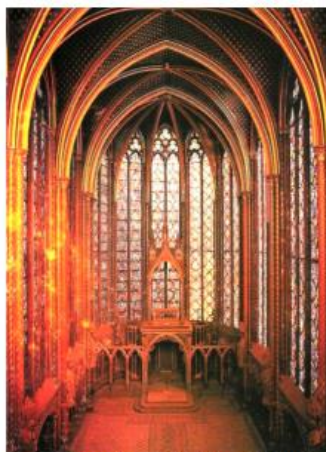
Crackers in Bed, Norman Rockwell, 1921.
What time of day outside? What is the light source?



Sailboat morning and Afternoon, Yoshida Hiroshi, 1926, (Japan). What times of day? How do the colors change?



Reichstag (parliament building), Berlin, Norman Foster, (1999). Everything reflects light. Symbolic of the goal of transparency in government.



Sainte Chapelle, 1243, (French). Light as a theological symbol for the Spirit (St. Augustine) is at its height as the whole chapel is almost entirely stained glass windows – entirely light – entirely Spirit.



Dome of the Rock, 1818 restored. Windows around base of the dome make the dome "float" in light.