

## **Class Supply List**

**Course Title:** Drawing Basics

**Instructor Name:** L. Kelly Lyles

**Date Updated:** 1/8/2019

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**You will need the following item for the class:**

### **Handouts**

Please print out page 3 - 11 of this PDF and bring them to class.

### **Drawing Board**

- These can be purchased, or you may use a heavy piece of Masonite or 1/4" plywood and bulldog clips.
- Or for a lightweight solution, Foam-core cut to size will work. Make sure that if making your own it's larger than 18" X 24" to accommodate your pads.
- If on a budget, there are plenty in classroom, but if you plan on continuing with drawing it is very useful.

### **Portfolio or cardboard carrier** (optional)

**Clips:** 2 extra (not just the ones on your drawing board) large black office supply or bulldog clips.

### **Paper**

- Large pad (18" x 24") of newsprint (optional, if trying to save \$ just buy the White drawing paper & skip the newsprint)
- Pad (18" x 24") of better quality white drawing paper.
- 1 sheet pastel/charcoal paper, middle-tone gray (or any color except black or white)

### **Mark-making Materials:**

#### **• Charcoal Pencils**

Buy 1 or 2. These come in variety of weights, I prefer 'Medium', don't buy any marked 'Hard'. Great for adding details to your looser charcoal drawings.

#### **• Vine charcoal**

(Medium preferred, Soft's acceptable. Do not get Extra-Soft or Hard). This is a versatile and forgiving medium, which we will be using for most of the work in class. Graphite drawing pencils.

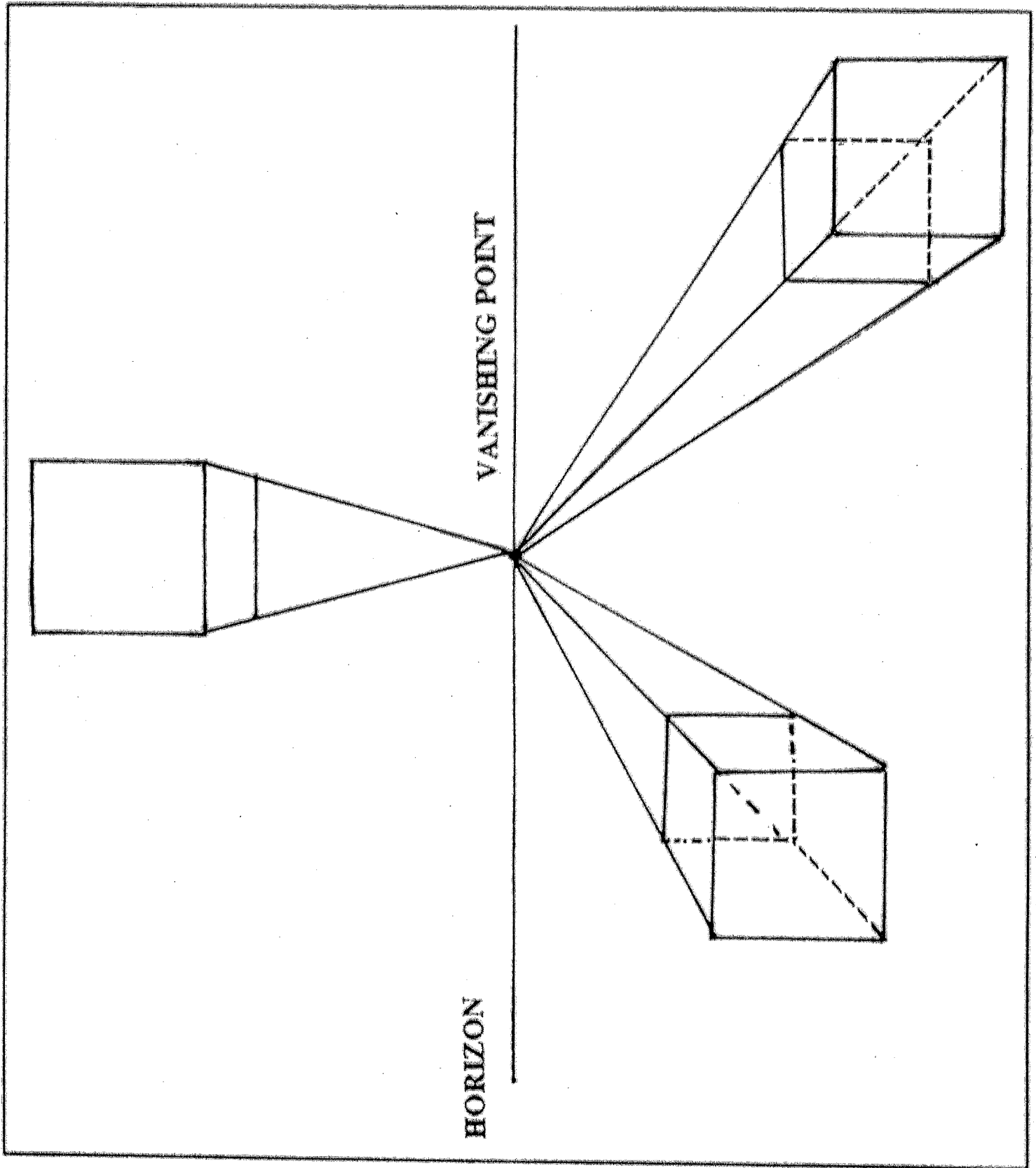
- **Graphite drawing pencils 2B, 4B, 6B**  
Graphite is graded by softness, and the softer it is, the darker it is. Graphite pencils are just regular pencils, you don't need to buy expensive ones.
- **White charcoal or white conte** (single stick or pencil of white)
- **Fine-point or ball-point pen**
- **Blending stump**
- **Grey Kneaded eraser**

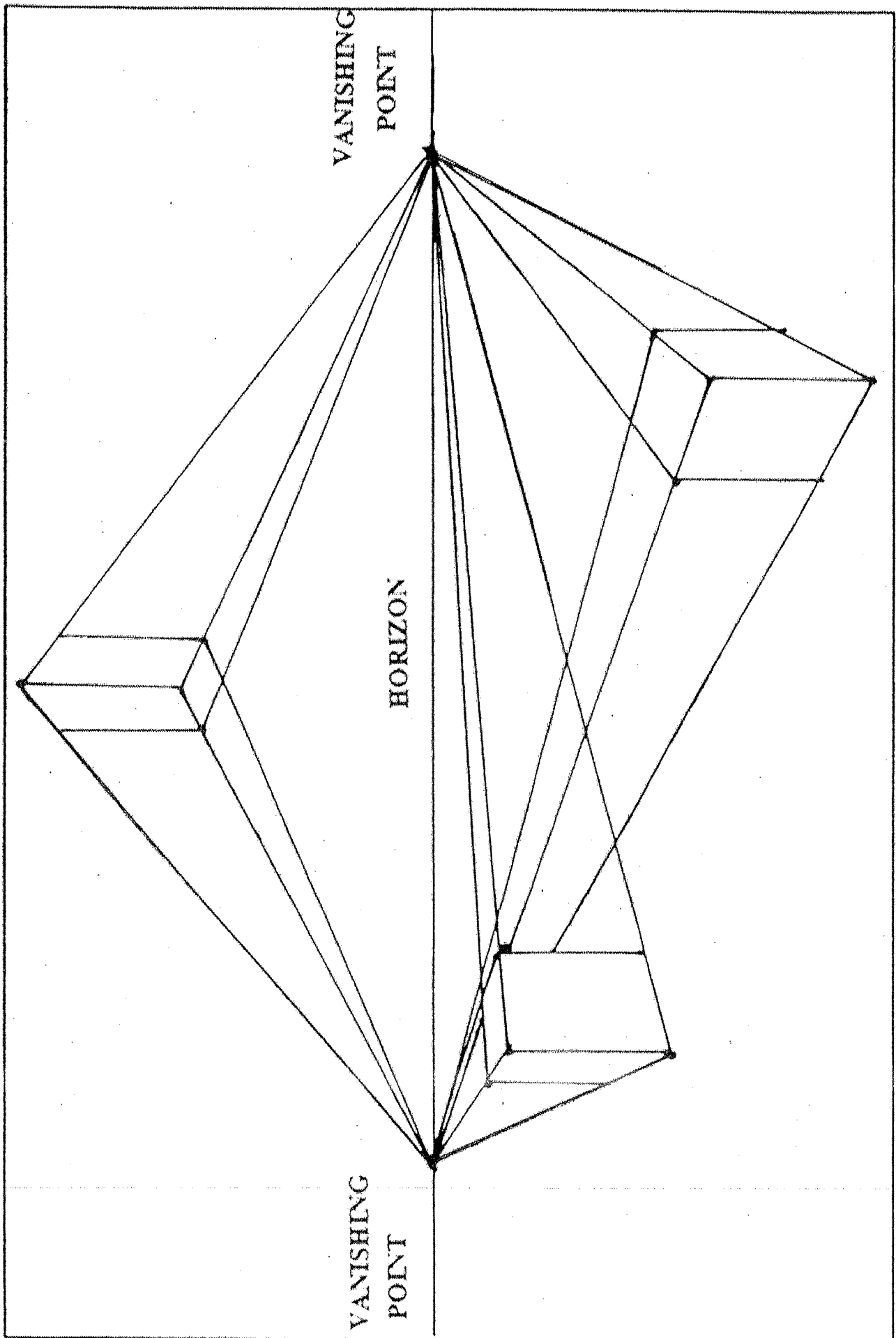
**Miscellaneous:**

- **2 or 3-hole Pencil Sharpener**  
Best to use metal one & note many of these pencils are different diameters, so will require one with different sizes or several sharpeners. Have something – paper cup, bag – to throw away your shavings each class.
- **Can of Workable Fixative** (can substitute cheap hairspray, Aquanet brand, for example)
- **1 Roll Masking tape** (can be skipped if you bought extra clips)
- **Clip-on Light with Light Bulb**  
This is something to clip onto your easel, so any kind of flexible desk lamp w/ clip and uses a lightbulb is fine. These can be purchased in Target, Fred Meyer or any office store for under \$10. No book-lights or LEDs! They are not bright enough.

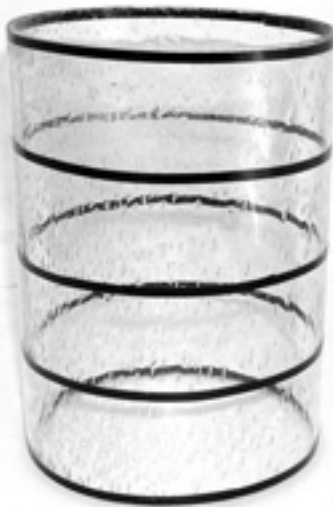
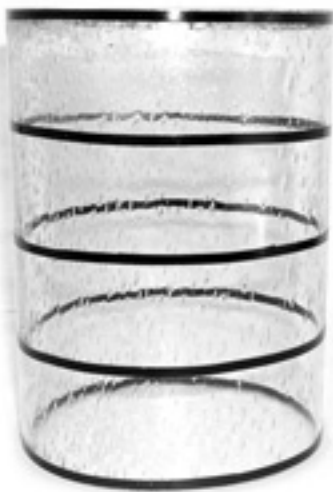
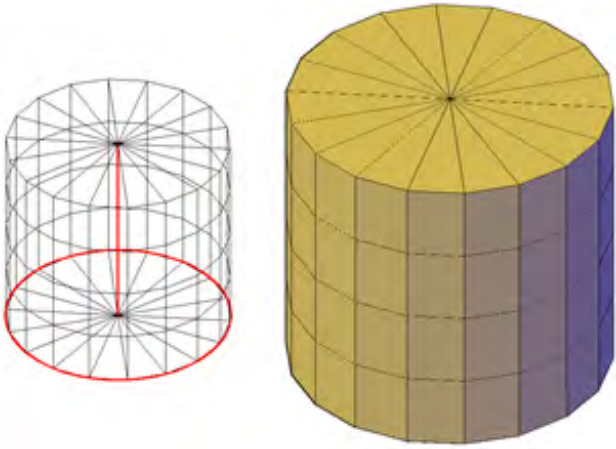
Approximate total cost: \$65.00 to \$85.00

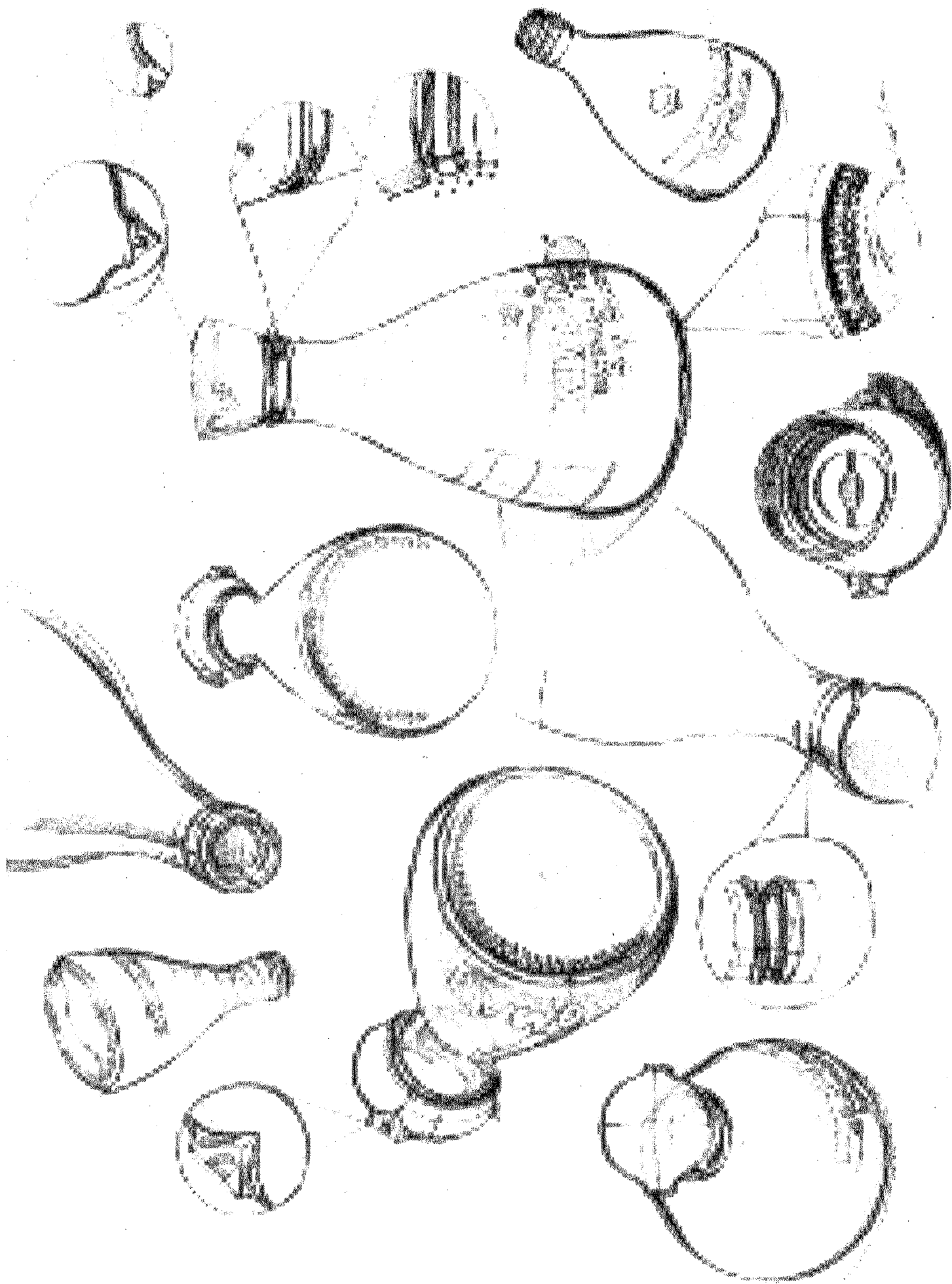
Bring this list to the art store, they can be very helpful and often times there may be a 10% discount at some stores if you are a BC student as well. Also, all basic materials are available at the BC main campus bookstore (TEL: 425-564-2285 or check out the website for store hours: <http://bcc.collegestoreonline.com/>).

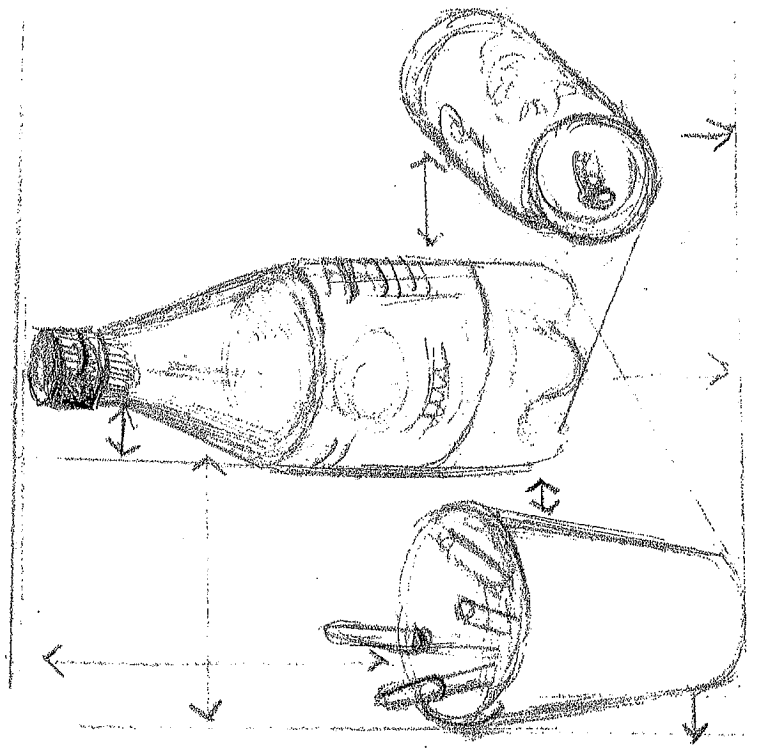
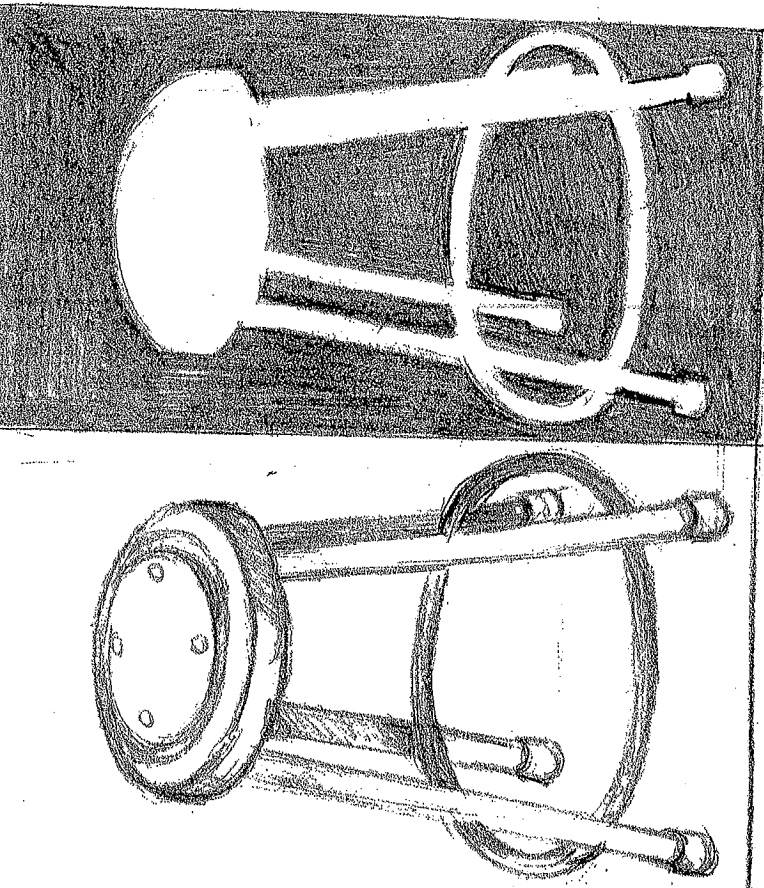
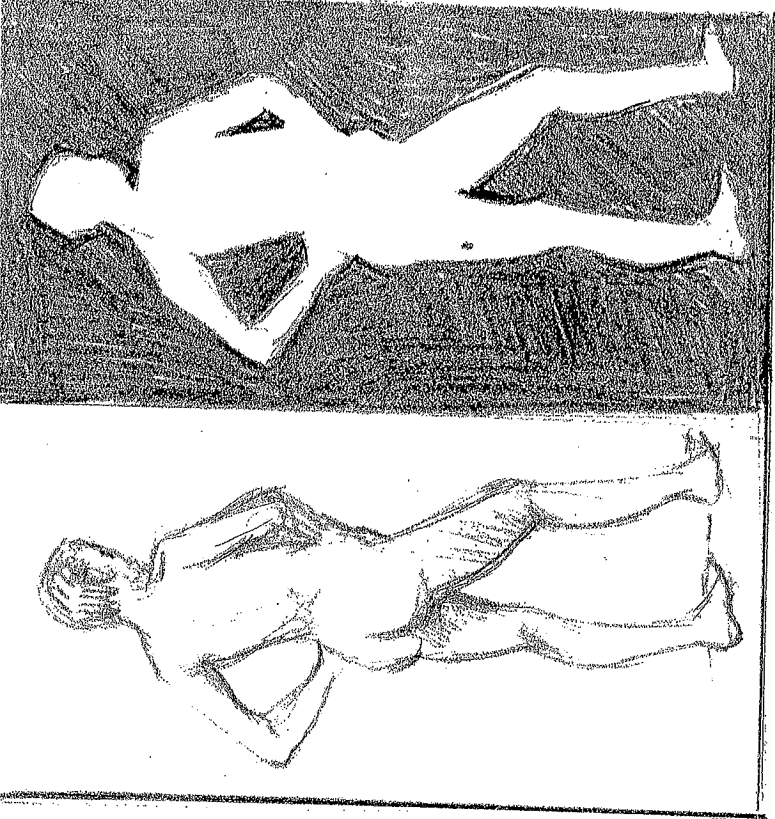




# ELLIPSES







## NEGATIVE SPACE

That's the simple concept of the air AROUND the object(s) vs the object itself. Using the SHAPE of the negative space makes it far easier to draw the positive space (physical items) correctly. Look for the comparative heights of the objects, the space between them, their 'axis' or angles (relative to each other & the table), etc.



12 up new

# PHOTO GRADE

LIGHT SOURCE

HIGHLIGHT

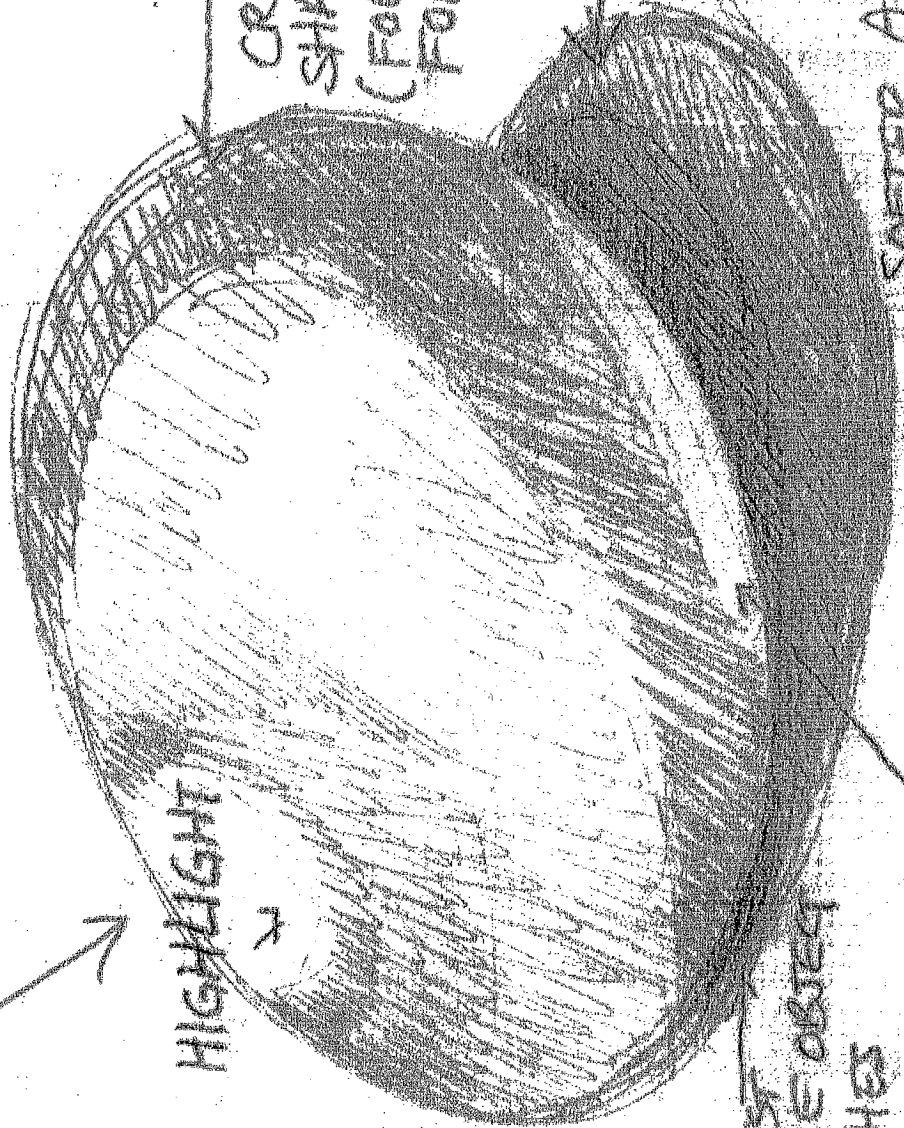
CRESTED  
SHADOW  
(FOLLOWS  
FORM)

CAST  
SHADOW  
(LIGHT IS  
BLOCKED)

SOFTER AS  
FURTHER FROM  
CONTACT POINT

REFLECTED LIGHT  
(BOUNCED BACK FROM  
SURFACE)

DARKEST  
WHERE OBJECT  
TOUCHES

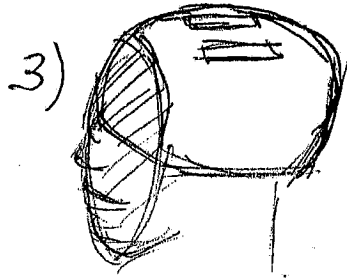
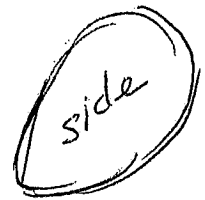
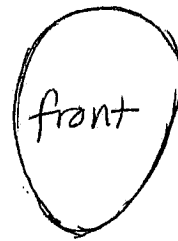
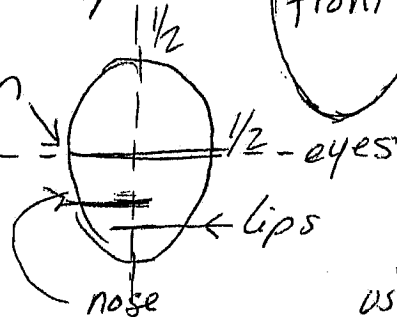




# HEAD/ PORTRAITS

1) head is roughly egg-shaped

2) eye is  $\frac{1}{2}$  way down  
then bisect again for  
nose, lips

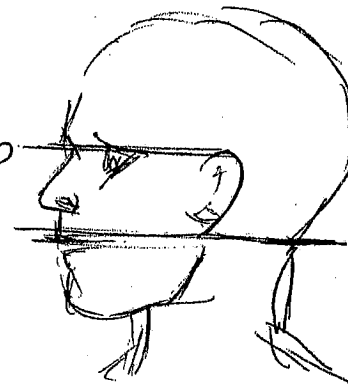


← back of head/skull a ledge, think of toaster

eyeballs  
usually line  
up w/ edge of lips



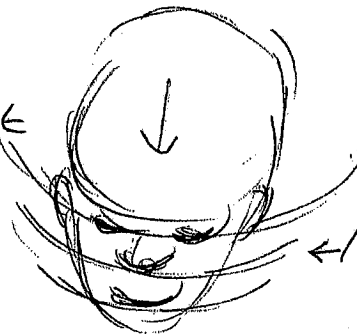
4) Bottom of ear lines up w/ space btwn upper lip  
Top of ear lines up w/ eye. Bottom of ear  
also lines up w/ the top of the back of the neck



5) Ellipses still consistent



← looking up



← looking down

6) draw shape of hair, not individual strands

7) Measure angles for tilt  
of head



← Note can see  
plane changes/  
directional changes  
(so will usually  
affect light/shadow  
& shape)

# FACIAL FEATURES



## EYE FROM FRONT

← note shadow cast by upper lid. note shading in corners to "round" it.  
note bottom lid catches light. Eyeballs "cut off" by lids.  
Eyebrows are all unique, & soft, since hair/skin/hair/skin



SIDE



## 3/4 VIEW

← note eye "cut off" by nose is now more 'olive' shaped vs 'almond' shape  
see how lid "wraps"  
Eyebrows thin near nose & end



SIDE

3/4



FRONT



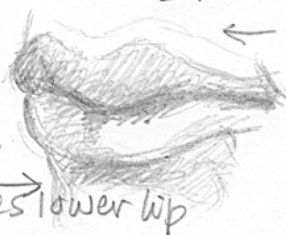
NOSE. Tip protrudes out furthest point on face so is the brightest. No "hard lines", it's all done w/ shadow/shapes. Nostrils darkest at deepest point, softening, but never black holes



SIDE

LIPS

← "milk moustache" white line

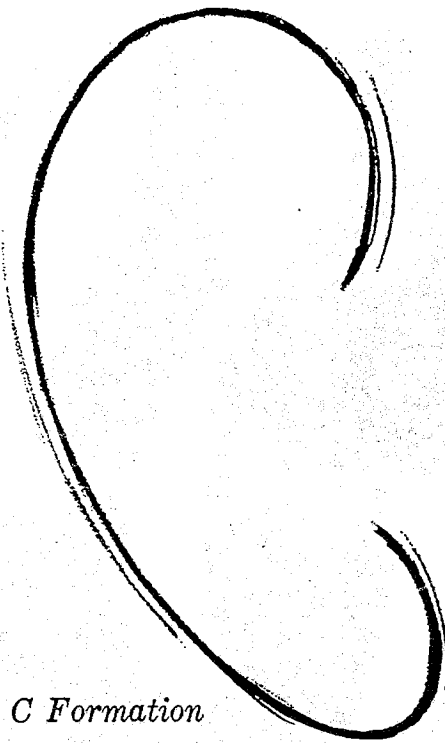


Upper lip always darker (in shadow)  
No hard lines, soft  
skin tone might be lighter than lips

"dog bone" shadow defines lower lip

## Ear

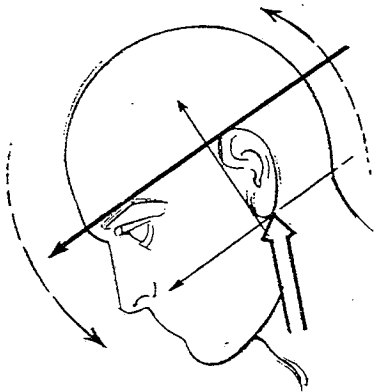
The ear is *shell-shaped* in form and general structure. Its outer contour is formed like a C, wider at the top and narrower at the base. In the center, it has a bowl-like depression, the *concha*, large enough to admit the curve of the thumb. ►



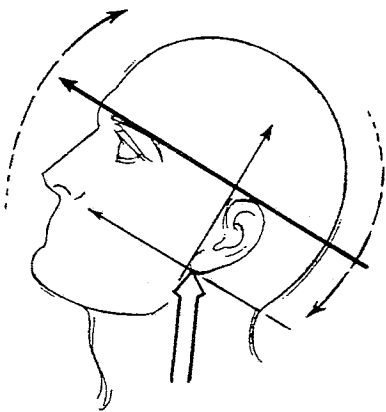
*C Formation*

## FORMS OF EAR

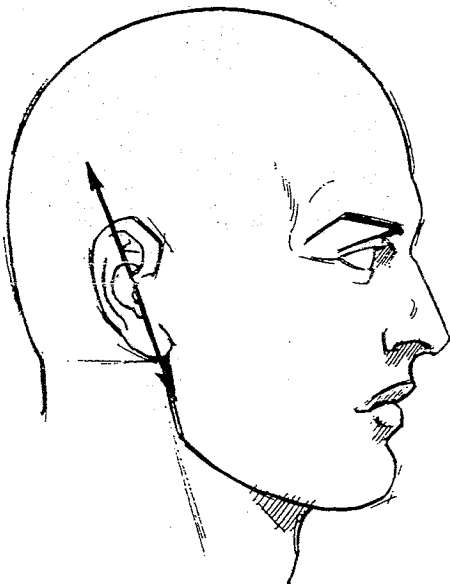
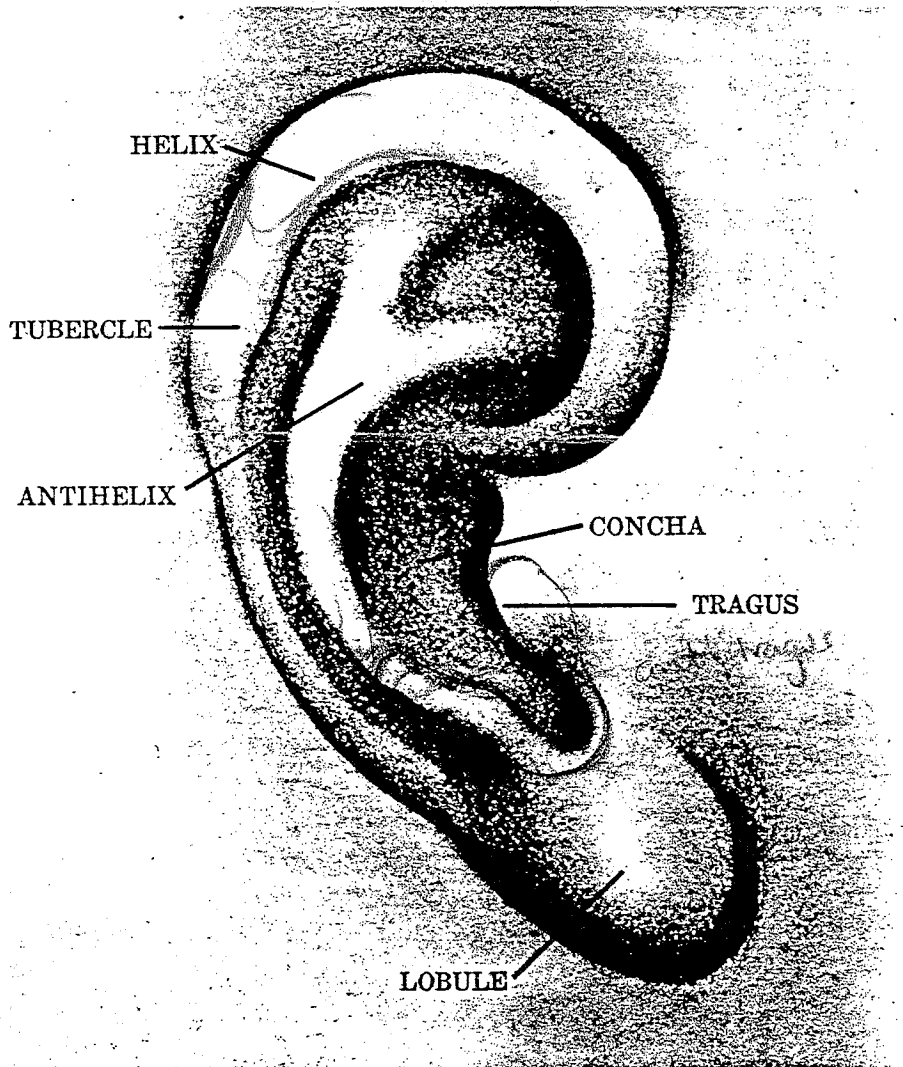
The ear has four major forms: the wide, outer encircling rim (*helix*); the smaller inside rim (*antihelix*), which encloses the depressed bowl; the lower fleshy base (*lobule*); the firm projection (*tragus*) which overhangs the opening to the ear canal. The inner rim (*antihelix*), divides at the top into two arms, forming a bent Y shape. Below the tragus is a small notch, just under and outside the ear canal opening. The tubercle, a small knot on the upper outside curve of the helix, is sometimes called Darwin's point. The curve of the helix turns into the bowl of the ear and implants itself in the central wall. ▼



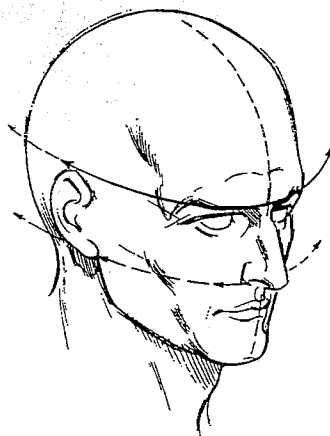
*Head Down*



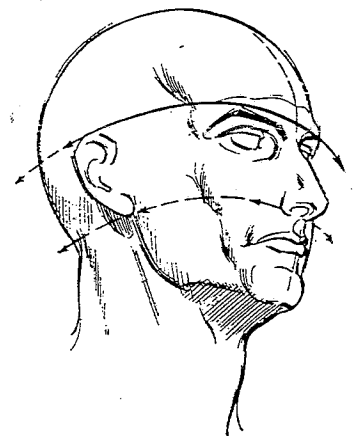
*Head Up*



*Ear tips backward 15°.*



*Face down: ear appears high in this view.*



*Face up: ear is now very low.*