

Grade 1 – Pencil Drawing



Texture

What do you see?



Say's Squirrel, 1831, John James Audubon

Artistic Focus: Texture



Say's Squirrel, 1831, John James Audubon

TEXTURE portrays surface quality: actual texture is how something feels; visual texture is how something appears to feel.

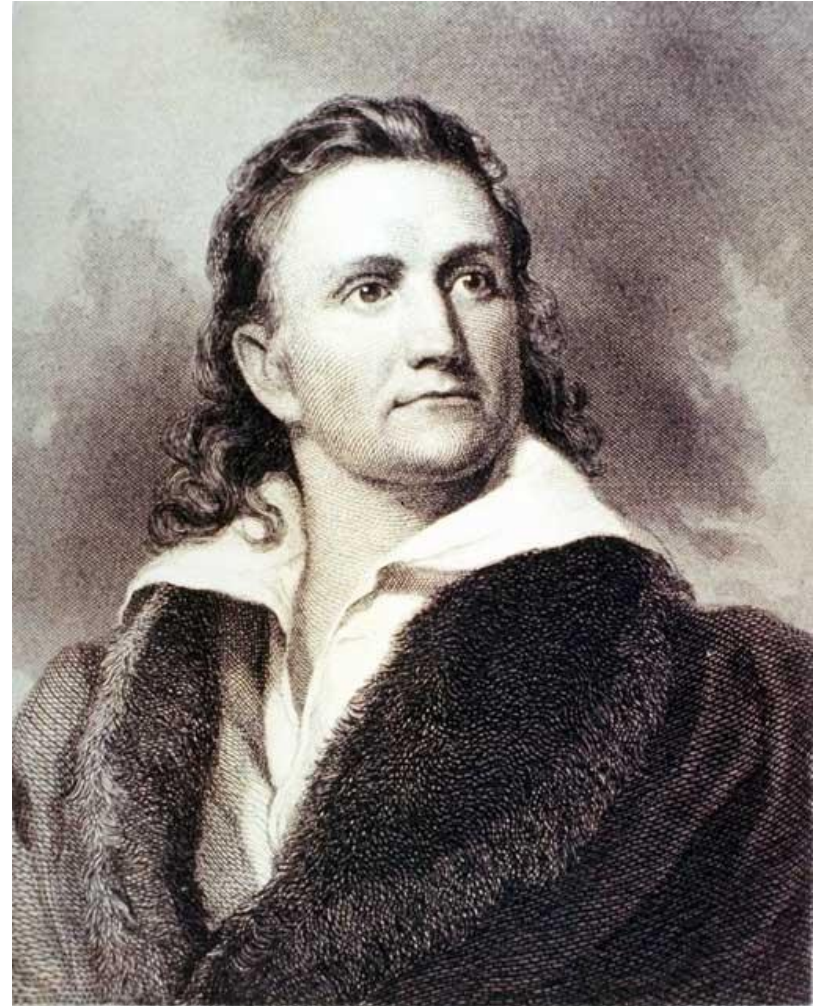
Today's objective:

1. Compare and contrast different textures in art.
2. Create a drawing using techniques to create a furry texture.

WA State Visual Arts Standard
Understand that people from different places and times have made art for a variety of reasons. (VA: Cn11.1.1)

John James Audubon

- Born in 1785 in Haiti, but spent his childhood in France.
- Moved to Philadelphia at age 18.
- Studied birds and became a naturalist and a painter.
- Sold his paintings in London and became an overnight success.
- Died in 1851.
- In 1886, The Audubon Society was established in his honor to protect birds and their habitats.



Artwork



White Heron (Great Egret), 1837, John James Audubon

Artwork



Detail of Long-eared Owl, 1839, John James Audubon

Example of Today's Project

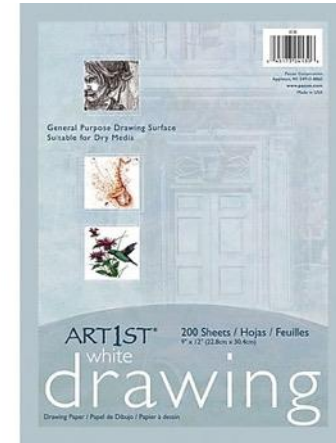


Materials

Drawing Pencils

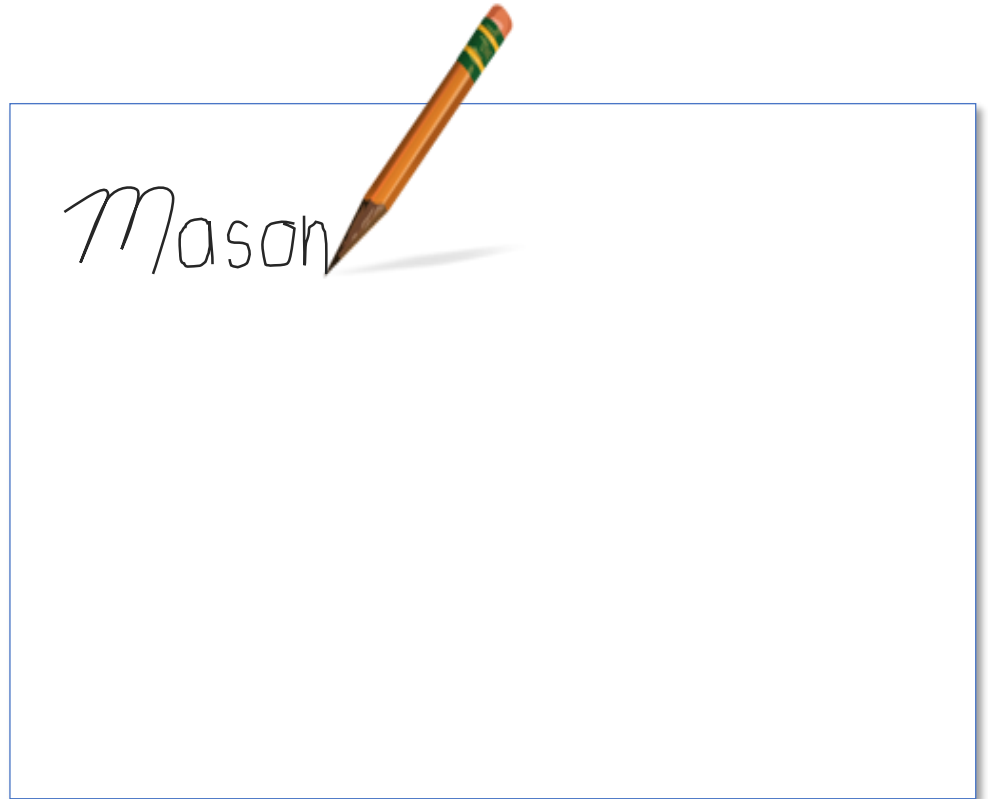


White drawing paper



Before You Begin

1. Write your **name** in pencil on the **back** of the paper.
2. Flip your paper over.
3. **Roll up your sleeves!**



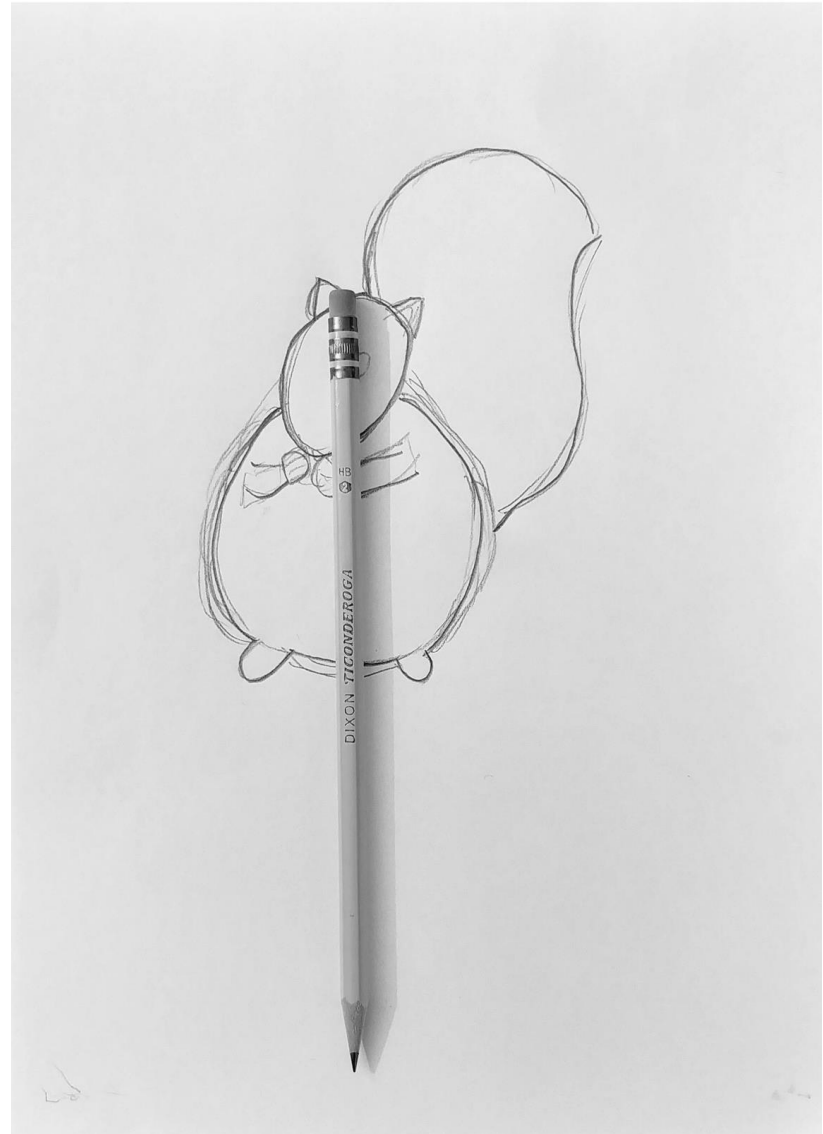
Step 1

- Start by lightly drawing the shapes you see in this sketch of a squirrel, keeping in mind the size of the body in proportion to the page.
- Notice that the left side of the squirrel's tail seems to connect with the center of his head and the right side connects with the middle of the right side of the body.
- Also notice that the line for the left side of the body connects to the middle of the left side of the head.
- Don't erase any lines as you sketch. You will have a chance to erase later. Use the lines you draw to help you figure out the shape.



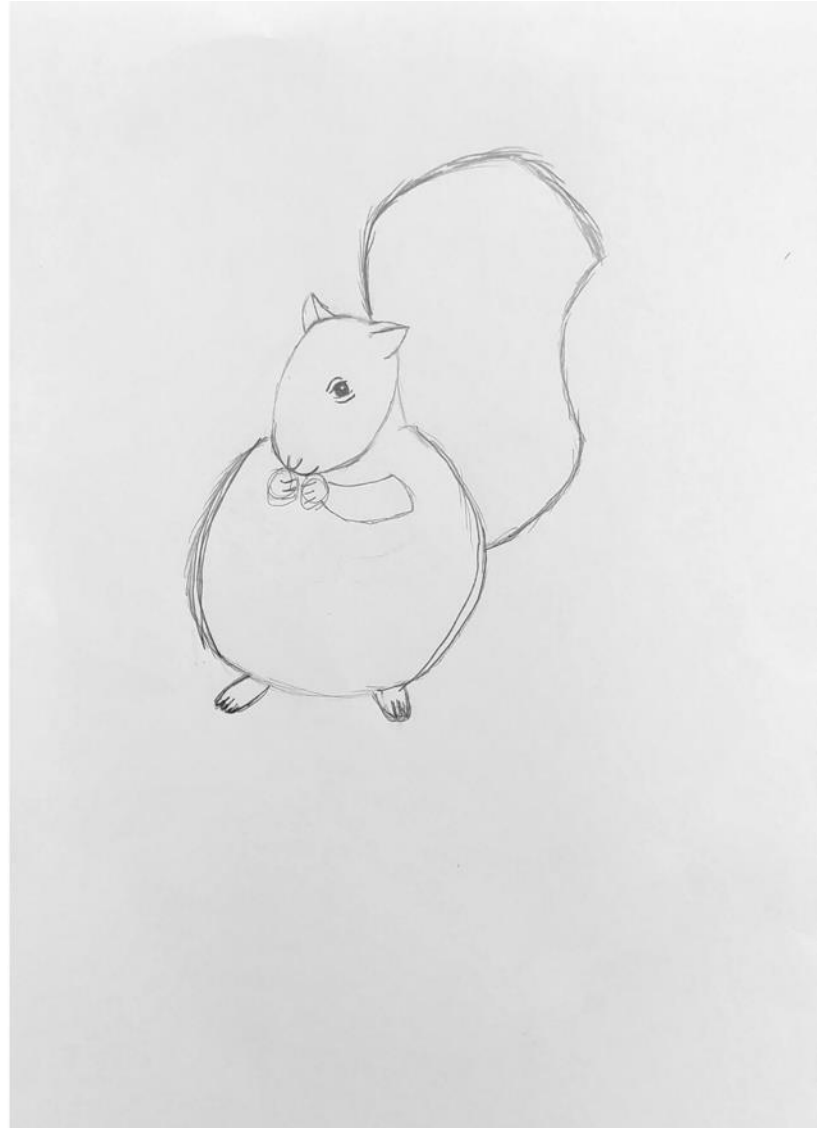
Step 2

- Use a pencil to check to proportions of your drawing.
- By laying your pencil on the squirrel, check to see that the squirrel's head length is about the same as the length between the tip of the nose to the tops of the feet.
- The width of the squirrel's body should be about twice the width of its head.



Step 3

- Now you can erase any lines you don't want to see and outline the shapes to make them more defined.
- Add details, such as the eye and claws.
- Notice that the front paws are touching the squirrel's nose/mouth and there is space between the back paws.



Step 4

- Draw the fur by using overlapping lines that go in the same direction.
 - Short lines = short fur
 - Long lines = long fur
 - More lines = dark fur
- Note: the longest fur is on the tail, so these will be your longest lines and they will go outward, all in the same direction like a real-life squirrel tail.



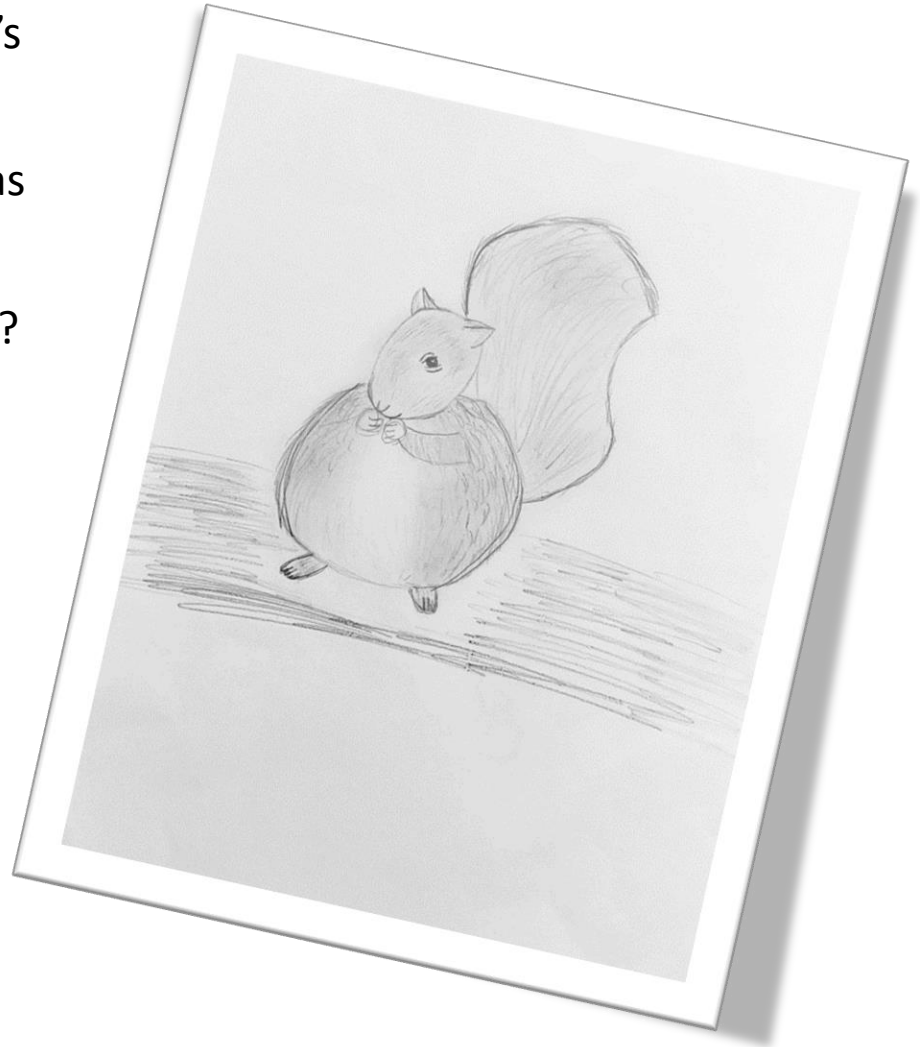
Step 5

- Now that the fur has been drawn, use a tortillon to blend the lines to create a furry texture.
- Hold the tortillon as you would a pencil with the pointed tip on the paper and gently rub the tip over the squirrel to blend some of the lines. (Don't rub too hard because you don't want to lose all the detail from the fur lines.)
- If you leave contrast between light and dark the fur looks more life-like.



Reflection

- What did you think of using a pencil and a tortillon to create the squirrel's furry texture?
- What animal could you draw that has similar texture?
- Would anyone like to share their art?



Credits

1. <http://www.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=3754343>
2. <https://www.donaldheald.com/pages/books/7871/john-james-audubon/long-eared-owl-from-the-birds-of-america-amsterdam-edition>
3. <http://www.sothebys.com/en/auctions/ecatalogue/2014/americana-von09100/lot.12.html>
4. <https://www.samanthasbell.com/drawing-animals-fur/>
5. Original LWSD sample art, used with permission.



The development of this Lake Washington School District art docent lesson was made possible by a grant from the Lake Washington Schools Foundation.

