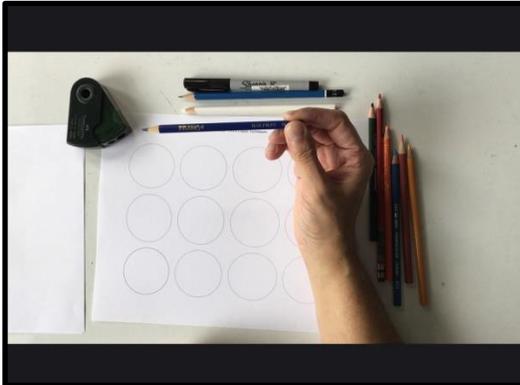


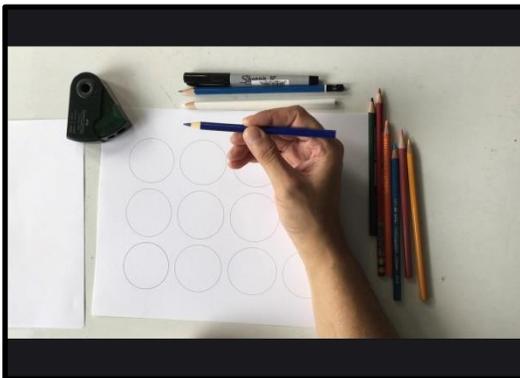
Pencil Crayon Techniques



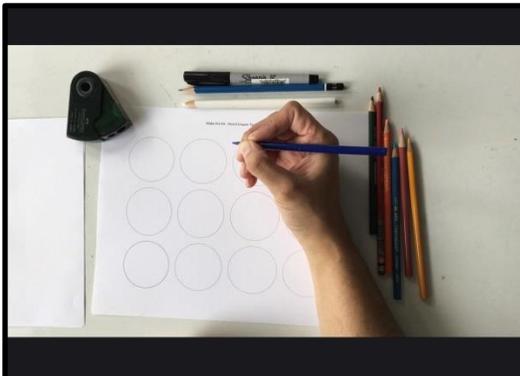
Value is a term used in art to describe the lightness or darkness of a colour.

You can adjust **value** by how you hold your pencil.

The further your fingers are from the point the lighter you will be able to draw.



If you hold the pencil in the middle you will be able to press a little harder and draw or shade in a darker **value**.



By holding the pencil closest to the point you will be able to press even harder and achieve the darkest **value**.

Pencil Crayon Techniques

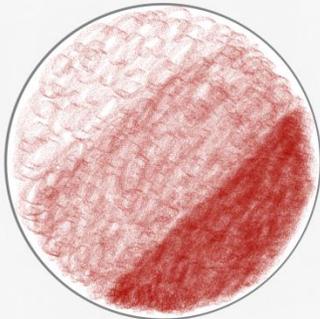
Explore these techniques in any variation you can imagine.

Use pencil crayons, pencils, markers or try combining these tools to create your own preferred techniques.



The **back and forth stroke** might be the most common of all drawing techniques. This is done by drawing in a continuous back and forth motion without lifting the pencil off of the paper. This is a good way to cover a large area.

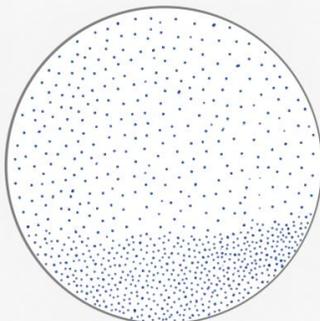
Adjust how you hold the pencil to get darker and lighter values.



Scumbling involves drawing in a continuous circular motion without lifting your pencil.

Adjust how you hold the pencil to get darker or lighter value.

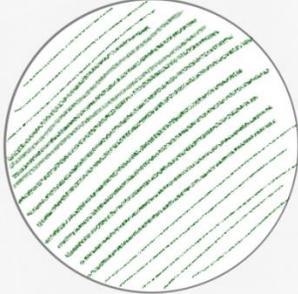
This is a good way to add texture to a drawing.



Stippling is done by placing lots of tiny dots on your paper. The dots can be close together, far apart or anywhere in between.

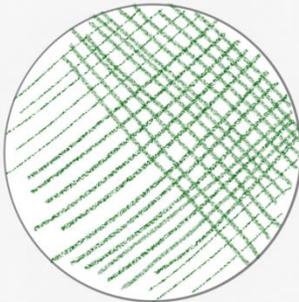
Notice the differences when dots are placed close together or farther apart.

Pencil Crayon Techniques



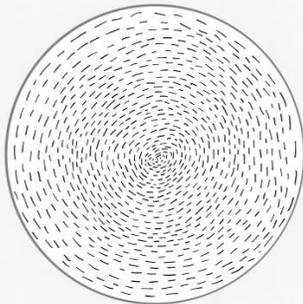
Hatching is done by drawing a series of parallel lines. These lines all go in the same direction.

Try drawing **hatching** lines with a sharp point as well as a duller one.



Cross-hatching involves drawing a series of parallel lines (**hatching**) and then drawing another series of parallel lines going in another direction on top of the first set of lines.

This is a great way to add texture and create shading.



Now you can also try these techniques using a black fine tip marker.

Here is **hatching**, but this time with much shorter lines moving in a spiral.



Here is a variation on **scumbling** with a black fine tip marker.

Pencil Crayon Techniques



Layering and blending can be a great way to get a colour that you might not have already.

Step 1: Use a technique of your choice to cover an area with one colour.



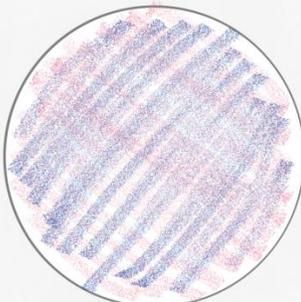
Step 2: Now add another layer of colour over top of the first colour.

Step 3: Try using your finger, a tissue, a cotton swab, or an eraser to blend.



Experiment further with **layering and blending**.

Try layering colour by using other techniques like **cross-hatching**.



Once you have **layered** your colours, try **blending** them together with a white pencil crayon.