



3

NATURE STUDY

AIM

To be able to capture the essence of Nature which is ever changing, in terms of light, shade and colour.

INTRODUCTION

Nature study consists primarily of trees, flowers, foliage, mountains, rivers, sea, etc. While doing nature studies we must understand the basic difference between object drawing and nature. Nature is ever changing and full of life. So it is necessary to capture this essence of nature according to one's perception. It is very important to keep in mind the perspective, balance, composition, harmony and colour, which are to be used according to one's desired study.



OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical lesson, you will be able to:

- differentiate between the man made objects (still) and nature (life);
- identify oneself with nature and its surroundings;
- distinguish colour texture, forms of natural things;
- draw and paint landscapes with correct colour, perspective and natural light.

Study the Nature

Start with small natural objects like fruits, vegetables, foliage and flowers

STEP: I

Place two apples in front of you. Draw the outlines.



Notes

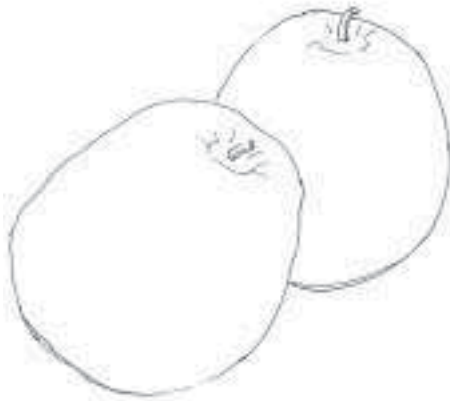


Fig No.1

STEP: II

Colour it with thick poster colour. Use crimson, Lemon yellow and green colour.



Fig No.2

- Select some common vegetables (cabbage, brinjal, bitter gourd etc.) and draw in pencil, (use 2B or 4B pencil).



Fig. No. 3

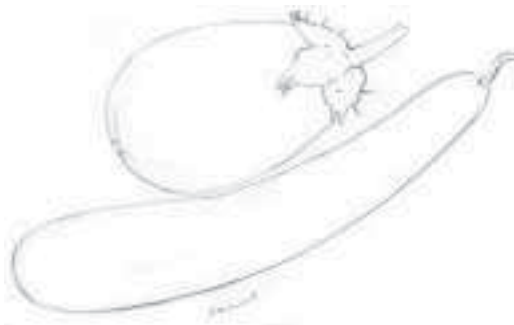


Fig. No. 4



Notes

- Choose one vegetable (like Shalgam) turnip. Draw with HB pencil and then use black water colour with brush No.8



Fig No.5

- Now take few vegetables of same kind (as capsicum here). Arrange it properly. Use coloured pencils. (Viridian green, sap green, and chrome yellow pencils are used).



Fig. No. 6

- Try the same composition in different medium. Poster colour is a good option. (Poster green, chrome yellow and white colours are used).



Fig. No. 7

Nature Study

- Select different kinds of vegetables like Red chili, Cauliflower, Karela (Bitter gourd) Draw outlines with black water proof ink pen. Then use coloured ink or water colour.



Fig No.8



Fig No.9



Fig No. 10

- Try your hand in transparent water colour. Arrange some onions. Draw with HB pencil. Use crimson and burnt Sienna adding lot of water in colour. Restrict yourself to use only one layer of colour.



Fig. No. 11

Take a bunch of flowers. Make a study of these flowers with HB pencil. Draw the outline of the flower.

STEP:I



Fig No. 12

Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes



Fig No. 13

Now paint the flowers. Use chrome yellow, yellow ochre for the flowers. Dark green and light green (mixing white and lemon yellow) for the stems.

STEP: III



Fig No. 15

- Paint the background with contrasting colours and the flower with yellow colours. In this painting the background is of red and blue poster colours.

STEP : II



Fig No. 14

- Paint flowers in transparent water colour. Do not use details, give only suggestion of forms.



Notes

- Study a plant with pen and ink. Draw the compositional structure with HB pencil and finish with pen. Be careful when you draw the leaves in the back ground and foreground, these should not overlap each other.



Fig No. 16



- You can try oil colour on canvas for the composition of flowers and plants. You can add few other elements to enhance the beauty of the picture.

Fig No. 17

- Trees have different characteristics. Trees also play a very important role in landscapes. Try to capture the texture, rhythm and character of these trees in your sketch. You can use pen, pencil, crayon and pastel. This is done in black pen with hatching.



Fig No. 18



Notes

- Study trees with transparent water colour. Make it very simple. Avoid detailing. Use limited colours. Only blue, lemon yellow and brown colours are used in this picture.



Fig No. 19

- Landscape painting should be done on the spot. Choose a location. It is not necessary to travel far to find one. You can select any spot you like. Sea beach is very attractive and pictorial. Begin with sketch with pencil. HB and 2B pencils are used here.



Fig No. 20

- Try your hand in acrylic colour, Unlike oil colour it dries quickly. You can use Fevicryl (these are inexpensive) on oil paper. Use the same drawing as in figure 20.



Fig No. 21

- You can do the same composition in oil colour on canvas or oil paper.

STEP: I

Draw only the outlines of your sketch on oil paper or canvas



Fig No. 22

STEP: II

Fill the drawn areas with dark colours. The oil colours are different from water colour. Begin with dark colours in shadowed areas then move to lighter tones.



Fig No. 23

- Put lighter tone for detailing. The hill, boats, bushes, steps and building have many shadowed areas.

STEP: III



Fig No. 24



Notes



Notes

- Finish the painting with white and other very light colours

STEP IV



Fig No. 25

Exercises:

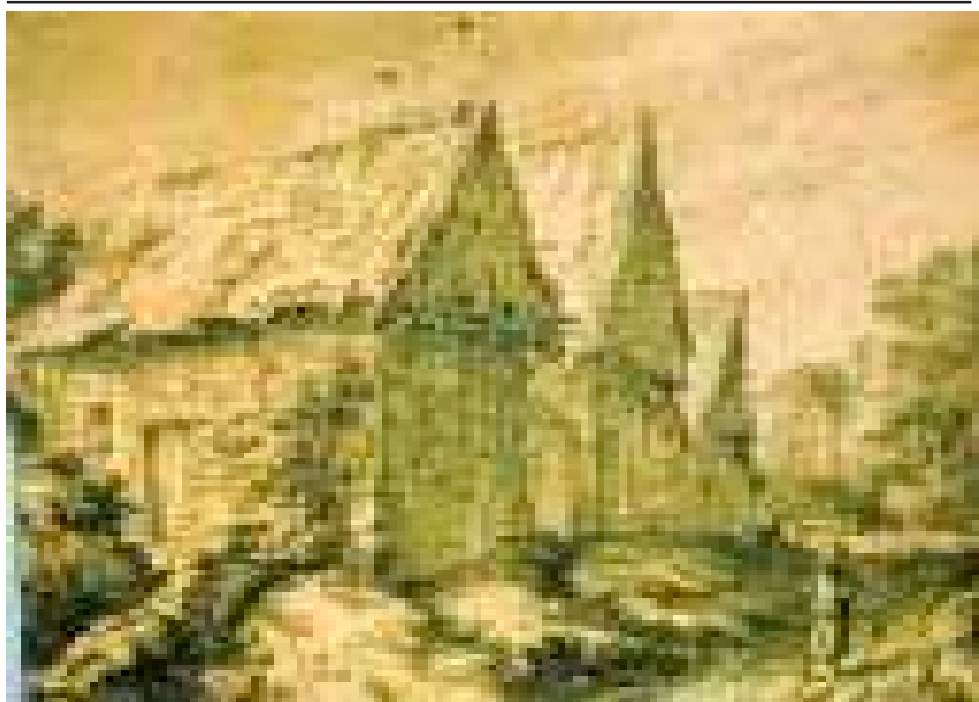
1. Arrange few bananas on a table and draw these with pencil.
2. Find a pot of plants with large leaves. After finishing drawing, colour it with poster colours.
3. Visit a nearby park. Choose a row of big trees. Draw these trees. Take care of perspective. Now use water colours.
4. Take a photograph of hill station or sea beach. Try to copy it with pencil. Choose any medium of colour and paint it.



Notes



Light House (Water colour)
by Homer



Three Half timbered Houses
by Ruisedael