**C:\Users\tmays\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\EL3VCOTB\MC900100922[1].wmf Landscape Project -- 2DII/Painting**

1. Use the photo at the bottom of page 1 as your first practice landscape. Try simplifying the shapes for better composition. Basically, draw what you see, minus the extra junk the first time.
2. In your sketchbook, draw 3-5 basic rectangles on one page (see example on page 2). Add a rule of thirds grid over the top of each rectangle. *If you want another picture to work from, look through the ones I have.* **Try different arrangements of the shapes in your photo to ensure good composition**. (see page 3 of handout)
3. Select your favorite sketch. Add black and white value to the sketch. Remember to limit yourself to 3 main values: Light, Middle and Dark. Make one value DOMINATE over the others. The remaining two values should be different sizes—no three shapes should be the same
4. Look at the list of color schemes; select several you would like to try. You may also use “local color” (the color you see in the photo). Try some color schemes out on the practice thumbnails that you did not select, if you like, to see what colors work well.
5. Create a final color sketch (with your chosen color scheme) on a ½ page in your sketchbook.
6. Refer to your final color sketch when painting on the canvas. **Size for final canvas: 9 x 12**

**Rubric for Landscape Project: Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/15 Minimum of 3 thumbnails in sketchbook (worth 5 points each)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/10 Enlarge favorite thumbnail **to 4” x 6”** and **create a value study in black and white**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/15 **3 different color schemes on the original 3 thumbnails** to test colors (5 pts. each)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/10 **FINAL color sketch using your chosen color scheme of ½ page in sketchbook.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/25 composition: final choice must have focal point and good negative space

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/25 final painting on 9 x 12 canvas—student incorporated lessons learned in demo painting

Brush strokes and edges enhance the overall mood of the painting, values are distinct, and

Color choice works well with image.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/100 total for project

**Note**: you will end up with **at least 5 total sketches** in your sketchbook.

* 3 original sketches of chosen landscape (all 3 will end up being painted with a different color scheme)
* 1 value study (4x6)
* 1 final color study on ½ page of sketchbook (Make sure you use the value study to translate you colors to the proper value)

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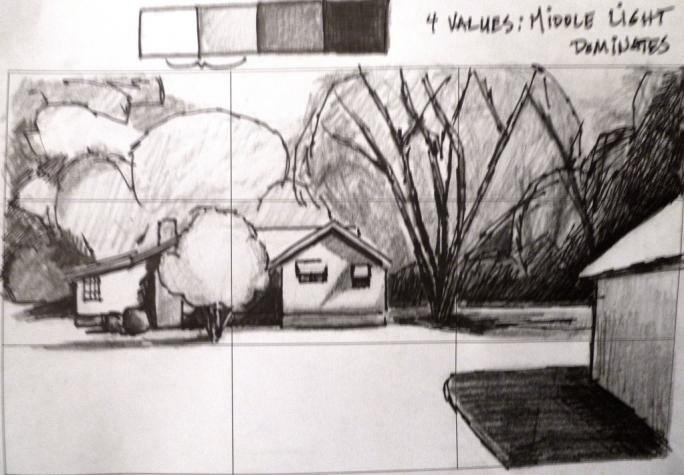
**Worksheet to plan your landscape painting:**

* **Start with a basic sketch.**
* **Simplify the shapes; edit unnecessary things to strengthen composition.**
* **Try several compositions until you have simplified and refined what you want to say.**
* **Establish a clear focal point before creating a value sketch.**

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Simplify the picture; use a gridded thumbnail format. Remove all unnecessary junk. Observe the values in the photo. You need to simplify the values, ensuring that one value dominates when you create a final value study.



Play around with different compositions; your sketches need not be complicated. Keep the shapes simple. Make sure you have a **focal point** and that the focal point **somewhere near one of the intersections of the rule of thirds.**



Pick your favorite thumbnail. Next, experiment with different color combinations and brushstrokes on the thumbnails.

**Steps for painting landscape on canvas:**

When you are finished with your final color study, you will:

* Get a 9 x 12 canvas and lightly sketch your drawing on the canvas. Keep it simple. **Refer to your value study as you draw**; this will help you avoid unnecessary detail in your painting.
* Put in your light values first--NO detail yet.
* Next, paint in your middle values. Avoid detail.
* Now add dark values.
* **Turn your painting upside down and step back to check the composition and arrangement of elements before beginning to add detail.**
* Lastly, begin to build layers of paint. Make sure you create a variety of edges. Let some of the underneath color show through by dragging color over the top in a dry-brush method where appropriate.
* Sign and apply a matt or high gloss when finished.
* Turn in all parts of assignment with rubric attached.

**Review of Color Schemes:**

1. **Monochromatic (use any color plus black and white, (you can also add the color’s complement into the mix for variety)**
2. **Warm colors (add a touch of cool for variety)**
3. **Cool colors (add a touch of warm for variety)**
4. **Triadic colors (any three that fall into a triangle on wheel)**
5. **Complementary colors (across on wheel from each other)**
6. **Split complements (form a Y on the wheel)**
7. **Analogous (three colors side-by-side sharing a common hue)**
8. **Use of a mother color**
9. **All wheel (except 5 colors in a row)**

***As always, you can use white and black with anything; they lessen the intensity and soften the color.***

**Helpful TIP: Look in art history books and at famous works of art. Find color schemes that you like. Use the artist’s color scheme in your landscape! This is an easy way to achieve rapid success.**