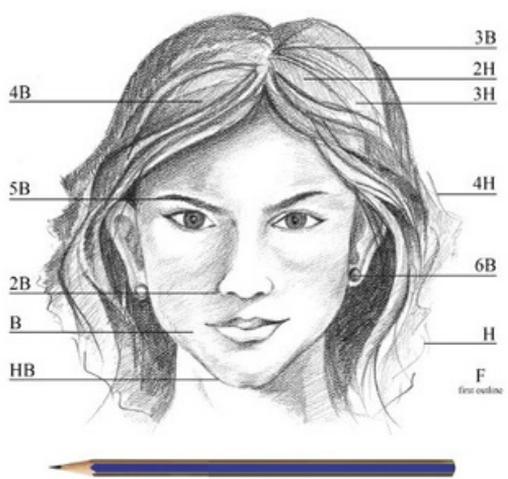
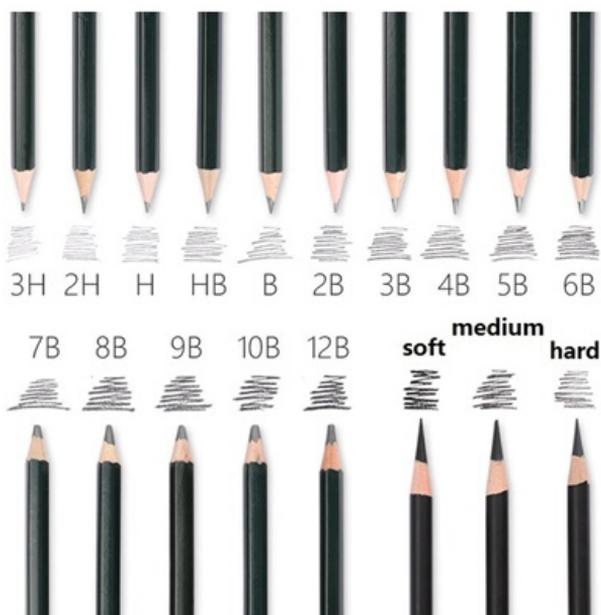


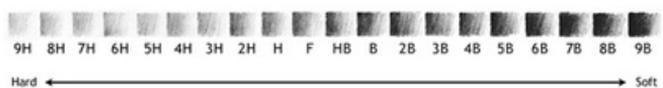
SELECTING RIGHT TOOLS FOR DRAWING

BEGINNERS GUIDE
VERSION 001

Pencils and Shades



Pencil Grades



Canvas Paper and Thickness

Selecting a wrong paper can mess up your art work. It is important to know what paper you have to use for each drawing style such as sketch, pencil, watercolour, acrylic etc.

The more thickness (grams, also called gsm), the more paint it can hold without bleeding the paint through the canvas or paper.

Preparation before artwork is very important, take your time to learn about various pencil thickness explained in this guide, ways of holding pencil or brush, getting right canvas or paper etc. Next time you visit a local stationery store, look for different weight papers used for art work.

Paper	Basis Size	Weight in lbs.	Weight in grams
Watercolor	22" x 30"	140 lbs.	300 g/m ²
Drawing	24" x 36"	80 lbs.	130 g/m ²
Sketch	25" x 36"	60 lbs.	89 g/m ²
Charcoal	25" x 38"	64 lbs.	95 g/m ²

Holding a Pencil for Drawing

In drawing, as in writing, how you hold your pencil makes a difference. No wonder some kids have trouble with writing and drawing. These early habits can be hard to change, but it's worth the effort.

As drawing skills progress, students can experiment with holding their pencil in different ways to encourage loose sketching, large arm/shoulder movements, and more variety in the marks they can make. Eventually using the side of the lead, in addition to the point, will allow students to move to a new level in their drawings.

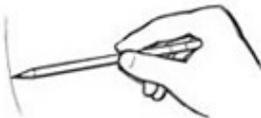
Small Areas



Dark Areas

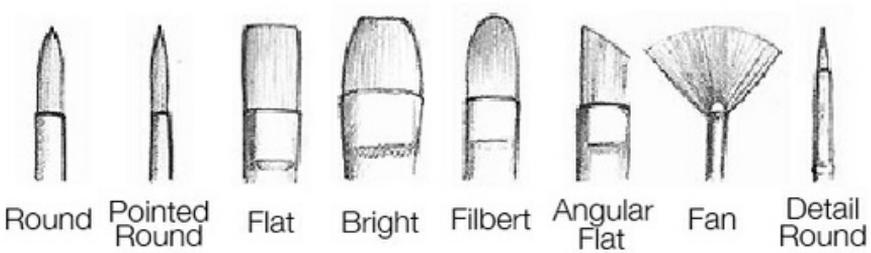


Long Strokes



Curves and smooth

Brush Types



Anatomy of a paintbrush



Round or pointed tip

Good for: sketching, outlining, detailed work, controlled washes, filling in small areas. creates thin to thick lines - thin at the tip, becoming wider the more its pressed down.. use with thinned paint rather than thick paint.

Pointed Round

Narrower than the round paintbrush. has sharply pointed tip. Good for: fine details and lines, delicate areas, spotting and retouching.

Flat Brush

Square end, with medium to long hairs. Good for: bold strokes, washes, filling wide spaces, impasto. can use edge for fine lines, straight edges and stripes. long haired flat brushes are ideal for varnishing.

Bright Brush

Flat with edges curved inward at tip, with shortish hairs. Good for: short controlled strokes. thick, heavy color. better for working up close rather than holding the brush at a distance from the canvas.

Filbert

Flat and oval-shaped end with medium to long hairs. Good for: blending, soft rounded edges like flower petals. this brush is sort of a combination of the rounds (because they can be used for detail) and flat (because they can cover more space than round).

Angular Flat

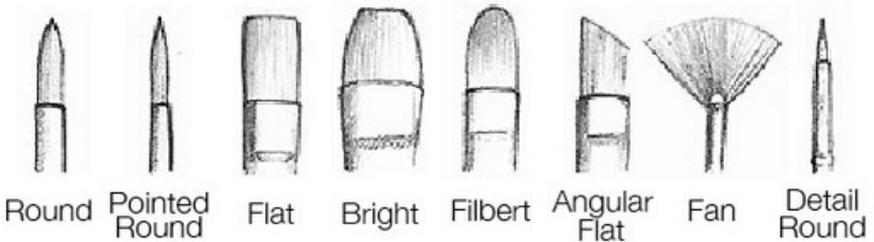
Flat with angled hairs at end. Good for: curved strokes and filling corners. can reach small areas with tip. also can be used to cover lots of space, similar to flat brushes.

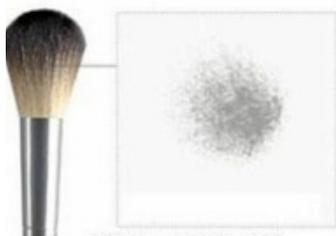
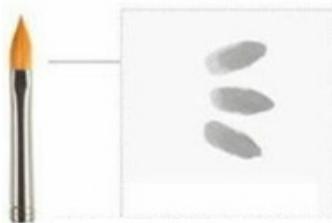
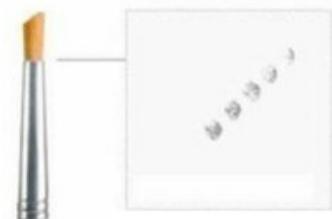
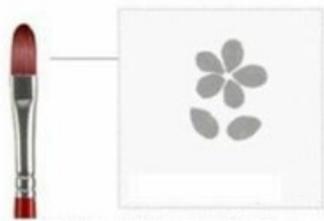
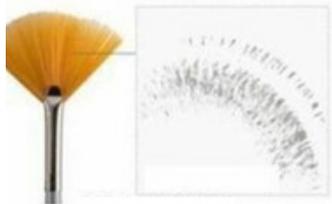
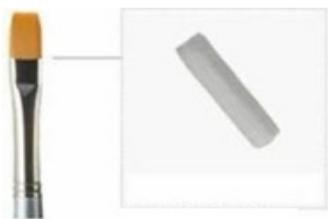
Fan Brush

Flat, spread hairs. good for: natural hairs are good for smoothing, blending, and feathering. synthetic hairs are better for textural effects, clouds, and leaves on trees. for acrylics, use strong and sturdy one, otherwise the hairs will clump when paint is added.

Detail Round

Round, hairs shorter in length. shorter handle. Good for: details and short strokes. holds more color than you might think!





Can you try below, refer to pencils and shades section of this guide, try out by yourselves which pencil numbers will suit. Do not worry about making mistakes.

