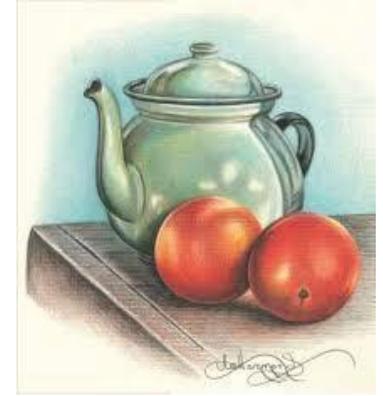
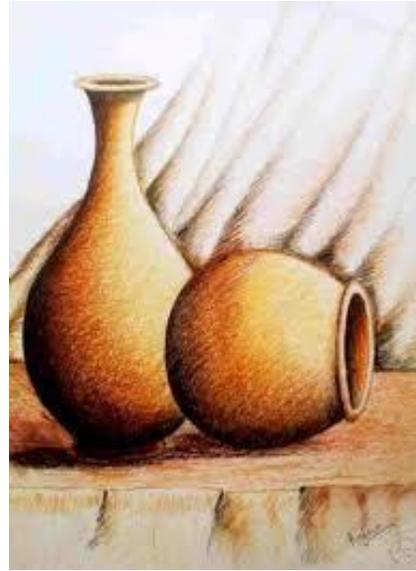


# How to draw a still life in Pencil Colors



# Step by Step Instructions

- Sketch lightly so that you can change any mistakes.
- Accurate relationship with the objects.
- Create an Interesting Composition.
- After basic Drawing erase lines of construction.
- Adding Details in the objects with shading.
- For Darker areas use strokes with pressure.
- For lighter areas use less pressure and sparse strokes.

## Supplies you need

- A sheet of paper or a sketch or drawing pad of a good size.
- An Assortment of Drawing pencils and art erasers.
- Spray fixative is an optional to make your work safe.





Name:

## COLORED PENCIL SHADING

In the left column, shade the spheres using only one colored pencil. In the spheres to the right, use the same color as a base, but create shadows using a variety of pencil colors. Label the colors used in each sphere for future reference.

### BASE COLOR      SHADOWS CREATED WITH COLOR BLENDS

	+			
Color: Violet Blue		Shadow Color: 90% Gel Gray	Shadow Color: Dark Under	Shadow Color: Dye Blue + Dark Brown
	+			
Color: Spring Green		Shadow Color: Dye Green	Shadow Color: Spots Green + Maroon Green	Shadow Color: Turquoise + Olive Green
	+			
Color: Swiss Brown		Shadow Color: Dark Brown	Shadow Color: Light Olive + Dark Brown	Shadow Color: Emerald Blue + Dark Brown
	+			
Color: Magenta		Shadow Color: Tuffan Red	Shadow Color: Candor Lake + Black Cherry	Shadow Color: Tuffan Red + Black Cherry

Step #1  
PC 938  
White

Step #2  
PC 914  
Cream

Step #3  
PC 1004  
Yellow chartreuse

Step #4  
PC 913  
Spring Green

Step #5  
PC 1096  
Kelly Green

Step #6  
PC 1006  
Parrot Green

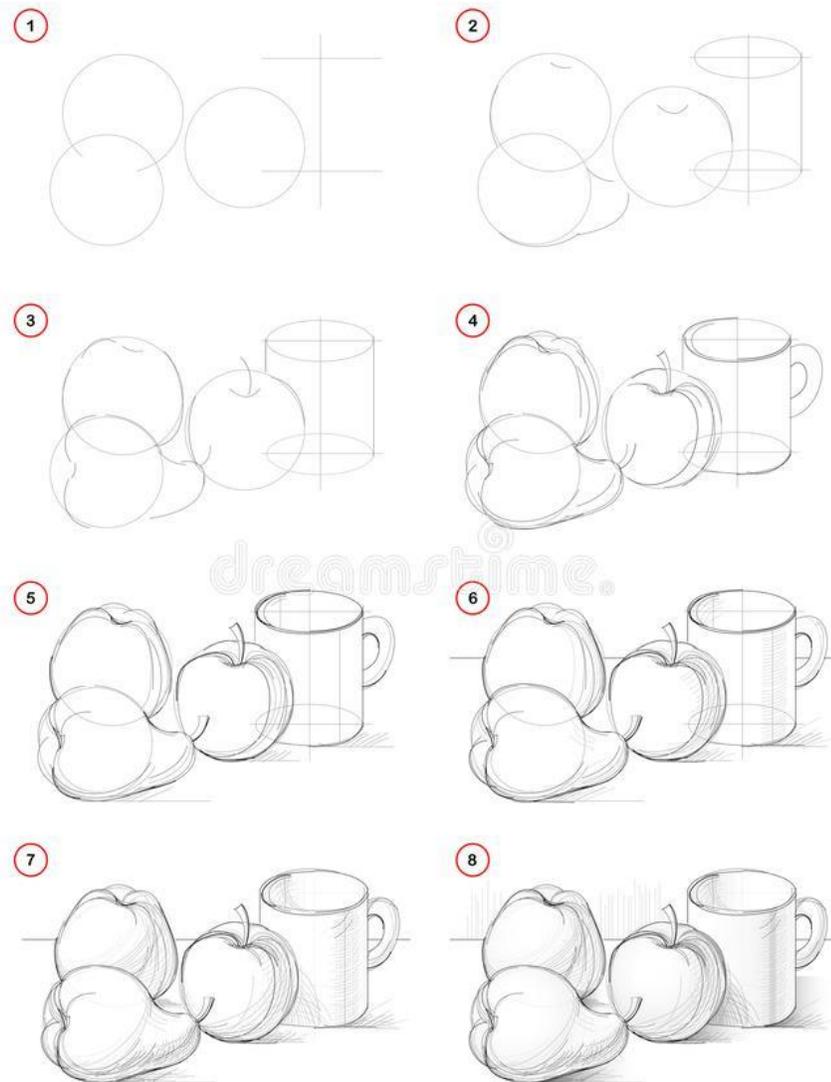
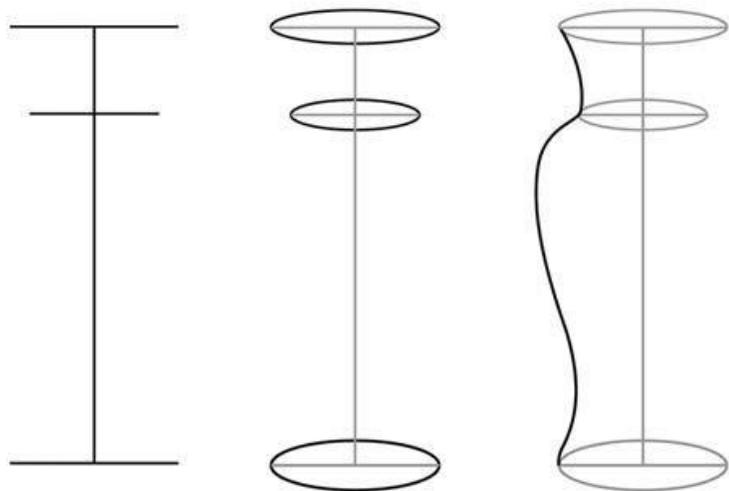
Step #7  
PC 907  
Peacock Green

Step #8  
repeat #1 - #7  
Blend + add  
Cracks then  
Highlights

Illustration By:  
Kim Henderson

# How to start drawing

www.lesyadraw.ru  
УРОКИ РИСОВАНИЯ КАРАНДАШОМ ПОСТАПНО

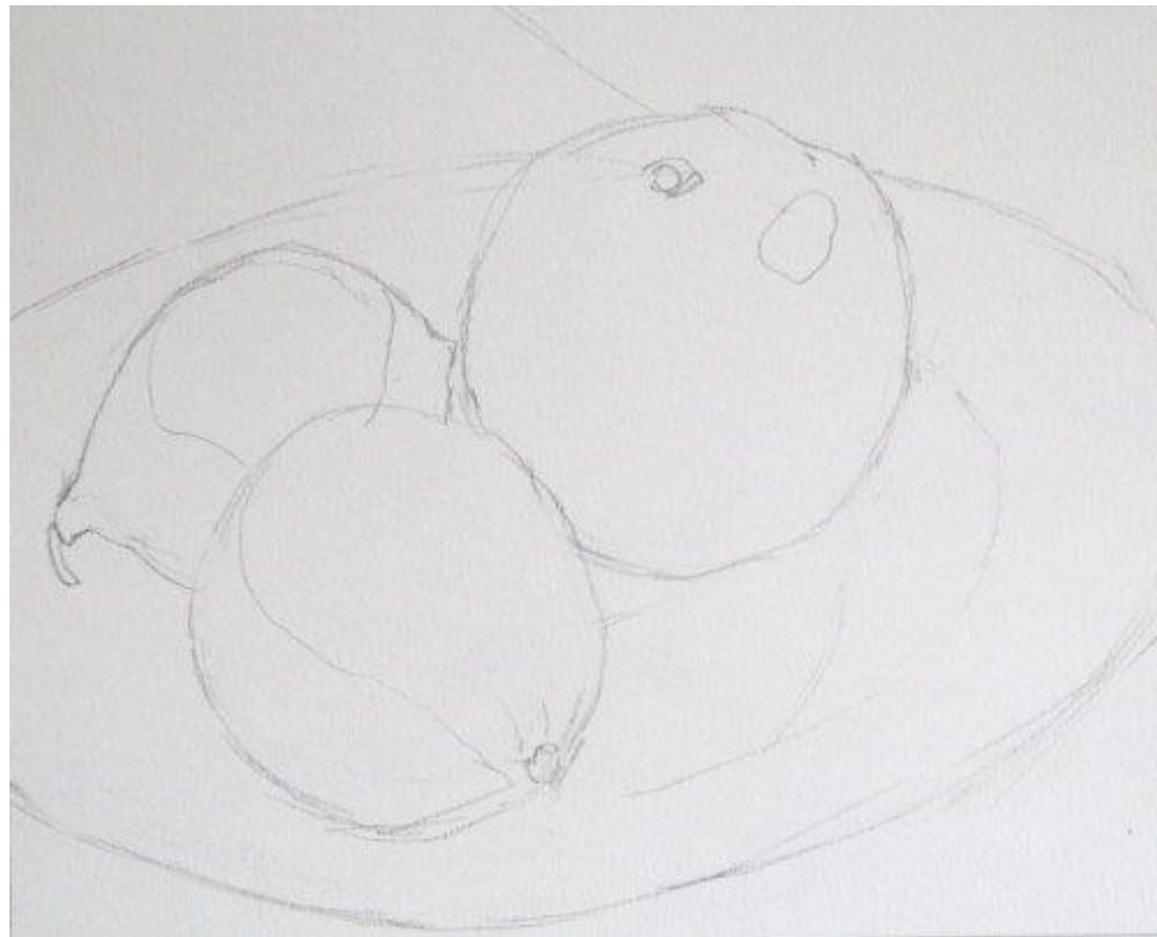


## Coloured Pencil Tutorial – Step By Step Demonstration of A Still Life

In this coloured pencil tutorial, I will demonstrate the process of creating a simple still life using all the coloured pencil techniques. I took a shot of a white bowl containing a tomato and two limes, resting on a patterned dinner plate by the window. I took into consideration the lighting, as well as the variety of textures, patterns and values. A good [composition](#) is the first thing I conceived when preparing the piece.

### The Layout

Using a graphite pencil, I lay out the outlines of the still life lightly, drawing the shadow lines and the circles around the highlights. I keep the drawing accurate and clean early on to prevent a mess later.



## The foundation

Using the pencils lightly with and with gentle pressure, I covered the paper, keeping the whiteness still visible. I got about two major values on the focal point: the fruits down for contrast, while the background and foreground remained flat with only one colour.

Note that I shaded slightly deeper on the tomato. I used shades of red, yellow, and orange on the tomato and added the violet blue into the shadow. Later on I used the same violet blue in the shadow of the limes and the plates for a unifying look.

I mostly hatched my lines, following the contours of the fruit.



## Modelling of the Focal Point And Underpainting

I keep hatching more in-between tones on the fruits by adding yellow and oranges to them respectively. Following their contours and varying the angles of linear strokes, I gradually covered the white paper in that particular area.

I use a bristle brush moistened with terpenoid to go over the dark blue spot in the lower left corner of the painting. I dragged the same brush over the back of the plate.

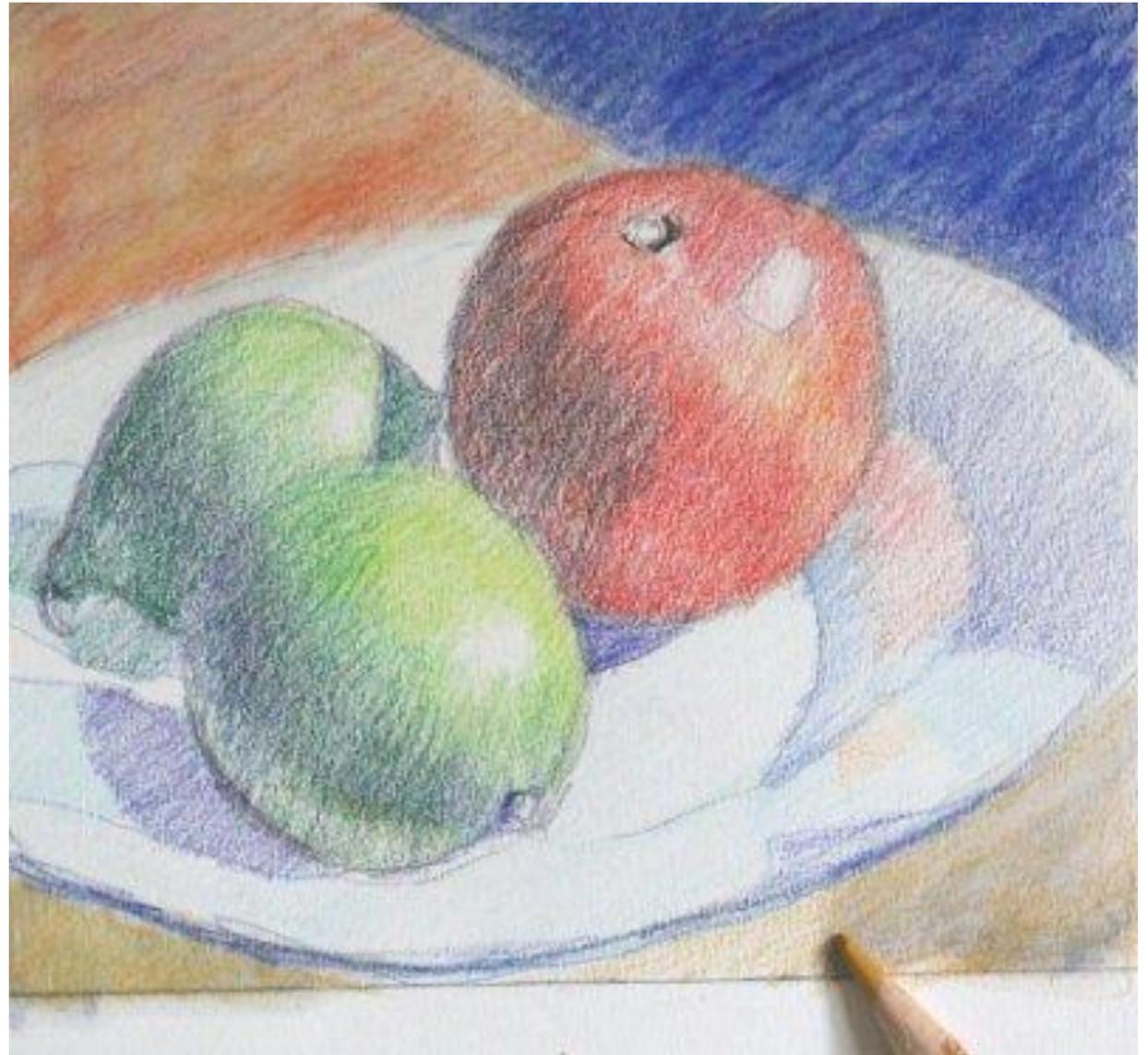
I accidentally did the same thing in the lower right corner and darkened that area unintentionally. When something like this is done, I can't do anything about it to lighten it up again. This is a lesson you probably should remember in the future.



## **Burnishing**

With the background softened and then darkened, I started to burnish the tomato by mixing the white pencil all over in linear strokes. Then I repeated the initial layering by using the already used palette of red, orange, yellow and indigo. The result was a deeper and more luminous tomato.

I repeated the burnishing process once again until I achieved the desirable luminosity on the tomato.



## More Burnishing and Refining

The burnishing process might get tedious, but when I kept all the colored pencils used for one area together, I could grab them immediately and get to work after I burnished the area with a white colored pencil. Now it was time to move on to the limes. I also repeated the same process in the limes' cast shadows.

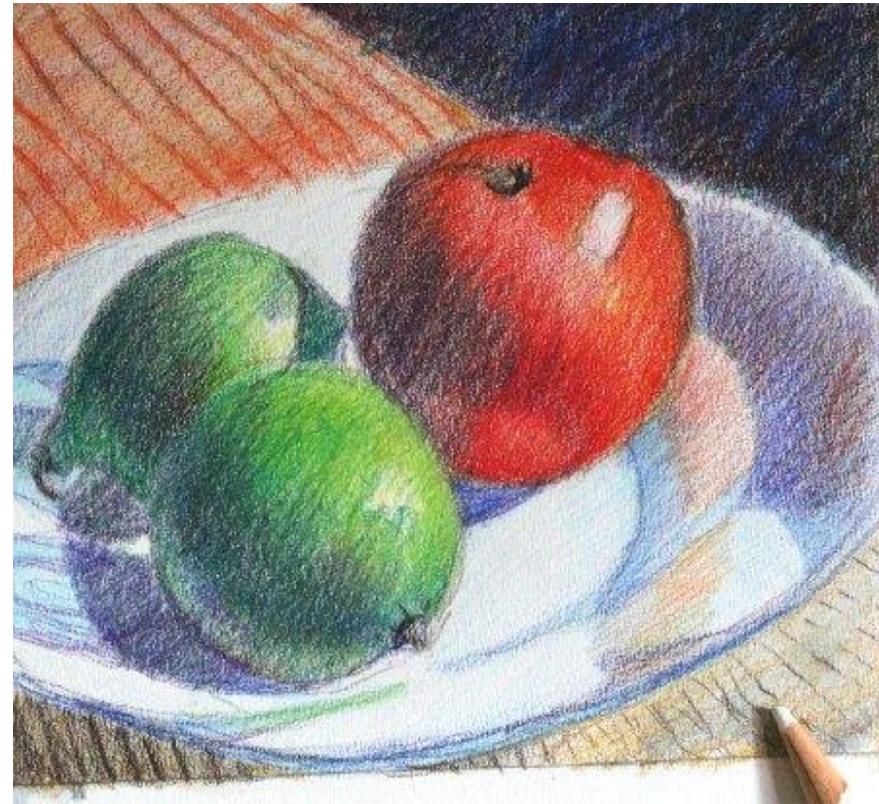
I added red and green to the indigo shadow in the upper right corner. Then I moved on to the background behind the fruit, adding more reds into the brown and orange hue to darken the value.



## Finishing UP

Now is a good time to sharpen the painting by adding patterns, textures through lines, curves, and heavy dots. In the final product you can see the wood grains in the background, the grooves in the foreground dinner mat, and the waves in the cast shadows of the limes on the plate. I kept the pencils consistently sharpened at this point to ensure crispy lines.

More pressure was exerted as I lay down the details on the fairly saturated tooth of the paper. As for the finishing highlights, I went around the circle using round lines with the adjacent colors; to fuzz out the highlight outline, and to soften it up.



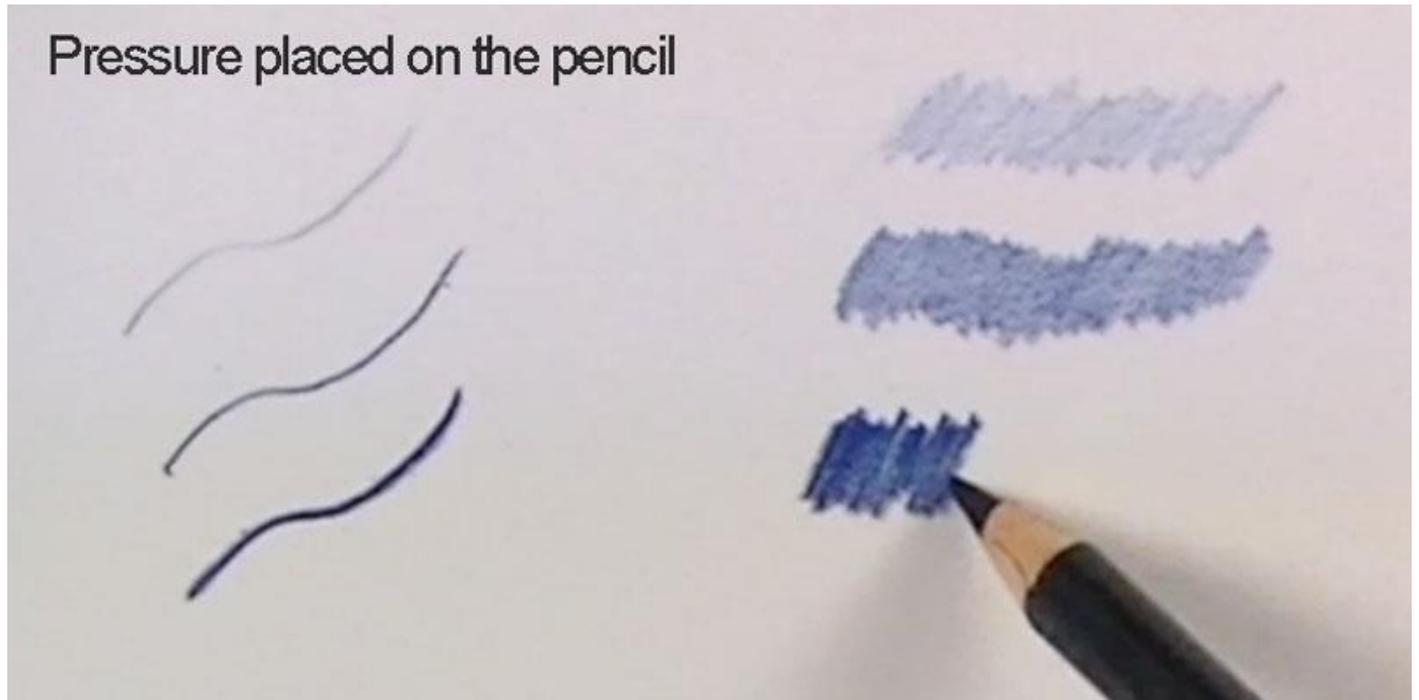
# Tips and Techniques

## Learn to Vary Your Pressure

A Fun Part of Drawing with colored pencils is the amount of control that it can give you.

Varying your pressure as you draw can lead to compelling effects in a lot of ways. Not only does this impact the colors of your image, image but it can drastically change the texture.

Most people don't think about creating texture with pencils, but learning to do so can make your drawings shine.



# Start light when drawing with Colored Pencils

Gently approaching shading or coloring and then building on it from there can improve the quality of drawing. You can always go darker, but never lighter.

**Draw Realistic Grapes in Colored Pencil with Kostas TUTORIAL**

**1 CREATE THE LINE DRAWING**  
Trace many circles varying in shape with Blue Violet pencil. Lightly place the outlines with Blue Violet than Violet Red, leaving the white of the paper to remain in the highlight areas of the grapes. Lightly apply Blue Violet along the edges of the grapes to create depth between them, and also the inside shadow edges.

**2 DEEPEN THE TONES**  
Add some Blue Violet to the shadow edges and continue to deepen the areas of the Blue Violet with more deep pressure of the same. Use Violet Red to shade the light areas. Then layer these light areas with a light touch of Blue Violet one more time. Use circle movements for shading to represent the form of the grapes. Straight lines will represent a flat drawing. You don't want your drawing looking like you did you? So, on this point the colors are layered and the shadows look just fine.

**3 FILL IN THE MIDDLE WITH DARK VALUES**  
Fill in the middle with Black in the darkest points to form dark edges. Fill in the other points with Blue Violet in the lightest points to form light edges, eliminating the outlines of the grapes. Vary the tone depending on the strength or weakness of the light source. The light is stronger in the upper end and the right side of the grapes, and it's darker in the middle.

**4 BURNISH THE TONES TOGETHER**  
Burnish the colors to give the grapes a shiny appearance. With Blue Violet, apply pressure and overlap the darker areas. Once the colors look smooth, take the White pencil and burnish into the highlight areas. Use gray green to paint those two little branches.

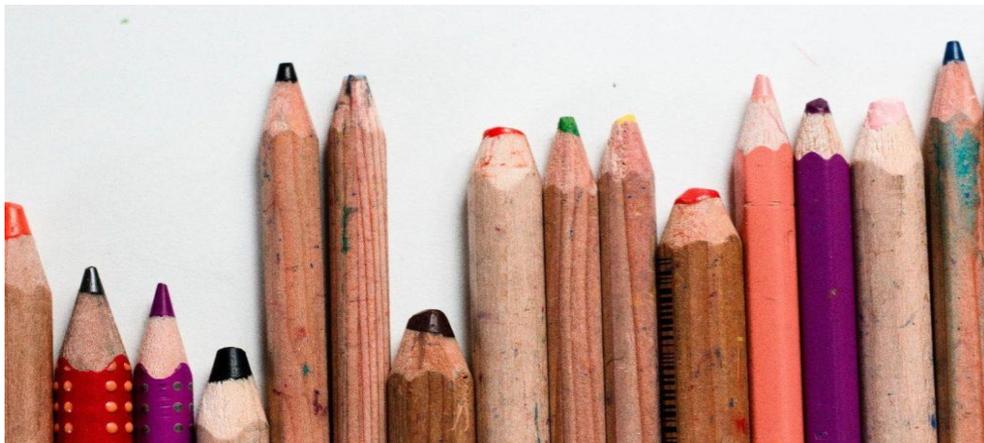
**5 FINISH DETAILS**  
With Gray Green sketch a little branch. Fill in with the same color. Apply a little touch of brown on the top of the branch so that it creates the illusion that the branches have been broken off.

**6 CONTINUE FINISHING DETAILS**  
Add silver to the shadow areas to intensify the look of the cast shadow. Add a little bit of Blue Violet to intensify the look of the reflected light of the grapes over the cast shadow. Both are obvious under the grapes.

**7 FINISH THE DRAWING**  
Sign your work and finish your drawing. :D

**MATERIALS**  
Paper:  
Stonehenge  
Colors:  
Blue Violet, Violet red, Black, Brown, Gray Green, Silver, White

[kacosuranosx.devianart.com](http://kacosuranosx.devianart.com)



## Experiment with different pencils

There is Variety in this medium. You might just find That you like your pencils to be harder or softer depending on what your style is.

# Master The Art of Shading

Shading is the process of adding Value to create the Illusion of form, space and most importantly – light in a drawing.

Shading can make a drawing appear three dimensional and create a convincing image.

—If you want truly breathtaking works of art when drawing with coloured pencils, [shading](#) is key. One amazing thing about coloured pencils is how effective they are at helping you to shade.

They make it much easier than some other mediums because you have a lot of control. Learning how to shade with your coloured pencils can give your drawings more depth and detail. It can make your work of art shine.



# Consider Outlining In The Right Colour

—While there is no way that you will always know the exact colours that you want to work with, this tip can help. Outlining different portions of your drawing in colours comparable to what you plan to use can have amazing effects.

Instead of forcing you to try and cover up some other colour or a more basic pencil, try this to keep everything looking perfect. You will be amazed to see how this preserves the integrity of your final product.



# Shading techniques

Hatching

Cross Hatching

Stippling

Layering

Scribbling

Burnishing

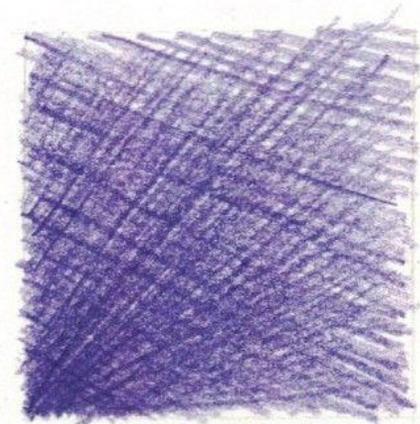
## Conclusion

The best way to improve your process is always going to be to practice. Allow yourself the time to experiment and explore this medium so that you can learn what it can do for you.



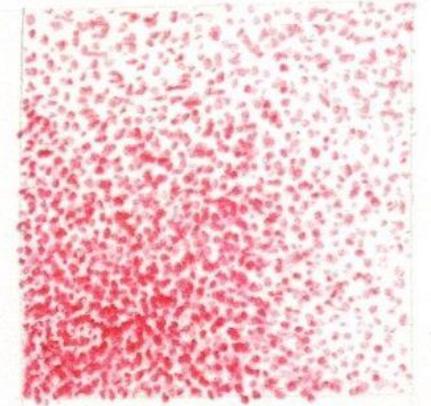
### HATCHING

The closer the lines are together, the denser and darker the color.



### CROSS HATCHING

Overlapping linear lines, in various directions.



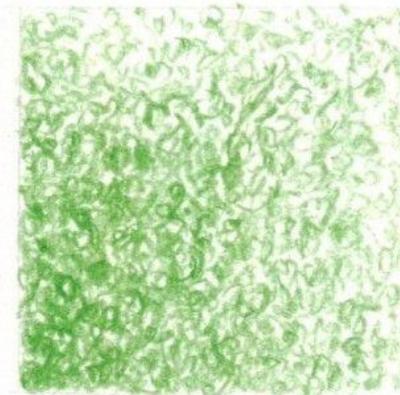
### STIPPLING

Dense clusters of dots shade an area whereas spaced out dots indicate light.



### LAYERING

The simplest approach to blending colors together by layering one color directly over the other. Use light pressure and apply each layer smoothly.



### SCRIBBLING

Random lines in varied pressure can create lighter or darker values.

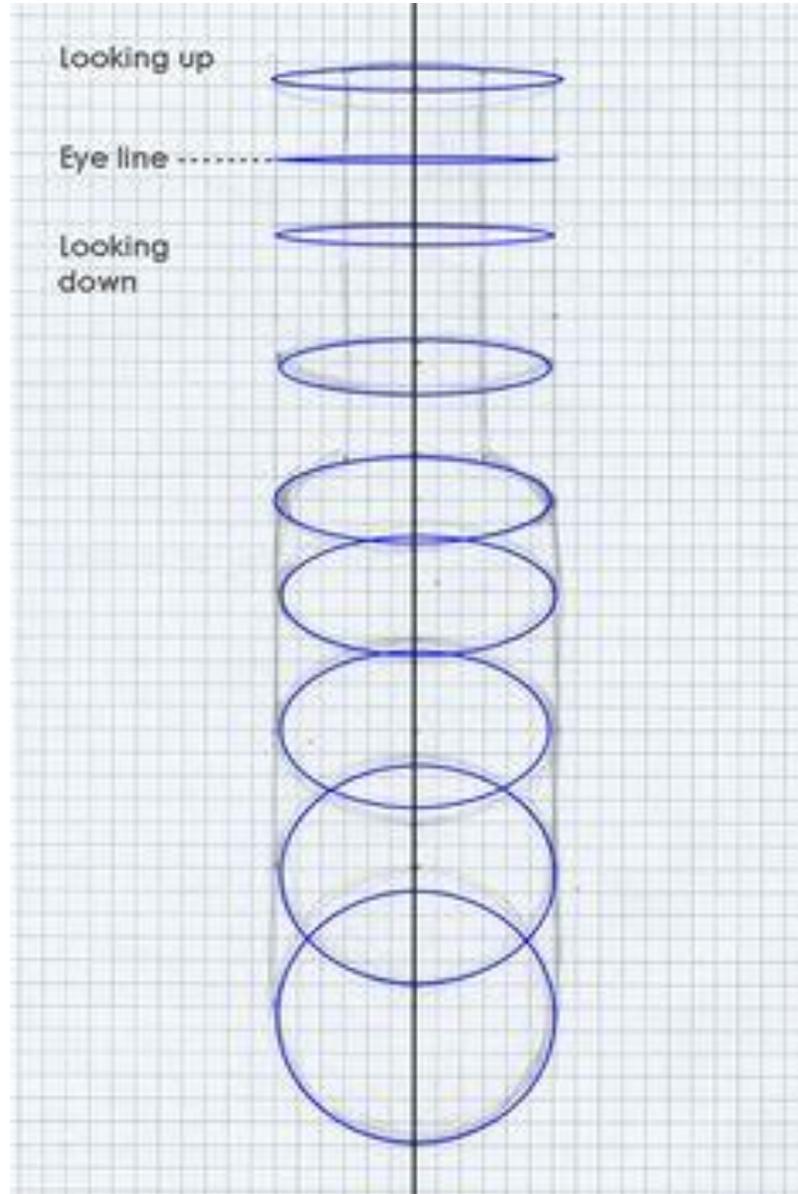


### BURNISHING

Adding white, light color, or blending pencil on top of multiple layers of color with heavy pressure.

# Eye level

The eye level is one of the most important choices you'll make when creating your composition.



Above Eye Level



Eye Level



The further the forms get from the eye level, the wider the foreshortened circle gets...



Below Eye Level