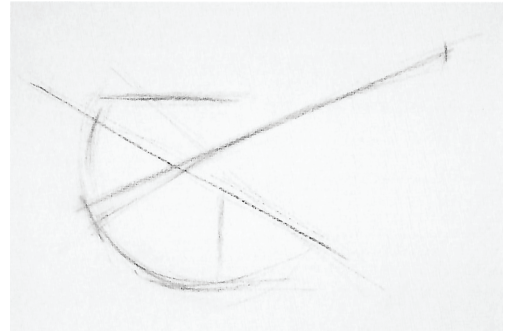
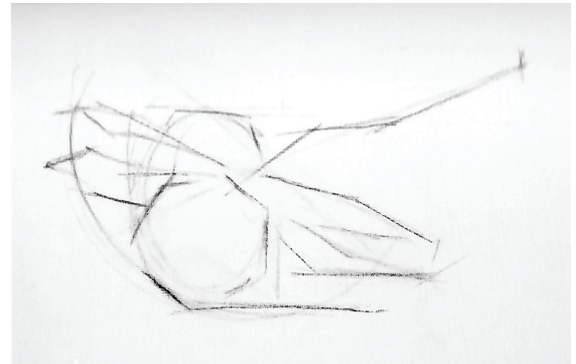


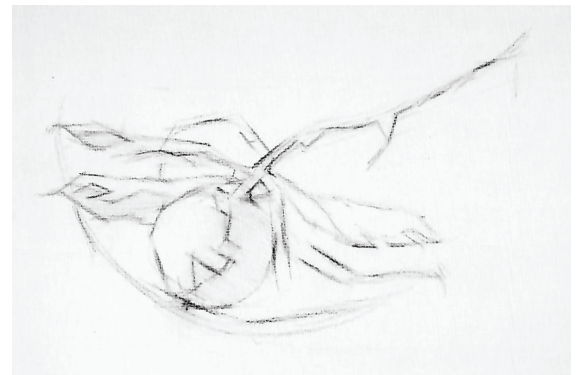
## Branch & Leaf Study Drawing Example



1. Block in the gesture of your still life object. Look for large angle relationships.



2. Continue to measure, getting more specific with the smaller form changes.



3. Separate the light and shadow masses, using line. Then lightly tone the shadow mass.



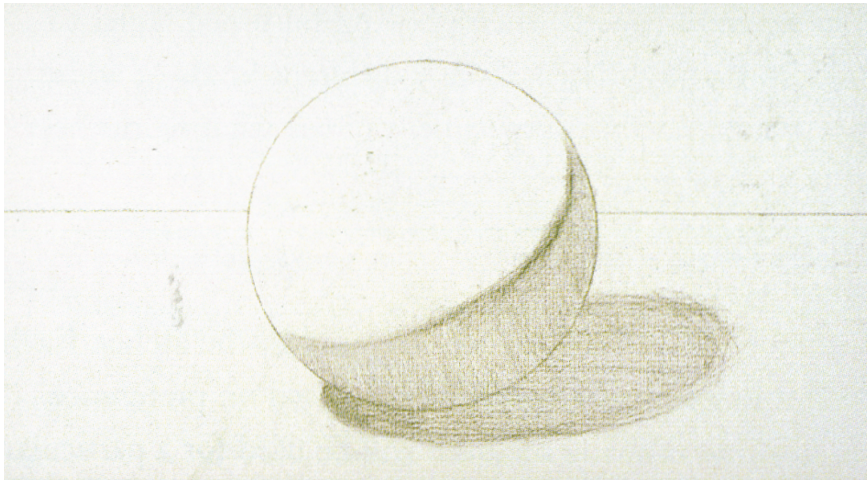
4. Darken the core shadow areas, based off of what you are observing. Look for value variation between the core shadows and reflecting light in the shadow mass.

## Tips on Applying Value to Your Drawing

- Remember to begin by breaking down what you are drawing by focusing on the biggest bulk shapes first, the light mass and the shadow mass.
- Do not get the reflecting light confused with the light mass. Reflecting light is still part of the larger shadow mass, even though it is a lighter part of the shadow.
- Middle tones, also called halftones, fall within the light mass (the area being hit by direct light). In most cases, reflected light will be darker than any area within the light mass.
- Always compare one area to another. Where are the darkest darks and the lightest lights? Sometimes these changes are very subtle and other times they are more extreme. The key is making sure you pay attention to this and adjust the values in your drawing accordingly, based on what you are seeing.



# Light Logic / Sphere Drawing Example



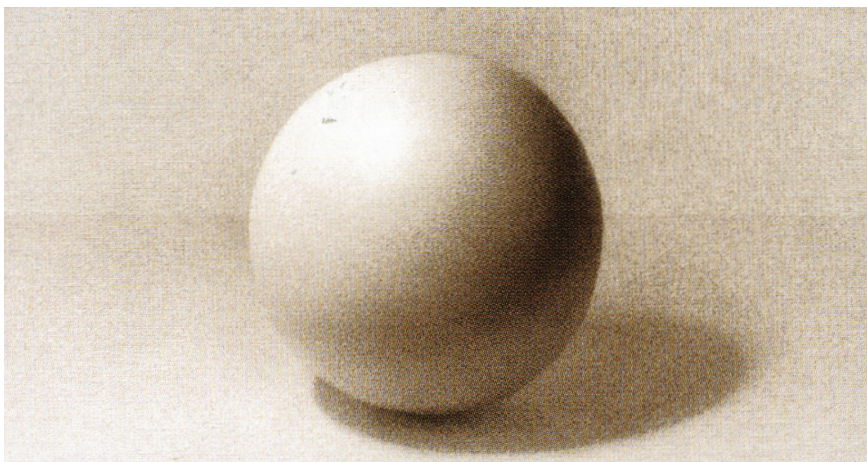
**1.** Set up your object (ex. a white egg OR a sphere) with a strong, single light source. Measure, looking at the abstract shapes of the LIGHT MASS and the SHADOW MASS. Use your HB graphite pencil to lightly separate the light / shadow masses (using line). Then lightly shade in everything in the shadow mass.

---



**2.** Develop additional value variation within the form. Begin by darkening the core shadow and adding more variation within the middle tones in the direct light mass. Work from large, general values, to more specific details later. Establish a general value for the negative space.

---



**3.** Fully resolve the more subtle value variations with the light mass (middle tones) and the shadow mass (core shadow vs. reflecting light). Establish the pit shadow, as well as the subtle value shifts in the background as well. Continue to focus on edge variation (soft vs. sharp edges).