

Line – Design element sketch page

Objective: I can create a line design

Supplies

Paper – in your sketch book.

Medium – pencil, marker, pen, colored pencil

Design elements:

Line, shape, texture, value, space, form, color.

sketch page

procedure

1. Draw a line at the half way mark in your sketchbook. This page is dedicated to the element of Line. The notes go on the bottom half and the line illustration goes on the top half of the page.
2. Copy down the line notes in the bottom half of that page.
3. Create a design using only lines on the top part of the sketch page. Use all of the nine types of lines.

Notes:

Line – a design element.

Line definition: The path of a moving point

1. line has direction
 - A. Horizontal- Lines that are restful, static or inactive.
 - B. Vertical- Lines that are strong, passive, static and inactive.
 - C. Diagonal- Lines that are soft, active and dynamic.
2. Line has energy
 - A. Dynamic lines are lines that are active with high energy
 - B. Static lines are passive lines that are inactive and have low energy
3. Line has weight.
 - A. Thin lines are light.
 - B. Thick lines are heavy.
4. Line has emotion.
 - A. A sharp angular line can be angry or frustrated.
 - B. A curved or loopy line can be happy.
5. Line quality / Characteristics – The appearance of a line. The look of the line, not its direction such as thin , thick, bold, delicate, short, long, straight, curved, tapered etc.
6. Implied line – A line that is not drawn but is created by dots, dashes or the edges of objects.
7. Gesture line – Lines that are drawn quickly that capture the essence and movement of a subject.
8. Contour line – A contour line is a continuous line that is drawn slowly that captures the outline, edges and immediate details of a subject.
9. Transition line – A line that indicates a change of color, value or pattern.

More on the second page.

The drawing: This is the illustration on the top of the sketch page.

1. Using a light 4H pencil, draw the line that are under number one. (Horizontal, Vertical and Diagonal)
(If a horizontal line is on the left of the page, put one on the right of the page. (Top?, Put one on the bottom.)
This will help move the eye around the work.
2. Line energy – Draw a dynamic and a static line.
3. Go through the types of line from 1 through 9 and try to make an example on the drawing.
4. Take markers, colored pencils, pens, and darker pencils to embellish, thicken, trace or change some of the lines that were created.

