

# Year 8- Trees

## A. Key Terms

Formal Elements	The parts used to make a piece of artwork.
Composition	The placement or arrangement of visual elements or 'ingredients' in a work of art. How the different parts of the image or art piece are put together.
Landscape	Art based on natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, and forests, especially where the main subject is a wide view.
Foreground	Objects closest to us in the composition.
Middle ground	Objects at a medium distance are perceived as mid-ground; they are in the middle of the composition.
Background	Objects farthest from us, in the background, are usually higher in the picture; they seem less clear, and their colours are less intense than those in both the foreground and middle ground.

## B Famous Landscape artists

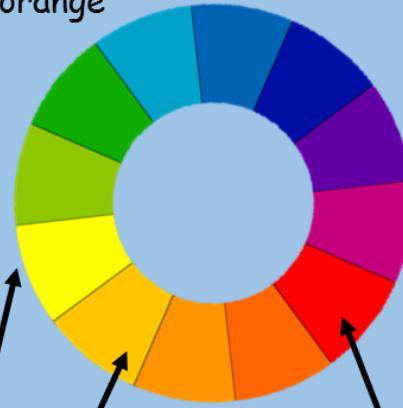
- Van Gogh**
  - J.M.W Turner**
  - Lewis Noble (local)**
  - Katsushika Hokusai**
  - Jill Ray (local)**
  - Monet**
  - Scott Naismith**
  - Peter Doig**
  - Gerhard Richter**
  - Constable**
  - Aboriginal art**
- Task: Choose one artist from the list above and in your homework book write a paragraph about a piece of landscape work from one of the artists/cultures above.
- Write about what it looks like, ideas they have, what they are trying to show etc. If possible add a picture of the piece you have looked at.

## D. The colour wheel

- The 3 primary colours are: red, blue, yellow.
- Secondary colours are orange, green and purple and are mixed from 2 primaries.
- Tertiary colours are combinations of primary and secondary colours. For example a redder orange or a yellower orange

### How to use the colour wheel:

You can use the colour wheel to work out how to mix colours.



E.g. orange sits between red and yellow so those 2 colours when mixed together make orange.

### Task:

- From the colour wheel work out how to mix purple and green.
- Predict what you would get when you mix red, yellow and blue together

## C. Drawing a Leaf



Copy this step by step and watch video on how to draw a leaf

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FS3R2rHJCwU>

## F. Tips for using pencil colours:

- Draw out shapes and areas of tone LIGHTLY in pencil
- Build up colour gradually in layers
- Mix colours- do not just use any green- match the colour by mixing
- Blend colour by changing direction of your pencils

## E. David Hockney's Landscapes

David Hockney is one of the most famous British landscape painters of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Look at his work on the internet.

David Hockney was born in 1937 in Bradford, a city in Yorkshire. He lives in Bridlington, London, and California. He has lived in California on and off since 1964, and likes the strong sunlight which creates lots of shadows.

David Hockney has been making Art for over 60 Years. He creates art on all subjects: Landscapes, Portraits, Abstract, figurative and Still Life images! Hockney became famous during the Pop Art movement of the 1960s.

Hockney likes to use modern technology alongside drawing and painting. He used polaroid cameras in the 1980's when they were first developed and video in the 1990's, and more recently digital drawings.

Over the last 15 years he has been creating a series of landscape paintings of East Yorkshire (where he used to go on holiday as a child). These paintings are often in oil and digital media.



Hockney often paints the same views and trees in East Yorkshire, showing how the colours, light and shapes of the landscape change through the four sessions.



These landscapes are always painted outside and on a large scale. Hockney wants to make the image big because the landscape is so big. He often paints on more than one canvas, putting them together to create one big image.

## G. Wider Thinking - Watch David Hockney paint and speak about Art.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=8akan9OGflQ>  
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=UVBYfTr8BRQ>

## Year 8- Trees Part 2

### A. Painting a Leaf Tutorial



**Step 1:** Wet the entire leaf. Wait until your paper is no longer shiny and paint the veins light yellow. Remember, with watercolours you paint the lightest colour first, then you layer with darker colours.



**Step 2:** While your paper is still wet, take some pink/red and paint the leaf around the veins. Why am I using a pink colour for a red maple leaf? I use the pink under the red to give the red colour brightness and life. If I do not use the pink, the red will look dull and lifeless.



**Step 3:** While the pink/red is still wet, paint the outer edge of your leaf bright red. The paint will mix and move around...we like that. Take a sharp stick and scrape out the veins.



**Step 4:** Wait until everything is dry then take light yellow and paint the veins yellow again. Next make a watercolour mixture of bright red and burnt brown and paint inside the leaf in between the veins and around the edges.



**Step 5:** With a mixture of red, brown, and blue, paint the outer most edge of the leaf and along some of the veins with a small brush point.



**Step 6:** Mix a light blue and paint in the shadow to make it look like your leaf is not floating in the air, but resting on a surface. The stem is pink and green/yellow at the very tip.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F53R2rHJCwU>

### C. How to use oil pastels

Watch this video and make notes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jm6wo-8rJD0>

### B. Create a photomontage

1. Find a tree or group of trees.
2. Stand on one spot in front of the trees.
3. Take a minimum of 8 photographs of the trees from the same spot but changing the angle of your camera very slightly with each photograph.
4. Print off the photographs (not too big) and create a photomontage (putting the photographs together overlapping them to create one image).
5. You could also do this on a computer rather than cutting and sticking.



This does not need to be in colour. Please ask your art teacher if you need to use the department at lunch to do this



### E. Create one (or more) of the following options

**Option 1.** Use a drawing app on a smart phone, tablet or computer to create a digital landscape.



**Option 2.** Bind four strong twigs together to make a frame and make a natural weave based on the colour in the landscape.



DIY KID'S WEAVING FRAME made with twigs



**Option 3.** Create a small landscape painting/drawing onto something other than paper. Be creative, what could you use from the landscape?



### D. Drawing in pencil colour

Box 1.



Complete box 2 in pencil colour trying to accurately draw what is in box 1. Your teacher will provide you with a colour version to use.

Box 2.

