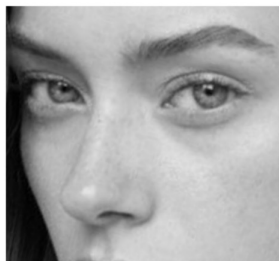


A Course by Gabriela Niko

TYPES OF HATCHING AND EXERCISE PAGES



Shading techniques – types of hatching



Reference Photo

Why hatching and crosshatching?

In the past hatching was technique used by draftsmen, engravers and other artists who used mediums that do not allow blending (e.g., pen and ink) to indicate shading, modeling, and light and shade. This technique is visually effective and satisfying, which is why many pencil artists also use it instead of regular, soft shading.

There are three main types of hatching: hatching, crosshatching and contour hatching.

You can see their popular varieties below. Some artists choose their favorite technique, others mix them up to create their own style.

Hatching

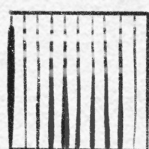


Cross Hatching

Cross Contour



For this guide, I have added a page where you can test these techniques and perhaps create your own. Look at the attached reference photo and try to show shadows with lines (black and white photos are easier to exercise with but you can also do the same thing with any of your references).

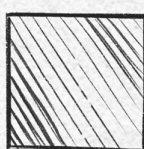


Base Lines



In this example, I showed vertical lines, but they can also be horizontal (if you prefer). A very important issue here is the use of line thickness and density – **thicker lines closer to each other create a deep shadow. Bright lines at large intervals show the light.** You can also create **line breaks and dashes so short they appear like dots.**

Try it and see what you like.

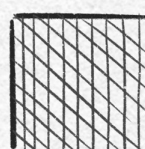


Diagonal



This technique is similar like the first one but feels **more dynamic due to the diagonal lines.** Note that the closer they are to each other, the darker it is, and vice versa.

The gradient is created here to show the shadow and the light. You can make diagonal lines in any direction and angle as you like. This is just an example.

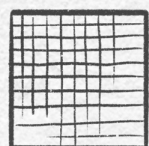


45°



This technique is very effective, clean, and easy when you understand the basic rules. **It consists in creating parallel lines: some are arranged vertically and the other diagonally at an angle of 45 degrees.**

When the lines overlap, a shadow is formed. When only vertical or only diagonal ones are present, a half shadow is created and at the same time the geometry of the planes is emphasized. You can also try different degree (e.g. 15).



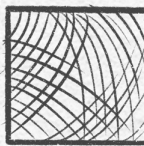
90°



In this technique, the lines are parallel and intersect mainly at 90 degrees.

Some of the lines may be bent to show the organic form of an object. Remember to show not only shadows but also the three-dimensional form of the object by hatching.

This technique resembles the work of great artist – you can see, for example, what the master – **Albrecht Dürer** created.



Wavy Lines



This example shows a variation where I used bent lines at many different angles. It looks very messy but has its charm.

You can experiment in endless ways when it comes to shading. You can use dots, circles, hearts or mini-drawings of your cat!

The possibilities are endless :)

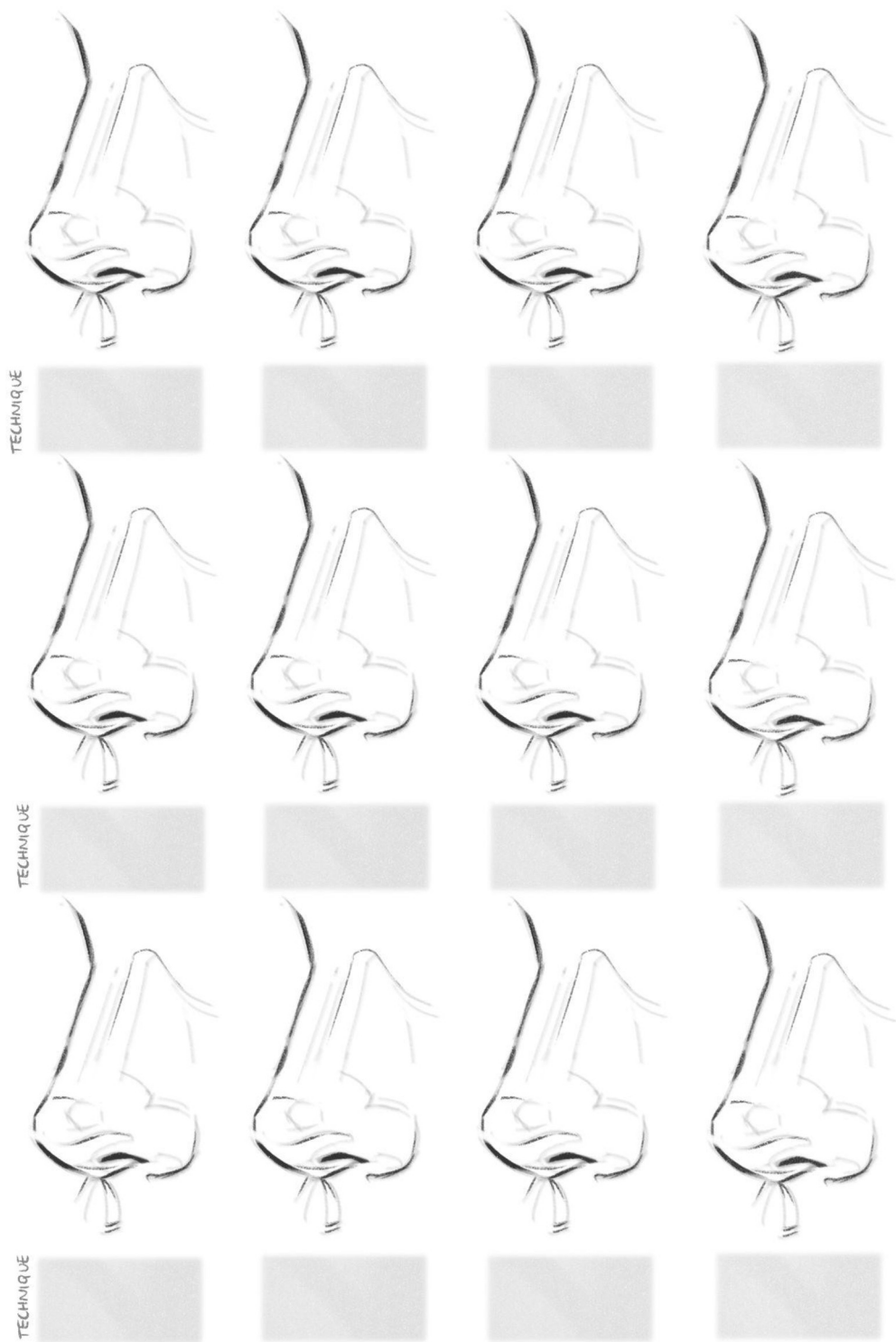


Direction hatching



This example is a variation that I think, requires a bit of experience.

It is important that these seemingly random lines are arranged in a logical way on the planes of the object. **You have to imagine a 3D object, something like a sculpture carved out of wood, on which you draw lines and layer them to show the shading.**





DOMĚSTIKA

