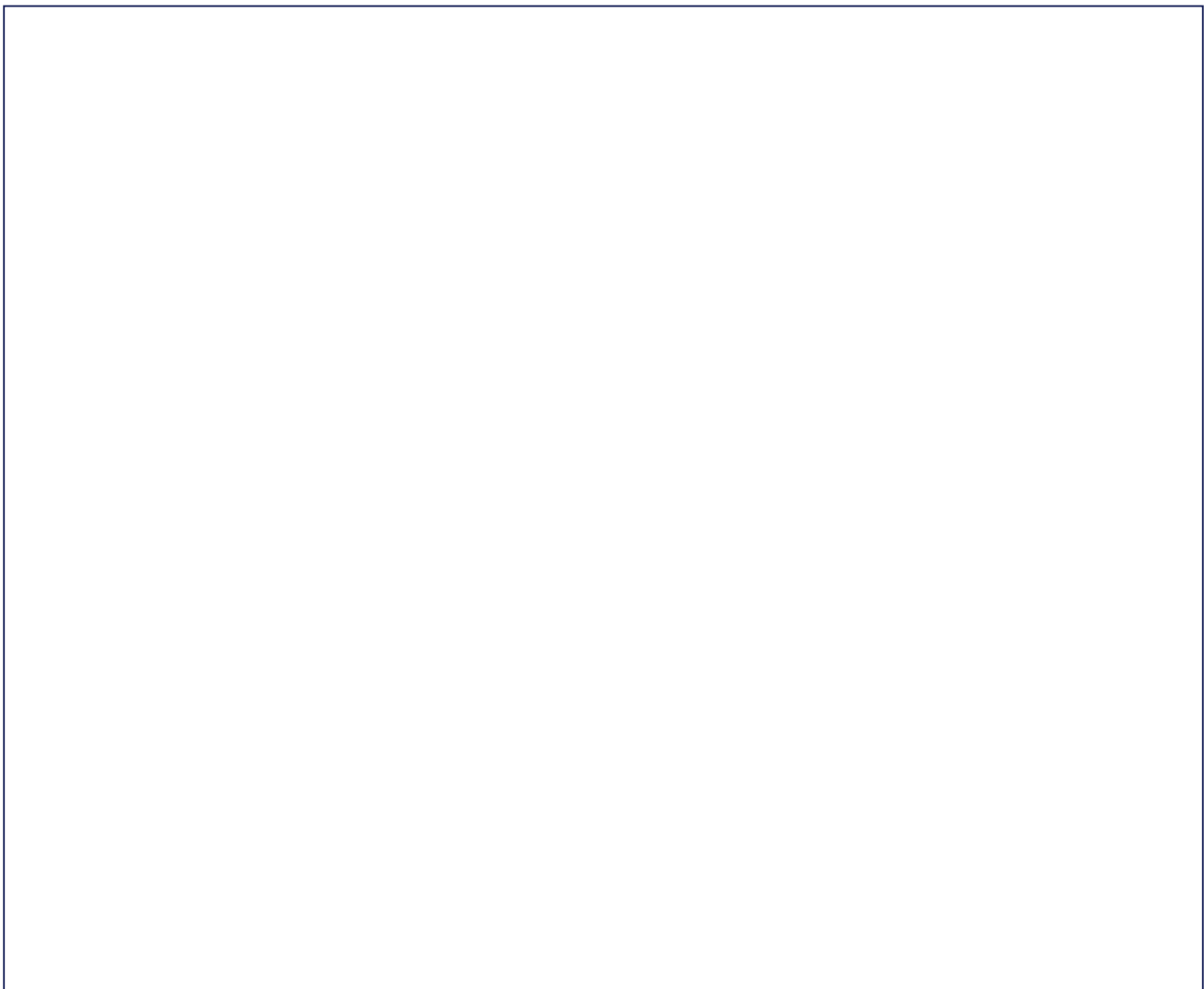


Landscapes: Capturing Depth and Perspective

Learning objective: To understand how to use foreground, middle ground, and background to create depth in a landscape drawing.

Follow the steps below to build your landscape. Think about how objects appear smaller as they move further away from you. Use your pencil to lightly sketch your composition before adding detail.

Draw: Create a landscape drawing of a British countryside scene. Include a large, detailed oak tree in the foreground (bottom of the page), a meandering river or stone wall in the middle ground, and rolling hills or distant mountains in the background. Use light shading for the background to show 'atmospheric perspective' and clear, bold lines for the foreground objects.



Label words: Foreground · Middle ground · Background · Horizon line · Vanishing point · Atmospheric perspective

Steps:

1. Explain why objects in the background of a landscape drawing should be smaller than those in the foreground.
2. Label your drawing to show which items are in the foreground, middle ground, and background.
3. Step 1: Draw a horizontal line across your page to represent the horizon. Where will you place it to give

your landscape the most 'sky'?

4. Step 2: Draw a large tree in the foreground. How much detail, such as individual leaves or bark texture, will you add to this tree compared to trees in the background?

5. Step 3: Add a mountain range in the background. Should these be drawn with dark, heavy lines or lighter, softer lines to show distance?