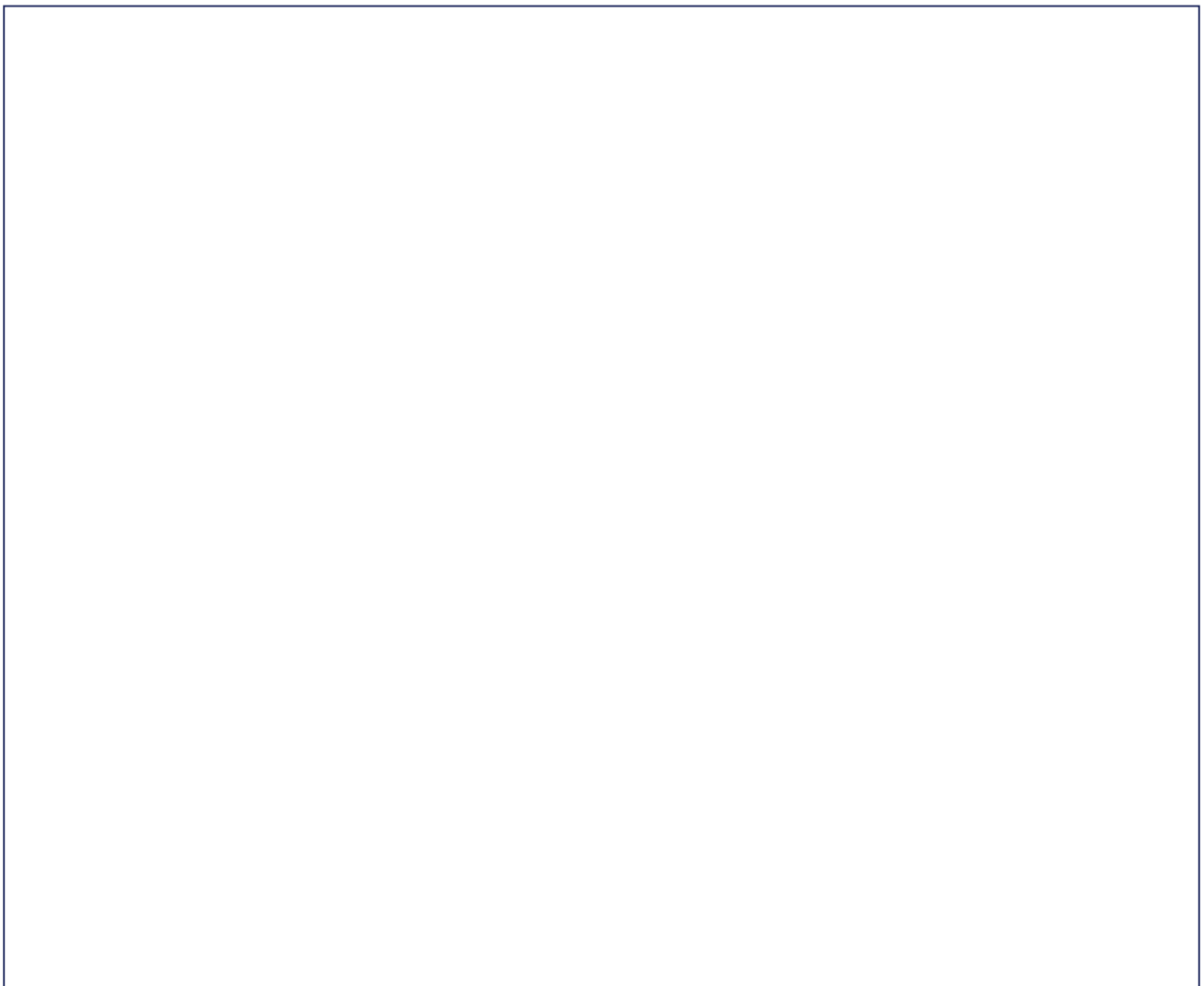


Zara's Landscape Masterclass: Mastering Perspective

Learning objective: To understand and apply techniques of atmospheric perspective, including overlapping, scale, and detail to create depth in a landscape drawing.

Follow the steps below to build your landscape. Think about how artists use different pencil pressures to show how far away an object is. Remember that things in the distance should be smaller, lighter, and less detailed than things in the foreground.

Draw: Create a landscape scene featuring a rolling countryside. Your drawing must include:
1) A clear foreground with a large, textured object (e.g., an ancient gnarled tree or a cluster of boulders). 2) A mid-ground featuring a winding path that leads towards the horizon. 3) A background with distant hills or mountains. Use light, feathery pencil strokes for the background to show atmospheric perspective, and firm, heavy strokes for the foreground.



Label words: Foreground · Mid-ground · Background · Horizon line · Atmospheric perspective · Vanishing point · Texture · Scale

Steps:

1. Explain why objects in the foreground of a drawing should be drawn with more detail and darker lines than objects on the horizon.
2. Compare and contrast the appearance of a tree located in the foreground versus a tree located in the far

background.

3. Justify your answer: If you were drawing a mountain range, why would you draw the peaks furthest away with less 'texture' than the hills closest to the viewer?
4. Step 1: Draw a faint, horizontal line across the middle of your page to represent the horizon. Label this line.
5. Step 2: Sketch a large, detailed object (like a rock or a tall flower) in the foreground. Describe the techniques you used to make it look 'close'.
6. What might happen to the sense of depth in your landscape if all the objects were drawn the exact same size regardless of their distance?