

Zara's Guide to Capturing Landscapes

Look beyond the horizon and paint your world!

- The horizon line is the point where the earth meets the sky; placing it lower on your page makes the sky look vast and expansive.
- Foreground objects should be drawn larger and with more detail to help the viewer feel like they are standing inside the scene.
- The middle ground connects the front of your artwork to the distant background, often featuring trees, houses, or rolling hills.
- Overlapping shapes is a clever technique; when one object partially covers another, our brains instantly understand which one is closer.
- Texture can be created using different brush strokes or pencil pressures to show if a surface is rough like rock or smooth like water.

Did you know? Did you know that artists use 'atmospheric perspective' to make paintings look deeper? By painting distant mountains in paler, cooler colours like blue or grey, they trick our eyes into thinking the mountains are miles away, while brighter, warmer colours make objects in the foreground appear closer.

Key vocabulary: Foreground · Middle ground · Background · Horizon line · Atmospheric perspective · Vanishing point · Composition