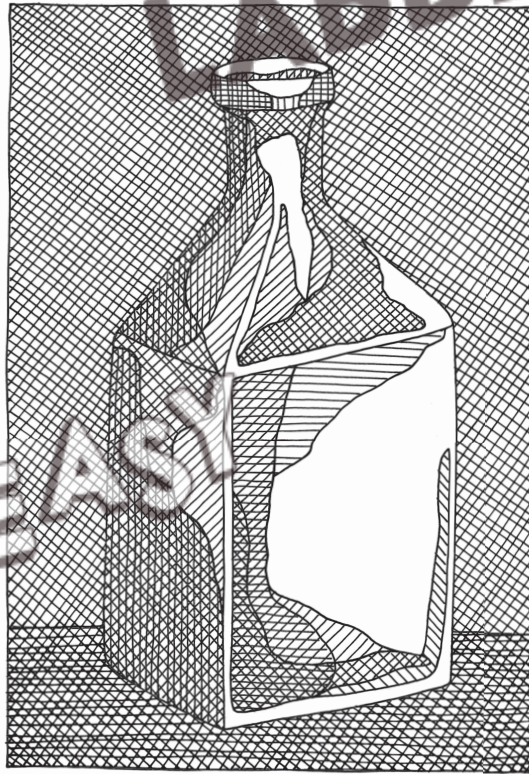


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Hatching

16 worksheets for practicing hatching after
Giorgio Morandi



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Hatching

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PRINT SETTINGS

Please use Acrobat Reader to print and make sure that the settings 'Actual size' and 'Auto portrait/landscape' are selected.

SAVE PAPER & TONER

Only print out the pages you need.

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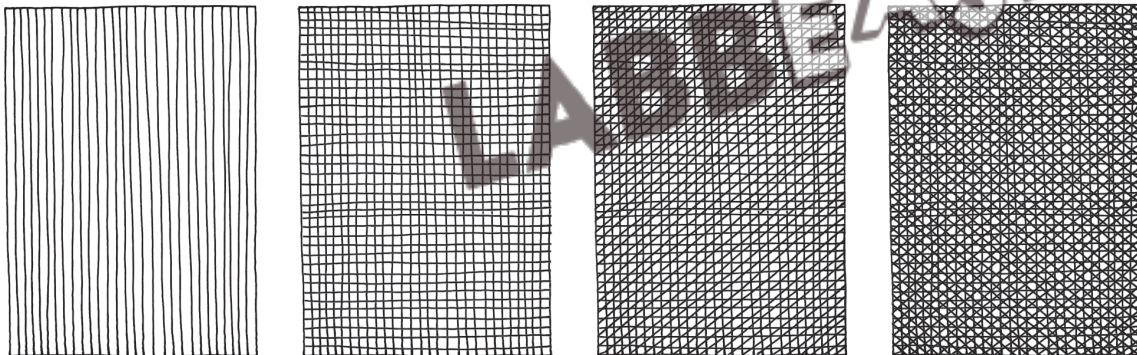
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INTRODUCTION

Hatching

AFTER GIORGIO MORANDI

Giorgio Morandi (1890 - 1964) ranks among the most important still-life painters of modernism. His use of everyday domestic objects such as dishes, containers, bottles, cans, cups, and vases as subjects for his pictures is what earned him the nickname 'The Bottle Painter'. He experimented a lot with the depiction of surfaces and space and was fascinated with the effects of light and shade. Morandi worked with the technique known as hatching, which is similar to engraving. Copper-plate engraving has no gray areas since printing only allows for the reproduction of lines, so shading and different tonal values can only be represented by hatching.



When hatching, gray tones and shading are created using many fine, straight, and parallel lines. When these lines cross, the impression of spatial depth is given. With the use of cross-hatching, many different shades and tonal values can be achieved with lines of the same thickness – the more the lines cross, the more layers are created and the darker the area looks.

Up until the mid-twentieth century, art students had to practice hatching a lot. Hatching was employed as a concentration warm-up: Hatching helps you learn how to use the pen in a controlled way.

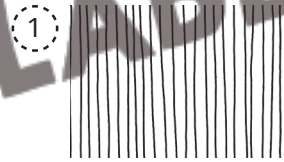
Hatching is relatively slow, since to start off you need to really concentrate to make line after line with the pen. After a while, however, you get faster. All of the lines should look the same and have the same distance between them. With our hatching pictures, steps one to four are copied into the lower right work area one after another.

Micha Labbé

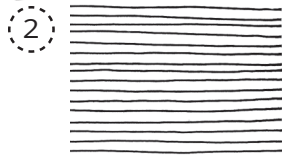
HOW TO DO IT

Hatching

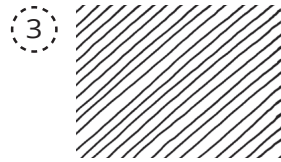
All of the motifs should be filled in with thin, dark lines. The best thing to use for this is a fineliner pen or thin ink pen. The lines should be close together but not touch. There are four different hatching directions:



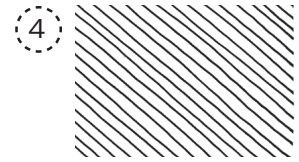
From top to bottom



From left to right



From bottom left to top right



From top left to bottom right

Guide



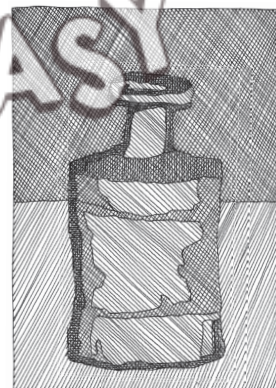
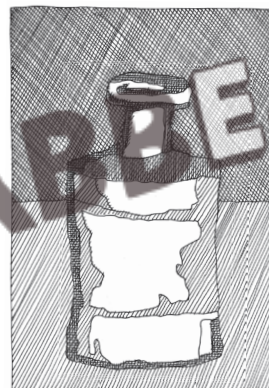
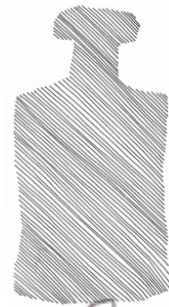
Work area



The guide image can be seen at the bottom left of each worksheet. On the right-hand side you'll find the work area in which you draw the different hatching layers step-by-step.

The hatching lines should be drawn precisely into the outlined contour areas. When you're finished, the picture in the work area should be identical to the guide.

Once you've practiced, you can then fill in the stand-alone hatching templates!



BOTTLE I

