

# CORNY CONEHEAD

Brenda Hoddinott

## F07 BEGINNER: HATCHING

With a focus on improving your observation skills, this project demonstrates how to draw a cone with a funny face and a big fluffy pom-pom.

You add shading to the pom-pom with squircling, and use diagonal hatching lines to finish the cone and face, and horizontal hatching lines for the cast shadow.

This lesson is divided into the following two sections:

- **OUTLINING CORNY WITH CURVED AND STRAIGHT LINES:** You use neat lines to draw Corny; curved wiggly lines work well for his pom-pom, straight lines are perfect for the sides of the cone, and curved lines are used for the lower section of the cone and the facial features.
- **ADDING FORM AND TEXTURE WITH SHADING:** You use three different values of squirkles to make the pom-pom appear fluffy and three-dimensional. Three values of hatching create a three-dimensional cone and realistic looking cartoon eyes.

Suggested supplies include 2H, HB, 2B, and 4B pencils, vinyl and kneaded erasers, a pencil sharpener, a sandpaper block, and good quality drawing paper.

## 7 PAGES - 20 ILLUSTRATIONS

This lesson is recommended for artists of all ages and skill levels. The curriculum of this lesson can be easily implemented into instructional programs for home schooling, academic and recreational learning environments.

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## OUTLINING CORNY WITH CURVED AND STRAIGHT LINES

In this section you use neat lines to draw Corny; curved wiggly lines work well for his pompom, straight lines are perfect for the sides of the cone, and curved lines are used for the lower section of the cone and the facial features.

### 1) Using wiggly lines and your HB pencil, draw a pompom in the upper section of your drawing paper.

Don't press too hard on your pencil; keep the lines light!

**Lines** are comprised of three families, straight, angle, and curved, which can be combined to make line drawings.

**Curved lines** are created when a straight line curves (or bends). Curved lines can be drawn thick or thin.

**Cone** is a three-dimensional form based on a triangular shape, with a circular flat base that tapers uniformly to a point at the top.

**Shape** refers to the outward outline of a form. Basic shapes include circles, squares and triangles.

**Forms** are created in drawings by adding shading to transform a shape into three-dimensional structures, such as a circle becoming a sphere.

**Shading** refers to the various shades of gray (values) in a drawing that make drawings look three-dimensional.

**Values** are the different shades of gray created when you draw by varying both the density of the lines, and the pressure used in holding your pencils.

**Diagonal lines** are neither vertical nor horizontal, but rather, slant at various angles.

You can make your Corny cartoon any size you want, but make sure you leave space below the pompom for the cone. For example, he can have a big pompom and a tiny cone, or a tiny pompom and a big cone.

The wiggly lines make the pompom look fluffy rather than a solid hard looking shape.

Figure 701

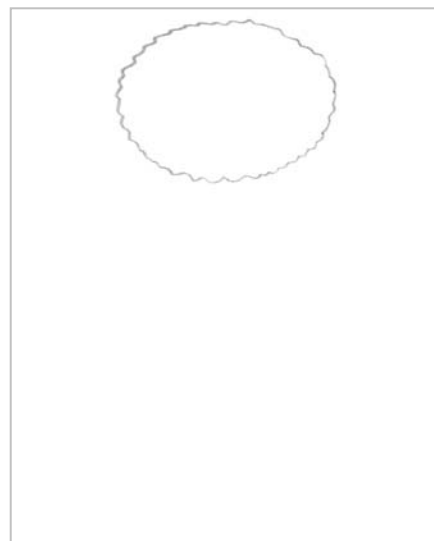
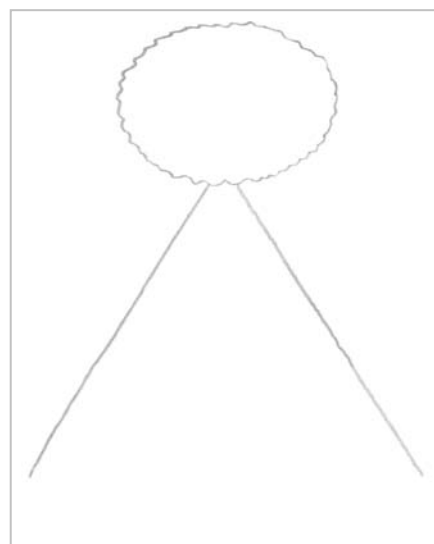


Figure 702

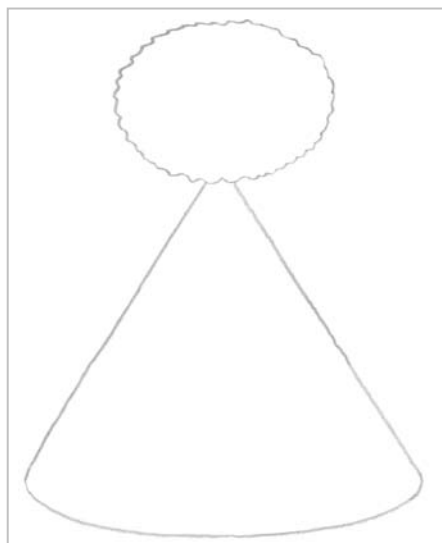
### 2) Draw two diagonal lines extending downward from the pompom.

Do not allow your diagonal lines to meet at a point (at the top). By leaving a little space between them, you create the illusion that the pompom is in front of the cone.



Try to draw the two straight diagonal lines without a ruler (I did). Make sure you leave a little room at the bottom of your drawing space to draw the curved line that is the lower section of the cone.

Figure 703



- 3) **With your HB pencil, draw a curved line to connect the lower points of the diagonal lines.**

The place where each diagonal line meets the end of this curved line is not a sharp angle, but rather a rounded curve.

- 4) **Draw two eyes and a mouth on your cone to give it some personality.**

Refer to Figures 704 to 710. Don't worry if your eyes are a little higher or lower, or bigger or smaller than mine. You may even prefer to use your imagination and design a different face.

Figure 706

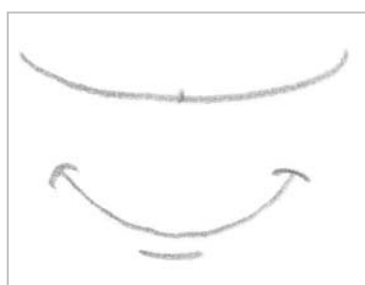


Figure 707

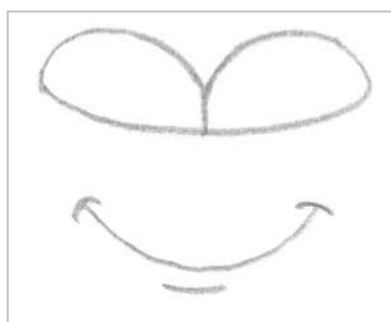


Figure 710

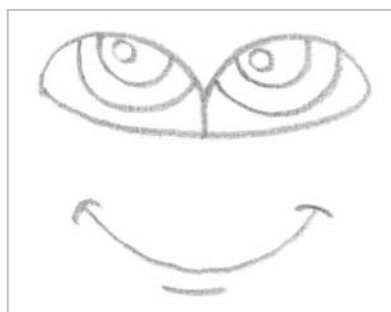


Figure 704

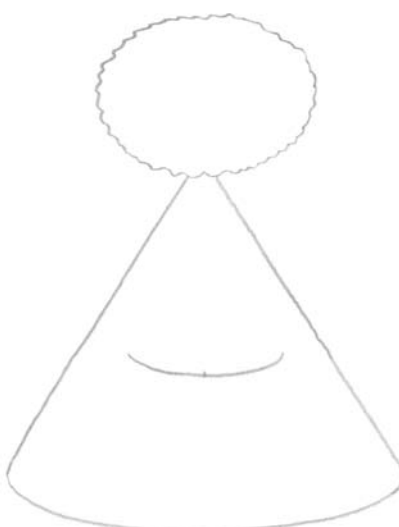


Figure 708

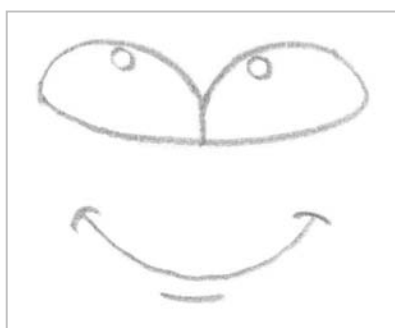


Figure 705

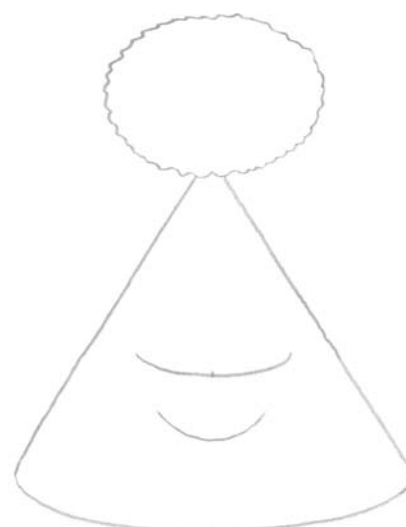


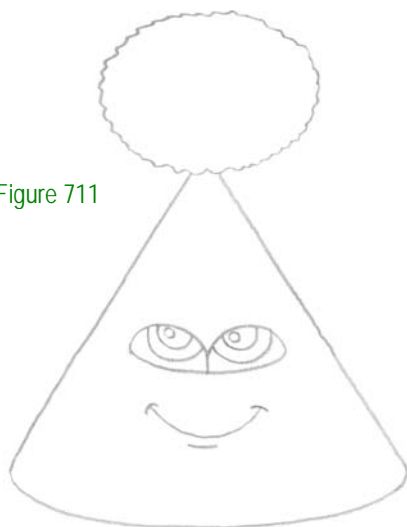
Figure 709



- 5) **Check over your drawing and make sure that you are happy with everything.**

Refer to Figure 711. If you don't like something, simply erase that section and redraw it.

Figure 711



**Squirkling** is an easy method of shading, in which randomly drawn curved lines (called squirkles) combine squiggles and scribbles with circles to create textured values.

**Hatching** is a series of lines (called a set) drawn closely together to give the illusion of values. The individual lines in hatching sets can be either far apart or close together.

**Texture** refers to the surface detail of an object in a drawing. The properties of a texture are identified with vision, a sense of touch, and a general knowledge of the subject.

**Iris** of an eye is the colored circular section of the eyeball surrounding the pupil.

**Pupil** of an eye is the darkest circular shape, within the iris, that adjusts its size under different lighting conditions.

## ADDING FORM AND TEXTURE WITH SHADING

In this section you use three different values of squirkles to make the pom-pom appear fluffy and three-dimensional. Three values of hatching create a three-dimensional cone and realistic looking cartoon eyes.

Figure 712

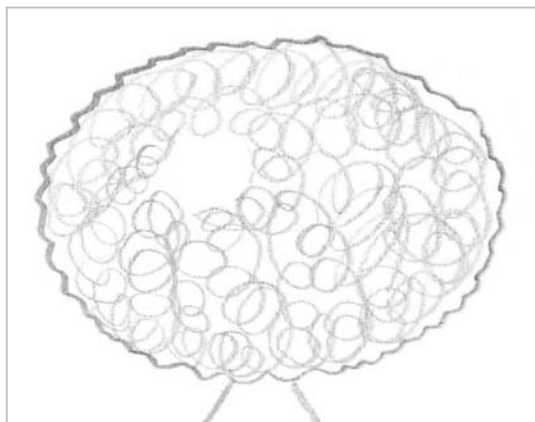
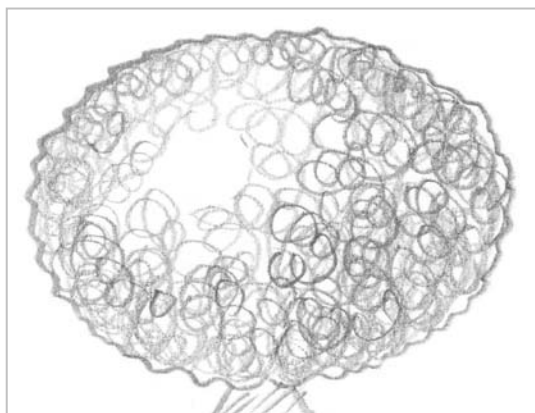


Figure 714

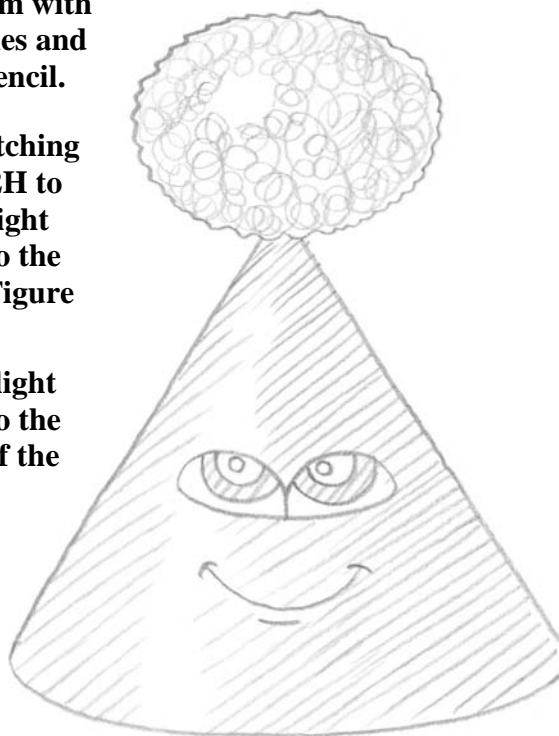


- 6) Add a light value to the pom-pom with squirkles and a 2H pencil.

- 7) Use hatching and a 2H to add a light value to the cone (Figure 713).

- 8) Add a light value to the irises of the eyes.

Figure 713



- 9) Use an HB pencil to add medium values to the pom-pom with squirkling.

Figure 715

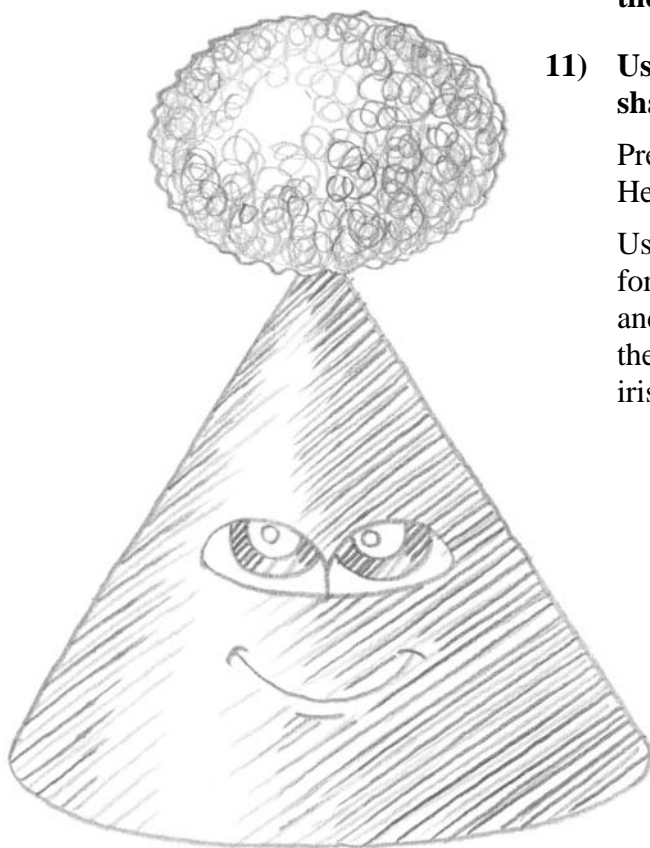


Figure 717

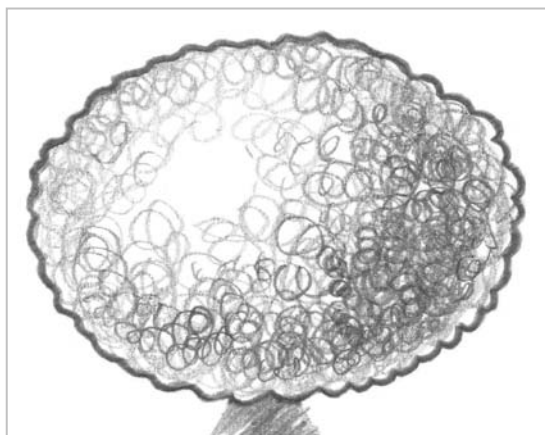


Figure 718



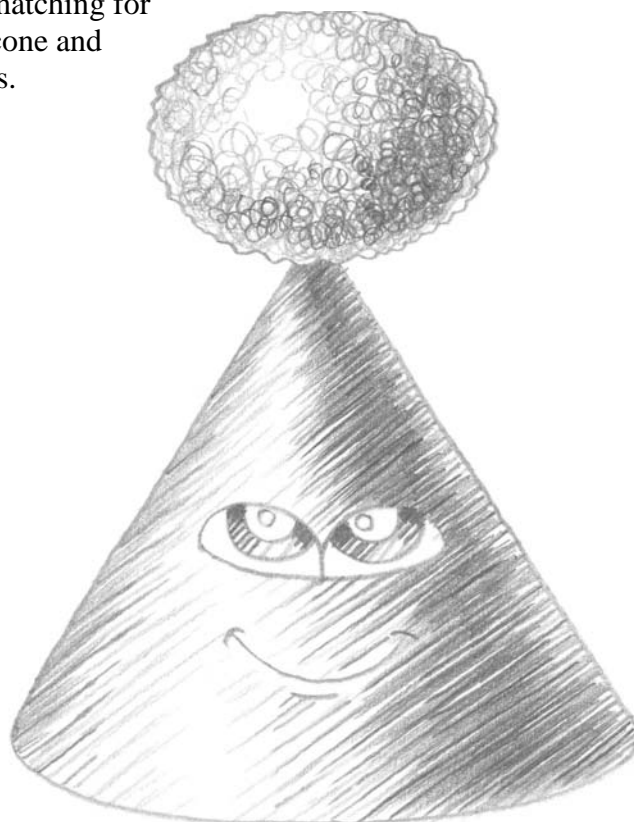
10) Add medium values to the cone and the irises of the eyes with an HB pencil.

11) Use a 2B to add darker values to the sections in shadow.

Pretend a light is shining from the upper left. Hence, many sections on the right are in shadow.

Use squirkles for the pom-pom, and hatching for the cone and irises.

Figure 716



12) Use a freshly sharpened 2B pencil to neatly outline the pom-pom.

13) Sharpen the pencil again and outline the eyes.

In cartoons, the whites of the eyes do not need to be shaded.

*Highlight* is the brightest area of an object where light bounces off its surface (such as the surface of an eye).

*White* of the eye is the primary spherical section of the eye. In realistic portraits, it is light in value, but not white.



- 14) Use your 4B pencil to fill in each pupil.

Remember to leave the highlights (the tiny circles) white.

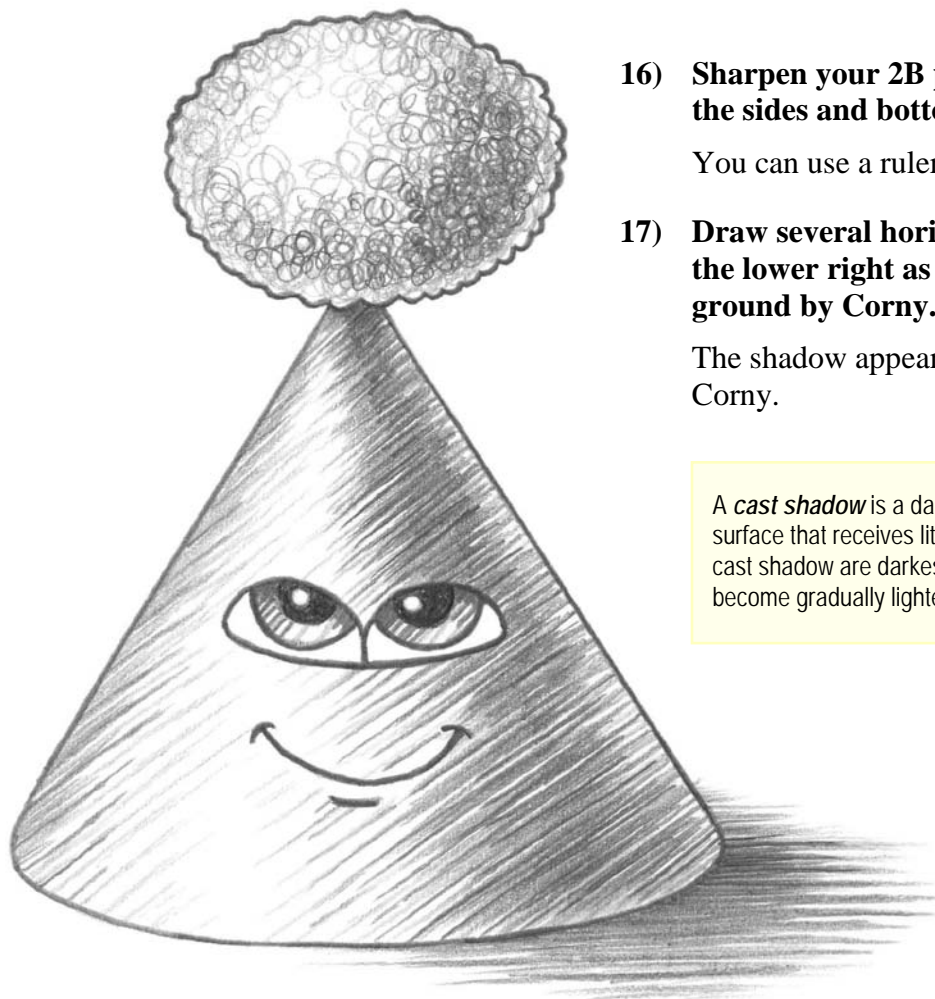
- 15) Outline the mouth.

The opening of the mouth is simply a big curved line with two little curved lines on each end. The smaller curved line below the opening of the mouth represents the lower lip.

Figure 719



Figure 720



- 16) Sharpen your 2B pencil again and outline the sides and bottom of the cone.

You can use a ruler if you wish!

- 17) Draw several horizontal hatching lines on the lower right as the shadow cast on the ground by Corny.

The shadow appears darker the closer it is to Corny.

A **cast shadow** is a dark section on an object or/and surface that receives little or no light. The values of a cast shadow are darkest next to the object and become gradually lighter farther away.

**Sign your name,  
put the date on the  
back of your  
drawing paper,  
and give yourself a  
great big hug!**

## CHALLENGE

Draw another cone character that has a completely different face. Be creative, you may even want to give him (or her) a funny hat instead of a pom-pom.

## Brenda Hoddinott

As a self-educated teacher, visual artist, portraitist, forensic artist, and illustrator, Brenda utilizes diverse art media including graphite, technical pen, colored pencil, chalk pastel, charcoal, conté crayon, and oil paints.

My philosophy on teaching art is to focus primarily on the enjoyment aspects while gently introducing the technical and academic. Hence, in creating a passion for the subject matter, the quest for knowledge also becomes enjoyable.

Brenda Hoddinott

## Biography

Born in St. John's, Newfoundland, Brenda grew up in the small town of Corner Brook. She developed strong technical competencies with a personal commitment to self directed learning, and the aid of assorted "Learn to Draw" books. During Brenda's twenty-five year career as a self-educated civilian forensic artist, numerous criminal investigation departments have employed Brenda's skills, including Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police departments. In 1992, Brenda was honored with a commendation from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and in 1994, she was awarded a Certificate of Membership from "Forensic Artists International".

Her home-based art career included graphic design, and teaching recreational drawing and painting classes. As supervisor of her community's recreational art department, Brenda hired and trained teachers, and designed curriculum for several children's art programs. In 1998, Brenda chose to end her eighteen-year career as an art educator in order to devote more time to writing, drawing, painting, and developing her websites.

Drawspace <http://www.drawspace.com> incorporates her unique style and innovative approach to curriculum development. This site offers downloadable and printable drawing classes for students of all abilities from the age of eight through adult. Students of all ages, levels and abilities have praised the simple step-by-step instructional approach. This site is respected as a resource for fine art educators, home schooling programs, and educational facilities throughout the world.

## Learn-to-draw books

**Drawing for Dummies:** Wiley Publishing, Inc., New, York, NY, this 336 page book is available on various websites and in major bookstores internationally.

**The Complete Idiot's Guide to Drawing People:** Winner of the Alpha-Penguin Book of the Year Award 2004, Alpha - Pearson Education – Macmillan, Indianapolis, IN, this 360 page book is available on various websites and in major bookstores internationally.