Wooly Woo Noo

Brenda Hoddinott
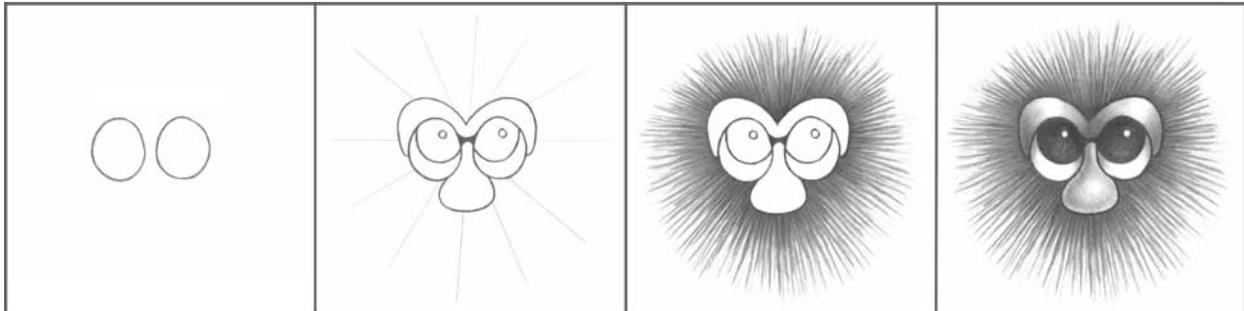
F15 BEGINNER: HATCHING

You can't possibly make a mistake in this goofy project. The instructions are super simple and your only goal is to have fun!

This project is divided into the following four sections:

- **Outlining Wooly:** You lightly sketch Wooly's eyes and nose.
- **Adding Wooly's Wool:** You give Wooly some wool.
- **Adding Shading with Hatching:** You add shading to Wooly's eyes and nose.
- **Challenge:** Draw another Wooly Woo - from your imagination.

Suggested drawing supplies include HB, 2B, 4B, and 6B pencils, paper, kneaded and vinyl erasers, a pencil sharpener, and a sense of humor!

This project is recommended for artists from age 8 to adult, as well as students of home schooling, academic, and recreational fine art educators.

8 PAGES – 18 ILLUSTRATIONS

OUTLINING WOOLY

Okay! I confess! Yes - I spend a lot more time drawing than cleaning. Wooly Woo Noo is one of a big family of dust bunnies who lives in my home. (My two large dogs shed enough fur in a single day to make a warm fur coat for a bald cat!)

You can't possibly make a mistake in this goofy project. The instructions are super simple and your only goal is to have fun!

1) **First of all, draw a large square on your drawing paper (or in your sketchbook).**

    This helps you with the placement of everything in your drawing. Mine is 4 by 4 inches.

    Figure 1501 shows you how tiny the eyes seem inside my drawing space – lots of room is left around his eyes to add Wooly's wool!

Figure 1501
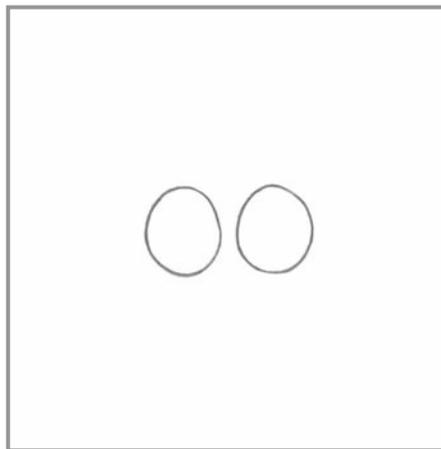
2) **Draw the outline of the shape of his two eyes (Figure 1502).**

    Use an HB pencil. Look at the two ovals that I have drawn. Notice that they are close together but not touching.

    You may prefer to draw eyes that are a little different than mine.

Figure 1502

These two circles represent the irises of Wooly's eyes.

Figure 1503

ART SPEAK

Curved lines are created when a straight line curves (or bends).

Upper eyelid is a movable fold of skin that opens and closes to protect the eye.

Iris is the colored circular section of the eyeball.

Pupil of an eye is the darkest circular shape within the iris.

Highlight is the brightest area where light bounces off the surface of the eye.

Figure 1504

3) **Draw a curved line over the eye on the left (Figure 1503).**

This line represents an upper eyelid.

4) **Outline the other eyelid (on the right) (Figure 1504).**

The two curved lines look like the upper part of a heart-shape.

The basic shapes are now in place, with plenty of space left for his wool (fuzz, fur, fluff, hair, or whatever you wish to call it).

Figure 1505

5) **Draw a U-shaped curved line as his nose (Figure 1505).**

Examine my drawing to see where the ends of the U-shape touch his irises.

6) **Add two more curved lines as the pupils of his eyes (Figure 1506).**
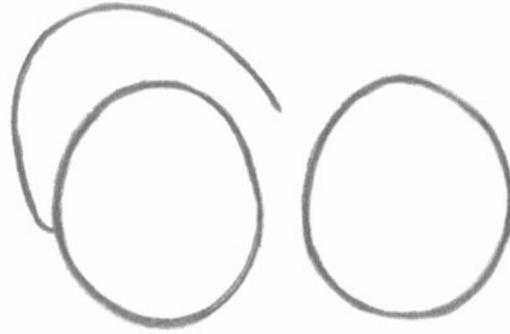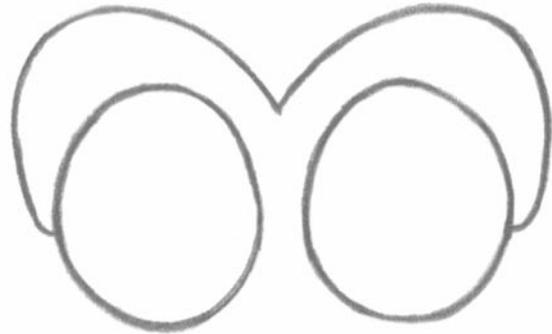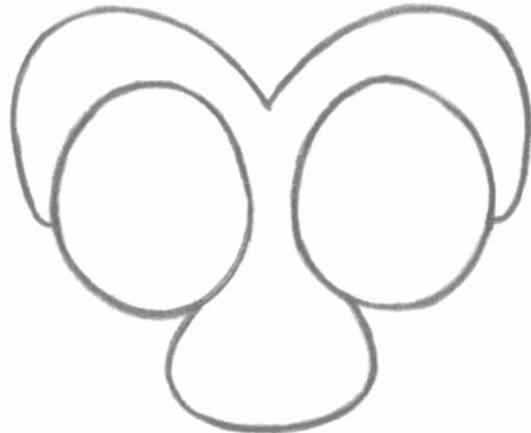
Figure 1506

7) **Add two tiny circles in the upper right sections of his pupils (Figure 1507).**

These little circles are the highlights of his eyes.

8) **Draw two short curved lines between his eyes (Figure 1508).**

Pretend that this dark shape in the center of his face is the center of a large circle.

**9)** **Use your 4B pencil to fill in this little shape with a dark value (Figure 1509).**

ADDING WOOLY'S WOOL

In this section, you give Wooly some wool. I have given my dust bunny thick wool. You may choose to give yours thinner wool (or even curly wool).

10) **Draw a few straight lines (outside the outlines of his eyes and nose) that are straight out from the dark shape (Figure 1510 on the next page).**

These lines serve as guidelines, to help you draw the wool.

For these first few guidelines, you may use a ruler.

Think about how small children often draw the rays of light coming from the sun!

ART SPEAK

Values are the different shades of gray you make when adding shading to a drawing.

Figure 1507
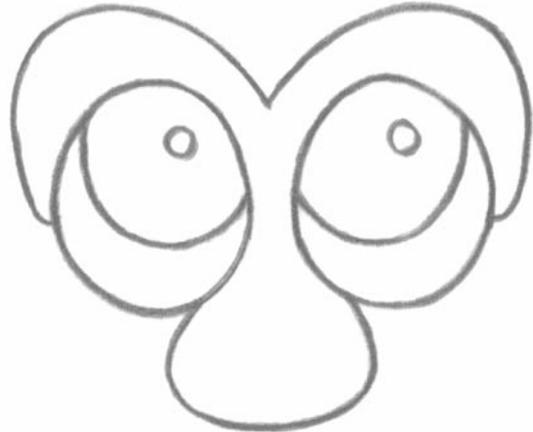
Figure 1508
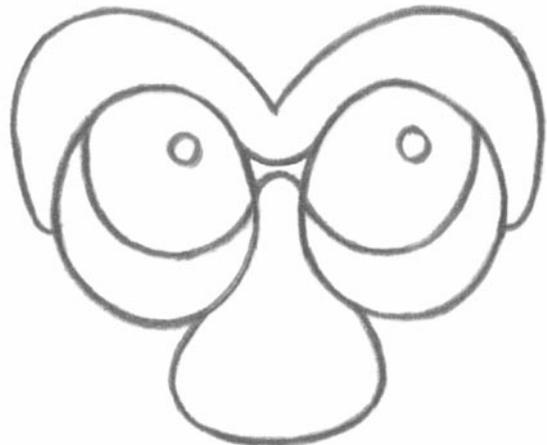
Figure 1509
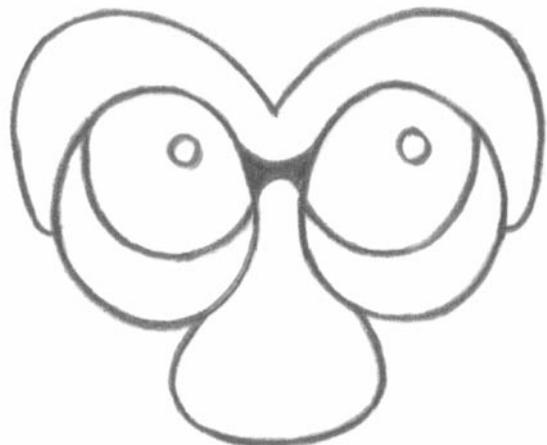
Figure 1510
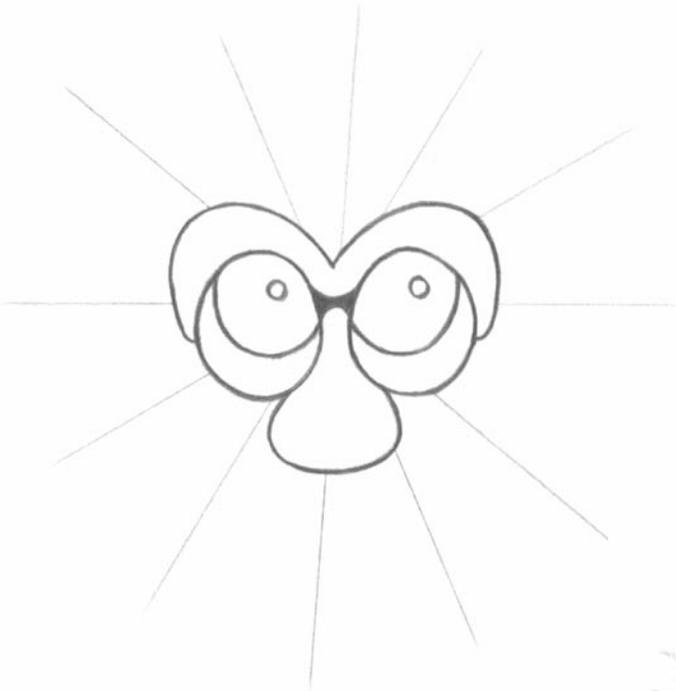
An HB pencil worked for me. I pressed very gently so the lines are faint.

TIP!

Remember to rotate your paper as you draw lines!

Figure 1511
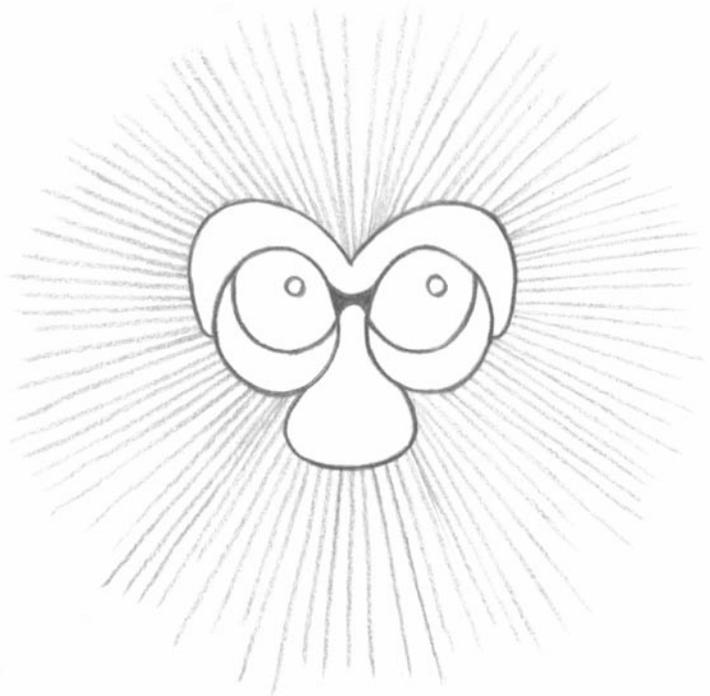
11) Draw a whole bunch of straight lines (freehand) to represent his "fur".

Refer to Figures 1511 to 1513.

Figure 1512
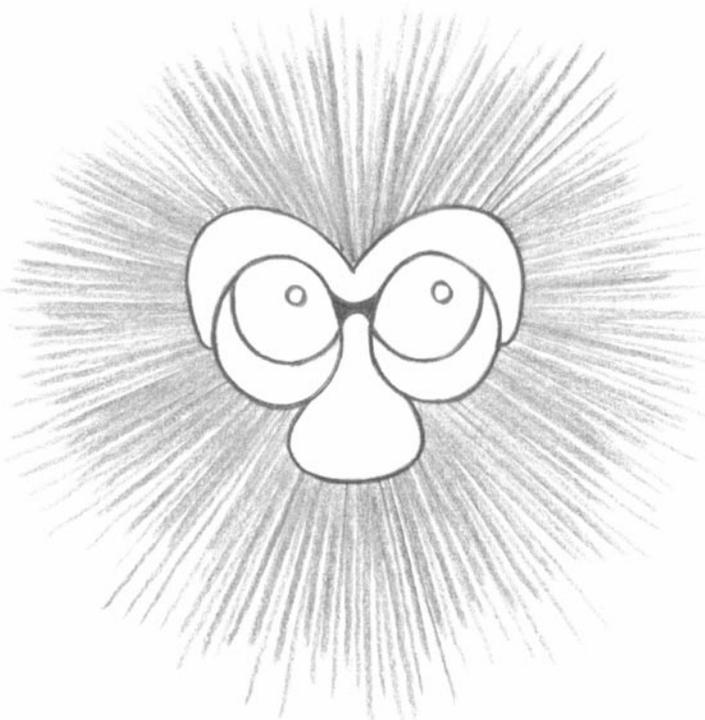
I began with by pressing lightly with an HB pencils to draw long lines (Figure 1511).

Don't use a ruler! Rather take this opportunity to improve your skills with drawing straight lines freehand.

Shorter lines are added in between others by pressing more firmly with an HB pencil (Figure 1512).

More lines are added with a 2B pencil (Figure 1513).

Finally, I add several short lines with a 2B (Figure 1514).

The final set of lines fills in the remaining white spaces close to Wooly's eyes and nose.

Figure 1513

Figure 1514

Figure 1515
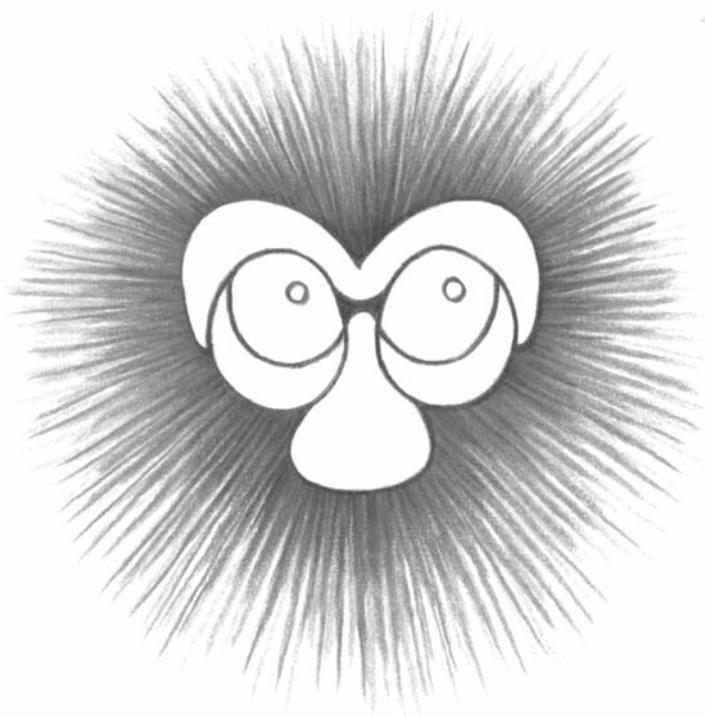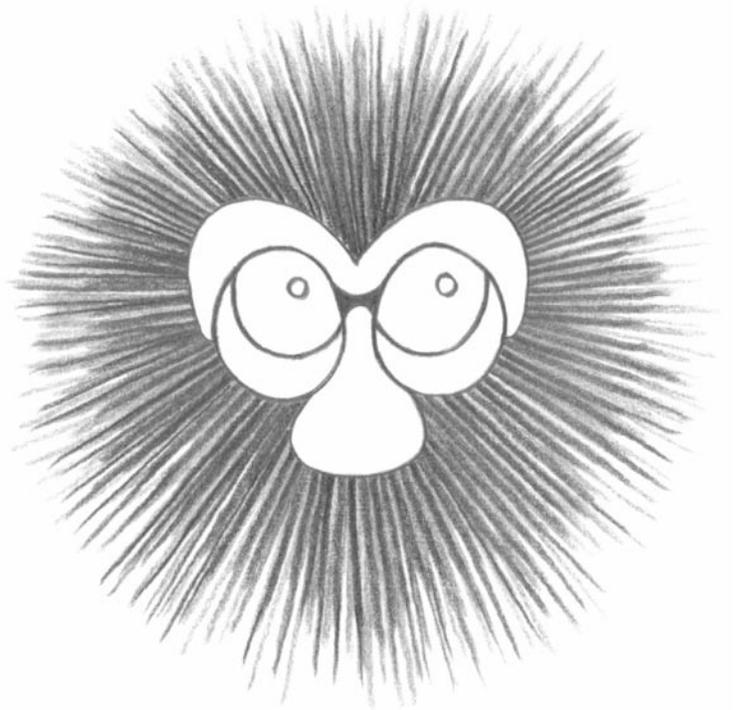
ART SPEAK

Hatching is a series of lines (called a set) drawn closely together to give the illusion of values.
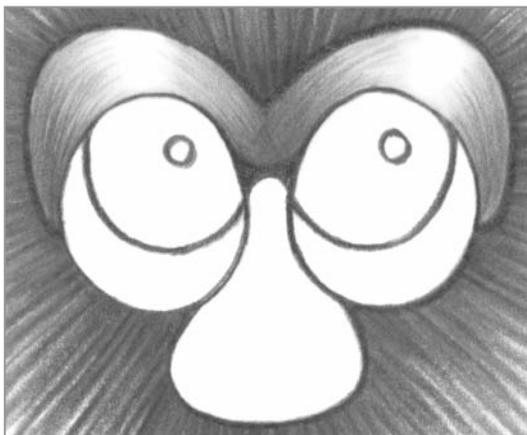
ADDING SHADING WITH HATCHING

Finally – the best part of all! You add shading to Wooly's eyes and nose with hatching lines.

12) **With your HB pencil, shade in the right and left ends of both eyelids with curved hatching lines (Figure 1515).**

The values become lighter toward the center sections of each eyelid. The darkest value is between the two eyes.

Figure 1516

13) **Use your HB pencil again to add shading to the whites of the eyes and the nose.**

Only a little bit shading is used for the upper sections of the whites of the eyes (Figure 1516).
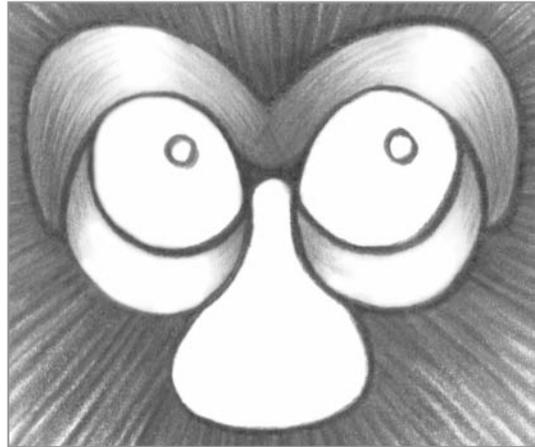
Figure 1517
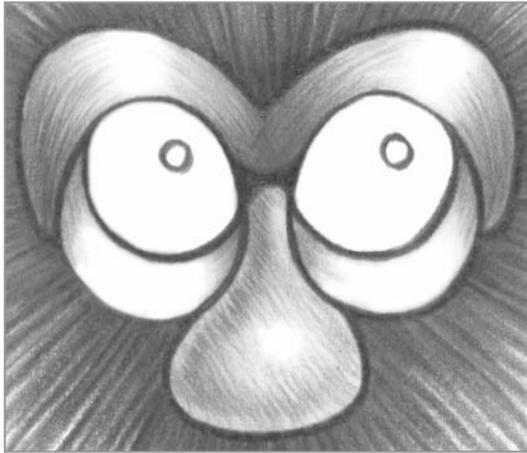
Leave a small circular section of the nose white. This makes the nose look shiny (Figure 1517).

14) **Use a 4B pencil to shade in the pupils (Figure 1518).**

Figure 1518
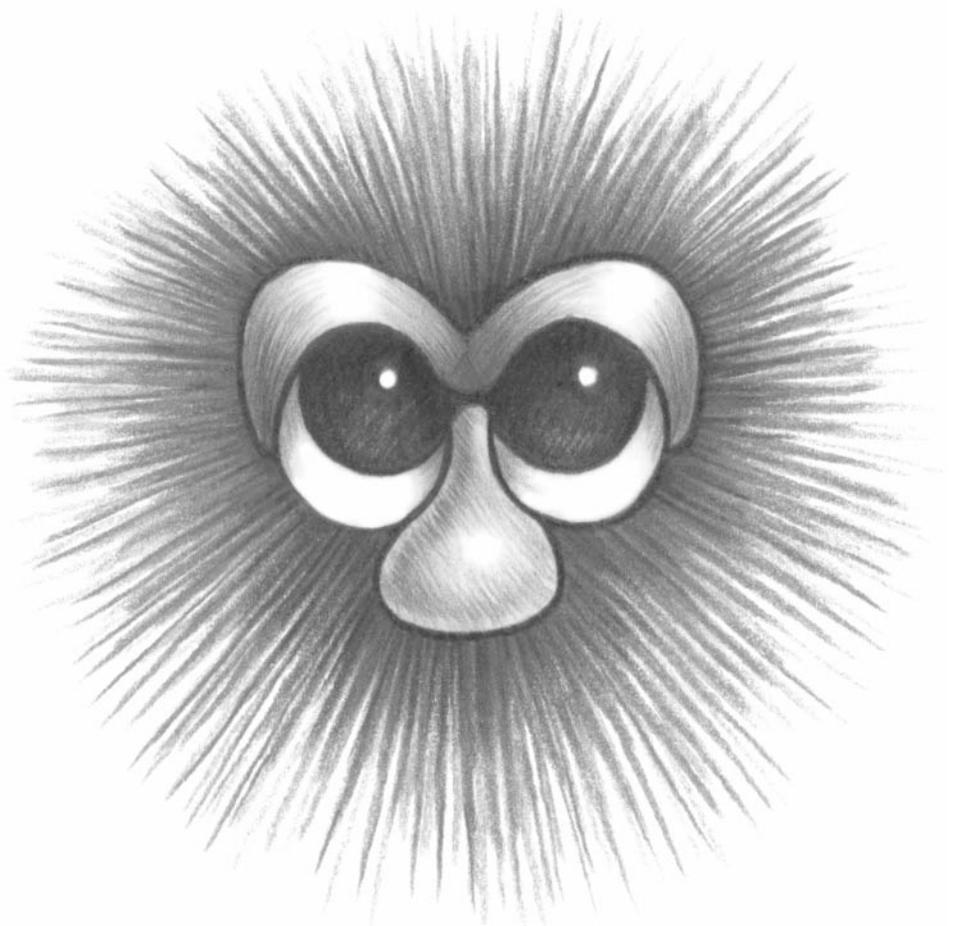
15) **Finally, add a shadow section to the pupils (beneath the eyelids) with a 6B pencil.**

CHALLENGE

Time to put your new skills into action! Draw another Wooly Woo - from your imagination.

Change all parts of him (or her) to be completely different from the one you just finished.

BRENDA HODDINOTT

As a self-educated teacher, visual artist, portraitist, forensic artist (retired), and illustrator, Brenda Hoddinott utilizes diverse art media including her favorites, graphite and paint.

Brenda is the author of *Drawing for Dummies* (Wiley Publishing, Inc., New York, NY) and *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). She is currently writing two books on classical drawing.

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<

Born in St. John's, Newfoundland, Brenda grew up in the small town of Corner Brook. She developed strong drawing and painting skills through self-directed learning.

During her twenty-five year career as a self-educated civilian forensic artist, various criminal investigation departments have employed Brenda's skills, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. 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".

In 2003, Brenda retired from her careers as a forensic artist and teacher to work full time writing books and developing her website (Drawspace.com). This site is respected as a resource for fine art educators, home schooling programs, and educational facilities throughout the world.