
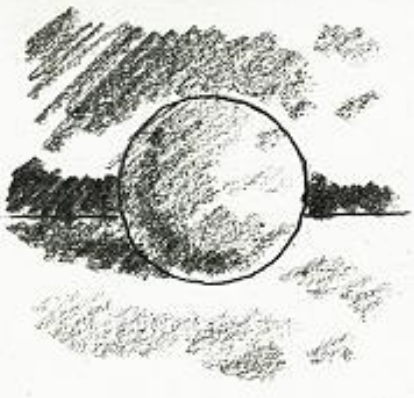
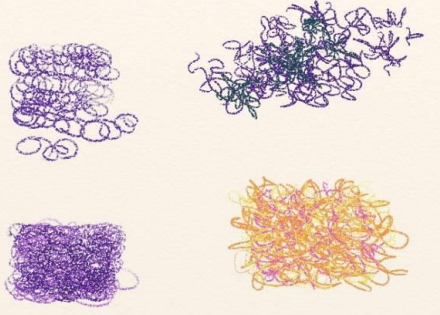



Technique	Example
<p>Stippling Involves placing lots of tiny dots on your paper. The dots can be close together, far apart, or anywhere in between! Practise stippling by drawing dots that are close together and also by drawing dots that have more distance between them. Also, notice the difference between dots made when the pencil is sharp and when the pencil point is dull.</p>	
<p>Back-and-forth stroke This is probably how you drew with crayons as a young child! Basically, you just put your pencil on the paper and draw in a continuous back-and-forth motion, without lifting your pencil off of the paper. This is a good way to fill different areas of your drawing with a lot of solid colour.</p>	
<p>Scumbling This is another technique you probably used as a young child, without even knowing that it had a name! Scumbling involves making continuous circular marks on your paper, without lifting your pencil.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">© H South, licensed to About.com, Inc.</p>
<p>Hatching This involves drawing a series of parallel lines. These lines all go in the same direction. The lines can be close together, far apart, or any variation in between. The pencil is lifted from the paper after each line and then placed down again to create a new line.</p>	

Cross-hatching

This involves drawing a series of parallel lines (hatching) and then drawing another series of parallel lines going in another direction, on top of the first set of lines. This is a great way to create shading in a drawing. You can create some interesting textures with cross-hatching

