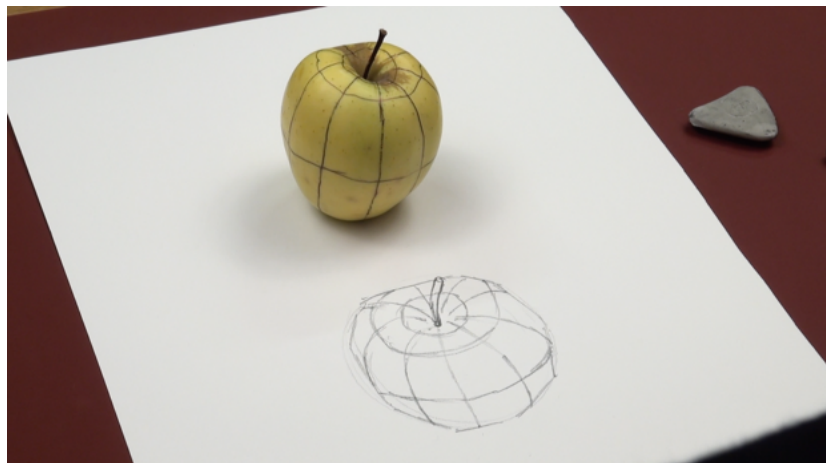


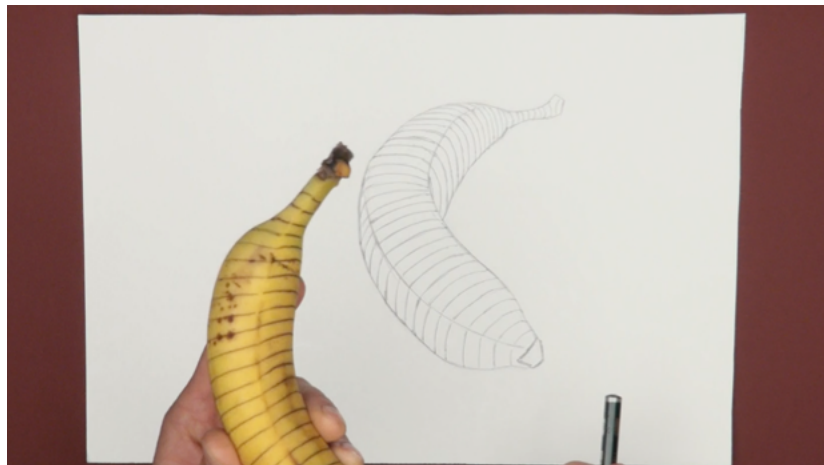
### Contour Lines Exercise - Part 1

1. Get yourself an apple, preferably green or a light colour, and that you don't want to eat.
2. Using a biro, draw a contour line around the stalk at the point where it looks like the apple's surface breaks sharply towards the base of the stalk.
3. Then draw another similar contour line where it feels like the apple's surface drops away.
4. Then add a number of vertical contour lines running from the base of the stalk to the bottom of the apple's core. Don't worry about the lines being neat but keep them fairly straight.
5. Then add one more horizontal contour line around the equator of the apple (i.e. that would split the apple in half).
6. Place your apple on a desk in front of you so you're looking down on it about 12 to 18 inches away.
7. Keeping your head nice and still draw the outline of the apple. Mark a dot representing the base of the stalk.
8. Again, keeping your head still, draw in the contour lines as you see them. Don't just guess -really try to observe the lines on the real life apple. It can help if you close one eye and draw your pencil over each line to get a feel for its shape.



## Contour Lines Exercise - Part 2

1. Repeat the above exercise but with a banana. Draw lots of contours lines around the banana roughly equal distances apart.
2. However, this time place the banana on a box so it's between chest and nose height. This will give you a low vantage point and brings perspective and foreshortening into play (we'll cover those later on in the course).
3. Notice how the contour lines appear to be closer together towards the back of the banana. You want to replicate this in your drawing.



## Contour Lines Exercise - Part 3

1. Print the outline drawings and the reference photos of the hands below. Or for extra points, have a go at drawing the hand outlines yourself using the techniques (enveloping, angles, basic shapes etc.) from the previous section.
2. Add contour lines to the outline drawings. Try to observe the contours closely rather than just adding contours haphazardly. It can help to look for facets or faces and then draw these break points on your drawings first (see the example below).



The green lines represent some of the break points between facets or faces. These will help you achieve a more accurate curve in your contour lines

