Colorful Fruit Still Life

Draw a fruit still life using color pencil layering techniques for dimension, texture, and detail.

COLLECTION ... at home!

Supplies:

- pencil
- paper
- eraser
- colored pencils
- fruit (or wax fruit)
- bowls, plates, decorative fabric (optional)





Janet Fish (American, born 1938), *Embroidery from Uzbekistan,* 2008, oil on canvas Museum purchase with funds provided by the Medici Society. 2009.8

<u>Step 1</u>

Gather several items of fruit for the still life (approx. 5-7 items).

Helpful hint: for best results, select a variety of contrasting colors, sizes, and shapes to work with (ex: a tall green pear with a short red strawberry).

Helpful hint: use wax or plastic fruit if the still life will need to be set up over a period of several days to avoid fruit from changing color or wilting during the drawing process.

Note: real fruit can be altered (ex: cut in half, sliced into sections, etc.) to add more variety and detail to the drawing if desired.





Step 2

Assemble the fruit into a still life arrangement.

Helpful hint: try several arrangements before selecting a final set up. Take a photo of the final arrangement for later use.

Helpful hint: use bowls, plates, or cloth to give extra pop to the fruits' colors (ex: orange fruit on blue plate). Bowls can also be turned upside down and used as a pedestal to add height to the composition.



<u>Step 3</u>

Select the perspective for your drawing (ex: draw the entire still life vs. a close-up view of just a few objects).

Helpful hint: for best results, fill the entire page with the objects. Keep at least one object in-view if using a close-up perspective to provide context to the drawing.

<u>Step 4</u>

Draw a boundary box at the full-size you wish for your final composition to be. Draw the basic geometric shapes of all the still life objects seen in your final composition (ex: circle for an orange, oval for a pear, etc.).



Helpful hint: compare the sizes of all the objects to accurately gauge proportions (ex: apple is twice as tall as strawberry, but apple is equal in height to pear, etc.).



full view



close-up view





<u>Step 5</u>

Refine all outer contours of the geometric shapes to best resemble their corresponding elements (ex: refine triangle to look more like a strawberry, etc.). Draw lightly and erase former lines as needed.

<u>Step 6</u>

Lightly draw all interior shapes and refine those details as needed (ex: draw the individual grapes inside the shape representing the whole grape bunch or seeds seen in a strawberry shape).

<u>Step 7</u>

Lightly fill in the base color of each object with colored pencils (ex: use just a base color orange first for an orange fruit).

Helpful hint: apply base color in a circular motion rather than straight lines to prevent rounded objects from appearing flat.







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Step 8

Add more layers of color and shadows to give the still life objects dimension and detail.

Helpful hint: enhance base colors by blending other similar hues into them (ex: add red to an orange base color) and by continually adding firmer pressure with each color layer.



Helpful hint: create highlights by layering white or lighter colors (ex: yellow) over the base color or use eraser to lighten areas of color.



Helpful hint: create rich color values by layering darker hues (ex: blue, brown, or purple) rather than black for shadows. Use black sparingly as it is difficult to erase and color over.



Resources

Color pencil blending techniques Still life composition tips Learn more about Janet Fish



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