

NATURAL  
FORMS

# Natural Forms

## GCSE FINE ART

You are going to explore natural forms and create detailed large realistic drawings looking at colours and forms that are created by nature. You will be able to create an exciting and imaginative piece of artwork bases on this theme. You will learn the skills that are needed to take pictures using a digital camera, create fantastic paintings, prints, etchings & drawings using a variety of media and experimenting with your ideas looking carefully at colour, tone and shapes.

## Natural Forms Project

**Natural form** is an objects in nature in its original **form**. Examples: Leaves, flowers, pine cones, sea weed, shells, bones, insects, stones, fossils, crystals, feathers, birds, fish, animals – in fact anything you can find in nature – complete or part of it.

Natural form shapes are organic because they are naturally formed

### HOW YOUR WORK IS MARKED AGAINST THESE ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES!

- AO1: Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.
- AO2: Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.
- AO3: Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses.
- AO4: Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language.

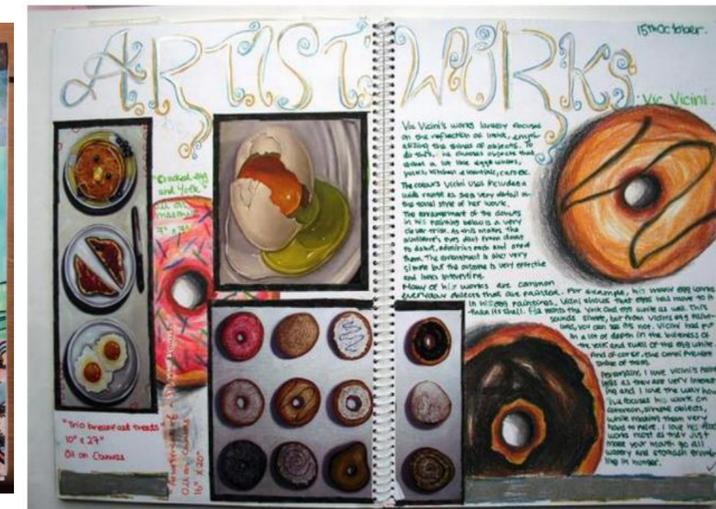
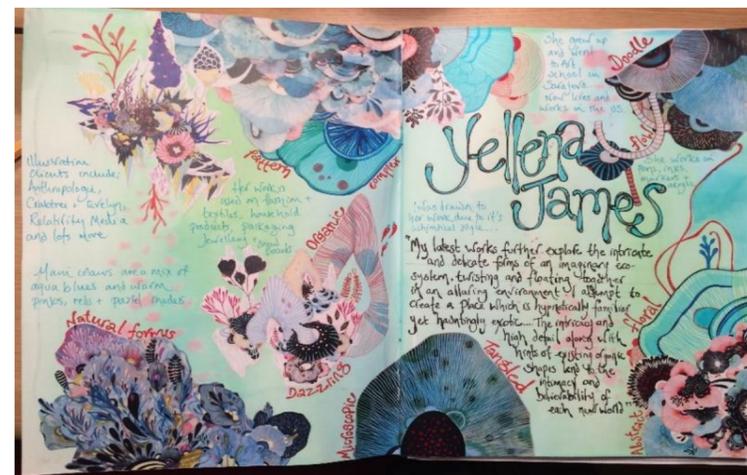
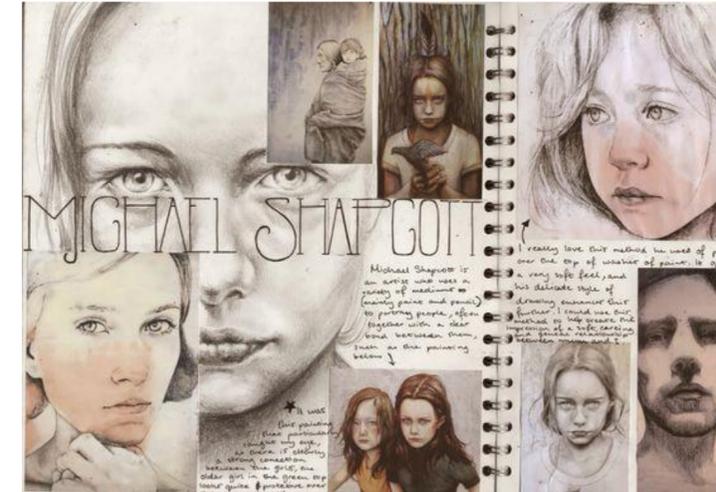
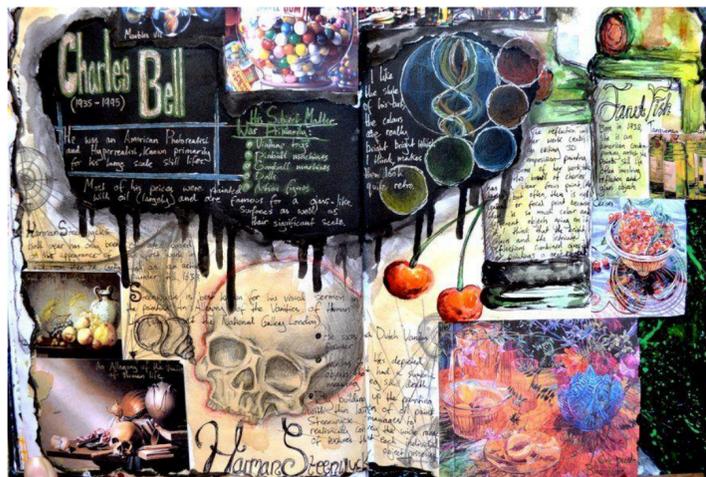
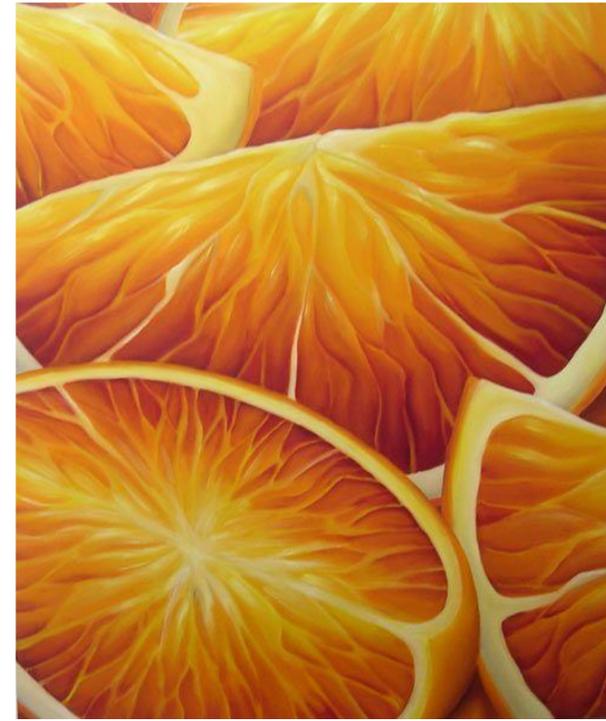
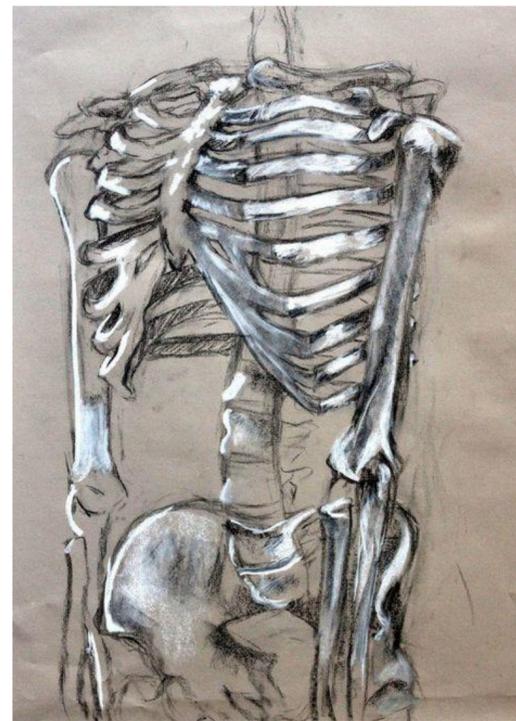
AO1: Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.

### WHAT THIS SHOULD LOOK LIKE IN YOUR SKETCHBOOK

You need to engage n the works of others (Artist research)

Your research should include:

- Title page
- A brief introduction to the artist for example about their style and technique
- 4 example of their work
- Analysis of the composition
- Critical studies (only view sections of the work do not copy all the work)
- What you like about the artist work and most importantly how does it relate to your work? How can you develop your own ideas?
- Comparison to similar or other artist researching



# Initial Ideas

**Mind Map** give you an initial starting point with comprised words, images and colours,

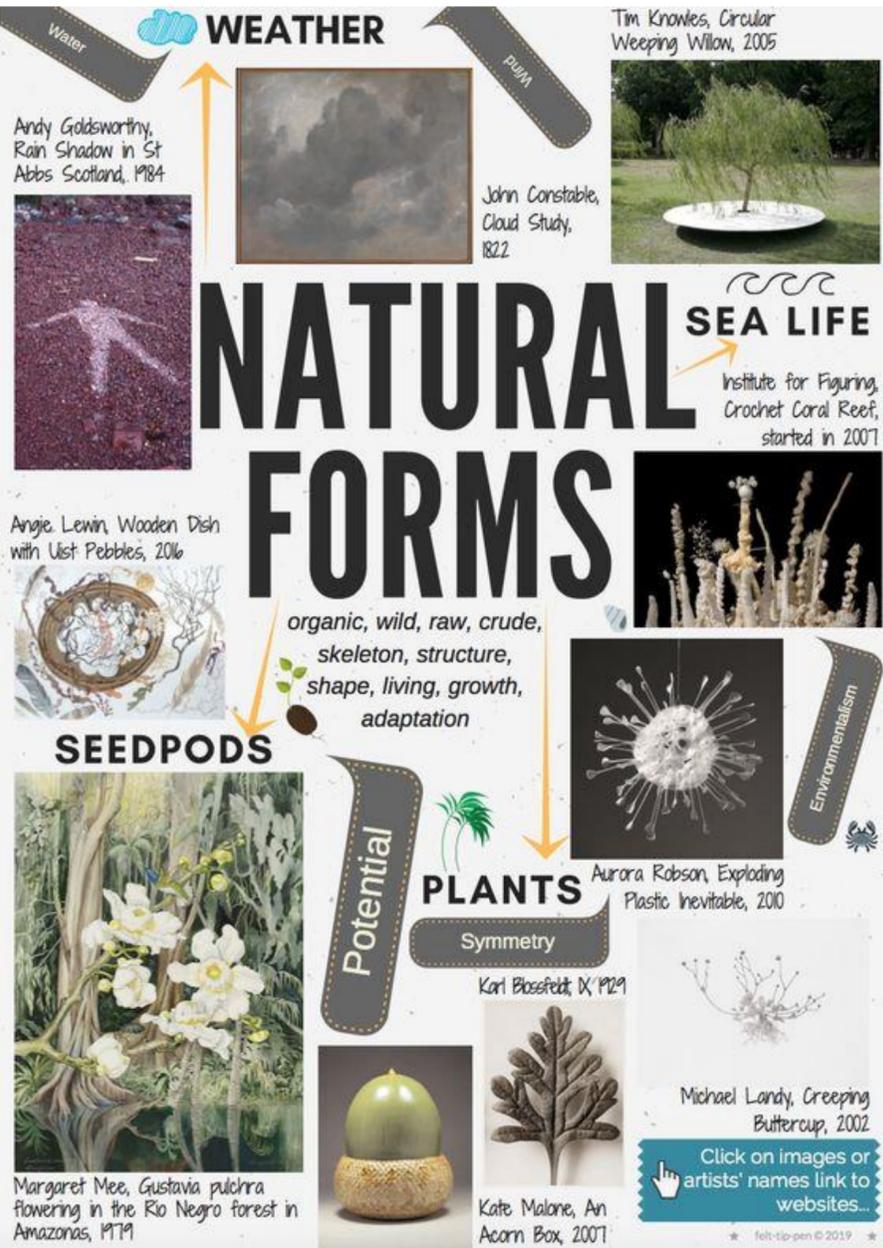
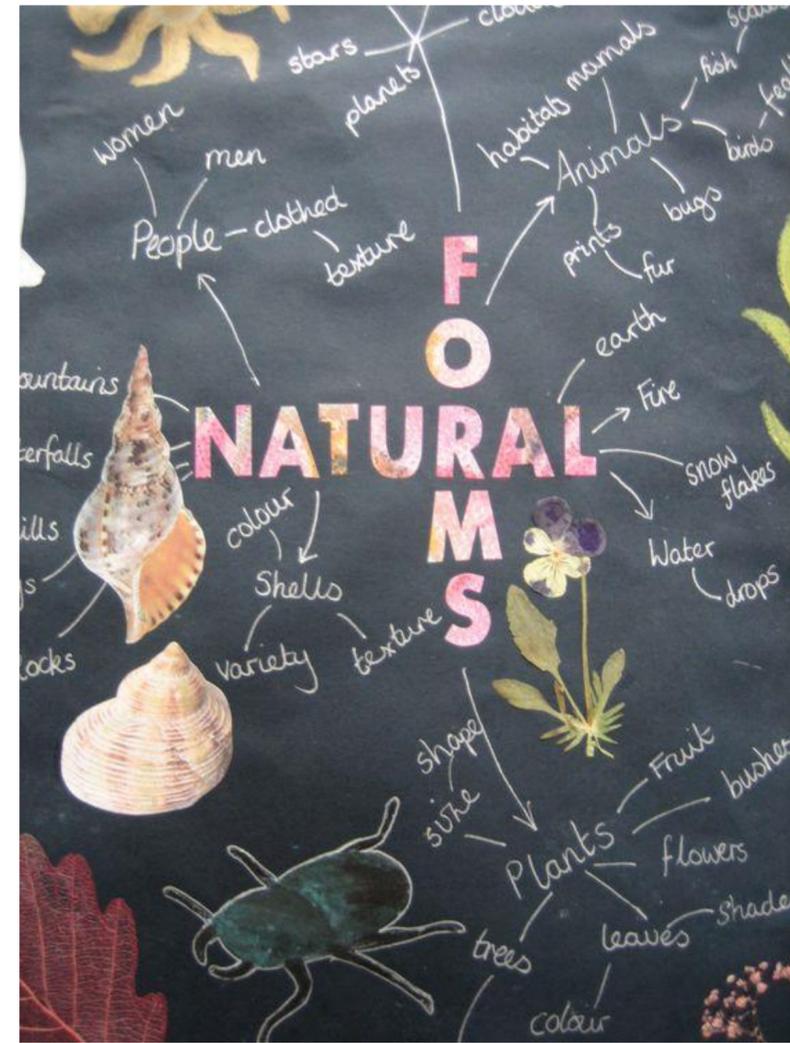
allowing your ideas to be more memorable, further enable reassurance in the growth in your project.

The examples provided are to guide you in the way you to present your mind map, ways that will give a clear layout to refer back to when progressing in your project. It is often to feel pressured to create a sophisticated, over-worked mind map, when usually a simple presentation is all that is needed. This elegant brainstorm of ideas would be a beautiful **TASK**

**Title Page:** Make a title page on your new sketchbook that is clear of the project you are going to showcase on your sketchbook (do not spend too long as long as the the page is clear and indicates what what subject of work your sketchbook will showcase).

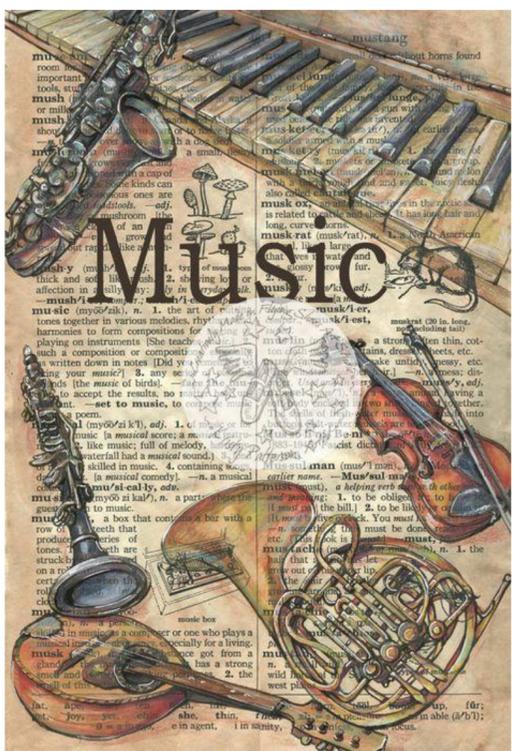
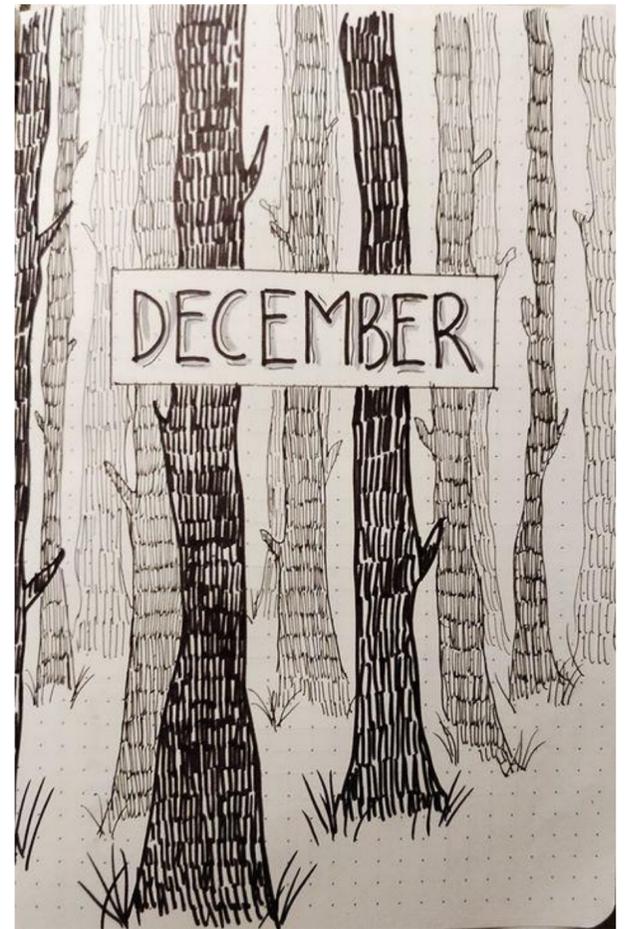
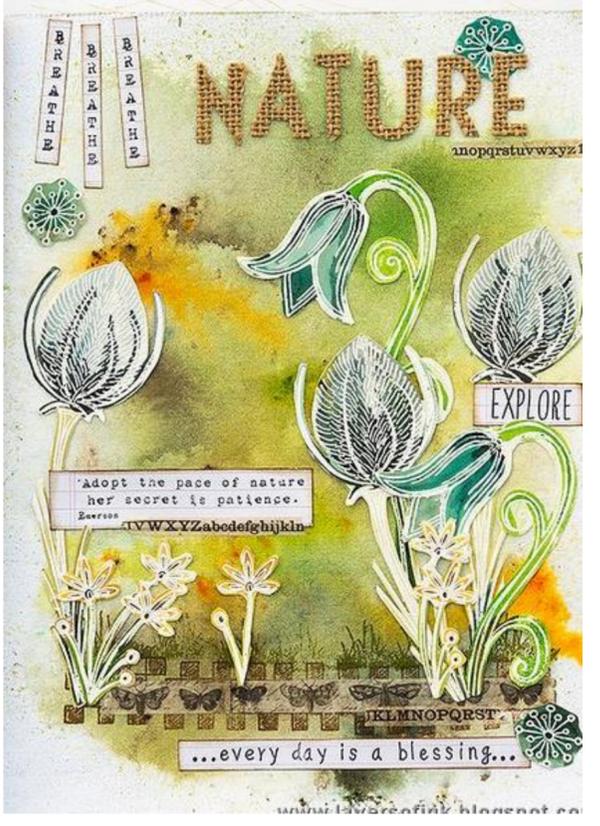
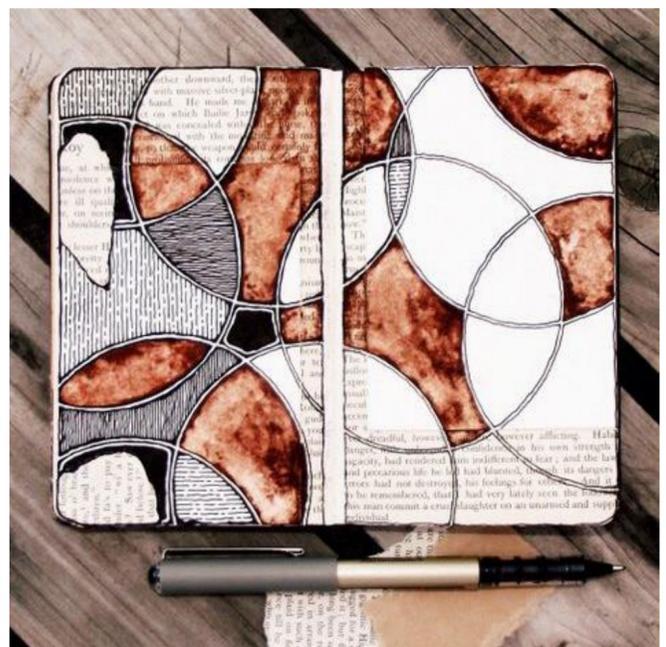
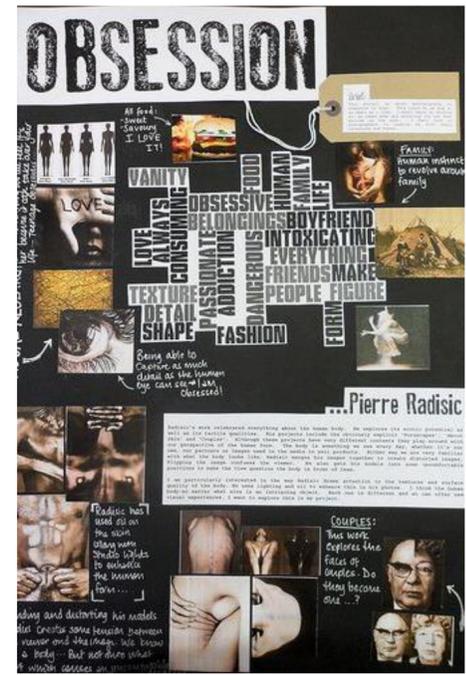
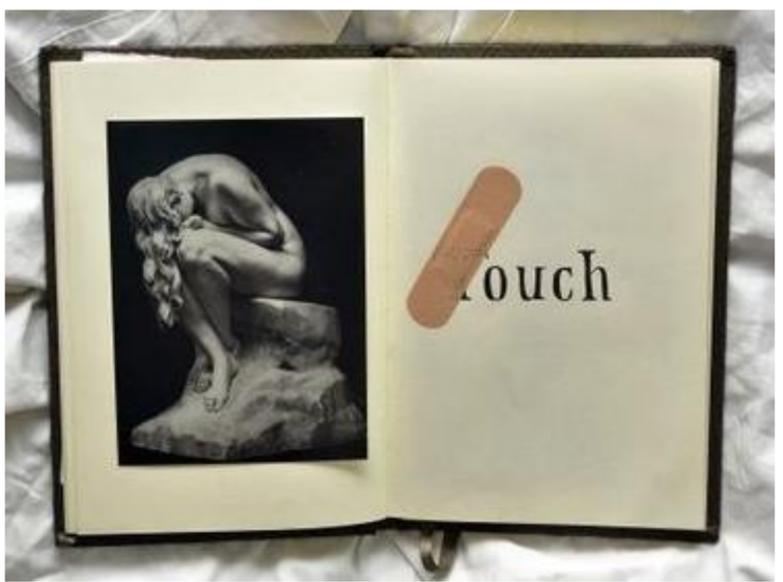
**Mind Map:** Create a mind-map where you list as many words associated with your theme.

Makes these pages visually interesting!

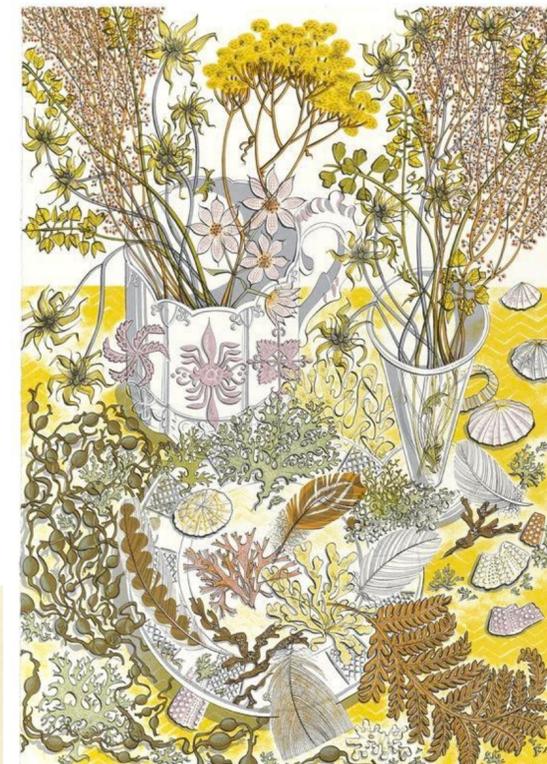


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# Title Page Ideas



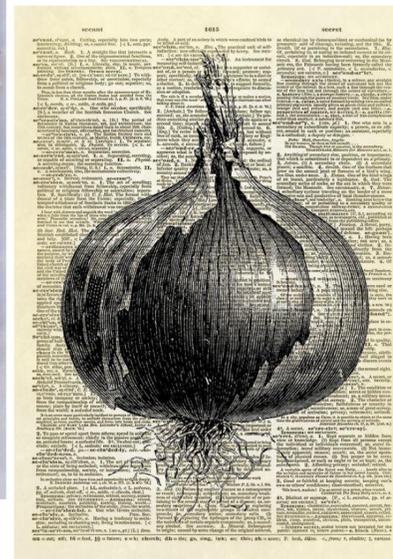
# Mood Board Ideas



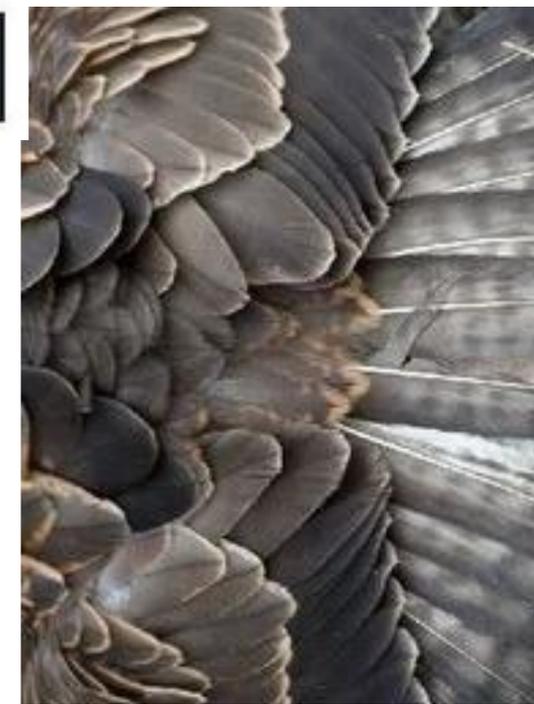
Angi Lewin

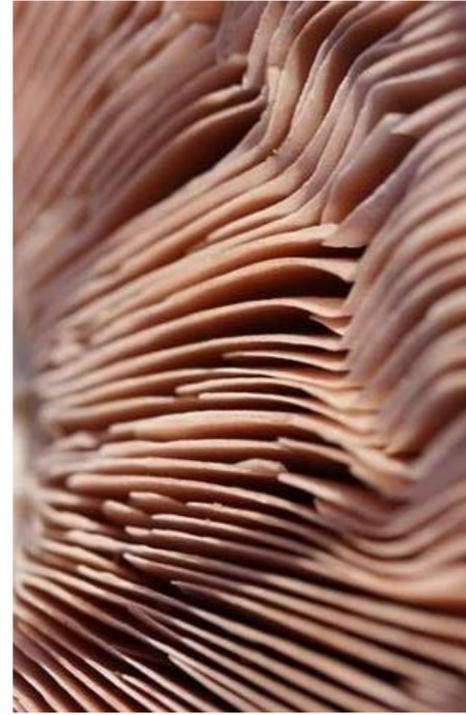
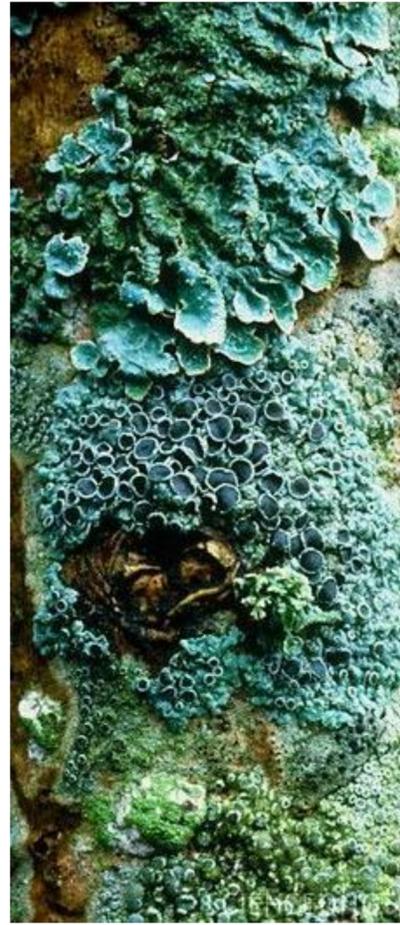


[Marian Jazmik](#)



Susannah Blaxill



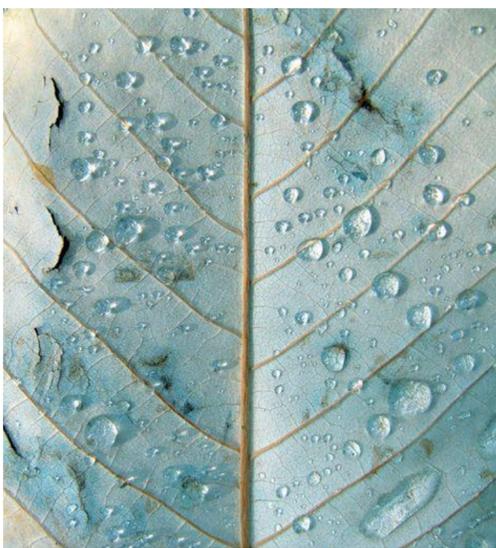


Karl Blossfeldt



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Pale Dogwood





# Primary Resources

**Primary sources:**

A primary source is one that you study directly from first-hand experience. Primary sources can be natural objects, artefacts, places, people or events.

Working directly from a primary source allows you to:

- Examine your subject from different angles and change your viewpoint.
- Experience objects, images, people or places in different lighting conditions and compositions.
- Look at things close up or from further away.
- Take your own reference photographs from angles and in conditions that reflect your interests.
- Revisit your source material during your development process.

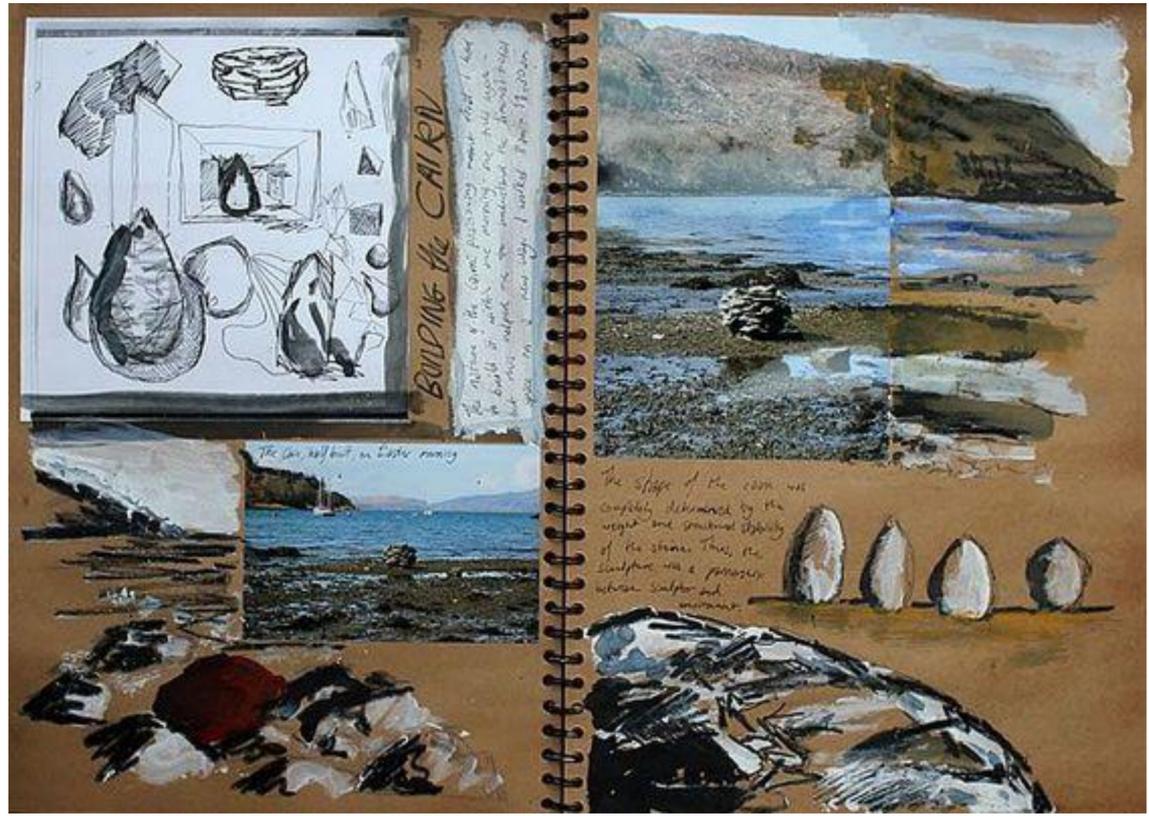


**Task**

Use your camera to take 10- 12 photographs of natural forms. consider taking photographs of what you have research so far and would like explore further.

When exploring natural forms take a small sketchbook/ white paper and pen/pencil with you so that you can draw first hand from observation. These can be quick studies of sketches does not have to be too detailed unless you intend to do so.

The slides provided indicate ways you can explore primary sources and apply it to your project.



**Photography**

Photography is essential towards your portfolio as it will allow you to build upon your first-hand research which is part of your AO1. Also, taking your photographs will enable a personalised approach to the brief.

When taking photographs, consider the position of the camera lens and the angles ( birds eye, worm’s eye view and eye level). Changing the viewpoint or taking close up shots will give you more depth of field, resulting in interesting observations to draw from. The photographs eventually will be your point of observation drawing using various media.

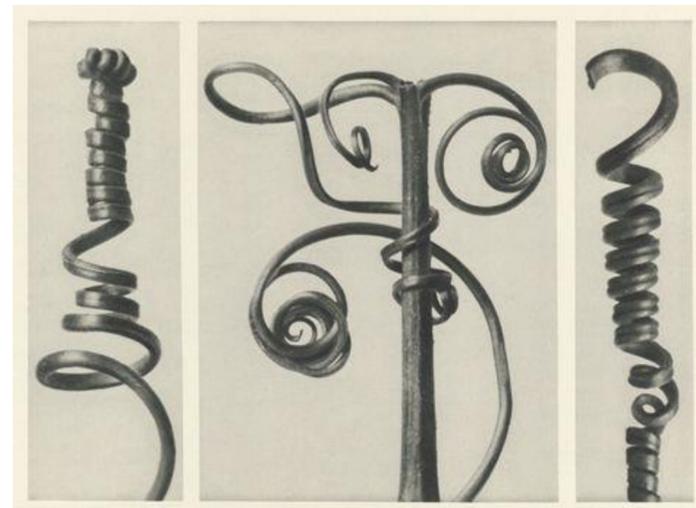
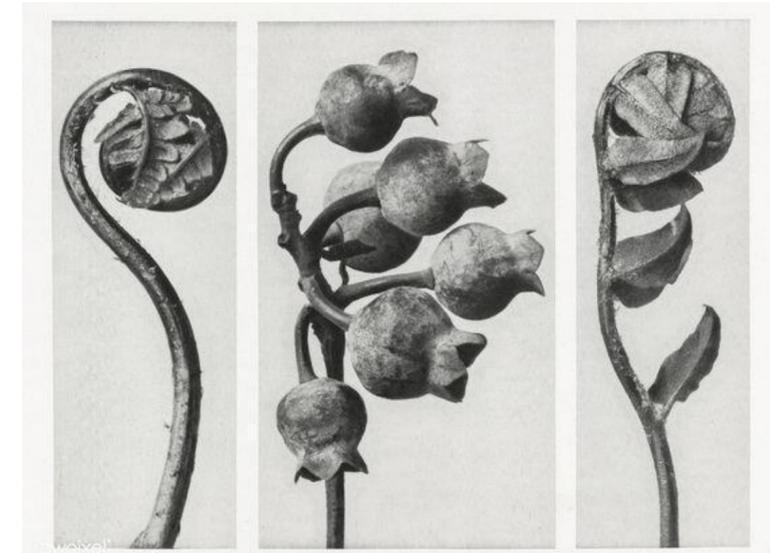
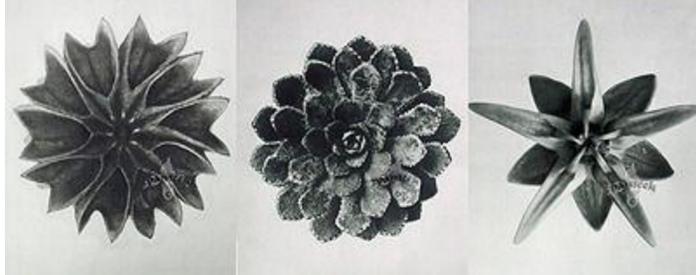
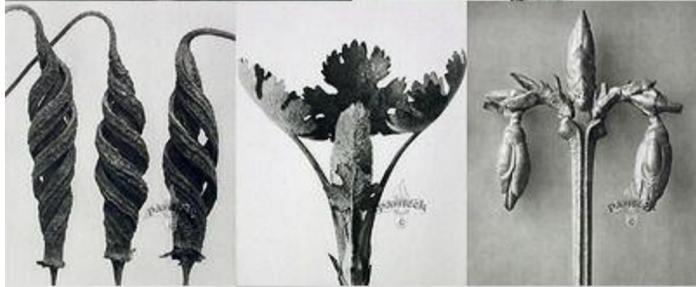
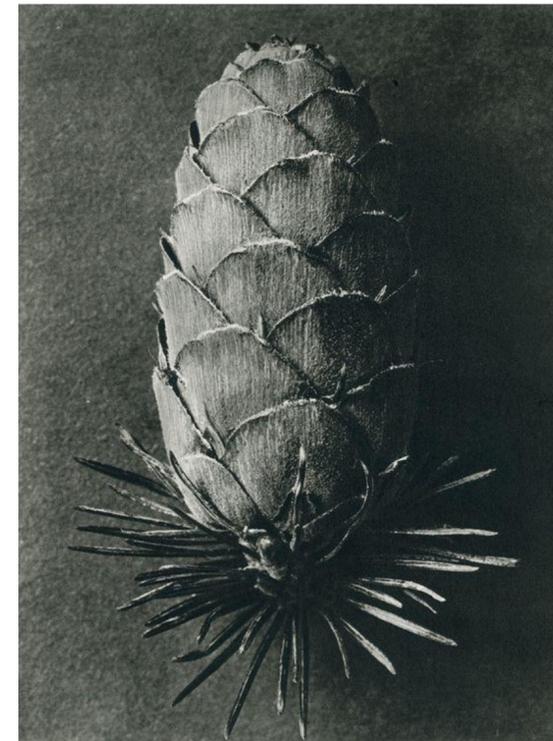
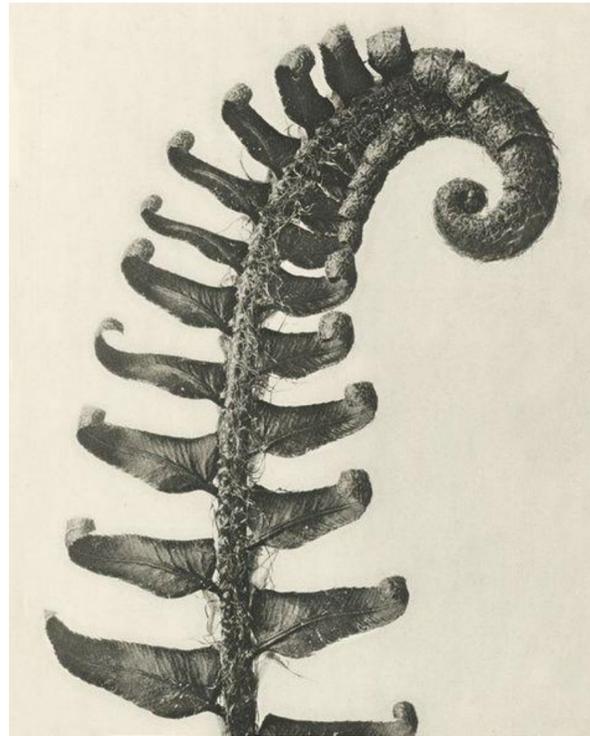
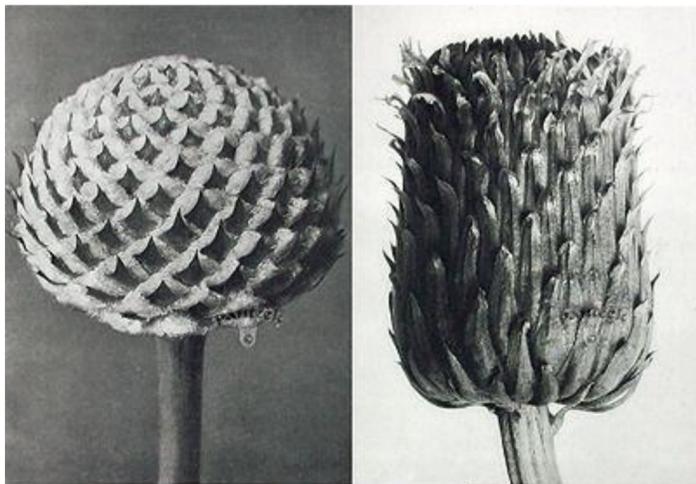
The Photographs on the slide are to give an idea in ways you can take pictures of natural form using a camera. Natural Form is a broad topic, Floral is just one part of the subject area therefore, it is not compulsory if you do not wish to explore.



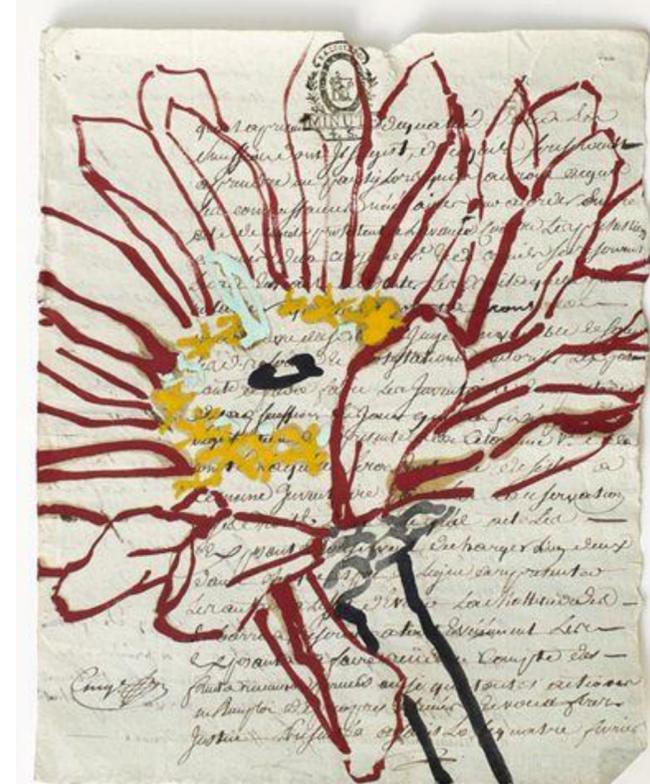
# Photography Ideas



# Artists You May Consider - Karl Glossfeldt



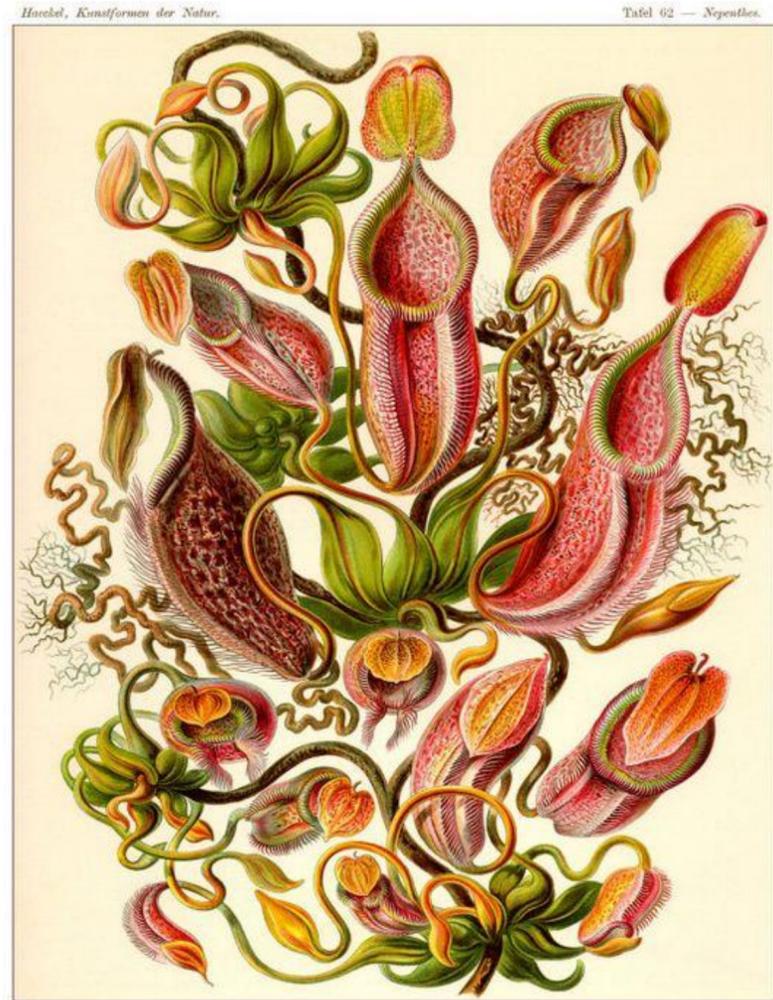
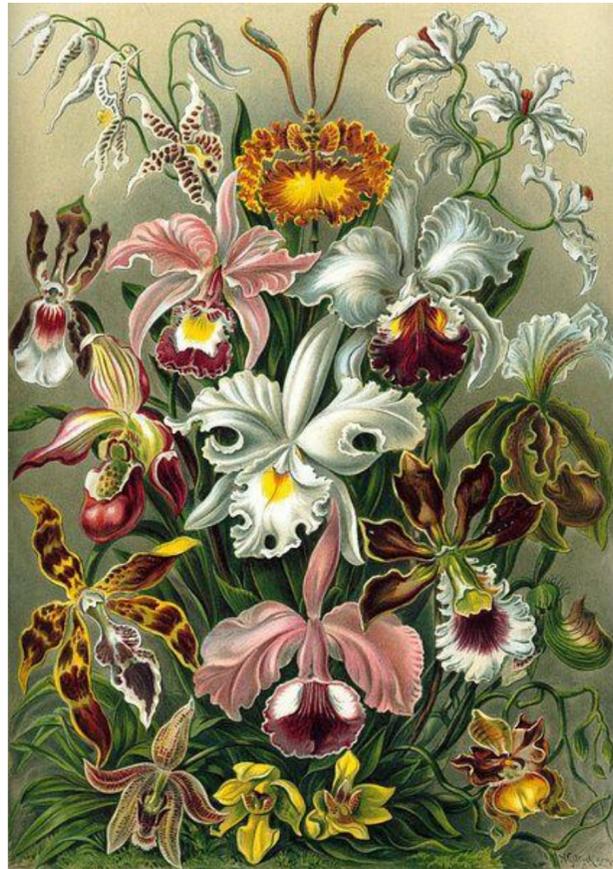
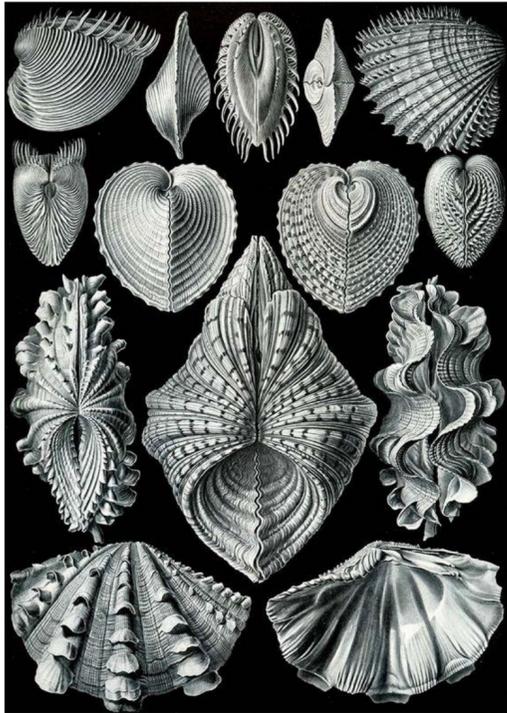
# Robert Kushner



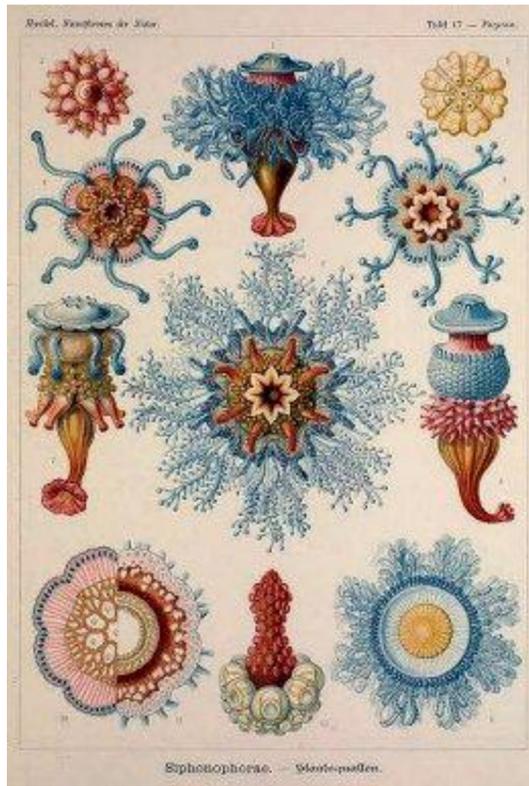
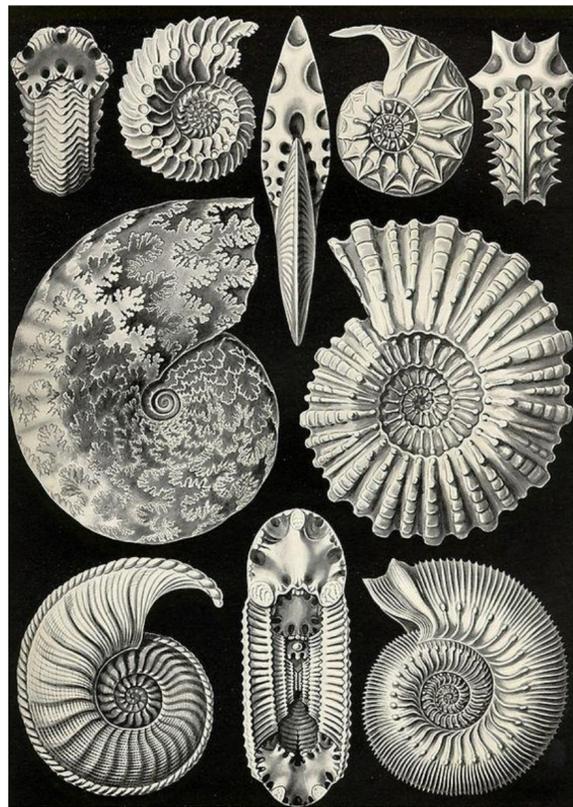
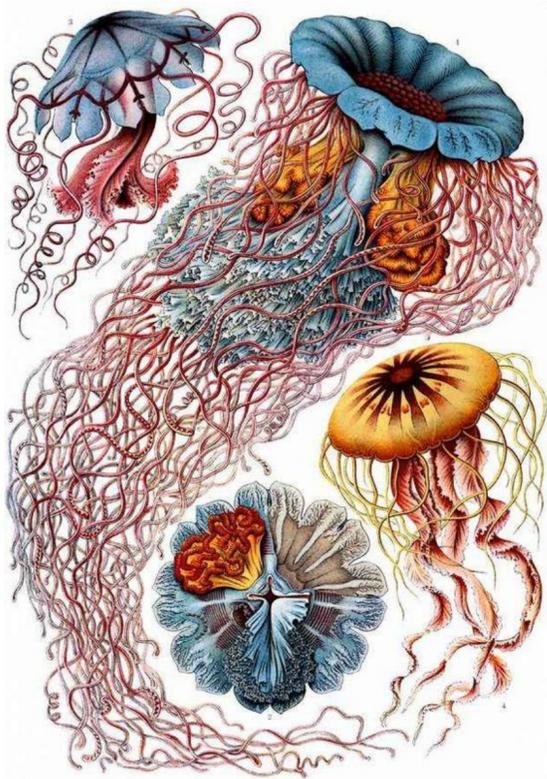
# Helen Gotlib



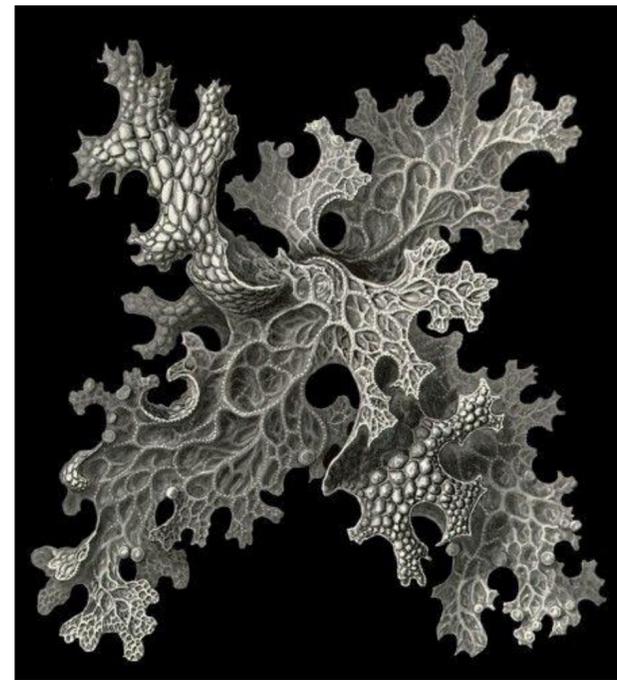
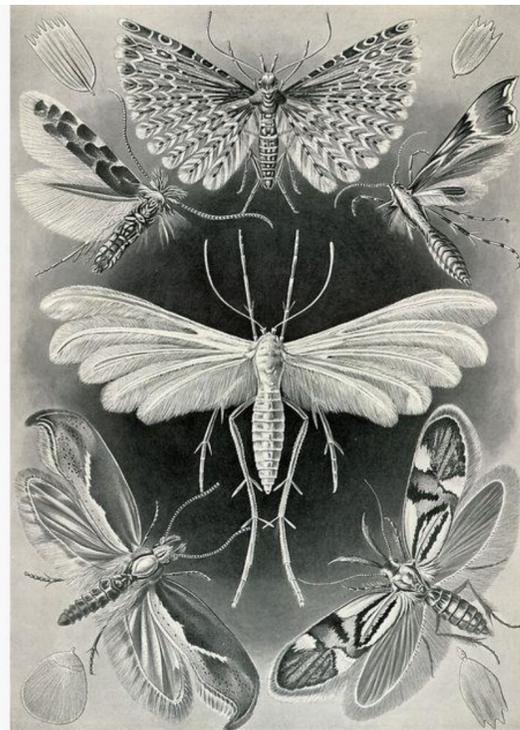
# ERNST HAECKEL



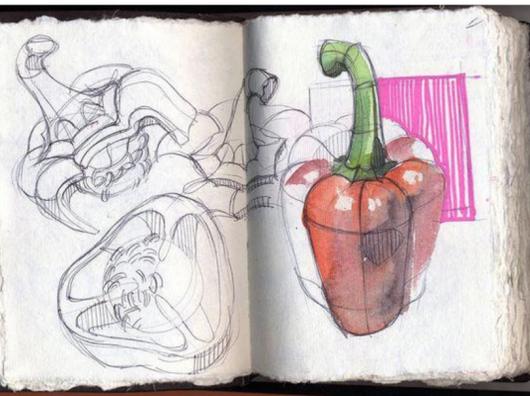
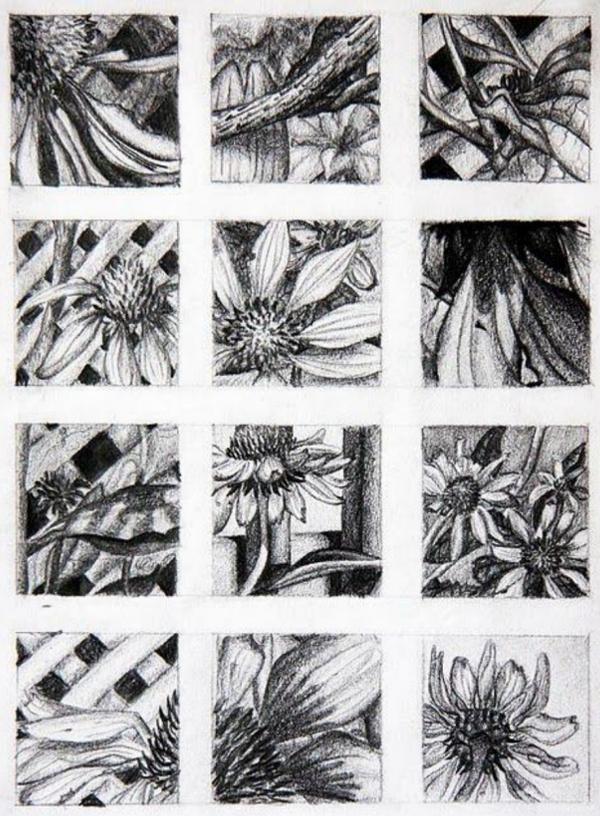
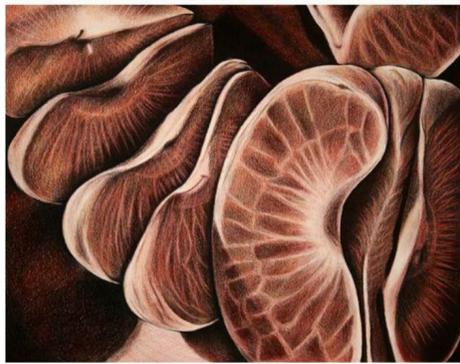
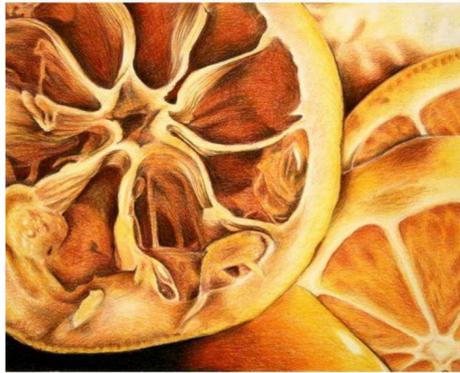
Nepenthaceae. — Stammerpflanzen.



Siphonophorae. — Meeresspallen.



# Sketchbook page layout ideas



Tips on sketchbook do not spend too long on painting the background as it is time consuming and will not go towards your marking.

# AO3

AO2: Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.

WHAT THIS SHOULD LOOK LIKE IN YOUR SKETCHBOOK

You need to explore and experiment with material and ideas

How to show this in your sketchbook

- Refine a dominant ideas by trying different compositions
- Use different materials
- Don't keep drawing the same content using different material develop the idea, refer to your theme and research
- Clearly demonstrate purposeful use of material, refer to your theme and artist research and annotate your work, why and What you have done?
- Don't copy your artist work use their idea behind their work
- Be selective and annotate constraints and success, what did and did not work

WHAT REFINE & RECORD MIGHT LOOK LIKE

The same image is reoccurring in different compositions. Either information is reduced or added to with other elements.



AO3: Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses.

You need to show how your idea develops, Writing, Drawing , Photographs, screen shots of digital developments & annotations

WHAT THIS SHOULD LOOK LIKE IN YOUR SKETCHBOOK

How to show this in your sketchbook

- Mind Maps
- Bullet points
- Annotations & Analysis
- Observational Drawings/sketches
- Design
- Diagrams
- Screen shots of editing software
- Any attempts of experimenting, if you add in all your work it even the bits that don't work it all accounts for assessment objective 3

Experiment with colour and materials

Vary the size of drawings

Don't go mad with annotating, make it relevant and straight to the point, why and how it relates to your theme and artist? And what you intend to do next?

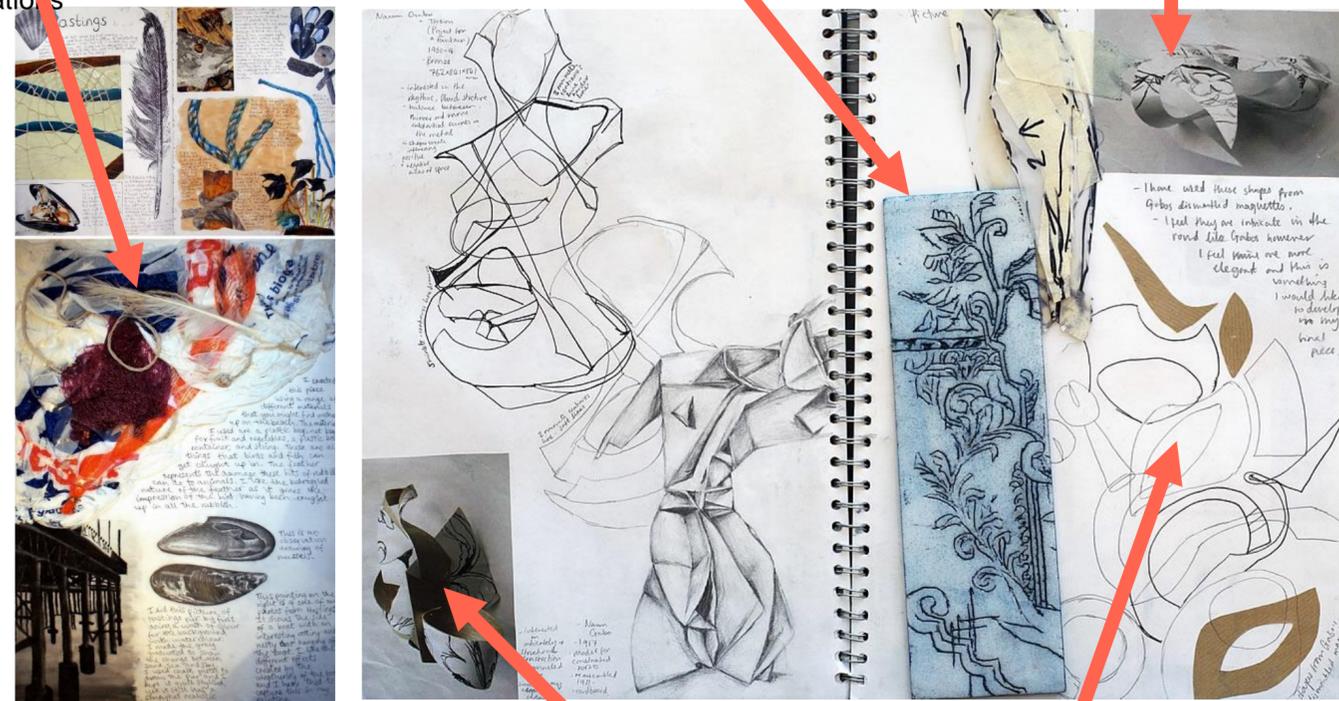
It's a good to add in any artist research on the same page just to reference where you idea might stem from.



Objects and materials that communicate your idea is great to add in, these are still classed as observations

Engraving and drawing on to different textures is a good way to show technique and variation

Observations can be photographs



Drawings can be structural models

Drawing with paper cut-outs is acceptable too

# A04

AO4: Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language

You need to create a meaningful inform response to your research and development. The overall presentation of your sketchbook should convey your theme and interpretation.

## WHAT THIS SHOULD LOOK LIKE

How to show this in your sketchbook

- Communicating your ideas through visual language as well as appropriate visual format you use to produce a final outcome.
- **COLOUR:** A element of art describing: hue, value and intensity
- **TONE:** Journey from light to dark
- **FORM:** An element of art that is 3D and encloses volume; includes height, width AND depth.
- **PATTERN :** A series, sequence or repetition of shape and/or colour
- **SHAPE:** An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width
- **LINE :** Defines shape, the outer edges of something
- **COMPOSITION:** The position and layout of shapes on the paper.
- **SCALE:** The different sizes of shapes used
- **TEXTURE:** The feel or appearance of a surface, how rough or smooth it is.
- **COMPOSITION:** The position and layout of shapes on the paper.

Drawings and observation relating to the theme

Drawing from earlier observation page but in different material based on artist style

Artist study examples



Materials and Photographs which combine and connect the artist idea and your own

Observations in the style of the artist