

Exercise walk-through

Hatching and Cross-Hatching ■ 1.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- darken a value by tightening line spacing
- layer angles to deepen tone step by step
- keep one angle per plane for crisp edges
- curve strokes (cross-contour hatching) to show volume

Method — Density = value

Closer, denser lines read darker; wider spacing reads lighter. In ink, this is the *only* way to make grey.

Method — Layer the angles

Cross-hatching adds a second set of lines at a new angle; each layer deepens the tone one step.

Method — Follow the form

Curving the hatch strokes around a form (cross-contour hatching) shades and describes volume at the same time.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

In ink, which method builds up value, since ink has no grey?

A blending

B hatching density

C erasing

D smudging

Solution 2.1

Method: Density = value

- A blending
- B hatching density 
- C erasing
- D smudging

Worked steps

B. hatching density builds value in ink.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Why keep one hatching angle within a single flat plane?

Solution 2.2

Method: Layer the angles

Worked steps

one angle per plane keeps the value even **B1** and the edges between planes crisp **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

What does cross-contour hatching do that straight hatching does not?

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

it curves around the form, so shading also describes volume **B1**.