

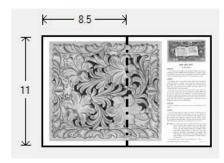
Doodle Page Digital Download

This PDF file contains 1 (one) Doodle Page. The PDF has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



1) Full Size

If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you. All full size Doodle Pages are 11x17



2) Tiled

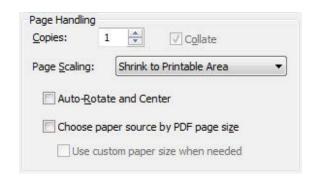
The tiled pages give you the option of printing the full sized Doodle Pages at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

The Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out like this:

 $Front-full\ sized,\ front-tiled,\ back-full\ sized,\ back-tiled$

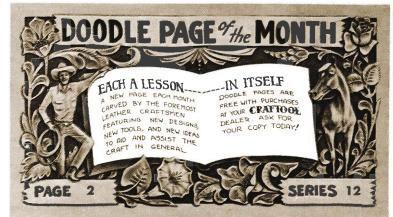
(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

Please note: When printing on a home printer, the edges may get cut off. To avoid this, make sure "Page Scaling" is set to "Shrink to Printable Area" in the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. This will decrease the size of the Doodle Page a very small amount.



You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.







CARVE THIS SCENE By Al Stohiman

No. 4 . . . MORE ABOUT TREES. The deer in the foreground should be carved and stamped first. Due to lack of space in these columns . . . full coverage of the carving and stamping techniques of Figure Carving cannot be thoroughly explained. For complete and detailed Figure Carving instructions get Al Stohlman's books: HOW TO CARVE LEATHER and/or FIGURE CARVING. These books fully cover figure carving and also feature the dye-chart method of dyeing your figures successfully.

Special attention should be given the two small trees in the foreground and near foreground. Note the different effect of the "pine" tree (directly in front of the large buck deer) . . . and the "fir" tree (behind the deer's antlers.) Both of these trees have the same general outline . . . but the stamping tools and their uses have created the different effects and characteristics of the two trees.

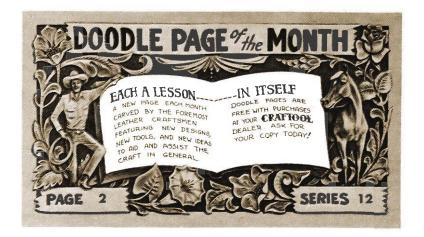
The needles of the pine tree were made with the point of #910, pointed beveler. The tool impressions are spaced very close together, in an irregular manner, following the contours of the branches . . . to give the tree form. The fir tree has a drooping branch effect created with the left and right corners of the tiny veiner. #463. The general rough outline of the tree is usually beveled first; before adding the branch detail with #463.

Grass effects are made with camouflage tool #366, accented with cuts of the swivel knife to indicate clumps of grass and shadow effects under the animals and trees. The density of the forest is indicated by using the #888 background tool... as illustrated on the Photo Pattern at left. Study this photo and carefully note the use of all of the tools. Compare with your own work.

If you are contemplating the use of COLOR on your picture . . . it is suggested the craftsman obtain a copy of Al Stohlman's latest book: "HOW TO COLOR LEATHER" . . . just off the press!









CARVE THIS SCENE By Al Stohiman

No. 4 . . . MORE ABOUT TREES. The deer in the foreground should be carved and stamped first. Due to lack of space in these columns . . . full coverage of the carving and stamping techniques of Figure Carving cannot be thoroughly explained. For complete and detailed Figure Carving instructions get Al Stohlman's books: HOW TO CARVE LEATHER and/or FIGURE CARVING. These books fully cover figure carving and also feature the dye-chart method of dyeing your figures successfully.

Special attention should be given the two small trees in the foreground and near foreground. Note the different effect of the "pine" tree (directly in front of the large buck deer) . . . and the "fir" tree (behind the deer's antlers.) Both of these trees have the same general outline . . . but the stamping tools and their uses have created the different effects and characteristics of the two trees.

The needles of the pine tree were made with the point of #910, pointed beveler. The tool impressions are spaced very close together, in an irregular manner, following the contours of the branches . . . to give the tree form. The fir tree has a drooping branch effect created with the left and right corners of the tiny veiner, #463. The general rough outline of the tree is usually beveled first; before adding the branch detail with #463.

Grass effects are made with comouflage tool #366, accented with cuts of the swivel knife to indicate clumps of grass and shadow effects under the animals and trees. The density of the forest is indicated by using the #888 background tool... as illustrated on the Photo Pattern at left. Study this photo and carefully note the use of all of the tools. Compare with your own work.

If you are contemplating the use of COLOR on your picture . . . it is suggested the craftsman obtain a copy of Al Stohlman's latest book: "HOW TO COLOR LEATHER" . . . just off the press!