

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:

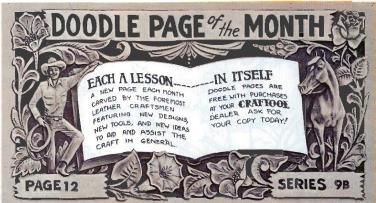
Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

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.



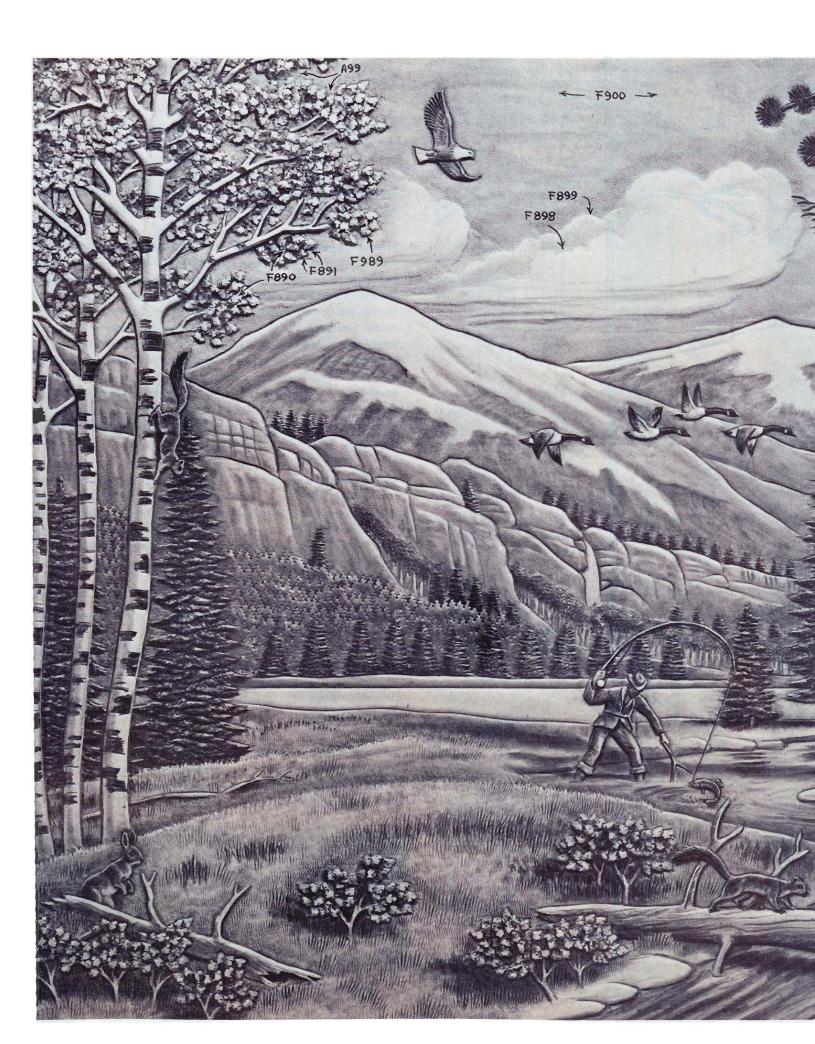


Four Seasons - SPRING by Al Stohlman

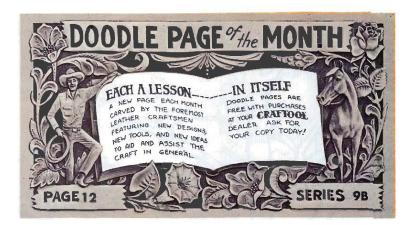
This is the third in our Four Seasons series. Ah, 'tis SPRING! Lazy clouds rolling by, still some snow on the mountains and the deciduous trees and bushes in full leaf. The creek is full of water and the fishing is good. The waterfall is flowing with the run-off of melting snows and the birds and animals are happily moving about with new life. But enough of dreaming, let us get to work. Remember the figure carving rule: CARVE AND STAMP THE FOREMOST OBJECTS FIRST.

With this in mind, we should do the foreground bushes, logs, rabbit and squirrel first. After cutting the lines (on tracing . . . do not cut the dotted lines), we are faced with the foliage of the bushes in foreground and at right of page. You will note the Tracing Pattern shows them in mass form. You will stamp these areas in solid, with tool F989. It is permissable to overlay these leaf impressions as it will add realism to the scene. After stamping in the mass areas, you will use F890 and F891 to bevel around the outer edges of all of the leaves, individually, as well as using F890 within the foliage masses to add third dimension. Study the photo pattern and note how these tools have been used. You will notice the stamping is irregular . . . not intended to be too precise. Use the same techniques on the leaves of the birch trees at left. Mat the sky areas, behind the leaves with the checked tools. I usually use the checked tools in the sky area to create contrast and a different texture.

Mat around the bushes and logs with the figure bevelers, tipping them back on their heels for smooth matting. You must mat down the beveled "ridge", away from the subjects, to create the illusion of greater depth. After matting, the grass can be added (study the photo). First, go over all of the grass areas with the smaller grass tool F917. The larger tool: F916 is then used to create a more natural appearance. This varies the depth of the grass. You will note it is used under the bushes and irregularly over the ground area for most realistic appearance. Always use the Photo Pattern as your guide when cutting and stamping your own scene.





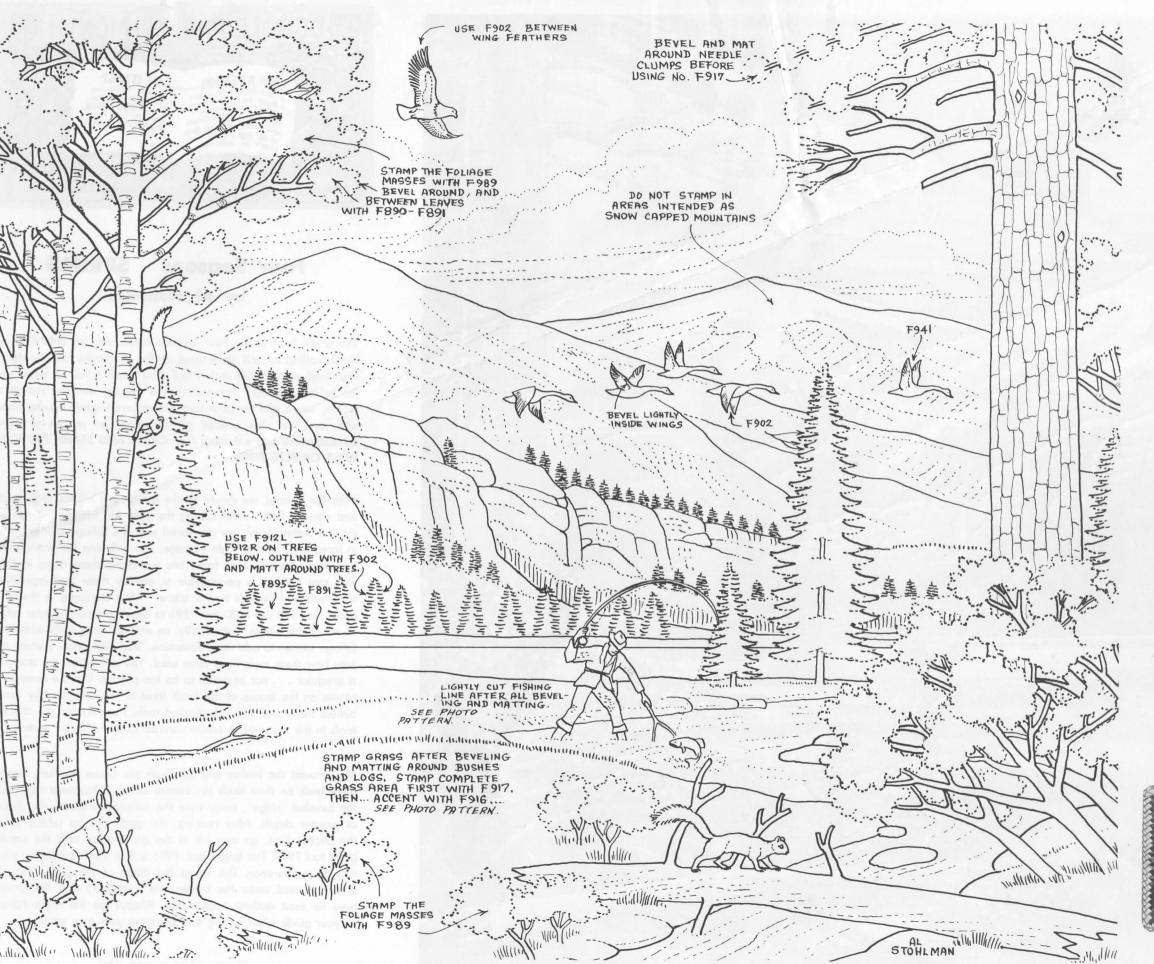


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Four Seasons - SPRING (continued)

Stamp and mat around the trunks of the birch trees. The bark on the birch trees is cut very lightly with the swivel knife . . . after all of the other work on the scene has been completed. The fir trees, directly behind the birch, can be stamped next. Step-by-step information on forming these trees is illustrated in the book: Pictorial Carving. It also illustrates detailing of the other trees.

When stamping the fir trees, note the angle of the tools; F912L and F912R. Most users tend to drop the angle which causes the tree to have a "droopy" appearance. This is alright for some trees, but the fir tree has a very erect appearance. This is done by maintaining the correct angle of the tool. It is actually held in a horizontal position. When working between the trunks of the birch trees, and in confined areas, you will have to tip the tool to use only the point in these places to avoid tool marks on the trunks of the birch trees. However, some of this will occur no matter how careful you try to be. In such cases, the modeling spoon will work very well to rub out the marks. Overlapping impressions of the tree tools are desirable. Also note how close together they are applied.

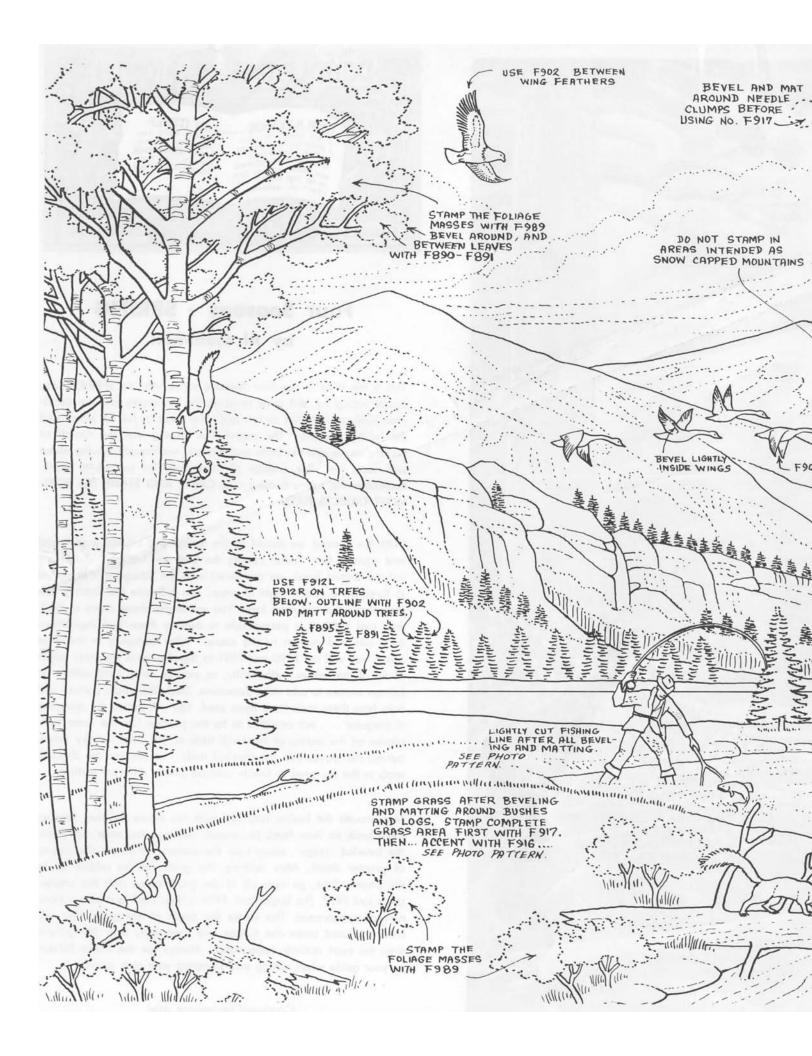
To bring these trees into bold relief, they must be beveled around and matted away from in the background areas. The first procedure is to use the F902 between the confined areas of the branches . . . to sharply define them. Next the figure beveler F895 usually works well between the branches to mat down the background. In smaller areas, use F891 and F890 in very tiny areas. The Photo Pattern will reveal how much of this is done.

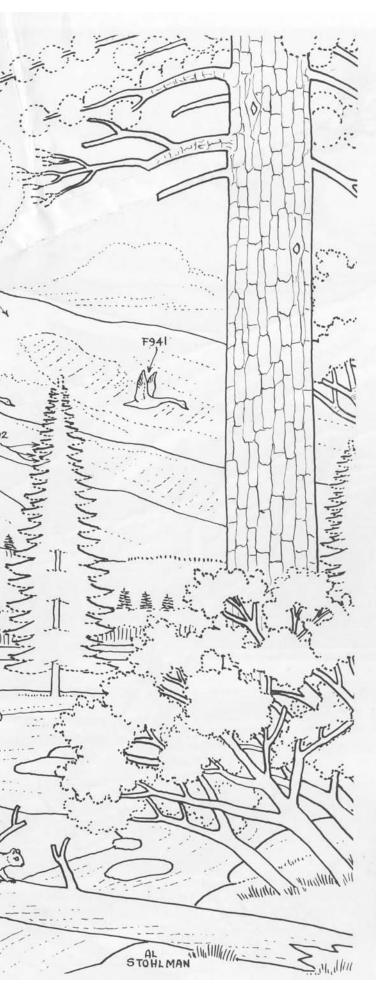
Where smooth beveling is required (such as on the lake), use the largest figure bevelers possible. No. F896 was used on this scene. The larger beveler goes faster and does a smoother job and actually acts as a matting tool in the process. By tipping the tool back on the heel, the matting can be accomplished very quickly, and smoothly. Notice how smoothly the matting has been accomplished around the geese.

Below; a billfold made from a portion of this scene. The last in our four seasons will be: SUMMER. Be sure to save all of these Doodle Pages. Compare them and note the techniques involved in creating the special effects of the Four Seasons.



Billfold . . . made from portion of Doodle Page.





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