

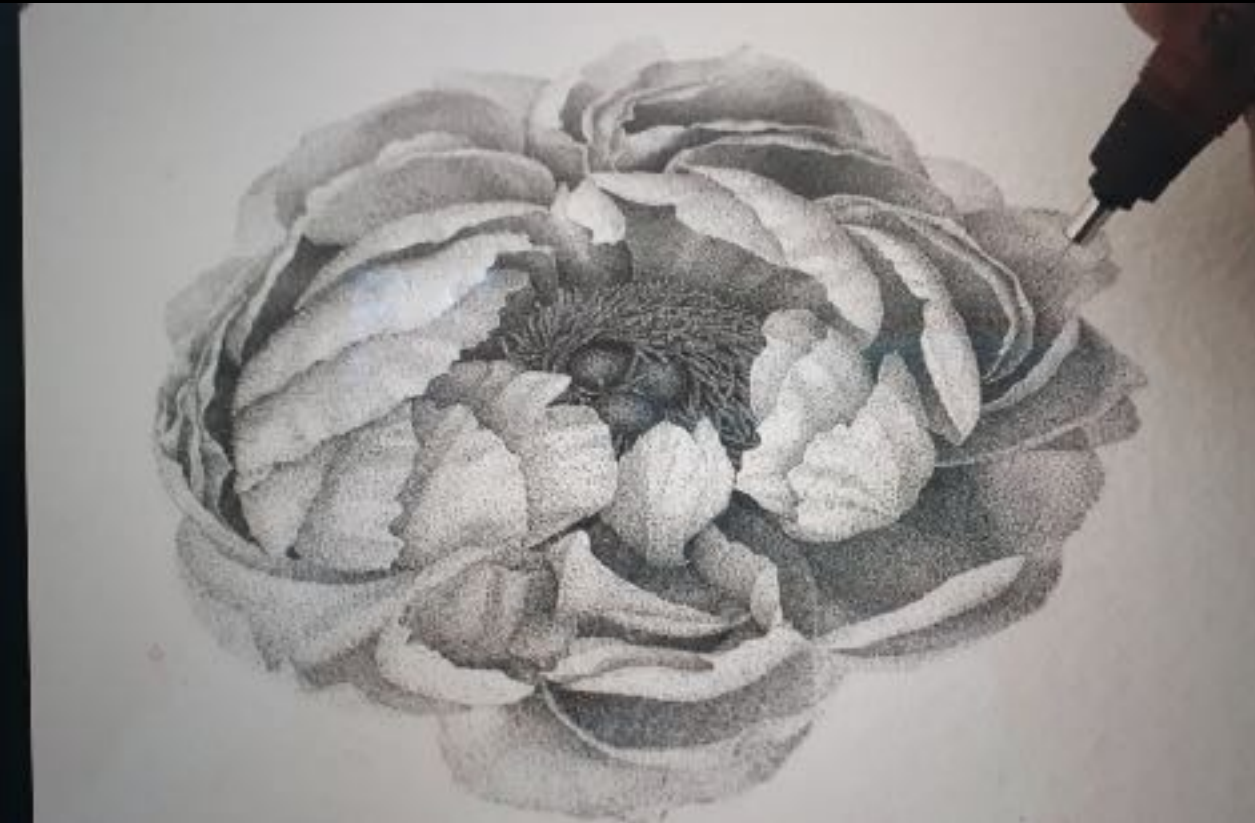
Pen & Ink 1

Final Student Works

Instructor: Melissa Fabian

Ann Danneberg

Artist Choice: Xavier Casalta





Andrea Taylor

Artist Choice: Albrecht Durer



Liwen Wu





Ann Valdes



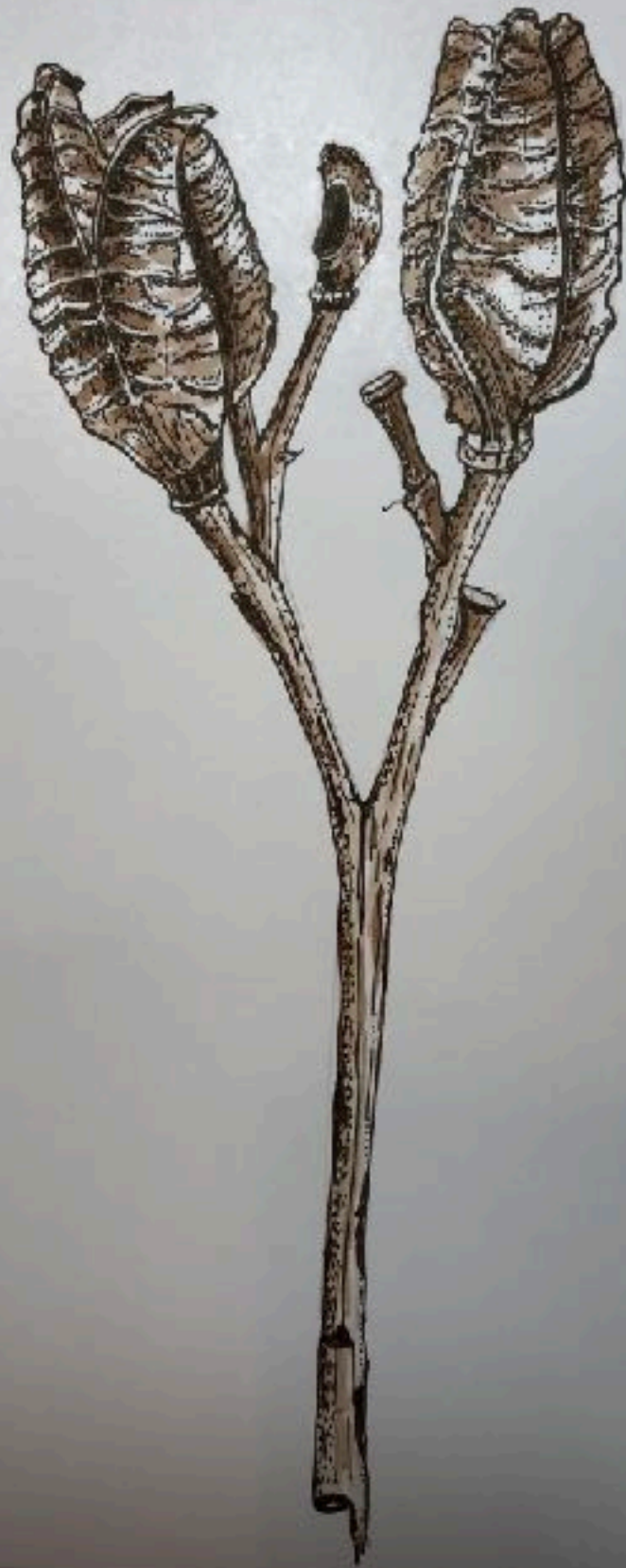
Artist Choice: da Vinci





Patricia Pirt

Susan Green



Artist Choice: Bobbi Angell

Michele Marcks

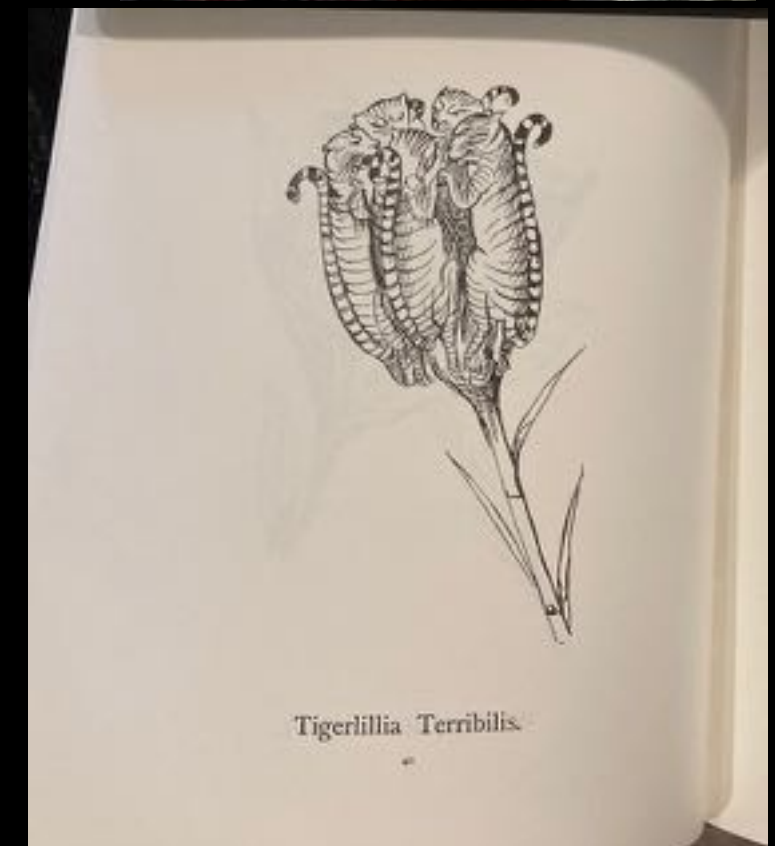


Artist Choice: Jenny Haslimeier

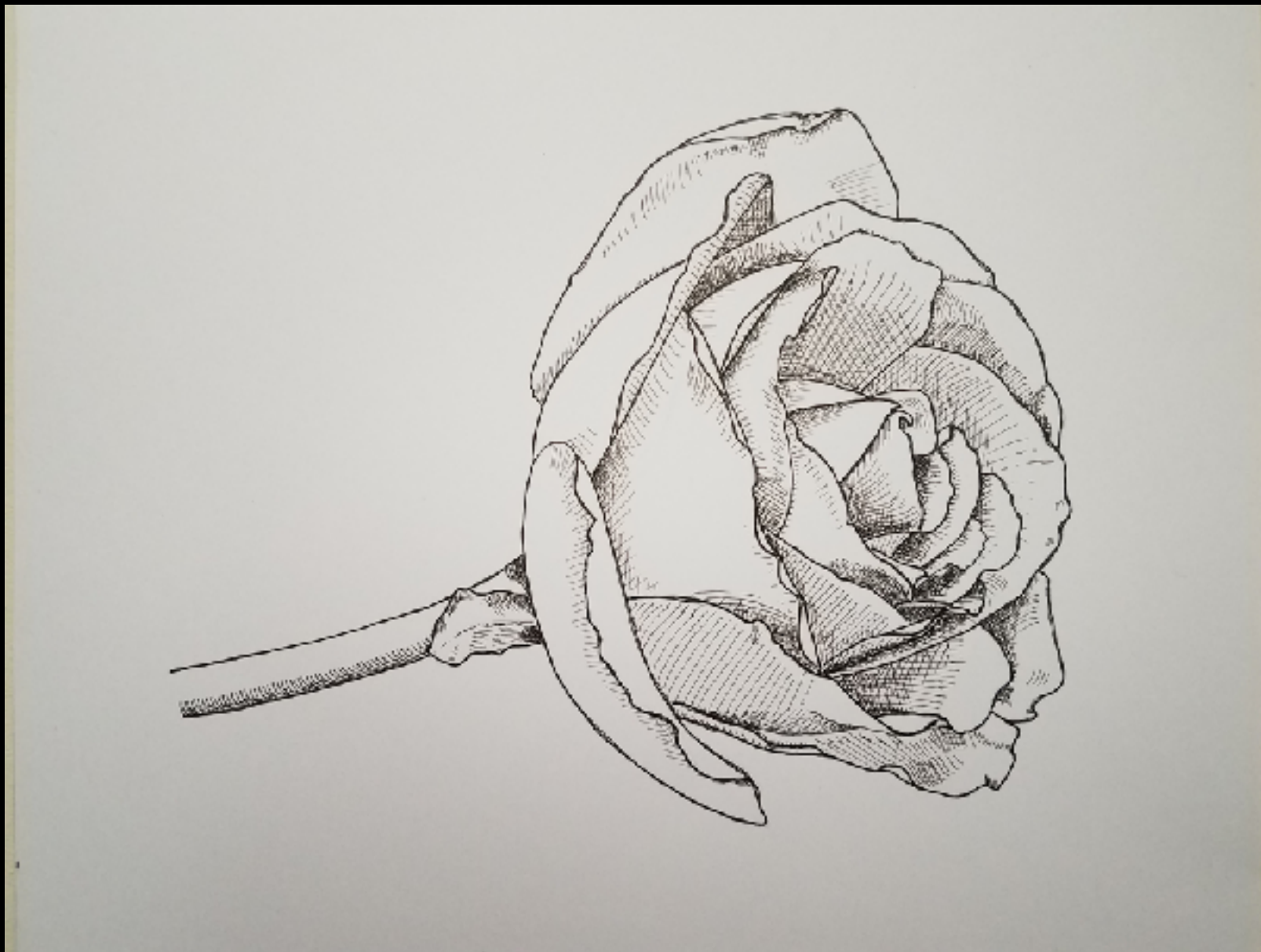




Barbara Collins



Artist Choice: Edward Lear



Anne Candreva

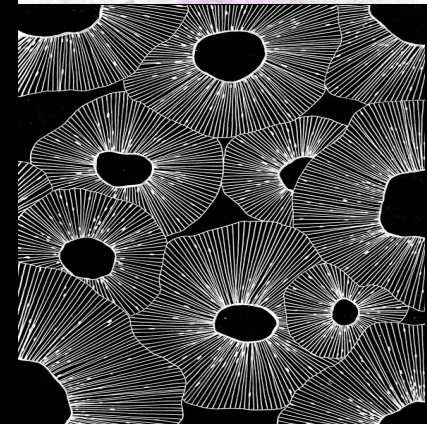
Artist Choice: Da Vinci

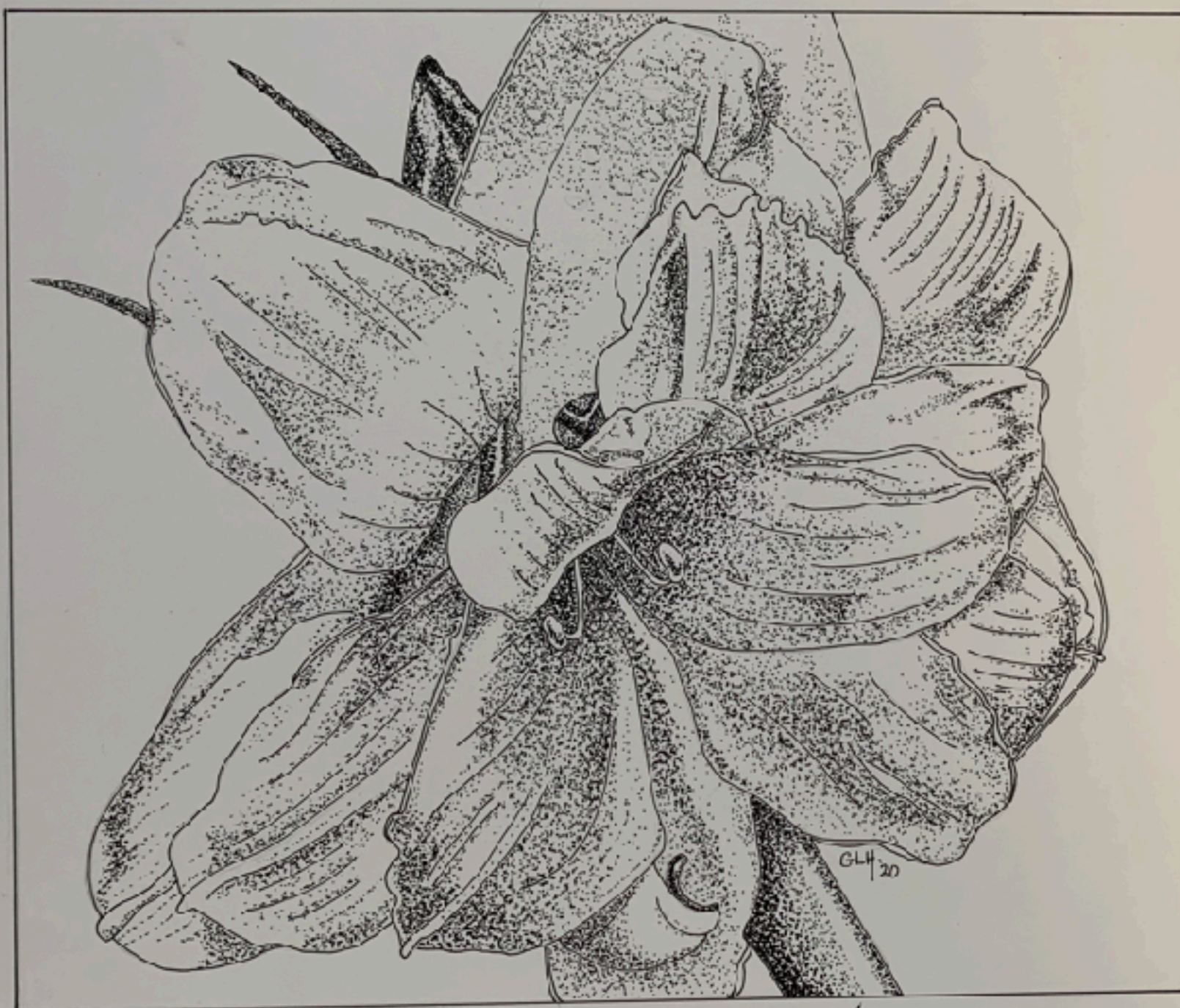




Holly Johnson

**Artist Choice:
Joanna Cioleck**





Amaryllis
Christmas 2019

Gaye Hockenberry

To produce seed and the next generation of plants, most flowers be pollinated. This means that tiny grains of pollen, from male an are carried to a female stigma. After landing on the stigma, pollen grains germinate and grow a long tube through the style and into the ovary where the ovules are fertilized and mature into seeds. Most flowers have male and female parts and receive pollen from other flowers of the same species (cross-pollinate), but a few of the pollinate themselves (self-pollinate).

Flowers need a means to transport pollen. Some use wind, so the and female parts hang out in the breeze. Most, however, use insects, birds, or mammals and have evolved myriad shapes, patterns, colors, and most importantly, food in the form of nectar, a sweet

Winged pea (*Lathyrus tetragonolobus*)

To attract insects, this flower looks black and white, not red, because its eyes are sensitive to ultraviolet light. The striking contrast in tone makes it so loud.



MICRON = .005, .01

- STIPPLING
- CROSS HATCHING
- CONTOUR LINES
- SCRIBBLE LINES

Chris 12/1/2020

Chris White



Emmaline Cushey



Deborah Jeannett



104 *Drawing Botanical Subjects in Black and White*

AC: Derek Norman



AC: Desarae Lee

