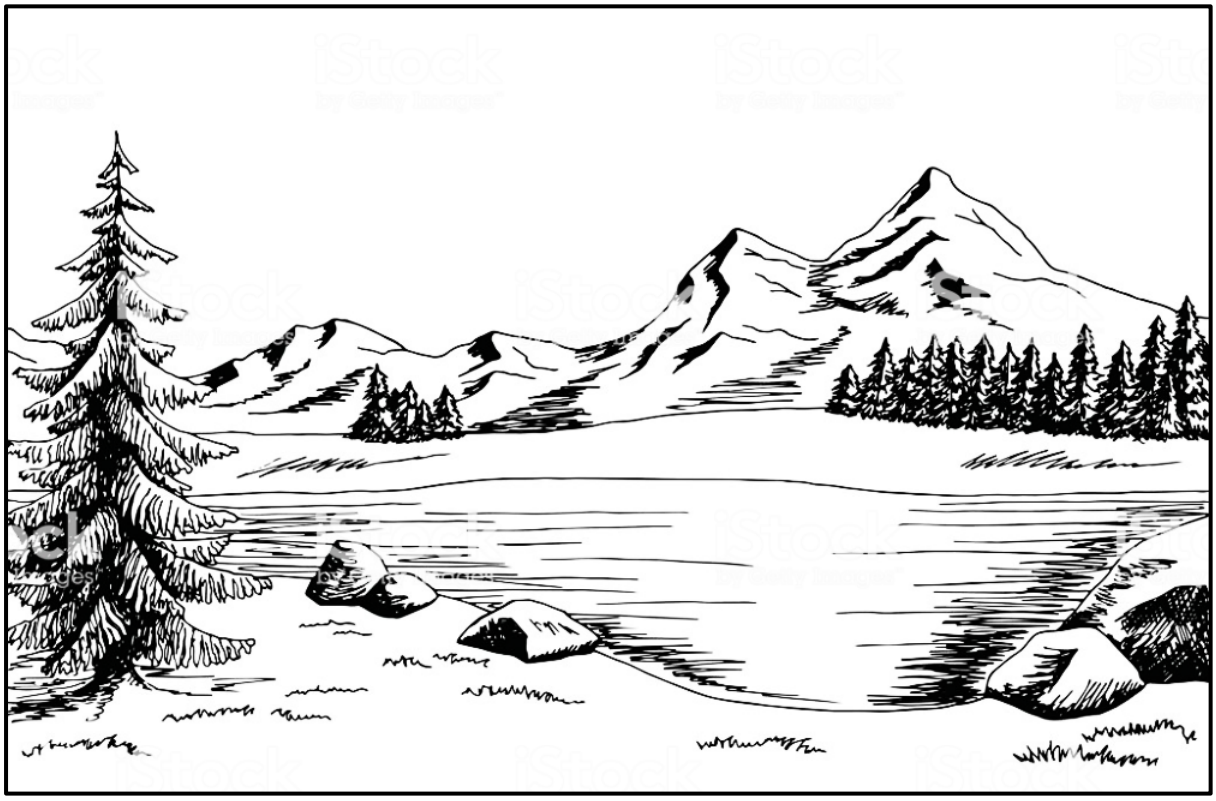
ANALYTICAL STUDY OF LANDSCAPES



Landscape is a portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view. Also, landscape is a picture representing a scene by land or sea, actual or fancied; the chief subject being the general aspect of nature, as fields, hills, forests, water, etc. In essence, landscape is a picture representing normal scene.

In a landscape art, there usually exists still life, animal and human figures. Thus it is a combination of the various aspects of drawing.

Also, different landscapes have different features or characteristics. For example, a tropical landscape would contain trees like mahogany, iroko; it would not contain the Christmas tree (coniferous plants or conifers) of temperate landscapes. Also, the kind of animals too would change; thus, the technicality of drawing landscapes.

As such when drawing a landscape, one must study to know the kind of landscape he or she wants to draw. Do they have a temperature or tropical climate? The kind of animals that inhabit there; what landforms are found there; and the dressing and architectural culture of the people residing there?

Some landscapes and their features are:

Village: thatched houses, grasses, mud roads and streets, trees, domestic animals, bicycles, few motorcycles, bicycles, farmers, farms, etc.

Town: tarred roads, mud streets, small buildings, motorcycles, some sign posts, few cars, kiosks, etc.

City: storey buildings, few billboards, signposts, taxis, tricycles, shops, double carriage roads, trucks, lorries, schools, hospitals, etc.

Forests: tall and big trees, wild animals, few humans, etc.

Savannah: short and dispersed trees, more grasses, plain landform, rocks, etc.

Market: open shades, tables, basin and bags of grains, women, umbrella, shades, ladies, etc.