Rue Flower Drawing: Small Bloom Clusters and Lobed Leaves

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

On a 15 cm by 20 cm sheet, draw a main stem 10 cm long with two nodes at 3 cm and 7 cm from the base. Add opposite leaf pairs spanning 2.5 cm at each node and one bloom cluster of four 3 mm circles at the tip. Compute the cluster-to-leaf ratio.

Answer: Leaf span 25 mm; cluster width about 12 mm; ratio 12/25 = 0.48, within the hypothetical 0.33 to 0.5 range. Four 3 mm circles sum to 12 mm, within the hypothetical 10 to 20 mm range.

Reason: Nodes are measured from the base; leaf span is the full width across the pair; cluster width is estimated from the guide circle; ratio compares cluster width to leaf span.

Check: Measure stem, node positions, leaf span, and cluster width with a ruler; recompute the ratio and confirm the sum of bloom diameters.

Task 2

Draw three bloom clusters along a side branch. Each cluster has five circles of 2.5 mm diameter. Measure center-to-center spacing and confirm no unintended overlap if each cluster is about 10 mm wide and centers are 18 mm apart.

Answer: Five circles at 2.5 mm sum to 12.5 mm, within the hypothetical 10 to 20 mm range. With 18 mm center spacing and 10 mm cluster width, visible gap is about 8 mm, so no unintended overlap.

Reason: Sum of diameters checks cluster density; center spacing minus cluster width gives visible gap; positive gap means no overlap.

Check: Measure each circle diameter, sum them, measure center-to-center distances, subtract cluster width, and confirm positive gaps.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a lobed leaf 14 mm long and 8 mm wide with three shallow cuts per side. Attach it by a 6 mm stalk to a node. Then draw the opposite leaf with two cuts per side. Check that no cut crosses the center line.

Answer: Leaf lengths and widths are within the stated 10 to 18 mm by 6 to 12 mm range; stalks are 6 mm; cuts are shallow and stop before the center line; opposite attachment is clear.

Reason: Leaf dimensions are checked against the convention range; cut depth is checked visually and by tracing; stalk length is measured; opposite attachment is confirmed by tracing both paths.

Check: Measure leaf length, width, and stalk; trace each outline to confirm cuts do not cross the center line; trace from stem to leaf for both sides.

Task 4

Draw a complete rue sprig with a 12 cm main stem, three nodes at 3 cm intervals, opposite leaf pairs spanning 3 cm, and two bloom clusters of six 2 mm circles. Compute the cluster-to-leaf ratio and state whether it falls within the hypothetical 0.33 to 0.5 range.

Answer: Six 2 mm circles sum to 12 mm, within the hypothetical 10 to 20 mm range. Cluster width about 12 mm; leaf span 30 mm; ratio 12/30 = 0.4, within the hypothetical 0.33 to 0.5 range.

Reason: Node spacing is checked against the 3 cm interval; bloom sum checks density; ratio compares cluster width to leaf span; all measurements use the same units.

Check: Measure stem, nodes, leaf span, and cluster width; sum bloom diameters; compute ratio; confirm units are consistent and values fall within stated hypothetical ranges.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Bloom clusters contain three to seven distinct small circles with visible gaps.
- [ ] Cluster diameters and center spacing are measured and recorded.
- [ ] Leaves are lobed with two to four shallow cuts per side and do not split.
- [ ] Leaves attach by visible stalks in opposite pairs at nodes, or a clearly explained valid alternative.
- [ ] Stem branching and node spacing are measured and consistent.
- [ ] Cluster-to-leaf ratio is computed and compared to the stated hypothetical range.
- [ ] Final drawing reads as a rue sprig; minor style differences are accepted if structural checks pass.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?