Redwood Forest Negative Space Drawing: Gaps and Canopy Shapes

Original tasks 1, 2, 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 1

A reference has a widest canopy opening of 8 cm and a narrowest opening of 4 cm. Your drawing has a narrowest opening of 5 cm. What widest opening preserves the ratio?

Answer: 10 cm.

Reason: Reference ratio is 8 divided by 4 equals 2. Multiply your narrowest 5 cm by 2 to get 10 cm.

Check: Divide 10 by 5 to confirm the ratio equals 2.

Task 2

Your paper is 30 cm wide. You draw a border 3 cm from each side. What is the width inside the border?

Answer: 24 cm.

Reason: Subtract 3 cm from each side: 30 minus 3 minus 3 equals 24 cm.

Check: Add 3 plus 24 plus 3 to confirm 30 cm.

Task 3

You measure three trunk gaps as 2 cm, 4 cm, and 6 cm. What is the ratio of the widest to the narrowest gap?

Answer: 3.

Reason: Widest is 6 cm, narrowest is 2 cm; 6 divided by 2 equals 3.

Check: Multiply 2 by 3 to confirm 6 cm.

Task 4

A canopy opening is 7 cm wide. You reduce it by 2 cm. What is the new width, and what is the ratio of new width to original width?

Answer: 5 cm; ratio 5 to 7.

Reason: 7 minus 2 equals 5 cm. Ratio is 5 divided by 7, written 5 to 7.

Check: Add 2 to 5 to confirm 7 cm; compare 5 to 7 directly.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Negative-space convention is stated and applied consistently.
- [ ] At least three trunk gaps are blocked before trunk detail.
- [ ] At least two canopy openings are shaped as negative space.
- [ ] Widest-to-narrowest gap ratio is computed and compared.
- [ ] Labels are legible and follow the baseline-to-midline x-height convention.
- [ ] Valid alternative textures are accepted if negative shapes remain clear.

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