

A. Additional Figures

We show in Figure 5 additional images of ImageNet-Cartoon and ImageNet-Drawing.

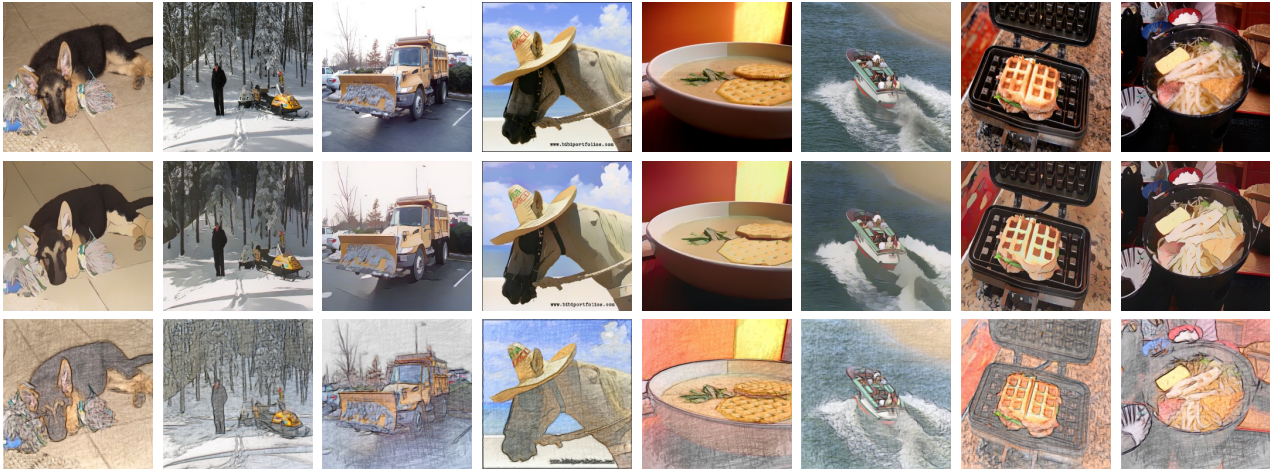


Figure 5: Several examples of ImageNet images (top) and their respective ImageNet-Cartoon (middle) and ImageNet-Drawing (bottom) versions.

B. ImageNet-Drawing

In order to create ImageNet-Drawing, a drawing pattern must be chosen. In Figure 3, we show the different drawing patterns used to the different version of ImageNet-Drawing considered in Table 2. While the differences are subtle, and some only perceptible by zoom-in the images, there is a significant change in accuracy between the different deep neural network models considered. In addition, in Figure 8 and Figure 9, we show the conversion to drawing for the images in Figure 1 and Figure 5.

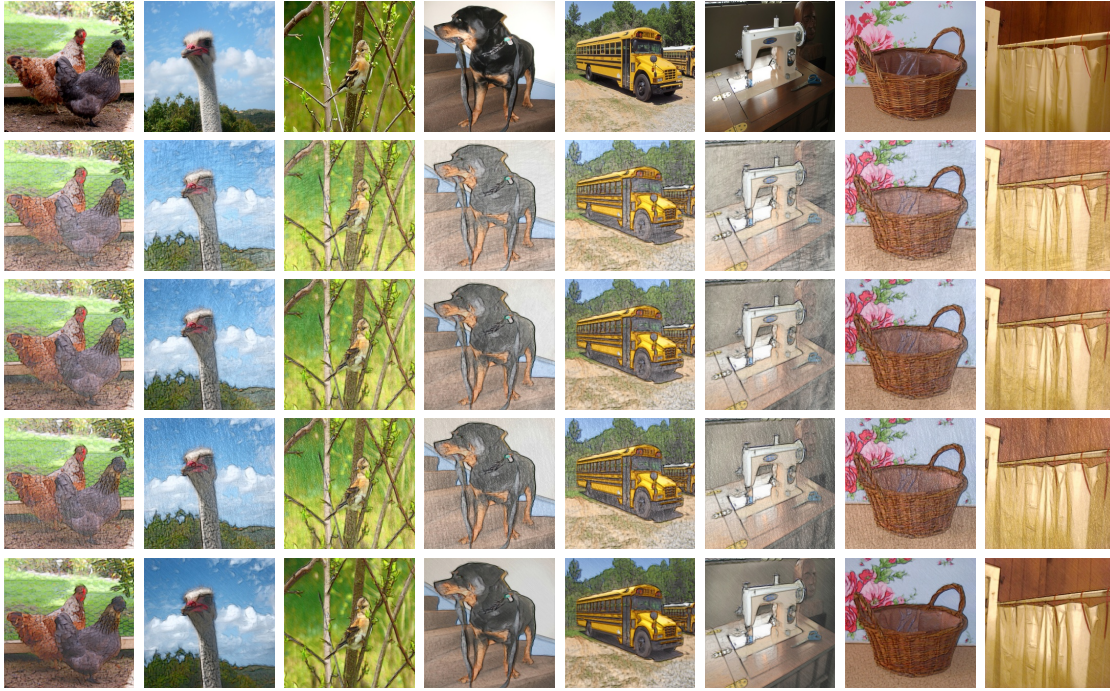


Figure 6: Several examples of ImageNet images (1st row) and their respective ImageNet-Drawing-I (2nd row), ImageNet-Drawing-II (3rd row), ImageNet-Drawing-III (4th row), and ImageNet-Drawing-IV (5th row).

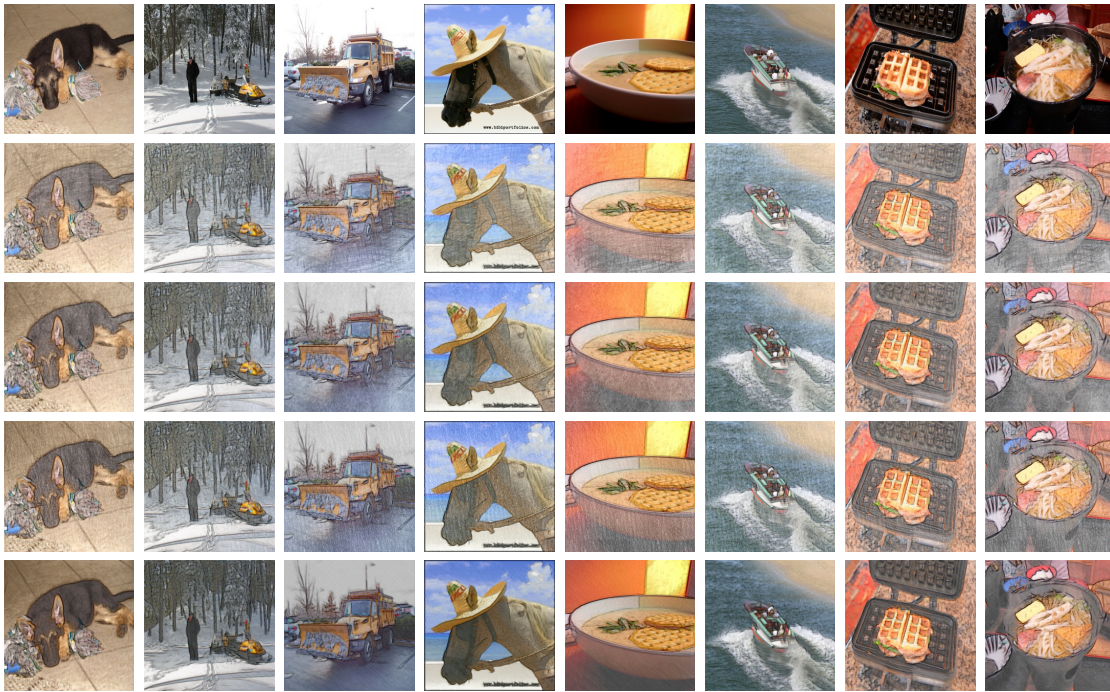


Figure 7: Several examples of ImageNet images (1st row) and their respective ImageNet-Drawing-I (2nd row), ImageNet-Drawing-II (3rd row), ImageNet-Drawing-III (4th row), and ImageNet-Drawing-IV (5th row).

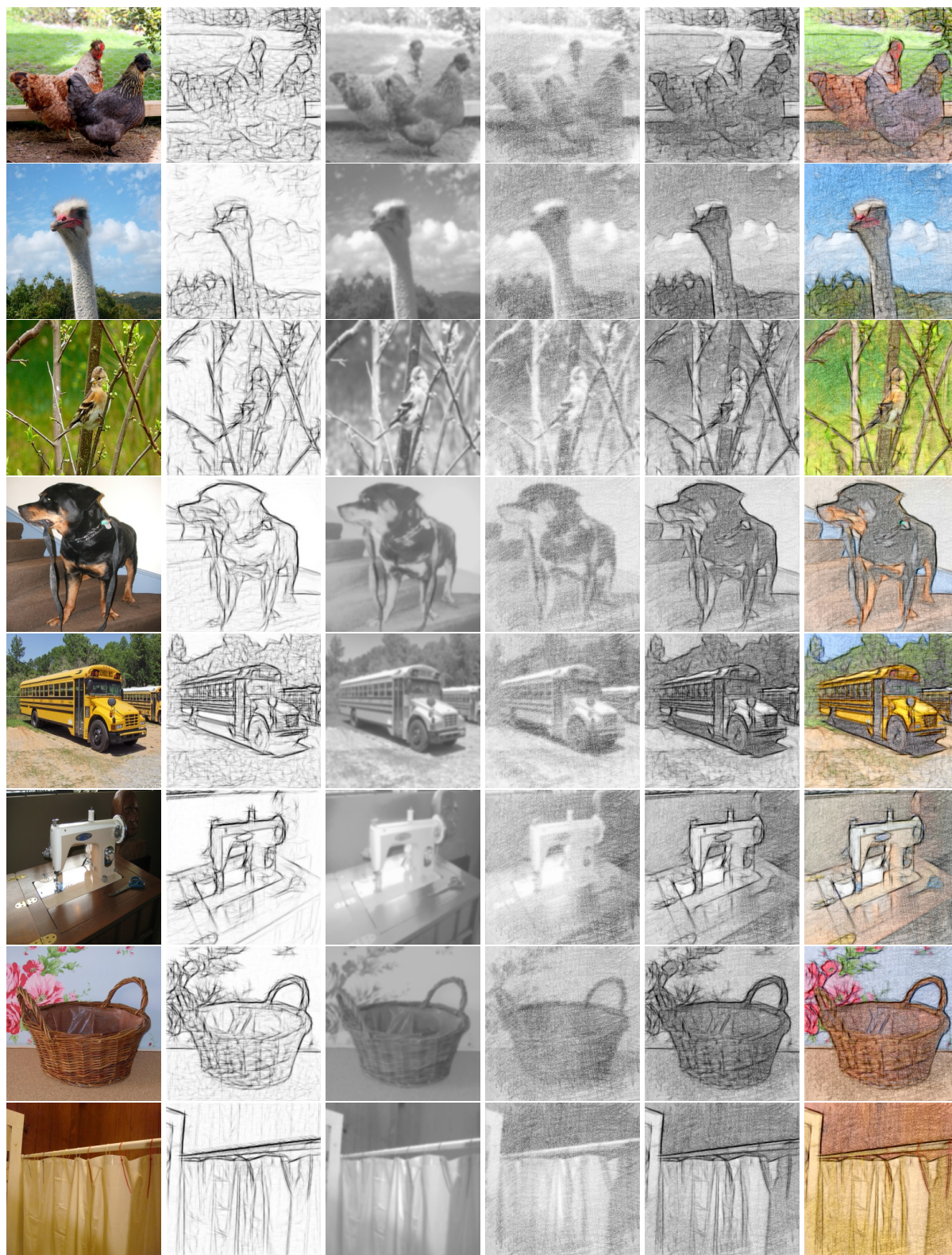


Figure 8: Visualization of the conversion of a real image to a colored pencil drawing. Along each row we display the original image, its pencil stroke representation S , the tone map J , the tonal texture T , the grayscale pencil sketch R and the final image, respectively.

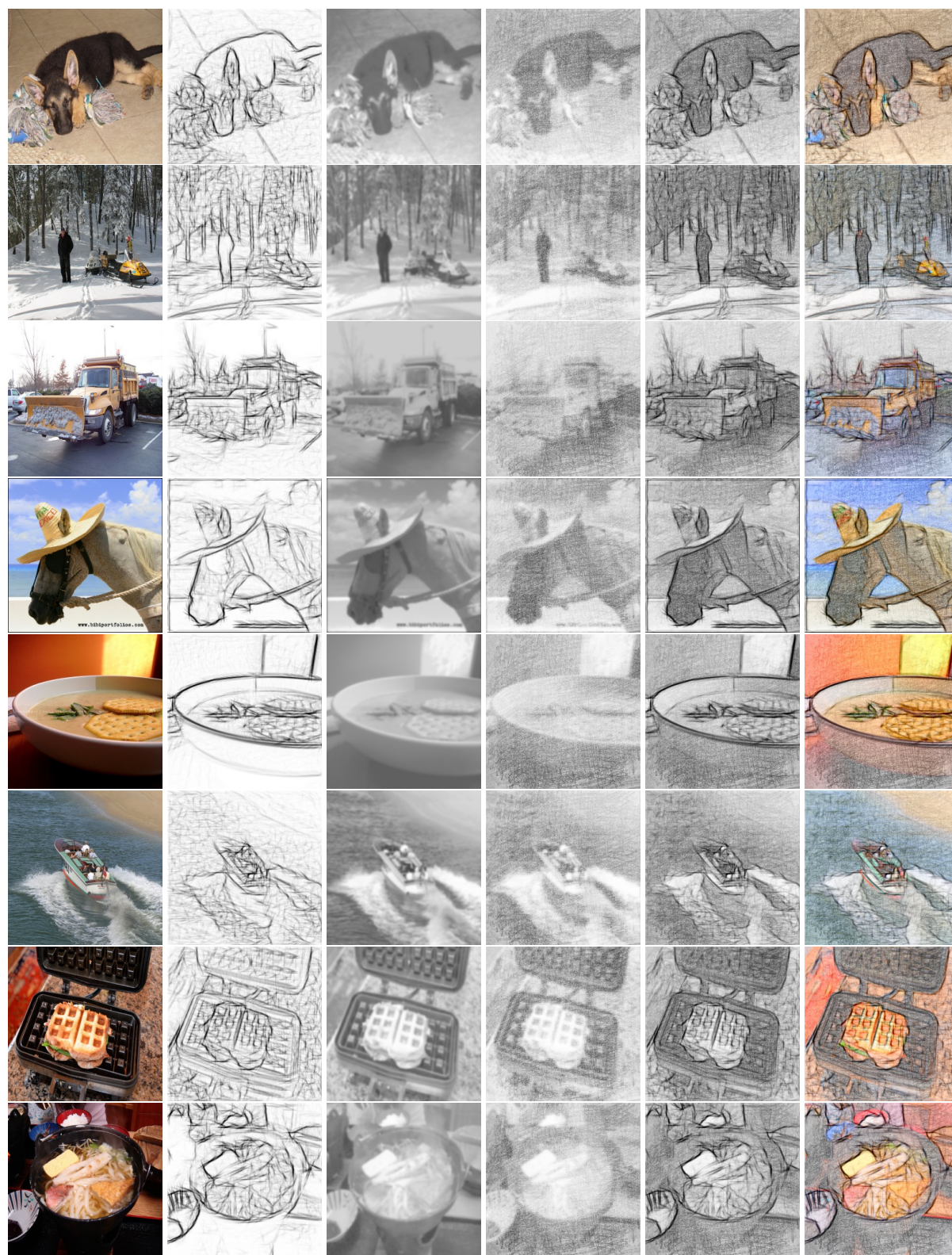


Figure 9: Visualization of the conversion of a real image to a colored pencil drawing. Along each row we display the original image, its pencil stroke representation S , the tone map J , the tonal texture T , the grayscale pencil sketch R and the final image, respectively.