

Garden Pond Lily I481

Product Note:

Watercolors by Daler-Rowney, 2 Corporate Drive, Cranbury, NJ 08512

Brushes by Robert Simmons: Daler-Rowney

Web site: www.daler-rowney.com/usa

Palette:

Alizarin Crimson

Burnt Sienna

French Ultramarine Blue

Gamboge

Hooker's Green Dark

Indigo

Brushes:

#8 Round, #4 Rigger (Liner), #6 Round, and 1" Flat Wash Brush

Paper:

11" x 15" (Qt. sheet) 140# Cold Press Watercolor Paper

Technique:

Wet into Wet Controlled

Transfer:

Use a No. 2 pencil to transfer the design to the watercolor paper by using a light box, or place in an outside window with the drawing under the sheet of watercolor paper. Use a kneaded eraser to pick up any excess graphite.

Technique:

Wet into Wet Controlled

Paint Preparation:

Mix a medium value of: Gamboge, French Ultramarine Blue, Indigo, Light Purple (Alizarin Crimson and a Touch of French Ultramarine Blue), Dark Purple (French Ultramarine Blue and Alizarin Crimson), Green (Gamboge and French Ultramarine Blue), Blue Green (Hooker's Green Dark and French Ultramarine Blue), and Gray (French Ultramarine Blue and a touch of Burnt Sienna)

Step 1:

Wet the entire paper with clean water, drop in Gamboge in the center of the flower and on some of the leaves; drop in French Ultramarine Blue, Blue Green, and Purple. Pick up the paper

and allow the paints to bleed and blend into each other. The colors should bleed and blend naturally -- if they do not, then add more water with a spray bottle. It is very important that you do not brush mix the color -- else, they will get muddy. This is to be a light value -- just sufficient to tone the paper.

Step 2:

Working one leaf at a time, wet with clean water and drop in Blue Green, Green, Gamboge, and Purple. Refer to the color photograph for placement. Remember in watercolors the value begins out light, and by adding more layers (glazes) the values get darker. The picture is the finished piece. It is better to be lighter than darker. Skip around working on one leaf at a time -- that which is not touching another leaf.

Step 3:

Lily -- the centers are painted with Gamboge; dry and then paint the tips with Dark Purple. Petals are painted one petal at a time. Wet the petal -- drop in Light Purple. Skip around and work on another petal that is not touching a wet one. Dry completely. Second layer -- apply Light Purple, and soften the edge with a damp brush. Once this layer is dry, add the dark tips with Dark Purple.

Step 4:

Flower Shadow -- this is painted with a dark value of Indigo with a small amount of Dark Purple added to a few of the edges. Start at one side of the shadow with the Indigo. This should be "soupy," wet enough that the Dark Purple when added will blend easily. Also using this same dark mixture paint, the dark shadows under the leaves. Dry Completely.

Step 5:

Water -- Wet the water area with clean water, going around the stems, drop in French Ultramarine Blue, Gray, and Purple.

Step 6:

Put the painting into a white matt and check the overall values. Are the darks dark enough? You may need to add another layer of paint in a few areas just to pop up the painting. I usually put the painting into a mat several time during the painting process. Sometimes I walk away for a few minutes, just to come back with a different eye.

WATERCOLORS by *Mary B. Spires*

Copyright © 2002 Mary B. Spires

All rights reserved. No part of this design may be reproduced by mechanical or electronic photocopy. Patterns may be hand traced by retail purchaser for personal use. Designs may be hand painted for fun or profit.

Mary B. Spires, TDA, 8300 Royalton Rd. SW, Lancaster, OH 43130-9278, Web Site: www.maryspires.com