

Chapter 1 : How To Paint Realistic Watercolor Roses

25 Step-By-Step Watercolor Painting Ideas You Must See. Painting ideas surround us. Look closely and you can find watercolor ideas wherever there's beauty. But sometimes we all can use some inspiration, so this section is filled with all sorts of watercolor painting ideas.

Here are a few factors you want to consider. As you can imagine, the artist quality paints are better quality and more concentrated, but a higher price tag accompanies these characteristics. Student quality paints are lower quality, but they are more affordable and can be great for beginners who want to learn how to use paints without the fear of wasting money. Are you going to mainly stay at home and paint scenes from your garden? If so, choosing to use paint tubes is a very viable option for you. Are you planning to use your watercolors while on the train or during your travels? If so, you need to consider the portability of paint, and selecting a paint pan may be the wiser option. No paint brand is perfect, so again, the one you choose to get paints from are up to you. Fold up a cloth or some white paper towels and keep them near your palette to blot excess water or paint off your brush. Start with eight to ten basic watercolors. I like Windsor Newton tubes, professional grade. Before starting your first painting, it is important to become familiar with the way your paints, brushes, and paper work together. Practicing a few different methods will help you when you are aiming for different textures, smooth blending of colors, or a gradient of one color. Set up your palette. If you are using a plate, just squeeze a few colors on the edge. If you have a palette with wells, you can squeeze each of your colors into individual wells. Test the dilution of color. With a wet brush, pick up some of the paint and swirl it around in the center of your palette. Stroke a few strokes of paint onto a practice piece of paper and try spreading it out to produce a gradient that goes from darker to lighter. Experiment with different brush strokes. Try some broad, flat strokes with your flat wash brush. Try dipping one of your round brushes in water and turning it to make a fine tip. Pick up some paint and draw some fine lines. With the same brush, pick up some color on the flat edge of the brush and use just the edge to create lines or grasses. Load a round brush with more paint and use it on its side to create a texture that skips across the paper. Pick up a bit of paint on the tip of a round brush, spread the bristles flat, and try dry brushing on dry paper for a feathery look. A good quality round brush will form a point if it is rolled slightly as it is loaded with paint. Use a light touch to paint fine straight or curved lines with the pointed tip of your round brush. You can also use the edge of brush for fine lines such as grasses. Here are a few basic techniques you should practice before attempting a painting: Broad, flat strokes for large, smooth areas. Use your 1" wash brush to mix a color with some water and make a puddle of paint on your palette. Pick up the color with your dampened brush and brush a smooth area with the color. A monochrome gradient is painted by using strong color at first and then adding water to thin and lighten the color. Since you do not add white to watercolors, you will get light colors by applying a thinner application of the same color. Use the edge of a flat brush for sharp lines. This technique is excellent for grasses or deep, straight shadows. Load the edge of your brush with color and practice using the edge of the brush to make deep lines. Paint textures with a dry brush technique. Painting with a fairly dry brush on dry paper is a great way to create rough textures. Heavily load a damp 10 round brush with a dark color. Use the brush on its side and pull it up along a tree trunk or a barn board. The paint will skip slightly, giving some very dark texture while leaving white highlights. Since you do not add white to watercolors, get light colors by applying a thinner application of the same color. Use a 10 round on its side for bark texture and feathery strokes on leaves and feathers. The tip of the 10 round will give you fine lines. Source How to Watercolor Paint on Dry Paper Painting on dry paper is a good way to get intense colors, detail, and texture in your work. As long as your brush does not have too much water on it, the paint will stay where you put it. You can use very tiny brushes to add fine detail or larger ones to create texture in wood or trees. Combining dry brush techniques with rough paper will leave white areas in the painting that sparkle with light. If you intend to paint a soft background behind a building or tree with a lot of texture, be sure to do that first with a wet-on-wet technique. Your background should be perfectly dry before starting on the textured areas—otherwise, they will run. Playing with many colors on wet paper! Abstract style watercolor is an experiment of wet-on-wet painting technique.

Source How to Watercolor Paint on Wet Paper The wet-on-wet technique is basically where you add wet paint to areas that are still wet from a previous layer of paint. Use your 1" flat brush to wet a 6 inch square of paper. If the paper is too wet, blot gently with a paper towel to pick up excess water. With the same brush, mix some gamboge yellow with water and apply to the top one third of the area. In the middle third, paint a fairly wet strip of sap green. Pick up the paper and tilt it slightly to let the colors blend into each other. Click thumbnail to view full-size While the paper and color is still wet, add some areas of cadmium red and sap green. The colors should flow together slightly. Source Tape paper to board, then use 1" brush to wet paper evenly with clear water. Source With the same brush, paint the sky blue. Add some alizarin crimson as you move towards the horizon. Source Paint a wet yellow ocher to strip at the horizon line. Source Under the yellow ocher, paint a strip of sap green. The colors will flow together. Source With the 10 round brush, mix some of the green and gray together. Source Use a hair dryer to dry your paper. Source Use the edge of your flat brush to pull out some grasses from the deeper green areas. Source Add a few clusters of tree trunks along the horizon, then paint in some foliage on the distant trees. Source Using a natural tint on a round brush fairly heavy and dry , roughly paint in a tree trunk and some branches. Source If you wish to paint some foliage on the tree, wet irregular areas where the leaves will go and drop in some bits of yellow ocher in the branches and on the ground. Source Paint a Landscape With Wet and Dry Techniques Painting on wet paper can give backgrounds and skies a delicate blend of colors that flow into each other. This is why wet-on-wet painting is a good technique for landscape. With a little practice, you can learn to put just the right amount of water on your paper to achieve the look you want. Try This Practice Landscape Exercise: Unless you are using a watercolor block, tape your paper to a flat board. Use a large, flat wash brush to wash the whole paper with water. Choose a sky color. For this exercise, I used cobalt blue. With a 1" flat brush, paint a smooth coat in the sky, darker at the top of the paper and lightening it up as you get to the horizon line. Add a few cloudy areas. If your paper is still fairly damp, the gray will blend into the blue while still keeping the cloudy shapes. Once the color is on the paper, let the colors flow into one another for a natural, soft look. Let background dry naturally or quicken the process with a hair dryer before moving on. Use the edge of your flat brush to pull out some grasses from the deeper green areas. Add a few clusters of tree trunks along the horizon. Then, paint in some foliage on the distant trees. Deepen the green shadows. Using a natural tint on a round brush that is fairly heavy and dry, roughly paint in a tree trunk and some branches. If you wish to paint some foliage on the tree, wet irregular areas where the leaves will go and drop in some bits of yellow ocher in the branches and on the ground. While the paper and color are still wet, add some areas of cadmium red and sap green. How to Use Watercolor Pencils What are watercolor pencils? Watercolor pencils are an art medium that combines drawing and painting. They look like normal colored pencils, but the watercolor effect is created when you add water to the drawing. An advantage of using these pencils is the ability to create very fine details that would be much more difficult by using a brush.

Chapter 2 : Easy Watercolor Flowers Step by Step Tutorial | Dawn Nicole Designs®

Watercolor pencils are an art medium that combines drawing and painting. They look like normal colored pencils, but the watercolor effect is created when you add water to the drawing. An advantage of using these pencils is the ability to create very fine details that would be much more difficult by using a brush.

Give your residents a Painting Class in the comfort of your own facility. Any time of the day! Any day of the week! Show the class as often as you want! No longer will you have trouble trying to get an artist to come to your Center when you need to fill an activity time slot. You can schedule a watercolor painting class anytime you want. You can show the class more than once a day, every day. Start, pause, stop or resume the class anytime. If you decide to cancel, just send us an email, or pay with PayPal and you can cancel yourself through PayPal at any time. A check payment is only available for Annual Membership. Your Center provides each participant with a Prang Semi-Moist Watercolor paint set, which is available on Amazon or one of the online art supply stores. The set includes a paint brush and 8 colors. You also purchase paper for your printer to print the current painting project. The paper is 65 lb Premium Cardstock available at OfficeMax. You may also use higher quality watercolor paper. Your Center will have a personalized login on our website where the classes are posted. A new class is added to your account every two weeks. You connect your computer to the TV in your activity center. The photo to the left shows a sample of what you print for the class. Finished Painting The photograph to the right is an example of the finished class demo. Other classes will consist of people, flowers, boats, landscapes, seascapes, still life subjects and many more. He started teaching watercolor painting classes in Two Minute Demo Video This 2 minute video was edited from one of the painting class videos.

Chapter 3 : How to Create Watercolor Flowers Tutorial Plus a Gorgeous Giveaway

Barbara is a signature member of the National Watercolor Society, the International Guild of Realism, the Pennsylvania Watercolor Society, and the Northeast Watercolor Society, among others. She has been published in the major watercolor publications Splash: the Best of Watercolor Painting, and Secrets of Watercolor Masters.

Favorite white gel pen “ you know mine is a Uniball Signo Broad! Step One Before you get to painting your watercolor cityscape, you will need to sketch out your city first. Use this line as the base for all your buildings in your skyline. Sketch in as many buildings in any design you like. You want the taller buildings in the center and for the buildings to get gradually smaller towards the ends. This will help create the nice sloped shape of the finished cityscape. Not all of it! I find that lots of pencils, even harder leads, still show through. As you can see in my photo, my pencil marks sort of a ghost of what they were. The photo below shows what they should look like after erasing. Step Three Onto painting! We will be using a sort of wet-on-wet technique to help blend the colors in the cityscape. This means that we will prime the paper with a bit of water before putting paint down. This is what helps watercolors blend so wonderfully. Step Four Repeat step three! Keep priming the paper with a bit of water, then go back with paint. We want this to be wet for the sort of drippy effect later. Choose analogous colors meaning colors beside each other on the color wheel when picking the color for your next building. Trying to put complementary colors next to one another i. So if you choose red for a building, try to choose red, yellow or pink for the next one. I am not skilled enough to paint everything in one direction, so I am always rotating my page. Also, I thought you might find it amusing to see my natural painting position “ headphones on and my head about 6 inches from the paper. Load your brush with just water and then paint down a loose shape that reflects the shape of your cityscape. Now go back in with the watercolors and paint the same color below each building to fill in the watery shape. Dry your brush off a bit and then use it absorb some of the water on your paper. Add each color of the buildings relatively near it. Let this dry thoroughly before moving on to the last step. Step Seven Using your favorite white gel pen, add some details to your buildings. You painted a fantastic and gorgeous watercolor cityscape! I hope you found this project easy to do and fun. I love sharing my watercolor knowledge with you because it is such a fun medium to work with. She loves art journaling, painting, punk music and would have a coffee IV if they existed.

Chapter 4 : Beginner's Watercolor Painting Guide: Supplies, Steps, and Techniques | FeltMagnet

Learn how to create a watercolor landscape painting with this easy step-by-step tutorial. As a reference, I will use this picture that I took during my visit to Yosemite National Park. The mountain behind the big tree is the famous Half Dome.

There are going to be a LOT of photos, but I wanted to make the steps super evident for anyone new to using watercolors. For this watercolor flower tutorial, I wanted to be conscious of explaining every step. I love my 8 round brush and use it frequently for painting florals. While the paint is still wet on the paper, start with your brush at the edge of the paint blob and paint upwards to create a larger circle shape. By doing this, you create a natural gradient within your flower shape. It will be darker at the bottom of the shape, and lighter at the top, much like flowers are in nature. Watercolor is easy to overwork, so the rule of thumb is just to leave it before you ruin it, haha. Step Two Repeat step one with more flower shapes on your paper. Here are some tips to help your finished painting turn out great: Choose split-complementary colors or analogous colors. This means choosing colors that are either in a sort of triangle on the color wheel from one another like blue, yellow and orange or ones that are beside each other. These all look great together because they are next to each other on the color wheel. Create an odd number of flowers. You can do as many or as little as you like, just try to do an odd amount! Vary the size of your flowers with one largest flower as the focal point. This helps draw the eye to a focal point on the page, and there is less competition between where your eyes want to go. Step Three While the paint is still wet on the page, tip the paper upwards to help the paint pool at the bottom of your flowers. You can also opt to use a heat gun if you have one where my embossing peeps at?! I did use mine here, and it resulted in a more water stained effect than if I had let the paints air dry. Either way is totally ok. Let these blobs dry completely before moving on. Step Four Once your paint is completely dry, you can start drawing in some stems! Draw a single line down from all your flowers, making sure the lines are not perfectly straight. Yes, you read that right. Embrace the wobble in your lines, and the finished result comes out quaint and cute. Then add your leaves as you like on each stem. I did a mix of little leaves, big leaves, alternating, symmetrical. Next, on the flowers, draw some stamen and leaves at the base of the flowers. Do not do this! Which may be why I created a second one for this post, haha. However, if you want to paint your leaves, then a waterproof ink is a must. These do NOT need to be perfect since our flowers are very loose. Pick a light shade of green and load the brush with just a little bit of paint, then very loosely paint over the leaves. Paint as many or as little leaves as you like and let dry completely! Step Six This part is optional, but I think the white ink splatters add a little more interest in the paintings. First, put a little bit of the white ink into a small dish and add enough water to thin it out a bit. My white ink is quite thick, so I have to water it down for it to splatter. Do as much splattering as you like! Be mindful that this does get paint in a larger area than your painting so make sure your phone is out of the way! And we are done this easy watercolor flower tutorial! Not too hard right? You nailed it and painted this beautiful painting in no time. Well then, my friend, have I got a treat for you! You can download these designs as these great birthday cards over on my blog. Check it out below: She loves art journaling, painting, punk music and would have a coffee IV if they existed.

Chapter 5 : Everyday Artist: Step-by-Step Watercolor: How to Paint a Blue Hydrangea

Your Center provides each participant with a Prang Semi-Moist Watercolor paint set, which is available on Amazon or one of the online art supply stores. The paint sets cost about \$ each. The set includes a paint brush and 8 colors.

Inspiration , Tutorials Tagged With: In accordance with her watercolor know-how, she has created this tutorial for us to learn how to create gorgeous watercolor flowers. You can use this technique to make your own note cards, birthday cards, place settings, wedding paper goods, or art to hang in your home! Part of the fun is letting the watercolors have control and just watching what comes out of the brush. A jar or tub of water Watercolor paints Crayola works just fine! Also note that Styrofoam egg cartons make awesome palettes. The thicker the paper, the less likely it is to warp. Cut your paper into the sizes you want to work with. Choose the colors you want to use. You can use whatever colors you want, but I recommend choosing shades that are next to each other on the color wheel for the flowers, and some sort of green for the leaves and stems. Fill in the U shape so it looks like a side view of petals, and then paint a thinner squiggly shape above the lower petals, leaving a very thin white space between what is now the front and back petals of the flower. Dab the contrasting color along the bottom of the flower and allow it to bleed into the blue for a shaded effect. If the color comes on too dark you can blot it with a paper towel for a different effect. Using your smallest brush, pick up some green paint and add a blob of green to the bottom of the flower. In a delicate, quick motion, draw a line down from the flower for the stem. This one looks like a thistle or spider mum. Quickly swipe the paint down in curved lines from one central point, in an umbrella shape. Pick up more water and paint as your brush will dry out after two or three swipes. In green, add a curving stem to the flower, again using a very quick and light sweep of the smallest brush. Draw a curving stem and then in blue paint a little blob at the end of the stem. With purple, add a dot of contrasting purple to the bud. Mine was very dark so I blotted it with a paper towel. Next I painted another poppy flower in blue and purple, using similar technique as the very first flower. I made a different shape though. After the flowers have dried, you can go back with a small brush and add some detail to the petals. I decided to add one more flower, a small blue one. I painted a basic front-facing flower shape in blue and then blotted it with a paper towel. To make a leaf, press down and then back up with your brush, connecting to the stem. I added some more detail to the flower after it was dry by painting dark dots in the center. My magenta flower was looking a little sparse so I went back and filled it in with some more color. Note my piece of scrap paper on the side. One hundred and one dollars.

Chapter 6 : Easy Watercolor Cityscape Step-by-Step Tutorial | Dawn Nicole Designs®

Step 3 - Painting the Shadows "Whacking in" the shadows so soon in the painting process is the key to this work. Use the existing colours in your palette (freshen them up if needed).

Monday, June 9, Step-by-Step Watercolor: How to Paint a Blue Hydrangea Everybody loves hydrangeas. I love them all, but my favorite has always been the traditional blue mophead hydrangea, and I thought you might enjoy seeing step-by-step photos of how I go about painting one. Step-by-Step Instructions for Painting a Blue Hydrangea 1 - Make a drawing of your hydrangea flower and a few leaves with a blue watercolor pencil. I used a Faber-Castell Cobalt Blue watercolor pencil. Lay a piece of tracing paper over your photo. Trace the outline of the main shapes onto the tracing paper with a fine-point Sharpie pen. Position the tracing paper drawing behind your watercolor paper or sketchbook page. Step 1 - Watercolor pencil drawing 2 - Spatter on some drops of water using a paint brush, toothbrush, or spatter screen. You just want to have some droplets of water which will help to soften edges and blend colors when you add watercolor. Step 2 - Spatter water 3 - Begin painting varying tones and colors of blue, loosely brushing onto blossom petals, leaving some areas of white. I used the following blues: Paint darker tones in shadow areas. Wet the leaf areas and allow some blue to bleed out onto leaves. Step 3 - Varied washes of blues Some blue hydrangeas have lighter white and yellow centers. Use the colors required for your particular subject. Use areas of violet and pink for variety. Some petals will be painted directly, and some will be painted around negative painting. I like to use hard edges to define shapes and soft edges within the petals to show form. Step 4 - Negative painting 5 - Continue painting positive and negative shapes, one petal at a time. Refer continually to your photo or flower to analyze where light and dark edges contrast with each other. Paint the darker side where two edges meet. Step 6 - Building up shadows Add the darkest blue and purple shadow tones. Darkest tones 7 - The flower can be called complete at this point Step 7 - Completed flower or you may want to add more detail by using a small rigger brush to paint veins on some of the petals. Flower with petal veins added 8 - Painting leaves: Paint a base color of green on the leaf. Vary the color to add interest. Add yellow to the sunny side of the leaf and blue to the cool, shady side. Then use one of the techniques shown below to indicate the prominent veins found on hydrangea leaves. Scratching in lines Use a sharp tool such as a toothpick to incise or scratch vein lines into WET paint. Paint will settle in the scraped area, making a dark line. Leaf technique 1 Leaf technique 2: Lifting lines Use a small brush dampened with clean water to lift paint off the leaf in vein lines. Rinse and blot brush between strokes. Leaf technique 2 Leaf technique 3: Negative painting Paint the leaf with a base color of light green or pale yellow. With darker green, paint the space between leaf veins. Leave the veins untouched. You can plan where the veins will be by drawing them lightly with a blue or green watercolor pencil before painting with the dark green.

Chapter 7 : Cernosek Fine Art - Watercolor Step By Step

Watercolor Painting Step-By-Step by Arthur L. Guptill is a primarily black-and-white book written in How does this book hold up as a reference in modern times? One might think that it's the technology that has changed in nearly sixty years.

My standard flower palette is as follows: Lastly, make sure your watercolor paper is of good quality. If a paper is not good quality i. Poor quality papers do not stand up well to scrubbing out color. A quick note on glazing
Glazing is the technique of laying down successive washes and building up color and value in a painting in order to create glowing, luminous color. Because watercolor is transparent, each layer shows through the next, creating rich, complex color mixes. The reason for this is because if you are covering a large area it is too hard to mix enough color for more than one sitting. It is very important that each wash you lay down is completely dry before the next one is applied, or the next wash will lift your previous wash and muddy your color. I allow several hours or overnight for each layer to thoroughly dry. A hair drier can be used to speed this process, but many times I find that stepping away from the work is also helpful. When I come back I have fresh eyes to see what needs to be done next. Practice your watercolor washes a few times to get the hang of it before starting on your painting here is a more detailed tutorial on creating watercolor washes. If I am doing a larger area, I wet the area with clean water first and allow it to dry just until the sheen is gone. The paper will be damp but not too wet, which allows the color to flow and gives some time to work before the paint dries or starts to leave a hard edge. Start with a detailed drawing
When painting realistically, always begin with a detailed drawing. As I drew, I arranged my roses in a pleasing composition on my paper. These roses, for example, were less pink than the photo shows and more coral with a glowing yellow undertone. Put down your lightest colors first I started my painting by putting down washes of my lightest colors. So think carefully about what colors will be lightest in your scene and start with those. Remember to also mask or carefully paint around any areas you want to keep white. As you can see, I used Aureolin Yellow as an underwash on the roses and leaves, and added Permanent Rose for the underwash on the roses. After my initial glaze dried, I begin to detail the roses and leaves with some shadows. Next, paint in the background
Never neglect the background. A background is usually the largest area of a painting like this and helps support your subject. The shifting color will give the suggestion of leaves, but there will be no detail here. Since there is no detail in this background leafy area, I went in with the value I wanted right away. Finish up the painting with more color washes
Using light color glazes, I finished my painting by gradually building up the colors and values on the roses and leaves. The film will stop your eyes from seeing color and let you see just shades of gray. Of course, if you are using a photo, you can always use a photo editor to change it to black and white for the same effect. Using either of these tools will help you judge how close to the original values you are, and when you should be done. I also used the edges of the paper to test my colors and glazes before I use them. Last of all, I softened some edges on the roses and leaves by taking a damp brush and lightly blending away the hard edge of color. I also lifted off some color in areas where I thought they were too dark. A word of caution: I hope you enjoyed seeing my process, and perhaps even followed along to create a gorgeous painting of your own! Keep an eye out for more of my watercolor tutorials on EmptyEasel in the near future!

Chapter 8 : Art For Kids: Drawing And Watercolor Painting Step-By-Step | Skill Success

Easy Watercolor Flowers Step by Step Tutorial. Learn how to paint these lovely flowers with a detailed step by step lesson from Torrie of Fox + Hazel. Easy Watercolor Flowers Step by Step Tutorial Hi friends!

I generally do a simple outline drawing, then blow it up to the size I want to paint. Here is the drawing. The apples were first wet with pure water, then the colors were applied by just touching the brush to the paper. The paint is carried by the water, and the 2 colors mix beautifully, with just a few nudges of the brush. Too much brushwork at this point would muddy the colors. Remember, there are lots of layers of color to come, so there is plenty of time to tweak the image. Also, leave white areas for the very light areas and highlights on the apple. A close up of one apple, Step 1: The apples were first wet with pure water Then the colors were applied by just touching the brush to the paper. Leave white areas for the very light areas and highlights on the apple. An extra bit of Permanent Rose on the lower left side, and blotting the hard edge around the stem. Again, notice how well they mix when added to the wet paper. Shadows photo above I use Dioxazine Violet to paint the shadows on the apples, leaving the highlighted areas. It can look a little garish at this point, but I know I will be painting over them again , and the shadows will eventually be darkened which will unify the colors. The lace detail and shadow is coming along. Although painting the lace is tedious, I know that rendering it carefully will make a better painting. Second Layer photos above and below I painted a layer of Ultramarine Blue in the background, and a layer of Burnt Umber below the lace. You can see where I have a few more holes to fill in the lace. I painted another layer of green Sap Green and red this time Alizarin Crimson on the apples. Remember to leave the highlights. I painted a very light layer of Raw Sienna over the entire lace area. This helps unify the colors that I used for the shadows, and keeps the material from being too glaringly white, and attention grabbing. Value adjusting photo above The painting needs deeper shadows, and I would like the apples to have richer colors. I paint a little Cobalt Blue on the highlight on the middle apple, and a wee bit of Cadmium Orange on the top right of the first apple. I deepen some parts if the folds in the lace, and work on the lace detail a little more. Details photo above Another layer of Alizarin Crimson and Sap Green on the apple, this time with a little Hookers Green for the cooler green areas. I use Dioxazine Violet and Sepia on the stems of the apple. More detail work on the lace, and another layer of Dioxazine Violet under the lace AND in the background. I scrub out some lighter areas around the stems, and the highlights and reflected lights with a small, stiff brush and plenty of water. It is a rich and warm pink, and looks better then a lighter wash of Alizarin Crimson. I use Alizarin Crimson for dark, intense reds, but a washy version looks dull to me. The dry paint will stay put for the most part, unless it is disturbed with a lot of brushing. Water, good, Brush, bad. Not quite sure why, but I love it. It is a lovely purple, but also the perfect neutral. It seems to work great as a shadow color on any other color, and seems to cool when a color needs to be cooled, or warm when a color needs to be warmed. Take note, that I almost never mix it with another color, but use it as a wash over another color.

Chapter 9 : 36 Watercolor Techniques, 72 Video Tutorials & Free Painting Ideas

Watercolor techniques, how-to-paint tutorials & painting ideas Welcome! Millions from nearly every country have visited this site since the early days of the Internet.