



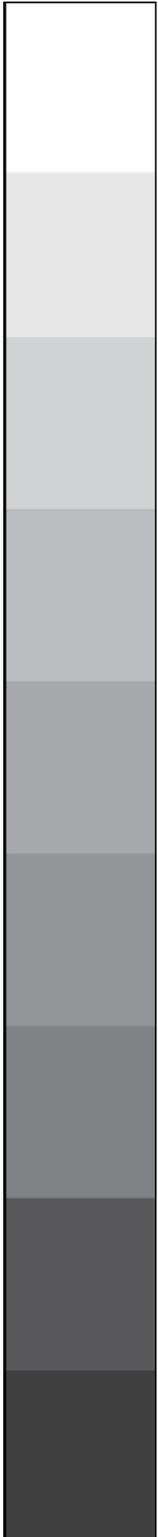
# Drawing America

1.24.2021 Watercolor Live- Instructor: Alex Hillkurtz

## Lesson Topics Covered

- Color washes
  - o Draw four rectangles to create four different washes with four different colors. Tip: set your paper up at small of an angle to allow gravity to pull the paint down the page, laying down after each rectangle is completely covered
    - First rectangle- Make an even wash of color using a flat brush, fill in the whole rectangle.
    - Second rectangle- Like the first rectangle, but as we go down the rectangle, it will become a gradient by adding more water for each stroke.
    - Third rectangle- Wet on wet technique- Wet the paper so the fibers of the paper are saturated.
      - Do a single stroke of paint, then hold the paper vertical at a steep angle to allow the paint to run down the page.
    - Fourth rectangle- Combine the techniques starting on dry paper adding in dry brush, splattering, adding in water to the edges, scratching in with nail or other sharp edge, splatter, use a toothbrush to fling more paint and splash in clear water.
- Mixing color
  - o 3 different ways to mix colors- use your palette to mix colors, introducing them slowly.

- Draw three circles on a page.
    - o First circle- using the mixed color, fill in the circle completely for an even wash within the circle. Move it around to help this. Creates more of a flat color.
- Tip: Watercolor dries 10-20% lighter than what is on the palette)
- Second circle- Glazing technique- Start with one color, let it fully dry (can use hair dryer, test with back of hand to ensure it is fully dry) then add the next color on top. (example used Cobalt Blue, and quinacridone red). Has a vibrance and depth of color. Useful for trees, tree branches,
    - o Third circle- Using wet on wet technique. Lay in both colors, each on half of the circle. Then tip the page around to mix the colors together on the page. Creates a vibrant and unpredictable, and lively color.



- Color Wheels
  - Standard- Red, Blue yellow
    - Ultramarine Blue, Hansa Yellow (M), Quinacridone Red
    - Start with a “circle of circles” for each paint. With 3 large circles with 3 small circles between each of the larger circles for secondary colors.
      - Starting at the top with yellow, red to the right, and blue for the left. Mix in each color, for the final mixed color in the center circle. Start with the color in the center circle, adding in more color on either side- Example, start with green, the circle closer to yellow, add more yellow. The circle closer to blue, add more blue. Follow this around the circle with the same technique for the remaining circles for an even color all the way around.
      - If you were to evenly mix the three primary colors (large circles) together in the center of the color wheel, theoretically you would get black or a gray.
  - Earth tone and muted
    - Indian Red, Cerulean Blue Chromium, Yellow Ochre
      - Use the same technique as the standard color wheel, only using the different colors listed above.

### Lesson Homework

- Create four different textures using one color.
  1. Even wash of color,
  2. Graduated tone.
  3. Wet on Wet.
  4. Play and make a mess!
- Mix two colors together in three different ways.
  1. Mixed in the palette.
  2. Glazing
  3. Mixing on Page
- Create color wheels using primaries and earth tones.
  1. Primaries-
    - Hansa Yellow (M) PY97

- Ultramarine Blue- PB29
- Quinacridone Red- PV19

## 2. Earth tones

- Yellow Ochre PY43
- Cerulean Chromium Blue PB36
- Indian Red-PR101