



STEP-BY-STEP DEMONSTRATION

DERWENT WATERCOLOUR PENCILS

The beauty of watercolour. The precision of pencil.

Shells (Finished drawing 3" x 5")



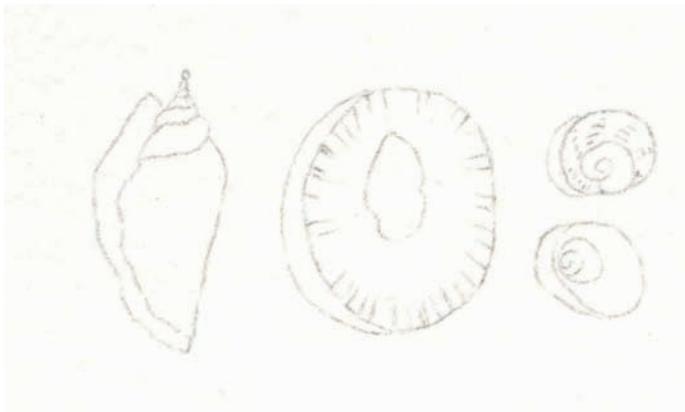
INTRODUCTION

These versatile pencils have a watersoluble colour strip allowing you to draw and paint with complete control. The pencils can be used wet or dry on wet or dry paper to create a variety of exciting effects. Ideal for mixed media work, Derwent Watercolour is available in a full range of 72 colours.

MATERIALS USED:

Derwent Watercolour pencils used:
17 Pink Madder Lake, 30 Smalt Blue,
59 Golden Brown, 61 Copper Beech,
67 Ivory Black

Hot pressed watercolour paper
No. 4 round brush
Craft knife
Derwent Graphic 3B pencil

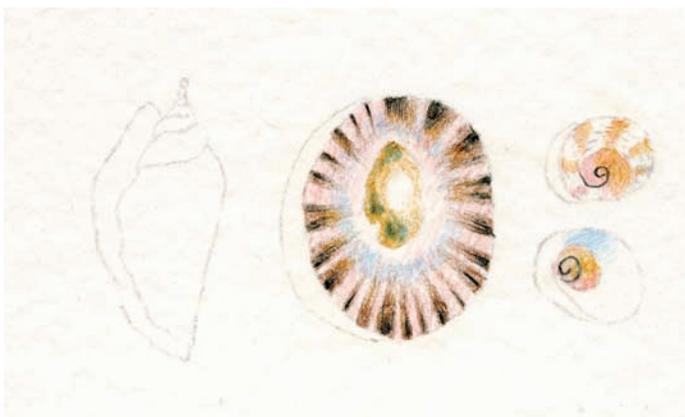


1 Using 30 Smalt Blue, lightly draw the line drawing onto watercolour paper.



2 Dry on dry. Apply 61 Copper Beech in sections as shown stroking the pencil from the outer edge towards the centre (not all the way) using 59 Golden Brown apply to the centre and a little on the brown section to link and warm.

Add 17 Pink Madder Lake lightly over all the shell except in the centre. Introduce 30 Smalt Blue over the centre part of the pink as a halo (this will create a mauve when hydrated)



3 Introduce 30 Smalt Blue to the yellow centre to darken. Add 67 Ivory Black from the outer edge inwards to darken.

Work on the two smaller shells by blending the 17 Pink Madder Lake and 61 Copper Beech as shown. This will act as a base colour when hydrated in preparation for the dramatic black which will be applied when wet. Add a little blue.

Draw in the centre coil with a Graphic 3B pencil.

For more tips, techniques and product information visit www.pencils.co.uk



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Drawings and techniques by Fiona Peart



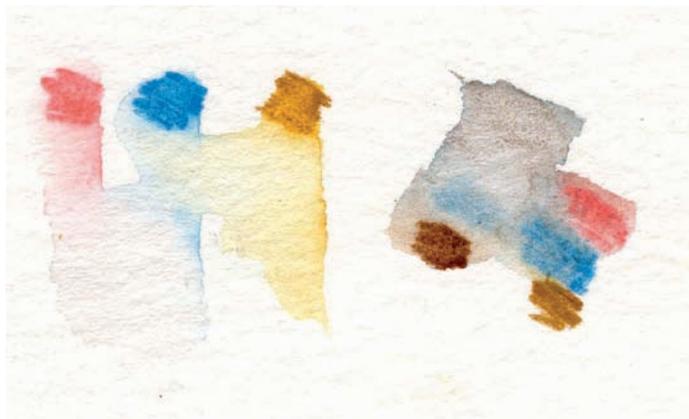
4 Hydrate: Using a no. 4 brush and clean water gently dampen the smaller shells (avoid the shadow). The moment the black goes onto the damp surface the colour will intensify and a bold stroke will result. Gently intensify the pink and yellow if the colour is too light in contrast with the black.

Middle shell – using clean water, begin in the centre and with gentle stroking movements allow the pigments to blend. As soon as the blue is touched it will merge with the yellow.

Working from the centre outwards on the light area stroke the pigments towards the outer edge with a wet brush – continue to moisten the brush in water. Avoid over wetting.

Hydrate the dark bands from the outer edge inwards. It is important to keep the brush clean and not transfer the black to the lighter section, use gentle stroking movements.

Whilst the shell is still damp use 61 Copper Beech and apply the tiny dots.



6 Whilst this is drying put a little of each colour on the paper, (except black) like a mini pallet and blend the colours to give a soft mauve/grey for the shadow area.

Paint the shadow area under the dry shells. This results in a beautifully painterly effect.



5 Speckling onto wet: Wet sections of the final shell. Then using a craft knife gently stroke the colour off the pencil letting the speckles fall onto the paper. The colour will hydrate and intensify only where it is wet, the rest will remain on the paper. Once dry the excess dry speckles can be blown away to reveal untouched paper.



7 Using the paint as a pallet again, introduce some structure lines to the remaining shell using 30 Smalt Blue, 59 Golden Brown and 61 Copper Beech. Then add the shadow as previously.

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