

## Winsor & Newton Cotman Watercolors - Hibiscus Wall Art

### Supplies Needed:

Winsor & Newton® Cotman® Watercolors Sketchers' Pocket Box; Item # D240485S, #10435073

Using the Following Colors in the Set:

Cadmium Yellow  
Cadmium Red Pale Hue  
Alizarin Crimson  
Ultramarine Blue  
Viridian Hue  
Sap Green  
Burnt Sienna  
Burnt Umber

Winsor & Newton® Cold Press Watercolor Pad, 9x12; Item # D360683S - *trim sheet to have one 8x10 piece*

Winsor & Newton® Cotman® #0 Round Brush; Item # 10269099

Winsor & Newton® Cotman® #2 Round Brush; Item # 10269103

Winsor & Newton® Cotman® #6 Round Brush; Item # 10269105

Winsor & Newton® Watercolor Medium, Art Masking Fluid; Item #D240037S, #10019868

Teal Embossing Heat Tool by Recollections™; Item # 10624018

Well Artist Palette With Center; Item # 10207789

Toothpick or Bamboo Skewer

Glass of Water

Paper Towels

Graphite Pencil (4H recommended)

Eraser

### Step 1 - Prepare Work Surface

Cover your work surface with a disposable covering and fill a glass or cup with water.

### Step 2 - Cut Watercolour Paper

Cut one sheet of 9in x 12in watercolor paper to create one 8x10 sheet of paper.

### Step 3 - Transfer or Freehand Draw Outline

Use a Lightbox or well lit window and a graphite pencil to transfer the provided outline, or free-hand draw the outline by using the provided outline as a guide.

### Step 4 - Apply Masking Fluid to Style, Pads, Anther, Filament, and Pollen of Hibiscus

Using a toothpick or the pointed side of a bamboo skewer, apply masking fluid over the style, pads, and filament. Apply the anther and pollen by placing several small dots of the masking fluid to both the left and right of the style.

### Step 5 - Mix Two Colors and Apply First Layer of Color to Leaves

To mix the 2 colors with the same paint to water ratio, use a #6 brush as if it were a spoon. Place 2 scoops of water into 2 different wells on the artist palette. Mix the following colors into those wells until you have an equal paint to water ratio for each color:

**Sap Green:** 3 parts Sap Green

**Green:** 2 parts Sap Green and 2 parts Viridian Hue

Use the #6 brush for this step and work this step to completion one leaf at a time. Apply **Sap Green** to the top two-thirds of one leaf. Then, apply **Green** to the bottom third of the leaf, allow-

ing both colors to merge into each other organically where they meet. Repeat with the other leaf.

### **Step 6 - Mix Two Washes and Apply the Washes to the Petals**

To mix the 2 washes, use a #6 brush as if it were a spoon. Place 4 scoops of water into 2 different wells on the artist palette. Mix the following colors into those wells until you have an equal paint to water ratio for each color:

**Orange Wash:** 1 part Cadmium Red Pale Hue

**Red Wash:** 1 part Alizarin Crimson

Use a #6 in this step, and work this entire step to completion one petal at a time. Apply the **Orange Wash** to one petal, starting at the base and then working the wash up toward the middle of the petal. When the middle of the petal is reached, place your brush in the water for one second, wipe the bristles on the rim of the glass a couple of times, and then continue painting on the rest of the petal using a now diluted version of the Orange Wash.

Clean the brush, and paint over the veins on the petal with the **Red Wash**, starting at the top of the petal and working the strokes down toward the base, and using the tip of the brush to achieve thinner strokes.

Use a wipe technique to lift value from the petal and to create form. This technique will be performed to the middle and top section of each petal and to the spaces that lie in-between veins. To perform this technique, clean the brush and then dab it several times on a paper towel so that it is moist but not drenched. Using a hatching motion, place the brush on the space in-between two veins, place pressure on the brush, and then wipe the brush and lift it away from the paper to remove some of the paint and to create a lighter value. Wipe the brush on the paper towel and repeat this technique on the same section to lift more color or on a new section. Thoroughly clean your brush regularly when performing this step to help lift color. Replace the paper towels as often as necessary, as they will get pretty wet with this technique.

Repeat this step to every petal on the hibiscus.

### **Step 7 - Apply Red Stripes to Each Petal**

Use the a #6 round brush for this step. In this step, you will apply curved stripes to each petal. Work one petal at a time.

Using the **Red Wash**, apply several stripes on each petal, with the stripes following the curve of each petal. Make the stripes a little wider on the top of each petal and a little thinner at the bottom. Each stripe should be approximately 1/4" in width at the top, 1/8" at the bottom, and there should be approximately 1/8" of space in in-between each stripe. You should have enough space to fit 4-5 of these stripes on each petal.

In order to start building up shadows and to create depth, apply the **Red Wash** to the shadowed area where two petals overlap. The paint should be applied to the petal that is positioned on the bottom of the overlapping petals.

### **Step 8 - Mix 3 Colors and Apply Veining on Petals**

To mix the 3 colors with the same paint to water ratio, use a #6 brush as if it were a spoon. Place 2 scoops of water into 3 different wells on the artist palette. Mix the following colors into those wells until you have an equal paint to water ratio for each color:

**Red:** 4 parts Alizarin Crimson

**Black:** 2 parts Ultramarine Blue and 2 parts Burnt Umber

**Dark Red:** 3 parts Alizarin Crimson and 1 scoop of the Black paint

Use a #2 round brush for this step. Place a few dollops of the **Red** paint at the base of one petal. You will pull from this paint “puddle” to apply the veining on this petal. Paint on all of the veining on this petal. If there is not enough paint to pull from the dollops at the base of the petal, you may place more paint on your brush from the Red that is on the palette. Repeat this step to all the other petals.

To further build up shadows and to create depth, apply **Red** to each area where two petals overlap. The paint should once again be applied to the petal that is positioned on the bottom of the overlapping two petals.

Place a few dollops of the **Dark Red** paint at the base of one petal. You will pull from this paint to apply the darker veining on this petal. Paint on a few dark veins on this petal, going over the same veins applied in step 5 and in this step with the Red paint. Apply about 25% less of this darker color than you did with the Red. Repeat this step to all the other petals.

Apply **Dark Red** to each area where two petals overlap. The paint should once again be applied to the petal that is positioned on the bottom of the overlapping two petals.

#### **Step 9 - Apply Red Wash to Each Petal and Use the Lift Technique**

Use the #6 round brush for this step, and work one petal to completion before moving on to the next petal. Apply the **Red Wash** to one petal in its entirety. This will soften but not eliminate the stripes and veining that were applied in previous steps.

Then, use the wipe technique in the same manner as in step 5 to lift values and create form.

Repeat this step to every other petal on the hibiscus.

#### **Step 10 - Apply Second Layer of Color to Leaves**

Repeat step 4 in its entirety for the leaves.

#### **Step 11 - Apply More Veining to Petals**

Use the #0 round brush in this step to create thin veins. Apply **Red** paint to the very base of one petal and then over the same veins that are already visible on each petal. You do not need to go over every single vein; aim for going over 70% of them. Apply it also to the shadows that are created where two petals overlap. Repeat this process to every petal.

#### **Step 12 - Apply More Red to Petals**

Use the #6 round brush for this step. Dab on **Red** paint at the base of the petal. Then, pull paint upward from the dabs toward the middle of the petal to create thick strokes and to go over some of the veining. Place the brush in the water for a second, dab it on a paper towel several times, and then use this damp but not soaking wet brush to soften and smooth the color up into the rest of the petal. You may also create a few strokes and veins starting at the top of the petal and then moving down toward the bottom as well as to the shadows created where two petals overlap. The purpose of this step is to gradually help the flower look more and more red and to further develop values and form. This step can be repeated to each petal as many times as desired.

While the middle of the flower is still slightly damp, drop on some of the **Dark Red** paint color and allow it to organically merge into the **Red** paint color.

#### **Step 13 - Mix One Color and Apply Veins to Leaves and Lift Values**

To mix the color with the same paint to water ratio, use a #6 brush as if it were a spoon. Place 2

scoops of water into 1 well on the artist palette. Mix the following colors into this well until you have an equal paint to water ratio for the color:

**Dark Green:** 2 parts Sap Green, 2 parts Viridian Hue, and 1-2 scoops of the Black paint

Use the #0 round brush for this step. Apply the **Dark Green** to all of the veins on each leaf. Then, apply it along the base of each leaf where it meets the hibiscus. If necessary, use a clean and only slightly damp #6 brush to help smooth this color and transition it into the other colors on the leaf.

Use the lift technique to lift values from the leaves if desired.

#### **Step 14 - Final Adjustments to Hibiscus Petals**

Using the #6 round brush, dab the **Dark Red** paint onto the middle of the hibiscus. Use this brush or one of the other brushes to further define any veining with this color, and apply it also to the shadows where two petals overlap.

Then, use the #6 brush to dab **Black** onto the center of the hibiscus. Use the #2 round brush to apply this same color to parts of the shadows where two petals overlap. Use this color a bit sparingly since its value is very intense and influential.

Use the lift technique one last time on any sections in-between veins to lighten the values.

#### **Step 15 - Mix Two Colors and Paint Style, Pads, Anther, Filament, and Pollen of Hibiscus**

To mix the 2 colors with the same paint to water ratio, use a #6 brush as if it were a spoon. Place 2 scoops of water into 3 different wells on the artist palette. Mix the following colors into those wells until you have an equal paint to water ratio for each color:

**Yellow:** 4 parts Cadmium Yellow

**Burnt Sienna:** 4 parts Burnt Sienna

Use the heat gun to ensure that all paint is dry before removing the masking fluid. Use a paper towel to gently rub away the masking fluid.

With a #2 round brush, apply **Dark Red** to the base of the style, applying this color about 1/4" up the style. Then, apply **Red** from the top of the Dark Red paint and then extend this new color about two-thirds of the way up the style. Then, place the brush in the water for a second, wipe it on the rim of the glass a handful of times, and paint on the remainder of the style with a now diluted version of Red.

While the style starts to dry, use the #0 round brush and **Yellow** to fill in the various dots that represent the anthers and pollen.

While the anthers and pollen start to dry, use the #0 round brush and apply **Red** to the pads.

While the pads dry, use the #0 round brush and apply dots of **Burnt Sienna** over some of the anther and pollen, but do not try to cover all or even half of the Yellow paint previously applied.

Outline the pads by applying **Dark Red** to them using the #0 round brush.

If necessary, clean up the lines of the style by applying either the **Red** or **Dark Red** to the edges and sides of the style.

