

Winsor & Newton Cotman Watercolors - Vegetables 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
Intense Blue
Viridian Hue
Sap Green
Yellow Ochre
Burnt Sienna
Burnt Umber
Chinese White

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

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

Winsor & Newton® Promarker™, Black; Item # D241244S

Well Artist Palette With Center; Item # 10207789

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 - Mix Colors in Watercolor Palette

To mix the 11 colors with the same paint to water ratio, use a #6 brush as if it were a spoon.

Place 2 scoops of water into the 10 wells on the artist palette as well as the center well on the palette. Mix the following colors into those wells until you have an equal paint to water ratio for each color:

Yellow: Cadmium Yellow only

Orange: Cadmium Red Pale Hue only

Red: Alizarin Crimson only

Red-Violet: 3 Parts Alizarin Crimson and 1 Part Intense Blue

Purple: 2 Parts Alizarin Crimson and 2 Parts Ultramarine

Light Green: Sap Green only

Dark Green: 3 Parts Viridian Green and 1 Part Burnt Umber

Yellow Ochre: Yellow Ochre only

Burnt Sienna: Burnt Sienna only

Burnt Umber: Burnt Umber only

White: Chinese White only

Step 5 - Paint Carrot

Apply **Orange** to the entire left side edge of the carrot. Then, drop on **Burnt Sienna** to the top curve of the carrot. Then, drop in **Red** to the upper left edge of the carrot, allowing this color to merge into the Orange previously applied, and then drop on a bit more Red to the lower left edge of the carrot.

Clean the brush, wipe the bristles on the edge of the water container a few times, and then apply water to the rest of the carrot that doesn't yet have color. Allow the water to merge into the other colors on the carrot organically.

While the carrot is still wet, drop in **Yellow** to the entire middle section of the carrot. Then, make drop in more **Orange** to the left side of the carrot, allowing the Yellow and Orange to merge into each other.

When the carrot is dry, paint on the leaves of the carrot. Paint a few straight lines above the carrot using **Light Green**. On one of these lines, add a couple small, parallel horizontal lines toward the top to represent leaves. Then, paint on a few more stems using **Dark Green**, overlapping some of these lines with the stems painted on using Light Green. To one or two of these lines, add a couple small, parallel horizontal lines toward the top to represent leaves. Then, paint on one more stem using **Burnt Sienna** and add a couple small, parallel horizontal lines toward the top of that stem to represent leaves.

Step 6 - Paint Cayenne Pepper

Apply **Red** to the entire left side edge of the pepper. Then, without rinsing or cleaning the brush, place just the tip of the brush into the **Dark Green** paint and drop this color on the rounded top section of the pepper, the middle section of the left edge, and the tip of the pepper.

Clean the brush, wipe the bristles on the edge of the water container a few times, and then apply water to the rest of the pepper that doesn't yet have color. Allow the water to merge into the other colors on the pepper organically.

While the pepper is still wet, drop on more **Red** to the left side of the pepper, the middle of the pepper, and the bottom tip of the pepper. Then, clean the brush, blot it on a paper towel. And use a lift technique to lift some color from the middle top of the pepper. To do this, take the brush and swipe it on the middle of the pepper to lift some color. Repeat if not much color lifts.

When the pepper is dry, paint on the stem. Start by applying **Light Green** to the entire stem. Then, drop in **Dark Green** to the bottom of the stem. Use a lift technique, if desired, to lift a bit of Light Green from the upper left section of the stem.

Step 7 - Paint Cucumber

Using **Dark Green**, apply a stripe that runs the length of three quarters of the cucumber and is approximately 1/4" wide. Add another stripe to the left edge and another stripe to the right edge of the cucumber.

Apply **Yellow** to the bottom curve of the cucumber. Clean the brush, wipe the bristles on the edge of the water container a few times, and then apply water to the rest of the cucumber that doesn't yet have color. Allow the water to merge into the other colors on the cucumber.

While the cucumber is still wet, drop several small dots using **Dark Green** on the three stripes to create the texture of cucumbers. Then, drop on **Light Green** to the bottom half of the cucumber, but do not fully cover the yellow that was applied.

Use a lift technique to lift a bit of color in-between each of the green stripes.

Step 8 - Paint Yellow Bell Pepper

Apply **Yellow** to the entire pepper. Then, drop in **Light Green** to the bottom left of the pepper, to the bottom middle of the pepper, and to the upper right of the pepper. Then, paint on a thin line using **Orange** to the left edge, right edge, and top middle curve of the bell pepper. Drop on more Yellow to various spots, and use a wipe technique to create highlights.

Once the cucumber is dry, paint on the stem. Apply **Light Green** to the entire stem. Drop on **Dark Green** to the bottom of the stem and top right of the stem. Use a wipe technique to remove some color from the left edge of the stem.

Step 9 - Paint Sugar Snap Peas

Apply **Light Green** to the sugar snap peas. Then, drop in **Dark Green** to top and bottom tips of the each sugar snap pea, allowing this color to merge in to the Light Green color that was previously applied. Drop in a touch of **Yellow** to the bottom half of each sugar snap pea, and drop in **Light Green** over top. Use a wipe technique to lift some color from the middle of each sugar snap pea.

Step 10 - Paint Eggplant

Apply **Purple** to all the edges of the eggplant. Clean the brush, wipe the bristles on the edge of the water container a few times, and then apply water to the rest of the eggplant that doesn't yet have color. Allow the water to merge into the other colors on the eggplant organically.

While the eggplant is still wet, drop on **Yellow Ochre** to the top left of the eggplant and to the middle left edge. Then, drop in more **Purple** to the top, left side, and bottom right of the eggplant. Use a lift technique to remove some color from the middle of the eggplant.

When the eggplant is dry, paint on the calyx. Apply **Light Green** to the entire calyx. Then, apply **Dark Green** to the part of the calyx that looks like a stem and to the tips on the parts of the calyx that look like leaves.

Step 11 - Paint Mushroom

Make sure the brush is clean, and then apply clean water to the mushroom cap. Then, drop in **White** randomly all over the mushroom cap. Place just a small amount of **Yellow Ochre** on the brush and drop this on to the mushroom cap as well, going over some of the White already applied. Then, drop in **Burnt Sienna** followed by **Burnt Umber** in the same manner. Without cleaning the brush after dropping on some Burnt Umber, wipe the brush on the **Ultramarine** half pan, and then drop on what will now appear as black along the bottom edge of the mushroom and the upper right curve of the mushroom.

After the mushroom cap dries, paint the mushroom stem in the same manner as with the mushroom cap.

Step 12 - Paint Radish

Apply **Red-Violet** to the edges of the radish and to the root of the radish. Drop on **Purple** to the top curve of the radish.

Clean the brush, wipe the bristles on the edge of the water container a few times, and then apply water to the rest of the radish that doesn't yet have color. Allow the water to merge into the

Red-Violet that was previously applied.

Drop on more **Red-Violet** or **Purple** to bring out the colors again. Use a wipe technique to remove some color from the middle. Finish by apply a touch of **Purple** to the top of the root where it connects to the radish.

When the radish is dry, paint on the radish leaves. In the same manner as with the carrot, apply straight lines using both the **Light Green** and **Dark Green**. Blot the brush on a few of the stems to create large but loose leaves. Allow the colors to bleed and merge into each other.

Step 13 - Paint Peas

Apply **Light Green** to each pea. Drop on a touch of **Dark Green** to the left edge of each pea. Use a wipe technique to remove a bit of color from the middle right of each pea.

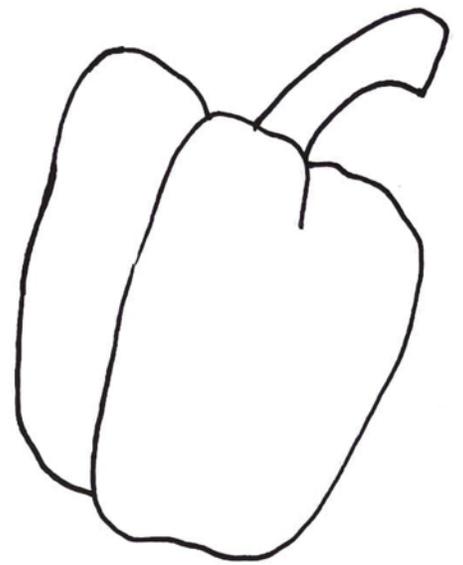
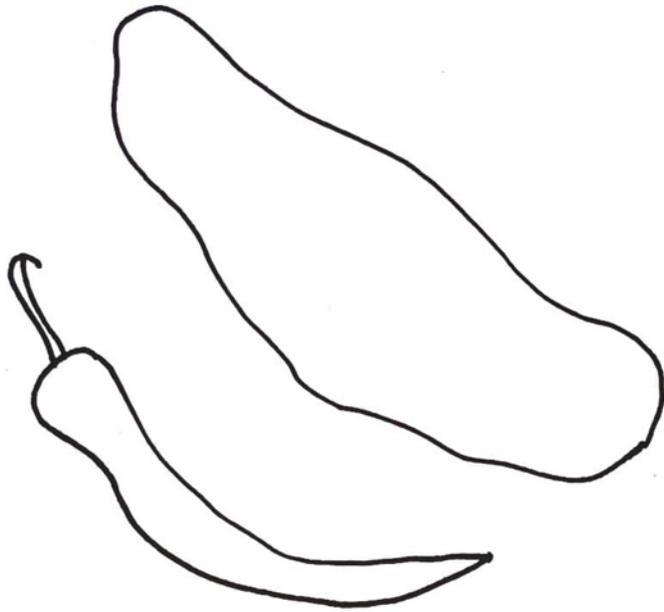
Step 14 - Paint Tomato

Apply **Red** to the edges of the tomato.

Clean the brush, wipe the bristles on the edge of the water container a few times, and then apply water to the rest of the tomato that doesn't yet have color. Allow the water to merge into the Red that was previously applied.

While the tomato is still wet, drop on a small amount of **Dark Green** to the left side of the tomato. Then, drop on more **Red** to the tomato, on the left side, bottom curve, and right side. Use a lift technique to remove paint from the middle.

When the tomato is dry, paint on the tomato stem and leaves. Apply **Light Green** to the entire stem and leaves. Then, drop on **Burnt Umber** to the base of the stem. Then, paint on **Dark Green** over half of each leaf and to the right half of the stem.



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