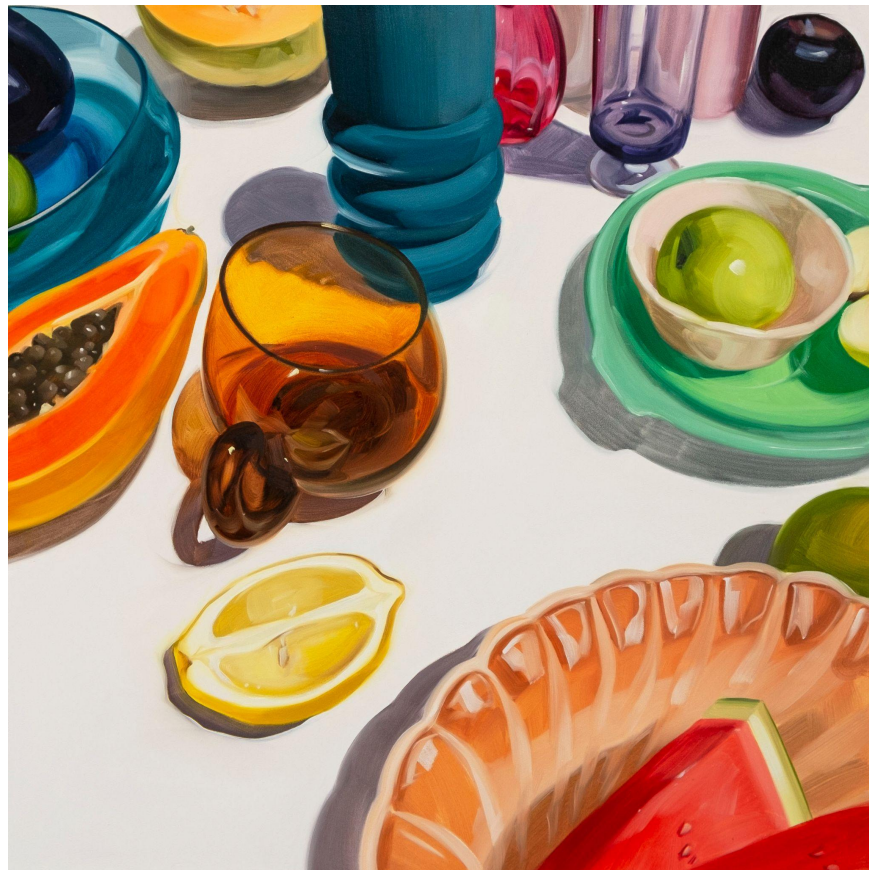


QATA conference

Painting workshop with Andrea Huelin

Techniques

Glass and transparency



Techniques

Shadows



Techniques

Using big brushes



Techniques

Keeping colours clean and balancing them with neutrals



Techniques

Using complementary colours to create areas in shadow



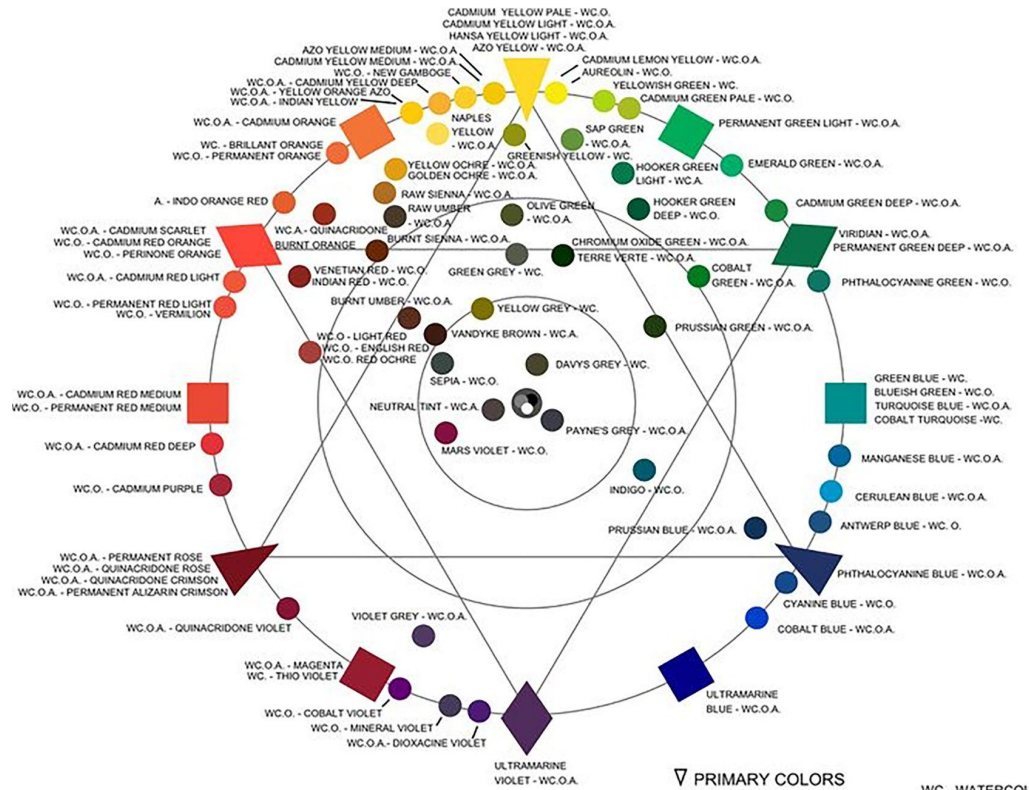
Techniques

Transferring images with chalk
to save time and help with
complex relationships



Resources

Quiller colour wheel



From 'Colour Choices' by Stephen Quiller, 1989, Watson Guptil Publications.

▽ PRIMARY COLORS
 ◇ SECONDARY COLORS
 □ INTERMEDIATE COLORS
 WC - WATERCOLOR
 O - OIL
 A - ACRYLIC

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE COLORS ON THE QUILLER WHEEL

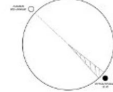
PRIMARY COLORS - yellow = cadmium yellow light, blue = phthalocyanine blue; red = permanent rose

SECONDARY COLORS - orange = cadmium red-orange; green = viridian; violet = ultramarine violet

INTERMEDIATE COLORS - yellow orange = cadmium orange; yellow green = permanent green light; blue green = turquoise blue; blue violet = ultramarine blue; red violet = magenta; red orange = cadmium red

COLOR SCHEMES

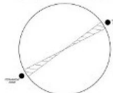
MONOCHROMATIC



MONOCHROMATIC - This is simply a one-color scheme. However, the color can be neutralized by its complement to lower the intensity of the color. To find the complementary color for neutralizing, go through the center of the color wheel to locate the color on the opposite side. Black and white can also be used to lighten and darken the value of the color.

EXAMPLE - The monochromatic color is phthalocyanine blue, which can be neutralized by its complement cadmium red-orange and lightened or darkened by adding white or black.

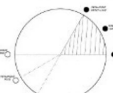
COMPLEMENTARY



COMPLEMENTARY - In this scheme any two opposite colors can be used. To locate the two colors, draw an imaginary line from the outside edge through the center to the opposite edge. Any two colors that line up on the opposite edges are true complements. The colors can be used pure, or mixed together to form beautiful semi-neutrals. White and black can be added to alter the value.

EXAMPLE - Permanent rose and viridian green can be used as pure hue or mixed together to create beautiful semi-neutrals. White and black can be added to the pure or neutralized color to change the value.

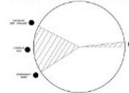
ANALOGOUS



ANALOGOUS - Any three adjacent primary, secondary, and intermediate colors can be used for an analogous color scheme. These closely related colors will provide a definite mood to the composition. Each color can be neutralized by its complement and white or black can be used to change the value.

EXAMPLE - Permanent green light, viridian green and turquoise blue can be used as pure hues or neutralized by their complements magenta, permanent rose and cadmium red. Each pure or neutralized hue can be lightened or darkened by adding white or black.

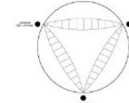
SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY



SPLIT-COMPLEMENTARY - Any three adjacent primary, secondary, and intermediate colors can be used, plus the complementary color of the middle hue. This discordant color is used as a subordinate color to achieve color balance. White and black can be used to lighten and darken the value.

EXAMPLE - Permanent rose, cadmium red, and cadmium red-orange as well as the complement of the middle color cadmium red deep, which is turquoise blue is used as an accent, a subordinate color. All the pure and neutralized color can be changed in value by adding white or black.

TRIAD



TRIAD - Any three equidistant colors on the QUILLER WHEEL can be used in this color scheme. The semi-neutrals in this scheme are achieved by adding one of the other colors in the triad. The semi-neutrals that can be achieved by mixing these colors are truly exquisite. White or black can also be used to alter the value of the color.

EXAMPLE - Viridian green, ultramarine violet, and cadmium red-orange can be used by themselves as pure hue, or any two of these colors can be mixed together to get beautiful semi-neutrals. White or black can be added to the pure hue or the neutralized color to change the value.

** Although the colors in most brands of paint are very similar in hue, there are occasionally colors that do vary somewhat. Also there are manufactured artist colors that do not appear on this wheel. Simply paint a color swatch on white paper and locate the color on the wheel that it closely matches. Complementary or triadic relationships can then be developed using the QUILLER WHEEL.

This is an exercise I have done with students to help them learn how to use the cool and warm primaries on their palettes (so that they understand they don't have to buy every paint colour in the shop!)

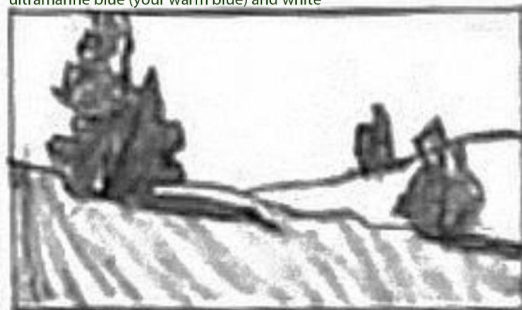
Green

Do this exercise to see what kinds of greens you can make from the two blues and the two yellows on your palette. Don't worry about making the landscape accurate - it's just a prompt to get you mixing different values. You can just paint blobs if you prefer..

1. Use only lemon yellow (your cool yellow) and pthalo blue (your cool blue) and white



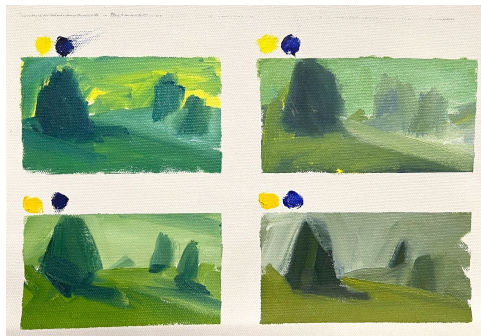
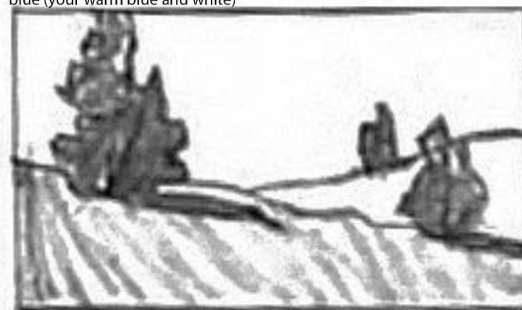
2. Use only lemon yellow (your cool yellow) and ultramarine blue (your warm blue) and white



3. Use only cadmium yellow (your warm yellow) and pthalo blue (your cool blue) and white



4. Use only cadmium yellow (your warm yellow) and ultramarine blue (your warm blue and white)



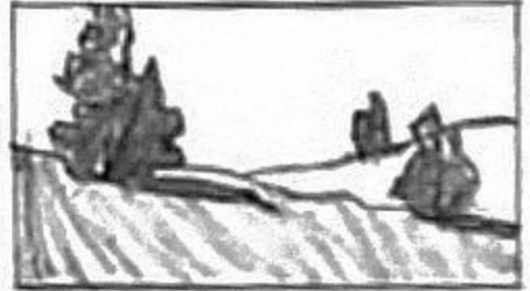
Purple

Do this exercise to see what kinds of purples you can make from the two reds and the two blues on your palette. Don't worry about making the landscape accurate - it's just a prompt to get you mixing different values. You can just paint blobs if you prefer..

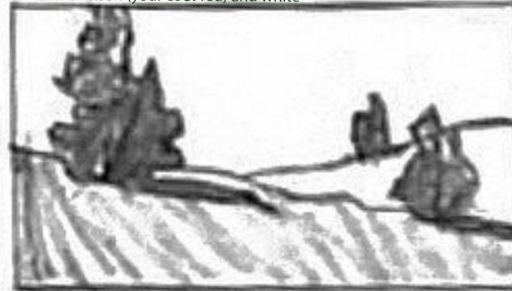
1. Use only pthalo blue (your **cool** blue) and alizarin crimson (your **cool** red) and white



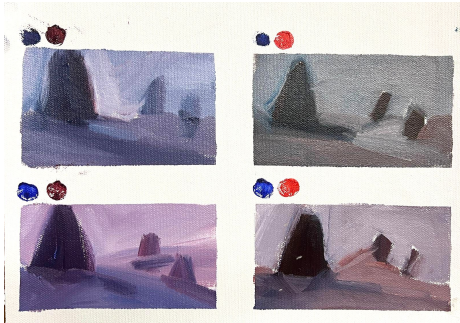
2. Use only pthalo blue (your **cool** blue) and Cadmium scarlet (your **warm** red) and white



3. Use only ultramarine blue (your **warm** blue) and alizarin crimson (your **cool** red) and white



4. Use only ultramarine blue (your **warm** blue) and Cadmium scarlet (your **warm** red) and white



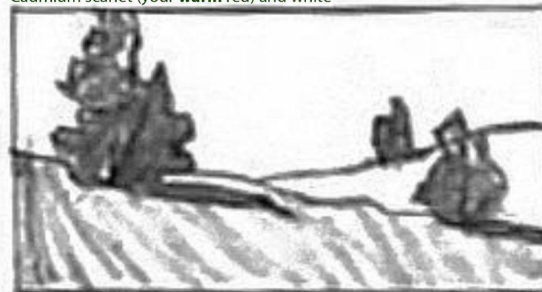
Orange

Do this exercise to see what kinds of oranges you can make from the two reds and the two yellows on your palette. Don't worry about making the landscape accurate - it's just a prompt to get you mixing different values. You can just paint blobs if you prefer..

1. Use only lemon yellow (your **cool** yellow) and alizarin crimson (your **cool** red) and white



2. Use only lemon yellow (your **cool** yellow) and Cadmium scarlet (your **warm** red) and white



3. Use only cadmium yellow (your warm yellow) and alizarin crimson (your **cool** red) and white



4. Use only cadmium yellow (your warm yellow) and Cadmium scarlet (your warm red) and white



(Didn't get around to doing the orange demo...)

Other resources

I have placed some information, including my materials list and other information about portraits and oil painting on my website at:

www.andreahuelin.com/blog

Please feel free to use whatever is useful there.