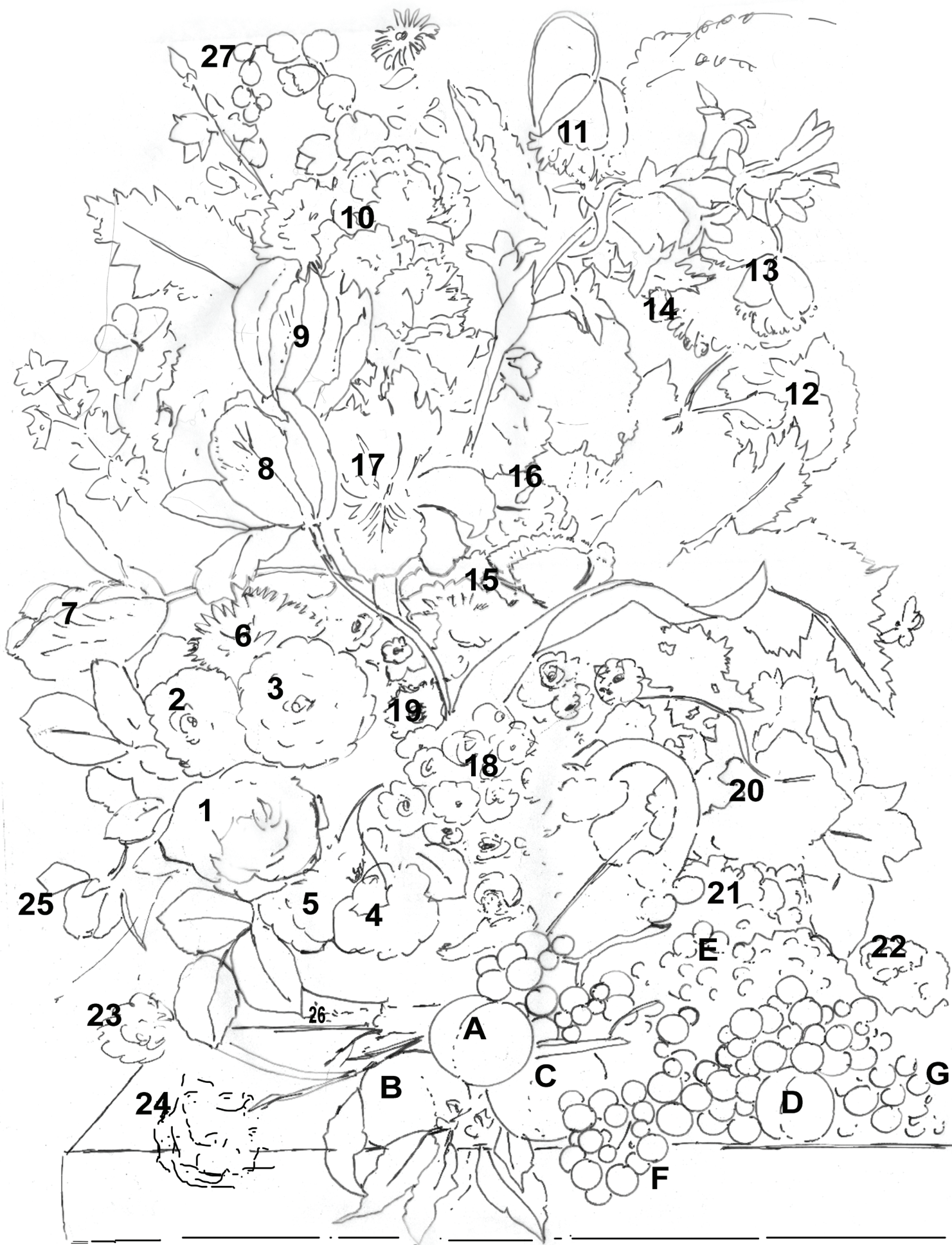


# Dutch Masters

## Lesson 10- Color Washes Lower Right

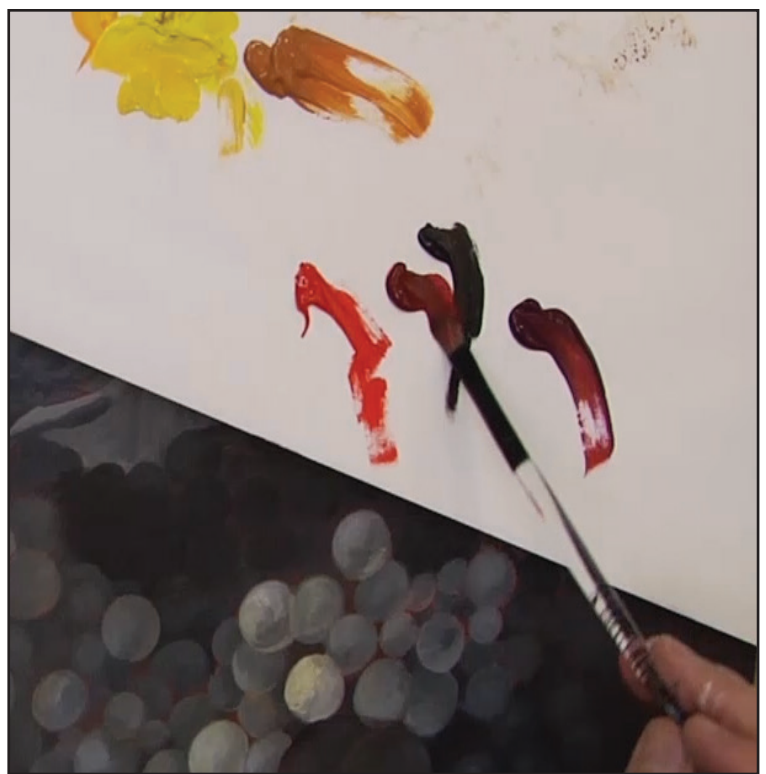








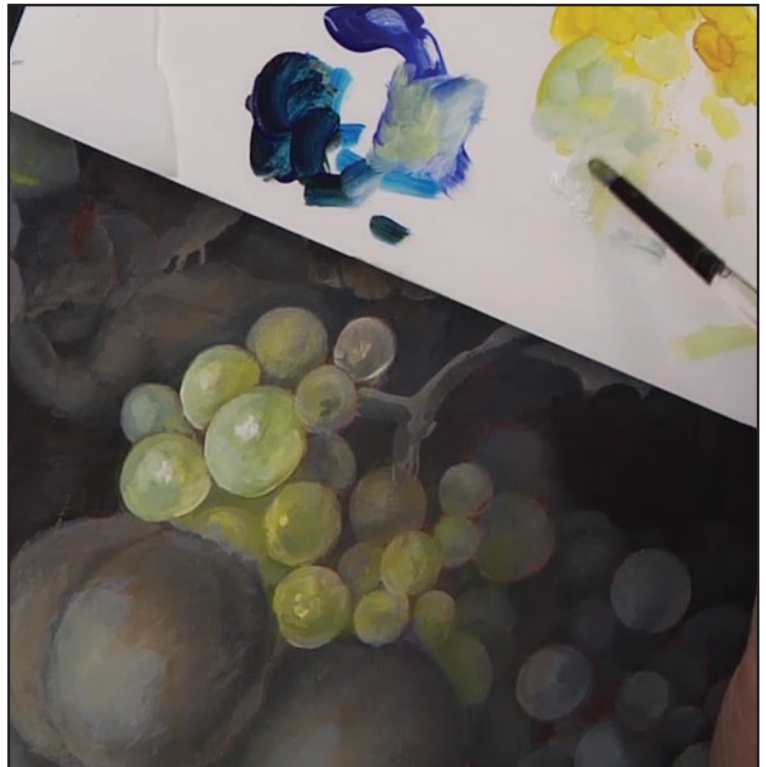
**Step 1 Color Washes in Lower Right**  
Put out some Hansa Yellow, Indian Yellow, Yellow Oxide and Raw Sienna. We will use different combinations of those colors as we wash in the grapes.



**Step 2 Reds**, we need warm Naphthol Red Light, cool Red Violet, Carbon Black, and some Brown Madder as a medium toned color that is also transparent.



**Step 3** Wash over the grapes near the peach with Extender and Hansa Yellow with touch other yellows. Then Wash over lightly with some Ultramarine Blue and white. You can also use touch Phthalo Blue and Black ( Prussian Blue color).



**Step 4** Slowly build the grapes with the yellow and then add some of the blues to make a green. Add small touches of white to the color to make the highlights and reinforce the shines.





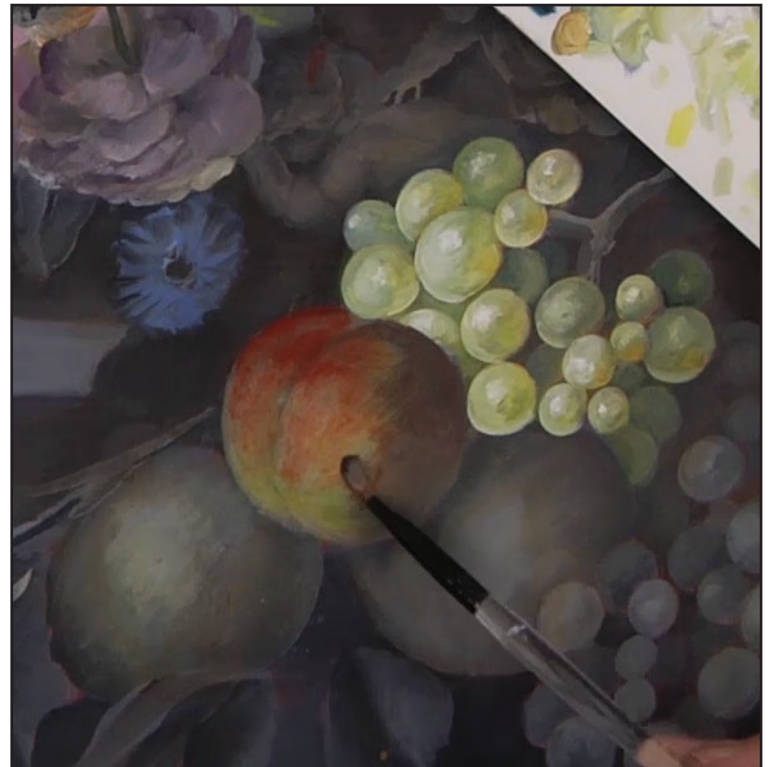
Step 5 Continue working the grapes adding the washes of yellows and then blues to make the green color. Add some white to make the high-lights and then the smaller lights for reflected light on the shadow side.



Step 6 Make the grapes in the back a little darker by adding more blue to the glaze. In the front I will sometimes reinforce the internal shadow in the grape with a little blue or black before applying the shines and lights.



Step 7 Mottle some reds together and then drag over the surface of peach A. Keep the color a little dry so you are “scumbling” on the shadows. We will do this with the highlights as well.



Step 8 Mottle the Red Violet with Brown Madder, touch of black and then touch of white to grey. Scumble this over the shadow area of peach A keep the outside line (edge) very clean.

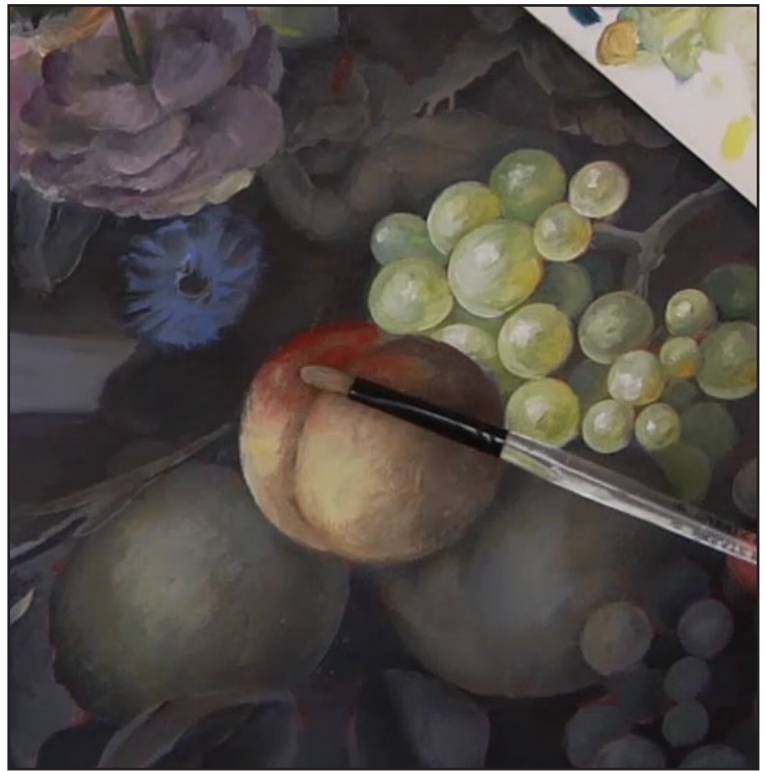








Step 9 Mottle some Hansa, Yellow Oxide together on the palette and then lighten with a touch of white. Begin to scumble this over the light side of Peach A starting in the highlight area.



Step 10 Gently work the lights over the darks very a very soft touch of the fusion brush. This brush is perfect for the technique. Try not to use any pressure and very little paint to bring the color passages together.



Step 11 Begin the next peach with the cool Red Violet mottled with some Brown Madder. This peach is a little darker so we start it out not as bright. Keep the color thin and dry and scumble.



Step 12 Add some greys to the shadow side (right side) and then mottle the yellows with a small amount of white. Scumble this over the peach leaving some greys on the sides for roundness.





Step 13 Vary the reds a little, here I went a little more orange and begin to scumble over the next (C) peach. Start in the center area and work out.



Step 14 Mottle the yellows with some greys and touch white and begin the lights. This peach is a little darker and greyer so do not make it as bright or as light as the others. Keep the color dry and scumble over the surface.



Step 15 Add some lights in the center areas but not as light as the other 2. Drag the color in sweeping strokes to give the peach roundness. I tried to make each peach a little different for interest.



Step 16 Return to the first one and restate the color again, build more reds, lights and highlights. Keep the colors scumble. If the peach is too wet it will blend so you may need to let it stand for a few minutes.





Step 17 Fruit D will be washed with some very toned yellows. Start Raw Sienna with touches of other yellows, then mottle some yellows with some dark reds to make toned oranges and begin to scumble in the center area.



Step 18 Mottle the color lighter with some yellows and then touch of white. Begin to scumble over the surface starting on the left side. Leave some shadow for the clef in the fruit. Work the scumbles for roundness.



Step 19 Begin the grapes on the right side with a thin wash of some yellows. Do not make as bright as the first grapes, as they are further away from the light source.



Step 20 Lighten the grapes with a small amount of white and then add a thin wash of blues to make some of them more green. Just like the other grapes but a little darker. This first grape though will be a little light.





Step 21 Wash the next grapes with some yellows. Van Huysum took great pride in making each grape a little different. This is why we paint them one at a time and jump around. Try to make each grape a little different color. Watch highlights.



Step 22 Wash with the yellows and then with the blues and finally establish the highlights and the shines with a little white. Reinforce the center dark on those that you get too light. You can do this with more blue. Tap white shines as a finish.



Step 23 Work each grape moving to the right so you bring the 2 groups together. Watch the light and dark. It may be helpful to just refer to the final photo for placement of the lights and darks.



Step 24 After moving to the left, return to the right side to place a few of the light ones there as well. I will generally find the light ones in the groups and use those as a benchmark to apply the other values to the other grapes.





Step 25 Here I am applying the lights to a grape in the center between the 2 groups we have been working. This will be a benchmark for the other grapes. Find the light ones, wash yellows, blues, lights then shines. Repeat.



Step 26 Continue working and adding the other grapes. Try to follow the grisaille values we have already established. I will sometimes forgo the yellow and go straight to a blue green for speed and ease.



Step 27 Continue working through the groups of grapes starting with the light ones and then adding the colors to the darker ones. Vary the colors, sometimes a little more blue and sometimes a little more yellow for interest.



Step 28 Add the lights using the final photos as suggestions for placement. Notice the working of the light. Try to make each grape different and watch the flow of the light through the grapes.





Step 29 Continue work the grapes in the middle. Let some grapes be a little more grey than the others.



Step 30 Find the lightest ones in each area. Do those first as a benchmark, then work the other darker ones and the ones behind. Vary the yellows and blues as you work through the grapes.



Step 31 Continue working and filling in the grapes between the lighter benchmark ones. Keep the colors flowing between the yellows and the blues.



Step 32 Before I finished, I added a little of the mottled blues to the darker blue grapes. This will give you a feel for the other grapes we have to paint. More coming!



## Grisailles

If you want to mix your own greys that are shown in this video, please use the chart below. Please note, these mixes ratios are for Heritage colors and will not work with other brands due to the amount and quality of pigments.

Mixes- Use the following ration.. For example Value 6 would be 8 parts White to 1 part Black.

Value 1- Carbon Black	Black (PBk7)
Value 3- Dark Grey Value 3	PBk 7 (2) + PW6 (1)
Value 6- Medium Grey Value 6	PBk 7 (1) + PW6 (8)
Value 8- Light Grey Value 8	PBk 7 (1) + PW6 (30)
Value 10- White	PW6