

Winsor & Newton Cotman Watercolors - Mother's Day Cards

Supplies Needed:

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

Using the Following Colors in the Set:

Lemon Yellow
Cadmium Yellow
Cadmium Red Pale Hue
Alizarin Crimson
Ultramarine Blue
Intense Blue (Phthalo Blue)
Viridian Green
Chinese White

Watercolor Pad by Artist's Loft™, 9x12; Item # 10189610 - *trim two sheets to have two 5x7 pieces*

Winsor & Newton® Cotman® #4 Round Brush; Item # 10269104

Winsor & Newton® Cotman® #10 Round Brush; Item # 10269108

Signature™ Broad Metallic Marker by Recollections™ in Gold; Item # 10452024

10-Well Artist Palette With Center (to mix and hold 11 Colors); Item # 10207789

Teal Embossing Heat Tool by Recollections™; Item # 10624018

Saucer or Cup Filled With Water

Paper Towels

Graphite Pencil (4H recommended)

Eraser

Preparation Steps

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 two sheets of 9in x 12in watercolor paper to create two 5x7 sheets of paper.

Step 3 - Transfer or Freehand Draw Outlines

Use a Lightbox or well lit window and a graphite pencil to transfer the provided outlines, or freehand draw the outlines by using the provided outlines as a guide.

Step 4 - Mix 11 Colors

To mix the 11 colors, use a #4 brush as if it were a spoon. Place 3 scoops of water into the 10 different wells on the artist palette as well as to the center well on the palette. Mix the following eleven colors into those wells until you have an equal paint to water ratio for each color:

Blue: Ultramarine Blue Only

Blue-Green: Two parts Ultramarine Blue and one part Viridian Green

Green: Viridian Green only

Yellow-Green: Two parts Lemon Yellow and one part Viridian Green

Yellow: Cadmium Yellow Only

Yellow-Orange: Two parts Lemon Yellow and one part Cadmium Red Pale Hue

Orange: Cadmium Red Pale Hue Only

Red-Orange: Two parts Alizarin Crimson and one part Cadmium Red Pale Hue

Red: Alizarin Crimson Only

Red-Violet: Two parts Alizarin Crimson and one part Ultramarine Blue

Violet: Equal parts Alizarin Crimson and Ultramarine Blue

Butterly Card

Step 1 - Apply Color to Butterflies Numbered as "1"

Use the a #10 round brush for the butterfly and refer to the butterfly outline to help with color placement.

On the bottom left butterfly, load your brush with **Yellow** and apply it to the upper right of the butterfly. Quickly clean your brush, load your brush with **Yellow-Green**, and then apply this color to the lower right of the butterfly.

Allow the Yellow and Yellow-Green to bleed into each other organically. Allow the same process to happen throughout this project whenever two colors are applied next to each other. Try as much as possible not to interfere with colors bleeding in to each other.

Load **Green** on your brush and then apply this color to the entire left half of the butterfly, and allow this color to naturally bleed into the Yellow and Yellow-Green that were previously applied.

Repeat the above process to the other butterflies numbered with "1", working from the lightest color on each butterfly to the darker colors (for instance, yellow to yellow-green to green or orange to red to red-violet). The abbreviation and an abbreviation key is located on the outline so that you know what colors to apply where.

Step 2 - Apply Color to Butterflies Numbered as "2"

Using a heat gun or blow dryer, dry the areas of wet paint on the butterflies numbered as "1" that overlap the butterflies numbered as "2".

Then, using the outline as a guide, apply paint to the butterflies numbered as "2", working from light color to dark color.

Step 3 - Apply Color to Butterflies Numbered as "3"

Using a heat gun or blow dryer, dry the area of wet paint on the butterfly numbered as "2" that overlaps the butterfly numbered as "3".

Then, using the outline as a guide, apply paint to the butterfly numbered as "3", working from light color to dark color.

Step 4 - Apply Lettering

Using the gold metallic marker, carefully draw a single layer of color over the "Mom" lettering.

Optionally, you may thicken the "down" strokes. Down strokes are the strokes that are performed by drawing your marker in a downward motion. This would be the second and fourth line on each "M" and the far left curve of the "O".

Tulip Card

Step 1 - Apply Paint to Tulip Petals

Use the a #10 round brush for the tulips and refer to the tulip outline to help with color placement.

Each tulip will receive a combination of three analogous colors (colors that are right next to each other on the color wheel). Refer to the outline to know what colors are to be applied on each

tulip. The outline contains abbreviations and an abbreviation key. As you apply wet colors right next to each other, allow them to bleed into each other organically, just as you did with the butterfly card. You will also apply the colors from light to dark on this card. The middle abbreviation inside each tulip is considered the middle color of the three colors, and this color will be applied to the middle petal on each flower.

Working the petals of one tulip to completion at a time, start by applying the larger middle petal of one tulip. With the middle color, apply a slightly curved line that moves the left and another slightly curved line to the right to create a big middle petal. Fill in the middle of the lines if needed, but allow there to be some negative space, and try not to make the tip of this middle petal look perfect.

Then, with the lighter color for the tulip you are working on, apply a single petal to the left of the larger middle petal by making just one or two skinny curved lines.

Then, with the darkest color for the tulip you are working on, apply another single petal to the right of the larger middle petal by making another one or two skinny curved lines.

As an example of the above, for the bottom left tulip, you will apply **Red-Orange** to the middle of the tulip. Then, you will apply a small petal directly to the left of the Red-Orange petal using **Orange**, and then you will apply another small petal directly to the right of the Red-Orange petal using **Red**, so the color progression from left to right for this petal is: Orange, Red-Orange, and Red, even though you are starting with the middle petal, then applying the lighter left petal, and then finishing with the darker right petal.

Repeat the above process for each tulip.

Step 2 - Paint on the Stems

Use all the greens in the palette for the leaves and stems: Blue-Green, Green, and Yellow-Green.

Use all the colors in differing amount and all over. For instance, paint on one stem using the **Yellow-Green** but then paint on another stem using the **Green**. If these colors overlap each other, they will bleed into each other and create a third shade of green where they overlap. You may even paint on half of one stem in one color and the other half in another color. Work fast so that the colors can blend into each other wet on wet.

Paint on the leaves in the same manner, by using various shades of green. Draw a long curved line to mimic a tulip leaf, and then draw another curved line that mirrors the first curved line to make the leaf thicker.

It can also be fun to drop in **Yellow** on various spots while the paint is still wet.

Step 3 - Apply Lettering

Using the gold metallic marker, carefully draw a single layer of color over the "Happy Mother's Day!" lettering.

Optionally, you may thicken the "down" strokes just as you did with "Mom" on the butterfly card by going over the down strokes a second time to thicken them up.