

Trio of Flowers
Intermediate
Class – Color
Charts

Pictures of Blocks and
A variety of flowers can
Be found on my website:
[Gallery \(medinadomarts.com\)](http://medinadomarts.com)
Under the Pictures for
Intermediate Class



Practice sheet

Colors used:	
	Inktense Pencils
1	Fuchsia
2	Poppy Red
3	Chili Red
4	Deep Violet
5	Sicilian Yellow
6	Sienna Gold
7	Saddle Brown
8	Apple Green
9	Beech Green
10	Burnt Orange
11	Shiraz
12	Paint for Frame
13	Paint for 1st Background
14	Paint for 2nd Background



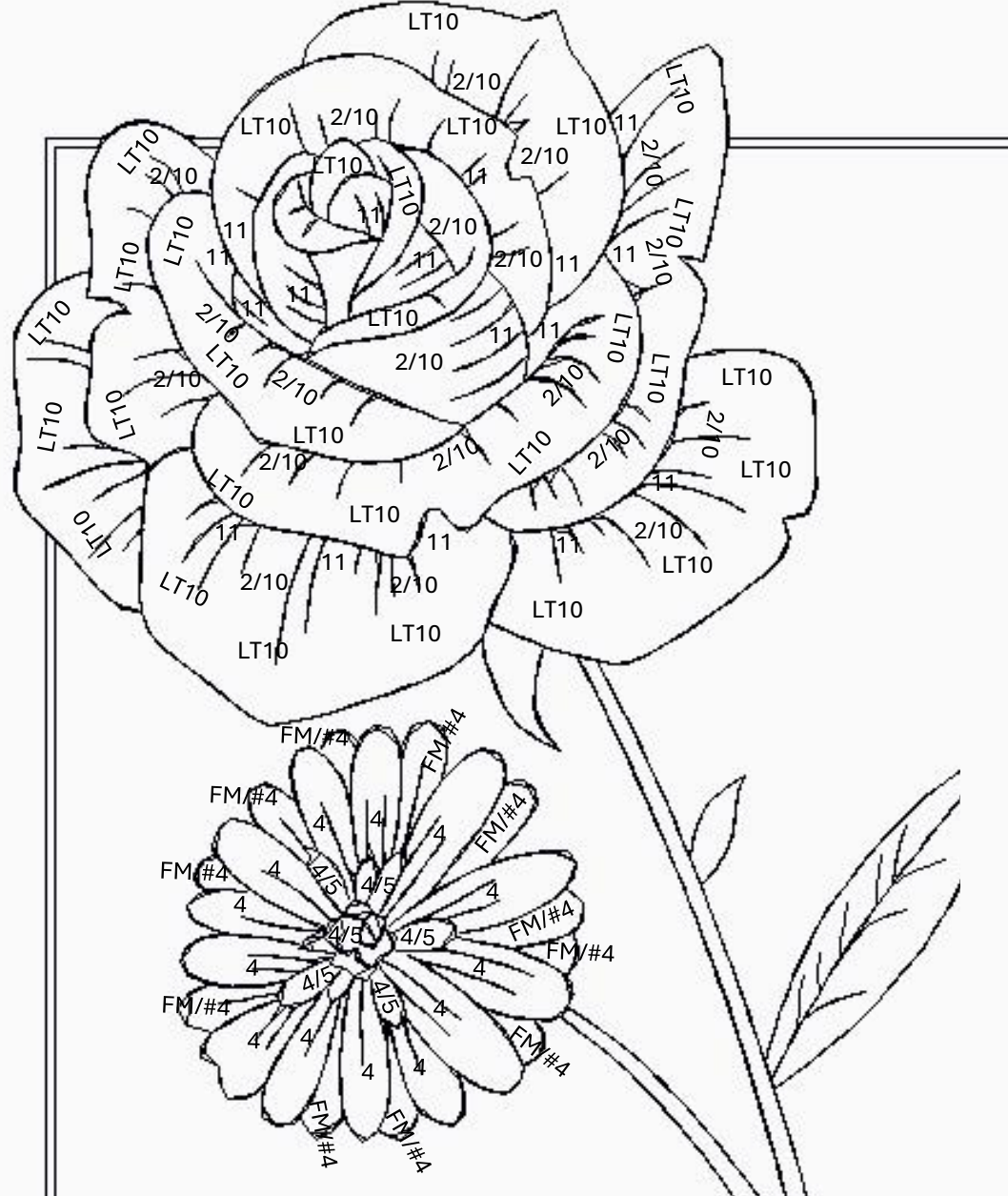
	Checklist for Trio of Flowers Class Kit
	Paint Colors used for Trio of Flowers (alternative to Inktense Pencils):
1	Colourarte Sunkist Pink Mix (if desired)
2	Dy-Na-Flow Brilliant Red
3	Use Inktense Chili Red Pencil
4	Tsukineko Peony Purple Ink
5	Colourarte Bit of Honey
6	Prochem Golden Yellow
7	Prochem Earth Brown
8	Purely Pigments Sour Apple
9	Prochem Olive
10	Prochem Orange & Dark Brown
11	Use Inktense Shiraz pencil
12	Paint for Frame
13	Paint for 1st Background (Base GAC900)
14	Paint for 2nd Background (Base Plain or Pearl Fabric Medium)
	Tools Used:
	Paint brushes
	Paint Palette
	Fabric medium - thick
	Ruler
	Gold or Silver Pen
	Various Plastic Containers

Coloring the Roses

1. Use a light ultramarine tinted fabric medium and color in creases and at the base of petals. Let this dry OR press it dry with a hot iron and press cloths to absorb excess liquid. This will help to deepen the shadows of the interior of the rose.
2. Paint entire rose with a very pale undercoat of predominant color. For example, a pink rose would be painted with a very pale pink; a red rose would be painted with a pale coral color and a yellow rose would be painted with a very pale yellow. Allow this layer to dry OR press it dry with a hot iron and press cloths to absorb excess liquid.
3. Starting with a medium tint of base color, color each petal from base of petal to about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the edge of petal. Try not to leave a stark line at the end; feather the color outwards.
4. Apply the dark tint of base color to the base of each petal again, try not to leave a stark line between medium and dark tints – feather the colors together. If necessary, go back over the dark tint with a light tint to blend the colors seamlessly.

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Frame around design should be painted with a paint or tinted fabric medium.
 Designs can be drawn on frame using an acrylic marker or gel pen.

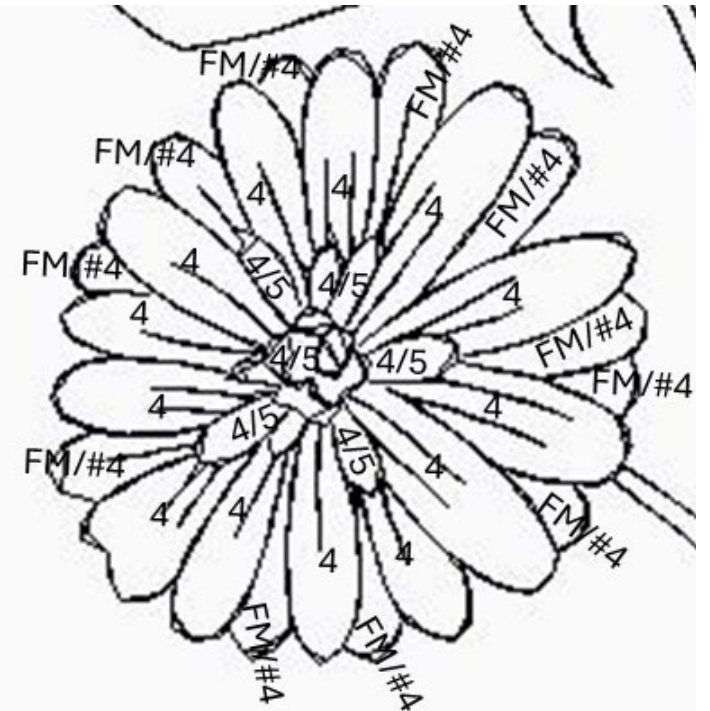


For all stems: color with #9 and apply fabric medium to Colored area.
 Use #7 lightly as a shadow On one side of the stem while Fabric is still damp with Fabric medium.
 Leaves: Use a layer of #8 over most Of the leaf. Use #9 for center and Outside edges of leaf. Put a light bit Of #7 at the base of leaf and a bit In the center along stitch lines to Give a shadowed effect.

Color Lightly with #10 = LT10

2/10 – color first with #2 then overcolor with #10

FM/#4 means paint the area first with fabric medium Then color with #4. This will give a very dark intense Tint to #4 to contrast with the regular #4 coloring on the Top petals.



TIP: when working with purples, determine If the purple tends towards blue or red. Use Whichever is the dominate color as an Under layer color to add some depth to your Coloring.

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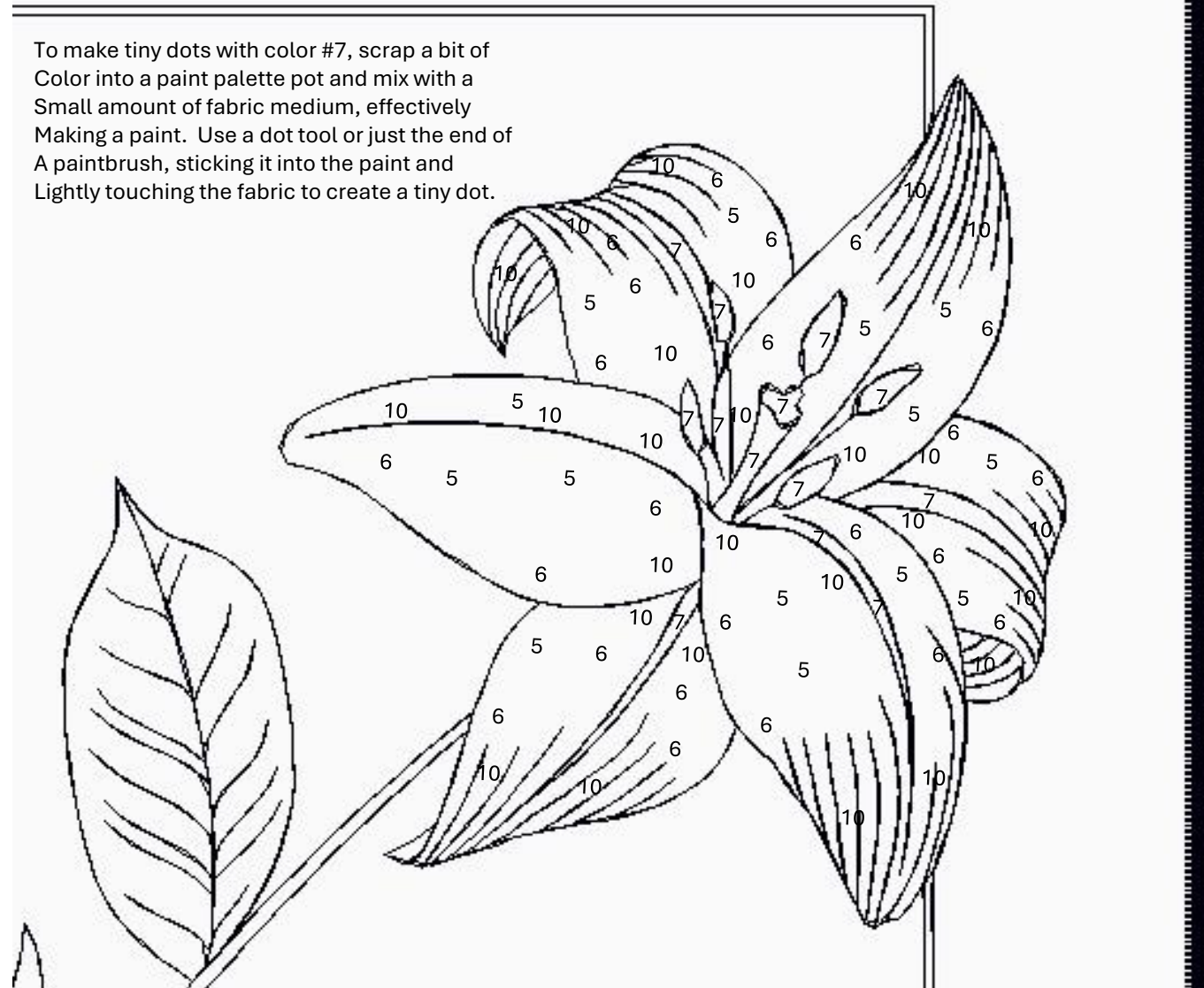
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For all stems: color with #9 and apply fabric medium to Colored area.

Use #7 lightly as a shadow
 On one side of the stem while
 Fabric is still damp with
 Fabric medium.

Leaves: Use a layer of #8 over most
 Of the leaf. Use #9 for center and
 Outside edges of leaf. Put a light bit
 Of #7 at the base of leaf and a bit
 In the center along stitch lines to
 Give a shadowed effect.

To make tiny dots with color #7, scrap a bit of
 Color into a paint palette pot and mix with a
 Small amount of fabric medium, effectively
 Making a paint. Use a dot tool or just the end of
 A paintbrush, sticking it into the paint and
 Lightly touching the fabric to create a tiny dot.



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Lightly Color with #6 - LT6

Lightly Color with #2 - LT2

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Background Method 1 – Using Caran D’Ache Crayons and Fabric Medium

This is the easiest technique to use to get a colored background with seamless transitions between each color used. The reason I favor this technique is that the color goes on easily (these crayons do not streak as much as a watercolor pencil); it's easy to blend from one color to the next; it's easy to blend with the fabric medium and there is a wide range of colors to get the light to dark effect as seen in the picture above.

Start by using the lightest color first and cover the entire background. Then add darker, complementary colors on top of the base color focusing on the corners and edges of the design. Once you are satisfied with the color combination, coat the background colors with fabric medium and blend.

Use a brown, gray or a similar dark color to create shadows from the design. Use a light hand to color at the bottom of the designs so it appears that the light is from above the design casting shadows downward. You can continue to color around the outside of the design with the darker color; just make sure that the area colored below the design is darker than above it. Blend with fabric medium.



Background Method 2 Color Wash using Wet And Dry Brushes

If your work has a design, use cotton pads or layers of paper towels to protect the design from inadvertently getting fabric medium or color on the design itself. It can be easier to stay 1/8 of an inch from the edge of the design. Brush the exposed background area with fabric medium and a large brush. Any fabric medium can be used, it does not have to be thin. For this technique to work best work quickly without taking a break between each color. The fabric must be kept damp with fabric medium until finished.

HINT: it is easier to start out with a very light tinted fabric medium and cover the entire background first. Once the entire background is covered with the fabric medium using a large foam brush or large regular bristle brush, dip the brush into a translucent color mix such as ProChem's color concentrate mixed with fabric medium and remove the excess off the brush. The key is not to get too much color on the brush so that when you first apply the color it does not go on blotchy. Spread the color around quickly. Repeat with each color desired until the background is covered.

To blend the colors seamlessly use a dry brush (preferably a makeup brush with a large head) over the areas between each color the brush head will not only pick up the excess color but blend at the same time. If you notice that the color no longer blends, use another dry brush. You may need to use multiple brushes if you have strong contrasting colors.

There are many variations that can be used with this technique. You can use two different colors at opposite ends of the background and gradient the colors towards the middle. The picture to the right used a pearlescent fabric medium, then a lime green wash all over. Then a medium green was used under the bottom half of the design with added dark green pencil to add depth.

