



BASIC COLOR

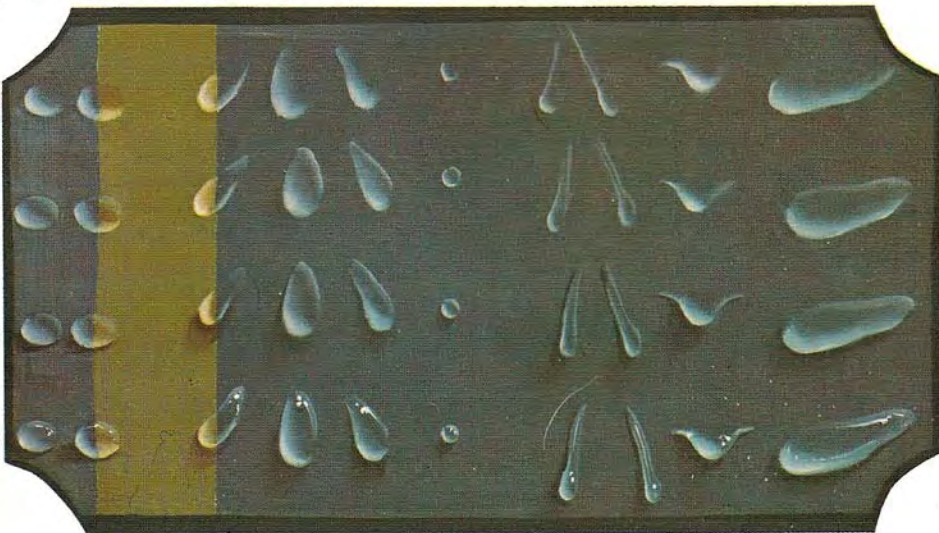


WHITE

GRAY

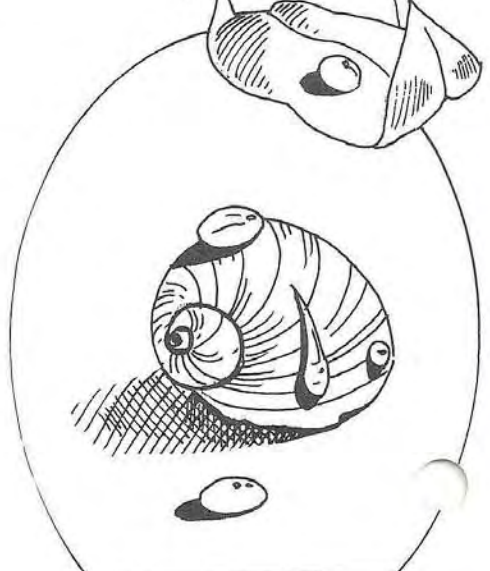
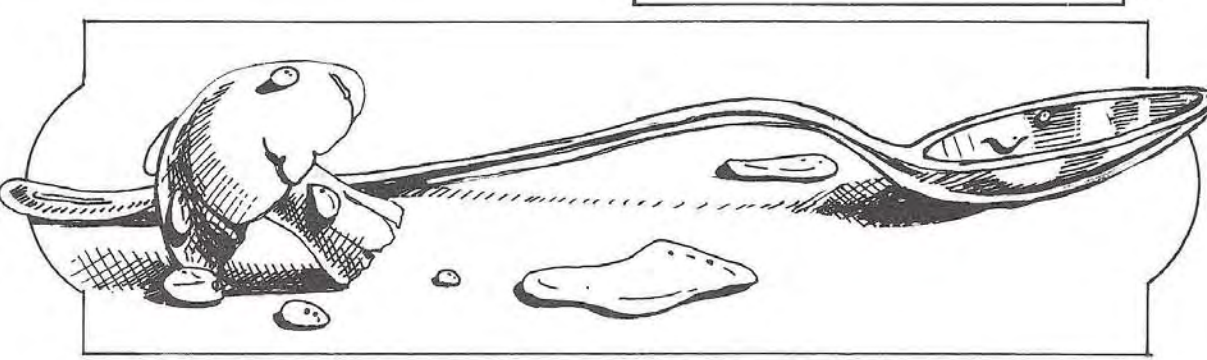
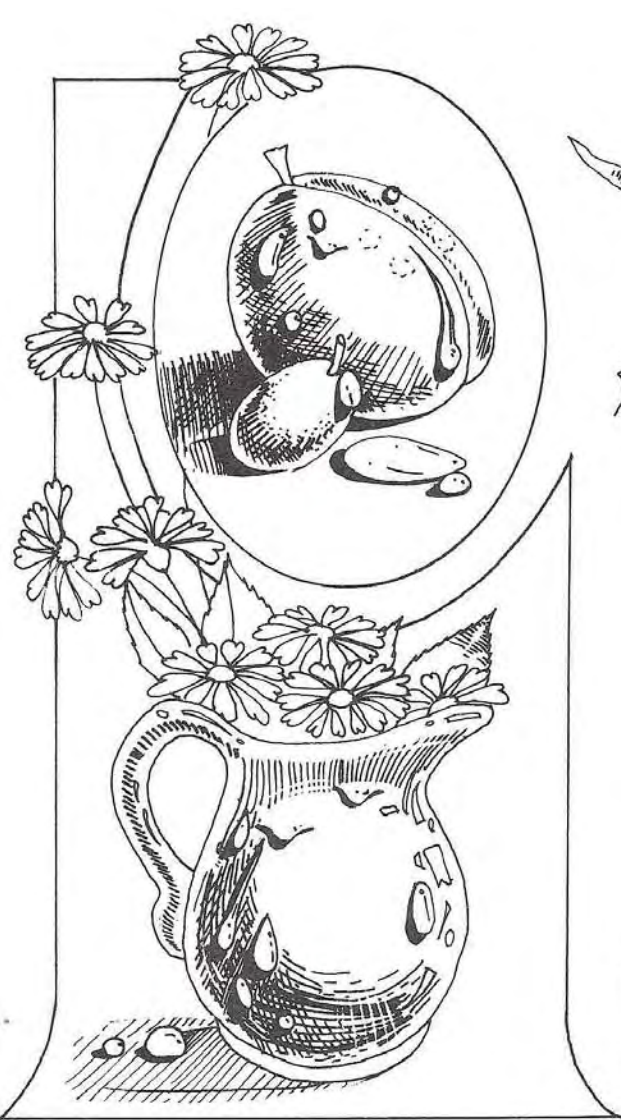
SHADOW

HILITE

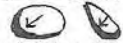


**DEWDROPS**





**HOW TO**

1. Re-create the basic color in the area you want your drop. Apply it in the shape of drop you desire. Make it the same value, never lighter, if anything darker.
2. The object of this step is to create a strong, gradual value change from light to basic in a very small area. You must keep the center of the drop the basic color! A good small flat brush for these small areas is a small round synthetic brush (#00 or #0) pinched flat. Apply W on the left and bottom then gradually shade toward the center of the drop. Because of the small area, if you apply this stroke  pinch the paint off your bristles, then blend toward the center. This way you do not get an excess of paint, therefore the center of the drop does not become too white.

3. On the top and right, blend gray toward the center using the same idea as in the previous step.
4. A cast shadow must occur on the left and bottom of the drop. The color of the shadow is a darker value of the background color in that area. It should not be so dark that it detracts from the drop. Be sure it falls opposite the light source. It must also have an object to fall from so do not get it too far to the right.

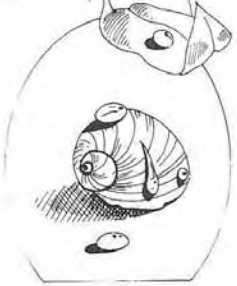
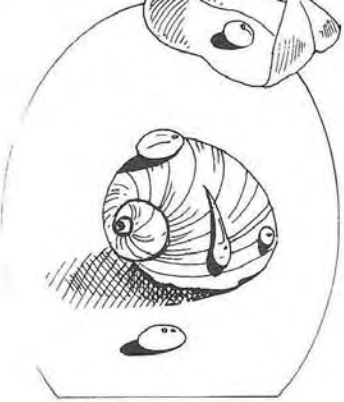
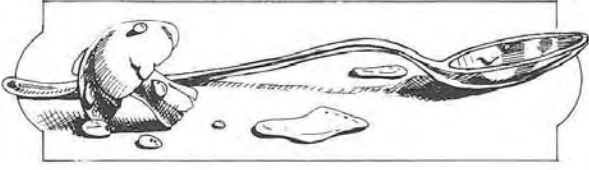
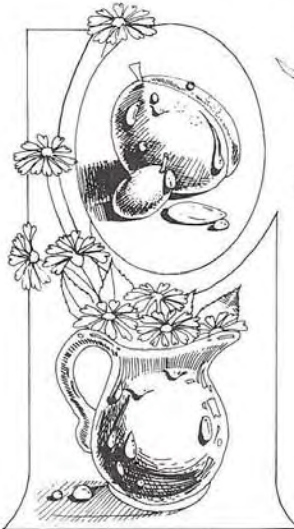
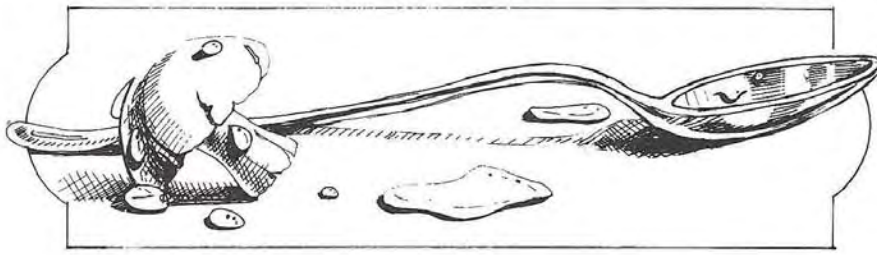
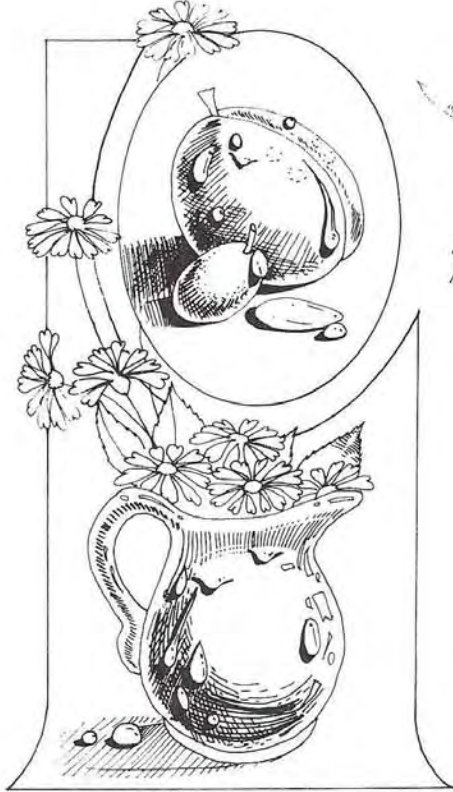


On a surface drop, the shadow falls from the base of the drop.


Fade the shadow out at the end with a brush, finger, etc.

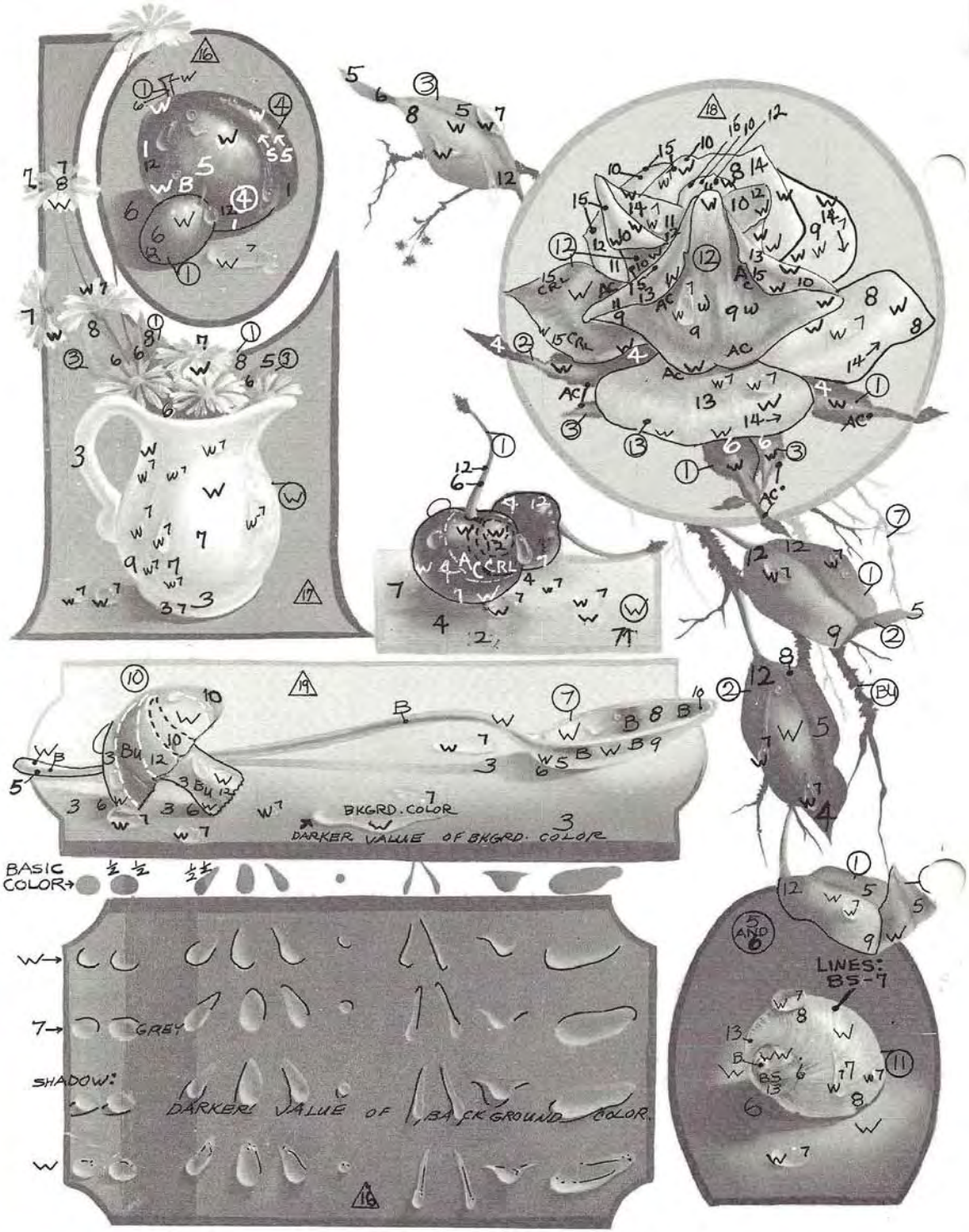
5. Add a strong white highlight, dot and line or either, on the upper right over the gray area. Keep it slightly in from the edge of the drop. The number of dots and lines may vary.







-  1. Olive Green  
CYM+CRL+PB
-  2. Dk. Olive  
CYM+CRL+PB
-  3. Blue Green  
W+PB+CYM+CRL
-  4. Dk. Red  
AC+B
-  5. Powder Blue  
W+PB
-  6. Dk. Blue  
PB+BS
-  7. Gray  
W+B
-  8. Med. Yellow  
W+CYM
-  9. Lt. Yellow  
W+CYM
-  10. Gold  
W+CYM+BU
-  11. Lt. Gold  
#10+W
-  12. Orange  
CYM+CRL
-  13. Lt. Orange  
#12+W
-  14. Lt. Purple  
W+AC+B
-  15. Pink  
W+AC
-  16. Blue Gray  
G+MB+B
-  17. Dk. Green  
AG+MB+G
-  18. Med. Green  
#17+G
-  19. Lt. Green  
#18+G



**Palette Colors: Oil** — White (W), Alizarine Crimson (AC), Black (B), Cad. Yellow Med. (CYM), Cad. Red Lt. (CRL), Burnt Umber (BU), Prussian Blue (PB) and Burnt Sienna (BS).

**Acrylics** — Gesso (G), Midnight Blue (MD), Antique Gold (AG) and Black (B).

**Code:** Numbers refer to Color Mixtures. Letters refer to Palette Colors.  
 • = Linework  
 O = Basic Color.  
 Plain number or letter = Shading Colors.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

A finishing touch to a picture! An added feature!

**Just a little understanding.**

**Light Source**  
 The light source for these drops is coming from the upper right area of the picture. As it falls on them it creates a strong reflective hilite(s) on the right side. As it shines through the water mass, it reflects a strong diffused light on the left & bottom. This is the strongest light area. Because it is a mass, there is also a cast shadow. The right side of the drop reflects a medium value shadow area and allows the reflective hilite to create the emphasis of brightness.

This is gray.

**Shape**

There are several shapes of drops. All have the same construction ingredients as shown in the color plate. Vary the size and shape within a picture. Since dewdrops are not a usual pattern feature, you will have to create your own dewdrop pattern.

**Position**

As they fall on an object they adhere to the surface shape. Imagine how the surface flows and be sure the drop follows that surface. If the surface goes left, the drop goes left also. Because it is a mass, gravity pulls it downward, therefore it is wider toward the bottom of the drop.

**Hints**

1. On a half and half dewdrop you must re-create the 2 different background colors and work each area separately.
2. Be sure, that if you have a dewdrop on the edge of an object, you do not have a shadow in mid air.
3. If you have a pattern behind a drop, simply effect a re-creation of that pattern.
4. Drops are best applied on a dry surface. In this way there is a chance to re-do it if a problem arises. However, you may do them while the surface is wet if the color under the drop is not too heavy and you are secure in your technique.
5. Keep your paint consistency thin.