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Painting and Layering

What you should know

The specific consistency and expressive colours of wax colours make it possible to create much more artistically than e.g. with crayons. Layering different colours on top of each other results in blended colour tones (see PDF 2). You can achieve an additional effect by working on coloured paper. The format of the paper should be large enough to also allow you to draw smaller shapes easily.



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TECHNIQUES

Fish in Water / Wax Colouring Blocks

You need:

- **STOCKMAR Wax Colouring Blocks:** Tin case with 16 colours or wooden box with 16 colours or the individual colours yellow, golden, vermillion, purple, white, yellow-green, blue-green, blue, ultramarine, blue violet
- soft pencil (2B)
- smooth drawing paper DIN A4

1- Sketch the fish with a soft pencil and then erase again before colouring so that only weak contours remain visible. Draw finer shapes (e.g. mouth, fins) with the tip of the wax colouring block.

2- Colour the yellow fish with the golden block, then layer over with the yellow.

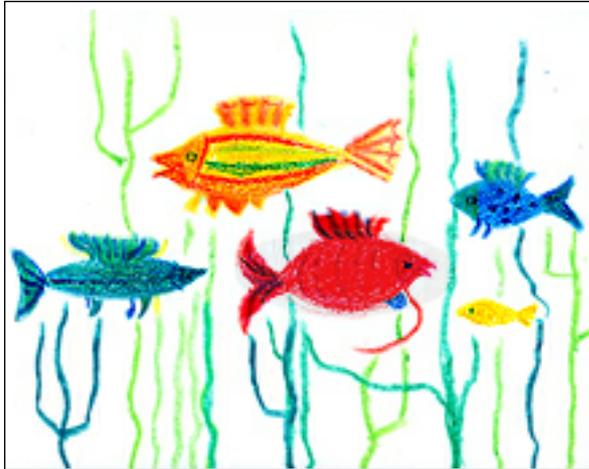
Layer over the head and belly with vermillion and draw the streaks with crimson and green. Colour the green fish (Dia. 2) first with blue-green, then layer over with blue and light green. The blue fish gets a blue base coat, then blue- green and light green are blended into the blue. The red fish (not pictured) is first coloured with vermillion and layered over with golden yellow; the streaks are drawn in with crimson and blue.

3- Use the corner of the wax block to draw the water plants in light green and blue-green (Dia. 4 on the following page).

4- Now draw the water. With the narrow side of the wax colouring blocks (Dia. 5), draw the waves from the left to the right by layering the following colour tones: blue, blue-green, ultramarine and violet. Try to avoid colouring over the fish when doing

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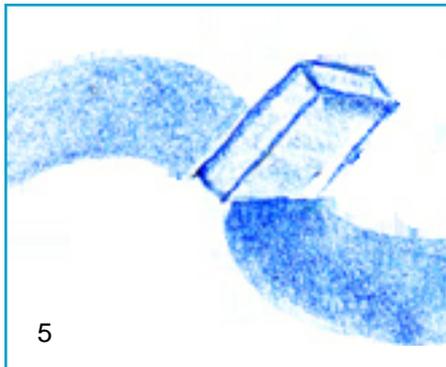
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this. The darker the water, the more intensively the fish will glow. To highlight the water plants that have been coloured



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over when drawing the waves, re-draw the lines at the end with the tip of the light green and blue-green wax colouring blocks (Dia. 6).



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1. Should it happen that a fish is partly coloured over when you draw the waves, you can easily scratch off this layer with the scraper.

2. If you don't feel confident about mixing colours, place a sheet of white paper next to the drawing paper so you can experiment with mixing the desired colour tones.

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Wax Colours on coloured paper

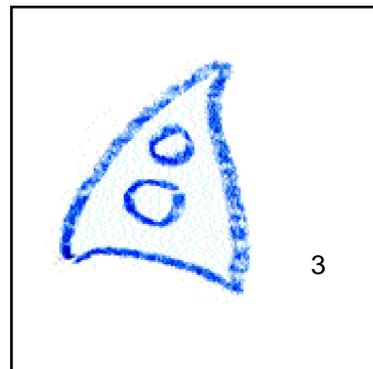
Dancing Clown / Wax Crayons

You need

- **STOCKMAR Wax Crayons:** Tin case with 16 colours or individual crayons in the colours yellow, golden, orange, vermillion, green, ultramarine, purple, white, pink
- soft pencil (B2)
- yellow tinted paper DIN A 4
- orange coloured paper for the passe-partout

1- Using a soft pencil, sketch simple shapes for the clown and then erase again before colouring so that only weak contours remain visible (Dia. 1).

2- Begin by colouring the background behind the clown brown. Then continue with the head: colour the upper half of the face pink and the clown's mouth white. Then draw the nose, cheeks and laughing mouth red. The colouration of the rest is left up to you, or you can use the same colours as in the picture (Dia. 2).



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3- Should you want to leave out patterns such as in the clown's cap when colouring, do as follows: First sketch the pattern, then colour the areas around the contour lines (Dia 3).

4- When the clown is completely coloured, you can begin with layering: Layer over the red areas with orange and the green ones with yellow, which will intensify the colours; the blue cap turns a bright blue-green when layered over with green. By using the white crayon you can brighten up the colours or add patterns like dots, stripes, stars, etc. to the clothing. At the end you can round off the picture with coloured circles and dots that look like confetti (Dia. 4). Then make a passe-partout for your picture.



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Flowering tree at night

You'll also find it interesting to draw on coloured paper as in the picture shown here. By doing this you can effectively create a night or evening scene. To make the moon or stars really glow, for example, first apply a base coat of white wax colour and then layer over with yellow.

Aside from all types of coloured paper, brown packaging paper is also interesting to work with. It is particularly suitable for pictures drawn in autumn colours like yellow, red, ochre, blue etc.



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