

Objectives: I can demonstrate color pencil techniques and proper blending.

TiP: Light pressure – colored pencils work best when applied with light pressure. Colored areas should be built up with thin layers of color for the best results.

How to apply colored pencils. The goal is to get an even coat of the hue covering the entire box.

A. Circular marks: Use light pressure and small circular motion put an even layer of one hue that covers the entire box.

B. Linear marks: Using light pressure and lines that go in the same direction put an even layer of one hue that covers the entire box. (Try to keep the strokes close together with no white showing)

C. Hatching: Use light pressure, short, regular and parallel lines make an even layer of one hue that covers the entire box.

D. Crosshatching: Crosshatch at right angles to lay down two hues (to layers) that fill the entire box.

**Gradation:** A hue gradually goes from a light application to a heavy application. (lighter to darker value)

E. Pressure value strip: (Using stroke pressure, create a value strip that **smoothly gradates** from light to heavy (dark) application of one hue.

**Change the value of a hue.**

F. Tint: Apply a layer of a hue then add white over the top.

G. Shade: Apply a layer of a hue then a light layer of black

H. Tone: Apply a layer of a hue then add a light layer of a gray. (Gray can be made by a light layer of black and a light layer of white.)

I. Value scale using Tints and Shades. Create a **smooth** value scale using a hue, black and white. Use layers.

J. Two primaries to get a secondary: Apply blue at one end, Yellow at the other end and blend them together toward the center to get a smooth transition to Green. Use layers. Pressure: heavy to light

K. Apply red at one end, Green at the other end. Use heavy pressure then less pressure as the hue gets to the center of the rectangle. Blend the two hues together toward the center to get a smooth transition to mud. Use layers. This is changing the Intensity of the hues. Complimentary colors will dull the intensity.

**Blending with chemicals.** Fill in each rectangle with two hues. Dip a q-tip into the chemical and rub, smudge or blend the colors together.

L. Baby Oil: Apply two different colors – Method – Crosshatch or gradation blend. Dip a q-tip in baby oil and rub the two colors together.

M. Mineral Spirits/ Alcohol): Apply two different colors – Method – Crosshatch or gradation blend. Dip a Q-tip in Alcohol and rub the two colors together.

N: Scumbling two hues together. Scumbling is a controlled scribbling. Scumble on a layer of a hue then Scumble a second hue over the top.

O. Scraffitto – Scratching to reveal a different color. (Italian term)

Apply a heavy layer of a light color to cover the entire rectangle. Apply a layer of a dark hue over the first. Use a sharp tool to gently scratch into the top layer to reveal the lighter color underneath. Scratch in words or designs.

P. Burnishing: Blend the colors using pressure and a white or light hue. Lightly apply two hues. Over the top, apply a heavy layer of white or light hue.

Q. Incising/indenting: With a dull tool, dent the surface of the paper. Apply a layer of colored pencil over this area. Where the paper is dented, it will stay white. This is Used for highlights in hair, grass and whiskers.