

# Painting with Watercolour

## Beginner and Intermediate

### Topic 5: The World of Colour

Instructor: Allan Loder



# The World of Colour

## ● *Getting to Know Your Paint*

- Pigment vs. Colour Name
- Lightfastness
- Staining
- Granulation
- Opacity
- Lifting Characteristics

## What's In a Name?

# Pigment vs. Colour Name



How Paint is Made



How Paint is Marketed

## What's In a Name?

Brand Name	Market Name	Pigment	Colour
Holbein	Bamboo Green	(PG36)	
MaimeriBlu	Cupric Green Light	(PG36)	
Winsor & Newton	Winsor Green (YS)	(PG36)	
Rembrandt	Bright Green	(PG36)	

## What's In a Name?

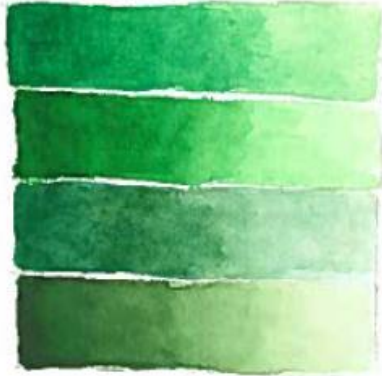
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Rembrandt	Bright Green	(PG36)	



AQUAREL  
S. ARCHES

## What's In a Name?

*Hooker's  
Green*



### Brand

### Pigment(s)

Daler Rowney	PY3 + PG7 + PV19
Winsor & Newton Artist	PG36 + PO49
Winsor & Newton Cotman	PY139 + PB15 + PG7
Grumbacher	PG36 + PY65

*Burnt  
Sienna*



Daler Rowney

PBr7 + PR101

Winsor & Newton Artist

PR101

Winsor & Newton Cotman

PR101

Grumbacher

PBr7

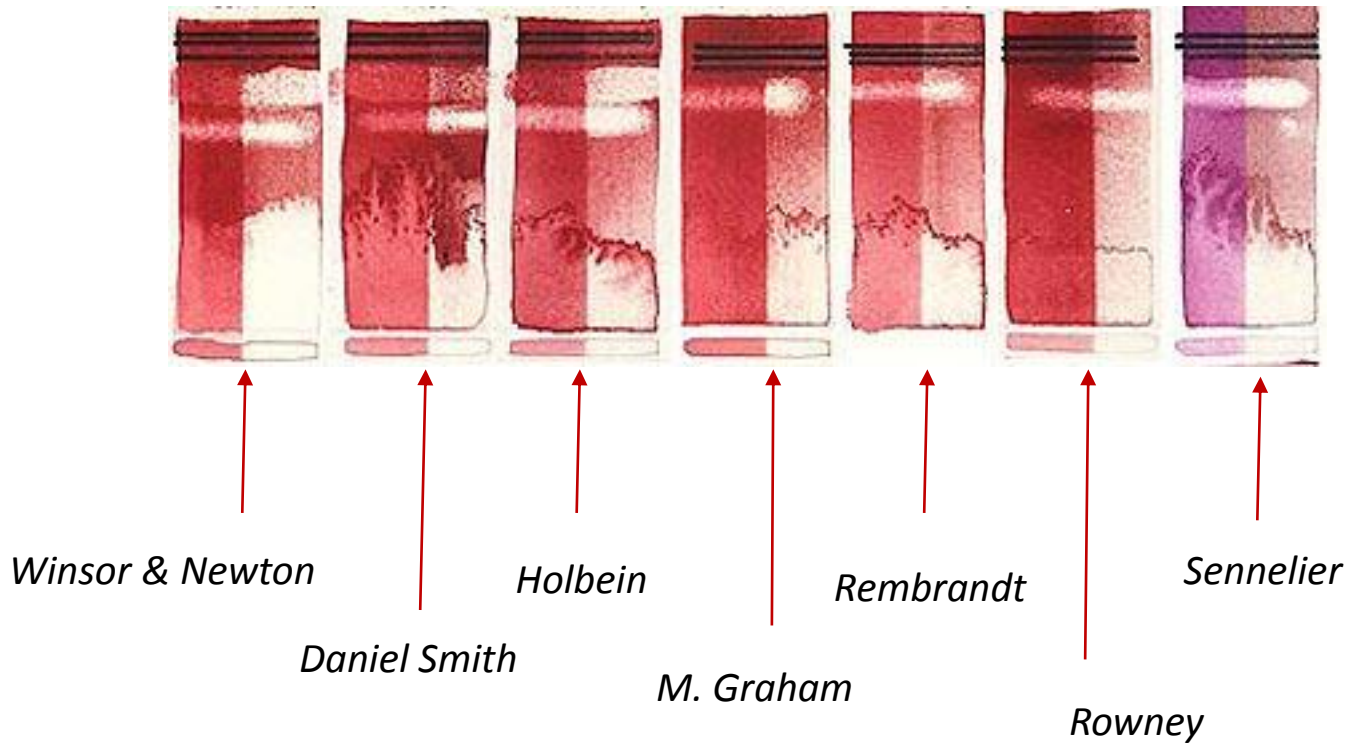
## ***Lightfastness***

***Lightfastness*** is the ability of the pigment to remain unchanged under prolonged light exposure.

It has to do with how the paint is made by the manufacturer.

# Lightfastness Test

**Alizarin Crimson (PR83)**  
*after just 300 hours of sunlight exposure*





## Read the Label



### Key to Coding

AA Extremely Permanent  
A Permanent

S Series number  
 Transparent  
 Semi-Transparent  
 Opaque  
 Semi-Opaque

### ASTM

I Permanent for artists' use  
II Permanent for artists' use

Where no ASTM rating is listed,  
please refer to the Winsor &  
Newton permanence rating

## Transparency Test

Cerulean Blue



Winsor Blue (RS)



1. Use a permanent marker and draw a wide black line across a piece of paper.
2. Paint over a section of the line.
3. When the paint is dry you can identify the transparent colours as those which seem to disappear on the line. Opaque colours will remain visible or leave behind sediment.



## Transparency / Opacity

**Transparent** - allows the white surface of the paper or underpainting to show through.

**Opaque** - does not allow light to pass through.



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# The World of Colour

- ***Pigment Concentration***

- ***Pigment*** refers to the tiny particles in paint that provides the colour
- ***Pigment Concentration*** refers to how much the pigment is concentrated in one area

# The World of Colour

## *Terms used to describe differences in Pigment Concentration*

**Full Shade**

**Masstone**

**Undertone**



(High Concentration)

(Moderate Concentration)

(Low Concentration)

100% of the light strikes a pigment particle and is either reflected or absorbed by it

Paint applied on a pure white surface as a layer that mostly but not completely hides the surface below

Paint applied on a pure white surface as a highly diluted solution

# The World of Colour

## ● *Hue, Value and Saturation*

**Hue** is somewhat synonymous to what we usually refer to as “colour.” It’s the dominant wavelength of light. For example, yellow has a different wavelength than red.

**Value** refers to the lightness or darkness of a color. The lighter a colour is, the higher its value; the darker a colour is, the lower its value.

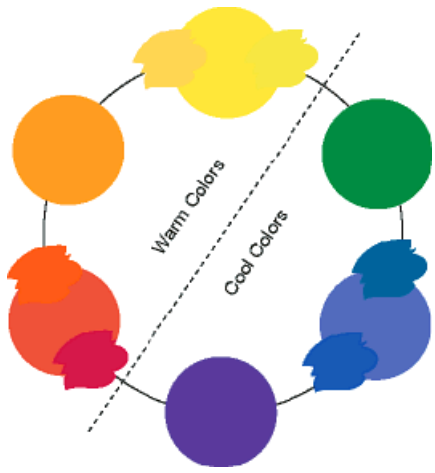
**Saturation** refers to the brilliance and intensity of a colour. It’s not really a matter of lightness and darkness, but rather how pale or strong the colour is.

With watercolours, you affect *value* and *saturation* by the amount of water you add to the paint. You affect *hue* by mixing colours.

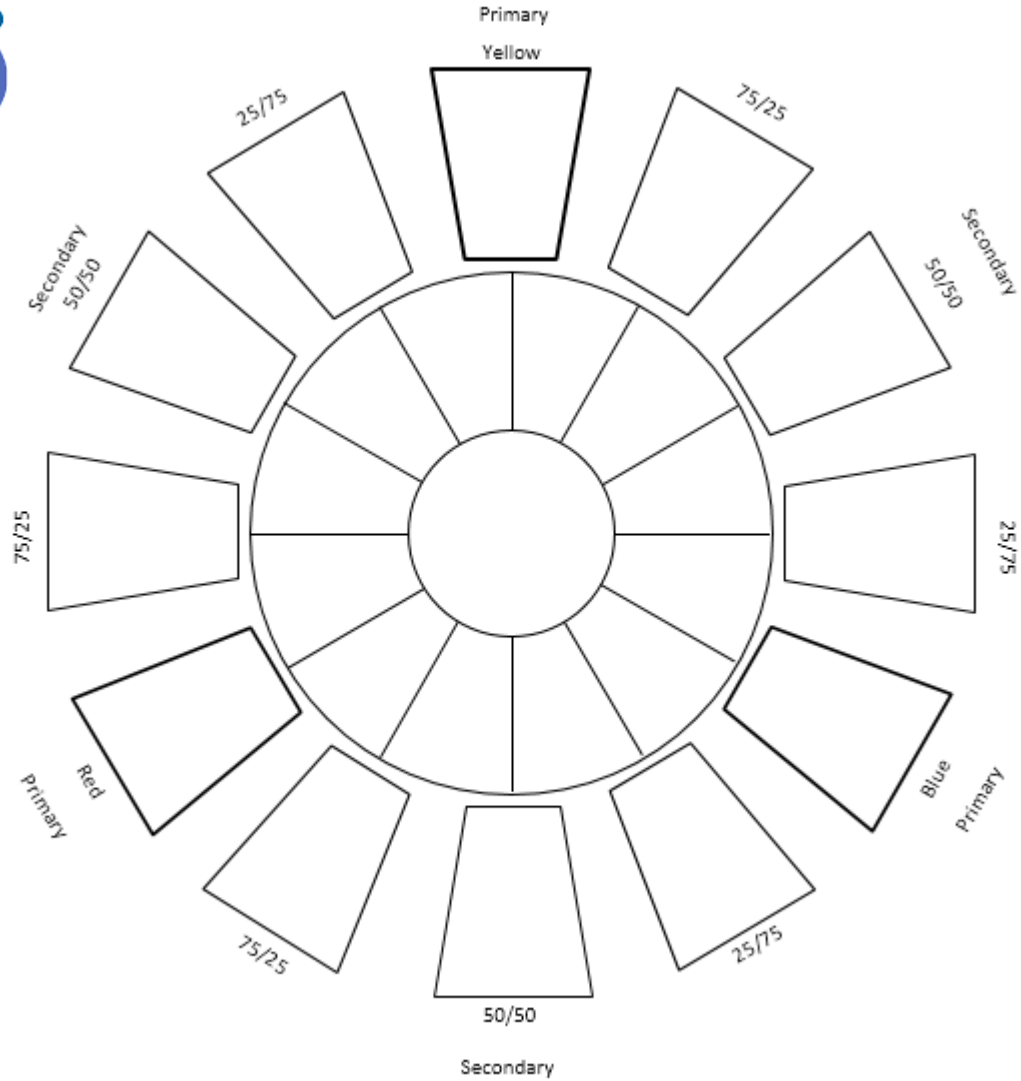


## **Important Reminders:**

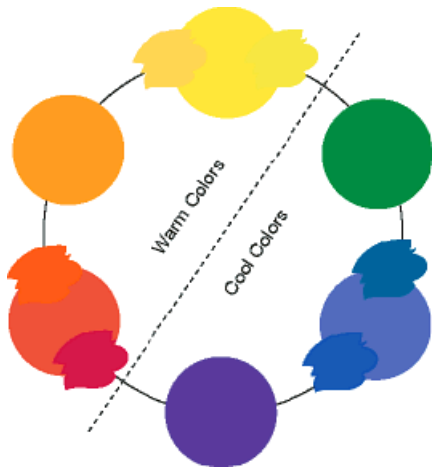
- ★ Always wet your brush before picking up paint
- ★ Put a drop or two of water on dried paint before picking it up from the palette
- ★ Use a low quality or old brush to re-soften hard dried paint on your palette  
  
(or use a spritzer bottle)



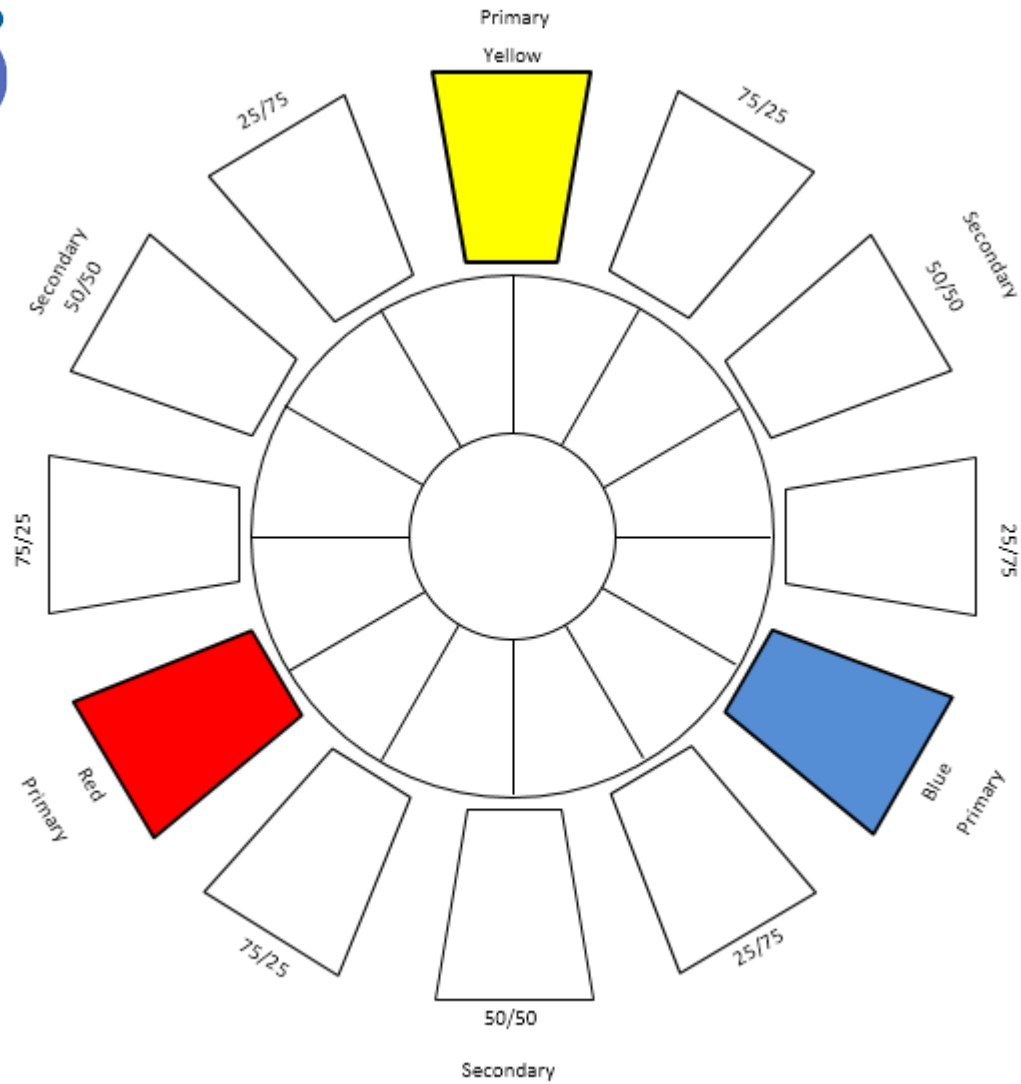
## Exercise 2: Create a Colour Wheel







## Exercise 2: Create a Colour Wheel



Demo

# **Major Project**

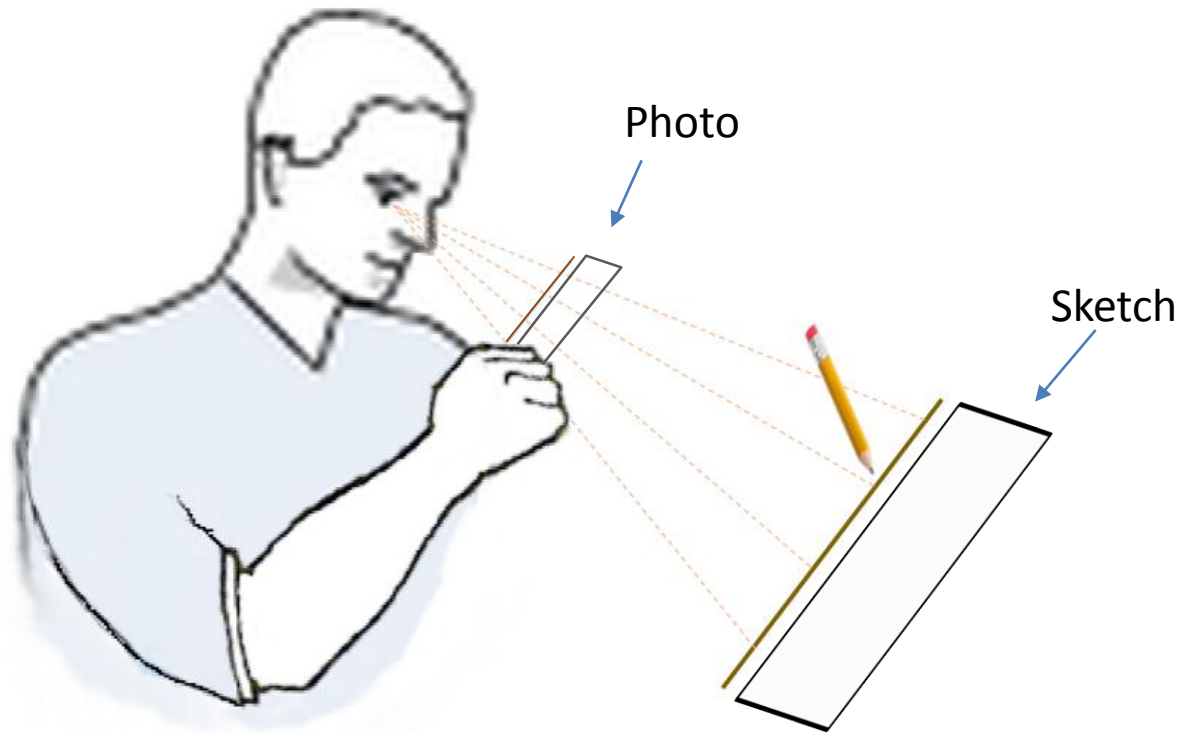
## **Sunset Painting**



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**Exercise/Homework:**  
Sketch Scene for Major Project





Line-of-Sight Method

