

Distant Ocean



Tips:

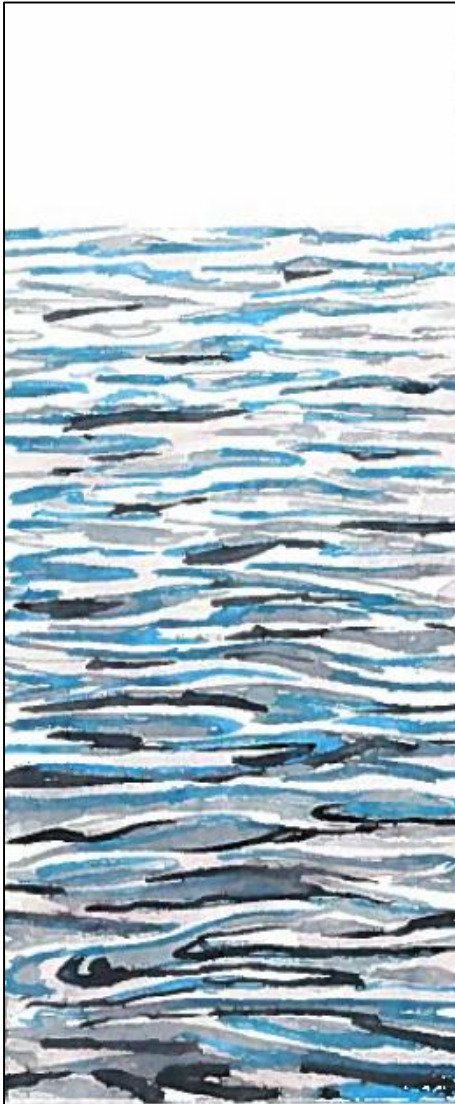
Start at top with small horizontal strokes. Make the strokes bigger as you work towards the bottom.

Start with blue (Winsor Blue – Red Shade or Prussian Blue is best). Make several passes. First pass dark blue, second pass a little lighter, third pass a little lighter still, etc. Leave some white in among the horizontal strokes.

Go over it all again with Payne's Gray (Keep color dark (i.e., heavy pigment load). Start at top with small strokes. Make them bigger as you work towards the bottom.

After it is *fully dried*, go over it again with a light wash of Scarlet Lake and Blue mix (i.e., purple, but more towards the red hue).

Close-Up Ocean



Tips:

Start at the bottom. Make the “swirly” shapes with light Payne’s Gray. Making the shapes smaller and smaller as you work towards the top.

Note: If the scene goes off into the distance, your waves can transition into smaller strokes (like the distant ocean).

Go over it all again. This time use blue. You can overlap the Payne’s Grey areas and the white areas. Try to leave equal areas of gray, blue and white.

After it is *fully dried*, go over it again with a light wash of Scarlet Lake and Blue mix (i.e., purple, but more towards the red hue). You don’t need to cover it all with this wash. It’s okay to leave some white areas.

Reflection/See Bottom



Tips:

Start by making a blue wash over the section you want to cover. It's okay (even better) to make it uneven, but be sure to make it lighter towards the bottom.

At the bottom where you would see the rocks, seaweed, etc. beneath the water, use Payne's Grey to form little blotches of colour to represent the shadows of the rocks. Then do the same with a mix of Scarlet Lake and Blue (i.e. purple, but towards the blue hue). You can use your finger to smudge it a bit.

After it is fully dried, go over the bottom section again with a light wash of Scarlet Lake and Blue mix (i.e., purple, but more towards the red hue).