

Coloring with coloured pencils

TECHNIQUE

Sometimes you do a beautiful drawing, you are very proud of the result and comes the moment you are scared to ruin it with a bad coloring... we all know that feeling :) Here are some tips to help colouring your artworks with coloured pencils and avoid very common bad habits, but before stepping on the technical side, below what you need to know:

- There are many different kinds of paper and picking the wrong one for your technique will make the task much more difficult. Paper choice is the key:
Coloured pencils will work better with smooth paper.
- A good body position and the right hand pressure are the secret of painfree long session.
- Sharp enough your pencils

Other notes:

For kids and beginners I recommend coloured pencils, watercolor/gouache palets and watercolour pencils. Coloring with markers is the MOST DIFFICULT THING EVER ! Markers should be used for marking, drawing details or accent only, not coloring. Wax pastel /crayons are fine for a 2-3 year old only.

HAND POSITION

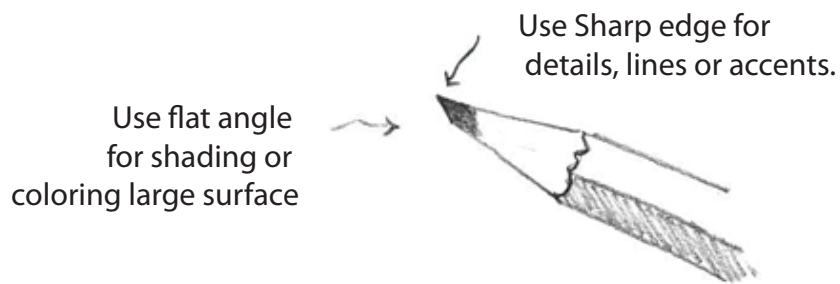


Overhand grip,
for large scale, fast coloring

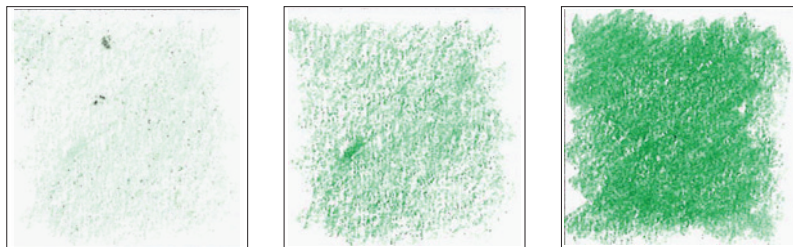


Coventional grip,
for small scale, details & accents

PENCIL LEAD POSITION



PRESSURE



Light

Medium

Heavy

COLORING & BLENDING METHOD



Layering

Burnishing

Other methods

Adding over and over translucent layers of colours to either build up colour or create new hues. (by light and medium pressure)

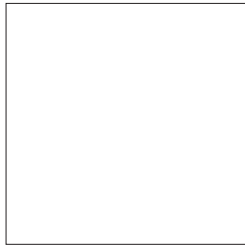
(or opaque layering) is a blending technique that requires heavy pressure to meld 2 or more colours.

They are many others techniques requiring more materials like white pencil, solvent or colourless blender etc. If you don't have any you can also use your finger ;-)

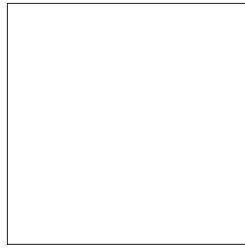
DEMONSTRATION VIDEOS TO WATCH :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heYuUVHgTnl>

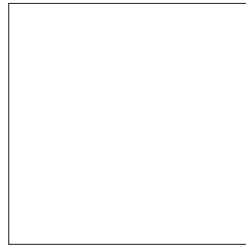
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5l1-OJBB_II



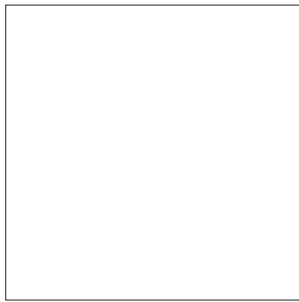
Light



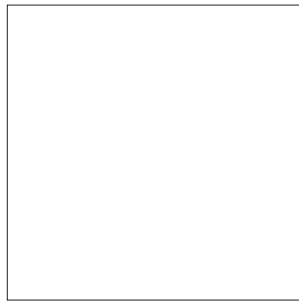
Medium



Heavy



*Layering
(1 colour)*



*Burnishing
(2 colours)*



*Blend 2 colors
with a blender
or your finger*

3- Layering with a dominant colour

Complete the colouring

4- Add more effects & accents

2- Add darker shadows

1- Light first base layer

