



Gladys Galloway

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CARO, MICHIGAN 48723



POPPIES

No. 10

The dramatic contrast of black centers against the scarlet petals and the unusual hairy stems of the buds and flowers all help to make a design with poppies both interesting and beautiful.

(A) – Use a square shader, no. 8 or 10, and work the paint into the left side by wiggling the brush back and forth so there is more paint on the one side of the brush.

1 – Centers of poppies are green ovals with stamens of black. Lines on center are made on the second firing with darker shade of green.

2 – Using conditioned brush, pull petals toward center. Poppies are many shades of red. Yellow red is lovely. Remember to keep the first firing light so that it is easier to add more color on subsequent firings.

3 – Petals are wide and flat at the top and taper down toward the center. Wide sweeping strokes form petals and cause separation where you want it. Edges of petals are uneven.

4 – I found that adding just a little black around the center on the first firing and knocking out the stamens with a blunt edge (like the end of a wax pencil) helped to make the poppy look more realistic. Background color shows how the edge of petals may be formed. Various shapes of poppies are shown for your enjoyment.

5 – Stems - - wiggly and hairy is a good description. After the stems have been made with green, use the end of brush handle to make hairs by drawing through the wet paint.

6 – Buds are fun to make. The red of the flower peeps through at the top of the stem and gradually pushes the green outer part away as it unfolds.

7 – Seed pod is usually on a straight stem as it has started to cry. Stamens and petals are gone leaving only the center.

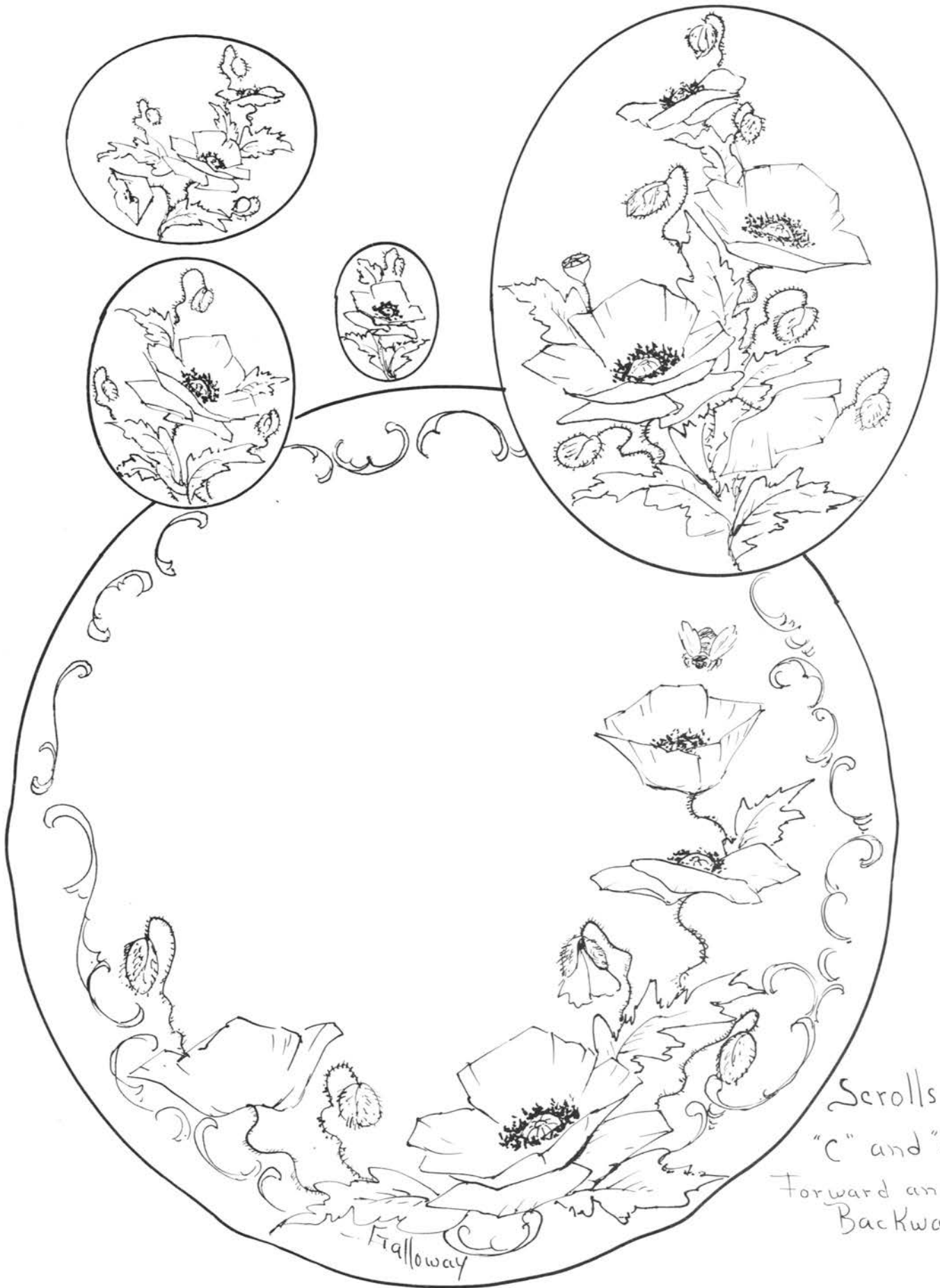
8 – Leaves are very uneven with deep cuts on both sides. Use light shades of green on the first firing and darker shades on second firing to make leaves long and floppy.

First Firing – Keep lines of design graceful. Try to have various positions of poppies, such as a turned over flower, one partially open, buds, seed pods. This adds interest to your design and makes it look more realistic. Use all shades of color lightly on first firing. You can always add but it is hard to take off once fired! Pull hairs through on all stems and buds. You may try background now. However, I find that my students have better luck to fire the design - then they can experiment with backgrounds.

Second Firing – Use same shades of reds as first firing. Separate petals by using corner of the brush with the most paint on it. Black around center may be painted with small dots for stamens. Darker values of green used on center for detail. Leaves are shaded with darker greens. Backgrounds are lovely using nature's colors – blues, greens and yellow filtering through for an illusion of sunshine. Pretty hard to beat nature's colors, isn't it?

Third Firing – Deepen all colors as desired, using same shades as the second firing. The white daisies and bumblebee are lovely with poppies. If you have difficulty making them - - get the No. 4 Study of Daisies and Bees. Another plant that is seen with poppies is the wild carrot, or Queen Anne's Lace. This, too, is available on Study No. 14 with the Bachelor's Buttons.

HAPPY PAINTING!



Scrolls -
 "C" and "S"
 Forward and
 Backward

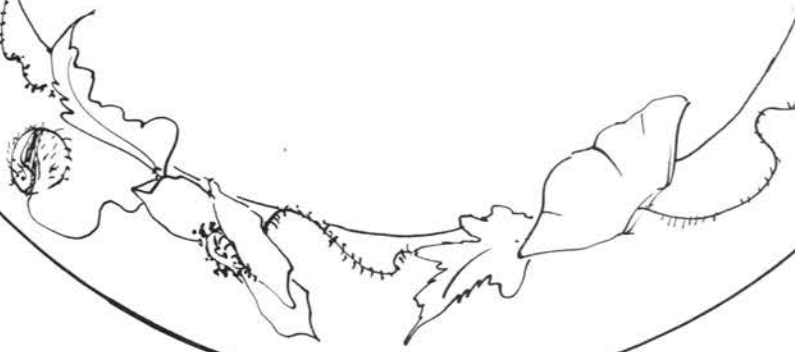
Falloway

Use on back
or separately -





Try band of soft Green



Poppies

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Second Firing

First Firing



1971
G.G.