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YELLOW OPEN ROSES

No. 11

Open roses are so lovely. Many painters find them difficult. I hope you will agree with my students - - that the following illustrations help make open roses easier to do.

(A) - Use a square shader and work the paint into the left corner by wiggling the brush back and forth, loading it with more paint on one side.

1 - This shows the evolution of the rose. Growing and pushing the sepals of the calyx, the rose develops from a tight bud into full bloom. As the petals unfold, the sepals are covered and one only sees them again if the rose is turned over or the petals have fallen off completely. Sepals are easily done by pulling the color back from the bud with a small brush, lifting quickly to make a point. Centers of roses appear deeper because of the shadows cast by other petals. If one remembers that all petals originate from the bud, you will make them go in that direction.

2 - An open rose is that lovely stage just before the petals fall. Start with an oval, bringing points all the way around - as illustrated. Use a wide brush - No. 8 or 10, smaller if tiny roses are being made. Condition brush as in ill. (A) and pull toward center of rose. Continue around the center making smaller petals. Lay brush flat and pull toward center. Repeat till center of rose is filled with petals. Send for my Study of Roses, No. 5, for help with full roses, buds and turned over roses. You will love it!

3 - Turned over rose shows sepal pulled back. A circle with an angle at the top helps form this. Keep shadows behind the ball of the rose.

4 - Leaves of roses grow at right angles to the stems in groups of 3, 5 or 7. By making crosses one is guided to make leaves as they grow. Bring brush toward the vein and lift, then away from the vein and lift, as illustrated.

5 - Buds are made by making cap first. As bud grows, it gets fatter.

6 - Stems are woody, with thorns, made with short strokes using violet of iron and green. Lay detail brush flat on stem and lift quickly to make a thorn.

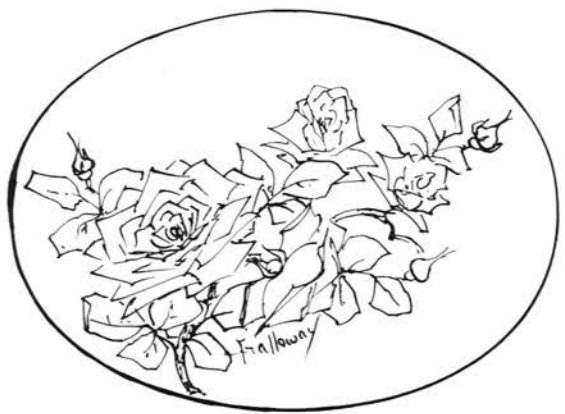
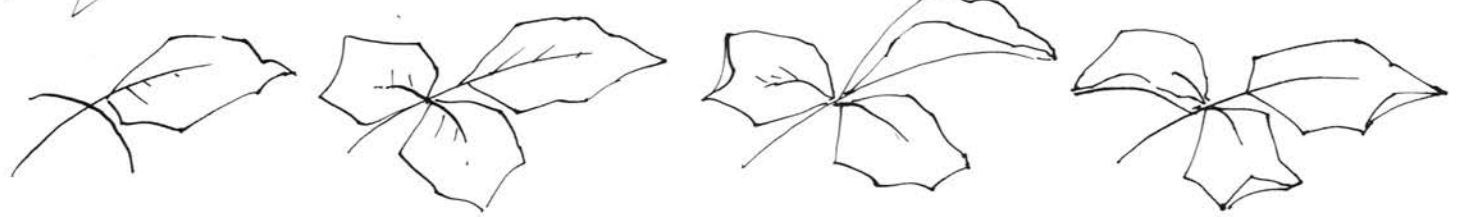
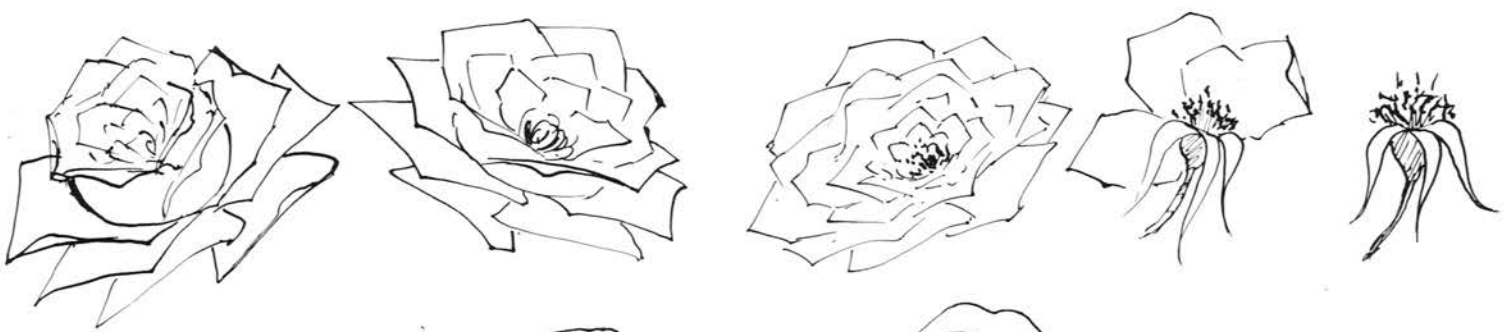
First Firing - Albert yellow used lightly for the yellow roses. When yellow roses look harsh, it is usually because too much yellow paint was used on the first firing. Use yellow brown to shade rose lightly. This softens design and lets you see where petals are. Use light shades of green on leaves. Red violet of iron makes lovely shadows. Keep leaves and stems light and airy so roses are focal point of design.

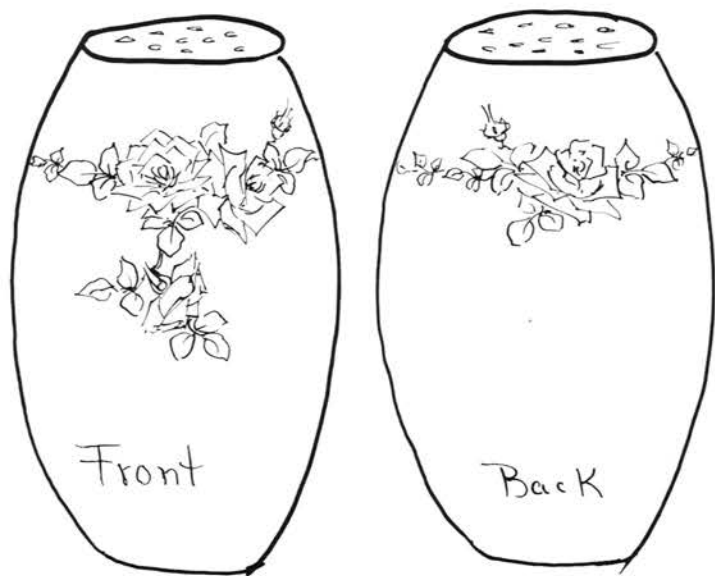
Second Firing - Shade roses with yellow brown and chestnut brown. A dash of yellow red in the center adds depth. Stamens are brown. Leaves are shaded with darker shades of green. Stems are shaded on the under side with brown. Background may be shades of green, blues and browns. Yellow will give a feeling of sunshine filtering through design. Use silk over cotton to pad smoothly or, if desired, use a large flat brush to blend colors together. This is often called a filter stroke. One may put background on first firings. However, it is easier if the design is fired first. When painting jewelry, use several shades of colors so it will go with more outfits.

Third firing - Deepen colors as desired. Do not put too much paint on your yellow roses. Keep them airy!

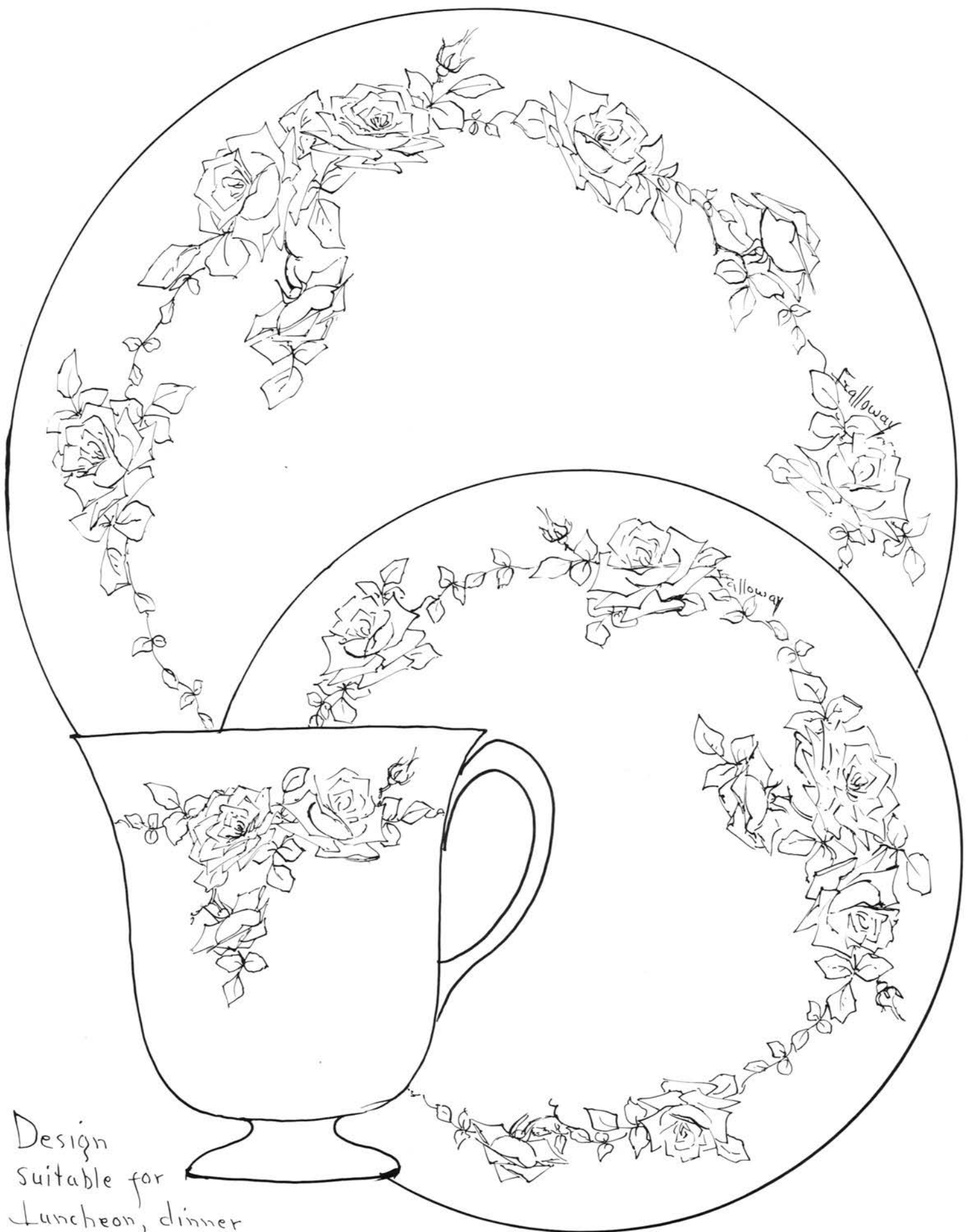
HAPPY PAINTING!

Evolution of Rose -





Nut Dish -
Ash tray -
or
Top of
Boxes



Design
suitable for
Luncheon, dinner
and Snack Sets -

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First Firing



Second Firing