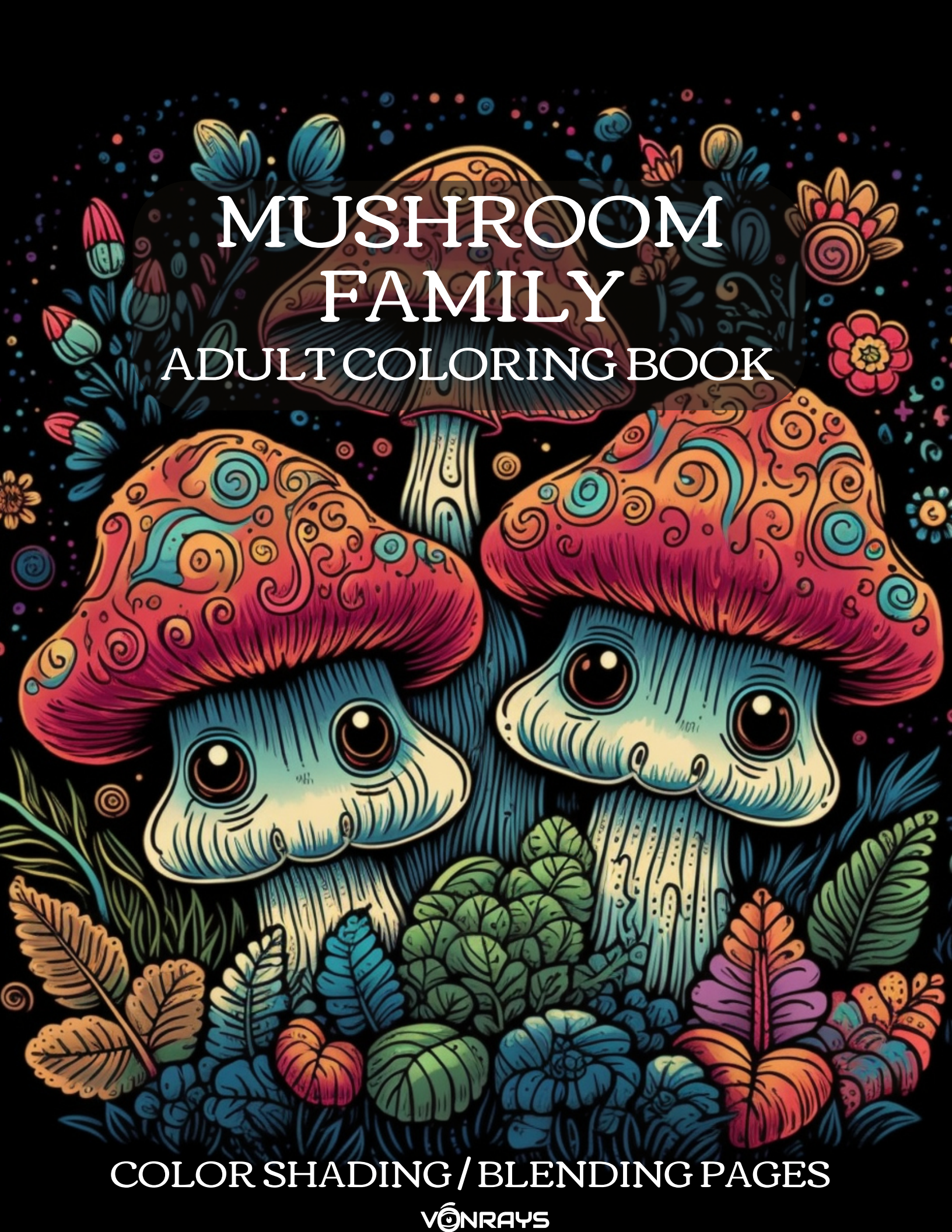




MUSHROOM FAMILY ADULT COLORING BOOK

COLOR SHADING / BLENDING PAGES

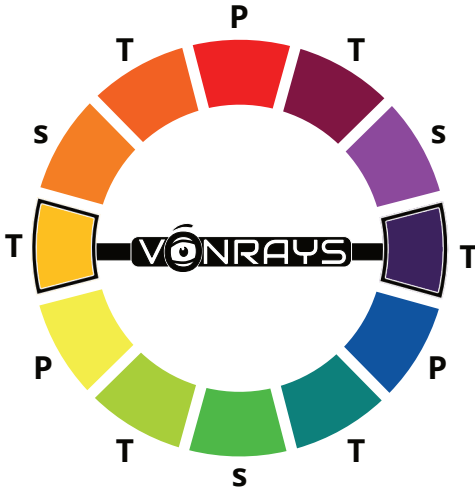
COLOR SCHEME THEORY

There are three Primary Colors (P), Three Secondary Colors (S) and Six Tertiary Colors (T) which are formed by mixing a primary color with a secondary color.

P - PRIMARY
Yellow
Red
Blue

S - SECONDARY
Orange
Violet
Green

T - TERTIARY
Yellow Orange
Red Orange
Red Violet
Blue Violet
Blue Green
Yellow Green



Complimentary Colors

Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel are said to be complimentary colors.



Rectangle Colors (Tetradic)

The rectangle color scheme uses four colors made up of two pairs of complimentary colors



Analogous Colors

Analogous color schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel



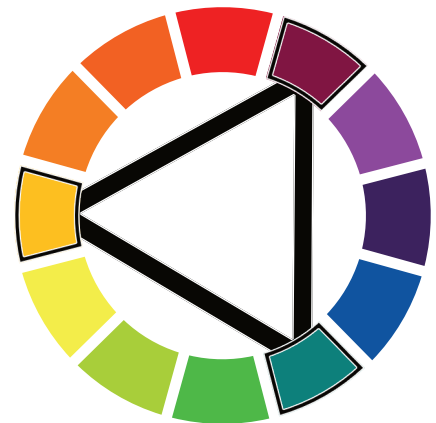
Split Complimentary Colors

The split complimentary color scheme uses the two colors found on either side of the base colors complimentary color.



Square Colors

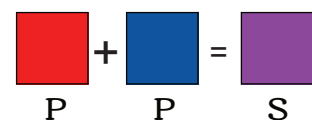
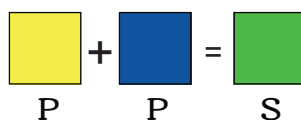
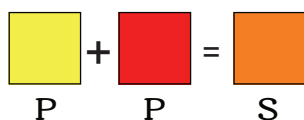
The square color scheme uses four colors that are evenly spaced around the color wheel



Triadic Colors

Triadic color schemes use colors that are evenly spaced around the color wheel

COLOUR MIXING



COLORING TIPS

1) Use a sharp pencil: A sharp pencil will give you greater control and allow you to create finer details. Keep a pencil sharpener handy and sharpen your pencils frequently.

2) Practice Holding the pencil side on to the paper: By doing this the entire side of the pencil tip is in contact with the paper rather than just the end of the tip. This helps create lighter and wider pencil strokes and can be useful when layering colors to build them up slowly to the desired hue. It also allows you to fill in larger areas more quickly when required. Also, using the side of the pencil tip can help minimize the possibility of unsightly dark lines in your drawings that can be caused if using the tip of the pencil alone.

3) Layer your colors to create realistic depth: Colored pencils are translucent in nature so they allow the bottom layer of color to show through any additional layers of color placed on top of them. When working on lighter areas of your image you should always apply the paler tones of color first. This will help protect these areas from becoming too dark when layering more colors on top as the pale tone will show through any subsequent layers placed on top of it. You can never produce a truly dark color if you layer other colors on top of a pale first layer. Any areas that you want to be dark in your image should have a dark tone placed down as the initial color which will then enhance the darkness as additional layers are added on top.

4) Experiment with different pressure: Varying your pressure while coloring can produce different effects, such as creating a lighter or darker color or achieving a more textured appearance.

5) Use blending tools: Instead of using your finger to try to smooth colors out on the paper (by smudging them) try using a blending stump. This is a cylindrical drawing aid usually made up of rolled paper which is tapered at the end, it is used to smudge or blend marks made with charcoal, crayon, pencil or colored pencils to smooth out the colors while minimizing the appearance of any pencil strokes. The blending stumps work better than your fingers and provide a lot more control.

6) Practice blending two colors together: for example blend Yellow into Orange. A sharp pencil and light pressure is key to obtaining good results here. If you find applying light pressure difficult try holding your pencil further back along the shaft instead of close to the tip. Start shading from left to right, light to dark by layering your colors on top of each other, gradually build the color up to the desired levels. Try using fine circular motions when shading, these help prevent harsh lines from forming in your blend, carefully overlap the circles as you go. It's also good to change the direction you are coloring in often, this along with the circular motions help reduce the number of clear lines that can occur and help create a smoother blend. To achieve a gradual change between the two colors, overlap slightly in the middle and then gradually continue to overlap each layer as you go on blending from one color to the next.

7) Pay attention to highlights and shadows: Shadows and highlights are essential for creating depth and dimension to your artwork. Study the subject closely and add shading to create realistic-looking highlights and shadows.

8) Avoid using only blacks or whites for shadows and Highlights: Using only black and white can leave your images looking flat and lifeless. Instead, try to use dark blues, indigo or purples which will help give your images a richer more vibrant looking shadow, likewise, yellows and other pale colors can be used to provide warmer looking highlights.

9) Work from light to dark: Start with the lighter colors and gradually build up to darker colors. This will help you create a more cohesive and realistic-looking image.

10) Don't be afraid to mix colors: Experiment with mixing colors to create new shades and tones. For example, mixing blue and yellow to create a greenish tint.

11) Don't use erasers: If you make a mistake, instead of using an eraser to rub it out try using a kneading eraser instead. Rubbing color pencils marks with an eraser can result in the colors being embedded deeper into the paper rather than removing them causing even more issues. A kneading eraser on the other hand is used to blot the color off the page by pressing it onto the error and carefully peeling it back off to lift the pigment off the paper.

12) Take your time: Coloring with color pencils can be a time-consuming process, but the results are often worth the effort. Take your time and work slowly and methodically to create a finished piece that you can be proud of, and have fun obviously. It's meant to be relaxing.



BLENDING PRACTICE



SHADING PRACTICE

