

BACKGROUND

Published Books: The River Friend Series, Co-author and Illustrator: www.riverfriend.tinasfineart.uk

After the publication of the United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) actioned by the UK Government in 1994, and in view of the results of the UEA 2010 UK Biodiversity Audit, The Icení Botanical Artists (IBA) decided to record some of the plants as botanical paintings. The resulting paintings and drawings were gathered into a self-published book entitled *Breckland Wild Flowers, Heaths and Grasslands*. Books can be purchased from: Jarrolds, Ceres Bookshop in Swaffham, Brandon Country Park, and from the IBA website: www.icenibotanicalartists.co.uk

My copy will be available to peruse at the workshop.

- **Water colour Paints:** [student or professional; tubes or pans]. Suggested colours to bring if you wish: Lemon Yellow, Cobalt Blue, Manganese Blue, Ultramarine Violet, Warm Sepia, Titanium White.

- **Brushes:** real hair or synthetic brush that goes to, and keeps, a good point when loaded with paint will suffice. Sizes 2, 3, 4.

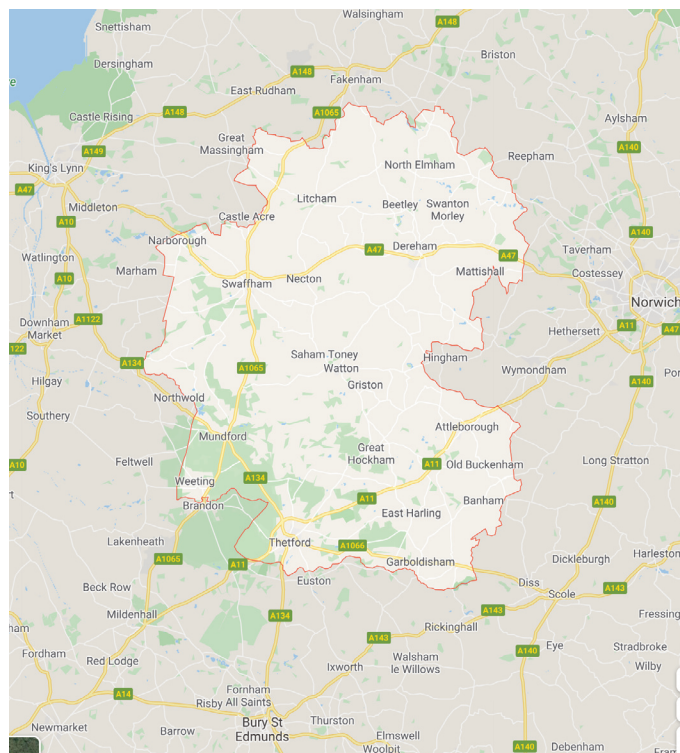
- Soft and medium **Pencils** of good quality which sharpen to a good point (2H, HB, F). Soft **eraser** or **putty rubber** and pencil **sharpener**.

- Paper: A4 size good quality water colour **hot pressed paper**, for example, Aquarelle Arches, Saunders Waterford, Fabriano. If you prefer cold pressed, this is all right—any smooth heavyweight paper will do. Good quality **cartridge paper** for sketching.

- **Mixing Palette:** white ceramic palette is good (plastic tends to stain and the paint dries quicker). A white ceramic plate or tile will also fit the bill very well.

- **Sit comfortably:** to help achieve comfortable sitting and painting positions, raised boards, set at a slight angle, will be available. Or you can work flat.

- **Tracing paper**, and magnifying glass (optional).



THE WORKSHOP

At this workshop we will look at the Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia* L.) This beautiful little flower is common in the Brecks but is also widespread throughout Britain and Europe. Its habitat range includes coastal sand-dunes, lowland heaths and banks, mountain moorlands and rock ledges. It does not like wet ground. It is at home either in chalky or acid soils. It flowers throughout the summer months and well into autumn. **Shown right is a gorgeous botanical painting of a Harebell by JAN TOOMER which is in the IBA book on page 79 (Water colour and graphite).**

BRECKLAND PLANTS FEATURED IN THE IBA BOOK INCLUDE:

Basil Thyme	Maiden Pink
Bee Orchid	Mezereon
Bladder Campion	Military Orchid
Breckland and Fingered Speedwell	Perennial Knawel
Breckland Pansy	Proliferous Pink
Breckland Thyme	Purple Milk-vetch
Common Poppy	Purple-stem Cat's-tail
Common Spotted Orchid	Pyramidal Orchid
Common Stork's-bill	Red-tipped Cudweed
Common Toadflax	Sand Catchfly
DarkMullein	Scot's Pine
Dog Rose	Sickle Medic
Drooping Broom	Small Alison
Field Wormwood	Small Scabious
Fine-leaved Sandwort	Spanish Catchfly
Gorse and Broom	Spiked Speedwell
Grape Hyacinth	Sweet Briar
Green-flowered Helleborine	Tower Mustard
Harebells	Twayblade
Lesser Centaury Ling	Viper's Bugloss
Little Mouse-ear	Wall Bedstraw



As there are no live Harebells to be found at this time of year, we will have to rely on photographs to help us produce a little painting. Below are a couple of nice photographs, also courtesy of Jan Toomer.

As you can see, the flowers are delicate little things, and quite tiny. We will probably depict them bigger than lifesize, and a pencil drawing is included here for you to trace or copy. As we only have two hours, tracing the drawing I have provided will give us a lot more time to get some painting done! But those who wish to do their own drawing from the photographs are welcome to do so. The stems can be up to 50cm tall; the flowers up to 30mm. As shown in Jan's botanical illustration, the leaves at the base of the plant are broad oval- or-heart-shaped, but the leaves on the stem are slender and unobtrusive.



Pencil Drawing:

Our drawings should include a part of a stem with flowers and buds and leaves.

- A preliminary sketch is provided on the next page which you can trace, or you can use the drawing, and other resource pictures which will be on display, to make your own design. The elements here are not to scale.
- We will then transfer the pencil sketch to good quality water colour paper, ready for painting.
- Sketch drawing, tracing transfer method, colour mixes, and paint application will be demonstrated.
- At the end of this worksheet are a few examples of work cards which I usually produce for a botanical painting to help with developing ideas for design and mixing-colour practice. The actual cards will be available on the day to look at, along with other pictorial resources to assist with designing and drawing your artwork.
- Behind this worksheet is an "After-class Addendum" giving a few tips for drawing and water colour painting techniques.

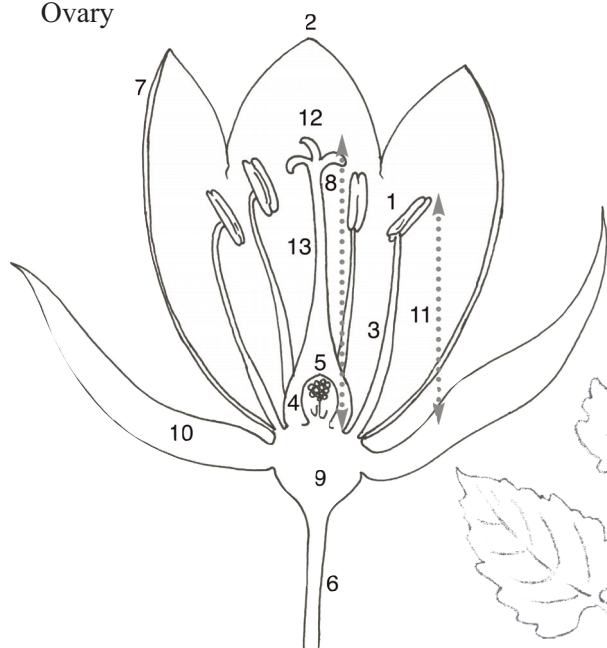
Bell Flower

(*Campanula rotundifolia* L.)

(Not to scale)

Preliminary sketch, for tracing or copying, showing bell-shape flowers, buds, linear stem leaves, intermediate leaves near base (long, thin with serration), and base leaves (oval or heart-shape with gentle edge serration). Plants/stems joined together by rooted runners. In the UK, flower colour varies from white (rarely) through all shades of pale blue to deep blue. The flower itself is a bell-shape cone (Corolla) with five lobes (joined petals). There are 5 Stamens with cream anthers and the pollen can be from cream to deep mauve. There is 1 style and 3 stigmas.

1. Anther: Part of Stamen where pollen is formed
2. Corolla: Petals which are joined to make a bell, except near the tips
3. Filament: Stalk part of Stamen, attached to Anther
4. Ovary: Base of Pistil where Ovules are formed
5. Ovule: Seed chamber
6. Peduncle: The Stalk or Stem of a flower
7. Petal: The [usually] colour parts of the flower (single or joined, attached around the top of the stalk)
8. Pistil: Chamber consisting of Ovary, [long] Pistil and Stigma. Ovules (seeds) grow in the ovary. A mature ovary is the fruit; a mature ovule is the seed
9. Receptacle: The Flower and Stalk are attached to the Receptacle, top and bottom, respectively.
10. Sepal: Usually green leaf-like parts which cover a developing flower bud. Together they form the Calyx.
11. Stamen: The stem of the pollen-producing Anther
12. Stigma: The tip of the Style where pollen germinates
13. Style: The long tube which connects the Stigma to the Ovary



PARTS OF A FLOWER (MORPHOLOGY)



Show a full description of the plant flowers/leaves/stalks etc
Use preliminary drawing to test colours and brushstrokes
This drawing is twice actual size shown as (x2) on painting

Colours:

Flowers - Cobalt blue
- Ultramarine Violet
Stems/leaves - Cobalt blue, deep
- Lemon Yellow
For darker areas do layers
For shadows add small amount of warm sepia

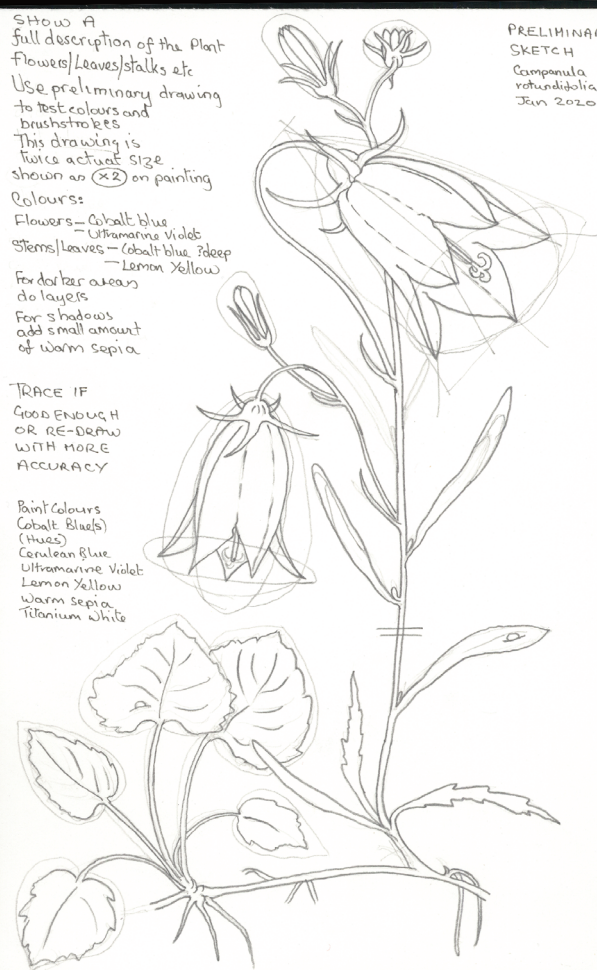
TRACE IF

GOOD ENOUGH
OR RE-DRAW
WITH MORE
ACCURACY

Paint Colours
Cobalt Blue(s)
(Hues)
Cerulean Blue
Ultramarine Violet
Lemon Yellow
Warm Sepia
Titanium White

PRELIMINARY
SKETCH

Campanula rotundifolia L.
Jan 2020



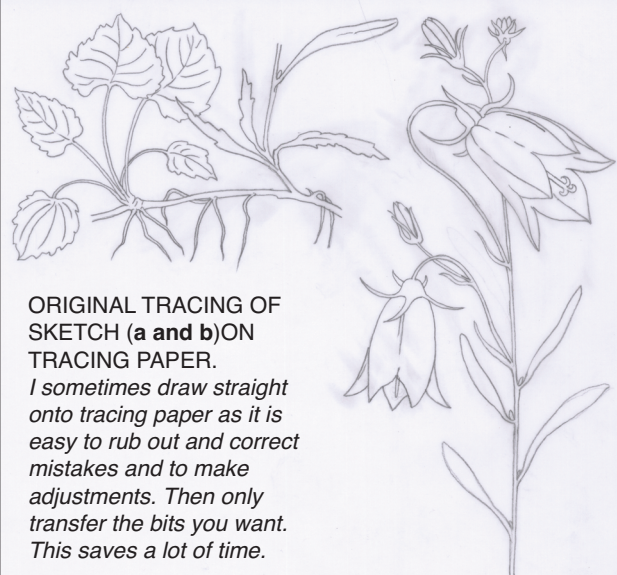
Base leaves oval or heart-shaped gentle serration Light source
Intermediate leaves long thin pointed serration
Stalk-leaves long thin, dainty, smooth
All leaves have a central vein
Base leaves side veins also
Plants joined by rolled runners



Campanula rotundifolia L.
Hare bell Jan 2020

ORIGINAL TRACING OF
SKETCH (a and b) ON
TRACING PAPER.

I sometimes draw straight onto tracing paper as it is easy to rub out and correct mistakes and to make adjustments. Then only transfer the bits you want. This saves a lot of time.



Bellflower 5 lobes - ends go outwards
Calix green/yellow - five sepals
Buds lighter at base
Stalks and leaves
Same colour green
Prominent ridge central on petals (paler)
Light source



Campanula rotundifolia L.
Hare bell Jan 2020

Colour mixing:

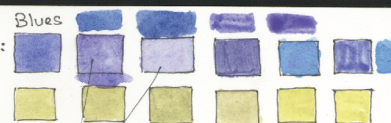
Flowers:

Cobalt Blue Manganese
Ultramarine Violet (for Red Hue)

Stems/Leaves
Cobalt Blue / Deep?
Lemon Yellow
Use layering for darkening or a small amount of warm sepia (more for shadows)

Mixing:
Start with paler colour first
then add small increments of darker colour(s)

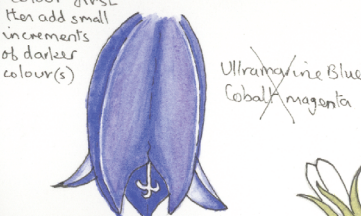
PRACTICE:



Greens

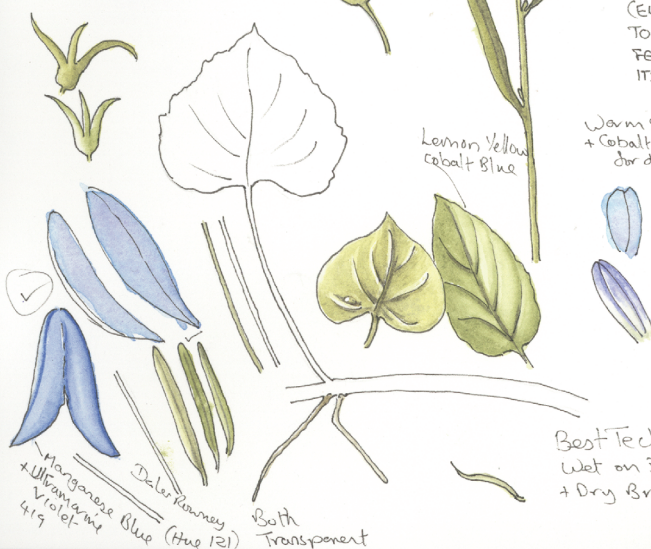
Manganese Blue
Ultramarine violet

Draw shapes of different elements and practice colouring these with the techniques shown
wet on dry
wet on wet
damp brush
dry brush



Ultramarine Blue
Cobalt magenta

LOOK AT THE
PARTS OF
THE FLOWER
DRAW BITS
(ELEMENTS)
TO GET A
FEEL FOR
ITS SHAPES



Lemon Yellow
Cobalt Blue

Warm Sepia
+ Cobalt blue
for darker
shades,
touch of
yellow

Best Technique
Wet on Dry
+ Dry Brush

Manganese Blue (Hue 12)
+ Ultramarine Violet
4:1
Darker Green
Both Transparent