



Oil Boat Tutorial



Detailed step-by-step tutorial from Artist Brush Art school

- *10 Steps with detailed descriptions, comments and advise from the author.*
- *Photos of the process.*

Oil Boat painting

Oils is a very famous medium and very fun to work with.

HAVE FUN with this project!

New terms:

Grid - a Method we use to transfer a picture proportionately onto our canvas.

Pink Wash- We use red paint and turpentine to give the canvas a wash before we start painting, with oils we work fat over lean – turpentine will be lean and the oil paint fat.

Tips:

- Remember to keep your brushes clean.
- Always have a clean dry brush for blending.
- Don't overwork the painting.
- Dry your brush with the paper towel/cloth after you cleaned it in turpentine.
- Remember to wear an apron.
- HAVE FUN!!

FAQS:

Why do we use linseed oil?

We use linseed oil to make our paint more flowy and wet – be careful if you use too much linseed oil your paint will be transparent and will take a long time to dry.

What do we use turpentine for?

- To clean our brushes
- Whenever made a mistake and want to remove something from our art piece.
- For the pink wash or other washes.

Supply list
<p>Colours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ultramarine- White- Cerulean Blue- Raw umber- Burnt sienna- Payne's grey- Crimson (this can be any colour you would like to make the top part of the boat) <p>Brushes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Flat brush.- Big flat brush for background.- Dry brush to blend paint.- A brush for each colour. <p>Other materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Canvas – stretched or panel (portrait orientation)- Printed out picture of boat- B pencil (graphite)- sharpener- eraser- long ruler- paper towel and/or cloth- mixing palette- palette knife- Linseed oil in container/lid- Turpentine in container that can close- Apron

Light & Shade Basics:

To make the objects look realistic in the drawing, you will need to correctly size them.

We perceive the shape and volume of objects only when they are illuminated, meaning that we see them with the help of the fact that light is reflected from surfaces with different intensity. In order to convey the size, volume and position of objects in space, one should learn to depict “chiaroscuro” (or the treatment of light and shade), which includes:

Light - The illuminated, bright part of the subject;

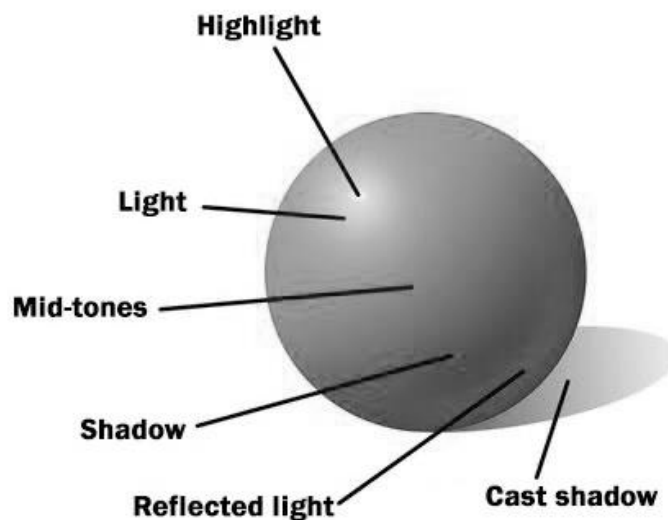
Highlight - The lightest part on the subject as a reflection of bright light. If you color a still life of several objects, each of them may have light reflecting from them in different intensity, or maybe none at all depending on the lighting and materials (example: a shiny apple vs. shaded black velvet);

Mid-Tones - Transition from light to shade;

Object's Own Shadow - the darkest part of the subject;

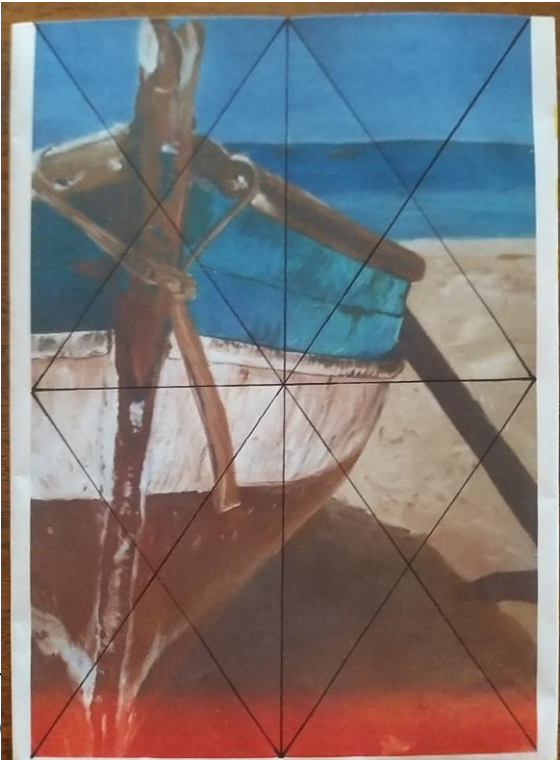
Reflected Light - Light and shades cast by nearby objects. As a rule, reflected light is always darker than a mid-tone, but at the same time it's lighter than shadow;

Object's Cast Shadow - The shadow cast onto other items and surfaces from the object. If the shadow is closer to the object from which it originates, then it will be darker than it is when stretching farther away from it.



Step 1 – Grid Drawing

First you will need to draw the boat using the grid I taught you. You will first draw the grid on your printed out picture and then on your canvas. You will then do the drawing block by block. PLEASE TAKE YOUR TIME WITH THIS – THE BETTER YOUR DRAWING THE BETTER YOUR PINTING WILL BE. The drawing should take between one and two hours. The picture below shows what the grid should look like. Once you are done with your drawing please send me a photo before you continue.

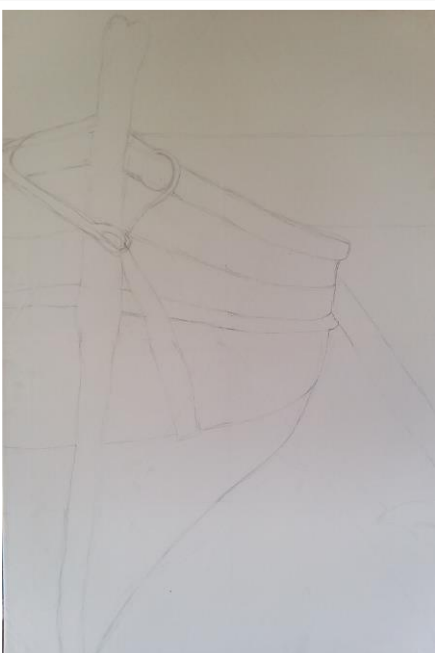


Notes:

- Make sure you don't draw your grid too dark on your canvas – if you do it will be really difficult to erase.
- Make sure you draw the shadow of the boat – I didn't and had to add it later. Draw as much detail to the boat as you can.

Step

Prepare your canvas by erasing the grid with an eraser if the eraser doesn't work try a brush and turpentine.



Notes:

Please take time with this step as you will really struggle to cover the grid with paint if your grid is not properly erased.

Step 3 – Pink Wash

Once the grid is properly removed you will now do the Pink wash using red paint and turpentine – don't go too dark with the red – this is only a wash. Let the canvas dry completely before you continue with your next step.

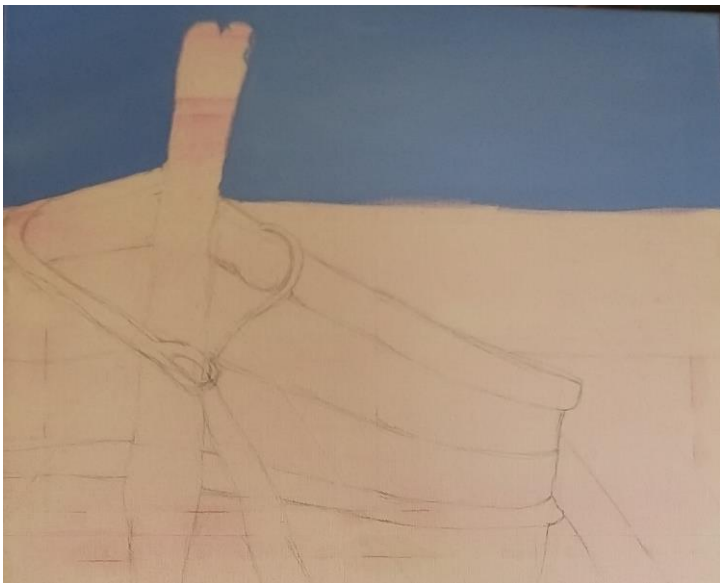


Notes:

A big brush is recommended to make this process quicker.

Step 4 - Sky

Mix ULTRAMARINE and WHITE until you have a light enough blue for the sky now paint the sky section.



Notes:

Remember we mix our colors on a palette with a palette knife and not a brush.

Step 5 – Ocean

Look at your subject matter – you will see the top part of the ocean is darker than the bottom part. For the darker part you will use CERULEAN BLUE for this part. Paint the darker part of the ocean. Then take ULTRAMARINE and paint the lighter part of the ocean. To blend the two blues together use a SOFT CLEAN DRY brush.



Notes:

Do not go over the boat – if you do, take clean turpentine and a brush to remove the paint from the boat.

Step 6 - Sand

For the sand mix RAW UMBER and WHITE – now cover the sand area – do not cover the shadow of the boat with this colour.



Notes:

Do not go over the boat – if you do, take clean turpentine and a brush to remove the paint from the boat.

Step 7 – Shadow of the boat.

You will be using RAW UMBER and PAYNE'S.

First lay in the lighter area of the shadow and then add the darker are.



Notes:

- The darker area is a mixture of RAW UMBER and PAYNE'S GREY.
- The lighter area of the shadow is plain RAW UMBER
- The lightest shade of the shadow is a mixture of the sand color you mixed with RAW UMBER.

Step 8 – Boat

For the boat I did a first layer on all sections before I started adding any details.

Bottom part of boat as well as all the wooden parts:

Mix RAW UMBER and BURNT SIENNA for the lighter brown areas.

Mix RAW UMBER and PAYNE'S GREY for the darker areas.

Mix RAW UMBER, PAYNE'S GREY and BURNT SIENNA for the midtones.

Middle part of boat:

Use plain WHITE to cover this area.

Use RAW UMBER for the darker areas. (to create shadows)

Top part of boat:

For this part you can use ANY COLOUR of your choice, I used Crimson. (just replace CRIMSON with the colour you used wherever I refer to it)

Use plain CRIMSON for the lighter areas.

Mix CRIMSON and PAYNE'S GREY for the darker areas.

Refer to the below picture.



Notes:

- For the boat I did a first layer on all sections before I started adding any details.
- It is important to already add your darker and lighter areas where they are.
- MIDTONES - represent the surface area between the Highlights and the Shadows
- The only thing you can do wrong is overthinking it – refer to your subject matter and simply paint the colours where you see them.
- Sign your art work and WELL DONE!!

Step 9 – Palette knife on white area.

Using a palette knife add the details to the white section of the boat.
Also paint the wood next to the boat with a RAW UMBER and PAYNE'S GREY MIX.



Notes:

- Don't overload your palette knife make sure there is only a little paint on one side of the palette knife and drag the palette knife downwards.
- If you have added too much on your white area and aren't happy with your changes simply remove the areas, you don't like with turpentine and a brush – then wait for this area to dry more before attempting to add these details again.
- You can't refer back to your subject matter enough.

Step 10 – Finishing touches

Refer to your subject matter and add all the finishing touches that are missing, the highlights, more shadows etc.



Notes:

- This boat is a challenge and I want you to be Challenged – fiddle where you need to make mistakes and try to fix them take a day or three and go back to your painting if it frustrates you – the best way to learn is to struggle.
- Use a palette knife experiment and have FUN
- Please remember that I am only a phone or video call away if you need ANY assistance.

