

MY DESIGN IS ON RICE PAPER—NOW WHAT DO I DO????

STEP ONE: LOCATE THE WHITES AND WAX THEM OUT.

TAKE TIME TO STUDY YOUR PHOTO AND GET A HANDLE ON YOUR VALUES. Personally, I like to work directly from a color photo, but many people find it much easier to work from a black and white photograph or a notan. A NOTAN is easier to use than a black and white—do you know why? Because a notan breaks down the photo into only 4 values. A black and white photo could have many subtle value changes. Below you can see the difference in the two.

The Notan definitely breaks it down into values that are very defined. But you can also see the values in the Black and White! Either of these can help you out if you have a problem seeing value.



BLACK AND WHITE



NOTAN



Don't have an IPAD? NO WORRIES! It doesn't matter. The notanizer is a rather new tool that I wanted to tell you about, but I never had that tool to use. As I said, my wish is that you will teach yourself how to *recognize value changes!*

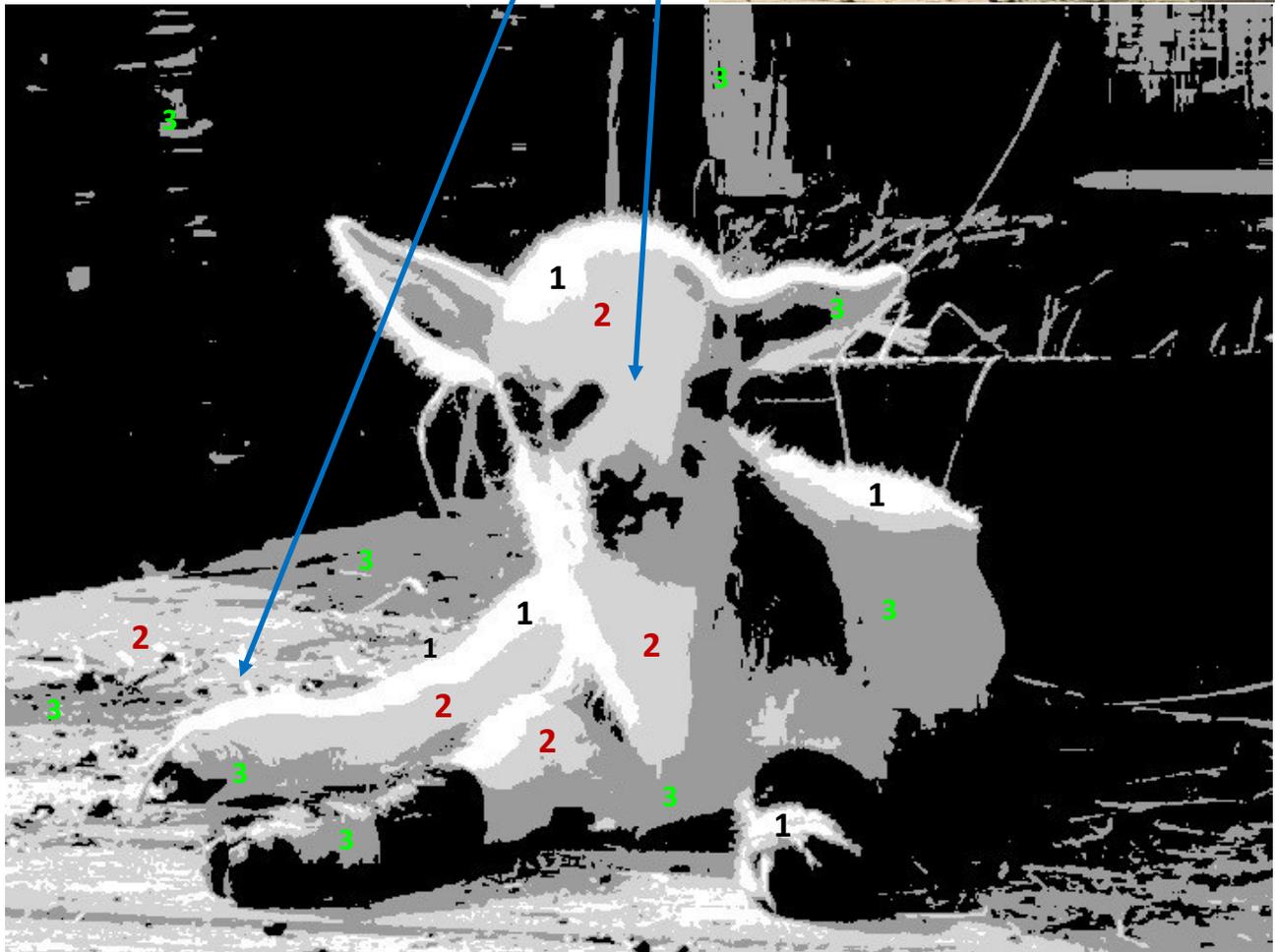
That is a very valuable skill for any artist to have. Learn that skill. It's not so difficult to learn. It only takes a bit of practice, like anything else.

STEP TWO: FIND THE NEXT LIGHTEST VALUE ..not color. The next value could be more than one color, like this:

You see, same value but different color.

Gray on his head, but light beige on the floor.

So, what to do?



You have two choices when applying these light values of different colors.

1. because they're light and won't affect the other colors to come, you *usually* can apply them at the same time, starting with one color and then switching your brush to the next. OR 2. You can paint the gray onto the lamb first. DRY. Then paint the beige where you need it to go. That way they will both stay where you want them. **TIP: Review the Paint-a-long videos for your own close-up view of how it's done!**

Now DRY your paper and wax out any part of that first light value that you want to STAY AS IT IS. Do not wax out anything that still needs to change in some way—different color or darker, for example.

Remember that sometimes the color will run! So, just keep one eye on your color photo and wax only those areas that should stay this light color value.

STEP THREE: NOW JUST KEEP GOING. You're on a roll! Take it slow, each time locating the next darkest value. Decide what color, or colors, you are going to paint and be sure you know where you want to put the wash before you begin. Then just go for it!

Now is the time to make a mistake so you can learn from it while you're in this class. And by all means make this your motto:

IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, KEEP ON GOING! DON'T GIVE UP. KEEP AT IT UNTIL THE VERY END AND THE WAX COMES OFF!

This is how you will learn the most. See it through. With batik, some things you think are a problem, really turn out to actually make it better strangely enough!

So hang in there. And remember that we can correct a lot of problems at the end when the wax is off and it is very important for you to know how—and have practice with those techniques.

Just relax and have fun with learning something new! I'm here to catch you if you fall.

