## Colored Pencil

Colored pencils can add excitement to a rendering. They blend easily, control well, and can create light or value changes quickly. As a medium, colored pencil is extremely appealing for a presentation.

Available in as many as 120 colors, colored pencils, which are wax based, do not reflect light the way graphite pencils do. They resist moisture and fading. They can be used on a variety of grounds-different boards and papers-which can produce a multitude of textures. Colored-pencil rendering may be made without outline, and if well applied, may result in extremely realistic effects.

Colored pencils are "user-friendly" and are as effective for quick design studies as for final presentation graphics. However, because of their thin strokes, using them can be time-consuming.

## Materials

Berol Prismacolor pencil sets of 48 or 60 , or put together the following colors: white, warm gray $20 \%$, warm gray $50 \%$, black, blush pink, carmine red, scarlet lake, crimson red, orange; cream, canary yellow, yellow ochre, raw umber, sepia, peach, green bice, apple green, olive green, grass green, true green; light cerulean blue, true blue, copenhagen blue, indigo blue, aquamarine.

## Step-by-Step

1 Use a red colored pencil to rough in a sketch on paper (fig.4-5).
2. Apply light base colors. Work from one side of the page to the other. Chisel the point on each colored pencil you use and apply color from light to dark. Leave appropriate white space.

3. Add more as well as darker colors. Do not forget color principles (chapter 2).
4. Finally, outline with a black colored pencil and use it to tone down the value if necessary. Add details as needed.
When the drawing has been completed, use a fixative to preserve it and to prevent smudging.


## 1 Rough out sketch using a red pencil.


2. Apply base colors.

3. Add more as well as darker colors.


## 4. Outline with a black colored pencil and add details.

