CBPS Tutorial

Painting insects - by Jane Dwight

1. Wasps

Use a plum blossom or small calligraphy brush to paint this insect.

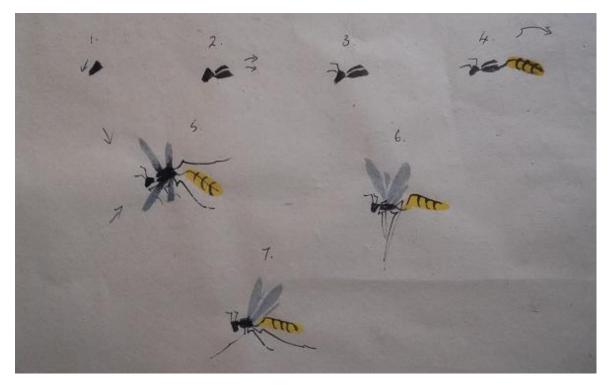
Use dark ink to dot in the head and draw a fine line for the tiny antennae. The thorax is also an ink dot with a little line drawn from it to link thorax and abdomen, painted as shown.

The wasp abdomen can be yellow/ orange or black ink. Here the yellow abdomen is painted in one slightly curving stroke. The black lines painted across it can be added once the yellow paint is dry.

On the ink wasp shown, these lines are painted in fairly thick white paint or yellow and white mixed.

Wash the brush out thoroughly in clean water and pick up a very dilute ink or indigo to paint the wings with. These are done with a small 'press and lift' stroke angling back to the thorax.

There are x4 wings...two large and two small.



Notice the other wasps painted in different positions.



2. Bees.

Use a plum blossom brush and

- 1. paint two small 'long dots' for the eyes.
- 2. add a small dot behind and between the eyes to indicate the head and two tiny lines for the antennae as shown.
- 3.+ 4 Bands of black and yellow complete the thorax and body.

5. With pale ink or indigo, paint two pairs of wings angling in to the thorax. Add legs as shown to finish the bee.

The wings, as shown in 4 and 5, are done with pale ink. Two wings are pressed to each side of the thorax. Whilst damp, dot a spot of ink at the base of each wing.

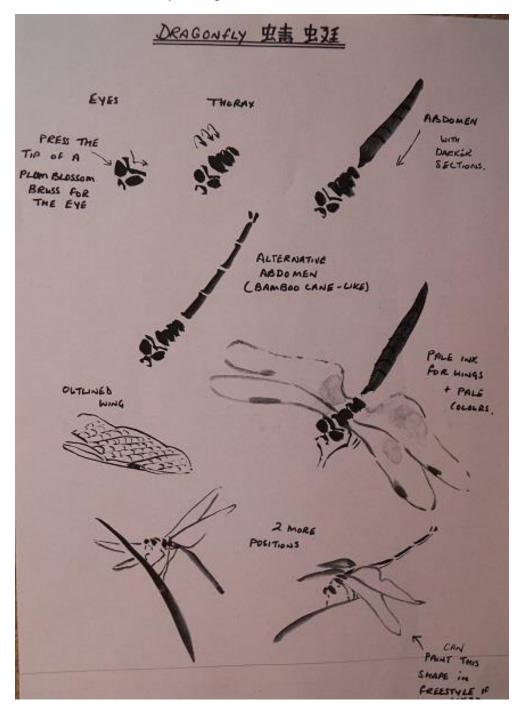


The second bumble bee is painted in almost the same way except that the thorax is orange and the black striped body is coloured blue.



3. Dragonfly

See illustrated order of painting.



4. Cricket, Beetle, Cicada, Preying Mantis

See outline to understand the structure of the insect, and illustrated order of painting.

