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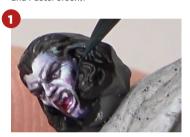


Dark Green Turquoise Phthalo

HAIR

I want to explain in depth how we can paint the hair, as it is an element that is not always well represented.

As a general rule, it is usually painted in isolation, painting each strand individually (Mix and Pastel Green).









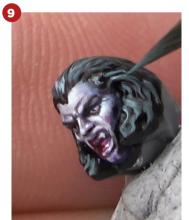






To represent it correctly and make it seem real, we have to think of it as a geometric figure (a sphere), and we will use the same technique we used for the face (Mix and Pastel Violet). On that sphere, we will place the light on the top and the shadows on the sides (Mix, Rubber Black, Dark Green and Turquoise Phthalo).















Offwhite Pastel Green



On this base, we can add small touches of color or colors very close to white that allow us to create the sensation of brightness (as if we were painting a NMM).











Another trick is to use shampoo advertisements as a reference, since it will help us to know in which areas we have to place those glosses.

(3 drops of water and Turquoise Phthalo). Generally it is usually by creating a half moon on the sides of the head and small shines in certain locks that stand out from the main plane (3 drops of water and Rubber Black).















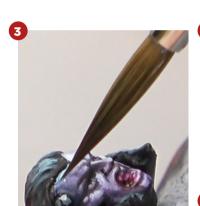


GLAZES

By diluting the paint with more water we can use this technique to soften the transitions of the different brushstrokes we have made. Personally, for this process I use the airbrush, but if you don't have one or if you still don't dare to use it, it can be done with a brush. The only difference is that it will take longer (3 drops of water and Turquoise Phthalo).





















AIRBRUSH

When I work the red color, I always do it starting from a white primer so that the color is more saturated (because if we use a black surface, the pigments of the color lose intensity).



















AIRBRUSH

However, for this occasion, I am going to use a dark surface precisely because I want the highlights to be the ones that mostly contain that intensity of the red color (instead of oranges as I would do if I had started with white primer).

















ARMOR

And once we have done that red, let's finish painting the rest of the elements if only with a base coat. Here is another small tip: if what we want to paint is going to be a cold color, we can use a dark blue tone (Midnight Blue) as a base coat. If on the contrary we want to paint a warm color (as in this occasion), we can use a Rhinox Hide as a base coat. Both colors will always serve as a wildcard to start painting.

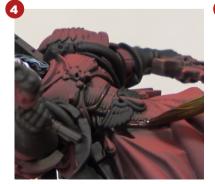




















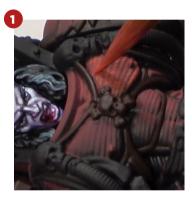


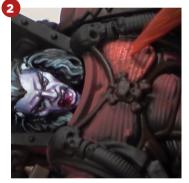


Dead Red

ARMOR

Now we are going to make the light outlines very close to the shadow outlines that we have painted previously (Dead Red).

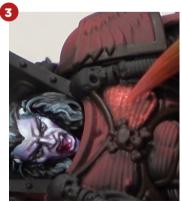


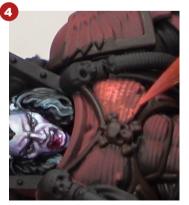


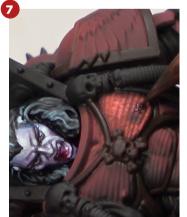


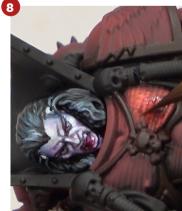


If necessary, we can generate again more shadow to make more evident our transition to the light (Black and Bloody Red). In this way we will achieve a greater contrast (Mix and Black).









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Red

ARMOR

Changing the way we paint will help us to differentiate between materials and textures, even if we still use similar or the same colors (3 X Aldebaran Red and Deep Red). If you want a completely smooth surface, do it with the airbrush. If on the contrary you want texture, you can do it with the brush based on dots and create that contrast between both surfaces (Mix and Deep Red).

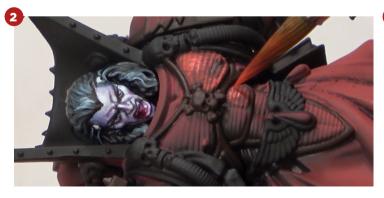


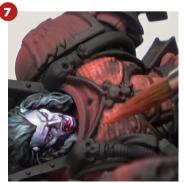


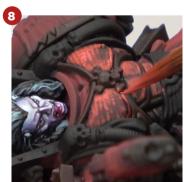
























Burnt Red





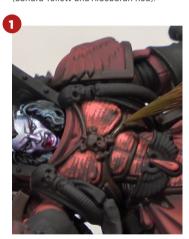
Aldebaran

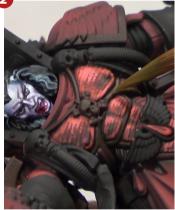


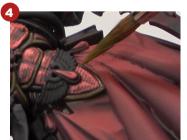
Next, we are going to see how to make a NMM in a very simple way. If we start from a very dark color (Rinox Hyde) we will be able to go up towards the light by adding more saturation to our mixtures (more and more golden) and use white if necessary as maximum light (Sahara Yellow and Aldebaran Red).

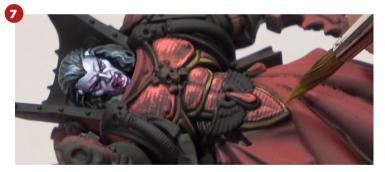


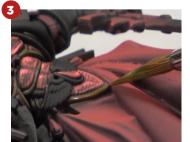




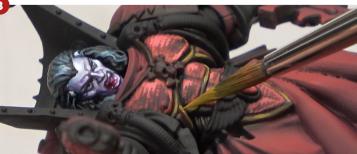
















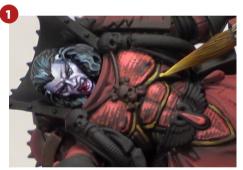




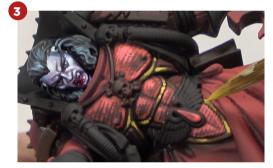


NMM

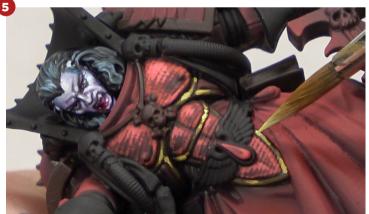
If they are small elements as in this case, it is better to always respect the shadow outlines that are generated when we create different layers with increasingly lighter colors (Pale Yellow).





















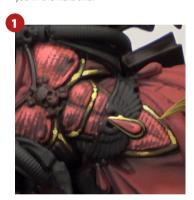


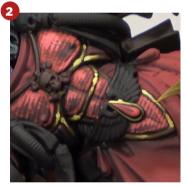
Sahara Yellow

Pale Yellow

NMM

These shade outlines will help us to define this element. As for the glows, we have to bring them closer to the areas where we have more details. And with this, we would have already built our NMM in a very easy way (Pale Yellow). I hope you liked this tutorial, see you in the next one!























Rubber Black Dark Green (AK)

(AK)

Turquoise Phthalo (G)

(AK)

Pastel Green Pastel Violet (AK)











Offwhite (AK)

Quinacridone Magenta (G)

Deep Red (S75)

Aldebaran Red Laser (S75) Magenta (AK)











Black (VAD)

Rhinox Hide (C)

Dead Red (AK)

Bloody Red (S75)

Burnt Red (AK)

Vallejo Arte Deco - (VAD) Vallejo Game Air - (VGA) Vallejo Model Color - (VMC)



Sahara Yellow (AK)



Pale Yellow (AK)



* Color Recipe Volume II.









GALLERY







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