

#406128 Raw Umber, greenish dark

Umber natur develops a strikingly transparent, thin-bodied effect on all the papers tested. The color lies between gray and green, with the green component being particularly prominent on handmade and cotton rag papers. When applied intensively, it develops cloudy structures. Multiple glazes can also be easily distinguished from one another. Due to the strikingly homogeneous structure, the color hardly forms any drying edges.

The mixture was created together with #405108 Venetian Red (lowest color application in each case).

Mould-made Paper



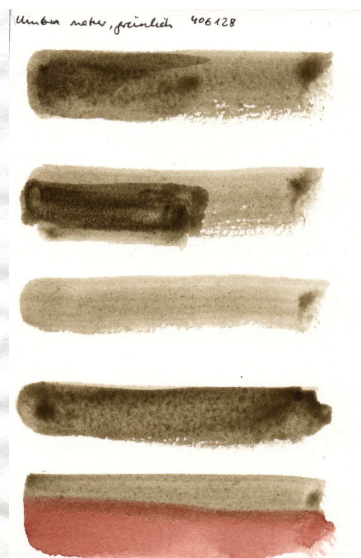
Cotton Rag Paper



Chinese Rice Paper



Hot Pressed Paper



Influence and properties of painting surfaces

The "colorfulness" or character of a pigment is influenced not only by the different binders; a significant expression is also created by the different textures of the various painting surfaces.

For example, glazing pigments appear even more "transparent" on rice paper and seem to become "one" with the painting surface. On canvas, regular or hand-made paper, on the other hand, they appear more solid and stable.

Properties of hand-made paper (German: Büttenpapier)

- Low density
- Soft, velvety
- Voluminous, full-bodied
- Firm, stable
- Absorbs a lot of water and the color penetrates deeply

Properties of Chinese rice paper

- Dissolves with "too much" water
- Transparent (as a result, the light behind the painting surface has different effects on the paint application)
- The paint soaks through the paper and is highly runny
- practically untextured

Properties of cotton rag paper

- "woven" paper with regular, tiny corrugation
- slightly shimmery effects
- The color seems to move
- Clear texture

Properties of hot pressed paper

- Certain firmness and rigidity (less flexible)
- Clear lines and contours
- Smooth, dense surface
- Less absorbent, color penetrates less into the paper and runs more evenly
- Less "shadow" due to lack of texture