



Doodle Page Digital Download

This PDF file contains 1 (one) Doodle Page. The PDF has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



1) Full Size

If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you. All full size Doodle Pages are 11x17



2) Tiled

The tiled pages give you the option of printing the full sized Doodle Pages at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

The Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out like this:

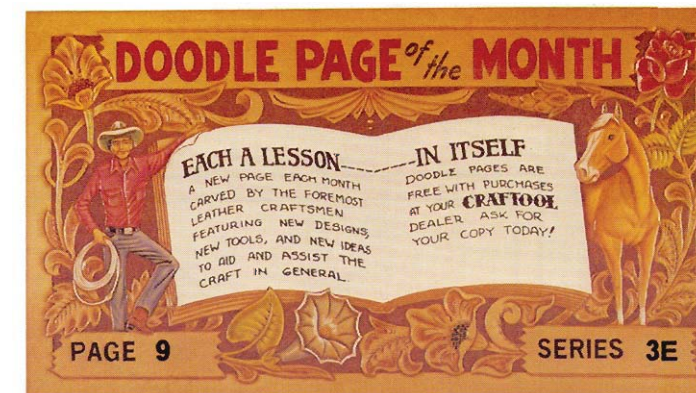
Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled

(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

Please note: When printing on a home printer, the edges may get cut off. To avoid this, make sure “Page Scaling” is set to “Shrink to Printable Area” in the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. This will decrease the size of the Doodle Page a very small amount.



You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.



Game Fish

part 2

by Robb Barr

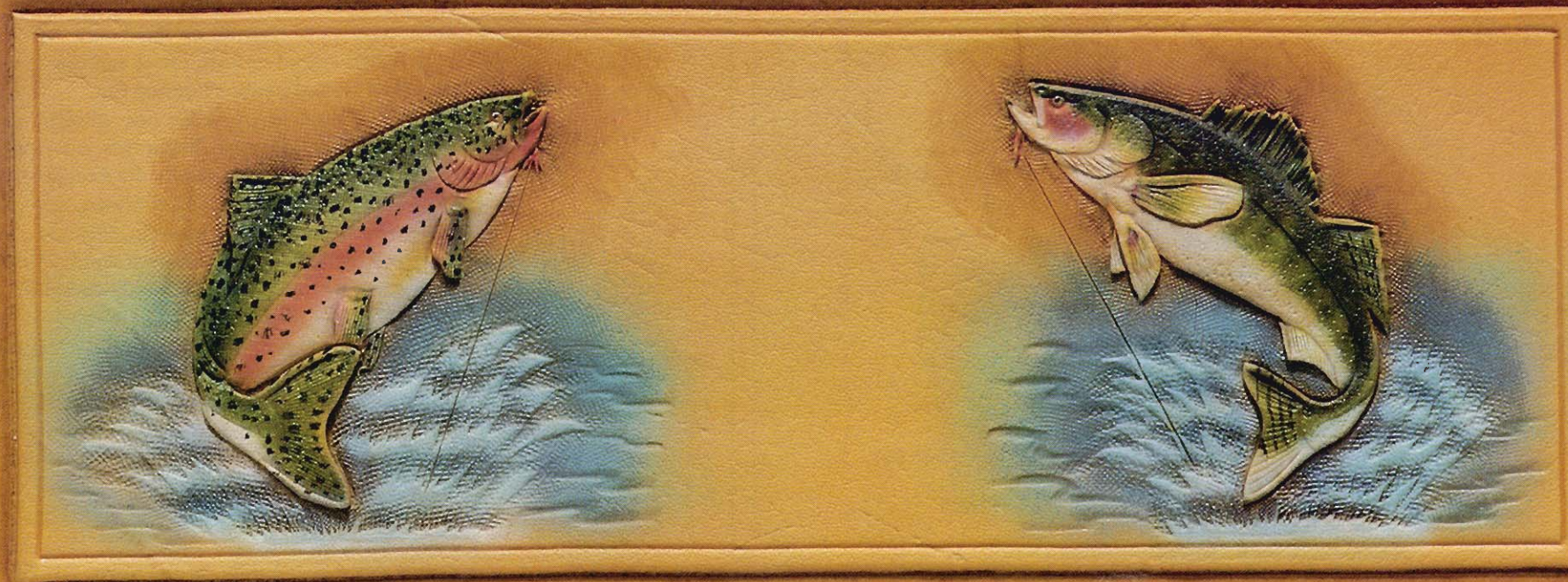
Fish are fairly easy to color. Most are shades of brownish green, with some white, and usually a prominent marking or color that is common to that species. When you are coloring a fish, don't just color it green, brown and white, study photographs of that specie of Trout; Brook, Brown, Cut Throat, Rainbow, etc. Each has specific markings, so study the colors on each species before you paint them.

This is the second part of the Doodle Page on Game Fish. I use my Paasche "VL" Air Brush and Color Aire acrylics to color this project. This air brushing lesson will require fine line work, and take some time. You cannot rush through a project, so take your time, and carefully follow the instructions.

To start, air brush the water, if you are doing the pattern with the fish on the line. Get into the habit of doing backgrounds first. This will help you avoid getting the background color on your main theme in the carving. Mix 4 drops turquoise and 1 drop water. (I use eye droppers to mix colors in my color cup, and to also flush clean water through the air brush and the stem of the metal cup). Using this mixture, hold the air brush about 1/2" from the surface, and mist the water area. Fade the color as you move out to the uncarved area so you do not have a solid spot of color. Your carving will look much better if the color fades into the background.

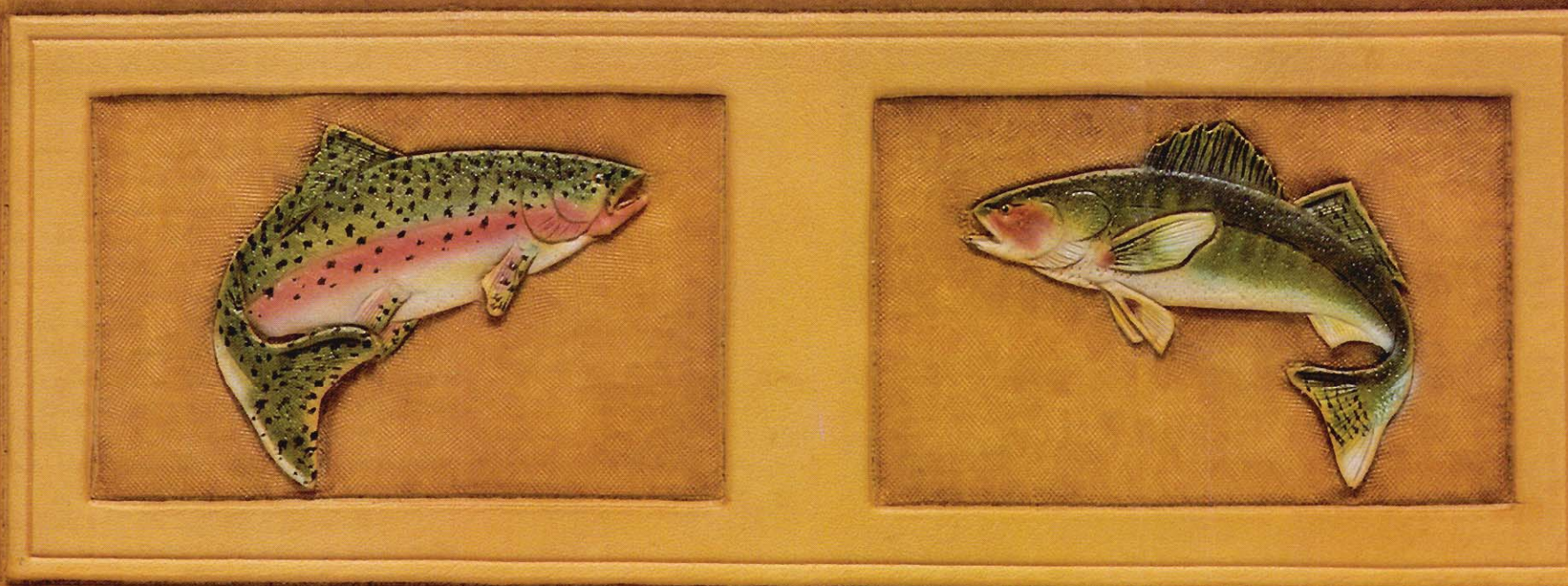
Next, mix seven drops of Kelly Green with three drops of Dark Brown. Air brush the back, head, cheek, first and second dorsal fins (back fins), upper tail and the complete tail fin and the lower edges of the pectoral and ventral fins, (side and belly fins). Air brush this color down to the lateral line on the Trout, the fish on the left. On the Walleye, air brush this color on the head, upper gill plate, first and second dorsal fins, upper body and 2/3's of the distance below the lateral line, lower toward the tail. Also, use this color on the upper 2/3's of the tail fin and the lower half of the pectoral fin. Keep the tip of the airbrush about 1/16" from the surface of the leather when you are air-brushing along the outer edges of the fish, to avoid over spray onto the background. If you are not familiar with the different parts of the fish, study Al Stohlman's "Figure Carving Finesse", #1951, page 112.

Do not clean this leftover color from your cup. Add six more drops of Dark Brown to this mixture, and air brush this color along the back dorsal fins of the Walleye. As you come to the lateral line, stripe this area so that you see alternating stripes of this brownish green and undercoat you just applied. Again, you will keep the tip of

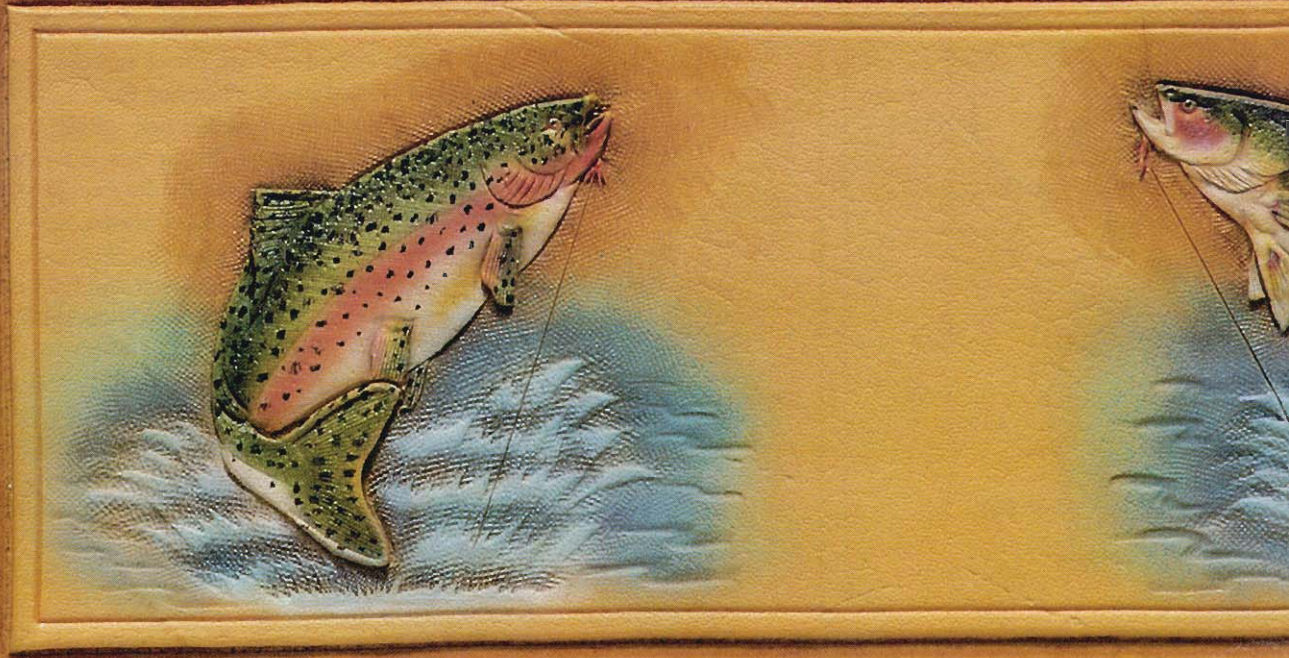


Modeler Point **Cross Cuts**

A 104 B 701 F 890 F 895 F 896 B 60 B 997 F 898 F 899 F 900 Hair Blade S 631 S 932



Robb Barr '93



A 104



B 701



F 890



F 895



F 896



B 60



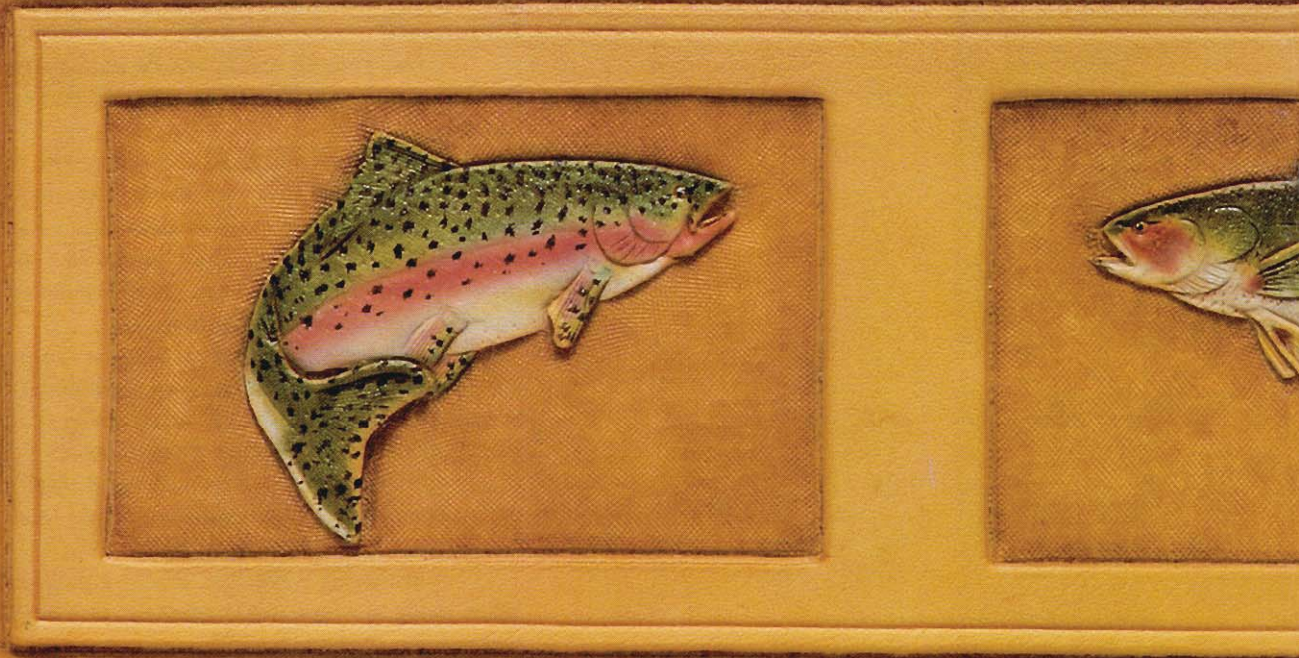
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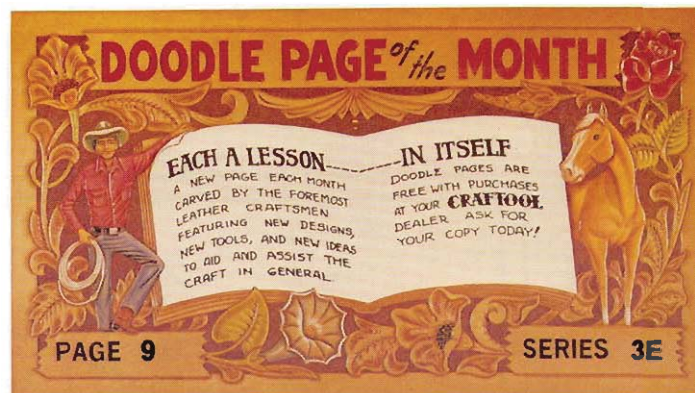
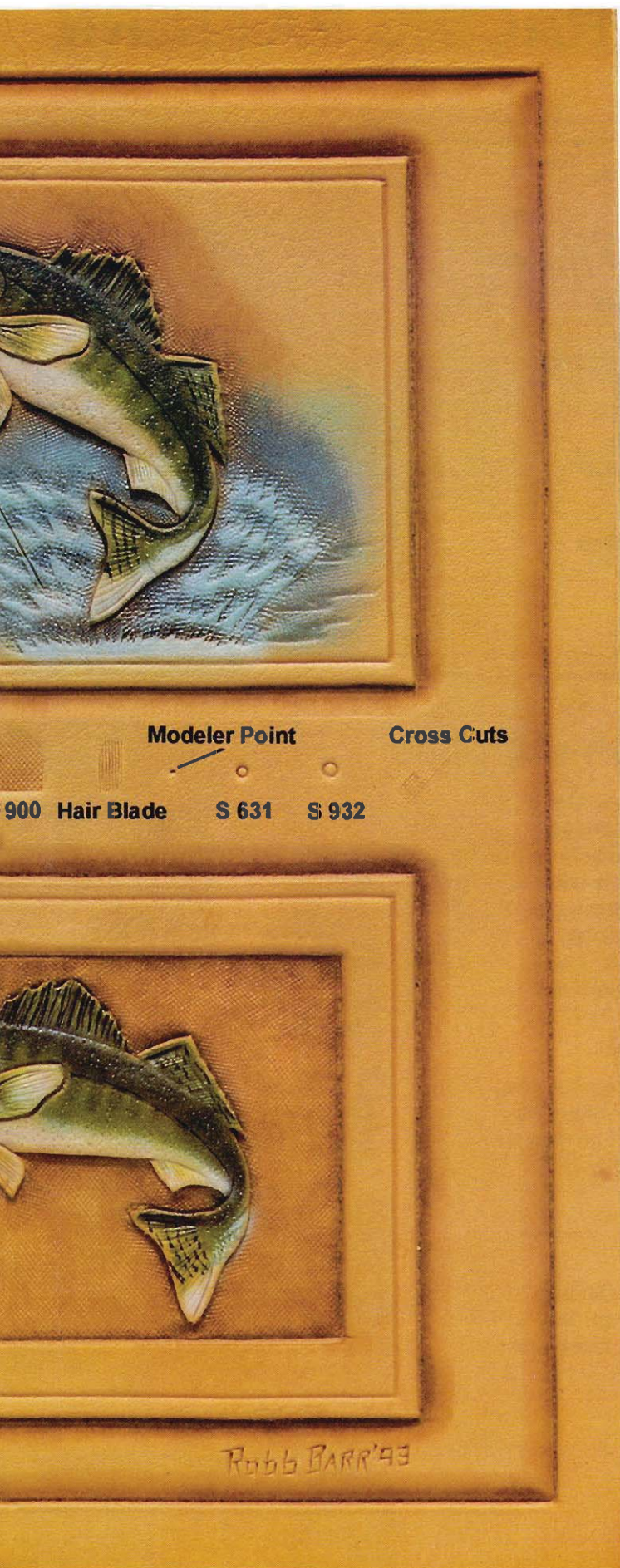


F 898



F 899





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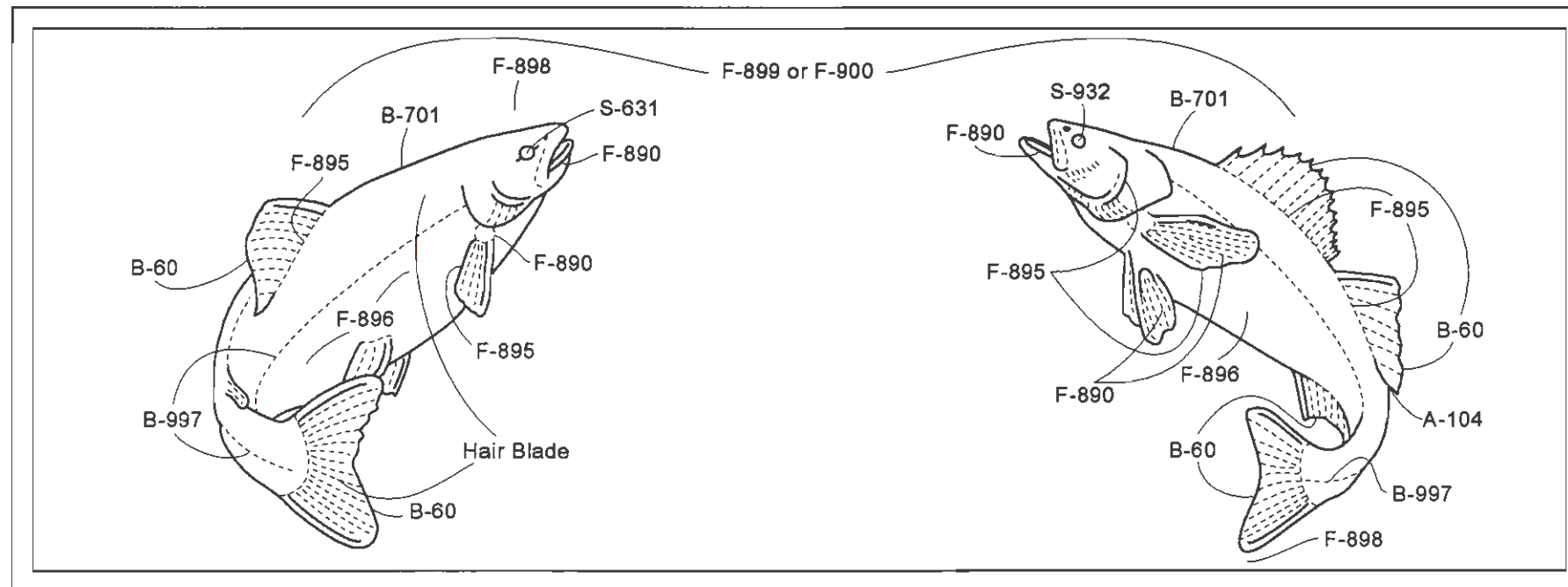
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Next, mix seven drops of Kelly Green with three drops of Dark Brown. Air brush the back, head, cheek, first and second dorsal fins (back fins), upper tail and the complete tail fin and the lower edges of the pectoral and ventral fins, (side and belly fins). Air brush this color down to the lateral line on the Trout, the fish on the left. On the Walleye, air brush this color on the head, upper gill plate, first and second dorsal fins, upper body and 2/3's of the distance below the lateral line, lower toward the tail. Also, use this color on the upper 2/3's of the tail fin and the lower half of the pectoral fin. Keep the tip of the airbrush about 1/16" from the surface of the leather when you are air-brushing along the outer edges of the fish, to avoid over spray onto the background. If you are not familiar with the different parts of the fish, study Al Stohlman's "Figure Carving Finesse", #1951, page 112.

Do not clean this leftover color from your cup. Add six more drops of Dark Brown to this mixture, and air brush this color along the back dorsal fins of the Walleye. As you come to the lateral line, stripe this area so that you see alternating stripes of this brownish green and undercoat you just applied. Again, you will keep the tip of

TRACING PATTERN

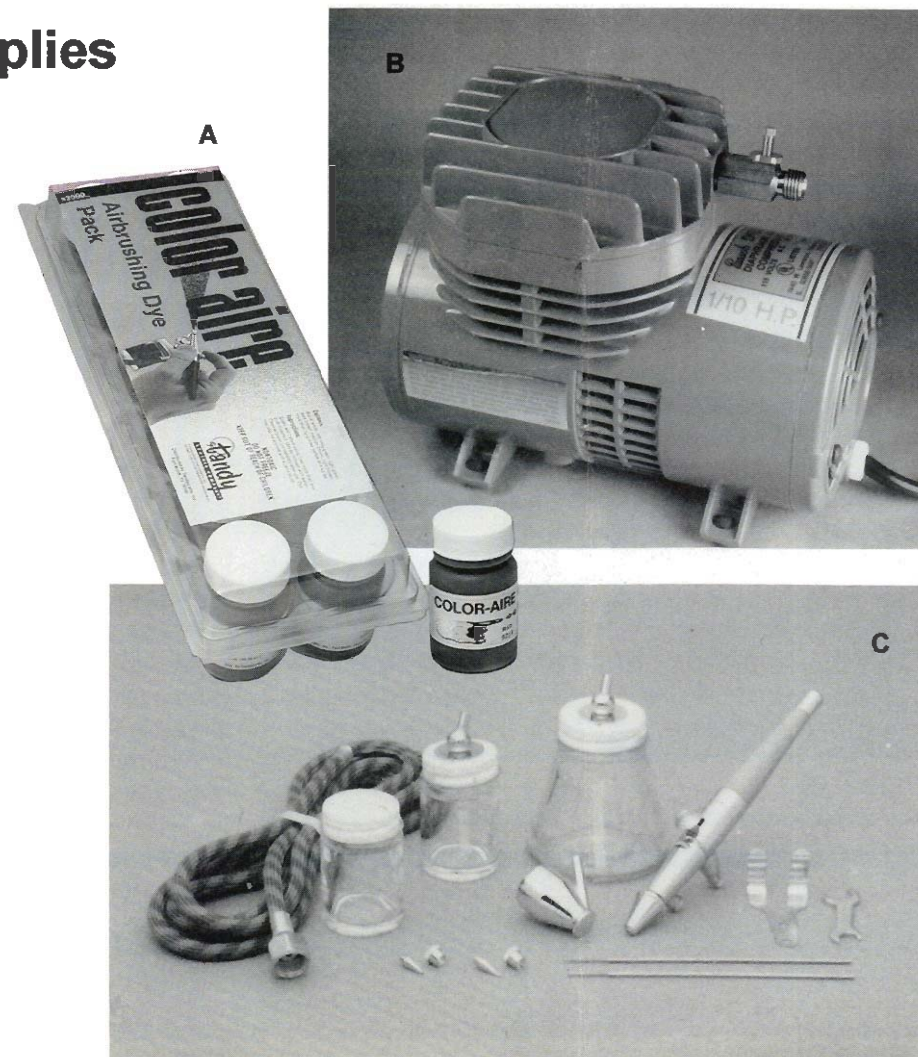


Quality airbrush supplies

A. Color Aire Airbrushing Dye. Get a complete set of Tandy's water-based acrylic dyes. Designed especially for airbrushes, this dye flows smoothly without clogging. Twelve 1 1/2 oz. in these colors; dark brown, light green, adobe, turquoise, medium brown, white, black, yellow, red, royal blue, light brown and kelly green.
#1991

B. Air Compressor. Complete, portable, diaphragm-type compressor. Powers airbrushes with constant 1.4 CFM air flow at 35 lbs. pressure. 1 year warranty.
#2419

C. Double Action Paasche Airbrush Set. Control flow and air pressure with just one finger! Airbrush, syphon cup, two syphon bottles, storage bottle, three tips, 6' hose, wrenches and reamer.
#2413



the air brush about 1/16" from the surface of the leather. Remember, that throughout this process, you want very little color to be flowing out of the air brush. Go back over an area several times to get the depth of color you want. Do not try to cover these small areas all at once, or you will end up with a mess.

Next, mix two drops of light green with six drops of yellow. Air brush this mixture on the side, above the lateral line, fins, and outer edge of the tail fin on the Trout. Air brush this color mixture over lighter stripes on side, lower and center areas of dorsal fins, center of tail fin and center of ventral fin.

The red stripe on the side, gill and lower jaw was done with red Color Aire. Also, air brush this color on the upper edge of the pectoral and ventral fins and the fly in side of mouth. On the Walleye, I used red, with a touch of light brown, and air brushed the the cheek and lower inside of the ventral fin, then gave these areas a light misting of adobe, to tone down the red and light brown mixture. I then air brushed white; note that the white should be thinned by mixing six drops of white with two drops of water. Air brush this lightly, since you do not want it to be bright, on the Trout. Do the belly and underside of the tail and edge, and the lower edge of the tail fin. On the Walleye, use the white on the jaw, outer edge of the cheek, lower gill plate, top half of the pectoral fin, ventral fins, anal fin and underside of tail and lower 1/3 of tail fin. Also, airbrush this mixture on the splashes in the water.

Next, using a "0" or "00" round brush, take light brown and paint the eyes, and the center outer edge of the tail on the Trout. Touch this color, lightly, to the lower fins of the Trout. Then, using black, dot the pupil of the eyes, paint the spots on the Trout, line the first dorsal on the Walleye, vertically, the second dorsal fin horizontally, and the upper 2/3 of the tail fin, curving the lines with the tail.

Finally, I used Starlight Acrylic Silver, #2039, thinned with water, and air brushed a light mist over the fish and water to give it all a glitter or wet look. To seal and protect, I used Satin Sheen, #2010, airbrushing it so that I avoided the gloss. The spray can of Super Sheen would work just as well.

Use your air brush, and do not be afraid of it, because this is the only way you are going to master it and become aware of what it can do.

If you feel you need to practice with the air brush, and do not want to practice on a carving, Dover Coloring Books offer a series of books that have very realistic drawings of animals, plants, cactus, flowers, trains, ships, etc. These books also show you the proper coloring of each page, so you can practice matching and blending colors, and also practice airbrushing techniques.

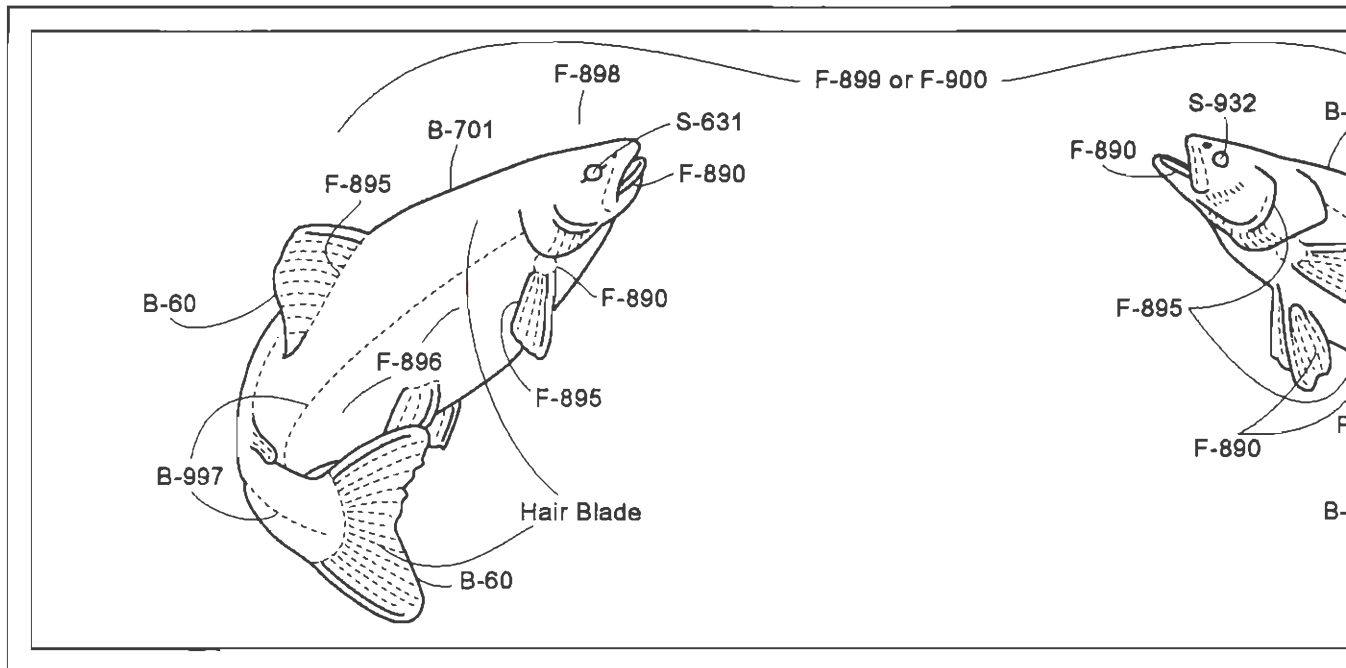
It is important that you know the proper air pressure you should be using. I like to air brush with about 30-35 PSI (pounds per square inch of air pressure). When using thinner materials like solvents, inks and water colors, I use about 25 PSI. If you have a single diaphragm compression, they push air at about 26 PSI, and work quite well. If you have a large shop compressor, attach a regulator and you can regulate the air for you air brush needs.

Moisture, in the line, can be a problem. This is more evident when using solvents, inks, enamels, and other colors that are not a water base. Acrylics and water colors are not affected as much because they are a water base color. It is a good idea to attach a moisture trap in your air line. Attach it about a foot from the air brush, with the moisture release valve at the bottom.

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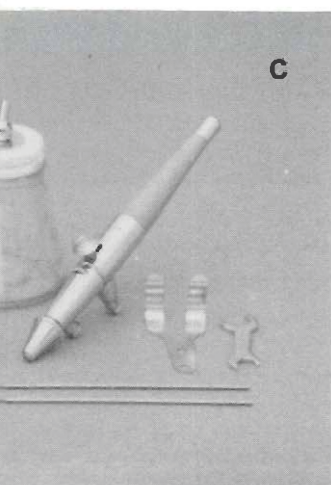
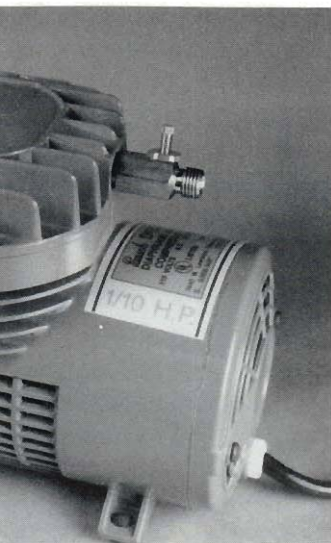
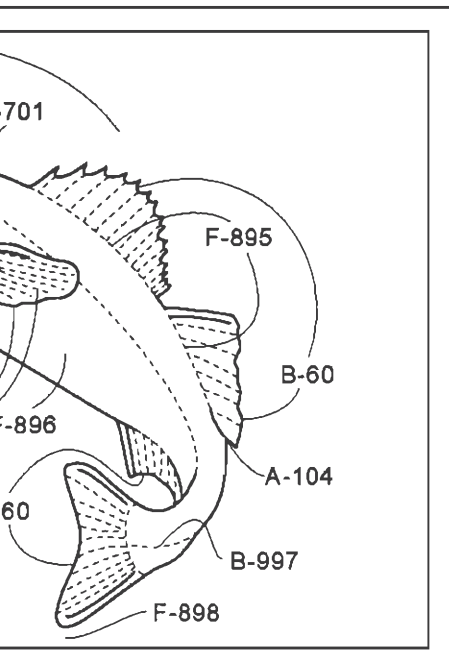
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tandy
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*4% EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PROGRAM CO.



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