Organic Paint Research

Recipe Archive

[Prototype]

Organic Paint Research

Research at OPR has developed over several years of exploring paint and ink recipes made from organic materials grown and selectively collected from key plants. The techniques have materialised by reconstructing recipes translated from medieval painters' and illuminators' manuscripts, insight from classical text sources and primary research using experimental processes.

This archive gives an comprehensive account of paint making recipes using plants which can be utilised to make colour, accompanied by quantitive measurements with a list of ingredients for each recipe. Many scholars and international researchers have contributed towards some of the organic recipes describing the practical processes behind each colourant.

Organic Paint Research is an independent body that collaborates with world leading experts helping to maintain and preserve historic paint practices, whilst encouraging further exploration into creating and exploring new contemporary organic colour. This archive holds a list of plants and recipes which are continuously generated and added to form access to valuable information, to build a universal knowledge centre that is useful for artists, historians and the scientific community.

Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name	Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name
Brazilwood	*Caesalpinia sappan*		
Coreopsis	*Coreopsis grandiflora*		
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen persicum*		
Dragonsblood	*Daemonorops draco*		
Folium	*Chrozophora tinctoria*		
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera periclymenum*		
Ivy	*Hedera helix*		
Madder	*Rubia tinctoria*		
Poppy	*Papaver rhoeas*		

Click on plant name to view the paint recipe

YELLOW

Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name	Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name
Alder Buckthorn	*Rhamnus frangula*	Weld	*Reseda luteola*
Bermuda Buttercup	*Oxalis per caprae*		
Broom	*Genista tinctoria*		
Cat's Ear Daisy	*Hypochaeris radicata*		
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum indicum*		
Mountain Pansy	*Viola lutea*		
Onion	*Allium cepa*		
Poppy	*Papaver rhoeas*		
Pot Marigold	*Calendula officinalis*		
Saffron	*Crocus sativus*		
Viola	*Viola sorbet*		

Click on plant name to view the paint recipe

BLUE

Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name	Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name
Alder Buckthorn	*Rhamnus frangula*		
Cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*		
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*		
Hollyhock	*Alcea rosea*		
Indigo	*Indigofera tinctoria*		
Ivy	*Hedera helix*		
Ornamental Currant	*Ribes sanguineum*		
Poppy	*Papaver rhoeas*		
Viola	*Viola sorbet*		
Woad	*Isatis tinctoria*		

Click on plant name to view the paint recipe

GREEN

Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name	Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name
Alder Buckthorn	*Rhamnus frangula*		
Buddleia	*Buddleja davidii*		
Columbine	*Aquilegia vulgaris*		
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*		
Hebe	*Hebe speciosa*		
Hollyhock	*Alcea rosea*		
Ivy	*Hedera helix*		
Iris	*Iris germanica*		
Rue	*Ruta graveolens*		
Viola	*Viola sorbet*		
Woad	*Isatis tinctoria*		

Click on plant name to view the paint recipe

ORANGE

Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name	Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name
Bermuda Buttercup	*Oxalis per caprae*		
Coreopsis	*Coreopsis grandiflora*		
Dragonsblood	*Daemonorops draco*		
Fustic	*Chlorophona tinctoria*		
Greater Celandine	*Chelidonium majus*		
Ivy	*Hedera helix*		
Onion	*Allium cepa*		
Pot Marigold	*Calendula officinalis*		

Click on plant name to view the paint recipe

PURPLE

Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name	Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name
Alder Buckthorn	*Rhamnus frangula*		
Alkanet	*Alkanna tinctoria*		
Brazilwood	*Caesalpinia sappan*		
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum indicum*		
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen persicum*		
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*		
Hollyhock	*Alcea rosea*		
Ivy	*Hedera helix*		
Ornamental Currant	*Ribes sanguineum*		
Viola	*Viola sorbet*		
Woad	*Isatis tinctoria*		

Click on plant name to view the paint recipe

Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name	Common Plant Name	Latin Plant Name
Aloe	*Aloe ferox / Barbados Aloe*		
Cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*		
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*		
Fig	*Ficus carica*		
Isinglass	*Acipenseridae*		
Oak Gall	*Quercus robor*		
Oak Tongue Fungi	*Fistulina hepatica*		
Willow	*Salix*		
Additives			

Click on plant name to view the paint recipe

Alder Buckthorn

Rhamnus frangula

Unripe Berries

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

25 x	Unripe Berries
10g	Alum
100g	Water
10g	Powdered Gum Arabic
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

The berries and alum are added to water then heated and reduced to 20g (pH3) forming a concentrated dye. It is sieved through a fine mesh separating the dye, with 10g of gum arabic powder added to thicken it. The dye can be mixed with 3g of chalk, then left to naturally dry to form an additional ochre coloured pigment – mix liquid gum arabic to form a paint.

Notes:

A few drops of Grapefruit Seed Extract can be added to the dye as a preservative to prevent mould growth. Other preventives can be applied: a little vinegar, camphor, rosemary oil or more cautiously 3% Preventol® (Sodium-2-phenylphenolate).

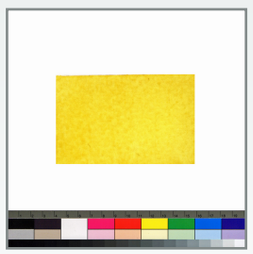
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Bermuda Buttercup

Oxalis per caprae

Flowers



Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

30 x	Flowers
5g	Alum
100g	White Wine
5g	Powdered Gum Arabic
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

The flowers are heated between 80ºF-100ºF in white wine and added alum reducing it to 50g of liquid. It is then strained through a mesh adding 5g of gum arabic to thicken the yellow dye.

The dye can be added to powdered chalk to produce an orange coloured paint.

Notes:

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INFO

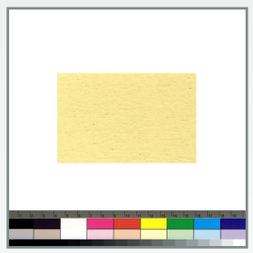
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Broom

Genista tinctoria

Flowers

Dye



Paint

Ingredients:

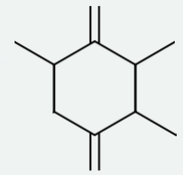
100 x	Flowers
10g	Alum
200g	Water
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

The flowers and alum are added to water then heated and reduced to 20g (pH3) forming a concentrated dye. It is then sieved through a fine mesh adding 10g of gum arabic powder to thicken the dye. The dye can be mixed with 3g of chalk and left to naturally dry to form an additional pigment – temper with liquid gum arabic to create a paint.

Notes:

A few drops of Grapefruit Seed Extract can be added to the dye as a preservative to prevent mould growth. Other preventives can be applied: a little vinegar, camphor, rosemary oil or more cautiously 3% Preventol® (Sodium-2-phenylphenolate).



INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Pot Marigold

Calendula officinalis

Flowers

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

7g	Flowers
10g	Alum
100g	Water
3g	Italian Gesso

Recipe:

The flowers and alum are added to water and soaked overnight, then heated and reduced to 20g (pH3) forming a concentrated dye. It is then sieved through a fine mesh.

3g dye is added to 3g of Italian gesso, mixed well and left to naturally dry to form an additional pigment. Adding more gesso will lighten the colour.

Notes:

Dried or fresh flowers can be used.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Onion

Allium cepa

Skins

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

3g	Onion Skins
10g	Alum
100g	White Wine
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

Onion skins are heated in white wine and 10g alum, then reduced to 10g of dye. The dye is mixed to 3g of powdered chalk then left to naturally dry forming a pigment.

Quarter of the onion can be crushed then sieved through a fine mesh which can be used to temper the onion skin pigment.

Notes:

The pigment may take longer to dry than other colours.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Poppy

Papaver rhoeas

Leaves

Dye -

Ingredients:

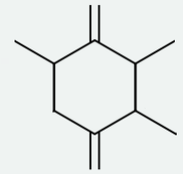
5g	Poppy Leaves
1g	Isinglass
100g	Water

Recipe:

Poppy leaves are heated in 100g water then reduced to 10g of dye. It is then sieved through a fine mesh with 1g of processed isinglass added to the dye.

Notes:

Adding isinglass glue helps to preserve and prolong the colour from the degradation effects from daylight and atmospheric impurities.



INFO

Isinglass

Fish Bladder

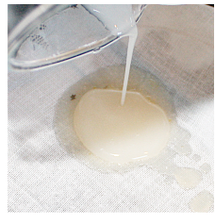
Ingredients:

1g	Isinglass
100g	Water

Acipenseridae

Isinglass is used for a glue and is taken from the bladder of the sturgeon fish (Acipenseridae) – Supplier Kremer Pigments.

It is gently heated and stirred in water until it dissolves becoming a thick glue.



The glue is then filtered through a cloth to separate the lumpy parts.

Once the glue has been filtered, it can be thinly spread out over a plastic surface then left to dry.

Once dried it is then pealed off into thin flakes and stored in an air tight container.

When ready to use add the flakes to small amounts of hot water, inks or binders.

INFO

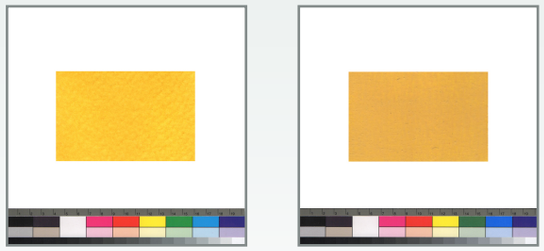
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Saffron

Crocus sativus

Crocus photo ©copyright Sally Francis – Norfolk Saffron

Stamens



Dye Paint

Ingredients:

50 x	Saffron Stamens
1g	Alum
100g	Water
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

Stamens from the crocus flower are heated in 100g water then reduced to 10g of dye. The dye can be used or mixed with 3g of powdered chalk then left to dry to form a yellow pigment.

Notes:

Adding the stamens directly to egg white produces a yellow glaze.

Saffron grown and supplied by Norfolk Saffron, England.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Mountain Pansy

Viola lutea

Flowers

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

80 x	Flowers
10g	Alum
200g	Water
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

Dried flowers are heated in 200g of water with 10g of alum, then reduced to 15g of dye. It can then be mixed with 3g powdered chalk allowed to dry to form a dry pigment.

Notes:

Collecting the flowers can be dried then stored out of sunlight lasting for a number of years.

This recipe dates back to 1st century BCE described by the ancient Romans as an 'Imitation Attic Ochre', and has been used as a basis for developing organic dye pigments for paint making.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Weld

Reseda luteola

Whole Plant

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

5g	Weld
10g	Alum
200g	Water
3g	Powdered Chalk

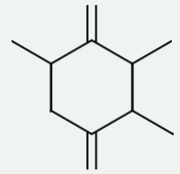
Recipe:

Dried plants are heated in 200g of water and 10g of alum, then reduced to 15g of dye. It can then be mixed with 3g powdered chalk or gesso allowed to dry to form a dry pigment.

Temper with gum arabic or egg white.

Notes:

All parts of the plant can be used to form a dye.



INFO

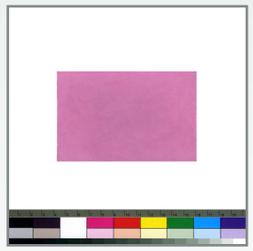
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Brazilwood

Caesalpinia sappan

Inner Tree Bark

Paint (a)



Paint (b)

Ingredients:

5g	Brazilwood
10g	Alum
100g	Water
3g	Aluminium Hydroxide
3g	Chalk

Dye

Recipe:

5g of brazilwood pieces are heated in 100g of water and 10g alum then reduced to 50g. It's strained through a fine mesh then reheated and reduced to 20g of red dye.

Paint (a) = 3g red dye mixed with aluminium hydroxide.
Paint (b) = 3g red dye mixed with chalk.

Notes:

Pigment tempered with liquid gum arabic .

INFO

Folium

Chrozophora tinctoria

Seedpods

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

10g	Seeds and Shells
80g	Water
7g	Alum
3g	Bicarbonate of Soda
3g	Aluminium Hydroxide

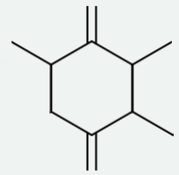
Recipe:

Heat the Chrozophora tinctoria seeds in water with alum then reduce to 20g of dye.

Flesh tone colours.
Paint (a) = 3g of dye mixed with 3g of aluminium hydroxide.
Paint (b) = 3g of dye mixed with 3g of bicarbonate of soda.

Notes:

Seeds collected from Malta 2012.



INFO

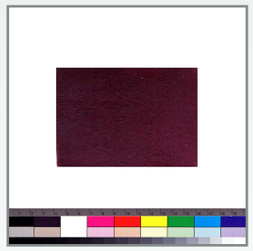
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Ivy

Hedera helix

Ripe Ivy Berries

Dye (a)



Dye (b)

Ingredients:

40g	Ivy Berries
100g	White Wine
8g	Powdered Gum Arabic
10g	Alum

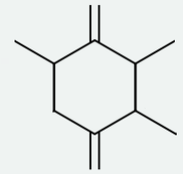
Recipe:

40g of ripe ivy berries are heated in white wine with 8g of powdered gum arabic, then reduced to 10g. The dye is then sieved through a fine mesh and left to stand for a day.

Notes:

Applying several paint layers deepens the colour from a reddish-purple to a deep purple.

Dye (a) = 3 layers – Reddish Purple
Dye (b) = 7 layers – Deep Purple



INFO

Madder

Rubia tinctoria

Roots

Dye

Paint (a)

Ingredients:

15g	Madder root
100g	White Wine
10g	Alum

Recipe:

Gently heat 15g of dried madder root for 20-30mins in 100g white wine and 10g alum, then sieve the dye through a fine mesh.. Continue to heat the dye and reduce the dye to 30g.

The dye can be mixed with 3g of Aluminium Hyroxide (Paint (a) producing a deep red, or to make a pinkish-red mix Sepiolite clay, chalk or gesso.

Allowing the dye to naturally dry will produce a concentrated pigment can be tempered with egg white, liquid gum arabic or gum tragacanth binders.

Notes:

Heating the roots must not exceed 60ºF as the dye may become a brownish colour.

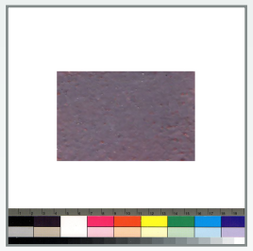
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Poppy

Papaver rhoeas

Petals

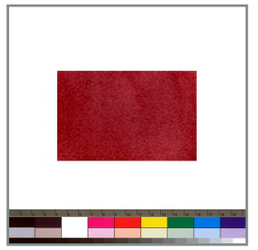


Plum

Pink

Ingredients:

20 x	Poppies
100g	White Wine
3g	Alum
6g	Powdered Gum Arabic
0.5g	Isinglass



Red Ink

Recipe:

20 poppy petals are heated in 100g white wine with 3g of alum. Reduce the dye to 50g then sieve through a fine mesh. Add 6g of gum arabic and 0.5g of isinglass to the dye then reduce it to 20g.

To make a plum-purple paint add tin and a little chalk to the ink.

The dye can be added to china clay to produce a pink paint.

Add liquid gum arabic to the pink pigment, tin mordant (to deepen), aluminium sulphate (to brighten) and aluminium hydroxide (to thicken) = Pigment.

Notes:

Separate the petals from the stamens and seed pod.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Alder Buckthorn

Rhamnus frangula

Ripe Berries

Dye (a)

Dye (b)

Ingredients:

50 x	Fresh Buckthorn Berries
15g	Alum
50g	Water
10g	Powdered Gum Arabic

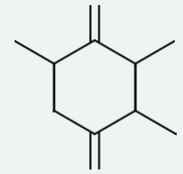
Recipe:

Extract the inner juice from the ripe berries and place the husks in 50g of boiled water and 15g alum, then leave to soak for 1 hour. Strain the juice through a fine mesh by discarding the berries, then mix 10g of powdered gum arabic to thicken the dye.

Dye (a) = 3 layers – Dark Blue
Dye (b) = 7 layers – Very Dark Blue

Notes:

A few drops of Grapefruit Seed Extract can be added to the dye as a preservative to prevent mould growth. Other preventives can be applied: a little vinegar, camphor, rosemary oil or more cautiously 3% Preventol® (Sodium-2-phenylphenolate).

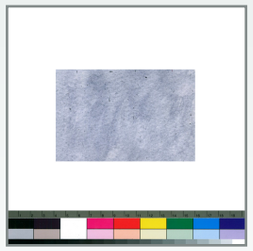


INFO

Cornflower

Centaurea cyanus

Flowers



Dye (a)

Dye (b)

Ingredients:

4 x	Flowers
1	Silver Leaf
1	Egg Yolk

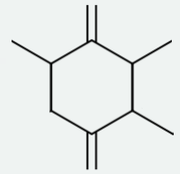
Recipe:

Crush several cornflowers with a muller to extract the blue juice from the petals. This juice can be used fresh without a binder.

Notes:

Dye (a) = 3 layers

Dye (b) = Blue juice over silver leaf exposed to egg yolk turing gold

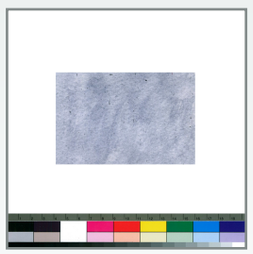


INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Cornflower

Flowers

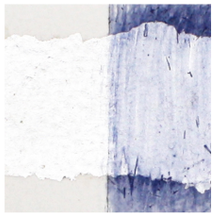


Dye (a)

Dye (b)

Imitation Gold

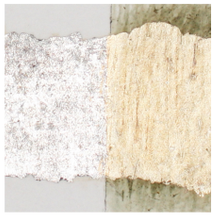
Crush fresh cornflowers to extract the blue from the petals.



Then apply the juice over silver or tin leaf allowing each layer to dry before applying a fresh coat of blue – Dye (a)

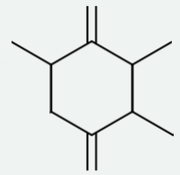
Boil a egg and separated the yolk.

Place the egg yolk into a sealed container with the silver leaf artwork taped to the inside of the lid.



After several days the cornflower glaze has changed from blue to an imitation gold.

Dye (b)



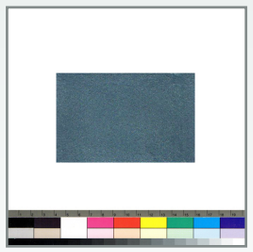
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Elderberry

Sambucus nigra

Ripe Berry Juice



Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

2g	Ripe Elderberry Juice
1g	White Vinegar
3g	Egg Shell Pigment / or (Powdered Chalk)
1g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)

Recipe:

(a) Squeeze the juice from ripe elderberries then add 2g of juice to 1g of tin mordant. Mix well then add 2g of finely crushed egg shell with 1g of white vinegar. Finally add another 1g of egg shell and mix well until it becomes a blue paint.

(b) Add 2g of elderberry juice to chalk with 2g of alum, then add 2g of tin mordant with another 1g of elderberry juice.

Notes:

Elderberries can be kept in the freezer from the previous season and then used to create paint.

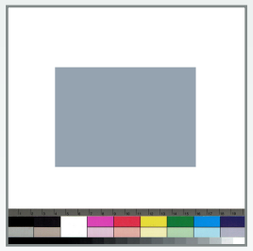
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Ivy

Hedera helix

Ripe Berries



Paint -

Ingredients:

100g	Ripe Ivy Berries
150g	White Wine
25g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)
6g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

Ripe ivy berries are heated with 150g of white wine and 25g of tin mordant, then reduced to 25g of dye. It is sieved through a fine mesh then mixed with 6g of powdered chalk and left to dry forming a blue pigment.

Temper with gum arabic to make a paint.

Notes:

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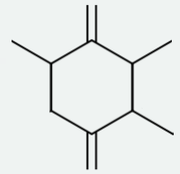


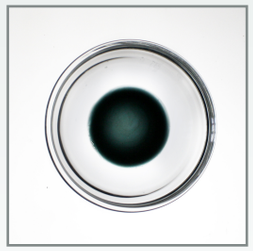
INFO

Poppy

Papaver rhoeas

Stamens

Dye



Dye

Ingredients:

9 x	Flowers – (Stamens)
100g	Water
1g	Isinglass

Recipe:

Stamens carefully collected from 9 flowers are heated in 100g of water then reduced to 10g of dye. It is then sieved through a fine mesh adding 1g isinglass to the warm dye.

Notes:

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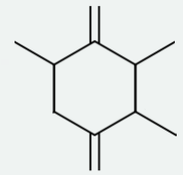


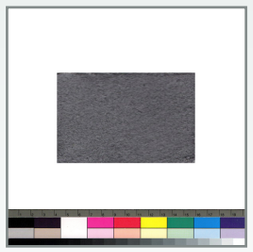
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

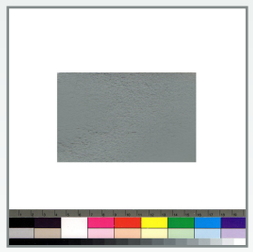
Woad

Isatis tinctoria

Seeds



Paint (a)



Paint (b)

Ingredients:

20g	Seeds
8ml	Liquid Gum Tragacanth
2g	Powdered Chalk
1g	Aluminium Hydroxide / chalk

Recipe:

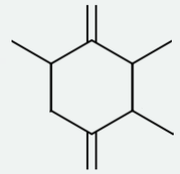
Crush 20g woad seed into a very fine pigment then add half a t-spoon of pigment to 5g liquid gum arabic. Then add 2g aluminium hydroxide and grind the paint in a small pestle and mortar for 15-20 minutes until it becomes a creamy paste.

Paint (a) = Dark grey-blue colour.

Paint (b) = Extra Chalk was added using gum tragacanth as a binder to create a paler grey-blue colour

Notes:

Woad leaves are the traditional way to make a blue pigment. The purple seeds oxidises with the air when it's mixed with binders.



INFO

Woad

Isatis tinctoria

Seeds

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

20g	Seeds
8ml	Liquid Gum Arabic
2g	China Clay / + 2g Aluminium Hydroxide
5g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)
0.25g	Aluminium Sulphate (Alum Mordant)

Recipe:

Crush 20g woad seed until finely ground into a pigment then add half a t-spoon of pigment to 5ml liquid gum arabic. Add 5g tin mordant and 2g aluminium hydroxide then mix it together. Add a further 3ml liquid gum arabic and a quarter of a t-spoon of aluminium sulphate with 2g of china clay. Grind the paint in a small pestle and mortar for 15-20 minutes.

Paint (a) = a deep purple paint.
Paint (b) = Purple paint mixed with aluminium hydroxide and china clay to lighten the colour.*

Notes:

**Mix china clay with gum arabic then add the purple paint.*

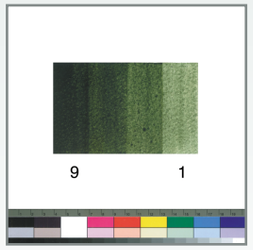
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Woad

Isatis tinctoria

Leaves



Juice -

Ingredients:

10 x Woad Leaves

Recipe:

Crush woad leaves in a pestle and mortar until they become like a paste, then place the leaves inside a fine cloth then squeeze the juice from the leaves. The juice can be used without a binder and becomes darker upon each layer.

Notes:

-

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Alder Buckthorn

Rhamnus frangula

Ripe Berries

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

50 x	Ripe Berries
10g	Alum
50g	Water
10g	Powdered Gum Arabic

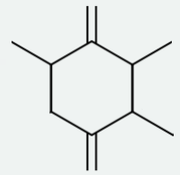
Recipe:

The berries and alum are added to hot water crushed and left to soak for several hours, then sieved through a fine mesh.
10g of gum arabic powder is added to thicken the dye.

The dye can be added to 3g of chalk (and tin), mixed well and left to naturally dry to form an additional pigment.

Notes:

A few drops of Grapefruit Seed Extract can be added to the dye as a preservative to prevent mould growth. Other preventives can be applied: a little vinegar, camphor, rosemary oil or more cautiously 3% Preventol® (Sodium-2-phenylphenolate).



INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Columbine

Aquilegia vulgaris

Flowers

Paint

Ingredients:

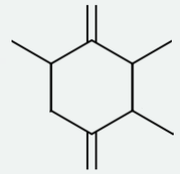
10 x	Flowers
10g	Alum
80g	Water
2g	Powdered Chalk
2g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)

Recipe:

Heat the flowers in 80g water with 10g alum then reduced the dye to 20g, then sieve through a fine mesh. Add 2g tin mordant then mix with 2g of powdered chalk, and allow to dry to form a green pigment

Notes:

The more flowers used the stronger the colour becomes.

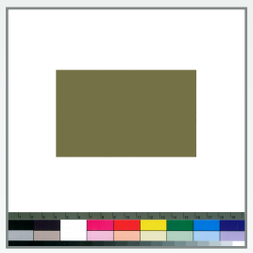


INFO

Elderberry

Sambucus nigra

Dried Ripe Berries



Dye

Elderberries

Ingredients:

10g	Dried Powdered Elderberries
8g	Liquid Gum Arabic
16g	Egg White
50g	White Wine
5g	Alum

Recipe:

Elderberries are collected then dried and crushed to make a fine pigment. 16g of egg white is mixed with 8g liquid gum arabic, then added to 50g of white wine and 5g alum.

This will produce a green colourant.
Adding a filler (chalk or gesso) will lighten the colour.

Notes:

Drying the elderberries need airing and may take several weeks.
Once dried they can be stored for several years.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Hollyhock

Sambucus nigra

Purple Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

10 x	Dried flowers (6 years old)
100g	Water
10g	Alum
4g	Powdered Chalk / Egg shells

Recipe:

Heat 10 dried flowers in 100g of water with 10g alum, then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of dye to 3g of chalk, this produces a dark green pigment, add extra chalk to lighten the colour.

When the pigment has dried temper with liquid gum arabic, powdered egg shells can be added to lighten the colour.

Notes:

Paint (a) = Dye mixed with chalk

Paint (b) = Dye mixed with powdered egg shells

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Ivy

Hedera helix

Ripe Berries

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

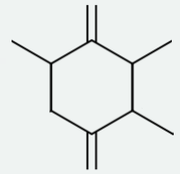
40g	Ripe Ivy Berries
90g	White Wine
10g	Alum
4g	Gesso
7.5g	Powdered Gum Arabic

Recipe:

Ripe ivy berries are heated in 90g of white wine , 7.5g of powdered gum arabic and 10g of alum, then reduced to 10g of dye. The reddish-purple dye is sieved through a fine mesh then mixed with 4g of powdered chalk and left to dry forming a green pigment.

Notes:

The separated yellow seeds from the berries can be crushed and heated in the same way as the berries and makes a lighter green.



INFO

Iris

Iris germanica

Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

12 x	Purple Iris Flowers
150g	White Wine / or Water
10g	Alum
15g	Italian Gesso / or Chalk
15g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)

Recipe:

Heat 12 purple iris flowers in 150g of white wine and add 10g of alum, then reduced to 75g of dye. The-purple dye is sieved through a fine mesh, then mixed with 15g of Italian gesso and 15g of tin mordant. It is left to dry forming a green pigment.

Notes:

Paint (a) = Wine dye with alum, mixed with gesso and tin

Paint (b) = Water dye, mixed with chalk and tin

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Rue

Ruta graveolens

Leaves

Paint

Verdigris

Ingredients:

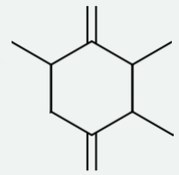
50g	Rue Leaves
2 tspn	Verdigris
2 tspn	White Vinegar
1 tspn	Liquid Gum Arabic

Recipe:

Collect a handful of fresh rue leaves and crush the leaves in a stone pestle and mortar. Place the crushed leaves inside a very fine cloth or mesh then ring out the juice. Grind 2 tspn of verdigris with the same amount of white vinegar and add 1 tspn of gum arabic. Finally add 2 tspn of rue juice to form a green paint.*

Notes:

**Caution: wear protective gloves and suitable eye ware.*
Fresh rue sap contains furanocoumarins that may blister the skin on contact when exposed to sunlight.



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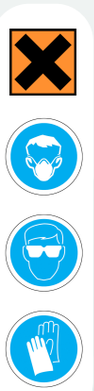


YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Verdigris

Copper Carbonate

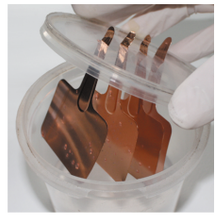
Ingredients:

Copper plates
White Vinegar

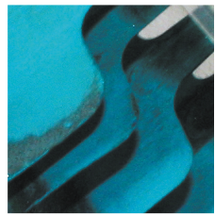
Preparation

Copper plant labels or flattened copper pipe can be used to make verdigris.

Pour small amounts of white vinegar into a container.



Put the labels through cuts in the lid and wipe vinegar over the labels then close the air tight lid. Leave in a warm place.



Within two weeks the labels will have turned green. The longer you leave the sealed container, the more verdigris they'll be.

Take the label's out and scrape the verdigris off leaving a turquoise-green pigment.

The colour with vary.

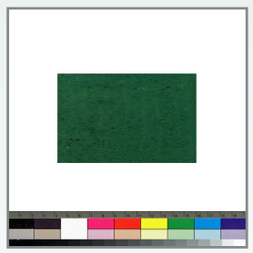
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Onion Juice & Verdigris

Onion Skins & Juice

Paint (a)



Paint (b)

Preparation

Verdigris pigment made from copper plates and vinegar.

Peel the skins from an onion and make a dye with white wine and alum. Then crush the onion in a pestle and mortar.

Extract the juice from the crushed onion through a fine mesh / cloth.

Add the juice to verdigris pigment and mix well to form a green paint. Paint (a)

Extract juice from the rue plant then mix it with verdigris and onion skin dye. Paint (b)

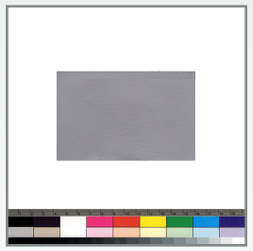
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Elderberry

Sambucus nigra

Ripe Berry Juice



Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

2g	Ripe Elderberry Juice
1g	White Vinegar
3g	Egg Shell Pigment / or Gesso
1g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)

Recipe:

(i) Squeeze the juice from some ripe elderberries then add 2g of juice to 2g of alum. Mix well then add 2g of finely crushed egg shell with 1g of white vinegar then mix – Paint (a) = Soft Grey.

(ii) Add 2g elderberry pigment to 2g liquid gum arabic with 1g tin and 1g gesso. Grind the paint in a pestle and mortar adding small drops of gum arabic as needed – Paint (b) = Green-grey.

Notes:

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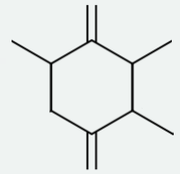


INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Fig

Ficus carica

Sap

-

-

You can use the white sap from the leaves or fruit of the fig tree as a binder for gilding. (can be irritant to the skin)

The unripe fruit can be used as a brush.

Use the sap to fix either tin, silver or gold leaf.

Ficus elastica.L sap can also be used as a binder. (can be irritant to the skin)

Latex sap needs to be used fresh.

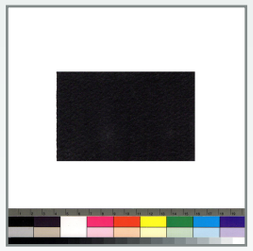
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

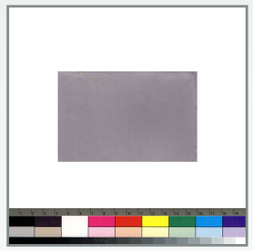
Oak Gall

Quercus robor

Galls



Ink



Paint

Ingredients:

10g	*Oak Galls
120g	White Wine
10g	Powdered Gum Arabic
5g	Iron (II) Sulphate

Recipe:

Crush and heat 10g of oak galls in 120g of white wine then add 10g of powdered gum arabic. Reduce the wine to 80g then add 2.5g of iron sulphate stir until it becomes black. Filter the ink through a fine mesh – reheat the ink then add another 2.5g iron sulphate, reducing the ink to 50g. Finally filter again then store the 'iron gall ink' in a bottle.

Paint = small amount of ink mixed with Italian gesso, gum arabic.

Notes:

**Multiply the quantity of found galls by 12, this gives the measure for the wine. The weight of the gum arabic is the same amount as the galls – divide this by 2 gives the quantity of iron sulphate.*

Caution: Heating the ink may cause it to overflow with the risk of initing the liquid. (Simply raise the pan of the heat)

INFO

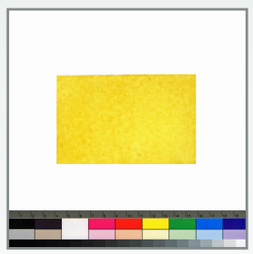
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Bermuda Buttercup

Oxalis per caprae

Flowers

Paint



Dye

Ingredients:

30 x	Flowers
5g	Alum
100g	White Wine
5g	Powdered Gum Arabic
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

The flowers are heated between 80ºF-100ºF in white wine and added alum reducing it to 50g of liquid. It is then strained through a mesh then 5g of gum arabic is added to thicken the yellow dye.

This can be added to powdered chalk to produce an orange coloured pigment – temper with gum arabic to form a paint.

Notes:

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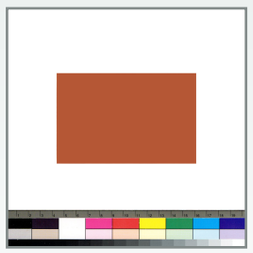
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Greater Celandine

Chelidonium majus

Sap



Juice

You can use the white sap as a binder for gilding from the leaves or fruit of the fig tree. (can be irritant to the skin)

Use the sap to fix either tin or silver leaf.

Break the stem or root of the Greater Celandine plant which will bleed a bright orange juice. (can be irritant to the skin)

Paint the juice onto the silver leaf.

This is a simple recipe to make an imitation gold colour.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Dragonsblood

Draemonorops draco

Resin

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

0.5g	Dragonsblood resin
2g	Linseed Oil
1g	Pine Resin
1g	Aloe ferex / or Aloe vera

Recipe:

Heat the dragonsblood resin with linseed oil, pine resin and aloe resin until the resins have melted – then leave to cool.

Paint (a) = Orange-gold glaze.
Paint (b) = Dragonsblood mixed with linseed oil / or gum arabic.

Notes:

The dragonsblood measurement can vary dependent on the general purpose and colour strength.

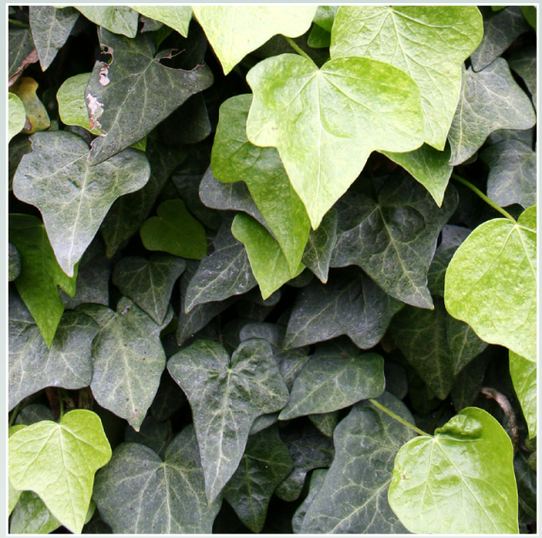
Resin supplier = Kremer Pigmente, Germany.

INFO

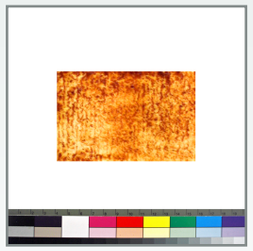
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Ivy

Hedera helix



Resin

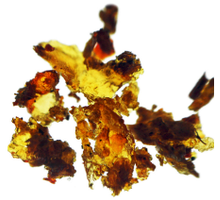


Paint (a)

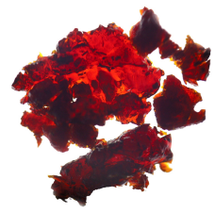
Paint (b)

Cut the outer bark with an axe or nail on branches that grow horizontal in late March early April.

Orange to translucent gum should appear within a week or two.



Collect the gum.



The gum changes colour over time from orange to a deep red.

Collected old resin gum becomes soluble when added to white vinegar = Paint (a). If you add a small amount of chalk it produces a flesh tone colour = Paint (b)

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Onion

Allium cepa

Skins

Paint

Dye

Ingredients:

3g	Onion Skins
10g	Alum
100g	White Wine
3g	Powdered Chalk

Recipe:

Onion skins were heated with white wine and 10g alum, then reduced to 10g of dye. The dye was mixed with 3g of powdered chalk then left to naturally dry forming an orange coloured pigment.

Quarter of the onion can be crushed then sieved through a fine mesh which can be used to temper the onion skin pigment.

Notes:

The paint may take longer to dry than other colours.

INFO

Alder Buckthorn

Rhamnus frangula

Ripe Berries

Dye Berries

Ingredients:

10 x Ripe Berries

Recipe:

Ripe buckthorn berries can be frozen for several months and when crushed can produce a purple colourant.

A tin mordant can be added to the blue buckthorn dye and can produce a warm purple colour.

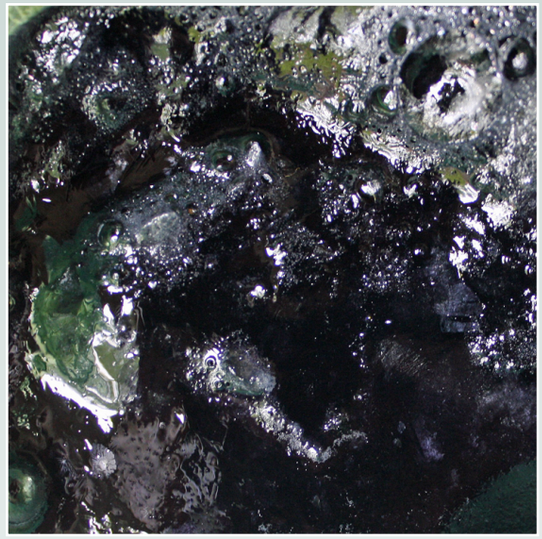
Notes:

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Alder Buckthorn

Rhamnus frangula



Frozen Ripe Berry Paint

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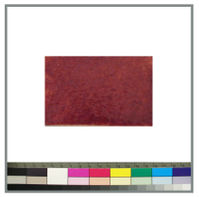
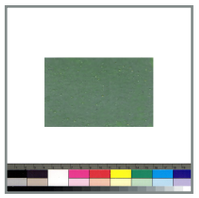
(a) Ripe Buckthorn berries produces a blue paint after they are frozen for 4 years and can still be processed into a colour.

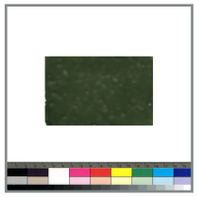


(b) Add a small amount of tin mordant to half a t-spoon of thawed paint (a). This produces a warm purple colour.

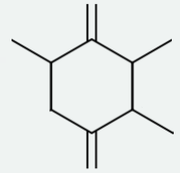


(c) Add a small amount of chalk to the purple paint (b), which produces a turquoise green.

(d) Extra tin and chalk can be added to lighten the colour – or add blue paint (a), to darken.



(e) Add a small amount of chalk to blue paint (a), forming a dark green colour.



INFO

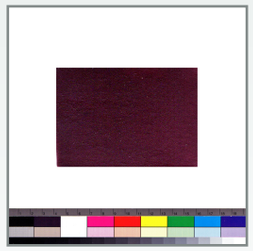
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Ivy

Hedera helix

Ripe Ivy Berries

Dye (a)



Dye (b)

Ingredients:

40g	Ivy Berries
100g	White Wine
8g	Powdered Gum Arabic
10g	Alum

Recipe:

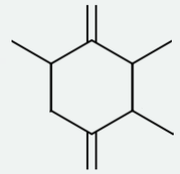
40g of ripe ivy berries are heated in 100g of white wine and 8g of powdered gum arabic, then reduced to 50g. The dye is then sieved through a fine mesh then reheated and reduced to 15g of dye.

It is left to stand for a day.

Dye (a) = 3 layers – Reddish Purple
Dye (b) = 7 layers – Deep Purple

Notes:

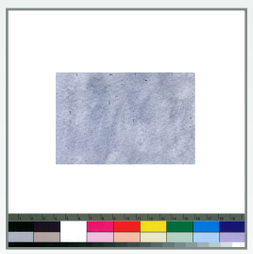
Applying several paint layers deepens the colour from a reddish-purple colour to a deep purple.



INFO

Cornflower

Flowers

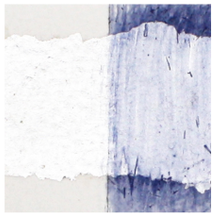


Dye (a)

Dye (b)

Imitation Gold

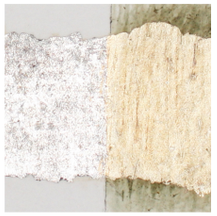
Crush fresh cornflowers to extract the blue from the petals.



Then apply the juice over silver or tin leaf letting each coat dry before applying a fresh coat of blue – Dye (a)

Boil a egg and separated the yolk.

Place the egg yolk into a sealed container with the silver leaf artwork taped to the inside of the lid.



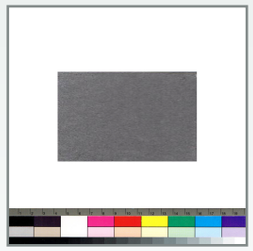
After several days the cornflower glaze has changed from blue to an imitation gold.

Dye (b)

Willow

Branches

Paint



Added Chalk

Salix

Strip the bark from the willow branches and place them inside a metal tin box.

Add holes to the lid so the fumes can escape.

Place the closed tin box on a fire for just over an hour or two.

Once the branches have been chard crush and sieve them into a fine pigment using a pestle and mortar.

Add vinegar to the pigment and stir well, then allow it to settle to the bottom. This acts as a wetting agent, then when used temper with gum arabic.

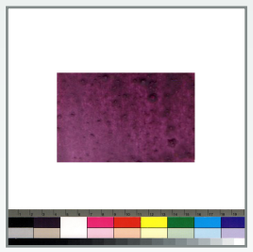
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Elderberry

Sambucus nigra

Ripe Berries



Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

6g	Elderberry Juice
3g	China Clay
1g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)
4g	Alum

Recipe:

6g extracted elderberry juice is mixed with 3g china clay, 1g of tin and 4g of alum. This produces a bright purple colour.

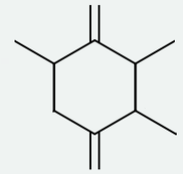
Paint (a) = 1 layer

Paint (b) = 3 layers

Notes:

Temper with gum arabic or egg white.

Elderberry juice can be stored in the freezer for later use.



INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Pot Marigold

Calendula officinalis

Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

7g	Flowers
10g	Alum
100g	Water
3g	Powdered Chalk
3g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)

Recipe:

The flowers and alum are added to water soaked overnight then heated and reduced to 50g (pH3) forming a concentrated dye. It is then sieved through a fine mesh.

Paint (a) = 16g of dye is added to 3g of chalk and 3g of tin, mixed well and left to naturally dry.

Paint (b) = Marigold Paint (a) mixed with dragonsblood and gesso (recipe)

Notes:

Temper with gum arabic or egg white.
Colours may vary dependent on the amount of chalk added.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

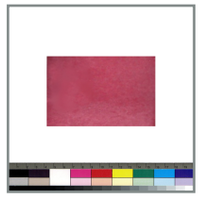
Brazilwood

Caesalpinia sappan

Inner Tree Bark

-

-



5g of brazilwood pieces are heated in 100g of water and 10g alum then reduced to 50g. It's strained through a fine mesh then reheated and reduced to 20g of red dye.

1g of egg shell pigment mixed with 3g of red dye producing a rose colour.

1g of chalk mixed with 3g red dye and 1g of tin mordant producing a plum colour.

1g of gesso mixed with 3g red dye and 1g of tin mordant producing a deep rose colour.

3g of aluminium hydroxide mixed with 3g of red dye, left to dry forming a red pigment. Tempered with liquid gum arabic.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Brazilwood

Caesalpinia sappan

Inner Tree Bark

Pigment -

Use 50g urine, 50g water, 3g of alum and 3g of finely ground brazilwood, heat and reduce the dye by half. Let the dye stand for a day and cover the pan with holed paper.

Strain the dye and contents through a filter.

When the liquid has passed through the filter, scrap the brazilwood off into a bowl.

Wash the pigment in water then allow it to naturally dry. Repeat this process three or four times until the smell of urine has disappeared .

Allow the pigment to dry before grinding it into a very fine powder. Temper with gum arabic mixed with egg glair.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Buddleia

Buddleia davidii

Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

2 x	Purple flowers
8g	Alum
100g	Water
3g	Chalk

Dye

Recipe:

Heat 2 flowers in 100g of water and 8g alum then reduce to 30g of dye. 3g of dye can be added to 3g of chalk or egg shells, marble dust, sepiolite clay, or gesso.

Dye = 3 layers

Paint (a) = Dye mixed with sepiolite clay

Paint (b) = Dye mixed with chalk

Notes:

Using more flowers will strengthen the dye.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Cat's Ear Daisy

Hypochaeris radicata

Flowers

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

15g	Flowers
10g	Alum
100g	Water
3g	Powdered Eggshells
3g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)

Recipe:

Heat 15g of fresh flowers with 10g of alum in 100g of water then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of tin mordant to 10g of dye then mix with 3g of powdered eggshells.

Allow the pigment to dry then temper with liquid gum arabic to form a paint.

Notes:

Chalk, gesso or marble dust can also be used as a substrate.

INFO

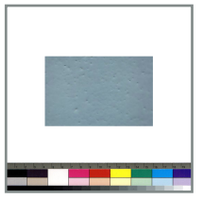
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Hollyhock

Sambucus nigra

Purple Flowers

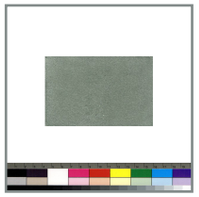
Heat 20 fresh dried flowers in 100g of water with 10g alum, then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of dye to 3g of chalk. (a)



Add 6g of dye and 1g of tin mordant to 3g of chalk. Blue paint (b)

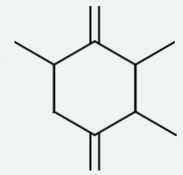
Add 6g of dye to 5g aluminium hydroxide and a quarter of a t-spoon of tin mordant. Deep purple paint (c).

Add 6g of dye to 5g aluminium hydroxide. Purple paint (d).



Add 4g dye to 3g of powdered eggshell. Green paint (e).

Heat 10 old dried flowers in 100g of water with 10g alum, then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of dye to 3g of chalk. Dark green paint, (To lighten add extra chalk).



INFO

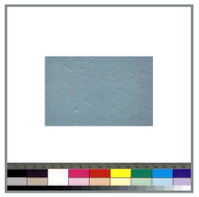
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Hollyhock

Purple Flowers

Heat 20 fresh dried flowers in 100g of water with 10g alum, then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of dye to 3g of chalk. (a)

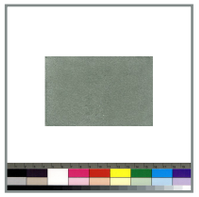
Sambucus nigra



Add 6g of dye and 1g of tin mordant to 3g of chalk. Blue paint (b)

Add 6g of dye to 5g aluminium hydroxide and a quarter of a t-spoon of tin mordant. Deep purple paint (c).

Add 6g of dye to 5g aluminium hydroxide. Purple paint (d).



Add 4g dye to 3g of powdered eggshell. Green paint (e).

Heat 10 old dried flowers in 100g of water with 10g alum, then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of dye to 3g of chalk. Extra eggs shells are added when tempering with gum arabic.

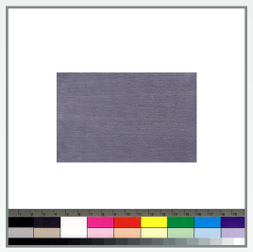
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Ornamental Currant

Ribes sanguineum

Ripe Berries



Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

40g	Ripe Berries
100g	Water
7g	Alum
1g	Tin mordant

Dye

Recipe:

40g of ripe berries are heated in 100g of water and 7g of alum, then reduced to 30g. The dye is then sieved through a fine mesh producing a purple dye.

Paint (a) = 8g dye mixed with 3g chalk.
Paint (b) = 6g dye mixed with 6g Aluminium Hydroxide.

Notes:

Temper with gum arabic or egg white.

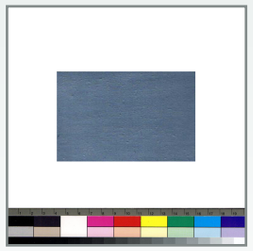
INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

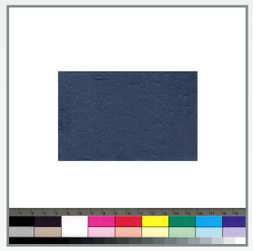
Ornamental Currant

Ribes sanguineum

Ripe Berries



Paint (a)



Paint (b)

Ingredients:

40g	Ripe Berries
100g	Water
7g	Alum
1g	Tin mordant

Dye

Recipe:

40g of ripe berries are heated in 100g of water and 7g of alum, then reduced to 30g. The dye is then sieved through a fine mesh producing a purple dye.

8g of dye is mixed with 3g chalk and 1g of tin mordant. This produces a blue paint.

Paint (a) = Dye mixed with chalk and tin – Blue
Paint (b) = Dye mixed with Italian gesso and tin – Dark blue

Notes:

Temper with gum arabic or egg white.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Oak Tongue

Fungi

Dye (a)

Dye (b)

Fistulina hepatica

The fungi is cut from the trunk of a mature oak tree then cut into pieces.

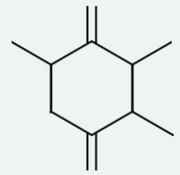
It is gently heated in water so it releases the red juice.

Extracted juice.

If alum is added to the heated red dye the colour changes to an olive green.

Dye (a) = The juice mixed with hot water can produce a pink colourant.

Dye (b) = Raw juice – 2 layers



INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Fustic

Chlorophona tinctoria

Wood chips

Dye

Paint

Ingredients:

40g	Fustic Woodchips
10g	Alum
200g	Water
3g	Sepiolite Clay

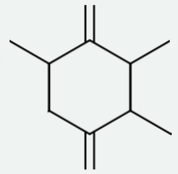
Recipe:

Add the wood chips in boiling water and soak overnight. Reheat and add 10g of alum and simmer reducing the water to 30g.

Sieve the dye through a fine mesh then add 3g of dye to 3g of Sepiolite clay forming a yellow-orange paint.

Notes:

Chalk, gesso or marble dust can also be used as a substrate.



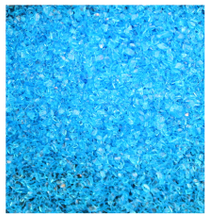
INFO

Additives

***Alum* (Al) – KAl(SO4)2**
Aluminium Potassium Sulphate
A transparent crystal that occurs naturally in the minerals alunite and leucite.

***Tin* (Sn) – SnCl2**
Stannous Chloride
The compound is made by dissolving metallic tin in hydrochloric acid and is partially hydrolysed in solution.

***Iron* (Fe) – FeSO4.H2O**
Ferrous Sulphate
The heptahydrate is the best known iron(II) salt and is sometimes called green vitriol or copperas.



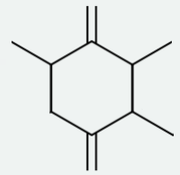
***Copper* (Cu) – CuSO4.5H2O**
Copper Sulphate
Also know as blue vitriol and occurs in nature as the minerals chalcanthite and hydrocyanite.

***Chrome* (Cr) – K2Cr2O7**
Potassium Dichromate
A strong orange crystal oxidizing agent.

***Alum-hydro* – Al(OH)3**
Aluminium Hydroxide
A crystal compound that occurs naturally as the mineral gibbsite (monoclinic).

***Bicarbonate of Soda* – NaHCO3.**
Sodium Bicarbonate
Salt of sodium.

Suppliers:
Georgeweil
Kremer Pigmente



INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Dragonsblood

Draemonorops draco

Resin

Paint (b)

Paint (c)

Ingredients:

0.25 tspn	Dragonsblood Pigment
0.25 tspn	Liquid Gum Arabic
0.25 tspn	Egg White
0.25 tspn	Sodium Bicarbonate
0.12 tspn	Tin Mordant

Paint (a)

Recipe:

Paint (a) = Add together equal amounts of liquid gum arabic and dragonsblood pigment and grind well in a small pestle and mortar, this produces a deep red colour.

Paint (b) = Equal amount of dragonsblood and gesso mixed with gum arabic.

Paint (c) = Add together equal amounts of dragonsblood, liquid gum arabic, egg white, Sodium Bicarbonate and a little tin mordant, and grind it well in a pestle and mortar.

Notes:

Further information on the pigment can be found at: www.kremer-pigmente.com/media/pdf/37000-37016e.pdf

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Hebe

Hebe speciosa

Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

40 x	Purple Flowers
100g	Water
3g	Chalk
1.5 tspn	10g Alum / + Copper Sulphate (Mordant)

Recipe:

Heat 40 fresh flower heads in 100g of water and add 10g of alum then reduce to 25g dye.

Sieve the dye through a fine mesh and add 12.5g of dye to 3g of chalk = Paint (a)

Add 3g of dye to 3g of Italian gesso with 1.5 tspn of copper sulphate and 1.5 tspn of bicarbonate of soda then grind in a pestle and mortar = Paint (b)

Notes:

Let the paint dry into a loose pigment then temper with liquid gum arabic or egg white.

A few drops of Grapefruit Seed Extract can be added to the dye as a preservative to prevent mould growth.

INFO

Alkanet

Alkanna tinctoria

Roots

Paint (a)

Dye (b)

Ingredients:

15g	Alkanet Root
100g	Vodka
10g	Alum
3g	Aluminium Hydroxide

Recipe:

Heat 15g of alkanet root in 100g of vodka and 10g of alum then reduce to 30g of dye.

Paint (a) = 6g dye mixed with 3g Aluminium Hydroxide.

Paint (b) = Alkanet lake dye dried then mixed with gum arabic.

Notes:

Temper with gum arabic or egg white.

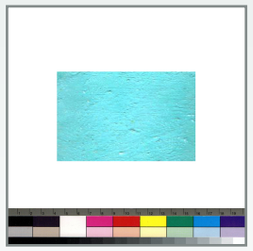
Alkanet root is best soluble in alcohol solutions.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Copper Blue

Copper Sulphate



Paint (a)

Preparation

Ingredients:

2g	Water
1g	Copper Sulphate (Mordant)
1g	Bicarbonate of Soda

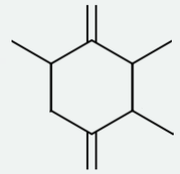
Recipe:

Add 1g of copper sulphate to 2g of water then mix together with 1g of bicarbonate of soda. This produces a vivid blue pigment.

Temper with gum arabic or egg white.

Notes:

-



INFO

Coreopsis

Coreopsis grandiflora

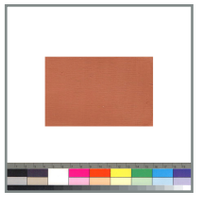
Flowers

-

-

25 dried coreopsis flowers are heated in 90g of water and 0.5 tspn of bicarbonate of soda then reduced to 30g of dye = 1 layer.

5 layers of coreopsis dye produces a deep red colour.



3g of dye is added to 3g of chalk then left to naturally dry. Temper the pigment with gum arabic = produces an terracotta colour.

3g of dye is added to 3g of aluminium hydroxide = produces a deep orange.

3g of dye is added to 3g of bicarbonate of soda = produces a deep reddish orange

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Coreopsis

Coreopsis grandiflora

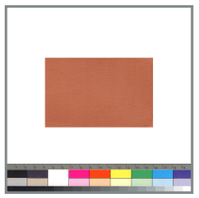
Flowers

-

-

25 dried coreopsis flowers are heated in 90g of water and 0.5 tspn of bicarbonate of soda then reduced to 30g of dye = 1 layer.

5 layers of coreopsis dye produces a deep red colour.



3g of dye is added to 3g of chalk then left to naturally dry. Temper the pigment with gum arabic = produces an terracotta colour.

3g of dye is added to 3g of aluminium hydroxide = produces a deep orange.

3g of dye is added to 3g of bicarbonate of soda = produces a deep reddish orange

INFO

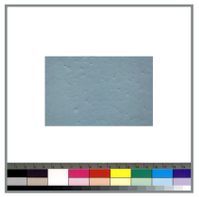
YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Hollyhock

Sambucus nigra

Purple Flowers

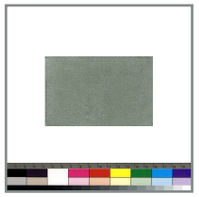
Heat 20 fresh dried flowers in 100g of water with 10g alum, then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of dye to 3g of chalk. (a)



Add 6g of dye and 1g of tin mordant to 3g of chalk. Blue paint (b)

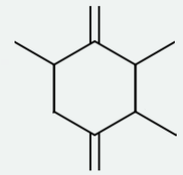
Add 6g of dye to 5g aluminium hydroxide and a quarter of a t-spoon of tin mordant. Deep purple paint (c).

Add 6g of dye to 5g aluminium hydroxide. Purple paint (d).



Add 4g dye to 3g of powdered eggshell. Green paint (e).

Heat 10 old dried flowers in 100g of water with 10g alum, then reduce to 30g of dye. Add 3g of dye to 3g of chalk. Dark green paint, (To lighten add extra chalk).



INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum indicum

Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

20 x	Flowers
60g	Clear Vinegar
3g	Alum
1g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)
3g	Bicarbonate of Soda

Recipe:

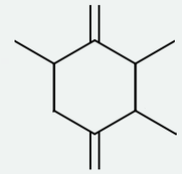
Heat 20 red chrysanthemum flowers in 60g of clear vinegar then reduce to 30g of dye. Strain the dye through a fine mesh then reheat and reduce to 10g.

Paint (a) = Add 3g of dye to 3g of aluminium hydroxide + 1g of tin. This produces a dull reddish purple.

Paint (b) = Add 3g of dye to 3g of bicarbonate of soda.

Notes:

Temper the pigment with gum arabic or egg white



INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Honeysuckle

Lonicera periclymenum

Ripe Berries

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

20 x	Fresh Ripe Berries
25g	Clear Vinegar
5g	Alum
3g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)
3g	China Clay / Italian Marble Dust

Recipe:

Add the ripe berries to 25g of clear vinegar then crush and allow to stand for several hours. Add 5g of alum which turns the dye red. Sieve the dye through a fine mesh then heat and reduce the dye to 15g then add and mix 1 tspn of powdered gum arabic.

Flesh tone colour:

Paint (a) = Add 3g of dye to 3g of china clay and 1g of tin mordant.
Paint (b) = Add 3g of dye to 5g of Marble Dust and 3g of tin mordant.

Notes:

Adding a tin mordant brightens and reddens the colour.

INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum indicum

Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

20 x	Flowers
60g	Clear Vinegar
3g	Alum
1g	Stannous Chloride (Tin Mordant)
3g	Bicarbonate of Soda

Recipe:

Heat 20 red chrysanthemum flowers in 60g of clear vinegar then reduce to 30g of dye. Strain the dye through a fine mesh then reheat and reduce to 10g.

Paint (a) = Add 3g of dye to 3g of bicarbonate of soda.

Paint (b) = Add 3g of dye to 3g of aluminium hydroxide + 1g of tin. This produces a dull reddish purple.

Notes:

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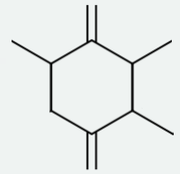


INFO

YELLOW | ORANGE | RED | GREEN | BLUE | PURPLE | OTHER

Cyclamen

Cyclamen persicum

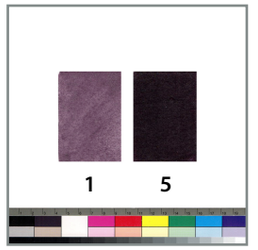
Flowers

Paint (a)

Paint (b)

Ingredients:

6 x	Cyclamen Flowers
100g	Clear Vinegar
10g	Alum / ½ tspn Gum Arabic
3g	Aluminium Hydroxide
0.25g	Isinglass Glue



Dye (c)

Recipe:

Heat 6 large flowers in 100g of vinegar and 10g of alum with a small amount of isinglass and half a t-spoon of powdered gum arabic, then reduced to 30g of dye.

Paint (a) Add 6g of dye to china clay let it dry to a pigment then temper with gum arabic – purple colour.

Paint (b) Add 6g of dye to aluminium hydroxide let it dry to a pigment then temper with gum arabic – pink colour.

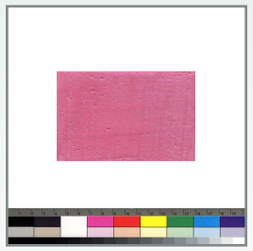
Dye (c) 1 layer = purple / 5 layers = deep dark purple.

INFO

Cyclamen

Cyclamen persicum

Flowers

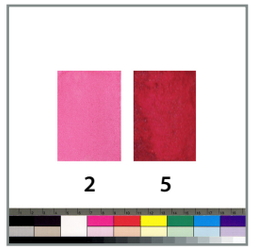


Paint (e)

Paint (f)

Ingredients:

20	Cyclamen Flowers
100g	White Wine
10g	Alum
3g	Aluminium Hydroxide
0.25g	Isinglass Glue



Dye (d)

Recipe:

Heat 20 large flowers in 100g of white wine and 10g of alum with a small amount of isinglass then reduced to 30g of dye.

Dye (d) 2 layers = bright pink / 5 layers = deep red.

Paint (e) Add 3g of dye to china clay and can be used freshly made – pink colour.

Paint (f) Add 5g of dye to aluminium hydroxide let it dry to a pigment then temper with gum arabic – pink colour.

INFO

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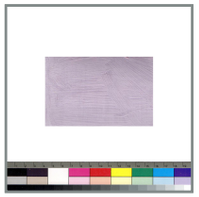
Viola (Blackberry)

Lonicera periclymenum

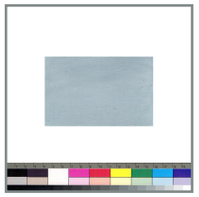
Purple Flowers

Heat 25 fresh flowers in 60g of vinegar then reduce to 25g of dye = (i)–(iv).
Heat 25 fresh flowers in 60g of water then reduce to 25g of dye = (v)

(i) Add 5g of dye to 5g of bicarbonate of soda then leave it to dry. Temper with gum arabic produces a yellow paint.



(ii) Add 5g of dye to 5g of china clay and half a t-spoon of tin mordant then leave to dry. Temper with gum arabic produces a soft purple paint.



(iii) Add 5g of dye to 5g of Italian gesso then leave to dry. Temper with gum arabic produces a soft blue paint.

(iv) Add 5g of dye to 5g of aluminium hydroxide then leave to dry. Temper with gum arabic produces a mid-blue paint.

(v) Add 5g of dye to 5g of powdered eggshell and half a t-spoon of tin mordant then leave to dry. Temper with gum arabic produces an olive-green paint.

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Viola (Blackberry)

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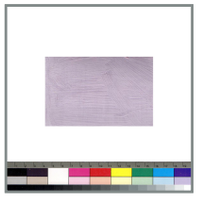

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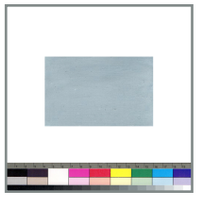

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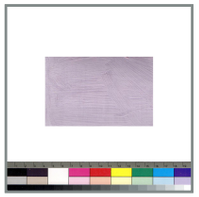

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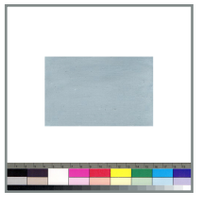

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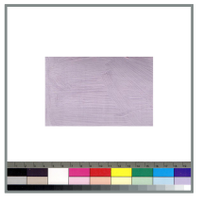

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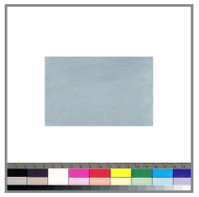

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