

盧清遠繪著  
**嶺南派畫法(二)**

草蟲 · 游魚 · 鳥雀

To Paint in Ling-nan Style (2)  
Insects, Fish, Birds



畫好國畫⑩

# 嶺南派畫法(二)

草蟲・游魚・鳥雀

盧清遠繪著

---

法律顧問● 北辰著作權事務所  
● 蕭雄淋律師

---

發行人● 何恭上  
發行所● 藝術圖書公司

---

地址● 台北市羅斯福路3段283巷18號  
電話● (02)362-0578・(02)362-9769  
傳真● (02)362-3594  
郵撥● 郵政劃撥 0017620-0 號帳戶

---

南部分社● 台南市西門路1段223巷10弄26號  
電話● (06)261-7268  
傳真● (06)263-7698

---

中部分社● 台中縣潭子鄉大豐路3段186巷6弄35號  
電話● (04)534-0234  
傳真● (04)533-1186

---

登記證● 行政院新聞局台業字第 1035 號

---

定價● 480元

---

再版● 1995年10月30日

---

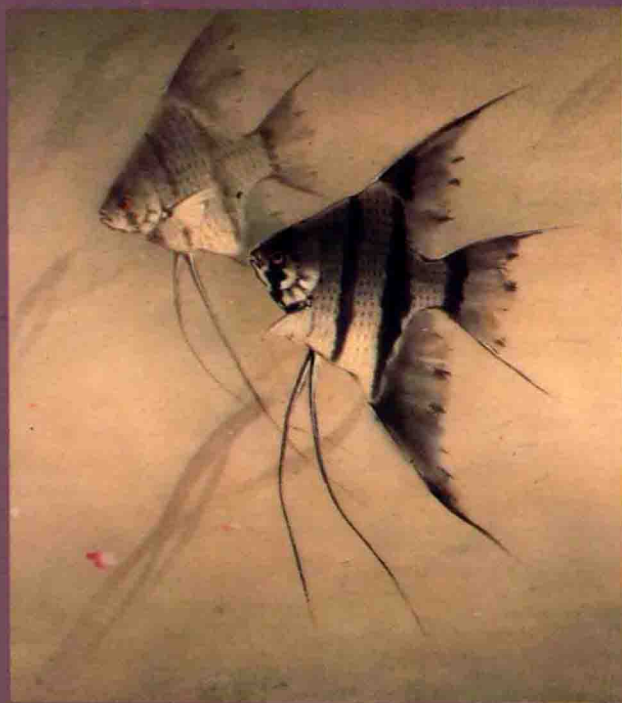
ISBN 957-9045-06-2

盧清遠繪著

# 嶺南派畫法(二)

草蟲 · 游魚 · 鳥雀

To Paint in Ling-nan Style (2)  
Insects, Fish, Birds





## 盧清遠

嶺南派畫家盧清遠，最得趙少昂大師真傳盧先生僑居香港多年，並在香港、台灣、美國各地舉辦過多次個展73年應國史博物館國家畫廊的展出，更使他的藝術成就受到肯定。回台定居後，設立雲山畫苑授徒。

盧清遠的畫，用筆豪放潑辣、設色清新雅緻，在環境的刻劃上尤其用心；擅於運用渲染技法，營造氣氛，增強畫面的感染力。在他筆下，既有如詩的柔和色，也有逼人的狂風驟雨；有迷濛的曉煙，更有醉人的夕照。一筆畫開塵囂，今您忘憂、陶醉，提供您另一種生活情懷。

### 畫好國畫⑨

盧清遠繪著

## 嶺南派畫法(一)

通論 · 花卉 · 蔬果



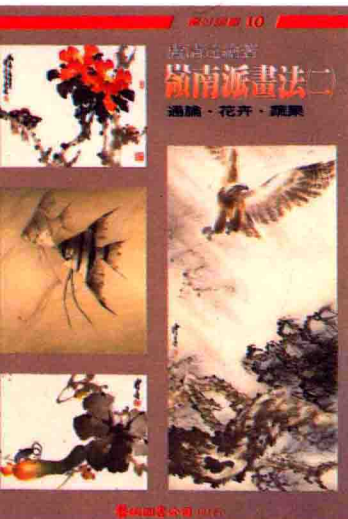
嶺南畫派，融合了中西繪畫的優點，在繼承傳統外力求創新，為中國畫史寫下新的一頁；對這樣一個畫派，理論與實踐同樣重要，故本書先以「通論」概括性地介紹嶺南派的繪畫特色，繼以常見的花卉及蔬果畫法示範，由深諳嶺南技法的盧清遠為您逐筆解說，清楚明瞭，易於學習。

### 畫好國畫⑩

盧清遠編繪

## 嶺南派畫法(二)

草蟲 · 游魚 · 鳥雀



草蟲、游魚、鳥雀是嶺南畫派最擅長表現的題材。小小生命，處處向人展現生的喜悅。從蜜蜂、蝴蝶到孔雀、蒼鷹、無不滲露盧清遠的情意。除了畫法示範，更有分解步驟，並附上相關題材的攝影，使您了解畫家如何將目標入畫，為您日後的寫生和創作打下基礎。

### 畫好國畫⑪

盧清遠編繪

## 嶺南派畫法(三)

山水 · 人物 · 走獸



折衷中外是嶺南畫派的宗旨，形神兼備是嶺南畫派的靈魂。嶺南畫派的山水融合了西畫的透視及光影技巧，令人如身歷其境。人物走獸，則強調以形傳神，表現生氣。本技法叢書，由盧清遠為您詳述各種題材的具體畫法，以分解步驟、圖片配合文字說明。

ISBN 957-9045-06-2



9 789579 045063

# 嶺南派畫法(二)

草蟲・游魚・鳥雀

盧清遠繪著

*To Paint in Ling-nan Style (2)*

*Insects, Fish, Birds*

*To Paint in Ling-nan Style (2)*  
***Insects, Fish, Birds***

---

**Publisher: Ho Kung-shang**  
**Published by ART Book Co., Ltd.**

---

First Edition: 1992  
All Right Reserved

---

Address: NO. 18, LANE 283, ROOSEVELT ROAD, SEC. 3,  
TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R.O.C.  
TEL: (02) 362-0578 • 362-9769  
FAX: (02) 362-3594

---

Price: US  
Printed in Taiwan

---

ISBN 957-9045-06-2

South-East Asia Sole-Agent  
**UNION BOOK CO PTE LTD.**  
Blk 231 Bain Street  
#03-01 Bras Basah  
Complex, Singapore 0718  
Fax: 3386306

---

6 ●介紹嶺南派畫家 盧清遠 Introduce Ling-nan School Artist-Lu Ch'ing-yuan

8 ●草蟲畫法示範 Illustrations of Painting Insects

- 10 ●草蟲畫法示範——蜜蜂 Bee
- 14 ●草蟲畫法示範——黃蜂 Wasp
- 16 ●草蟲畫法示範——天牛 Beetle
- 18 ●草蟲畫法示範——蝴蝶 Butterfly
- 22 ●草蟲畫法示範——蜻蜓 Dragonfly
- 26 ●草蟲畫法示範——螳螂 Mantis
- 30 ●草蟲畫法示範——絡繹 Mecopoda Nipponensis
- 34 ●草蟲畫法示範——蝸牛 Snail
- 36 ●草蟲畫法示範——蟬 Cicada

40 ●游魚畫法示範 Illustrations of Painting Fishes—

- 42 ●游魚畫法示範——溪魚 Fish
- 44 ●游魚畫法示範——金魚 Goldfish
- 50 ●游魚畫法示範——神仙魚 Angel Fish
- 54 ●游魚畫法示範——錦鯉 Embroidered Fish
- 60 ●游魚畫法示範——鯉魚 Carp
- 64 ●游魚畫法示範——龍魚 Dragon Fish
- 66 ●游魚畫法示範——蝶魚 Butterfly Fish

68 ●鳥雀畫法示範 Illustrations of Painting Birds

- 70 ●鳥雀畫法示範——麻雀 Sparrow
- 76 ●鳥雀畫法示範——翠鳥 Kingfisher
- 80 ●鳥雀畫法示範——白頭翁鳥 Grackle
- 84 ●鳥雀畫法示範——燕子 Swallow
- 88 ●鳥雀畫法示範——壽帶 Paradise Flycatcher
- 92 ●鳥雀畫法示範——八哥 Mynah
- 96 ●鳥雀畫法示範——喜鵲 Magpie
- 100 ●鳥雀畫法示範——鸚鵡 Psittaculiroseata
- 102 ●鳥雀畫法示範——雞 Cock
- 106 ●鳥雀畫法示範——鸚鵡 Mandarin Duck
- 110 ●鳥雀畫法示範——白鷺 Egret
- 114 ●鳥雀畫法示範——鶴 Crane
- 118 ●鳥雀畫法示範——鷹 Eagle
- 122 ●鳥雀畫法示範——孔雀 Peacock

# 彩墨的喜樂

盧清遠的草蟲・鳥雀・游魚

黃寶萍

生命原本是時間的構成，藝術家對於光陰的流轉運行，要比一般人更為敏感；無論花繁蜂鬧的爛漫春意，或是新荷翠鳥的艷艷夏情，畫家總能化生命的剎那，為彩筆下的永恆喜悅。

草蟲、游魚、鳥雀，都是大自然中細微的生物，然而牠們卻代表了宇宙生生不息的旺盛生命力。畫家盧清遠便藉著這些小小的生命力，展現藝術家對四季光陰運轉的獨特敏銳觀察。

鴻鵠大志，振翅高翔，飛入雲霄；鷹隼鷺鷥，斂羽捕擊，形態健美；燕雀小鳥，剪水斜飛，或飛逐蛺蝶、昆蟲於藩籬之間，一派天然逸趣；各種飛鳥、草蟲或游魚，盧清遠都資筆遍寫，筆趣墨韻也隨各物類的精神而滋溢。

用色雅淡古拙、沉著而柔和，這是盧清遠的繪畫特色，此外，他擅長於背景的渲染，創造出一片令人陶醉的氣氛，洋溢著獨特的藝術魅力和流暢自然的生趣。詩情畫意濃郁，才能感動人，盧清遠能夠深刻的觀察對象，善於抓住景物最富神態和剎那變化的情趣，蘊藏著豐富的生機。

如畫中草蟲，細小的眼睛炯炯有神，腿肚勾勒得節節有力，富有彈性，翅膀薄如輕紗，筋絡或條不紊、一絲不苟；「蝶使蜂媒齊著力，萬花叢裏看擒王」的翩翩舞姿，「燕燕歸來，問春何在，惟有池塘自碧」的切股振翅神態，在盧清遠筆底確是情趣盎然。

草蟲、游魚、鳥雀都是自然中具體而微的生命，如何在畫面的主從、虛實關係處理上，能夠以小見大，是一項必

須講究的重點。盧清遠重視主從的關係，使得「賓主呼應」、「顧盼有情」，達到了整體和局部的和諧。此外，他的畫是「虛中有實，實中有虛」，留白往往恰到好處，能與物象呼應，雖空白但仍使人感到有畫，產生應有的襯托作用，進而使畫面達到豐富飽滿的效果，令人賞心悅目。

大自然色彩變幻無窮，繪畫原本就是通過主觀再現造化，所以作品既出於自然也異於自然。在色彩的運用上，盧清遠通常加強對比，使主題突出，從對比中求調和，於凝重中求明快。有的色調鮮艷、富麗精工，有的神致飄逸，澹而彌永，是「淡粧濃抹總相宜」。

草蟲、游魚、鳥雀的形象說來十分簡單，但在畫面裏經常令人感到情意無限，境界變得幽遠蘊藉。盧清遠畫棲息於喬木上的鳥兒，彷彿如「山空空靜人聲絕，栖鳥數聲春雨餘」的詩句，平面的繪畫裏添了布景和音響效果，數聲鳥啼使空山顯得更幽靜，意境空遠悠閒，使人不禁又聯想到「人閑桂花落，夜靜香山空，月出驚山鳥，時鳴春澗中。」的無限寬濶世界，也是他的作品最大特色。

「溪上鴛鴦獨有情，秋來春去長為伴。」盧清遠的彩筆走過歲月的輪迴，但不論季節如何變動，畫裏草蟲、游魚或鳥雀的優美形態，永遠訴說著生命的奧秘，為人們帶來無盡的喜樂。

何妨暫時拋却手邊心頭煩惱，週遊畫家描繪的彩墨世界，為生活增添些許靈氣。



# THE JOY OF COLORS: INSECTS, BIRDS, AND FISHES OF LU CH'ING-YUAN



The insects, birds, and fishes are only small creatures in nature, yet they manifest the ever-lasting forces of the cosmos. It is through capturing the vitality revealed in these tiny creatures that the artist, Lu Ch'ing-yuan, expresses his acute sense of the passing time.

It is, however, not an easy task to express the abundance of nature through these tiny but concrete living things, or through the construction of brushwork on a two dimensional plane. Lu, who aims at harmony both among local details and in overall atmosphere, is capable of balancing the main objects with the foil. On the other hand, he also has a sensitive eye for leaving blankness to interplay with colors and brushwork.

Nature displays changing complexity of colors. Painting is after all a human attempt to revive the beauty of nature in an artificial means. This is why a painting that emerges from nature is at the same time different from nature. In terms of colors, Lu often emphasizes contrast to highlight the theme. But what is special about the delicate contrast of his painting is the coordination of the colors. Sometimes his painting is meticulous with bright and gorgeous colors, sometimes freshly peaceful and soothingly inspiring.

In principle, the forms of insects, birds, and fishes are fairly simple. Though simple as they are, the aesthetics is enduring. Among these subjects, Lu's birds alighting on a bough draws most admiration. The bird's twittering seems to flowing through the picture plane and fills in the real air to imbure us with a paradise song. The inviting vastness of Utopian world is one of Lu's hallmarks of artistic achievements.

With a brush in hand, Lu takes us into wonders of colors and forms, and inspires us to experience the changing phenomena of the seasons, the rhythm of the pulse of living nature, and to contemplate the mystery of life. Cosmos is embodied in his brush.

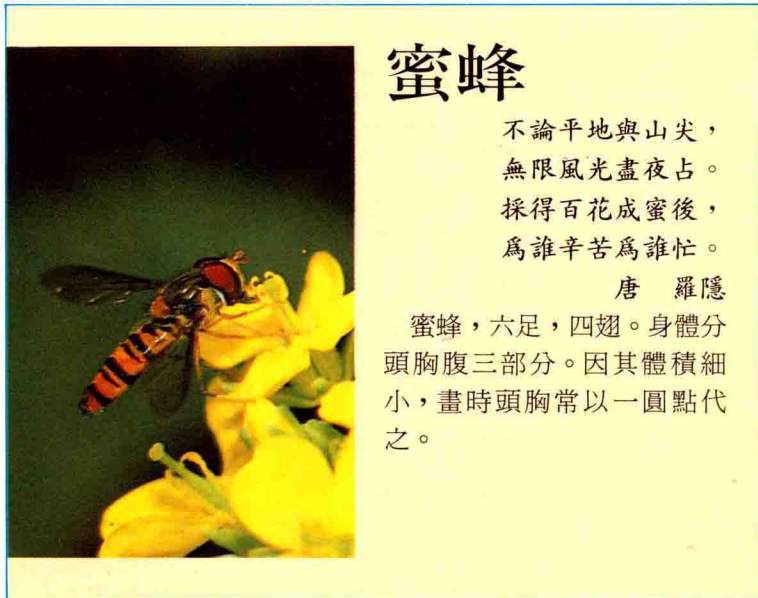
Huang Po-ping

# 草蟲畫法示範

Sequent Illustrations of Painting Insects

雙飛 Flight in Company





# 蜜蜂

不論平地與山尖，  
無限風光盡夜占。  
採得百花成蜜後，  
為誰辛苦為誰忙。

唐 羅隱

蜜蜂，六足，四翅。身體分頭胸腹三部分。因其體積細小，畫時頭胸常以一圓點代之。

**B**ee, is an insect with six legs, four wings, and body parts of head, chest, and abdomen. Since it is tiny, the head is often depicted as a small dot.

## 蜜蜂 畫法

### 飛翔蜜蜂 畫法

第一排是看見背部的飛蜂畫法。

(一)以赭墨紅圈點頭部，濃墨點眼。

(二)粉黃朱磬寫腹，注意胸腹間連接處要虛，即顏色稍淡。

(三)以深墨鈎點腹節紋。

(四)以小如意沾淡墨，把筆尖按平，輕輕掃出翅翼，要有薄而透明的感覺。

(五)以深墨寫前後足及觸鬚。

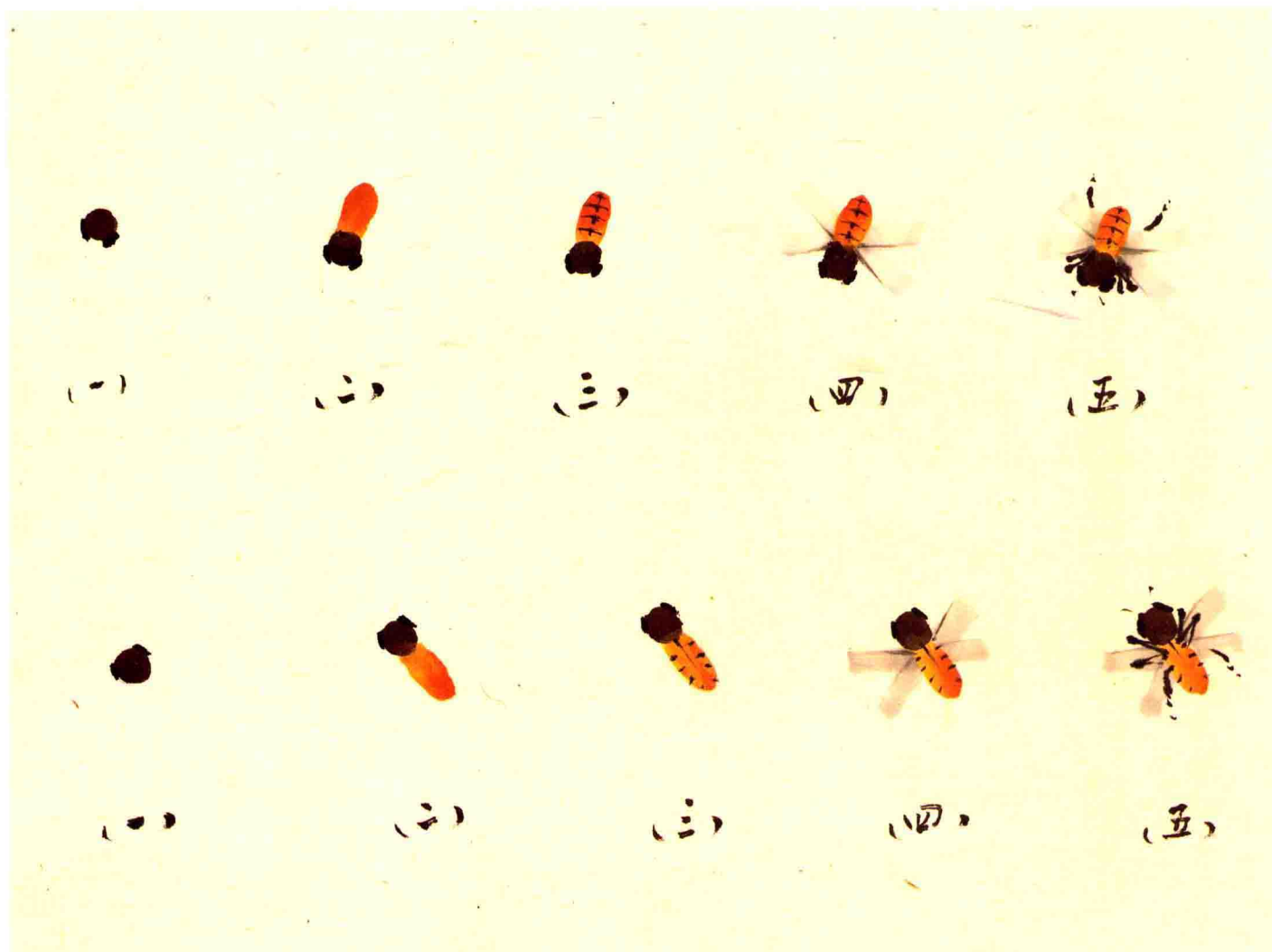
第二排是看見腹部飛蜂畫法：

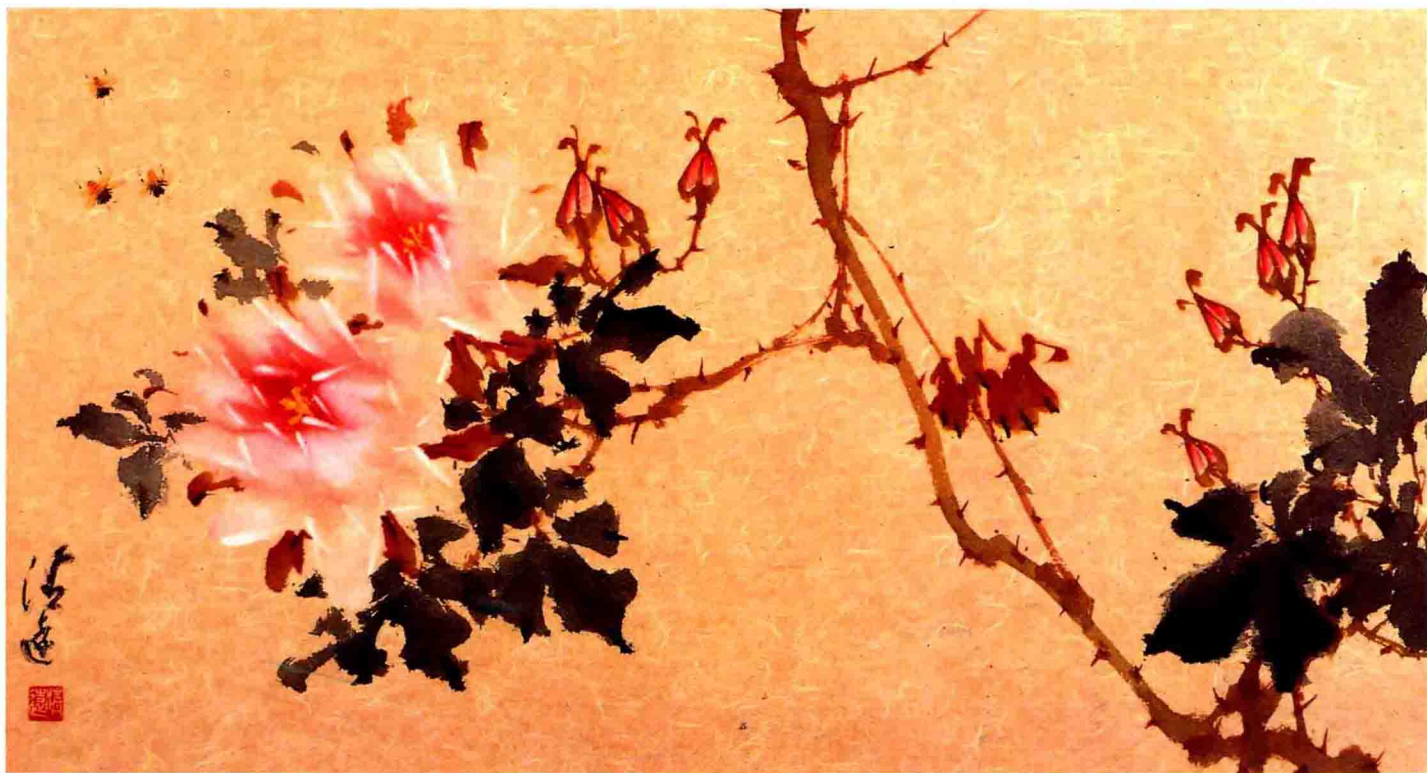
(一)、(二)、畫法與第一排同

(三)鈎腹節紋時留意與上排的差異。

(四)以上排的方法寫翅翼。

(五)以深墨寫足。因從腹部看去，六足形狀要明顯寫出，這是與上排最大的區別，寫時要多加留意便可。





無力春煙裏 The Fragile Beauty

**Bee:**

**I. The upper row shows the back view of a flying bee.**

1. Draw the head with red ochre, the eyes with dark ink.
2. Paint the abdomen with creamy yellow and vermilion with the value toning down toward the joint of the head and the body.
3. Paint the stripes on the abdomen with dark ink.
4. Dip a small ju-i brush into light ink and flatten the hair to render the wings. Take care that the wings must appear transparent.
5. Draw the legs and the feelers with dark ink.

**II. The lower row is the front view of a flying bee.**

1. & 2. Follow the same procedure as described above
3. Paint the stripes on the abdomen. Pay attention to the difference from the back view.
4. Paint the wings as the way described in I-4.
5. Draw the legs with dark ink. The legs seen from below are different from those from above. Distinguish the difference.

### 站立蜜蜂 畫法

- (一)以赭墨紅寫頭胸。
- (二)粉黃、朱磬寫腹，墨鈎腹紋。
- (三)淡墨寫翼。
- (四)濃墨寫足，站立姿勢，要把足寫得有力，關節處要有頓挫。最後輕撇觸鬚。
- (五)寫群蜂時，要有聚散，並有向背翻飛的不同姿態。

#### Bee at Rest:

1. Paint the head and the chest with red ochre and ink.
2. Paint creamy yellow and vermilion to the abdomen; ink to the stripes of the abdomen.
3. Light ink for the wings.
4. Thick and dark ink for the legs. Render the legs energetically to express the inherent movement of the posture. The joints of the legs must be rendered clearly.
5. Employ different postures and grouping in the composition.





春深霸眾芳 Mighty Spring



## 黃蜂

亭亭花萼媚秋光，  
露滿全柘蝶翅涼。  
二月好春渾忘却，  
亂飛爭戀御羅黃。

黃蜂亦稱馬蜂，與蜜蜂同屬蜂類。六足，四翅，頭、胸腹相當顯明。腰長而細，有以黃蜂腰比喻女性小蠻腰的。

**W**asp, of the same species as the bee, has six legs, four wings, and a distinctive structure of head, chest, and abdomen. Chinese has always used the narrow waist of the wasp to describe the slender carriage of a young lady.

### 黃蜂 畫法

第一排站立黃蜂畫法：

- (一)以深墨點頭。
- (二)以深墨寫胸。
- (三)接著以深墨寫腰，以朱磬寫腹，並以墨鈎腹節，腹節間點粉黃。
- (四)以淡墨寫翼。
- (五)以深墨寫足，要有力。並注意足的數目，因遮掩關係，少寫一、二無妨，切勿多寫。

第二排飛翔黃蜂畫法：

畫法與第一排相似，祇是足部因飛翔而下垂，不如站立時有力，頭胸用赭紅畫。兩色可任意調用。端看畫面而定。







曇花一現 A Glimpse

**Wasp:**

**I. The first row is the wasp at rest.**

1. Draw the head as a dot with dark ink.
2. Draw the chest with dark ink too.
3. Continue to draw the waist with dark ink; vermilion for the abdomen. Limn the stripes on the abdomen with ink lines and apply creamy yellow between the stripes.
4. Paint the wings with light ink.
5. Use dark ink to draw the legs energetically. Watch for the number of the legs. The number can not exceed six. Fewer are acceptable, on account of the perspective.

**II. The second row is the wasp at flight.**

The procedure is similar to that of "I" with the exception of the legs. The legs of a flying wasp decline. The coloration is optional on account of the desired effect of the whole painting.