

# *Lights, Camera, Action!*

Field and Winter Makeup Tutorial

\*These are the directions to how I do my makeup and the steps that I think are best or necessary. They are based on my limited knowledge about makeup so I may not have included everything or the best methods. Feel free to do Part 2 first before your eyeshadow (though I wouldn't recommend doing any steps past your setting powder) if that's what you prefer.

## ***Disclaimer***



*The Look*

# Makeup Materials Needed for Part One

To Start the Eye Look:

- Eye Primer
- Eyeshadow Palette ([Morphe Jaclyn Hill](#) is recommended)
- Concealer (a shade lighter than your foundation)



To Complete the Eye Look:

- Eyeliner
- Fake Eyelashes
- Eyelash Glue
- Mascara
- Eyelash Curler
- Makeup Wipes



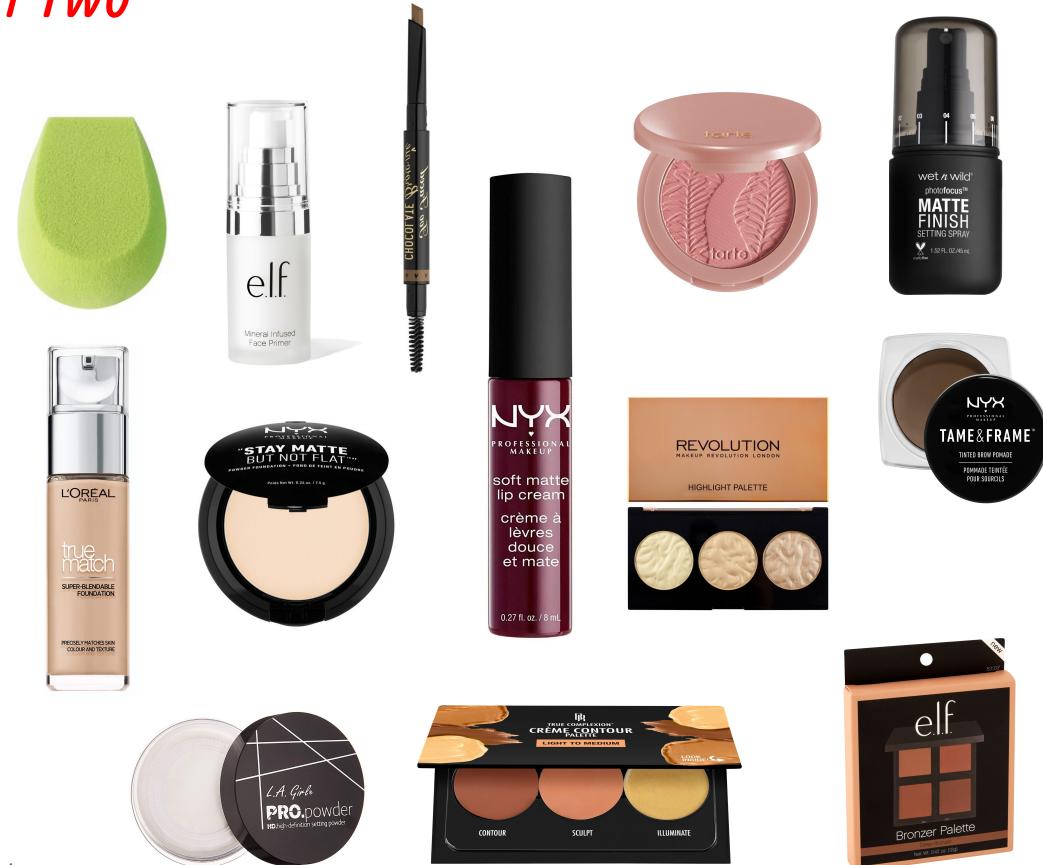
# Makeup Materials Needed for Part Two

To Complete the Facial Look:

- Beauty Blender Sponge
- Face Primer
- Foundation (should match your skin tone\*)
- Setting Powder (shade that matches your foundation or is translucent)
- Contour (a shade or two darker than your foundation with the correct undertone\*)
- Bronzer
- Highlight (powder or liquid)
- Blush
- Eyebrow Gel, Pencil, or Pomade
- **Lipstick (Nyx Soft Matte Lip Cream Copenhagen is recommended)**
- Setting Spray

Keep in mind, some palettes have highlighter, contour, and bronzer all in one.

\*More details on that later



# *Brushes Needed and Care*

Have many brushes of different shapes and sizes! Different brushes help achieve different effects!

To care for your brushes:

- Put your brushes and sponges in a cup, don't lay them down on a surface as dust and bacteria can get in the bristles.
- After washing them, lay the brushes on their side and have the bristles hang off the surface (the water won't pool and your brushes can dry better and faster).
  - Water can slightly ruin your brush hairs



*Don't go out there buying the most expensive products in the store. There are countless makeup products that are really good and at an affordable price too! Some of these brands would include E.L.F., NYX, Wet n Wild, Colourpop, Revlon, Covergirl, Maybelline, and L.A. Girl.*

***Quick Note***

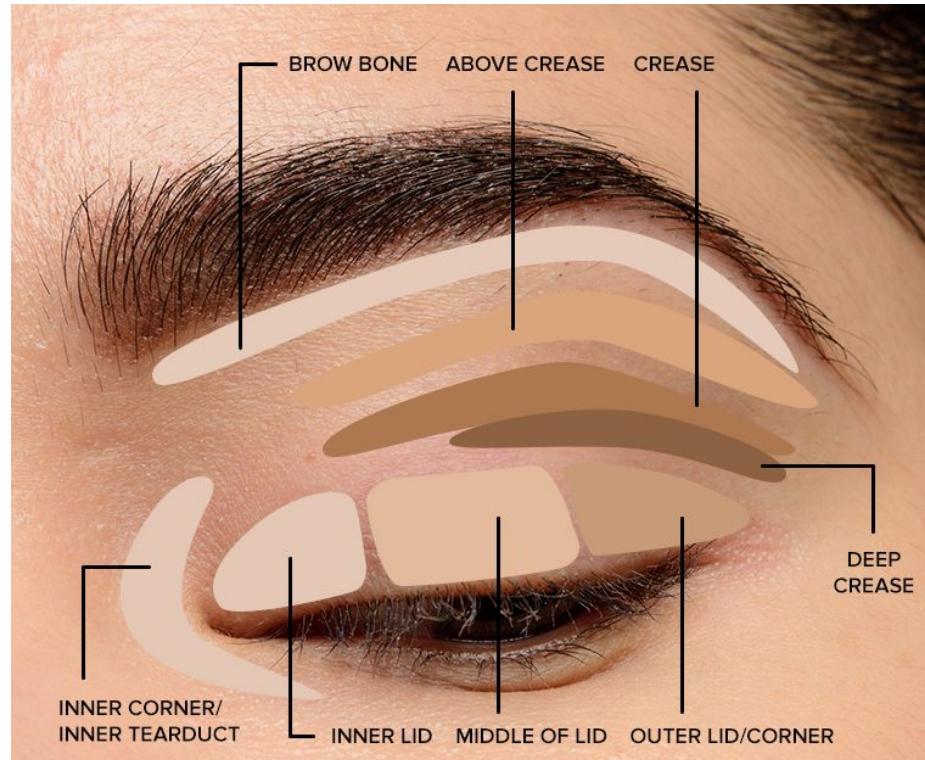
# *Part One:*

*Full Eye Makeup*

# Makeup Eye Anatomy

Websites that go into further detail:

- <https://www.makeupgeek.com/blogs/makeup-tutorial/anatomy-of-eye-makeup>
- <https://www.temptalia.com/where-to-apply-eye-makeup-diagram/>



## *Shade Colors*

- A) Silk Creme
- B) Buns
- C) Jacz
- D) Cranapple
- E) Enlight

*Note: For those of you who do not have the Morphe Jaclyn Hill Palette, use similar shades from whichever palette you do own*



*Make sure to never apply too much product at once. Always begin applying a little makeup at first and then build on from there since you could always add more color, but taking away is much more difficult.*

## *Quick Note*

## *Step One: Preparation*

Apply a layer of eye primer **all over** your eyelid + at and above crease area

- This is to ensure your eyeshadow stays on for longer and in place
- It allows the shades to go on a lot smoother
  - Prevents a creasing eyelid
- You can use your finger to rub the eye primer on evenly



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*Eye Primer*

*Eye Glue*

## *Step Two: Silk Creme (A)*

With a fluffy brush, apply Silk Creme all over your eyelid + at and above crease area

- Make sure the color is distributed evenly
- A blending brush or a rounded brush could work



## *Step Three: Buns (B)*

With a rounded brush, apply the shade Buns on the **outer corner of your eyelid**

- Blend the shade upwards into and above the crease and in towards the center of the eyelid (but do NOT actually apply this color on the center of your eyelid)



## Step Four: Jacz (C)

With a rounded brush, use Jacz on the outer corner of your eyelid

- This shade should be applied on top of the previous color Buns
- Blend in and upwards above the entire length of your crease while lessening in color; when done correctly, this should create a gradient/ombre effect (the color should be more "darker" on the outer corner and slowly become lighter throughout the length at and above the crease)



## *Step Five: Cranapple (D)*

1. Using your concealer, add a bit on the **center of your eyelid** (optional)
  - o This is meant to ensure that the cranapple shade can still "pop out"
2. Now with a flat brush, now apply Cranapple on the **center of your eyelid**
  - o Blend this shade out towards the outer and inner color of your eyelid (remember, blend the shade! Do not actually apply this color in those areas!!!)
  - o Also blend Cranapple at and above your crease, though not by much (you don't want to accidentally mush all the shades into one)



## *Step Six: Enlight (E)*

Now with a flat brush, apply Enlight at your tear duct/inner corner of your eye

- Blend this color upwards and out towards the center- but not by too much! It should still be in the inner eye area, just visible enough to give a spark of color



## *Step Seven: Buns (B) + Jacz (C)*

Either with a flat brush or a small brush, apply a combination of Buns and Jacz on your lower lash line (underneath your eye below your waterline)

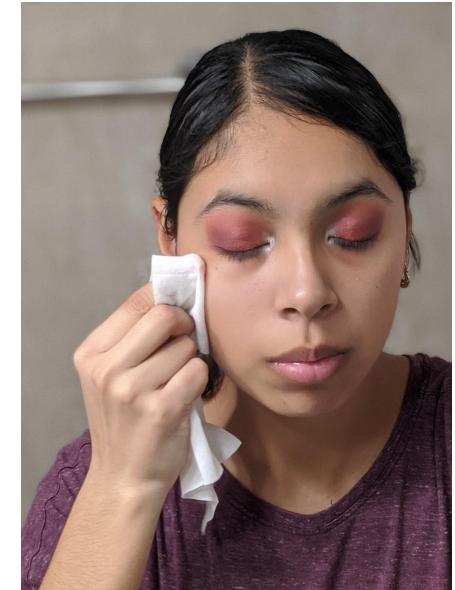
- The shade should be applied the entire length of your lower lash line, EXCEPT for the area by your tear duct (your tear duct should already have Enlight applied on)



## *Step Eight: Fall-Out*

Using your makeup wipes, gently wipe the area around your eye

- Sometimes applying too much eyeshadow at a time can lead to what is known as "fall-out", where the excess eyeshadow powder spreads onto your face other than your eyelid
  - This is especially true for under the eye, so make sure to rid of the fall-out there as to prevent any "panda eyes" or "I just got punched" faces
- Be careful not to accidentally wipe your eyeshadow look off!



## *Step Nine: Eyeliner*

1. Using your eyeliner, go ahead and line your upper waterline/slightly above it
  - The coat should NOT be too thick or else your eyeshadow will not be very visible
  - Try to get as close as possible to your waterline without poking your eye
  - Try to make it as even as possible- don't have squiggly lines!
2. After you have done this, add a pointed wing
  - This wing should be quite LONG and visible from afar
  - You can tape at the outer corner of your eye in an upwards angle to help



## Step Ten: Eyelashes

1. First, curl your eyelashes with your eyelash curler
2. Apply an even coat of eyelash glue onto one of your fake eyelashes
3. Carefully and slowly apply this fake eyelash above the real eyelashes of one of your eyes
  - o Make sure the eyelash goes on the correct eye
  - o Try to make sure that this fake eyelash is as close as possible to your real eyelashes
4. After the eyelash has been secured in place, apply an even coat of mascara
  - o Ensure that your real and fake eyelashes now appear as one
5. Repeat these steps for the other eye



## *Step Eleven: Eyebrows*

1. Brush your eyebrows.
2. Using your eyebrow pencil, eyebrow gel or pomade, line your eyebrows to really define their shape.
  - o Remember to use a color that complements your hair!
  - o You could also use some concealer to help shape your brows

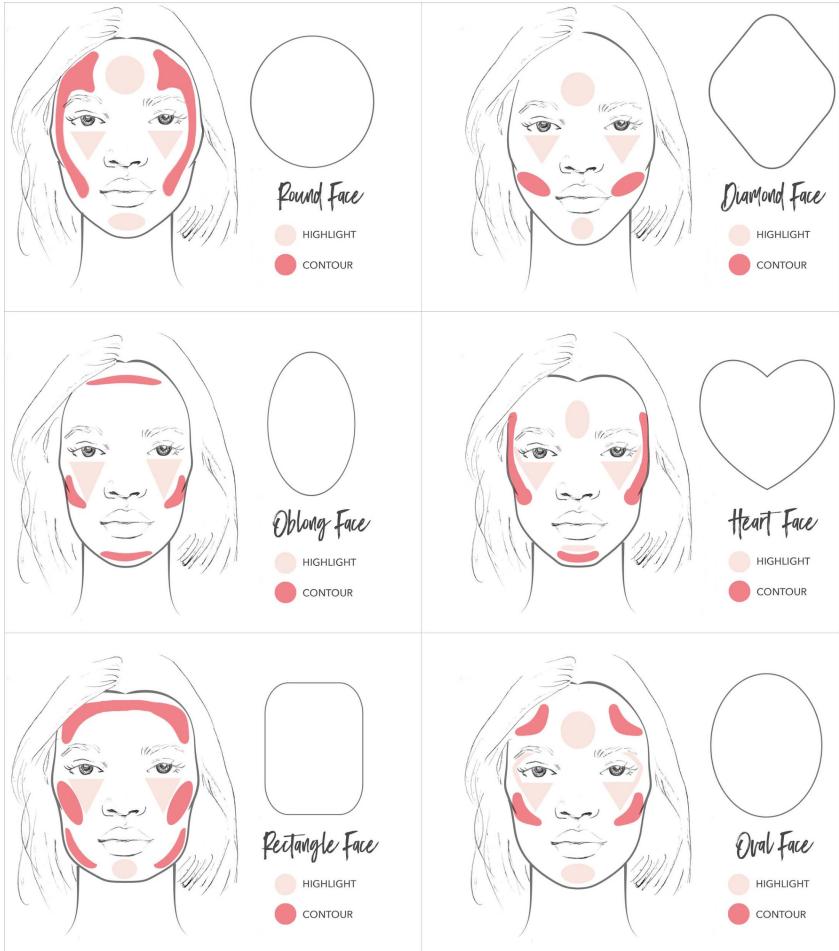


# *Part Two:*

*Full Face* Makeup

# Makeup Face Anatomy

This is important to know if you are to properly shape and accentuate your face with contouring, bronzing, and highlighting.



# Skin Tones and Undertones

## Skin Tones:

- Skin tones are the color that you first think of when describing your face color. It's your complexion and changes throughout the year (tanning). They range from very fair to very dark.

## Undertones:

- Undertones are the color that are hidden/muted in your skin and does not change like your skin tone. They are usually categorized as either cool, neutral, or warm and determining which undertone you have is important if you want to avoid looking exhausted or very pale.
  - Cool: pink, red, and bluish hues
  - Neutral: Balance of both or same shade as your skin tone
  - Warm: Yellow, peach, golden hints
- If your undertone is neutral, you can basically use any product without a worry

This is important to know so that you can choose the correct foundation, concealer, contour, bronzer, highlight, etc to buy.



## Websites with More Information:

- <https://www.healthline.com/health/beauty-skin-care/skin-undertones#how-to-find-yours>
- <https://www.colorescience.com/learn/post/how-to-determine-your-skin-tone-before-buying-face-products>

## Step Twelve: Primer

Lightly apply a thin coat of primer all over your face and down your neck using a fluffy brush or a beauty blender sponge

- Generally, primers are used to act as a base for the foundation, allowing the foundation to go on more smoothly. This can help the makeup last longer on your face, reduce any excess oil on your skin, and overall brighten your look.
- Primer does not necessarily have to be the same shade as your skin tone, it can be transparent
- Some primers have more benefits than others, so buy a primer that best works for your skin



Before Blending

## Step Thirteen: Foundation

Apply as many layers of foundation as necessary evenly throughout your face, your neck, and by your ears with either a fluffy brush, a flat brush or a beauty blender sponge

- Don't apply foundation directly onto your nose, apply whatever is leftover from when you applied on your face
- You can apply both liquid and powder foundations if you think it's necessary to "set" your skin, but usually setting powder can do the job for you
- Makes sure that this shade matches your skin tone, specifically the color of your neck
- Also, using SPF foundations might not be best as the color can grey over time
- **I don't recommend foundation sticks**



After Blending



## Step Fourteen: Concealer

Concealer has many uses, but in this case we are using it to cover any dark circles under your eyes. However, in order to cover up any dark circles, you can't just use any concealer. Use a concealer that is specifically meant to conceal dark circles (**RED**, **PEACH** or **PINK**) depending on your the darkness and shade of your dark circles.

1. Apply concealer in the area under your eyes (where your dark circles form), starting from the **inner corner of your eye**, making a triangle shape right beneath your eye
2. **TAP and BLEND** the concealer into your skin using your ring finger
  - o Do not rub/smear it
3. Add any additional layers as needed.



To cover up any pimples or blemishes, apply **GREEN** concealer in those areas **BEFORE** you apply your foundation.

- The green in the concealer should cancel out any redness from acne, blemishes, etc.

Be careful when buying concealer as buying a shade too light will actually worsen your dark circles!



## *Step Fifteen: Setting Powder*

Very lightly dust setting powder all over your face using a round, puffy brush.

- Setting powder helps "set" or lock in your foundation and concealer while also reducing any sticky or unnecessary shine from your face.
- As with lots of makeup products, setting powder has different forms, but for our purposes and for your safest bet, buy a powder that is **loose, translucent and light**.



Like with eyeshadow, don't over-apply any of these products!, Not only will it damage your skin (more acne!), but you will create a "caked" face appearance, which no one wants.

## Quick Note

## Step Sixteen: Contour (Optional\*)

Contouring is meant to add **shadows** and **depth** and ultimately allows you to "shape" your face into whatever look you're going for. Therefore, contour should be applied where shadows naturally happen. Keep in mind, this all depends on your face shape and the look that you are going for. Contouring incorrectly can create the appearance of a wider or narrower face or nose, so be careful!

- Apply contour with a slanted brush following the line from where your ear and face meet to an area below your pupil that is in line with the corner of your mouth
  - This area should be just below/at your cheekbones
- Apply contour to the sides of your temples and along/into your hairline
- Apply along your jawline to your chin
- To narrow or widen your nose, apply contour on the sides of your nose
- BLEND into your foundation while still keeping the contour concentrated on the applied area



\*Contouring and bronzing can be difficult, especially if you're new to makeup. Therefore, this step is optional but recommended.

## *Step Seventeen: Bronzer (Optional\*)*

Bronzer is meant to make your face look warm/tanned, glowing, and overall healthy.

- Using a round, fluffy brush, bronzer should be applied where sunlight would hit you most
  - It's applied in the same areas as contour: sides of your forehead, cheekbones area, but avoid directly bronzing your jawline and instead bronze below down the sides of your neck and a little on your chin and nose
  - It should be applied in less amounts and much more lightly
  - Use a circular, sweeping motion when applying
  - Don't forget to BLEND!
- Let it be known that some (not all!) shades of highlighter can be used as bronzer and vice versa



\*Contouring and bronzing can be difficult, especially if you're new to makeup. Therefore, this step is optional but recommended.

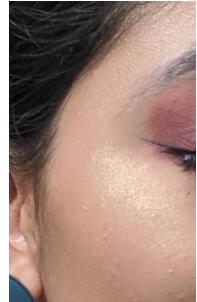
## Step Eighteen: Highlighter

Regardless of whether you contour/bronzer or not, highlighter is a must!

1. With a fanned or fluffy brush, apply highlighter that best suits your complexion\* down the length of your nose, **above** your cheekbones, the side of the outer corner of your eyes, the dip (cupid's bow) above your mouth and the a little in the center of your forehead.
  - a. Keep in mind though, this all depends on the points you wish to highlight.
2. Remember to **BLEND** after!

\*Different highlighters match different skins.

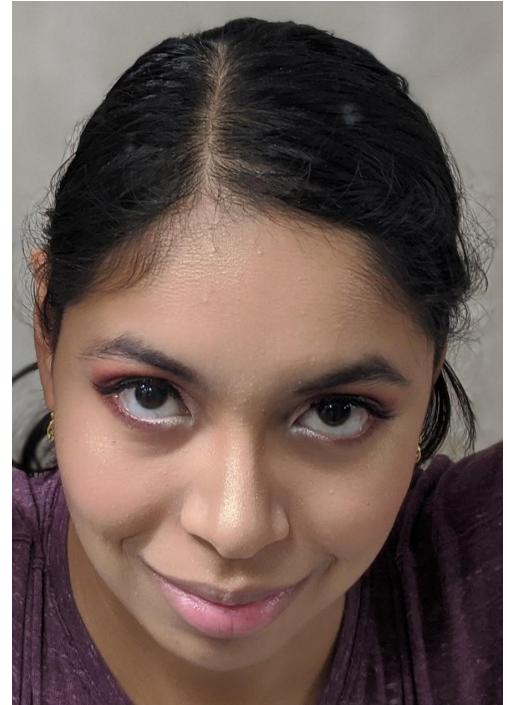
- Fair: pink undertones, pearl, light pink hues
- Medium: warm undertones, golden, peach shades
- Dark: warm to cool undertones, rose gold, bronze colored



## *Step Nineteen: Blush*

Apply blush with a fluffy, round blush to the center of your cheeks using a circular motion.

- When you smile, you should be able to see the rounded area of your cheeks. This is known as the apple of your cheeks. Apply blush on that area and drag it outwards towards your ears
- Make sure to BLEND!
- Remember to choose a blush that is best for your skin tone and undertone.



*The blush is hard to see, sorry!*

*Be wary of buying cream products of contour, bronzer, highlighter and blush as they are meant for more experienced people. Even then, I don't recommend them as they add a more "caked" appearance on your face.*

## *Quick Note*

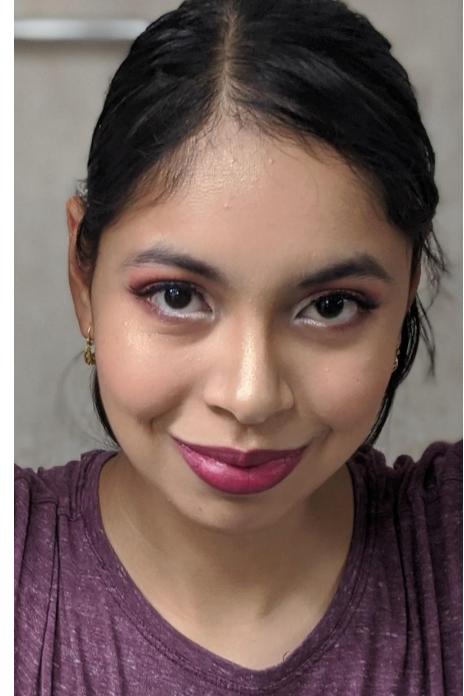
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<https://youtu.be/XtOjgb4Id1o>  
<https://youtu.be/ap7fjSisEOg>

Feel free to look up any other videos to help you. Keep in mind, makeup tutorials may differ in steps and tips due to people's personal preferences. With practice, you should be able to find your preferences too!

## Some Videos for Extra Help

## Step Twenty: Lipstick

1. Apply some lip balm/chapstick (EOS, Carmax, etc.) to create a smooth base and reduce crevices.
2. Apply an even coat of Nyx Soft Matte Lip Cream Copenhagen lipstick onto your lips, making sure to line your lips properly and not smudge.
  - o Make sure you don't smudge!
  - o Clean your teeth if any lipstick got on them!



## *Step Twenty-One: Setting Spray*

This is the final step into completing your entire makeup look! Just spritz some setting spray all over your face to ensure that your makeup stays in place or on longer than.

- Setting spray helps make sure that your makeup doesn't fade, smudge, or crease quickly.
- Setting sprays can also be used to hydrate skin, add a glow or shine, or even reduce oil
  - Buy a setting spray that is most convenient for your skin



# *Performance Ready!*

If there's any other steps that you personally do to complete your makeup, do so now! If not, your makeup should be all set to impress your audience!



*It's important to remove **all** of your makeup well. If you don't remove your makeup properly, the most likely outcome is acne breakouts, though dry/oily skin, eye infections and thin lashes are possible too.*

*You can use many makeup removers such as makeup wipes, liquid makeup removers, and cleansing balms. Some removers work differently for different skin, so be aware when buying.*

## *Final Note*