

Claude Monet's The Waterlily Pond: Green Harmony by Payton Kinney



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Claude Monet's Nymphaeas, Japanese Bridge ~~Had~~
French artist Claude Monet's oil painting, "Nymphaeas, Japanese Bridge" ~~was~~ elegantly depicts the scene of an old bridge crossing a pond. Monet's oil painting finished in 1899 as part of his series ~~labeled~~ ^{titled} Water Lilies. This series ~~consists~~ ^{was} of approximately 250 ~~oil paintings~~ ^{to 300} that were ~~inspired by~~ ^{During his time,} his flower garden in Giverny, France. Monet was a key operator in the modernist movement, ~~first~~ ^{around} moving across Europe ~~in the early~~ ^{during mid to late} 19th century, and his work ~~to~~ ^{using} masterfully shows man's perception of nature. ~~The original piece, "Nymphaeas, Japanese Bridge"~~ ^{This piece, The Waterlily Pond: Green Harmony, had} currently resides in Musée d'Orsay, Paris, ~~inside~~ ⁱⁿ a popular art museum named The Musée de l'Orangerie ~~which also~~ ^{that} contains Monet's ~~full series of~~ ^{not to be confused with the} Water Lilies. However, the painting's ~~original location remains in Monet's home in Giverny, France. There are replicas of the piece~~ ^{Wrong info} scattered across various locations in Europe and the United States. ~~unnecessary~~

The Waterlily Pond: Green Harmony ~~has~~ ^{painting} "Nymphaeas, Japanese Bridge" is a whimsical impression of a bridge built across a pond full of distinct types ~~of~~ ^{other} water lilies and aquatic plants. The bank of the pond is surrounded by luscious weeping willows covered in moss with ~~an~~ ^{a noticeable} absence of human life. The bridge is the focus point of the piece and is depicted with a blue and green color combination. ~~Impressionists,~~ ^{At the time,} ~~artists~~ ^{Impressionists,} like Monet ~~were strongly expected to paint the scene exactly as it appeared,~~ ^{they} and his depiction ~~contrasted~~ ^{like Monet directly challenged} that assumption. Monet's garden houses a yellow and brown bridge ~~which~~ ^{that} does not appear in this piece of artwork. ~~However,~~ ^{Though} certain blended elements like the trees, water, and sky maintained their original enchanting colors. ~~The lily pads were painted in substantial amounts,~~ ^{Namely,} floating on the pond's surface with colorful blooms. ~~The blooms consisted of variations of~~ ^{of} purple, ~~pastel pink amongst other greens and yellows positioned along the edges of the lily pad~~ ^{3 # and 3}. Along with showing their physical beauty, Monet showed the entire plant and its cohesiveness ~~with the surrounding environment by mirroring its reflection in the water.~~ ^{Looking closer at the trees,} By ~~using the reflections of the lily pads,~~ ^{By} Monet not only showed their physical beauty, but added an extra dimension that only served to elevate the painting.

green along the ~~tree~~ leaves' edges represent the vibrant rays of sunlight shining on the garden.

Furthermore, dark ~~or~~ violent colors, such as red or black, were avoided during this piece's

~~creation~~

~~painting~~. Monet's strategy of avoiding ~~the~~ harsh colors aims at maintaining a sense of cleanliness

and even purity throughout his garden. The painting's ~~color palette~~ is like that imagined in ~~The~~

~~Japanese horticulture and the exploration of light, reflection, and timelessness.~~
Garden of Eden

Monet acquired most of his artistic technique while visiting Normandy, France where he

met an ~~elder~~ ^{older} artist named Eugène Boudin. Monet remained in Normandy under Boudin's

mentorship for several years and ~~learned a multitude~~ ^{gained extensive knowledge} of landscape impression techniques ^{that can be} traced

throughout most of his works. Eugène Boudin is also considered to be one of the first French

landscape impressionists whose specialties lay in creating oil paintings mostly along the

seashores of Normandy and Brittany, France. In Monet's artwork, ^{The Waterlily Pond: Green Harmony} ~~"Nymphs", "Japanese Bridge"~~ ^{that}

and throughout the entirety of the ^{Lilies} ~~Water Lilies~~ series, Monet most frequently utilizes Boudin's

~~skill of painting~~ ^{technique using} small, flirtatious brush strokes ^{to make the details} making his impressions appear soft and more

life-like. Like Boudin's works, Monet also uses the repetition of color which ~~appears~~ ^{appears} in most

of the elements in his paintings. This method portrays Monet's understanding of how everything

~~like his Garden of Giverny~~ ^{foliage,} is connected; between the water, sun, and air all elements are

intertwined in a complex system. ~~Where Monet chooses to skillfully represent with a simple yet~~

~~interchangeable color palette~~. Furthermore, the underlying meaning within this color palette

supports Monet's contribution to the modernist movement and is reflected best in the way he

portrays his enlightenment to philosophy as one's perception of their place in the ^{W.C.} ~~matrix~~ of

^{cg. #} ~~nature.~~

Before the modernist movement of the ^{late} ~~early~~ 19th and 20th centuries, artists had been

creating landscape pieces of various kinds for thousands of years dating back to the ~~ancient~~ ^{early} stone