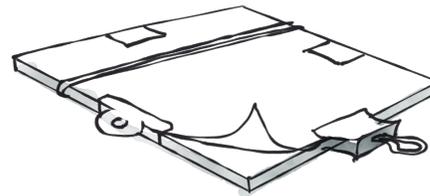
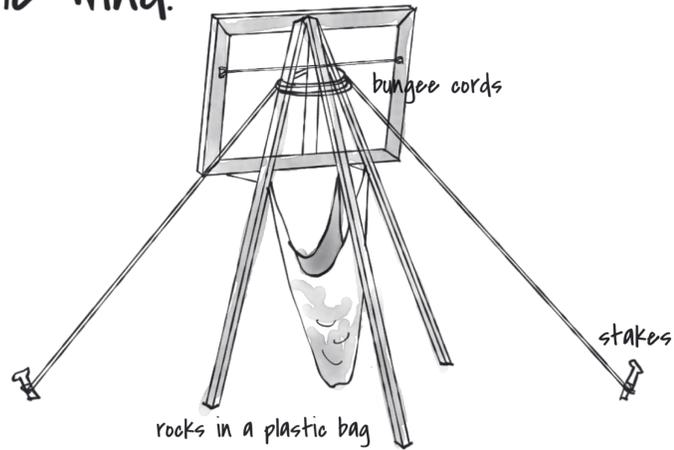


Get Ready for the Wind!



palettes can be secured with clips, rubber bands or tape

Night Before Outdoor Painting Checklist

For Cleaning

- Soap for your brushes
- Baby wipes for your hands
- Rags or paper towels
- A plastic bag for trash
- Water for cleaning brushes

For Painting

- Viewfinder
- Flat and round brushes of various sizes, long-handled
- Box for brushes or foldable brush holder
- Paint tubes or bottles
- Pliers if you have old paint tubes

- Palette with clips
- Painter's or duct tape
- Turps and/or oil
- Acrylic medium
- Water for painting
- Painting water container
- Primed paper or cardboard, or canvas
- Portable easel
- Portable chair, if you prefer sitting
- Cart or backpack
- A straight stick or old ruler
- Bungee cords and stakes
- Sketchbook
- Pencil and eraser

For Yourself

- Your charged cell phone
- Drinking water, tea or coffee
- A good lunch or at least some snacks
- Sunscreen, if you use it
- Gloves for your hands
- Wide-brimmed hat
- Jacket, which you can leave in your car
- Clothes that can take paint, or an apron

Basic Oil Materials List

1. Grounds. Follow your preference: gessoed paper or cardboard, canvas panel, canvas, gessoed wood or masonite panels. No matter what you use, make sure it measures at least 12 x 16" and no more than 16 x 20" so you can finish in two sessions.

2. Brushes. Use bristle or nylon brushes with long handles. A big filbert bristle brush about 3/4" or 1" across, two or three smaller round or filbert bristle brushes, and one fine round nylon brush for details. Get a plastic box or rigid case in which to carry them.

3. Paint knives: One or two metal knives with which to mix and apply paint.

4. Palette: Disposable paper palette, 9 x 12" or larger. Box-like palettes enable you to save your paint for later.

5. Paint: You want tubes with easy-to-turn caps. Old paint is fine for as long as it flows and you can twist the cap. Please check each tube at home before coming to class.

The first three lists are essential. The last one, only if you can afford it:



Buy in a large (150 ml) size:

Titanium white - buy a large tube as much as you can afford

Buy in Utrecht or another high-quality brand:

Ultramarine blue - a cold blue that makes a great black

Buy in a cheaper brand:

Cadmium yellow light - a "lemon" yellow

Cadmium yellow hue¹ - a warm "egg-yolk" yellow

Cadmium red hue² - a warm red of great opacity and power

Alizarin crimson - a dark, semitransparent, cold red

Either Manganese, Phthalo or Cerulean blue - any of these warm blues

Optional - bring these if you have them or buy them if your budget allows

dioxine purple - a synthetic, semitransparent violet

burnt sienna - useful reddish-brown earth color

burnt umber - useful dark brown earth color

yellow ochre - a "mustard" earth yellow

lamp black **or** Payne's gray - a dark charcoal grey

6. Rags: Start cutting up your old t-shirts and bring a bag of them

7. Solvents. If inside the classroom, we will need to use linseed or stand oil instead of solvents, not gamsol or turpentine. We can always use solvents outdoors.

10. Gloves. I always use them. Many paint components are toxic. Some cause cancer.

¹ If you are worried about toxicity, make sure it says "hue"

² Idem

Watercolor Materials List

1. Grounds: any heavy white or off-white paper (Bristol, Arches, Lanaquarelle, etc) cold or hot press will do. Buy a block or cut up large sheets in rectangular shapes, 16 x 20" or smaller.
2. Brushes: Nylon brushes made for watercolor work perfectly fine. You'll need a wash brush that is at least 1" wide, a size 12 round brush, a size 6 round brush, and a size 2 brush for details. Get a rigid case that is not air-tight in which to carry them.
3. Board. You'll want to tape your paper to a rigid drawing board or piece of wood when working with loose sheets of paper. Get a board larger in size than the size of paper you are working with and 1" wide painter's tape to attach your sheets.
4. Watercolor palette. The larger, the better. A watercolor palette that combines small wells for paint with large areas for mixing is what you want. Some plastic palettes have hinges. Make sure the hinges are durable. Watercolor palettes do not have to be watertight.
5. Gouache palette. The larger, the better. "Box" type palettes are airtight and will keep your expensive gouache paint from drying out, detaching and rolling off your palette. Make sure they have shallow wells for mixing.
6. Paint: Watercolor and gouache paint comes in full or half pans, and also in tubes. If you are not sure, pans are generally easier to use.

Required

Burnt sienna – a reddish-brown earth color
Burnt umber – a very dark brown earth color
Ultramarine blue - a cold blue
Cadmium yellow light hue - a cold "lemon" yellow
Cadmium yellow deep hue– a warm, "egg-yolk" yellow
Cadmium red hue - a warm red of great opacity and power
Alizarin crimson or quinacridone red – either of these semitransparent cold reds
Phtalo, Manganese or Cerulean blue- any of these warm blues
Payne's gray – a dark grey
Chinese white – for gouache only

Optional – Bring them if you have them or buy only if your budget allows

Dioxine purple - a synthetic, semitransparent violet
Yellow ochre – a "mustard" earth yellow
Lamp black

7. Two water containers. Something collapsible is nice but not necessary. You'll pour clean water in this container for your brushes, and you will also need a half-gallon bottle in which to carry water.
8. Pencil, pencil sharpener and eraser. Get an eraser that won't damage your paper if you erase repeatedly.
9. 12" Ruler. Unless you can draw perfectly straight lines every single time.

Acrylic Materials List

1. Grounds: Follow your preference. You can use heavyweight paper, gessoed cardboard, canvas panel, stretched canvas, wood panels, or masonite panels. No matter what you use, make sure it measures at least 12 x 16," and no more than 16 x 20" to ensure you can finish in two sessions.

2. Brushes: You'll need brushes with long handles. A big nylon or bristle *filbert* about 3/4" or 1" across, then two or three smaller nylon or bristle brushes (filberts or rounds), and a fine *round* nylon brush (size 2) for details. Blick's Academic is a good and cheap brand.

3. Paint knives: One plastic or metal knife with which to mix and apply paint.



4. Disposable paper palette, 9 x 12". The bigger the better. If you want to be green, get a Richeson plastic palette or a piece of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)¹ from Tap Plastics.

5. Paint: You want tubes with big, easy to turn caps or squeezable bottles, not wide mouth containers². Cheap brands are fine, but don't get *heavy medium* paints, they are harder to mix. The first three lists are essential. The last one, only if you can afford it:

Buy in a large (150 ml) size. It can be a cheap brand:

Titanium white - buy a large tube or bottle, as much as you can afford

Acrylic gel medium - a pint of matte or gloss, it does not matter

Buy in Golden, or in another high quality brand:

Ultramarine blue - a cold blue that makes a great black

Buy in a cheaper brand or smaller tubes:

Cadmium yellow light hue - a cold "lemon" yellow

Cadmium yellow deep hue - a warm, "egg-yolk" yellow

Cadmium red hue - a warm red of great opacity and power

Alizarin crimson or quinacridone red - either of these semitransparent cold reds

Phthalocyanine or Cerulean blue - either of these warm blues

Optional - Bring them if you have them or buy only if your budget allows

Dioxine purple - a synthetic, semitransparent violet

Burnt sienna - a reddish-brown earth color

Burnt umber - a very dark brown earth color

Yellow ochre - a "mustard" earth yellow

Lamp black or Payne's gray - a dark grey and a black

¹ Available for \$2-3 in any size you want at TAP Plastics in El Cerrito. Ask for scraps.

² Acrylics pigments are toxic. If you'd like to do the right thing for the environment, don't wash your palette in the sink. Collect your dry paint chips, gloves, rags, etc. and take them to the free **West County Household Hazardous Waste Drive-Thru**, located at 101 Pittsburg Ave in Richmond (off Richmond Parkway). They're open Thursdays, Fridays and the first Saturday of every month, from 9am-4pm (closed Noon to 12:30 p.m. for lunch). 1-888-412-9277

Pastel Materials List

Pastels

A good set of soft pastels includes at least 80-90 colors but student grade sets have few colors. If you buy a small set, supplement it with open stock colors. Break the full stick to create half-stick sets. This a great way to carry a lot of colors into the field in a smaller box.

Be aware that pastels have varying degrees of hardness depending on the brand. Hardness is an individual choice. Brands with a harder feel: Nu Pastels, Rembrandt or Jack Richeson: Brands with a softer feel: Sennelier, Ludwigs, Great Americans, Unison. A student grade soft brand is the Faber Castell set of 72 sticks.

For any set, look for a variety of light and dark reds, yellows and greens, some neutrals. Colors you will need:

- 6-10 values of each of the primary colors (red, yellow, blue)
- 6-10 values of each of the secondary colors (orange, green, violet)
- 6-10 values of each of the tertiary colors (red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, red-violet, blue-violet)
- 6-10 values of several earth colors (browns, both warm and cool, plus sand or beige colors)
- 6-10 values of neutrals, both warm and cool (gray-blue, gray-violet, gray-green, etc.)
- 1 soft white pastel
- 1 black semi-hard pastel

If money is no object, artist Diane Debrosky says “Rembrandt, Girault, Unison, Great American, Terry Ludwig, Mt. Vision, Sennelier, Diane Townsend, are all good brands.”

Other Materials

An adjustable viewfinder

Glassine for wrapping, protecting pastel work.

Artist or painter’s tape.

A rag and water for wiping off the paster from your hands.

And a stiff brush for removing unwanted pastel.

Paper

Get sheets with good quality sanded surfaces, such as Sennelier La Carte, U-Art, Pastel Premiere or Canson Moonstone. Please choose mid-tone colors, neutral-colored papers. Avoid white, black or brilliant hues. You can tone down a pastel paper with watered-down acrylic paint. Let this dry thoroughly before using. If you buy big sheets, cut them in 9x 12 or 11 x 14” pieces.

Board and Easels

Get a masonite or foam core board to which you will tape your pastel paper. Consider a lightweight easel that is easy to set up and take down, with a shelf that is easy to attach. Or bring a light-weight folding table to keep your pastel box at an ergonomic height. I recommend easels in a separate handout I send out to students after they register for class.