

Intuitive Watercolor Painting Supply List

"Keep in touch with your soul by developing your technique. There are no mistakes, so... just work. The more you work the more you'll figure out if that's your bliss."

- Brazilian born New York artist Fernando Araujo.

Watercolor paint either pan style or tube

If pan style get the 6-12 color option

Tube paints

Rose Madder Genuine Red or Alizarin Crimson

New Gamboge (good Yellow Orange)

Cadmium Orange

Indanthrone Blue

Phthalo Blue

Hansa Yellow

Aureolin Yellow (Cobalt Yellow)

Naples Yellow (Yellow Ochre)

Variety of Brushes from soft to bristle (of course the more brushes you have the better opportunity you'll have to develop your painting)

Get a small set of 5 of both types of brushes or by separately. If you buy individually, sizes will vary depending on brand - what you would like to have are: Large, Medium and small Flats and Rounds

Large usually will come in inch sizes – good to have 1" – 1½"

Medium and small come in # sizes. Get a 0, 1, 6, 10, 14

140# watercolor paper pads

Watercolor Palette

2 Masonite boards 24" x 18"

Box of Kleenex

Que tips

Paper towels

2 -3 Containers for water (Large cups, Mayonnaise jars, etc)

Small Sponges (coral and traditional)

Packaging tape – the kind you moisten to adhere

Most or all of these supplies can be found at Don's Hobby. Ask at the desk and they can help you out. Give the man at the table this number #107 and show him your receipt as you leave.

Watercolor Painting Terms

Charging a wash

A wash is the application of wet watercolor paint to a shape or area. The paper may be dry or pre-moistened, but the applied wet color is still called a wash.

Charging a wet wash means that another color is painted into a wet wash with plenty of paint as well as water in the charging brush. If the charging color is lighter than the original wash, the application may have to be repeated several times before the new color can truly replace the first one. In this case the charging brush needs to be rinsed and wiped clean after each contact with the first wash to prevent polluting the new color.

To make sure that the charging brush is capable of holding lots of water, use a soft, full-haired brush.

Wet-and-Blot Lifting

When a large area is painted with a dark color, small areas can be removed to reveal light shapes with this technique. For example: if the watercolor is of a non-staining combination, a soft or bristle brush may be used. However, if the color is somewhat staining or strongly staining, a firm bristle brush is necessary to get the job done.

In both cases the brush must be dripping with clean water. With the wet brush, scrub the desired area until the friction and the water loosen the dry pigment. Immediately absorb the liquid with a bunched-up tissue, removing the loose pigment with the water. Under no circumstances should you allow the loose color to sit on the scrubbed surface for any length of time. It might soak back into the fibers of the paper, never to lift again.

Not having enough water in the scrubbing brush invites disaster. A merely damp brush can only rough up the surface and will actually scrub the paint into the paper. Part of a larger scrubbed shape may start drying before you have a chance to blot it, so it's better to scrub small areas at a time. It won't take long to loosen and remove the color on these small sections, and by repeating this step, you can spread the small shapes slowly until all the desired area is lifted.

Back Runs

I am sure you've heard the term, happy accidents. A back run is one of the most common and exciting of these. It happens when an already applied color is drying and some extra water touches the wash.

When water comes in contact with a color that is almost surface dry but the paper underneath is still damp, the underlying paper attracts the water and causes it to spread rapidly. As the water expands, it moistens the applied paint from the bottom causing it to move with the water. As soon as the volume of water cannot spread any further, it stops, and the color is deposited on the perimeter of the shape as a darker outline.

When this happens accidentally you have several choices: incorporate it into the design, try to repair it or start over. My first choice is to try to use it as a new design element, second is to repair it after it dries, and last is to abandon ship.

Practice this with daring attitude. The darker the background, the more the back run shape will contrast.

Intuitive Watercolor painting

Visual perception is the key to all artistic endeavors. The artist learns to see the world in terms of shape, line, color, pattern, and texture. In addition, the artist learns to become sensitively aware of subject matter. All these factors, as well as the artist's individual perception of the world, form the basis of unique personal expression. Painting intuitively requires an open mind, development of keen observation habits, and a willingness to experiment with no expectations of mastery or talent.

This artist workshop will focus on helping you loosen up in order to open the creative in you. By exploring your artistic vision, you will learn to become more sensitive to the personalities of the watercolor medium and heighten your awareness to the creative process. To help you in this quest you will participate in meditative painting. Mood will be created through the use of meditative music. You will also explore these watercolor techniques:

Shape

Value

Color

Texture

Gestural Line

Washes

Charged washes – bleeding

Wet Wash – clear water

Wet-and-Blot Lifting

Kleenex

Sponge

Paper towel

Back Runs

The happy accident

Scrapping

Que tip

Brush end

Palette knife

Imaginative Painting

Saran wrap

Salt

Gesso

Gestural Expression

Communication

Envisioned Image

Conceiving forms we have never encountered in our daily lives is the stuff that invented images are made of, but we cannot paint those we cannot visually conceive.

Invented images rarely exist in the mind fully formed down to the last detail, waiting only to be transferred to the canvas or paper.