

Slice 1: Drawing Materials

Introduction to Drawing Materials

- Here we will discuss the physical tools and items needed in order to paint.

Paper

- There are many types and thicknesses of paper. You can easily manipulate the size and shape of the sheet to fit your needs.

Pencils and Charcoal

- Use charcoal pieces of different thicknesses. Willow charcoal is soft and great for drawing backgrounds and filling in space.
 - Use harder types of charcoal toward the end of the drawing process to add harder lines.
- If you are interested in doing more fluid drawings, it is best to use a #1 type, which is the softest. #2 is medium, and #3 is the hardest.
- You can also use a pen, such as a fountain pen. Ink can be diluted with a little water to achieve different effects.
- You can continue to use a piece of bread as a kneaded eraser.

Slice 2: Painting Materials

Brushes

- Brushes with traditional wooden handles are recommended.
- Don't use brushes with bristles made of hair or nylon. The best brushes are made with animal bristles.
 - They can be made from ox hair, pine martin bristles, etc. Brushes with pine martin bristles are expensive and used for
- Rounded brushes are excellent for painting rounder shapes such as grapes.
- Flat top brushes are useful when making both thin and thick strokes.
- Brush sizes range from 1 to 30.
- A wide brush is ideal for painting backgrounds, moving from left to right or top to bottom.

Palette

- The palette is a fundamental tool for mixing colors. They can be made out of a variety of materials such as plywood.
- To avoid having to turn your palette over or replace it as you paint, simply place a sheet of plastic over the wet paint and continue on top of it.

Paint

- Basic colors can be mixed together to easily form new ones.
- A huge range of colors can be achieved when white or black is added.

- Enamel paint contains water. You can spray your enamel painting occasionally with water to create humidity. This will keep your paint wet for another 20 or 30 minutes. This makes your painting easier to edit, similarly to when using oils.

Oil Paint

- The issue with oil paint is that it takes many days to dry.
- Today, we have synthetic paints that will preserve your colors over time. Synthetic paints are also typically less expensive than oils.

Slice 3: Primary Colors and Complementary Colors

Foundational Colors

- In 1810, Goethe wrote *Theory of Colours*, which explains that by beginning with the three primary colors, you can get the entire range of tones and shades.
- The complementary colors are created when two primary shades are mixed together.
- Black and white are considered secondary colors.

Slice 4: Chromatic Variations 1

Chromatic Variations

- Combining blue and yellow will produce green. The shade can change dramatically based on how much of each is added.
- Orange is created through the combination of red and yellow.
- Violet can be made by adding a cooler shade of red to a powerful blue.
- Adding black and white can produce new tones.

Slice 5: Chromatic Variations 2

Chromatic Variations

- Adding a little white to red will produce a very bright pink color.
- Yellow can be added to pink to create an orange tone.
- White can be added to blue to lighten it.

Slice 6: Conclusion

Conclusion to Lesson 2

- With a palette of just five colors, we can achieve considerable freedom of expression.
- Continuing to take small steps of progress will lead you to a complete product and a great sense of satisfaction.

