

Materials & Supply List

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Master List for All Courses & Workshops

****Note that the Basic Palette applies to all painting mediums including, Oils, Acrylics, Casein, Gouache or Watercolor. Most class demos will be done with oil paints****

Painting Supplies:

For your convenience you will find most items on lists below are available for purchase at Dick Blick online: <https://tinyurl.com/2p8c9t6x>

Basic Palette:

The basic painting palette is a warm and cool tone of each primary, plus the earth colors

- Yellow Ochre
- Burnt Sienna
- Burnt Umber
- White

The colors listed below are the essentials for basic color mixing. If you already have paints then please bring what you have to the first class, we may be able to substitute the colors listed below.

Basic Colors:

You can mix all the colors you need from the colors listed below:

Yellows: Cadmium Yellow Pale (light or lemon yellow) and Cadmium Yellow Deep

Reds: Alizarin Crimson, Cadmium Red Light

Blues: Ultramarine Blue, Cerulean Blue

Earth Tones: Yellow Ochre, Burnt Sienna, (or Transparent Red Oxide), Burnt Umber

White: Titanium, Opaque and/or Titanium/Zinc mix (more transparent) – buy a large tube of white

Optional/Alternative Colors:

Yellow: Cadmium Yellow Medium, Hansa Yellow, New Gamboge

Reds: Cadmium Red, Naphthol

Blue: Cobalt Blue, Phthalo- note that the Phthalo's can dominate and be difficult to control, especially for the beginner.

Secondaries can be made with Primaries; however, the colors below offer different hues:

Green: Sap Green, Viridian

Orange: Cadmium Orange, Transparent Orange

Purple: Dioxazine Purple

Black offers a quick way to create tones or darks, however it can kill or create muddy color therefore, black should be used judiciously. There are other ways to get to deep, rich, and beautiful darks. The Impressionist painters did not have black on their palettes, their predecessors the Barbizon painters did - consider the two groups and decide which palette you prefer.

Ivory Black: is opaque, and a good general-use and has a brownish tone.

Lamp Black: is the most transparent of the blacks and has a bluish cast.

Mars Black: (or Black Iron Oxide) is considered the most non-toxic black paint and is opaque and fast drying. It is more of a neutral black which means it is good for mixing and does not appear too blue or too brown.

Paynes Grey: was originally a mixture of iron blue (Prussian blue), yellow ochre and crimson lake. Payne's grey now is often a mixture of blue (ultramarine or phthalocyanine) and black or of ultramarine and burnt sienna.

Enhanced Palette: These colors are suggested for the painter that has a solid comprehension of basic color mixing. These are recommended to get more variety and vibrancy, especially in the purples and pinks. Note that these are recommended, not required colors. This list is also available to purchase from at

<https://www.dickblick.com/myaccount/blicku/jx8jt4grcew4h/>

Old Holland: Brilliant Pink and Scheveningen Blue Light

Williamsburg: Severs Blue, Kings Blue

Gamblin: Viridian, Cadmium Chartreuse, Cobalt Blue, Manganese Blue Hue, Quinacridone Magenta

Optional Materials:

- Waxed paper for transport
- Roll of Masking Tape
- Small scissors
- 9 x 12" (or similar size) sketchbook or notepad with blank paper for compiling and executing preliminary work (does not need to be high quality and can be a continuation of an existing sketchbook if desired).
- Black sharpie, 2B pencil
- Sharpener, Erasers, Gum eraser
- Toned paper and black and white charcoal pencils for value studies Pencils HB, 2B
- Paint clothes or paint shirt for over your clothes, apron

OTHER ESSENTIALS ARE LISTED BY MEDIUM AND SPECIFIC NEEDS BY CLASS OFFERINGS BELOW:

Oil/Acrylic Painters

Brushes:

Please think of these as an investment. Good brushes are essential to getting optimum results. These suggested brushes are the minimum of what you will want; feel free to bring any other brushes of your choice. Note that acrylic paint must be washed out of brushes as you go. Murphy's Soap is good for cleaning oil brushes. Do not leave brushes in solvent or water.

- Round sable, #2 #4 Boars' bristles for oil painters
- Rosemary brushes are versatile and work for all paint mediums
- Flat #2, #6, #10, #12
- Filbert #8, #10, #12
- 1" and 2" flat (house painting brush)
- Small bright

Recommended Oil Paint Brands: Please do not use Winton, Reeves, or any student grade of paint - you will be working harder to get the colors that you want- or you may never get there. I've included some budget conscience brands in addition to better quality paints.

- Budget: Daler-Rowney, Georgian, Lukas
- Good Quality: Gamblin, Utrecht, Grumbacher
- Best Quality with intense pigments: Old Holland, Williamsburg

Recommended Acrylic Paint Brands: Golden or Liquitex

Other Essentials:

- PRIMED Canvas or Panels (Ampersand, Raymar, Sourcetek, and Centurian) 8 x 10, 9 x 12, or 11 x 14 are good dimensions to start, especially when painting from observation.
- Palette Scraper – to clean palettes
- Palette Knife
- Palette, wood, or disposable paper pad
- Rags, Viva or Blue Shop paper towels
- Gloves and/or barrier cream to protect hands
- Nutcracker- to open stubborn tubes

Oil Painters:

- Oil Solvent: recommended: Gamsol mineral spirits or Renaissance formula non-toxic Chelsea Classical Studio Oil Painting Mediums- (there is a Sample Set) made from lavender oil, these are safer, better for the environment and add some aroma therapy to your experience
- Oil Container for solvent-metal with closable lid works well Newton Air-Tight Deluxe Brush Cleaner, clean jars work too
- Oil Painting medium – Gamblin non-toxic safflower oil gel tube. Alkyd based solvents will dry the paint more quickly

Acrylic Painters:

- Acrylic – two containers for water
- Acrylic – Retarder to slow down drying
- Acrylic – Gel medium for mixing and getting transparency

WATERCOLOR PAINTERS:

Painting Supplies:

See detailed list below. For your convenience you will find most items on lists below for purchased at Dick Blick online: <https://tinyurl.com/2p8c9t6x>

You will want to set up sitting with your paper taped to a board.

Paints:

The old-fashioned solid watercolor tray with colors, (like you had in school) is sufficient to get started. Winsor Newton and Turner are good choices for tubes of watercolor paints. Please note that you if you already have paints, colors may be substituted, there is no need to purchase new paints. If you prefer to purchase separate tube paints, please refer to the basic palette above. The color white in watercolor will be the paper - optional China White or Gouache will be opaque.

Brushes:

While you can get away with lower grade paints and paper at first, good brushes are a must; otherwise, painting can be a very frustrating process. Think of it as a good investment, as decent brushes will provide enjoyment for many years to come.

Sables are the best and most expensive option, Oxhair or soft nylon or a blend of natural and synthetic hairs will also work.

Brushes to start: Big no. 12 round, 7 round, 00,0 or 1 round, 1", 8 filbert (25mm) flat and a ½" or so flat.

Other brush recommendations at Dick Blick (<https://tinyurl.com/2p8ewt9z>)

Paper:

Paper is a large part of the outcome of a watercolor painting and there are several types to choose from including cold or hot press. If you want to use a lot of water, you will want to use a thick cold press paper (300 lb.) rough, and if you use very little water and like to draw with the paint then a hot press, smooth paper works best. A high-quality paper will limit frustration and allow better end results. These can be bought in sheets at nearby Jerry's Artarama so try a few different sheets. A pad of inexpensive paper, such as a Canson Watercolor Pad, is sufficient for exercises and learning, however once you gain mastery over the skills you will want to graduate to a quality paper.

Odds and Ends:

- Palette- larger the better for color mixing (a large deep plate could work, white enamel tray, plastic)
- Rags / Towels
- Sponge
- 2 containers for water (one for mixing and other for washing)
- Drawing Board
- Tape
- Pencil
- Kneaded rubber eraser
- Mr. Clean Magic Eraser for removing unwanted paint

Water based paint alternative – Casein and Gouache

These two types of paint can use the same supplies as listed for the watercolors; however, they can be also used on panels or canvas as well.

Casein is a skim – based water soluble paint that offers the opaqueness of oil.

Gouache is similar to watercolor, and can be used interchangeably, however it is translucent or opaque. It is workable and reworkable unlike any other paint. Because it is water-soluble, a wet brush can go back to soften edges or lift color even after the paint dries. It is important to note that new layers reactivate previous layers of paint.

See Next Page for the **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS BY CLASS** – Please be sure to get all the necessary materials listed above as well.

Optional:

- Painting Carrier-Raymar Wet Panel painting carrier
- Gamblin Portland Greys- cold and warm may help you with subtle temperature/value shifts
- Gamblin Radiant Blue
- Gamblin Safflower oil gel

Note that most of the supplies above can be conveniently purchased from the lists that I've set up online at:

<https://tinyurl.com/2p8c9t6x>

or

Go to www.DickBlick.com, find Blick U Under 'State', choose 'Online', then find 'Jill Nichols Art Lessons'. You will have various lists to choose from – no need to buy all the supplies listed- you can choose what you want.

I look forward to having you in class. Jill