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Fine Art

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PAINTING BASICS

with Robert Beaulieu

Basic Supplies

For use in the basic introduction to painting, the following is suggested:

Palette, (disposable or plexi flat surface)

Solvent (oil: Turpenoid/odorless Turpentine)
(Acrylic: Water container, and spritzer)

paper towels

One 11 x 14" (or larger) canvas board for each class,

brushes #2, 4, 6 rounds, and flats, 1 inch (hardware store) brush

Easel

For weather: bug spray, suntan lotion, water.

Paints to include, or equivalent (oil or acrylic)

White	Black	Cad Red medium,
Cad Red Light	Alizarin Crimson	Purple
Light yellow	Ultramarine blue	Cerulean
Forest Green	light green	Yellow Ochre
Burnt Umber.	Raw umber	

A pad and pencil may be used as well ... plus more if you wish...

Many prefer a latex glove and apron, (yes painting can be messy) and of course a burning desire to capture something fine on canvas.

We can always paint in the rain, snow, heat or cold, but one of the toughest to



paint is in the wind, so as a suggestion, here is something that will assist form loosing you hard earned canvas blowing off to whom now where! A one gallon jug (or more) of water with a few bungee chords to assist in holding you easel down and a few large carpenter spring clamps to clamp your canvas to the easel

(I WILL HAVE ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES AS WELL, IN CASE OF MISSING OR SHORTAGE OF YOUR SUPPLIES)

Terminology in Painting

Drawing Checkpoints— The relationship of one point of your drawing compared to another...Many times this can be accomplished by establishing a horizontal or vertical relationship by holding (your pencil/brush) as a reference in front of the scene.



Perspective — the art of drawing solid objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other when viewed from a particular point. the art of drawing solid objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other when viewed from a particular point.

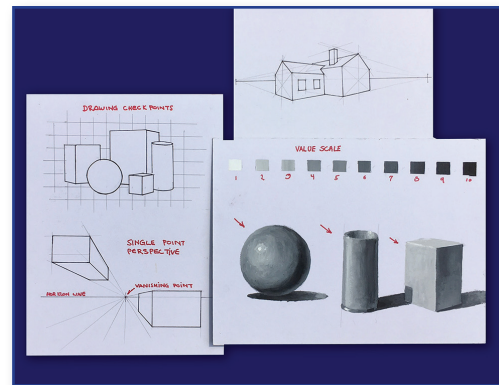
A toned canvas or panel is suggested for a foundation. Lay in a rough composition and slowly build layer by layer the entire board. Do not focus on detail till the canvas is "blocked" in.

Horizon line

Vanishing Point(s)

Use of value for perspective

One/ Two Point Perspective



Modeling/shading — Creating form of an object... in drawing for depicting levels of darkness by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Tone/Chroma of color — the color intensity of color, light, bright, intensity.. "colorfulness" of an object relative to the brightness of a white object similarly illuminated, which allows for the fact that a surface of a given chroma displays increasing "colorfulness" as the level of illumination increases

Value — The lightness and darkness of an object/scene. For ease, break values down to a dark to light reference. 0 being pure white, White, 10 being black.. Use for comparison.



Complementary colors — are pairs of colors which, when combined, cancel each other out. This means that when combined, they produce a grey-scale color like white or black. When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast for those particular two colors. Ie.

Red/Green Purple/Yellow Blue Orange

Use of complimentary colors is a good way to cut down the chroma or value of color.. for instance. adding red to your greens, (in landscapes) cuts the brilliance of your green and creates a more natural earth color.

Canvas Preparation — whether canvas board, panel, or stretched, recommend of background wash to cut intensity of white (strings) and create basic color or value of overfall scene. Also slightly “lubricates” surface

Solvents — Recommendation of odorless turpentine, or turpenoid...Many other mediums are available. from quick drying to delay of drying.

Clean Up — Wipe palette clean with a thin layer of solvent and rag/paper towel and dispose into air tight container, or in many cases I keep a can of water on my workbench, and throw the paper towel away, then soak with water in the bottom of the barrel.

Brushes...Wipe excess paint off brush, saturate with solvent, and wipe clean again... Wash with Dish soap (Blue dawn is the best!) in sink. Lather up in palm of hand, rinse, store so that bristles are not crushed.

Stay tuned for more.

bob