

## Materials List for Lucie Wellner's Class

Your success depends on your materials! This list will help you have a **GOOD EXPERIENCE**

### Online Shopping:

[LINK to Amazon List of Supplies](#)

[LINK to BLICK List of Supplies](#)

### THE ART STORE in Syracuse

[Sketching paper](#)

[Kneaded Eraser](#)

[Pencil](#)

[Mounting Board](#) (waterproof it with clear packing tape)

[Watercolor Paper](#)

[Tape](#)

[Brushes](#)

[Paint](#)

[Palette](#) (this is only just ok...better ones online)

Mixing Tray – large white dinner plate or butcher tray (online)

★**Paper:** Only bring 100% cotton rag paper to avoid frustration.

Hint: If you see the word “pulp” in the description of the paper, it means it’s wood pulp, not cotton rag.

★**Eraser** – must be a kneaded eraser to avoid damage to your paper.

- A **kit** is available to rent (instead of buying all the supplies) for \$30 for the duration of the class. A description of its contents is at the end of this document.
- Please **review** the materials list - the Art Store in Syracuse does not carry everything, but you can find all of these things online at Blick, Jerry's Artarama, and Amazon among others.
- Feel free to bring other things that inspire you, or anything you would like to “show and tell” for the class such as favorite artists or paintings.
- The **kind of paper** we will use is very important. Paper quality directly impacts your success and enjoyment! When cheap paper is used, it wrinkles, pills, and the colors look dull, leading you to believe you’re doing something wrong. Well, guess what: It’s not you, it’s the paper!
  - There will be some you can purchase during class at cost. A full 22” x 30” sheet of Lanaquarelle is \$12, and a 11” x 15” quarter sheet is \$3. Please reach out with any questions to [lucie\\_wellner@yahoo.com](mailto:lucie_wellner@yahoo.com).

### Reference

#### 1. Photos

Bring printed photos of anything that is exciting or meaningful to you. Here are some guidelines:

1. Try to bring your own photo. Keep in mind, it's just a reference, so the painting doesn't have to match it exactly. The painting is the end result, and that's the image that matters.
2. Crop the photo down in order to simplify it. Think about what to leave out, and how to focus attention on the important parts.

## 2. Studies

Small paintings that you've made that you love.

## 3. Color References

Bring a few favorite color combinations to use as references. These could be paint chips, a piece of fabric, magazine photos, or anything that has appealing color.

## Prepared Drawings

If you would like to maximize painting time, you can bring prepared drawings on watercolor paper. If you would like to review what to draw, email Lucie before the class.

## Drawing Supplies

1. Sketching paper – please bring sketching paper on which you can make a value sketch using pencil.
2. Soft pencil suitable for quickly shading
3. Eraser: **Kneaded erasers** are good on watercolor paper because they don't tear it up

## Painting Supplies

1. **Sturdy** board to support and hold your watercolor paper while you paint. Because we use a lot of water, this board must be waterproof.
  - Gatorboard (or Gatorplast) works well and can be obtained at a sign shop or on online
  - Size should be at least 12x16.
  - For an affordable, DIY option, you can make **any board** waterproof by covering both sides and the edges in clear packing tape.
  - Bring something that you can use to prop up your board (just a few inches) at an angle – it can be as simple as a small cardboard box.
2. Watercolor paper: Arches 140 pound **cold press** | or similar | **100% cotton rag paper**.
  - Anything less quality than this will not be suitable and will make you feel like you're doing something wrong, when it's actually the paper's fault.
  - Hot press is difficult to use, as is paper described as being made from "pulp."
  - 22" x 30" single sheets of Lanaquarelle will be available, as a courtesy, that you can buy during class at cost (\$12 for a full sheet, \$3 for a quarter sheet) if you have trouble finding good paper.
  - Bring extra for color studies and practice paintings. Don't be afraid to use "good" paper! It means you're making art.

3. Two **large** water containers for rinsing brushes (big yogurt containers work well, there are lots at the barn.)

4. Absorbent lint-free rags or paper towels such as Bounty, and box of tissues for lifting.

5. Masking Tape (white or off-white) to attach the paper to the board.

- You can use painter's tape, but if it's a color, **it will need to be covered** with white or off-white masking tape.

6. Brushes

- Bring any brushes you have, but if you need to purchase brushes, please buy a few good quality watercolor brushes. **If you're not sure, email Lucie to get some ideas. [lucie\\_wellner@yahoo.com](mailto:lucie_wellner@yahoo.com)**
- A good starting point is a large, medium and small "round" watercolor brush. Watercolor brushes ideally are very soft for the purpose of layering color without lifting what was previously painted.
- The Princeton Neptune Series 4750 Synthetic Squirrel Brushes are a good value. If the budget allows, squirrel mop brushes are useful, as well as flat wash brushes.
- **One of my favorites:** Solo Horton 2105 Professional Red Sable Watercolor Brush – round (sizes 8, 4, and 1 would be a great start).  
<https://www.solobrushes.com/products/2105-professional-red-sable-water-color-brush-466/>

7. Watercolor paints: **Tubes strongly recommended, but bring whatever you have – including any and all tubes of paint. Email Lucie with questions.**

Demos will be done using Winsor Newton and Daniel Smith tubes.

- Using watercolors from a tube is conducive to painting wet-in-wet; if possible, please bring tubes of paints as opposed to a pan set. You will need a "**palette**" in which to store the paint that was squeezed out of the tube. A lidded palette is most convenient.

If you have already squeezed the paint out of the tube onto a palette, no problem: bring that! If the paint is pretty dry, start spritzing your paints with water ahead of time and cover them with a lid. If they are really dry, it might take a few days of spritzing before they are reconstituted to a soft butter consistency. Transport the palette flat, like frosted cupcakes, to keep everything tidy.

- If you don't have tubes, bring what you have (*Talens or Prang Watercolor Pan Set can get you up and running.*)

- **If** you need to purchase paint, below are some **recommendations** as a start:

***Winsor Newton Professional Watercolor Tubes***

| <b>Essential</b>                                                 | <b>Useful</b>             | <b>Extras</b>      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Cobalt Blue                                                      | Winsor Blue Red Shade     | Transparent Orange |
| Permanent Rose                                                   | French Ultramarine        | Transparent Yellow |
| Lemon Yellow <b>Deep</b> , (NOT Winsor Lemon, NOT Winsor Yellow) | Cobalt Turquoise Light    | Black              |
| <i>or</i>                                                        | Winsor Green (Blue Shade) |                    |
| Daniel Smith Hansa Yellow Medium                                 | Green Gold                |                    |
|                                                                  | Brown Madder              |                    |

8. A **LARGE** white mixing area is important for mixing colors (as big as a dinner plate).

- My favorite is a white enamel butcher tray (I'll often use several when I'm painting in the studio). White ceramic plates work well.
- Other plastic palettes are also good; just keep in mind that it's convenient to have a **large area** for mixing colors. If you can bring more than one, you can mix cool colors on one, and warm colors on the other. You can trim off the bottoms of large yogurt containers to create a multitude of small "dishes".

**OPTIONAL Materials** – These are not essential for class. They are listed here as materials that come in handy to further your watercolor journey.

9. (*Optional*) Permanent White Gouache (not acrylic gouache). Best one is Designer Gouache by Winsor Newton or Daler Rowney.

10. (*Optional*) Masking fluid or Molotow masking pen

11. (*Optional*) Color pencils or watercolor pencils

12. (*Optional Books*) Mary Whyte's instructional books are excellent. They have a lot of overlap, so just one of these is sufficient. These are usually available used.

***Watercolor for the Serious Beginner – Mary Whyte***

***Painting Portraits and Figures in Watercolor – Mary Whyte***

***Exploring Color – Nita Leland***

## Rental Kit

You may rent a kit directly from Lucie for \$30 for the duration of class. They need to be reserved in advance, and will be waiting for you the first day of class. Everything (except the paper, of course) is returned at the conclusion of the class, please. Below are the contents:

- One sheet of sketching paper (there's paper at the barn that can be used in addition)
- Kneaded eraser
- Soft pencil
- Mounting board
- One 11x15" sheet of Lanaquarelle watercolor paper – you can paint on the front and back (there will be more paper on hand to purchase)
- Masking tape
- Two water containers
- Paper towels/Kleenex
- 4 brushes (plus there are other shared brushes that can be borrowed during class)
- A palette loaded with 10 paint colors – more paint can be added as it gets used up.
- Enamel Butcher tray

The two recommended books will be available for you to look through, as well as gouache, and color pencils.