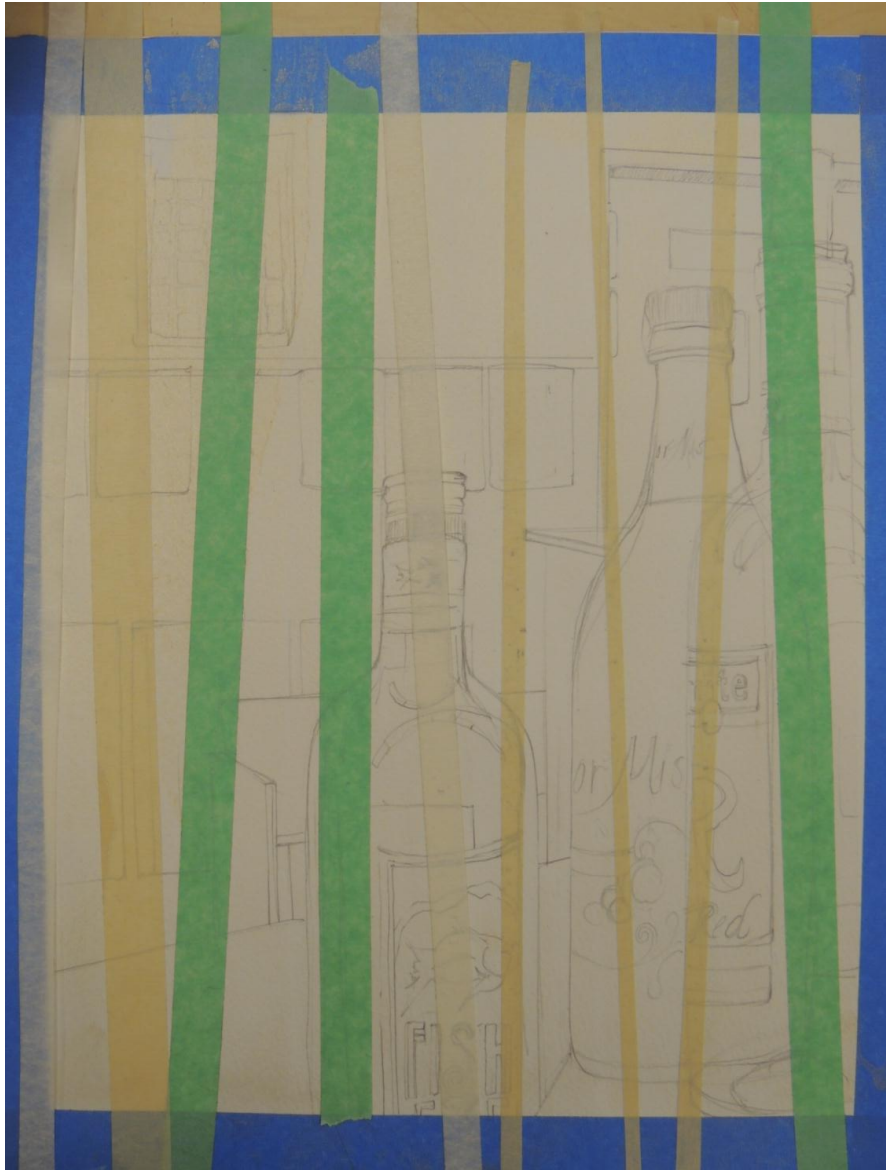


# Mixed Media Still Life (Masking)



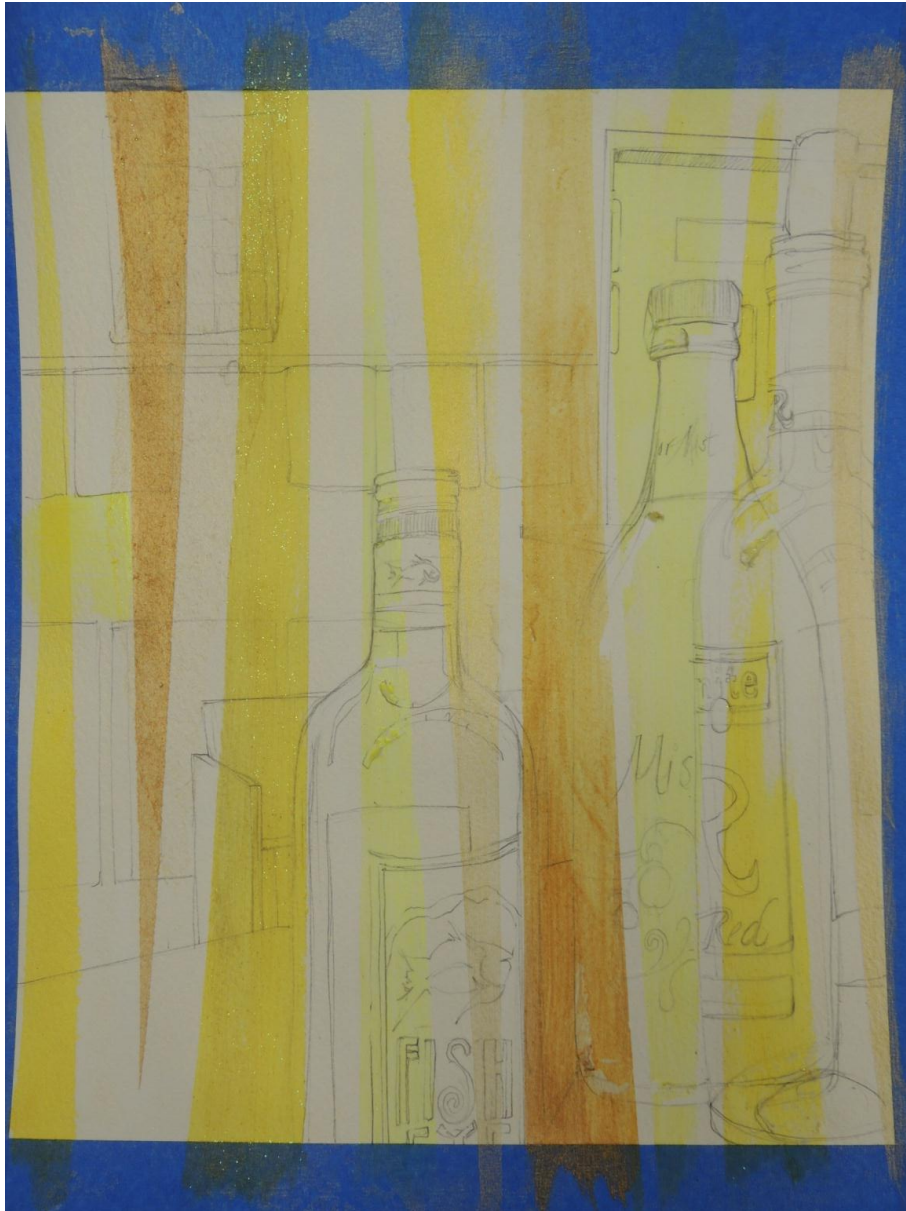
1. Choose subject matter .
2. Choose composition. Raise the still life up to your eye level with books or boxes. Don't forget rule of thirds. You can use a viewfinder to help you 'frame' your composition.
3. Use mechanical pencil to draw from life. Draw lightly, don't worry about erasing all mistakes, allow some 'wrong' lines to stay – they will add a sense of movement to your work. If you must erase, use a light touch with a white eraser.
4. Don't worry about your drawing being exact, in this project, the drawing is the base for the painting.
5. Photograph your drawing (using same composition) so you have a reference to work from at home.



1. Use tapes of different widths to create a mask for the first watercolor wash.
2. To get the tape different widths, cut with scissors or paper cutter.
3. Be sure to stick the tape several times to something cotton before placing it on the watercolor paper so it will not tear the paper when you remove it.
4. Apply the tape at slightly slanted vertical OR horizontal angles.
5. Push the tape down hard.



1. Choose a foundation color . Then create tints and shades of that color. Be sure the colors are watered down, so they will be very transparent and allow your pencil lines to show.
2. To create a darker version of a color (example mustard color yellow from a bright yellow) add a touch of that color's compliment (the color across from it on the color wheel). For yellow, that color would be purple.



1. Paint on the tints and shades of the color. Move fairly quickly, so they are flat washes of as even color as possible. Don't over brush. Put the paint down and then let it go. Yes, you can put more than one color in a section.
2. Leave the artwork alone as it dries. Take a Break. Walk away.
3. When dry, remove tape slowly. If paper tears, glue it back down with glue. If it tears so bad, it can't be glued down, you now have some texture in your work.
4. If the watercolor got underneath the tape, its OK.

# Pep Talk

YOUR ARTWORK IS NOT GOING TO LOOK THE  
WAY YOU WANT IT TO AT ALL TIMES.

LOVE YOUR ARTWORK, BE KIND TO IT, DON'T  
GIVE UP ON IT.

YOU ARE NOT FINISHED WITH IT YET.

IT IS NOT DONE.



1. Choose one of your lighter colors. Add more water to it so you have more of it.
2. Use it to 'block in' your background.
3. This will start to make the background (in this picture the wall) be separate from the foreground (in this picture, the bottles).



1. At this point it is time to start rendering the foreground (bottles).
2. Use watercolor and paint many layers to build the painting up slowly.
3. Remember, you must let a wet area dry before you paint an different color next to it or it will bleed.
4. There is no need to use the actual colors in your still life (unless you want to).

# IT IS TIME TO START ADDING MIXED MEDIA

“Creativity takes courage.” Henri Matisse

# Prismacolor Color Pencils



- Best color pencils money can buy
- Works well on top of watercolor
- Use with colorless blender
- Check out with Mrs. Respress to take home

## Waterbased Markers: Pitt Pens, Micron Pens, Pilot Pens

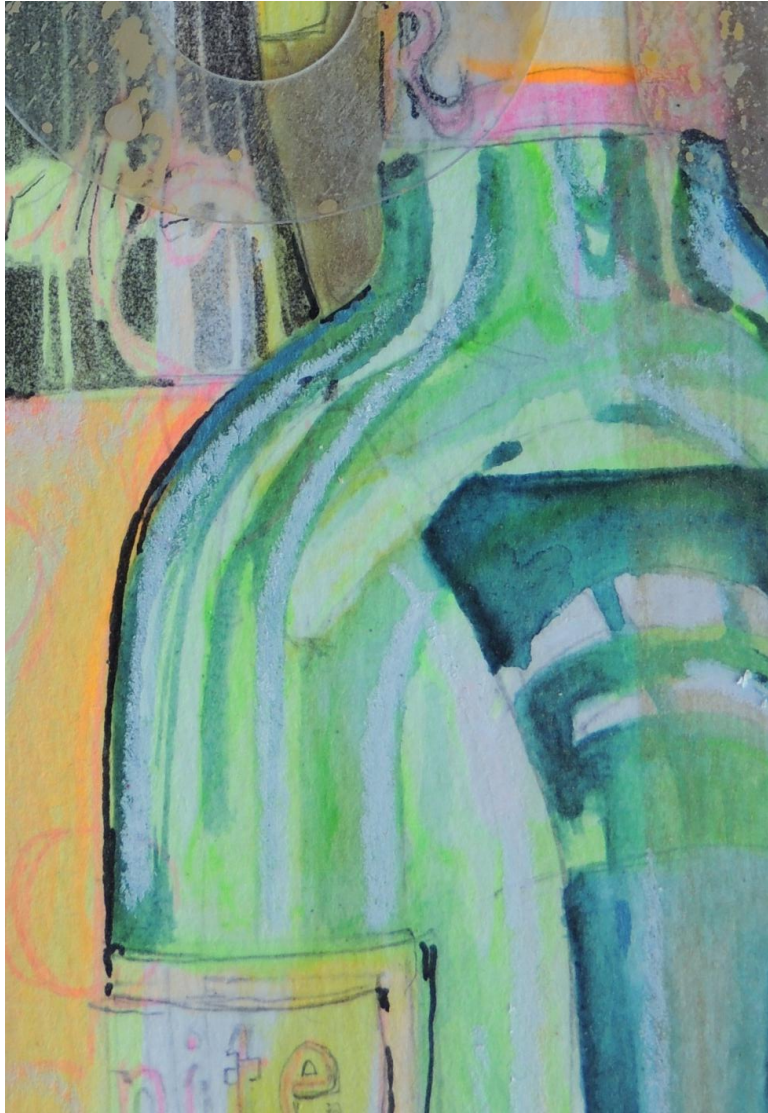


Pitt pens:  
brush tip  
many shades of gray and a few colors  
permanente when ink dries

Micron Pens :  
felt tip  
two sizes  
black  
permanente when ink dries

Pilot Pens:  
rollerball tip  
Two sizes  
Black  
NOT Permanente - will bleed if wet

Permanent Markers:  
Prismacolor Markers, Sharpie Markers, Metallic Markers



Prismacolor Markers:

Small felt tip, chisel tip, and brush tip  
Many colors

Sharpie Markers:

Large felt tip  
Many colors

Metallic Markers:

Large felt tip  
Many colors  
Opaque (can't see thru)

# Spray Acrylics



Watered down acrylic paints in spray bottles

Be sure to protect working area and clothes from spray

When finished, be sure to turn bottle upside down and spray in sink until nothing comes out . This keeps paint from drying in nozzle and tube of spray bottle.

# Aquarelle Crayons



Water based crayon

Apply to paper in stick form, then  
(if desired) use water on a  
paintbrush to blend it out

White works well for highlights in  
bottles

# Pastels



Pastels on top of other mixed media will be transparent, allowing what is under it to show.

Pastels can soften the look of the work.

Apply pastels thick because when you spray with fixative, it becomes even more transparent.

Pan Pastels:

Come in round cakes of (mostly pastel) colors

Apply with sponges or finger

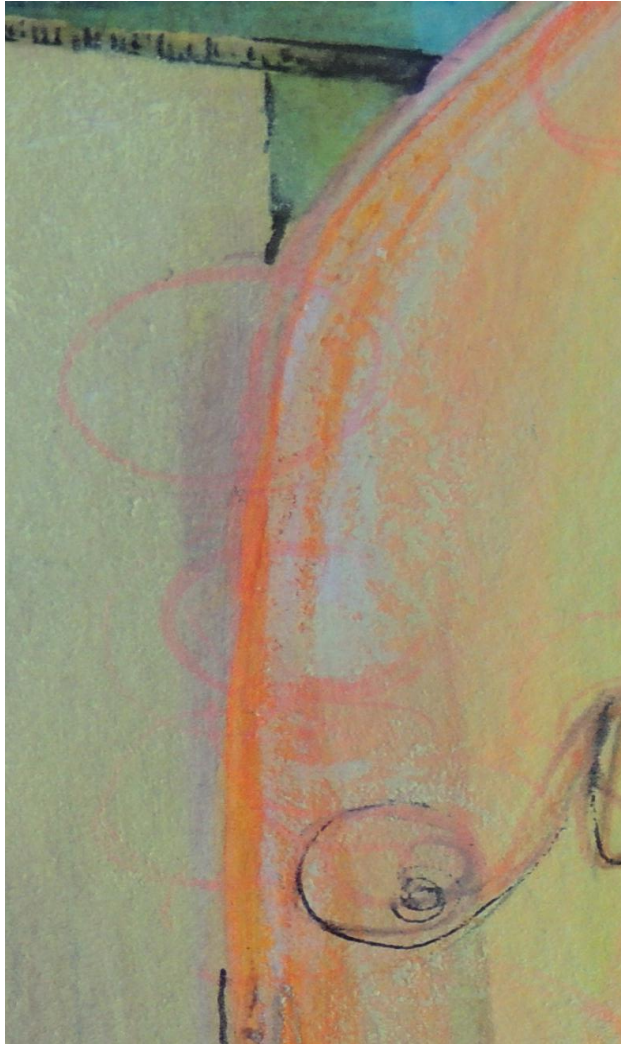
Stick Pastels:

Come in sticks of (mostly bright) colors

Apply by rubbing stick on paper, then using finger or paper towel to blend

# Highlighters

Use when you need a pop of color



# White Out

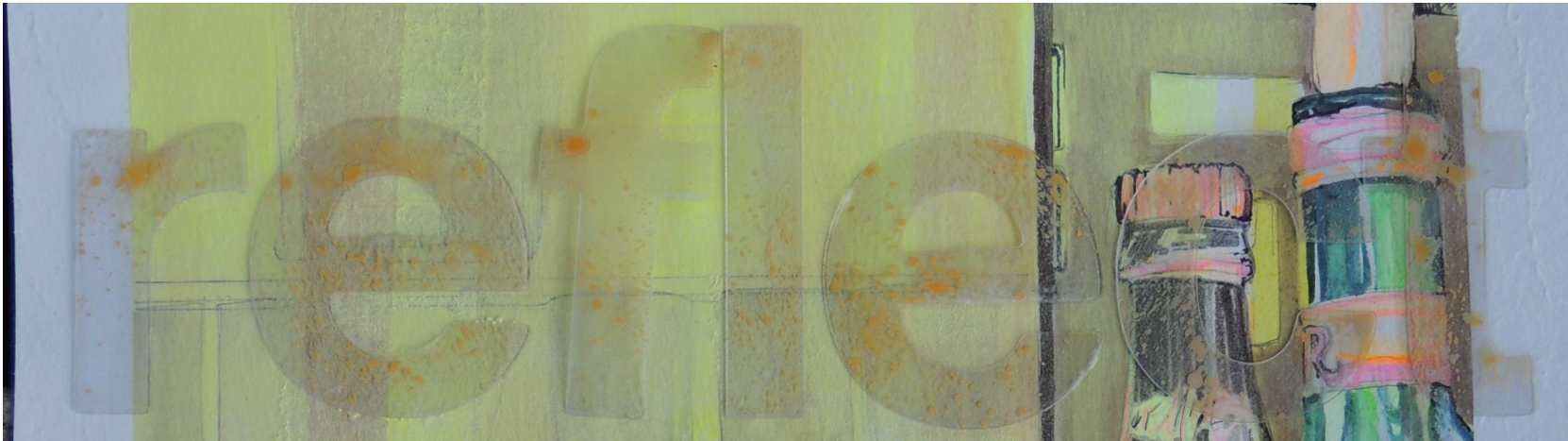
Works good for reflections

Pen or brush tip

Be careful, takes a long time to dry

# Paper and Other Low-Relief Items

- Clear plastic letters
- Labels
- Stickers
- Vellum (see thru paper)
- Acetate (see thru plastic sheets)
- Stickers
- Paper doilies
- ?



# Student Samples



Wyatt Bennett  
"Untitled"  
Mixed Media



Jennifer Patino

"Night Out"

Mixed Media