

COLLAGE COMPONENT

You should bring with you a variety of materials to use in the collage component, however stick to natural fibers not plastic as plastic is not easily painted over or blended. Use materials such as; textured papers, fabrics that are thin and coarse such as gauze, raffia, string, lace, doilies, dried leaves, thin transparent papers like baking paper or tissue paper and so on.



1. Lay out the thickest, darkest papers/fabrics first using your chosen composition and design elements to place your collage pieces. Do not overlap. Glue them to your canvas using binding medium, do not have any loose edges or air bubbles and we will not be using any pictures/words.
2. Any existing drawings to be collaged must first be sprayed with matt varnish.
3. Layer and/or overlap with your thinner materials such as tissue or transparent papers. Or make your own tracings of drawings.

Remember; we are not scrapbooking so the use of mass produced stencils, stamps and stickers must be limited or avoided completely.



PAINT COMPONENT

Limit your palette to two transparent colours like phthalo blue, paynes gray, red gold, magenta etc. Avoid using complementary colours as the paint flow will produce muddy effect.

Mix your colour in a sealable container to a creamy milk consistency and apply over collaged area. Spray with water to soften edges.

Spread the paint with a paper towel or use plastic wrap to create a patterned effect in the paint, and pad paint to other areas- while leaving some white for drawings. You can add more paint layers once your drawings are complete.

DRAWING COMPONENT

The use of drawing mediums like charcoal, pastel and pen are a very important part of mixed media artworks.

If you are going to draw with charcoal or pastel over the top of your collage, you will need to first apply a layer of clear pastel primer over the area you intend to draw on. This is to give the surface grip for the drawing medium.



Use charcoal to block in your drawings (it is easy to wipe off to make changes if necessary). Use hatching, stippling and directional lines to create interesting detail.

Pay attention to tonal contrasts and detail to create focal points and repeat aspects of the theme by using printing, stamping and stencilling.

Once you are happy that your work is complete paint the sides of your canvas and spray varnish to seal in your work.

MATERIALS LIST

2 Canvases no bigger than 60x60cm (layer of Gesso already applied);

Reference material: old drawings black and white photocopies, photos, print outs etc. (choose a theme);

Old brush to apply binder medium;

A variety of acrylic brushes (including 2 large, flat, soft hair brushes);

1 Bottle of binder medium;

1 Tub impasto gel medium and/or texture paste;

Acrylic paint-(any transparent colours) 2 colours and specifically Paynes Gray and White Charcoal and pastels;

Clear (translucent) pastel primer or translucent gesso (Matisse brand is excellent);

Variety of textured papers, fabric, White tissue paper (thicker one), lace and doilies and serviettes;

A4 Sketchbook or 10 sheets of printer paper;

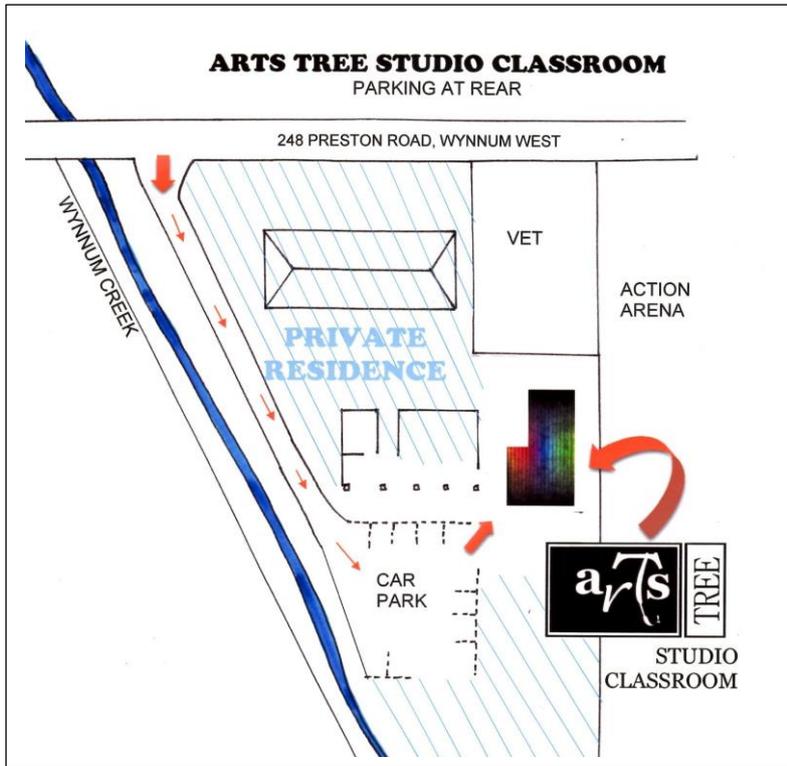
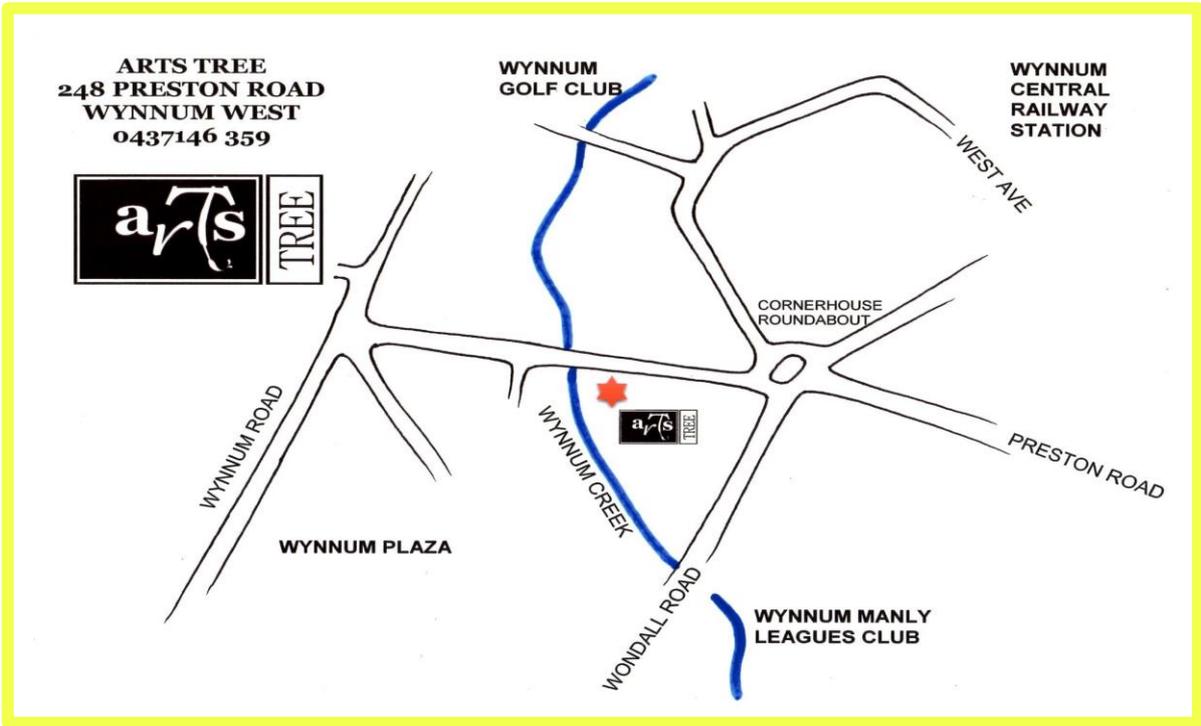
1 Black fine-liner pen;

2 Graphite pencils (2B, 6B);

Fine spray bottle; &

A number of plastic round containers with sealable lids (take-away containers).

The Studio Classroom is stocked with buckets, small mixing bowls and rags.



Here's where you find us!

**248
Preston Road
Wynnum West**

Onsite parking at rear

Gates open 30mins before class

Next door to Wynnum Bayside Vet Clinic & Action Arenas Indoor Sports Centre

Right beside Wynnum Creek

www.artstree.com.au



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