



Supply List

MASTERING COLOUR
MIXING

*the Double Primary
Method*

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Supply List

Welcome to a full break down of all you will need to get started with taking Mastering Colour Mixing - the Double Primary Method.

When starting to paint, you'll choose between two paint qualities: **Student Grade** and **Artist Grade**.

Student Grade Paint is less expensive because it has less pigment and more fillers. It's a great choice if you're just starting out or testing the waters to see if painting is right for you.

Artist Grade Paint, on the other hand, is a better investment if you're serious about painting. It has more pigment, lasts longer, and uses pure, high-quality pigments, which makes it much easier to mix vibrant, accurate colours. Plus, its stronger pigment load means you'll use less paint overall, so it's worth the extra cost in the long run.

The supply list provided works for both OIL & ACRYLIC painters.

So whether you're working with oils or acrylics, you'll be ready to follow along and get the most out of this course.





DOUBLE PRIMARY COLOURS

Did you know you can make almost every colour in the world with just 8 colours? Yup, only 8!

This is called the **Double Primary System**.

Since this is a mixing colour course, it's important to stick to the specific pigments listed. Don't worry—there are a few options for some of the colours, so you can choose what works best for you or what's readily available.

Every pigment has its own unique personality, depending on what it's made of and how it's created— that's why the art store is packed with so many options! Each colour has its strengths and quirks, which is why we're going to limit the colour selection we're using.

To get the most out of this workshop, **I highly recommend using artist-grade paint**. While it's a bit more of an investment upfront, it's much stronger, offers better coverage, and lasts longer. Plus, artist-grade paint makes it so much easier to mix vibrant and accurate secondary colours. *You'll see the difference right away!*



Double Primary Palette

This list of colours works for both oil & acrylic painting.

My first choice colours are **bolded**, with alternatives *italicized* incase your local art store doesn't have certain colours.

- **Cadmium Yellow** medium (*or deep*)
- **Lemon yellow** (*Hansa, Azo or Cadmium yellow light will work as well*)
- **Cadmium Red light** (*or medium*)
- **Quinacridone Rose** (*anthraquinone red, or quinacridone red will work too*)
- **Ultramarine Blue**
- **Phthalo Blue** (*cerulean, manganese, turquoise or phthalo turquoise will work as well*)
- **Transparent Red Oxide** (*or burnt sienna*)
- **Titanium White**

My favourite brands of
Artist Quality Paint Are:

OIL PAINT - M. Graham, Gamblin & Windsor & Newton.

ACRYLIC - M. Graham, Liquitex, & Golden.



CLEANING YOUR BRUSHES

Oils

If you're painting with oils, you'll need a solvent to clean your brushes.

Important note: Don't grab hardware store turpentine or solvent, even if it says odourless—it's super toxic and not safe, especially if you're painting at home. Instead, pop into your local art store and ask what they recommend.

For cleaning, you'll also need a container for your solvent. A simple glass jar with a lid works fine to start, but you might outgrow it quickly. A metal solvent pot (pictured below) is a more durable, long-term option.

*Keep your brushes
happy, and they'll keep
you painting!*

Acrylics

If you're working with acrylics, cleaning is even easier.

No solvents needed! Just use good ol' water and a handy-dandy cup to swish your brushes around. Easy-peasy, straightforward, and totally non-toxic. 😊

My favorite brands of
solvents for oils are:

*Eco House and Gamsol
(by Gamblin)*



BRUSHES

Alright, here's the deal: Treat yourself to some fresh, new brushes. If you're trying to paint with old, worn-down tools you inherited from your great-aunt Gertrude, it's time for an upgrade. Stiff bristles, bent tips, or brushes worn down to a sad little 1cm stump? Yeah, those won't do you any favours.

Now, don't panic—this course doesn't require a ton of fancy painting tools. In most cases, the brushes you already have will work just fine. But if you feel personally called out by that first paragraph (*no judgment, we've all been there*), consider this your nudge to invest in some better tools.

Below, I'll outline the specific painting tools you'll need for this course. And on the next page, I'll break it down even further with what works best for oil and acrylic painters. Let's set you up for painting success!

- 1 2 brushes - 1/2" to 3/4" (usually a size 6 to 8) flat brush in whatever hair type is best for the medium your working with.
- 2 One smaller palette knife that is about 1" from the base to the tip





For oil painting:

Synthetic or hog's hair brushes are the way to go. Personally, I like a mix of both. Avoid brushes that are too soft—they'll struggle to move that buttery oil paint around. Look for ones with some spring and tension in the bristles.

For acrylic painting:

Synthetic brushes are your best bet. Again, avoid anything too soft; you'll need that same springy feel to handle acrylic's consistency. When in doubt, ask your local art store—they're a treasure trove of knowledge

Some of my favourite brands are:

Princeton 6300, Interlon, Aspen or Rosemary Synthetics

Pro tip!

Brush shapes? Oh, the options!

It's like choosing a favourite pen. I'm a flat-brush fan myself, but you might love filberts, brights, rounds, or angles. If you haven't been already, try a few different shapes and see what makes your heart sing—or at least what feels good in your hand.



CANVAS

I like to use inexpensive materials for painting studies, so I have a pad of 12"x16" canvas paper to work with.

Canvas boards, gessoed Masonite (also called particle boards) or stretched canvas will work too. Choose whatever primed surface works for you. *When purchasing from an art store, if your canvas is white, it's primed ;)*

PALETTES

You will need something **non-porous** to mix your paint on.

Inexpensive things are: wax paper, parchment freezer paper, tin foil, Styrofoam plates. These will work but if you're serious about art *don't even go there.*

A 12"x16" disposable palette is great. Trust me on the size I recommend here. Anything smaller becomes hard to mix colour properly. *You will need the space!*

- 12" 16" canvas
- 12"x16" Painting palette

Pro tip

I also really like to work with **glass palettes**. They are easy to clean off with a painting razor blade and there is not as much waste as the disposable palette. A glass palette is always my first choice.

CHECK LIST OF SUPPLIES

Here is a check list for you of all the supplies we talked about above and some others you will need for Mastering Color Mixing with the Double Primary Method!

- ☐ Black thick tip permanent marker (sharpies are great)
- ☐ 12x16 disposable palette (or glass palette for oil)
- ☐ Painting razor – for glass palettes only
- ☐ Small Paint knife (a teeny tiny, about 1" from base to tip)
- ☐ 1 or 2 flat brushes (I'm using sizes 6 and 8)
- ☐ Paper towel (blue mechanic paper towel is the best!)
- ☐ Ruler
- ☐ Sketch book & pen for notes
- ☐ Solvent pot, glass jar (oil)
- ☐ Water vessels (acrylic)
- ☐ Water mister (acrylic)
- ☐ Pliers – to get those pesky paint lids off (don't use your teeth!)



Let's Dive In!

I'm so thrilled for you as you embark on this colour mixing journey.

My hope is that you'll 'fall down the rabbit hole' and become as wonderfully obsessed with art, painting & creating as I am!

Remember, the world needs your unique voice, so stay curious, keep exploring, and don't be afraid to make a mess—it's all part of the process.

Keep in touch! If you ever need support or have questions, I'm just a message away.

Stay present. Be creative. Make art.

With excitement & encouragement,
Your friend,
Holly 🎨

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