

I have chosen ten basic colors and their arrangement to give my students the best possible head start in learning to mix color and express their own style. A minimum selection would include a warm and a cool version of each of the primary colors. Add a few earth colors and secondaries for convenience. Artists' quality pigment is paramount for successful results. ***Denotes 10 basic colors.** All other colors are optional. Add optional colors as desired.

The palette is arranged like a color wheel. Start by placing the unopened tubes of paint in their proper places. Once you are sure that the arrangement is right, including gaps, begin with the upper left corner. Hold the open tube vertically over palette well #1 and squeeze Fr. Ultramarine Blue so that it fills about 1/2 to 2/3. Fill from the back of the palette well, so as to leave a bare "landing pad" for your brush in the front. The slanted side walls and empty space in front allow liquefied paint to drain onto the palette floor for easy mixing and clean up. Continue clockwise, loading each numbered color into the corresponding number of the palette well. Place lid and **carry flat**, like a tray to avoid spilling.

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| 1. *French Ultramarine Blue | 11. Gap |
| 2. Cerulean Blue or Manganese Blue | 12. Cadmium Orange |
| 3. *Antwerp Blue or Phthalo Blue (Green Shade) | 13. *Burnt Sienna (Winsor & Newton) |
| 4. Gap | 14. Gap |
| 5. *Winsor Green (Blue Shade) or Phthalo Green (BS) | 15. *Organic Vermilion (Daniel Smith) |
| 6. Sap Green | 16. *Permanent Rose or Quinacridone Rose |
| 7. *Raw Sienna (Winsor & Newton) | 17. *Alizarin Crimson |
| 8. *Aureolin | 18. Gap |
| 9. *New Gamboge | 19. Winsor Violet or Dioxazine Violet |
| 10. Permanent Yellow Deep (Holbein) | 20. Cobalt Blue |

Inexperienced students may bring their paints and palette to the first class and load them there.

