



Wet-on-Wet Painting

Steiner's Indications:

When the paper is slightly wet, it allows the colors to blend into beautiful shades. Though Steiner never said the paper should be wet, he did recommend liquid paint.

In the early grades the experience for the child is about color, not form. We start with the primary colors and blend into complimentary hues. By telling a color story as you paint, the child uses his imagination and models your strokes, and the color becomes what tells the story.

Supplies for Painting:

- *High quality painting paper for best results (and so the edges won't curl and bubble). A 140 lb weight is good. The younger the child, the larger the paper
- * 1/2" to 1 1/2" inch brush is recommended. This way of painting is not about the details, but the blending of color and feeling and a large brush helps.
- *Stockmar paints (red, yellow and blue only in the early grades).
- *Natural sponge for smoothing wet paper and removing air bubbles
- *Rag to wipe brush and excess paint
- *Water jar to rinse brush between colors
- *Rubbermaid large container to submerge paper in.
- *Paint board to paint on and allow painting to dry before removing

*I mix my paint in large jars with lids and keep in fridge. This saves time when it is time to paint. Then add what you need for that session into a small (babyfood size) jar. I mix them strong and then add water for lighter versions.

Step 1. Gather all your supplies

Step 2. Submerge your paper into the tub of water (10-15 prior to painting)

Step 3. Remove paper from tub and place on paint board.

Step 4. Use natural sponge to smooth bubbles and remove excess water.

Step 5. Dip brush into paint and add to paper. Use long fluid strokes, actually pushing paint around the page.

Step 6. Use clear water & rag to clean brush when changing colors or ending.

Step 7. Clean brush well and store upright (I use a large jar)

Step 8. Let painting dry before removing from board. Colors will fade slightly when dry.