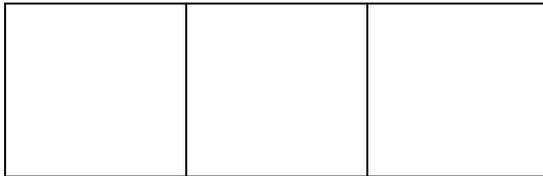


Art ITV Bailey Oil Pastel Worksheet

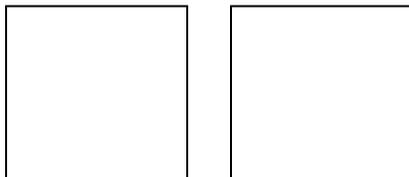
Oil pastels : Oil pastels should be used so that they cover the paper, leaving no white specks. The colors are to be layered over each other with thicker applications than was used with chalk pastels.

1. Blending colors- 2 primary colors – get a thick coverage with no paper showing through. Blend the colors one over the other to get the secondary color.

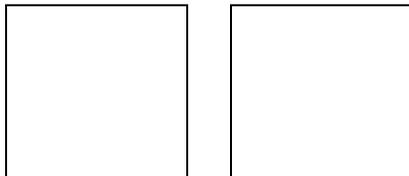


Primary Secondary Primary

2. Change the value – Making a light value: Pick a light color. Color in all four of the following boxes with that color. Add white in the first box to make a tint. In the second box – put a lighter value of the same color over the top.



Making a darker value: In the third box – using light pressure cover with black to create a shade. In the fourth box , cover with a darker color to create a darker value.



3. Value – value scale with pressure – Start with one color. Start on one side with hard pressure and lighten the pressure as it crosses the area to get a value scale.



4. High contrast Value scale with black and white – Put your color in the center with heavy pressure in the middle and light pressure at the sides.

Add white to one side. Heavy pressure at first, then lighter as you get to the color. Overlap the white and the color a little.

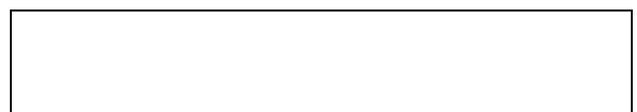
Add black to the other side. Heavy pressure at the start, then lighter pressure as you get to the color.



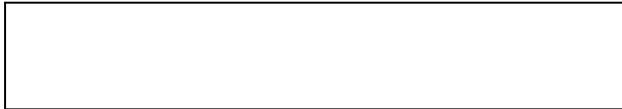
5. Mixing 2 primaries with overlapping and pressure: Pick two primaries. On the left, with one primary, color heavy and lessen the pressure as you get to the other side. On the right, with the other primary, use heavy pressure to start and lessen the pressure as you get to the other side. They should blend in the middle as a secondary color.



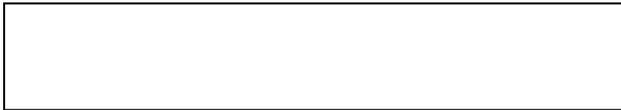
6. Mixing complementary colors. Repeat as above but with a complimentary pair. Gray should result in the center.



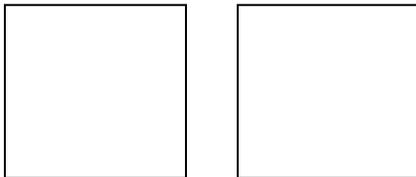
7. Stippling – dots - pick two colors. Use stippling to blend two colors together. Start on the left with lots of dots close together. Create a value scale over $3/4^{\text{th}}$ of the rectangle by leaving more space between the dots. Then take the second color on the right. With lots of dots to start create a value scale that covers $3/4^{\text{th}}$ of the rectangle. There should be a blending of colors in the middle.



8. Solvents – Pick two different colors – Color heavily to the half way point making a hard edge. Do the same on the other side with the second color. Put some baby oil on a q-tip to blend the hard edge into a soft edge. Blend the colors back and forth until satisfied with the appearance.

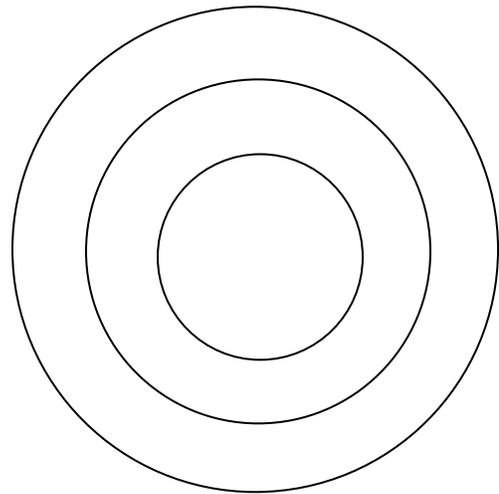


9. Sgraffito – Pick two colors, one light and one dark. In the first box color, color the area with the dark color. Then layer the lighter color over the first. In the second box, reverse the process. Put the light color down and cover with the darker color. Take a sharp tool and scrape designs into the boxes. What is the difference between the two?

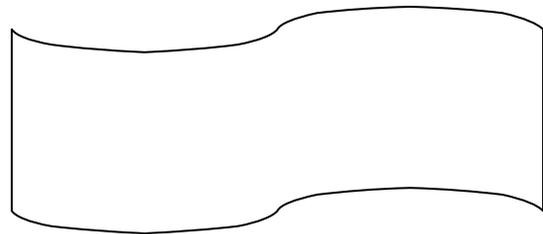


10. Eraser use: Oil pastels cannot be erased to clean up areas like chalk pastels. The oil just slides around. But what effect does it create?

Fill in the circle with three different colors. Take the edge of a hard eraser: Ex. A pencil eraser. Start at the center and drag a line out to the edge of the circle. The sharper the edge the better the effect. Keep pulling lines around the center of the circle like a star burst.



11. The three technique: Pick three colors: a dark value, a medium value and a light value. Fill the shape with curvy scribbling, leaving spaces in between the lines. In the top third of the shape repeat the scribbles but use the lighter value and fill in the spaces. In the bottom third of the shape, use the dark value and scribble, filling in the space. Heavy coverage is desired. This can be left as is or smeared with the finger, q-tip or tissue.



Use oil pastels to color, shade and highlight these forms.

