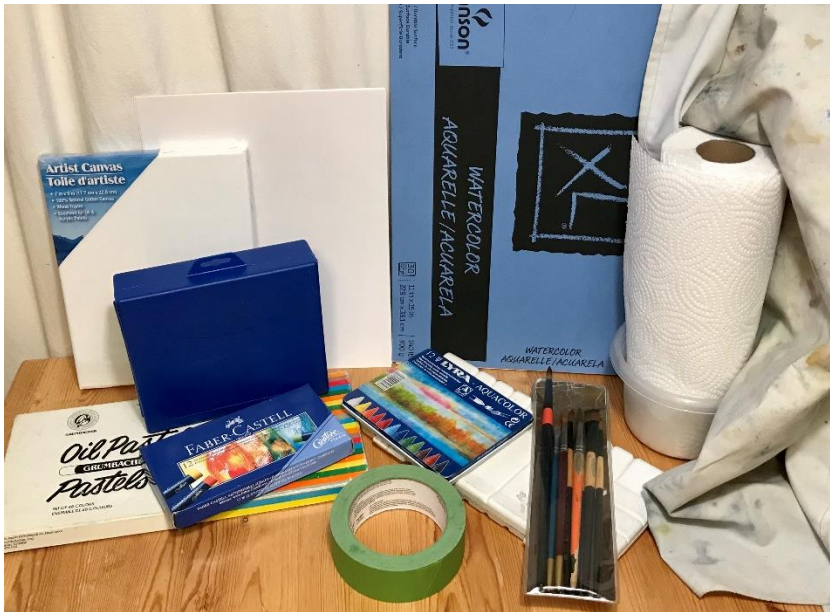


MOONLIGHT MAGIC

STEP 1: GATHER YOUR MATERIALS

Clear a work surface and gather your materials. Please note that oil pastels can stain your clothing, so please put on your smock if you choose to use them.



- Masking tape (optional)
- Watercolour paper* (any size is acceptable, but try your best to fill the page, making your artwork as large as possible)
- Wax crayons and/or oil pastels
- Protective smock
- Watercolour brushes
- Watercolour pallets
- Water containers (recycled containers are perfect!)
- Paper towel

**Any paper or canvas heavy enough to absorb water can be used for this activity.*

STEP 2: SKETCH YOUR LANDSCAPE

To capture the whole sky like Steve Driscoll does, imagine drawing from the perspective of a worm or insect, meaning that you are looking up from the ground. Objects such as trees will be smaller and located at the bottom of your page, leaving room for a big, open sky.



STEP 3: PLAN YOUR LANDSCAPE

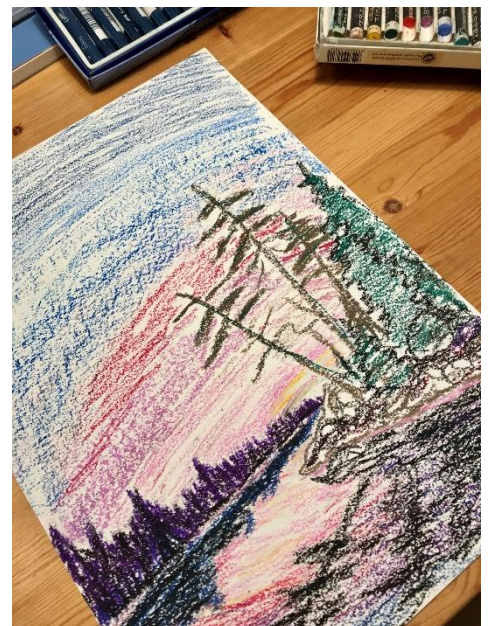
When working with materials that are not erasable, artists usually decide which (if any) areas should be left entirely blank before beginning their work. This step can be optional, but if you want to keep any areas white, like stars, you may want to colour them with a white pastel or crayon first. This will help them retain their white colour when you add a layer of watercolour paint.



STEP 4: COLOUR YOUR LANDSCAPE



Begin adding colour to your landscape with oil pastels or crayons. Steve Driscoll uses black to create the silhouette of trees and to replicate the effect of how objects appear darker in the evening. Experiment with adding a variety of colours to create areas of interest and texture over the entire surface. Even if you are planning to paint your sky, you can create light layers of colour by using crayons and pastels first.



TIP: If you cover the entire surface with crayons or pastels, be sure to press lightly or the watercolour paint will not appear on your paper.

STEP 5: PAINT YOUR LANDSCAPES

When adding watercolour paint to your artwork, start by adding small amounts of paint at a time rather than soaking the entire surface. Let one colour dry before adding another to build layers of colour. Remember that the layers underneath will blend with the colours you place on top! For example, if you layer blue on top of yellow, it will become green.



TIP: When adding watercolour, be sure to apply lighter colours before moving onto darker colours.



CHALLENGE YOURSELF:

Try experimenting with different perspectives and sizes of paper. How does this change the feeling of the landscape? You can try making your landscape larger or smaller, choosing an evening and then a daytime scene, or capturing the landscape from a different point of view. Set your two works side-by-side and compare them with your family, challenging them to spot the similarities and the differences.



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