

Traditional Pigments by Color

White

Lead white – basic lead carbonate

Chalk – calcium carbonate

Black

Carbon black - includes ivory black, bone black, charcoal, vine black, lamp black

Blue

Azurite - basic copper carbonate - naturally occurring

Blue verditer or blue bice - basic copper carbonate - manufactured

Ultramarine - lapis lazuli

Smalt - cobalt glass

Indigo - extracted from woad plant

Red

Cinnabar - mercuric sulfide - naturally occurring

Vermilion - mercuric sulfide - manufactured

Red earth - includes red ochre, Venetian red, Pozzuoli earth, Indian red, Pompeian red

Madder lake - dye from madder plant precipitated onto a substrate

Kermes lake - dye from European/Asian insect precipitated onto a substrate

Cochineal lake - dye from American insect precipitated onto a substrate

Dragon's blood - resinous exudation from fruit of rattan palm

Yellow

Lead tin yellow

Massicot - yellow monoxide of lead

Orpiment - yellow sulfide of arsenic

Yellow lakes - dyes extracted from plants precipitated onto substrate

Orange

Minimum (red lead) - manufactured - opaque

Realgar - orange sulfide of arsenic

Green

Malachite - basic copper carbonate - naturally occurring

Green verditer or green bice - basic copper carbonate - manufactured

Terra verde - naturally occurring

Verdigris - copper acetate

Copper resinate - verdigris dissolved in Venice turpentine

green often created from mixture of yellow and blue

Purple created from mixture of red and blue

Earth pigments

Yellow ochre

Red ochre

Raw siena

Burnt siena

Raw umber

Burnt umber