

Raku Class Curriculum 2026/2027 Season



October, White Crackle

White crackle raku firing is a ceramic process involving 3 key steps: applying a specialized crackle glaze like Mayco Raku Glaze White Crackle, rapid firing to around 1800°F–1900°F, and smoking the hot piece in a reduction container. Carbon from the burning materials fills the tiny cracks, creating a distinct web-like black pattern on a white

background



November, Obvara

Obvara is an ancient 12th-century Eastern European ceramic surface technique—often called "Baltic Raku"—where red-hot pottery is pulled from a kiln, plunged into a fermented yeast and flour mixture, and then quenched in water.



December, Naked Raku

[Naked raku](#) gets its racy name because during the process of firing, the outer shell of slip that was applied starts to crack off allowing the smoke from the post firing reduction to reach the “naked” surface of the pot through the cracks. This results in a beautiful crackle surface.



April, Copper Matt

Copper matte raku firing is a post-firing reduction technique that heats a copper-glazed ceramic piece to about 1,650°F–1,850°F, transfers it into a container with flammable materials like newspaper or sawdust, and manipulates oxygen levels to produce iridescent, metallic rainbow surfaces.



June, Horse Hair

Horsehair raku is a technique where unglazed, burnished pottery is heated to around 1000° F - 1600° F in a kiln. When removed, strands of horsehair are laid onto the hot surface, instantly burning and leaving behind unique, smoky black carbon trails.

Please understand the images above show the glaze results & not the vessels created.

