Assignment: Try these techniques on watercolor paper – label them – show for points.

Art 1 -4

watercolor information

Basic watercolor techniques – (http://www.watercolorpainting.com/watercolor-tutorials.htm)

1. <u>Dry brush</u> – dry brush with fairly dry paint put on dry paper. (notice the tree bark and the texture on the ground – this technique makes the brush "skip" over the paper leaving white marks) Also called dry into dry or dry/dry
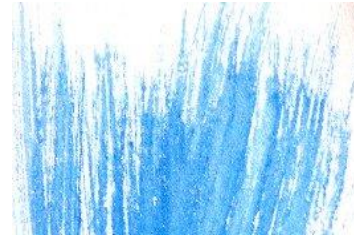
2. <u>Wet into dry</u> – with a wet brush and wet paint, paint on dry paper. The edges will be sharp.

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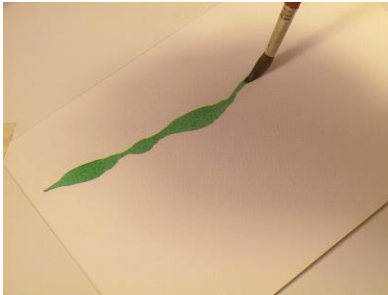
3. <u>Wet into wet</u>- Wet brush and wet paint on wet paper. Wet the paper with a spray bottle or a damp sponge. Paint with wet brush and wet paint. Edges will be soft and fuzzy

4. **<u>Sgraffito </u>is an Italian term** for scratching lines in the paper. Wet the paper with a colored wash. Scratch a line using a pointed tool or the end of the pain brush. **The wet paint is sucked into the bruised paper fibers as you scratch across the wash, creating dark lines.**
   **Used judiciously**, this technique is excellent for adding details to landscape paintings in the form of naked trees and branches, and other flora and grass.

5. <u>Lifting wet paint</u> – wet paint on wet paper – after putting on the wash, take a tissue, sponge or paint brush and wipe out the color. This can be clouds or blossoms in a vase.

6. <u>Lifting dry paint</u> – use a <u>knife</u> or <u>eraser</u> to scratch off the paint to get down to the white. Or <u>scrub with a wet paint brush and blot with a towel.</u>
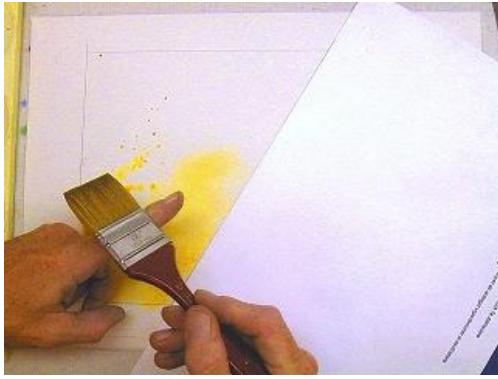
7. <u>Splatter</u> – wet paint – can be used on dry or wet paper. The dry paper will have <u>sharp edges</u> while the wet paper will have <u>soft edges</u>. Load the paint brush with paint and tap it on your finger - watch where you are spraying. Cover up the parts of the painting you do not want to have dots. (Or <u>flick the edges of the brush</u> with your finger to get splatters.)

8. <u>Tooth brush</u> – moist or wet paint on dry or wet paper – the <u>dry paper will have sharp edges and the wet paper will have soft edges</u>. <u>Looks like pointillism.</u> Used with a stencil or painting shield will result in a hard edge. Scrub the toothbrush in some paint. Use a tool or the thumb to rake across the bristles of the brush. The paint gets everywhere so use scrap paper to cover parts of the painting that should stay clean.
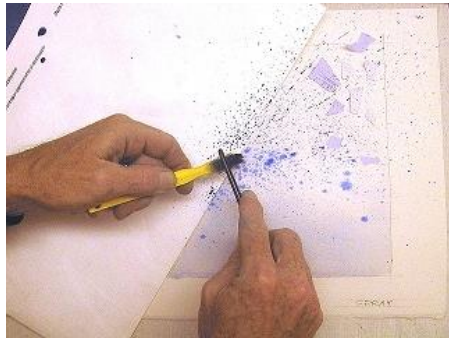
9. <u>Sponge</u> – moist or wet paint on dry paper – used to create texture – great for trees. Put the sponge in the paint which can be moist or wet and "pounce" it on the paper<u>. Dry paper will give sharp shapes while wet paper will give fuzzy shapes</u>.

10. <u>Stamping</u> – create a stamp from an eraser – (read the stamping handout) by cutting a pattern. Put paint on and stamp. Creates a repeated pattern. The end of a pencil, marker or pen can be used as a stamp to create a circle. Not shown

11. <u>Salt</u> – wet paint on wet paper – after you get very wet paint on the paper, sprinkle the salt over it and let it dry. Brush off the salt. The salt leaves little "blooms" of paint.
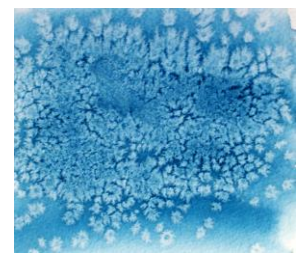
12. <u>Cling wrap</u> – wet paint, wet paper – wet the paper and float color into the wet areas. Scrunch plastic wrap and lay it on the painted area. Let dry and remove the plastic wrap. It will result in a geo pattern. Great for backgrounds.

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13.   Water color pencils- use watercolor pencils – on wet paper or dry paper. Leave it dry or wet the colors after application. Great for drawing on the go and the adding water to tint the drawings at the studio.

14. Saving the whites – use rubber cement to cover areas you want to stay white. Remove after your painting is done. The paint will skip over the part where there is rubber cement. Masking fluid is colored and does the same thing but you can see where you put it on the paper.

15. Wax resist – color with a crayon – any color – then paint. The paint will not cover the color crayon. The example uses candle wax. Saving the whites.

16. Tape – Use masking tape to cover the white. Paint over the tape, then remove the tape.

17. Paint around the white- To save a white, just paint around it.

18.   flat wash – create a puddle of paint on the pallet. Load the paint brush and make a "swatch" with the brush. Reload and repeat until you have created a flat wash over the entire painting. The color will be the same over the area.

19.   graded wash – wet paint on dry paper or moist paper – create a puddle of paint on the pallet and load the brush. "sweep" the brush side to side going from top to bottom. Don't reload the brush. The color gets lighter as it gets to the bottom.

20. Alcohol – not to be used in school without supervision- Q-tips and 91% Isopropol Alcohol.

      a. paint with a lot of paint – paint must be wet.

      b. Dip the Q-tip in the alcohol and tap it on as you would splatter paint.

c. The paint will move out of the way and create spots.

21. Water spots. – looks the same as with the alcohol only safer. Use the same techniques but with water, not alcohol.

22. ink – India ink is the best – you can use it on dry paper (sharp lines) or on wet paper (fuzzy lines). You can use a brush or a pen. Using black ink gives you very nice black that you can't see through. You can use colored inks also. Blow the ink around using a straw to create erratic lines that resemble branches.

23. wash out. This techniques should be used when the paint is fairly dry around the edges but still damp in the middle. Take a damp sponge, paint brush or a small spray bottle and re-wet the area. Carefully dab the area with a towel to remove some of the paint. This leaves a lighter area to add interest.


Before

After the removal.

24. straw and wind – take a straw and blow the wet paint around on the paper. Can be used for branches on trees. Creates an irregular line.

25. Drip – very wet paint – can be used on wet paper (soft) or dry paper (sharp). Get lots of paint on your brush. Hold it vertically over the paper and let it drip. The drip is more dramatic when the paint brush is held high above the paper. Causes spots.
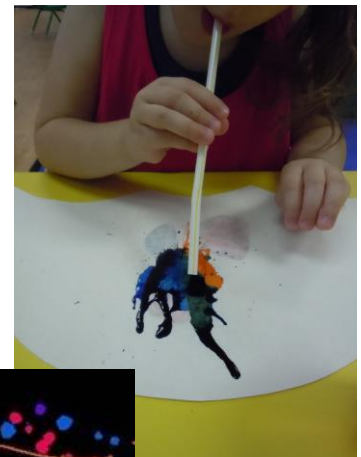
26. <u>tilt</u> the painting and let it run. Put the painting at an angle. Wet and area and put on lots of paint. Slowly pull the painting toward you and let the paint overflow the boundaries and run. You can control the "running" by trailing a clean wet paint brush ahead of the paint flow if you desire.

http://peanuttothebutter.deviantart.com/art/drip-drip-181024453

27<u>. Stencil</u> – this is used to protect an area from paint so you can go back later and fill it in. Cut a shape out of heavy paper. Paint over the stencil (shield). Remove.   The crab is a stencil or "shield"
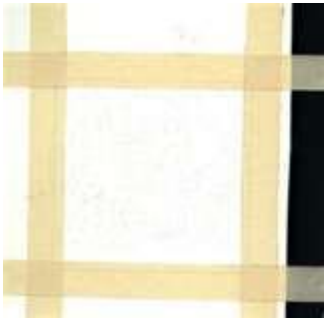
28. <u>tape</u> – the use of tape is to mask off or protect areas. You can make very straight lines using a splatter, toothbrush, or sponging technique when you use tape. The tape can be cut and shaped. The only thing you have to be careful of is that the tape can be too sticky. Take the tape and use it on your clothing to get rid of some of the "stickiness". Put the tape on your shirt and pull it off several times to get the tape ready for the paper. Even though you have taken off some of the "sticky", do not leave the tape on the paper over night as it will pull the paper off. So paint, and remove ASAP.

29. Watercolor glazing or layering . Let the first color dry, then lightly apply a second color.
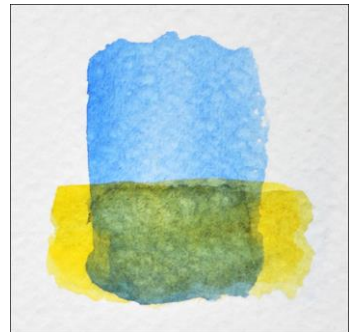
30. The difference between "<u>acrylic watercolor painting</u> " and regular watercolor painting.

     a. Regular watercolor paint lifts. Acrylic will not lift. It will be permanent. Acrylic paint cannot be washed off after it is dry.

     b. Acrylic watercolor paint is just watered down acrylic paint so that it looks like watercolor paints.

     c. Washing up of equipment is very important as the acrylic paint will dry as a plastic and ruin all sponges and paint brushes. Use lots of soap and clean everything very well.

D. The distinctive look of a water color comes from the transparency of the paint. Light goes through the paint, hits the white paper , rebounds to your eye and create a luminosity. Acrylic paint does not do this as it is opaque.

E. Watercolor painting is the cheapest painting medium but it is the hardest to master.