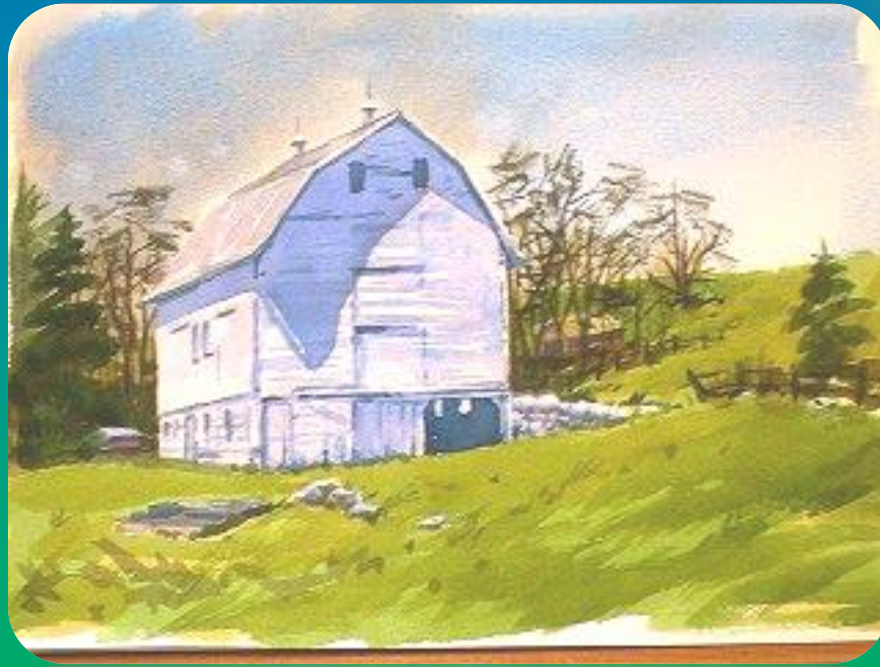


# *Watercolor Techniques*



# Watercolor Technique Chart

## GOALS/OBJECTIVES:

- ✓ To learn different watercolor techniques.
- ✓ To find inspiration from historical landscapes and from personal observations.
- ✓ Get a basic watercolor foundation to be applied to their One Point Perspective Interior Design

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	PTS
Growth - Progress	Does it show more skills? Media application - water colors - Growth	20
	The painting illustrates the understanding of all six demonstrated techniques and includes a foreground, middle ground, and background.	30
Creativity	The space created is unique. How original, innovative, and daring. Is the work compared to class interior practices? Explored choices	20
Work Habits/Effort	Made good use of class time- Needed to be reminded- Student spend more time playing	10
Craftsmanship/skills	Drawing is neat, clean and complete. Lacks finish touches – Average – Below Average- Poor	20

**Practice Grid:** All six technique are applied and labeled===> Project grade

**Landscape:** The painting should illustrate the understanding of all six demonstrated techniques and include a foreground, middle ground, and background. The scene should be from their favorite vacation spot—imaginary or real. ===> Project grade

**Test grade,** students will write an expository paper about how they applied the techniques reflect on what they like and dislike or what would they have change or done different.

**1 Point Perspective Interior design** ===> Project grade See other lesson plan

**GOALS-Objective** *Student will learn basic watercolor techniques and application*

# Watercolor

- A type of paint which is translucent (see-through).
- All paints are made by combining dry pigment (color) with a medium.
- For watercolor paint, the medium for the pigment is water, so it is important to keep the water clean!
- Used in China as early as the 3rd century.
- The method used today was developed in England in the 18th century.

# *Painting with Watercolor*

- Watercolor paint is different from other types of paint because it is translucent and because there is no white.
- White areas in the painting must be planned ahead and left white.
- If you make a mistake with watercolor, it can sometimes be removed by adding clean water to the area and blotting it with a paper towel to pull up the color.
- Watercolor can be painted in layers. Once one layer is dry, it can be painted over and both layers will be visible.
- Watercolor can be painted on wet paper or on dry paper.



# Watercolor Paper

Watercolor paper comes in various weights and sizes.

- Rough – heavy texture
- Cold Press – fairly rough
- Hot Press – smooth

Watercolor paper must be wet and stretched, then taped to a board to prevent it from wrinkling and curling up while painting.

Cold press watercolor paper has texture. Little bumps and groves holds in the water and pigment. It really sucks up the water pretty quickly. Cold press is a good choice when you want to **convey texture** in your subject.

Hot press is super smooth. No texture with this paper. This paper doesn't suck up the water as fast as the cold press, allowing you to play around more, like re-wetting edges of pigment.

# Watercolor Technique Chart

- Water color techniques are used to create a variety of illusions, special effects, and textures.
- You will make a chart that shows us how each technique works.
- You will use a 9" x 12" piece of watercolor paper.
- Divide your watercolor paper into 6 rectangles using your ruler and pencil.

1	2	3
4	5	6

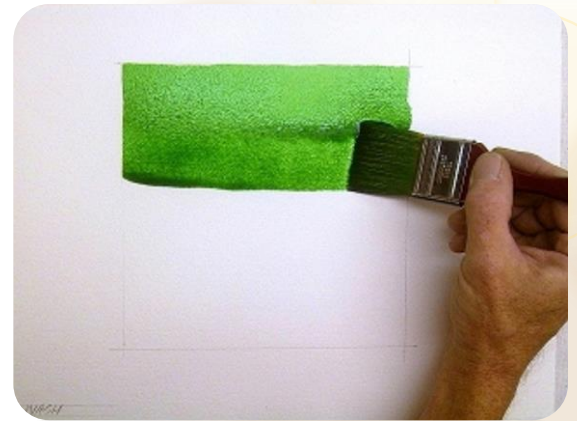
# Watercolor Techniques

The techniques you will be learning are:

1. **Wash** -painting an even solid color.
2. **Graduated Wash** – painting from dark to light (gradation with color)
3. **Wet on wet**– Wet in wet is simply the process of applying pigment to wet paper. Paint your paper with water, then add drops or lines of color with the paint brush.
4. **Dry brush** -paint using a dry brush and little or no water.
5. **Dropping in Color** – This technique is simply the process of introducing a color to a wet region of the painting and allowing it to blend bleed and feather without interruption.
6. **Lifting Off** – Most watercolor pigment can be dissolved and lifted off after it has dried.

# *Wash / Variegated Wash*

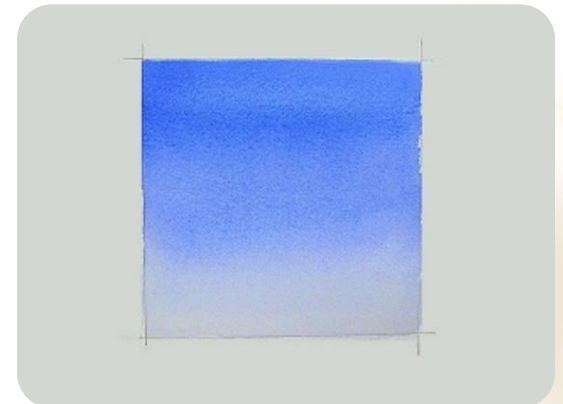
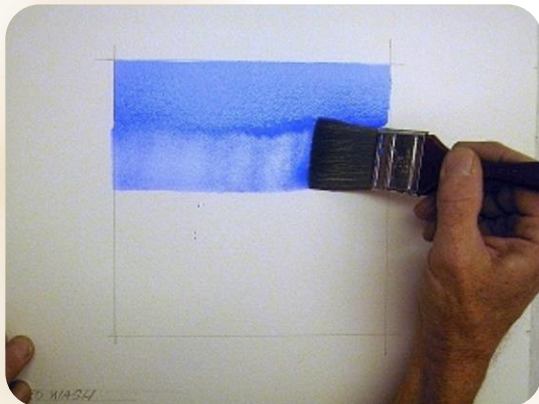
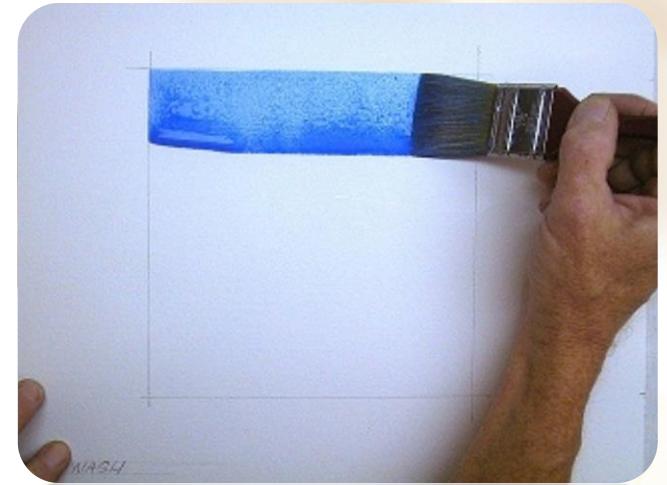
- A thin layer of paint that is laid over the entire paper surface, or a portion of it.
- Can be applied with a brush or a sponge.
- Must be applied quickly
- Paint is premixed and ready to use before you start the wash.
- One color is used.
- A variegated wash uses more than one color. Colors bleed into one another.
- Paint is applied to WET paper which makes the colors bleed together.





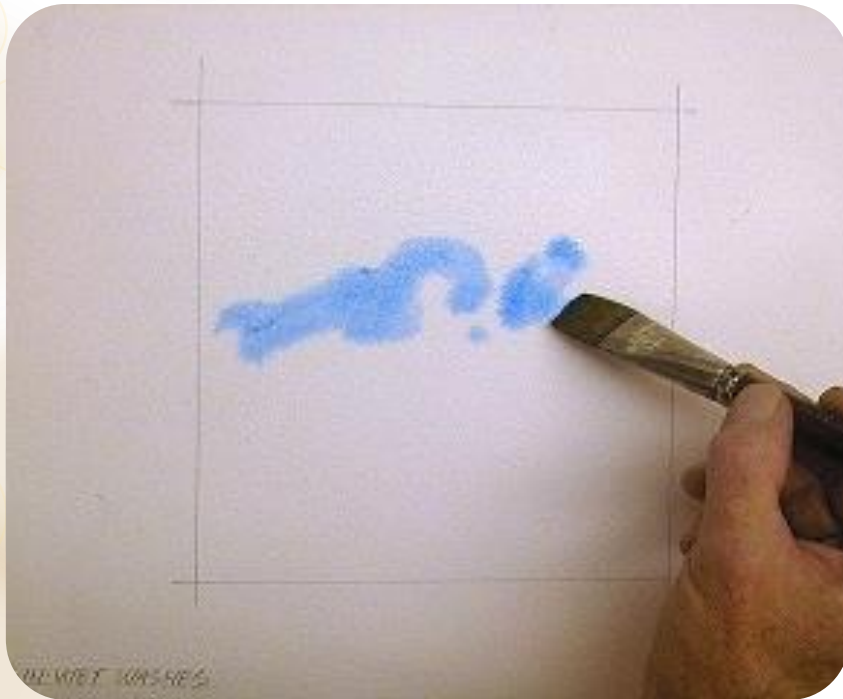
# *Gradated Wash*

- A wash that shifts from dark to light in one color.
- Applied the same as a wash, with more water added to your paint for each line of wash that is laid down.



# *Watercolor Techniques*

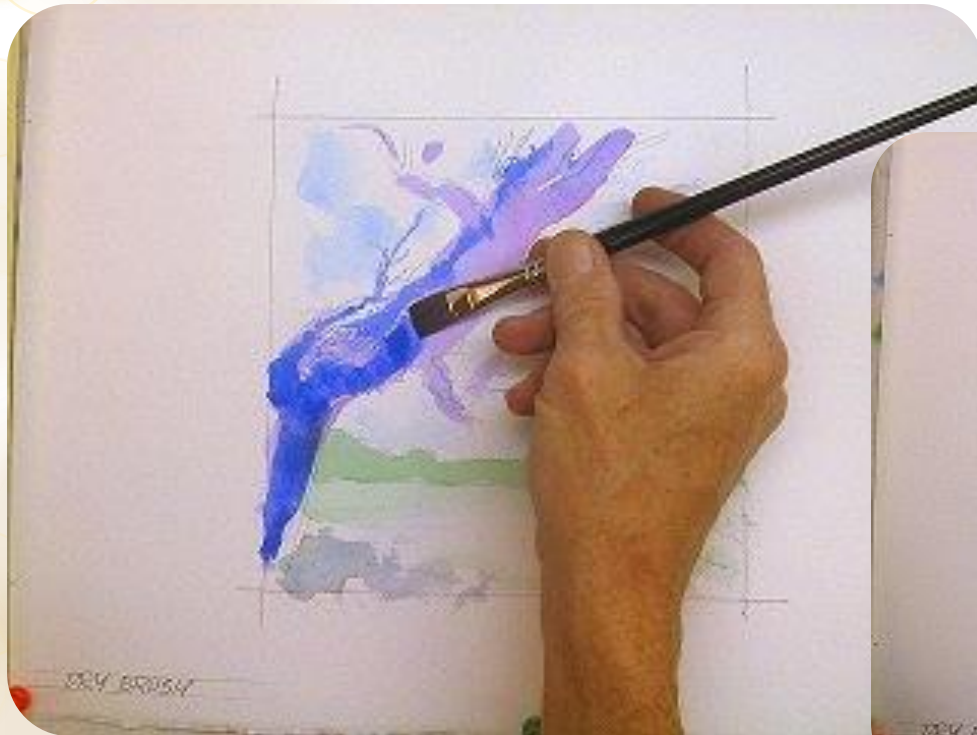
- **Wet-in-wet**-a process of adding paint into a wet area that already has been pre-wet with clean water.





# *Watercolor Techniques*

- Dry Brush – Brush loaded with paint onto dry paper.



# *Watercolor Techniques*

- **Lifting**-Removing paint from the paper using a sponge or a soft paper towel.





# *Watercolor Techniques*

**The techniques you will be learning are:**

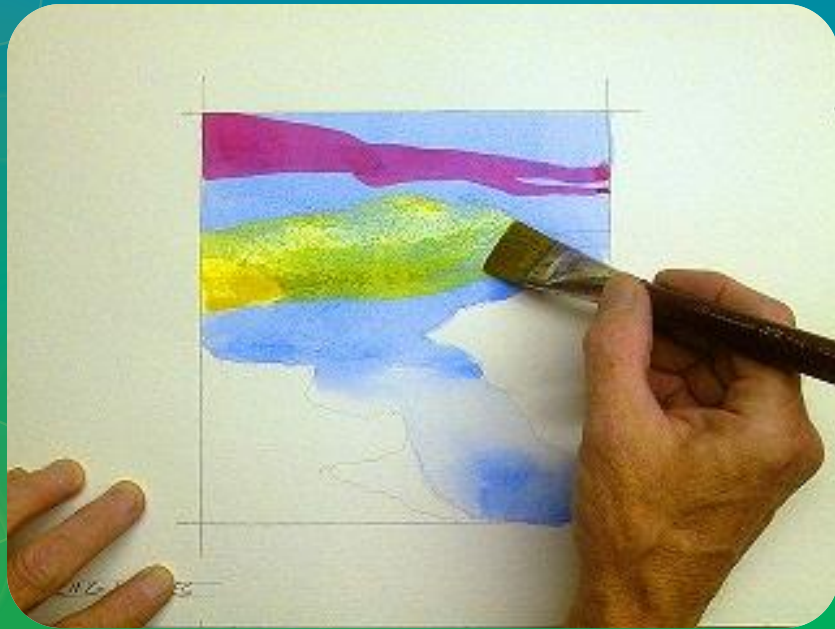
1. Variegated Wash – painting a wash beginning with one color and ending with another analogous color
2. Salt-paint a wash, then sprinkle salt over the wet paint.
3. Resist with crayon and tape - paint over resist material.
4. Splatter-use a toothbrush to splatter color.
5. Saran Wrap-paint a wash, then crumple the saran wrap over the wet paint; remove when dry.

# *Watercolor Experiment Painting*

<b>Alcohol</b>	<b>Wet-in-wet</b>	<b>Wax Resist</b>
<b>Scratching</b>	<b>Splattering</b>	<b>Salt</b>
<b>Masking</b>	<b>Plastic Wrap</b>	<b>Tissue paper</b>

# Watercolor Techniques

- **Glazing**-Glazes are easy to accomplish using a little patience between steps. You must let each wash dry completely before applying the next transparent layer of pigment.





# Watercolor Techniques

- **Alcohol**-Drops of alcohol added to wet paint dries quicker than the surrounding paint to create a unique texture.





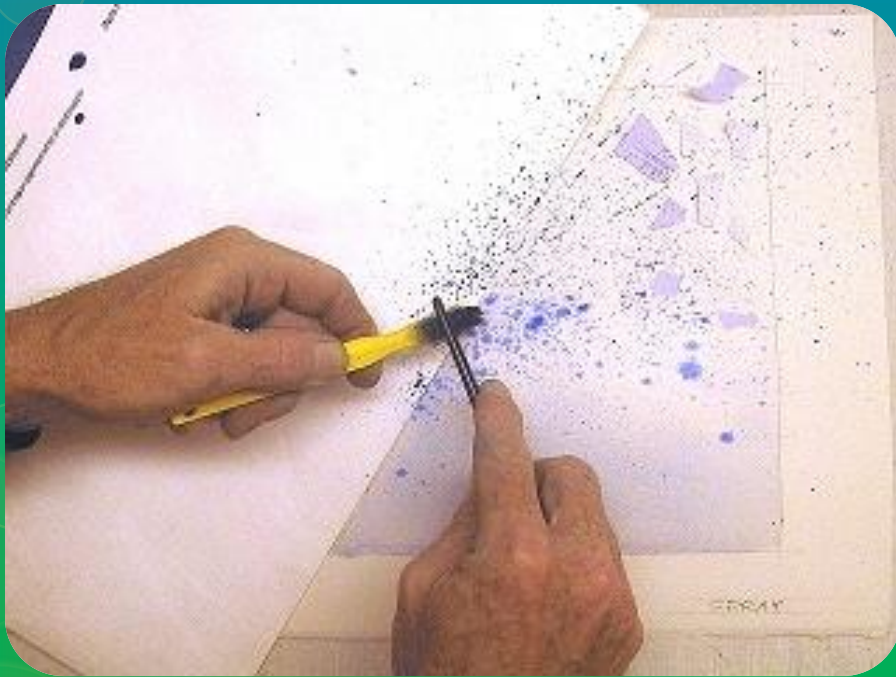
# *Watercolor Techniques*

- **Salt**-Apply salt to wet paint areas of painting to create a speckled texture.



# *Watercolor Techniques*

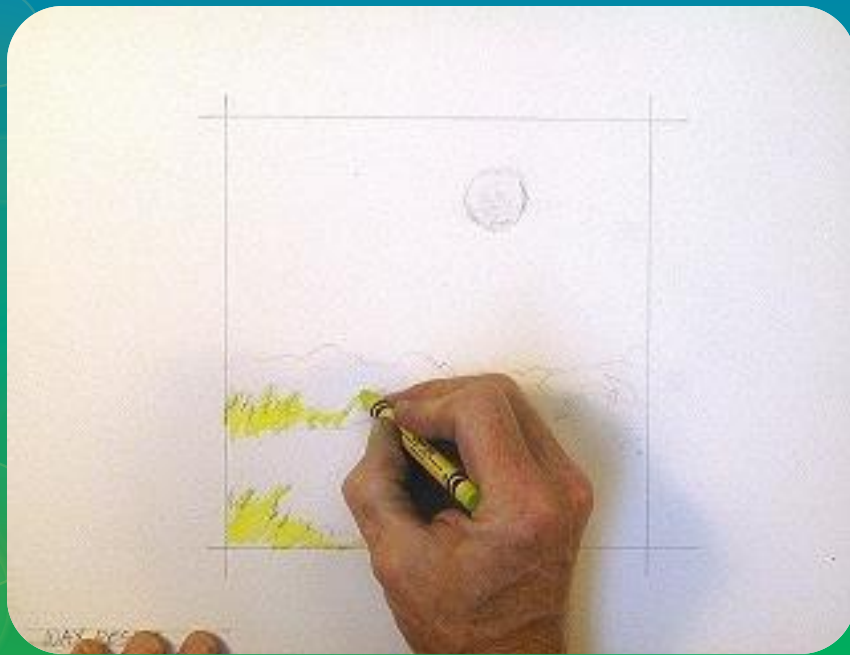
- **Splattering**-The flicking of paint onto the paper.
- **Stamping**-Dabbing the paint onto the paper with a sponge.





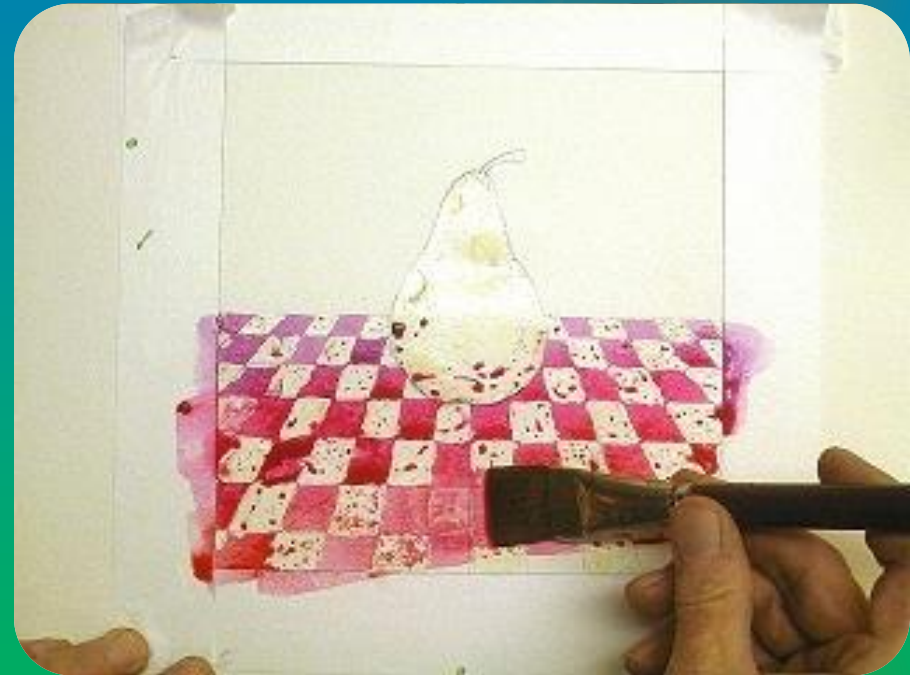
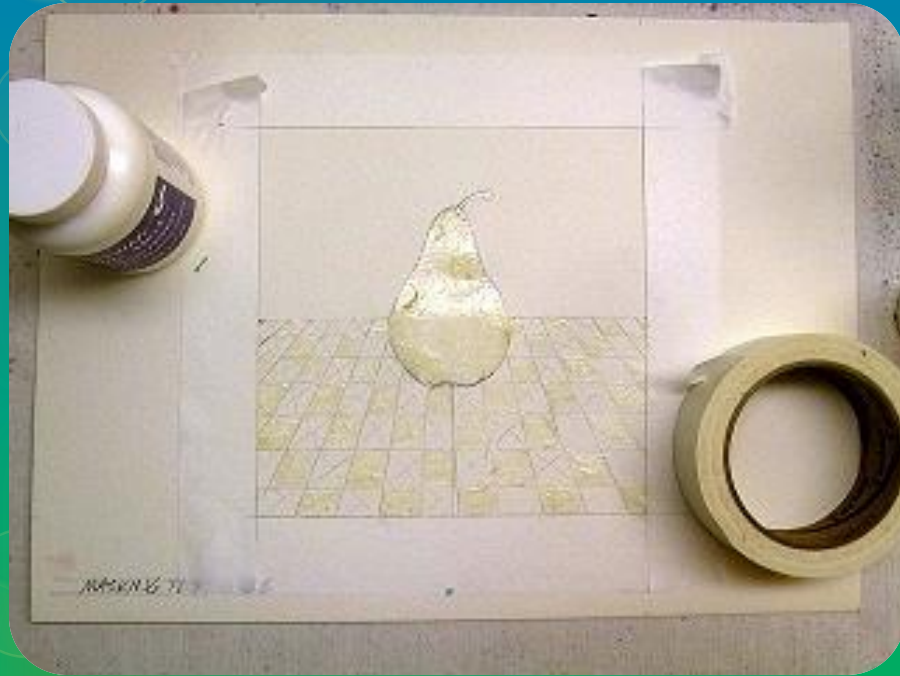
# Watercolor Techniques

- **Wax Resist**-Wax is applied to areas you want the watercolor pigment to repel the surface.



# Watercolor Techniques

- **Masking**-Cover areas to preserve the white of the paper. You can use tape or masking fluid.





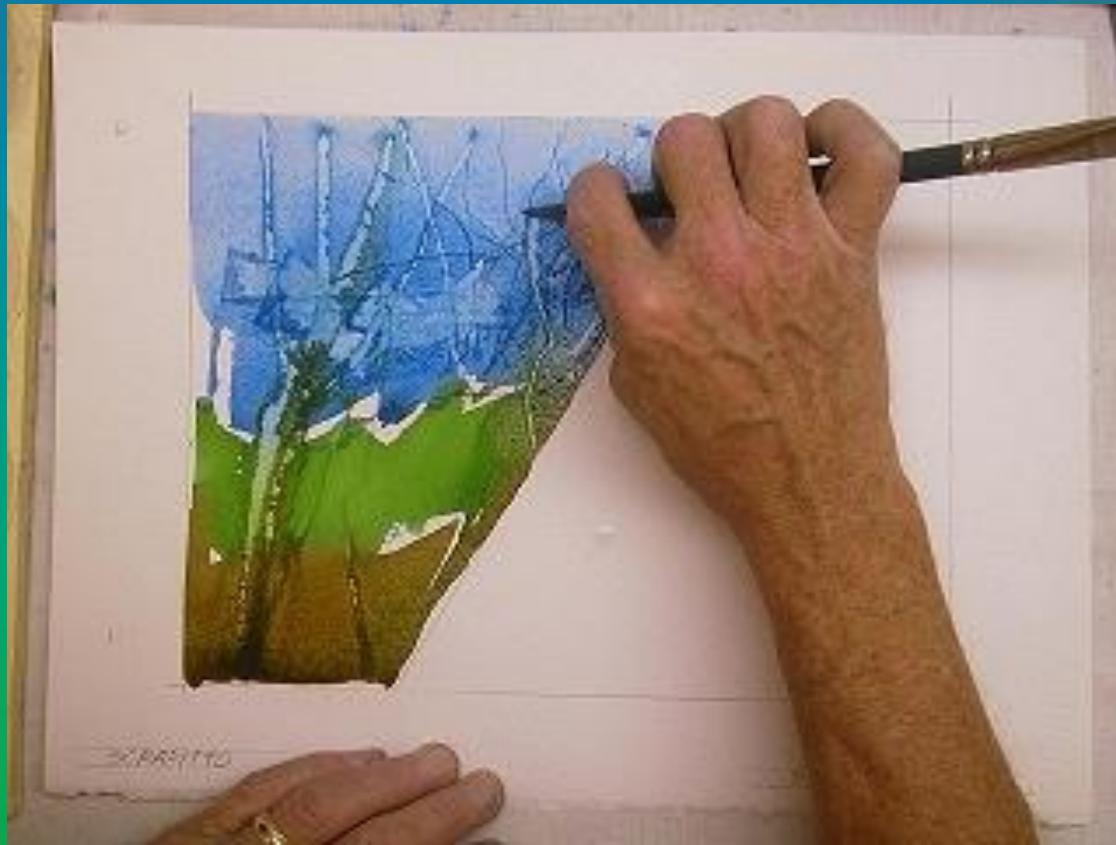
# *Watercolor Techniques*

- **Plastic Wrap** – Plastic wrap is applied to wet paint and then removed after drying to create a textured look.



# Watercolor Techniques

- Scratching – Scratch into wet paper to create texture.





# Watercolor Techniques

◊ Tissue Paper – Tissue paper is applied to wet paint and then removed to create a textured look.











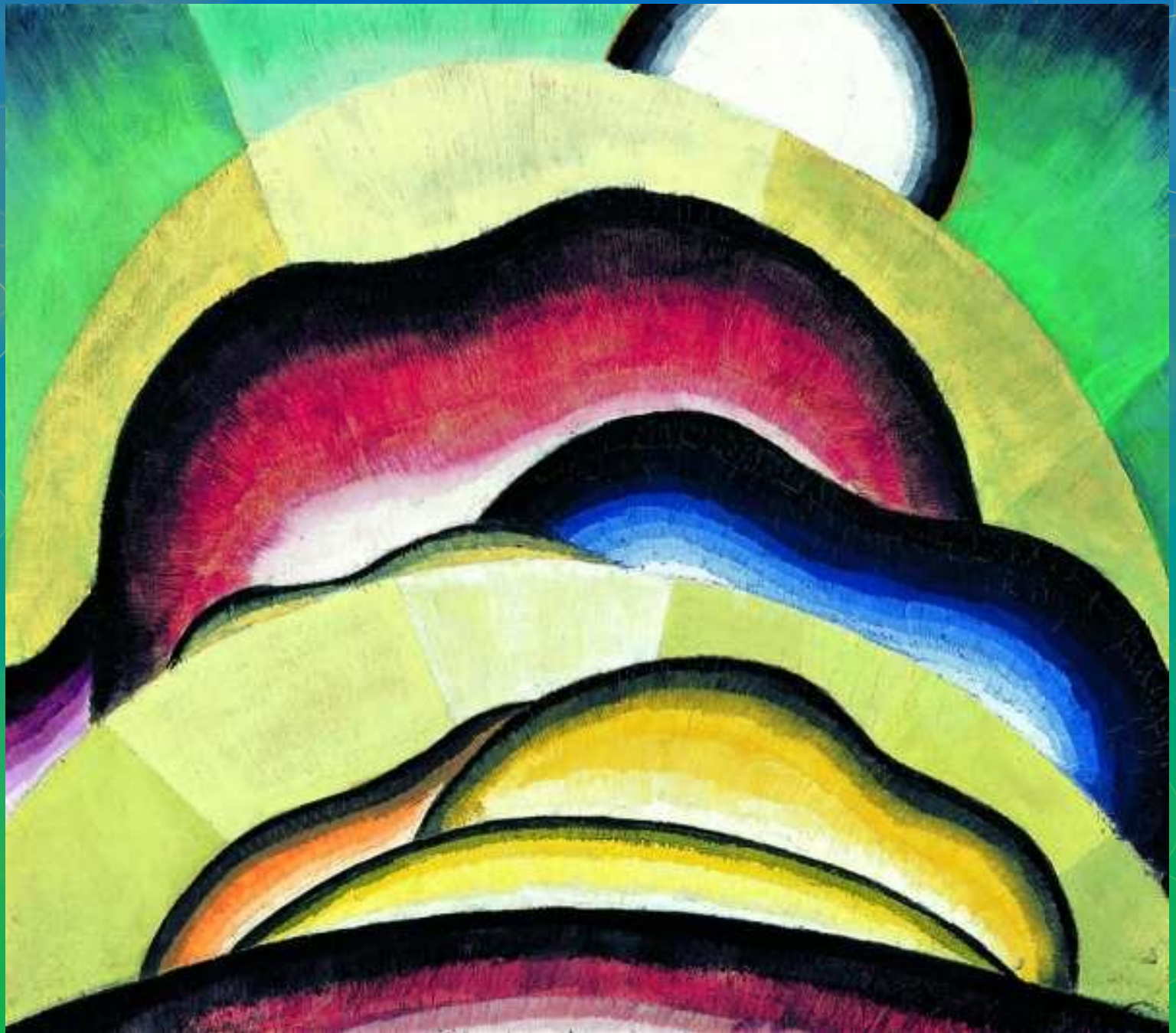
















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