

Watercolour Paint

Watercolour paint is a translucent art medium. Watercolour is a coloured pigment in a water-soluble binder. The paint dissolves when you add water allowing the pigment to spread with a soft brush.

Techniques

Wet-on-Wet

- **What it is:** Applying water to the paper before adding watercolour paint. The paint spreads and blends naturally, creating soft, flowing edges and a dreamy, blurry effect.
- **How to:** Wet your paper with clean water using a brush, and then apply watercolour while the paper is still wet.

Wet-on-Dry

- **What it is:** Watercolour is applied directly to dry paper. The paint stays more defined with crisper edges.
- **How to:** Paint directly onto dry, untreated paper

Dry Brush

- **What it is:** Creates a textured effect by using a very dry brush and a small amount of paint, resulting in visible brushstrokes and a rough texture.
- **How to:** Load a very small amount of paint on a dry brush, then drag it across the paper. This technique is often used to create details or rough textures.

Glazing

- **What it is:** Glazing involves applying thin layers of watercolour on top of dry layers. It can be used to build depth or add subtle colour differences.
- **How to:** Let one layer of paint dry, then apply another thin layer of paint over it.

Ombre

- **What it is:** This creates a smooth transition between light and dark areas, often used to create skies, water, or backgrounds.
- **How to Do It:** Start with a very light wash of paint and gradually add more pigment or darker colours as you move down or across the paper.

Salt Texture

- **What it is:** Salt is sprinkled onto wet watercolour paint, creating an interesting texture. The salt absorbs the paint and creates star-like or crystalline patterns.
- **How to:** While the paint is still wet, sprinkle salt onto the surface and allow it to dry then brush off excess.

Masking

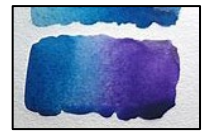
- **What it is:** Masking is a technique where areas of the paper are protected from paint, so the artist can work around them to preserve the white of the paper or existing layers of paint.
- **How to:** Use masking fluid or tape to cover areas you want to keep white, then paint over the rest of the paper. Once the paint is dry, remove the masking.

Background textures

- **What it is:** A way to create textured backgrounds using crinkled tissue paper
- **How to:** Paint a wash on your paper, scrunch up tissue paper or cling film and press it into the damp paint, creating a textured effect.



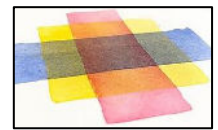
Wet on Wet



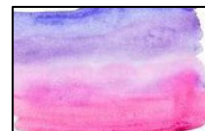
Wet on Dry



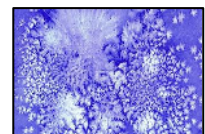
Dry Brush



Glazing



Ombre



Salt



Masking



Background

Colour mixing

Primary Colours: Red, blue, yellow
(mix to make other colours)

Secondary: Orange, green, purple
(mix two primary colours together)

Tertiary: primary and secondary mixed together, creating the in between colours such as 'red orange.'

Creating Lighter or Darker tints or Shades:

More water = lighter or pale.

Less water = darker or richer

Useful QR codes



Creating a
colour wheel
using Watercolour



Basics



Techniques



Brushes