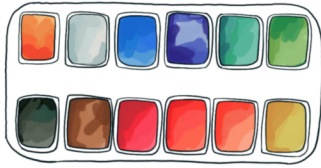


OPTIONAL WATERCOLOR SUPPLIES

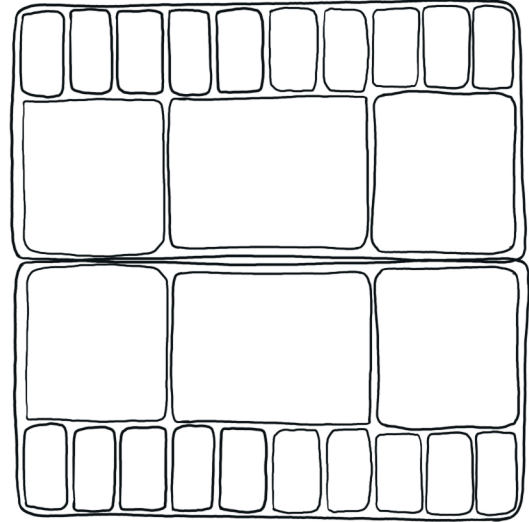
PAN WATERCOLOR SET



TUBES OF
WATERCOLOR
PIGMENT



WATERCOLOR PALETTE



ANGLED PAINTBRUSH



FLAT PAINTBRUSH



ROUND PAINTBRUSH



DETAIL PAINTBRUSH



MOP PAINTBRUSH



FILBERT PAINTBRUSH



MASKING
FLUID



WATER
SPRAY
BOTTLE



PAINTERS TAPE



PAPER TOWEL
OR RAG



WATER TO CLEAN BRUSHES



CLEAN WATER



SPONGE

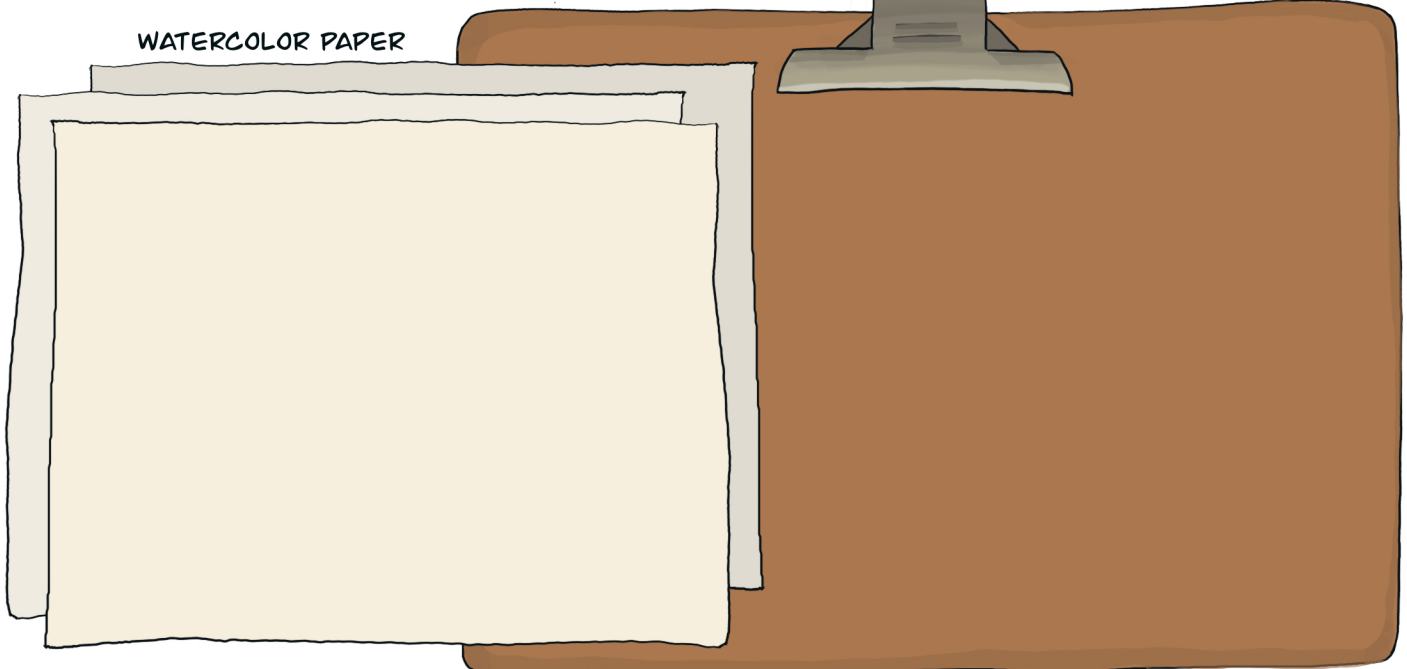


WATERCOLOR PENCILS



WATERCOLOR PAPER

DRAWING BOARD



WATERCOLOR TECHNIQUES

FLAT WASH (WET ON DRY):

WET PIGMENT APPLIED ON TOP OF DRY PAPER.

A WASH OF COLOR ACROSS THE SURFACE WITH NO VARIATION OR CHANGE

WET ON WET:

WET PIGMENT APPLIED ON TOP OF WET PAPER.

WATER BLENDS AND CARRIES PIGMENT ACROSS THE SURFACE OF THE PAPER
CREATING AN UNEVEN WASH OF COLOR

GLAZING:

A TRANSPARENT WASH OF COLOR LAID OVER A PREVIOUSLY PAINTED COLOR.

LET LAYERS DRY BEFORE ADDING ANOTHER LAYER

GRADUATED WASH:

FLAT WASHES OF COLOR THAT FADE FROM MORE SATURATED TO FADED

FEATHERING (SOFT EDGES):

SATURATED COLOR AROUND AN OBJECT THAT FADES IN SATURATION THE FURTHER
AWAY IT GOES

LIFTING:

REMOVING PIGMENT FROM A WET, PREVIOUSLY PAINTED SURFACE, WITH A DRY BRUSH

SCUMBLING:

APPLYING A LAYER OF BROKEN, SPECKLED, SCRATCHY MARKS OVER A PREVIOUSLY
PAINTED LAYER CREATING A FEATHERY, FURRY, OR GRASSY TEXTURE

DRY BRUSH (DRY ON DRY):

USING A MOSTLY DRY BRUSH, APPLYING PIGMENT BY SKIMMING THE SURFACE OF THE
PAPER CREATING BARK OR STONE-LIKE MARKS

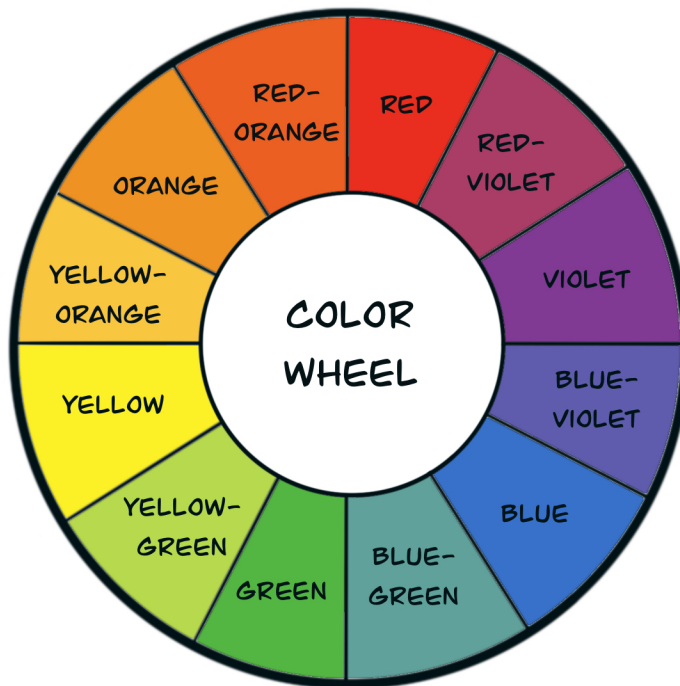
ADDITIVES:

SALT: SPRINKLE SALT OVER WET PAINTED SURFACE

SHAVINGS: (WATERCOLOR PENCILS AND SANDPAPER) SPRINKLE SHAVINGS OVER WET PAINTED SURFACE

MASKING: (MASKING FLUID OR WAX CRAYON) PAINTED OR DRAWN ON SURFACE OF PAPER BEFORE
PIGMENT CREATING A RESIST

COLOR THEORY



BLACK: THE ABSENCE OF COLOR

WHITE: THE SATURATION OF ALL COLORS

BROWN: MADE BY MIXING ONE SET OF COMPLEMENTARY COLORS

PRIMARY COLORS - CANNOT BE MIXED FROM OTHER COLORS



SECONDARY COLORS - MADE BY MIXING EQUAL PARTS OF 2 PRIMARY COLORS



TERTIARY COLORS - MADE BY MIXING EQUAL PARTS OF A PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COLORS



WARM COLORS - REDS/YELLOWS/ORANGES



COOL COLORS - BLUES/GREENS/PURPLES



COMPLEMENTARY COLORS - 2 COLORS THAT ARE ACROSS FROM EACH OTHER ON THE COLOR WHEEL



ANALOGOUS COLORS - A SET OF COLORS NEXT TO EACH OTHER ON THE COLOR WHEEL



WATERCOLOR FAQ'S

PAN VS TUBE WATERCOLORS:

PAN AND TUB WATERCOLORS ARE VERY SIMILAR IN HOW YOU USE THEM.

PAN WATERCOLORS ARE MORE BEGINNER FRIENDLY, THEY COME WITH PAINT ALREADY ON THE PALETTE.

TUBE WATERCOLORS ARE A BETTER DEAL, IF YOU'RE GOING TO BE DOING LOTS OF PAINTING. YOU CAN CUSTOMIZE YOUR PALETTE BY ONLY PURCHASING THE COLORS YOU WANT.

STARTER COLORS SUGGESTIONS:

THE BEST BASIC COLORS TO START WITH ARE THE PRIMARIES (RED, YELLOW, BLUE), PLUS GREEN, BROWN, AND GREY.

RECOMMENDED GREEN: PHALO GREEN AND SAP GREEN

RECOMMENDED BROWN: BURNT UMBER AND BURNT SIENNA

RECOMMENDED GREY: PAYNE'S GREY

WHERE TO PLACE COLORS ON YOUR PALETTE:

MOST PEOPLE TEND TO PLACE LIKE COLORS TOGETHER (LIGHTER COLORS ON ONE SIDE AND DARKER ON THE OTHER) TO AVOID ACCIDENTAL COLOR MIXING.

SKETCH BEFORE ADDING PAINT:

USE WATERCOLOR PENCILS (OR A REGULAR PENCIL) TO DRAW OUT YOU DESIGN BEFORE EVER ADDING WATERCOLOR. DON'T USE A LOT OF PRESSURE WHEN DRAWING. THE BENEFIT OF USING WATERCOLOR PENCILS IS THAT WHEN WATER IS ADDED, THEY BLEND INTO THE PAINT. REGULAR PENCILS SOMETIMES SHOW THROUGH THE PAINT.

WHEN PAINTING:

THE FIRST LAYERS OF PAINT SHOULD BE REALLY THIN, LIGHT LAYERS.

LET EACH LAYER DRY BEFORE ADDING THE NEXT LAYER OF PAINT.

START WITH LIGHTER COLORS AND GRADUALLY ADD DARKER AND DARKER COLOR. YOU CAN ALWAYS PAINT A DARKER COLOR ON TOP OF A LIGHTER COLOR BUT YOU CAN'T ALWAYS PAINT A LIGHTER COLOR ON TOP OF A DARKER COLOR.

COLOR MATCHING:

IT'S ALWAYS A GOOD IDEA TO TEST MIXED COLORS ON SCRAP PAPER FIRST.

THE COLOR YOU MIX ON THE PALETTE WILL LOOK DIFFERENT ON PAPER. CREATE A SWATCH OF TESTER COLORS ON THE SAME TYPE OF PAPER YOU WILL BE PAINTING ON.

TWO WATER CUPS:

WATERCOLOR NEEDS WATER IN ORDER TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE PALETTE TO THE PAPER. IT'S A GOOD IDEA TO HAVE 2 CUPS OF WATER, ONE TO CLEAN YOUR BRUSHES IN BETWEEN COLORS AND THE OTHER OF CLEAN WATER TO ADD TO THE PIGMENTS OR YOUR PAPER.