

# Basic instruction watercolour

Instructions No. 1782



## The suitable painting ground

Most commonly used in watercolor Paper painting. is Watercolour paper absorbent, slightly rough. The water-dissolved colour pigments must be able to distribute themselves well and adhere to the surface. The Paper, most commonly used has a grammage of 180 to 400 grams. In addition to industrially produced Paper paper, high-quality artist papers such as handmade paper and Japanese paper are also used

## Selection of brushes and auxiliaries

Watercolour painting is usually done with a brush. Brushes made of natural materials have proven to be particularly good here, such as red mader hair brushes and special ones with Watercolour brush synthetic fibres. These can absorb a lot of paint and stay in shape despite their high elasticity

To moisten the paper when painting large areas, use a sponge.

Apart from the two-dimensional painting, watercolours can also consist of brush only strokes. This is called brush drawing.

If you use a lot of water when painting, the paint will flow evenly on the surface of the paper. In the small Paper. depths of the paper, a little more paint will accumulate than on the raised areas of the texture of the paper. The typical watercolour impression is thus achieved. If, on the other hand, you use a little water and the brush is then guided quickly, the colour remains on only the raised areas of the paper. Here one speaks of granulating. Another possibility is to dab Paper the paint onto the paper with a fine brush. This is called dotting

## Use of colour

Start with the light colours and apply the darker colours later. The reason for this is that the subsequent lightening of the colours is limited only .

The painting ground like that Watercolour paper is included in the application of the colours, because it should either partially shine through or it should remain partly unchanged if you need a white surface.

Often paint is applied with a lot of water or on the previously moistened substrate and painted into the still wet paint, so that the colours run into each other and the typical watercolour look is created. A great effect!



changes into a different shade.

With the wet-on-wet technique, you first moisten your painting ground. You now paint on the wet painting ground or in a still wet paint. This causes the paint or several colours to run into each other. This creates new effects again and again.

**Extra tip: Watercolour painting in combination with other techniques**

With the so-called mixed techniques, watercolour painting plays a major role. Combine pure painting with Watercolour fineliners or other handlettering pens - also pictures, which are created Aquarelle, partly with acrylic paints or with collages are popular art projects.

Flower wreath and handlettering with Aquarelle





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