

WATERCOLOR TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on watercolor techniques, the existence of many different techniques for making watercolor paintings, and the wet-on-wet technique.

Keywords: Watercolor paints, Wet the paper, wait a few minutes for the paper to dry slightly/ Watercolor paints were known in ancient Egypt, ancient China and countries of the ancient world. For a long time, writing with them was considered only one of the components of graphic design. Watercolor paints in their modern presentation appeared relatively recently: the end of the 18th - the beginning of the 19th century. Then he gained independence and became one of the most complex painting techniques.

"Wet on wet" technique

This method involves applying wet paint to a wet background, but it takes time to thin it out carefully.

The best way to moisten the paper is to use a natural sponge. This method is faster than wetting with a brush, and it's much easier to tell how wet your paper is. Carefully make a few strokes of the paint to see which direction it flows. If you find that the paint is bleeding too quickly, wait a few minutes for the paper to dry a little, then paint as quickly as possible until it is very dry.



Artists usually use this technique to create corners. If you need to sharpen the edges of your painting, you should wait until all the paint you have applied is completely dry before making other strokes. If the paints are completely dry, the picture will remain as you painted it. If they are not completely dry, a new layer is added to the original layer (this is done on purpose when painting wet on wet).



There are many different techniques for doing watercolor paintings. These methods can be determined and classified only conditionally, depending on certain factors.

"Alla prima" technique can be described as a fast, creative writing style, and the Italian term itself can be translated as "in one step". The picture, if you work in this way, is immediately painted in one session, i.e. without steps requiring layers to dry before reapplying subsequent layers. The main thing here is to capture the essence, show the most interesting things with thick colored spots, while avoiding mystery - the colors should be pure.

This technique is used in both oil painting and watercolor, but there are differences - watercolor is liquid and transparent, so it is important to avoid "dirty" flows, but at the same time, it is possible to use the infusion of color into color. useful.

You should start your work from the analysis of nature - conditionally, try to divide the object into colored spots in your imagination and do not forget to "weight" it on a darker / lighter scale. You can start with the most intense, bright colors and move to lighter colors. In fact, each point of color is applied to its place and the image is combined like a mosaic. You can of course re-coat something, but in watercolor it can cause it to lose its freshness.

Perhaps this drawing technique may seem too free, but it, like no other, helps to gain confidence, because it requires a firmness of vision and a steady hand. The visual work will have a live breath and the power of a real impression from the scene.



Dry brush technique

Drybrushing is a great way to add detail to your painting. The tip of the brush should be wet, but not overloaded with paint. The paint itself must be fluid enough to be applied to the paper under slight pressure without melting the underlying paint layer. The purpose of this type of drawing is to create or blend color with short, precise strokes and work comfortably on rough paper.



Glitter painting technique

Multi-layer watercolor painting (glass).

This technique consists of applying several (2-3 recommended) layers of paint to the dry surface of the paper sheet. In this case, the picture gets a certain "dryness" compared to "wet", but the artist can achieve high details of the objects. This technique is also called "mirroring". Gloss - applying a thin layer of transparent paint to an existing pattern. Glazing can be used in both small and large workplaces.

Glaze* - (from the German Lasierung) - one of the methods of painting technique, which consists in applying very thin layers of transparent and transparent paints on a dried dense layer. The main meaning of this technique is to achieve a specific lightness and tonality of the tone or to adjust the colors that are not subtle to the details of the painting, which is possible due to the laws of optical displacement.



No white paint

It is no secret that there is no white color in watercolor. White color is transmitted by the color of the paper. In other words, the artist must always remember the areas that should be left white and "go around" them with color, leaving them untouched.

This technique is called "reservation". Special latex-based materials are now sold to help protect the desired areas of the sheet. They are called "watercolor masking fluid" or "watercolor insulating fluid".

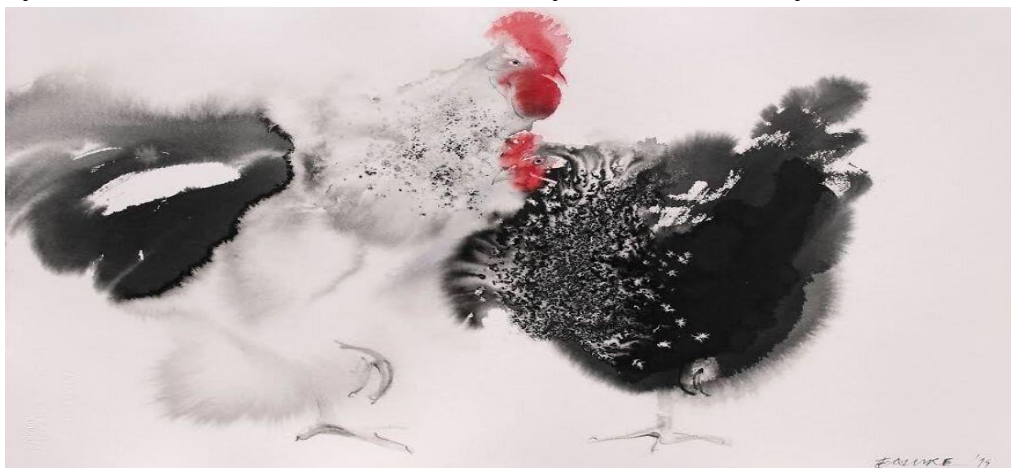
Paraffin

The non-wetting property of paraffin allows you to "protect" some areas of the paper from paint. This method can be used at any stage of the work (both on a blank sheet of paper and on an already applied drawing), but in any case the base must be dry. As a modern alternative to paraffin, there are various storage media. Some artists use ordinary rubber glue for these purposes.



salt

Salt (both coarse and fine) sprinkled on wet watercolor causes uneven corrosion of the paint and creates a special texture on the stain. This method is effective on the first layer of paint. If the work is dry, the salt can be removed with a dry cloth or even by hand.



Brush palette knife

Although the work is still raw, some details can be simply "drawn" with a brush handle (back) or a palette knife (art spatula).



Adopting a monotype

Monotype is a graphic technique, the essence of which is to obtain a single unique print from a picture or graphic basis. Watercolor sheets made using the monotype technique are distinguished by the richness of textures, the randomness of color spots and unusual combinations of light.

Variations of this method are methods of removing sticks from various surfaces (cellophane, fabric, bird feathers, etc.).

Wet paste writing

The use of this technique makes it possible to determine the properties of watercolor paints, such as the possibility of self-combination of spots and the possibility of color stretching. It is better to use thick paper types. The sheet is moistened on both sides with a sponge or dipped in water until it absorbs moisture, and then placed in plexiglass or plastic. With a light movement, the paper is flattened, air bubbles and excess water are squeezed out. The work is done in one step on a horizontal surface. Paints should not be liquid. Paints in tubes work well. After work, the sheet is transferred to plywood or cardboard. With this writing method, it is possible to use the effect of salt or to pre-treat the surface of the sheet with paraffin, as well as to apply the methods of drawing with a brush handle or selecting paint with a knife.



TECHNIQUE OF WORKING IN GUASH PAINT

If they tell you that gouache and watercolor are the same thing, don't give up! Although the fate of truth is here, so it is not worth arguing on this account. Let's take a closer look at this wonderful paint and consider the technique of painting with gouache.

What you need to know about gouache

In fact, if we translate the Greek "watercolor" and the French "gouache" into Russian, we get "watercolor". These are completely different colors in our language. Foreign names allow you to

distinguish them by name. What is the main difference between gouache and watercolor? The French language has a great capacity for concealment and is not transparent. If more water is better for grechanki, then the French version of watercolors requires more water to wash brushes than to write. Gouache attracts many with its velvety charm. Bright colors with fabric cover allow art lovers to create amazing works of art.



With the ability to evenly cover large surfaces with a single color, the invention of computers made it the primary material for creating posters, illustrations, and art projects.



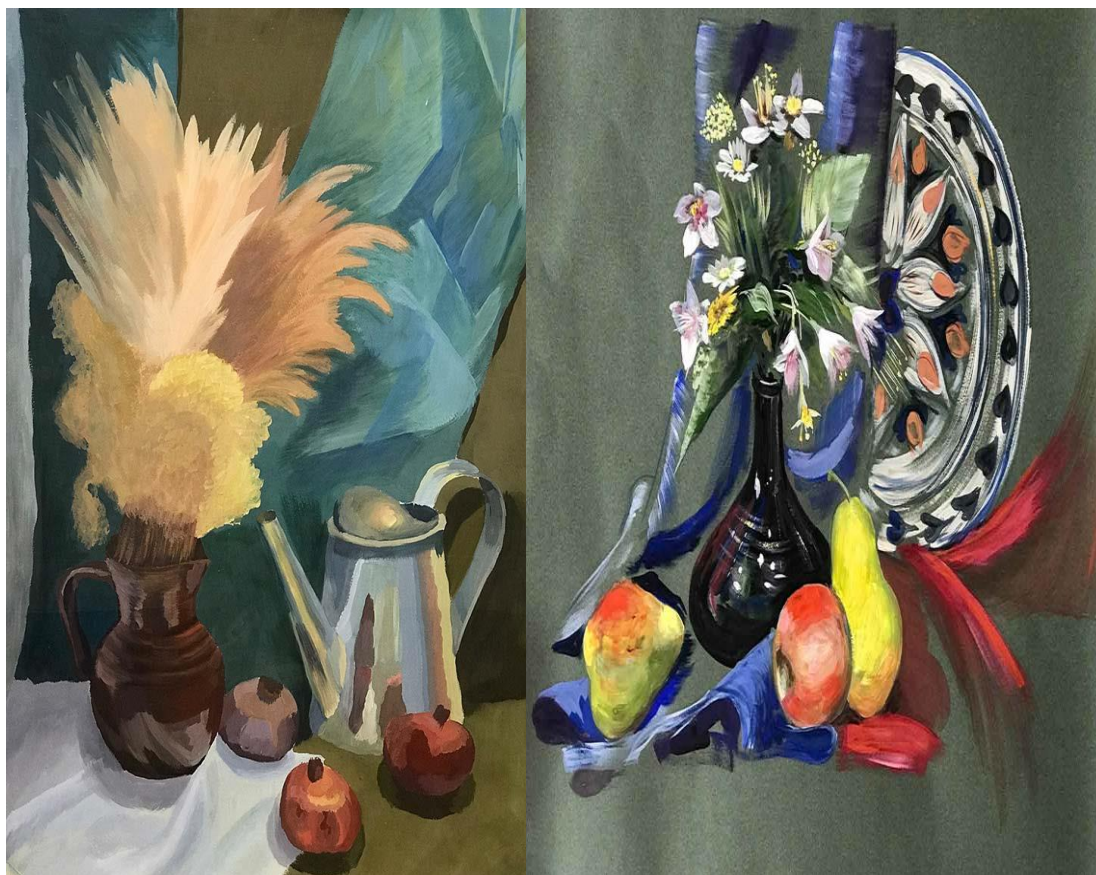
When the base pigment dries, it becomes very light. It is not easy to learn to choose the right tone when painting gouache beauties. It takes a lot of time and effort to become a true virtuoso of this material.

When applying a very thick layer, after drying, it will crack and fall off. Therefore, unlike watercolor, it is possible to correct an unsuccessful smear here, but if you do it more than three times, the probability that the last version will not take root is very high.

If you learn to deal with imperfections, gouache can become your favorite material. With its help, you will attract your fans

How to draw gouache

Painting with gouache on paper, cardboard, plywood, hard silk. Primer is not required, even uniformity is a mandatory requirement for the work surface. It will overwrite any background. Often, paper-covered subframes are used to work with this material. Here's how you can do it yourself:



Take a piece of paper. Spread it out on a flat table. Moisten well with water.

Place the subframe on the wet floor to turn the floor from all sides. For greater strength, the lower frame can be filled with MDF.

Apply PVA glue to the edge of the lower frame and glue all sides to it.

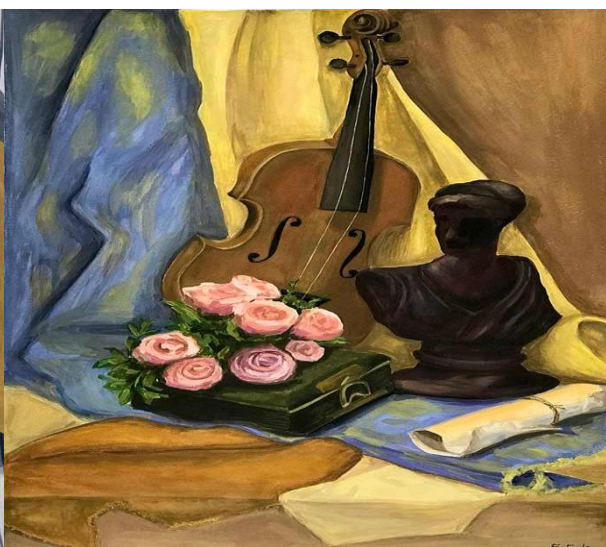
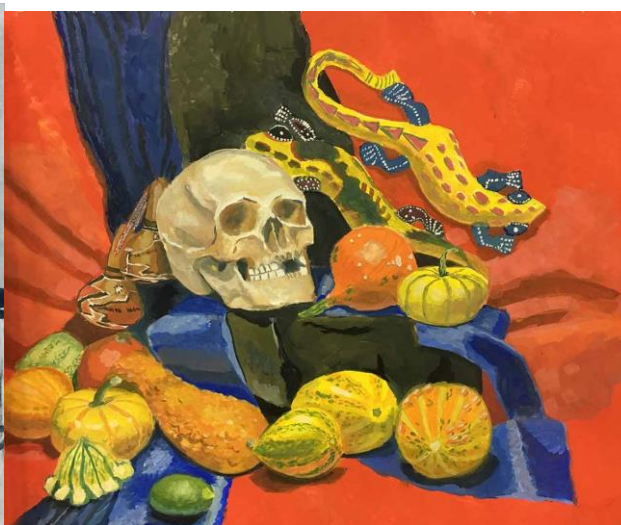
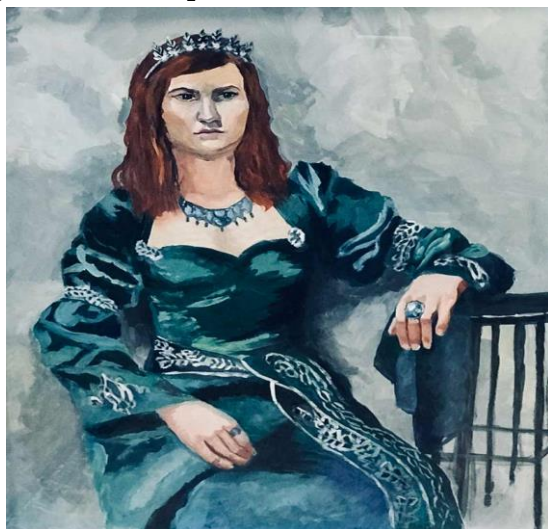
Turn the stretcher upside down and leave it to dry horizontally. After drying, the paper is stretched and ready for drawing.

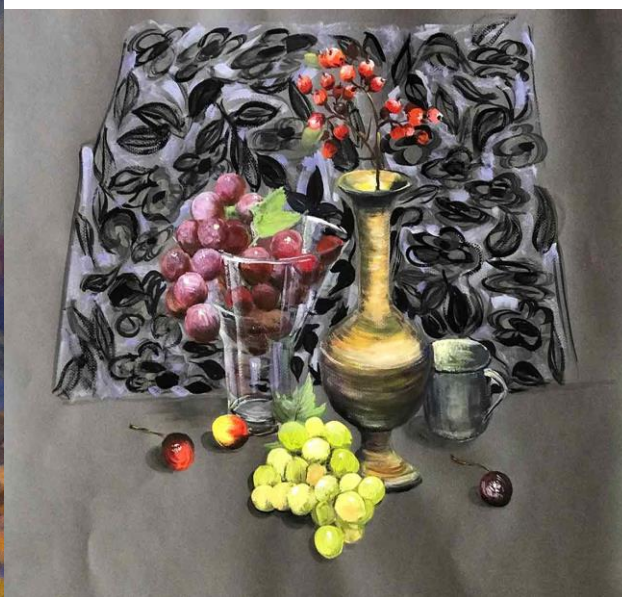
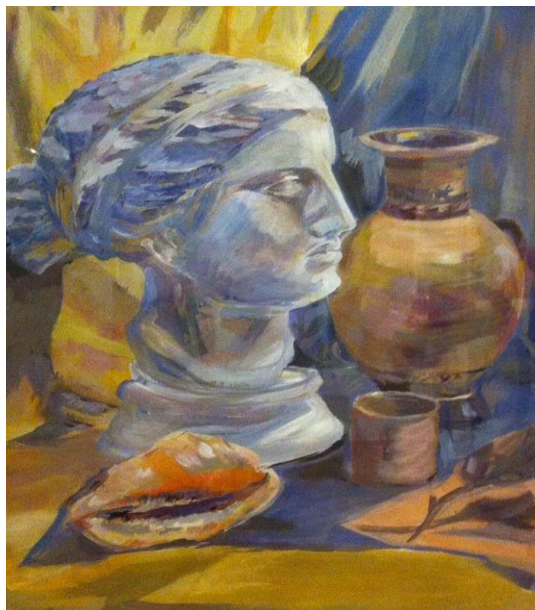
As a palette for gouache beauties, if you need to paint large surfaces with one color, it is better to use plastic boards or tubs. Brushes are best used for watercolor. Poster art alone often requires flat pieces of various sizes. For our hero, soft brushes are preferable to hard ones.

Unlike tempera and oil paints, gouache sisters are not very diverse in the technique of use. It is impossible to paint with glitter. It is opaque, so only a thick layer can give the desired result. Usually, the desired color is selected in the palette, taking into account future lighting after drying. Then a dense layer is applied to the desired surface.

The best thing about gouache is the freedom to make mistakes. You can easily cover the failed area with a new layer in less than two or three times. The fire does not leave the old. Often gouache paints are used for stencil art. Various compositions can be made with the help of cut stencils, using a foam pad and a diluted mixture of the desired color.

Fonts and designs using liquid gouache. It is an excellent substitute for sleep. Poster feathers and sharp flat sticks are used by many decorators in combination with gouache. Although they do not dispute these tastes, velvet shades of gouache cannot leave indifferent any caliber of esthetician. Therefore, mastering the technique of writing with this color can significantly enrich your artistic potential.





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