

# Year 10 Art Term 1 'ENVIRONMENT' - USING WATERCOLOUR Knowledge Organiser



- Watercolour can either come in block or tube form.
- Watercolour = WATERY COLOUR. It should be applied in light, thin layers using plenty of water.
- Special 'watercolour paper' is usually used that is thicker and can absorb more water due to the amount of water that is used.
- Dries quickly
- Slightly transparent
- Don't mix with white – just add more water to achieve a lighter colour.

**Watercolour = Watery! Light, blended colours.**



## BASIC WATERCOLOUR TECHNIQUES



## TOP TIPS

YOU NEED A GOOD RANGE OF CLEAN BRUSHES, WATER POT, PAPER TOWEL & TISSUE

1. Sketch out the shape of the object lightly
2. Apply the watercolour in LIGHT, watery layers
3. Don't flood the paper with too much water – have a paper towel handy to take excess water/paint off your brush
4. MIX colours. Don't use colour straight from the tube/block
5. DON'T use white. To make a colour lighter add more water! (white is for adding detail at the end, e.g. whiskers/highlights)
6. If you make a mistake, dab it with tissue while wet to remove the paint
7. Observe the object you are painting closely.
8. Test colours on a piece of scrap paper first