



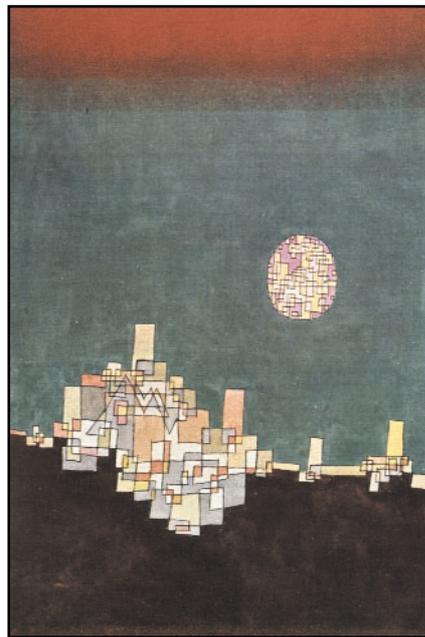
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Introduction and Initial Techniques

There is a long tradition of watercolour painting in the fine arts. The great masters include artists like Albrecht Dürer, William Turner, Emil Nolde, Paul Cézanne and Paul Klee, to name only a few. But also people who do painting as a minor or major hobby are time and again fascinated by the opportunities of watercolour painting and its wide range of uses. The special feature is combining the element water with the colour substance. Water takes away the colour's heaviness and makes it transparent. The colours unfold their brilliancy on the white painting surface, which shimmers through.



J.M.W. Turner, Dinant, Bouvignes and Crécoeur, watercolour ca. 1839



Paul Klee, Auserwählte Stätte (chosen place), watercolour 1927

Painting with watercolours demands a degree of spontaneity and decisiveness in applying the colours, whereby this technique has certain laws of its own that cannot be completely ignored. But with practise and the help of a few tips you can learn to control the painting results.

Start off with two exercises that require no previous experience and in which the colour - and chance - lead to surprising results.

Two easy Techniques for Beginners

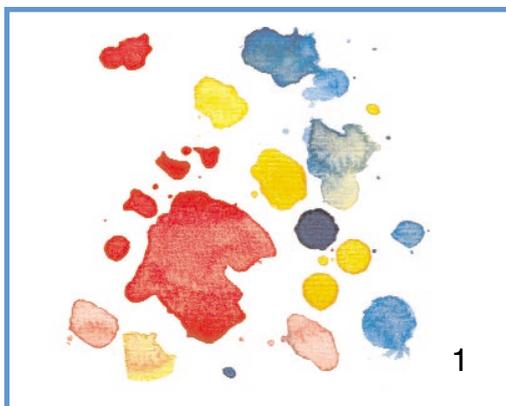
The Blowing Technique

You need:

- STOCKMAR Colour-Circle Paints: red, blue and yellow or STOCKMAR Watercolours: carmine red, lemon yellow and ultramarine
- 1 round paintbrush
- normal painting paper, ca. DIN A4
- containers to mix the paint
- 1 drinking straw (if desired)

1 – Mix each colour with water in separate containers. Continue as described in chapter 2 / "Mixing STOCKMAR Paints".

2 – One after another, dip brush into each of the 3 colours and let big drops of paint drop onto the paper (diagr.1).



BE SURE to wash out your paintbrush with clear water after using each colour.

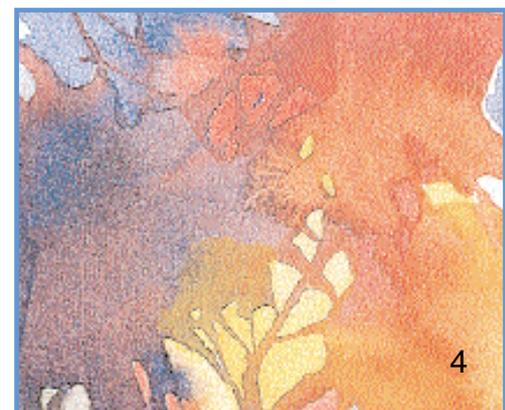
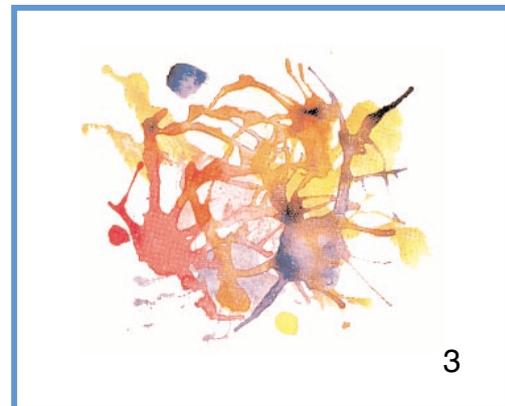
3 – Blow the paint strongly in all directions so that the colours run into each other (diagr. 2). This step is easier if you use a drinking straw.

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Further Suggestions

If you want to do more work on this little colour experiment, be sure to first let the paint dry thoroughly after blowing. Then you can repeat the drops and blowing: further branches and colour mixing will result (diagr. 3).

The open spaces can be painted with a contrasting colour or the existing colours can be painted over so that they shimmer through and create a layered effect (diagr. 4).



Printing Technique

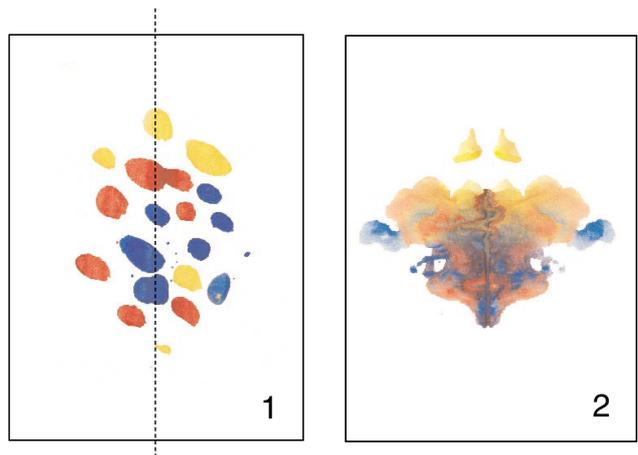
You need

- STOCKMAR Colour-Circle Paints: red, blue and yellow or STOCKMAR Watercolours: carmine red, lemon yellow and ultramarine
- normal painting paper, DIN A 4 or smaller
- 1 round No.10 paintbrush
- containers to mix the paint

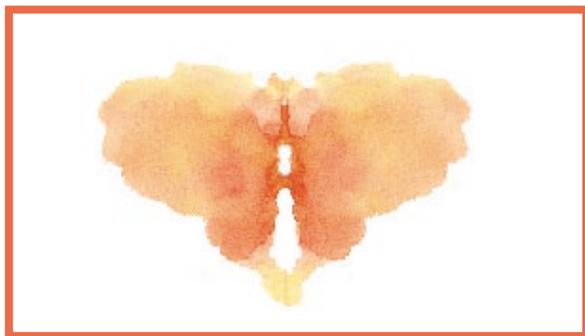
1- Mix paints with water in individual containers. Continue as described in chapter 2 / "Mixing STOCKMAR Paints".

Fold and crease the paper in the middle, then unfold. Drop big drops of the different colours around the middle fold (diagr. 1). BE SURE to wash out the brush in clear water before using the next colour.

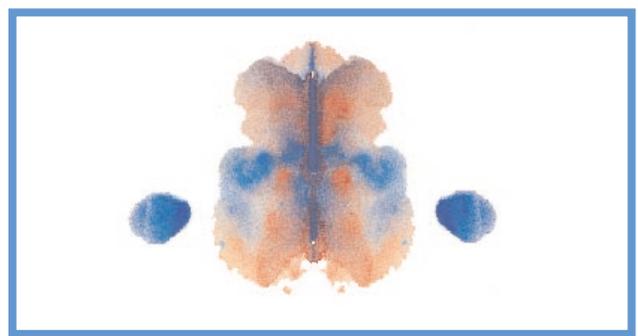
2- Fold paper again in the middle and smooth over with the ball of your hand. The colours mix as a result of the pressure. When you unfold paper again, you'll find surprising colours and forms (diagr. 2).



Printing Technique with the three colours



Printing Technique with red and yellow



Printing Technique with red and blue



Printing Technique with blue and yellow

If you try this with smaller formats you can create pretty postcards, tablecards or miniatures. The miniatures look even better in a matching coloured frame.

