

# Techniques

## Oil pastels:

- **Oil pastel resist:** The oily oil pastel resists the liquid watercolour (similar to how oil and water don't mix.) So, while the paint soaks into the paper, it just beads off the oil pastel.
- **Oil pastel blending:** In this technique, small circular motions are used to blend two shades of oil pastels where they meet. This will create a gradient effect.

## Soft Pastels:

- **Soft pastel shading and blending:** Soft pastels can be used to outline as well as colour inside sections of artwork. The soft texture of these pastels results in smooth, smudgy lines and vibrant colours. Once the colouring is complete, students can use their finger to gently blend the colours together and smoothen out all the rough lines. Encourage them to darken the colours by shading a bit more as they smudge.

## Watercolour:

- **Rock salt technique-** In this technique, rock salt is sprinkled on wet paint. The rock salt absorbs the extra water on the paper and creates a rough effect once its dry.
- **Wet on wet-** In this watercolour technique, students start by applying a thin layer of water to the paper with a paint brush, then they quickly add a light layer of watercolour. The watercolour will spread on the wet paper creating an interesting effect. Remind them to work in sections with this technique or the water will dry.
- **Watercolour Wash:** in this technique, students dip their brush into water and then the paint before applying it on the paper. This gives a light layer of watercolour that is somewhat transparent.
- **Watercolour blending-** in this technique, students gently mix two or more watercolours that are similar to each other to create a gradient effect.