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Young Artist

Learn to Watercolor Set

Color blossoms - Add some clean water to the top of your paper with one of the brushes. While it's still wet, gather a large amount of color and water on your brush and touch it to the wet paper. Watch the color move into the areas that are wet. Lead the color around your paper with water and your brush.

Splatter - Gather paint on your brush. Tap the tip of the brush with another brush handle over your paper. Speckles of paint will fill the paper. Try using multiple colors to create a confetti look.

Wet strokes on a wet background - Use this technique to make a dreamy looking picture. Create a wash for your background and while it's still wet, gather some color and paint.

Wet strokes on a dry background - Wait until your background color is dry and then paint over top. Use this technique to make a hard edged image over a colored background. This is a good way to add detail to a picture.

Crayon resist - Draw on your paper with the white crayon. Brush off any chunks of crayon. Watercolor over the drawing. The area where you drew with crayon will remain white. For best results, use a dark color to paint over the crayon.

Drips - Gather lots of paint on your water brush and add it to the top of your paper. Squeeze a little water onto the painted area and tilt your paper so the paint drips down. Add more paint and water to see what happens. Be sure to do this technique over a paper towel.

Important Information about the Paint

- The watercolor paint included is a non-toxic, highly pigmented, semi-opaque, water-based formula. It may stain some fabrics and surfaces.
- Cover your work surface and wear a smock or old clothes. Clean up spills immediately. Wash clothing within an hour to help prevent stains.
- Have water and paper towels handy for cleaning and drying your brushes and water cup.
- Wash hands with soap and water after use.
- Rinse your paint brushes with water after use. Let them dry with bristles pointed up.

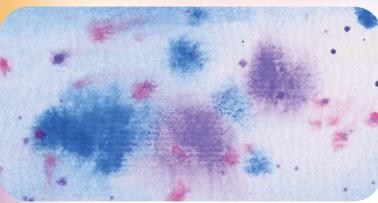
Watercolor paint is a combination of pigment - which gives the paint its color, and binder - which allows the color to stay on the paper.

Watercolor paper is meant to absorb the watercolor and can be made with cotton. There are two types of watercolor paper, "cold press", which has a bumpy surface, and "hot press", which has a smooth surface. The cold press paper absorbs the watercolor more and dries quicker than the hot press. This kit includes student grade cold press watercolor paper as well as hot press smooth paper for you to experiment with.

The paint brushes included in this kit are for making different lines and marks with the watercolor. To make large shapes and fill-in large areas, use the wide-tip brush or water brush. To make small details and thinner lines, use the fine-tip brush.



WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD
Small parts. Not for Children under 3 years.



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Cleveland, Ohio 44125
Designed in USA • Made in China
Conforms to ASTM D-4236
Non-toxic Safe for Children





Collapsible water cup - Remove the cap and expand the cup so all 4 layers are fully extended.

- Make sure the cup will stay up by tapping it on the top rim.
- Fill it about halfway with water. Be sure to hold the water cup when rinsing the brushes so it doesn't tip.
- When finished, rinse the cup and allow it to dry before collapsing and replacing the cap.

Water brush - To fill, first unscrew the brush tip from the handle. →



Note: Multiple squeezes will be needed to fill the handle.



Squeeze the handle as shown and hold your squeeze.

Place under water then release your squeeze.

Remove from the water, then with the hole pointing up, squeeze again. Some water may come out.

Holding your squeeze, place under water then release your squeeze. **Repeat steps 3 & 4 until the handle is full.**

Screw the brush tip back on snugly.

To paint, first remove the cap. Now squeeze the handle gently until a small amount of water wets the bristles, then gather some paint. Experiment by adding more or less water to make your paint darker and lighter.

Rinse the bristles in water to clean, then wipe on a paper towel. Repeat until no more color comes off the bristles.

To store, remove the brush tip and squeeze out all the water. Take off the cap and let the brush tip air dry on its side so the bristles don't get damaged. When the water brush parts are dry, replace the brush tip and cap.

Helpful Tip: If the bristles and washer fall out of the brush tip, wet the bristles and place both back inside.



Watercolor painting mat - To prevent your paper from curling, take a small amount of sticky putty and place it on the back of each corner of your paper. Press it onto the watercolor painting mat. You can either wait until your picture is dry to remove, or lift the paper off the mat and stick it to another surface to dry. Peel the sticky putty off the paper carefully by rubbing your finger across it. Wipe the mat clean between uses so extra paint doesn't get onto your new paper.

Even though we supply sticky putty and the watercolor mat to help your paper stay flat, when it dries fully the paper will probably be wavy. To flatten your pictures completely, wait until they're fully dry and place them under some heavy books for about a day or so.

Fun techniques to explore!

Wash - Paint a whole sheet of paper with water. Quickly brush color over the entire surface while the paper is still damp. This will help evenly distribute the color.



Gradated wash - Create a wash as described above. Then add more paint to the top of the paper brushing it evenly across and downward. Use less color and more water as you move your brush downward.



Color bloom - Paint a wash on an area of your paper. While the area is still damp, drip plain water with your brush onto the area. Wherever the water touches, the paint will bloom away from the water leaving the area white or a lighter colored. Do this to create a snow or a sparkle effect. It can also be useful when you want to erase or get rid of color. Dab the area you want to erase with a paper towel for best results.