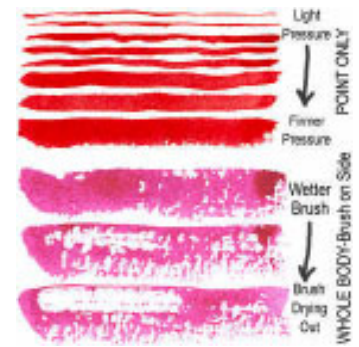


Texture Techniques:

Using brushes:

- drag or scumble (scrub) your brush on its side over dry paper. Your brush should not be sopping wet with paint when you do this.
- spatter paint by flicking a paint-loaded brush at your paper or tapping the loaded brush on your finger while holding it over your paper. This can be done on wet, damp or dry paper, before or after painting a wash.
- stipple paint by dabbing just the tip of the brush hairs to your paper. You can also get a flat “stencil” brush to use for this
- “fan out” the bristles of your brush, then drag it gently across your paper.

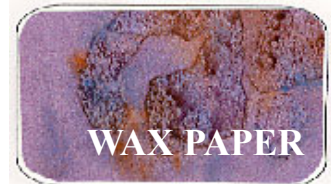
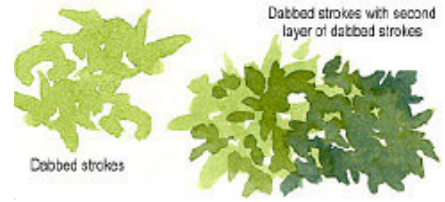


Using other tools and/or materials:



- Use a sponge (synthetic or natural) to dab paint onto your paper
- Use “found objects” (bubble wrap, netting, crumpled paper, etc.) to *print* paint onto your paper
- Lay cut or torn pieces of wax paper into a wet wash and let it dry in place
- Use a toothbrush to spatter paint, either with or without a stencil
- Use the edge of a credit card or stiff board (or the handle of an aquarelle brush) to scratch or scrape light or dark lines into a damp wash.
- Add a sprinkle of salt or a few drops of rubbing alcohol to a damp wash

- Spray or spatter clean water into a damp wash to make lighter spots as the water dilutes your paint
- Lift color from a damp wash by using crumpled or twisted paper towel



In the painting of mine below, called “Horned Toad”, I *dragged* my brush across some of the rock planes, and also used *spattering* to add texture.

The scraping and lifting techniques shown in the trees and fence [below right], can also be used to add texture to foreground objects like rocks, grass, etc.



GETTING WHITES:

Scraping Out

This won't give you pure white.



Lifting Out

This works best with non-staining pigments

