1. **Washes:** Are Transparent, even layers of color used to work into large background areas such as skies and water. You start with damp paper and a loaded brush. Make a firm stroke across the paper, load the brush again and make a second stroke. This is continued until the area is completed.
2. **Graded Washes:** Graded washes that vary in density and color from one side to the other. You begin with damp paper and load the brush with paint, stroking evenly across the page. Continue until the color loses saturation.
3. **Wet-on-Wet:** Drops of paint can be applied to damp washes causing blossoms of colors as they bleed into each other. This can be an interesting out-of-focus background effect.
4. **Masking Tape Block:** Use masking tape to cover up specific shapes and lines and place washes over them. When the paint is dry, remove the tape and paint details into the area
5. **Rubber Cement Block:** Same procedure as for masking tape but you must allow the glue to dry before painting washes. The results are looser than tape since the glue is not as easy to control.
6. **Scratching with a Pointed Implement:** By scoring the paper before or after you lay down a wash, you cause indentations in the paper into which the color from the wash pools, causing fine dark lines, a great technique for fine detail.
7. **Scrunched Paper Towel Blot:** Because paper towel is stiffer than tissue, the blot results in a combination of hard and soft edges that can be used to represent rocks.
8. **Table Salt:** Salt sprinkled into a wash creates starry effects because the salt absorbs the pigment in the paint. This technique can be used to create the effect of sand and snowflakes. This technique works best if the salt is applied before the pigment settles into the paper.
9. **Rubbing Alcohol:** small drips of alcohol into a wash creates a resist effect. This works best when you use bright, intense, not too watered down color.
10. **Crumpled Plastic Wrap (or plastic bag):** This works best when you use bright, intense, not too watered down color. You also need to put it on while it is still very wet and let it dry overnight before pulling off the plastic wrap.
11. **Wax Crayon Resist:** This may be done with colored crayon or clear wax sticks; you apply wax were ever you wish to repel the watercolor. Since wax resists water, when you paint over a waxed area, the paint beads up and creates interesting textural effects.
12. **Eraser:** After the paint is dry, you can lightly soften areas and create fuzzy, gentle tonal variations by erasing