

## **Saving and Recovering the White Paper**

### **1. Liquid Latex** also called Frisket or Masket .

I use Pebeo brand and whichever liquid brand you choose it must be removable, not permanent.

Frisket is always going to result in an area that is very hard edged.

Frisket can be removed in larger areas easily with a rubber cement pick up eraser.

### **2. Crayon/ Wax resist**

This is permanent and cannot be removed. Clear or white candle wax or a specific wax crayon manufactured for watercolor (Susan Schwee brand) can be used as a soft edged resist.

### **3. Wax Paper**

Wax paper can be used effectively for areas or lines of white in a subject.

Like the crayon, it cannot be removed and will permanently be part of the subject.

### **4. Tape** – masking tape for delicate surfaces or artist tape.

Tape is useful for larger areas of white within a boundary. In the same subject you could use frisket around the edges of your subject and tape to cover the larger internal area.

## **Painting Around**

One of the best ways to save the white areas is by painting around them as often as you can.

## **Scraping**

Scraping with a pocket knife or with a credit card is a way to recover white or lighter lines and areas in your subjects.

## **Lifting**

Using Kleenex tissues (damp or dry) or a damp brush can all be very effective ways to recover light areas within washes.

## **Painting with Gaps**

Leaving space between two edges as a white gap or dam is another way to save whites in a painting. You can use this method to both preserve white areas and avoid colors bleeding into each other,