

Playing with Paint!

You Will Need:

- Paints
- Paint brushes
- Glass/jar of water
- Palette –an old plate/plastic tub
- Sketchbook/paper
- Old rag
- Newspaper/cloth to protect work surfaces

During this project we will be learning about colour theory, mixing and exploring how to use acrylic paints.

Top Tips....Roll up your sleeves, wear an apron. Acrylic paint is permanent once dry. If you get any on clothes, rinse off with soapy water while it's still wet. Keep your water clean. If it gets muddy get a fresh glass or it will dull the colour. An old rag or kitchen towel is useful to wipe your brush on between colours. A small amount of paint can go a long way! Squeeze out a small amount at a time, you can always top up later if needed.

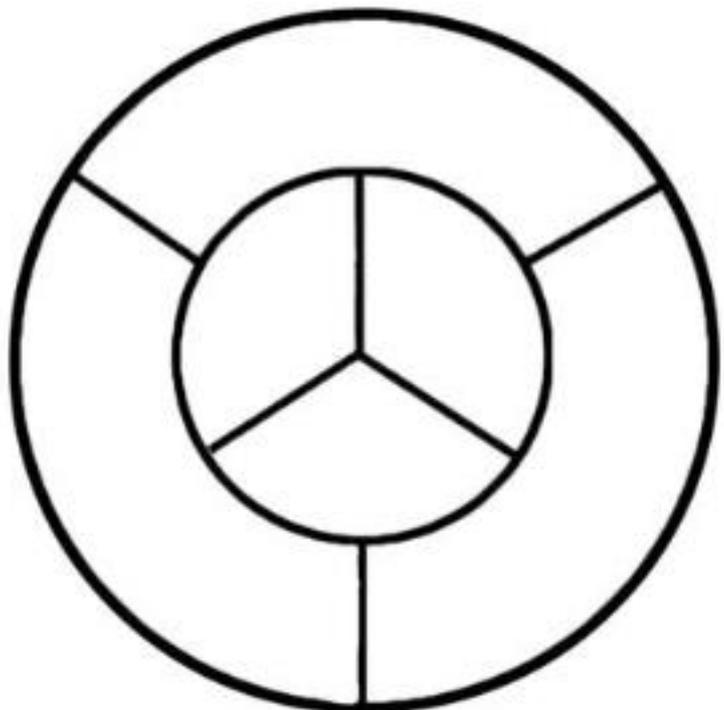
Colour Mixing - Fill in the colour wheel.

Primary colours are Red, Yellow and Blue. Place them in a separate segment in the centre of the colour wheel.

The outer band are the **secondary colours**. These are made by mixing the two primary colours together that are at the base of each segment.

Mix the colours in equal parts on your paint palette and fill in the outer segments.

- **Red and Blue = Purple**
- **Blue and Yellow = Green**
- **Yellow and Red = Orange**



Tints and Shades

You can create lighter and darker colours by adding white or black to the mix.

Adding white will give you pastel tints

Adding black will give you darker shades.

Choose one colour to experiment with, adding tints and shade, going from the original colour to lighter or darker along a small block on your page.

Paint Dilution

You can also achieve lighter or darker shades depending on the thickness of the paint. Acrylics are very versatile and can be

impasto—a very thick style

or as a

wash—thinner paints by adding more water, like watercolour paints. Have a play with this.

Complimentary and Harmonious colour

Complementary (sometimes called contrasting) colours can be found by looking at opposites on the colour wheel. For example, a complementary colour for red can be found on the outer circle of our colour wheel on the opposite side, which would be green. These colours really make each other stand out when placed next to each other.

Harmonious colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel and blend together easily, working harmoniously together. For example blue and purple.

Warm and Cool Shades

Colours that are described as warm sit together on one side of the wheel, like colours of the sun:

Red, Orange and Yellow

Colours that are described as cool sit on the other side, like the colours of water:

Blue, Green, Purple.

Sometimes artists use colour to evoke emotion. Think about how the cool and warm colours make you feel and how you might use that in your work. Often landscape artists use warm colour in the foreground and cool colours near the horizon line to emphasize distance.



Week 1

- Have a go making a painting all in **warm tones** and one all in **cool tones**.

Any subject matter is fine, create a still life, copy a photo, do a doodle, make one up! Make a simple sketch first in pencil to paint over if you like.

Think about how to create light and shade by using tints and shades or washes and impasto.

- Look at John Eaves work as an example of the way colours resonate off each other. Draw around a plate and create your own painting inspired by his piece 'Divide by Three'.

See below. Use a ruler to add lines that cut across the circle to make different sections. Try putting different combinations of complementary and harmonious colours together.

