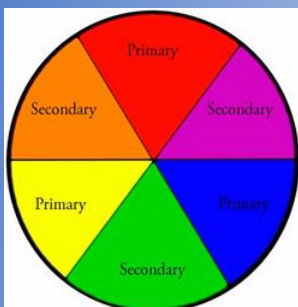


## COLOUR WHEEL



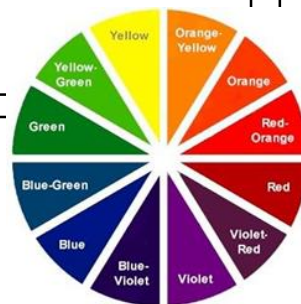
## YOUR ARTIST – JASPER JOHNS

**Jasper Johns** (born May 15, 1930) is an American painter, sculptor and [printmaker](#) whose work is associated with [abstract expressionism](#), and [pop art](#). He is well known for his depictions of the [American flag](#) and other US-related topics. Johns' works regularly sell for millions of dollars. At multiple times works by Johns have held the title of [most paid for a work by a living artist](#).

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COLOURS

Primary colours are the 'starting' colours. They can not be made by mixing by other colours. These are **red**, **blue** and **yellow**.

- Secondary colours are made by mixing an equal amount of 2 primary colours together. These are **orange**, **purple** and **green**.
- On the colour wheel, a secondary colour is sandwiched in-between the two primary colours that make it.



**Tertiary Colours** are made by mixing an uneven amount of primary colours. For example, a yellow-orange would be made with a bigger ratio of yellow than red.



## Complimentary Colours

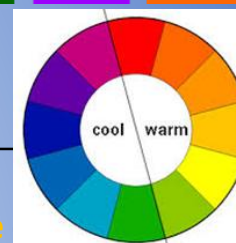
Complimentary colours are pairs of colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. When placed together they compliment each other by making each colour appear brighter



## WARM AND COOL COLOURS

Warm colours — such as **red**, **yellow**, and **orange** warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

Cool colours — such as **blue**, **green**, and **purple** evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass. Warm and cool colours are split in half on the colour wheel.



## Watercolour Painting Tips



## Layering Numbers for Composition

Overlap your numbers to make interesting shapes within a rectangle – choose numbers that look different to achieve this – for instance a 4 and an 8 not a 1 and 7

Draw the whole of the number outline.

