

Creative colour!

Everywhere you look in nature there is colour, and this can inspire you to make art!
Now you've learnt more about flowers and seen their amazing variety of colours, learn more about colour and how to mix your paints below.

The Colour Wheel

You will need:

- Watercolour Paints
- Brush
- Water Pot

This is the Colour Wheel. The **Primary Colours** are Yellow, Red and Blue. From just these three colours, you can mix all the colours on the wheel.

The **Secondary Colours** are Orange, Green and Violet. These are made by mixing equal parts together of the two nearest primary colours on the wheel.

The remaining colours are **Tertiary Colours**. They are made by mixing a Secondary Colour with the closest primary colour on the wheel.

Use your paints to complete the wheel. Keep washing your brush and refreshing the water to keep your colours as pure as possible.

Colours are fascinating!

What do you notice about these pairs of colours (right)?

In each pair is a Primary and a Secondary Colour. If you look at your wheel, you'll notice they are also opposite or **Complementary Colours**.

Opposite colours on the wheel make each other look brighter when placed next to each other.

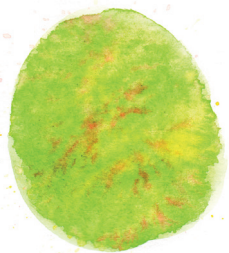
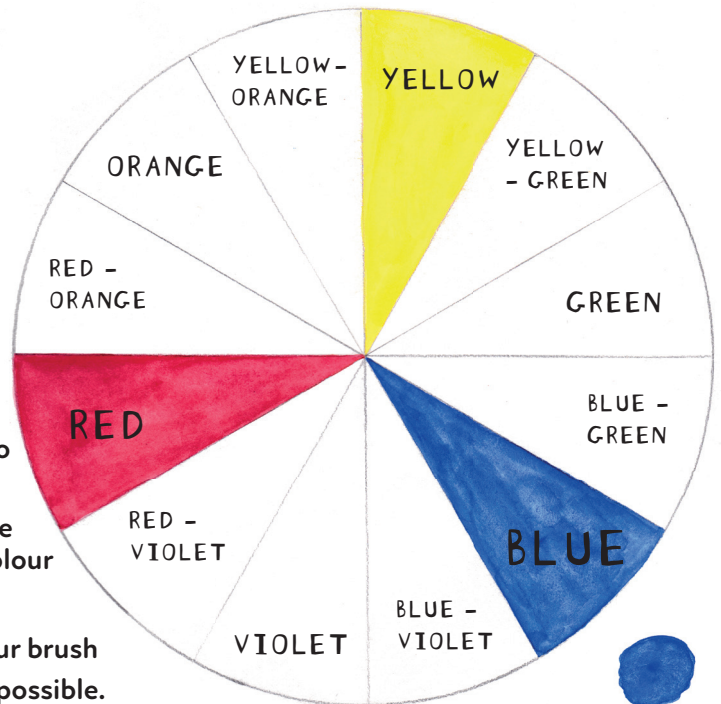
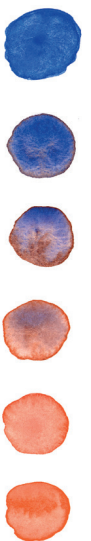
Try it yourself: How do colours mix and blend? Experiment with colour by painting washes and dropping more watercolour on with your brush whilst the paint is still wet, like with red and green here (below).



Creating subtle colours

Look at this series of colours (right). As you can see, the first and last colours, Blue and Orange, are the most vibrant. When you add a little of a colour's complementary colour, you reduce the intensity. The middle colours here are more neutral.

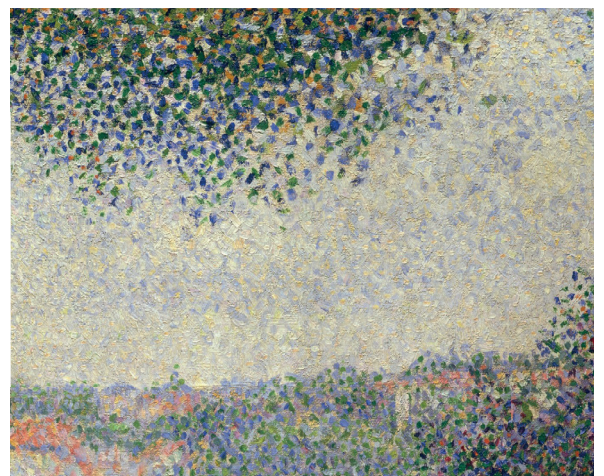
When painting in nature, always look closely and mix your colours with care - you'll discover all sorts of amazing variations of colour!



'Pointillism': This painting (right) was made by Georges Seurat between 1886 and 1888. Look closely - can you see it is made up of lots of tiny dabs of paint?

Seurat and other Pointillist artists used dots of contrasting colour in their work to capture fleeting impressions of light and atmosphere.

Why not try making your own Pointillist painting of a scene in nature?



Close Up: To make very careful studies of colour and shapes in flowers, you could try 'zooming in' and make a painting of just one part, for instance the centre of the flower. You'll be surprised at all the amazing details! You could even try drawing and painting what you see through a magnifying glass, giving a really unusual view.

Wild Flower Wordsearch!

Can you find these Shetland names for common wild flowers, listed below?
Remember, they can be spelled forwards, backwards or diagonally!

A G K Y I S X W S L T P X L T R
R E O O L F I G G E S G B Y E I
I P K L K X B E O H W E A J L S
E D K G C T H F M W E P N D H G
G O E I E S I G B I E L K B R P
C G L R B W E L A J T C S D E L
P S O S H D U Y R K W E F T M R
Y P O E Q G K E K S I Y L K O U
L E R O G L P V A F L I O G L N
F N I A K F W Z T B L C O L U C
R N F D A I G A T J I W E D M H
E I H N O Q E T I F A A R C N I
T E M Q B G A S K N M E L D I E
T S J W I C H V L F O N R W A I
U A F R O I P K O U H N O V R F
B J S M E Y F L O O E R F M I C
Y E N H F T E K C O R T E E W S

SWEET WILLIAM (*Red Campion*)
SEGGI FLOOER (*Yellow Iris*)
CRAAFIT (*Meadow Buttercup*)
KEKSI (*Hogweed*)
BARK (*Tormentil*)
KATTIKLOO (*Common Bird's-foot-trefoil*)
RUNCHIE (*Wild Radish / Charlock*)
MEYFLOOER (*Primrose*)
DOGS PENNIES (*Yellow-rattle*)
MELDIE (*Corn Spurrey*)
YOLGIRSE (*Meadowsweet*)

GOWAN (*Marsh Ragwort*)
KOKKELOORI (*Daisy*)
BLUGGA (*Marsh Marigold*)
BANKSFLOOER (*Thrift*)
TAEGIRSE (*Wild Thyme*)
SOOKIES (*Lousewort*)
SWEET ROCKET (*Dame's-Violet*)
ERVI (*Common Chickweed*)

*Can you also find the names of
two insects who love wild flowers?*