

*Introduction to  
Watercolours*



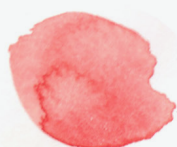
*With*

*Emma Block*

# Colours used in the class

Use whichever brand you prefer.  
I recommend Winsor and Newton and  
Schmincke. Colours may vary slightly  
between brands.

Cadmium Red  
*Yellow tones*



Carmine  
*Blue Tones*



Indian Yellow  
*Red Tones*



Cadmium Yellow  
*Red Tones*



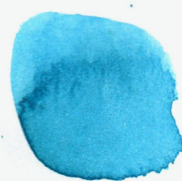
Lemon Yellow  
*Green Tones*



Ultramarine  
*Red Tones*



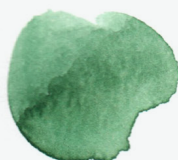
Prussian Blue  
*Green Tones*



Phthalo Green  
*Blue Tones*



Olive Green  
*Yellow tones*



Sepia  
*Blue tones*



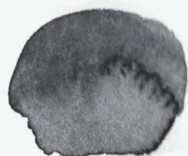
Raw Sienna  
*Yellow tones*



Burnt Sienna  
*Red Tones*



Lamp Black  
*Blue tones*



Burnt Umber  
*Red tones*



Yellow Ochre  
*Yellow tones*



# Materials

## Brushes

Round synthetic brushes Pro Arte

Size 1

Size 2

Size 3

Size 4

Round sable brushes – I use Winsor and Newton Series 7, but Pro Arte Sable is good too.

Size 5

Size 7

## Paper

For practice-

- Heavyweight cartridge paper 200 GSM

Watercolour Paper-

- Cold Pressed finish, 300 GSM/140 lb

Brands I like include Bockingford, Fluid and Hanhemule

## Pencils

Palomino Blackwing

Derwent watercolour pencil  
Sepia 53

Derwent watercolour pencil  
Copperbeech 61

## Sketchbooks

For watercolours-

- Hanhemule  
Watercolour Book

For pencil sketches-

- Moleksine Cahier
- Fabriano Bouquet  
Collection of 7



# *Materials*

## *Scanning and editing*

Flat bed scanner  
(CanoScan Lide 220)

Photoshop  
(1 week free trial available,  
or £9.99 a month)



## *Books*

*Sketchbook from Southern France*  
by Sara Midda

*In and out of the Garden*  
by Sara Midda

*Just add Watercolour*  
by Helen Birch

*The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady*  
by Edith Holden

*A Victorian Flower Album*  
by Henry Terry



There are three primary colours - red, yellow and blue. These colours cannot be made by mixing other colours, but all other colours are made by mixing primary colours.

The three secondary colours are green, orange and purple, these are made by mixing two primary colours together.

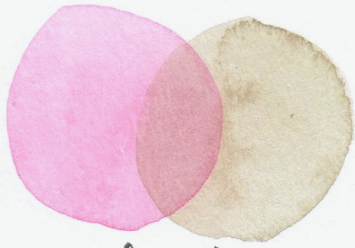
In your paint set you have a warm and cool variation of each primary colour. Having warm and cool variations increases your colour mixing possibilities, knowing the undertones of each colour will help you predict how it mixes without the colours.

The undertones of each colour are included in your handout.

Each colour has an opposite colour. Green is opposite to red, orange is opposite blue and yellow is opposite purple. When these colours are used together in a painting they create contrast and are eye-catching. When they are mixed together on the palette they become more muted. When you mix two opposite colours you can create what's called chromatic grey, a grey made of two or more colours.



Techniques



wet on dry



wet or wet



wet on dry



wet or wet

Simple Leaves



Simple Flowers



*Farmer's Market Basket sketch*



*Japanese Anemones in vase sketch*



*Farmer's Market Basket*



*Japanese Anemones in vase*

