POSNER'S
art store

HeadSPACE

#CAPLAheadspace #uastrux #headspacepaint

Anti-Stress Tool Kit $20.00

Creative activity can focus the mind, is meditative and has calming effects on the brain and body; releases dopamine and reduces anxiety, depression, and stress.

Includes:

1 mixed media postcard pack

1 watercolor set

2 brushes
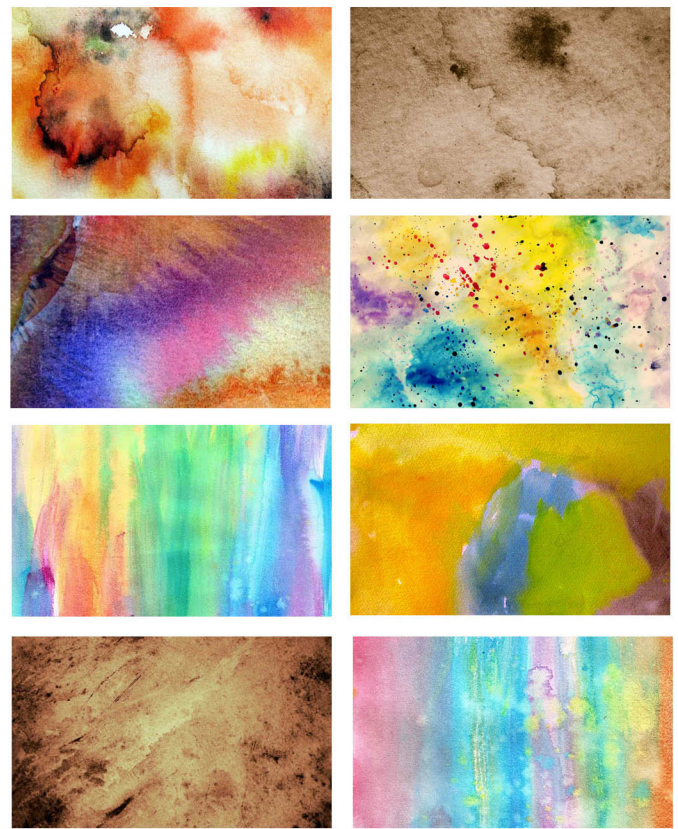
1 tape roll

Discount and sales tax

Posner's Art Store   ·   944 E University Blvd   ·   622-3636

www.posnersartstore.net

Kits may now be purchased on our website for pick up, local delivery or shipping!
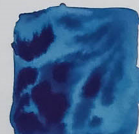
Free parking for curbside pick up Free parking in the Tyndall Garage on weekends In Store shopping following COVID guidelines $10 delivery available within delivery range of Posner's

WATERCOLOR TECHNIQUES

WATERCOLOR ON DRY SURFACE: This technique gives you the most control over the flow of your ink.

WATERCOLOR ON WET SURFACE: Begin by wetting your surface before applying watercolor ink. The colors will blend better with softer edges, giving your watercolors a smoother appearance.

SALT TEXTURE: Apply watercolor to your surface and sprinkle salt over it. Let dry before you brush the salt away. Smaller salt granules create a smaller texture.

STRAW: Using a brush, drop a small amount of watercolor onto your surface. Then, use a straw to gently blow the watercolor around to create a splattered look. Puddle more watercolor on or layer different colors for a more dramatic look.

SPLATTERING: Load your brush with ink and position over your surface. To splatter the ink, tap the end of the brush handle repeatedly. The larger the brush, the larger the splatters.

PAPER TOWEL: Apply watercolor to your surface. Then, apply a crumpled paper towel over the watercolor and let dry undisturbed. When dry, remove paper towel to reveal texture.
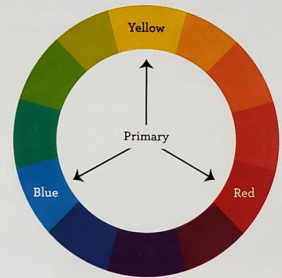
COLOR THEORY

Color selection is important in any medium of art. Understanding color theory using the color wheel and these basic color schemes will help you learn how colors aesthetically work together to create harmony in your design.
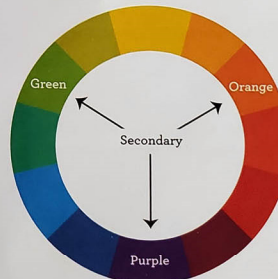
COLOR SCHEMES

ANALOGOUS: Analogous colors are 3 or more colors that are next to each other on the wheel (Example: yellow, yellow-orange, orange). This color scheme is often found in nature and is very pleasing to the eye.

TRIADIC: Triadic colors are 3 colors from the wheel that are equally spaced to form a triangle (Example: green, purple, orange). Achieve a nice contrast by using this color scheme that isn't too overpowering. It is best to use one color as the dominant color and the other two as accents.
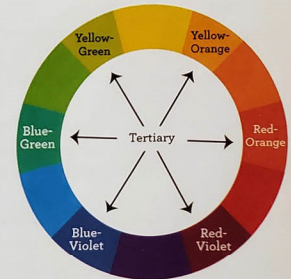
COMPLEMENTARY: Complementary colors are colors that are located across from each other on the wheel (Example: yellow and purple). Use this color scheme to create vibrant contrast and stability.

PRIMARY COLORS: These 3 colors are the only colors that cannot be obtained by mixing other colors. All other colors on the wheel are mixed from these 3 primaries: red, yellow, and blue.

SECONDARY COLORS: These 3 colors are obtained by mixing two primary colors (Example: mixing red and yellow will create orange).

TERTIARY COLORS: These 6 colors are obtained by mixing one primary and one secondary color (Example: mixing yellow and orange will create yellow-orange).