

WATERCOLOUR PAINTS

close^{to}myHeart®



Getting Started:

1. **Make a colour chart** by painting swatches of each colour of paint in small squares, preferably on watercolour paper. Use this chart when you want to see what the paints look like on paper at a quick glance. (Find a blank chart for your use at the end of this guide.)
2. **Designate numbers to each colour.** Begin with 1 for white, working across the watercolour palette in the short direction, and end with black as 36. This number system will be used in our workshops to let you know which colours we used to create our artwork.
3. **Mix the CTMH colour palette.** It's possible to mix paint colours to approximately match all of the exclusive colours in the Close To My Heart palette, except for white Daisy. See the colour mix chart. (Find a blank chart for your use at the end of this guide.)

	Desert Rose 10+11+33		Grape 18+19+20 + _{ss} 25		Sage 1+ _{sss} 36 +24+28 + _{sss} 5		Mocha 32+8 + _{ss} 16
	Cinnamon 10+31		Wisteria 20+21+24 + _{ss} 5		Evergreen 30+31 + _s 18+ _s 25 + _{sss} 3		Toffee _s 8+ _{ss} 4 +34
	Scarlet 10+15+35		Carolina 21+22 + _s 20		Clover 28+29+30 + _s 25+ _{ss} 3		Espresso 31+32+ _{sss} 30
	Candy Apple _s 7+ _{ss} 14 +15		Bluebird 19+22 +23+24		Green Apple 28+21+3 + _{ss} 5		Mink 1+31+ _{ss} 3 + _{sss} 20
	Papaya 11+15+33		Sapphire 19+23 _s 25+ _s 36		New England Ivy 28+30+ _{sss} 4+ _{ss} 15		Linen 1+ _{sss} 35
	Peach 1+5+12		Capri 22+24+ _s 33		Avocado 28+21+4 + _{sss} 15		Pewter 1+36+ _{ss} 20+ _{sss} 22
	Ballerina 1+12+ _{ss} 3 + _{sss} 20		Lagoon 1+ _{sss} 3 +21+27		Lemonade 2+4+ _{ss} 3		Charcoal 1+36+ _{ss} 24
	Flamingo 11+ _s 14 +18		Glacier 1+21 + _{sss} 35		Short-bread 1+ _s 8 + _s 33		Black 36
	Raspberry 11+14+17 + _{ss} 18		Mint 1+21+28		Sundance 4+5+ _{ss} 6 + _{sss} 8		French Vanilla 1+ _{sss} 33
	Sangria _s 10+17 +35		Harbour 36+ _{ss} 30 + _s 25		Nectarine 5+ _s 6+ _{ss} 10		White Daisy no colour
	Mulberry 20+14+33		Rosemary 30+34 +35		Paprika 10+6+ _{ss} 34		Wild Berry 18+20+ _{ss} 35

How to use this chart: To the right of every colour, you will find the colour formula our artists use to achieve a watercolour version of each of our Close To My Heart exclusive colours. Use equal parts of paint colours when the designated numbers are shown alone, like in Cinnamon (10 + 31). An "s" before a number means to use a smaller amount of that particular colour, like in Sangria (_s10 + 17 + 35). If there is more than one "s" present, then use even less of the colour it is attached to, like in Paprika (10+ 6 + _{ss}34).

(The painted combinations are shown alongside a sample piece of cardstock from our exclusive colour palette for comparison.)

Tips:

1. **Soften the colour cakes** you intend to use by adding a few drops of water to each and allowing them to sit for a couple of minutes before painting with them. This will get you the maximum colour possible.
2. **Keep the paint clean.** In order to mix colours successfully, it's important to keep each paint cake clean. Use the wells on the lid of the watercolour tray to add a brushful of paint. (Use the corresponding well to keep yourself organized.) Then, mix colours in a separate well or on a craft mat.
3. **Keep water close by** to rinse brushes out in between colours.
4. **Secure your paper.** If you're planning a project that will use a large amount of watercolour paint, it's always a good idea to secure the paper you will be working on to an artboard. Use low-tac tape or washi tape to help prevent buckling of the paper.
5. **Watercolour paper v. cardstock.** It is preferable to use watercolour paper with paints, but heavy cardstock can also work. Remember that cardstock will not hold as much water as watercolour paper and will begin to peel and buckle if too much water is used. Even watercolour paper will peel if overworked.

Adding Watercolour Paint to Stamped Images:

1. **Stamp images with an ink that will not bleed** when the watercolour is applied. We recommend our Intense Black Exclusive Inks™ stamp pad (Z4189).
2. **Achieve a “no-line” look with a dye-based ink.** Use a very light ink to stamp your image and it will not show through the paint when it is applied. We recommend our Linen Exclusive Inks™ stamp pad (Z2824).
3. **Our watercolour paint is not transparent** and may leave a chalky residue on top of a stamped outline. To avoid this, paint inside the lines or use a kneaded eraser to carefully remove the undesired paint once it is completely dry.

Watercolour Paint Techniques:

1. **Achieve lighter and darker tones.** Lighter colour tones are achieved by adding white (1). Darker shades are achieved by adding either grey (35) or black (36). Add a little at a time as you work toward your desired colour.
2. **Blending colours.** Example: To create a pattern, such as a sunset sky, paint the desired colours slightly separated on your project. While the paint is still wet, use a clean wet brush to smooth the spaces in between the colours, blending them gently. Do not overwork.
3. **Shading colours.** Example: Paint a balloon, and while the paint is still wet, add a darker shade of colour at the sides to give the shape an appearance of roundness.
4. **Highlighting.** Example: On the same balloon from the previous example, while the paint is still wet, add a bit of white to create the appearance of a shine mark. This can also be accomplished by using a clean wet brush, “painting” the highlight area, and then using a dry paper towel to “lift” the colour.
5. **Detail lines.** Example: On a stamped flower that has been painted (and allowed to dry) you may paint over the image to add detail, such as stamen on a flower or veins on a leaf.
6. **Splattering.** Load a wet brush with quite a bit of colour and, holding the brush vertically, gently tap the barrel of the brush to release droplets, or gently flick the bristles with your finger. (A toothbrush also works well for fine splattering when “flicked.”)
7. **Patterns.** Example: Make a background of dots, plus signs, or plaid, (etc.) to create an exclusive patterned paper.
8. **Smooshing.** Example: On a craft mat, create a puddle with one or more colours and “smoosh” a piece of acetate (or plastic wrapper) in it to pick up some of the paint. Then, press the paint loaded acetate onto your paper in a controlled manner.
9. **Wet-on-Wet.** This works best with watercolour paper. Example: Wet the paper and then drop wet paint onto the wet area. The paint will “bloom” into the surrounding water. This is a nice look for backgrounds or accents around clusters.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36

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