

HANDCRAFTS MONTHLY



JUNE AT A GLANCE

- JUNE 5** - Clay Workshop Day 2
- JUNE 7** - Fabric Open House
- JUNE 13** - Sewing World Gathering
- JUNE 18** - HIP Day
- JUNE 22** - Felting Workshop

JUNE GATHERINGS

JUNE 13

10:00 AM to noon, Sewing World 136 71 Ave. SE in the upstairs classroom.

If you wish, bring along a snack to share. Remember to park in the rear of the store. Please thank them for their support when you shop.

NO NORTH GATHERING IN JUNE



NEWS FROM HANDCRAFTS COMMITTEE

FABRIC OPEN HOUSE - JUNE 7

Does your UJAMAA GRANDMAS project stash need a top up? Then come to the June 7 Fabric Open House where the Handcrafts stash will be laid out.

Pick up fabric for sale projects. If you need something for a personal project, purchase those items at Fabric Sale prices. If your stash is still plump, then just come by to admire and visit.

WHEN: Tuesday, June 7, noon to 4:00 PM.

WHERE: At Dawn Bolger's - 13124 Bonaventure Dr SE

KNIT IN PUBLIC DAY - JUNE 18

2016 International Knit in Public (KIP) day is June 18 and UJAMAA GRANDMAS have planned an event. BUT, not to exclude the non-knitters, we are inviting you to come along and handcraft in public - HIP.

Sue Pasveer has arranged for us to join the Millican-

Ogden Community Association (MOCA) 60th anniversary celebration at 6901 20A Street SE. Find a map on [HOME](#). The MOCA celebration will start at 9:00 AM with a free pancake breakfast for those keen to start early or come join UJAMAA GRANDMAS any time between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM. Bring a chair and snacks or drinks and of course your handwork of choice. WHEN: Saturday, June 18, 11:00 AM to 3:00 PM. WHERE: Millican-Ogden Community Association, 6901 20A Street SE, Calgary

FELTING WORKSHOP - JUNE 22

Join Leslie Buckle, our very own master felter, as she takes you through all the steps to a perfectly finished felted product. Get her notes on PATTERNS.

WHEN: Wednesday, June 22, 1:00 to 3:00 PM.

WHERE: Address will be provided after you register.

[REGISTER HERE.](#)



KNIT NOTES

COLOUR - USE IT TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

I have taken colour classes and yet I still sometimes resort to matchy-matchy simply because I don't have the confidence to step out and make a real colour statement. But colour is very important to sales at BB&B and is worth getting right.

There are four primary components to colour theory: hue, value, shade or tint and saturation.

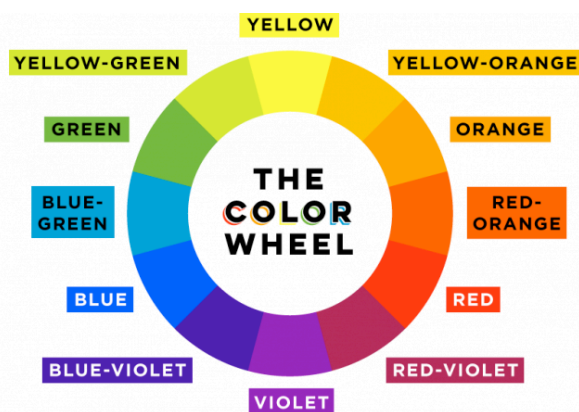
Hue is synonymous with colour; red, green, blue, yellow, orange for example.

Value is a measurement of the brightness of a colour. The brighter a colour, the higher its value and the more light it emits. Value contrast can make a big statement and a big difference in appeal. A good way to see the value contrast in an items is to look at it as a greyscale version or through a red filter.

Tint and Shade describe how a colour varies from its original hue. If white is added, the lighter version of the color is called a tint of the color. If black is added the, darker version of the color is called a shade of the color. Monochromatic colour schemes are the same hue in a variety of tints or shades.

Saturation, also called intensity, is a measure of how different from pure grey the color is. Saturation is not a matter of light and dark, but rather how pale or strong the colour is. The saturation of a color is not constant, but varies depending on the surroundings and what light the color is seen in. Recall that a colour can look very different depending upon what other colour it sits beside.

So how to know what works together if, like me, you are colour timid? Well there are standard colour schemes based on the colour wheel.



SEW WHAT?

Monochromatic schemes use colours which are derived from one hue with white or black added. This scheme lacks contrast and is not as vibrant as the complementary scheme.

Analogous colour schemes use colours that are adjacent to each other on the wheel. One colour is used as a dominant color while others are used to enrich the scheme. The analogous scheme is similar to the monochromatic one, but offers more nuances, is as easy to create as the monochromatic, but looks richer. But this scheme lacks colour contrast and is not as vibrant as the complementary scheme.

Complementary colour scheme is made of two colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. This scheme looks best when you put a warm colour against a cool colour, for example, red versus green-blue and is intrinsically high-contrast. This scheme offers stronger contrast than any other colour scheme, and draws maximum attention. But it is harder to balance than monochromatic and analogous schemes.

Split complementary scheme is a variation of the complementary scheme. Start with one colour and add its complement and the two adjacent colours. This provides high contrast without the strong tension of the complementary scheme. The split complementary scheme offers more nuances than the complementary scheme while retaining strong visual contrast but is harder to balance than monochromatic and analogous schemes.

Boggled? Not to worry. There is a colour class in front of us every day.

Find a multi-colored fabric or garment that you are attracted to and really look at the colours. Pros were at work to design this colour scheme but you can copy shamelessly with no adverse fall-out. Check magazines and flyers for colour schemes because, once again, pros were at work to make something eye-catching and pleasing.

But theory is not enough. There are *in* colours every year and once they are out, they are really out. No matter how fine the hand work or the pattern, if the colour isn't current then the item may not sell. Once again, look around. Go walk around a mall, visit some of the pricier shops and you will see immediately what colours are in. It is free advice and a free consultation if you just take a minute to look. Don't hesitate to copy these colour trends.