**Reflection/Activity**

Below are two partial grid drawings of **Loopy Doopy**. **No. 210/No. 211** (Orange), Rothko used rectangles and the color orange to create this color field painting.

The first grid drawing shows how Sol LeWitt divided this artwork into sections in order to transfer the painting from a small graph onto the large wall.

The second grid is missing some of the sections. Using the top drawing as your guide, fill in the missing sections.

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**Take a moment to look at the image above. What did you notice as you looked closely at this artwork? Perhaps you noticed the lines. Do you see any places where the lines are parallel in this work of art? What does it mean for lines to be parallel? In addition to the lines, perhaps you noticed the colors. Why do you think Sol LeWitt chose these colors for this work?**

Color wheels can help you learn about using color in your artwork. A color wheel is a circular chart that shows primary (red, yellow, and blue) secondary (orange, green, and purple) colors, and tertiary colors are made from combining a primary color and a secondary color. For example yellow+ green = yellow-green.

Look at the color wheel above. How many slices of color is this color wheel divided into?

What fraction of the color wheel contains primary colors? What fraction of the color wheel contains secondary colors?

Sol LeWitt used two colors, across from one another on the color wheel, to create contrast.

Grab these materials from My Museum Classroom Kit:
- 2 pencils (rubber-banded together), oil pastels, watercolor paper, and pencil sharpener.
- 2 pencils (rubber-banded together), oil pastels, colored paper, and ruler.

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**Extension Activity**

1. Choose a color and a quadrilateral (any shape with four sides) to create your own color field painting. For example, you might choose yellow for your color, and squares for your shapes.

2. Using your ruler, measure the sides of the shapes you chose for your color field painting.

   a. Now use these measurements to find the perimeter of each shape.
   (Remember: perimeter is found by adding together the lengths of all sides of the figure).

   b. Now use the measurements to find the area of each shape.
   (Remember the formula for finding the area of a quadrilateral: Area = Base x Height)