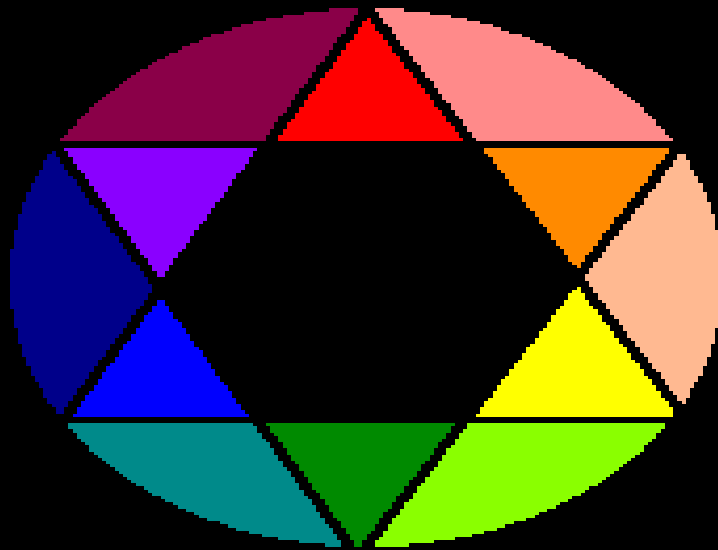
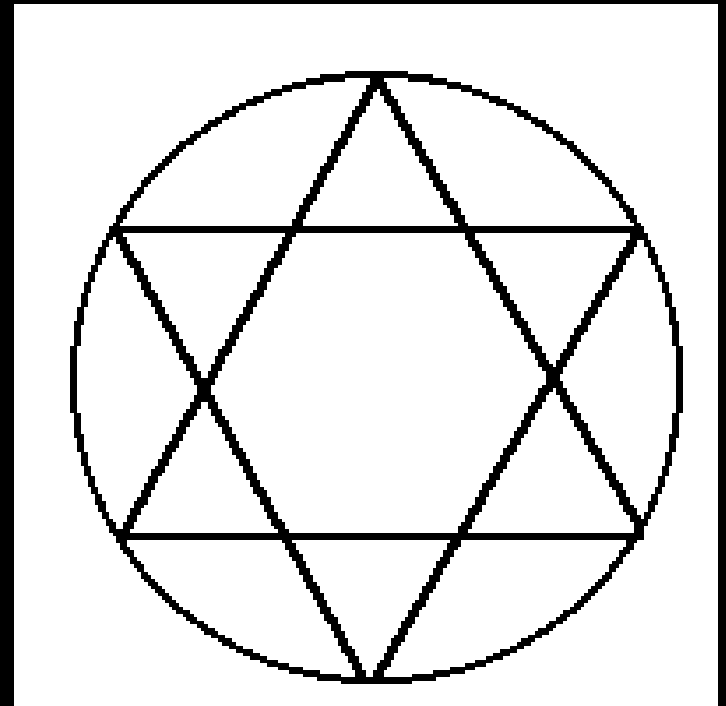


Color Theory



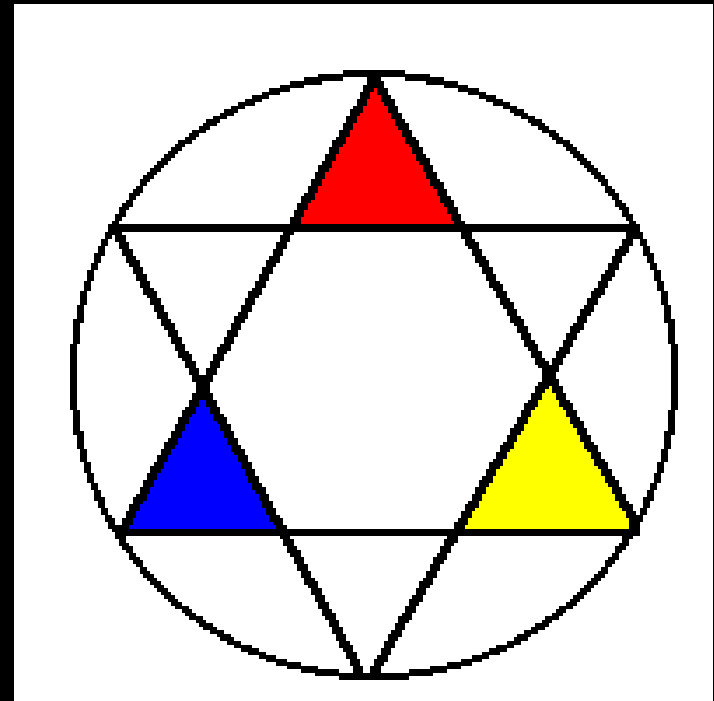
The Color Wheel

- The color wheel fits together like a puzzle - each color in a specific place.
- Being familiar with the color wheel not only helps you mix colors when painting, but in adding color to all your art creations.



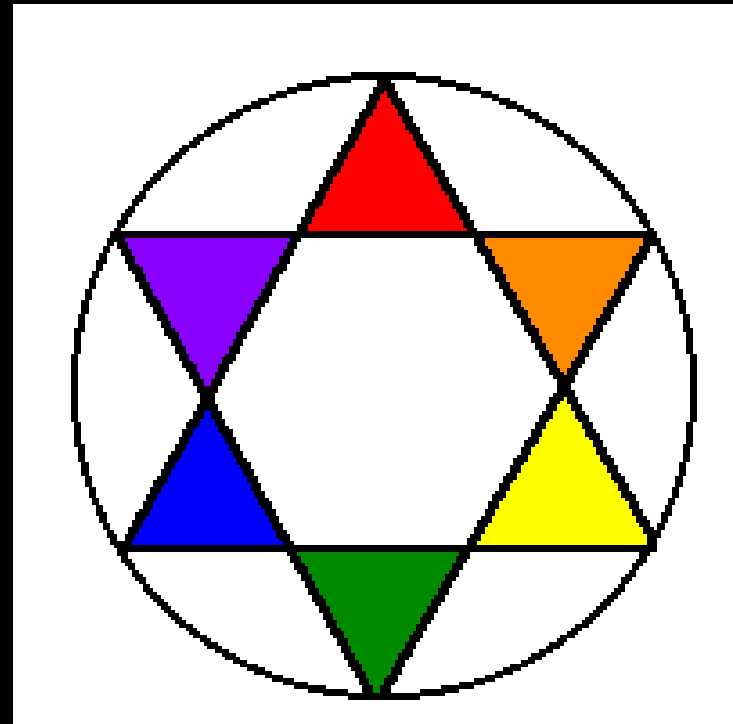
Primary Colors

- Primary colors are not mixed from other elements and they generate all other colors.
- Red
- Yellow
- Blue



Secondary Colors

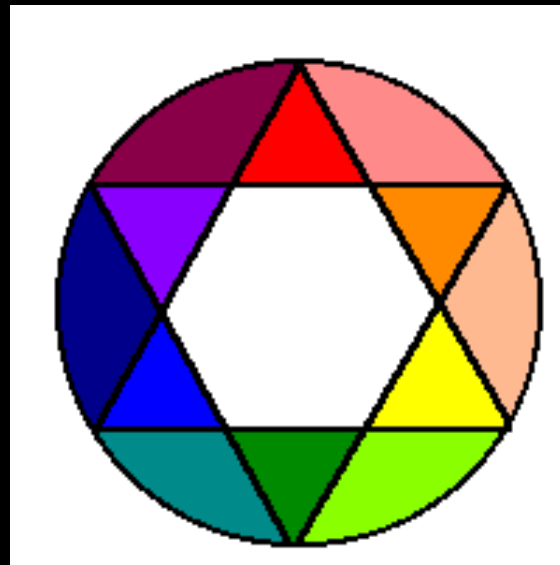
- By mixing two primary colors, a secondary color is created.
- Red + Yellow = Orange
- Yellow + Blue = Green
- Blue + Red = Purple



Tertiary Colors

- Intermediate, or Tertiary, colors are created by mixing a primary and a secondary.

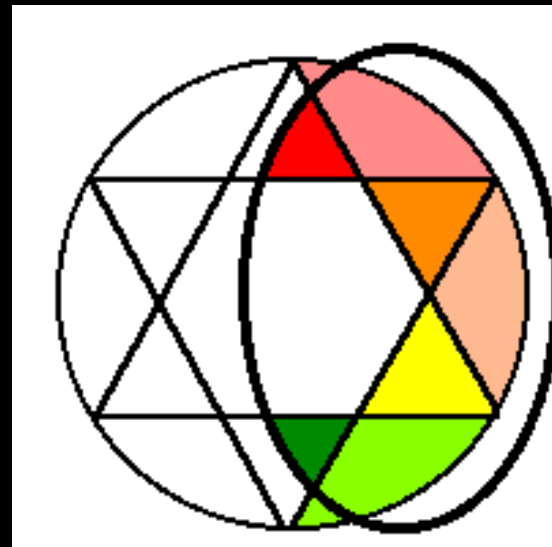
- red-orange
- yellow-orange
- yellow-green



- blue-green
- blue-purple
- red-purple

Warm

- Warm colors are found on the right side of the color wheel.
- They are colors found in fire and the sun. Warm colors make objects look closer in a painting or drawing.

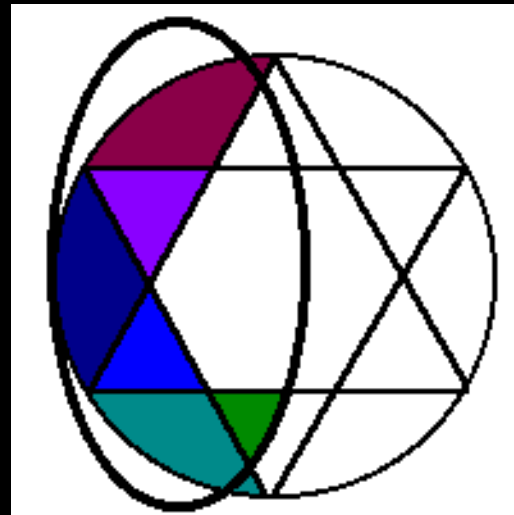




- This is an illustration of the use of **warm** colors - reds, oranges and yellows.

Cool

- Cool colors are found on the left side of the color wheel.
- They are the colors found in snow and ice and tend to recede in a composition.

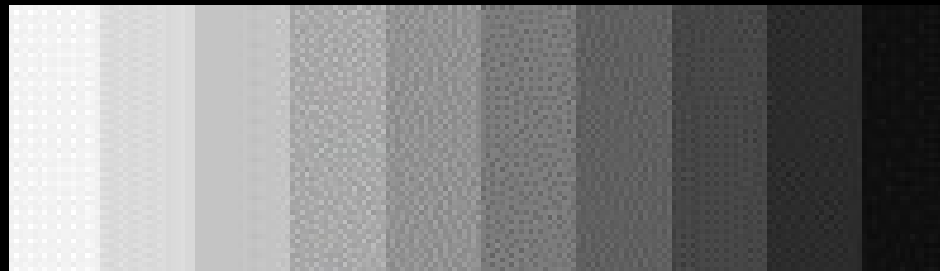




- Note the **cool** color scheme in this painting (greens, purples and blues).

Neutral Colors

- The principles of color mixing let us describe a variety of colors, but there are still many colors to explore.
- The neutral colors contain equal parts of each of the three primary colors.
- Black, white, gray and sometimes brown are considered "neutral".

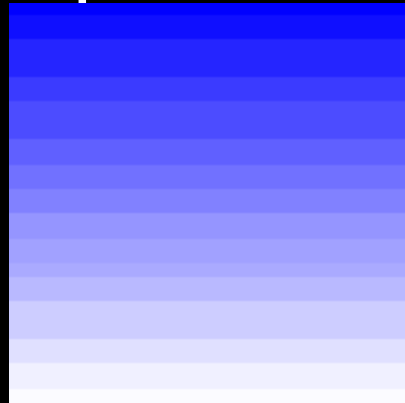


Color Values

- Color values are the lights and darks of a color you create by using black and white ('neutrals") with a color. This makes hundreds of more colors from the basic 12 colors of the wheel.
- **white + color = tint**
- **color + black = shade**

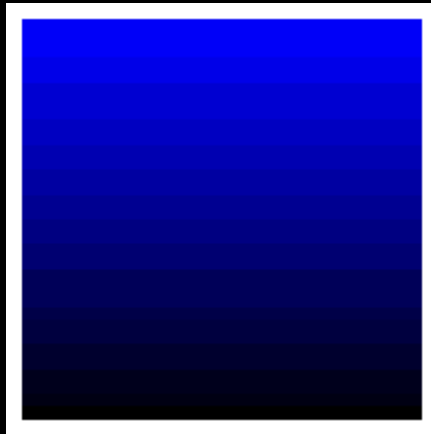
Tints

- Tints are lightened colors.
- Always begin with white and add a bit of color to the white until the desired tint is obtained.
- This is an example of a value scale for the tints of blue.



Shades

- Shades are darkened colors.
- Always begin with the color and add just a bit of black at a time to get the desired shade of a color.
- This is an example of a value scale for the shades of blue.



Color Schemes

- Color Schemes are a systematic way of using the color wheel to put colors together... in your art work, putting together the clothes you wear, deciding what colors to paint your room.....

**monochromatic, complementary,
analogous, warm and cool.**

Monochromatic

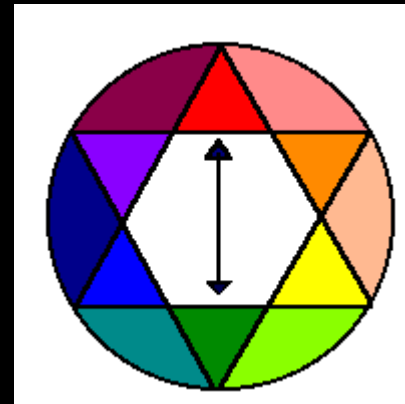
- “Mono” means “one”, “chroma” means “color”... monochromatic color schemes have only one color and its values.
- The following slide shows a painting done in a monochromatic color scheme.



- This non-objective painting has a **monochromatic** color scheme - blue and the values (tints and shades) of blue.

Complementary

- Complementary colors are opposite on the color wheel provided a high contrast - if you want to be noticed wear complementary colors!

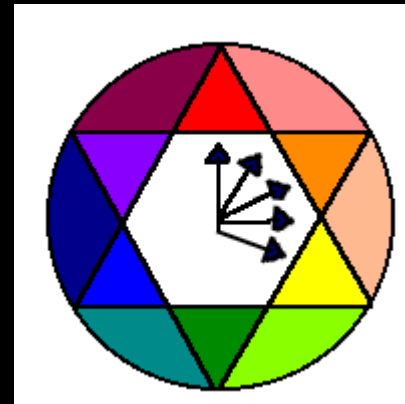




- This painting has **complementary** colors and their values - blues and oranges.

Analogous

- The analogous color scheme is 3-5 colors adjacent to each other on the color wheel.
- This combination of colors provides very little contrast.





- **Analogous colors** are illustrated here: yellow, yellow-green, green and blue-green.

Painting Tips

- When mixing paint ALWAYS add the dark colour to the light colour.
- To make a colour more dull, add a bit of its complement (this is useful when painting shadows).
- Clean your brush before changing colours.

Painting Tips

- When mixing paint, use a dry brush and work quickly before the paint dries.
- Only pour out/mix as much paint as you need for one class.

Painting Clean Up

- Wash and dry your brushes after every class. Do not leave them in water.
- Store clean, dry brushes in the proper containers with the bristles pointing up.
- Pour unused paint into the proper containers and make sure the lids are fastened.

Painting Clean Up

- All mixing trays must be cleaned, dried, and stacked neatly by the sink.
- Tidy your table's basket and put it back in the proper place at the end of class.
- Make sure the sink is clean and empty before you leave.

Colour Symbolism Project

- Complete these questions for each of the following colours:
 - What emotion/feeling does the colour represent for you?
 - Why?
 - List 3 things the colour reminds you of.

Colour Symbolism Project

- Red
- Orange
- Yellow
- Green
- Blue
- Purple
- Grey
- Brown
- Black
- White