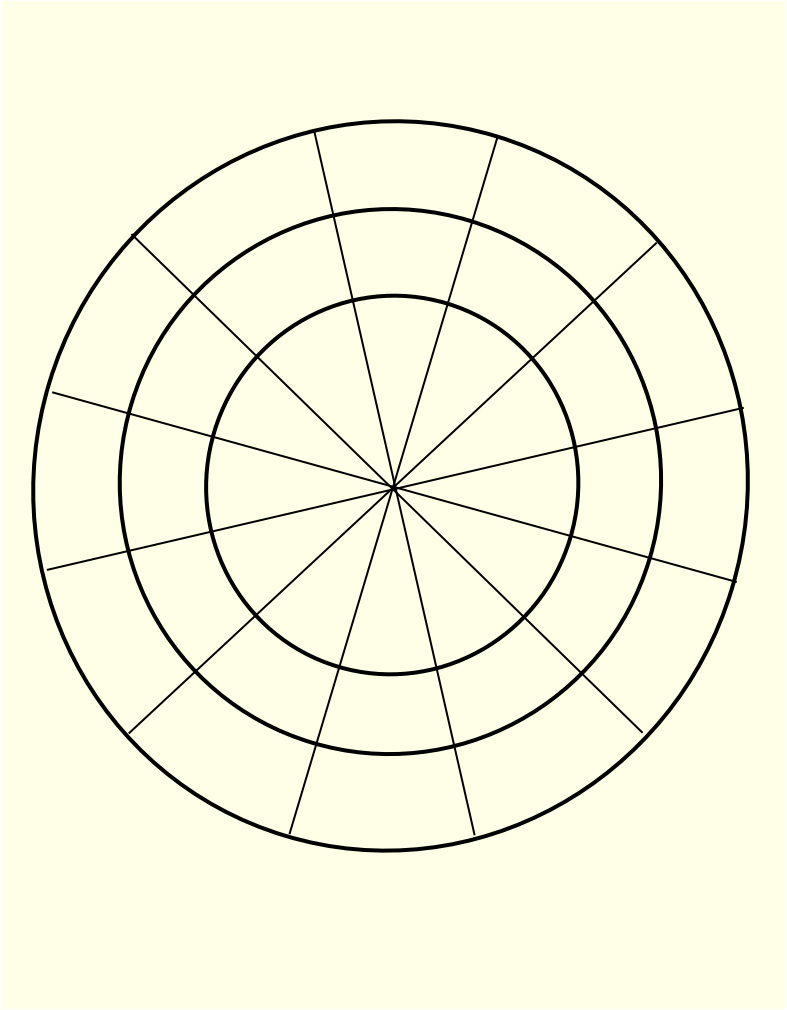
COLOR THEORY

Colors that match the visual world

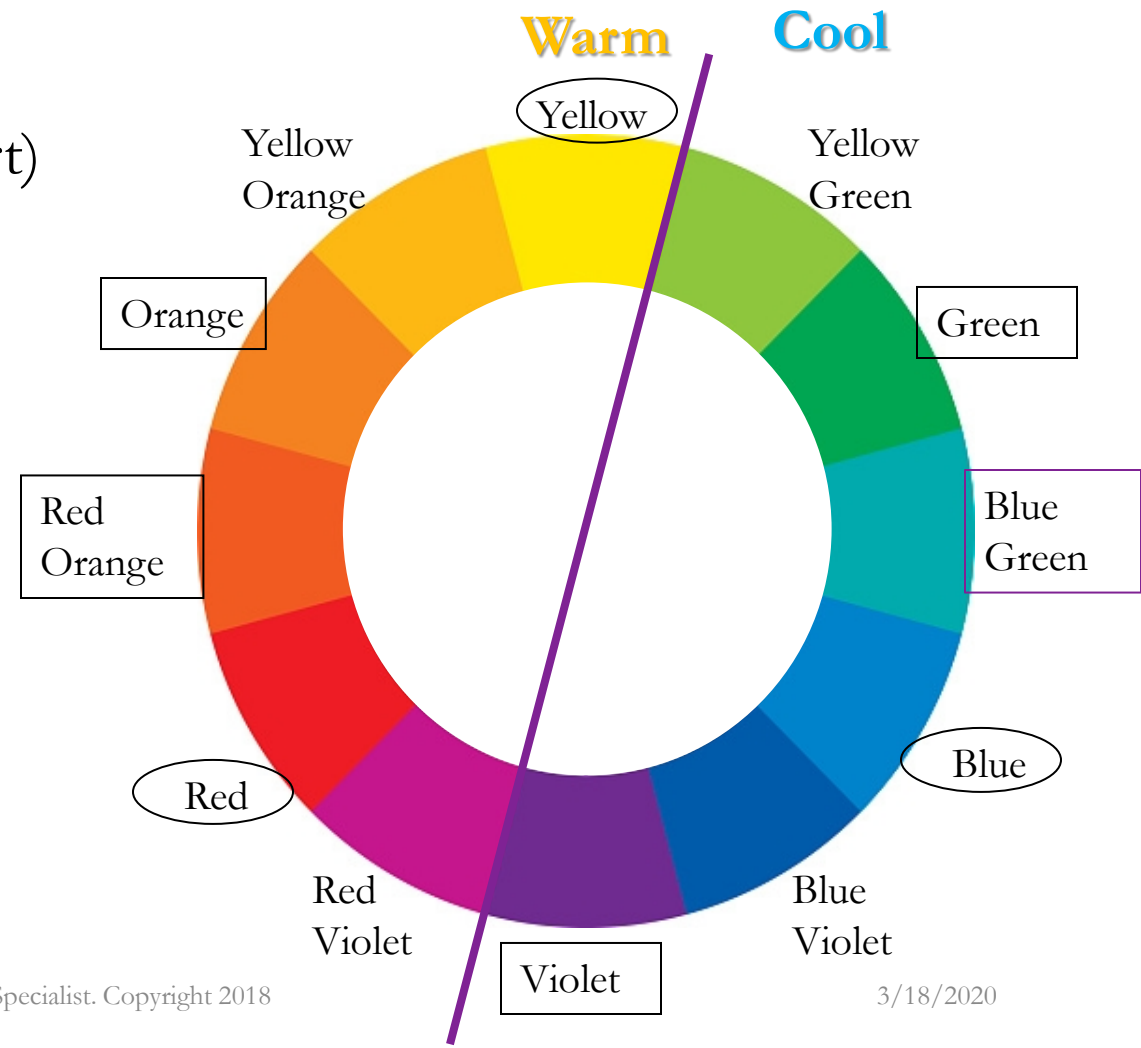
COLOR WHEEL CONSTRUCTION: FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

- Find the center of your page using a ruler to measure the length and width divide each number in half and you have the center
- Using a compass or protractor draw 3 concentric circular rings gradually getting smaller (a radius of 3 ½, 2 ½, & 1 ½ work)
- Using a protractor, mark every 30 degrees to divide the circular sections into 12 equal parts
- Using a ruler draw lines through the center across the circles at the 30 degree marks to divide the pie into12 sections
- Divide the wheel into warm & cool halves



COLOR & LABEL THE WHEEL WITH THE COLORS & TERMS IN THE NOTES

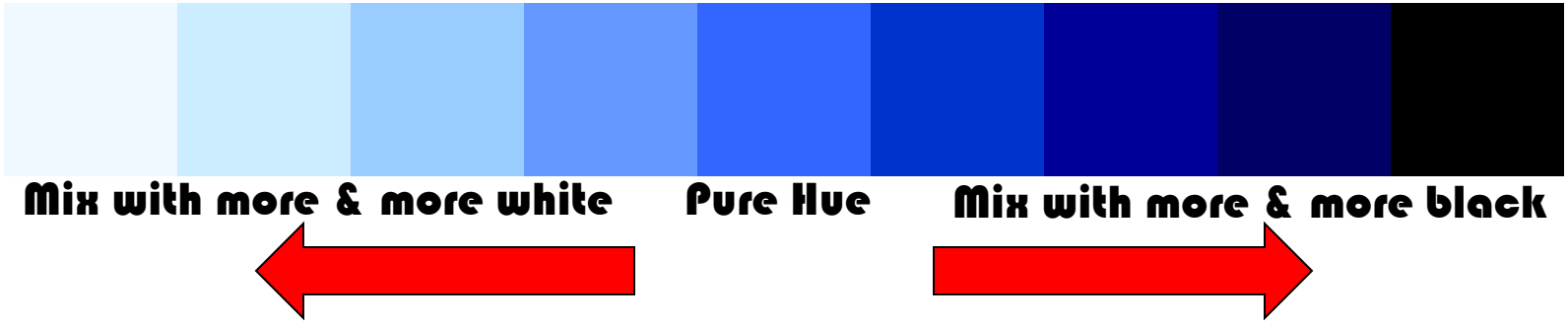
- **Primary:**
  Yellow, Blue, & Red
  (make all other colors in art)
- **Secondary:**
  Orange, Violet, & Green
  (mix 2 primary colors)
- **Intermediate/Tertiary:**
  (mix 1 secondary &
  1 primary)
- **Adjacent:**
  next to each other &
  tend to match
- **Hue:** a color or shade of a color. **Pure hue** is unmixed color
- **Shade:** Black
- **Tint:** White



COLOR THEORY: NOTES

- **Complimentary:**
  - Opposite on the wheel
  - Next to each other they make the other seem brighter
  - Mixed they neutralize each other for shading with color
- **Monochromatic:**
  - 1 color plus black & white
- **Polychromatic:**
  - 2 or more colors

MONOCHROMATIC HUE CHART

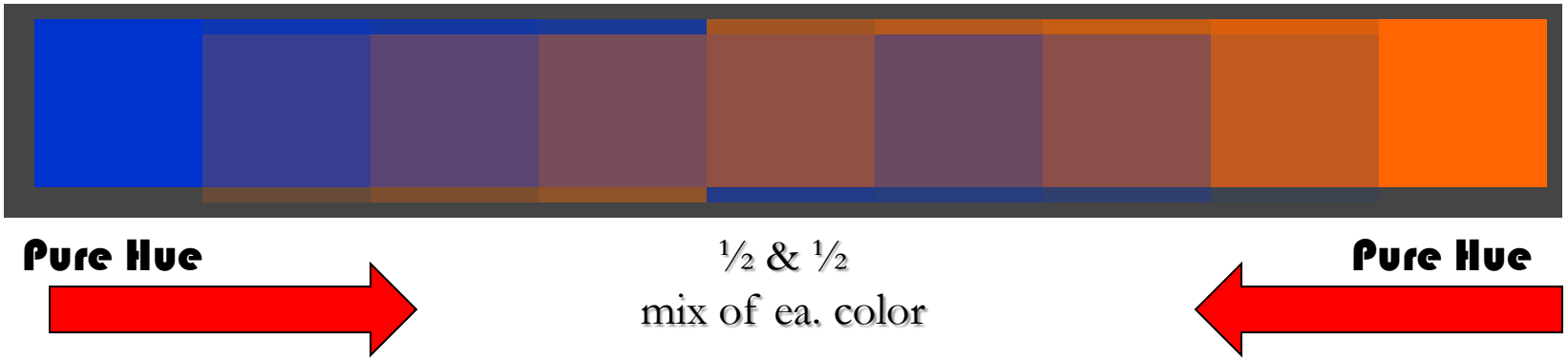


- Monochromatic is 1 color, plus white & black, black & white are officially not colors because they are not on the color wheel, black is a shade & white is a tint
- Draw a monochromatic hue chart like the one above
- On one side will be pure black on the opposite side will be pure white. In the center will be the pure hue.
- On the side where the black is the pure hue color is mixed with more & more black gradually getting darker as it gets to the black
- On the opposite side of the black will be pure white mix the pure color with more & more white as it gets closer to that end

ADJACENT HUE INTENSITY CHART

- Adjacent colors are within 4 colors of each other on the color wheel.
- Draw an adjacent hue intensity chart like the one above
- Choose 2 colors within 4 of each other on the color wheel.
- On one end there will be a pure hue on the opposite end of the chart will be an adjacent pure hue that is within 4 hues on the color wheel of the first hue on the left of your chart.
- In the center will be a half and half mix of both hues. The mixing should be gradual.

POLYCHROMATIC INTENSITY CHART OF COMPLIMENTS



- Draw a polychromatic (2 or more colors) intensity chart like the one above using complimentary colors mixed gradually to the point where they are mixed to equal amounts in the center
- On one side will be a pure hue on the opposite side will be its opposite pure hue. In the center will be the two mixed in equal parts.

MONOCHROMATIC FLOWER STUDY

- Use a black & white photo of a flower to draw a monochromatic

(1 pure hue plus black & white) picture of a flower

- Show at least 5 levels of intensity
- For medium tone use the pure hue. For darker tones add black to the pure hue. For lighter tones add white to the pure hue.

POLYCHROMATIC FRUIT STUDY

- Draw a polychromatic picture of fruit (2 colors that are compliments)
- Divide the fruit into 9 sections
- On the opposite edges are the 2 opposite pure hues as they come to the center they are mixed with more & more of the opposite color. At the center there are equal amounts of each color mixed

CREATE A MONOCHROMATIC WATERCOLOR OF A STILL LIFE

CREATE A POLYCHROMATIC TEMPERA PAINTING OF A STILL LIFE BY MIXING COMPLEMENTS TO SHADE

MIX PAINT TO MATCH YOUR SKIN USING ONLY PRIMARY COLORS, WHITE, & BLACK

REVIEW

1. Define what is special about primary colors.
2. Name the primary colors.
3. Explain how to make secondary colors.
4. Name the secondary colors.
5. To change the value of a color you can add. List 4 things.
6. What is the opposite of a color on the color wheel called.
7. List the six complementary color pairs on the color wheel.
8. List 3 warm colors.
9. List 3 cool colors.
10. Colors next to each other on the color wheel are called?
11. How is a neutral color achieved?
12. What does monochromatic mean?
13. What does polychromatic mean?
14. List two ways that we can create value with color?
15. How are monochromatic hues achieved?
16. How are polychromatic hues achieved?
17. What is pure hue?
18. Describe color strength and intesity.
19. What is special about water color paint?
20. What is special about tempera paint?
21. What is unique about acrylic paint?
22. What is unique about oil paint?

REFERENCES

- Dr. Gina Rizzo
- Shutterstock.com
- Thinkstock.com