

Color Theory

An element of art
Has three properties:

(1) HUE

name, e.g., red, yellow, blue, etc.

(2) INTENSITY

purity and strength of a color

(3) VALUE

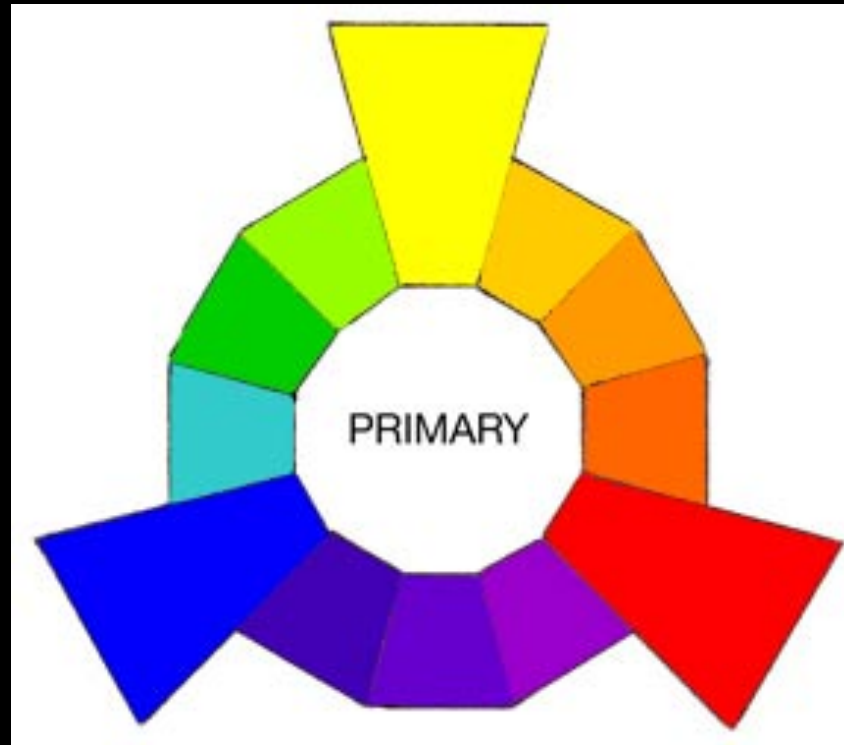
lightness or darkness of a color

The visual spectrum is organized as a color wheel

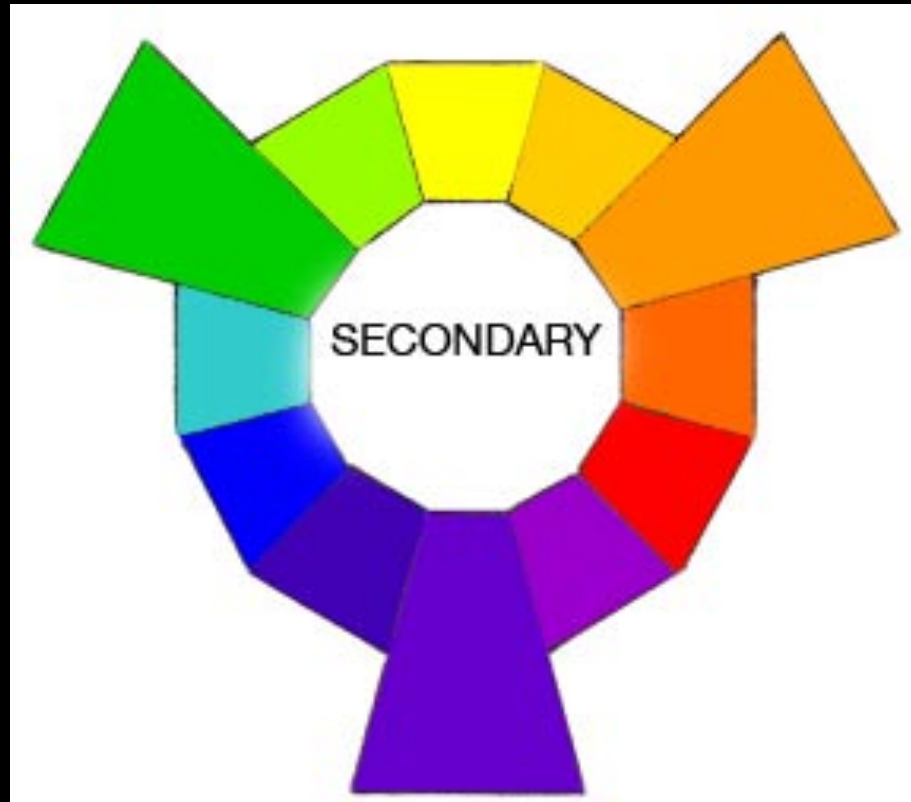


A color “circle” which shows organization of the primary, secondary and tertiary colors.

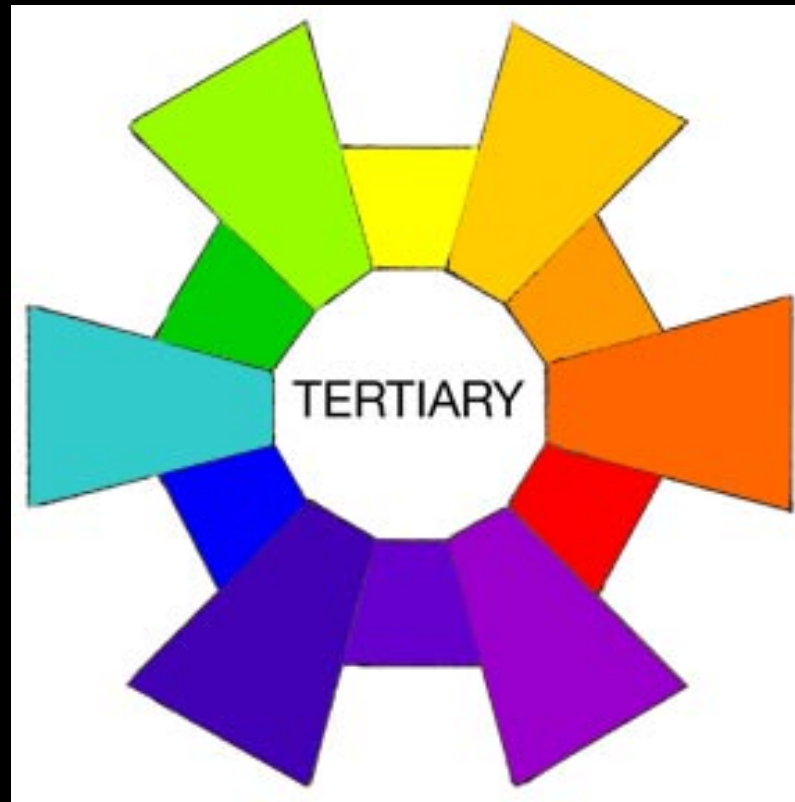
Color Wheel



It is divided into 12 sections representing:
Primary Colors are the root of every other hue imaginable. They cannot be created by mixing other colors. They are **RED** **BLUE** and **YELLOW**

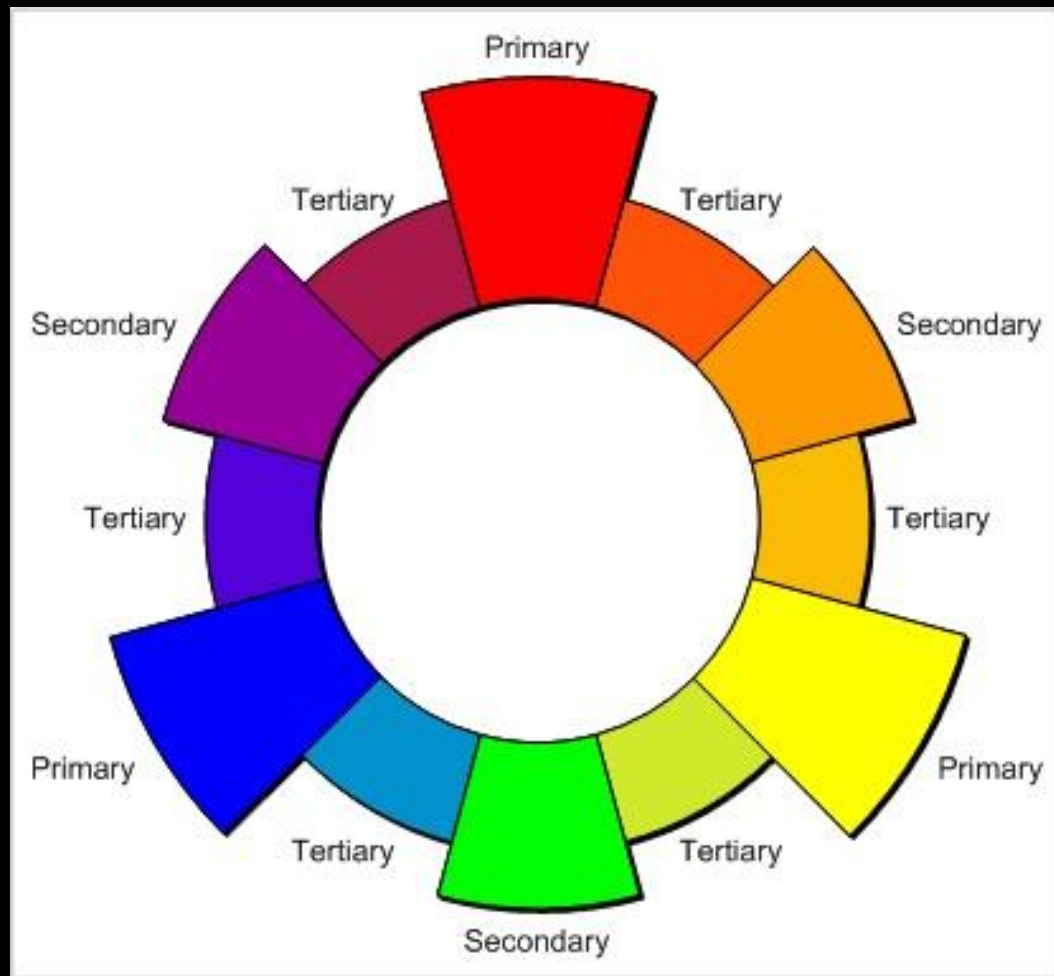


Secondary colors are created by mixing any two of the primary colors.
ORANGE GREEN and **VIOLET**



TERTIARY COLORS are created by mixing any a primary and its nearest secondary. You name these with the PRIMARY color first:
They are yellow-orange, red-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, red-violet, blue-violet

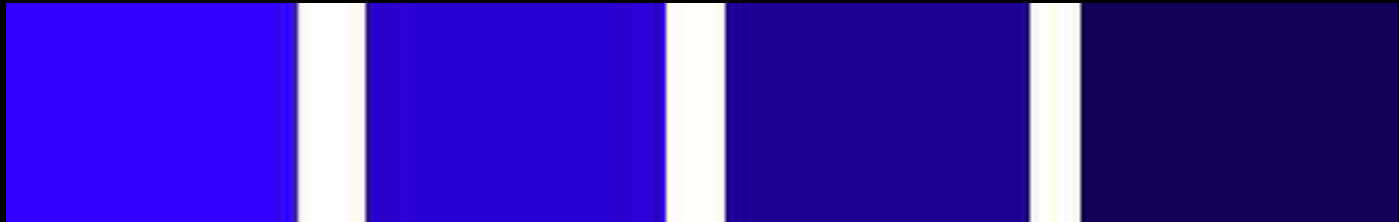
Arrangement of Color Wheel



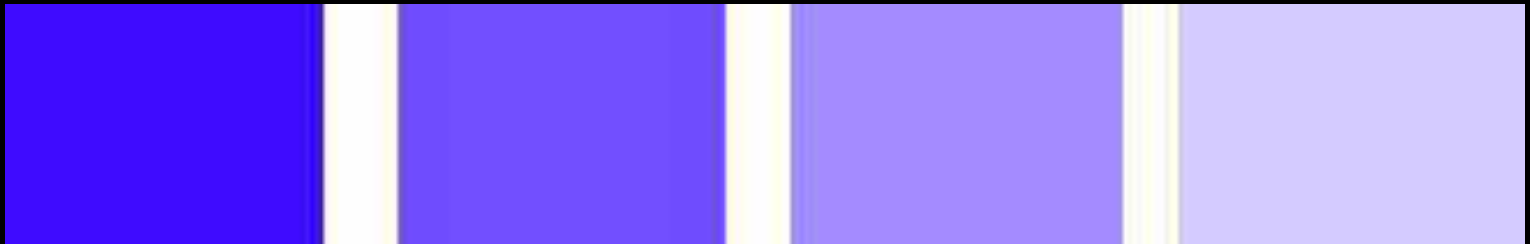
Vocabulary

- **HUE** - This is what we usually mean when we ask "what color is that?" The property of color that we are actually asking about is "hue". For example, when we talk about colors that are red, yellow, green, and blue, we are talking about hue.

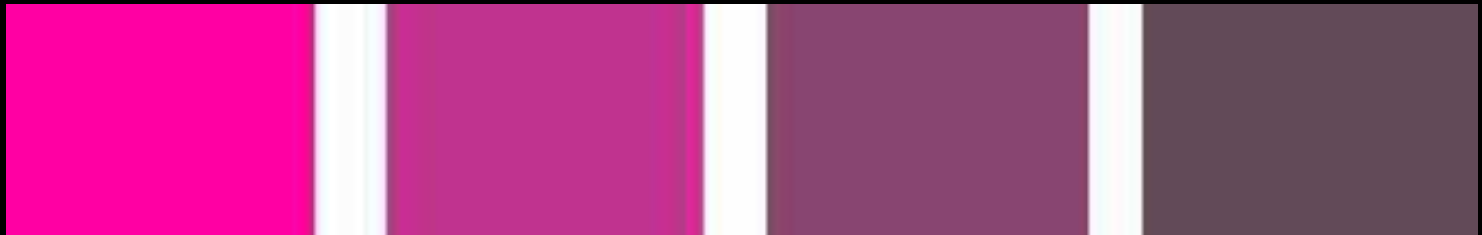
- SHADE – a color to which BLACK has been added



- TINT – a color to which WHITE has been added



- **INTENSITY** – the **BRIGHTNESS** or **DULLNESS** of a color.
- Ex. Pure blue is very intense...when you add a lighter or darker color to blue it makes the blue less intense

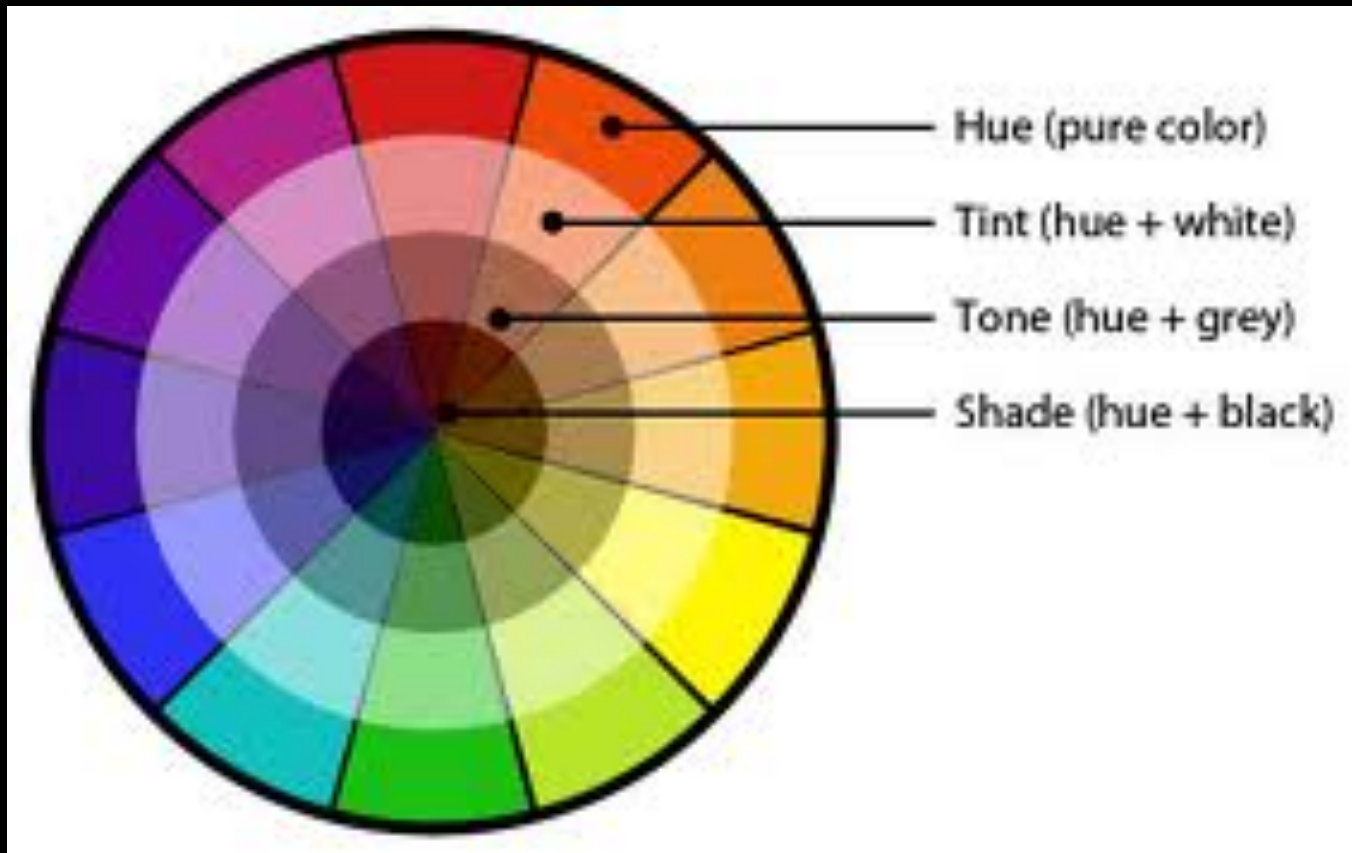


Tints, Tones and Shades

Tint = Hue + White

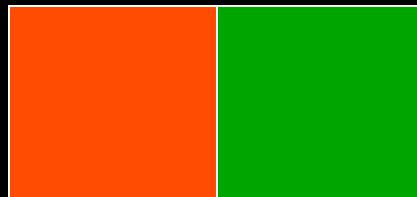
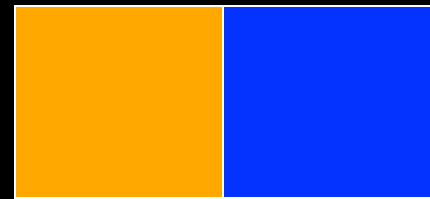
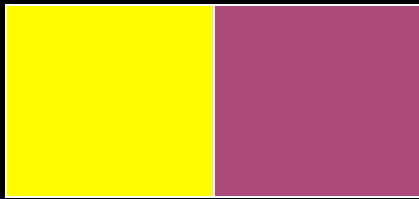
Tone = Hue + Grey

Shade = Hue + Black



Complimentary colors are.....

ACROSS from each other on the color wheel

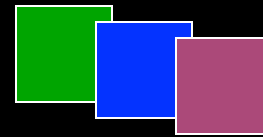
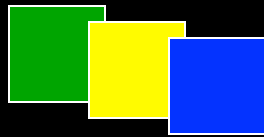
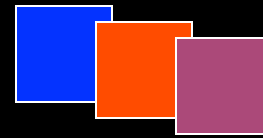
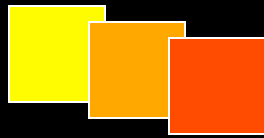




Analogous colors are...

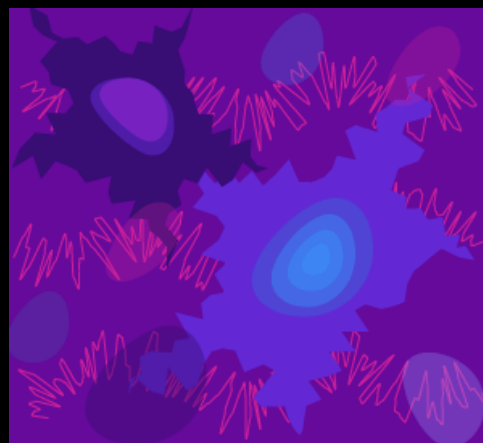
Side by side on the color wheel, and have a COMMON hue

Pick a color, and the analogous colors are the ones to each side of it.





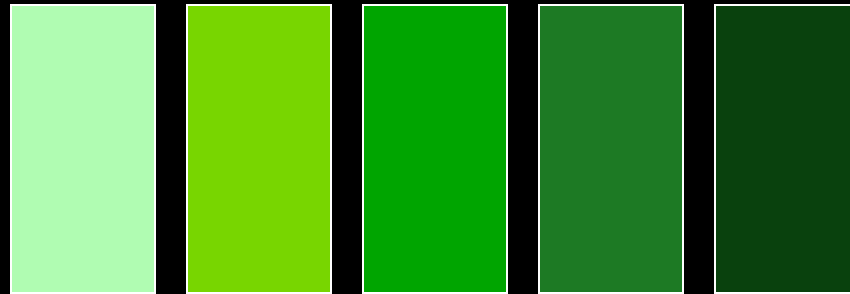
ANALOGOUS COLORS



Monochromatic means...

A ONE-colored color scheme.

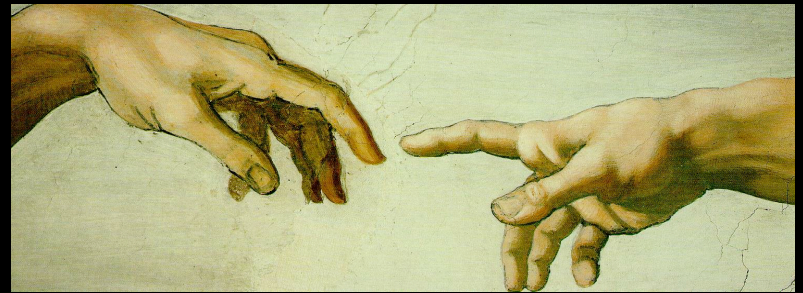
Pick ONE color – add white and black to it
(tints and shades).





Neutral Colors

- A color not associated with a hue. Neutral colors include browns, blacks, grays, and whites. A hue can be neutralized by adding some of its complement to it.



WARM Colors

- Red, orange, yellow
- Warm colors are often associated with fire and the sun. They appear on one side of the color wheel, and opposite the cool colors.
- Psychologically, warm colors are said to be stimulating and passionate.
- Optically, warm colors generally appear to advance, coming toward the viewer



COOL Colors

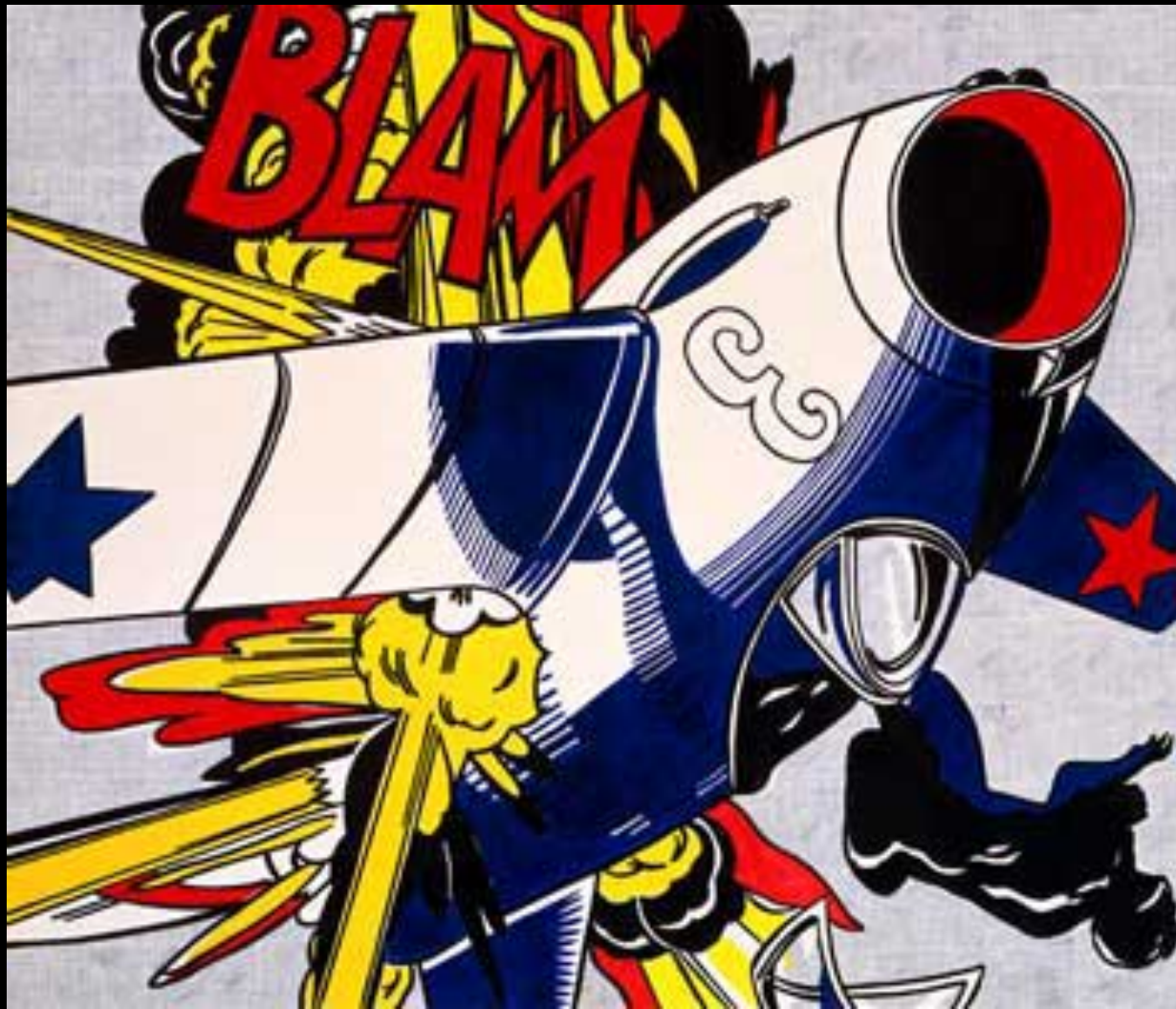
- Green, blue, violet
- Opposite the warm colors on the color wheel
- Tend to recede, or go back, into space











Your assignment:

- Create a color wheel that is a minimum of 8 inches in diameter
 - Divide it into 12 even sections and **CREATE** all of the colors on the color wheel

Hints

- When mixing...start with LIGHTER color and add small amounts of the darker color
- Make sure your colors are in the CORRECT order on your color wheel
- You should ONLY be using the primary colors of paint and MIXING all others!!

I' d like you to....

- CONSERVE PAINT – only pour out small amounts at a time!
- Use good CRAFTSMANSHIP!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!





