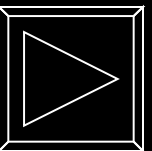
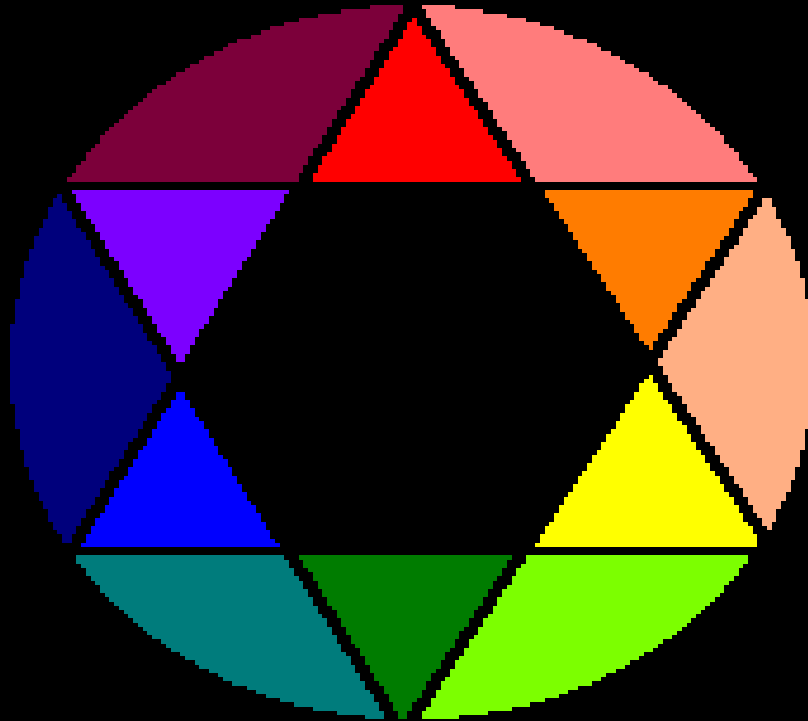


# Color Theory

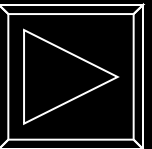
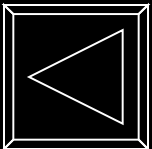


# Color Theory

Color Wheel

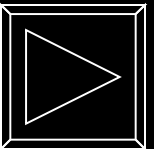
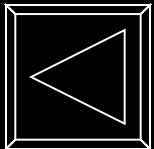
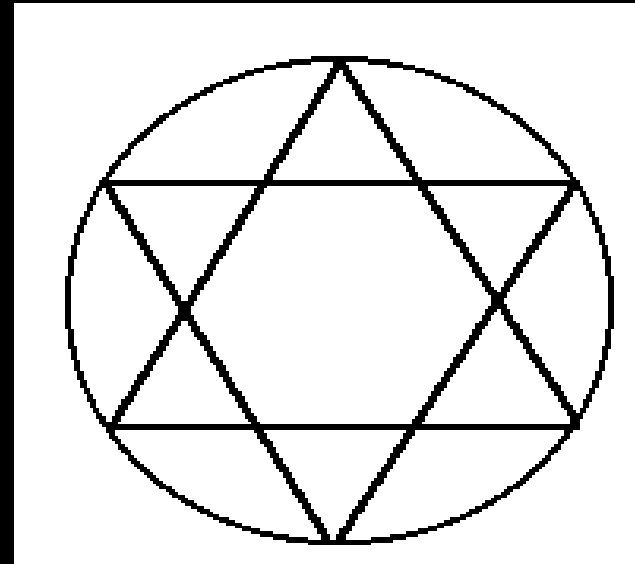
Color Values

Color Schemes



# The Color Wheel

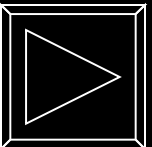
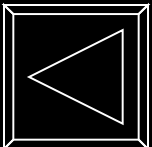
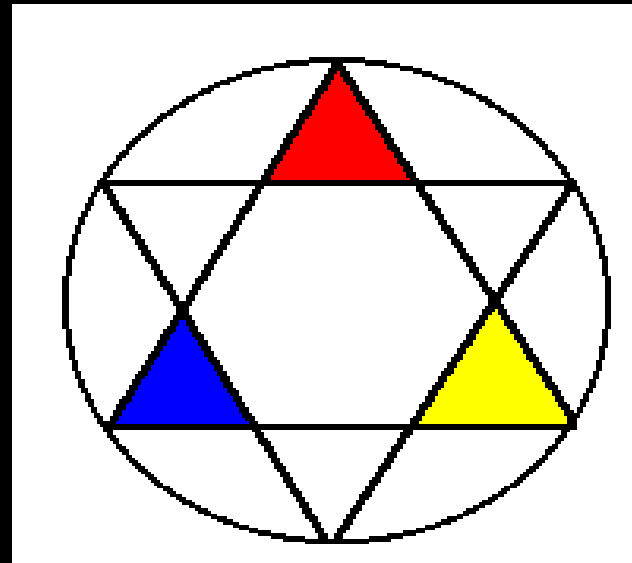
The color wheel fits together like a puzzle - each color in a specific place. Being familiar with the color wheel not only helps you mix colors when painting, but in adding color to all your art creations.



# Primary Colors

Primary colors are not mixed from other elements and they generate all other colors.

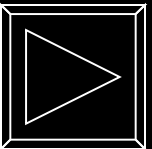
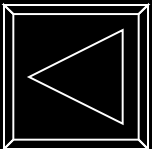
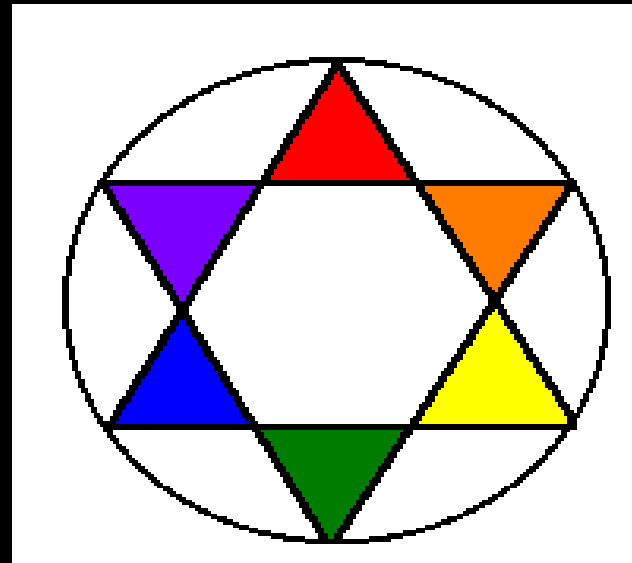
- Red
- Yellow
- Blue



# Secondary Colors

By mixing two primary colors, a secondary color is created.

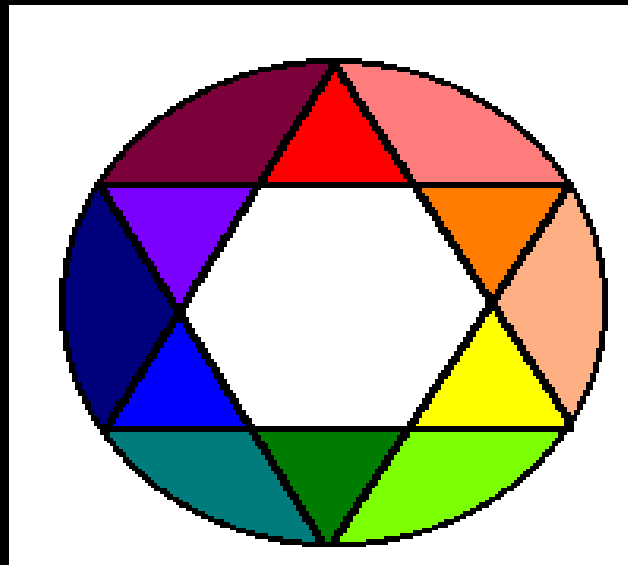
- Red + Yellow = Orange
- Yellow + Blue = Green
- Blue + Red = Purple



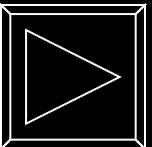
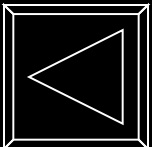
# Tertiary Colors

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

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



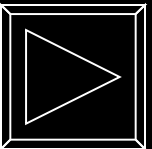
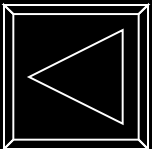
- blue-green
- blue-purple
- red-purple



# Color Values

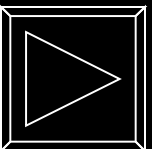
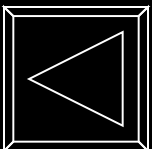
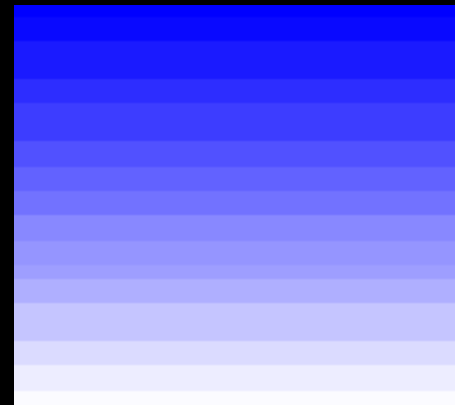
Color values are the lights and darks of a color you create by using black and white ('neutrals') with a color. This makes hundreds of more colors from the basic 12 colors of the wheel.

- **white + color = tint**
- **color + black = shade**



# Tints

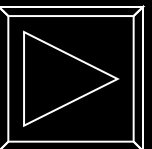
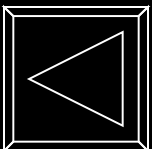
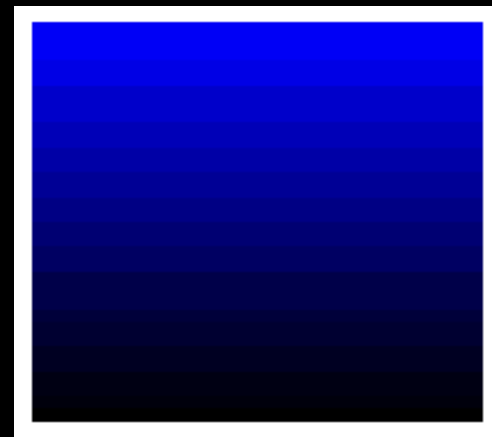
Tints are lightened colors. Always begin with white and add a bit of color to the white until the desired tint is obtained. This is an example of a value scale for the tints of blue.





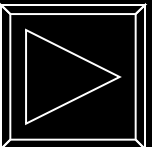
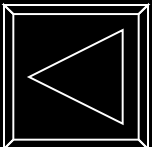
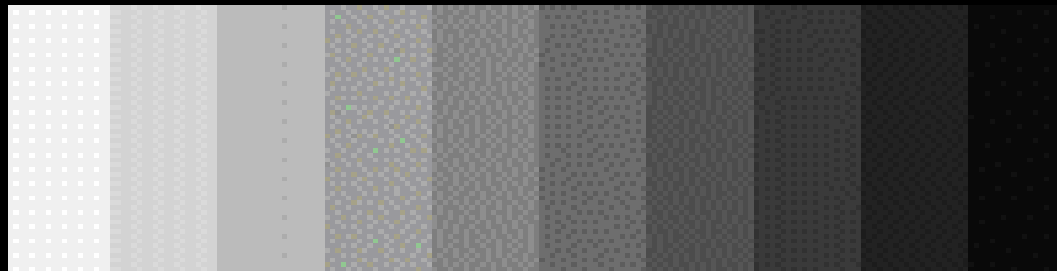
# Shades

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.



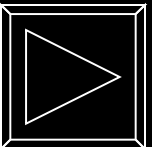
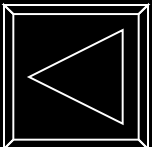
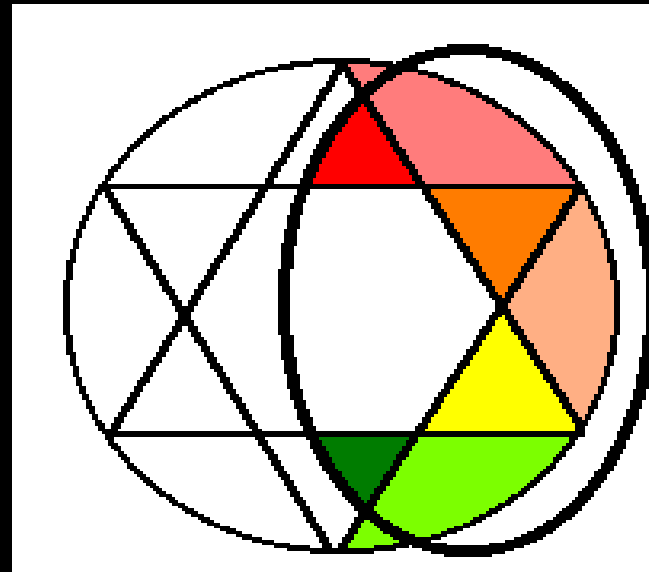
# Neutral Colors

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, off-black, white, off-white, gray and sometimes brown are considered "neutral".



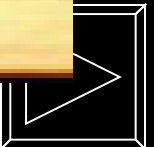
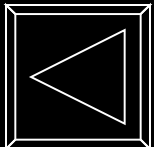
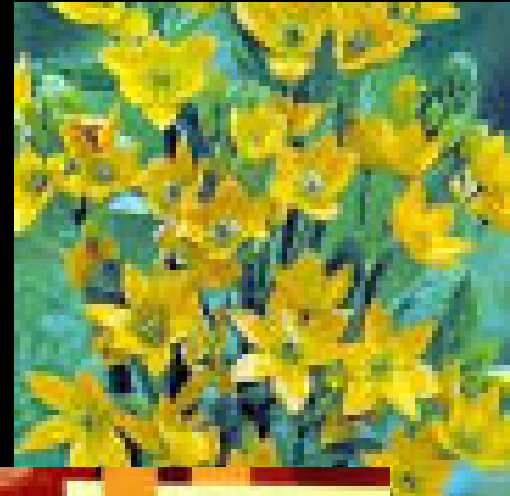
# Warm

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.



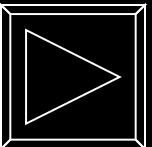
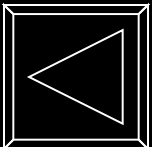
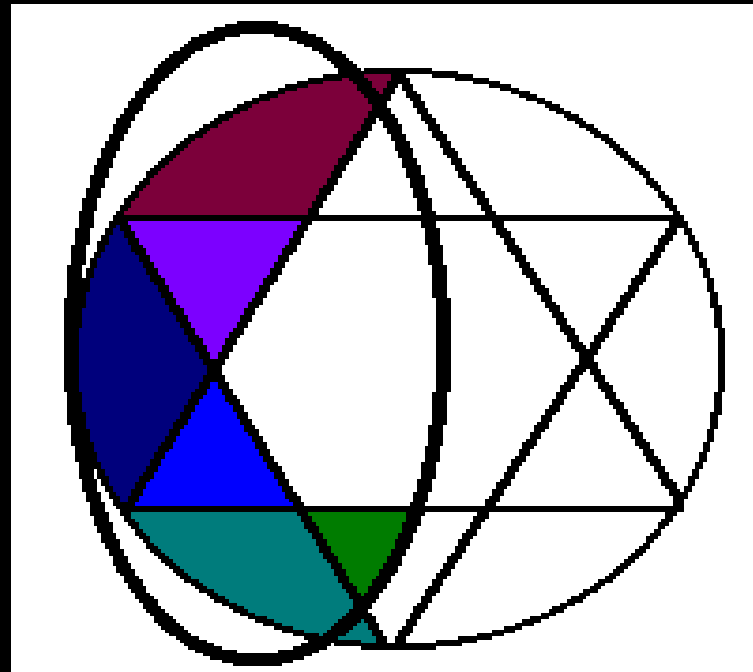


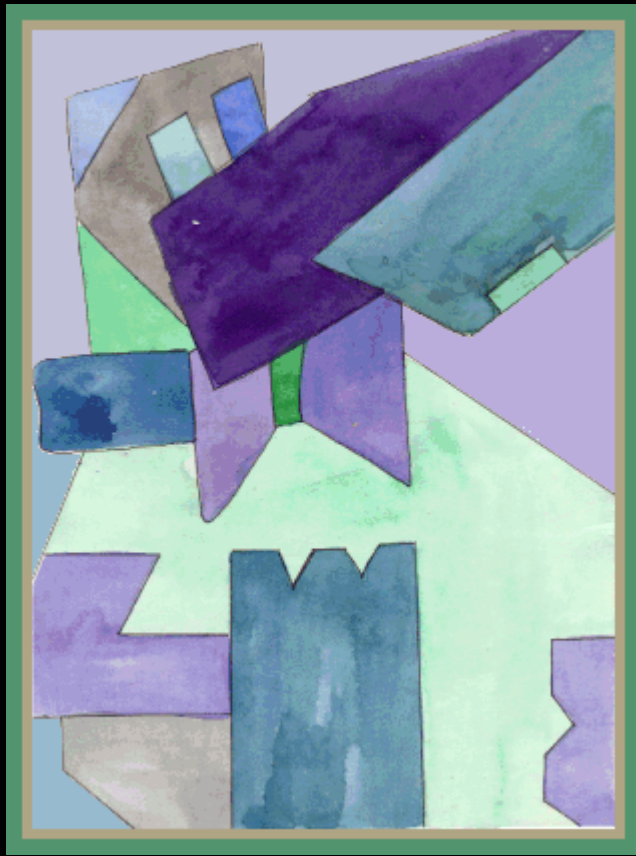
This is an illustration of the use of **warm** colors - reds, oranges, yellows and greens.



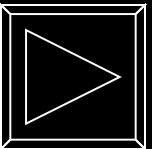
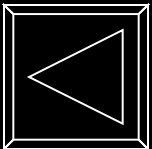
# Cool

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).



# 3 Basic Elements

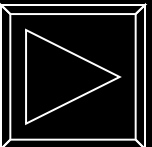
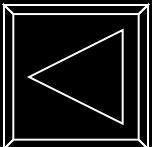
Hue – The actual color, such as red or green.

A hue can be changed by adding tone,

example - white to lighten, black to darken

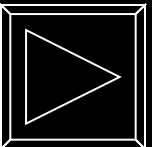
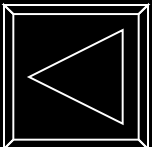
Chroma – the intensity of the color

Tone – the amount of black or white in a color.



# Key Points

- Colors are either primary, secondary, or tertiary. (three colors from the color wheel)
- Colors can be used to create contrast and balance. (use your paper from last class)
- Color is always affected by light and texture.



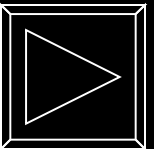
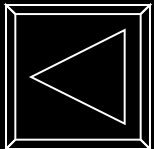


# Color Schemes

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.....

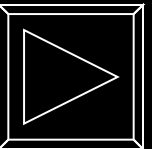
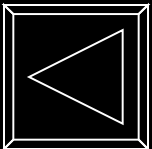
**m o n o c h r o m a t i c ,  
c o m p l e m e n t a r y ,**

**a n a l o g o u s , w a r m a n d**

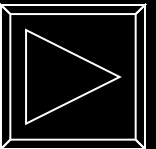
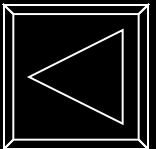


# Monochromatic

“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.

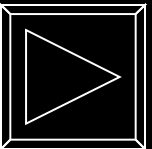
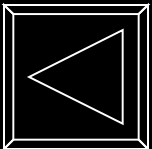
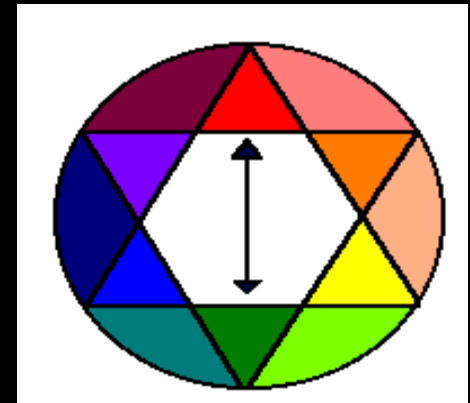
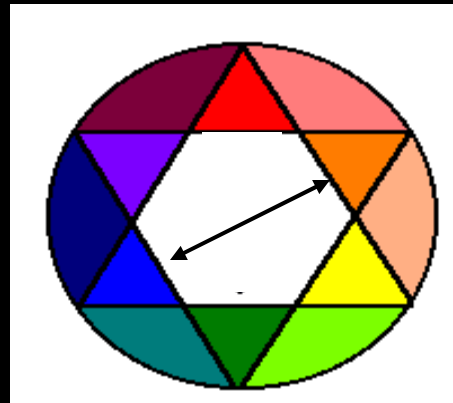
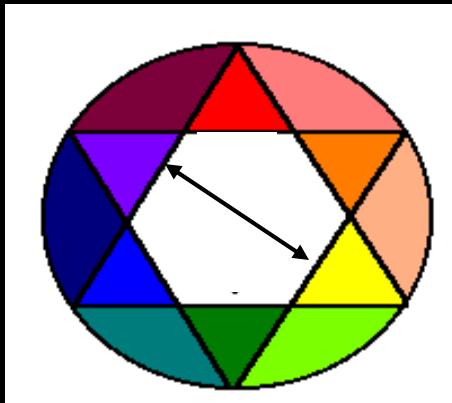


These non-objective paintings have a **monochromatic** color scheme - blue, yellow, red and the values (tints and shades) of blue, yellow and red.

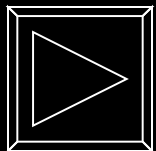
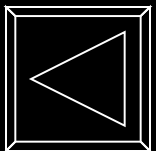
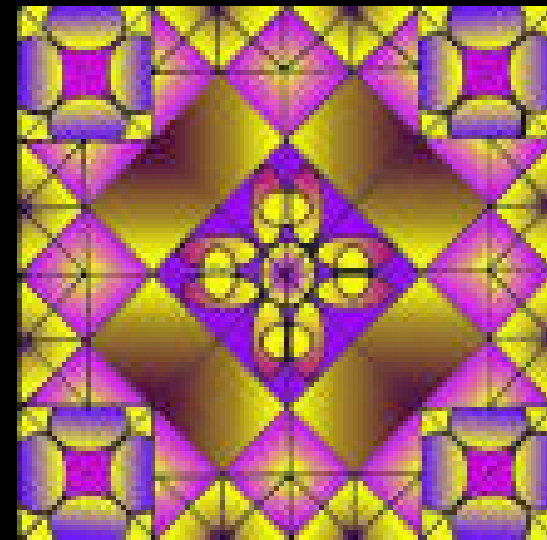
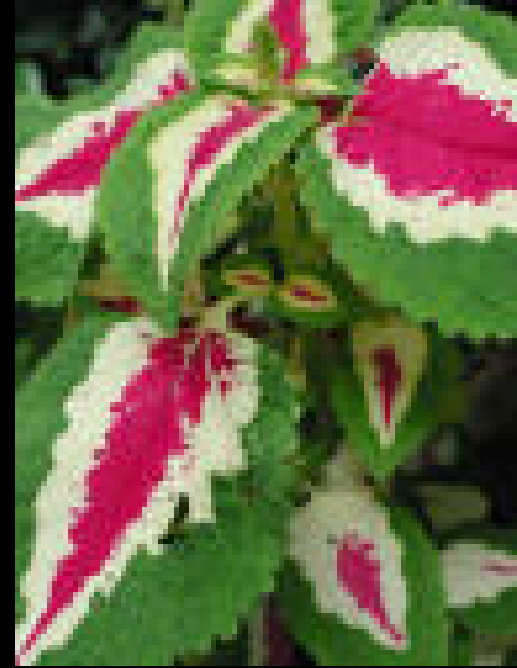


# Complementary

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



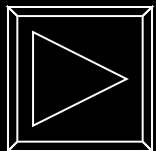
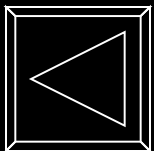
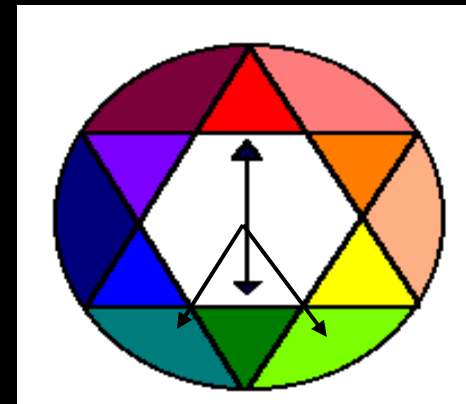
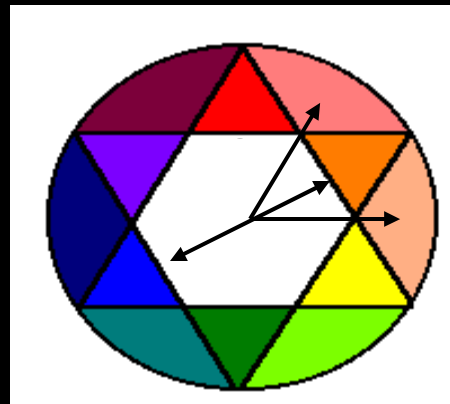
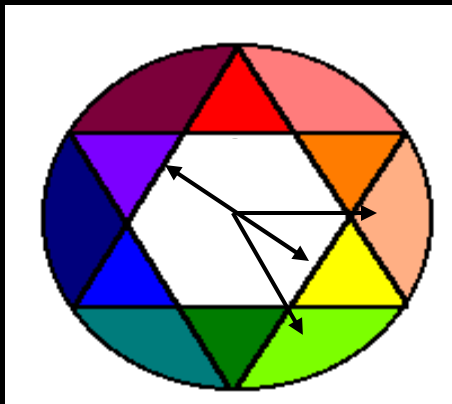
These pictures have **complementary** colors and their values.



# Split-Complementary

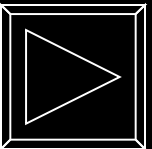
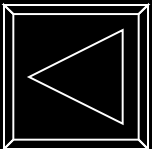
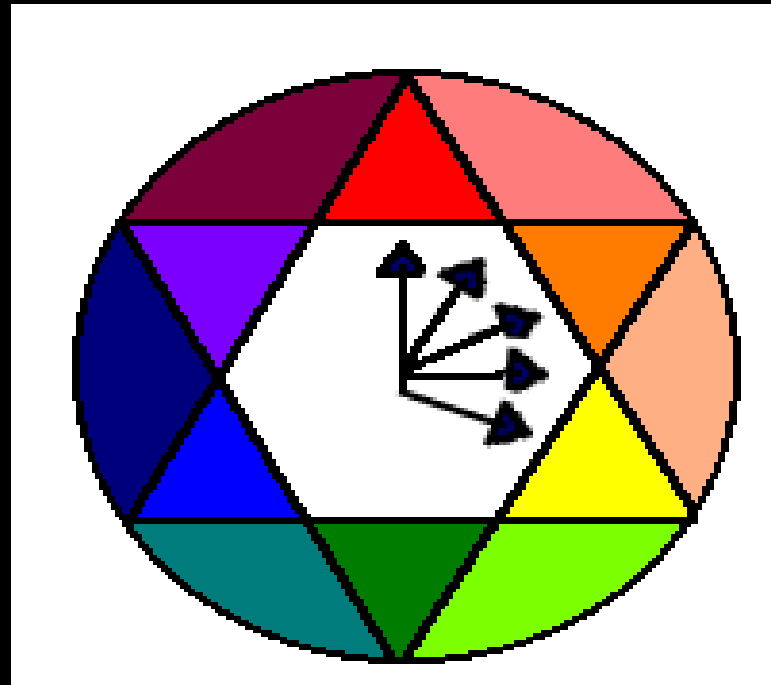
Like complementary colors, split-complementary colors are also opposite each other, but include three or four colors, not just two.

Split-complementary contains the actual color (hue) and the two colors on either side of its complement.

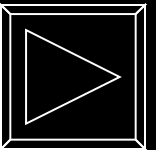
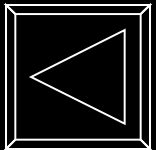
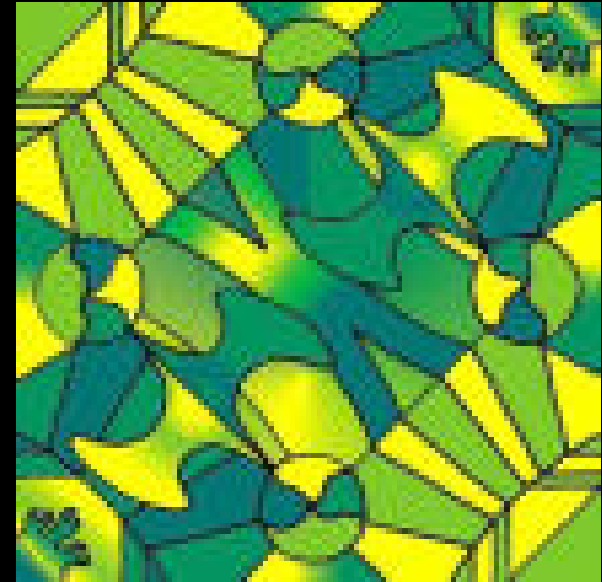
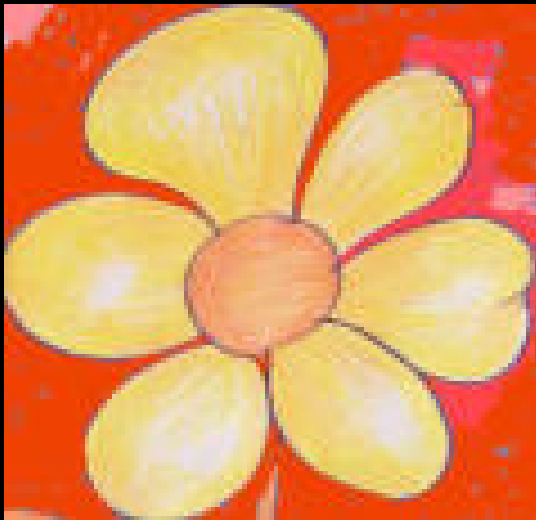
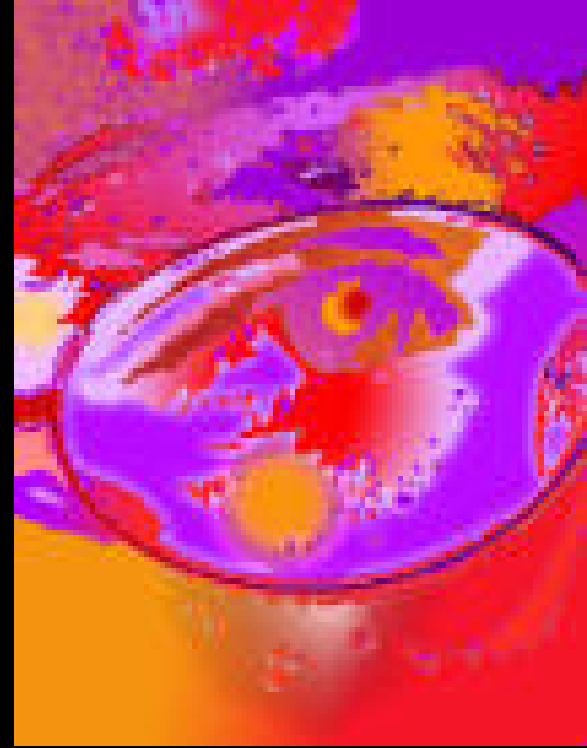


# Analogous

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 & purple, red-purple, red, red-orange and orange**





# Achromatic

Designating color perceived to have zero saturation and therefore no hue, such as **neutral grays**, **white**, or **black**

