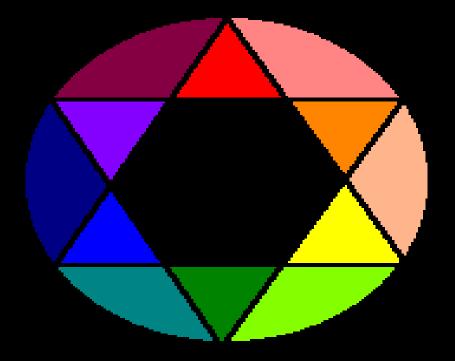
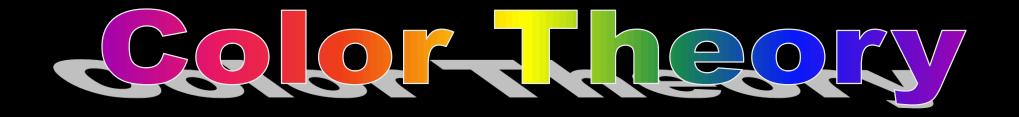
#### HOME-ECONOMICS









Color Wheel Color Values Color Schemes

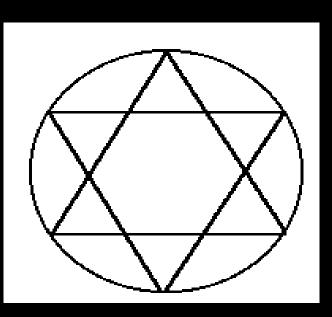




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The color wheel fits together like a puzzle - each color in a specific place. Being familiar with the

color wheel not only helps you mix colors when painting, but in adding color to all your art creations.



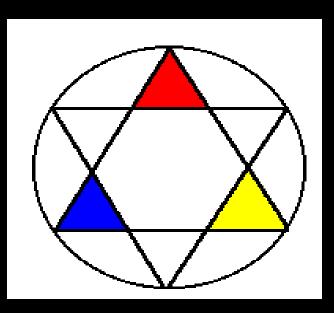




Primary Colors

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

- Red
- Yellow
- Blue



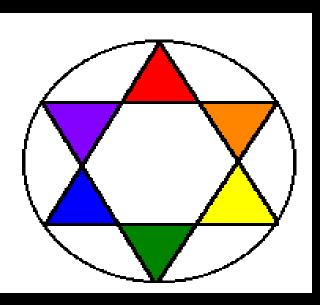




Secondary Colors

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

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



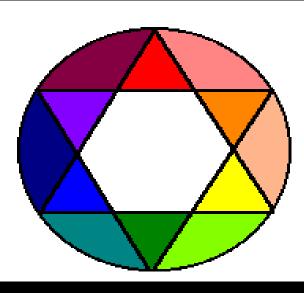




### Internediate Colors

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

red-orangeyellow-orangeyellow-green



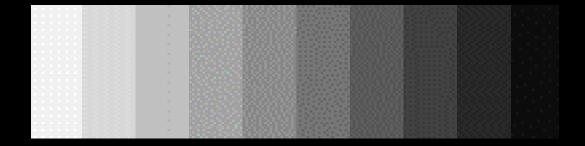
blue-greenblue-purplered-purple





### 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".







# 

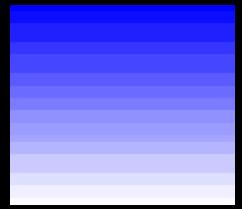
Color values are the lights and darks of a color you create by using black and white ('neutrals") with a color. This makes hundreds of more colors from the basic 12 colors of the wheel.

- 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.

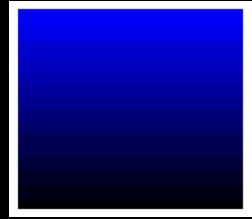






Shades

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.







# <u>Color Schemes</u>

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.







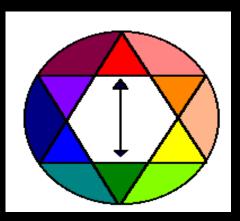
#### This non-objective painting has a **monochromatic** color scheme - blue and the values (tints and shades) of blue.





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.









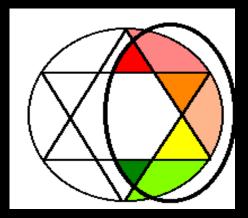
Analogous colors are illustrated here: yellow, yellow-green, green and blue-green.





NOWW

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.









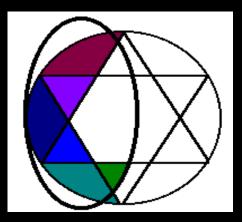
This is an illustration of the use of **warm** colors - reds, oranges and yellows.





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).





## Thank you