

DecoArt®

MADE FOR MAKERSSM

Color Theory

With Tracy Moreau

An understanding of colour theory, even a basic one, can make all the difference to your art-work. Understanding how colours relate to each other and how they are affected by each other can help you bring your work to the next level.



Supplies:

DecoArt® Americana® Acrylics

Saffron Yellow, Primary Red and Ultra Marine Blue

Strathmore

1 Sheet 140Lb Water Color paper 9 x 12

DecoArt® Designer Series Brushes

#5 Round Brush

Miscellaneous

Water basin, Light grey graphite paper, Black Gel Pen.

Class Outline:

This is a fun project that not only gives you a neat piece of art for your studio space but also helps you learn and understand the basics of colour theory.

Primary Colours:

The three Primary Colours are: Primary Red, Primary Yellow, and Primary Blue. From these three colours we create all other colours.

Secondary Colours:

Secondary colours are created by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. For instance. Red and Blue = Purple, Red and Yellow + Orange, Blue and Yellow= Green. Purple, Orange and Green are Secondary Colours.

Tertiary Colours:

Tertiary Colours are created when you add an additional amount of one Primary colour to a secondary colour.

For example: Orange + Yellow= Yellow Orange , Purple + Red = Violet, Green + Yellow =Yellow Green

You can change the colour again by adding an additional amount of the Primary colour to the Tertiary colour you created.

For Example: Orange + Yellow + Yellow = Tangerine, Purple + Red + Red = Red Violet, Green + Yellow + Yellow = Celery Green

The Chart:

Trace the Chart (and Leaves) onto the water colour paper with light grey graphite paper.

Begin Painting your colour wheel by filling in with the Primary colours. (the chart is labeled for placement) use a fair amount of water to help it move. Keep the darker value to the outside edge and let the colour thin out as you work toward the centre.

Your First Secondary Colour

On the palette: Mix an equal amount of Ultra marine Blue and Saffron Yellow. Mix well with some water until No Blue or Yellow remain visible. You should have a deep green colour. Fill in the wedge above the blue moving toward the yellow.

Your First Tertiary Colour

On the palette: Mix an additional amount of the Yellow into the Green, mix well until there is no Yellow visible and the colour is consistent. You should have a Yellow Green, use this mix to fill in the wedge next to the Green.

Your Second Tertiary Colour

On the palette: Mix an additional amount of the Yellow into the Yellow Green, mix well until there is no Yellow visible and the colour is consistent. You should have a brighter Yellow Green (Celery), use this mix to fill in the wedge between the yellow and the celery.

Your Second Secondary Colour

On the palette: Mix an equal amount of Ultra marine Blue and Red. Mix well with some water until No Blue or Red remain visible. You should have a deep Purple colour. Fill in the wedge below the blue moving toward the Red.

Your third Tertiary Colour

On the palette: Mix an additional amount of the Red into the Purple, mix well until there is no Red visible and the colour is consistent. You should have a Violet, use this mix to fill in the wedge next to the Purple.

Your fourth Tertiary Colour

On the palette: Mix an additional amount of the Red into the Violet, mix well until there is no Red visible and the colour is consistent. You should have a Red Violet colour, use this mix to fill in the wedge between the Red and the Violet.

Your Third Secondary Colour

On the palette: Mix an equal amount of Saffron Yellow and Red. Mix well with some water until No Yellow or Red remain visible, and the colour is consistent. You should have a deep Orange colour. Fill in the wedge above the Red moving toward the Yellow.

Your fifth Tertiary Colour

On the palette: Mix an additional amount of the Yellow into the Orange, mix well until there is no Yellow visible and the colour is consistent. You should have a Bright Yellow Orange, use this mix to fill in the wedge next to the Orange.

Your sixth Tertiary Colour

On the palette: Mix an additional amount of the Yellow into the Yellow Orange, mix well until there is no Yellow visible and the colour is consistent. You should have a Tangerine colour, use this mix to fill in the wedge between the Yellow and the Yellow Orange.

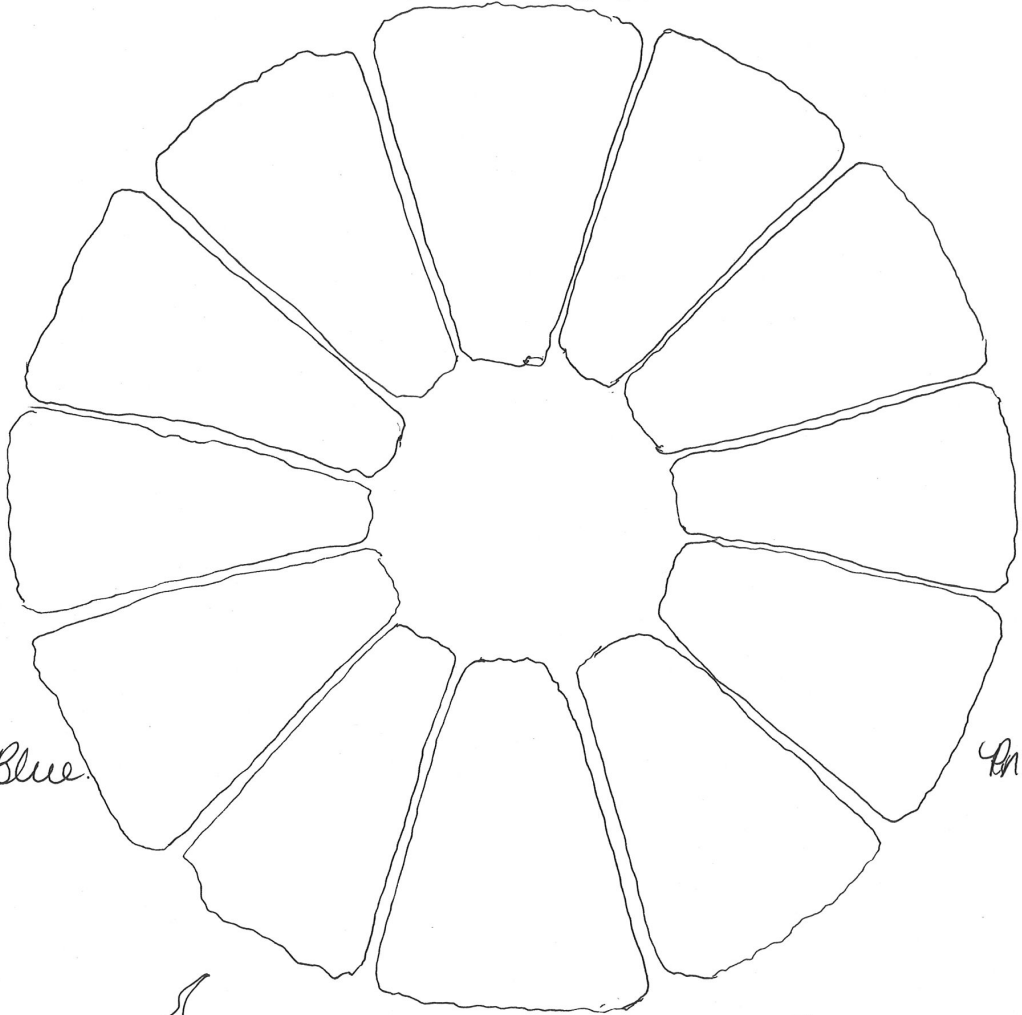
Finishing up:

Use the gel pen to label your colours. You can set your work with two light coats of DecoArt Matte Spray when everything is complete.

The Leaves:

Use the various colours you have mixed to paint the leaves and stems of the botanical if you so choose.

Prunum Yellow



Prunum Blue

Prunum Red.



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COLOR THEORY



Used by screens.
Tiny dots of light of these colors blend together to form images. The more color added, the lighter the image. Areas with the most color are white.



RGB

Additive Color



Used by printers.
Tiny dots of ink of these colors blend together to form images. The more color added, the darker the image. Areas with the most color are black.



CMYK

Subtractive Color



ANALOGOUS
Colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



COMPLEMENTARY
Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel.



TRIADIC
Three colors spaced equally apart on the color wheel.



GRAYSCALE

Intensity of Black to White



100% Black

65% Black

35% Black

MONOCHROMATIC

Intensity of Colors within a Single Hue



100% Cyan

65% Cyan

35% Cyan

WARM COLORS



COOL COLORS



SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY
A color and the two colors next to its complement on the color wheel.

