

COLOR THEORY WORKSHEET

Use color pencils to complete the following exercises

Name: _____

Period _____ Date _____

PRIMARY COLORS cannot be made from any combination of colors. Fade intensity from top left to bottom right – heavy to light – Stay inside the edges of your box

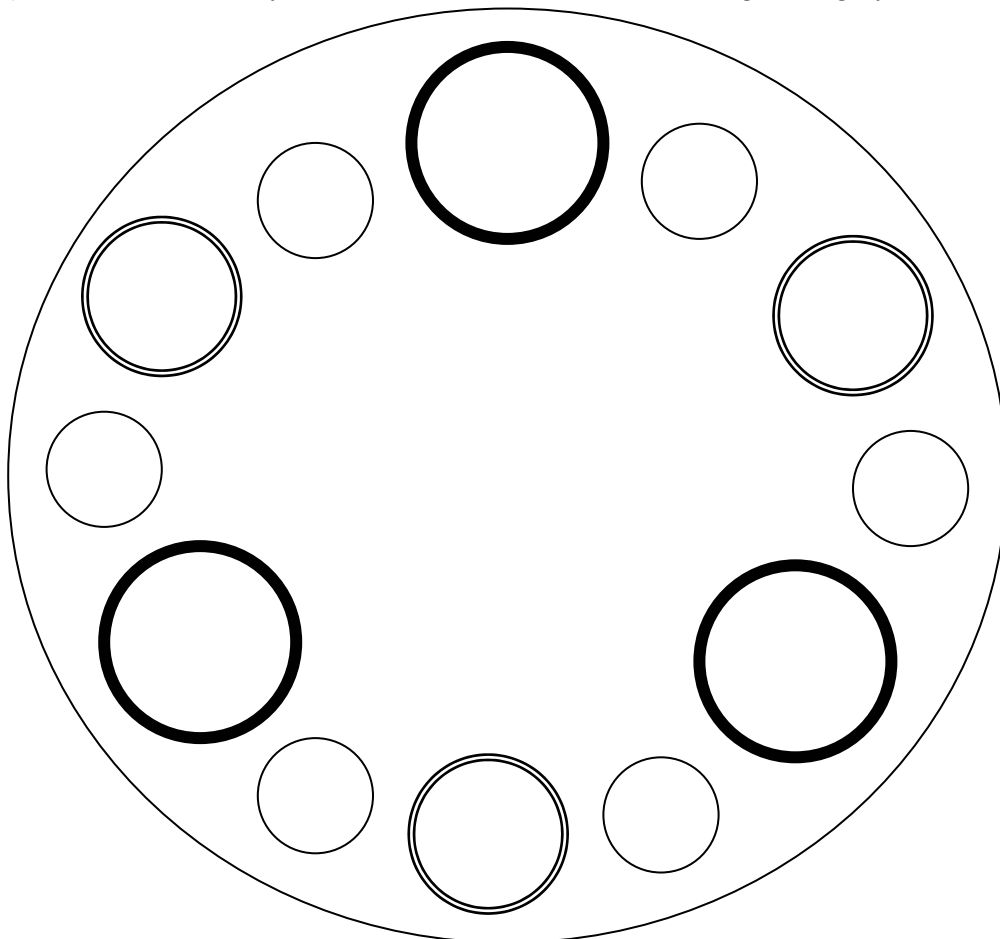
RED	YELLOW	BLUE

SECONDARY COLORS are made from combining 2 primary colors) Fade intensity from top left to bottom right – heavy to light – Stay inside the edges of your box. Mix your own colors – no cheating

Red + Blue = PURPLE	Yellow + Blue = GREEN	Yellow + Red = ORANGE

Sir Isaac Newton realized that the colors of the spectrum could be seen as a circle and thus the color wheel was invented. THE COLOR WHEEL is made of the primary and secondary colors plus all of the colors in-between tertiary colors (a primary + a secondary)

Shade the circles in **lightly in the center and darker and more saturated on the edge** to give the center a reflective quality. **Analogous Colors** are side by side on the color wheel: Red, red-orange, orange, yellow-orange, yellow



ANALOGOUS COLORS

Analogous colors are side by side on the color wheel – these are the transitional colors. In this exercise you will limit yourself to 5 analogous colors in your palette

- Use the boxes below to create 5 analogous colors. Example: green, yellow/green, yellow, yellow/orange, and orange. No colors were skipped; see your color wheel for ideas.
- The fade your colors from dark at the top to light at the bottom
- Be sure to label each box with the color it contains

A TINT

Hue (a color) + White = Tint

Select a hue and allow increasing amounts of white from the page to show through
The box on the left will be pure saturated hue (no white) the box on the right will be pure white

Pure Hue						Pure White

A SHADE

Hue (a color) + Black = Shade Use the same hue you used in the exercise above

Start with a value scale - dark on left white on right

Alternate between the hue and black - intense on left and light on the right

Pure black + intense hue			Medium black + medium hue			White + Light hue

COMPLIMENTARY COLORS:

Colors which are directly across from each other on the color wheel. When complimentary colors are placed next to each other they appear to be brighter and more intense than when sitting next to other colors.

Mixing a color with its compliment will **neutralize** the intensity of the color, this is great for depicting shadows and distance.

The farther away a color is the less intense it becomes, artists generally add white or black and a compliment.

- Examples: Yellow and Purple
 Blue and Orange
 Red and Green

Fade intensity from top to bottom - heavy to light - Stay inside the edges of your box

RED	RED + G	RED + GG	RED/GREEN	GREEN + RR	GREEN + R	GREEN
YELLOW	YELLOW + P	YELLOW + PP	Yellow/purple	PURPLE + YY	PURPLE + Y	PURPLE
ORANGE	ORANGE + B	ORANGE + BB	Orange/blue	BLUE + OO	BLUE + O	BLUE

NEUTRALIZING COMPLIMENTS

Select one set of compliments for the exercise below

Orange and Blue

Red and Green

Yellow and Purple

- Top row label your complimentary colors (2 colors which are opposite on the color wheel)
- Work from a pure saturated hue in the bottom row to a very faint tint in the top row
- Mixed in will be a deep black in the bottom row up to a white in the top row

	blue	Blue + little orange	Orange + Blue	Orange + little blue	orange
white					
Less white					
Light grey					
Med grey					
Dark grey					
black					

Examples of compliments are:

- Red/Green
- Blue/Orange
- Yellow/Purple

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