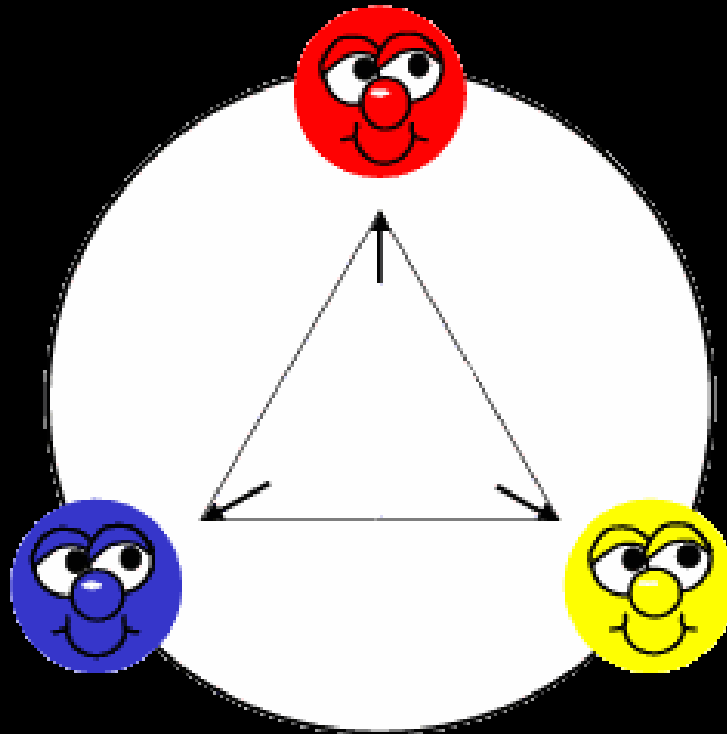# *Creating a Color Wheel*

Objectives:

1. Learn how to make <u>accurate</u> colors
2. Learn how to <u>handle</u> acrylic <u>paints</u> and a variety of <u>brushes</u>
3. Understand how you can apply color theory to your own art and <u>express yourself</u> more effectively
4. Practice using a <u>protractor and compass</u> (measuring skills in real life)

Color Wheel: a chart that shows color relationships.

The Primary Colors are Red, Yellow and Blue. You can make all of the other colors on the wheel by mixing these.
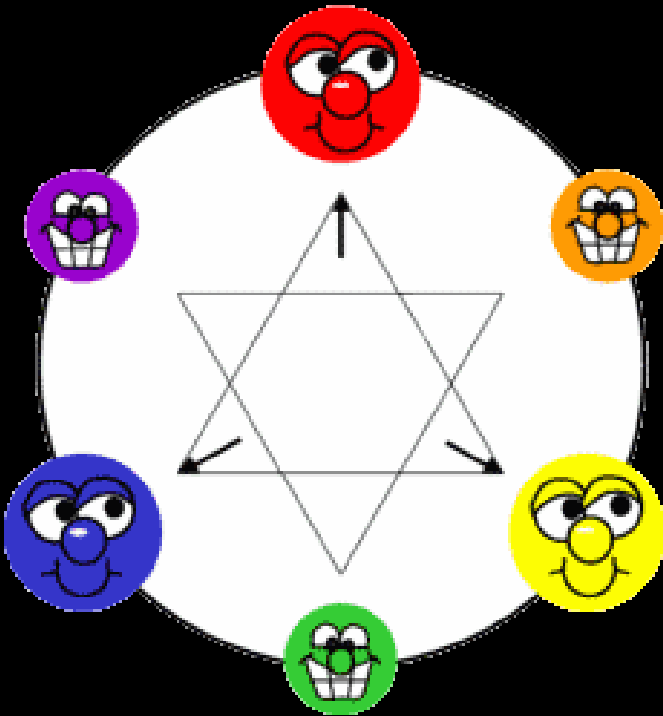
The Secondary Colors are Orange, Violet and Green. They are made by mixing the Primary Colors together.

R+Y= O

B+R= V

B+Y=G

The **Tertiary Colors** are made by mixing the Primary Colors and Secondary Colors together. For example:

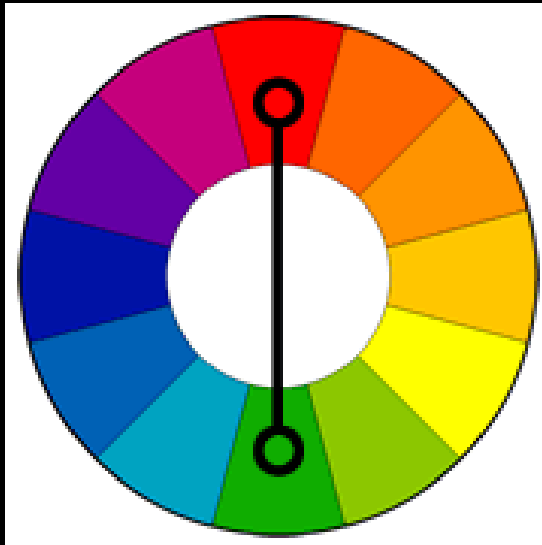R+O= R/O
R+V= R/V
B+G=B/G
Y+O=Y/O
Y+G=Y/G
B+V=B/V

Tint-
 a lighter version of a color that is made by adding white

Shade-
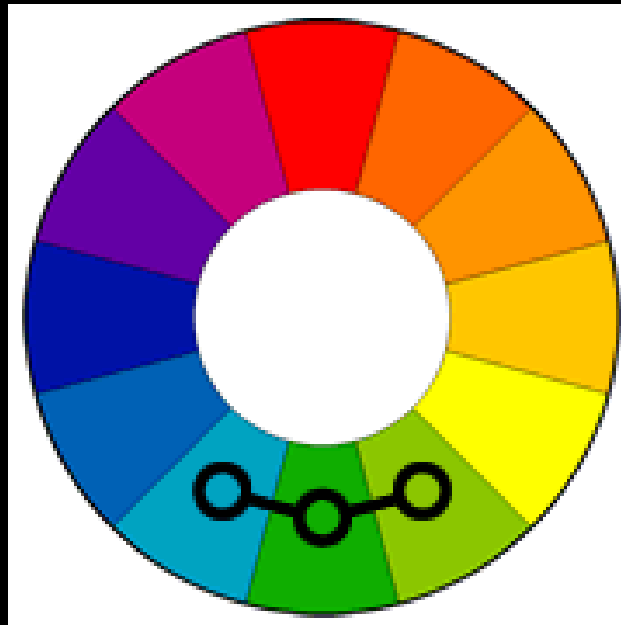a darker version of another color that is made by adding a dark color.

Complementary Colors are opposite from each other on the color wheel

These colors create a vibrant look, especially when the hues are pure

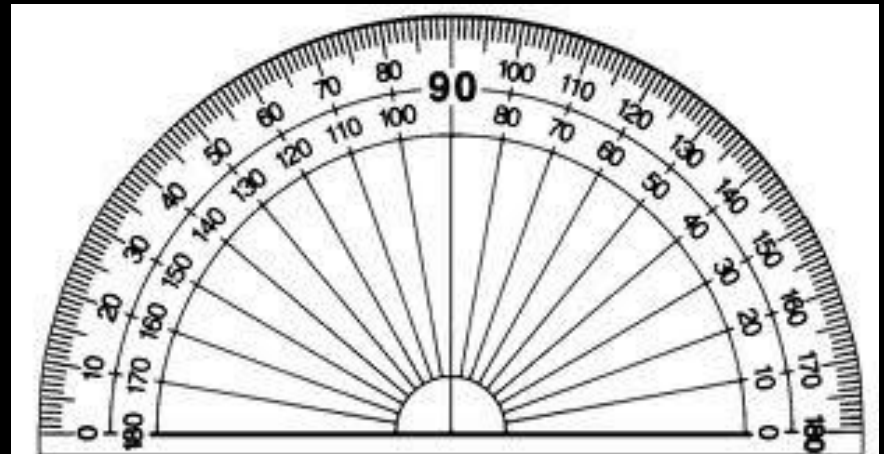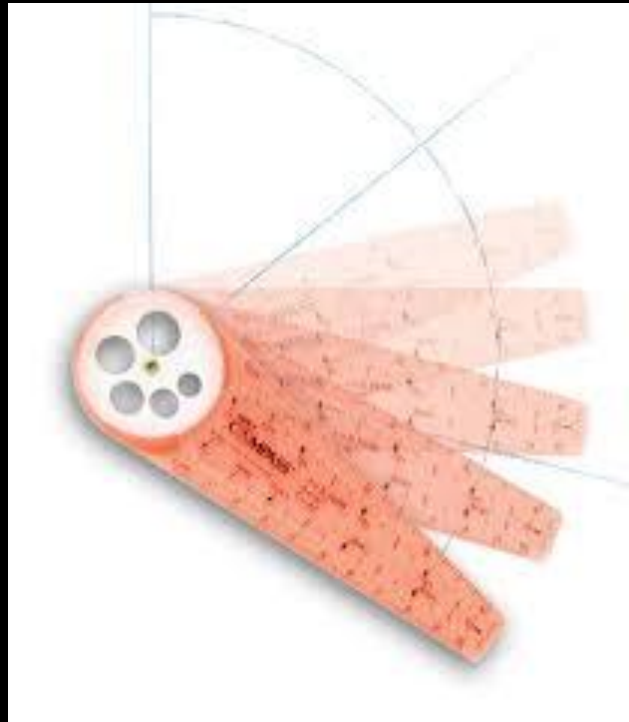(This color scheme should be managed well, because it can be too intense)

Analogous Colors are beside each other on the color wheel

- They usually match well and create calm and comfortable designs. Make sure you have enough contrast when choosing an analogous color scheme
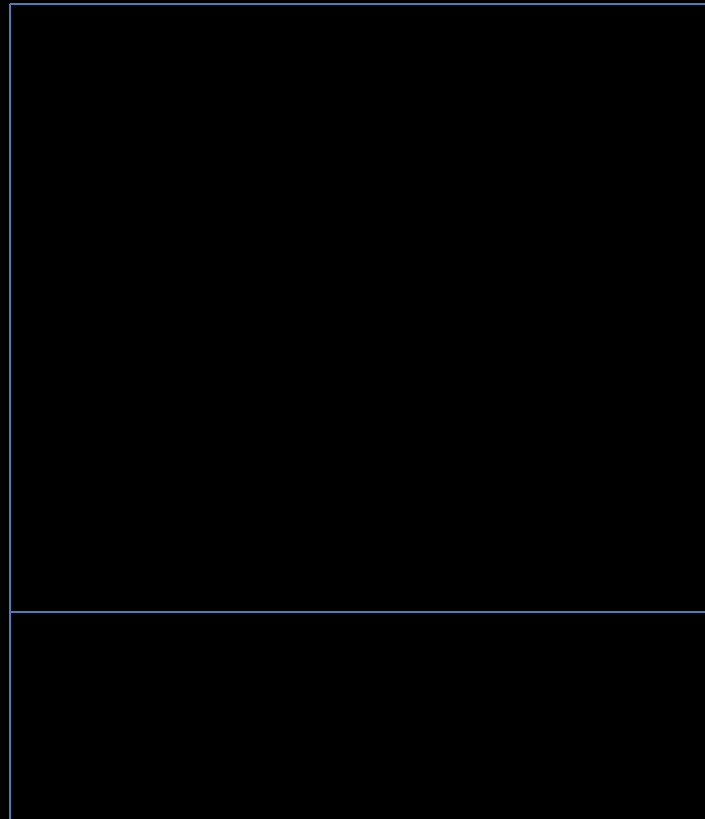
We will use acrylic paint on watercolor paper.
Watercolor paper is heavier than drawing paper and
will not wrinkle when painted on.
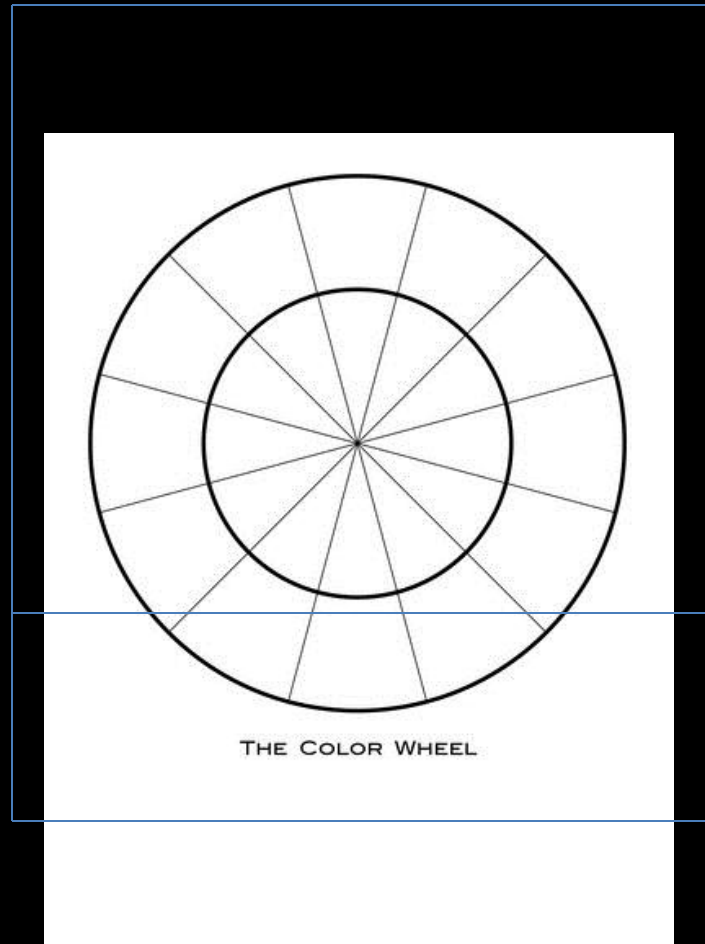You will need a compass, protractor, ruler and pencil

Your paper is 9" x 12"
Measure 9 inches down from top to bottom on both
sides and draw a line so that you have a 9 inch square
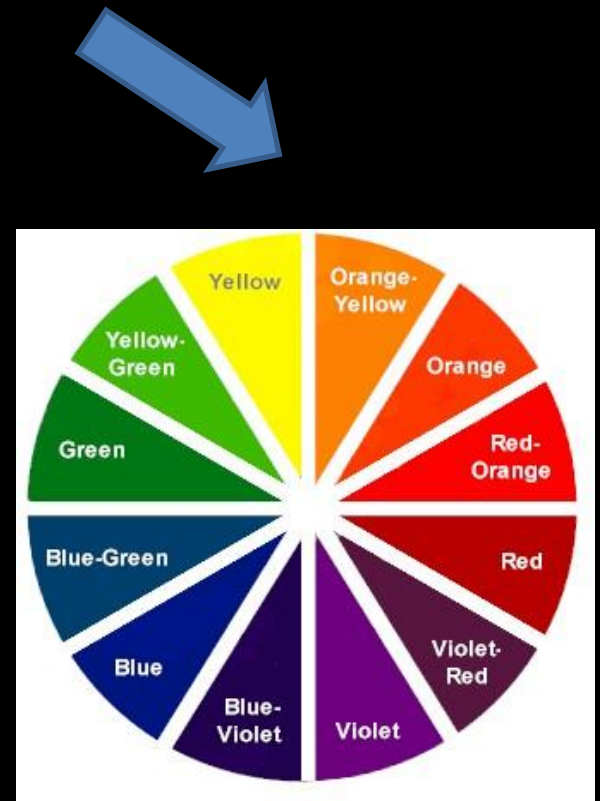on the top part of the paper.

Use the compass to draw a large circle that fills up the space. Next, draw a smaller one inside it.
Use the protractor to divide your circle into 12 sections of 30 degrees each.

THE COLOR WHEEL

On the outside of your large circle, label the Primary colors: Red, Yellow and blue. Next, label the Secondary colors, orange, green and violet. Finally, label the Tertiary colors.

After we have finished measuring and labeling, we will begin by painting from yellow to yellow orange, to orange and them to red. Wash your brush frequently so that your colors don't get muddy!

We will use the bottom section to paint a **gray scale** in 5 steps. Begin with white and add **small** amounts of black until you get to the final square, which will be completely black

Evaluation:

All colors should be accurate and in the correct places. Label "P" "S" and "I" in the center circle. Your edges should be clean and sharp.

The gray scale should be neat (clean edges) and the shades should progress from white to black in equal steps.

After making your color wheel, draw an
equilateral triangle on a small piece of
poster board.
Cut it out and attach is with a fastener to
the center of your color wheel. It can be
turned so that it points to color triads

$60°$

$60°$ $60°$