



Ibdp Visual Arts

Color

Objective: Participants will explore and become familiar with color theory. Participants will learn the vocabulary associated with color theory and demonstrate understanding when they present their artwork to the class.

Materials Needed: Drawing pencils, erasers, watercolor paper, drawing paper, worksheets, wax paper, small plastic container for water, water, paper towels, paint brushes of various sizes, and acrylic paints in black, white, red, yellow and blue.

Procedure: Provide participants with materials to draw and paint, they should only have one paint brush at this point. Have them draw a triangle lightly on their watercolor paper. Then have them paint a red, blue and yellow circle on each end of the triangle. Have them label the colors and explain that these are *primary colors*. Have the participant draw another triangle with the points in-between the sides of the triangle. Participants will then mix the primary color that are next to each other to make *secondary colors*, label each color (purple, orange, and green) and place it on the edge of the newly drawn triangle. The participants will then mix and place the *tertiary colors* by mixing the secondary color with the primary color next to it. Have them place the mixed color in between the six areas the triangle made. Have them label the colors. The participants can now mix a secondary color and the primary color directly across it. They will see that the colors turn brownish grey, explain that these colors will cancel each other out if mixed but provide examples of when placed together they will make each other stand out, complimentary colors. Now ask participants what colors make white or black? Explain neutrals. They just completed a color wheel! Participants will now begin to fill out worksheet as a group and explain the color groupings; monochromatic, warm and cool.

Upon completing the worksheet provide students a half sheet of paper to complete the following exercise; have a list of words and ask participants what color they would use to express the word. Participants must *only* use color to express the words.

Examples of Words:

-love -anger -sadness -happiness
-hot -cold -day -night -peace

For the assignment, have the participants create an art work using one of a combination of the color schemes we discussed in class:

-warm -cool -warm+cool -complimentary
-monochromatic -etc

Provide the students with the various paint brush colors. End project 30 minutes before class to allow enough time for clean up. Have each participant explain how they used color theory in their art work. Encourage and help them to use the vocabulary discussed in lesson, they can use color wheel and worksheet for help.

Color Notes:

What is color? the absorption or reflection of light.

The color wheel was developed by Sir Isaac Newton by taking the color spectrum and bending it into a circle. If you follow around the color wheel, you will find the same order of the color spectrum- red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo(blue-violet), and violet. Some remember it by the acronym ROY G. BIV.

THE COLORS THAT WE SEE ARE REFLECTED. ALL OTHER COLORS ARE ABSORBED

What do you think that means? examples-

Color AKA Hue- pure color.

Hue is the term for the pure spectrum colors commonly referred to by the "color names" - red, orange, yellow, blue, green violet - which appear in the hue circle or rainbow.

*Theoretically all hues can be mixed from three basic hues, known as **primaries**. When pigment primaries are all mixed together, the theoretical result is black; Therefore pigment mixture is sometimes referred to as subtractive mixture./**tone-** lightness or darkness of a color.*

Value-the lightness or darkness of a hue/color.

Tint- created by adding white any color/hue. the light value of a hue

What kinds of colors?

ex. red+white= pink

blue+white=light blue

Shading created by adding black to any color/hue. the dark value of a hue.

What kinds of colors?

ex. green+black= dark green

blue+black=dark blue

Intensity- brightness or dullness of a color.

How can we make a color dull? by adding its complimentary color

INTENSITY refers to how pure a color is. The purity of a color is determined by whether or not a color is mixed with other colors and to what degree. The most

intense colors are those that are not mixed with other colors. Less intense colors are those that are mixed with other colors (including black or white). These colors are called more muted. Like complementary colors, intense colors attract attention. A color scheme that attracts the most attention is the use of complementary colors with a high degree of intensity.

Primary colors. red, yellow and blue. these colors cannot be made by mixing other colors. All other colors on the color wheel can be made by adding these colors.

examples- red+yellow= orange red+blue=purple blue+yellow=green

Secondary Colors- Made by mixing equal parts of any two primary colors.

Secondary colors are created by mixing equal parts of any two primary colors *What are the secondary colors? Orange, green, and purple.*

Tertiary Colors- mixing a secondary color with primary color that is next to it. There are SIX.

red-orange, red-purple, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, and blue-purple.

Neutrals- White, black, grey, different browns (aka tan). Ideally neutrals contain equal parts of each of the three primary colors.

When neutrals are added to a color only the value changes, however; if you try to make a color darker by adding a darker color to it the color (hue) changes.

Consider that black and white are thought of as neutrals because they do not change color.

Cool colors- grass, water, ice. colors will tend to appear calming and soothing

Warm Color- fire, sun. colors will tend to appear energetic and exciting

Mood- *The state of mind or emotion communicated in a work of art through color, composition, media, scale, size, etc.*

Examples of cool vs warm colors: yellow lavender burgundy red green orange blue brown ocher gold turquoise crimson tan chartreuse violet purple aqua peach

Monochromatic color- A color scheme uses only one color and the tints and shades of that color

Use of only one hue or color that can vary in value or intensity.

A. What color is emotion?

What color do you see in your mind when you think of/imagine feeling the following emotions.

They are also influenced by color associations from our culture.



Wassily Kandinsky
Improvisation 31 (Sea Battle), 1913
oil on canvas, 140.7 x 119.7 cm (55 3/8 x
Bruce Fund



Chris Carter
"T"
watercolor painting 22" x 30"



Bobbie Burgers
Angels Or Demons #1
66x66 2015



Vincent van Gogh
A Pair of Shoes
oil on canvas (14-3/4 x 17-3/4 inches)

What is color ?

Color can be defined as reflected light. Made up of hue, value and intensity.

Hue-the name of a color

Value-the lightness or darkness of a color

Intensity-the brightness or dullness of a color

Primary Colors-these colors cannot be made by mixing other colors. All other colors on the color wheel can be made by adding these colors.

Secondary Colors-made by mixing equal parts of any two primary colors.

Tertiary colors-colors that are made by mixing a primary color with a secondary color that is next to it.

Neutrals-do not clash with other colors.

What is color ?

Cool Colors-a color that suggests a cool temperature. Seem to move away from viewer.

Warm Colors-a color that suggests to have a warm temperature. Seem to move towards the viewer.

Monochromatic Colors-A color scheme uses only one color and the tints and shades of that color.

Tint-created by adding white any color.

Shade-created by adding black to any color.

Complementary Colors-Colors opposite each other on the color wheel.

Analogous Colors-colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.
