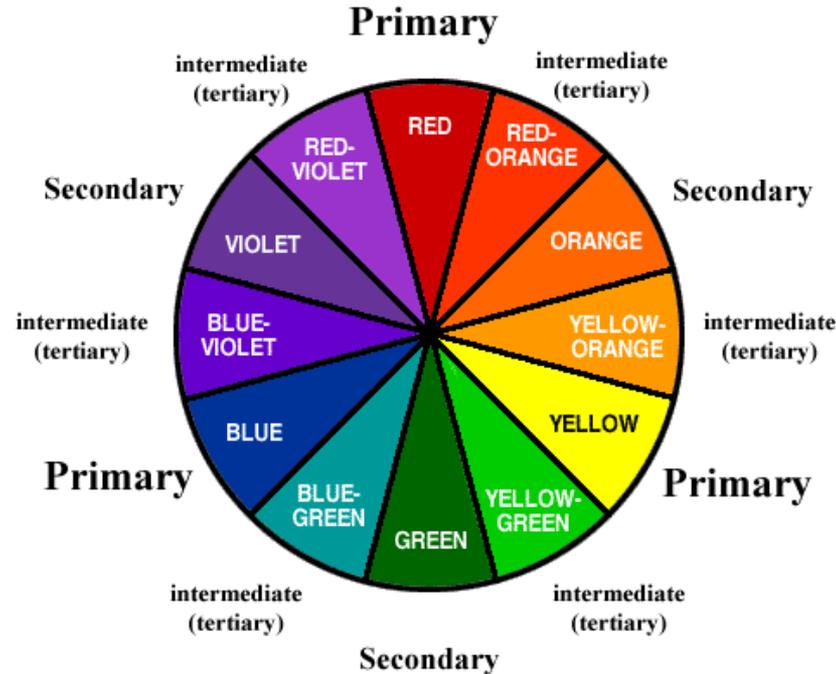


Task 8

Create your own colour wheel and make some notes on Colour Theory

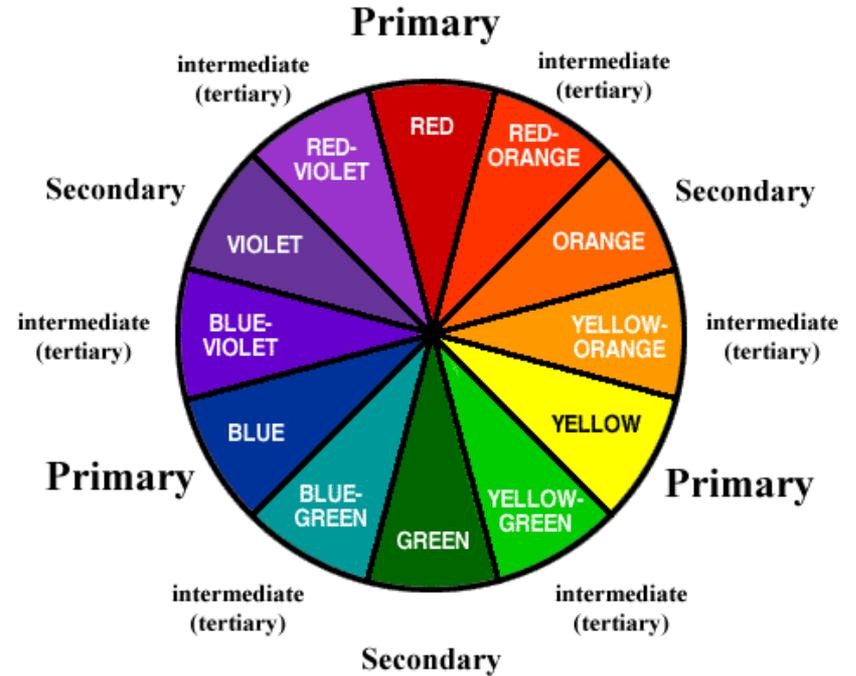
What is colour theory?

If colour theory is simplified, it can be broken down into 3 parts- **The colour wheel, colour value, and colour schemes.** Each part of *colour theory* builds on the previous. Understanding each section of colour theory fully, will help you better understand its importance in the creation of art.



Colour Theory Part 1- The Colour Wheel

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

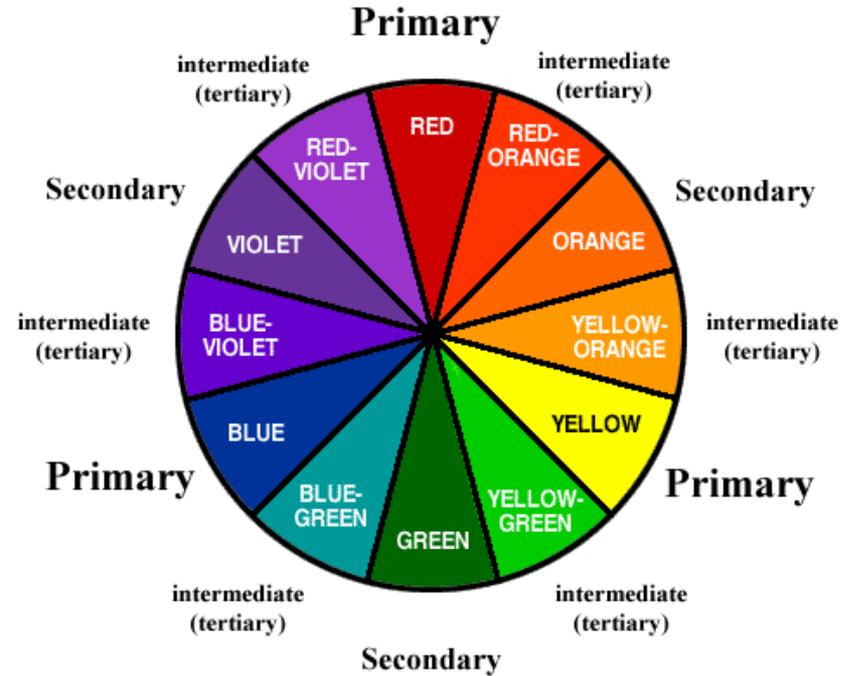


The colour wheel is made up of three different types of colours - Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary.

The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue. They are called primary for a couple of reasons.

First, no two colours can be mixed to create a primary colour. In other words, primary colours can only be created through the use of natural pigments.

Secondly, all other colours found on the colour wheel can be created by mixing primary colours together.



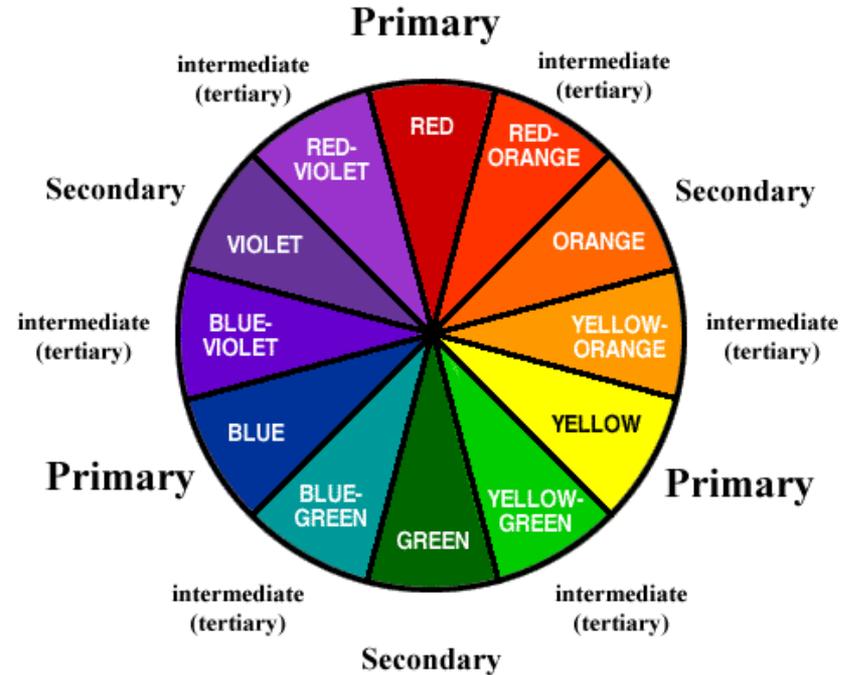
The secondary colours are orange, green, and purple. Secondary colours are created by mixing equal parts of any two primary colours.

Yellow and blue will give you green.
Red and blue will create purple(violet).
Red and yellow will give you orange.

Tertiary colours are created by mixing equal parts of a secondary colour and a primary colour together.

There are six tertiary colours- red-purple, red-orange, blue-green, yellow-green, blue-purple, and yellow-orange.

Notice that the proper way to refer to tertiary colours is by listing the primary colour first and the secondary colour, second.



Colour Theory Part 2 - Colour Values

The second part of colour theory deals with colour values. Value is the darkness or lightness of a colour. When dealing with pure colour (hue), value can be affected by adding white or black to a colour.

Adding white to a colour produces a tint...



Adding black produces a shade...



When greys are added to the colour, the intensity of the colour is affected. Intensity is related to value.

Colour Theory Part 3 - Colour Schemes

Colour schemes are ways colours are put together in an intelligent way

Monochromatic- literally means one (mono) colour (chroma). So a monochromatic colour scheme is made up of one colour and it's shades and tints.



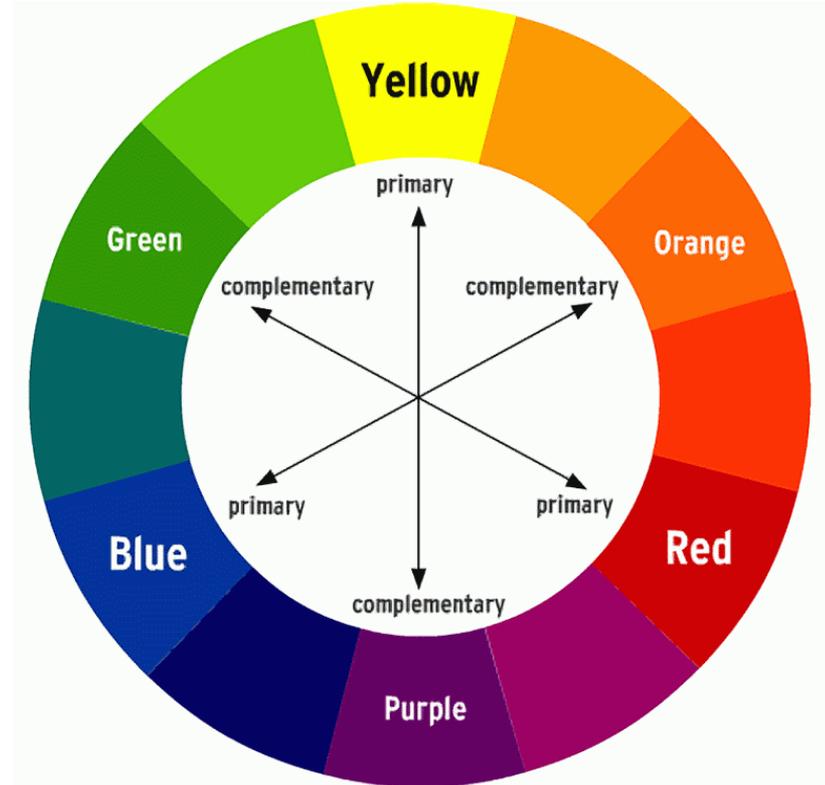
Analogous colours - are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. When used as a colour scheme, analogous colours can be dramatic. Eg. Blue, blue-green, green, and yellow-green; red, red-purple, purple, blue-purple



Complementary colours- are colours found directly across from each other on the colour wheel. Complementary colour scheme provide strong contrast. Eg. Blue and orange, red and green, yellow-green and red-purple.



Colour triads- consist of three colours found on the colour wheel that are equally spaced apart from each other. Eg. Red, blue and yellow or orange, green and purple.



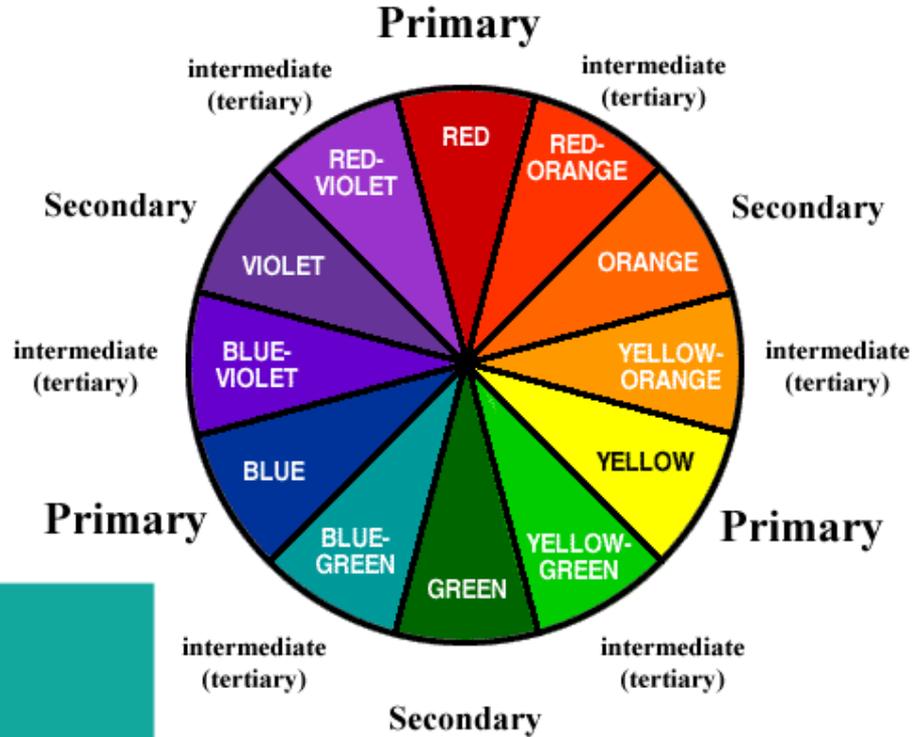
Split complementary- colour schemes are made up of a colour and it's complements closest analogous colours. Eg Blue, yellow-orange and red-orange. Red-orange, red-purple, green.



Warm colours- colours that are usually associated with warm things. Eg. Red, yellow, orange



Cool colours- colours that are usually associated with cool things. Eg. Blue, purple, green



Colour Theory Terms and Definitions

- **Colour** - Element of art derived from reflected light. We see colour because light waves are reflected from objects to your eyes.
- **Colour wheel** - Colour spectrum bent into a circle.
- **Primary colours** - The most basic colours on the colour wheel, red, yellow and blue. These colours cannot be made by mixing
- **Secondary colours** - colours that are made by mixing two primary colours together. Orange, green and violet (purple)
- **Tertiary colours** - colours that are made by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour
- **Hue** - the name of the colour
- **Intensity** - the brightness or dullness of a colour. DO NOT CONFUSE INTENSITY WITH VALUE.
- **Colour value** - the darkness or lightness of a colour. Eg, pink is a tint of red
- **Tints** - are created by adding white to a colour
- **Shades** - are created by adding black to a colour
- **Optical colour** - colour that people actually perceive- also called local colour.
- **Arbitrary colour** - colours chosen by the artist to express feelings or mood.

Others:

Monochromatic colour schemes

Analogous colours

Complementary colours

Colour Triads

Split complementary colours