**Color Theory Work Booklet**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **HUE** is another name for color. Hue is identified by a common name such as green, red, yellow, orange etc.
2. **PRIMARY COLORS** are hues that cannot be created by mixing other hues together. The primary colors are yellow, red, and blue.
3. **SECONDARY COLORS** are hues that are created by mixing two primary colors together. The secondary colors are purple, orange and green.
4. **TERTIARY COLORS** also known as intermediate colors are hues created by combining primary colors with its neighboring secondary color. There are 6 tertiary colors (2 for each primary color)
5. **SHADE** is created by adding black to a hue (color)
6. **TINTS** is created by adding white to a hue (color)
7. **TONE** is created by adding grey to a hue (color)
8. **INTENSITY** describes the brightness or purity of a color. A vivid or bright color is of high intensity, and a dull color is of low intensity.

**EXAMPLE:** Sun (high intensity) = bright yellow

Mustard (low intensity) = dull yellow

1. **VALUE** describes the lightness or darkness of a color. Darker colors are lower in value than lighter colors.
2. **COMPLEMENTARY COLORS** are two colors that are directly across from each other on the color wheel. Mixing complementary colors produces a neutral grey. Hues that are directly across from each other on the color wheel give the greatest contrast.
3. **ANALOGOUS COLORS** are colors closely related in hue. They are located next to or close to each other on the color wheel.

**EXAMPLE:** Red, Red-Orange, Orange, Yellow-Orange

1. **NEUTRALIZED COLORS** are hues that have been reduced in intensity (grayed) by mixing the hue with its complimentary color.

**TOTAL = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 85**

**Color Wheel Fundamentals**

Fill in the names of the following hues on a color wheel.

**PRIMARY COLORS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDARY COLORS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TERTIARY COLORS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VALUE CHANGE**

Create a value scale using the shades of black and white. Place the blacks on the left and the whites on the right. *(HINT – start with white and go to black)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Create a value scale using any hue. Place the single hue on the left and the whites on the right. Do not add any other hues to darken. Only white paint should be used with each box. This scale can be used for monochromatic paintings or drawings.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**COLOR WHEEL – 12 COLOR**

 Monochromatic Analogous Complementary Split Complementary

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**BLENDING ANALOGOUS COLORS**

Create an analogous color scale using 3 analogous colors.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**INTENSITY CHANGE**

Choose one pair of complementary colors. Your complementary colors will be at the opposite ends of the scale. Start with ***one*** of your two colors starting in the farthest left square on the scale. Gradually mix a little of the complementary color to the other side until you reach the centre of the scale labeled grey. Mixing should progress from the left to the centre then from the center to the right.

 neutral grey

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 **Color A** 100% 85% 75% 65% 50% 35% 25% 15% 0%

 **Color B 0% 15% 25% 35% 50% 65% 75% 85% 100%**

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**BROWN**

What colors do you mix in order to create brown?

 + = *HINT: Use a secondary color*

**COLOR SUBJECTIVITY**

1. Create a color to match the descriptions:

 Sassy Pink Sublime Blue Soft Purple Passionate Red Mossy Green

 Brassy Yellow Mysterious Black Cold Blue Angry Red Autumn Orange

1. Create a color and invent a name to describe it in the boxes below:

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**COLOR COMPREHENSION**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.**

1. The complementary color for orange is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The complementary color for red-violet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The complementary color for blue-green is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The split complementary for violet are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The split complementary for blue are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The split complementary for yellow are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The analogous colors that contain yellow are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A shade is a hue with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ added.
9. A tint is a hue with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ added.
10. Adding grey to a hue will give you a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that hue.
11. Monochromatic hues can be mixed by adding this to your color \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Neutral grey is created by mixing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (*not black and white)*

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