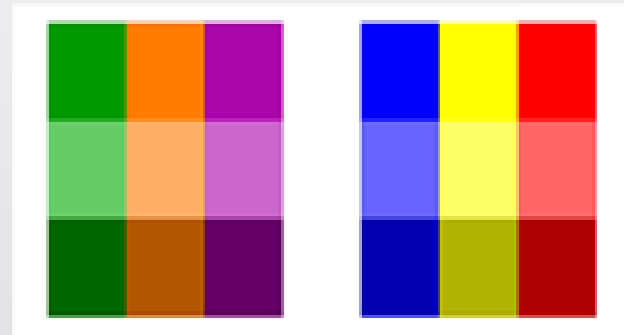
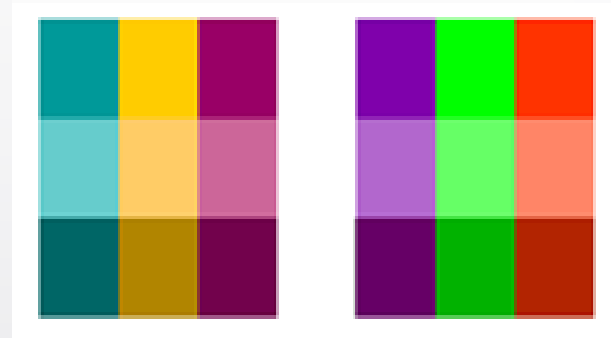




# Colour Theory

Grade 8 - Unit 3





## Before we begin....

- In your last assignment, you were asked to describe an object in your home that you found interesting/beautiful/cool, etc. There was some really great vocabulary used!
- Some of the features you pointed out in your descriptions included:
  - **Shape**, **colour**, **value (how the light hits something)**, **FORM**, **texture** (how something feels), and space.
- Just in your descriptions, you hit on all seven of the **Elements of Art and Design**. These are **visual strategies** that artists' and designers use in creating their work.

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## Our next focus is **Colour!**

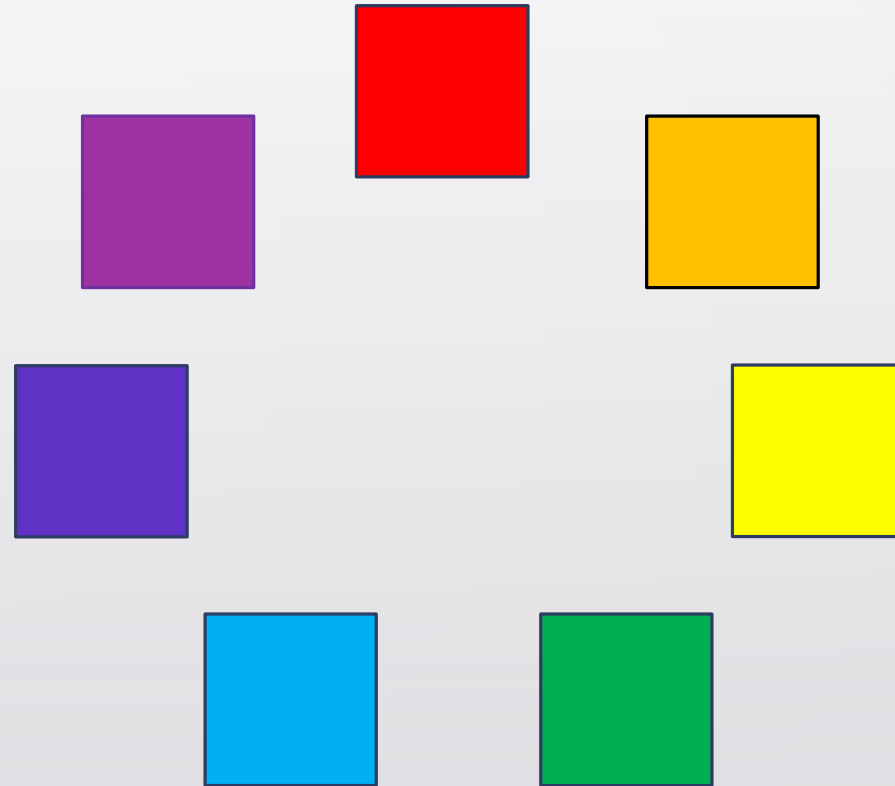
- Colour can have a profound effect on our moods, behaviour and physical reactions to external stimuli.
- Colour theory is made up of 3 different parts: the **colour wheel**, **colour value** and **colour schemes**.



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# The Colour Wheel

- The spectrum of colour on a colour wheel always goes in the same order, and can be remembered by the acronym **ROY G BIV**



# The Colour Wheel

It is made up of primary, secondary and tertiary colours

Primary colours can not be made by mixing any other colours

Secondary colours are achieved by mixing two primary colours together

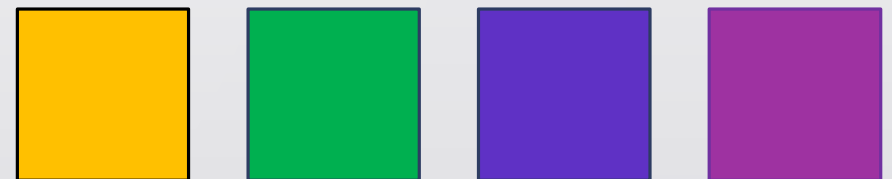
Tertiary colours are made by mixing either a primary and a secondary colour, or two secondary colours together. Examples include lime green, turquoise, orangey reds, etc.

**Task: See if you can identify some tertiary colours on the colour wheel on slide 3.**

- Primary colours



- Secondary Colours





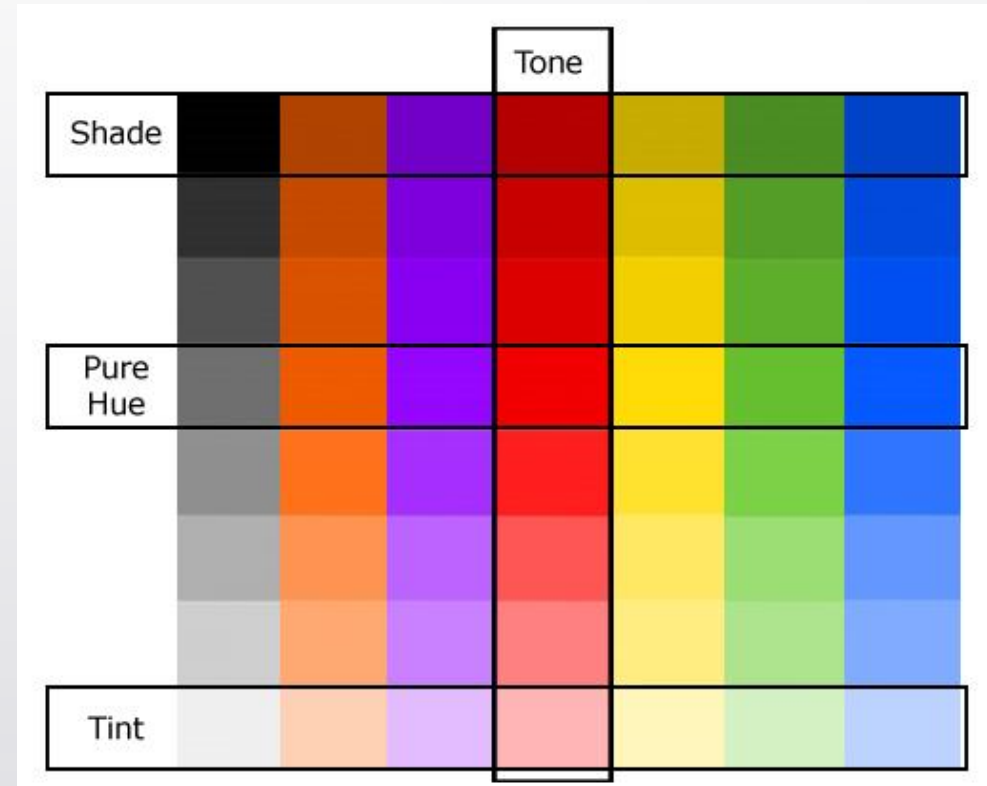
# Colour Value

**Value** is the darkness or lightness of a color. When dealing with pure color (**hue**), value can be affected by adding white or black to a color.

Adding white to a color produces a **tint**

Adding black to a color produces a **shade**

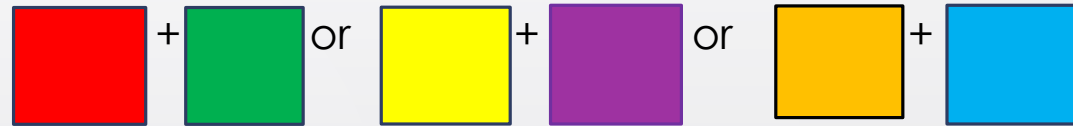
When grays are added to the color, the intensity of the color is affected. Intensity is related to value.



# Your task: Due Date **Friday April 24th**

- You will create a drawing or pattern (your choice) demonstrating ONE of these colour schemes:
  - One pair of complementary colours only,
  - A design showing the difference between warm and cool colours
- Make an interesting design with your colours. Try to use different tints and shades (ie, lighter or darker versions of you chosen colours) to add interest and variety.

- Complementary colours:



- Cool and Warm Colours

**Cool Colours:** Think of colours that remind you of cold days, cold climates, cold food, **eg, blues, greens, purples.**

**Warm Colours:** Think of warm places, sunny days, spicy food, **eg, reds, yellow, orange**

Some Examples – Complimentary





Some examples – warm and cool colours

