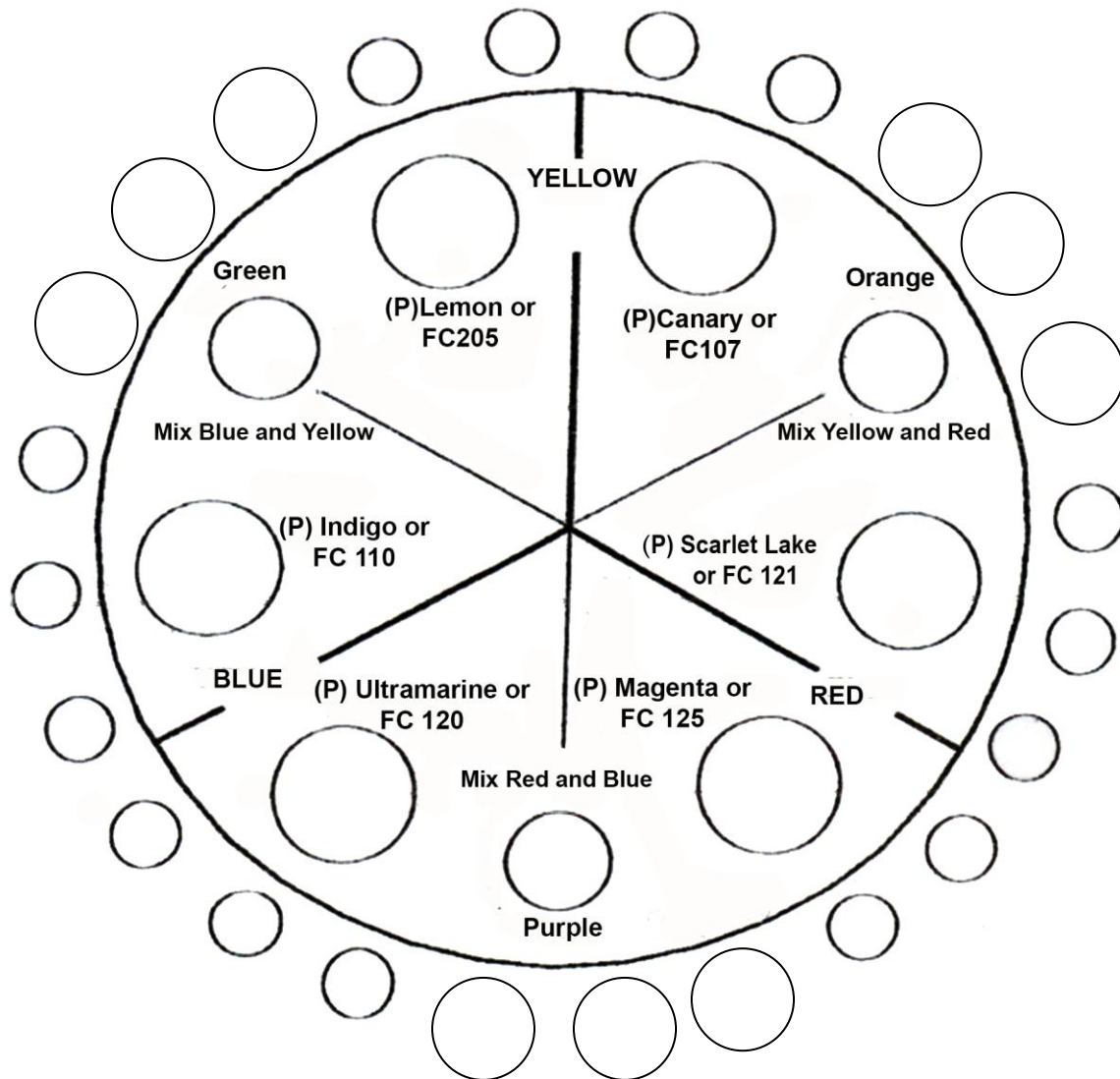


Revisiting the Color Wheel

(P) = Prismacolors,
FC and a number = Faber- Castell



Color = Hue + Intensity + Value

Hue is the name of the color that we recognize. e.g. yellow lemon, blue sky, green apple..-

Value is the lightness or darkness of a color, e.g. light green grape, dark green forest..

Intensity is the brightness or dullness of a color. e.g. a bright red poppy, a dull brown nut.

- ❖ **Color biases**- Colors that are biased toward each other will give the most clear and intense mixes. Colors biased away from each other will create more subdued mixes.

Try mixing different secondary colors (orange, green, purple) in the larger outer circles.

- ❖ **Analogous** colors sit next to each other. They add *intensity* to color and can also be used to *darken* a color. In the small circles try darkening basic colors with darker analogous colors.
- ❖ **Complementary** colors are opposite on the color wheel. They will *dull* or dampen a color but also can be used to make darks (e.g. Tuscan red to darken a green.) Try it in the little circles

Rule 4- Consider everything an experiment...Corita Kent