

Creating Fall Colors

Color = Hue + Intensity + Value

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

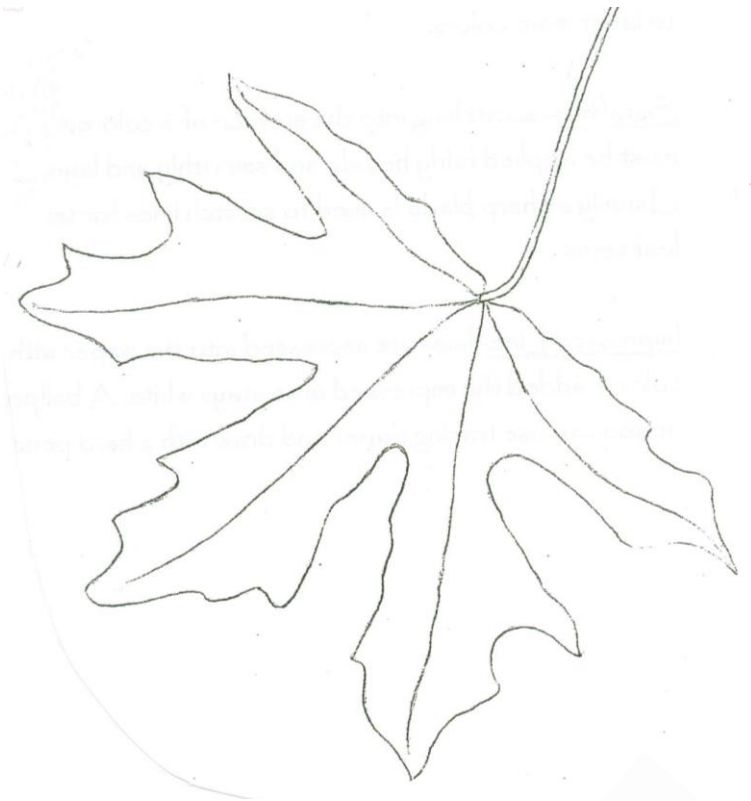
Value is the lightness or darkness of a color, e.g. light green grape, dark green forest..

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

Analogous colors sit next to each other on the color wheel or in your pencil case. They add *intensity* to color and can also be used to *darken* a color.



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.)
Play around today with different color combinations.



Mixing colors create more interesting and natural color. Mixing browns or adding brown to another color is much richer than simply using a brown pencil.



- ❖ Complementary (opposite) mixes.
 - **Orange + Blue** for *Burnt Ochre*. Add a yellow and try these three colors in different order.
 - **Red + Green** for *Dark Umber* or *Sepia*. Many of the autumn leaves we see have a weird red color. Often this is the result of an under layer of green. Try lightly layering green then adding red on top.
 - **Violet + Yellow** for a *Grayish Brown*- Try adding a third color to for different effects
- ❖ Adding a dark analogous color to various colors (e.g. Violet to Red, Dark Blue to Green)
- ❖ Adding a brown like *Sienna* to different colors.
 - ❖ Try this triad of blue/yellow/red using these Prismacolors or Faber-Castell alternatives.
 - Magenta + Indigo or True Blue + Canary Yellow
 - FC#125 + #157 + 107



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