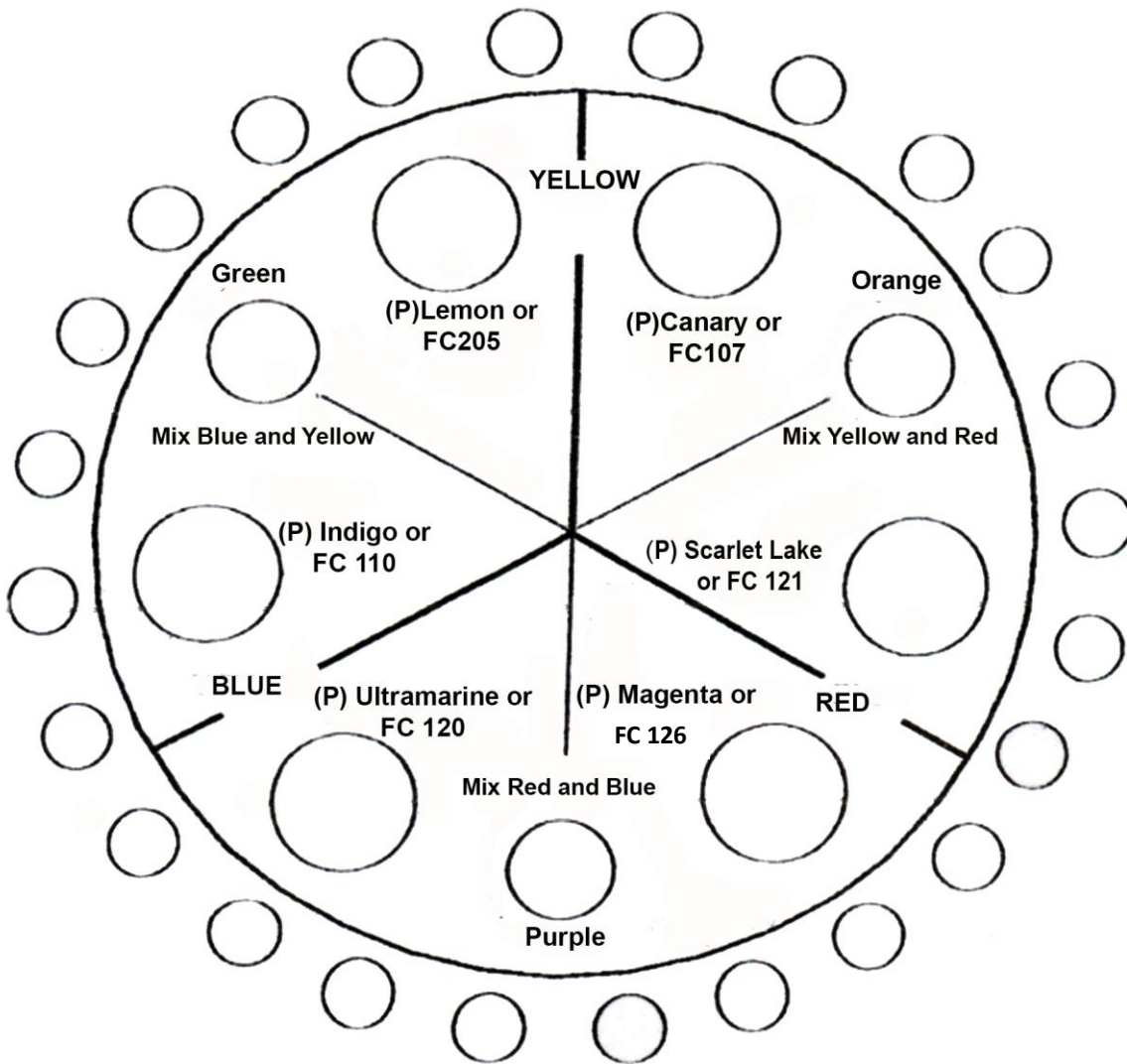


Revisiting the Color Wheel

(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.
- ❖ **Analogous** colors sit next to each other. 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. Madder to darken a green) and create browns.

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