

COLOR THEORY NOTES

Instructions In your green text books, Exploring Visual Design turn to pages 72-91 the Color Theory Unit

The Source of Color

1. Color comes from _____ either natural or artificial.
2. When a ray of white light passes through a prism, the ray is bent or _____. The ray separates into individual bands of color called the color _____.
3. The color spectrum represents the _____ colors possible. Artist's colors come from powdered substances called _____.

Why is color theory important?

4. Color Theory is a set of principles used to create _____ color combinations. Color relationships can be visually represented with a color wheel — the color spectrum wrapped onto a circle.

Neutrals

5. The neutral colors are : _____, _____ and _____.
6. Sometimes _____ is considered a neutral color. It can be created by mixing two _____ colors.

The Properties of Color

7. The three properties of color are _____, _____ and _____.
8. _____ is the name of the color itself, such as "blue" or "red".
9. The colors of the spectrum are arranged in a circle called a color _____.
10. The primary colors are: _____, _____ and _____. All other pigment hues are made by mixing different amounts of these three colors.
11. If you mix two primaries together you will make the secondary colors: _____, _____ and _____.
12. There are six intermediate or tertiary colors: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____.
13. Colors that are opposite the color wheel from one another are called _____ colors. There are three pairs. 1. _____ and _____ 2. _____ and _____ 3. _____ and _____. These pairing show the maximum visual contrast between colors.

Value

14. Value is the range from _____ to _____. Value refers to the _____ or _____ of a color.
15. Adding _____ to a hue produces a _____ which is a lighter version of the color.
16. Adding _____ to a hue produces a _____ which is a darker version of the color.

Intensity

17. Intensity refers to the _____ of light in a color. Intensity is different from value, which refers to the _____ of light that a color reflects. Another word for Intensity is S_____.
18. Another way to change intensity is to mix any shade of gray with the hue. This is called a _____.

Color Harmonies

19. When designers and artists use combinations of colors to get certain results, they are using _____.
20. A _____ colors are next to each other on the color wheel. They have a _____ color in common.
21. S _____ complementary is made up of a color plus the two hues on either _____ of that's color's complement.
22. For example, blue with _____ and _____
23. T _____ harmony involves three equally spaced hues on the color wheel.
24. A M _____ color scheme is one hue, plus _____ and/or _____.

Warm and Cool Colors

25. Warm colors are _____, _____ and _____.
26. Cool colors are _____, _____ and _____.
27. Warm colors come _____ in a work of art and appear larger. Cool colors seem to _____ and appear smaller.

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