# The Elements of Design: Color

Floral Design Ms. Crivello

#### Color

- What is color?
  - Color is an element of art that is derived from reflected light.
    - It is the most expressive element of art
    - It shares a powerful connection to emotion
  - Color Spectrum is when light passes
     through a wedge shaped glass, called a
     prism, and the beam of white light is bent
     and separated into bands of color.



#### Hue

#### What is hue?

- Hue is the name of a color in the color spectrum.
- There are various levels of classifying hues:
  - <u>Primary hues</u> include red, blue and yellow. They are used (with black and white) to make every other color. These primary hues cannot be made by mixing other hues together.
  - <u>Secondary hues</u> include orange, violet, and green. These are made by mixing
    2 primary hues together (red + blue = violet, red + yellow = orange, blue + yellow = green).
  - <u>Intermediate (or tertiary) hues</u> are made by mixing 1 primary hue with its secondary hue. (red + orange = red-orange).

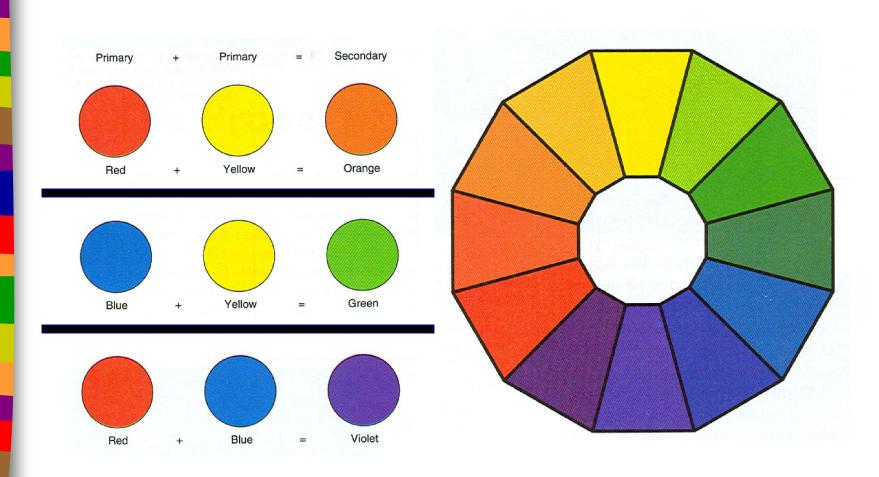
#### The Basics of Color TINTS HUES HUE - the pure or full intensity of a color TINT - the color whitened with white TONE - the color muted with gray TONES SHADE - the color darkened with black SHADES 1. Primary Colors 2. Secondary Colors 3. Tertiary Colors YELLOW YELLOW GREEN **ANALOGOUS HARMONY** YELLOW ORANGE GREEN Colors adjacent to one another on the color wheel. TINT DRANGE BLUE Shown here is the range GREEN between yellow-orange, yellow, and yellow-green. **SPLIT** ROBERT Tints and tones of each RED soften and unify the hues. ORANGE BLUE MONOCHROMATIC HARMONY BLUE Red-violet hue in the center with VIOLET RED RED petals in tints, tones, and shades VIOLET VIOLET show the beautiful range possible with one color.

## Color Wheel

- What is a color wheel?
  - A color wheel is the <u>spectrum</u> of hues bent into a circle.
    - It includes 12 parts:
      - 3 primary colors
      - 3 secondary colors
      - 6 intermediate (tertiary) colors

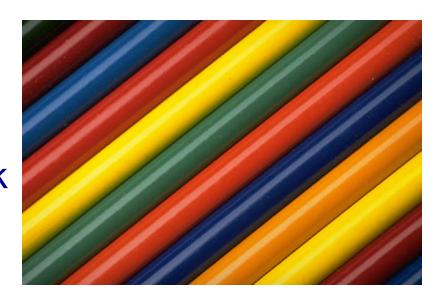
# The Color Wheel

Combining Primary Hues to make the Secondary Hues

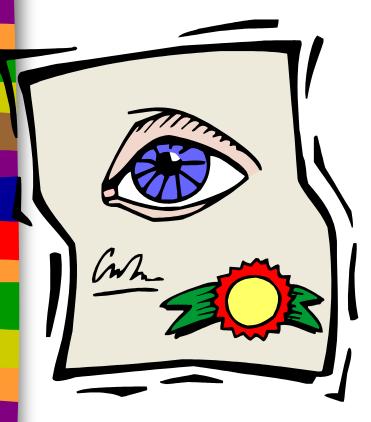


# Activity!

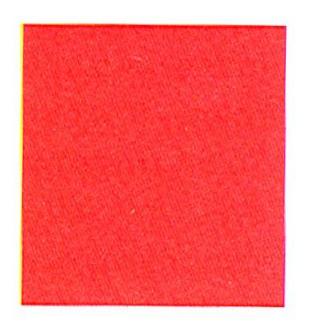
- Design your own color wheel!
- Use only the primary colors to create all 12 hues.
- Paint on the card stock paper, fill in the color wheel exactly as the example.
- Be sure your hues are in the right place!



# Color Perception



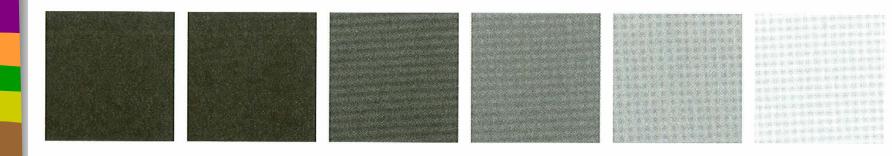
- Your eye has a memory!
- When it sees a bold or bright color, it will recall that shape and color.
- On the next slide you will see a figure, and then when the figure is removed, your eye will still see it.
- Try it!



## Value

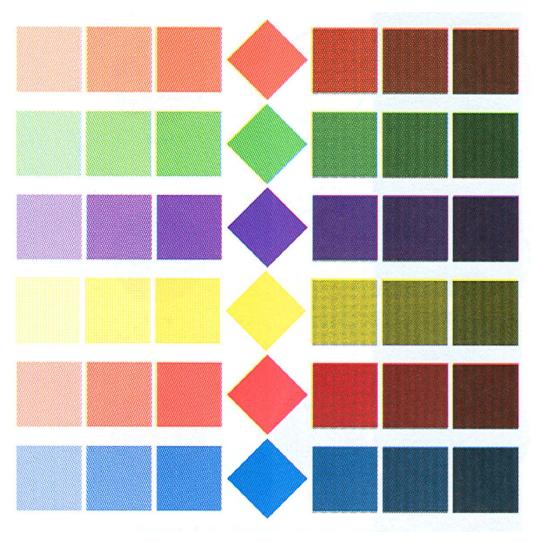
- What is value?
  - Value is the art element that describes the darkness or lightness of a color.
    - Yellow is the lightest hue because it <u>reflects the most light</u>
    - Violet is the darkest hue because it <u>reflects the least light</u>
    - Black, White, Grey are *neutral* colors

# Changing Value



- You can change the value of any hue by adding black or white:
  - Tint a light value of a hue (adding white)
  - Shade a dark value of a hue (adding black)

# Tints vs. Shades



Tint: A hue's lighter value, created by adding white

Shade: A hue's darker value, created by adding black

# Intensity

- What is Intensity?
  - Intensity is the brightness or dullness of a hue.
    - High intensity colors from pure or bright hues
    - Low intensity colors from dull hues
  - Adding the complementary color to a hue will change its intensity.

# Activity



Choose one hue (use a colored pencil) and color in all the boxes with the pure hue.

Then add white to the first box to create a tint.

Then add black to the third box to create a **shade**.

# Warm Colors:

Colors are divided into 2 group: warm and cool

- Warm colors are associated with warm things (sunshine and fire)
  - Red
  - Orange
  - Yellow



#### Cool Colors:

Colors are divided into 2 group: warm and cool

- Cool colors are associated with cool things (water, grass)
  - Blue
  - Green
  - Violet

