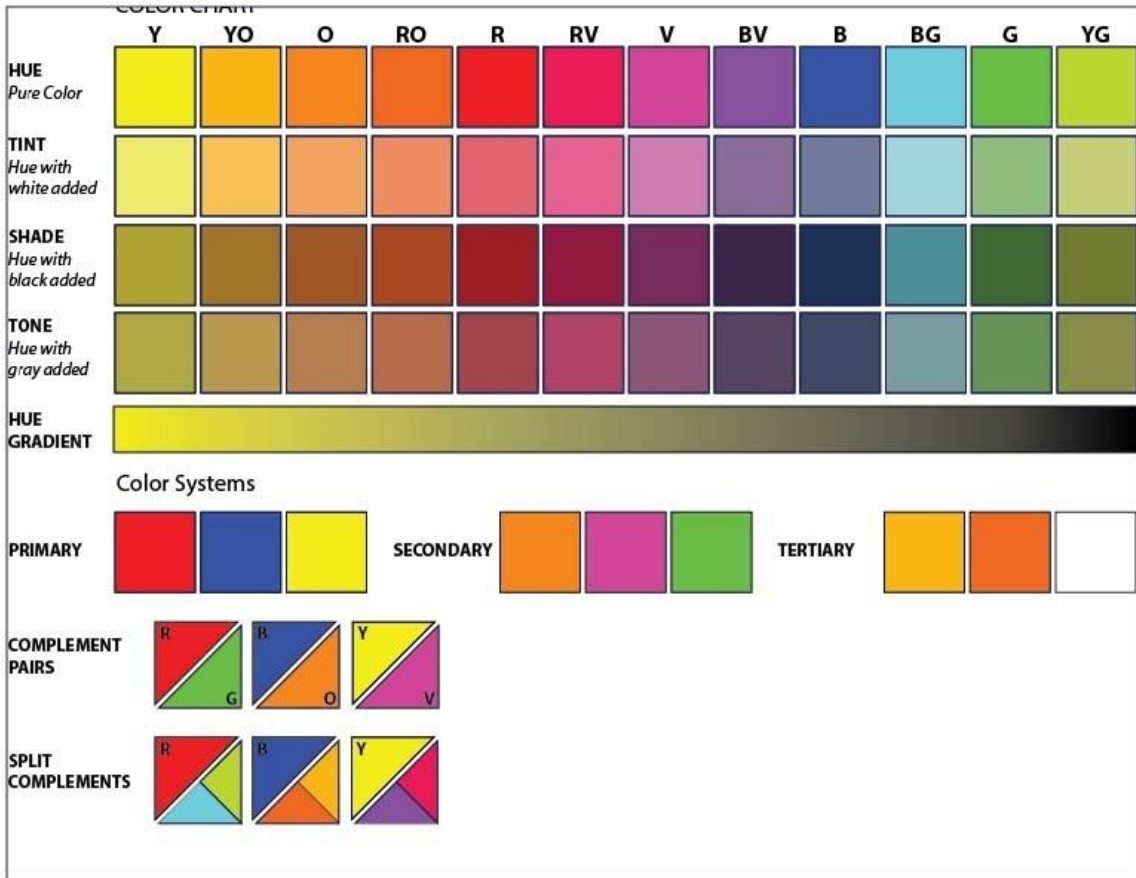**Color Grid Assignment**
**2D Design / Murphy**



**Assignment**

Create a color chart using the grid format to explore **Hue, Tint, Shade and Tone /Value and Saturation/Intensity.**

Make a grid on a sheet of Bristol paper 7 row x 6. You will need a separate line for Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue and Violet and one for Neutral Gradient. First square should be a pure hue, followed by a tint, shade and complementary color mixture. Free choice for other two color experimentations to complete your row. Try and mix different colors combinations, no two color swatches should be the same in a color row. Last row can be all neutral colors made from color mixtures. You will select 2 complementary colors that create Simultaneous Contrast and use them for the Notan Square Project.

**Tools**

Bristol & Pencil, Ruler, tape
Gouche & Brushes & palette paper
Water cup and paper towel

**Rules of Color Interaction**

- A dark color put next to a light one makes them both look brighter.
- Dark next to bright makes the bright one look brighter.
- Dark next to light makes the light seem lighter and the dark darker.
- Warmer colors look warmer when placed next to cool ones.
- Cool colors look cooler when placed next to warm ones.
- A bright color next to a muted color makes the muted one look more dull.
- If two colors are of a similar brightness, the less bright they'll both look when placed next to each other.
- Dull or near neutral colors will make saturated colors more intense,
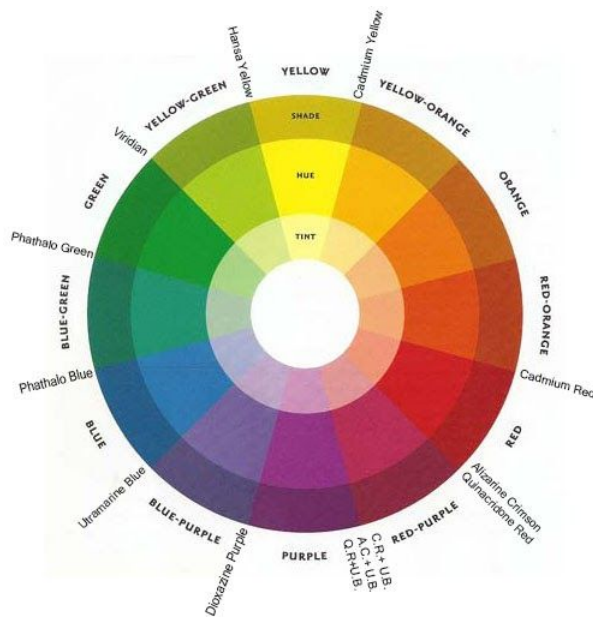


**Vocabulary**

Primary Colors:  Pure hues that cannot be created from other colors and from which all other colors can be mixed.  **Red, Yellow, Blue**

Secondary Colors: a primary color mixed with an adjacent color yields a secondary color. **Orange, Green, Purple**

Teritiary Colors:  A secondary color mixed with the adjacent primary yields a teritiary. **Red purple, Red orange, Yellow Orange, yellow green, Blue Green, Blue Purple**

Complementary-opposite each other on the color wheel such as **violet & yellow, red & green, blue & orange.**  When placed side by side they will intensify each other, when mixed with each other they will gray down.

Split Complements: A color combination whereby a hue is used with hues lying to either side of its direct complementary.

Analogous- Hues that lie next to each other on the color chart.

Shades: these are pure hues or tones mixed with black to lower its value not changing the tone.

Tint:    A pure hue or tone mixed with white to change its value not its tone.

Hue:    Located on the perimeter of the color wheel, mixed left to right and vice versa they remain pure.

Saturation:  Colors which have the greatest intensity or purity of a color neither tinted or grayed.

Tones:  Color mixed with black and white (gray). Various grays made by mixing compliments. A hue is toned down by mixing its optical opposite to cancel intensity of pure color.

Value:          Degree of lightness or darkness in a color.

Simultaneous contrast refers to the way in which two different colors affect each other. The theory is that one color can change how we perceive the tone and hue of another when the two are placed side by side. The actual colors themselves don't change, but we see them as altered.
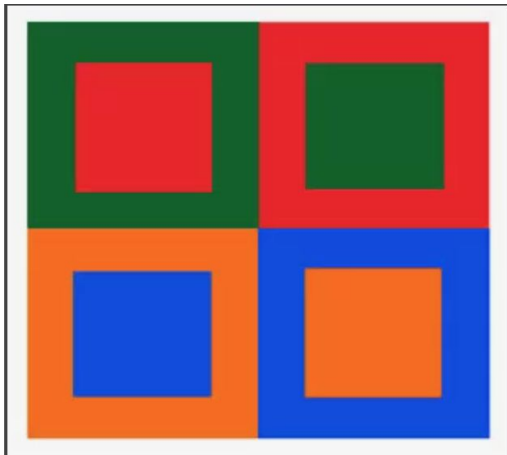


Example of Simultaneous Color Contrast.
2011 Marion Boddy-Evans

**Resources:**

*How to Paint a Color Wheel tutorial*
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L1CK9bE3H_s
*NYTimes Color video*
https://learning.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/03/09/analyzing-the-elements-of-art-five-ways-to-think-about-color/
*What is simultaneous contrast?*
https://www.liveabout.com/definition-of-simultaneous-contrast-2577729

*Color Theory sites*
http://www.student-resource-jaime-treadwell.com/Color-Theory-after-image-lecture.htm
*Gouache tutorial mixing video*
https://mymodernmet.com/online-painting-tutorials/