

## **Week Two Assignment Directions:**

- Complete Activity #1 and one other activity of your choice (total of 2 minimum). You may complete more than two if you have time and interest. This is your opportunity to explore and experiment with what you learned this week.
- Answer the questions and/or take photographs of your completed activity
- Save your file with your last name/first name ie: GravelSusannah.doc
- Upload a document with your photos and your answers to the Canvas Classroom assignment drop box.

## **Activity #1: Color Circles**

**Materials:** Gouache or acrylic paint on paper, mounted on illustration board, brushes, water container, paper towel

**Objective:** For the student to formulate multiple types of color circles in order to understand the distinctions between the traditional color circle, the process color circle, and a subjective color model.

### **A. Traditional Color Circle**

- Make a traditional color circle using tempera, quash, or acrylic paint.
- Make sure that you have both primary RYB and secondary color paints and orange, green, and violet before you start.
- Paint out swatches of three primary hues RYB, from Pure colors out of the jar or tube. Paint the three secondary hues OGV. Paint each swatch out on good drawing paper, making them at least 3 inches square.
- Mix the tertiary Hues, our YO, YG, BG, BV, RV, and RO. When mixing light value hue such as yellow-green, start with the lighter hue, yellow, and add green into it. Use a magenta-based read when mixing RV. Place each tertiary here between the primary and secondary swatches to check that it is a visual halfway point between the hues.
- Color circle wedges are made by using a compass to make an 8 or 10 inch Circle. A protractor device a circle to make twelve sections by making a line every 30°. Make a template from one section of this circle. Cut 12 painted huge swatches using the template as a guide. Draw another circle with divisions as a guide for gluing the cut wedges onto a completed circle with twelve sections, with the hues correctly placed.



## B. Process Color Circle

- Make another circle from the process hues, CMY. Many brands of paint offer reasonable facsimile of these hues.
- In this color circle, all of the 12 hues are mixed from the three process primary colors. Paint out the process primaries and mix the secondaries as follows: cyan + yellow for green, magenta + yellow for orange, cyan + magenta for violet.
- The six tertiary hues have to be mixed carefully, with attention to relative proportions of each CMY primary in each color mixture. YO, for example, is yellow with just a tiny amount of magenta. BG is cyan with a small amount of yellow and so on. Assemble the color circle in an indicated below



## C. Subjective Color Model

- Make a color model based on a personalized concept of the most important hues. The circle can, for example, have more cool colors than warm hues. Use your own versions of pure red, yellow, blue, and green, even if you have to mix the colors. Come up with a format it doesn't have to be in a circle based on your own design.

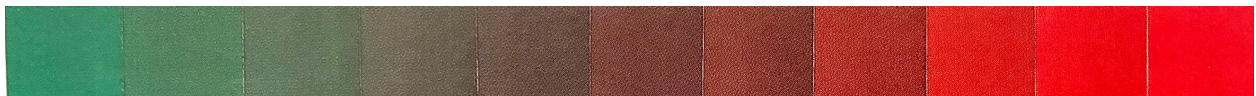


## Activity #2: Complement Scale

**Materials:** Gouache or acrylic paint, surface for painting on, brushes, water container, paper towel

**Objective:** the student should understand the sequential neutralization of each hue by complementary mixture.

- Make a scale from each principal primary secondary complement pair or dyad: blue to orange, yellow to violet, red to green.
- Start with one hue for example, a swatch of pure red. In steps, add small amounts of green to the red painting a swatch after each addition as the green is added, the red will become successfully more neutral, towards brown or gray. Start again with pure green and gradually add red in stages, painting the swatch each time the color changes.
- Present the entire scale with red at one end and green at the other as shown. There should be nine or eleven steps in the skin, Each represented by a 1-inch square. The central step and each scale should be the most neutral color.



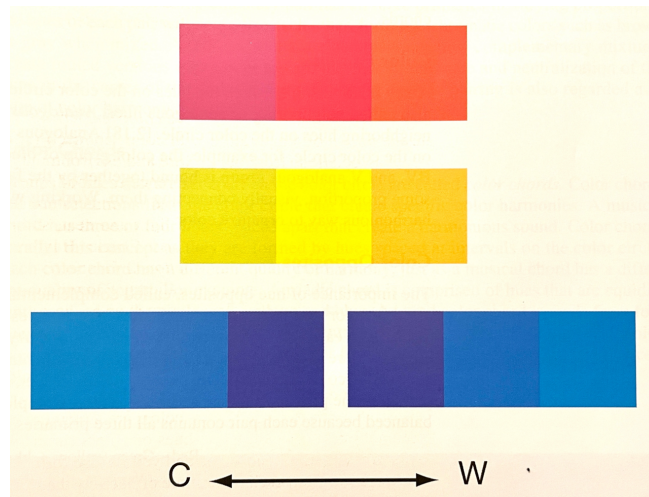
## Activity #3: Warm/Cool Aspects of Hue

**Materials:** Gouache or acrylic paint, surface for painting on, brushes, water container, paper towel. Colored paper or paint swatches. (Home Depot has a great selection).

**Objective:** the student should be able to create from paint or choose from paper warm and cool variation of hues.

- Use each primary color to make warm and cool hue variations.
- For example, paint a swatch of primary red or pick out one from a Color Aid paper pack.
- Now make a warm red by adding a tiny amount of yellow or larger amount of orange. If using color paper, be sure that your warm red has an orangier cast than your primary red.
- Make a cool red. Adding a tiny amount of blue or larger amount of violet will achieve this. With paper you will just look for a red with more violet cast.

- Repeat the same process with blue and yellow. The study can be also executed with secondary hues. How can a violet be cooler? Warmer? Present each hue adjacent to the main hue in the center and the cool and warm aspects of the hue on either side of in 1-inch squares of color as shown below.



#### Activity #4: Hue Contrast Study

**Materials:** Colored paper or paint swatches. (Home Depot has a great selection)

**Objective:** To perceive and juxtapose the strongest you contrast. Use each primary color to make warm and cool hue variations.

- From colored paper paint swatches, pick out 10 strongly contrasting hues or colors. Black, white, and gray can also be included.
- Place colors in a grid that maximizes a contrast between the hues, as shown. Each grid piece should be 1 by 2 inches, making the overall size 4" x 5".





## Activity #5: Color Proportional Study

**Materials:** Gouache or acrylic paint, surface for painting on, brushes, water container, paper towel or colored paper. You can also use paint swatches from a store that carries paint.

**Objective:** To use the balance proportional system for pure hues as devised by Goethe and then designed and used an opposite system.

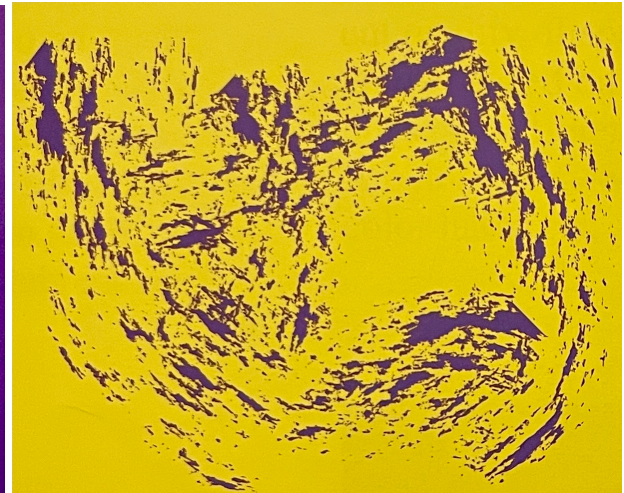
- Use two or three hues and a simple proportional study. Try to employ correct proportions for each you according to Goethe's numerical system as described in the lecture (see image below).
- For example, if you made a study out of violet and yellow, use three times as much violet as yellow be sure to measure square inches of each. You can use painted paper or Color Aid paper.
- Cut apart the colors in the simple geometric shapes and then make your design using only the "correct" Goethean and proportions.
- Next, make a study where are you reverse or invert the proportions or come up with your own system of color proportion.



Yellow – 3

Orange – 4

Red – 6



Green – 6

Blue – 8

Violet – 9