



ART PROJECTS AT HOME

Color Mixing: Intermediate

Description:

Understanding color is foundational to any artistic practice. Through this project artists will learn to mix all of the colors they need to paint a rainbow using only the primary colors. It is important not only to be able to mix all of these colors, but to be able to talk about the colors you are using. Students will be using primary colors to create the secondary colors, and should be able to identify them within their painting.

Master Artists /

Art Historical References:

Frank Stella, *WWRL*

Discipline: Painting

Medium: Paint

Age Levels: 10 - 14 years old

Needed Materials:

- Acrylic Paint
- 9 x 12" Heavy Paper, 80 Lb Plus

Attributions:

Virtual Learning Project Developer: Augustine Smith

Curriculum Developer: Tamah Minnis

Essential Terms:

- Achromatic: a color that lacks hues (example: white, grey and black)
- Aggressive (warm): Reds, Oranges, and Yellows
- Analogous: any one of a group of related colors that are near each other on the color wheel (red, orange and yellow)
- Chroma: refers to the degree of vividness of a color, or how pure it is compared to its representative on the color wheel
- Concentric: Shapes that share the same center
- Hue: gradation of color
- Intensity: refers to the degree of purity of a color. Colors are at their purist when they are straight out of the tube, not mixed with another color.
- Monochromatic: a painting or drawing that uses only one color and its variations (tints or shades)
- Primary Colors: any of a group of colors from which all other colors can be obtained by mixing
- Receding (cool): Blues, Greens, and Violets
- Secondary Colors: a color resulting from the mixing of two primary colors
- Shade (black): mixture with black, which increases darkness
- Tertiary: a color produced by an equal mixture of a primary color with a secondary color adjacent to it on the color wheel



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- Tint (white): a mixture of a color with white, which reduces darkness
- Tone (grey): refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object
- Value: defined as the relative lightness or darkness of a color

Primary Goals and Related National Standards:

- Students will be able to mix all secondary and tertiary colors from primary colors.
- Students will be able to create a composition using an analogous color scheme.
- Students will be able to define and identify the terms listed above.

Rationale:

Understanding color and being able to talk about it correctly is important both in creating art and consuming it. Once you understand how colors work together, you become a better observer of the world around you!

Procedure:

1. Set up your station, including laying out your primary colors on your pallet and any other materials you need. The primary colors are red, blue, and yellow.
2. Create a set of concentric shapes on your paper. We have used a ruler to create concentric squares moving towards the edge of the paper.
3. Use these primary colors to mix an analogous color scheme. In our example, we have mixed the secondary color green and the tertiary colors yellow-green and blue-green.
4. Use the colors you have mixed to fill in the shapes, creating your very own Stella inspired masterpiece.