

ULTIMATE

color  Theory

Lesson Plans  
& Worksheets

e-Workbook

[www.CreateArtwithME.com](http://www.CreateArtwithME.com)

# Ultimate Color Theory Lessons Packet

## Included in this Packet

### Intro to Color Theory

- Lesson Plan
- 2 Student Activity Pages

### Color Wheel

- Lesson Plan
- Student Activity
- Color Wheel Poster

### Warm & Color Colors

- Lesson Plan
- Student Worksheet

### Value: Tints and Shades

- Lesson Plan
- 5 Student Worksheets
  1. Tints & Shades Worksheet
  2. Tints & Shades Value Scale Worksheet
  3. Tints-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet
  4. Shades-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet
  5. High & Low Key

### Color Intensity

- Lesson Plan
- Student Worksheets
  1. Color Intensity-Mix with COMPLEMENT
  2. Color Intensity-Mix with BROWN
  3. Color Intensity-Mix with BLACK
  4. Color Intensity Worksheet

### Color Schemes

- Lesson Plan
- 7 Student Worksheets
  1. Color Schemes Overview
  2. Complementary Colors
  3. Monochromatic
  4. Analogous Colors
  5. Split Complementary Colors
  6. Triadic Colors
  7. Quad (Tetrad) Colors

### Color Theory Mixing Chart

- Mixing Chart Worksheet
- Mixing Chart Example
- 2 Blank Charts

# Table of Contents

<b>Lessons &amp; Worksheets</b>	<b>Page #</b>
<b><u>Intro to Color Theory</u></b>	
• Introduction to Color Theory Lesson Plan	4
• Color Theory Word Search	5
• Color Theory Crossword Puzzle	6
<b><u>Color Wheel</u></b>	
• Color Wheel Lesson Plan	7
• Student Activity: Color Wheel Worksheet	8
• Color Wheel Poster	9
<b><u>Warm &amp; Color Colors</u></b>	
• Warm and Cool Colors Lesson Plan	10
• Student Worksheet: Warm & Cool colors Worksheet	11
<b><u>Value: Tints and Shades</u></b>	
• Color Value: Tints and Shades Lesson Plan	12-13
• 5 Student Worksheets	
1. Tints & Shades Worksheet	14
2. Tints & Shades Value Scale Worksheet	15
3. Tints-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet	16
4. Shades-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet	17
5. High & Low Key	18
<b><u>Color Intensity</u></b>	
• Color Intensity Lesson Plan	19
• Student Worksheets	
1. Color Intensity-Mix with COMPLEMENT	20
2. Color Intensity-Mix with BROWN	21
3. Color Intensity-Mix with BLACK	22
4. Color Intensity Worksheet	23
<b><u>Color Schemes</u></b>	
• Color Schemes Lesson Plan	24
• 7 Student Worksheets	
1. Color Schemes Overview	25
2. Complementary Color Scheme	26-27
3. Analogous Color Scheme	28
4. Monochromatic Color Scheme	29
5. Split Complementary Color Scheme	30
6. Triadic Color Scheme	31
7. Quad (Tetrad) Color Scheme	32
<b><u>Color Theory Mixing Chart</u></b>	
• Color Theory Mixing Charts Lesson Plan	33
• Mixing Chart Worksheet (Pre-labeled)	34
• Mixing Chart Example	35
• Create Your Own –Color Theory Mixing Chart (Blank Chart 1)	36
• Create Your Own –Color Theory Mixing Chart (Blank Chart 2)	37

# Intro to Color Theory

## Lesson Plan and Activities



### **Lesson Plan: Introduction to Color Theory**

**Grades: 1<sup>st</sup> Grade-H5**

#### **Materials:**

- **Color Theory Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle**
- **Word Search Activity Page**

#### **Objectives:**

- Students will understand how we see color and observe the color spectrum.
- Students will learn the history of the color spectrum and the color wheel as we know it today.
- They will learn that color has three properties: hue, value, & intensity (to be studied in later lessons).

#### **Delivery:**

1. **How do we see color**-color is derived from reflected light. You see color because light waves are reflected from an object to your eyes. White light is actually a combination of all colors. Black is the absence of color. A green apple appears green because it reflects the green wave and absorbs the other colors.
2. **Color Spectrum:** When light passes through a wedge-shaped glass, called a **prism**, the beam of white light is bent and separated into bands of color called the color spectrum.
  - a. **Activity:** Observe light passing through a prism.
3. **The colors of the spectrum always appear in the same order:** ROYGBIV red, orange, yellow, green blue, indigo & violet. A **HUE** is the name of a color in the color spectrum. A rainbow is a natural example of a spectrum.
4. **How was the spectrum discovered?** In 1665, Isaac Newton was grinding lenses for a telescope when he found that one of his lenses made blurred rims of color around the edge. He stopped working on lenses and began his study of color.
5. The Color Wheel as we know it...The current form of color theory was developed by **Johannes Itten**, a Swiss color and art theorist. Johannes Itten developed 'color chords' and modified the color wheel. **Itten's color wheel is based on red, yellow, and blue colors as the primary colors and includes twelve hues.**
6. **5 Properties of Color:**
  - a. **Hue:** the name of a color
  - b. **Value:** the lightness or darkness of a hue
  - c. **Intensity:** the brightness or dullness of a hue
  - d. **Chroma:** the purity of a color
  - e. **Temperature:** whether it has warm tones or cool tones

**Activity: Color Theory Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle or Word Search Activity Page**



# Color Theory Word Search

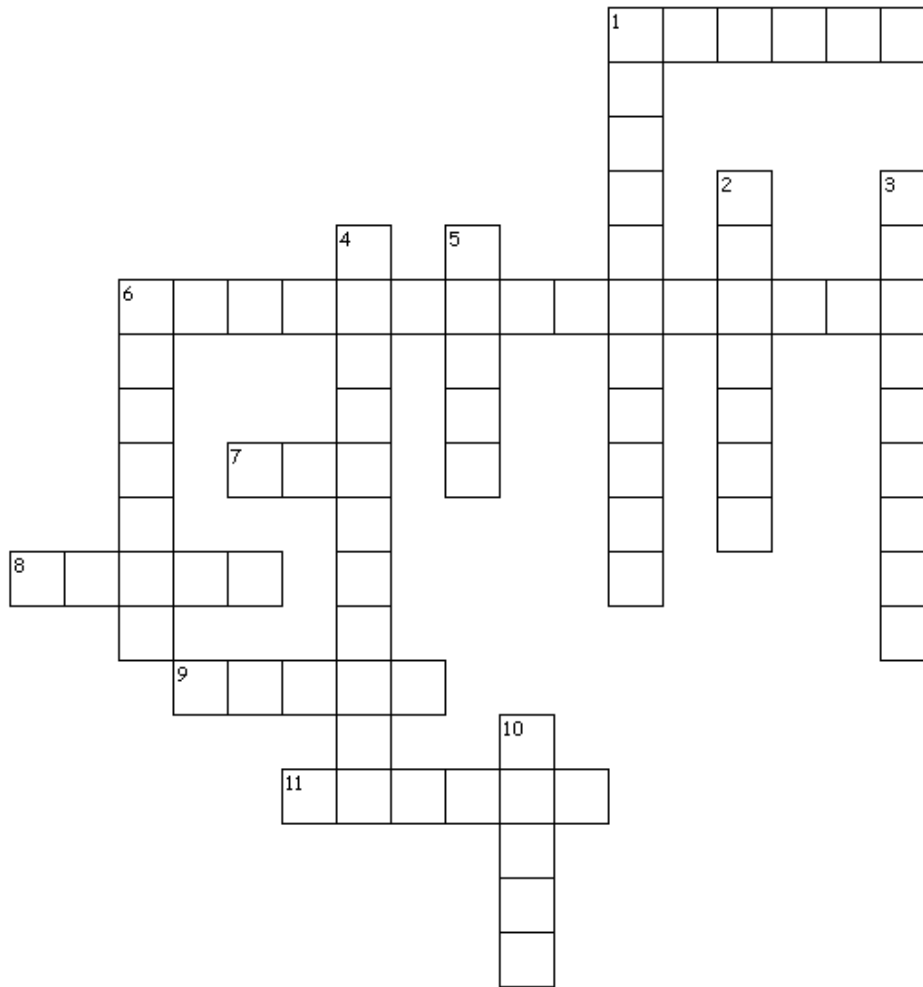
I B J F C Z B F D T H I E L C X N I R V  
X N Z F P J U Z B E Y G F S E M D E I I  
P C A A S I M I I M F L J D Z Z F T A B  
I E U N H T O Y A P H B E J G L B L L G  
P T P E L N Q T Q E Q E Y E E T N I L Y  
S I W T O B H V E R D G G C H X X G T O  
L Q J T Q D L K L A G B T D R W P D V R  
G B W I J F Y X N T J E E J W F Z V S B  
M E L X Q I X V A U D U A J D S Q M D R  
N U H U E B V P C R P Z A O J G R C E R  
A R R Z A U A G O E C H R O M A T W S K  
R C O T T H J M Z X A J A V B X H K P V  
I C G Y C E H X C R E Z V B T M W L H W  
C B X B U E R F Z G A K V U I A T F Y L  
U A U L F G P R Y V O W J S J A C A H I  
B V A R C P G S S O Y T I S N E T N I G  
P V I I R O P Z S U R W B R D B Z W X H  
Z T C I C H L J W I H U V Z S M D A X T  
F E S R E Z J O S G J R V F Y T E M F W  
L M H L R U B Z R Q J K X E Y D P T T P

CHROMA  
INTENSITY  
LIGHT  
REFLECTED  
TEMPERATURE

COLOR  
ISAAC  
NEWTON  
ROYGBIV  
VALUE

HUE  
ITTEN  
PRISM  
SPECTRUM  
WHEEL

# Color Theory Crossword Puzzle



**Across**

- 1. the purity of a color
- 6. You see color because light waves are reflected from an object to your eyes
- 7. the name of a color
- 8. wedge-shaped glass
- 9. the lightness or darkness of a hue
- 11. discovered the spectrum in 1665

**Down**

- 1. is based on red, yellow, and blue colors as the primary colors and includes twelve hues
- 2. is a natural example of a spectrum.
- 3. the brightness or dullness of a hue
- 4. whether it has warm tones or cool tones
- 5. developed 'color chords' and modified the color wheel as we know it today.
- 6. The colors of the spectrum always appear in the same order:
- 10. Spectrum the beam of white light is bent and separated into bands of color

**Hints:**

- Answers that contain 2 words the words will be hyphenated (ex: slippery-chickens)
- Answers that contain a name, the answer will be the last name only

# Color Wheel

## Lesson Plan, Worksheet & Poster



### Lesson Plan: Color Wheel Grades: 1<sup>st</sup> Grade-HS

#### Materials:

- Paint, pastels or colored pencils (any additional supplies that go with each medium)
- **Color Wheel Worksheet** printed on Cardstock or Watercolor Paper

#### Objectives:

- They will understand how the color wheel is organized and practice mixing secondary and intermediate colors from the three primary colors.
- Students will practice mixing primary colors in different combinations to create specific secondary and intermediate colors.

#### Delivery:

**Color Wheel:** Organized into 3 main groups:

- 1. Primary colors:** Red, Yellow, Blue
  - a. Primary means first- these three are the first group of colors by which all other colors on the color wheel are made from. Primary colors cannot be made by mixing other colors together.
- 2. Secondary colors** Green, Orange, Purple (Violet)
  - a. Secondary colors are made by mixing two primary colors together.
  - b. Yellow + Blue = Green
  - c. Red + Yellow = Orange
  - d. Blue + Red = Purple (Violet)
- 3. Intermediate (Tertiary) colors** Yellow-Orange, Red-Orange, Red-Violet, Blue-violet, Blue-Green, Yellow-Green:
  - a. **Tertiary** means third in order.
  - b. Intermediate or Tertiary colors are made by mixing one primary color together with one secondary color.
  - c. Example: Yellow + Orange = Yellow -Orange

#### Activity: Color Wheel Worksheet

**Worksheet:** <http://createartwithme.com/product/color-wheel-worksheet-poster/>

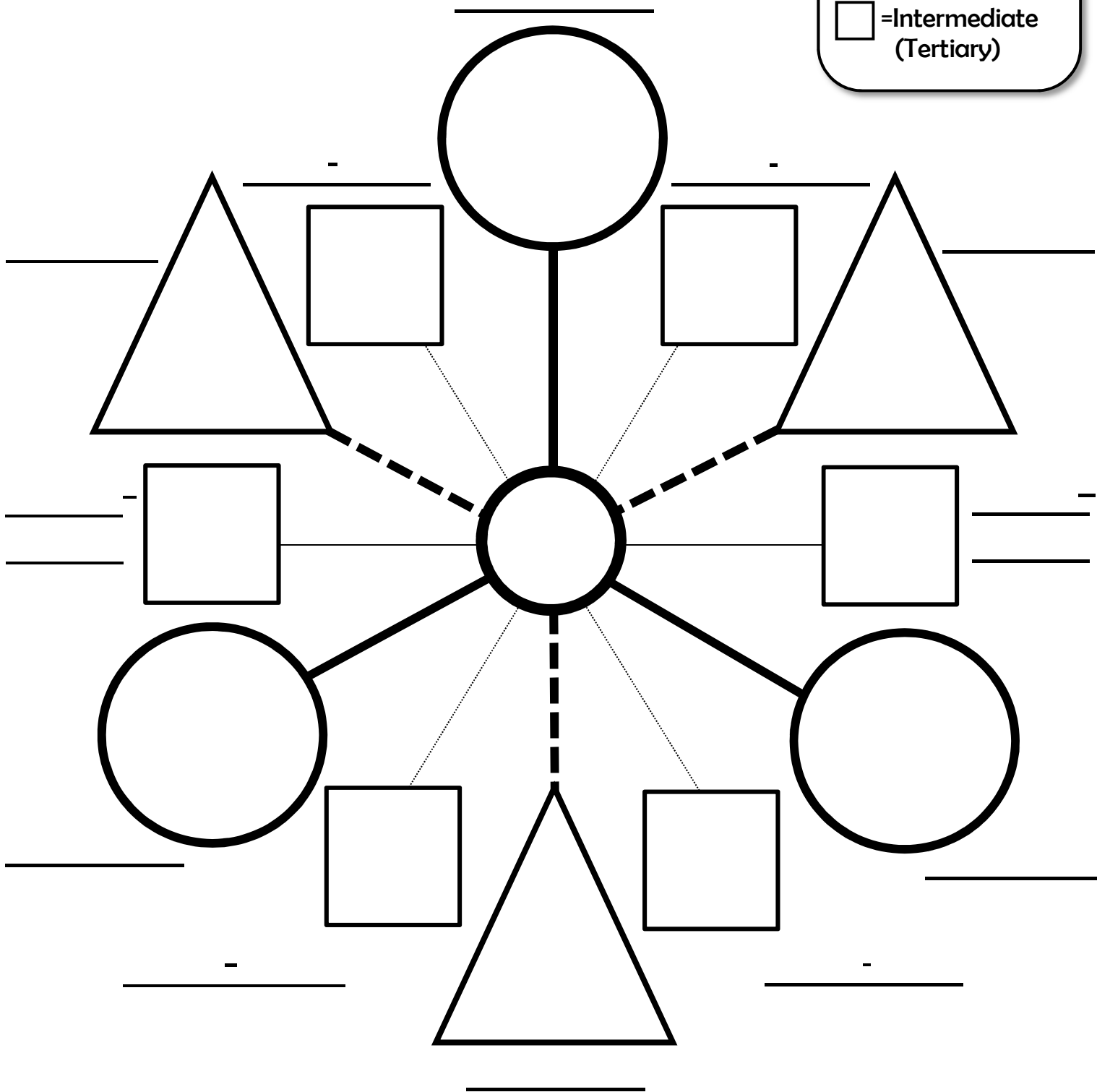
**Evaluation:** Did students accurately label colors in order? Did the students accurately mix the colors as they appear on the color wheel?

# Color Wheel Worksheet

Fill in the color wheel in order beginning with yellow in the top circle. Write the name of each color on the line next to the shape. In the center circle, mix any 2 colors that are opposite from each other on the color wheel.

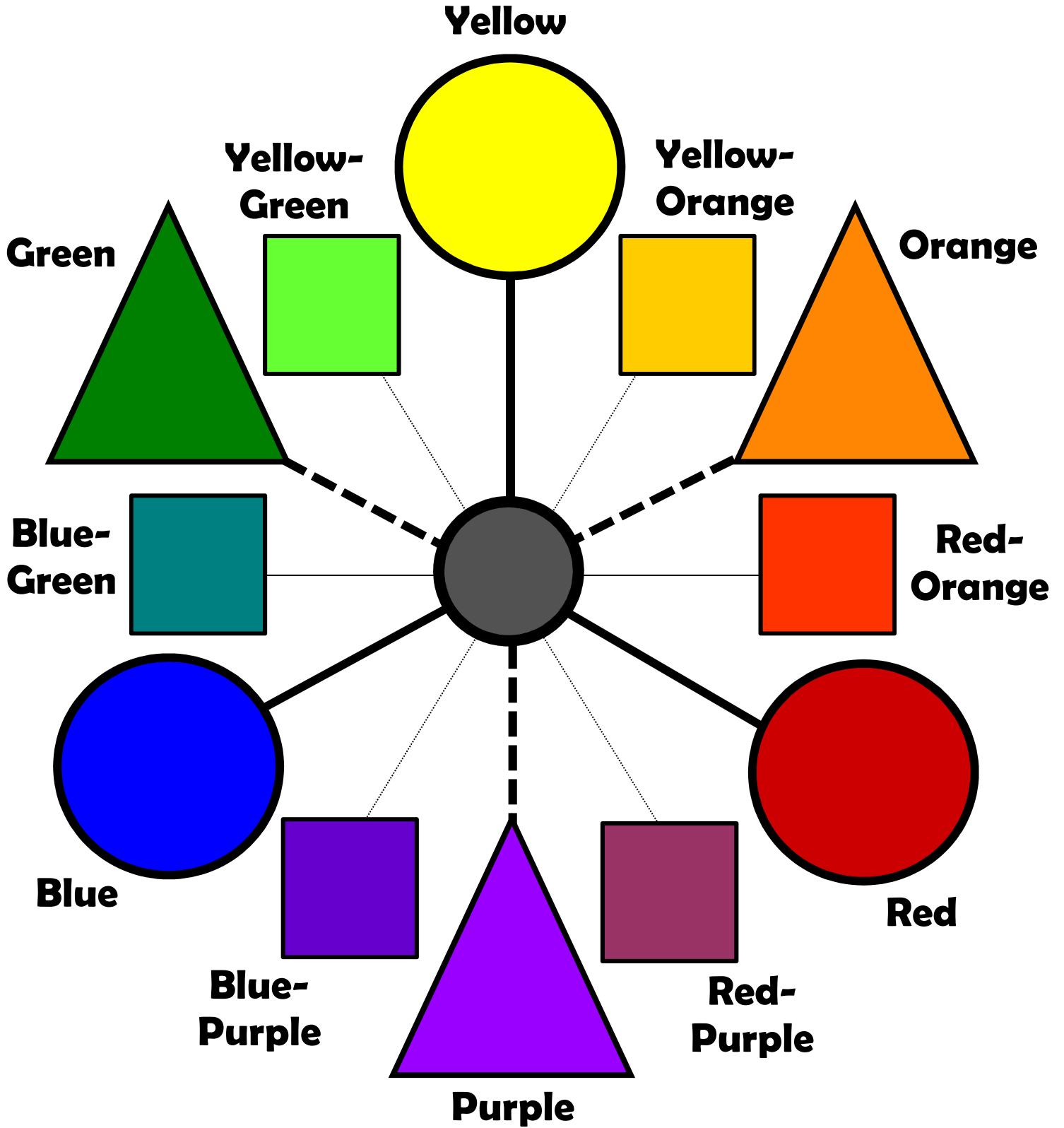
## Color Key

- = Primary
- △ = Secondary
- = Intermediate (Tertiary)



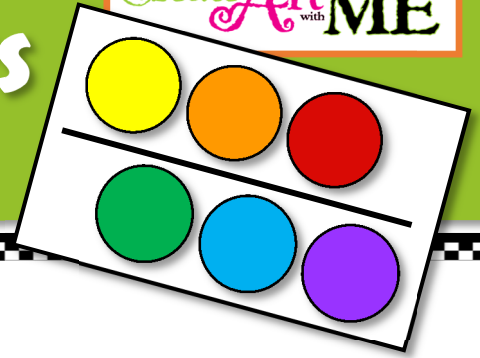


# Color Wheel



# Warm & Cool Colors

## Lesson Plan & Worksheet



### Lesson Plan: Warm and Cool Colors Grades: 1<sup>st</sup> Grade-H5

#### Materials:

- Paint, pastels or colored pencils (any additional supplies that go with each medium)
- **Warm & Cool Color Worksheet** printed on Cardstock or Watercolor Paper

#### Objective:

- Students will understand that the color wheel can be organized into two groups: warm and cool colors.
- Students will identify the warm colors on the color on the color wheel.
- Students will identify the cool colors on the color on the color wheel.
- Students will also learn that some colors can be both warm and cool depending on the other colors they are next to.
- Students will learn warm and cool colors possess different spatial and expressive qualities.

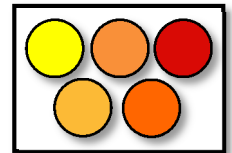
#### Delivery:

1. Review primary, secondary and intermediate colors. Identify them on the color wheel.

2. Color wheel can also be organized into 2 other groups:

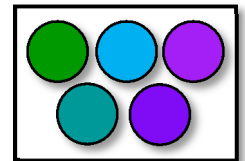
a. **Warm Colors:** Yellow, Yellow-Orange, Orange, Red-Orange, Red

- We associate warm colors with heat, flame, or sunshine.
- Spatial Affects:** Warm colors visually come towards the viewer. They advance towards us in space.
- Expressive Qualities:** Warm colors are vivid in nature. They are bold, exciting and energetic. Warm colors can convey feelings of gaiety, fear, alarm, warmth and even anger.



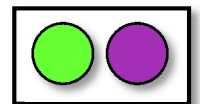
b. **Cool Colors:** Green, Blue-Green, Blue, Blue-Violet, Violet

- We tend to relate cool colors to water, sky, and ice.
- Spatial Affects:** Cool colors tend to recede in space.
- Expressive Qualities:** Cool colors are soothing in nature. They give off a feeling of calmness, fresh, quiet, safety, serenity, coolness, and joy, but can also convey emptiness, sadness, grief, and restraint.



3. Some colors can be both warm and cool depending on the other colors they are next to.

- Yellow-Green** becomes a warm color when placed next to cool colors
- Red-Violet** becomes a cool color when placed next to warm colors.



#### Activity: Warm & Cool Color Worksheet

# Warm & Cool Color Worksheet

## Color Key

- = Primary
- △ = Secondary
- = Intermediate (Tertiary)

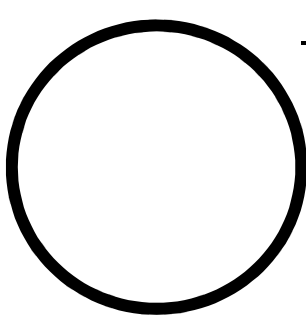
**Warm Colors:** Fill in the warm colors beginning with yellow in the left circle.

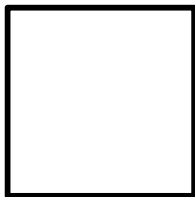
**BOTH:** Fill in the colors that can be both warm & cool. The center circle is a neutral gray or brown (made by mixing 2 complementary colors).

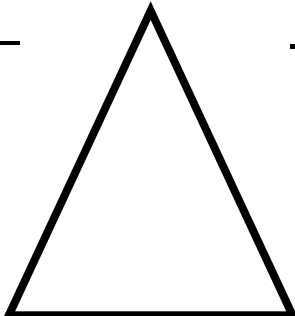
**Cool Colors:** Fill in the cool colors beginning green in the left triangle.

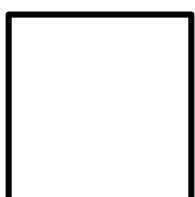
Write the name of each color on the line next to the shape.

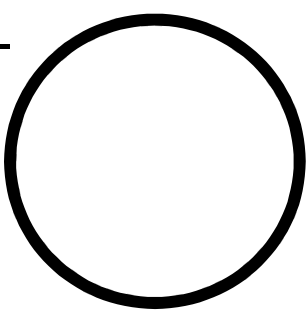
## Warm Colors

  
 \_\_\_\_\_

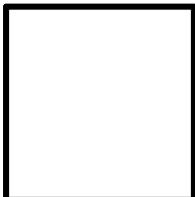
-  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_

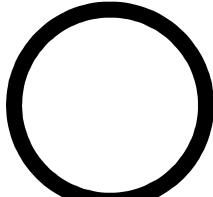
  
 \_\_\_\_\_

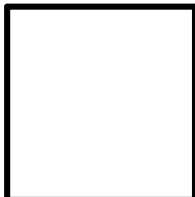
-  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_

  
 \_\_\_\_\_

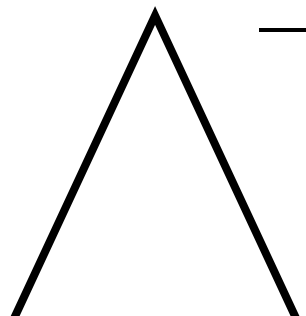
## Colors that can be BOTH Warm & Cool

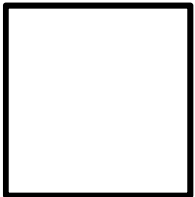
  
 -  
 \_\_\_\_\_

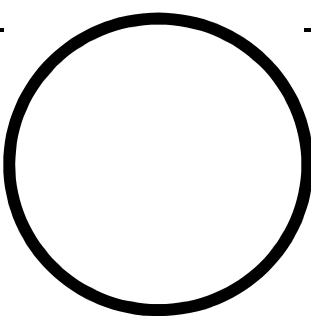
  
 Neutrals- Grays  
& Browns  
 \_\_\_\_\_

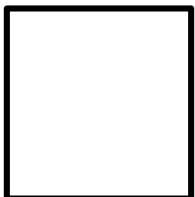
  
 -  
 \_\_\_\_\_

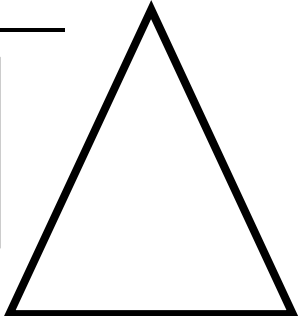
## Cool Colors

  
 \_\_\_\_\_

-  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_

  
 \_\_\_\_\_

-  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_

  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# Color Value: Tints & Shades

## Lesson Plan & Worksheet



### Lesson Plan: Color Value: Tints & Shades

Grades: 1<sup>st</sup> Grade-HS

#### Materials:

- **Tints & Shades Worksheets** printed on Cardstock or Watercolor Paper
- Paint or Pastels
- Supplies to go with medium
- Newsprint to protect table

#### Objectives:

- Students will learn about the element of art called value and define it as the lightness or darkness of a color.
- They will experience creating tint and shade value scales by mixing black or white with a color to create different color values.
- They will learn that value can be used to give the illusion of form (3D).
- Students will explore the use of various colors to as alternatives methods of mixing lighter or darker values a color.
- Students will learn about color key: high key and low key color values as another means of creating various moods in a piece of art.

#### Delivery:

1. Define-**Value is the lightness or darkness of a color.**
  - a. Look at a black & white photograph, identify different values.
2. Show an example to a color picture, display a black & white version of the same picture next to it. **Observe how the color picture translates into black & white values.**
3. ASK: How do you think different values are created?
  - a. *What color could you add to color to make it lighter?* (White, Alternatives- yellow, orange, or any color that is lighter than the original color)
  - b. *What color could you add to another color to make it darker?* (black, Alternatives- brown, blue, or any color that is darker than the original color)
4. **Values can be made a couple different ways (demo):**
  - a. By varying the pressure of you hand
  - b. By mixing white or black (or a lighter/darker color) to another color.
5. **TINT=Lighter:** To make the color lighter (tint), you usually will add white. The more white you add, the lighter the color.
6. **SHADE=Darker:** To make the color darker (shade), you usually will add black. The more black you add, the darker the color.
7. Look at black & white photographs, identify different values.

8. **Values also help 2D artwork look more 3D**; it can give the **illusion of depth or 3D space**. Artists can visually “sculpt” 2D objects through lighting and value changes using the 5 Elements of Shading.
9. **Color Key is the overall brightness of a painting or color drawing** (or some other type of colored medium).
10. **High Key and Low Key**: refers to when a composition predominately uses light or dark values. The color key can create different moods.
  - a. **High Key (LIGHT Values): uses TINTS of a color.** High key color describes the set of colors that range from mid-tone hues to white. High key colors in a composition convey a lighter, upbeat, or happier mood. There is a sense of playfulness or innocence. (Show example: “*Margot in Blue*” by Mary Cassatt)
  - b. **Low Key (Dark Values): uses SHADES of a color.** Low key colors span the range from mid-tone hues to black. Dark colors in a composition suggest a lack of light giving it a more dramatic ominous tone. Dark colors can often convey a sense of mystery, seriousness, injustice, or even wrong-doing. (Show Example: “*Christ Crowned with Thorns*” by Gerrit van Honthorst, about 1620)

## High Key-Light

Artwork that uses primarily **TINTS** are called **HIGH-KEY**.

Pastel Colors

Margot in Blue by Mary Cassatt



## Low Key-Dark

Artwork that uses primarily **SHADES** are called **LOW-KEY**



Christ Crowned with Thorns, Gerrit van Honthorst, about 1620

**Activity: 5 Options:**

- Tints & Shades Worksheet
- Tints & Shades Value Scale Worksheet
- Tints-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet
- Shades-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet
- Color Key Worksheet

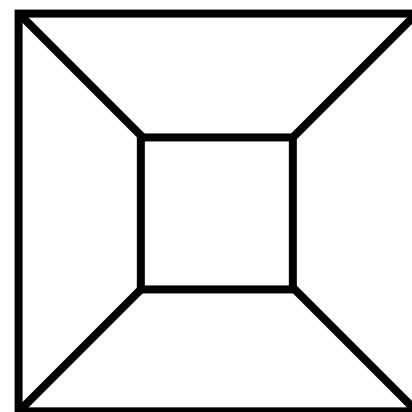
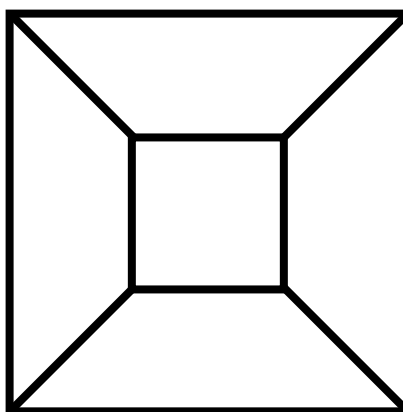
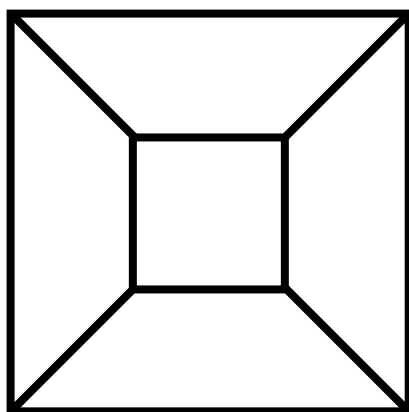
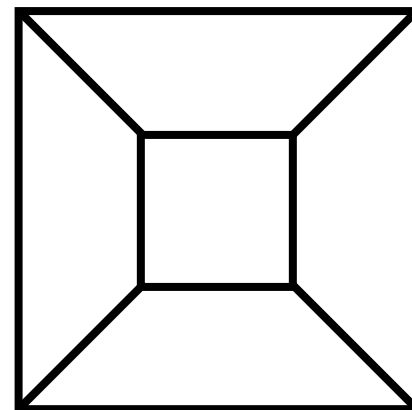
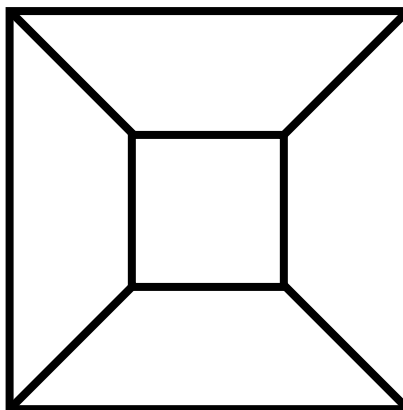
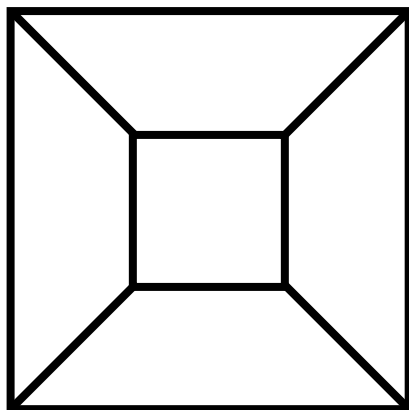
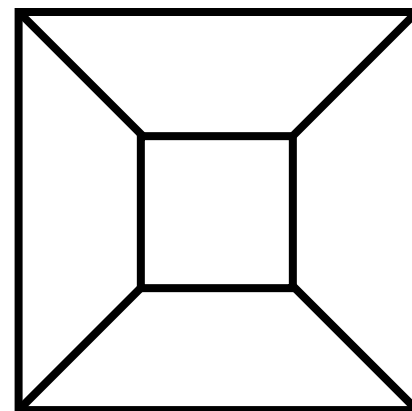
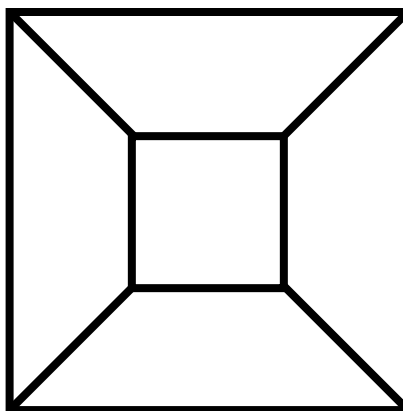


# Tint & Shade Worksheet

Use paint or pastels to mix the blocks with the appropriate color.

1. The center square will be pure color.
2. In the left-center shape add a little white to the color.
3. In the top-center shape add more white to the pure color. This is the *lightest* value shape.
4. On the bottom shape, add a small amount of black to the color (A little black goes a long way!).
5. In the right-center shape, add more black to the color. This is the *darkest* shape.

**Value**  
**TINT**= Color + White  
**SHADE**= Color + Black



# Tint & Shade Value Scale Worksheet

Use paint or pastels to mix the blocks with the appropriate color.

- The center rectangle will be pure color.
- Go to the LEFT and slowly add white to the main color. In the last shape add more white to the color so you have a very light tint.
- Then, on the RIGHT hand side, slowly add little bit of black to the color.
- Add more black to the last shape so you have the darkest shade.

**Value**  
**TINT**= Color + White  
**SHADE**= Color + Black

+ WHITE		COLOR	+ BLACK	

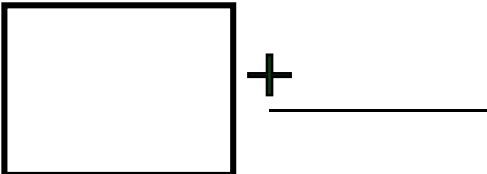
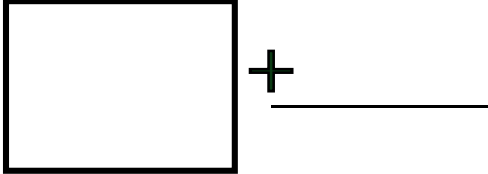
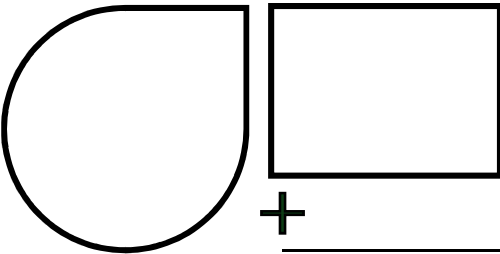
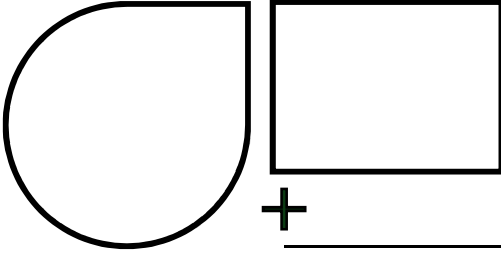
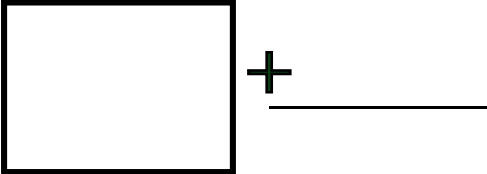
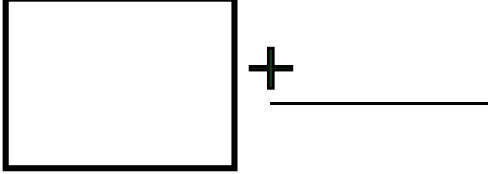
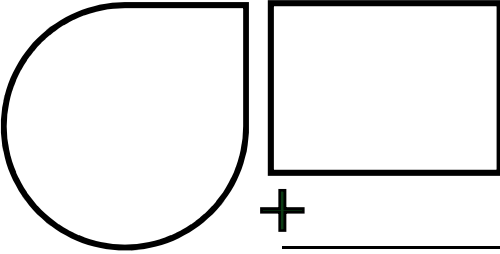
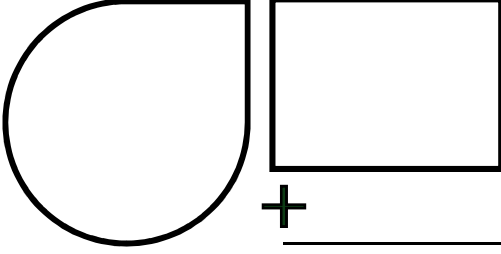
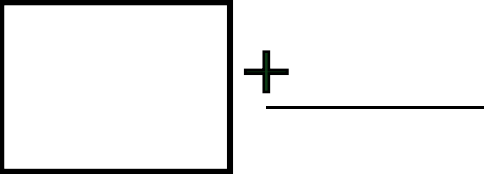
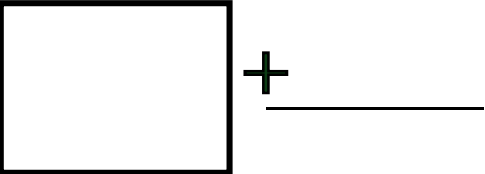
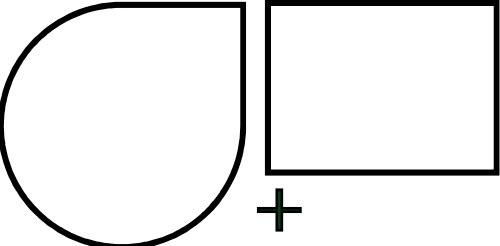
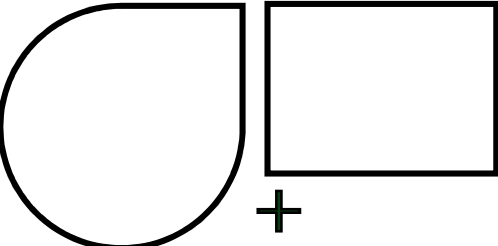
# Tints-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet

**TINTS:** The traditional way to lighten a color is with white, but what would happen if you used another color that is a lighter value instead?

**Value**  
**TINT= Lighter Value**

**Use paint or pastels to mix the shapes with the appropriate color.**

1. *The tear shape will be pure color* □
2. In the top rectangle, choose a color that is lighter in value than the original color & add to the pure color. On the blank next to it, write what color you chose to mix with the pure color.
3. In the side rectangle, choose a neutral color like gray or brown to add to your original color (you may need to add white to the neutral color to make sure it is lighter than your original color). On the blank below it, write what color(s) you chose to mix with the pure color.

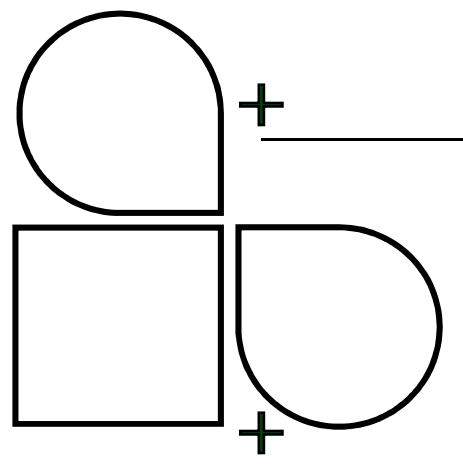
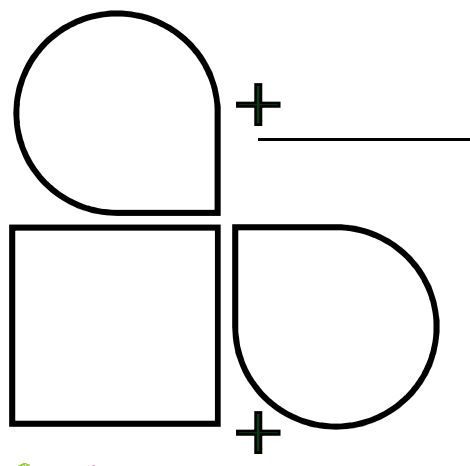
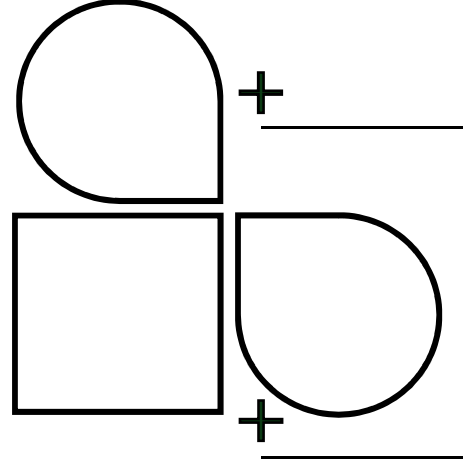
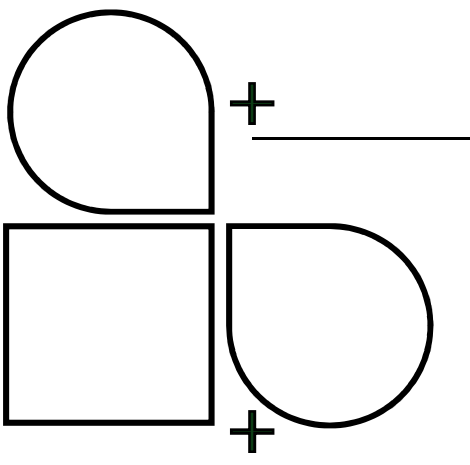
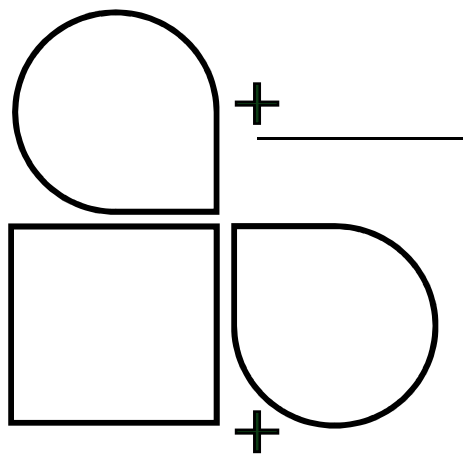
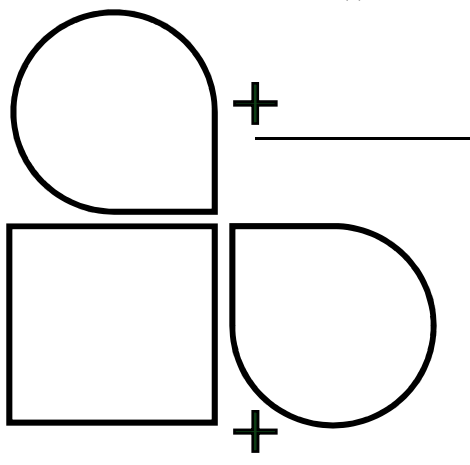
# Shades-Alternative Color Mixing Worksheet

**SHADES:** The traditional way to darken a color is with black, but what would happen if you used another color that is a darker value instead?

**Value**  
**SHADE= Darker Value**

**Use paint or pastels to mix the shapes with the appropriate color.**

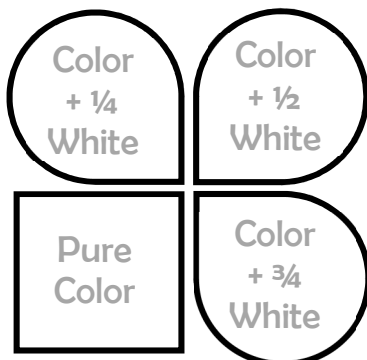
1. *The rectangle shape will be pure color.*
2. In the top tear drop, choose a color that is darker in value than the original color & add to the color. On the blank next to it, write what color you chose to mix with the pure color.
3. In the tear drop, choose a neutral color like gray or brown to add to your original color (you may need to add black or blue to the neutral color to make sure it is darker than your original color). On the blank below it, write what color(s) you chose to mix with the pure color.



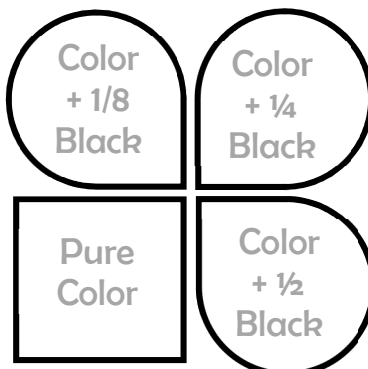
# Color Key Worksheet

Use paint, color pencils, or pastels to mix the shapes with the appropriate colors. \*Black is a strong color so we will use half portions.

## TINT



## SHADE



**Color Key**

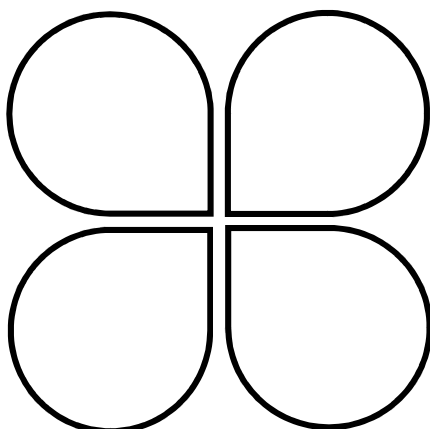
**High Key**= Tints of a color  
(Middle tones to White)

**Low Key**= Shades of a color  
(Middle tones to Black)

## High Key= Tints of a color (Middle tones to White)

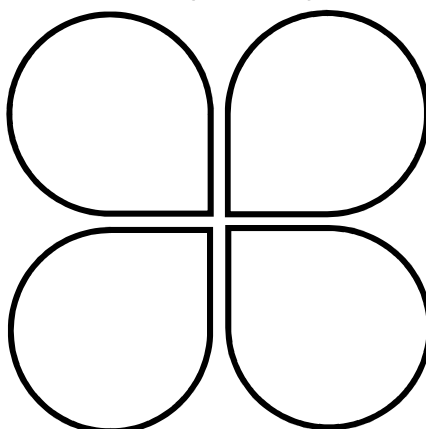
1. In each set below, choose 4 colors that fit with the given color scheme.
2. Use a high key value of each of those colors to fill in the shapes. Vary the degree of lightness for interest (all colors should be mixing with some amount of white).

### Set 1: Analogous



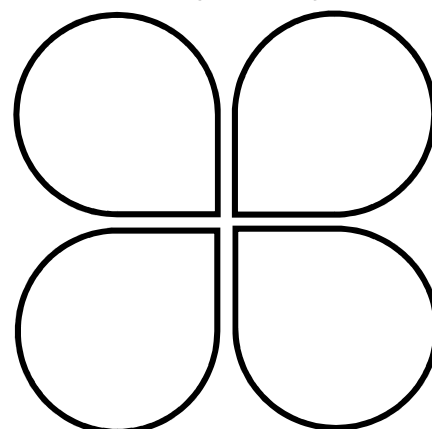
### Set 2: Quadratic

2 sets of Complementary colors



### Set 3: Quadratic

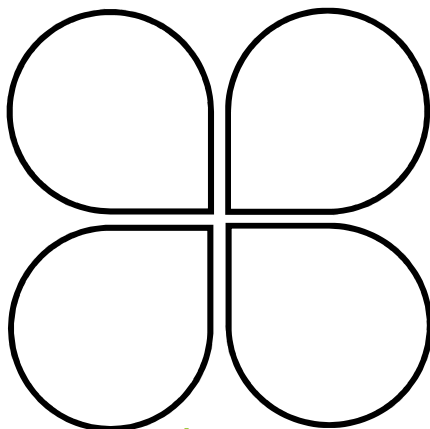
2 sets of Complementary colors



## Low Key= Shades of a color (Middle tones to Black)

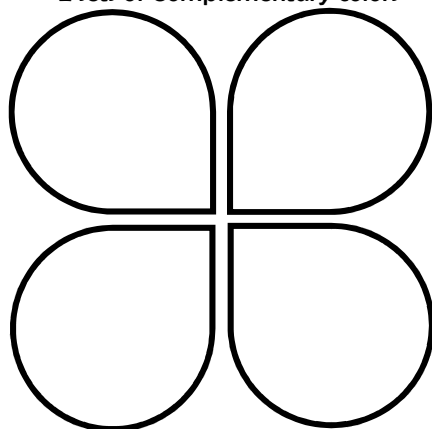
1. In each set below, choose 4 colors that fit with the given color scheme.
2. Use a low key value of each of those colors to fill in the shapes. Vary the degree of lightness for interest (all colors should be mixing with some amount of black).

### Set 1: Analogous



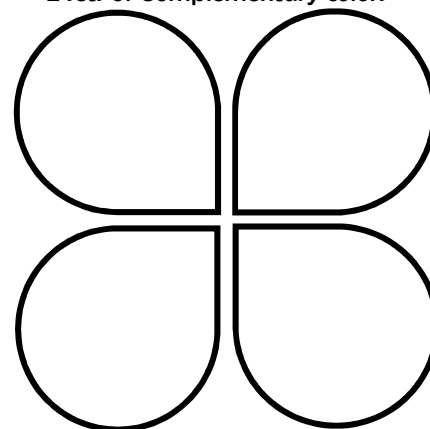
### Set 2: Quadratic

2 sets of Complementary colors



### Set 3: Quadratic

2 sets of Complementary colors





# Color Intensity

## Lesson Plan & Worksheets



### Lesson Plan: Color Intensity

Grades: 6<sup>th</sup>-HS

#### Materials:

- **Color Intensity Worksheets** (printed on Cardstock or Watercolor Paper)
- Paint or Pastels and Supplies to go with the chosen medium
- Newsprint to protect table

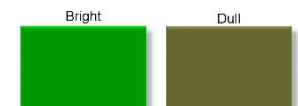
#### Objectives:

- Students will learn about color intensity.
- They will experience creating bright and dull intensities of colors by mixing black, brown, or a colors complement (opposite).
- Students understand how and why artists intentionally use color intensities to create mood and depth in a piece of art.

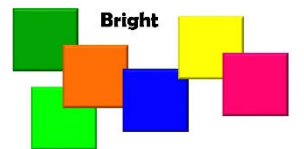
#### Delivery:

1. Color intensity refers to the **brightness or dullness of a color**.
  - a. If the color is **Bright** it is called a **high-intensity** color.
  - b. If the color is **Dull** it is called a **low-intensity** color.
2. **How** do you change the intensity of a color?
  - a. By mixing it with **black, brown, gray or white**. These colors will dull another color when mixed together. This way also changes the **value** (lightness or darkness) of a color.
  - b. By mixing a color with its **complement**. Complimentary colors are colors that are opposite from each other on the color wheel. (Ex: yellow and violet)
3. **Why** would an artist intentionally change the intensity of a color?
  - a. **Reality:** Not all objects are in their brightest form of a color. Because objects are three dimensional they have many values of one color. The highlights, light values and shadows are dull intensities of the color of the object.
  - b. **Space:** Using brighter colors in the foreground and duller colors in the background helps to create the illusion of depth (3D space) on a 2D surface. Objects moving back in space become duller in color the further they are away.
  - c. **Emphasis:** Artists intentionally use bright colors to create a focal point area. When dull colors around placed around the bright colors it makes them stand out.
  - d. **Mood:** Bright colors tend to give a happy feeling. Dark and dull colors give a gloomy, sometimes depressed or sinister feeling.

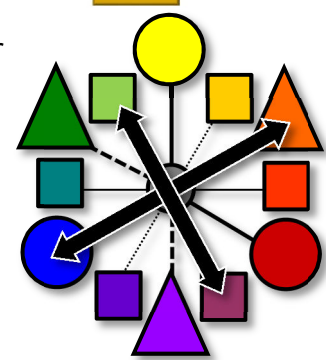
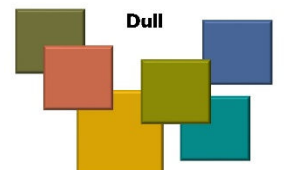
**Color Intensity** refers to the brightness or dullness of a color.



If the color is bright it is called a **high-intensity** color.



If the color is dull it is called a **low-intensity** color.



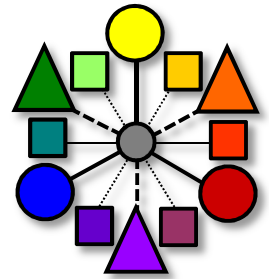
#### Activity: 4 Options:

- **Color Intensity-Mix with COMPLEMENT**
- **Color Intensity-Mix with BROWN**
- **Color Intensity-Mix with BLACK**
- **Color Intensity Worksheet**

# Color Intensity-Mix with COMPLEMENT

Use paint or pastels to mix the shapes with the color's complementary color in order to change the color intensity.

1. *The tear shapes will be filled with PURE color.* LEFT tear shapes are primary colors and some intermediates. RIGHT tear shapes are the left color's complement.
2. Start with the pure color on the LEFT and slowly add more of the color's complement as you move to the right

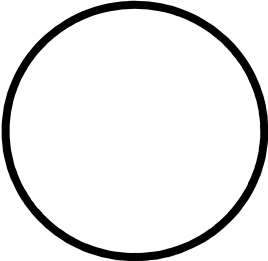
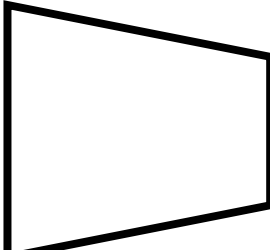
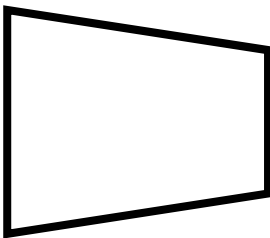
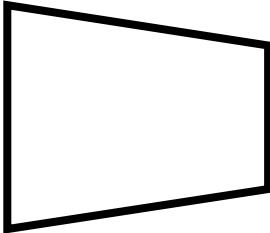

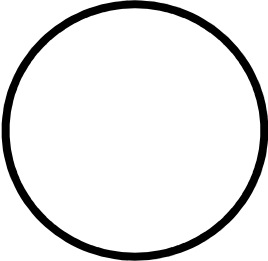
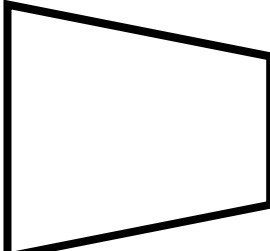
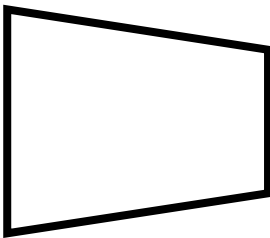
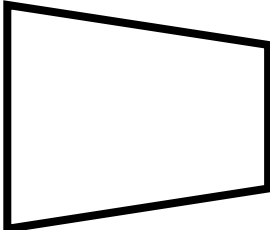
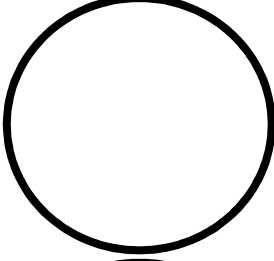
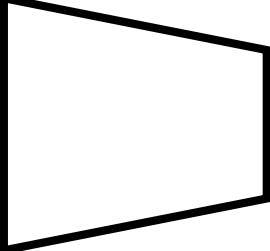
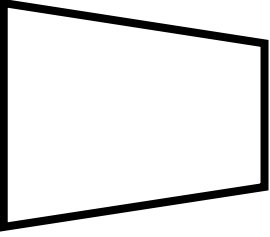
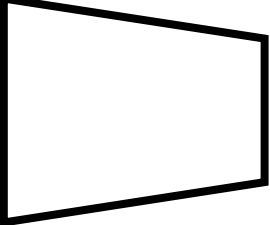
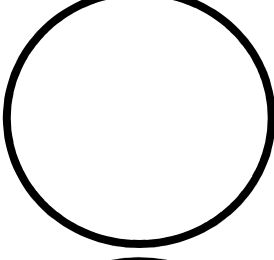
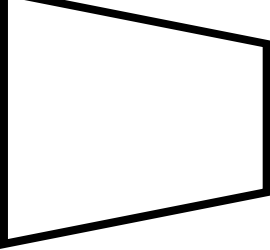
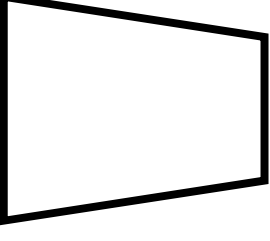
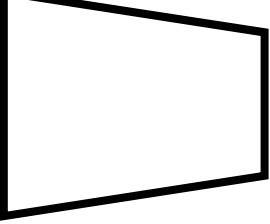
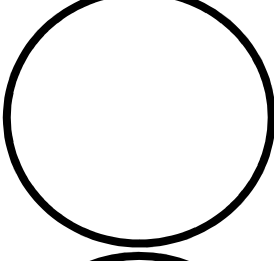
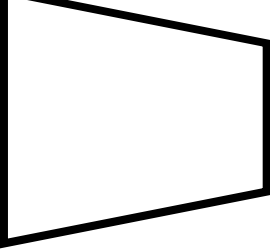
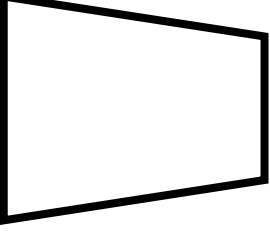
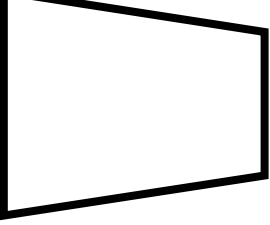
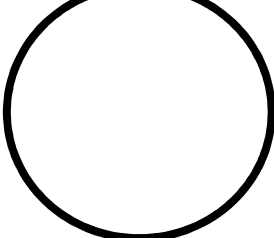
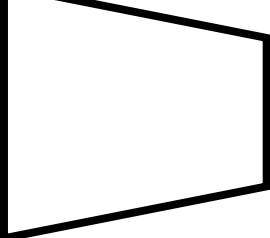
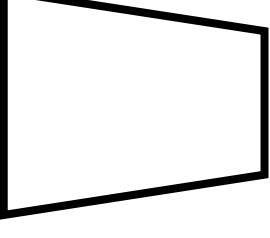
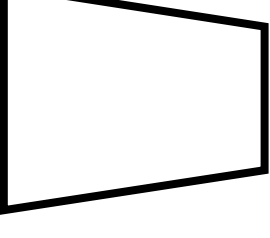


Ex: Red 100%	Red 75% + Green 25%	Red 50% + Green 50%	Red 25% + Green 75%	Green 100%
Red				Green
Yellow				Purple
Blue				Orange
Yellow-Orange				Blue-Purple
Blue-Green				Red-Orange
Yellow-Green				Red-Purple

# Color Intensity-Mix with BROWN

Use paint or pastels to mix each block with the appropriate amount of brown color.

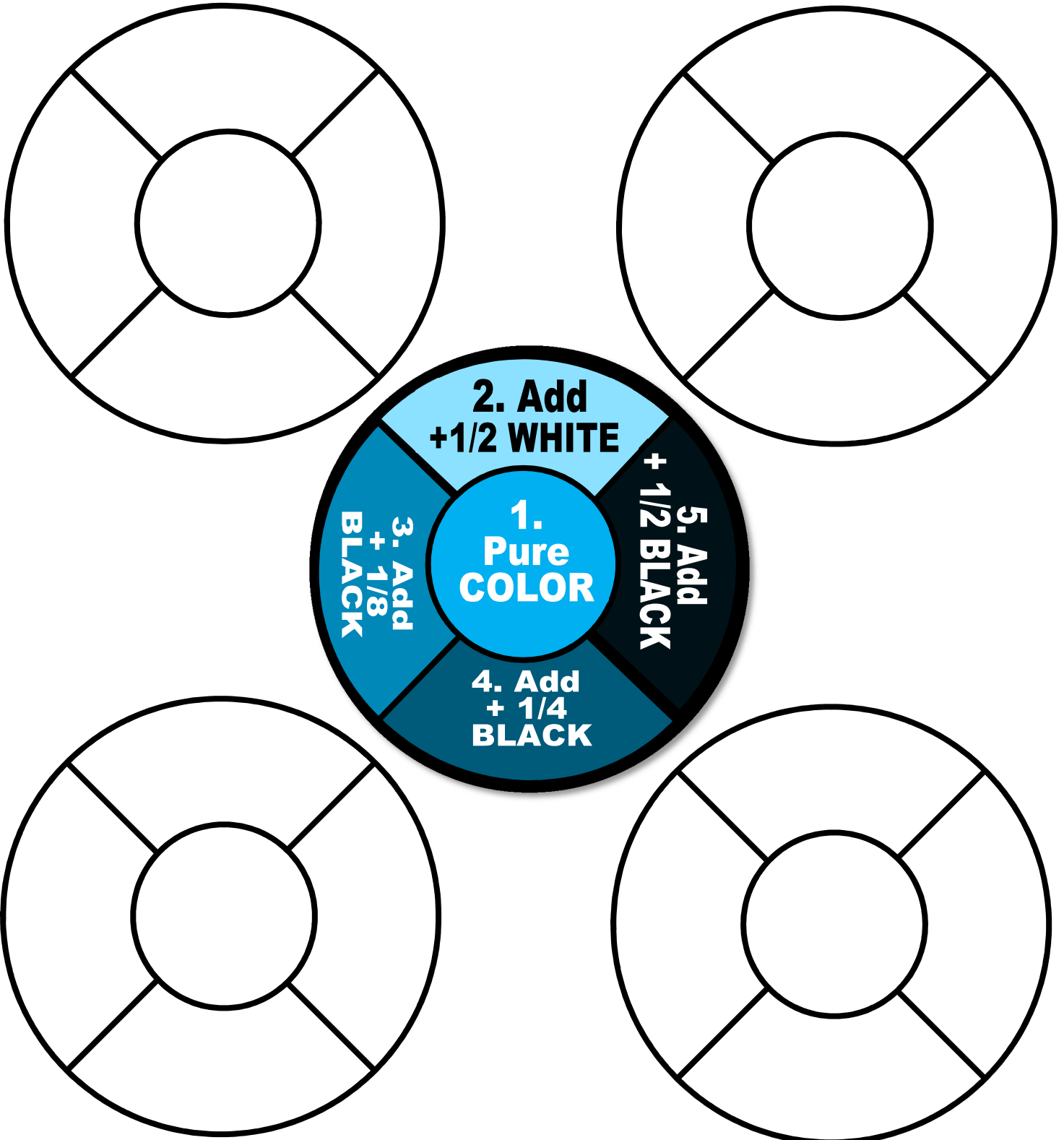
- The left circle will be pure color. Choose 6 colors to work with.
- Go to the RIGHT and slowly add brown to the main color according to the amount above the trapezoids.

Pure COLOR	+1/4 Brown	+1/2 Brown	+3/4 Brown	Pure BROWN
				
				
				
				
				
				

# Color Intensity-Mix with BLACK

Use paint or pastels to mix the blocks with the appropriate color.

1. *The center square will be pure color.* Choose four colors to work with.
2. In the top-center shape add a little white (1/4) to the color.
3. In the left shape add 1/4 black to the pure color.
4. On the bottom shape, add a small amount of black to the color (A little black goes a long way!).
5. In the right-center shape, add more black to the color.



# Color Intensity Worksheet

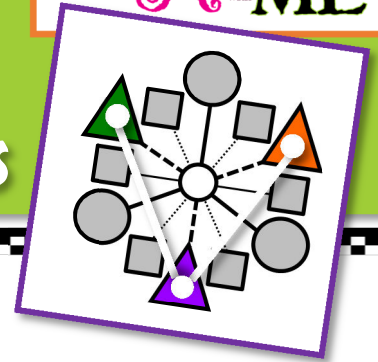
In the boxes below, paint or color the in change in intensity. Start with the pure color on the LEFT and slowly add more of the color's compliment as you move to the right. *Each box should be painted individually.*

Ex: Red 100%	Red 75% + Green 25%	Red 50% + Green 50%	Red 25% + Green 75%	Green 100%
Red				Green
Yellow				Purple
Blue				Orange
Yellow- Orange				Blue- Purple
Blue- Green				Red- Orange
Yellow- Green				Red- Purple



# Color Schemes

## Lesson Plan & Worksheets



### Lesson Plan: Color Schemes

**Grades: 4<sup>th</sup> Grade-HS**

#### Materials:

- Color Schemes Worksheets printed on Cardstock or Watercolor Paper
- Paint or Pastels
- Supplies to go with medium
- Newsprint to protect table

#### Objectives:

- Students will learn how colors can be organized in various groupings to create color schemes.
- They will learn the six major color schemes.
- They will experience creating selecting colors to go with specific color schemes.

#### Delivery:

1. **Define color scheme:** a color scheme is a plan for organizing the colors used in an artwork.
2. **Who uses color schemes?** Artists, Interior Designers, Graphic Designers (Advertising, web design, logo design), etc.
3. **6 Main Color Schemes:**
  - a. **Monochromatic:** "Mono" means one. A monochromatic color scheme is a one-color color scheme; it use the tints and shades of only one color. Black and white can also be used to darken and lighten the value of the color.
  - b. **Analogous:** An analogous uses three to four colors immediately next to each other on the color wheel. The tints and shades of the colors can also be used to change the values. Analogous colors "harmonize" well.
  - c. **Complementary:** Complementary colors are two colors directly across from each other on the color wheel. The tints and shades of the colors can also be used to change the values. Complementary colors create color contrast.
  - d. **Split Complementary:** A split complementary color scheme includes one color plus the two colors on either side of the color's complementary color.
  - e. **Triadic:** "Tri" means three. A Triad color scheme includes three colors equal distance from each other on the color wheel.
  - f. **Quadratic (Tetrad):** "Quad" means four. A tetrad is a group of four. It includes two sets of complementary colors (4 colors) that are equal distance from each other on the color wheel. Also called double complementary color scheme.

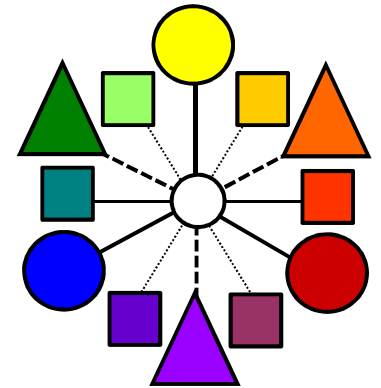
#### Activity: 7 Options:

1. Color Schemes (Overview of major color schemes)
2. Complementary Colors
3. Analogous Colors
4. Monochromatic
5. Split Complementary Colors
6. Triadic Colors
7. Quadratic (Square Tetrad) Colors

# Overview of Color Schemes

## Worksheet

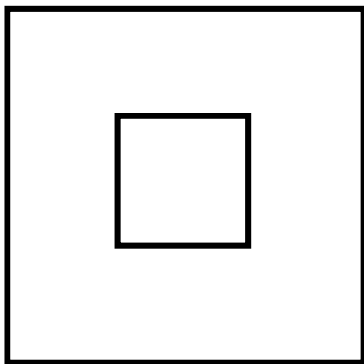
A **color scheme** is a plan of organizing colors or a systematic method of combining colors.



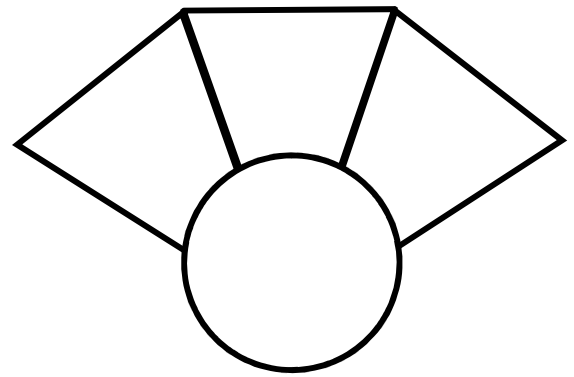
### Instructions:

In each grouping below, choose a set of colors that represents each type of color scheme.

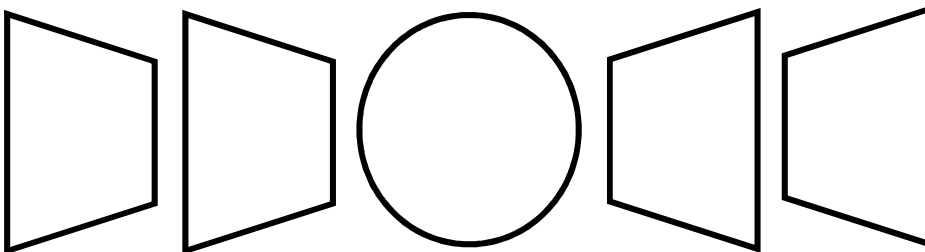
### Complementary



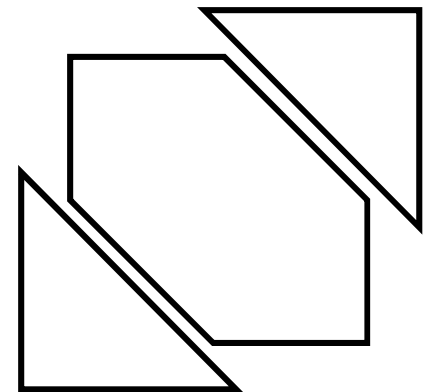
### Analogous



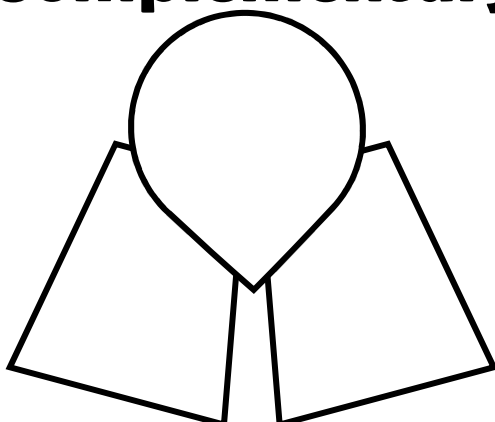
### Monochromatic



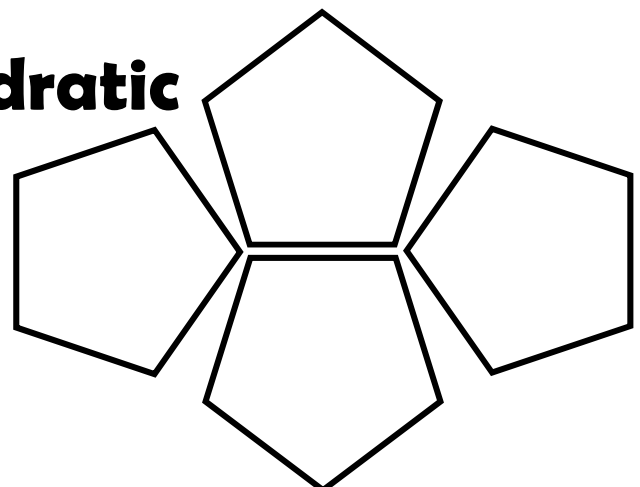
### Triad



### Split-Complementary

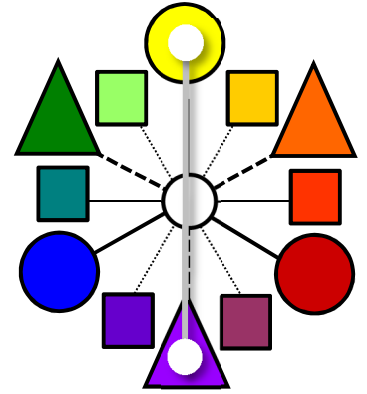


### Quadratic



# Complementary Color Scheme Worksheet

Complementary colors are colors that are directly **opposite** from each other on the color wheel.



## Instructions:

**PRIMARY:** In each inner square color or paint a different primary color.

In the outer square color or paint that color's complementary color. (ex: Inner: Red, Outer: Green)

Primary: \_\_\_\_\_

Compliment: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary: \_\_\_\_\_

Compliment: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary: \_\_\_\_\_

Compliment: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDARY:** In each inner square color or paint a different secondary color. In the outer square color or paint that color's complementary color. (ex: Inner: Orange, Outer: Blue)

Secondary: \_\_\_\_\_

Compliment: \_\_\_\_\_

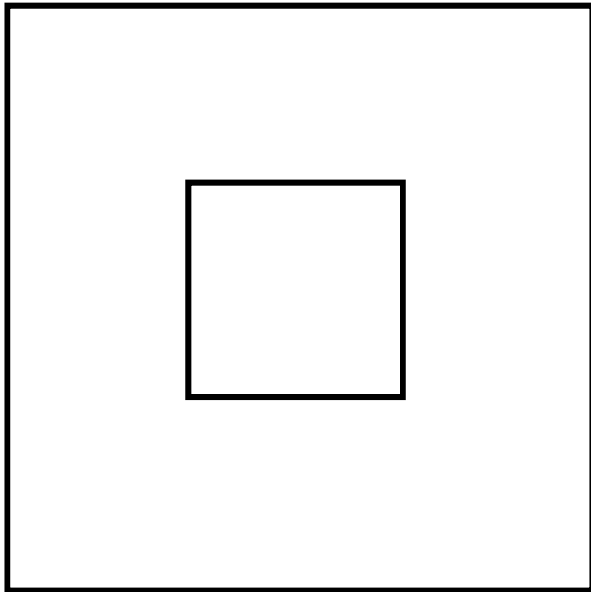
Secondary: \_\_\_\_\_

Compliment: \_\_\_\_\_

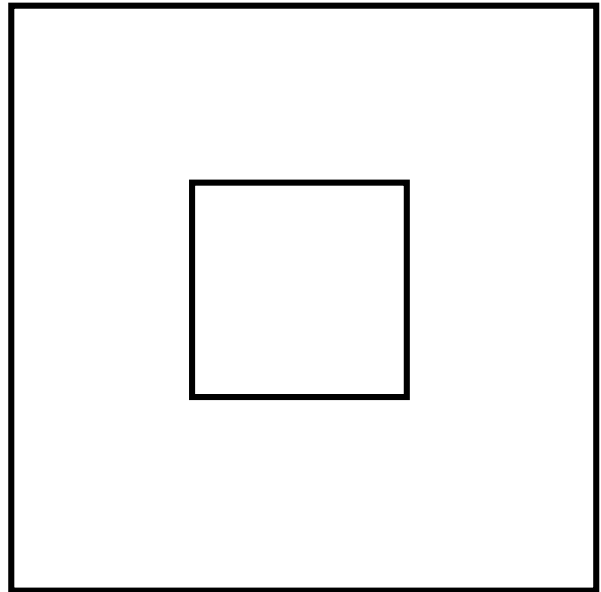
Secondary: \_\_\_\_\_

Compliment: \_\_\_\_\_

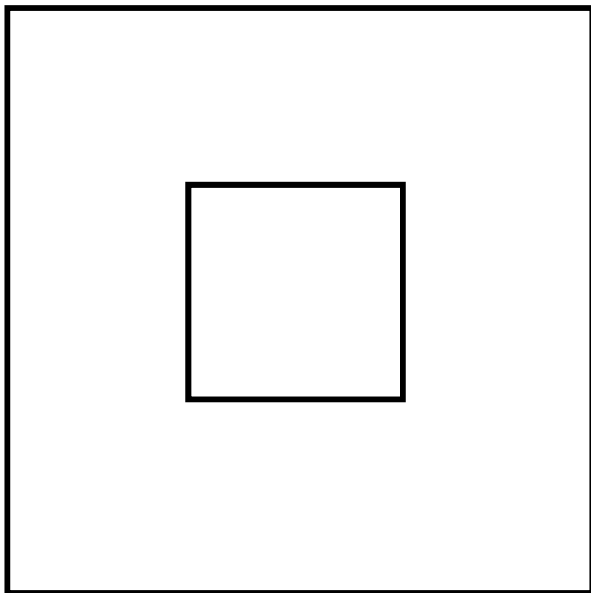
**Tertiary (Intermediate):** In each inner square color or paint a different tertiary color. In the outer square color or paint that color's complementary color. (ex: Inner: Yellow-green, Outer: Red-violet)



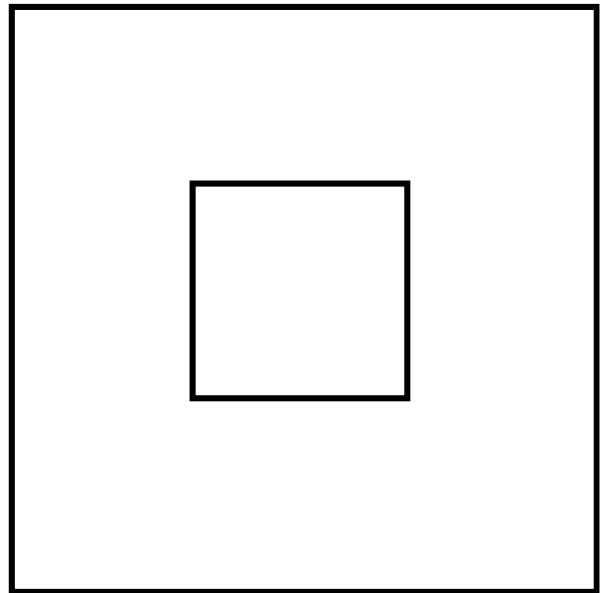
**Tertiary:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Compliment:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Tertiary:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Compliment:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Tertiary:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Compliment:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Tertiary:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Compliment:** \_\_\_\_\_

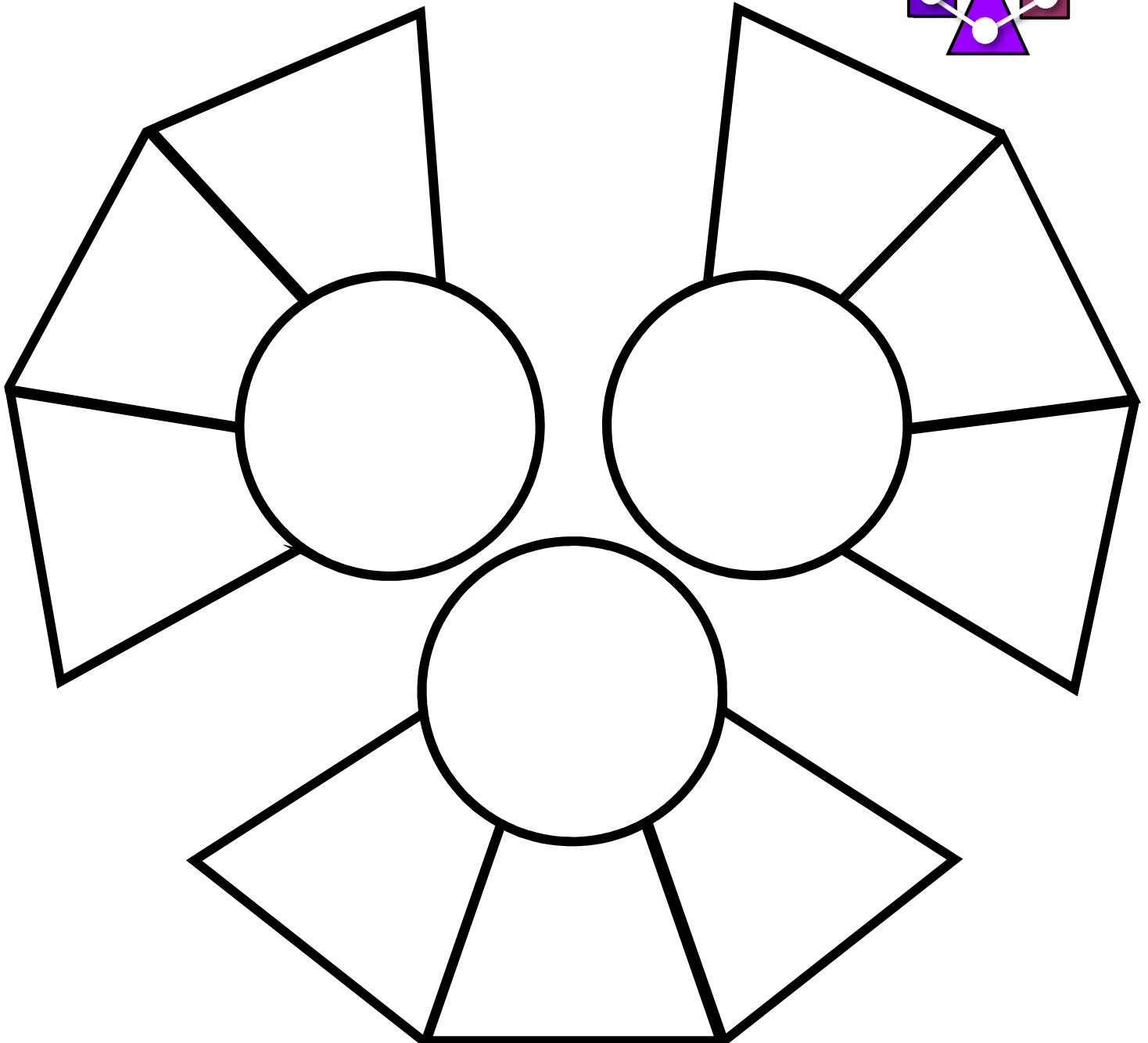
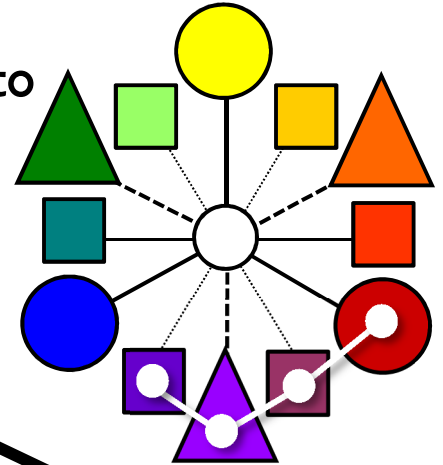
# Analogous Color Scheme Worksheet

Analogous colors are 3-4 colors that are **NEXT** to each other on the color wheel.

**Example:** Blue Violet + Violet + Red Violet + Red

## Instructions:

Choose any 3 different sets of analogous colors.  
Color the sets in the shapes below.

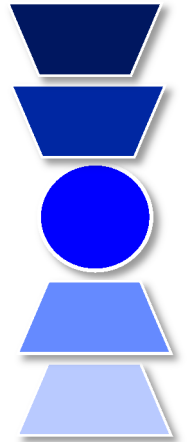


# Monochromatic Color Scheme Worksheet

A monochromatic color scheme includes the **tints and shades of ONE color**. "Mono" means one.

## Instructions:

Choose any 4 colors. In each of the shapes below create two tints (lighter) and two shades (darker) of each of the colors. The ROUND shape should be filled with pure color.



Tint=Lighter

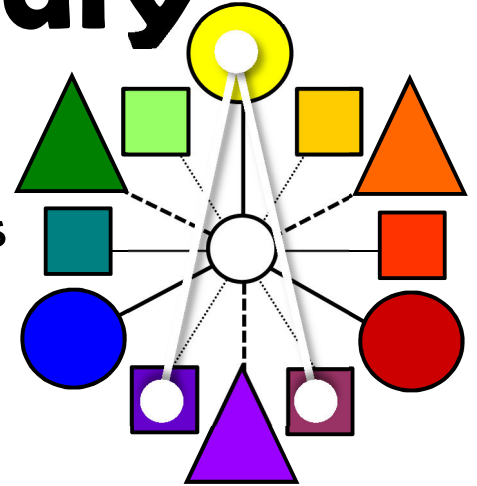
Shade= Darker


# Split Complementary

## Color Scheme Worksheet

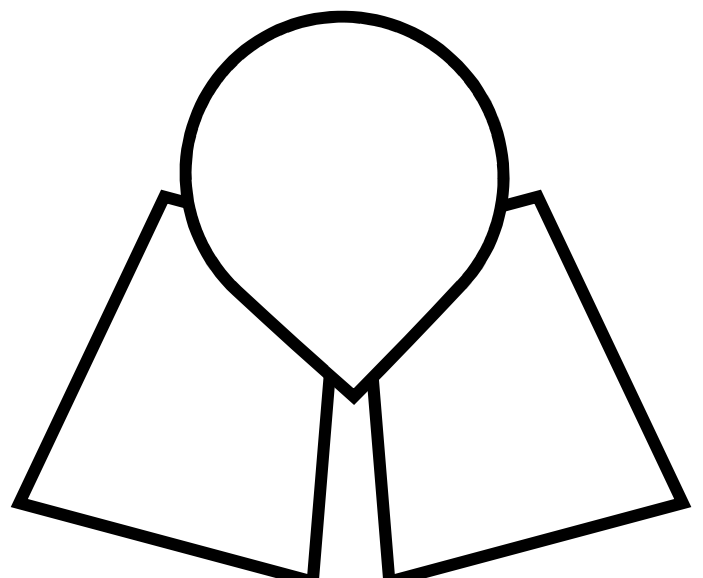
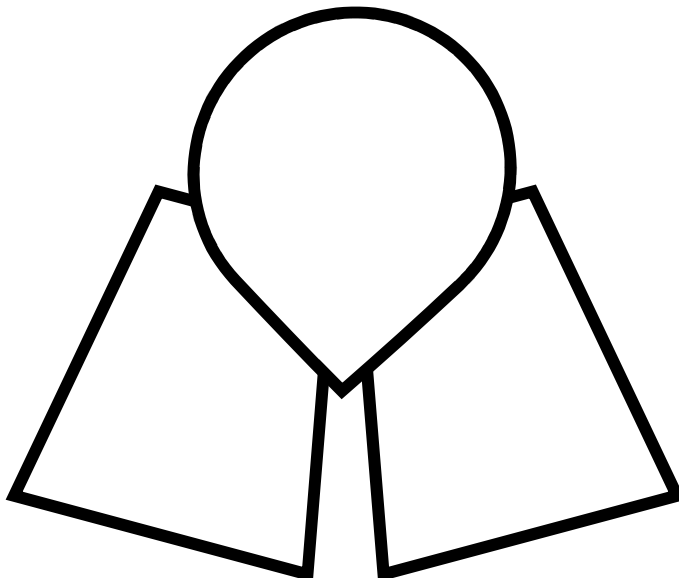
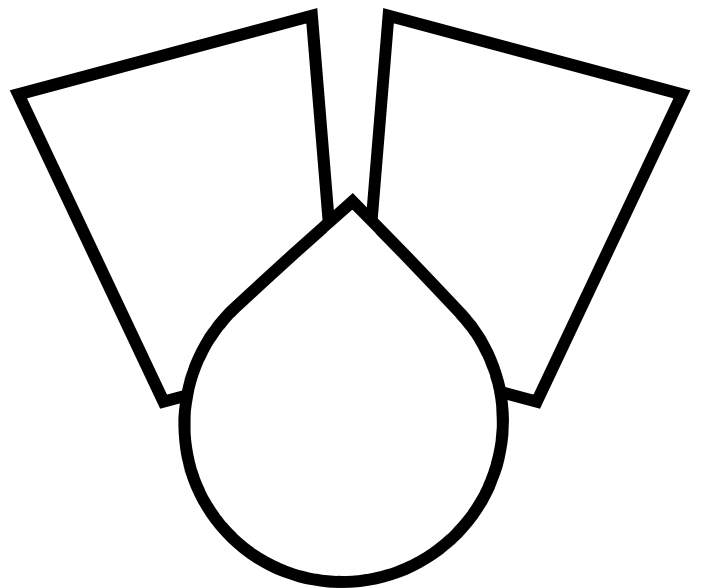
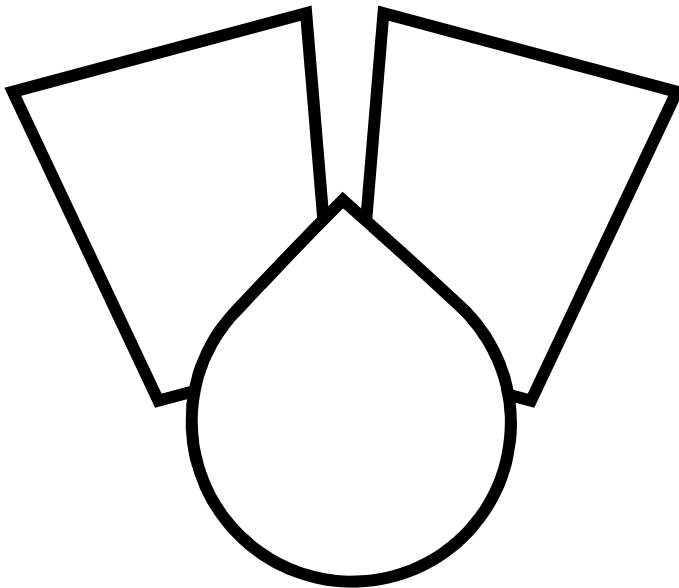
A **split complementary** color scheme includes one color plus the two colors on either side of the color's complementary color.

**Example:** Yellow + Blue Violet + Red Violet



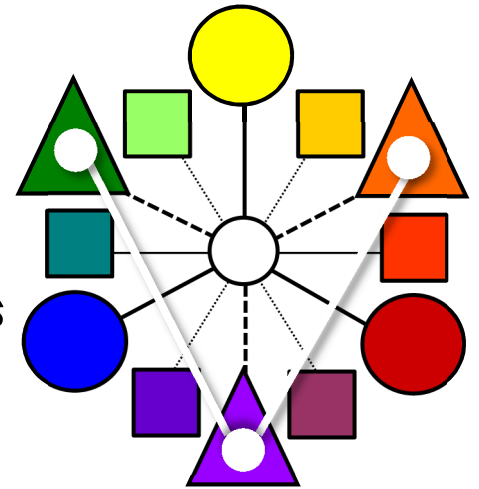
### Instructions:

Choose any 4 different sets of split complementary colors.  
Color the sets in the shapes below.





# Triad Color Scheme Worksheet

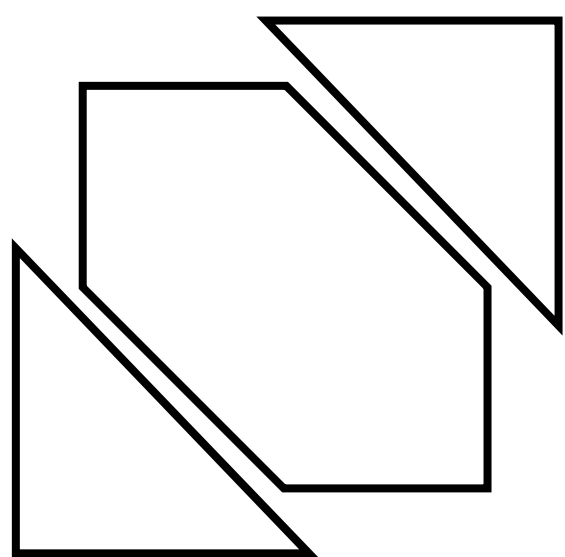
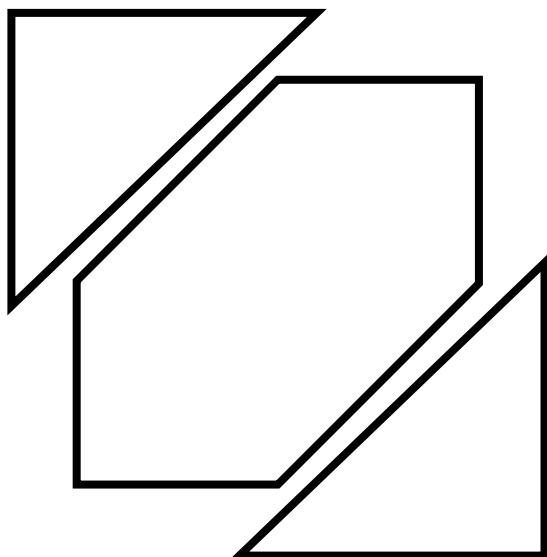
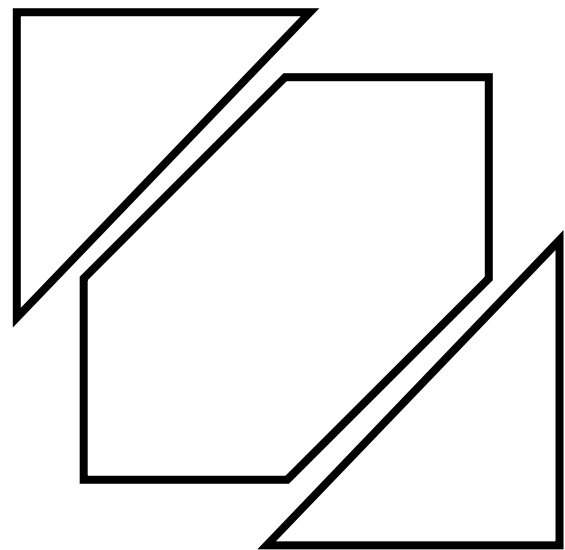
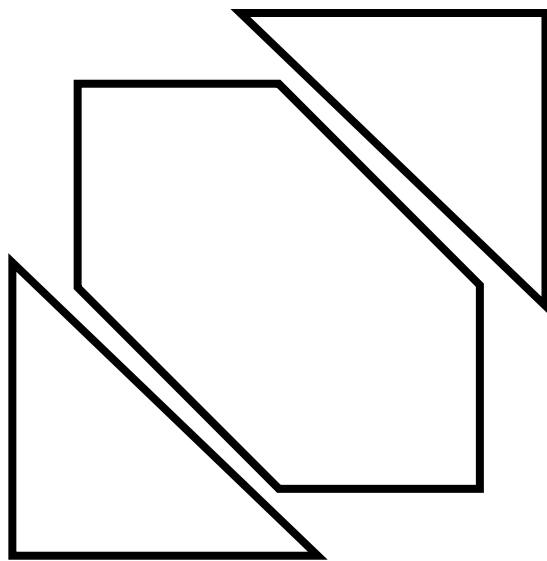


A **triadic** color scheme includes **THREE** colors that are **EQUAL** distance from each other on the color wheel. “Tri” mean three.

**Example:** Green + Orange + Violet

## Instructions:

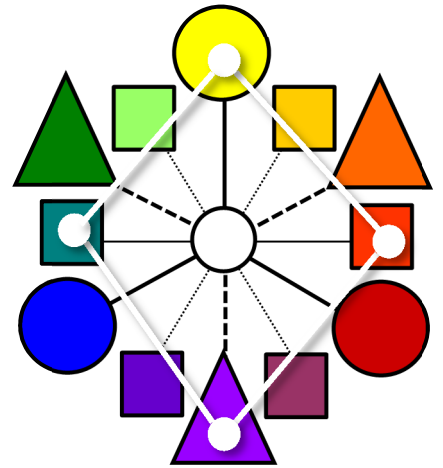
Choose any 4 different sets of triadic colors. Color the sets in the shapes below.



# Quad (Tetrad)

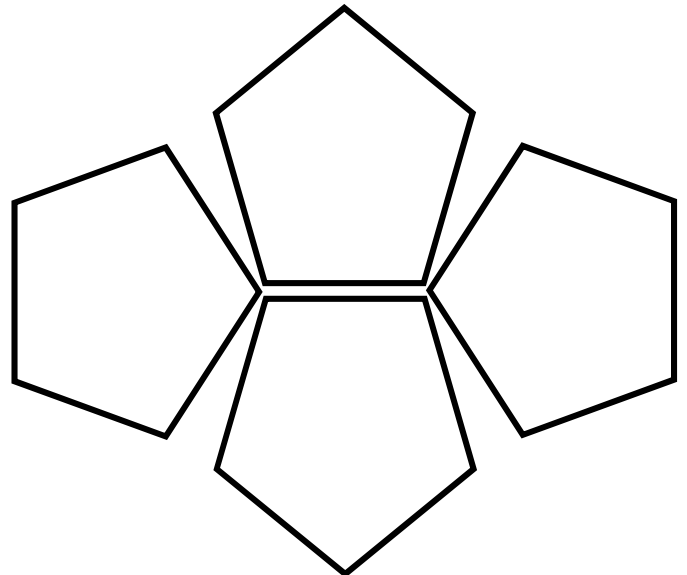
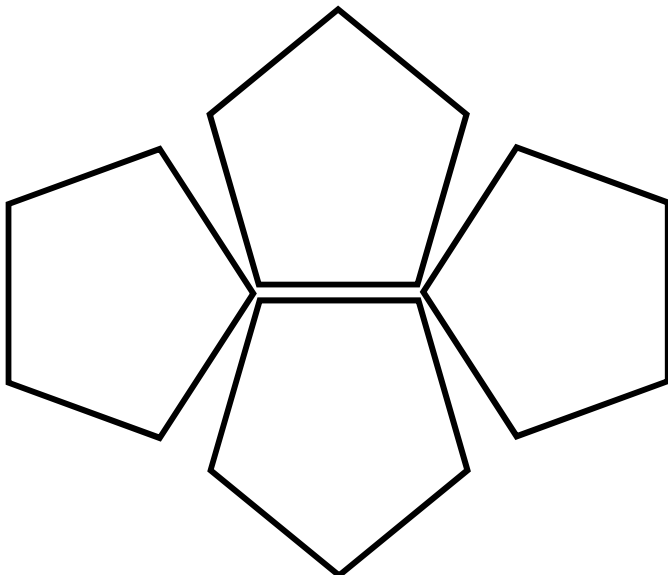
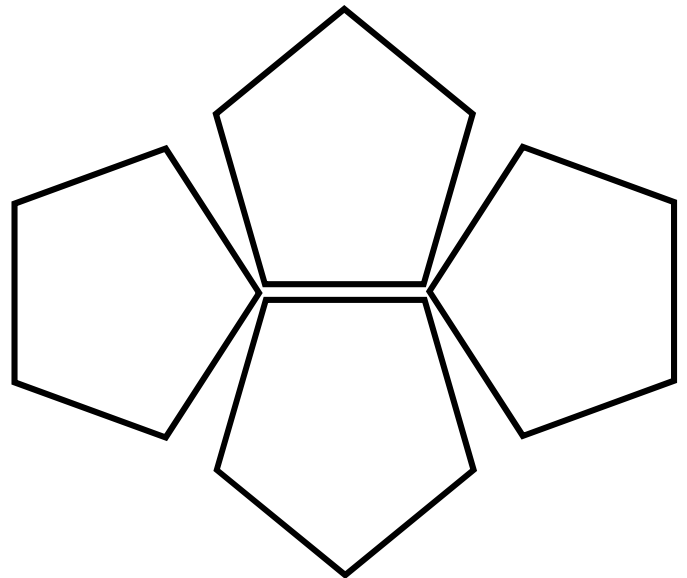
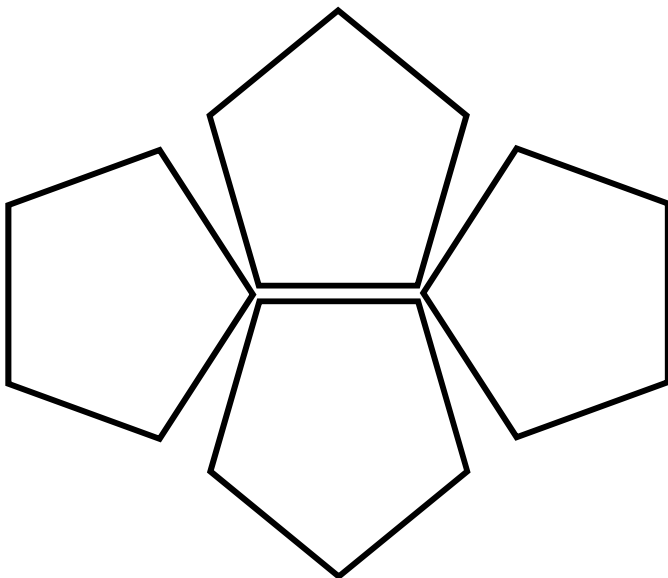
## Color Scheme Worksheet

**Quadratic** colors are **FOUR** colors that are **EQUAL** distance from each other on the color wheel. Tetrad means group of four. It always contains 2 sets of complementary colors. **Example:** Violet + Yellow & Red-Orange + Blue-Green



### Instructions:

Choose any 4 different sets of quadratic colors.  
In each set below, color in the 4 shapes with a different set of quadratic colors.



# Color Theory Mixing Chart

## Lesson Plan & Worksheet



### Lesson Plan: Color Theory Mixing Chart

Grades: 6<sup>th</sup> Grade-HS

#### Materials:

- **Color Theory Mixing Charts** printed on Cardstock or Watercolor Paper
- Paint (Watercolor, Acrylic or Oil)
- Supplies to go with that medium of paint
- Newsprint to protect table

#### Objectives:

- Students will experience mixing primary, secondary, and intermediate colors.
- Students will experience mixing tints, shades and intensities of various colors.
- Students will show understanding of mixing two colors by filling in their own color boxes.
- Students will make examine different proportions of paint and make judgements on ratios of paint to mix.
- Students will understand that different colors have different color temperatures and the temperature of the color affects the outcome of mixing colors.

#### Delivery:

1. When mixing paint colors, you as the artist must decide which ratios of paint to combine in order to create the color you desire. There are infinite possibilities of combinations of colors.
2. Mixing colors involves mixing different proportions of paint. Rarely do you only mix half of one color with half of another color to achieve the desired color. Also, often do you need to mix more than two colors together to create the desired color. This takes experimentation and a good understanding of color theory.
  - a. **Sketchbook Activity:** Experiment with different proportions of paints. In your sketchbook, draw a rectangle about 5"x1" long. Draw in 4 lines, so that you have 5 sections. Choose any 3 colors to mix together. Vary the ratios of paint adding different proportions of each color in each of the blocks (EX: 25% red, 50% yellow, and 25% blue). Notice how the color changes.
3. Different paint colors have different color temperatures. Sometimes the temperature of the paint varies by brand of paint. Paint companies usually produce different temperature colors. Below are the most common warm and cool temperature paints of the primary colors:
  - a. **Cadmium Yellow Light: cool yellow;** leans towards the green/blue (actually has a touch of blue paint).
  - b. **Cadmium Yellow Medium: warm yellow;** leans towards the orange/red (because it has a bit of red in it)
  - c. **Alizarin Crimson: cool red;** leans towards the violet/blue
  - d. **Cadmium Red Medium: warm yellow;** leans towards the red-orange (because it contains yellow)
  - e. **Phthalo Blue: cool blue;** leans towards the red
  - f. **Ultramarine Blue: warm blue;** leans towards the green

#### Activity: 3 Options:

- **Color Mixing Chart (colors pre-determined)**
- **Create Your Own-Color Mixing Chart - 2 Versions (Blank, fill in your choice of colors)**

# Color Theory Mixing Chart

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Create a color mixing chart. Following the grid below, combine the 2 colors to show the new color when they are mixed.

Yellow																			
Orange																			
Red																			
Purple																			
Blue																			
Green																			
	Yellow	Orange	Red	Purple	Blue	Green	White	Black	Brown										



# Color Theory Mixing Chart Example

	Yellow	Orange	Red	Purple	Blue	Green														
Yellow																				
Orange																				
Red																				
Purple																				
Blue																				
Green																				
White																				



# Create Your Own - Color Theory Mixing Chart

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Create a color mixing chart. Following the grid below, combine the 2 colors to show the new color when they are mixed.

Color  
Name




**Thank you for purchasing the  
Ultimate Color Theory Lessons & Worksheets Packet!**

**This purchase is for YOUR CLASSROOM ONLY!**

I kindly ask that you do NOT give this PDF to friends or fellow teachers. Permission is granted to individual teachers or homeschool parents for use in their classroom or home school setting.

Distributing any portion of this PDF is prohibited (outside of individual classroom use).

Thank you for understanding!

For more art project ideas, lesson plans and worksheets please visit **Create Art with ME** today!

**Create Art with ME**

Copyright Michelle C. East Create Art with ME  
All rights reserved.