

Color Theory

Colors and color schemes

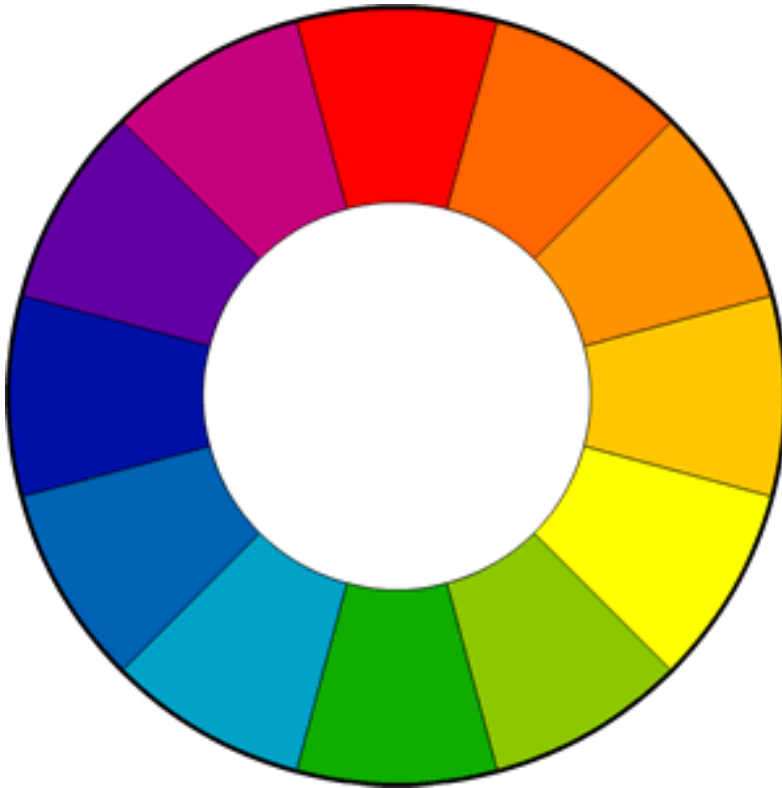
A series of horizontal lines in teal and white, extending from the left side of the slide towards the right, positioned below the subtitle.

What is Color?

- Color is what the eyes see when light of different wavelengths hits objects and reflects back.
- Color can influence how a viewer sees emotion or feeling in an artwork. Often color schemes are used to convey intent by the artist.

Basic color wheel

- 12 colors based on the RYB model (red, yellow, blue)



Color Theory is:

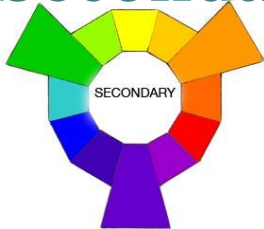
- Guidance to color mixing
- Color combinations
- Intentional use of color in art

- 3 basic color groups:

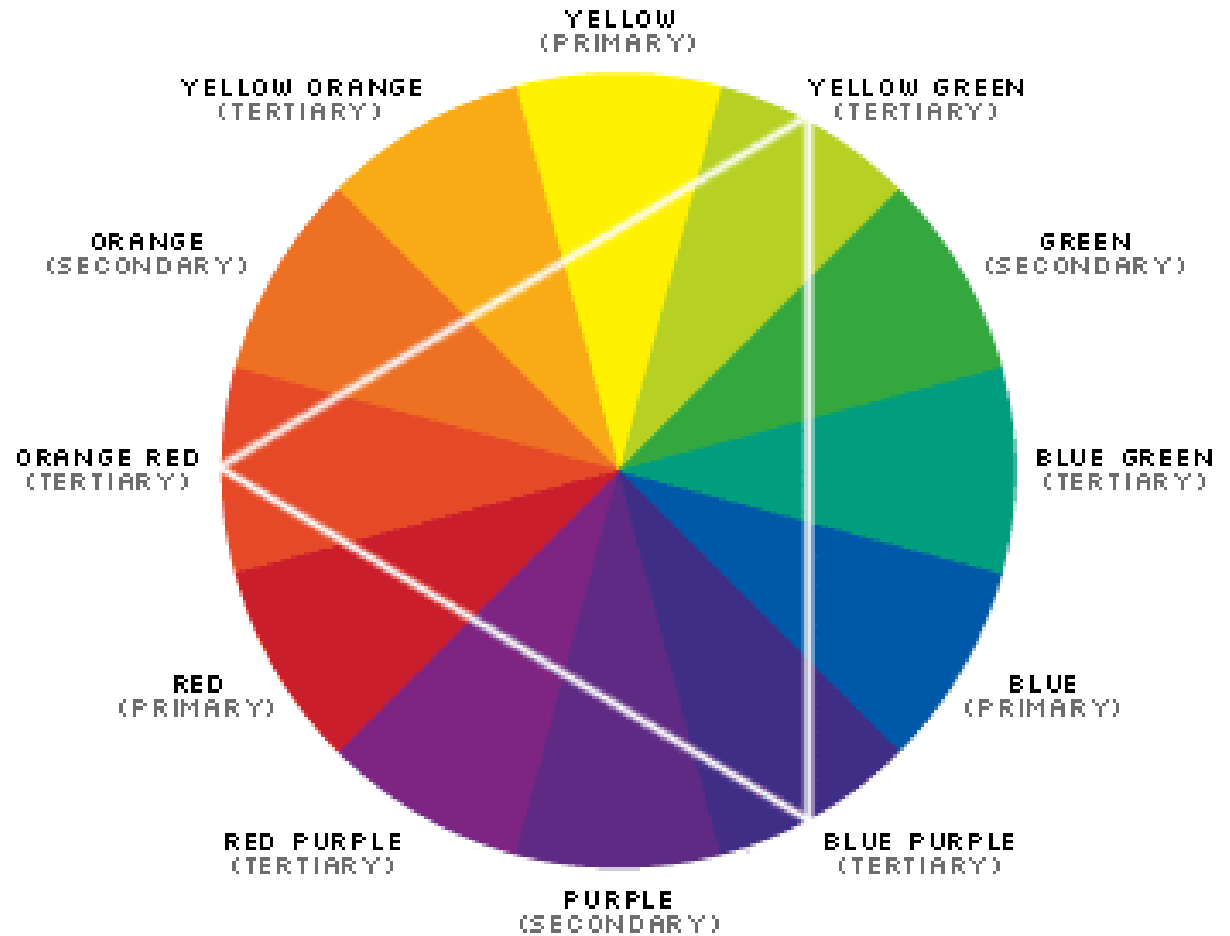
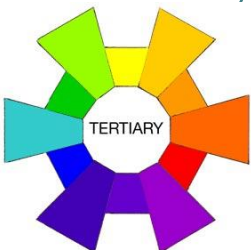
- Primary



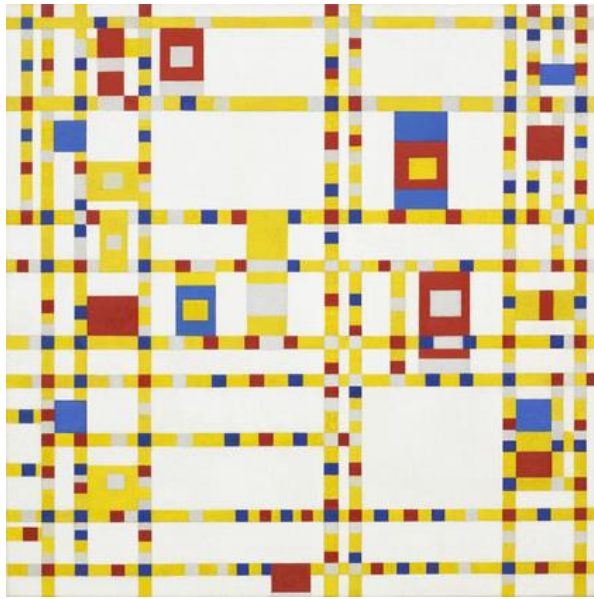
- Secondary



- Tertiary



PRIMARY



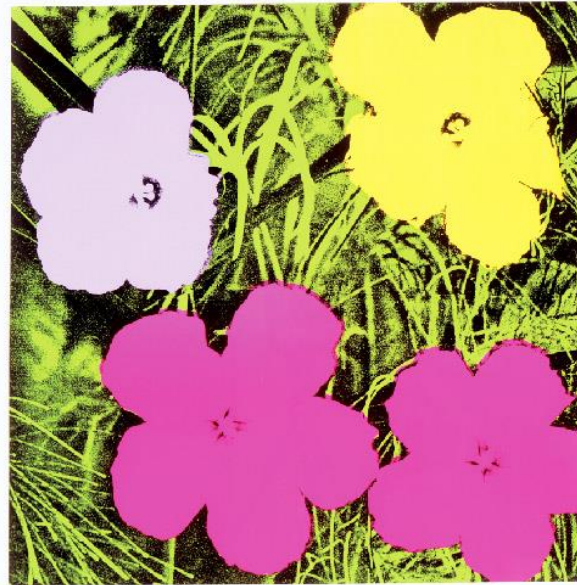
Broadway Boogie Woogie
by Piet Mondrian

TERTIARY



La Musique
by Henri Matisse

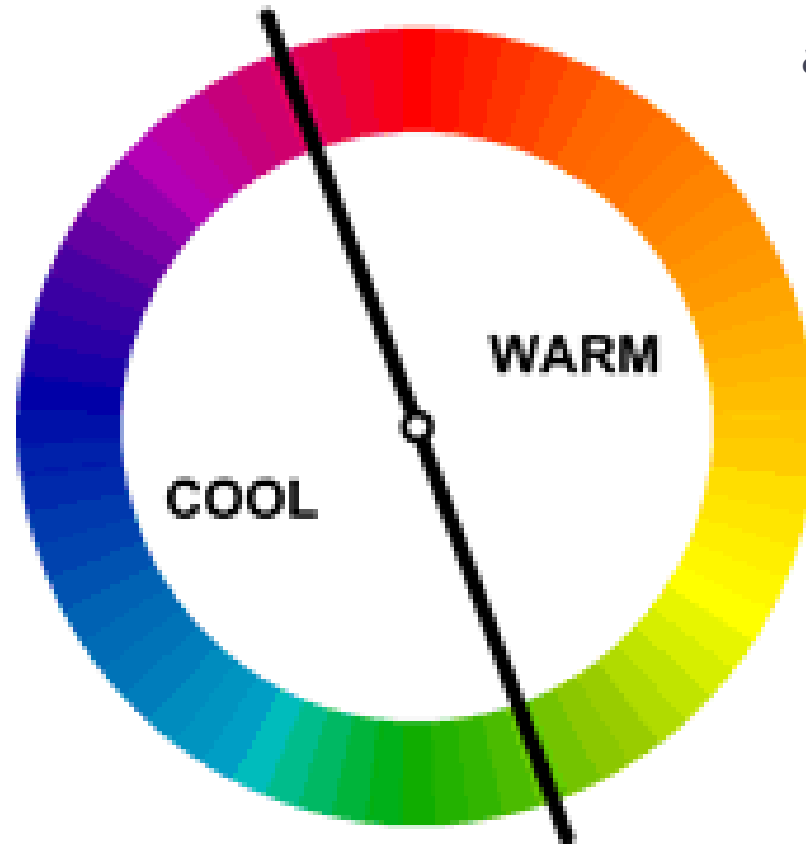
SECONDARY



Flowers for Tacoma
by Andy Warhol

- Warm and Cool

Warm colors are vivid and energetic. They tend to advance in space.



Cool colors are calm and soothing. They tend to recede in space.

Warm Color Scheme



Orange and Yellow
by Mark Rothko

Cool Color Scheme



The Japanese Bridge
by Claude Monet

- Monochromatic

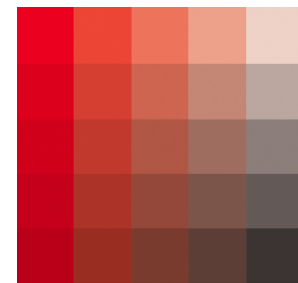
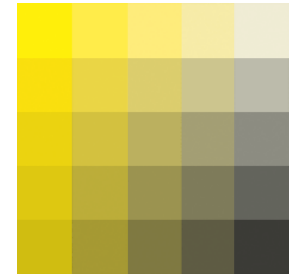
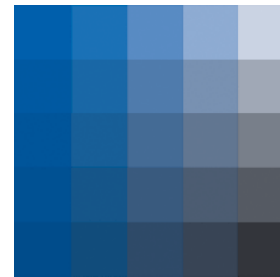


Blue Nude
by Pablo Picasso

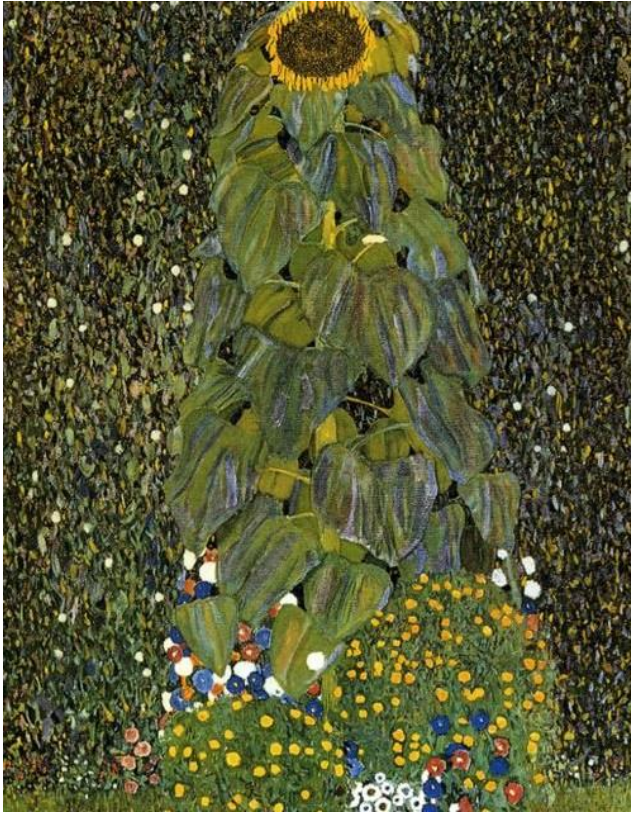
One color using tints and shades.

Tints lighten a color by mixing with white.

Shades darken a color by mixing with black.



- Analogous Colors

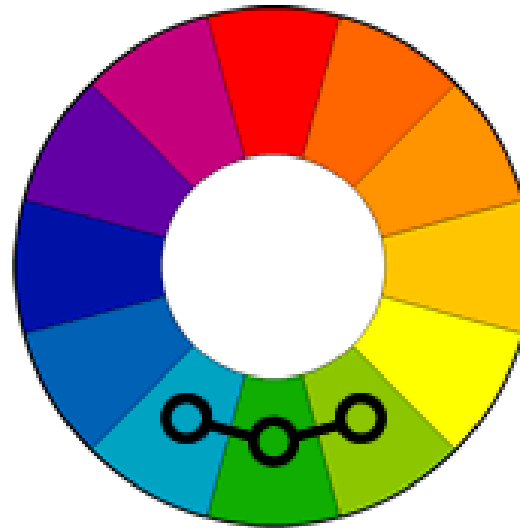


The Sunflower
by Gustav Klimt

Colors next to each other on the color wheel

Create harmony.

Often found in nature.



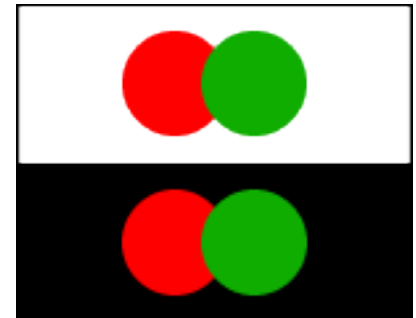
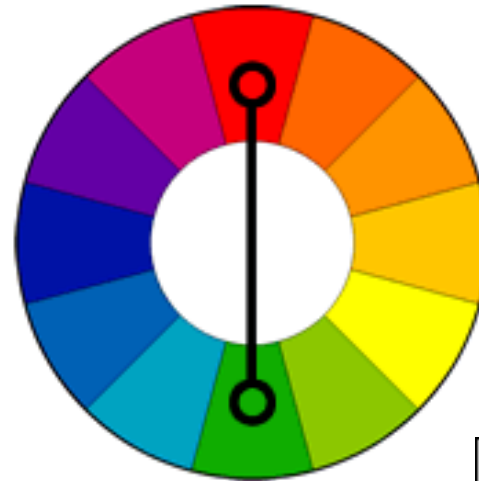
- Complementary Colors



World AIDS Day
by Keith Haring

Colors opposite each other on the color wheel.

High contrast is very vibrant.



- Split Complementary



Right Bird Left
by Lee Krasner

One color plus the two adjacent to its complement.

Same visual contrast as complementary color scheme, but with less tension.

