

Colour Theory progression

| Year group | | skills |
|------------|--|--|
| EYFS | Explore primary colours Colour walks/collaging | Mix primary colours using different types of paint. Powder/poster paint Explore mixing all 3 primary colours = brown Colour exploration activities |
| 1 | Recap on Primary colours and mixing secondary colours | Mixing primary colours to create secondary colours (Consolidation) Add white to colours i.e white to red = Pink white to black = grey |
| 2 | Mix secondary colours and explore Tertiary colours. | Explore mixing Tertiary colours using their knowledge of Secondary colours Apply knowledge of colour wheel to create warm and cool colours |
| 3 | Create colour wheel | Add white to a colour (hue) to create a tint Add black to a colour (Hue) to create a shade Introduce complimentary colours on the colour wheel |
| 4 | Recap on complimentary colours | Use of the colour wheel and complimentary colours Explore creating a tone by adding (grey) to a colour (hue) |
| 5 | Explore the use of tone to create visual expression | Use knowledge of tone to add define light and dark in colour All previous skills to be practised and applied. Understand colours and their tones i.e crimson red, turquoise blue Begin to use different types of media to paint with i.e inks, watercolours |
| 6 | Explore the use of different tones, shades and tints to create impact. | Use their understanding of colour combinations to in their art work. Explore different type of paints and media to when painting. Choose the most effective for their image being created |

Glossary

Medium – (singular) of what is used to create a piece of art work

Media- (plural) more than one type of material used to create a piece of artwork

Hue – means colour it is the dominant family colour on the colour wheel i.e red/blue – Black and white are not a hue

Primary colours – The building block colours that create all the other colours on the colour wheel

Secondary colours – Colours created when primary colours are mixed together.

Tertiary colours –mix primary and secondary colours to make tertiary colours.

Complimentary colours – Opposite colours on the colour wheel that compliment each other when placed next to each other. They create an illusion of making them look brighter.

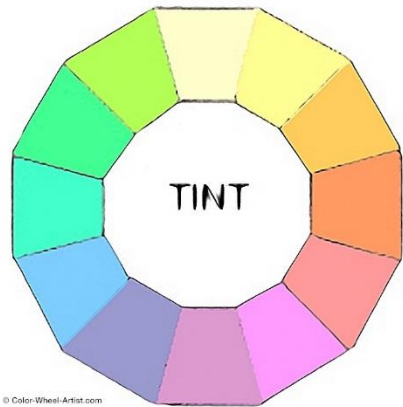
Tertiary Colors

mix primary & secondary colors to get tertiary colors
(in yellow below)



Complementary color combinations





A Tint is sometimes also called a Pastel. But to be precise, Colour Theory defines a true Tint as any **Hue or mixture of pure colors with only White added.**

Painting Tips for TINTS

- * To mix pale Tints, always begin with your White paint. From there, very gradually mix in the tiniest specks of your colour until you achieve the Tint you want.
- * Artists often add a tiny touch of White to a pure pigment. This help to accentuate the mass tone of the colour making it appear brighter.

* When you mix White with any colour, be careful and mix extremely gradually. For example, Bright Red can very quickly turn into an ugly Pink you don't like.



Colour Theory defines a True Tone as any **Hue or mixture of pure colours with only Gray added.**

To tone down the colour or dull it.



Color Theory defines a True Shade as any **pure Hue** or **mixture of pure colors with only Black** added.

Painting Tips for SHADES

- * When you mix a Shade, begin with the color itself. Then add your Black a tiny speck at a time. A little goes a long way!
- * Again, many artist like to bend the rules. Many experienced painters do not use Black at all. Instead they create Shade mixtures with Neutral Dark pigments such as Paynes Gray or even Burnt Sienna. These mixtures are gorgeous and complex. However, unless you've pre-tested your paint mixtures, colors can get muddy very quickly.

http://www.artfactory.com/art_appreciation/visual-elements/tone.html Useful website

