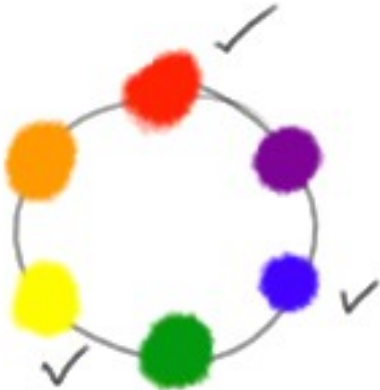


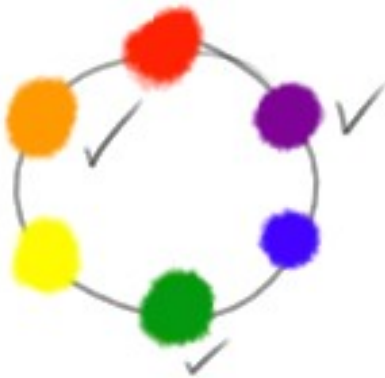
Colors

Understand the Color Wheel

Primary color
red, yellow and blue



Secondary Color
primary color + primary color
orange, green and violet



Complementary color
2 colors direct opposite to each other in color wheel



Analogous

color close to each other in color wheel



Fundamental Characteristics/Basic Properties

Value/tone

Lightness or darkness of colors

a more lighter a color is, a more higher a color's value is

a more darker a color is, a more lower a color's value is



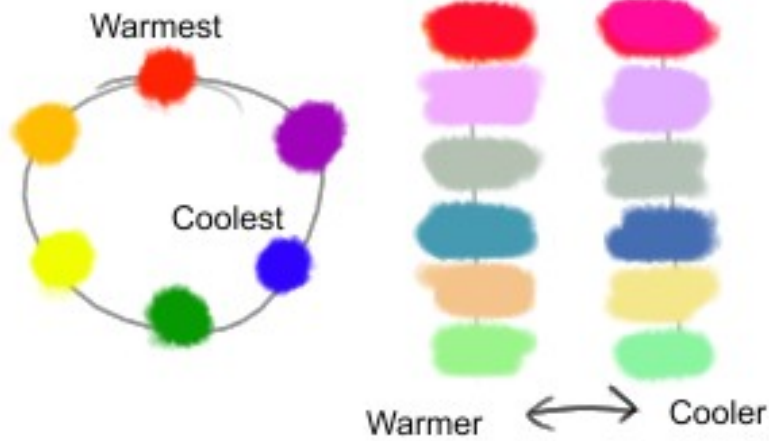
Hue

general outlook of colors. For instance yellow, red, blue, green and etc...

temperature are use to describe the hue easily

warmer color-more red or less blue

cooler color-more blue or less red



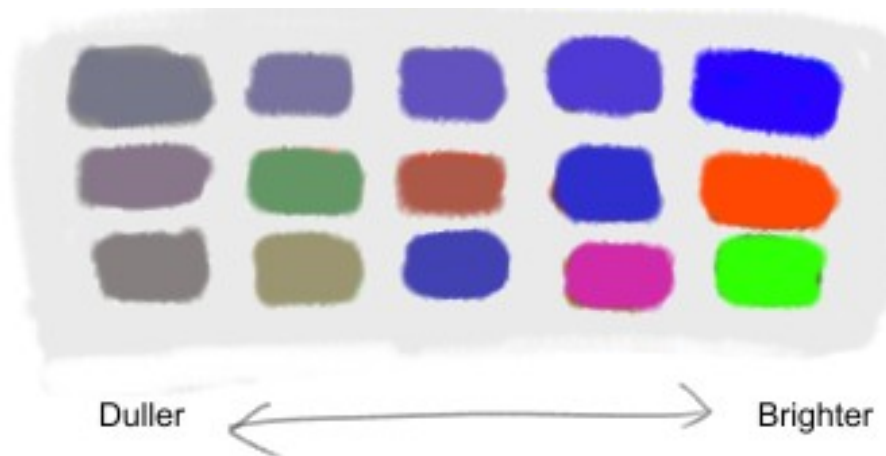
Intensity/saturation

vibrancy of color

a more brighter a color is, a ,more higher a color's intensity is

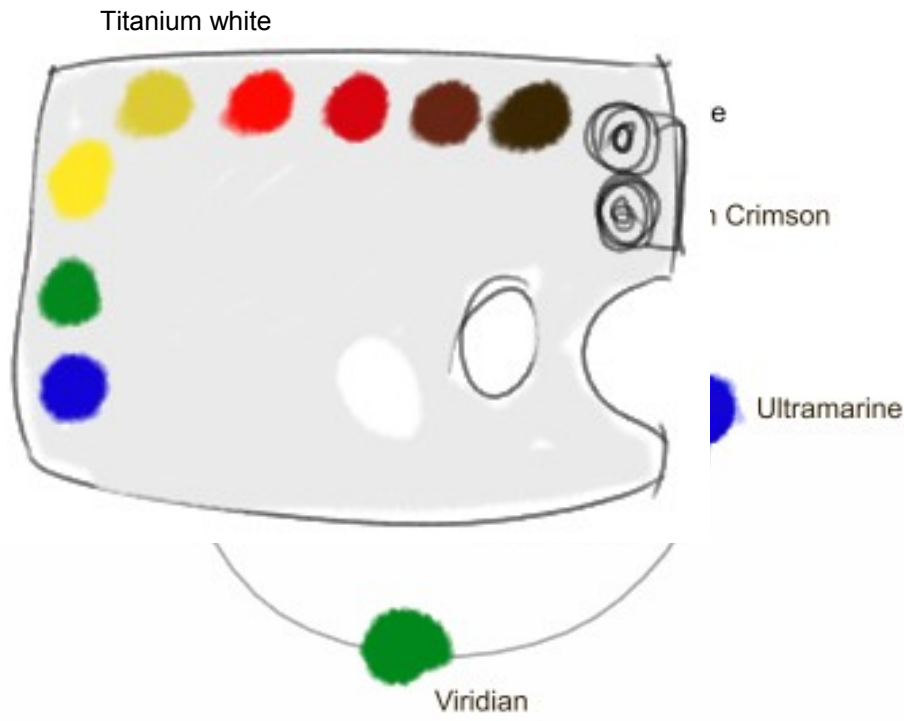
a more duller a color is, a ,more lower a color's intensity is

Common terms to describe intensity bright, clean, pure , vibrant , dull , mud , , dirty



Basic Palette for beginner

- Yellow ochre
- Cadmium yellow pale hue
- Cadmium red light hue
- Alizarin crimson
- Burnt sienna
- Burnt Umber
- Ultramarine blue
- Viridian



Basic colors palette and their location in color wheel according to temperature and intensity

Principle to mix colors

Colors become duller whenever being mixed.
The nearer the colors are in the colors wheel, the brighter the mixture can be.

Tips to keep color's intensity in oil/acrylic painting

- Modify color with closer colors in color wheel.
- Don't over mix your color on palette.
- Don't blend your colors too much on painting surface.
- Arrange colors on palette according to the temperature.
- Always clean your brush thoroughly with newspaper cuts, towels rag and washer before digging into another color.
- Use painting/palette knife to mix color.
- Use optical mixing techniques like glazing, scumbling, wet-into-wet, broken stroke and etc.