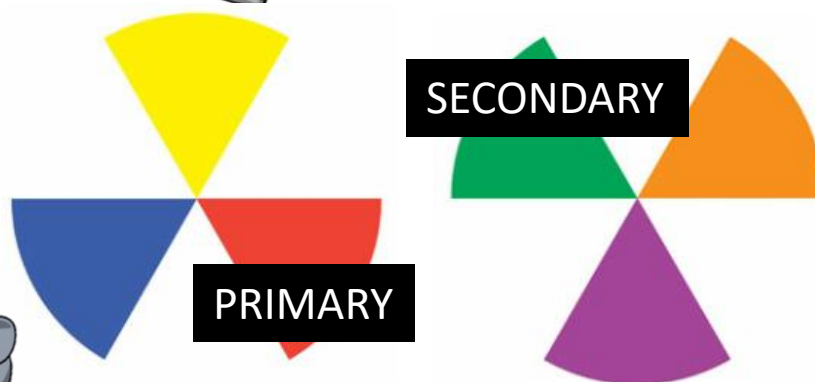


## Key Vocabulary...

<b>PRIMARY</b>	A group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.
<b>SECONDARY</b>	The result of mixing two primary colours together.
<b>TERTIARY</b>	The result of mixing one primary colour and one secondary colour together.



## Picture This...



## Deeper Learning...



### WHAT IS COLOUR THEORY?

**Colour theory** is both the science and art of using **colour**. It explains how humans perceive **colour**; and the visual effects of how **colours** mix, match or contrast with each **other**.

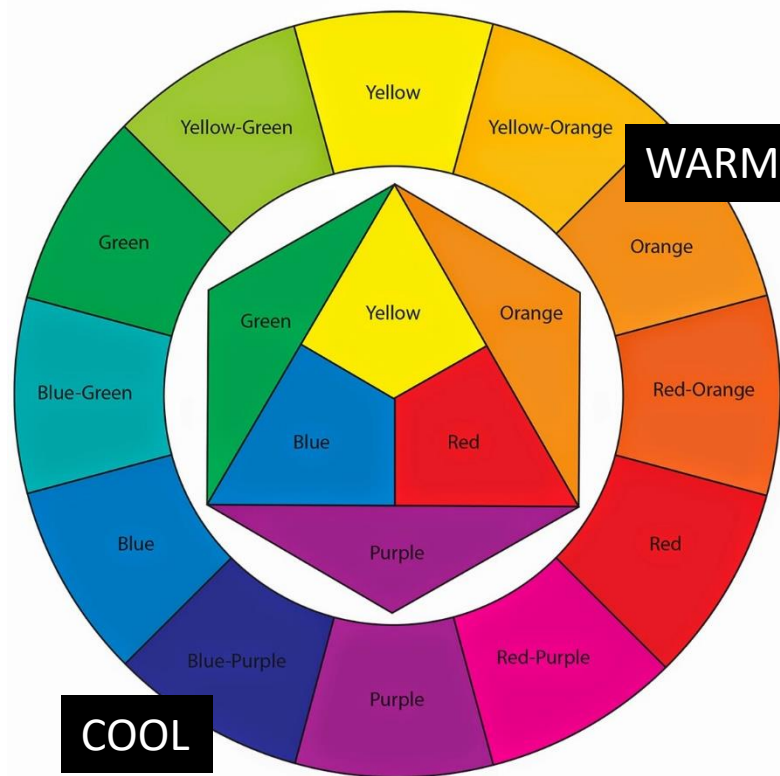
In **colour theory**, **colours** are arranged on a **colour wheel**. Since the origination of the colour wheel by Newton, it has become one of the most powerful tools available to artists.

The three primary colours are red, blue and yellow. The three secondary colours are green, orange and purple.

## Always remember...



<b>MONOCHROMATIC</b>	One colour and its values (lighter and darker).
<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>	Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel. i.e. blue and orange.
<b>WARM</b>	Orange, red and yellow. Colours that make you feel warm when you see them.
<b>COOL</b>	Blue, purple and green. Colours that make you feel cold when you see them.
<b>SHADE</b>	One colour added to black.
<b>TINT</b>	One colour added to white.
<b>HARMONIOUS</b>	One colour and its neighbour on the colour wheel.



## The Big Question...

### NEXT STEPS:

Does mixing the primary colours work for every media?

Which media do you think will mix well and which do you think will not mix as well?

**Activity:** Try mixing primary colours together using different media i.e. pencil crayons, acrylic paints, watercolours, pastels and wax crayons. Try adding more of one primary colour than the other. i.e. more red than yellow. What will happen to the colour?