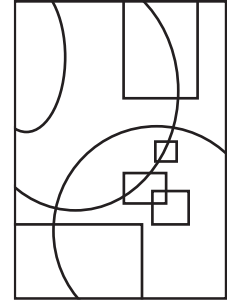


Color Mixing - Exploring Color Scheme Contrasts

Exercise:

1] Draw 8 rectangles on a piece of watercolor paper, about 4x5 inches each

2] Within these rectangles, repeat a simple geometric design that has at least 8 different shapes you can fill with color (ex. right)



3] Paint each of the rectangles using a different one of the **color schemes** listed below. These range from **least contrasting** to **most contrasting** (see scale below left). Leave some white (unpainted) paper in your design. In each case, mix the colors you need and vary the pigment to water ratio to get variety in value, intensity and color temperature.



Neutral:

White paper, various neutral grays (warm and cool) and black.

Monochromatic: 1 hue, with variations in value/intensity/temperature

Analogous: any 3-4 hues next to each other on the color wheel

Split-complementary: any primary, secondary or intermediate hue, plus the 2 colors on either side of its complement. Example: yellow, plus the 2 colors on either side of violet (its complement) which are red-violet and blue-violet

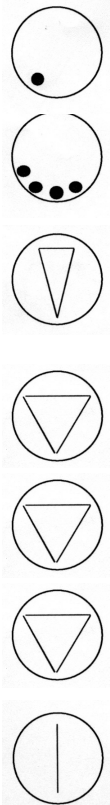
Triadic - intermediate: - two choices: red-violet/yellow-orange/blue-green or red-orange/yellow-green/blue-violet

Triadic - secondary: orange/green/violet

Triadic - primary: red/yellow/blue

Complementary:

any two hues opposite each other on the color wheel



How does the color scheme affect the design(s)? The color(s) you chose influences this effect as does the amount of water you thin each color with, but in general, less contrasting color schemes are more calming, quieter and less aggressive than ones that employ greater contrasts in color.