

COLOR LESSON #1

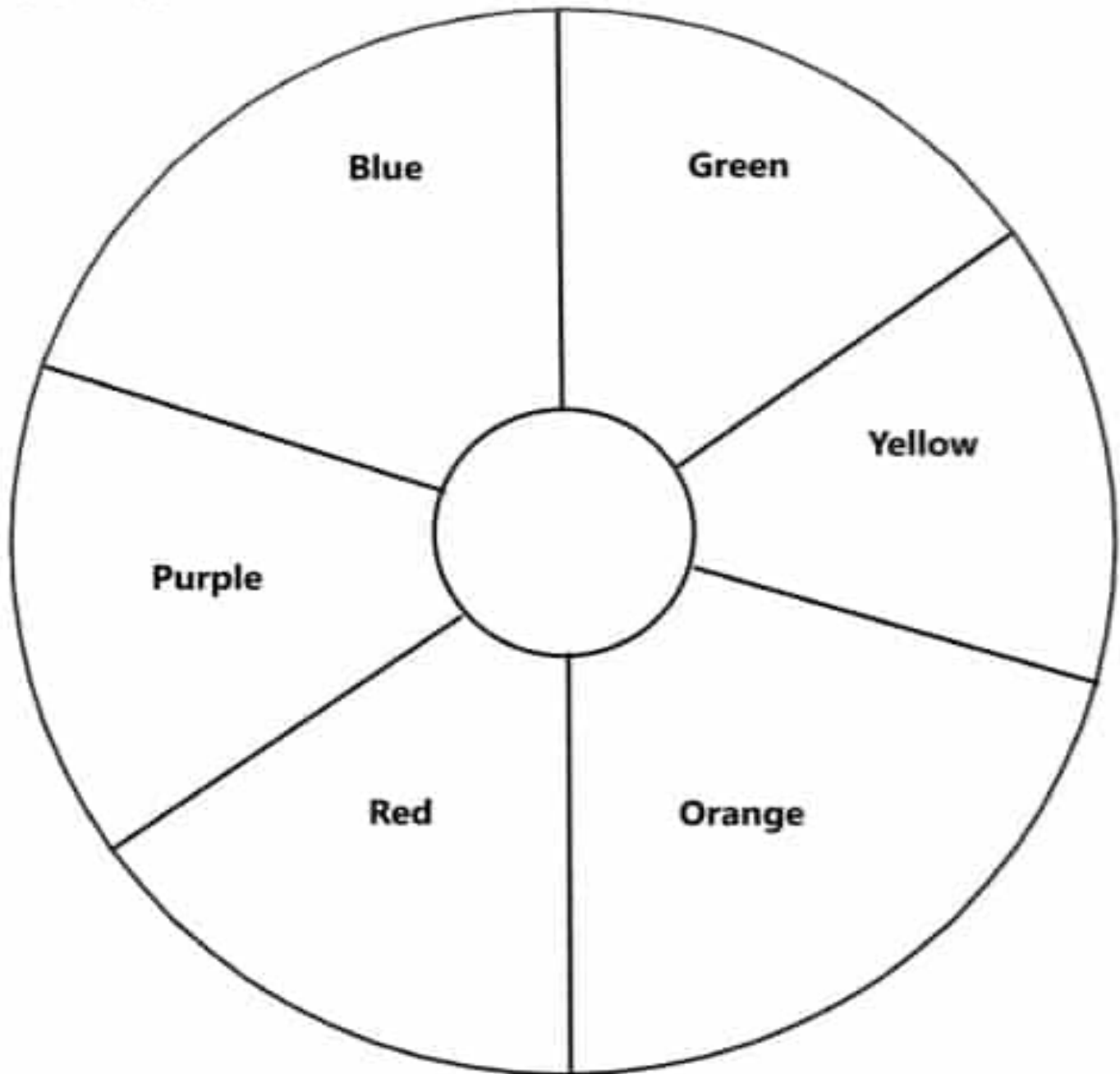
Let's take some time today to learn about color.

First, watch this video created by Pixar Studio Animators: <https://youtu.be/0DXZvcfPVrk>

Today we'll talk about HUE.

HUE: The specific name of a color we are seeing or referring to as it relates to the color wheel. For example, Red, Yellow, Orange, Green, Blue, and Purple.
Use colored pencils, markers, paint or crayons to fill in this color wheel.

Color Wheel



Fun Fact: HUE is also the name of the magazine the DAI creates and shares every four months.

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Next, try to use items in your house to make a color wheel.

How big can you make your found object color wheel?

Here are some examples:



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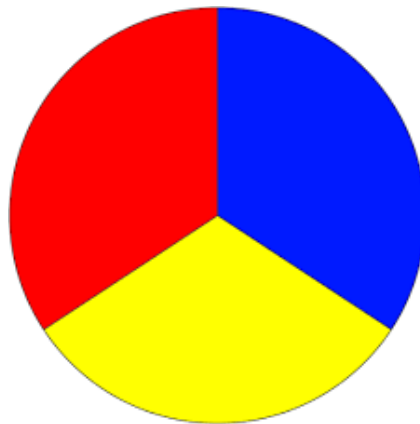
Of course, there are more colors than just Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, and Purple.

More colors are made by mixing colors in different amounts.

Before we talk about color mixing, it is important to know about the color families.

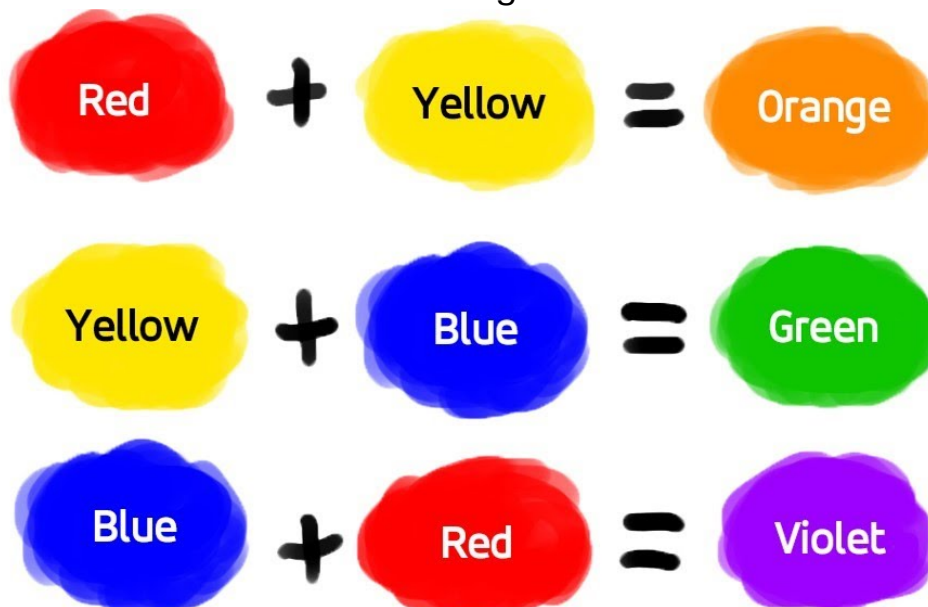
Primary Colors:

Red, Yellow, Blue — these colors are called primary colors because they make all other colors, but no colors make them. You cannot mix paint to make blue- blue is only found in nature. The same is true for red and yellow.



Secondary Colors:

Green, Orange, Purple (Violet) — these colors are made by mixing the primary colors together.

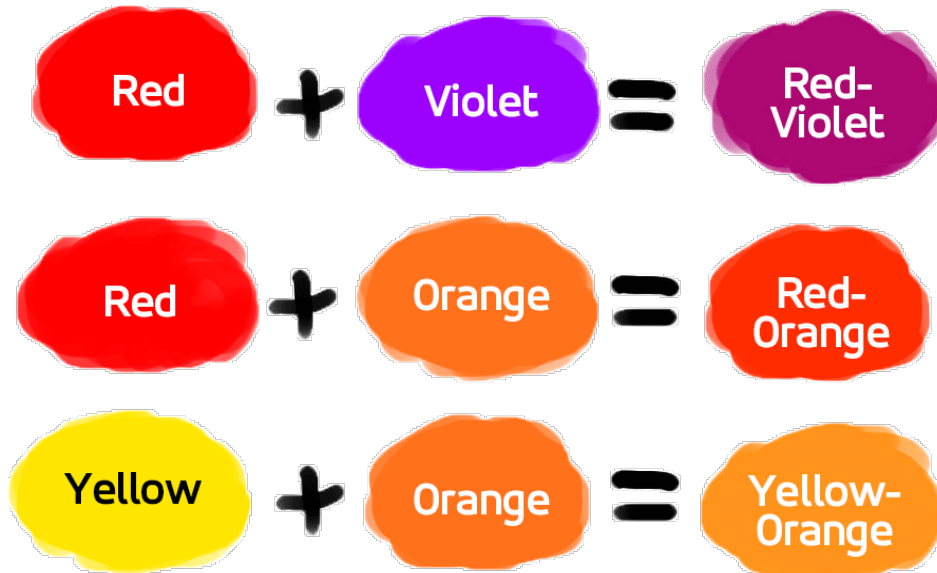


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TERTIARY COLORS

When you mix colors unequally, your orange may look a little closer to red or a little closer to yellow. This is called a tertiary (*Pronounced like: ter-shee-air-ee*) color.

For example:



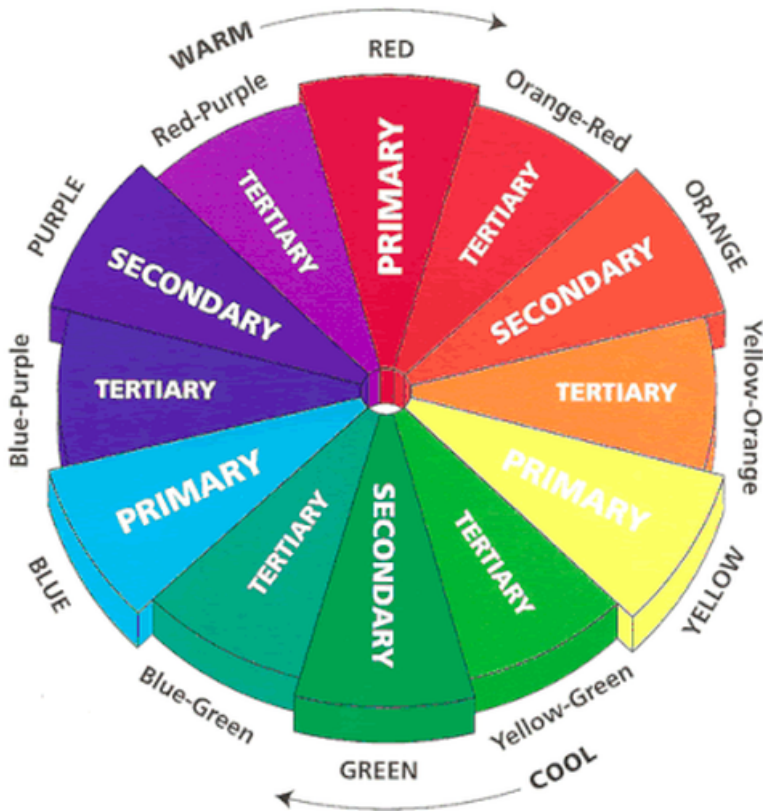
That is how you end up with a color wheel with more colors on it and with colors that transition more smoothly into one another.



TERTIARY COLORS INCLUDE: Red-Purple, Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, and Blue-Purple.

Does the found object color wheel that you created have tertiary colors in it? If not, can you find more objects to add to it?

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If we look again at this color wheel, we notice the words **"cool"** and **"warm"**. This is because colors can also be described by their temperature.

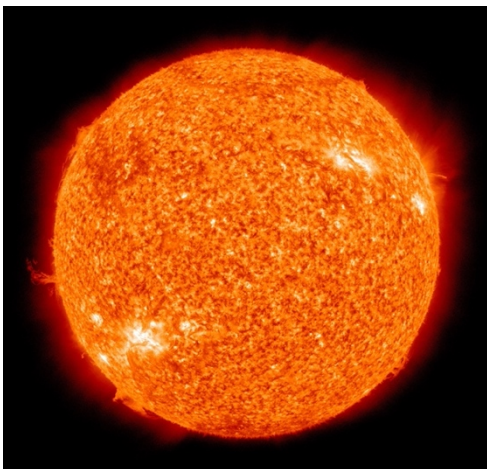
WARM COLORS: Reds, Oranges, and Yellows



COOL COLORS: Greens, Blues, Purples



An easy trick to remember this is to think about photos of the Sun. It is very HOT and made up of Reds, Oranges and Yellows. The opposite is true of the photos of the ocean, which is often cool or cold and typically looks green, blue, and purplish.



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We could share a lot more about color, but we will save some for next time. For now, practice describing the colors you see when you are in the car, when you are out in nature, and maybe even when you are eating dinner. It is fun to notice the details in colors!

A Reminder:

HUE: The specific name of a color we are seeing or referring to as it relates to the color wheel. For example, Red, Yellow, Orange, Green, Blue, and Purple.

There are a lot more names of colors out there, even more than the tertiary colors. As one final activity, the next page is a word search of lots of creative color names, or **HUES**.

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HUE

V	V	M	A	I	S	H	C	U	F	R	L	T	I	C	AQUA	MAROON
F	E	M	E	R	A	L	D	G	A	Q	U	A	V	X	BRONZE	MAUVE
X	A	G	L	L	O	G	I	D	N	I	H	E	A		CORAL	NAVYBLUE
G	T	O	A	P	E	L	S	C	A	R	L	E	T	T	CHARCOAL	PERIWINKLE
O	N	H	R	E	A	A	N	A	V	Y	B	L	U	E	COPPER	SCARLET
L	E	C	O	R	I	V	I	K	A	H	K	B	R	U	CRIMSON	SILVER
D	G	O	C	I	I	E	S	P	R	Y	D	I	Q	L	EGGPLANT	SALMON
C	A	P	S	W	N	N	H	M	E	T	D	J	U	A	EMERALD	TAN
R	M	P	X	I	A	D	S	A	V	N	R	E	O	O	FUCHSIA	TEAL
I	A	E	D	N	I	E	A	U	L	A	A	Z	I	C	GOLD	TURQUOISE
M	R	R	U	K	D	R	L	V	I	L	T	N	S	R	INDIGO	UMBER
S	O	W	M	L	I	J	M	E	S	P	S	O	E	A	KHAKI	VIRIDIAN
O	O	T	B	E	R	Z	O	G	D	G	U	R	Z	H	LAVENDER	
N	N	A	E	I	I	X	N	M	R	G	M	B	E	C	MAGENTA	
Z	S	N	R	Z	V	E	U	T	A	E	U	K	Y	D	MUSTARD	