

## Color Unit Vocabulary

You will create a glossary page in your sketchbook with all terms, their definitions and (optional) illustrations. Knowing and applying this information will be assessed on a quiz, studio activities, your project and the FINAL EXAM. Learn them!

Color	How we see light reflected from a surface. Color has 3 properties: hue, value & intensity
Pigment	Chemical or natural material used to give color to a medium. EX, crushed lapis lazuli (blue stone) was used to create blue pigment for inlaid stone in Egypt, many veils of Mary in renaissance frescos and the blue fabric in the <i>Girl with a Pearl Earring</i> oil painting.
Hue	Name of a color, pure state of a color EX: light red is a description of pink referencing its hue
Intensity	The brightness or dullness of a color. Strong, bright or pure = HIGH intensity Faint, dull, pastel or gray = LOW intensity
Value	Lightness(HIGH) or darkness(LOW) of a color Add color to white or back to a color to adjust its value
Primary colors	Red, Yellow, Blue & Magenta, Cyan & Yellow Colors used to mix all other hues- however they cannot be made Notice there are two sets of primaries – you have to know both. Some paints/media come in one set, others in the other. A savvy art student will know how to use both
Secondary colors	Purple (M + C), Orange (R + Y) & Green (C + Y) Made by mixing two primary colors
Tertiary colors	Colors found between a primary and secondary on the wheel. You may have learned this as “intermediate” in elementary school. EX. Yellow-orange is a tertiary color.
Color Scheme	Plan for using color
Monochromatic	“one color” plus shades, tints, greys & neutrals
Analogous	Colors next to each other in the wheel plus shades, tints, greys & neutrals Ex- cyan, blue- green, green and yellow-green (up to 5 neighbor colors)
Complementary	One set of opposite colors plus shades, tints, greys & neutrals Ex- Magenta/Red and Green
Color Contrast	Light versus dark, bright versus dull, opposites, etc
Tint	High value of a color made by mixing white plus a color
Shade	Low value of a color made by mixing the color with black
Cool colors	Green, blue/cyan, violet- these colors appear to recede; often associated with water and sky; appear on one side of the color wheel
Warm colors	Red/magenta, yellow, orange; appear to come forward; associated with fire and sun; appear on one side of the color wheel
Mixing Rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Start with the lighter (amount needed to paint entire area)</li> <li>2- ADD the darker in to lighter in small amounts</li> <li>3- DEVELOP the color, value, intensity</li> </ol>