

Painting and Design

Lesson: Introduction to complementary colors and tints

Materials:

- Tempera paint (2 complements and white)
- Acrylic paintbrushes – small flats work best
- Palette – with a lid
- Water container and paper towel
- #2 Pencil
- Ruler
- 16" x 10" sheet of black matboard

Objective:

Begin by making a color sampler using a set of 2 complementary colors (opposites on the color wheel), blue and orange are complements.

You will create your own color theory chart by adding each color (separately) to white to first create tints, from an extremely pale color (tint) to a more saturated color (hue).

Next you will work with one of your colors (white is not considered a color) and add small amounts of the opposite color to create a gradual change in value for both colors.

Step 1: Making the grid

- Write your name and period on the lower right hand corner of the back of your mat board
- Lay your mat board out horizontally and use a #2 pencil to lightly mark off the top and bottom ½ inch of your mat.
- Use a ruler to create 2 rows and 3 columns, leave roughly ½ in between each cell.
- Draw a large geometric shape in the center of each square (the shape should not touch the edge of the cell, use only 1 shape)

Step 2: Painting

- Study your paint sampler – there should be at least 10 different tints (5 of each color) and 10 different neutralized complements (5 of each color).
- You may apply these colors and values to any portion of your painting, but you must change color or value at every edge and use all of the 20 values from your sampler.
- Your paintings will be evaluated on color mixing skill, paint application and neatness.

Note:

Put supplies away neatly, this is part of your participation grade.

Wash your brushes and table each day – no need to wash your palette just cover it to save paint

Artwork is to be kept in your tray, but do not store group supplies there.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

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Lesson: Complement/Tint Painting

We studied some basic **color theory** concepts

- Tint** – light value of a hue made by mixing the hue with white. (The opposite of a shade.)
- Complements** – Two colors opposite one another on the color wheel

The **principles of art** that we worked with in this assignment are

- Shape** - an enclosed area determined by line, value, texture, or space.
- Color** – color has a hue (color name), intensity (strength), and value (lightness and darkness).
- Space** – is the distance around, between, above, below and within an object – there is both positive and negative space.
- Value** – refers to relative lightness and darkness

Self-evaluate your work by placing an X in the box you feel best describes your work

Evaluation Criteria	Couldn't be Better	Well Done	Gets the Basics	Confused about the basics	Missing or incomplete
Complement Tint Painting					
Paint application – brush strokes work with rather than against the shapes in your painting.					
Tints - light values were made mixing the hue with white					
Neutralized Complements – Opposites on the color wheel were selectively and carefully added to neutralizes and darken the value or their complement					
Value Shifts – You have created a good range of both light and dark values as well as areas of pure saturation					
Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your signature is on the lower right on front right hand corner • Name, period and date on back right hand corner 					
Overall Neatness					

Typed Reflection

Format: double spaced, Times New Roman, 12 point

Include a heading

Include an edited pre-write signed by 2+ editors

Respond to the following questions in paragraph form.

1. What were the main concepts taught in this assignment?
2. What did you learn about how color and value affect visual movement and perception?
3. What were some of your observations and learning along the way?

_____/50 Project points

_____/10 Pre-write – signed by two editors using different color ink for edits and signatures

_____/10 Typed reflection

_____/70 Total points earned