



Elements of Art: Colour, Tone & Value



Learning Question:

How can I explore the elements of art to improve my artwork and produce a still life piece of work?

Success Criteria:

- Recognise the elements of art: colour, line, pattern, form and shape.
- Identify examples of primary, secondary and tertiary colours.
- Explore the use of line and different mark making techniques.
- Explain what a pattern is and produce a series of hand drawn patterns.
- Know the difference between shape and form.
- Practise drawing different techniques of different shapes and practise shading them.
- Plan and produce a still life observational drawing using the elements of art.

Vocabulary

- Elements of Art
- Colour
- Line
- Pattern
- Form
- Shape
- Tone
- Still Life
- Sketch
- Mark Making
- Technique
- Observational Drawing
- Still Life

An artwork is made up of different elements, often used together to make a final piece of art. They are like the tools of art. By understanding the different elements we are able to create better art and interpret the art of others.

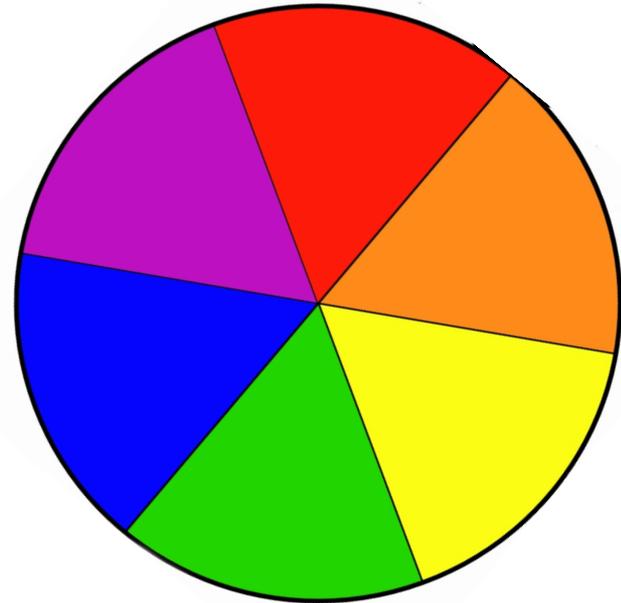


Colour Theory

Colour theory is the foundation of art.

Colour theory is a way of organising colours and how they work together.

Knowing about colours and their relationships helps artists to create their works. Artists can use these relationships to create balance, chaos, contrast and to evoke certain feelings.



Colour

There are 3 primary colours:



red



yellow



blue

Mixing 2 primary colours together creates a secondary colour:



+



=



red

yellow

orange



+



=



yellow

blue

green



+



=

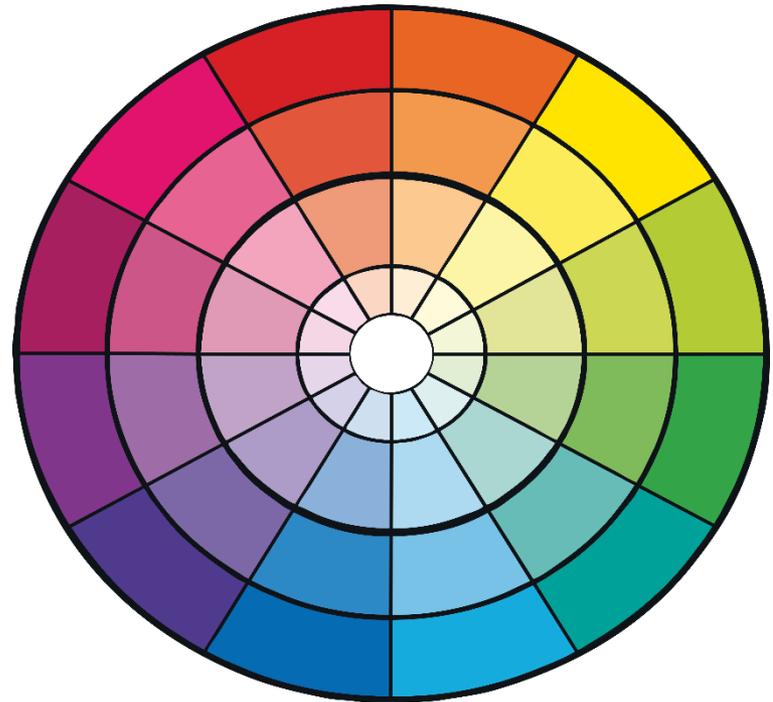


blue

red

purple

A colour wheel can be used to show which colours are harmonious when placed together.

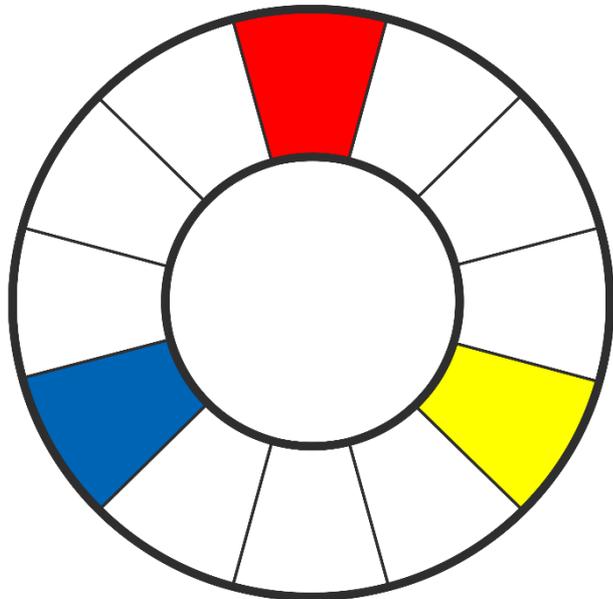


Primary Colours

Red, blue and yellow are known as **primary colours**.

These colours cannot be mixed or made by mixing other colours.

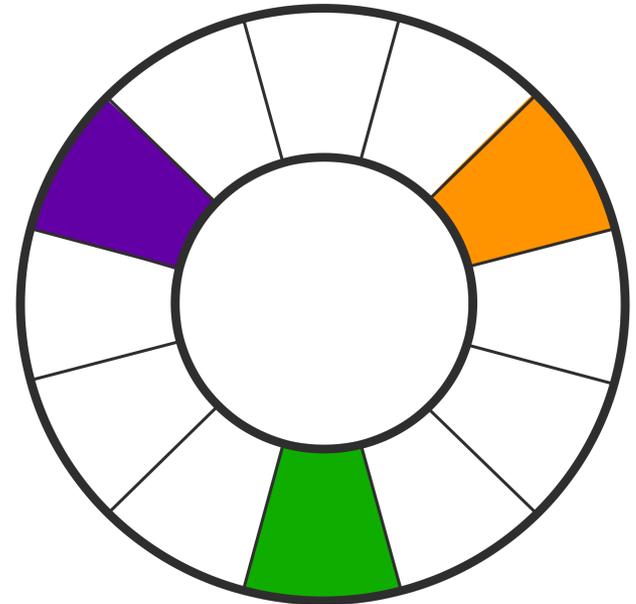
All other colours come from the primary colours.



Secondary Colours

The secondary colours are green, orange and purple.

They are made by mixing primary colours.



Tertiary Colours

Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green are tertiary colours.

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary colour and a secondary colour.

Because a tertiary colour is made through mixing a primary and a secondary colour, the colour has a two-part name to indicate the two colours that have been combined.

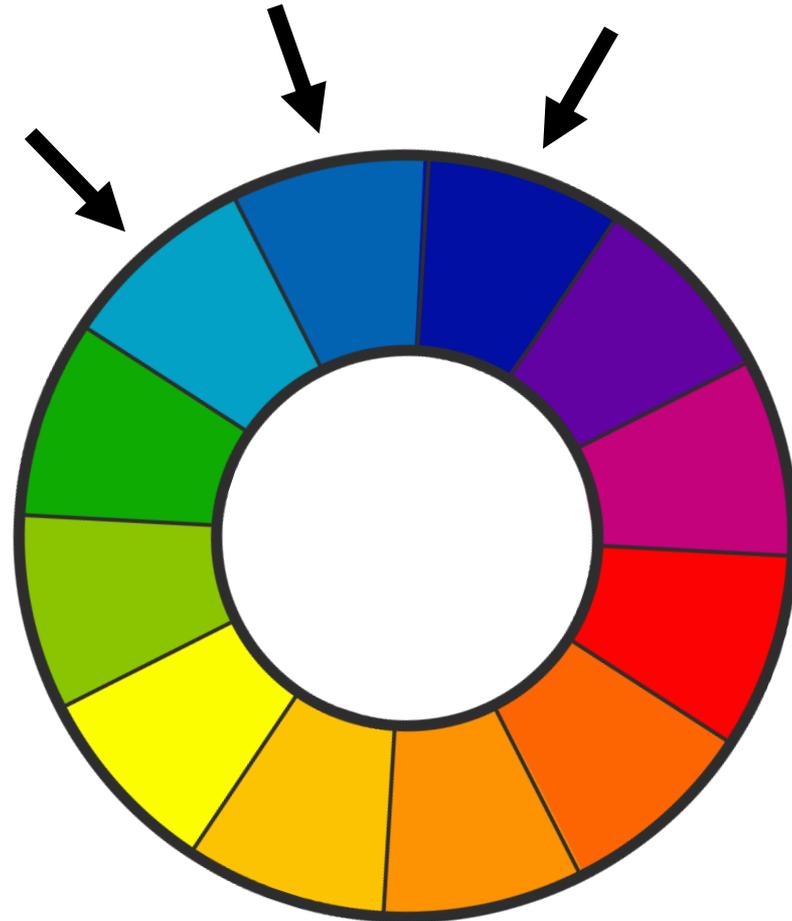


Analogue Colours

Analogue colours are any three colours that are next to each other on the 12-part colour wheel. Analogue colours create harmony when used together.

Usually when analogue colours are used, one colour is more dominant than the other two.

Blue-purple, blue and blue-green are analogue colours.

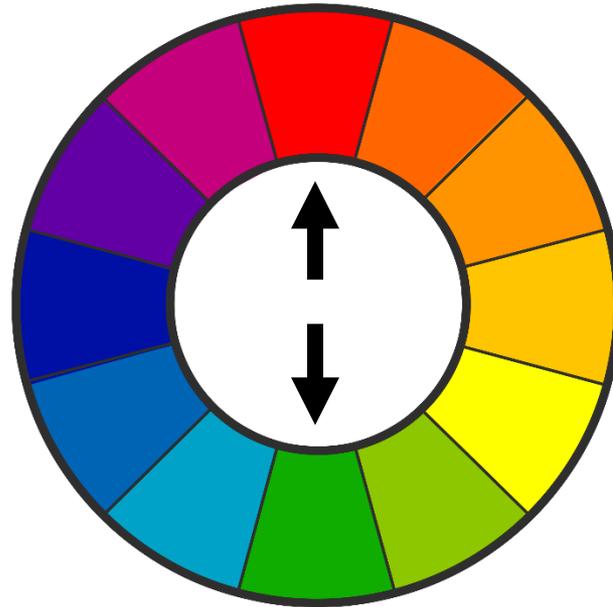


Complementary Colours

Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

They contrast with each other and they are used to create an impact.

Green and red are complementary colours.

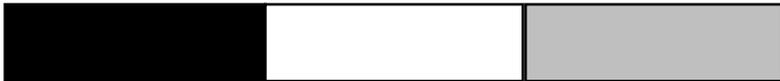


Warm and Cool Colours

Warm colours are red,
and include oranges,
and yellows.

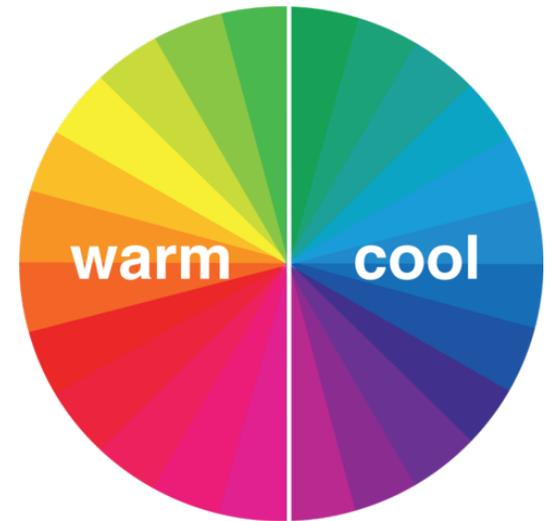
Cool colours are blue,
and include greens,
and purples.

Black, white and grey are neutral colours.



Red, yellow and orange are closely associated with items that are warm, e.g. the sun, fire and warmth. They are called warm colours.

Green, blue and purple are the opposite. They are connected to cool items, such as ice, water and coldness. They are known as cool colours.



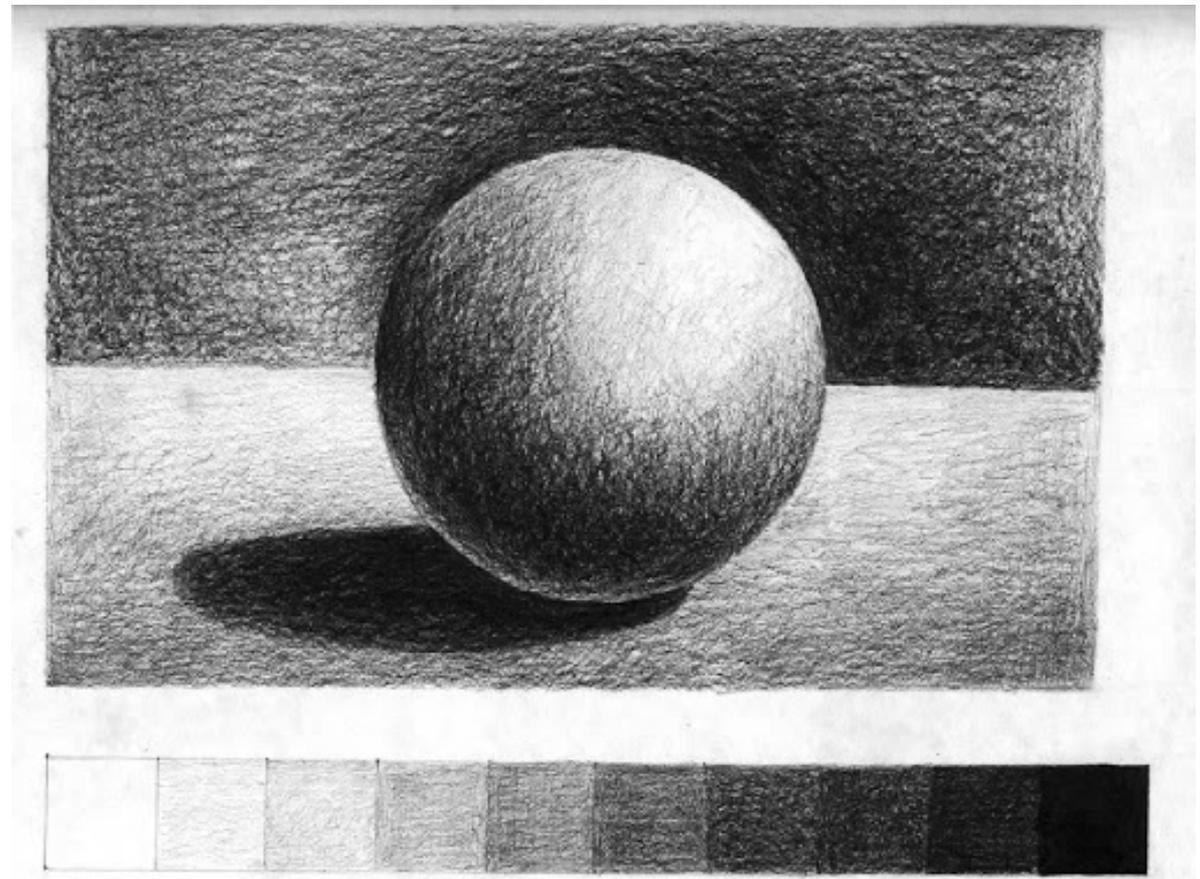
Value

- Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour. High value is light, with white being the highest.
- Low value is dark, and black is the lowest.
- Using different values creates contrast, which helps the viewer to see and understand the image, such as in a black and white photograph.



Tone

- The tone of something refers to how light or dark it is.
- Areas with lots of light are called highlights, and darker areas are called shadows. There are a range of tones in between.
- Shading can be used to create different tones in a drawing.



Task:

Using your creativity we want you to make your own colour wheel or show an example of tone or value.

Join up with a sibling and come up with something together.

Try and think outside of the box or the piece of paper!

Are there objects around your home you can use to make your wheel?

Magazine or newspapers hanging around? What about a collage version? Remember to email your finished wheels to your teacher.

