

## The Color Wheel, and Tints, Tones, and Shades

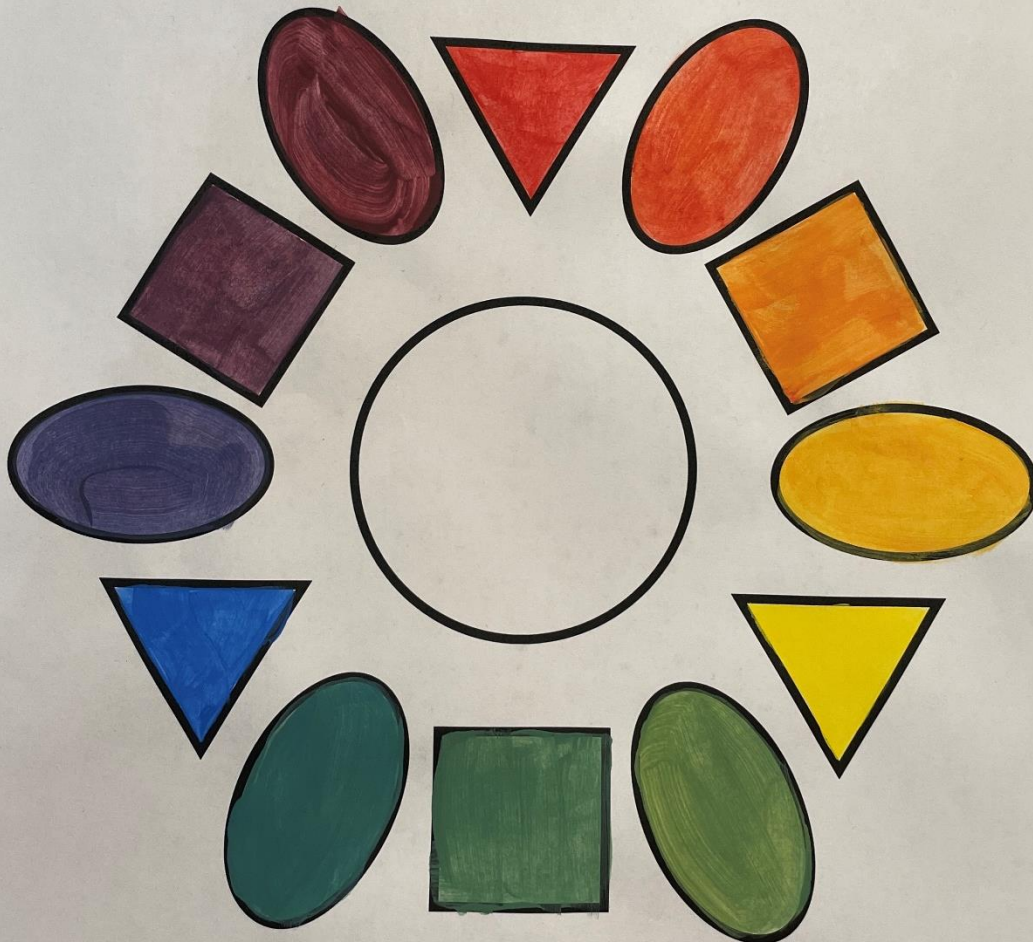
### FCS 208: THE COLOR WHEEL

Name Allie Lunt

Use red, yellow, and blue paints to complete the color wheel below.

*NOTE: You must use paint. You may not use chalk, markers, crayons, or a computer program to color in the wheel below.*

1. All colors are made from the three primary colors. Fill in the **triangles** with the primary colors red, yellow, and blue.
2. By mixing equal amounts of primary colors together, you make secondary colors. Fill in the **squares** with the correct secondary colors.
3. By mixing a primary color with a secondary color, you create a tertiary color. Fill in the **ovals** with the correct tertiary color.



## FCS 208: TINTS, TONES, AND SHADES CHART

Name Allie Lunt

Choose a color (red, blue, red). You will need the selected color + black and white to complete the chart below.

*NOTE: You must use paint. You may not use chalk, markers, crayons, or a computer program to color in the wheel below.*

1. Paint the center rectangle with the color (hue) you chose.
2. TINT: To paint a tint, mix the color with increasing amount of white paint. Paint each rectangle going up. See how it gets more pastel/lighter in color as you add more white? The top rectangle should be nearly white.
3. Clean your brush.
4. SHADE: To paint a shade, mix the color with increasing amount of black paint. Paint each rectangle going down. See how it gets darker in color as you add more black? The bottom rectangle should be nearly black.
5. Clean your brush.
6. TONE: Mix a color that is complementary to your color. Mix your color with increasing amounts of the complementary color. Paint each rectangle going across. You'll notice that the rectangles become more and more brown (or grayish).

