

Color: Assigned March 25

Color alters the way we see and changes the space more than any other formal element in drawing. It can overwhelm our senses causing us not to see clearly. When the nerve cells in the retina of the human eye are stimulated, we see patterns of light at various intensities, and we see color.

We define color by these terms:

Hue— the specific color, red, blue, yellow, etc.

Value—is the lightness or darkness of the particular hue (or color)

Intensity—this is the strength of a color. Adding white, grey (or a complementary color) to a color reduces its intensity.

We speak about colors as being **warm** (red, yellow, orange) or **cool** (blue, green purple).

Visual balance is created with color harmonies.

These may be:

Monochromatic—one color

Analogous—colors that are similar (or next to each other on the color wheel). Example: red, red-orange, red-purple.

Complementary—colors that are opposite on the color wheel. Example: red and green.

Triad Harmonies—using the color wheel, a triangle is drawn in the center to connect colors across the wheel. Example:



In class: do two drawings.

1. Using the boxes provided, draw a careful perspective drawing in pencil. Add some value but keep lines and value light. Once you have the drawing finished, go back with analogous colors and lightly (very lightly) add at least three values of each color to enhance your pencil drawing.
2. Using the still life set up do a large-scale drawing that incorporates most of the elements. Then shift your perspective slightly (or greatly if you can change places with someone) and sketch in the new view. Using Triad Harmony, in pastel, create a finished drawing.