
Color Wheel

- OBJECTIVE** The color wheel, although a man-made construction, represents visible colors in the spectrum. It is a helpful tool in understanding basic color theories. By reproducing a color wheel you will learn to mix colors and tints.
- MATERIALS**
- 9" x 12" watercolor pad
 - watercolor brush(es)
 - red, yellow, blue, black and white gouache paint
 - plastic palette or paper plate (larger palettes recommended for this exercise)
 - water cup
 - painter's tape (optional)
 - pencil
 - eraser
- GRADING** 20 points (10 points for neatness in execution + 10 points for accuracy of color mixing)
- INSTRUCTIONS**
- 1) Use the color wheel template provided to trace (faintly) the lines you will need to create the color wheel on watercolor paper. You may use artist or painter's tape to carefully paint each section. Cover areas evenly. Avoid mixing too much water with the paint. Do not leave the white of the paper showing. Avoid uneven or messy edges.
 - 2) Begin with primary colors red, yellow and blue. **DO NOT USE OTHER COLORS FROM THE SET** in this exercise. You must mix all the colors on the color wheel using only the primary colors. Place the three primary colors at the points of the triangle in the center of the diagram.
 - 3) The outer section should be a pure color (hue) and the inner section should be a tint (color + white). You will need to control the ratio of white to color. For this exercise the amount of white should be about 1/8 of the amount of color paint used.
 - 4) After completing the three primary colors, paint the secondary colors: green, orange and violet located in between each primary color. Mix equal amounts of each color to create the proper hues.
 - 5) After completing the three secondary colors, paint the remaining six tertiary colors: yellow/green, blue/green, blue/violet, red/violet, red/orange and yellow/orange.
 - 6) Finally, mix equal amounts of black and white paint to create a neutral gray. Paint the triangle in the center using the gray.



