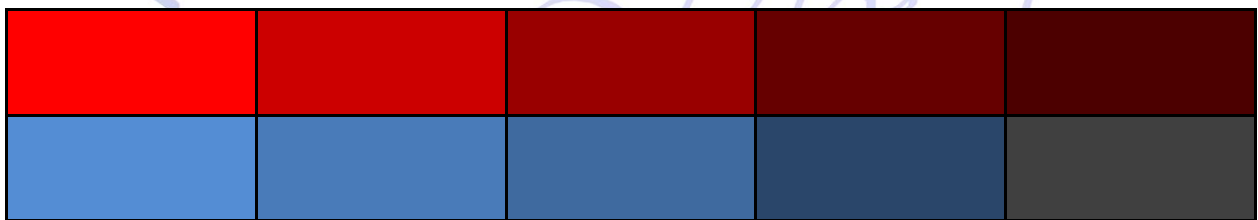


ART TERMS REFERENCE SHEET

Analogous Colours=> Colours beside one another on a colour wheel. They harmonize when placed next to one another. If you think of the colour wheel as wedges of a pie, the colours in any $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wheel are analogous.

Chroma/Intensity/Saturation=> How pure or dull a colour is. Brightest intensity is the pure hue. More intensity is equivalent to a higher saturation of hue.



Colour Triads=> using colours that are evenly spaced around the colour wheel, ex: the primary colours, or the secondary colours. Colour triads are often used for limited palette painting

Colour Wheel=> First designed by Sir Isaac Newton. a circle divided into pie shaped primary and secondary colours, or primary, secondary and tertiary colours. Some professional colour wheels display even further gradations of colour.

Complementary Colours=> Primary and secondary colours across from one another on the colour wheel. When mixed together, they dull the intensity of each other. When placed side by side, they heighten the intensity of one another. If you use too many complementary colours, some people find the contrast too overwhelming.

Cool colours=> colours that have a blue base. Ex: blue, green, purple

Cool colours tend to look farther away.

Dry on Dry=> this refers to a painting technique where the surface of the paper is dry and the paint is relatively thick

Graded Wash=> a glaze of thin paint and water that is gradually darker on one side than the other

Hue=> A colour; also a synthetic version of a colour

Limited Palette=> this refers to the number of hues used in a painting. A limited palette has only a few colours.

Monochromatic=> using one hue, but multiple values in a picture.



Primary Colours=> pure colours that cannot be mixed using any combination of other hues. The primary colours are: Red, Yellow and Blue. Using just the primaries and colour theory, you should be able to mix any colour that can be found on earth.

Secondary Colours=> Secondary colours are made by mixing any two of the primary colours:

Red+Yellow= ORANGE

Yellow+Blue= GREEN

Blue +Red=PURPLE

Shading=> Shading is darkening a hue, usually by adding black or some other dark value.

Tertiary Colours=> Tertiary colours are mixed from a combination of analogous primary and secondary hues that are beside each other on a colour wheel. Ex: yellowy green.

Tint=> lightening a hue by adding white. Ex: pink is a tint of red

Transparency=> this refers to a quality of paint pigment where the paint covers what is beneath it or allows what is beneath it to show through.

Value=> How light or dark a hue is.

Value Scale=> placing pure white at one end and pure black at the opposite with a gradual change in value in each box.



Warm colours=> colours that have a red or yellow base. Warm colours tend to come forward on a picture plane.

Wash=> a mixture of paint and water that is applied evenly across a section of a painting or section of a painting

Wet on Wet=> this refers to a painting technique where the surface of the paper is wet and the paint is relatively thin

