Chromatic

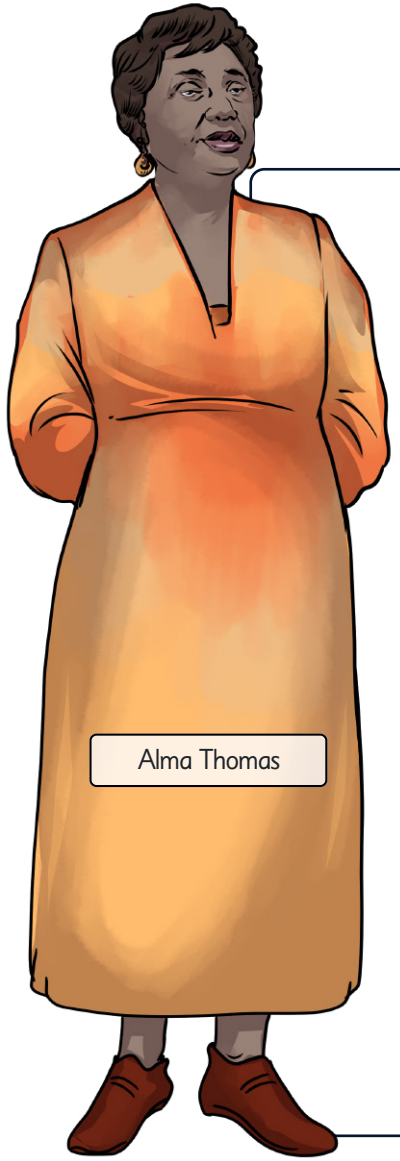
How can artists use colour?

Lesson 2: How can colours create contrast?





Art skills



Core skills

- Appreciating and reflecting
- Experimenting ✓
- Creating
- Drawing
- Sculpting
- Developing technique

Supporting skills

- Exploring materials and techniques ✓
- Refining lines, shading and expression ✓
- Building balanced 3D artworks
- Recording inspirations and progress ✓
- Studying artists, movements and history
- Understanding art's impact and culture
- Evaluating with art vocabulary

How can artists use colour?



Lesson 1: How can artists use colour?

Lesson 2: How can colours create contrast?

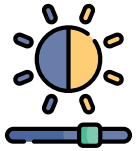
Lesson 3: Who was Ted Harrison?

Lesson 4: How can Ted Harrison inspire me?

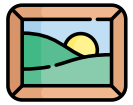
Lesson 5: How can I evaluate my artwork?



Key vocabulary for this lesson



contrast – when something looks very different from something else, like light next to dark



landscape – a picture of outdoor scenery; it can also mean a picture that is wider than it is tall



portrait – a picture of a person; it can also mean a picture that is taller than it is wide

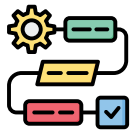


still life – a picture of objects that do not move, such as fruit, flowers or toys

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artist – someone who creates artwork to share ideas or feelings



process – the steps an artist follows to plan, make and finish their artwork

Experimenting

Experimenting | Exploring materials and techniques | Refining lines, shading and expression | Recording inspirations and progress



Hi! My name is **Erica** and I am a **painter**. I use lots of colour to make art.

Artists follow a **process** and they experiment with warm and cool colours.

Today, we will **experiment** with warm and cool colours to create **contrast** in our artwork.





Paintings

Artists can make **different kinds of paintings**.

A **still life** shows objects that **do not move**.



© Public Domain via LACMA
Ambrosius Bosschaert, 1619

A **landscape** shows an **outdoor place**, like fields, mountains or buildings.



© Public Domain via The Cleveland Museum of Art
William Merritt Chase, 1866

A **portrait** shows a **person**.



© Public Domain via Metropolitan Museum of Art
Francesco Renaldi, Portrait of a Mughal Woman, 1787. Oil on canvas.

Let's discuss



Artists use **warm colours, cool colours or both** in **landscapes** to create **different feelings**.

Look at the **landscape artworks** on the next few slides.

Decide if the artist is using **warm colours, cool colours, or both**.

Share your ideas with your learning partner.

Let's discuss

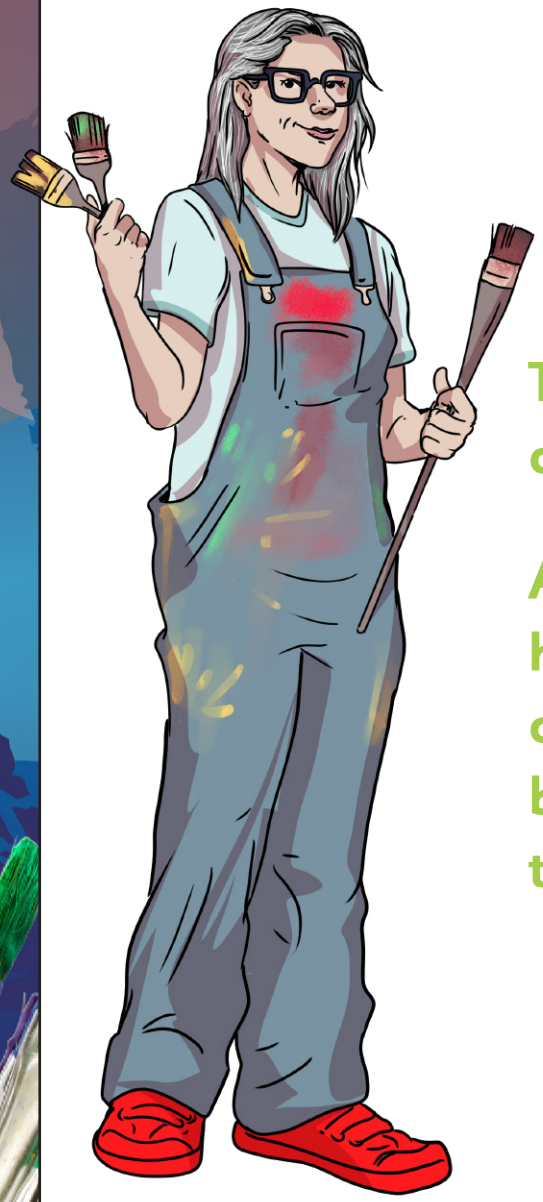
Warm colours, cool colours, or both?



© Public Domain via Art Institute Chicago
Window Overlooking the Woods, Édouard Vuillard, 1899

Let's discuss

answers



This painting uses warm colours.

Artist Édouard Vuillard has mostly used warm colours such as yellows, browns and warm greens to paint this landscape.



© Public Domain via Art Institute Chicago
Window Overlooking the Woods, Édouard Vuillard, 1899

Let's discuss

Warm colours, cool colours, or both?



© Public Domain via Art Institute Chicago
Landscape with Two Poplars, Vasily Kandinsky, 1912

Let's discuss

answers



This painting uses both!

Artist Vasily Kandinsky uses warm reds, yellows and oranges that contrast with cool blues and greens.



© Public Domain via Art Institute Chicago
Landscape with Two Poplars, Vasily Kandinsky, 1912

Let's discuss

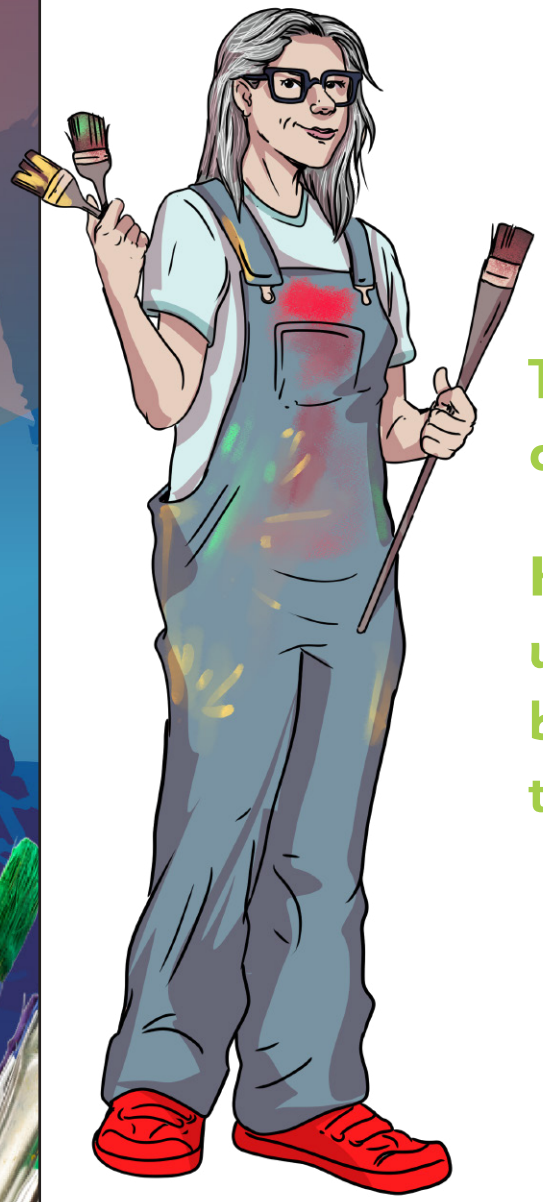
Warm colours, cool colours, or both?



© Public Domain from Art Institute Chicago
Umezawa Marsh in Sagami Province, Katsushika Hokusai, 1830

Let's discuss

answers



This painting uses cool colours.

Katsushika Hokusai has used cool colours like blue and green to create this landscape.



© Public Domain from Art Institute Chicago
Umezawa Marsh in Sagami Province, Katsushika Hokusai, 1830

Complementary colours

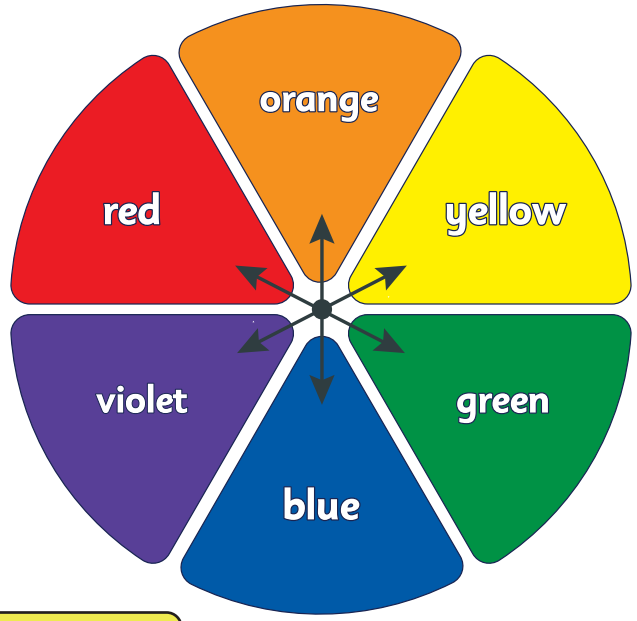
Complementary colours are colours that sit **opposite each other** on the colour wheel.

When they are placed **next** to each other, they create strong **contrast** and make colours look brighter.

The **complementary colours** are:

- orange and blue 
- red and green 
- yellow and violet 

The colour wheel



New word alert!

complementary colours – pairs of colours that sit opposite each other on the colour wheel and look bright together

Ted Harrison

Artist **Ted Harrison** uses **warm orange** and **cool blue** in this **landscape**.

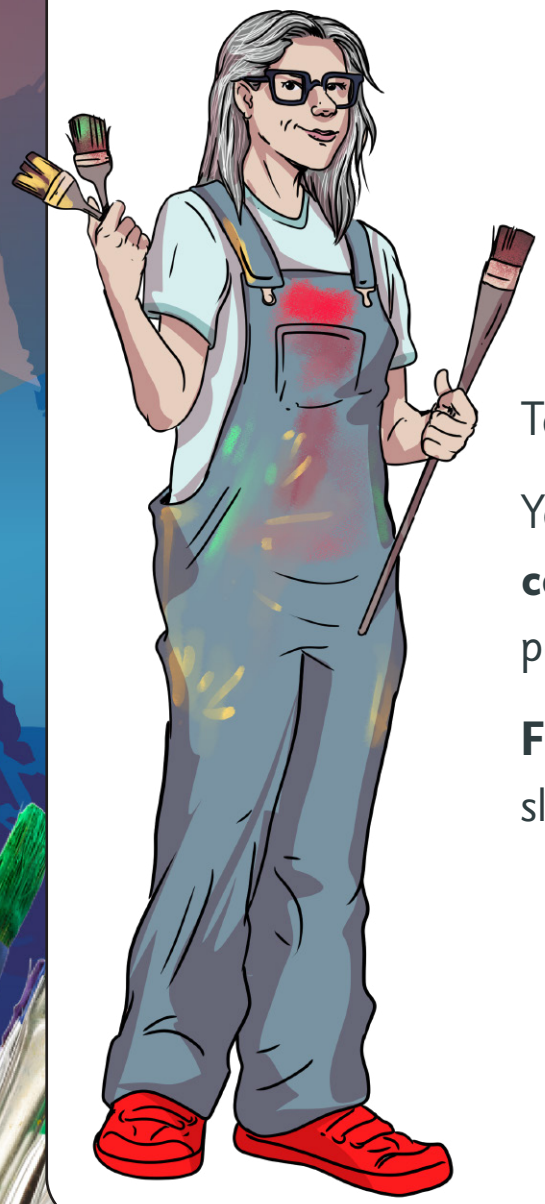
They are **complementary colours**.

These colours make the picture **bright** and **eye-catching** because they create **contrast**.



Permission from: Ted Harrison Estate
Mount Baker, Ted Harrison, 1993

Using colour in artwork



Today, you will **experiment** with colour.

You will use warm and cool **complementary colours** to make a painting.

Follow the steps over the next few slides to create your painting.

red + yellow = orange

yellow + blue = green

blue + red = violet

Safety

Paint and paintbrushes are fun to use, but we must follow **safety rules** to make sure it stays fun!



- Wash your hands before and after.



- Use paint and brushes gently and don't throw them.



- Use the tools as your teacher shows you.



- Don't put paint or tools in your mouth.



- Ask an adult for help.

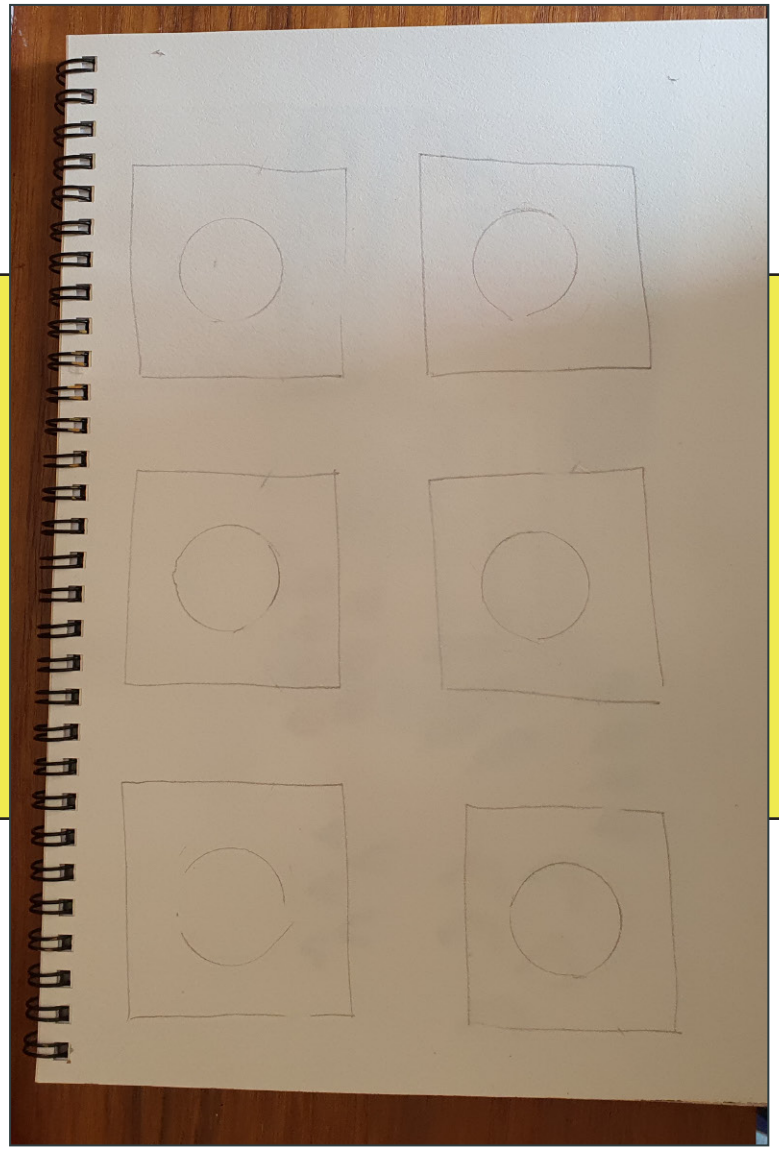


Activity

Experimenting | Exploring materials and techniques | Refining lines, shading and expression | Recording inspirations and progress

Step 1

1. Lightly draw six squares on a blank page.
2. Make three rows of two squares, like the picture.
3. Draw a circle inside each square. You can use a ruler if you want.



Activity

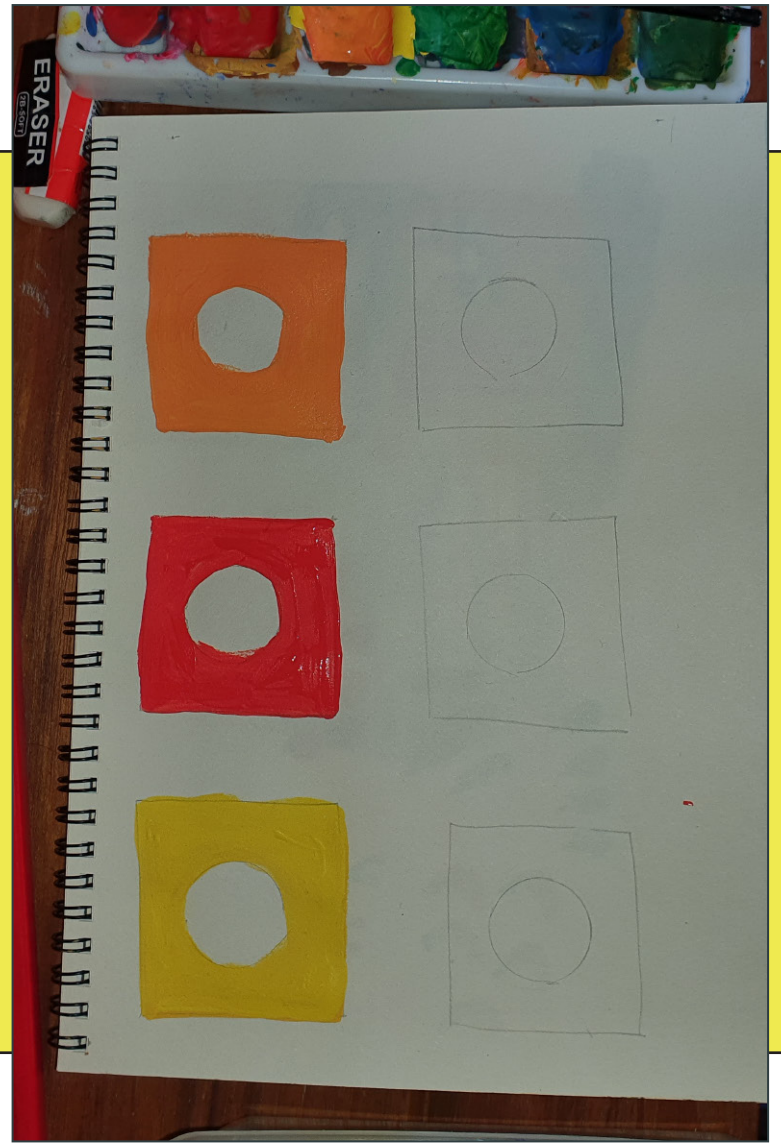
Experimenting | Exploring materials and techniques | Refining lines, shading and expression | Recording inspirations and progress

Step 2

1. Paint the three squares on the left using warm colours (red, yellow and orange).
2. Do not paint the circles!
3. Use a small brush and paint carefully.

Top tips!

Hold your brush lightly and use the tip of the brush.
Try not to press too hard.



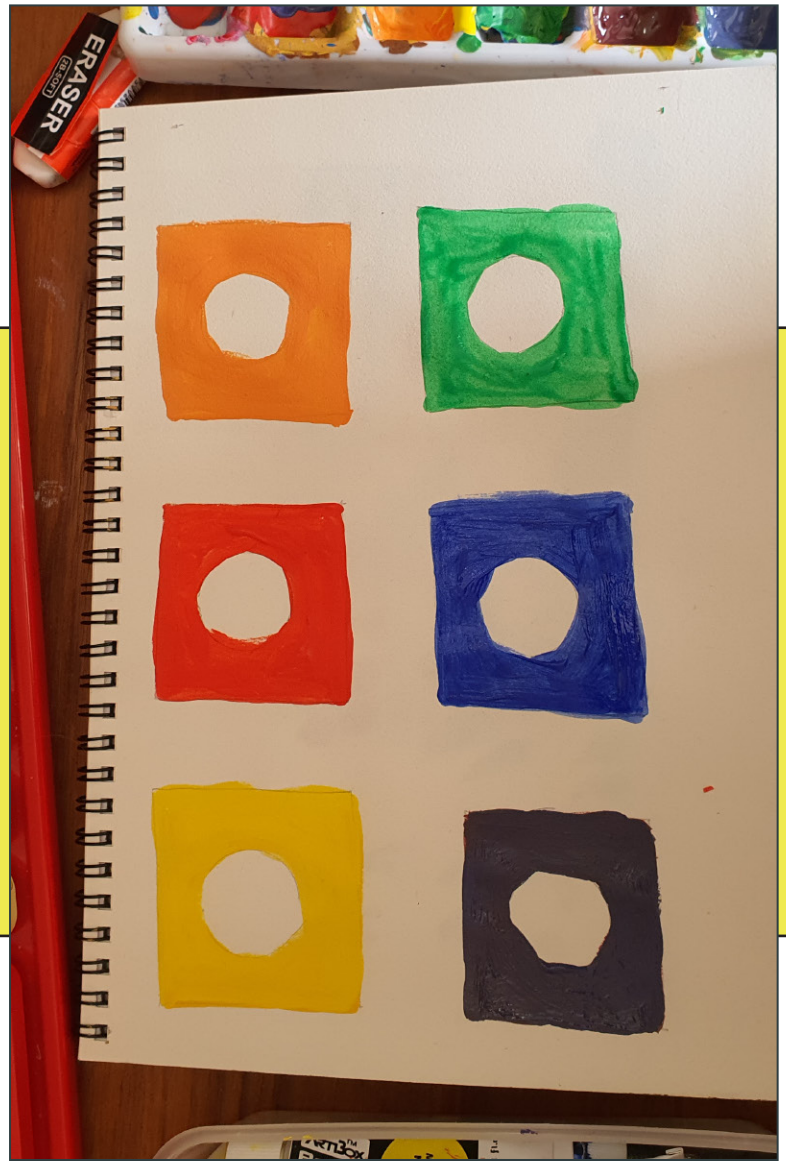
Activity

Experimenting | Exploring materials and techniques | Refining lines, shading and expression | Recording inspirations and progress

Step 3

1. Paint the three squares on the right using cool colours (blue, green and violet).
2. Do not paint the circles!

Paint carefully and use the techniques you have learned.

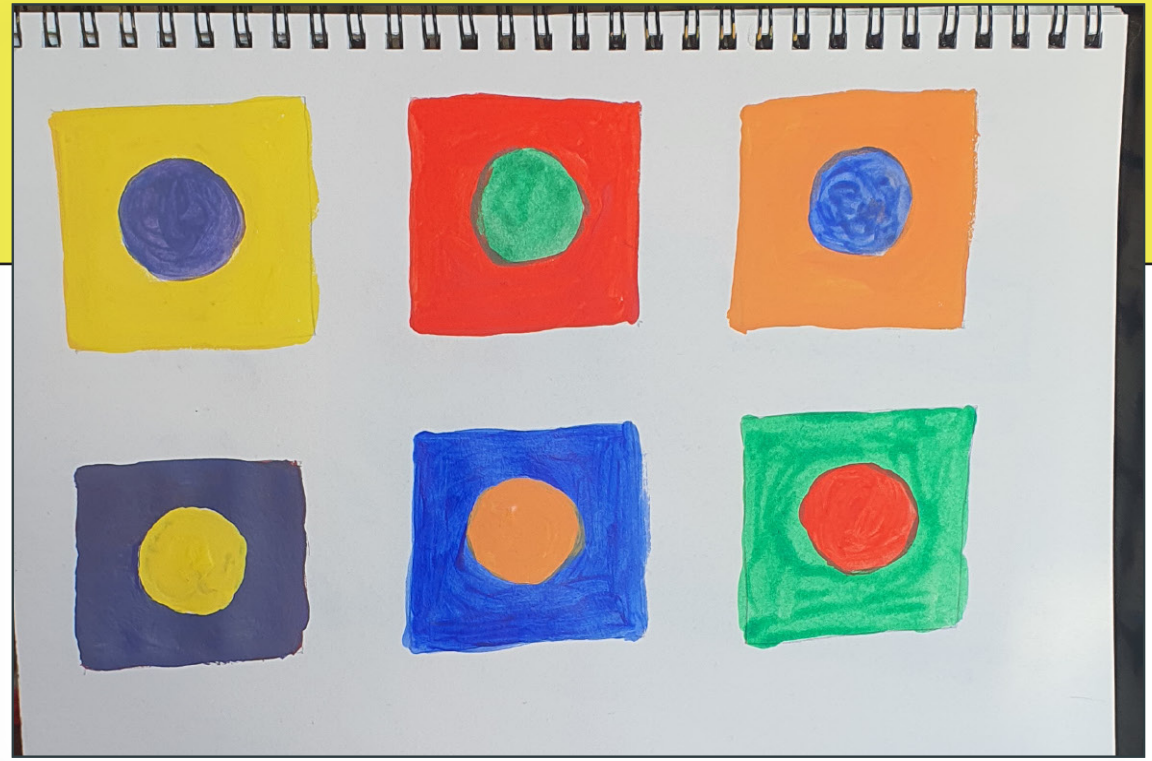


Activity

Experimenting | Exploring materials and techniques | Refining lines, shading and expression | Recording inspirations and progress

Step 4

Now, paint the circles using the complementary colour.



When you have finished, look at your work.

Can you see how warm and cool colours look different next to each other?

Can you see how complementary colours look brighter together?

Let's share

Appreciating and reflecting



Well done, everyone! Now, talk with your learning partner or group.

Discuss these questions:

- **Which colours stood out the most in your artwork?**
- **What happened when you put warm and cool colours next to each other?**
- **How did using complementary colours change your picture?**

Be a great listener!

Remember to ask kind questions:

- Which colours looked brightest together?
- How did your colour choices change how the picture feels?

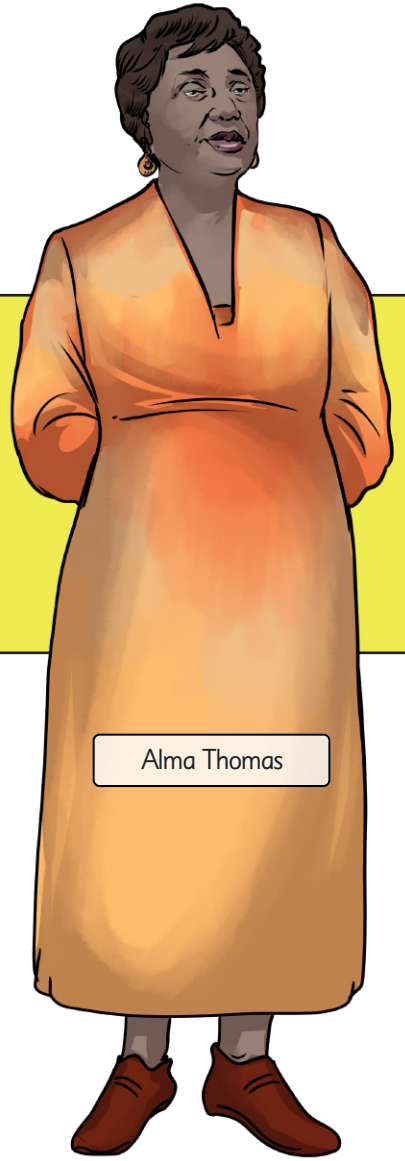
Use the following sentence starters to help you.

"The colours that stood out were…"

"Warm and cool colours look different because…"

"Complementary colours make my picture look…"

Challenge



Discuss the **following question** with your learning partner.

True or false? Complementary colours **sit next to each other** on the colour wheel.

Be ready to **share your feedback** with the class before the **answers are revealed**.

Use this sentence starter to help you:

"I think that is true/false because..."



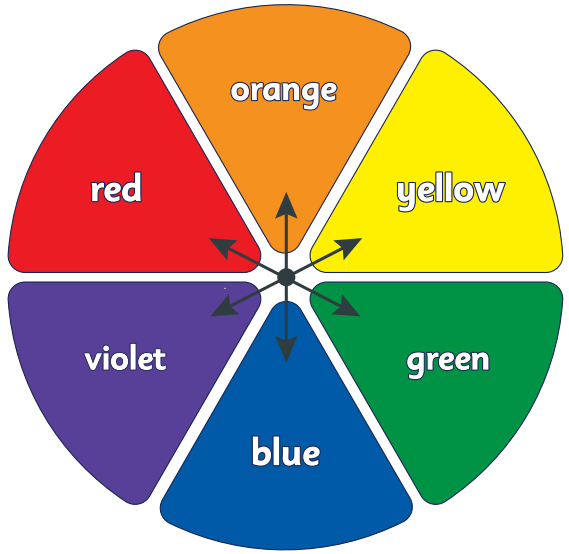
Challenge answers

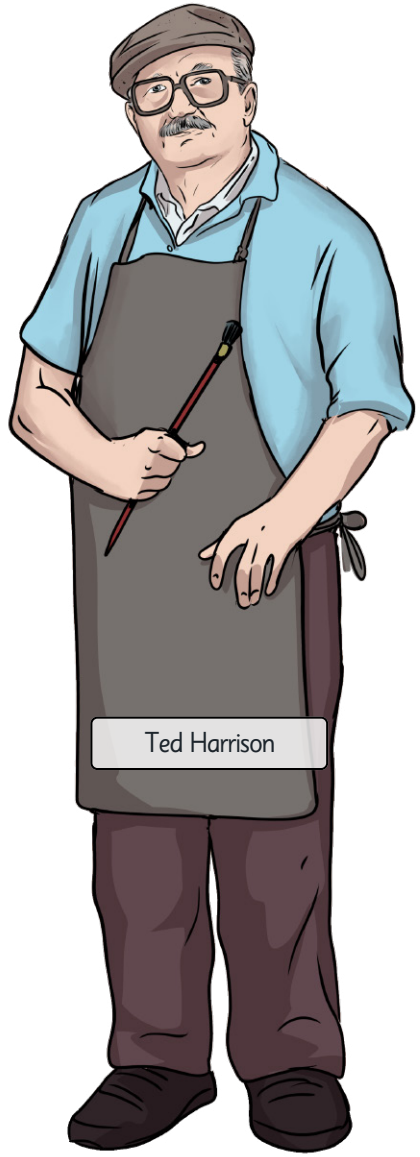


False

Complementary colours do not sit next to each other on the colour wheel. They sit opposite each other.

When they are next to each other in a picture, they look brighter and stand out more.





Next time



In the next lesson, we will learn about the artist Ted Harrison. We will look at his artwork and explore how he used colour.

We will think about **these questions:**

- Who was Ted Harrison?
- What colours did he like to use?
- How did the place where he lived inspire his artwork?